

EVALUATION OF STORED REDUCING CAPACITY TO OPTIMIZE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR IN SITU BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CR(VI) IN GROUNDWATER

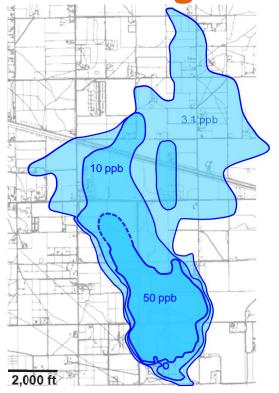
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April 12, 2018



Site Background



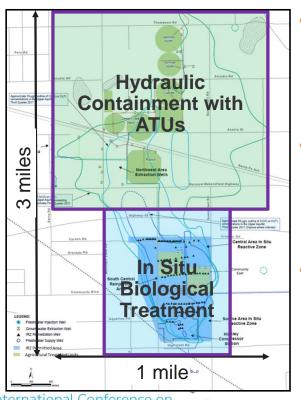
- Cr(VI) in groundwater due to historical release of cooling water
 - Residual between 3 and ~9,000 ppb Cr(VI)
- Hydrogeologic Conditions
 - Depositional environment generated by lake shore deposits, deltas and Mojave River flows→ complex and heterogeneous lithology
 - Depth to Water: ~80-90 ft
 - Saturated thickness: ~30-70 ft
 - Groundwater velocity: ~1-4 ft/d







Remedial Approach



Required cleanup timeframes:

• 2025: < 50 μg/L across 90% of the plume

• 2032: < 10 μg/L across 80% of the plume

Remedial Strategy:

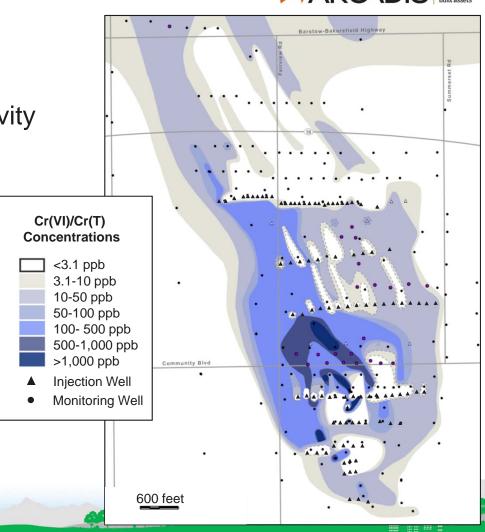
- Hydraulic Containment with ATUs of distal plume
- In-situ Biological Treatment targeting plume core
- Historic Remedial Actions:
 - Pre-2004: Pump and agricultural treatment
 - 2004 Present: Hydraulic Containment with ATUs and in-situ biological treatment





Problem Statement

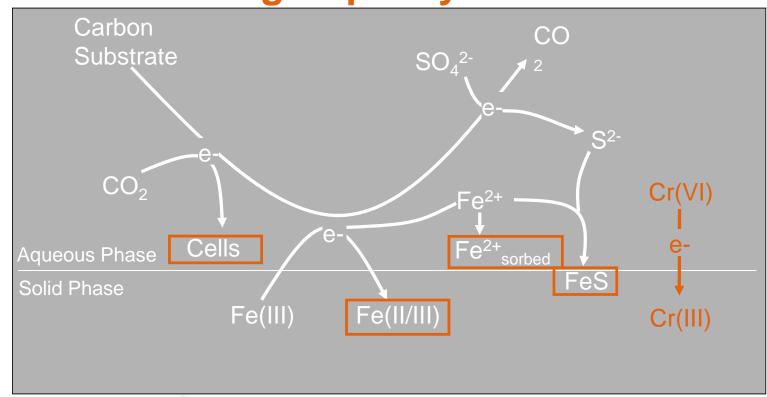
Evaluate factors that influence longevity of stored reducing capacity for in situ biological Cr(VI) treatment







Stored Reducing Capacity









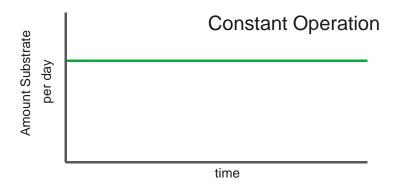


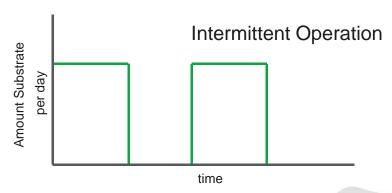


Impact of Longevity on O&M

- Stored reducing capacity allows for reduced active operation
- At increasing scale, capitalizing on stored reducing capacity creates opportunity for efficiencies













