

Surprising Efficacy of 'Sipping' DNAPL with Low-Flow Piston Pumps

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DNAPL Remediation -- So Many Issues

- Tough to pump: High viscosity, chemically aggressive
- Past practice: Indiscriminant pumping
 - High percentages of groundwater to product
 - Product and water emulsified
 - Difficult to treat

• Result: Expensive, diluted, emulsified effluent

- Disturbs the formation
- Product typically separated before transport -- costly
- Years to reduce the plume
- "Is it worth the effort?"





Sites Find Success - Another Way

A counterintuitive approach: Little sips

- Small <u>piston</u> pumps
- Low, low flow, fewer strokes

Advantages

- Less formation disturbance
- Fine-tune flows to formation tolerance
- Higher percentages of product to groundwater
- Lower costs to purchase, operate, transport & treat
- Controlled plume reduction





Why Piston Pumps? Positive Displacement

Pistons:

- Pump anything flowable
- Pump at constant flow rate



- Pump to bottom of well or sump
- Unaffected by + or changes in pressure
- Pump dry without harm



Why Piston Pumps?

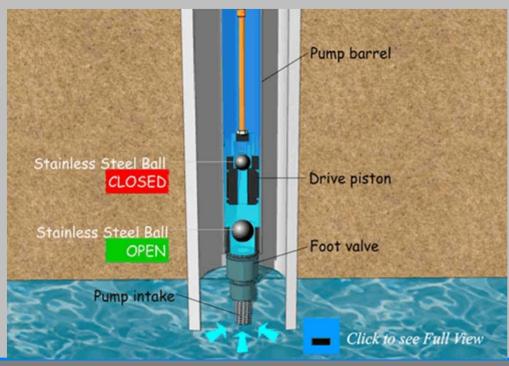
- Pump rate can be tuned to yield of formation
- No electric power or pneumatic air enters well
- Top-head drive: Easy service, low maintenance
- Can pump 90° vertical to horizontal axis





Downhole Pump: Positive Displacement

- Simple, two-valve downhole
 - Standing valve & traveling valve
- Traveling-valve reciprocation cleans barrel w/each stroke

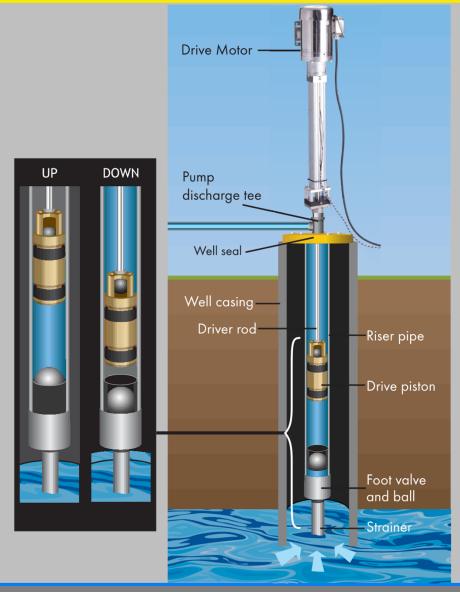




How Piston Pumps Work



How Piston Pumps Work





Top-Head-Drive Piston Technology



- All power & maintenance above ground & wellhead
- No pneumatic air or electric power enters the well -- ever
- Air never in contact with liquid being pumped



Blackhawk Features

Low-Flow Piston Pumps

- 7 gpm or less
- TDH to 800 ft.
- Low maintenance; quick & easy servicing
- No air/O₂ in discharge; no exhaust emissions
- Safer for workers
- All weather
- Customize materials for conditions & liquids



Pump Choices

3 Power Options

Pneumatic



Electric



Solar



3 Downhole Options





Case Studies

1. Midwest U.S. municipal park: Electric plant coal tar



- 2. Lake Superior: Mixed-source Superfund site
- 3. Australian steel-plant works: Coke industry





