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# **Slower than Expected Aquifer Cleanup – Back Diffusion or Something Else?**

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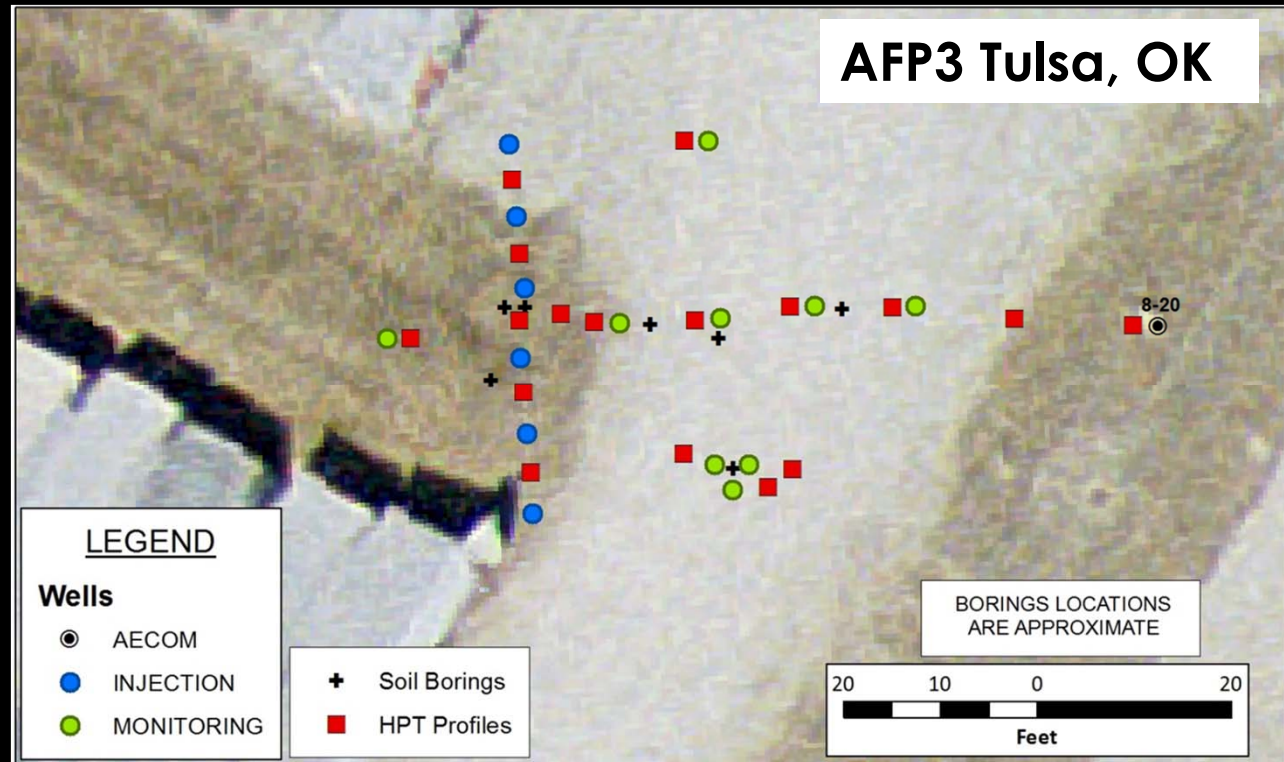
**Draper Aden Associates**

*Eleventh International Conference on Remediation of  
Chlorinated and Recalcitrant Compounds,  
Palm Springs, California - April 8-12, 2018*