Dataset Evaluated

95 Injection wells 1-10 years

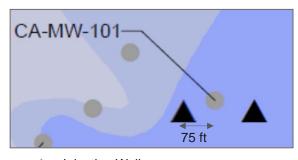
46 dose response wells

27 events



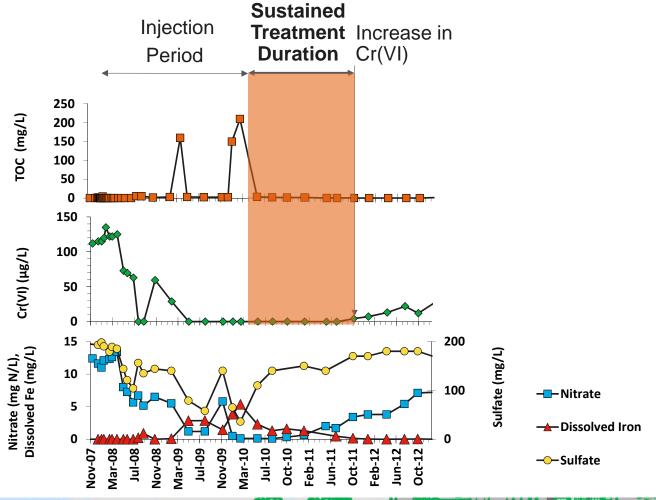
Analysis of Duration





▲ Injection Well

Monitoring Well







Sustained Treatment Durations















Range of Sustained Treatment Durations



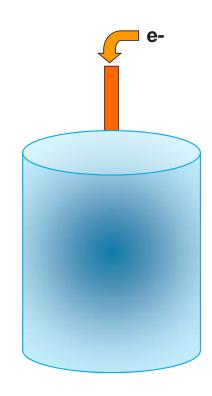




Potential Factors Affecting Longevity

How many electrons are stored

Amount of substrate injected









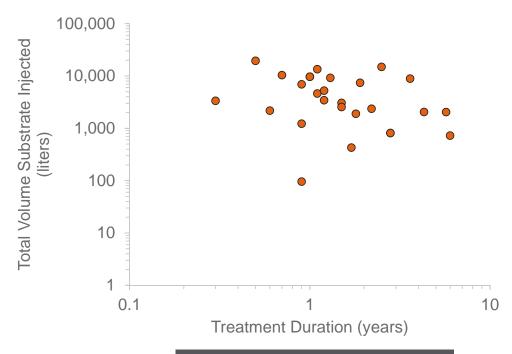








Amount of Substrate Injected



No clear relationship



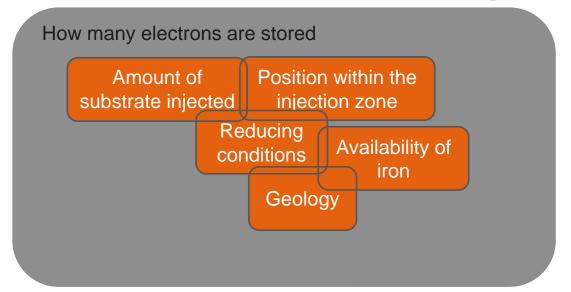


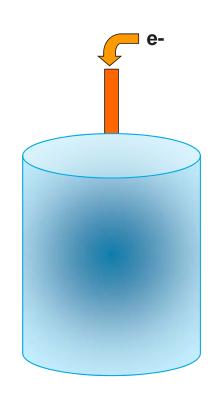






Potential Factors Affecting Longevity











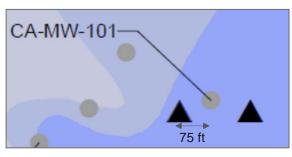