Municipal Park: Electric-Plant Coal Tar



- Bedrock depression, 50 ft. under park, across river
- Weight forcing tar into fissures, groundwater threat
- Tar 'pond' covered by water contaminated with light oil
- 4-acre-site recovery goals:
 - Remove coal tar and oil . . .
 - . . . But not the water
 - . . . Without disturbing formation



Municipal Park Solution

- Multi-month test
- Pressure transducers in tar & upper groundwater
- Basin dewatered @6 gpm
 w/electric submersibles
- 2 small pneu pumps for tar
 - 1 cup (8 oz.) per stroke each
 - 2 strokes per hour
- Tar pumped into drums, hauled away



Edge Pneumatic Piston Pump



Municipal Park Results

- After 3 months:
 - Approx. 550 gal of tar removed
 - Formation remained calm
 - Pumping tar, not water
 - Pumps 'working reliably & without problems; doing what we wanted them to do.'
 - -- Site engineer



Edge Pneumatic Piston Pump



Mixed-Source Superfund Site

Ashland, WI -- Lake Superior

- Toxic mix of tar, wood waste, oil, demolition debris
 -- PAHs, VOCs, heavy metals
- Air-lift pumps underperforming in extraction wells
- Engineers test single highefficiency electric piston pump beginning Apr 2011
- 3 mo later, air-lifts removed for 2 more electric piston pumps and one electric submersible







Ashland WI Superfund Site Results

18 months: 09/30/10 to 03/31/12

1,556.2 gal 2.85 gal/day 392,800 gal 5,036 gal

Free-product recovery

Average rate per day, increased 40%+

Effluent discharged Per week discharge

- 1) Increased flows forced replacement of treatment-system transfer pump 02/08/12 to 1.5 gpm
- 2) DNAPL transfer pump also reset higher, to 4 gpm
- 3) System reduced VOC levels to less than compound detection limits, to max 6.7 ug/L
- 4) Blackhawk pumps customized for Copper Fall Formation groundwater

Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources Report, 04/03/12



Anchor Electric Piston Pump



Ashland Superfund Site Today

11 units -- pumping product 24/7

.5 gal/min -- (.05 gal x 10 strokes/min) 30 gal/hour 720 gal/day

21,600 gal/mo

4 units -- thick product 6 hr/day

.5 gal/min -- (.05 gal x 10 strokes/min) 30 gal/hour 180 gal/day

5,400 gal/mo



Anchor Electric pumping in Ashland residential neighborhood



Australian Steel Works - Coke Industry

- 2015 -- Tar found in enviro monitor bore
- 2-ft. diam. well installed, 12 ft. deep
- Modified, extended V-2
 Pneumatic Piston Pump
- Discharge to dumpster, vacuumed out
- Continuous ops begin Feb. 2016





Aussie Tar Recovery – 10,000 Liters

Four Months' Results

- 10,000 liters = 2,500+ gallons
 - Ave. 600+ gal/mo, 150 gal/wk, 20+ gal/day
- Onsite damage to Delrin cartridge seal
 - Cylinder rod crusts w/dried tar residue
 - Rod running through road without cleaning
 - Engineer: 'Our lube was lacking'
 - Solution: Auto lube -- rod oiler

'The pump has performed exactly as we had hoped'



Aussie Pneumatic Pump in Action





Coal Tar Flowing





Oil Refinery

Recovering heavy hydrocarbons

- Issue:
 - Removing product from fluctuating water table
- Data:
 - Well diameter: 8 in.
 - Well depth: 20 ft.
 - Depth to product: 4 ft. from surface
 - Product thickness: 9 ft.
 - Water level: 14 ft.
 - Water table fluctuation: 2 ft.

