

IPEC 2013
San Antonio, Texas

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Use of Innovative Soil Vapor Extraction System for Delineation and Remediation of Vadous Zone Impacted with Chlorinated Hydrocarbons

# The SITE: A third party operated Manufacturing Facility



## Site Characteristics

- 5-10 feet of Clay beneath concrete slab
- 125+ feet of Sand and siltly-sand below the clay becoming finer with depth
- 40 feet to the water table
- 30-35 foot vadous zone

## Concept

- Install a flexible Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) system to:
  - Characterize soils
  - Remediate Soils
  - In less time for less money!
- System
  - Must be able to run individual or banks of wells to maximize removal.
  - It must be expandable in case estimated radius of influence is too small.
  - Adjustable remotely due to site being in remote location.
  - Compare to characterization to traditional methods.
  - Eliminate the need for full characterization and design.
- Can be used to recover off gas from GW Sparge if pursued for GW Remediation.

## Initial Concept



## Reduced Phase 1 Installation SVE Well Estimated ROI Range



## Traditional Characterization Performed

- As a part of the SVE and Monitoring point well installation
  - Soil Samples were collected
  - Water Samples were collected

## Traditional Investigation and SVE well and Monitoring Point locations



Soil Samples (Total Chlorinated Hydrocarbons)



## Groundwater Samples

(Total Chlorinated Hydrocarbons)



## Characterization

- Based on the groundwater (GW) concentrations from installation
  - the Henry's constant was used to calculated the steady state concentrations of vapors as a result of impacted GW.
    - 131.5 mg/m3 Vapor Concentration

## SVE Well Estimated ROI Range



## System Design

- Oversized manifold piping balances flow when multiple wells are run at the same time. (Negligible Losses)
- Running individual compressed air hose from system to each pneumatic valve.
  - Allows for individual and bank well operation
  - Hose can be run by mechanical contractor installing the manifold piping.
- The vacuum blower operated by a variable frequency drive (VFD).
  - Allows for individual well testing and multiple well zones (banks)
  - Allows for step testing of individual wells locally and remotely
  - PLC operation provides modular flexibility.

## System Design (cont.)

- System installed in 8x10 ft. shipping container.
  - Was built off-site and hauled to site for easy installation
  - The system can be used again at new site to provide additional value to the client.
- Based on site conditions utilized a 5 HP Regenerative blower.
  - Flexible operations with low maintenance requirements
- Knock-out tank with progressive cavity pump to evaporator tank.
- Evaporator tank utilizes a fan and a small recirculation pump with swamp matting to evaporate accumulated water.

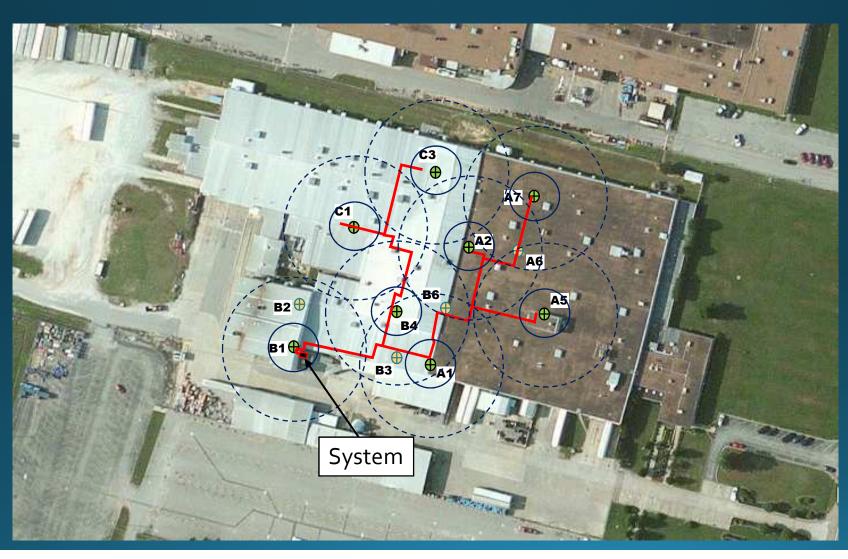
## System Design (cont.)

