

The Use of *in situ* Real-Time Direct-Sensing Field Measurements to Enhance the Effectiveness of High Resolution Site Characterization Approaches – Membrane Interface Probe with Hydraulic Profiling Tool (MiHPT) – A Case Study

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Sampling and Field Measurements Session
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Jason C. Ruf



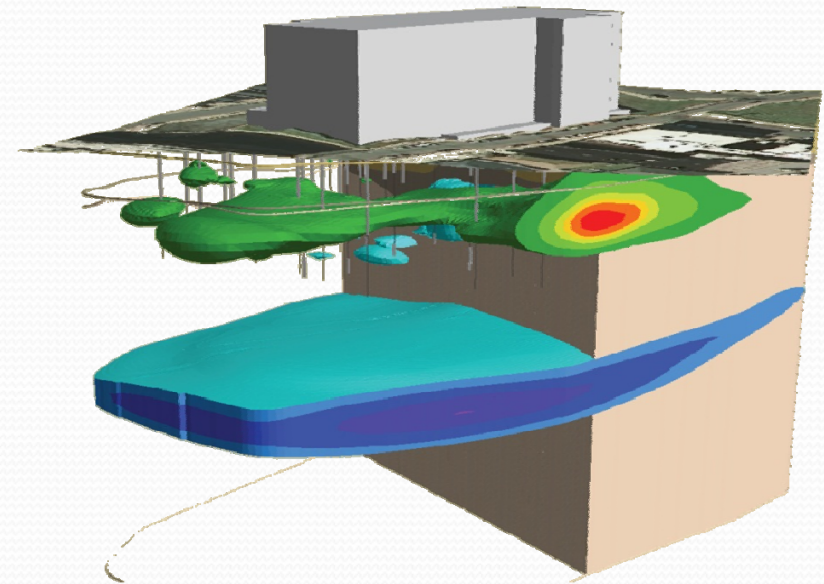
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The Problem

- Almost all sites are a complex system of soil, groundwater, surface water, etc. that interact with chemicals released into the environment!
- Extrapolating information from small data sets of “high quality” data to reflect large site-wide conditions is almost ALWAYS inaccurate & misleading.
- Limited characterization results in poor decisions regarding:
 - Exposure Risks
 - Remedial Actions

The Solution

- High Resolution Site Characterization (HRSC)
 - Utilizes real-time field measurements, dynamic work strategies and systematic planning
 - Overall goal of increasing data density and reducing uncertainty.



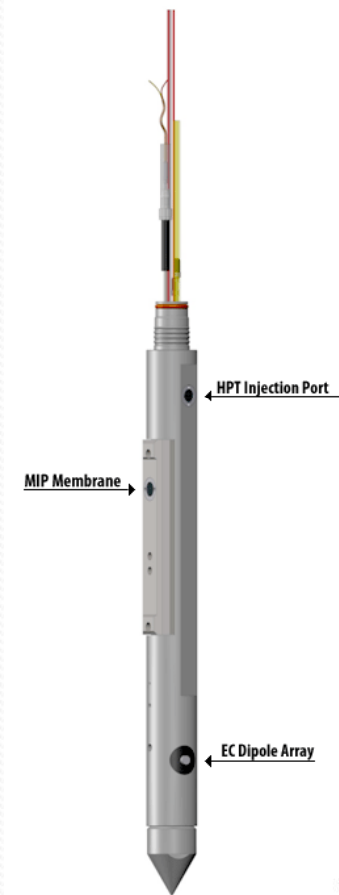
High Resolution Site Characterization Options

- Prior to common availability of real-time direct sensing tools, field measurement techniques were typically associated with:
 - Mobile Laboratories
 - Field Test-Kits
- A number of direct-sensing options are now available and include:
 - Electrical Conductivity (EC)
 - Cone Penetrometer (CPT) tooling
 - Ultra-Violet Fluorescence Technologies (FFD, UVOST, TARGOST)
 - Membrane Interface Probe (MIP)
 - Hydraulic Profiling Tool (HPT)



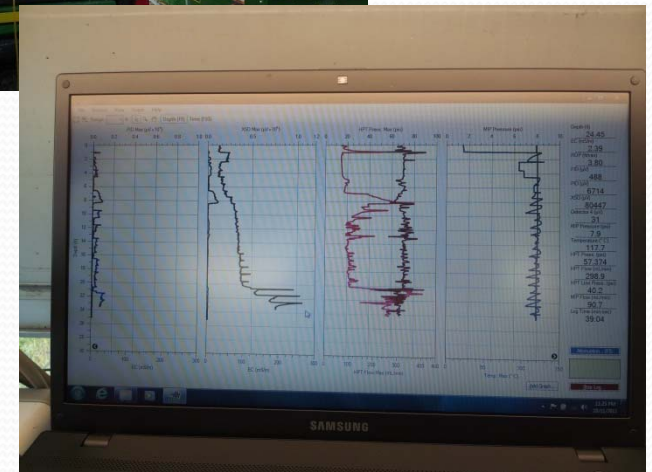
Membrane Interface Probe with Hydraulic Profiling Tool (MiHPT)

- Developed by Geoprobe
- MiHPT combines MIP, EC, and HPT in a single downhole tool
- Electrical Conductivity (EC)
 - Current is passed through the formation and read by the probe
 - High electrical conductivity is indicative to fine grained material (i.e., clays and silts)
 - Low electrical conductivity is indicative to coarse grained material (i.e., sands and gravels)



Membrane Interface Probe with Hydraulic Profiling Tool (MiHPT)

- MiHPT combines MIP, EC, and HPT in a single downhole tool
- Hydraulic Profiling Tool (HPT)
 - Uses a downhole transducer to measure the pressure response of soil to the injection of water
 - HPT can provide an estimate of hydraulic conductivity (k) and static water level elevations after post processing dissipation tests

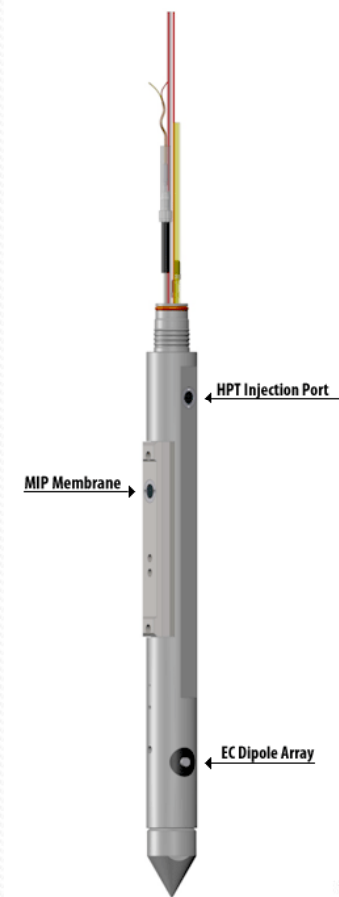


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Membrane Interface Probe with Hydraulic Profiling Tool (MiHPT)

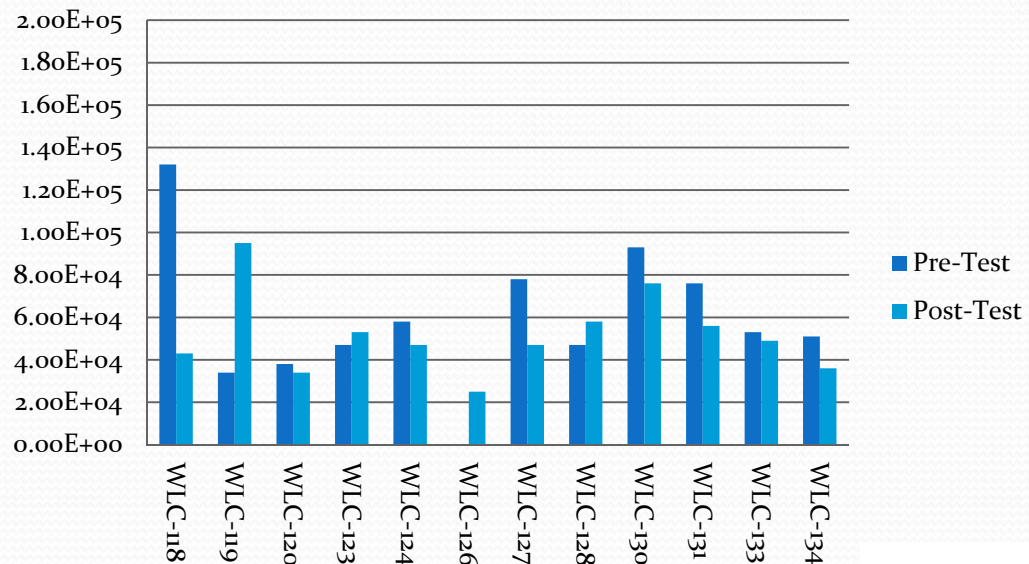
- MiHPT combines MIP, EC, and HPT in a single downhole tool
- Membrane Interface Probe (MIP)
 - Screening tool with semi-quantitative capabilities
 - Diffusion occurs by concentration gradient from formation to a clean carrier gas.
 - Up-hole detectors are configured for expected contaminants:
 - PID (BTEX compounds)
 - ECD/ELCD/XSD (Chlorinated Specific)
 - FID (Straight chain hydrocarbons)



MIP Detector Configuration and QAQC

- PID and XSD detectors were chosen for this project to best detect chlorinated compounds.
- Detectors were run in tandem configuration (Flow is not split to increase mass across detectors)
- XSD utilized because of superior working range and stability compared to ECD and ELCD detectors
- EC/HPT and MIP pre and post-test QAQC completed at each location.

