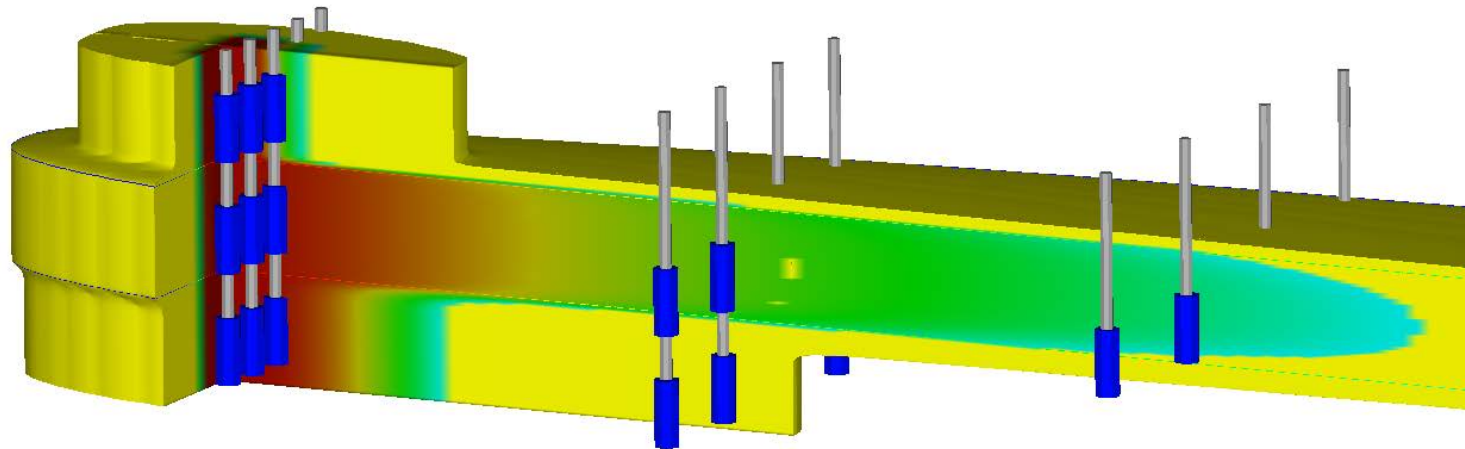


# Using Mass Discharge to Predict Attainable Goals and Timeframes

By Grant R. Carey<sup>1,2</sup> and Dr. Edward A. McBean<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Porewater Solutions (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)*

<sup>2</sup> *University of Guelph (Guelph, Ontario, Canada)*



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Presented at the 2013 RemTec Summit in Colorado.

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# Introduction

- NAPL challenges
- Mass Discharge
- ITRC Overview
- Remediation
  1. Attainable Goals
    - Back-diffusion
  2. Timeframe



**Technology Overview**

**Use and Measurement of Mass Flux and Mass Discharge**

Mass Discharge ( $M_d$ ) = Sum of Mass Flux ( $J$ ) Estimates

**Webinar May 14<sup>th</sup>**  
**([www.clu-in.org](http://www.clu-in.org))**

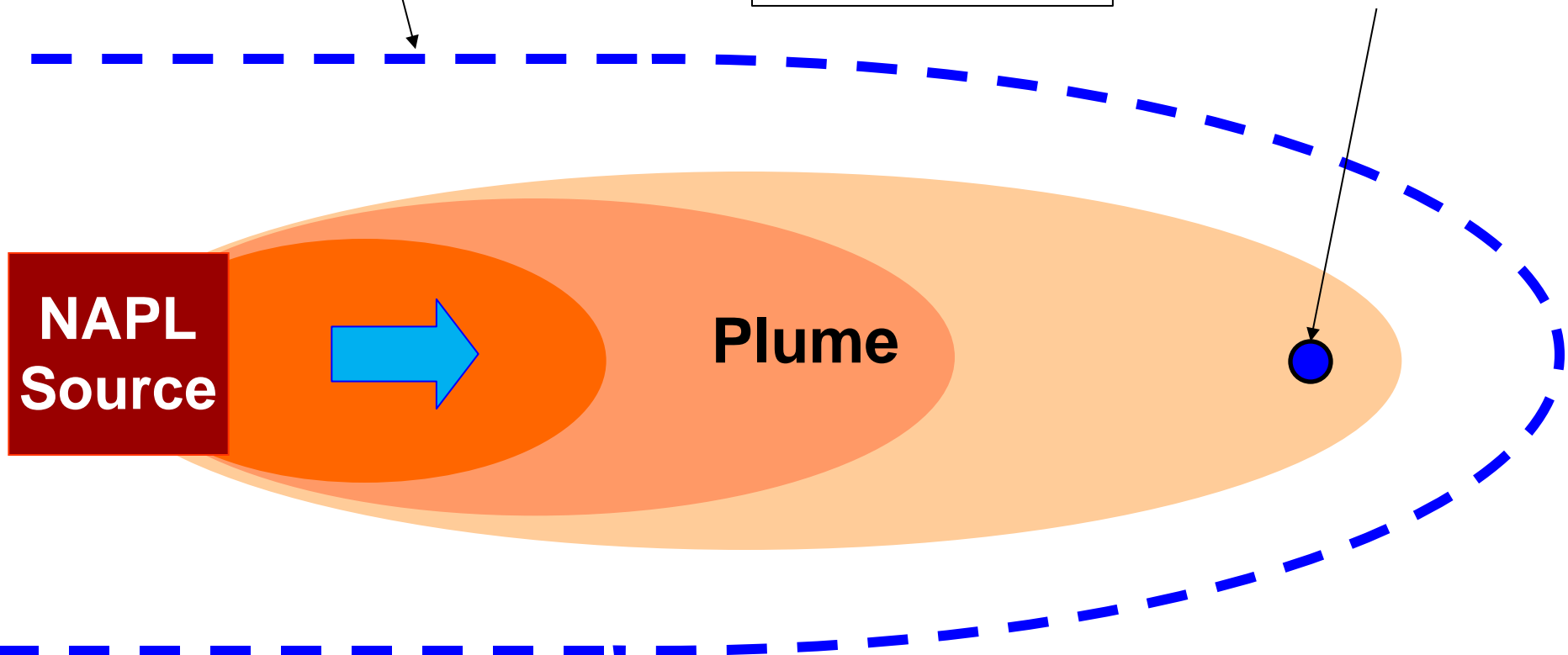
August 2010

# Mass Discharge (Md) = Source or Plume Strength

Capture Zone

$$Md = Q_w \times C_w$$

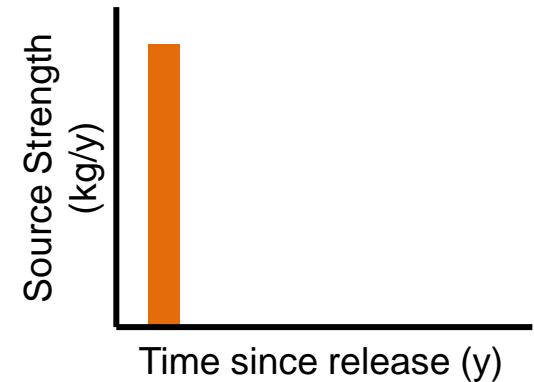
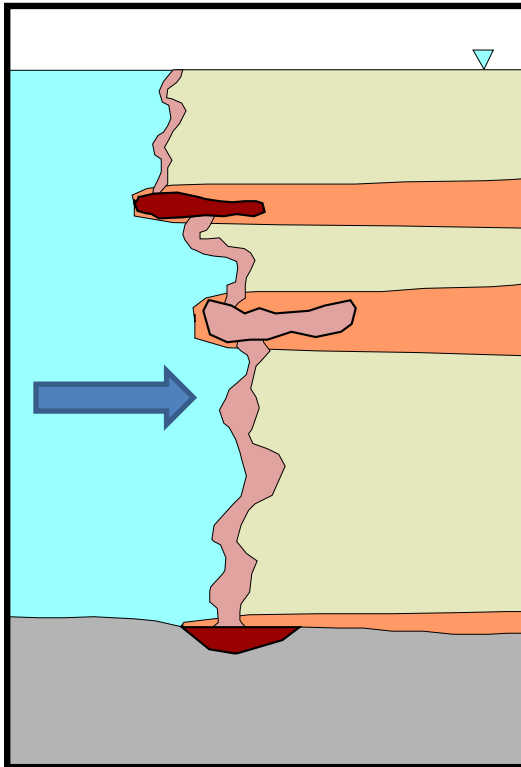
Extraction Well



**Source Strength governs plume length and risk.**

# Mass Discharge Trends

## Fresh Source

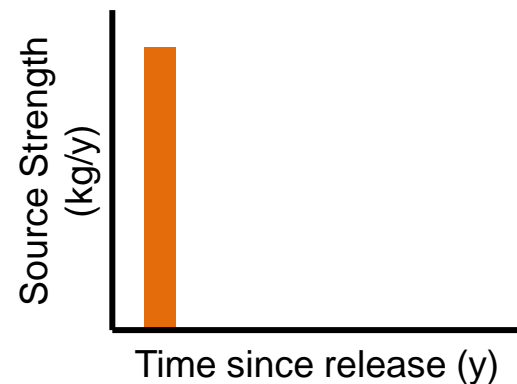
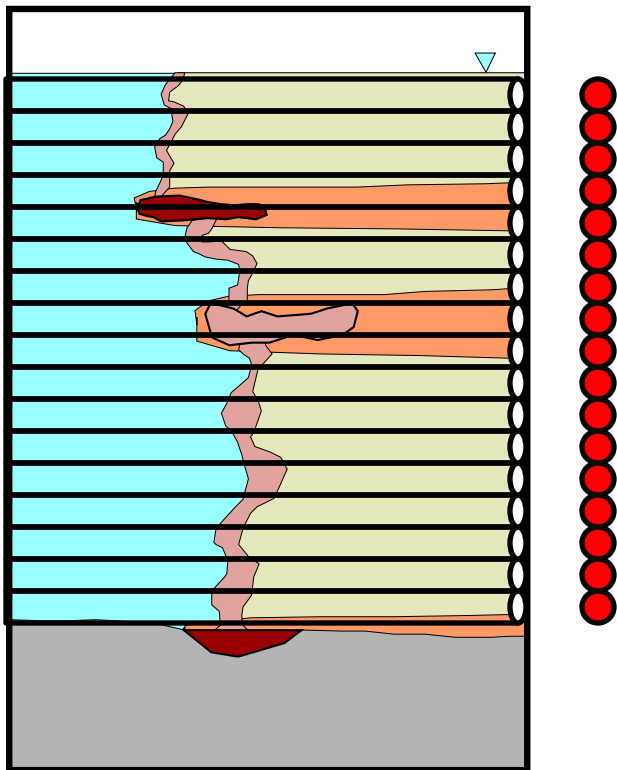


### Fresh Source Characteristics

- Large NAPL thickness
- High *ganglia* to *pool* ratio
- High source strength
- Rapid reduction vs. time

# Mass Discharge Trends

## Fresh Source



### Fresh Source Characteristics

- Large NAPL thickness
- High *ganglia* to *pool* ratio
- High source strength
- Rapid reduction vs. time

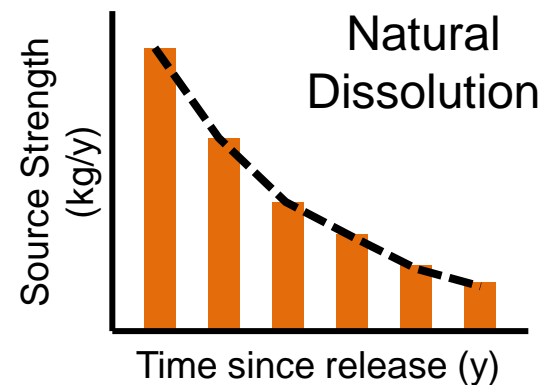
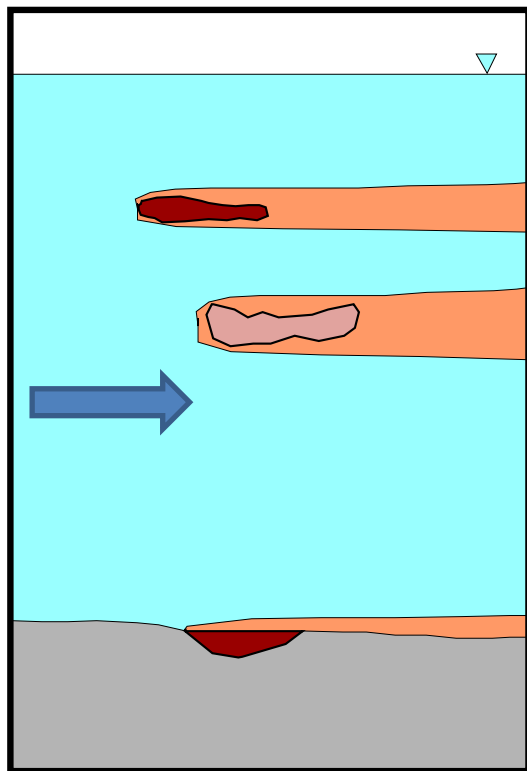