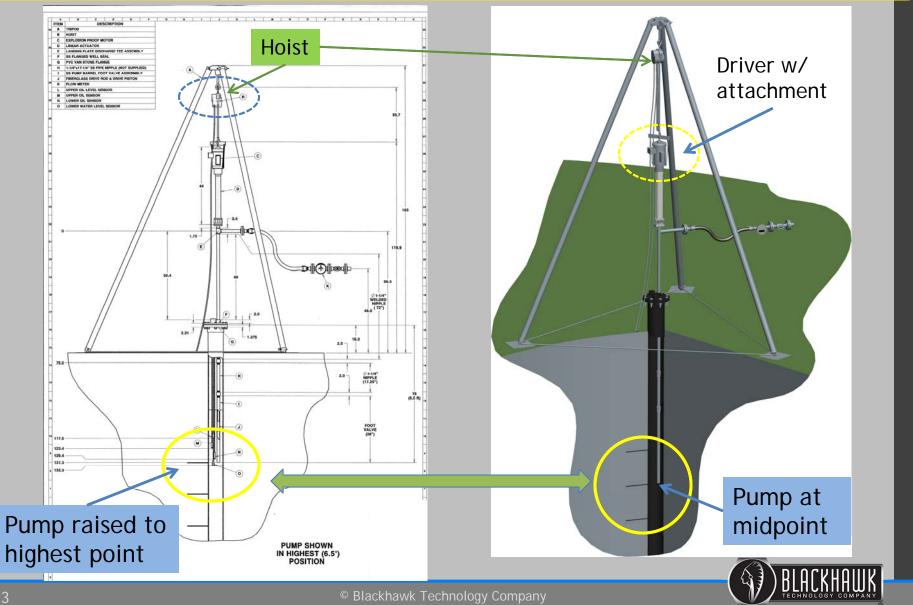
• Solution through customer collaboration:

- Raise and lower entire pump as needed
- Constructed tripod with hoist
- Simple, effective

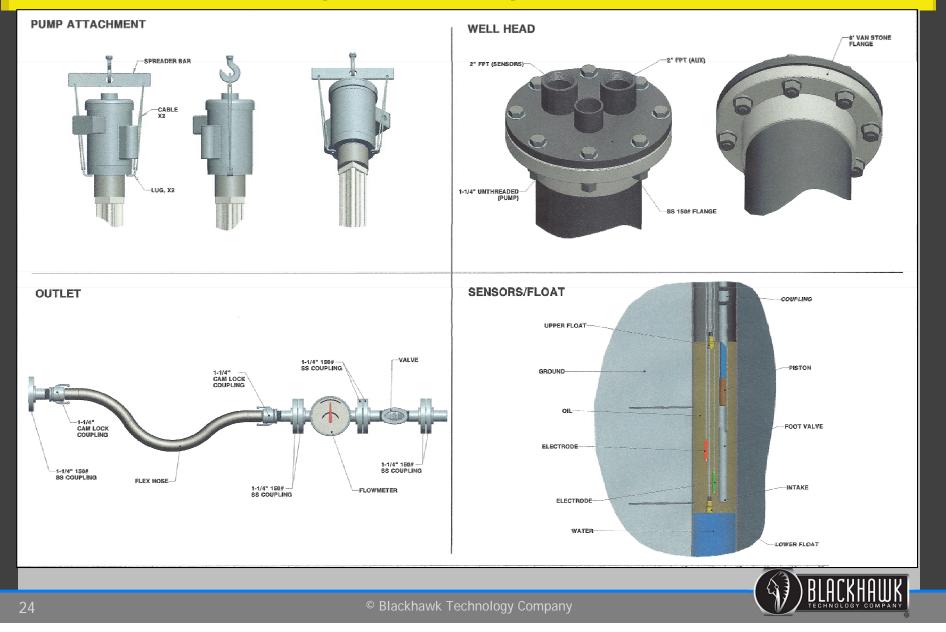




Refinery Tripod



Tripod Components



Refinery Results



Results . . .

- Working as planned
- Pump can be raised 3 ft.
- Product pumped dry: Timer reset based on recharge rate
- Site is satisfied



Vertical - Side Slope - Horizontal















Thank You



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