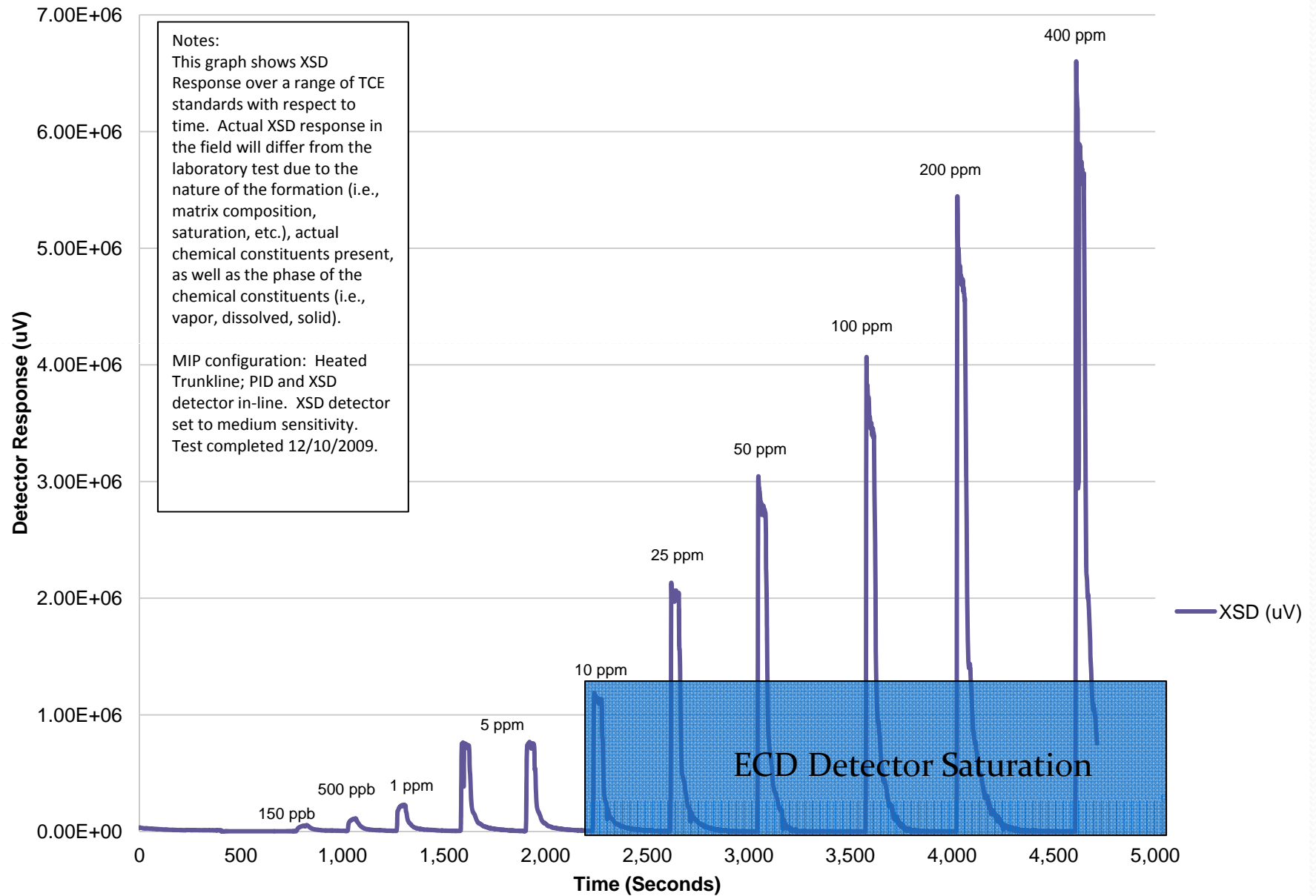
Response Test Results



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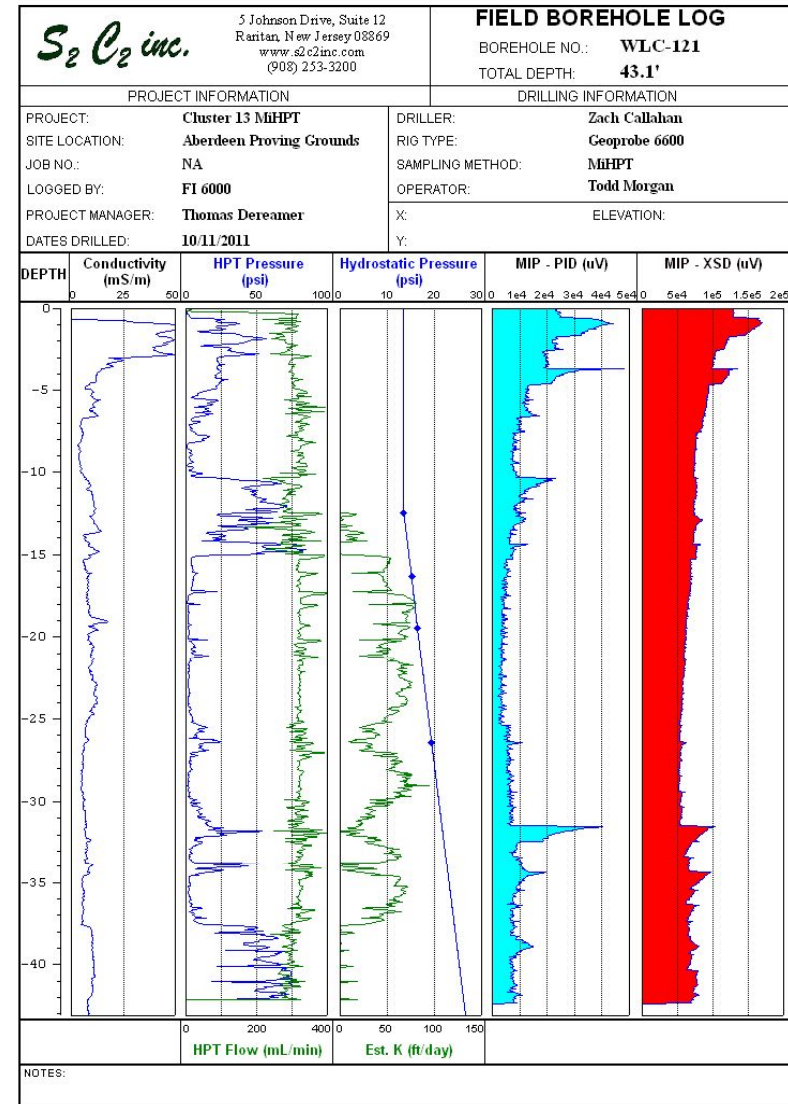


Membrane Interface Probe HTL - TCE Response Test - XSD



MiHPT Output

- Example MiHPT Log with
 - EC data (mS/m)
 - HPT Pressure Graph (psi)
 - HPT Flow Graph (ml/min)
 - Hydrostatic Pressure (from HPT Dissipation Tests) (psi)
 - Estimated K (ft/day)
 - MIP-PID Response (uV)
 - MIP-XSD Response (uV)



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MiHPT Case Study – Cluster 13 Site

- U.S. Army Garrison, Cluster 13 Site located at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland working with Sovereign Consulting
- Shallow groundwater impacted with chlorinated solvents primarily 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (TeCA)
- A pilot test for an Electrical Resistive Heating (ERH) system was proposed
- HRSC program was initiated prior to implementation of the pilot test to:
 - Better define the treatment area and depths,
 - Determine the subsurface contaminant distribution,
 - Identify the presence of a clay ridge,
 - Assist with the design of a comprehensive monitoring well network

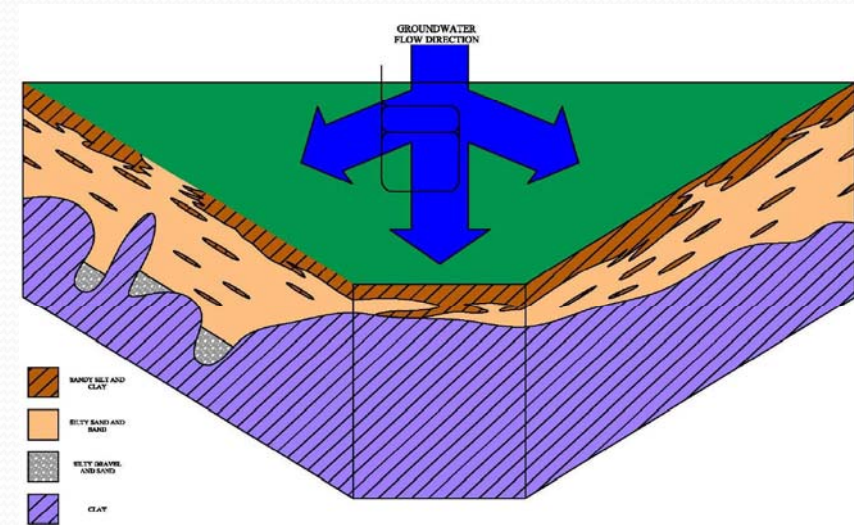


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MiHPT Case Study – Cluster 13 Site