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# Mass Discharge Trends

## Aged Source

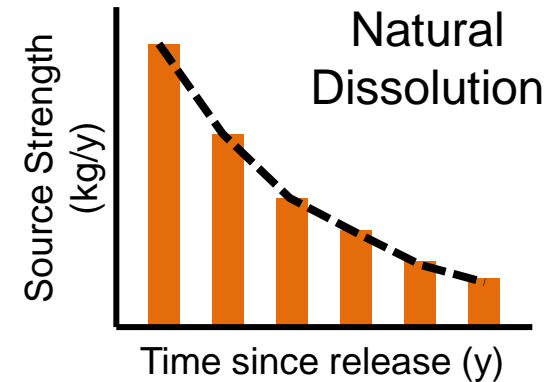
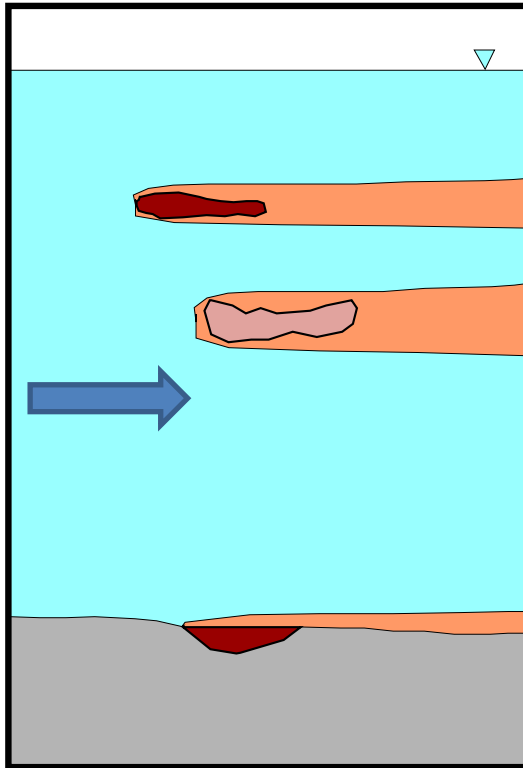


### Aged Source Characteristics

- Occasional NAPL lenses
- Low *ganglia* to *pool* ratio
- Lower source strength
- First-order or linear decline

# Mass Discharge Trends

## Aged Source



### Aged Source Characteristics

- Occasional NAPL lenses
- Low *ganglia* to *pool* ratio
- Lower source strength
- First-order or linear decline

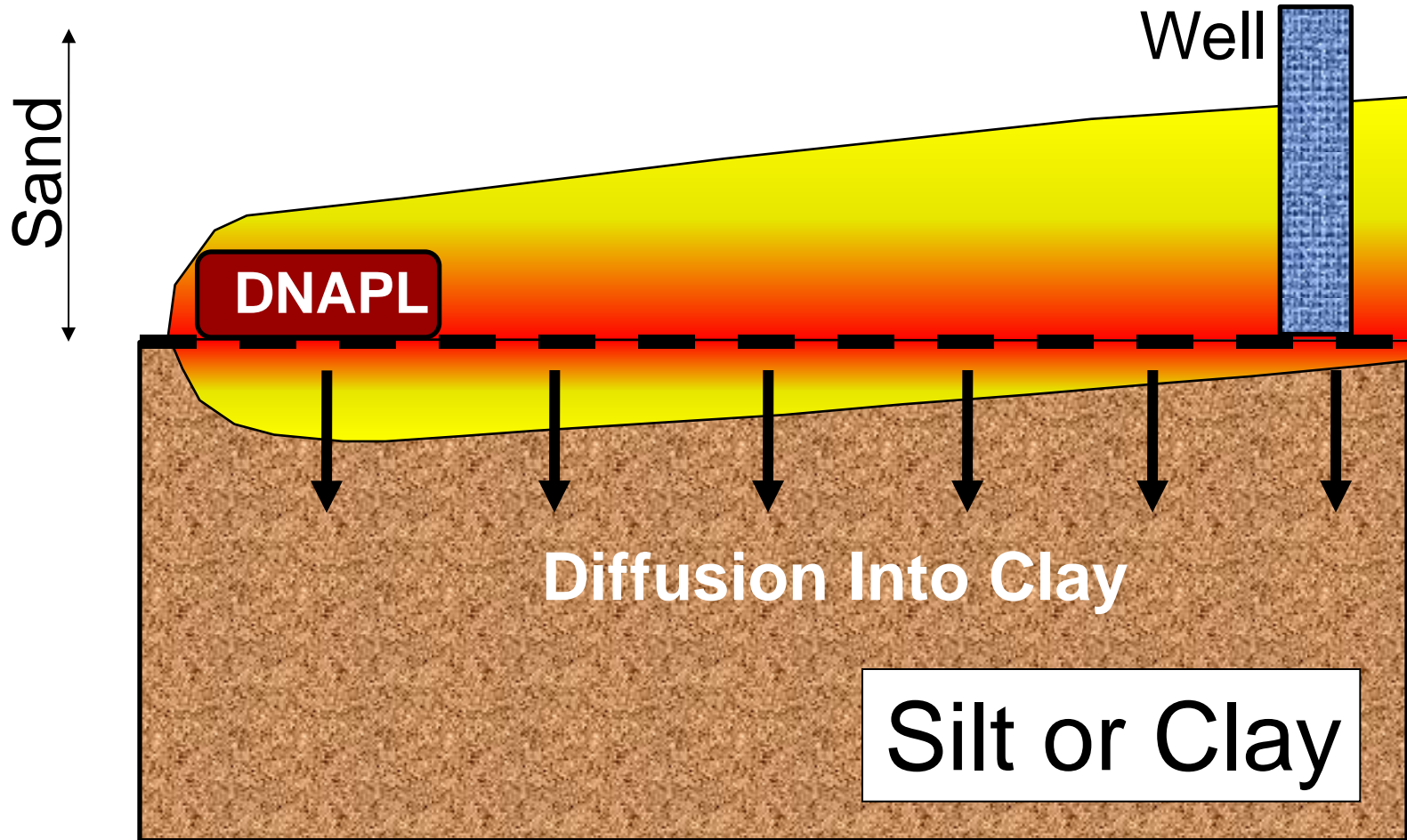
**NATURAL vs. ENHANCED dissolution – What is attainable?**



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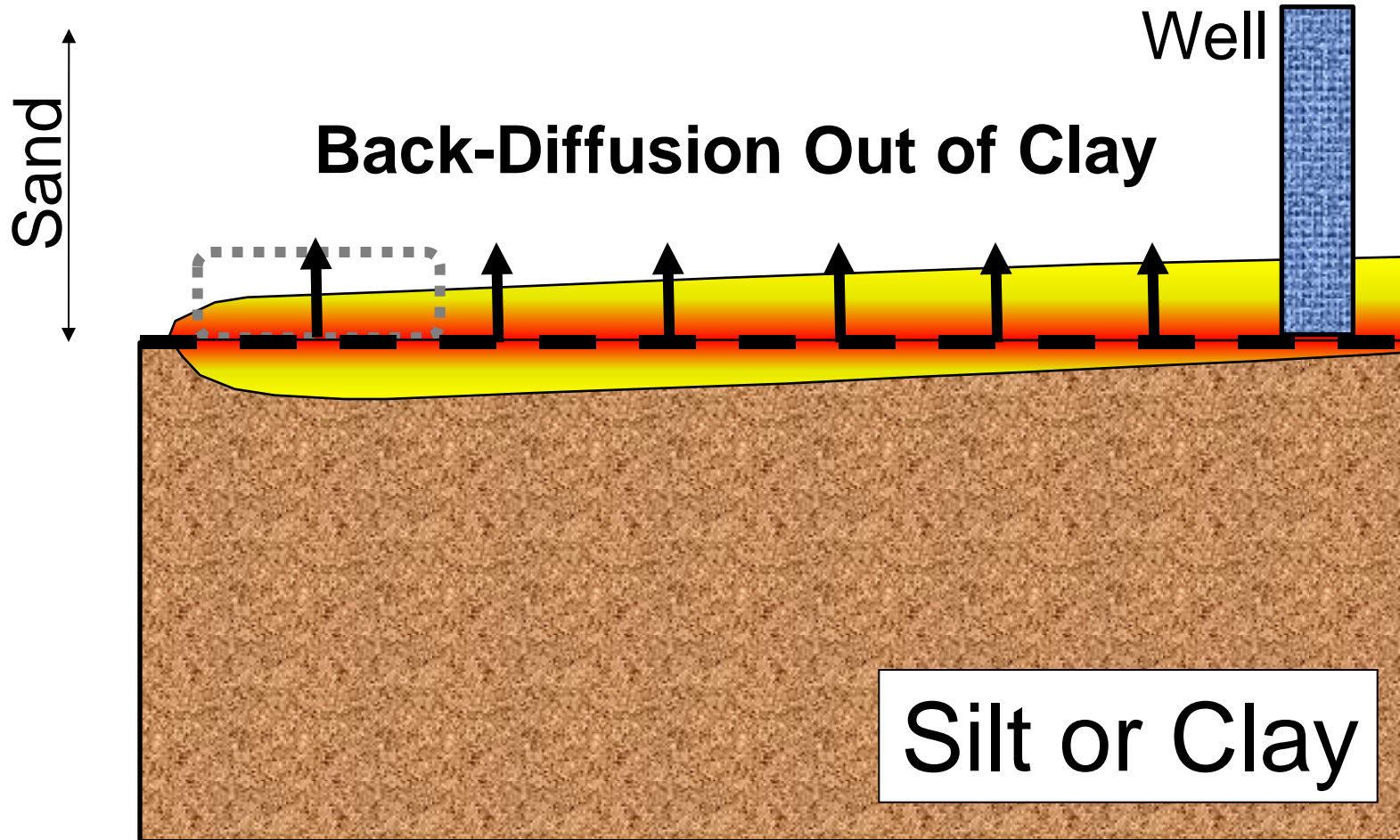
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# Back-Diffusion Limits Md Reduction