# EVO PRB Pilot Test

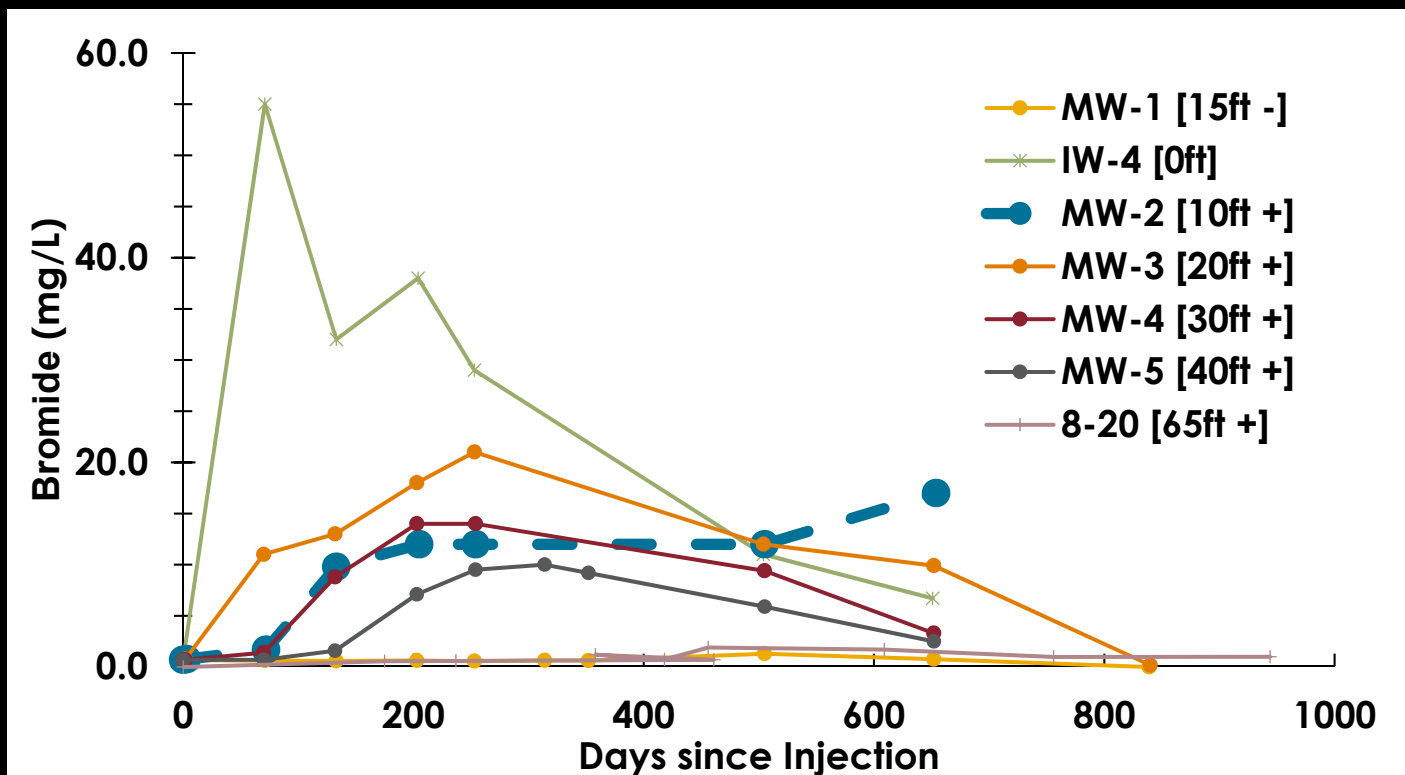
## AFP3

- Geology
  - ❖ 80% silty clay
  - ❖ 1-2 ft sand layers
- Contaminants
  - ❖ TCE
  - ❖ 14D
- EVO PRB
- Br tracer test during injection



# Br<sup>-</sup> Tracer Test

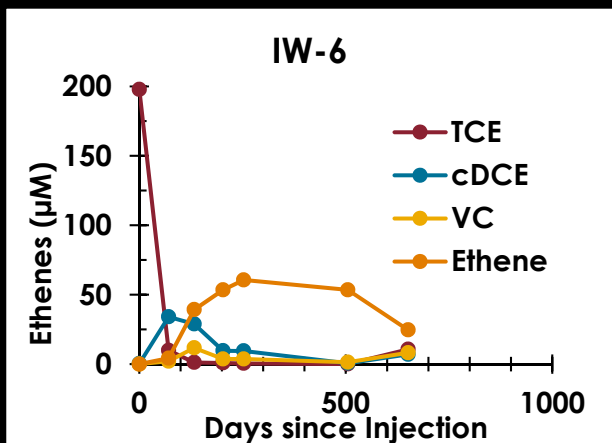
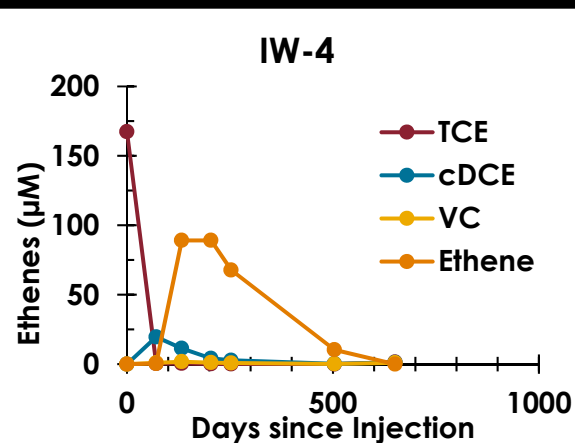
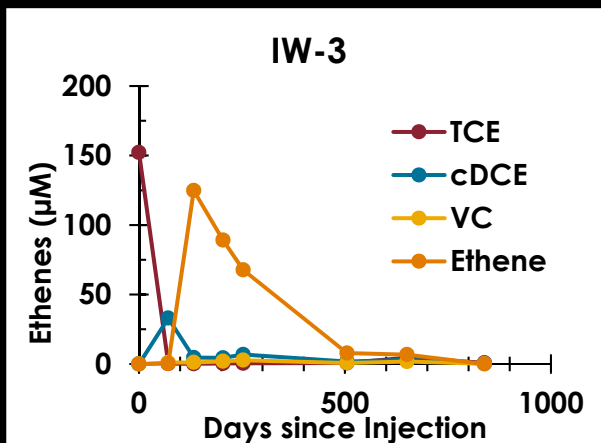
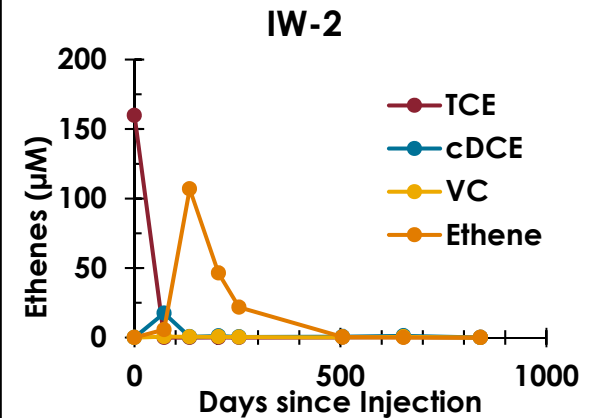
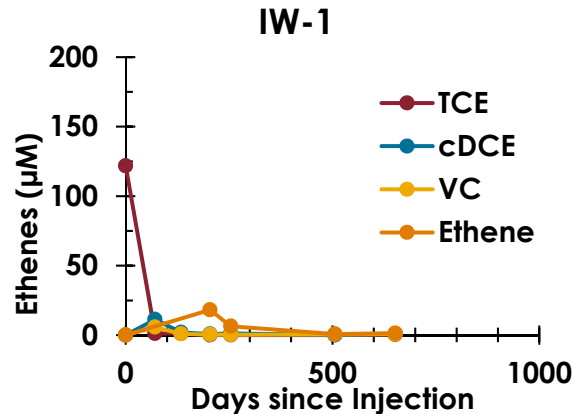
- **Br<sup>-</sup> pulse migrates past down-gradient Monitoring Wells**
  - ❖ Rapid increase → slower decline
  - ❖ Average K: 5 ~ 15 [ft/day]
  - ❖ Slower movement around MW-2