- Initial Conceptual Site Model (CSM):
 - Aquifer between fine grained vadose zone and basal clay confining layer
 - Groundwater discharges through organic silt in northern and southern tributaries of Bush River
 - Previous EC logging showed poor resolution with little EC response
 - Project geologist suspected that majority of the contaminant mass was bound up in the low permeability silt/clay zones

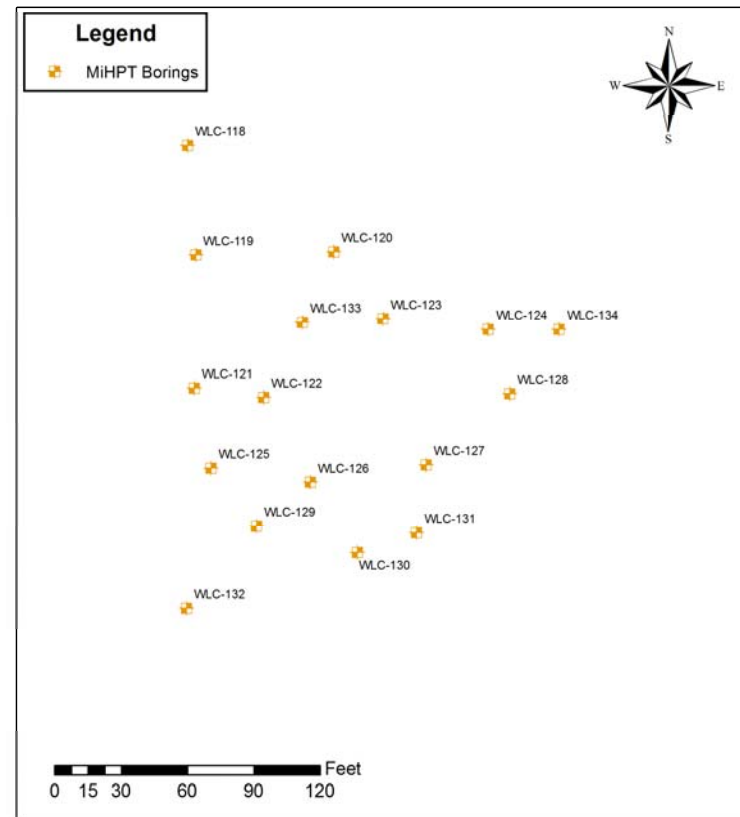


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MiHPT Direct-Sensing Program

- 17 MiHPT pushes were advanced to depths of approx. 45 ft bgs
- 29 Confirmation groundwater samples collected from 15 temporary points co-located with MiHPT locations



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FIELD BOREHOLE LOG

BOREHOLE NO.: **WLC-125**

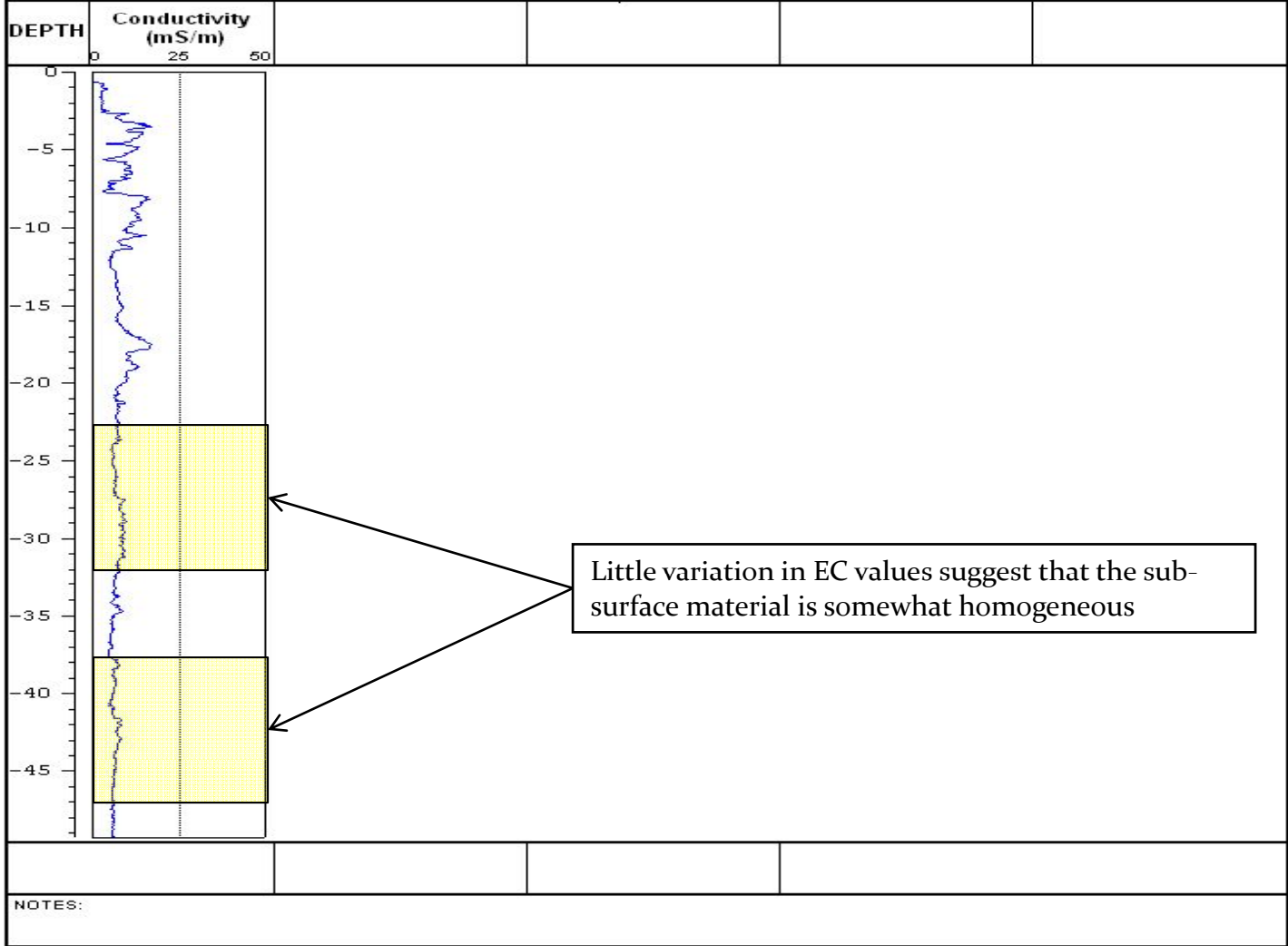
TOTAL DEPTH: **49.3'**

PROJECT INFORMATION

DRILLING INFORMATION

PROJECT: **Cluster 13 MIHPT**
SITE LOCATION: **Aberdeen Proving Grounds**
JOB NO.: **NA**
LOGGED BY: **FI 6000**
PROJECT MANAGER: **Thomas Dereamer**
DATES DRILLED: **10/11/2011**

DRILLER: **Zach Callahan**
RIG TYPE: **Geoprobe 6600**
SAMPLING METHOD: **MIHPT**
OPERATOR: **Todd Morgan**
NORTHING:
ELEVATION:
EASTING:



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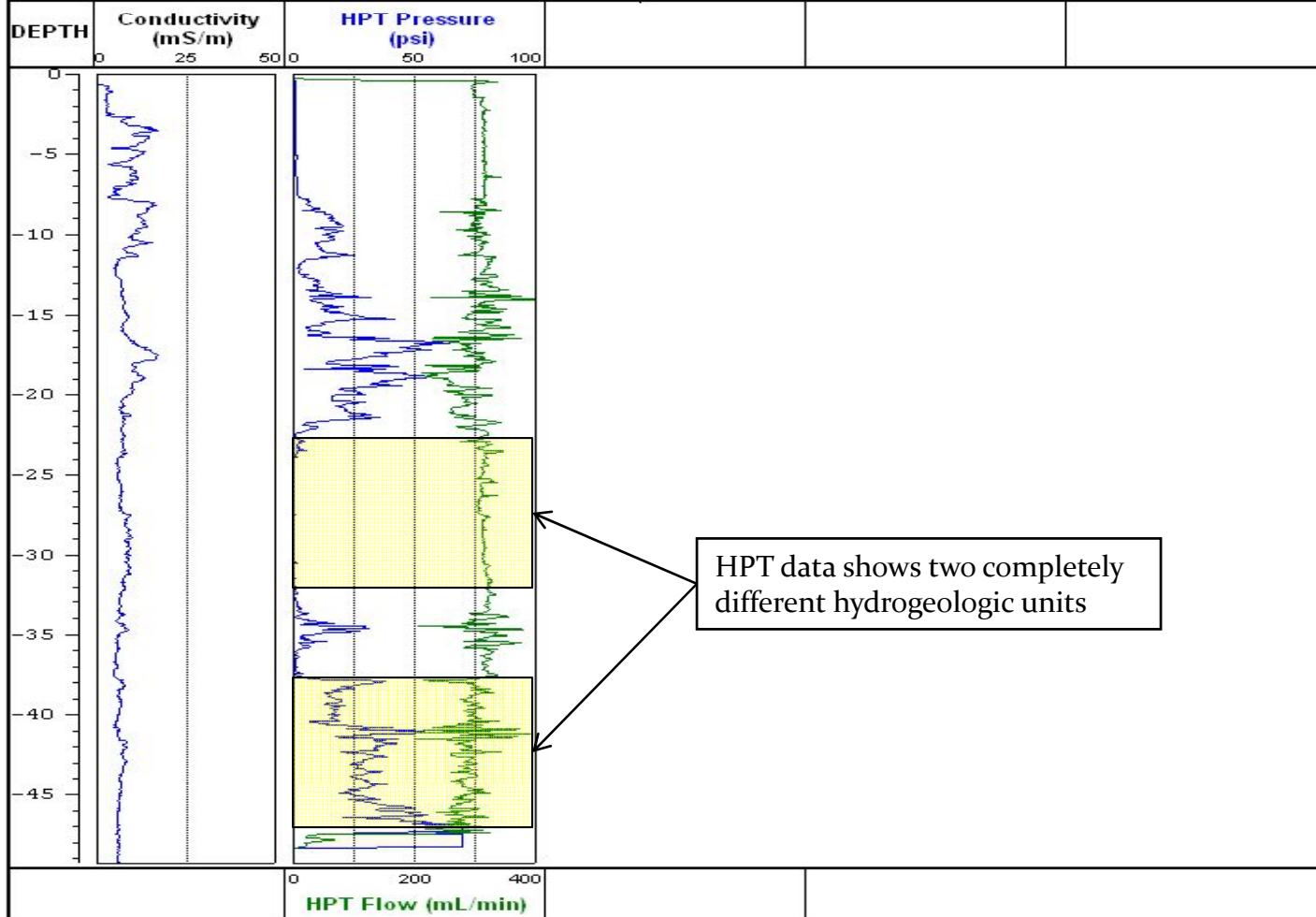
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NOTES:

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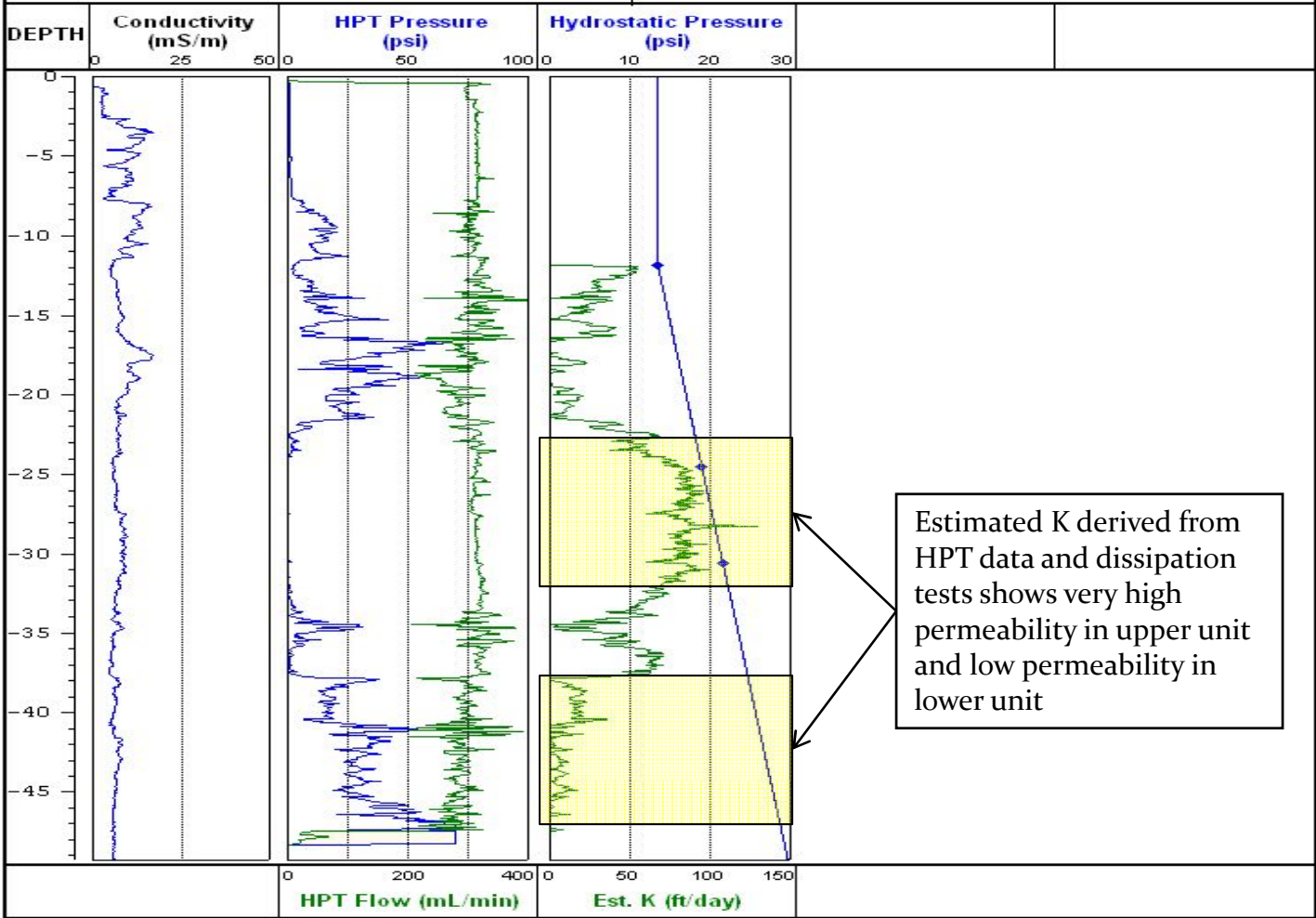
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NOTES:

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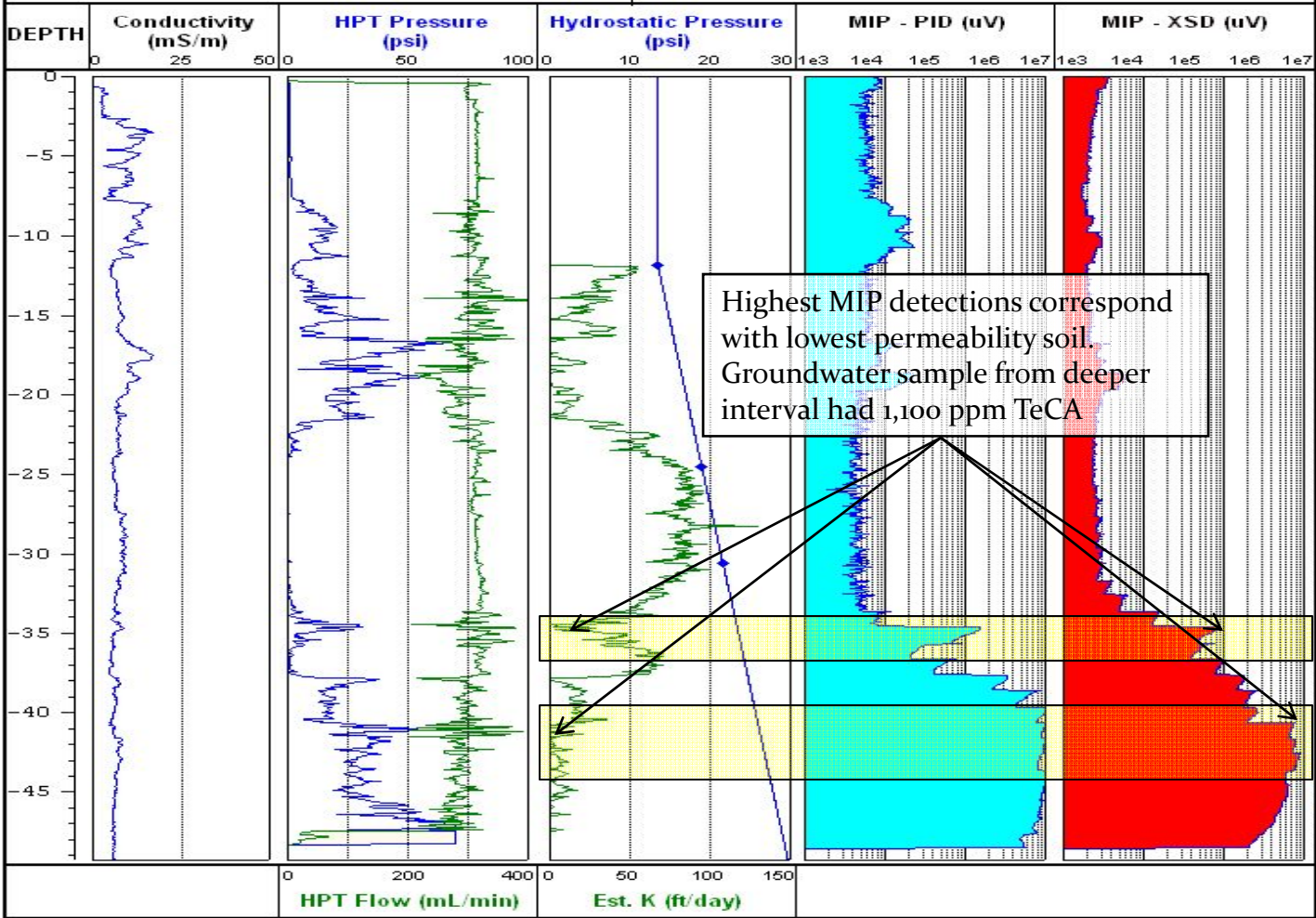
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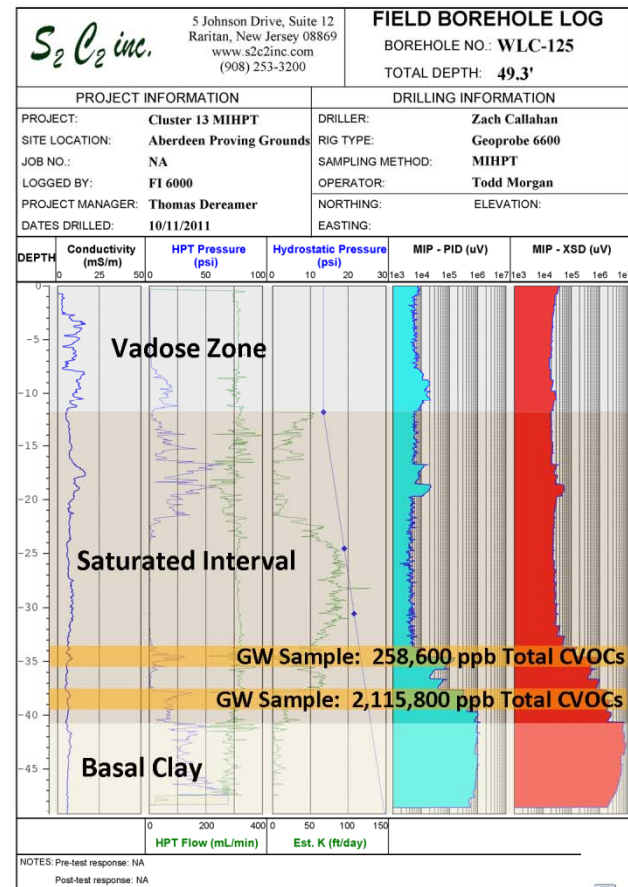
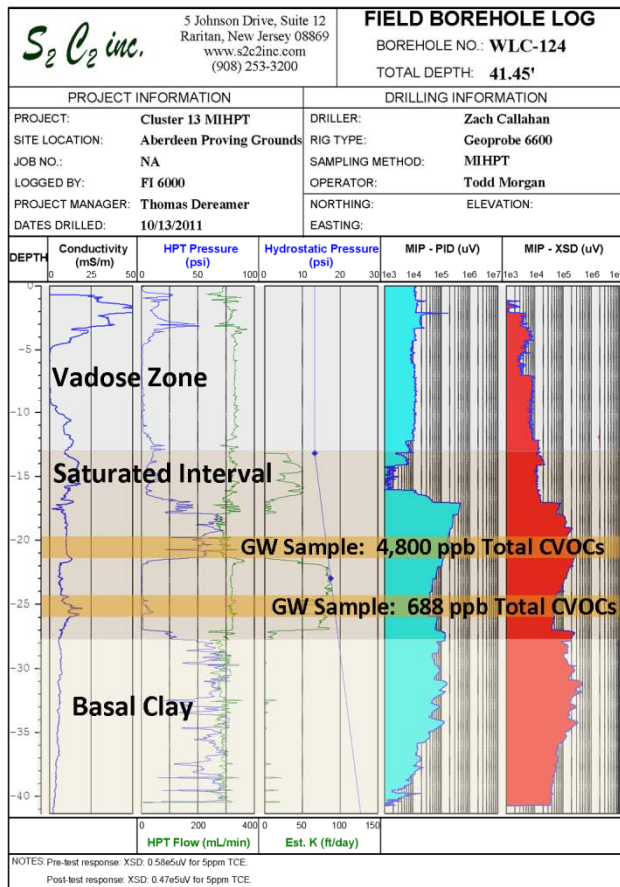
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DATES DRILLED:	10/11/2011	EASTING:	



NOTES:

MiHPT Logs

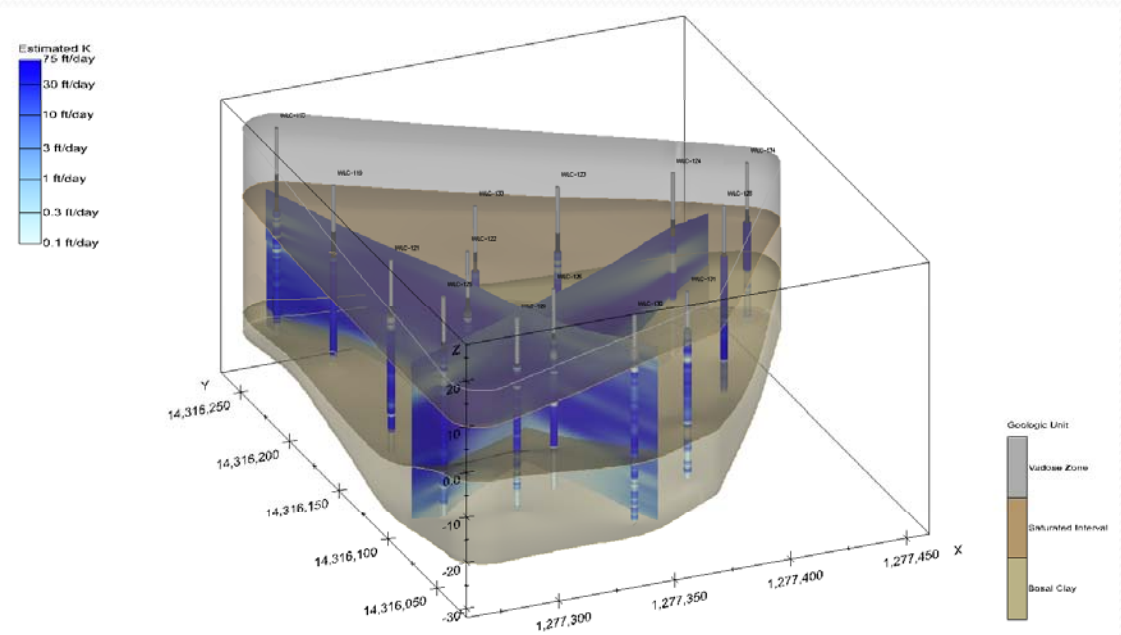


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Data Visualization

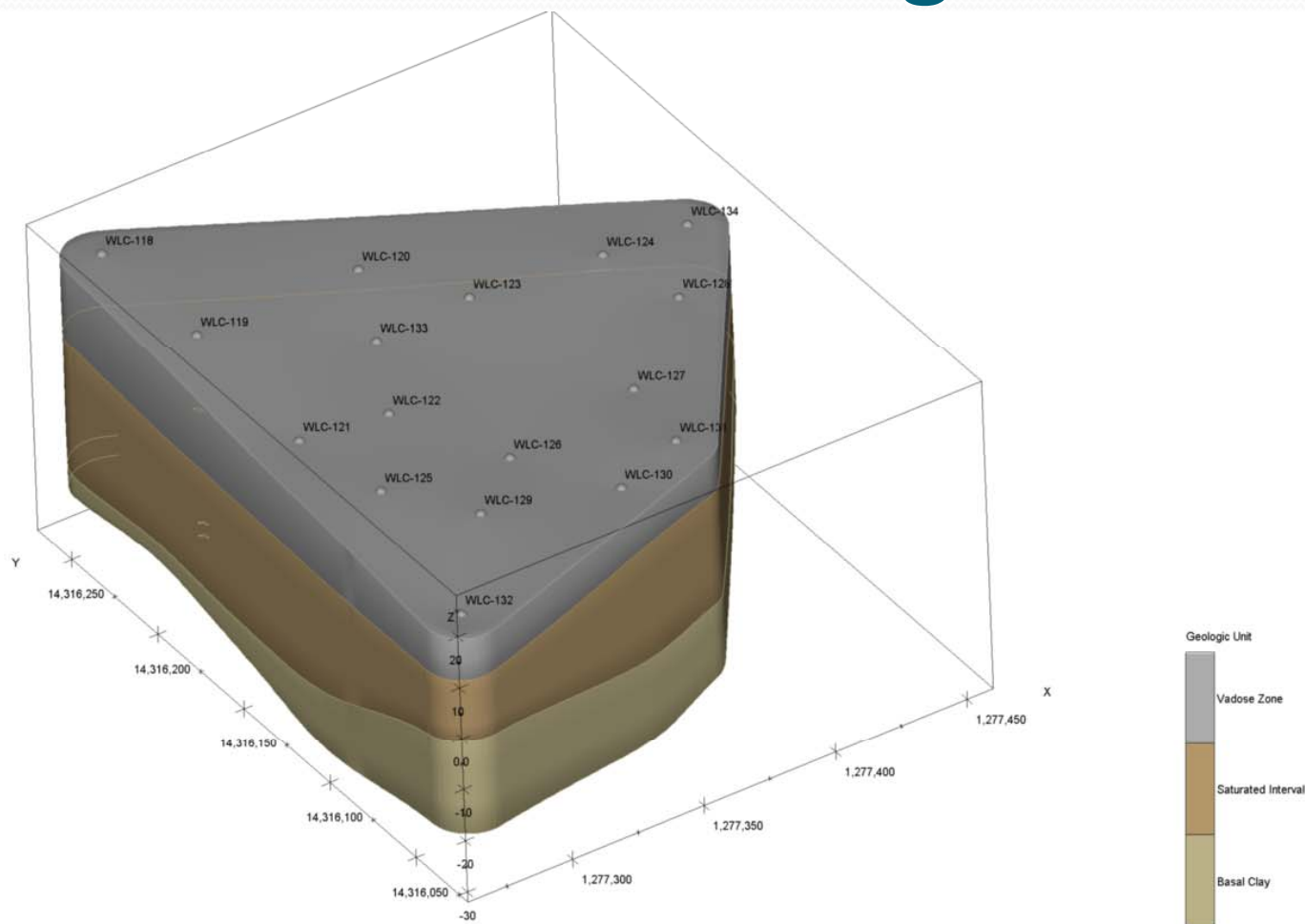
- Visualized in Ctech's Mining Visualization Software (MVS)
- Interpreted contacts:
 - Vadose Zone
 - Saturated Interval
 - Basal Clay
- 3D Kriging
 - MIP XSD
 - Estimated K



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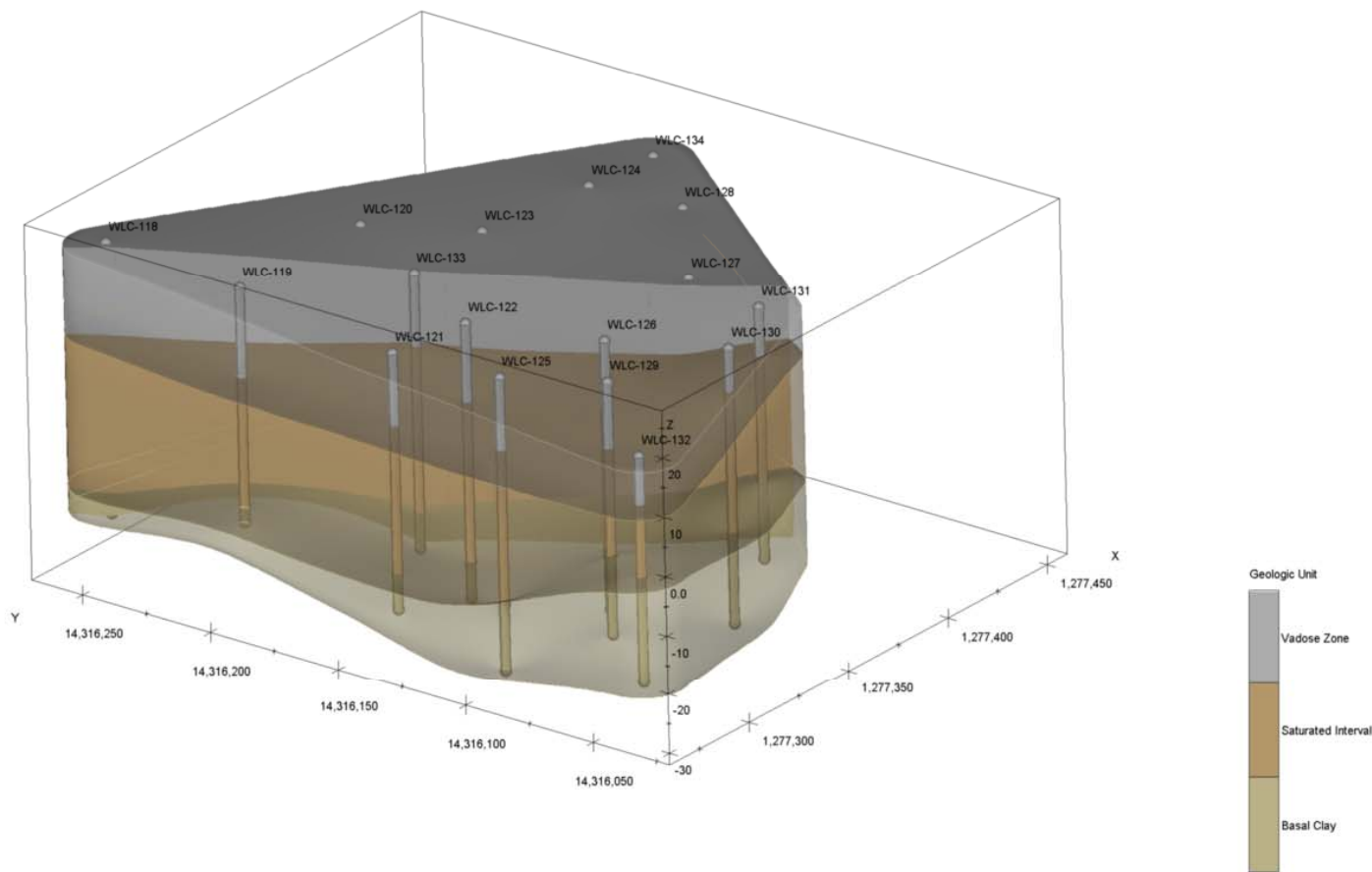
Data Visualization – Geologic Model



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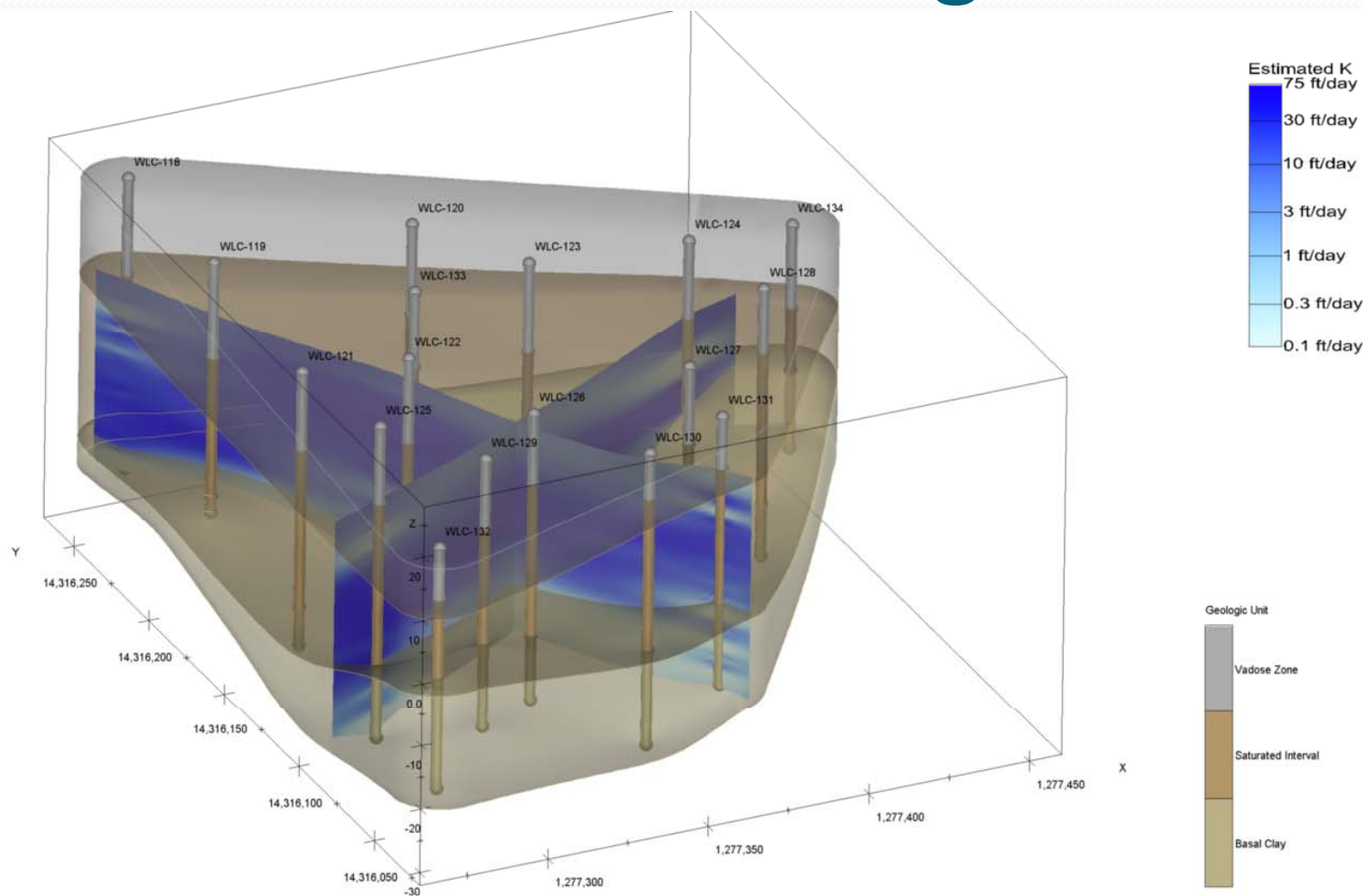
Data Visualization – Geologic Model