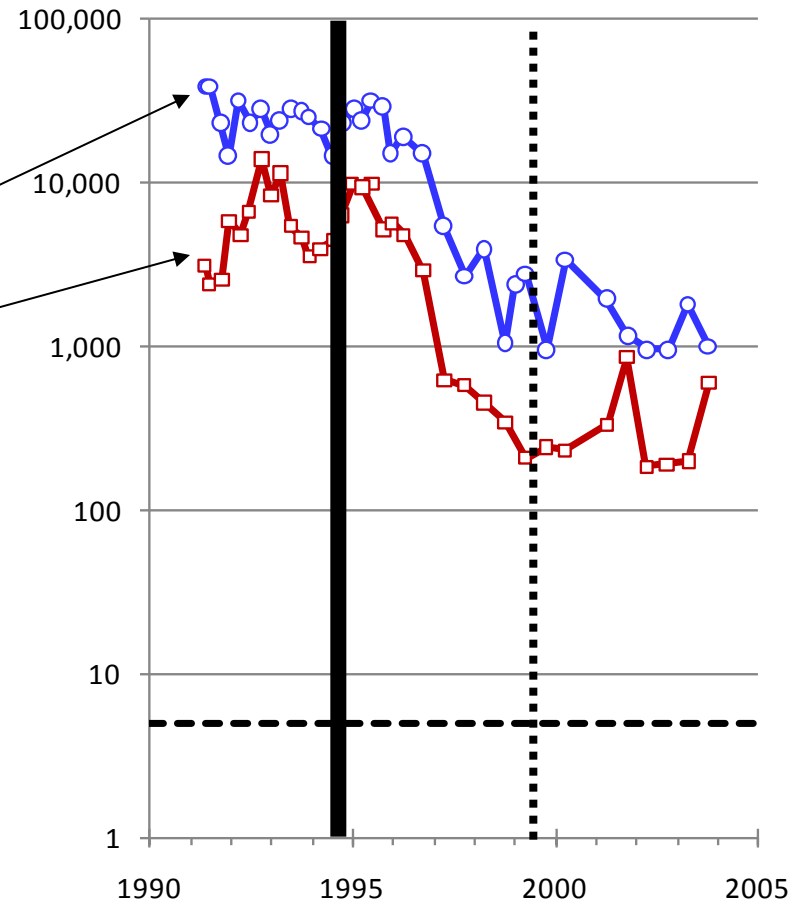
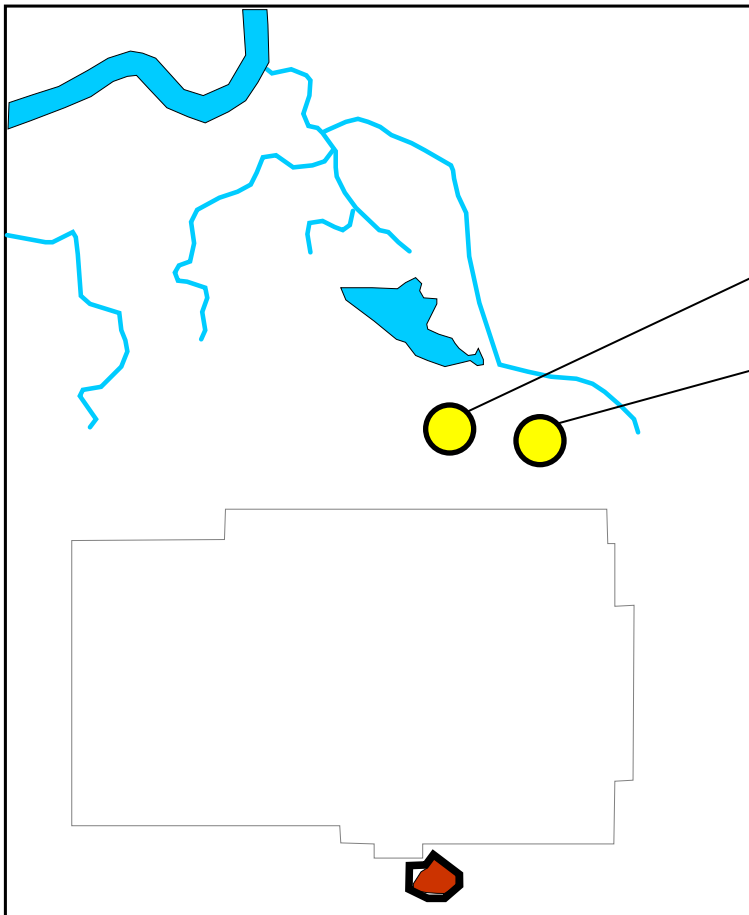


# Back-Diffusion Limits Md Reduction



# Connecticut Site (Chapman & Parker, 2005)

Md = 30 kg/y from back-diffusion



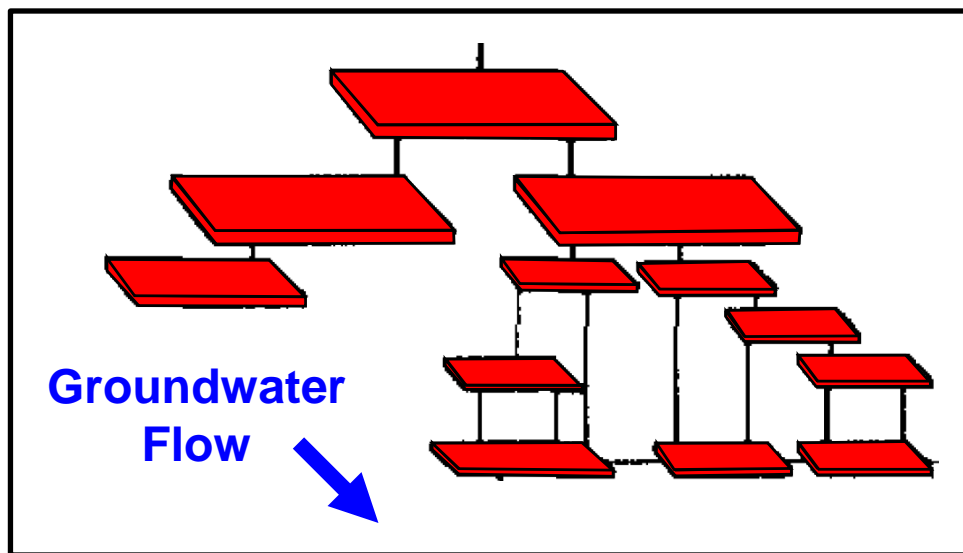
**DNAPL Source Zone**

**Concentration reduction stalled at 93% (15x)**

# Attainable Mass Discharge Goals

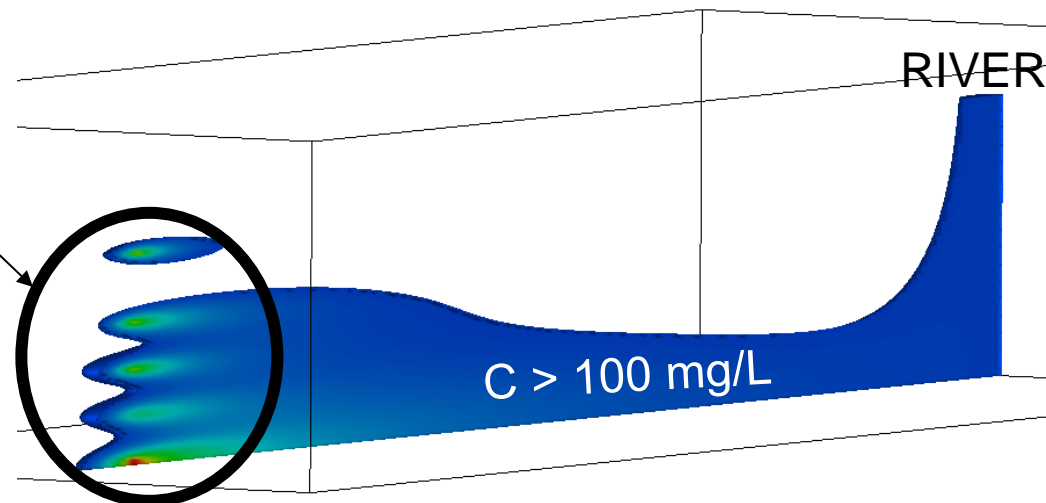
- Stroo et al., 2012, ES&T:
  - 90% to 99% Md reduction
  - Achieving MCL is rare
  - Technology-based Md reduction (meta study review)
- Option to model back-diffusion Md
- More reliable vs. concentration goals (less uncertainty)

# How long to reach goals?



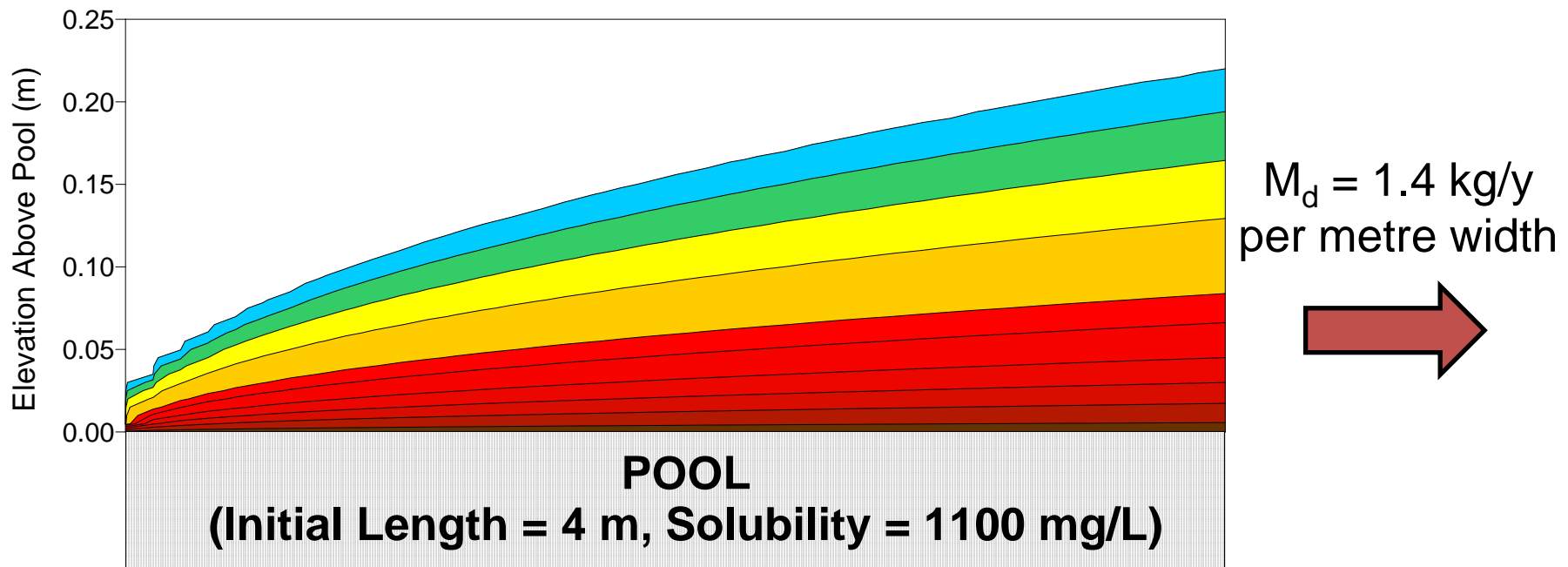
Modified from Anderson et al., 1992

Which characteristics have the greatest influence on timeframe?

