# Cometabolic Methanotrophic Enhanced Natural Attenuation At a High Vandalism TCE Superfund Site



Thomas Cornuet PG, Christine Fogas EIT, Jesse Garvey PE, Matthew Hencken EIT, Nick DiMarcello CQM, Matthew Maloney PG







## **Methanotrophic Cometabolic Bioremediation**

### **Biodegradation Process:**

- Two-step process
- $\square$  MOB metabolize primary substrate (CH<sub>4</sub>) and generate CO<sub>2</sub>
- Produce monooxygenase enzyme
- □ The enzyme fortuitously degrades TCE
- MOB gain no energy directly from TCE degradation

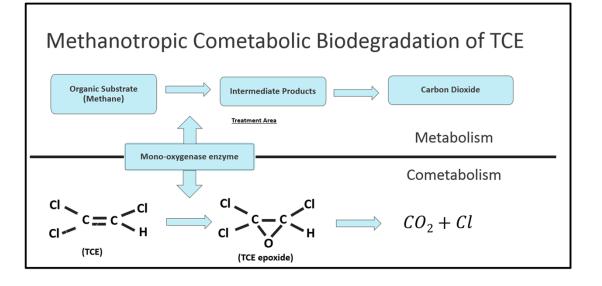
### Why at This Site:

- □ Aerobic
- □ Site not conducive for ARD
- $\Box$  MOB and CH<sub>4</sub> present
- □ Low concentrations of TCE only
- No potential to generate cDCE or VC









## Site Background

### History

P&T: 1995-2009
All risk factors addressed
Significant system vandalism and arson
P&T shutdown approved
MNA remedy change rejected
ENA field pilot test required

### Site Characteristics / CSM

 $\Box TCE < 20 \ \mu g/L$  $\Box Dilute upgradient plume$  $\Box GW \ Vs \sim 1/2 \ ft/day$ 

□pH ~ 5 to 6

□D0 ~ 3 mg/L

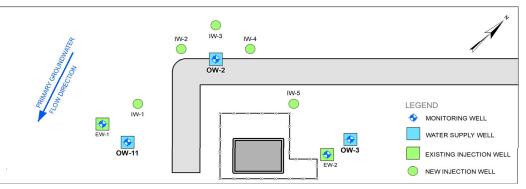
 $\square$  MOB and CH<sub>4</sub> present onsite





### **Pilot Test Area**

100 ft



7' Medium to coarse sand & fine gravel with some silt

Silt & clay



25

## **Microcosm Testing**

## Phase 1 - MOB Growth (days 1-20): \_\_\_\_\_

■ Site groundwater tested at pH 5.5 and 6.5 ■ CH<sub>4</sub> added at days 1, 13, and 20 ■ The added CH<sub>4</sub> was consumed by MOB ■ The MOB generated more  $CO_2$ ■ Significant increase in MOB observed

## Phase 2 - TCE Degradation(days 21-31): <

□TCE added at day 21

□Natural MOB completely degraded TCE at pH 5.5 and faster at pH 6.5

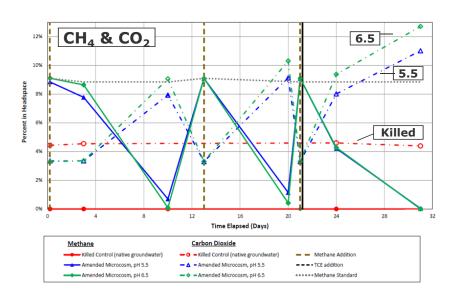
TCE concentration unchanged in killed control

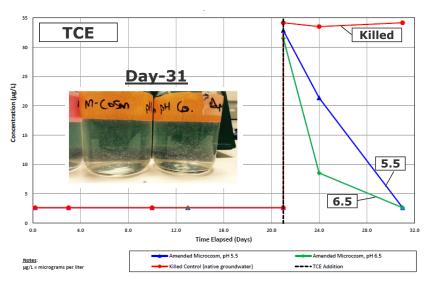
□Visible bacteria growth in day 31 jars

### Design/Complete Field Pilot Test



Microcosms by XDD Environmental, Inc. Directed by Dr. Sam Fogel





## **Field Pilot Test: Objectives/Overview**

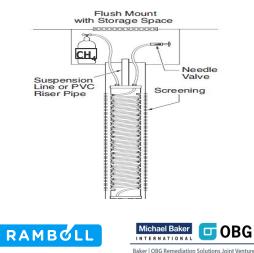
### **Objectives**:

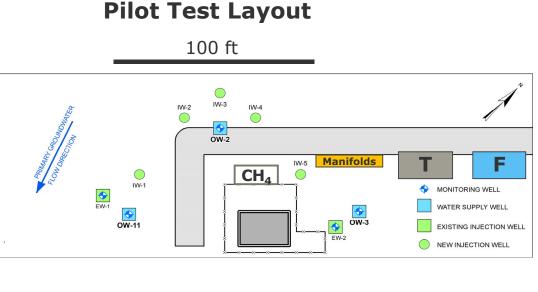
- $\Box$  Distribute CH<sub>4</sub> in situ
- □ Increase MOB concentration
- □ Evaluate potential to degrade TCE in situ

### **Challenge:**

□ Significant site vandalism and arson

### Waterloo Emitter™







## **Amendment Mixing Mobile Trailer Design**

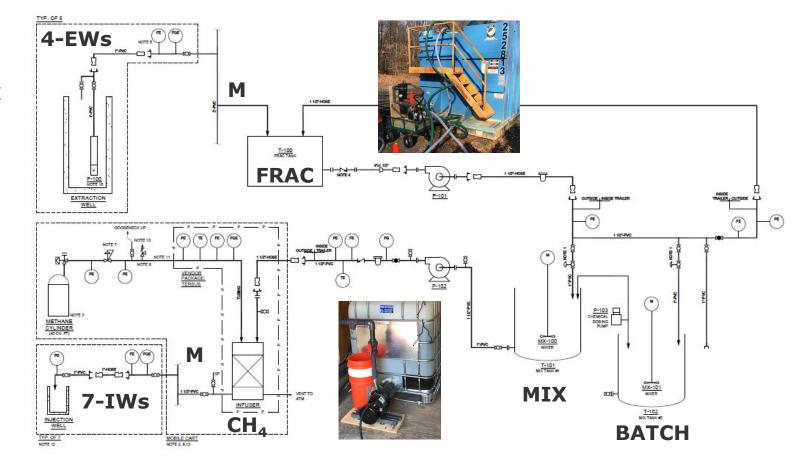
### **Process Flow Diagram:**

- □ GW extraction
- □ Storage
- □ Amendment mix
- $\Box$  CH<sub>4</sub> infusion
- □ Reinjection





RAMBOLL



# Methane Gas Infusion Technology

liquid

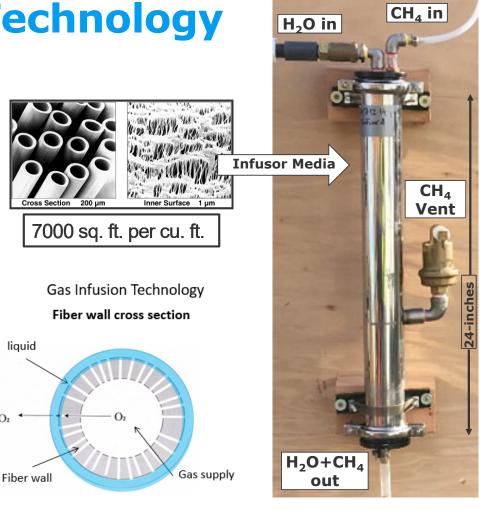
Oz

### **In-line Gas Infusion**

- Designed to dissolve high gas concentrations into water rapidly
- Technology previously used for oxygen infusion
- Micro porous media with significant surface area
- Gas and water enter top of unit
- Gas fills the media and water passes over the large surface area
- Gas rapidly infuses into the water for immediate reinjection
- Can also be used for other gas cometabolites such as propane and other contaminants such as 1,4-dioxane