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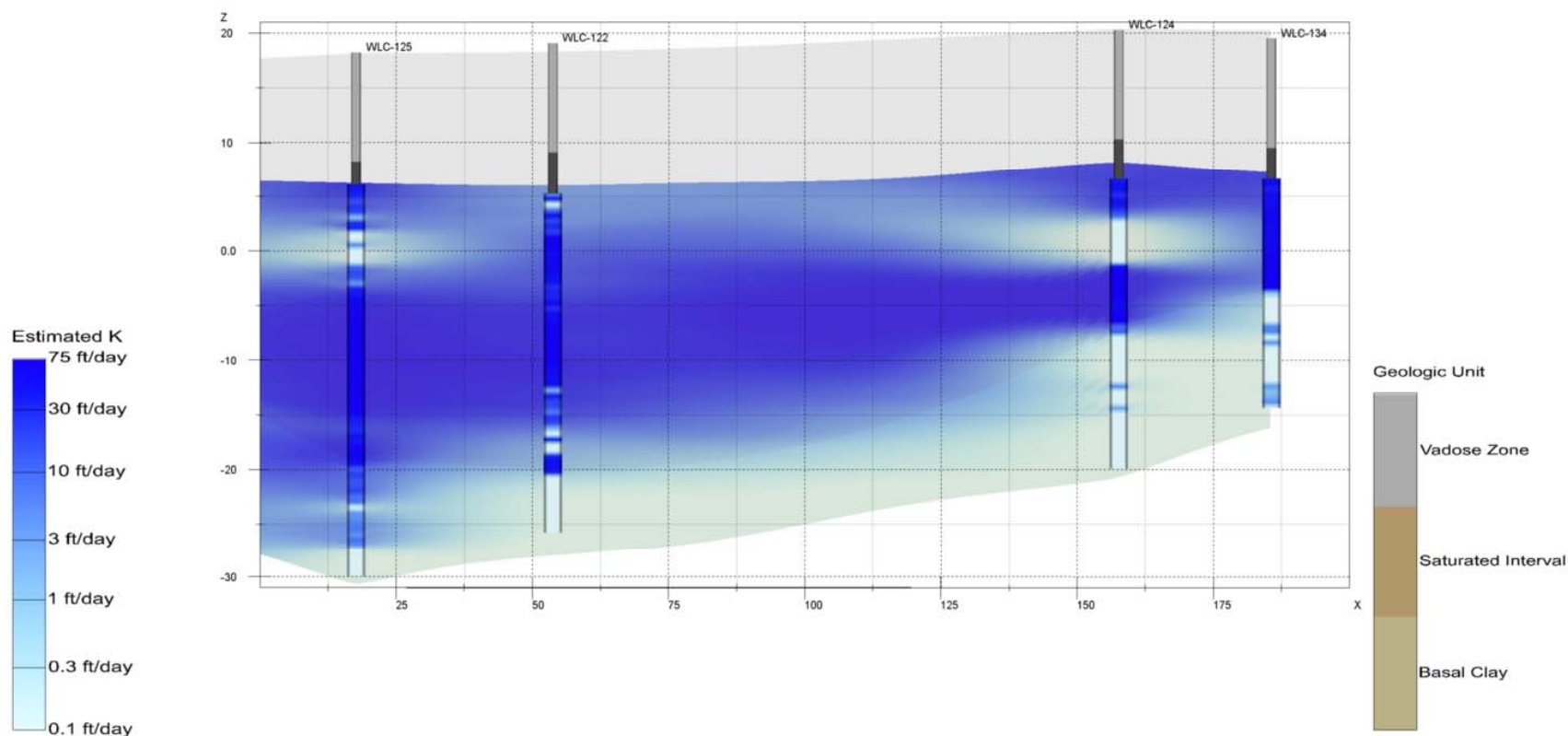
Data Visualization – Geologic Model



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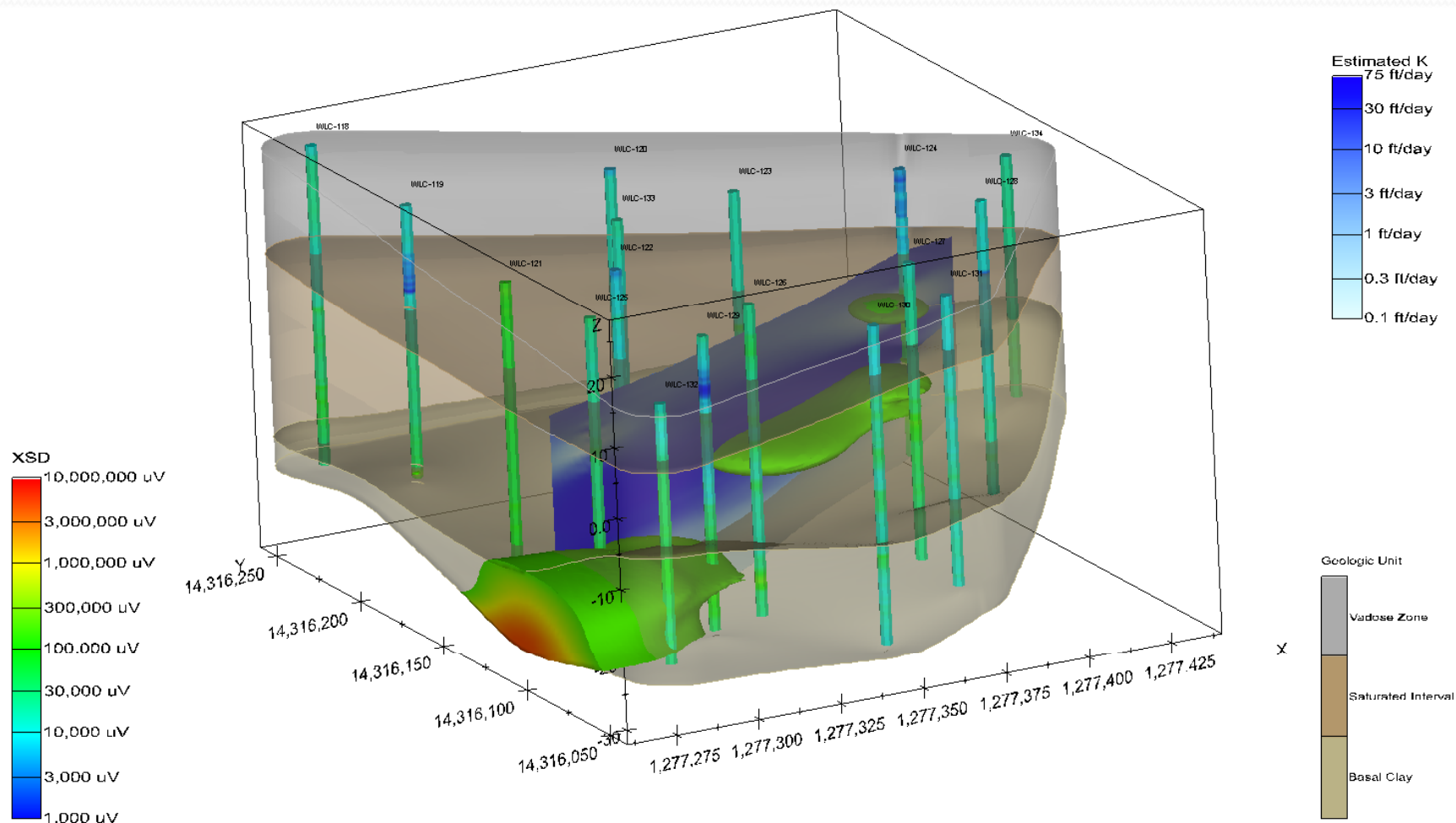
Data Visualization – Cross Section



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Data Visualization – MIP-XSD Plume