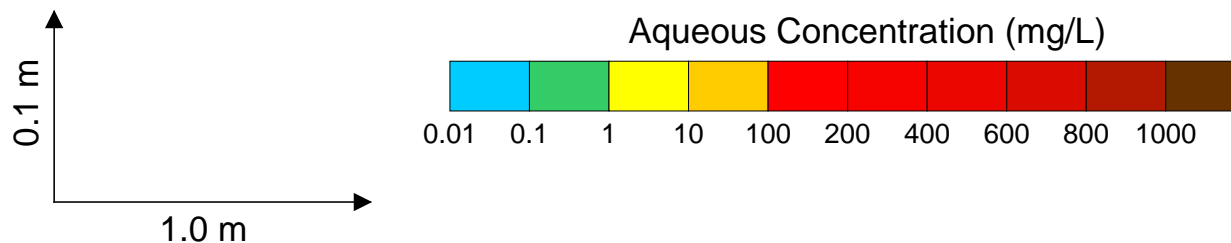


# NAPL Depletion Model (NDM)

Hunt et al., 1988



Scale

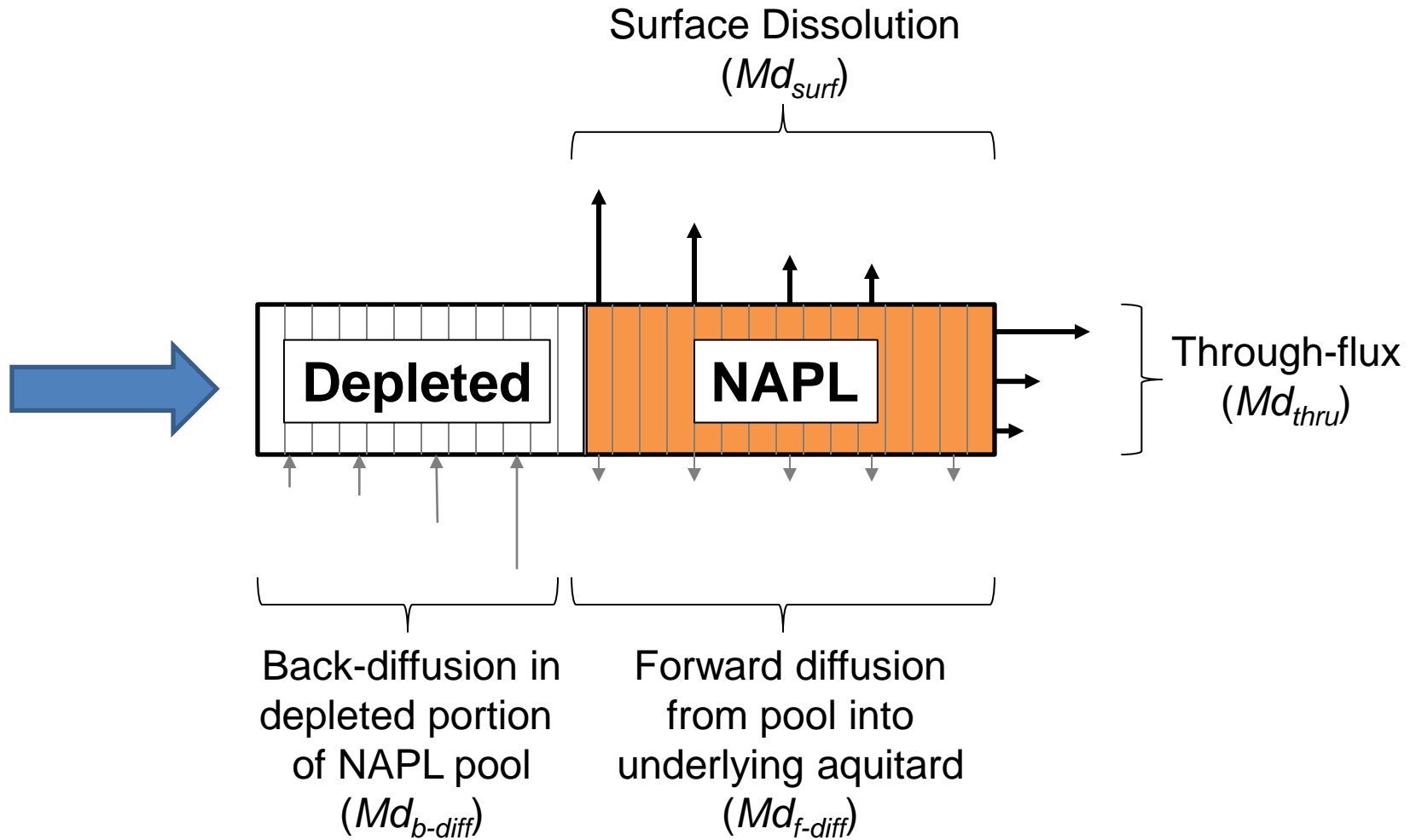


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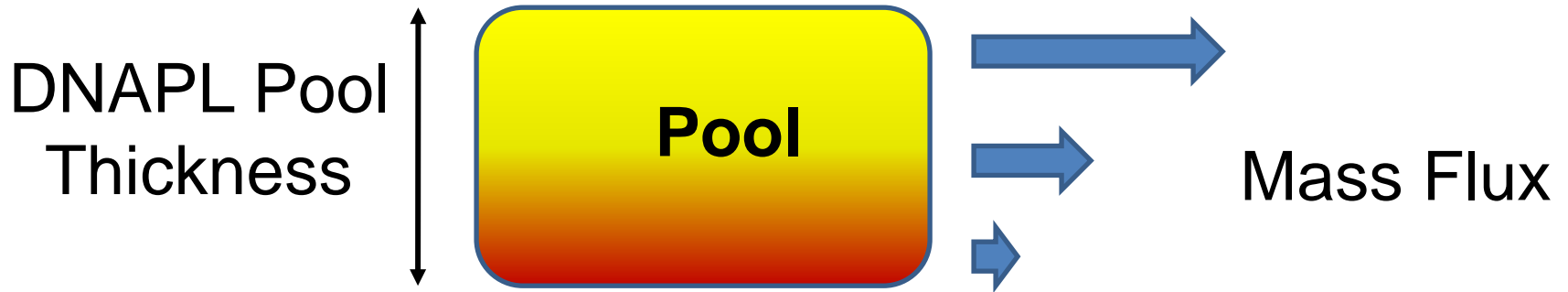
# NAPL Depletion Model (NDM)



# NAPL Depletion Model (NDM)

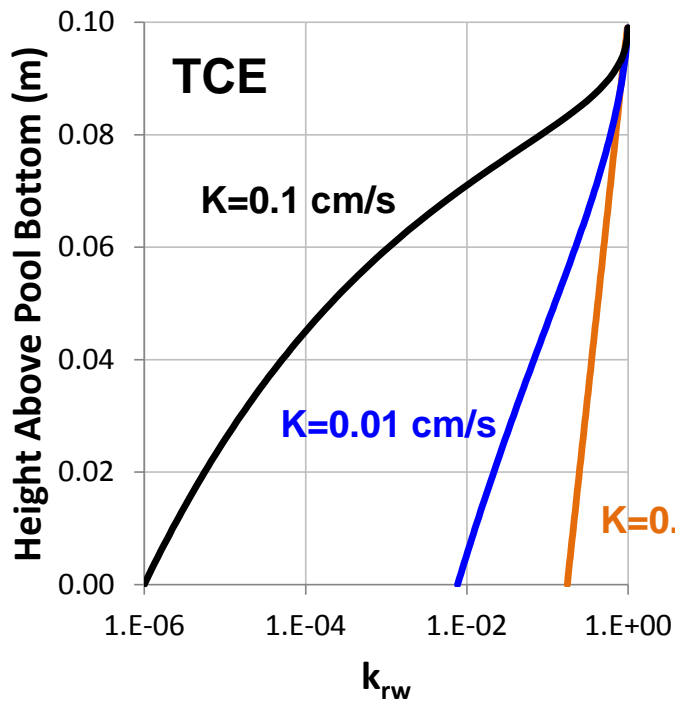
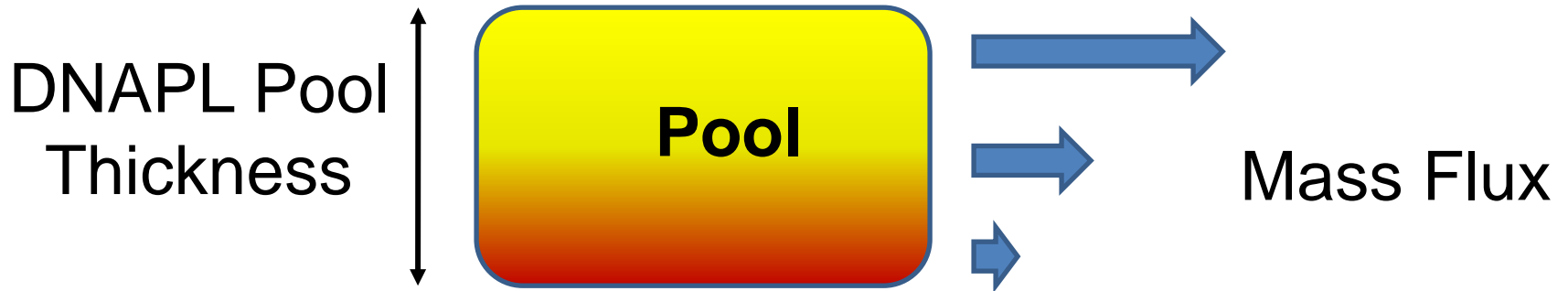
- Natural and enhanced dissolution
  - MNA / PRB, EISB, Strategic P&T
- Semi-analytical approach
  - Hunt et al. (1988) solution – surface flux
    - Declining length vs. time
  - $S_n$  and flux vs. depth (pool)
  - Changes in groundwater velocity
  - Multi-component NAPL

# DNAPL Dissolution





# DNAPL Dissolution



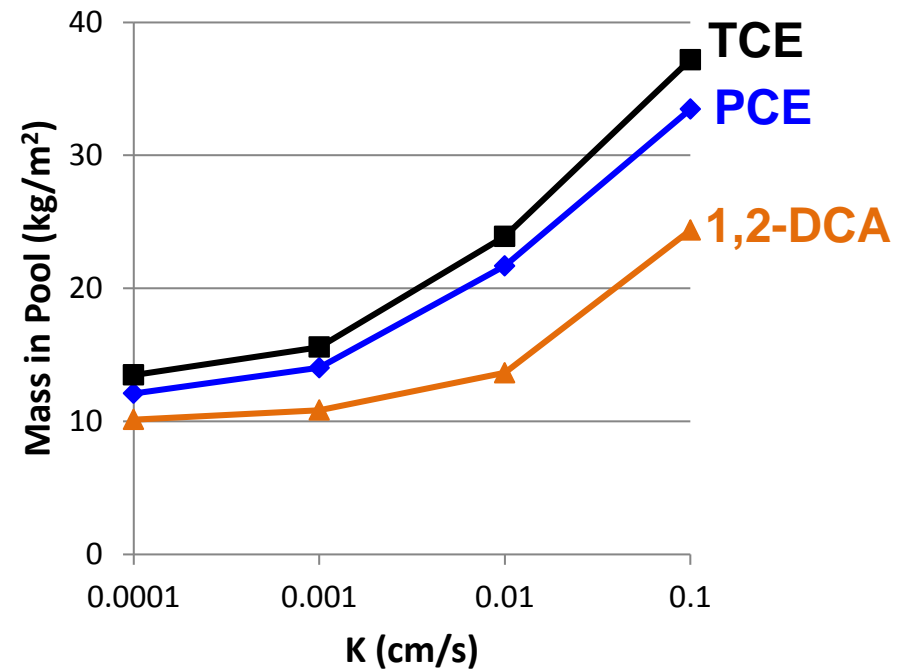
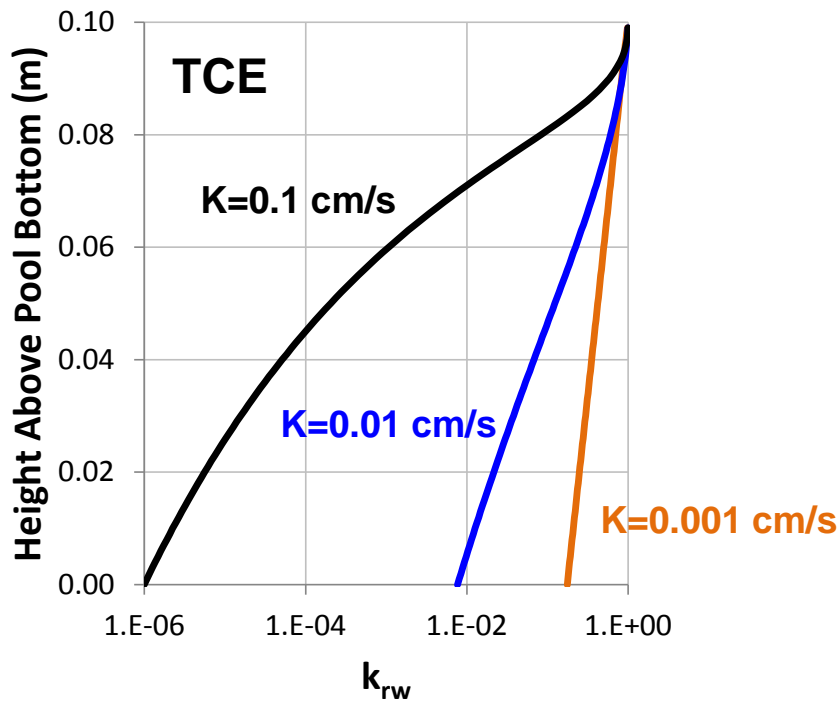
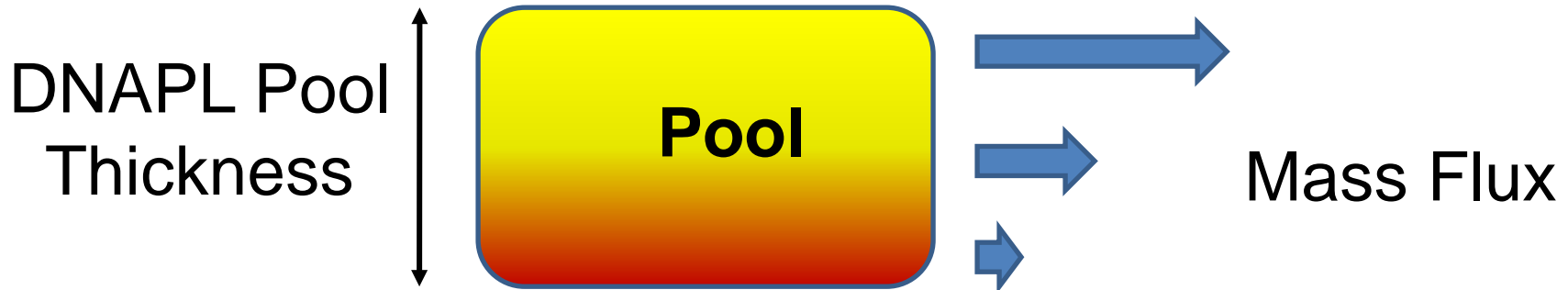
$P_c$ - $S_w$  parameters influence  $k_{rw}$  and mass in pools, and are proportional to  $K_s$ .