# Injection Wells

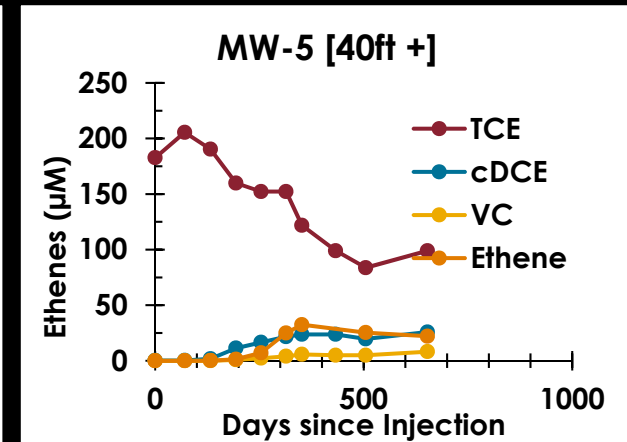
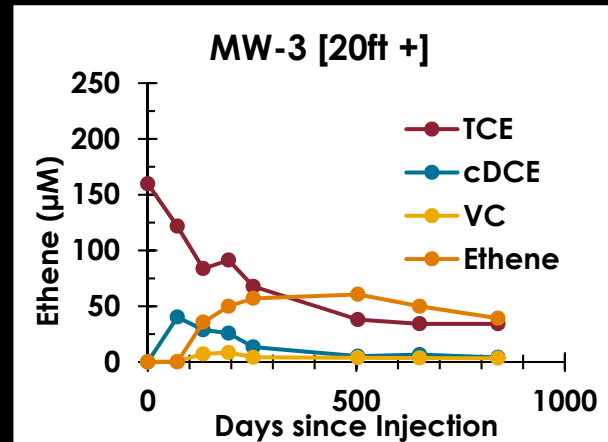
## 'Perfect' conversion of TCE → Ethene

- ❖ TCE: >99.9% removal
- ❖ Lots of ethane produced
- ❖ Ethene gradually declines



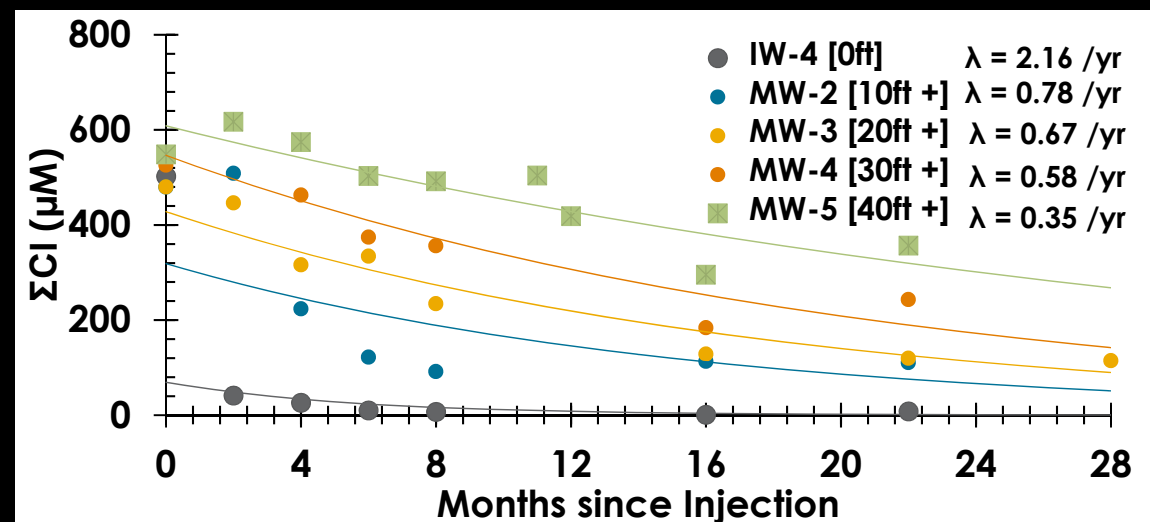
# Down-gradient Monitor Wells

- High levels of Ethene
- Slow TCE decline



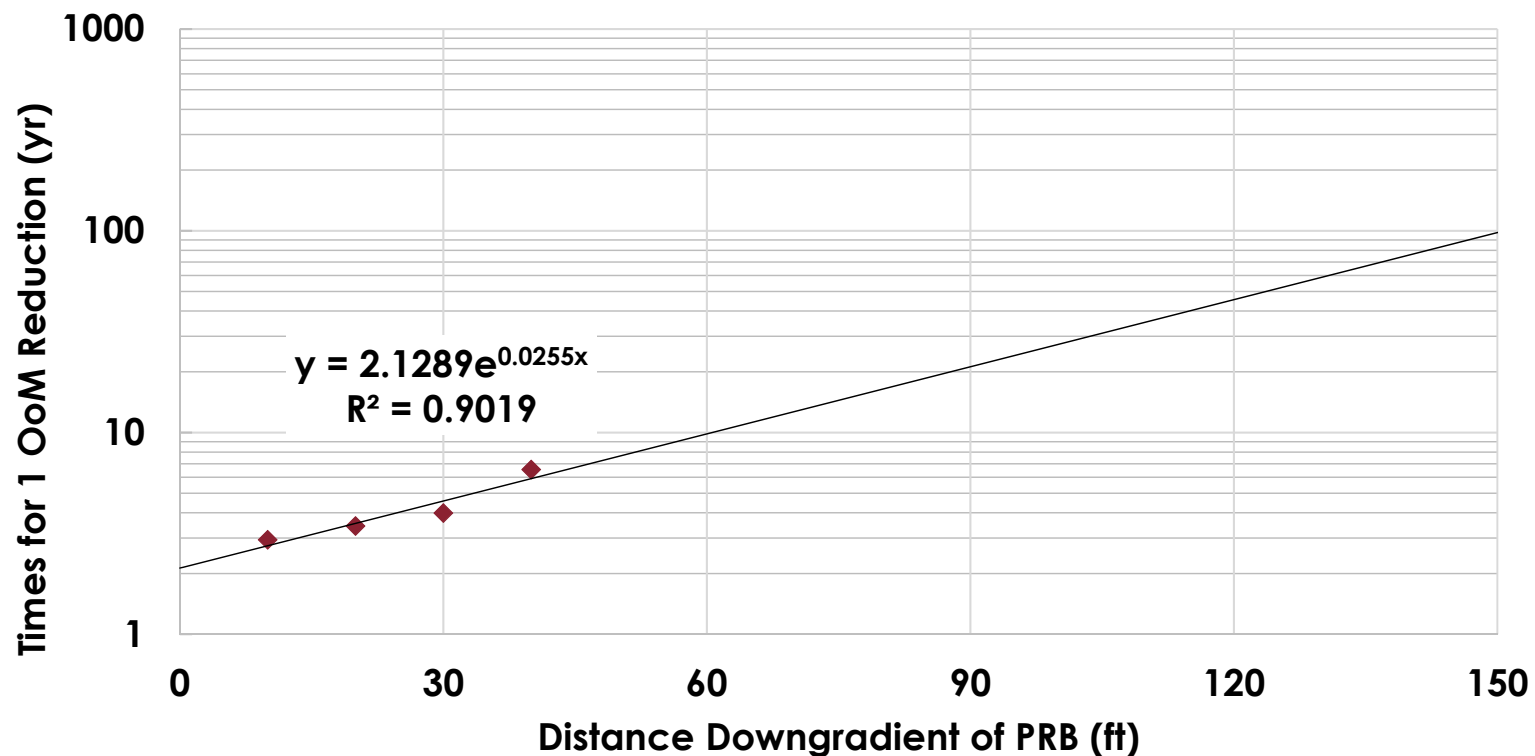
- $\Sigma CI = 4 \cdot [PCE] + 3 \cdot [TCE] + 2 \cdot [DCE] + 1 \cdot [VC]$