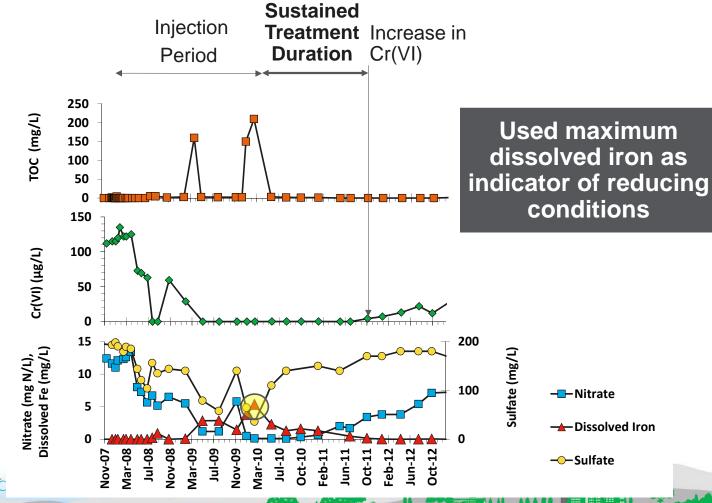


Maximum Dissolved Iron





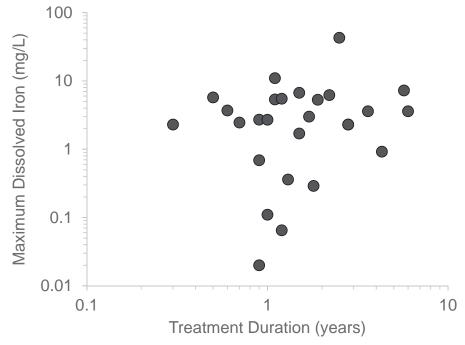
- ▲ Injection Well
- Monitoring Well







Iron as an Indicator of Sustained Reducing Capacity





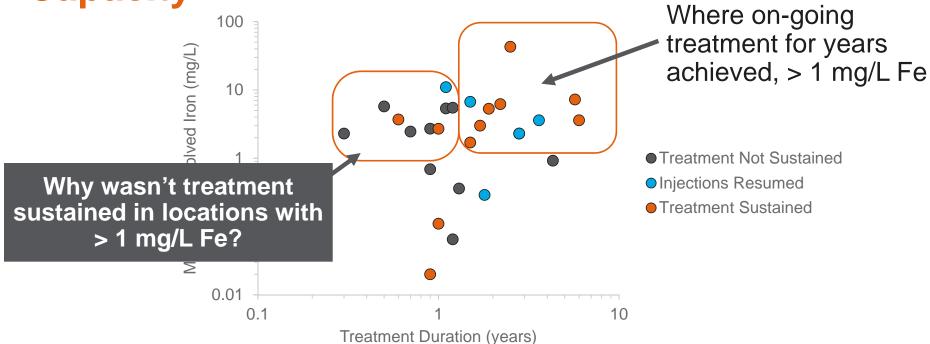








Iron as an Indicator of Sustained Reducing Capacity





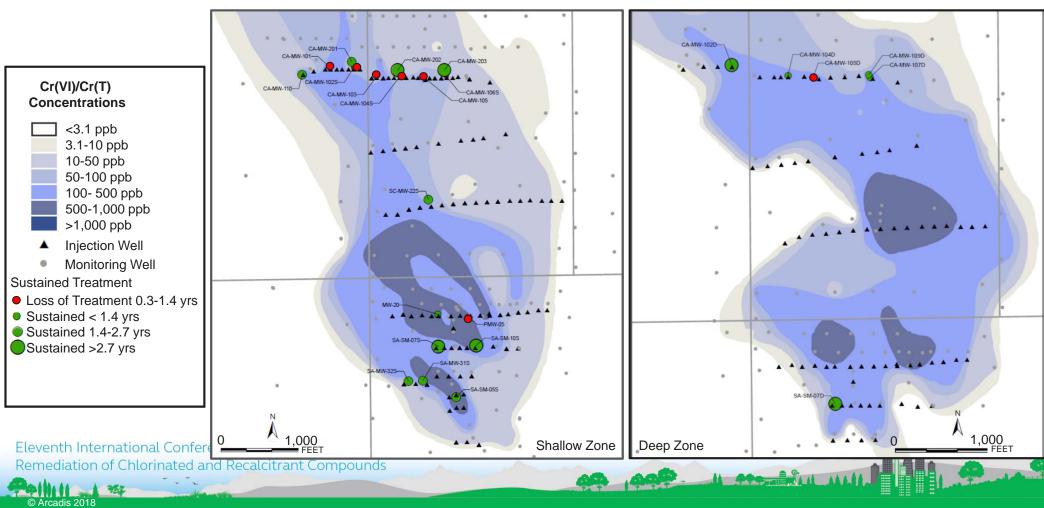






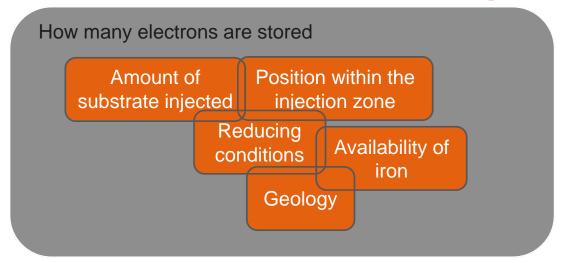


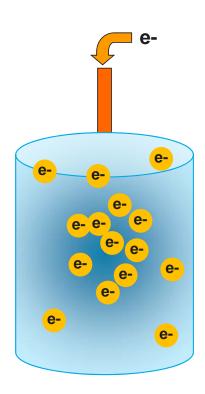
Spatial Variability





Potential Factors Affecting Longevity











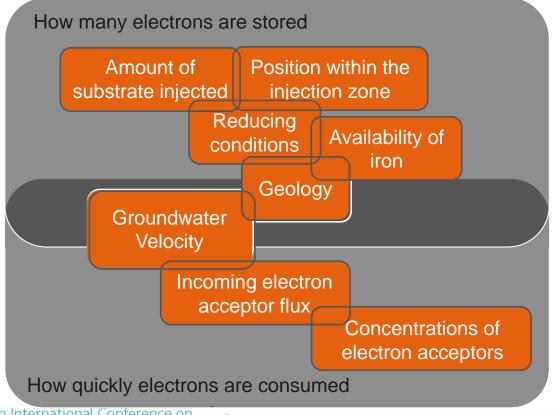


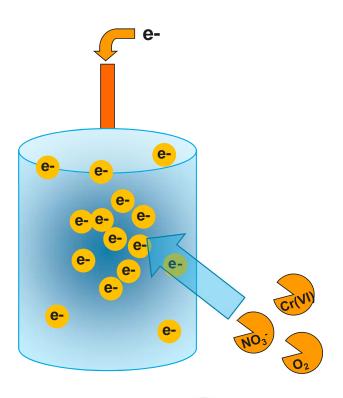






Potential Factors Affecting Longevity









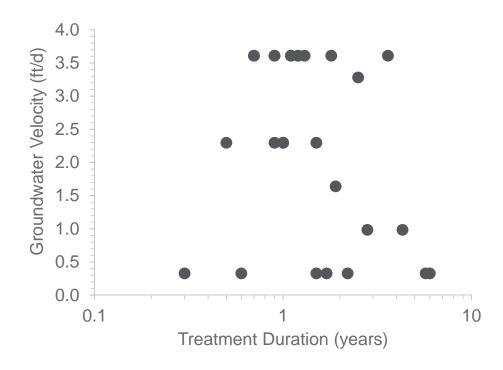








Duration vs Velocity