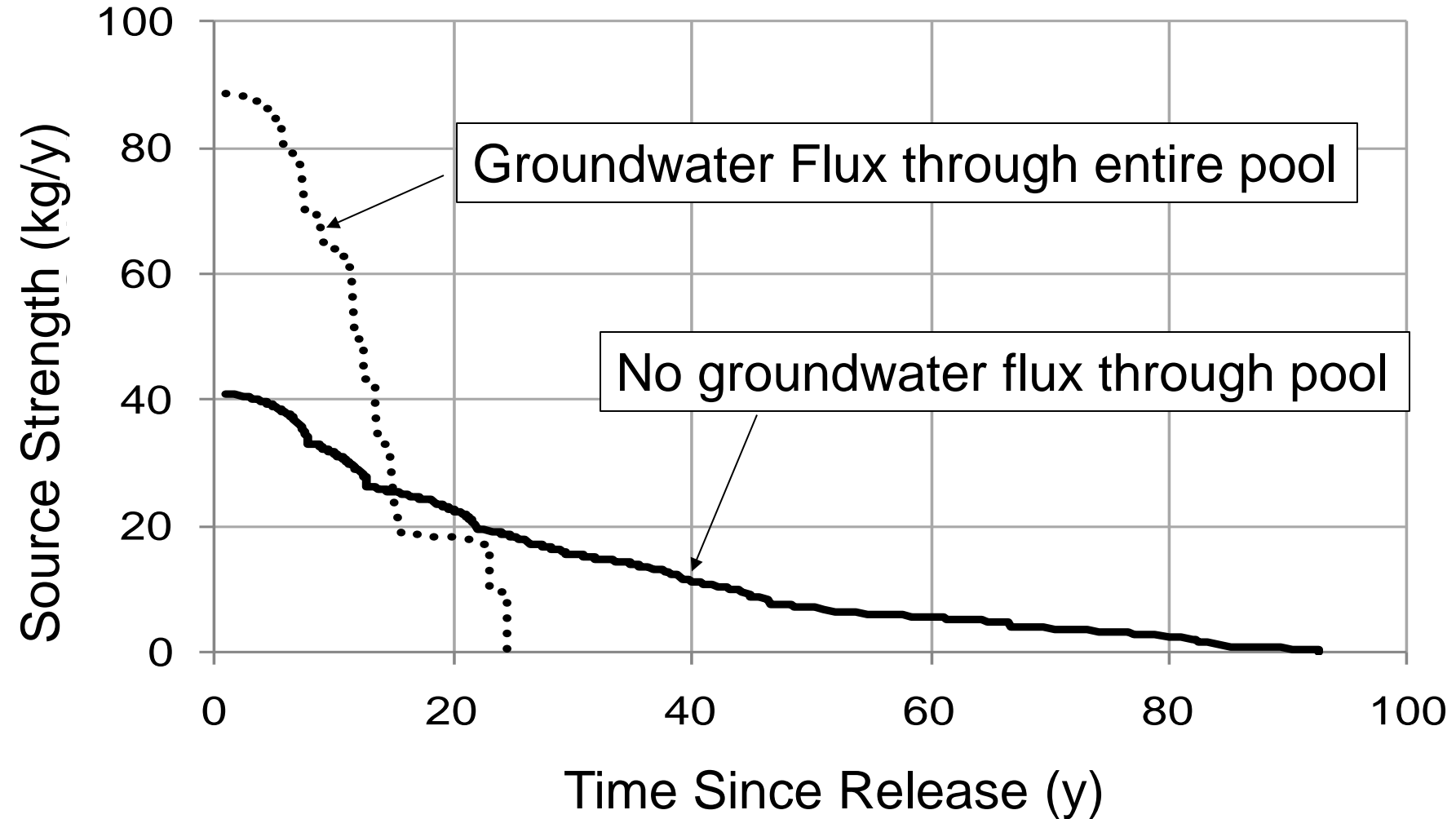
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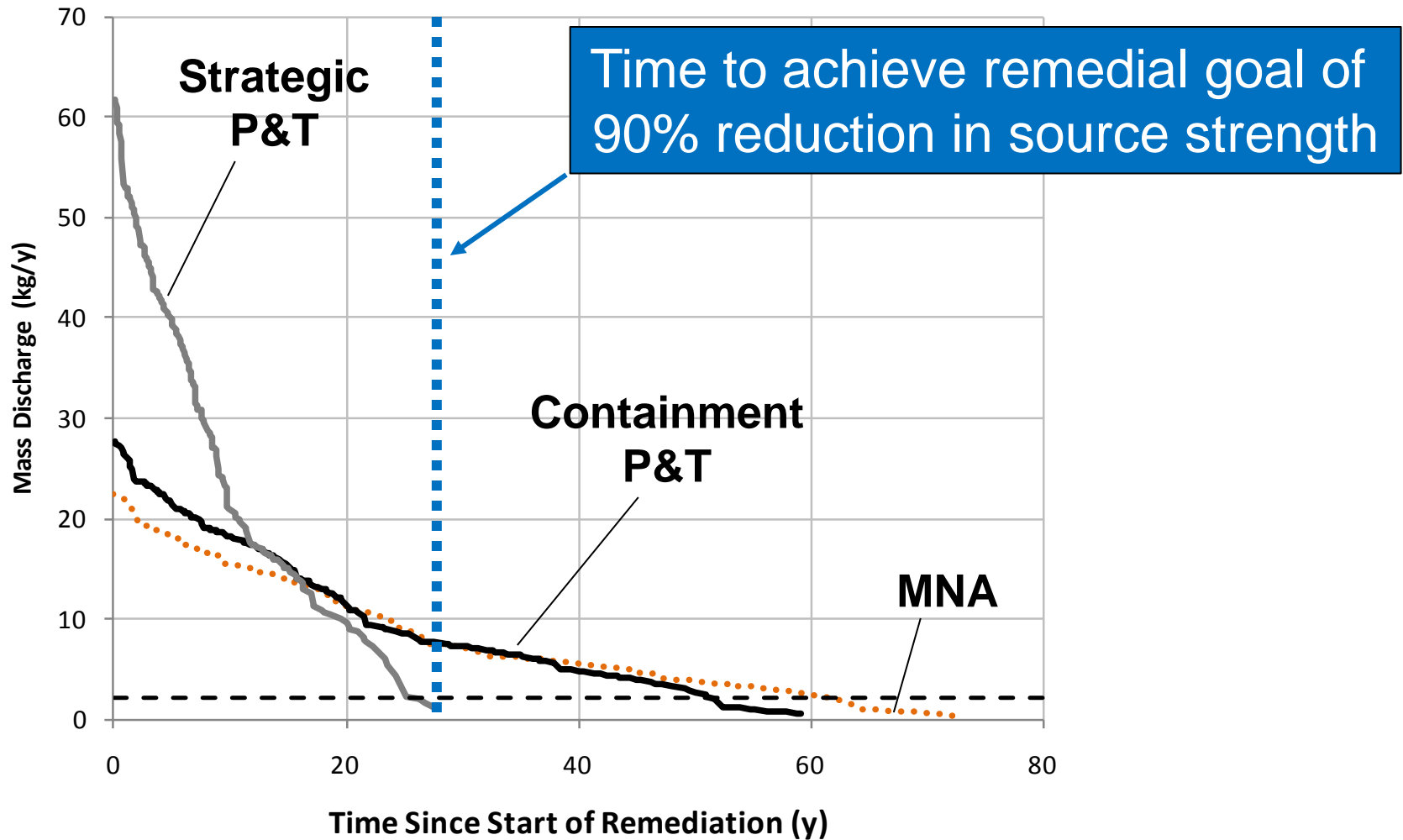
# DNAPL Dissolution



# Influence of Through-Flux on Md

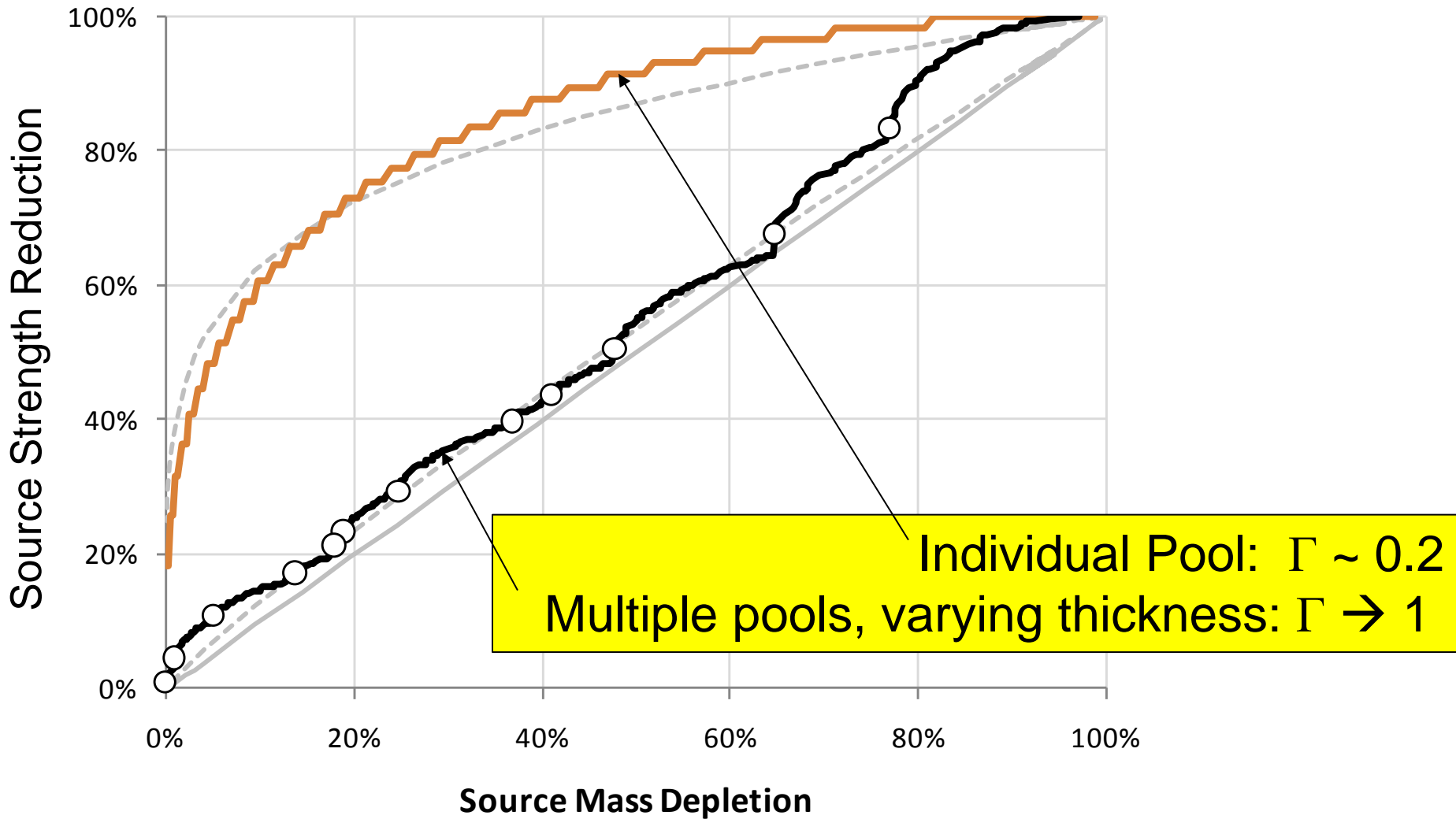


# Relative Remediation Timeframes



- ..... Natural Dissolution
- P&T (Q=7 gpm)
- P&T (Q=28 gpm)
- - - 90% Md Reduction