- Equipped with 16 self venting solenoid valves with air hose quick connect fittings for valve actuation.
- Small compressor with air dryer and auto drain to evaporator tank feeds dry air to the solenoid valves.
- Self Averaging Pitot tube with vacuum, velocity head and process temperature sensors.
  - PLC calculates and displays air flow in SCFM.
- Heating and cooling provided by small heater and exhaust fan with door louvers.

### Construction

- All construction took place on 3<sup>rd</sup> Shift
  - To not interfere with Plant Operations
  - Wells and Monitoring Points Installed out of Isles and production areas to minimize impacts.
  - Work performed in winter months inside plant

# Location of the 8-inch Manifold Piping and System



## SVE System



## SVE Well and Monitoring Points

- Screened from 25-35 below ground surface
- Screen stops 5 feet above the water table
- 2-inch PVC screen and casing
- •10-slot PVC screen and sand packs
- Monitoring points identical to SVE well and can be piped to the manifold if needed.

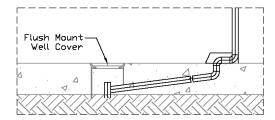
## Sub-Slab Vents (contingent item)

- •1-1/5 foot long 2-inch 10 slot screen embedded in gravel.
- Installed in pipe run trench to SVE well head.

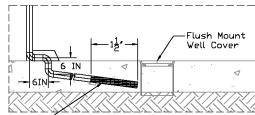
# Typical Completion and Riser Details

#### **CROSS SECTION VIEWS**

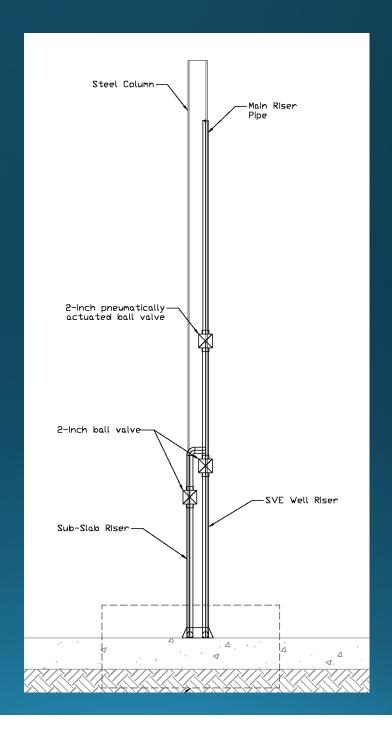
#### (1) SVE Well Connection



#### (2) Sub-Slab Connection



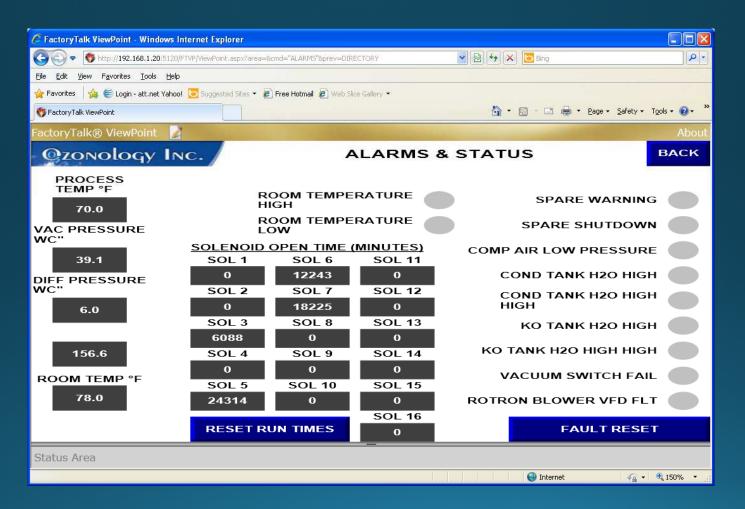
Sub Slab screen Is embedded in peagravel



