# USE OF HIGH-RESOLUTION TOOL TO REFINE DATA FOR APPLICATION IN REMEDIATION PROJECT Mychelle Nunes de Paula (mychelle.nunes@geoklock.com.br), Victor Vanin Sewaybricker, Claudio Genthner and Bruno Carlos Iatallese Ferreira Pinto (GEOKLOCK, São Paulo, SP, Brazil) **STEP 1: TRADITIONAL INVESTIGATION 2014 STEP 2: HIGH RESOLUTION INVESTIGATION 2018 - EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS** Iluvial Soil - Cla Alluvial Soil - Sand Parameter water Leve 1,2-DCE (cis+trans) 10089 2-DCE (cis+trans) Weathered Rock - Clavev Si Estimated area for thermal remediation - 20

#### **Results:**

Estimated area for thermal remediation: 4,100m<sup>2</sup> Expected volume: 40,500 m<sup>3</sup>

(Results: As expected the 3 detectors MiHPT (PID, FID and XSD) showed similar responses, reflecting the existence of halogenated (chlorinated) compounds, as well as aromatic compounds and/or compounds from the alkene family. It was also noted that detections in the alluvial soil were less frequent than those in weathered rock (interval ~7.0 m bgs - 8.0 m bgs), with lower intensity peaks. The chemical analyses made in the soil and groundwater confirmed the MiHPT signals, therefore assuring a different scenario in terms of potential risks exposure/mass flux when compared to the previous one, which was based solely on traditional tools.

Lesson Learned: Revision of the site's conceptual model and a new design of the initial remediation project promoted a significantly decrease in the area initially estimated for remediation. It also changed the area of concern and action of a future remediation system, since current findings suggest that the highest concentrations are concentrated in a deeper and less permeable layer of the aquifer (weathered rock).

## E3: HIGH-RESOLUTION SITE CHARACTERIZATION



### **GROUP** 1