

It's a Contact Sport - Application of Highly Focused Injection Methods for Improve Results of In-Situ Treatments

John Fontana, PG
Vista GeoScience



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*Petroleum Environmental Issues & Solutions in
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130 Capital Drive, Suite C, Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 277-1694 www.VistaGeoScience.com



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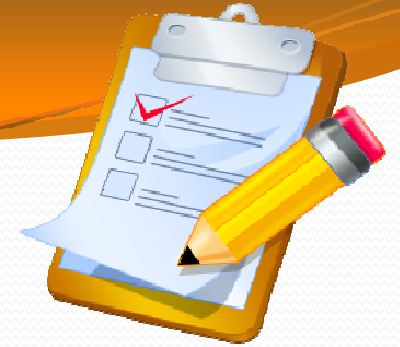
What I Saw in Monterey

Battelle Conference on Chlorinated Solvents:
Presentations & Posters on High Resolution
Site Characterization (HRSC) Methods

What was Missing?

Methods to Apply that Data to In Situ Treatments;
i.e., High Resolution Application Methods

Outline



- **In Situ Treatment Technology Review**
- **In-Situ Treatment Application Phase**
 - **Selecting the Right Tools and Methods for a Particular Treatment**
 - **Applying Higher Resolution Targeted Application Methods**
- **Problems with Early Injection Methods**
- **“Conventional” Injection Methods**
- **Hydraulic Fracture Emplacement Methods**
- **Recent Examples**
- **Summary & Conclusion**

The In-Situ Treatment Revolution!

- Amendment Injections
 - In-Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO)
 - In-Situ Chemical Reduction (ISCR)
 - In-Situ (Enhanced) Bio-Remediation or Bio-Reduction (ISBR)
- Environmental Hydraulic Fracturing
 - Similar Amendments & Treatments
 - Enhanced Permeability
- *Too Often are Improperly Applied!*



Sampling of the Many In-Situ Remediation Product Providers

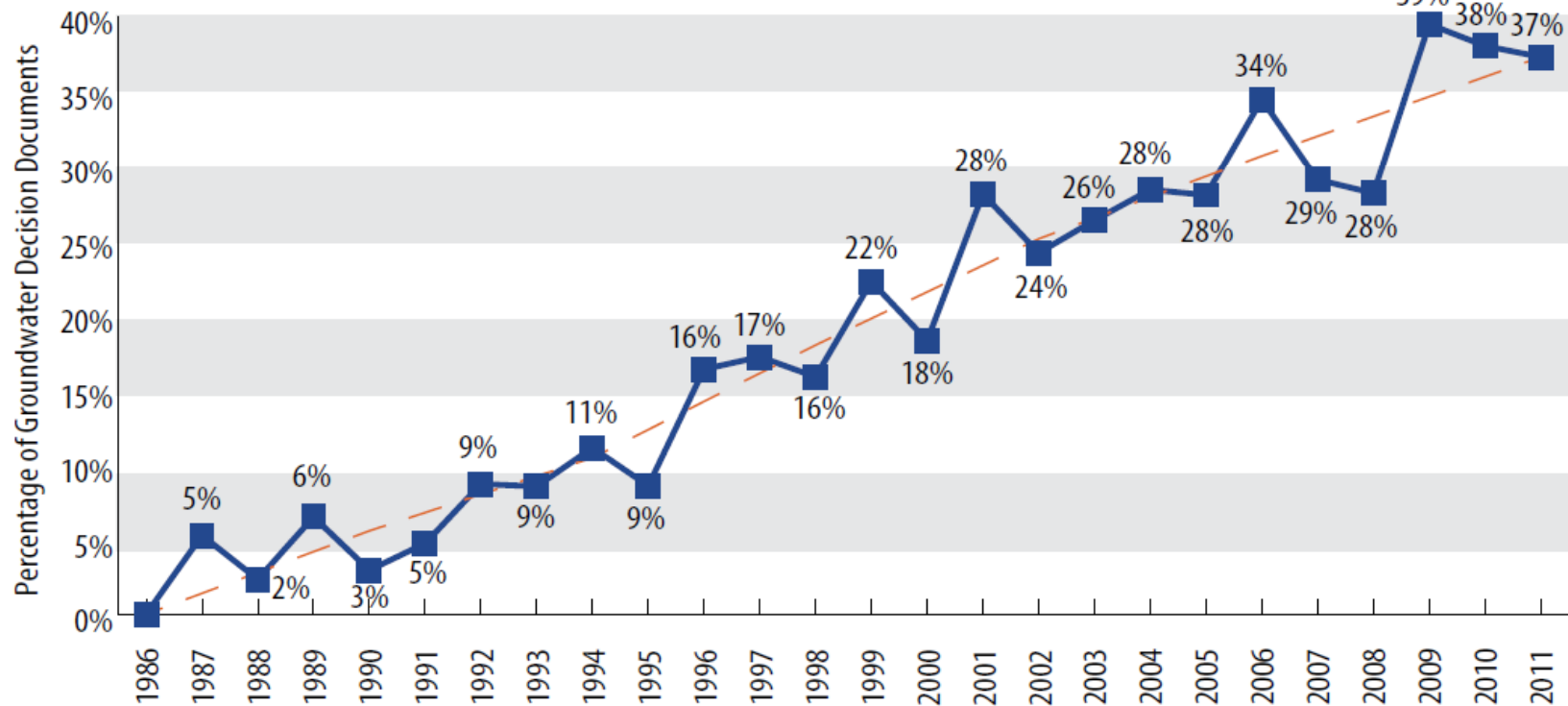


Increased Use of In-Situ Technologies for Groundwater (1985 – 2011, NPL Sites)

EPA-Superfund Remedy Report (SRR) Fourteenth Edition (EPA 542-R-13-016), November 2013

Superfund Remedy Report, 14th Edition

Figure 13: Trends in Groundwater Decision Documents Selecting In Situ Treatment (FY 1986-2011)



• Number of groundwater decision documents = 1,919.



Why In-Situ Injection Installation of Treatments?

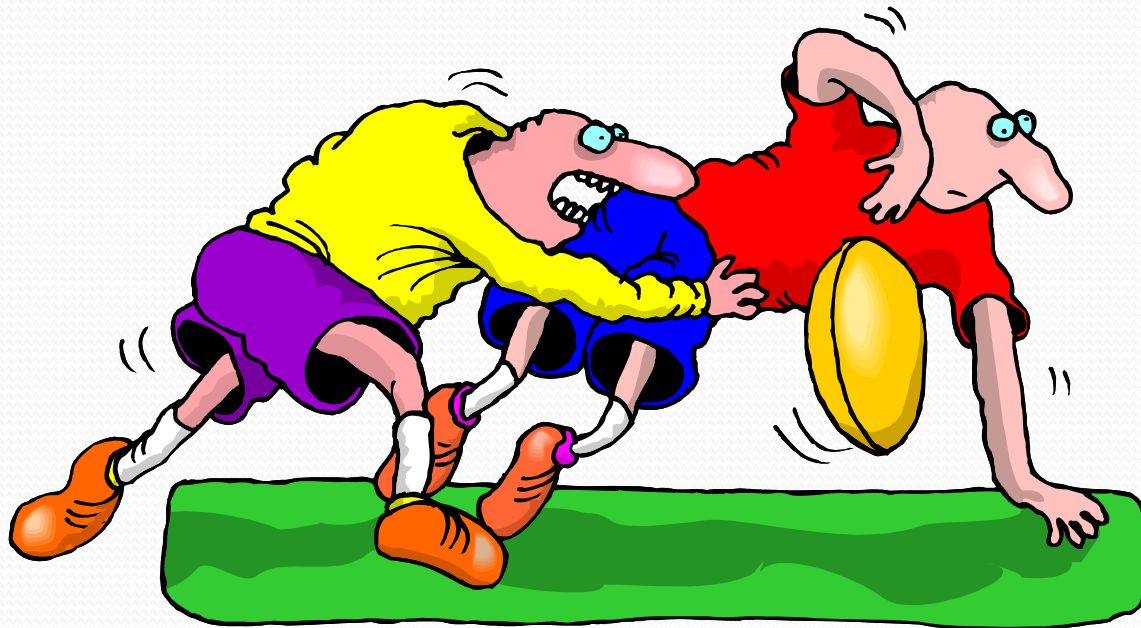
- Limited or No Disposal Issues
- In Place Destruction of Contaminants
- Less Invasive - Works Around Infrastructure
- Many Work with Natural Environment
- Direct Push Injection Advancements
- Improved Understanding of Hydraulic-Fracturing
- Improved Monitoring Methods,
- So..... Seen as Faster, Cheaper *and it's.....*

Greener & Sustainable Technology!