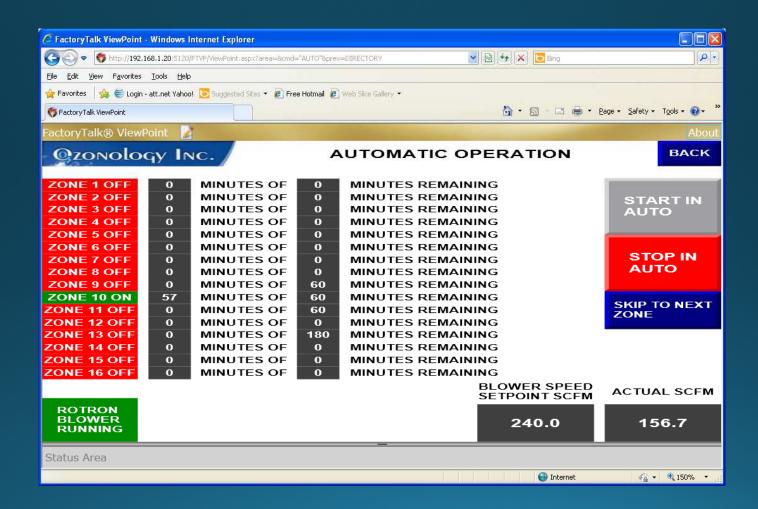
Pneumatically actuated valve (Air open spring return)



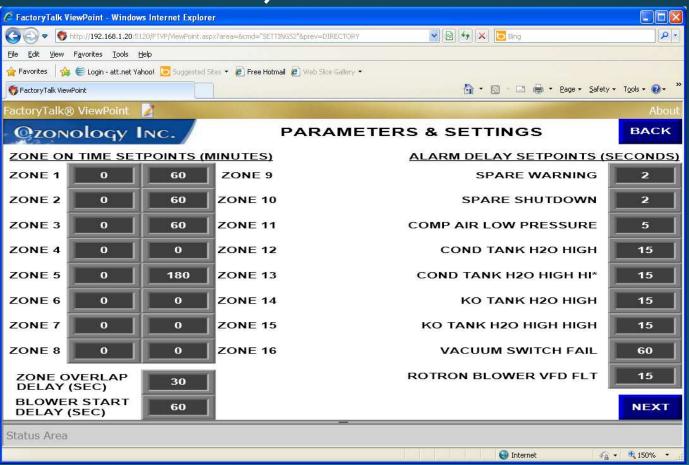
## PLC Totalizer and Alarm Screen



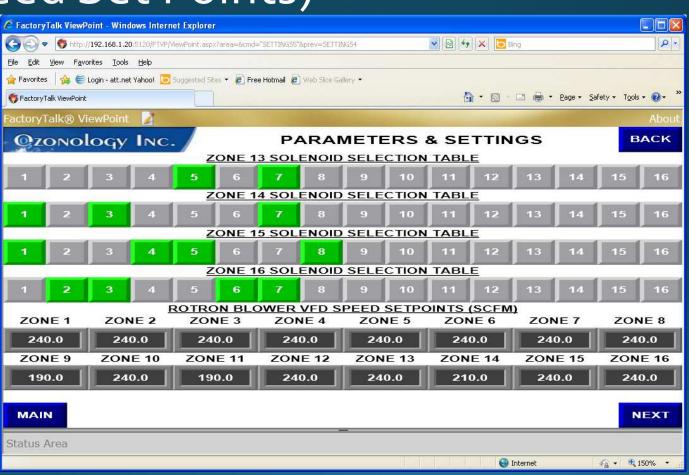
### Automatic PLC Screen



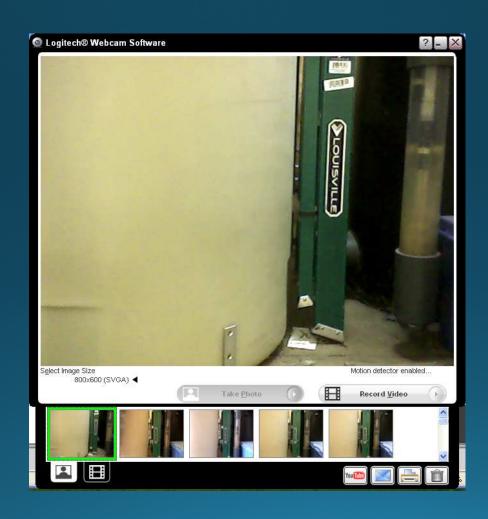
# PLC Parameter and Setting Screens (Zone Duration)



