Robotics in Environmental Site Assessment

Sixth International Symposium on Bioremediation and Sustainable Remediation Technologies

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Austin, Texas

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Agenda for Robotics in Environmental Site Assessment

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Background

Perspective of Presentation



Application

Excavation Monitoring



Case Study

Robotics in Environmental Industry



Limitations

Areas of Learning and Improvement



Application

Surface Soil Delineation



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Going Forward

Current and Future Application



Background

- Robots Tested
 - Remote and autonomous ground robots
- Part of a larger research effort
 - Chevron Technical Center
 - Trihydro Corporation
 - Carnegie Mellon University
 - HEBI Robotics
- Perspective of an end user
- Many potential uses, but will focus on environmental application







Background

- Robotics Applications in the Environmental Industry
 - Unsafe Work Environment
 - Hazardous Atmosphere
 - Hard to Access Spaces
 - Advantages in Comparison to Human
 - Data processing
 - Repetitive tasks
 - Terrestrial and aquatic







Applications/Case Studies

- Surface Soil Delineation
 - Land Treatment Unit (LTU) adjacent to former refinery in Midwest U.S.
 - Use of controlled and autonomous vehicle to delineate lead concentrations in surface soil
- Excavation Monitoring
 - Former oil fields in central coast of California, U.S.
 - Use of controlled vehicle to retrieve soil sample to keep worker from hazardous areas



Image 1: Robot at LTU in Midwest U.S.



Image 2: Robot at Excavation Pit in California, U.S.



- Site Background
 - LTU for treatment of petroleum waste
 - Dense honeysuckle forest present mobility issues





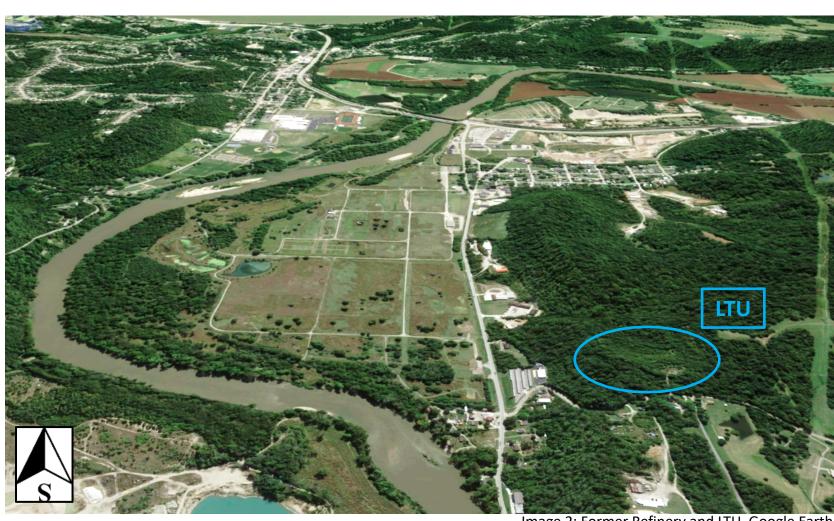
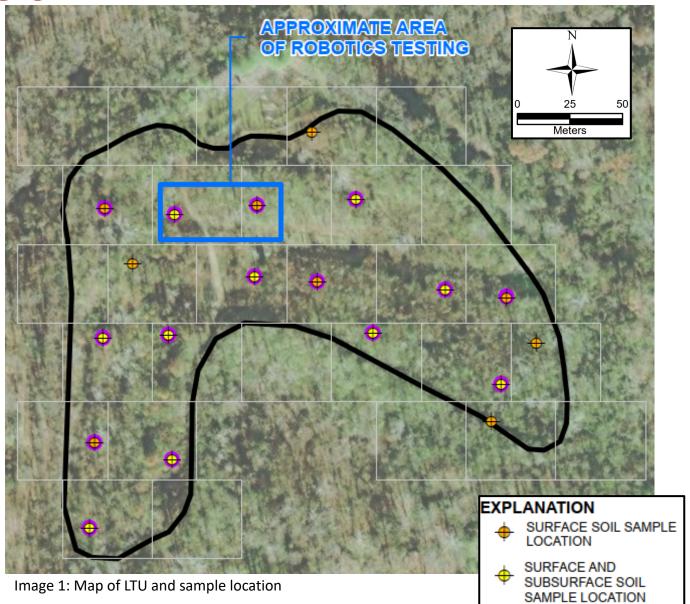


Image 2: Former Refinery and LTU, Google Earth

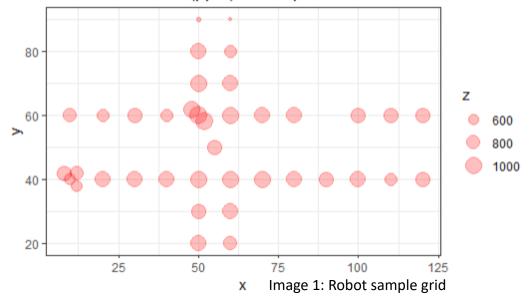
- Human Health Risk Assessment
 - Identified lead (Pb) as a potential riskdriver
 - Potential remediation incudes delineation and excavation of soil above lead cleanup goal
 - Elevated lead concentration identified in northern section of LTU
 - This area selected for robotics test





- Robotics delineation technique
 - Define sampling area
 - Screen surface soils
 - Sample location selected by dynamic algorithm
 - Areas with elevated lead concentration
 - Areas with unknown lead concentration
 - Use LiDAR to avoid obstructions
 - Return a contoured map of lead (Pb) concentration