- Fit  $\Sigma CI$  to exponential function
- Decay rates ( $\lambda$ ) decrease with distance down-gradient



# Why is clean-up so slow?

- Estimate time for 1 OoM decline in  $\sum CI$  from  $\lambda$
- Cleanup time increases with distance
- At 100 ft down-gradient 30 years for 1 OoM reduction
- Projected to take centuries to cleanup at 150 ft down-gradient



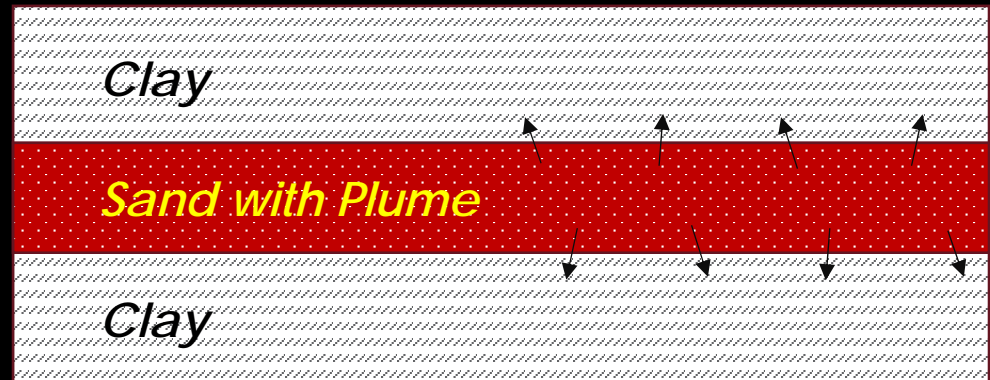
# Hypothesis #1 - Matrix Diffusion

- **Matrix Diffusion Models**

- ❖ Advection through 'sand'
- ❖ Diffusion only through silt (no advection)

- **Model Parameters**

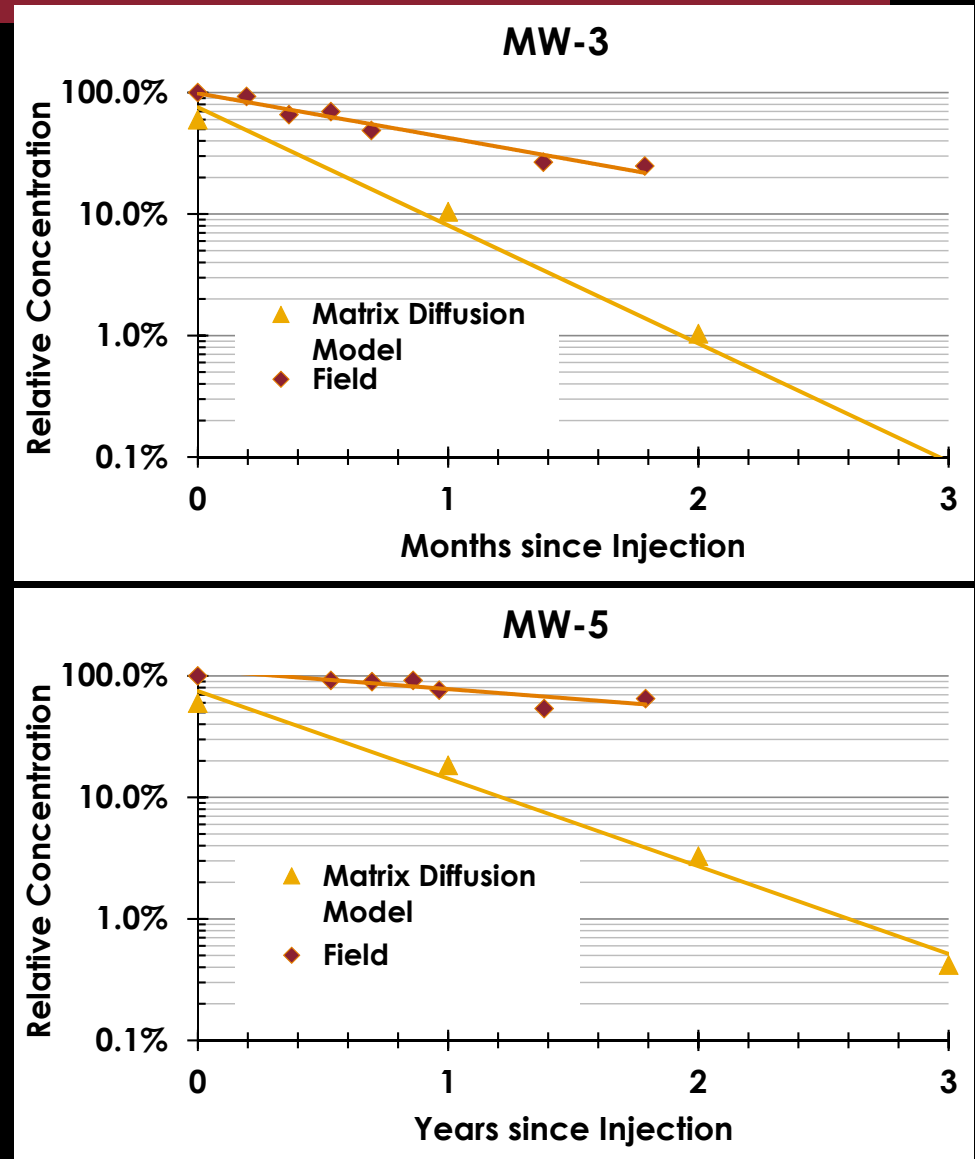
- ❖ Volume Fraction
  - Approx. 80% clayey-silt / 20% sand - HPT Logs
- ❖ Diffusion Length
  - 4 ft.
- ❖ Interfacial Area
  - Estimated from volume fraction and diffusion length relationship
- ❖ 50 Year loading period (1962 – 2012)
- ❖ GW Velocity from Bromide Test