# Parameter and Setting Screens (Zone Solenoid Selection and Blower Speed Set Points)



## Webcam Tank Monitoring



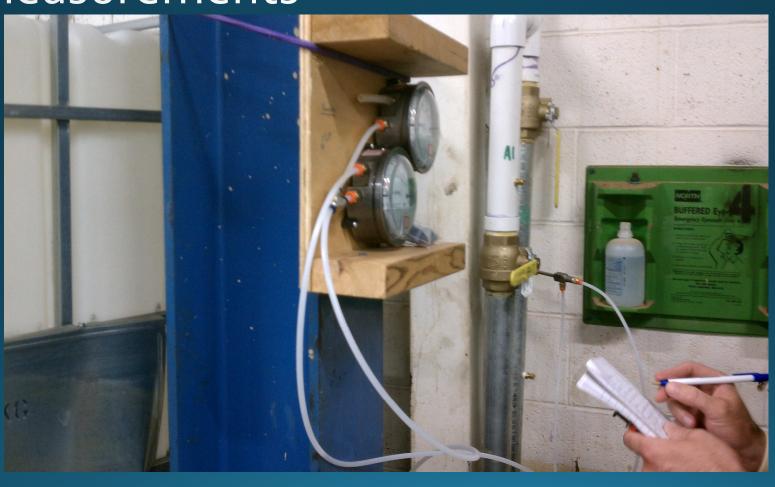
## Initial Testing

- Upon Startup, gas samples were collected from each well head tested and analyzed by on-site gas chromatograph every 10-15 minutes.
  - Gas samples collected at the well riser pipe by syringe via a septa.
  - Vacuum and flow data were collected at each well head.
- Vacuum was measured at adjacent monitoring points and wells to determine actual radius of influence. (100 feet was observed)
- Upon completion of initial testing split samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for T-015 analysis.
- Based on Individual GC data the initial banks (zones) were configured to maximize removal while remaining below the maximum allowable discharge under the SVE exemption.

# Typical Monitoring Point (Vacuum Testing)



# Pitot tube and vacuum, velocity head and temperature measurements



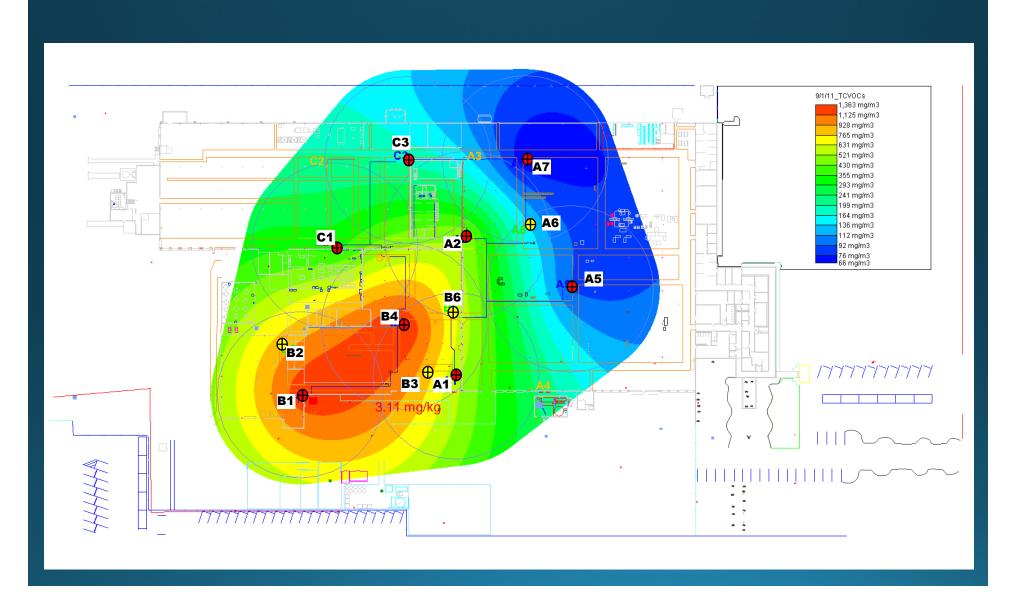
# Field Gas Chromatograph (Initial Testing)