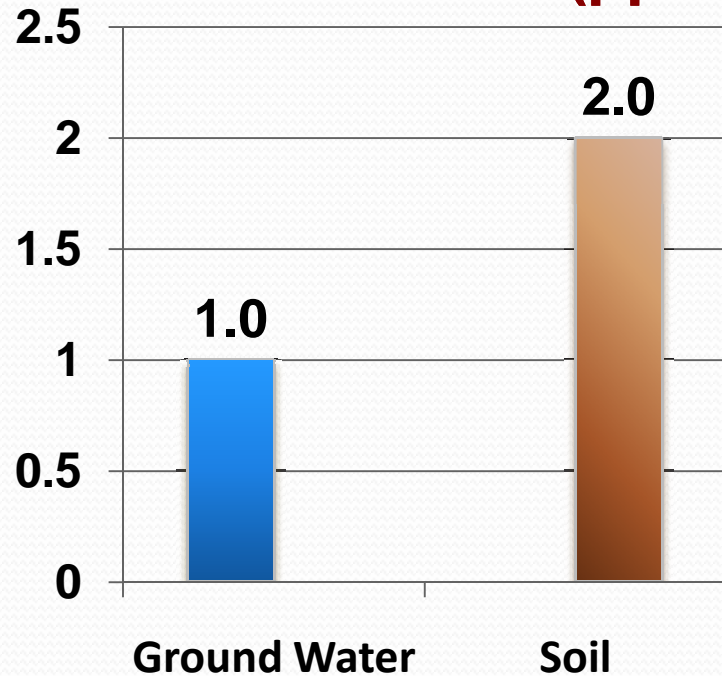
In-Situ Remediation: *It's a Contact Sport!*

- **HOME TEAM:** Contaminated Soil & Ground Water
- **VISITING TEAM:** Treatment Reagents

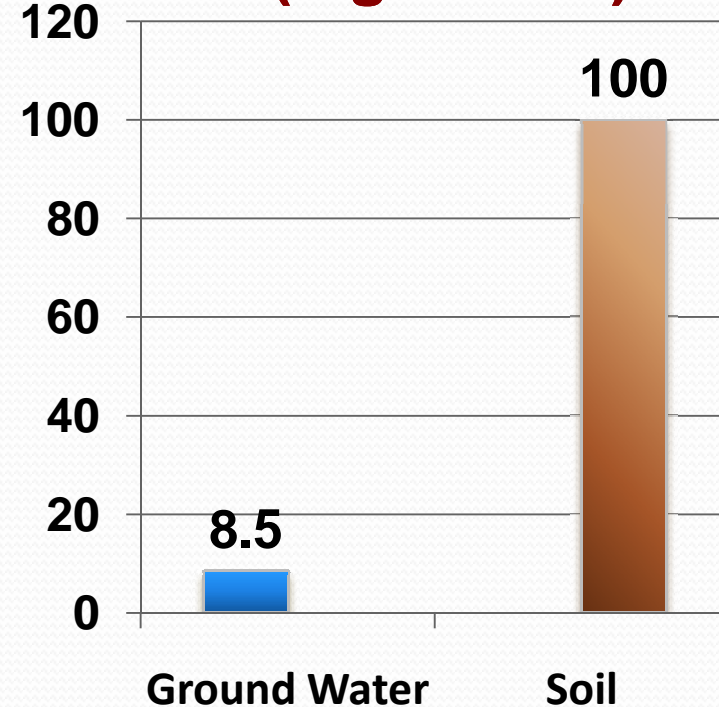


Treatment Trivia 1: Adsorbed Phase vs. Dissolved Phase Contaminant Loading

Soil and Ground Water Concentration (ppm)



Contaminant Load (mg / cu. ft.)



If you design to only treat the dissolved phase contaminant, you get REBOUND

Treatment Trivia 2: Back Diffusion from Clays (Consider Mass Flux Discharge = Rebound)



Courtesy Tom Sale, PhD, Colorado State University (Go RAMS!)


Applying Remedial Design Characterization (RDC) Data to In-Situ Remediation Treatments

- Now we know where the contaminants are and how much is there, so now we need properly targeted & applied treatments.
- Old vs. New Application Methods
- Conventional Injections vs. Hydraulic Fracturing Methods

Use High Resolution Data to Create “Decision Units” for Treatment Dosing

DEPTH

| Injection Depth | <u>Area A</u> 500 sq. ft, 5 pts. | <u>Area B</u> 1,500 sq. ft, 15 pts | <u>Area C</u> 4,000 sq. ft. 40 pts. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 12' | ▼ | | |
| 14' | 10 lbs | 25 lbs | 10 lbs |
| 16' | 40 lbs | 40 lbs | 25 lbs |
| 18' | 25 lbs | 25 lbs | 25 lbs |
| 20' | 10 lbs | 10 lbs | 10 lbs |
| 22' | | | 10 lbs |



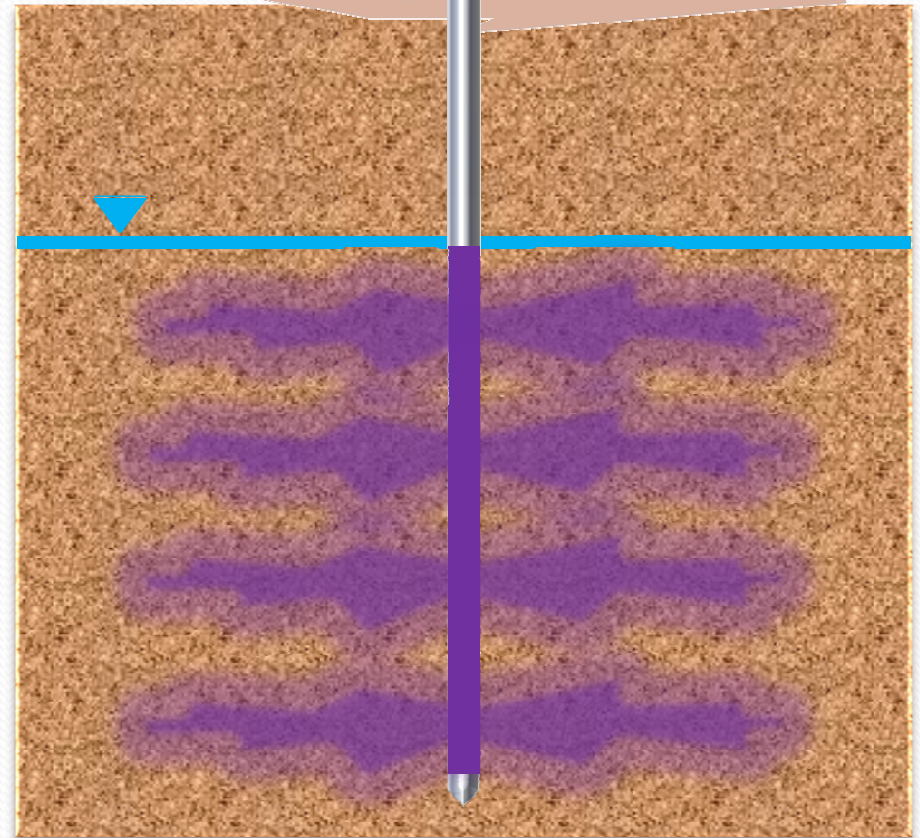
“Early” In-Situ Injection Methods

- New Treatments on the Market
- Existing Monitoring Well Network
 - Socks
 - Gravity Feed
 - Injections in it’s Infancy
- Open Auger Bore Holes, Open Pits, Trenching
- Dedicated Injection Wells using HSA
- *We used what we had!*