# Field vs. Matrix Diffusion Model

- At MW-3 (20 ft. down-gradient)
  - ❖ Field data: 80% reduction/2 yr
  - ❖ Matrix Model: 99% reduction/2 yr
- At MW-5 (40 ft. down-gradient)
  - ❖ Field data: 40% reduction/2 yr
  - ❖ Matrix Model: 97% reduction/2 yr

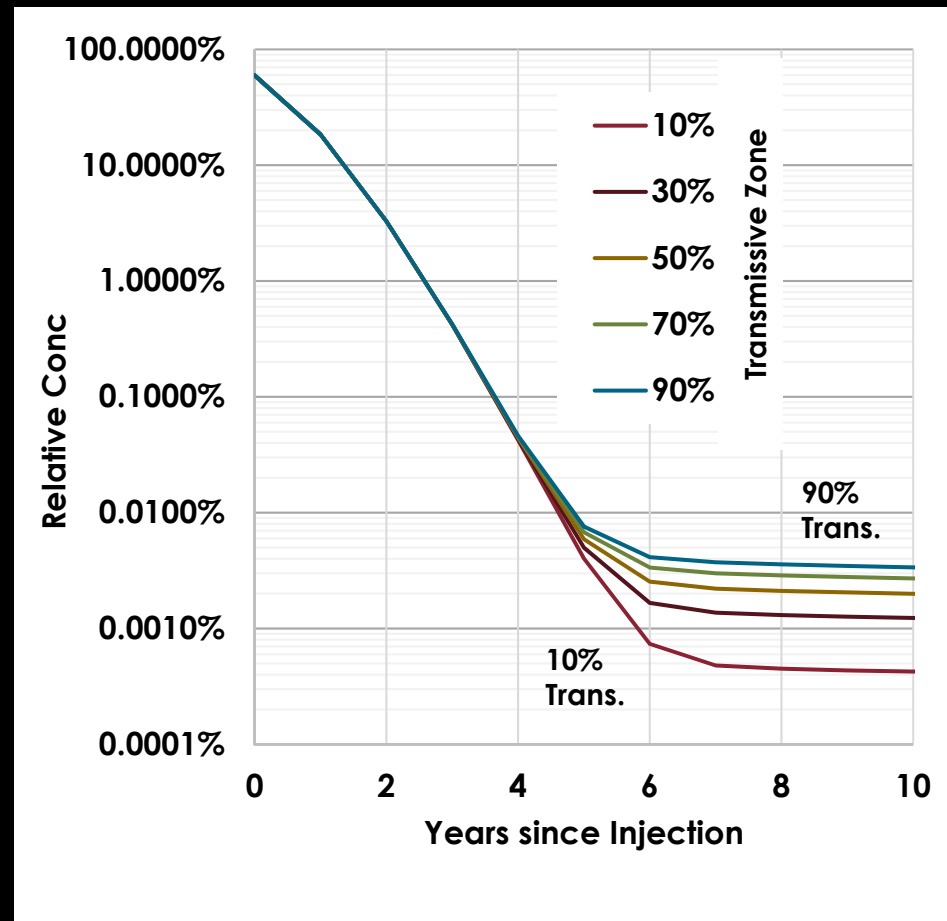
*Matrix Diffusion Model  
estimates FAST reduction  
compare to the field  
observation*





# Matrix Diffusion Model Sensitivity - Volume Fraction

- Determine if poor fit to field data is due to parameter selection
- Volume Fraction (VF)
  - ❖ Same gw velocity for high K zone for all VF tested
  - ❖ Transmissive zone (10 to 90%)
- Results
  - ❖ Volume Fraction cause 1 OoM variation at plateau stage
  - ❖ Less than 6 yr for over 4 OoM reduction