# Fully Mobile System: Groundwater Extraction Aeration Amendment Infusion Reinjection









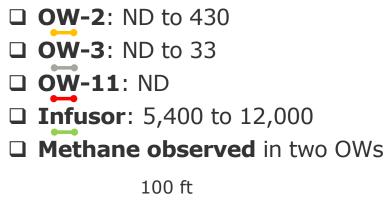


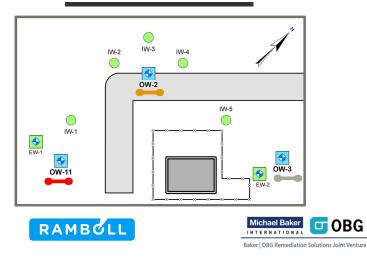


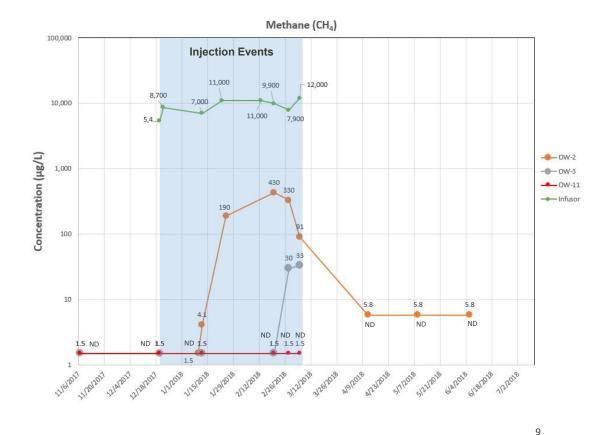


## **Pilot Test – Methane DATA**

## Results (µg/L):





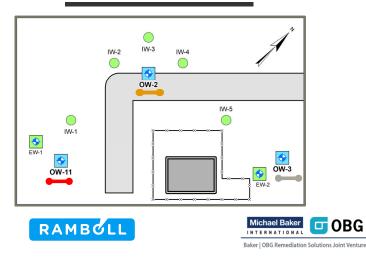


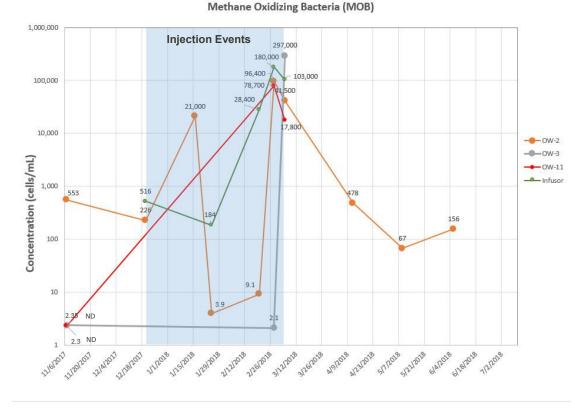
## **Pilot Test – Methanotrophic Bacteria Data**

### Results (cells/mL):

- **OW-2**: 226 to 96,400
- **OW-3**: ND to 297,000
- **OW-11**: ND to 41,500
- **Infusor**: 184 to 180,000
- □ Significant MOB increase

100 ft



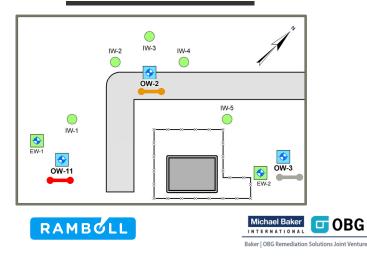


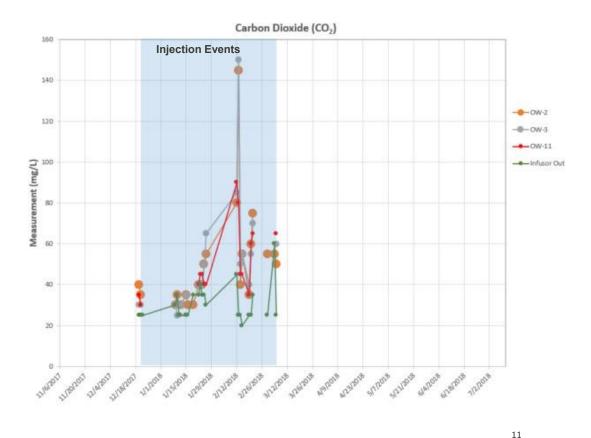
## **Pilot Test – Carbon Dioxide Data**

### Results (mg/L):

- OW-2: 40 to 145 (+105)
  OW-3: 30 to 150 (+120)
  OW-11: 35 to 90 (+55)
  Infusor: 35 to 60 (+25)
- □ CO<sub>2</sub> increased 30 to 80 mg/L