Bottom Up Injections - Under *Ideal* Conditions

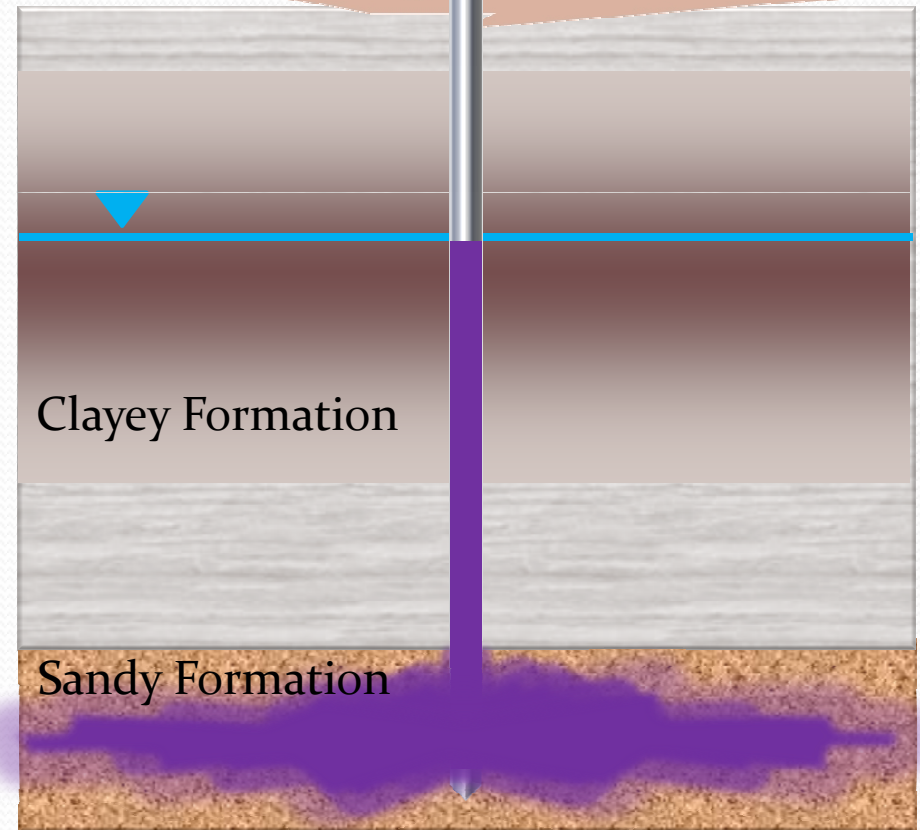
- Homogeneous
- Porous/Permeable
- No Preferential Bedding Planes
- Coarsening Upward
- Even Gravity Fed Wells are OK here!



Bottom Up Injections in *Non-Ideal* (Common) Conditions

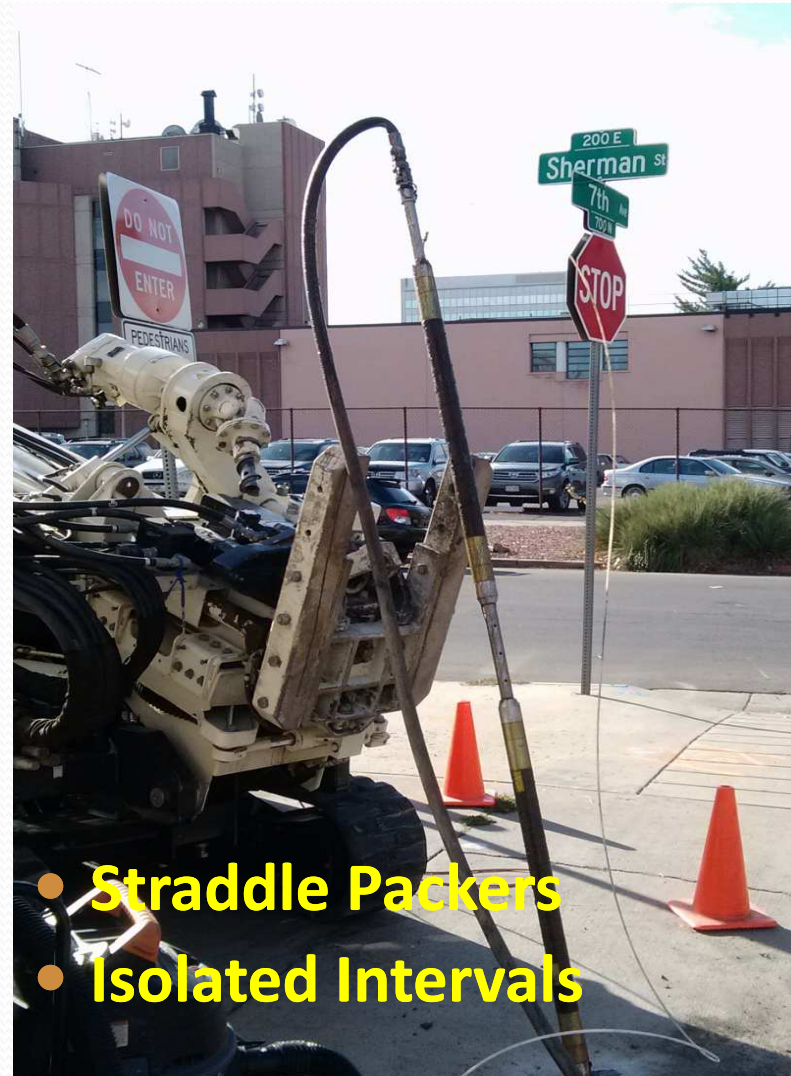
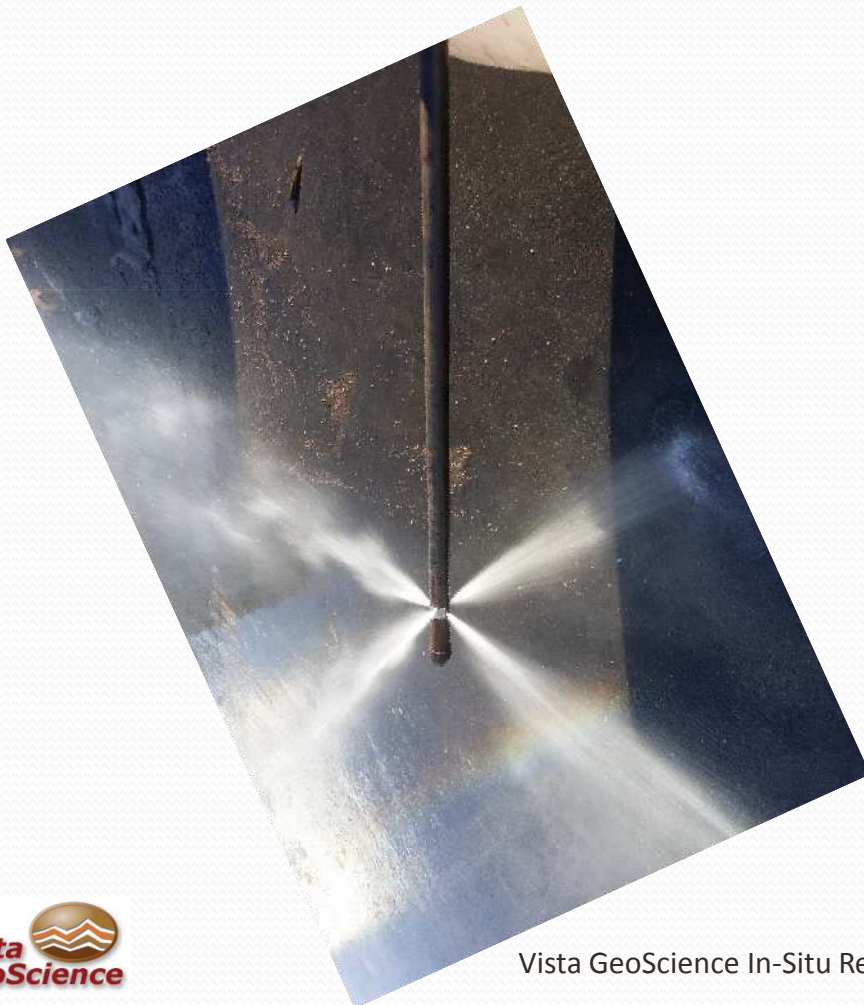


- Less Porous & Permeable Soils
- Preferential Bedding Planes
- Fracturing May Occur
- Coarsening Downward
- Path of Least Resistance