# Matrix Diffusion Model Sensitivity - Mass Transfer Rate

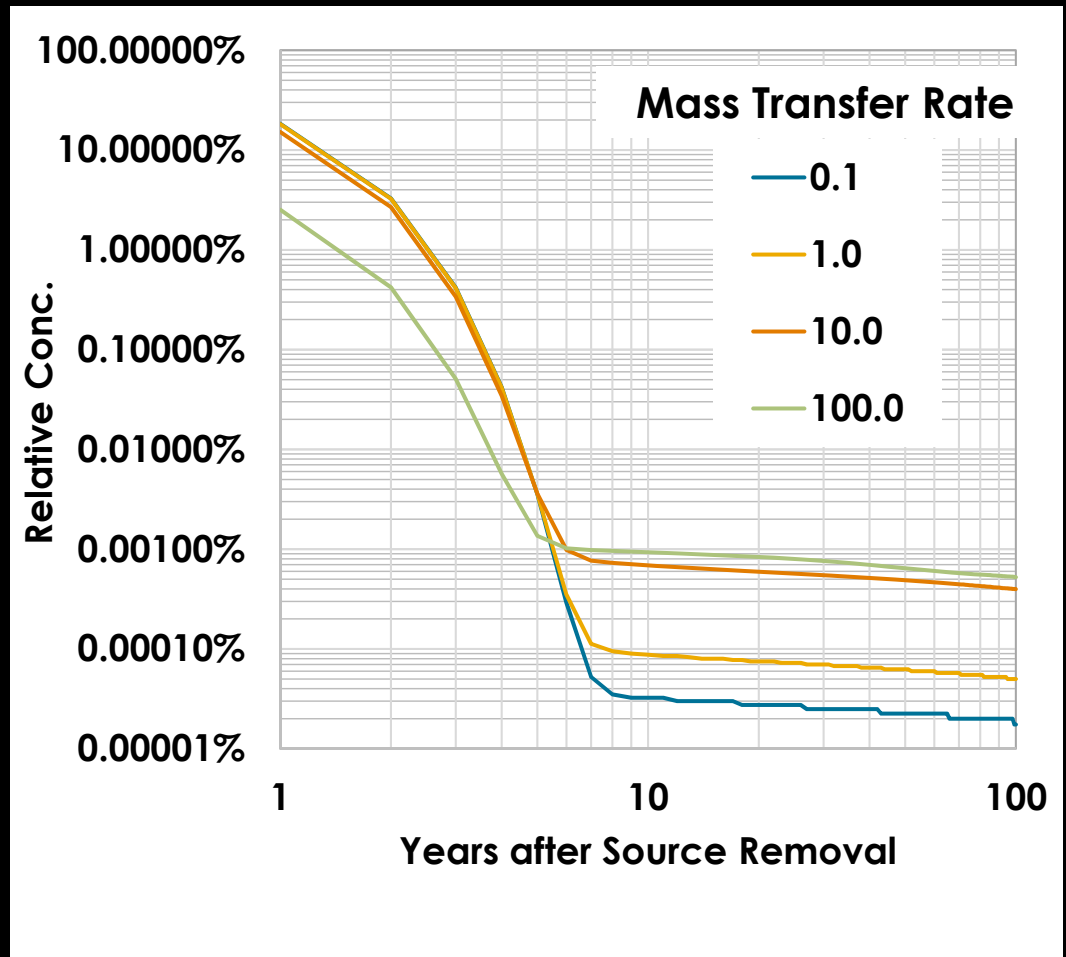
- **Mass Transfer Rate**

- ❖ 4 Orders Magnitude Compared

- **Result**

- ❖ Higher mass transfer rate reaches to threshold quicker but longer to complete cleanup
- ❖ All mass transfer rate: 3 OoMs reduction within 5 yrs

*Matrix Diffusion Model estimates FAST reduction compare to the field observation*



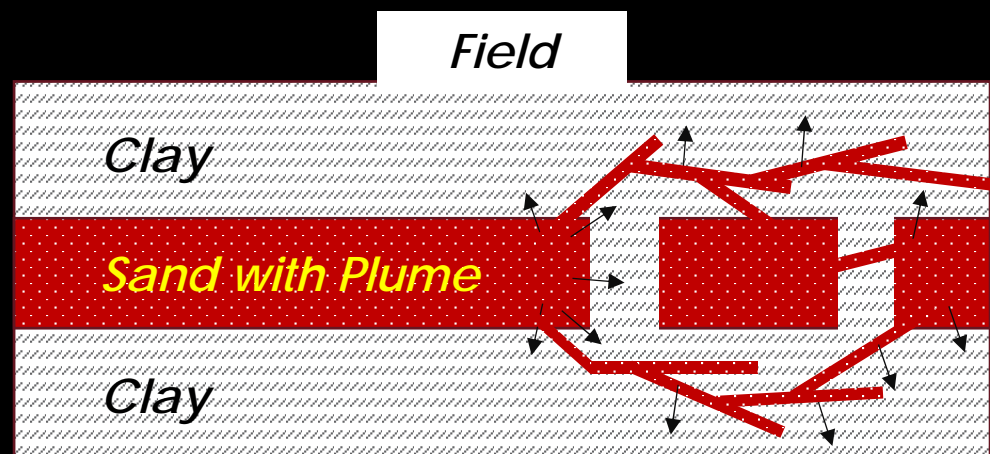
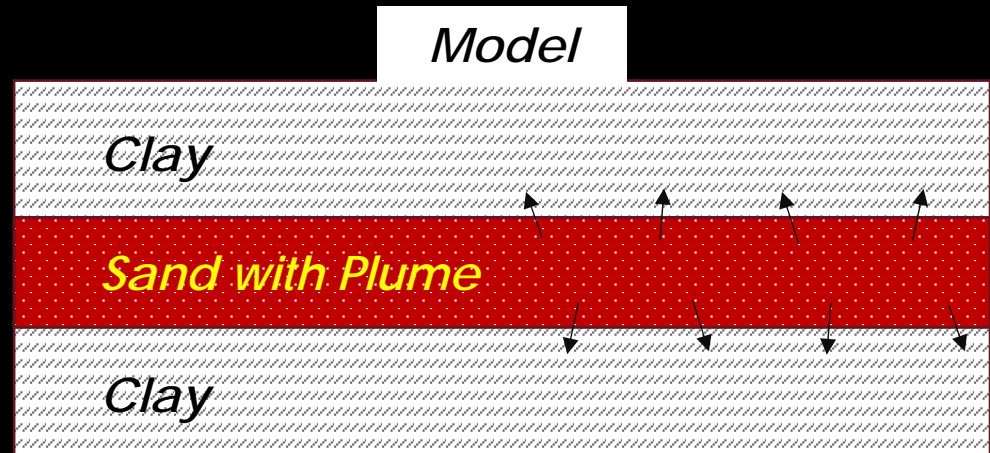
# Hypothesis #2 - Connectivity