100 ft

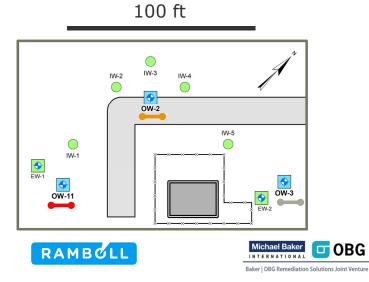


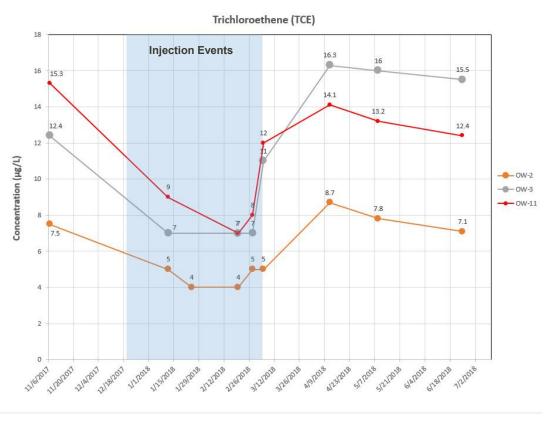


## Pilot Test – TCE Data

### Results (µg/L):

- **OW-2**: 7.5 to 4
- **OW-3**: 12.4 to 7
- **OW-11**: 15.3 to 7
- TCE decreased in all three OWs then rebounded after test





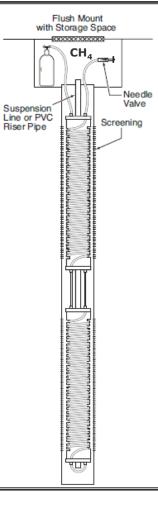
## **Path Forward**

- □ Continue long term monitoring of TCE, CH<sub>4</sub>, DO, and MOB
- □ Continue to update and evaluate TCE trend analysis
- □ Reevaluate MNA depending on results of LTM trend analysis
- If additional enhancement is determined necessary and vandalism sufficiently declines, consider secured subsurface slow-release methane infusors



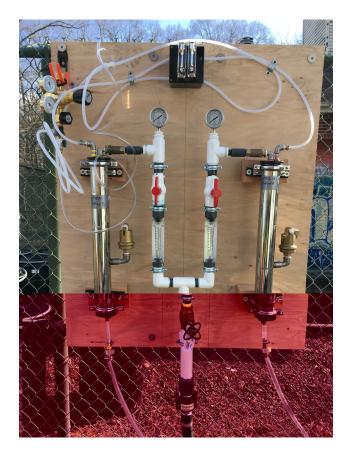






## **Lessons Learned**

- Methane infusors did not achieve manufacturer specified water flow rate (10 gpm) at target methane concentration (10 mg/L)
- Infusor methane and water flow balancing were very sensitive
- □ Length and diameter of infusor outlet tubing and water and methane pressures were critical to achieving target methane infusor concentration

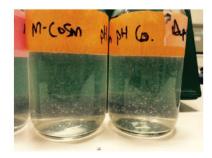






## Findings – Microcosm and Field Testing

- Fully mobile treatment system design enabled completion of this field pilot test despite the significant vandalism problem
- $\hfill\square$  CH<sub>4</sub> amended water distributed across the pilot test area
- □ Increased CH<sub>4</sub> concentrations resulted in significant MOB concentration increases
- □ Increased MOB concentration degraded TCE in situ
- □ Lower pH did not prevent biodegradation
- □ Dissolved oxygen was not depleted during tests
- TCE degradation rate is directly related to methane abundance









## **Thank You!**

### **From the Project Team**

#### Michael Baker, International

> Matthew Maloney, PG – Program Manager

### OBG, Part of Ramboll

- > Rick Breneman Senior Craftsman
- > Thomas Cornuet, PG Technical Manager
- Nick DiMarcello, CQM QA/QC
- > Andrew Dougherty Craftsman
- > Christine, Fogas, EIT Environmental Engineer
- > Jesse Garvey, PE Project Manager
- > Matt Hencken, EIT Design Engineer
- Eric Redfern Project Geologist

### XDD Environmental

- > Laurel Crawford Microcosm Project Manager
- > Dr. Sam Fogel, PE Microcosm Technical Director