SOLUTIONS: Surgical Injection Methods

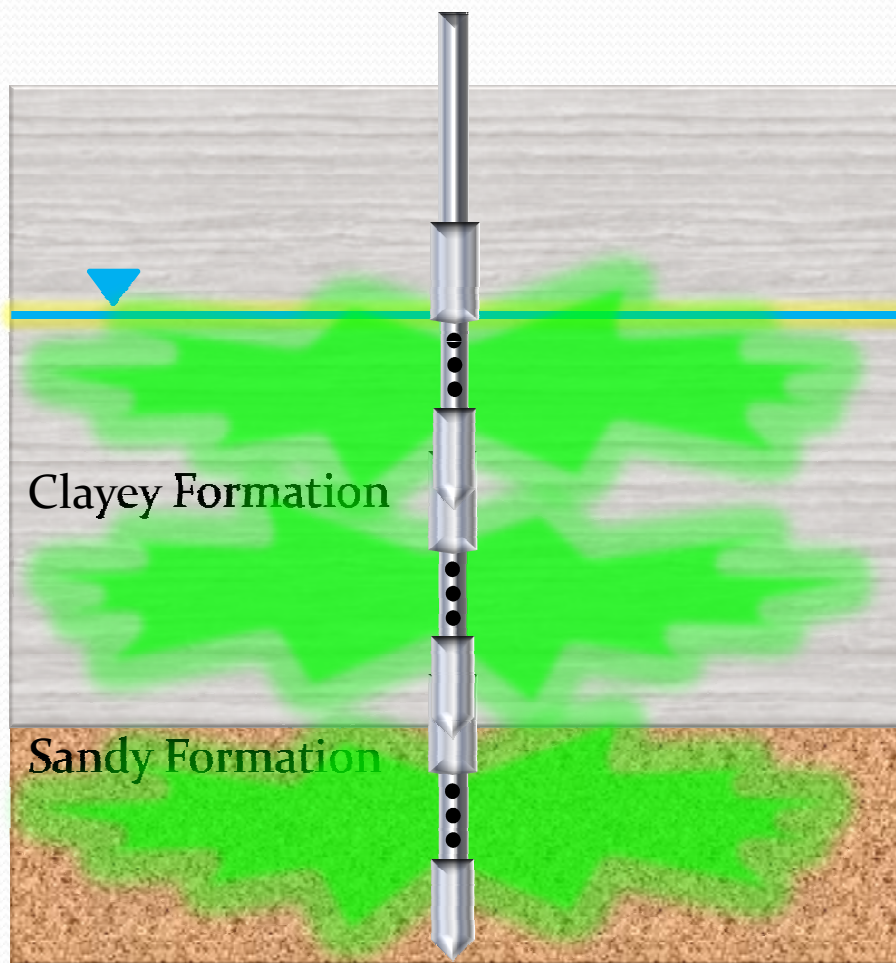
- Top-Down Injections Tools
- High Pressure, High Flow



- Straddle Packers
- Isolated Intervals

SOLUTIONS: Improved Injection Methods

- Top Down Injection or Discrete Placement Tooling
- Seals Off Intervals
- Precise Placement
- Slower Application
- = **BETTER CONTACT!**



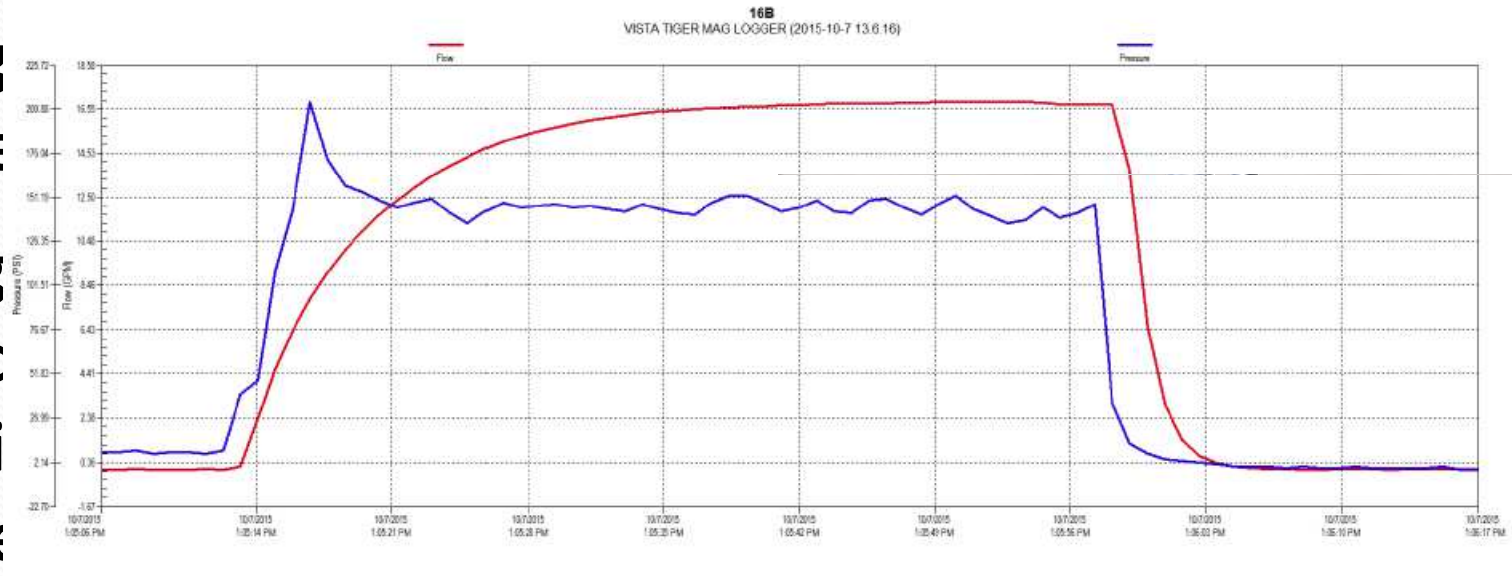
Exceeding Overburden Pressures (Low Perm Formations / Bedrock)

- Permeable Formation take

high
pressure

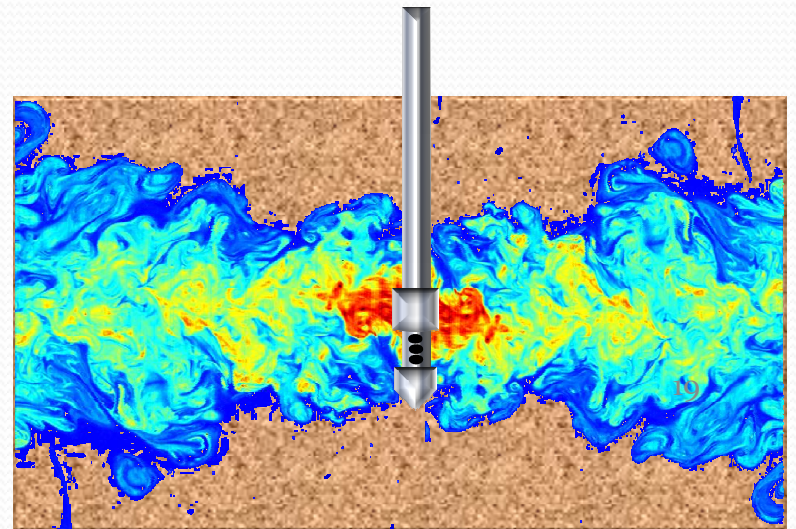
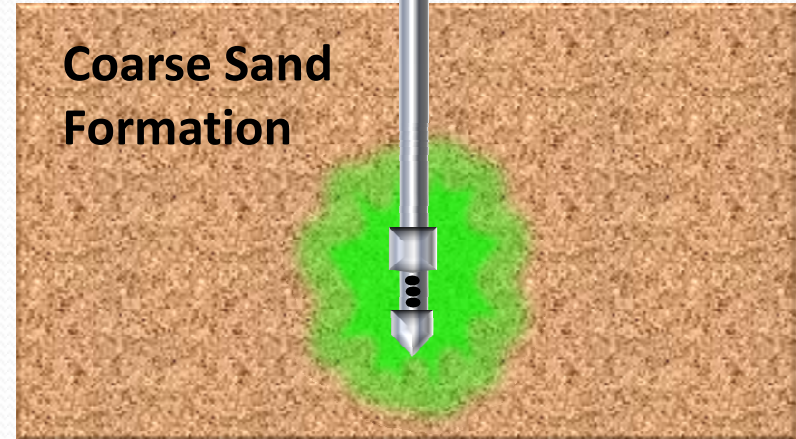
- Tiger
rec
gain
like

fractures with a larger ROI.