# Field GC Sample collection by syringe

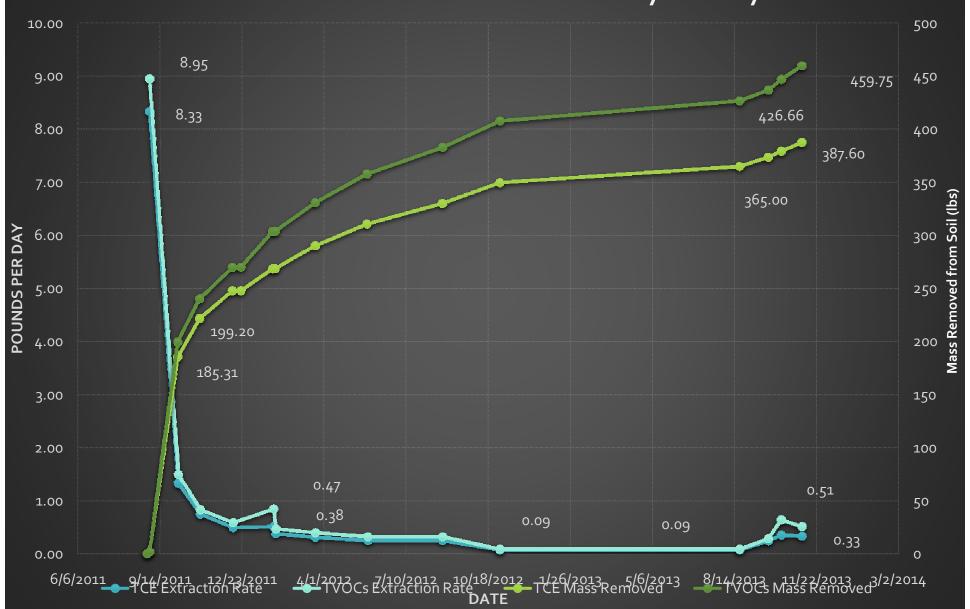


# September 2011 (Initial Testing) (>132 mg/m3 Soil Contamination)

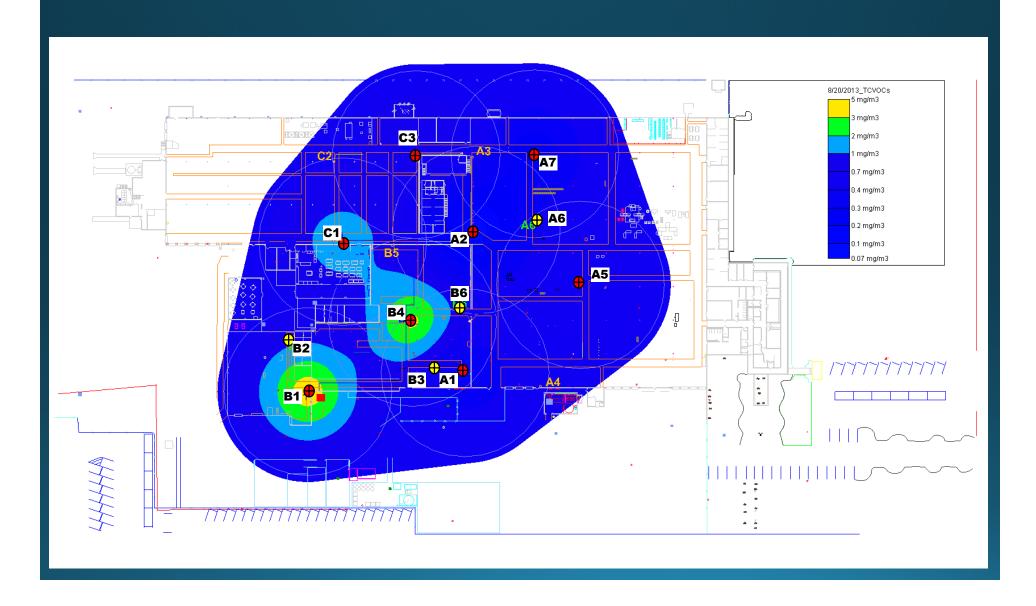


## Chart of System Performance

TCE and TVOC Removal by SVE System



## September 2013 (Last Characterization Event)



## Conclusions

- Traditional Methods
  - Soil Sampling- Only 1 hit detected out of 12 samples
  - GW Sampling Significant groundwater impacts observed
- SVE Characterization/Treatment
  - GW contribution to Vapor Results calculated.
  - Characterization with SVE resulted in ¾ of the area with impacted soils within well ROI (>131.5 mg/m3) all but 2 wells.
  - All discernable soil impacts removed within 3 months.
  - No further impacts to GW from source soils.
  - GW being further treated by SVE from Volatilization
    - Could be enhanced by Air Sparge

Resulted in Streamlined Characterization and Cleanup within a 2 year window at reduced cost. (Site is RAP ready with SVE as a contingency)

## Questions

• Thanks for your attention!