- **Matrix Diffusion Model assumes continuous flow**

- ❖ No advection flow in Low K

- **Field Condition**

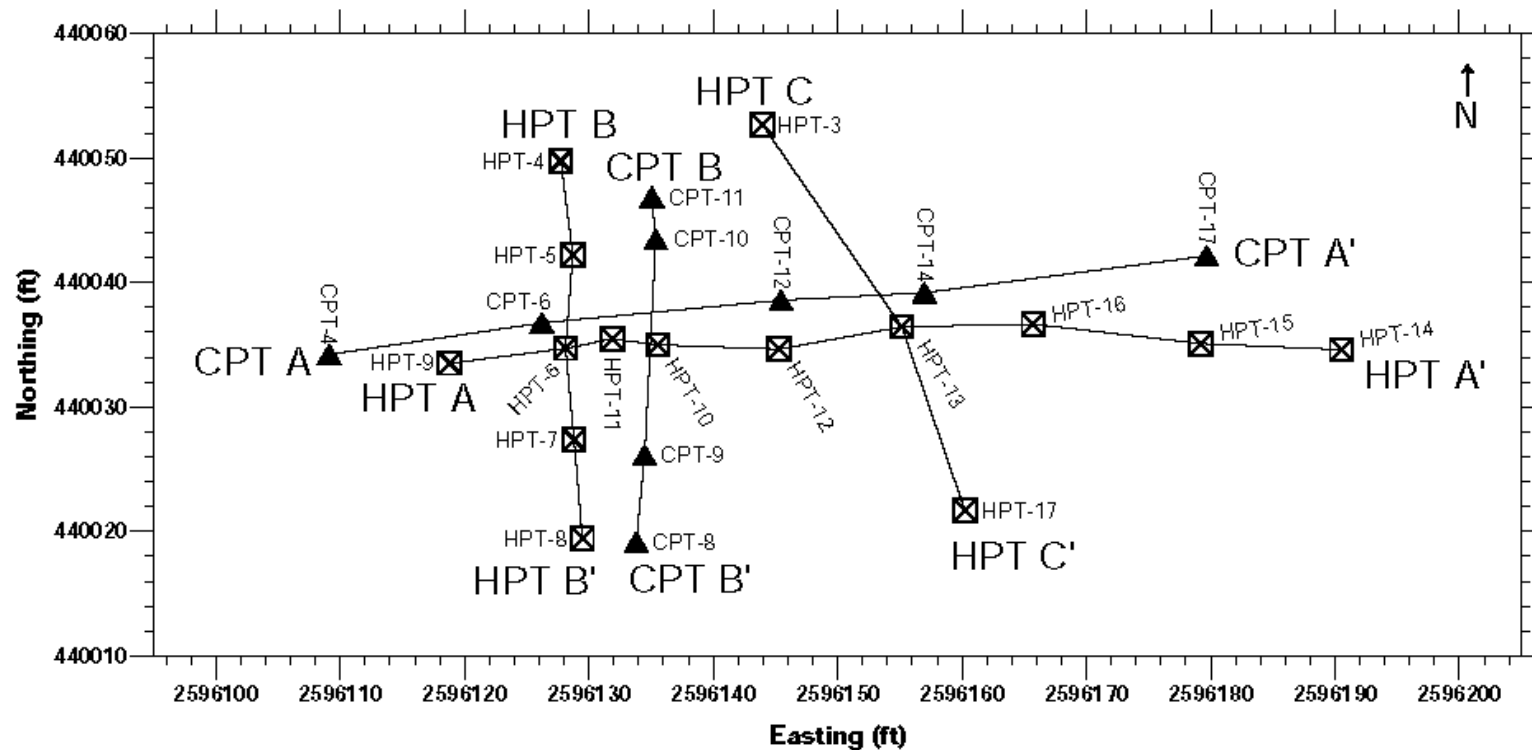
- ❖ Approx. 80% clayey-silt / 20% sand
- ❖ Sand in discontinuous bodies
- ❖ Forces some flow through low K units
- ❖ Greatly increases mass transfer from high to low K zone



# Field Observation

**CPT Cross Section - Lithology Legend**

0 - No Data	6 - Sands - Clean sand to silty sand
3 - Clays - Clay to silt clay	7 - Gravelly sand to sand
4 - Silt Mixtures - Clayey silt to silty clay	8 - Very stiff sand to clayey sand
5 - Sand Mixtures - Silty sand to sandy silt	9 - Very stiff, fine grained