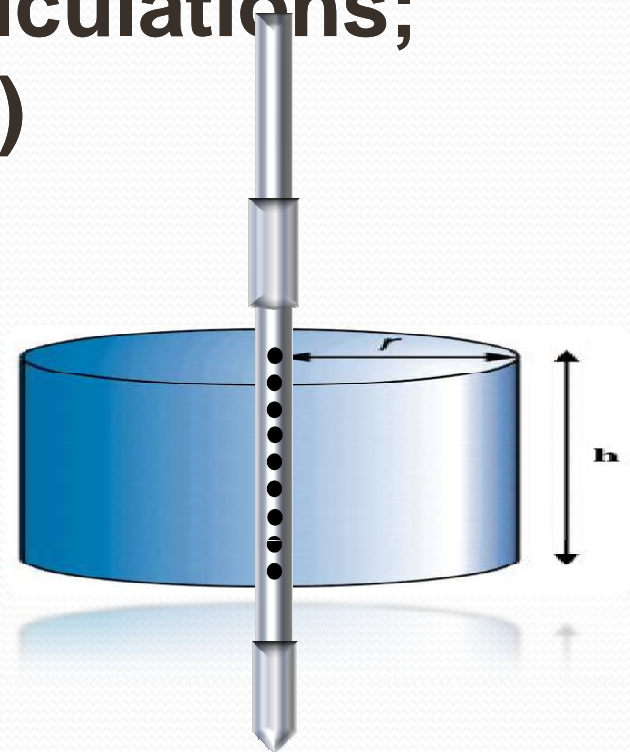
Injection of Slurries (Solids) into Unconsolidated Coarse Sand/Gravels

- Liquids follow granular pore space paths.
- Slurries may filter out or “block off” porosity at low flow, solids drop out.
- High Velocity Injections can create additional mixing and extend ROI



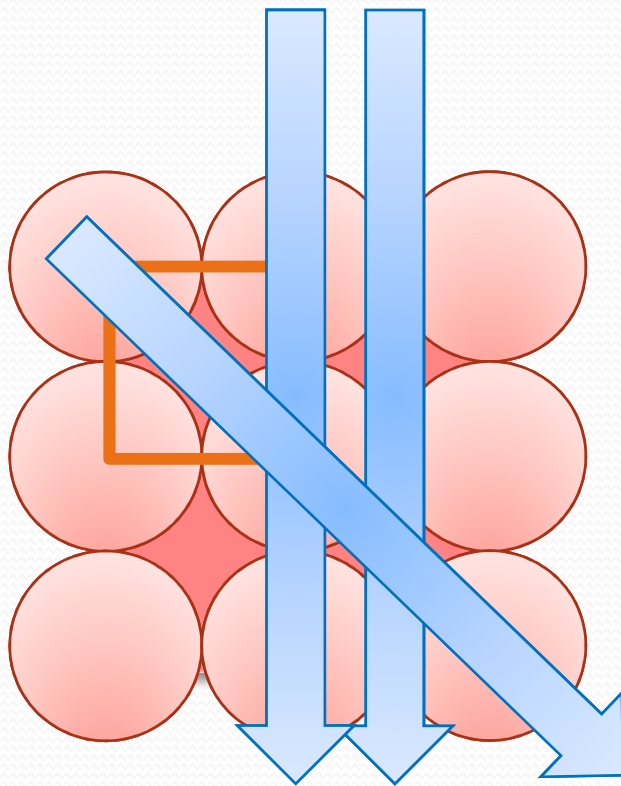
Radius of Influence (ROI) Calculations; (Displacement vs. Pore Flow)

- 10' Injection Grid:
 - Radius = $r = 5'$
 - Area = πr^2
 - Vertical Treatment Interval = $h = 2'$
 - Assuming *Effective Porosity* $\approx 20\%$
 - Volume conversion: $1 \text{ ft}^3 = 7.48 \text{ gallons}$
- Therefore:
 - Volume = $\pi(5')^2 \times (2') \times (0.2) = 31.42 \text{ ft}^3$
 - Pore volume = $31.42 \times 7.48 = 235 \text{ gallons}$
 - A 50 gallons injection = about 21% of pore volume.
- **HOWEVER: ROI is more a function of what % of the formation fractures during injection (displacement) vs. fluids that move through pore spaces.**

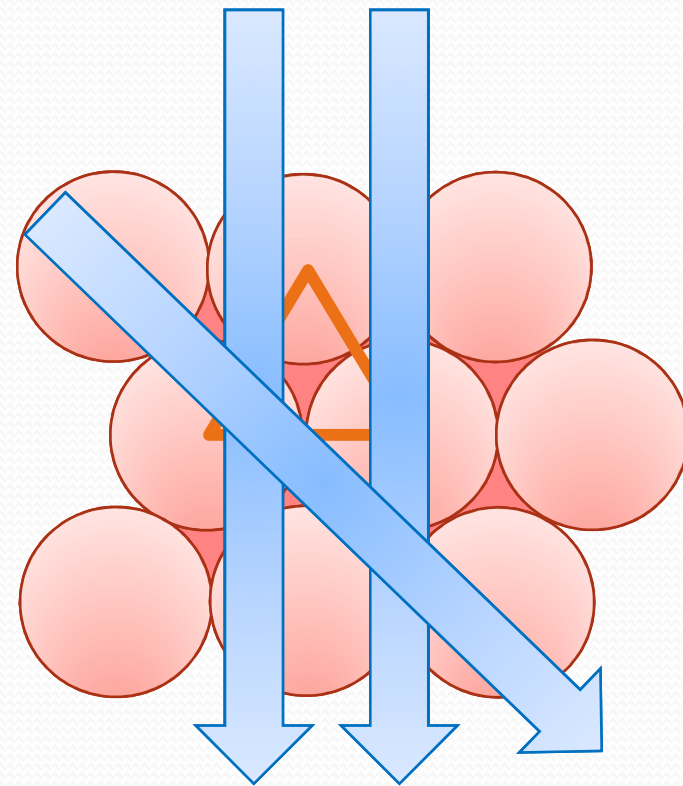


Triangular vs. Square Injection Grids (Surface View)