# Source Strength vs. Source Mass



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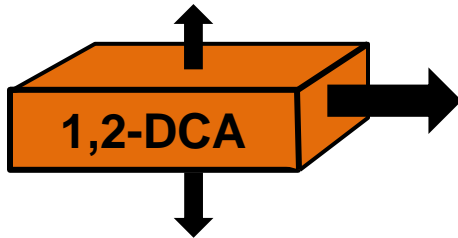
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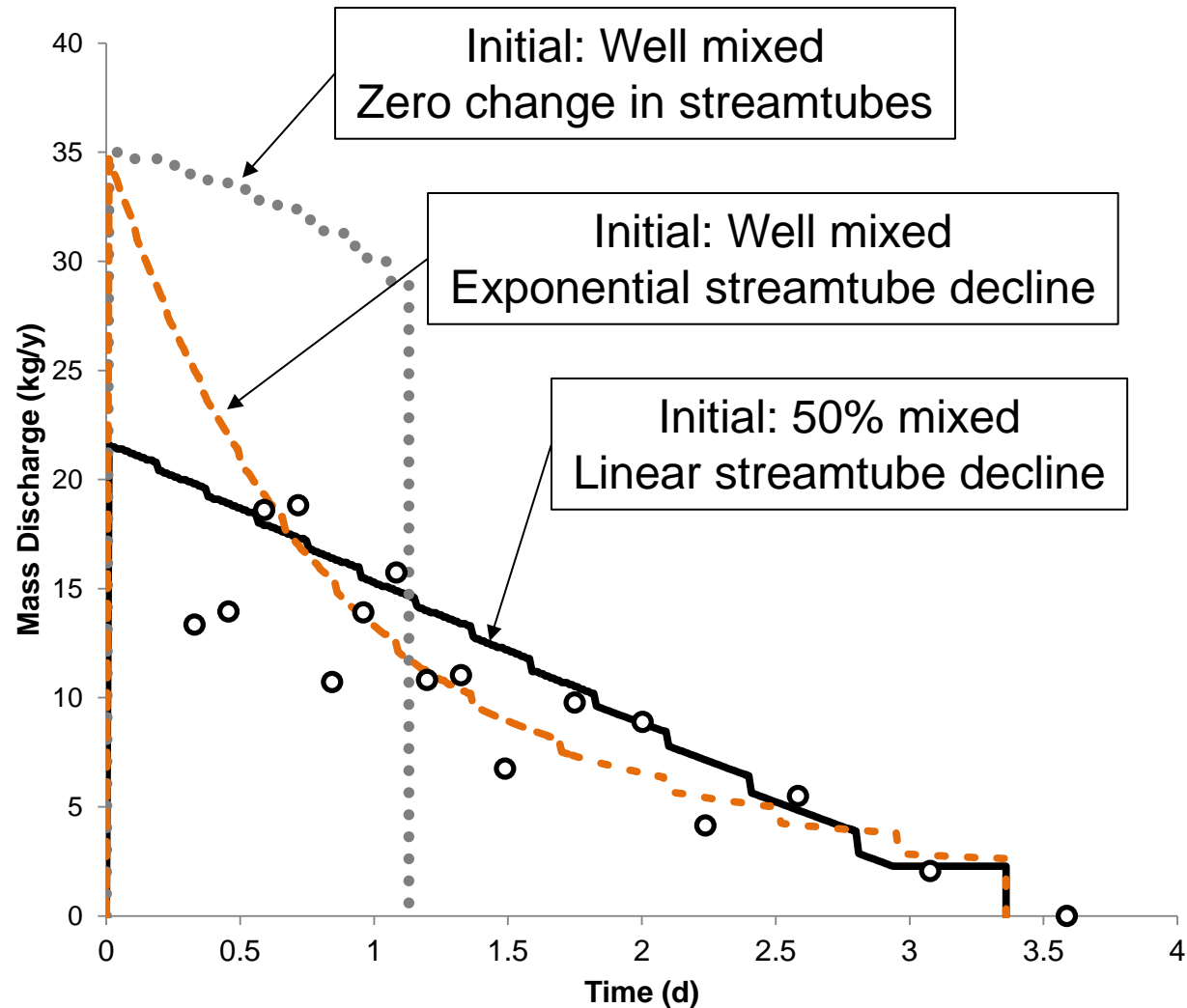
# NDM Validation to Lab Studies

## Brusseau et al., 1992 (Residual 1,2-DCA)

### Initial Zone

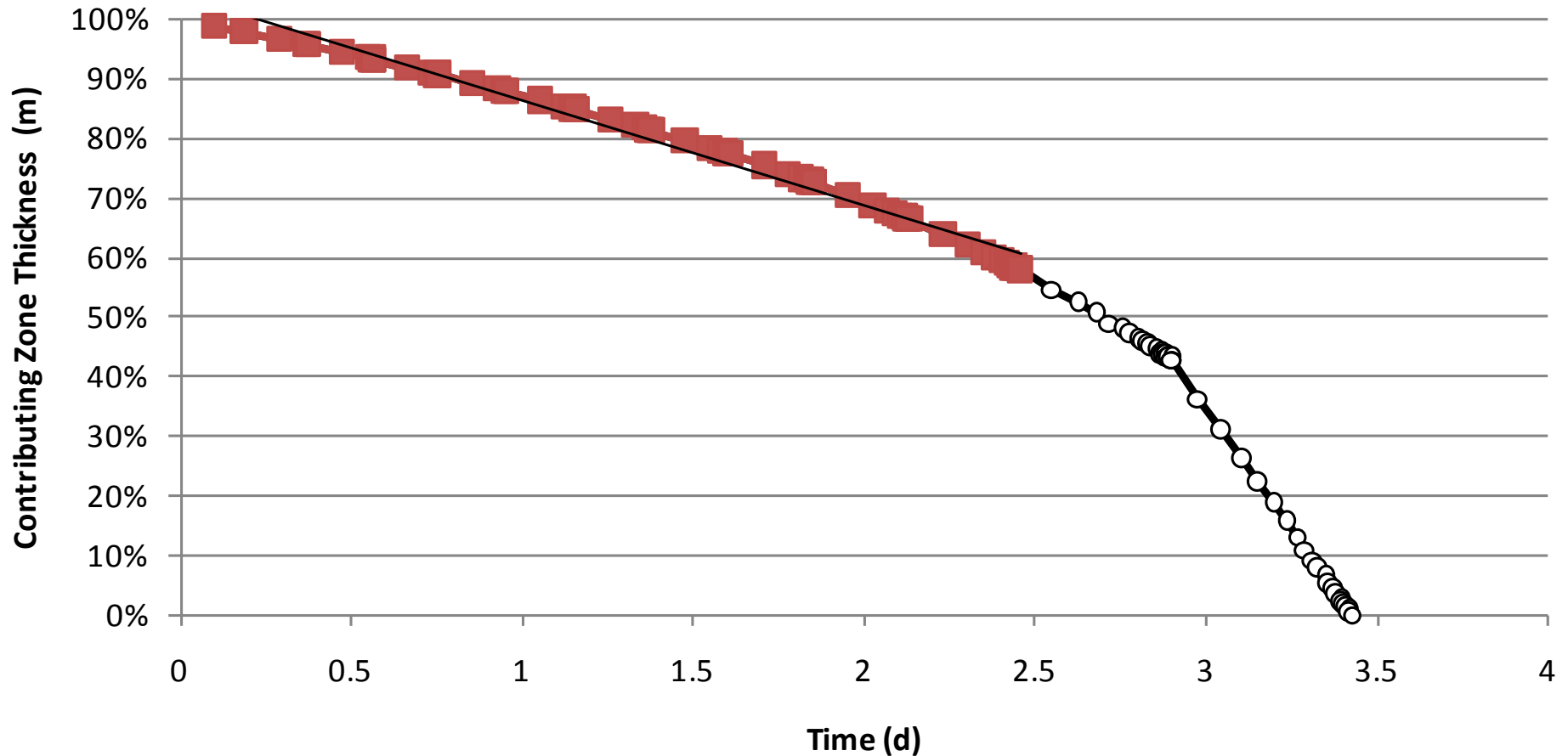


### Thinning Profile



# Decline in Source Zone Thickness at Downgradient End

$$y = -0.177x + 1.040$$
$$R^2 = 0.983$$

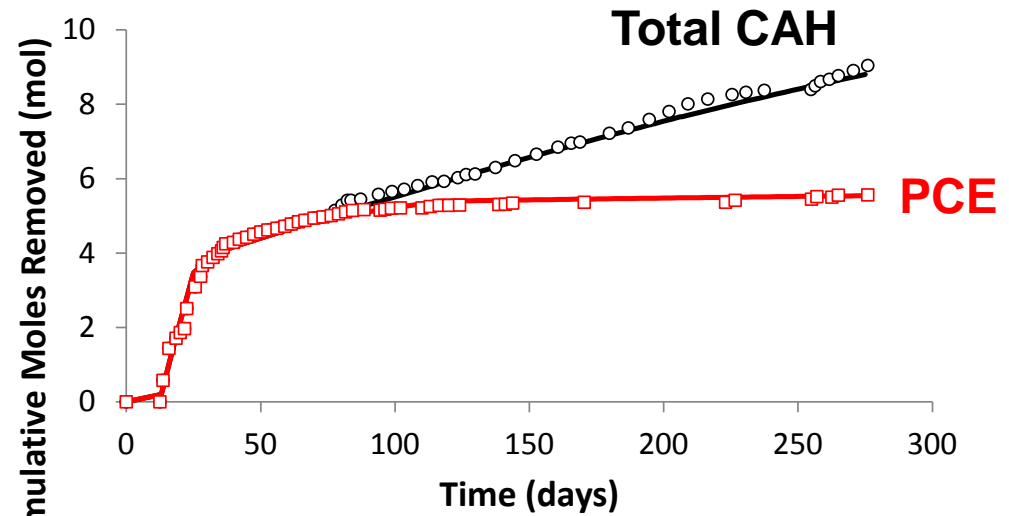


# NDM Validation to Lab Studies

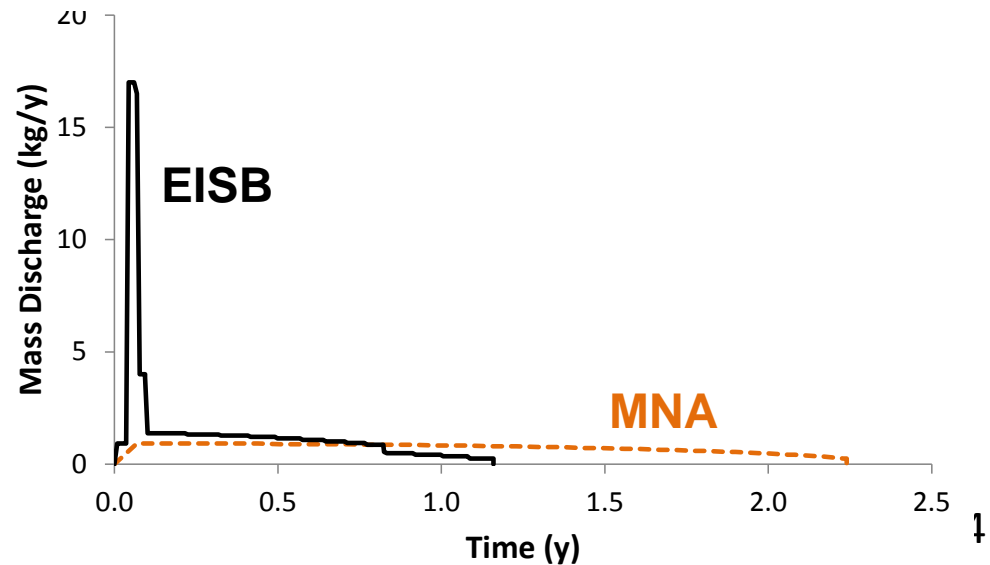
## Ward et al., 2009 (EISB of PCE Pool)



Ward, 2009, ESTCP ER-0438



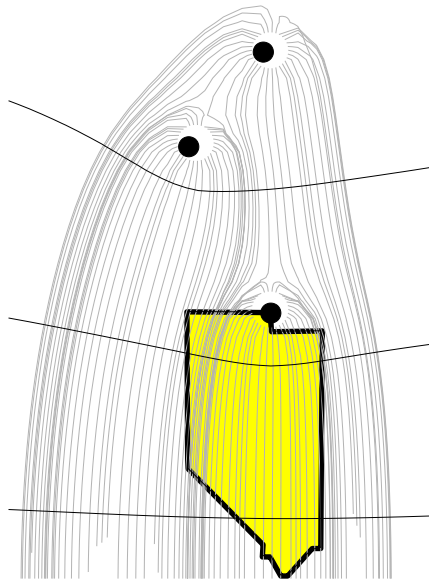
— Total CAH - NDM      ○ Total CAH - Observed  
— PCE - NDM            □ PCE - Observed