HPT A'  
HPT-14

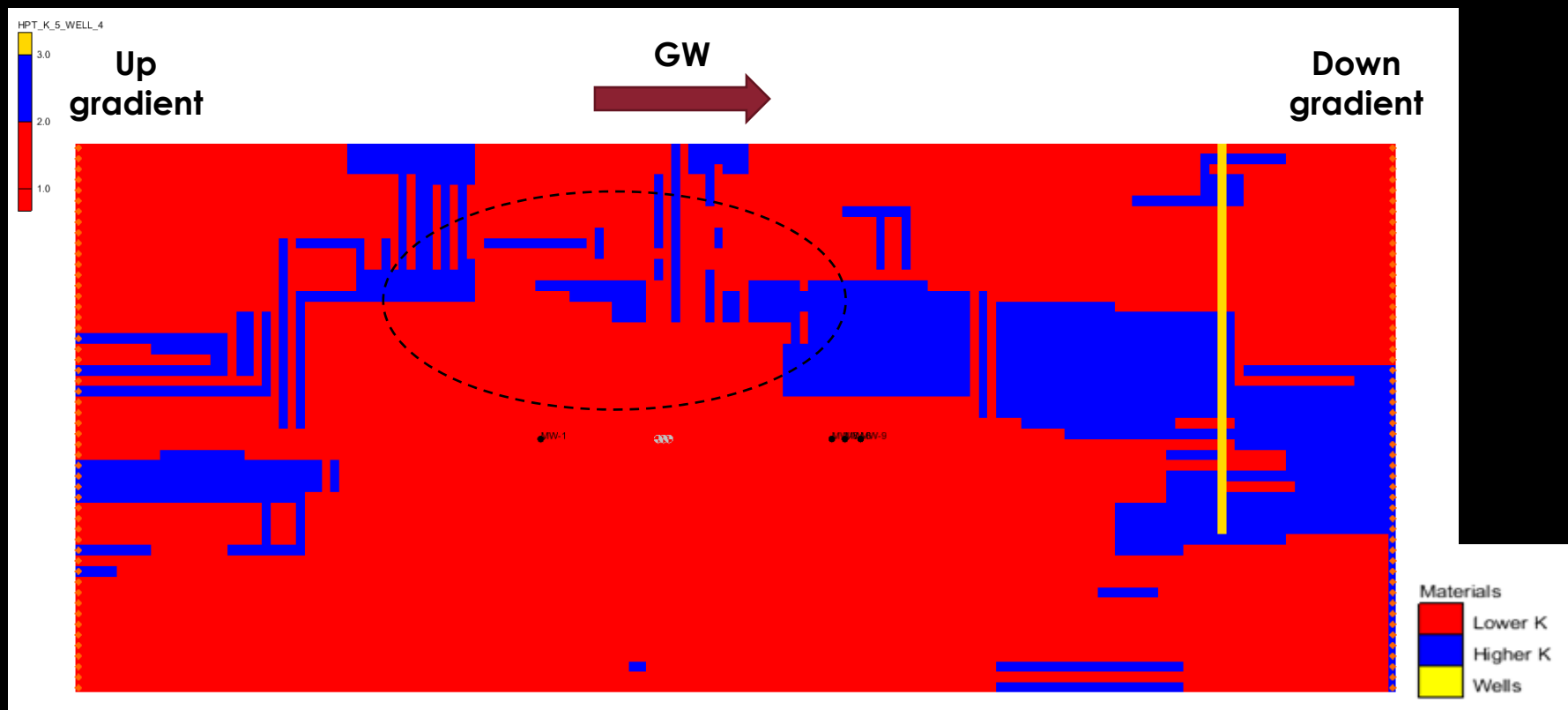
K (ft/day)  
20 40 80

▽



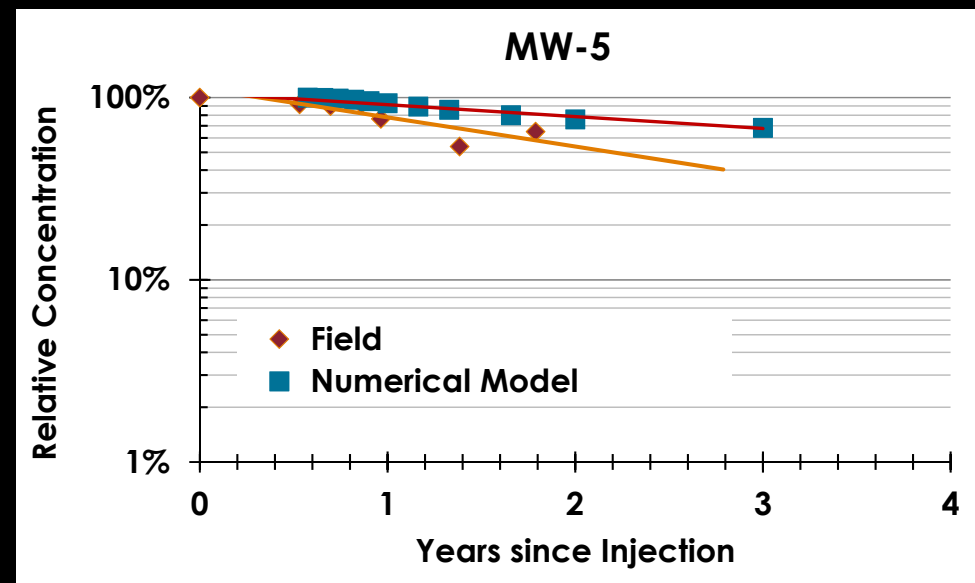
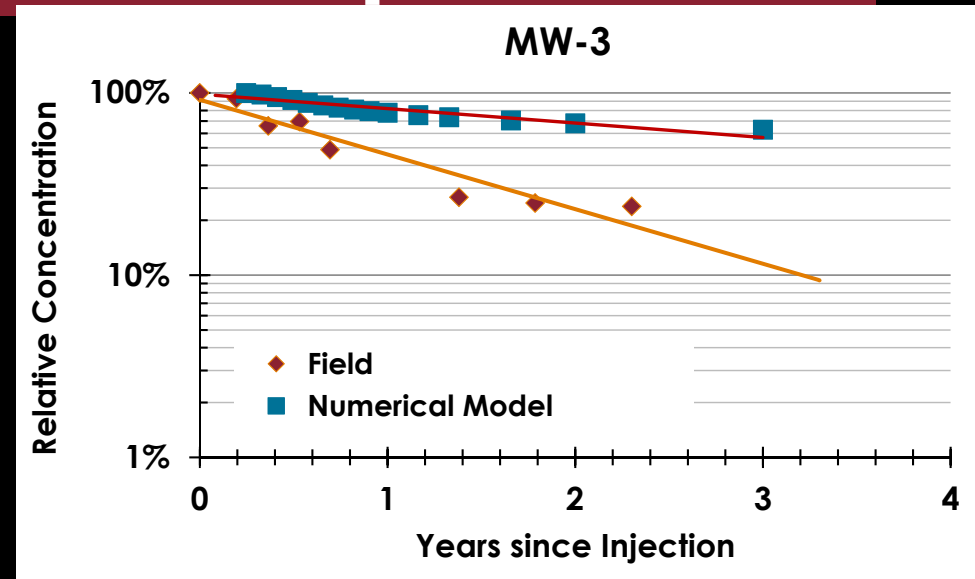
# T-PROGs/K Field

- T-PROGs: Transitional PRObability Geostatistics
- Create  $K$  field from HPT with two zones: High  $K$  & Low  $K$
- Disconnected flow channel from T-PROG



# Impact of Disconnected Aquifer

- **Numerical Model confirms**
  - ❖ Disconnected Aquifer result **SLOWER** remediation at all monitoring wells
- **Not significantly different between MW-3 and MW-5**
  - ❖ 30~45% in 2 yrs
- **Numerical model estimates similar to field data at MW-5**



# Summary

## ✓ *Lesson Learned*

- Disconnected aquifer can increase the cleanup time
- Current semi-analytical/analytical models assume no disconnection of flow channel  
→ *Underestimate the cleanup time*
- Should have better understanding of  
*Connectivity of Transmissive zone*

## ✓ *Future Work*

- How to measure connectivity? Parameter?
  - Direct Push Tools (CPT, HPT, etc.)
  - Geospatial analysis

# QUESTIONS ?

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