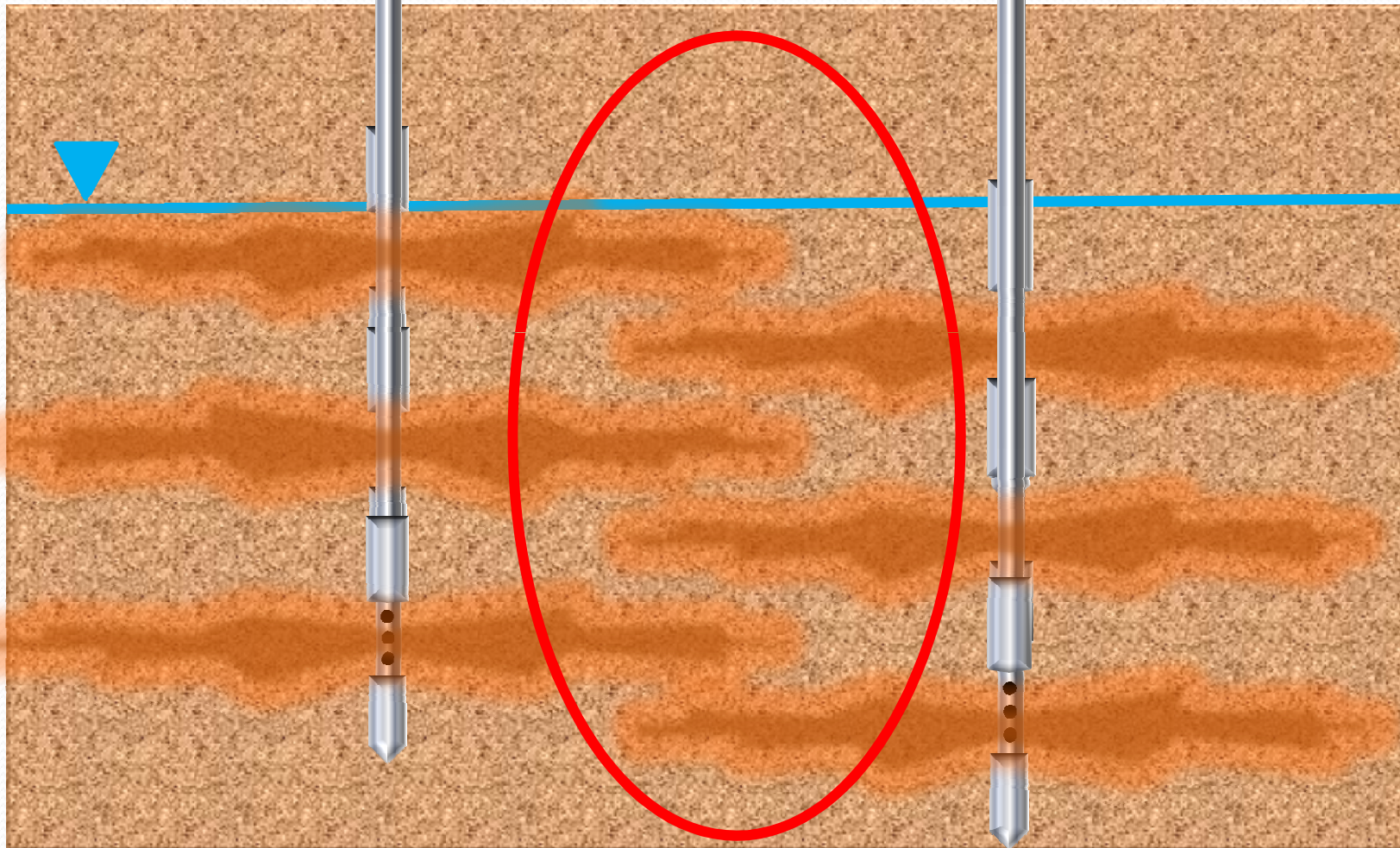
- **Square Grid**



- **Triangular Grid**

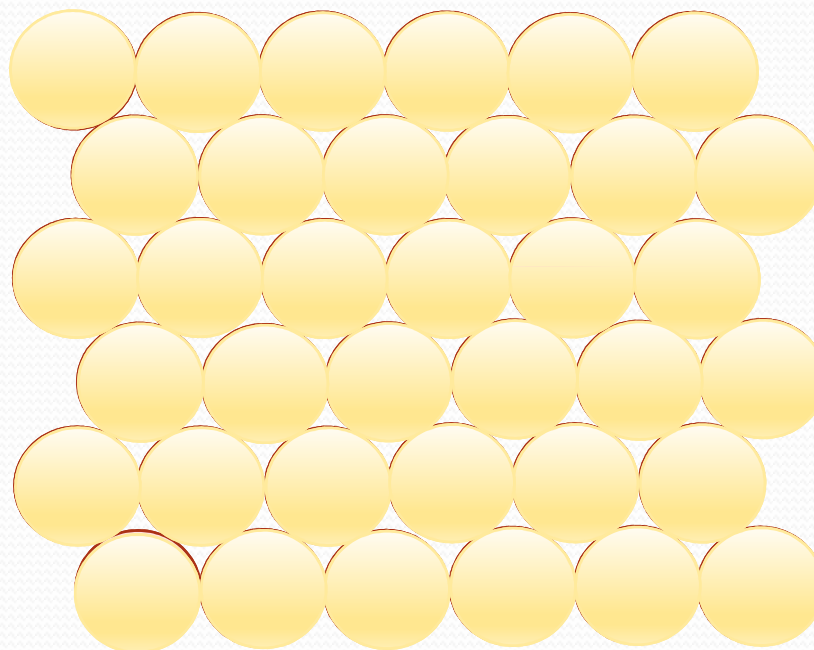


Staggered Top-Down Injection Intervals



Will We Move Contaminants?

- **Yes, but not far from empirical evidence.**
- **Remember: Most of the mass is generally sorbed.**
- **Start injections from outer edge of plumes.**
- **Bounces around injection grids, do not move from one point to the next, or one side to the other.**
- **Possible Exceptions? High volume dilute injectates such as diluted emulsified vegetable oils. NAPL**



Optimized Pumping & Mixing Systems

- **Use the right system for the right job!**
- High-Pressure/Low Volume?
- High-Volume/Low Pressure?
- Liquids vs. Slurries/Solids?
- Corrosive Chemicals
- In-Line Activator Mixing
- Many Pump Types (Progressive Cavity, Piston, Diaphragm, Centrifugal, to name a few)
- Experiment with flow rates and pressures to reduce surfacing of product.
- Lower flows may INCREASE surfacing.



Slurry (Powders & Solids) Mixing & Pumping Systems



Safe Oxidant Mixing Systems

- Caustic/Acid Mixing
- In-Line Blending
- Spill Control Plans / Containment
- **Neutralizers on Site**



- Additional PPE
- Stainless or PVC Fittings
- Exothermic Reactions -
Temperature Monitoring/Control

Simultaneous Injection Points for High Volume Applications



Hydraulic Fracturing Installations

- **For Injection of Suspended Solids Treatments in Tighter Formations or Bedrock**
- **To Increase Permeability or Create Permeable Treatment Zones, Barriers or Cells.**

Hydraulic Fracturing Remediation Applications

- **Air Sparge (AS) or Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)**
 - Sand or Synthetic Proppant Support
- **Bio-Remediation Treatment Flow Cells**
 - Sand or High Surface Area Synthetic Proppants
 - Nutrient Additives, Organic Carbon,
 - Activated Carbon + Nutrients
- **Chemical Treatment Flow Cells**
 - Optional Proppant Fracture Support
 - Solid Chemical Slurry Injections

Direct Push (DPT) or Auger/Rotary Hole + Packers for Hydraulic Fracture Installations



Single Packer



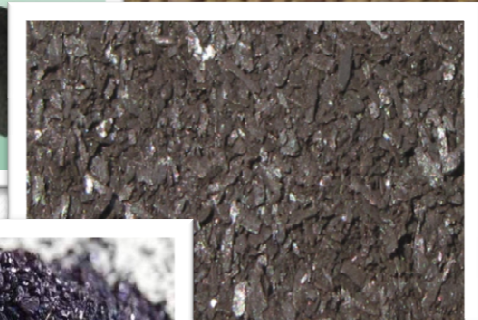
Straddle Packer

In-Situ Slurry Injection/Fracture Pump Rigs



Proppants

- *Inert or Reactive*
- Mixtures of:
 - Silica Sand
 - Porous Ceramic (Isolite™)
 - Activated Carbon +?
 - Zero Valent Iron
 - Potassium Permanganate
 - Chitin (Polysaccharide)
 - Bacteria Augmentation



When Proppants are Used, Cross-Linked Guar-Gum is Used to Suspend the Proppant



Courtesy Foremost Inc.



Performance Monitoring & Combined Methods

- **Another Section, Out of time, but.....**
- **Combined Methods or Phased Approach may be appropriate for some sites.**
- **Performance Monitoring *should* be part of the Game Plan. Can be done *on the fly* – Allowing for adjustments during the treatment phase on larger scale projects.**

Ex. #1: 3400 York Street; Denver, Former Gas Station

- ❑ CDLE-OPS Event No. 11494
- ❑ Release Discovered During Tank System Removal, August 2011
- ❑ 2nd Tank System Removed July 26, 2012; No Release Detected.
- ❑ Co-Mingled with PCE Plume from Upgradient Dry Cleaner Site
- ❑ New 7-Eleven Store Built Over Part of Plume Prior to Remediation
- ❑ Relatively Deep (Groundwater at ~45')

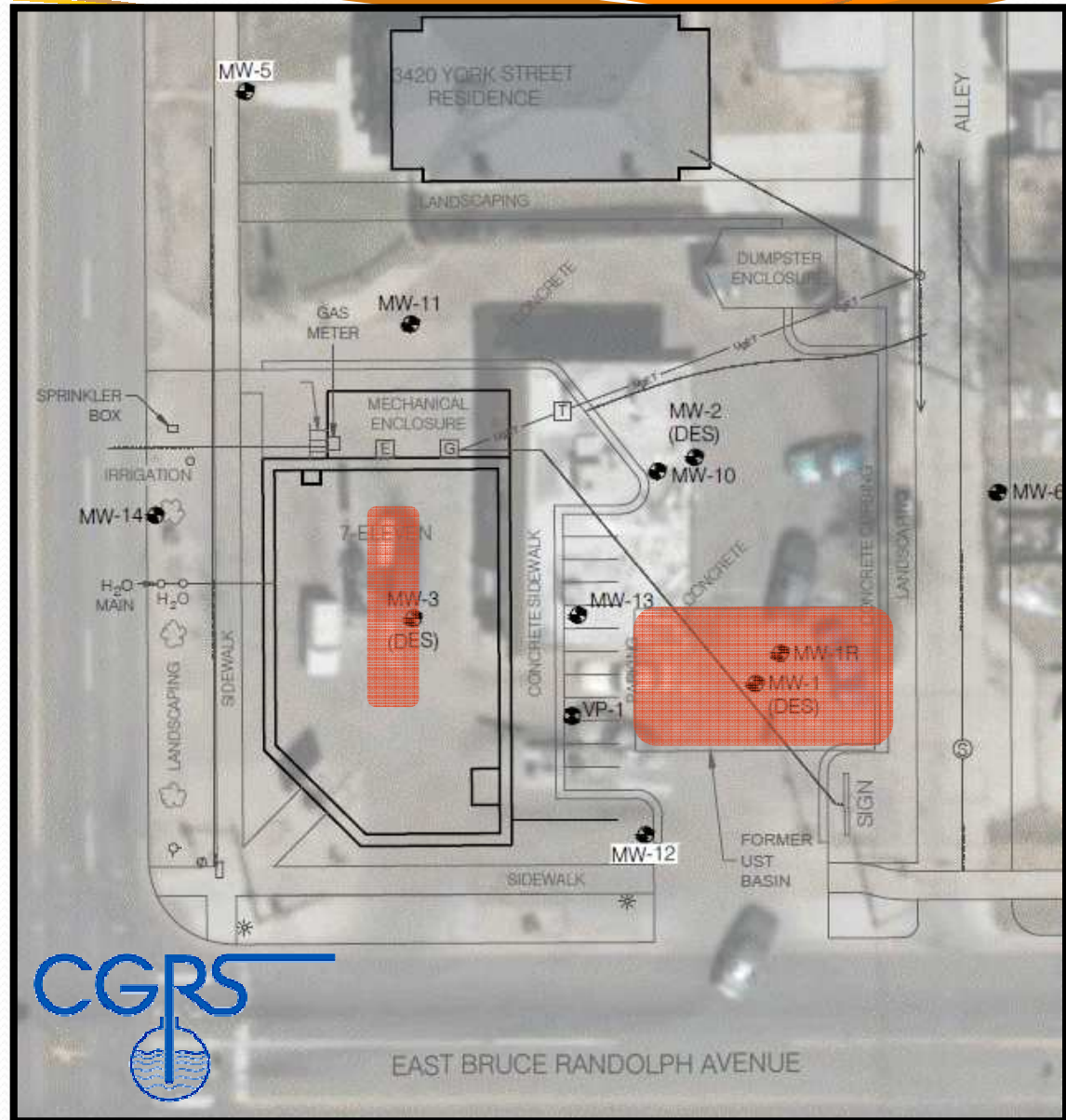
❑ Team Partners:



3400 York Street; Phases of Work

- **Site Developer: “NOT WAITING,” New Building *Going In***
- **Chosen Remedy: Remediation Products BOS 200®**
(Activated Carbon, Nutrients, Bacteria Augmentation)
- 1. RDC Sampling & Treatment Design**
- 2. Pilot Injection Test Conducted Near MW-1R, Former Tank Pit Area (May 2013)**
- 3. Full Scale Site Injection on Balance of Site (Nov. 2013)**
- 4. Post Injection Well Cleaning and Redevelopment**
- 5. Post Injection Sampling & Monitoring**

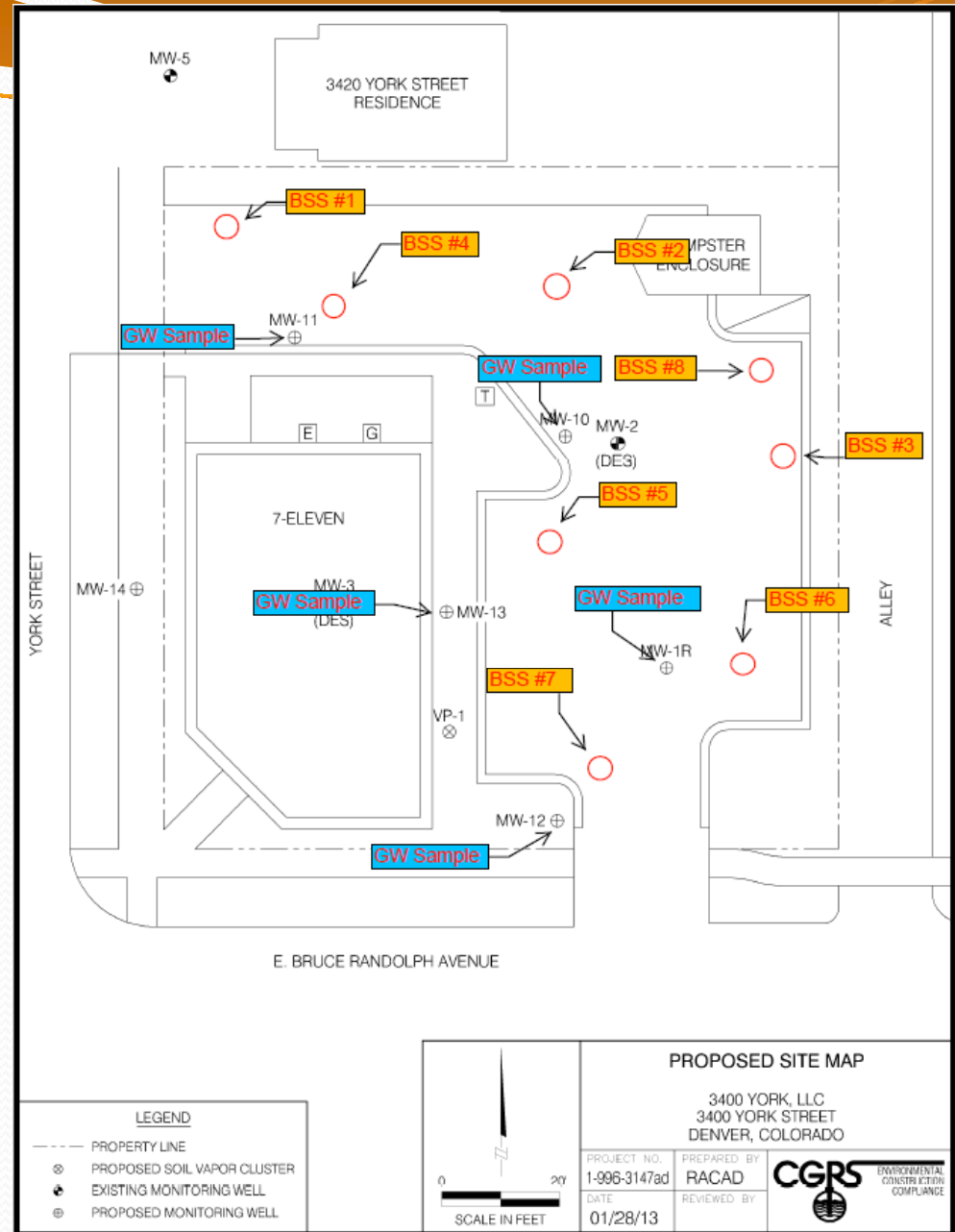
Overlay of New Building Plan on Former Gas Station Site



Courtesy CGRS Inc.

RDC Event

- **8 Continuous Soil Cores 5' – 50' in Treatment Area**
 - 56 soil samples collected at 2' composite intervals.
- **5 Monitor Wells Sampled in Treatment Area.**
- **Analysis of 56 Soil & 5 Ground Water Samples:**
 - 8260 VOCs (BTEX, MTBE, TVPH, PCE & Daughters)
 - Sulfate, Chloride, Nitrate, Nitrite, Acetate (waters only)
- **Identified Shallow Vadose Contamination in Former Tank Pit Area.**



Courtesy CGRS Inc.

