

The Nielsen Environmental Field School, Inc.

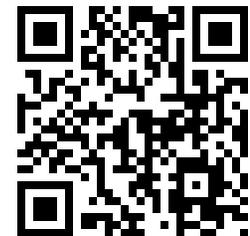
2012 North American Environmental Field Conference & Exposition

AVOIDING THE 10 BIGGEST MISTAKES IN GROUND-WATER REMEDIATION

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manufacturing and product training since 1978.**

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- an environmental industry products leader since 1978
- partners with federal, state, local and international government agencies
- over 20,000 private sector clients worldwide
- distribution in 100 countries
- provides products and product training to colleges, universities and technical schools around the globe



Informal Online Survey*

- Environmental Professionals
 - Owners
 - Hydrogeologists
 - Environmental Consultants
- 245 responses
- 188 People
- 32 Countries
- 45 US States

agree approach based best better biggest **characterization** clients concentrations consultant
contamination cost data design due effect extraction field flow ground **groundwater**
investigation lack level mass mistake model money monitoring phase point problem process project
remediation results **site** soil source subsurface system technology testing think understanding

*This survey summary is not necessarily the opinion of Geotech Environmental Equipment.

#10: Mineral Build-up

- Builds up on air stripper components and pipes
- Builds up on electrodes in pump controllers
 - Shuts off the system
 - Inhibits conduction



#9: Temperature

- Temperature affects Henry's Law (vapor phase) because it makes contaminants more likely to volatilize.
- pH probes will freeze and break when too cold
- Pumps will freeze and break when too cold
- If water sampling equipment is not completely purged and dried it can freeze and break
- PID lamps fog up when moved from warm to cold
- FID's have problems lighting in cold or windy environments
- Heat can also be problematic, causing equipment to overheat, fail and even be ruined

#8: Viscosity

- Product characteristics not considered in equipment purchase
- Seasonal variability with product recovery
- Product too thick for remediation system to pump/sparge
- Using *in-situ* heat enhancement excludes electric pumps
- Product viscosity tested at room temperature or worse, at surface temperature in sun
 - Much less viscous than at groundwater temperature

#7: Air Flow (CFM)

- Product not reaching surface
- Altitude not considered

#6: Total Dynamic Head

- Sample is a trickle of what is necessary
- Need to replace pump sooner than expected

#5: Water Table Fluctuation

- Volatile and trace metal contaminants are removed from the well when high-flow pumping methods purge the wells dry and highly aerate water samples.
- Pumping saltwater or water not just product
- SVE system is sucking water
- Costs are increased due to treating accumulated water
- Product layer typically disappears at high water levels
 - Air exposure to smear zones can reduce product recharge rate when bio growth and heavy oil sludge build up collects on open screen interval

#4: Salt Water Intrusion

- Inconclusive results from sample findings occur when the pumping test is not of a long enough time period to result in true results of water migration into the well bore from a close proximity body of salt water.
- Brackish water can lead to corrosion of equipment that is not designed for salt water applications

#3: Well Construction/Placement

- Locations are incorrect to detect groundwater contamination
- Assumptions made on topography instead of subterranean geology
- Water table column is inaccurate because wells are drilled too shallow to discern true extent of aquifer
- Too few monitoring wells in place in a remediation plan resulting in too little data and too many assumptions

#2 Pilot Tests – Lack thereof

- Require assumptions made based on similar sites which may or may not be valid
- Too short of a duration can lead to inconclusive, inaccurate or improper data

#1 Site Characterization

- Budget restrictions are probably the biggest factor in limiting proper site characterization
- Proper analysis – the right test for the right contaminants of concern (COC)
- Full Lab Analysis of water and soil(organics and inorganics)
- Viscosity tests for free phase hydrocarbons
- Delineation of Contaminant Plume = Amount of contaminant expected to be remediated
- Product recharge rates calculated based on pump test on entire well, not just on product layer thickness. Separate hydrocarbon bail down test required to determine recharge of product only when a ground water extraction pump is utilized to enhance product recovery

Summary

- Planning will save money in the long-run
- Be prepared to change your plans based on accumulating site data. Don't write yourself into a corner.

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