Pb Concentration (ppm) in-situ pXRF









- Typical Soil Delineation and Removal
 - Adjacent former tank farm soil delineation and "hotspot" removal
 - Stepwise sampling and analysis
 - Cost and time can be unknown
 - Additional expenses could be avoided
- Worker safety
 - Entering excavation
 - Working around heavy equipment
 - Contaminants in soil







Image 1-2: Photos of Former Tank Farm Excavation

Typical Soil Delineation and Removal

- 1300 square meters (m²) estimated but 2000 m² soil removed
- 800 cubic meters (m³) estimated but 1200 soil removed
- 32 total delineation samples and 9 confirmatory samples
- 7 delineation sampling events with minimum of 14 weeks sampling

EXPLANATION DELINEATION SAMPLE EXCEEDED CLEANUP GOAL DELINEATION / CONFIRMATORY SAMPLE BELOW CLEANUP GOAL HISTORIC SAMPLE EXCEEDED CLEANUP GOAL HISTORIC SAMPLE BELOW CLEANUP GOAL ESTIMATED / PLANNED EXCAVATION EXTENT FINAL EXCAVATION EXTENT



Image 1: Area of Former Tank Farm Excavation

- Typical Soil Delineation and Removal
 - Delineation of 2000 m² area cost approximately \$9.5k vs robot assisted at \$3.5k, excluding all costs associated with both methods
 - 65% cost reduction potential becomes more significant for larger excavations
 - Waste disposal cost approximately \$120k vs estimate of \$75k

			Existing Delineation an Excavation Method			Robotic Assisted with Dynamic Algorithm Excavation		
Description	Unit Cost	Units	Quantity		Cost	Quantity		Cost
Technician-Hours	\$ 85.00	Hour	78	\$	6,630.00	20	\$	1,700.00
Robot Operator-Hours	\$ 125.00	Hour				8	\$	1,000.00
Total Travel Days	\$ 75.00	Day	7	\$	525.00	1	\$	75.00
Analytical Sample	\$ 72.00	Sample	32	\$	2,304.00	9	\$	648.00
Total Cost				\$	9,459.00		\$	3,423.00



Table 1: Cost Comparison

Excavation Monitoring

- Former Oil Fields in Central Coast California
- Loose Dune Sand Terrain
- Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) Impacted Soils
- Worker Safety Considerations
 - Excavation wall collapse
 - Heavy equipment
 - Contaminant exposure



Image 1: Photo of Excavation and Stockpile



Excavation Monitoring

- Typical Soil Excavation
 - Former well pads
 - Former recovery sumps
 - Petroleum impacted surface source
- Excavation Oversite
 - Determine Extent of excavation based on visual, physical, and analytical methods
 - Safely collect analytical samples to confirm extent of excavation
 - Typical sample locations from middle and four edges of excavation



Figure 1: Excavation Sample Schematic







Excavation Monitoring

- Robotics Assisted Excavation Monitoring
 - Use remote or autonomous controls to locate excavation sample location
 - Homogenize soils with auger at sample location
 - Use sensor to measure soil moisture content
 - Use infrared (IR) meter to measure TPH concentration
 - Track surface level carbon dioxide (CO2) for qualitative biodegradation indicator



Image 1: Photo of Robot Used for Excavation Monitoring



Image 2: Example observation view from field tablet





Limitations

- Primary Limitations
 - Mobility challenges
 - Field meter restriction
 - Sample depth and screening technique
- Practicality Limitations
 - Capital cost
 - Robot operation and assembly currently requires trained human support
 - Human currently better suited for many environmental assessment applications

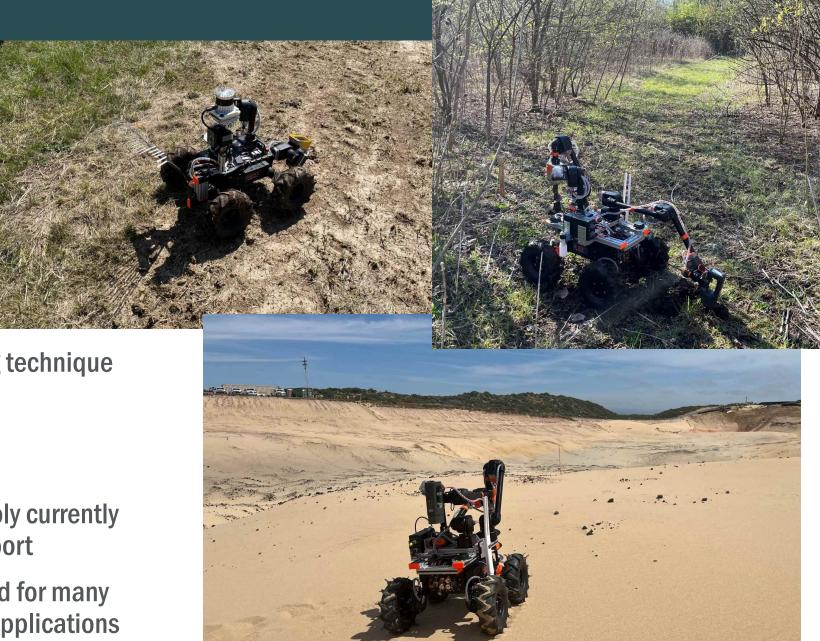


Image 1-3: Photos of Robots

Summary and Next Steps

- Robots should become important future resource for environmental practitioners
 - Can be used in environmental site assessment to reduce labor cost while keeping workers out of harm's way
- Overcoming Limitations
 - Test robot with different terrain and objectives
 - Engineer sampling device and instrumentation
 - Work with multi-disciplinary project team to further explore site assessment application



Image 1: Photo of Robot