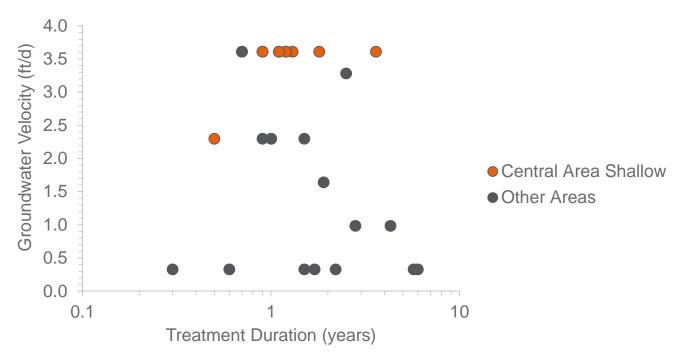








Duration vs Velocity





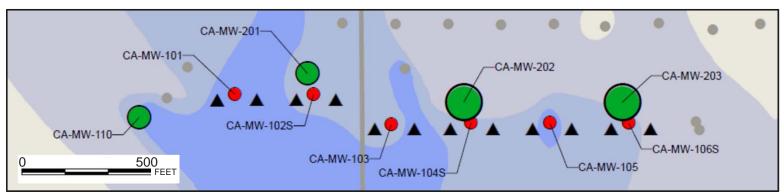








Consumption of Reducing Capacity on Upgradient Side of Reactive zone

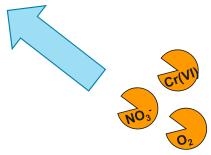


Sustained Treatment

Loss of Treatment 0.3 - 1.4 years

Sustained 1.4 - 2.7 years

Sustained > 2.7 years











Conclusions

- Sustained Cr(VI) treatment can be achieved with soluble carbon injections over large spatial scales for periods of years
- The duration of sustained treatment depends on the interplay of many factors for electron storage and consumption
- Operations of injection based remedies can be optimized to utilize stored reducing capacity







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