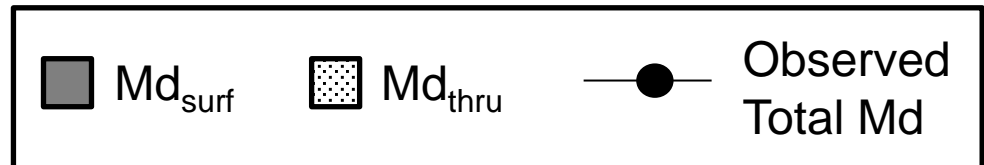
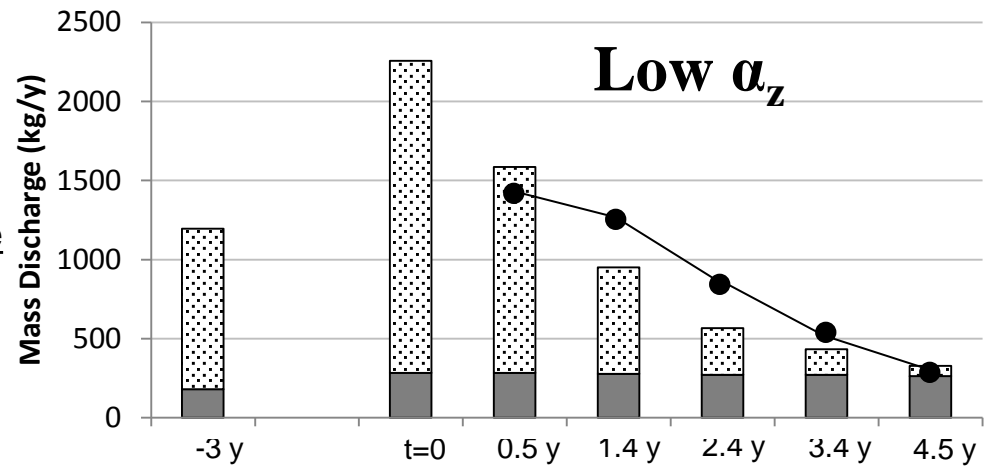
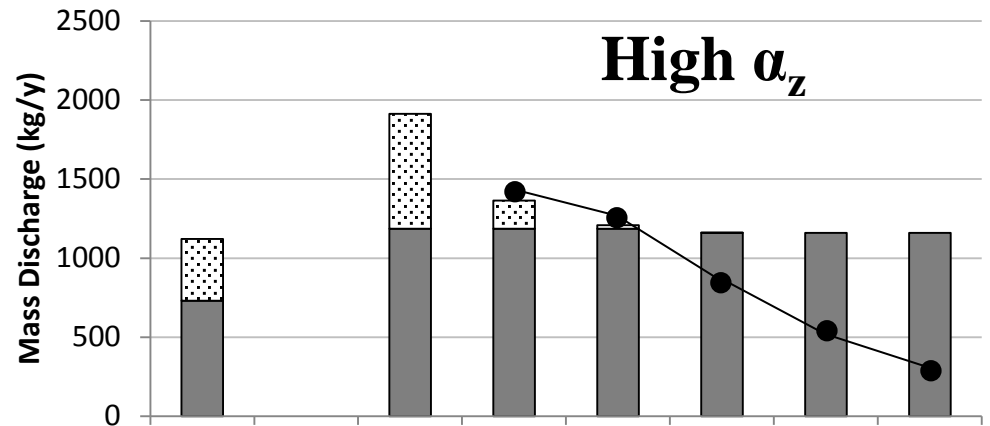
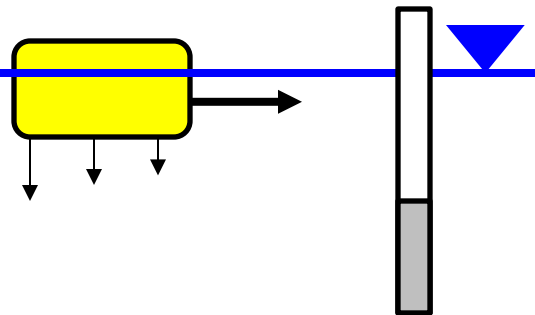
# NDM for Forensic Analysis of LNAPL Architecture

## Schafer and Therrien, 1995 Field Study



**Case I:**  
Initially thin  
with fast decline  
in thickness

**Case II:**  
Initially thick  
with slow decline  
in thickness



# Summary

- Md is a remediation game-changer!
- Easier to define attainable goals
  - Empirical evaluation, B-D models
- NAPL Depletion Model (NDM): Md vs t
  - Understanding dissolution dynamics
  - Timeframe (natural and enhanced diss.)
  - NAPL architecture forensic analysis



# Thanks for Your Attention!

## Contact to Receive NDM:

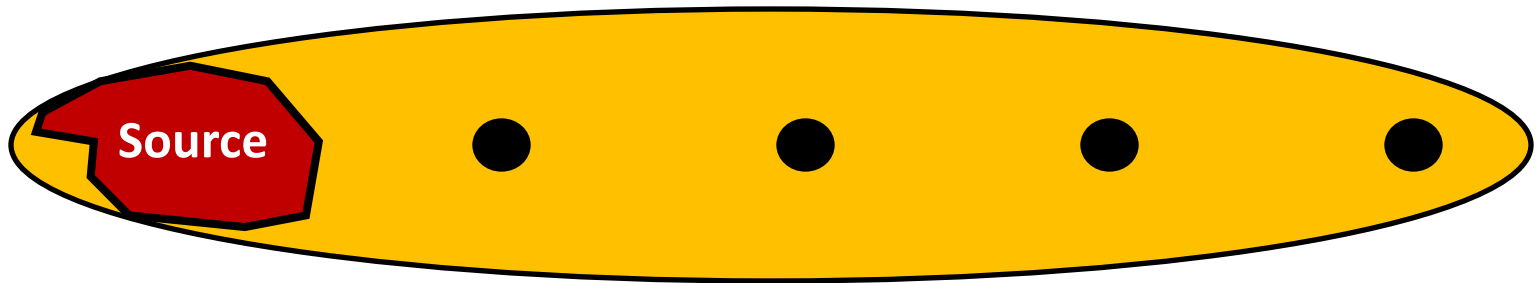
Grant Carey  
Porewater Solutions

Telephone: 613-270-9458

Email: [gcarey@porewater.com](mailto:gcarey@porewater.com)

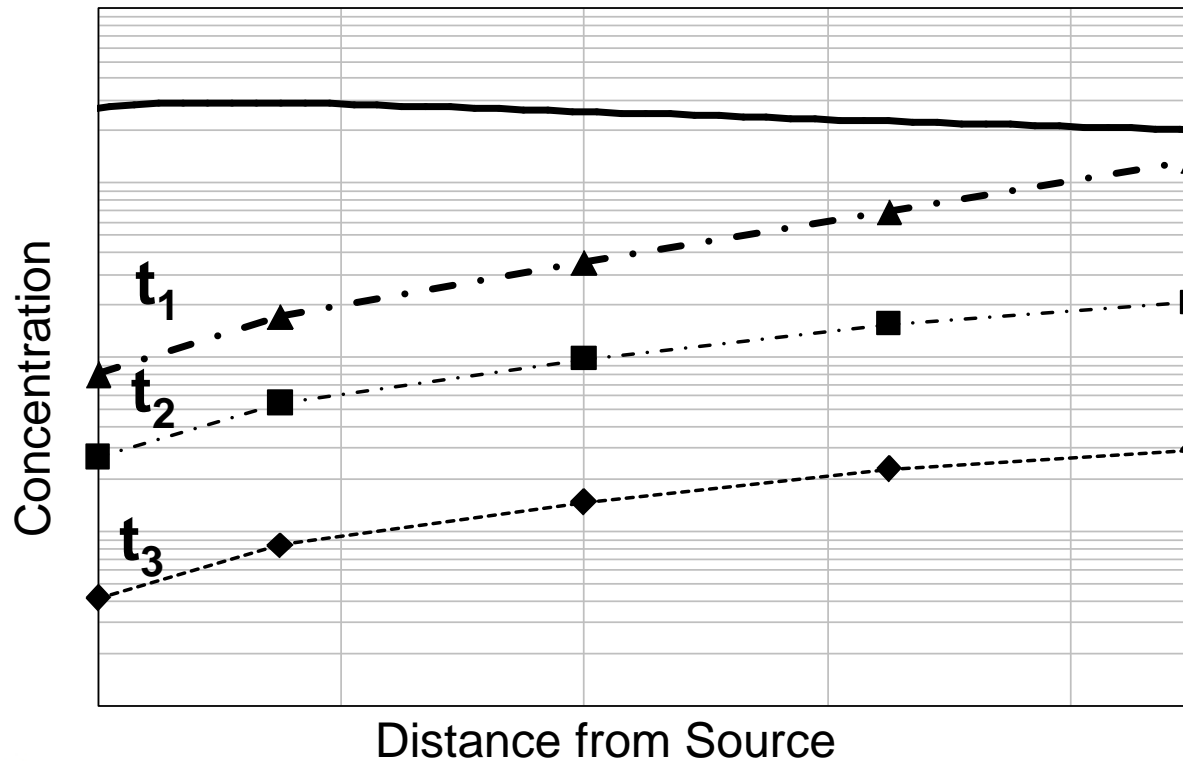
Web: [www.porewater.com](http://www.porewater.com)

# Back-Diffusion Trends



Before  
Treatment

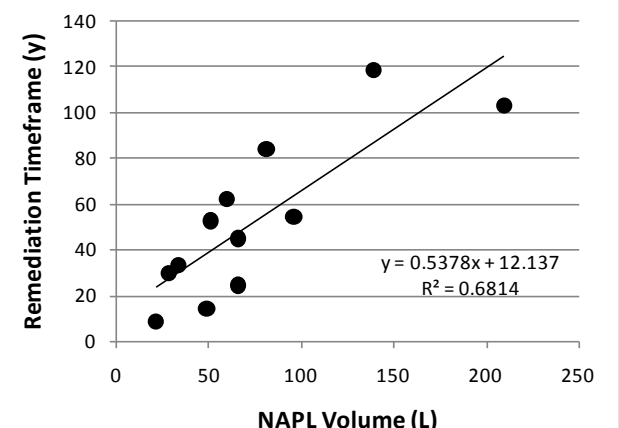
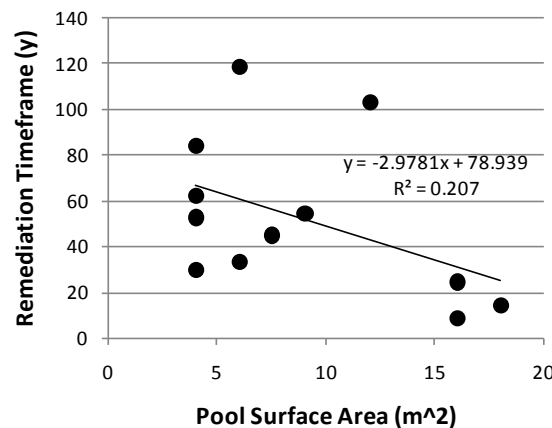
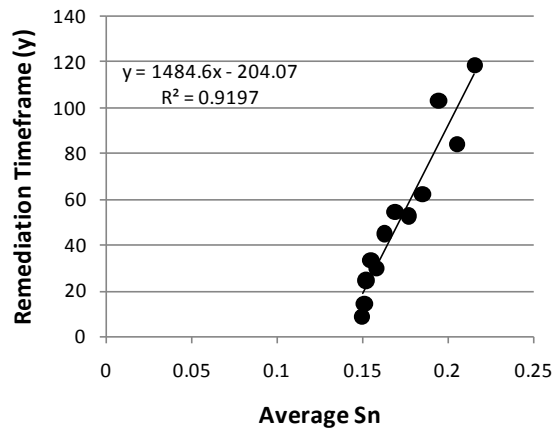
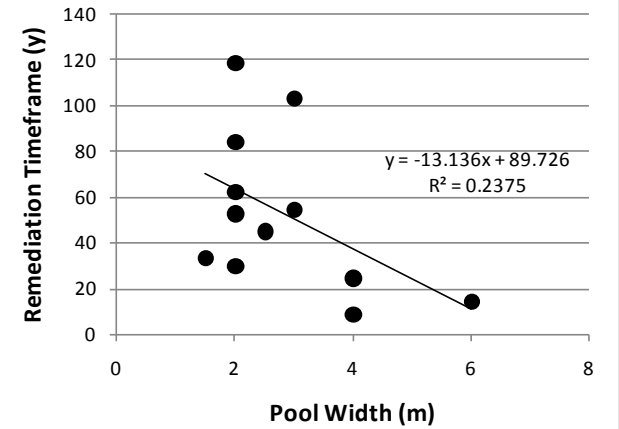
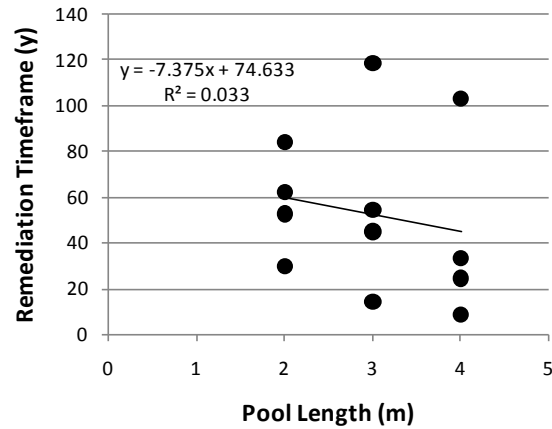
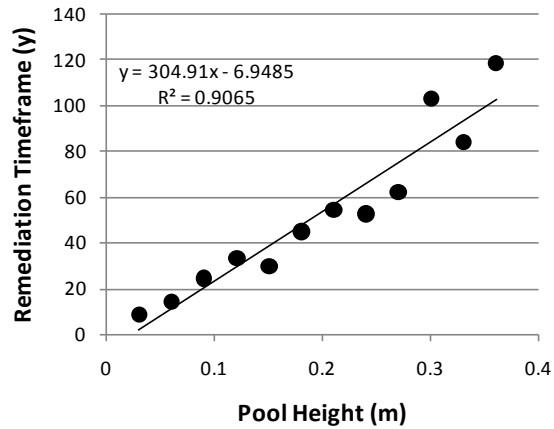
After  
Treatment