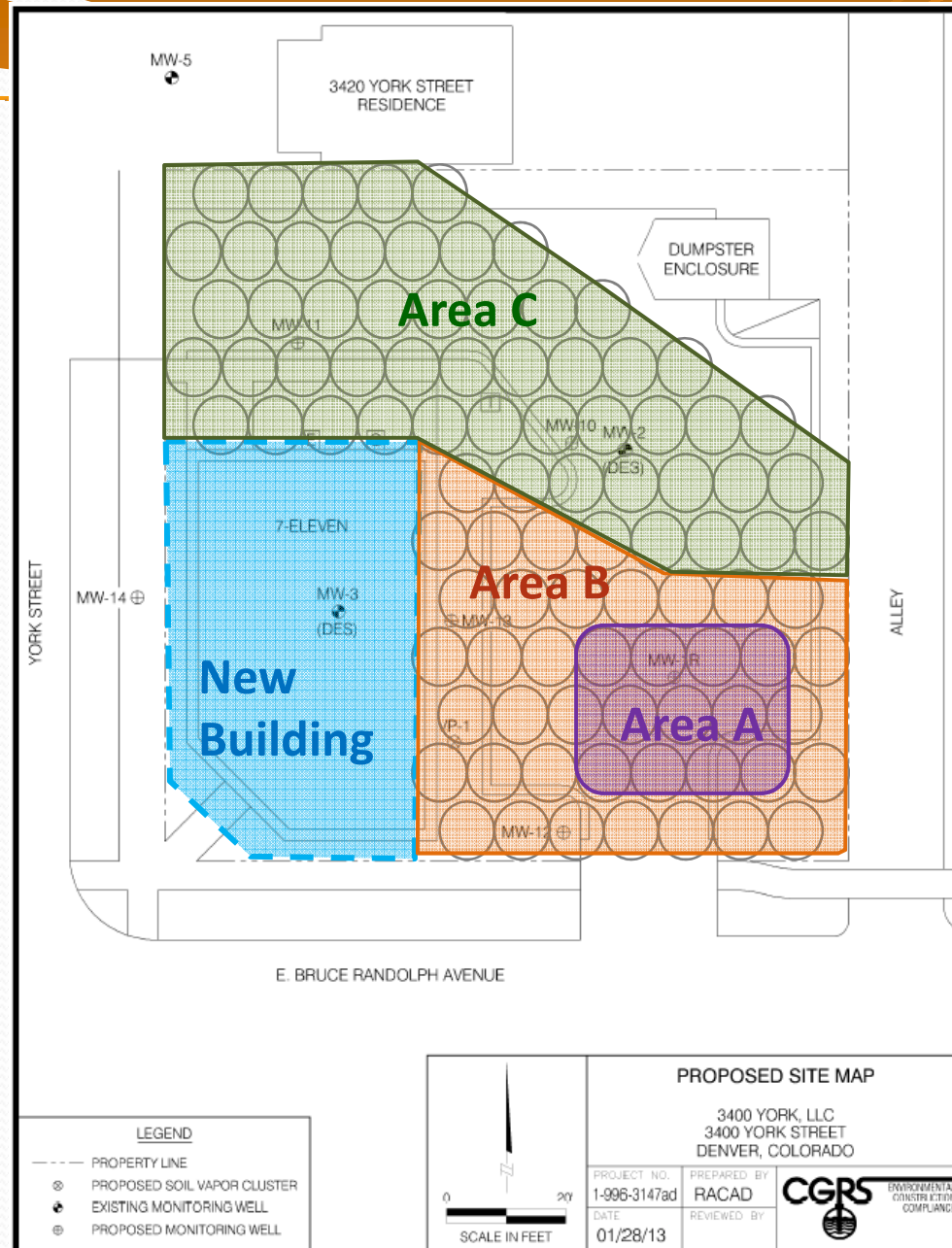
Injection Design

PILOT TEST: (May 2013)

- **Area A:** MW-1R, former tank pit/source area; 12 pts, 15lbs/ft. 40'-50'
- **Total 1,800 lbs BOS200**

FULL SCALE: (Nov 2013)

- **Area B1:** 15pts, 10 lbs/ft, 40'-50'
- **Area B2:** 16 pts, 7.5 lbs/ft, 40-50'
- **Area C:** 42 pts, 5 lbs/ft, 40-50'
- **Total 4,650 lbs BOS200**



Courtesy CGRS Inc.

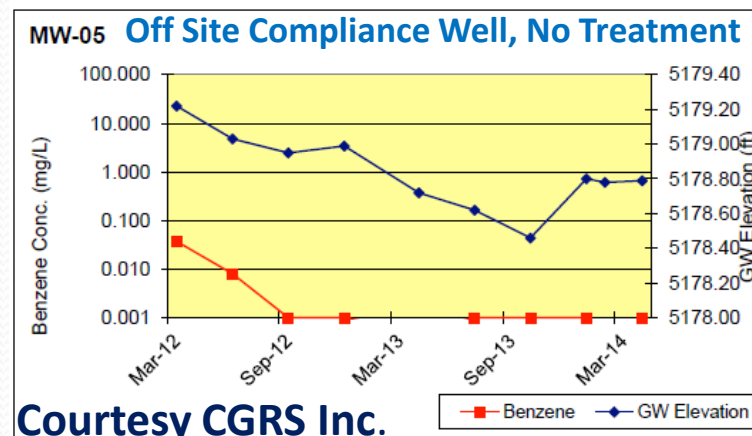
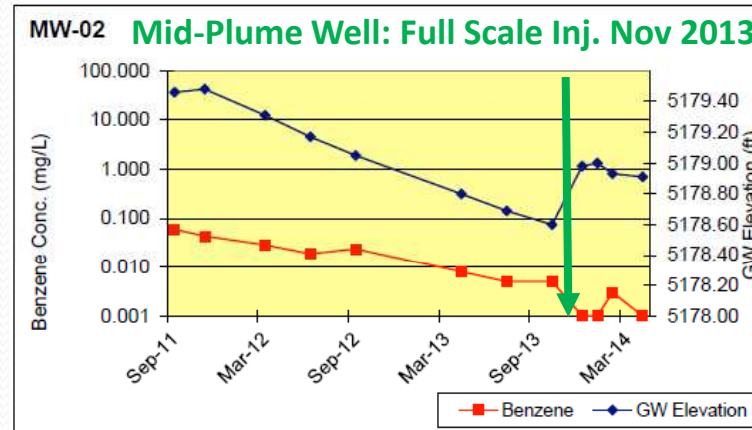
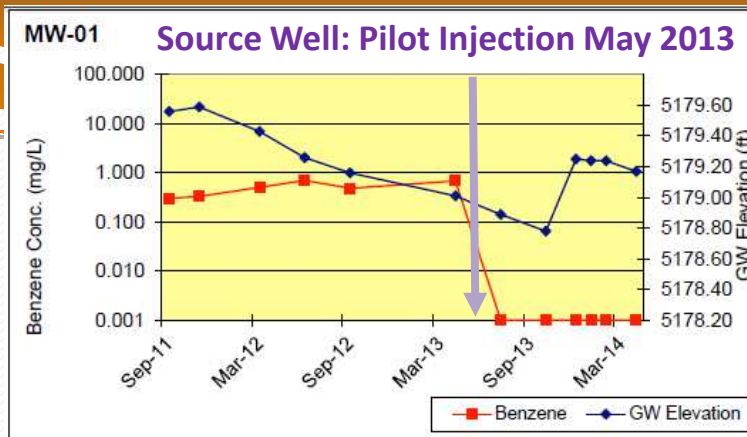
Results (Benzene ppb)

SOURCE

- MW-1R: 310-688 → ND
 - (PCE: 3330 → ND)

MIDPLUME

- MW-10/2: 8-60 → ND-3
 - (PCE: 6270 → 1830)
- MW-11: 2-3 → ND
 - (PCE: 2710 → 11)
- MW-12: 5-12 → ND-3
 - (PCE: 13900 → 12900)
- MW-13: 23-47 → 3-6
 - (PCE: 595 → 1080)
- ***NFA achieved in 2015 after post injection monitoring requirements***



Courtesy CGRS Inc.

Cost to Our Client (Labor & Materials)

- RDC Sampling ● \$5,000
- Pilot Test ● \$16,000
- Full Scale ● \$57,000
- **TOTAL:** ● **\$78,000**

= Cost Effective Cleanup – The First Time!!

Performance Monitoring & Combined Methods

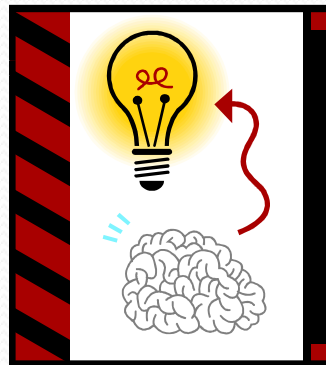
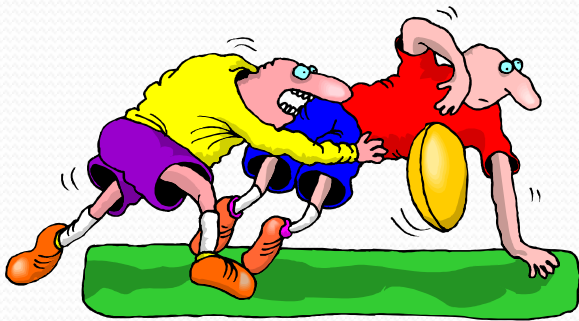
- Where did my injection go?
 - Monitor wells, offset cores, post injection sampling, & HRSC tools will tell.
- Performance Monitoring **should** be part of the Game Plan.
- Can be done **on the fly** – Allowing for adjustments during the treatment phase on larger scale projects.
- Combined Methods or Phased Approach may be appropriate for some sites.

Summary

- **In-Situ Treatment Success Rates are Significantly Improved by Performing a RDC phase to create a 3-D CSM by utilizing:**
 - **3-D Imaging and High Resolution Sampling Tools (Qualitative & Quantitative)**
 - **Advanced Targeting Injection Tools and Methods**
- **Applying Treatments Using Decision Units -Targeted Dosing - - *MAKING CONTACT!***
- **Performance Monitoring Tools and Methods to Monitor Progress and Make Adjustments**
- **= Goal of Clean Up the First Time, Fast!**

More Summary

- ***It's a Contact Sport, AND A TEAM SPORT !***



- ***Geology, Hydrology, Chemistry, Biology***
- ***Consultant + Driller + Installer + Supplier***



Questions?

It's a Contact Sport - Application of
Highly Focused Injection Methods
for Improve Results of In-Situ
Treatments



John Fontana, PG
JFontana@VistaGeoScience.com

Janet Castle, PG
jcastle@vistageoscience.com