# NDM Options

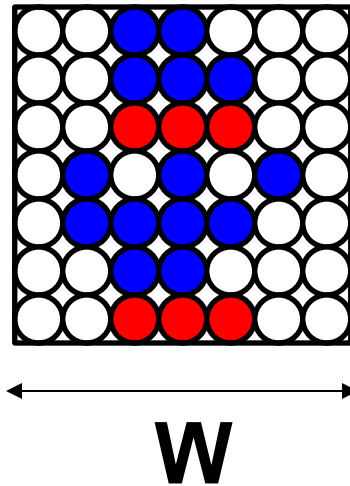
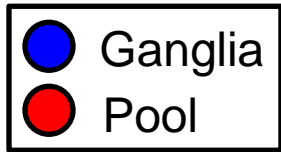
- Through-flux multiplier (0 to 1)
- Through-flux interfacial area decline
  - i.e. # streamtubes intercepting NAPL
  - Constant, linear, or exponential model
- Dissolution only after depletion of upgradient or overlying zone
- Enhanced dissolution factor
- Daughter product ratio

# RTF Correlation with Pool Properties

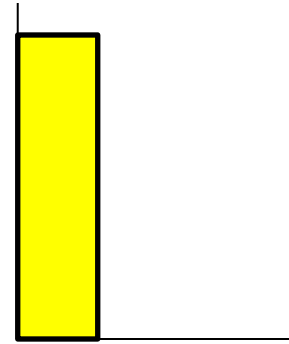


# Source Zone Transect with Streamtubes

Early Stage



Md (kg/y)

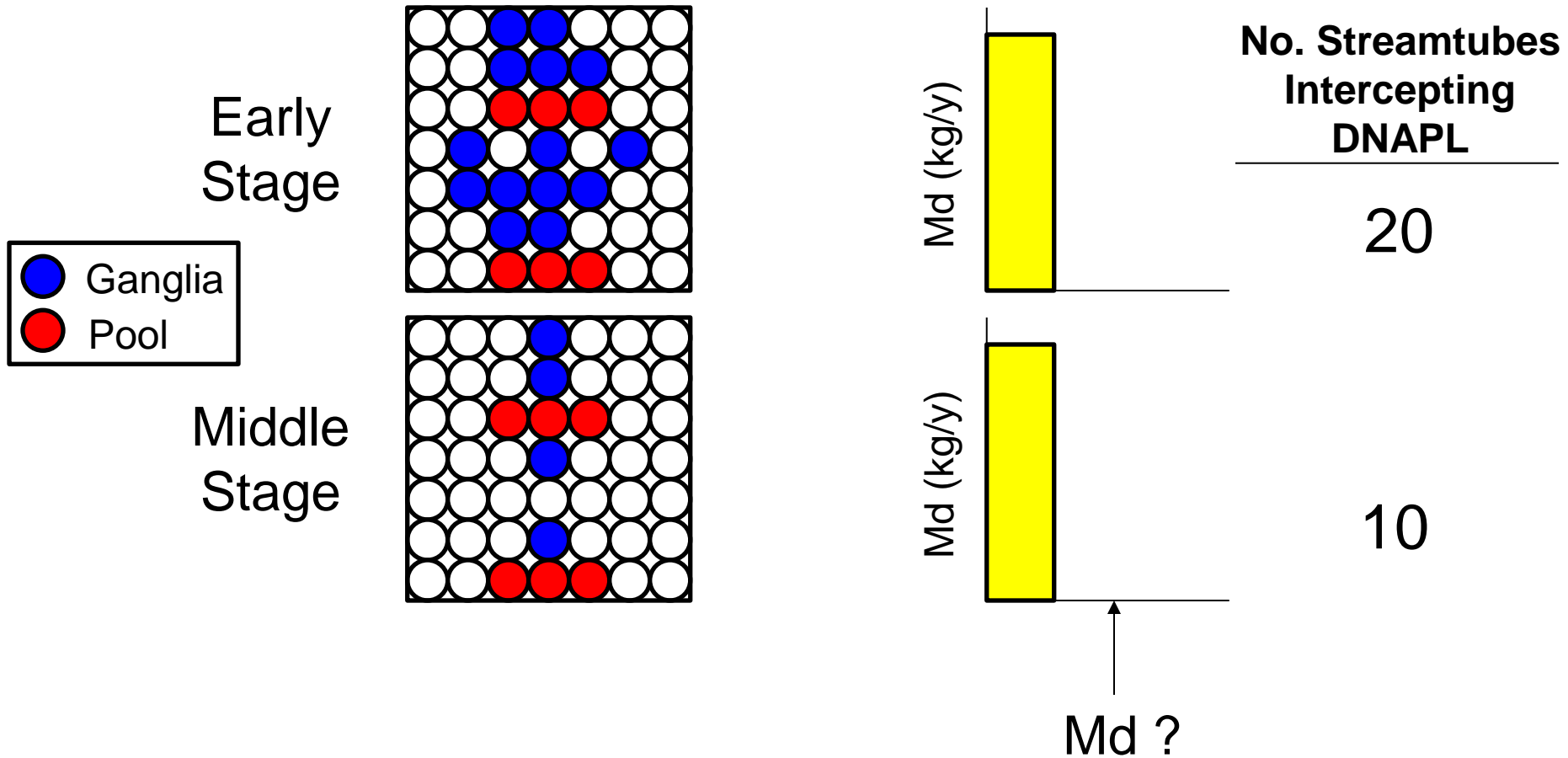


No. Streamtubes Intercepting DNAPL

20



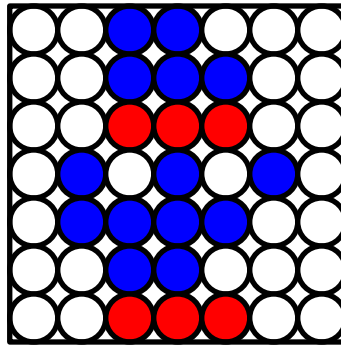
# Source Zone Transect with Streamtubes



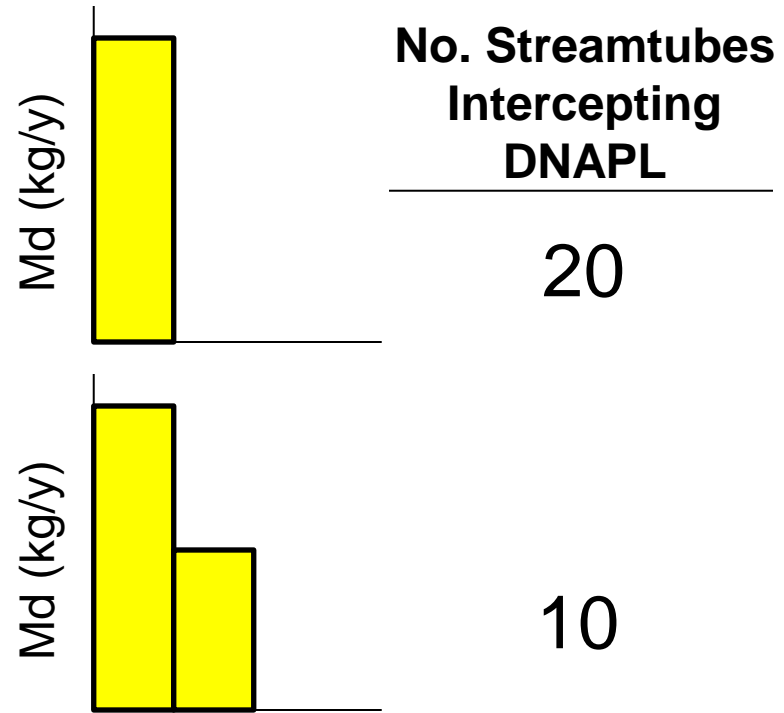
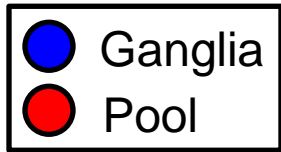
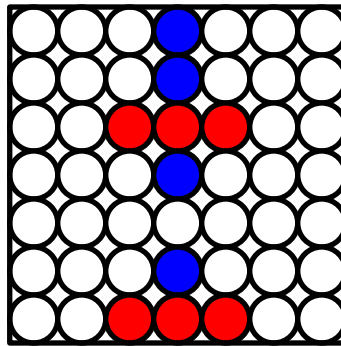


# Source Zone Transect with Streamtubes

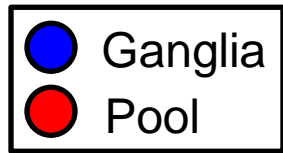
Early Stage



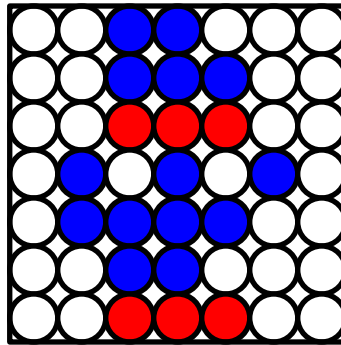
Middle Stage



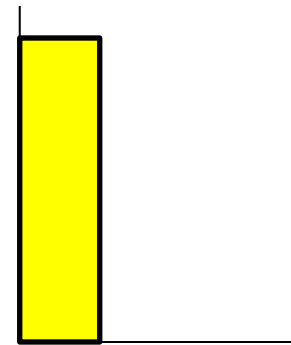
# Source Zone Transect with Streamtubes



Early Stage



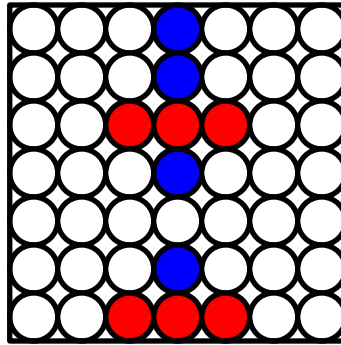
Md (kg/y)



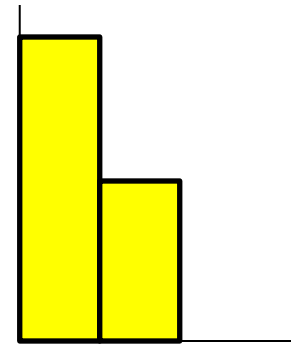
No. Streamtubes Intercepting DNAPL

20

Middle Stage

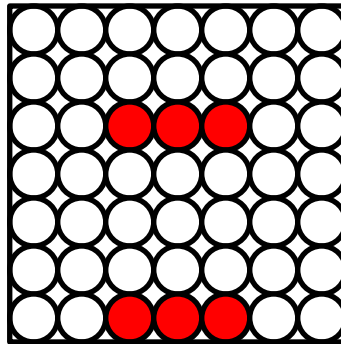


Md (kg/y)

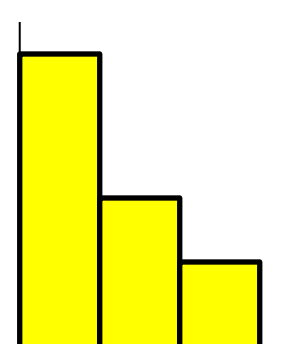


10

Late Stage



Md (kg/y)



6



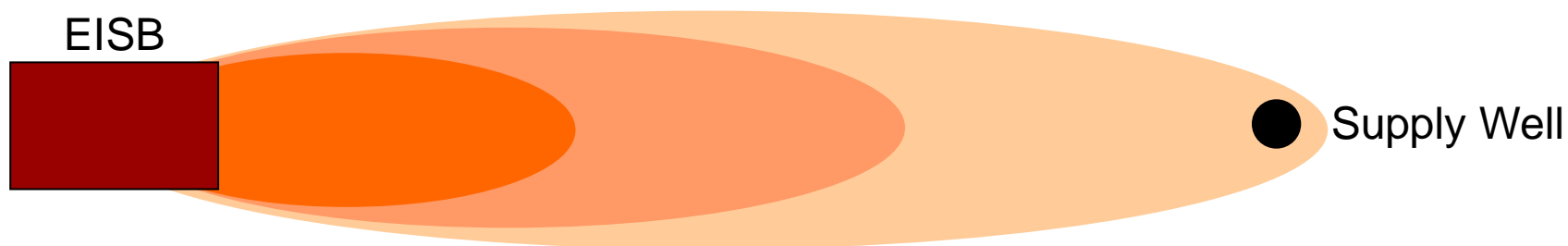
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# Mass Discharge as Interim Goal

## Well 12A Superfund Site, Washington

STEP 1: Active source treatment until 90% reduction in source strength



STEP 2: After 90% reduction, transition to MNA in source zone