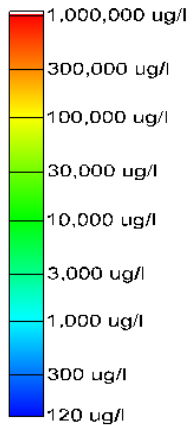


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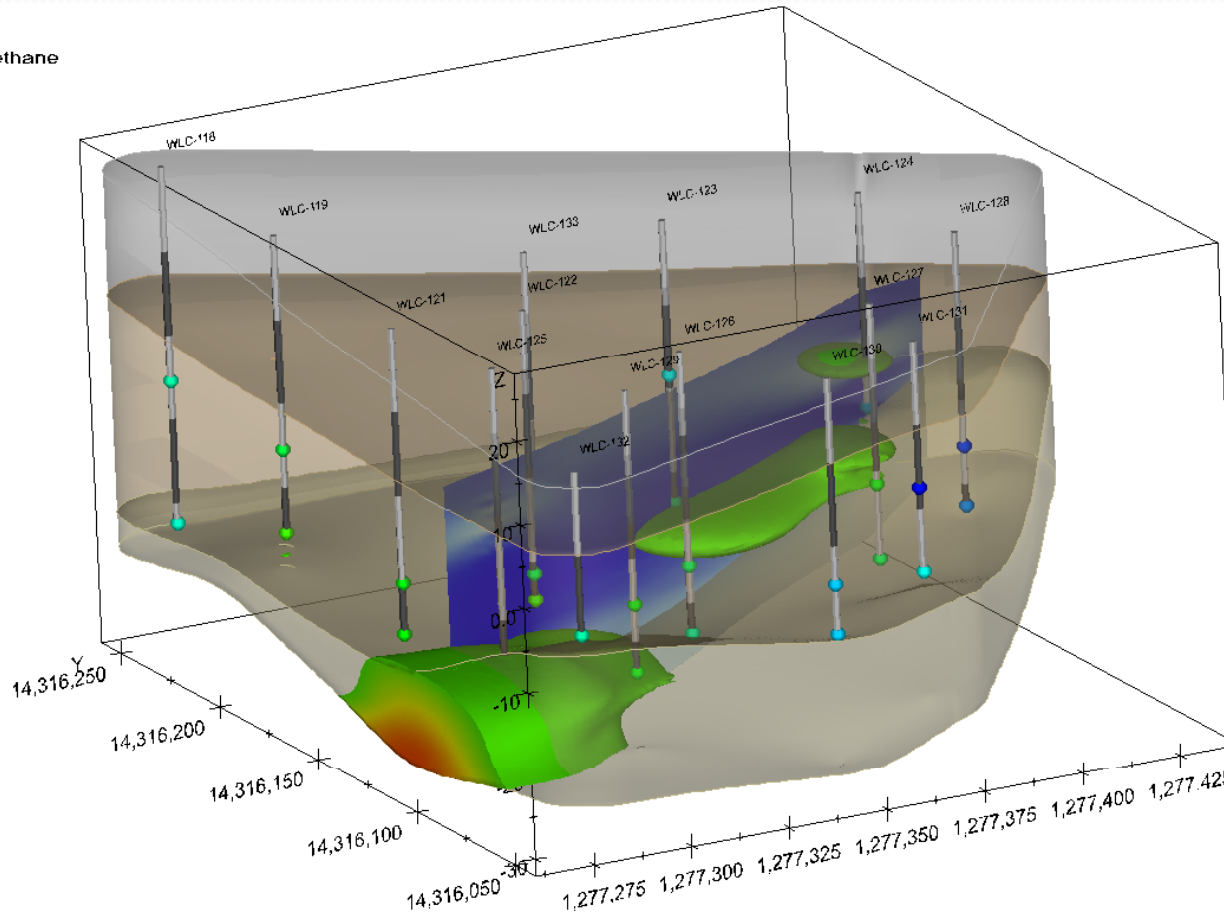
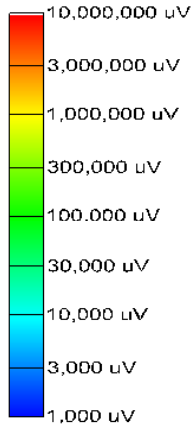


Data Visualization – MIP-XSD Plume

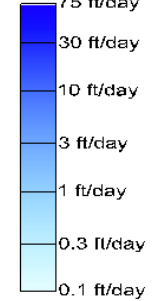
1,1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane



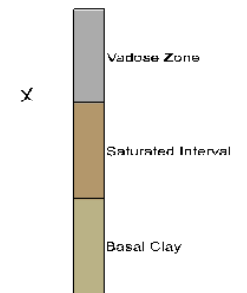
XSD



Estimated K



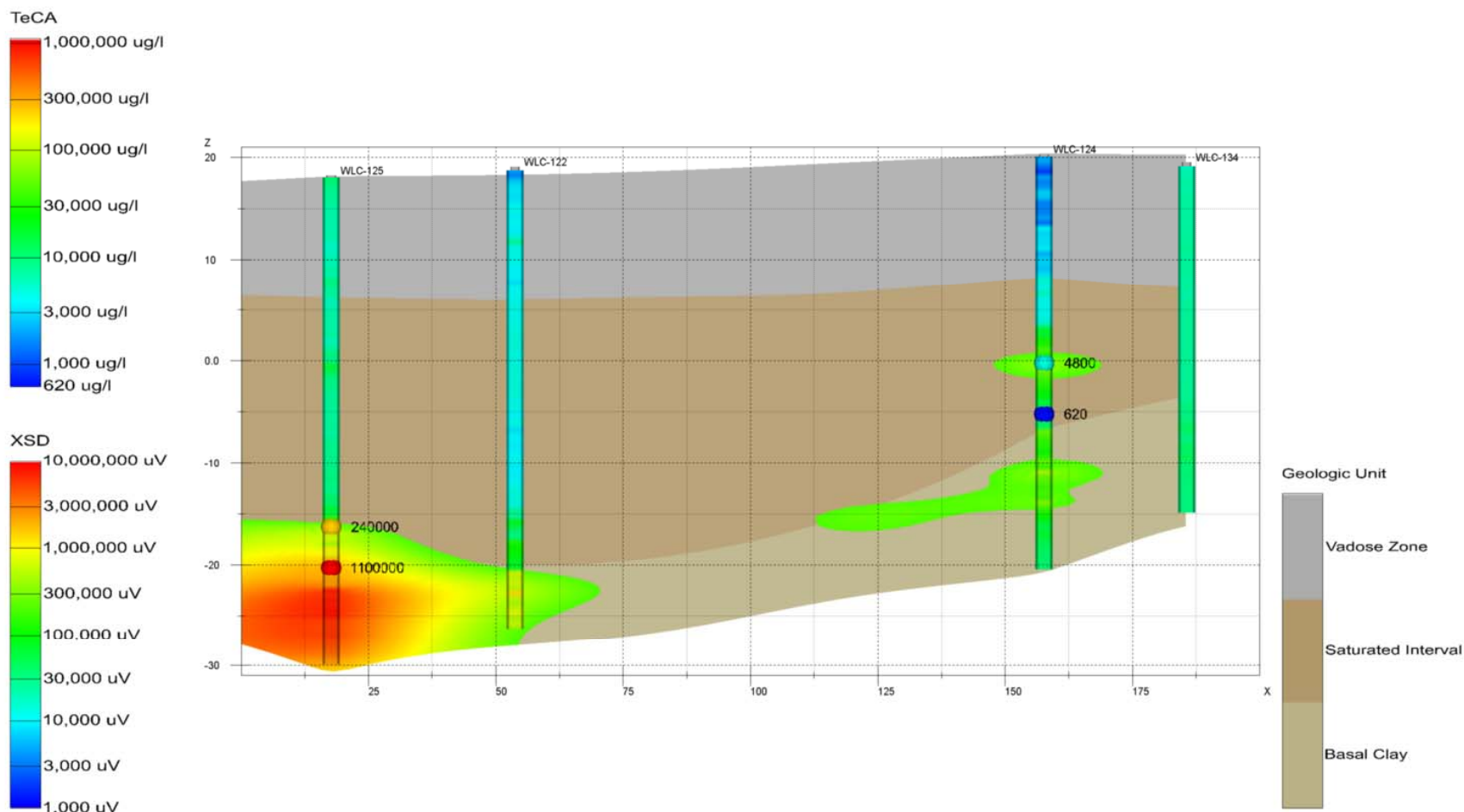
Geologic Unit



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Data Visualization – MIP-XSD Plume



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Conclusions

- HRSC program was implemented in two mobilizations over 3-4 weeks. ERH system installed 4 months following HRSC program
- Highest MIP-PID and MIP-XSD detections were recorded in low permeability zones located within the saturated zone or within the top of the basal clay
- Excellent correlation between MIP-detector response and confirmation groundwater sample results
- Relationship between contaminant distribution and fine-grained clays was clearly defined
- ERH Pilot Study Amendments
 - Fifteen monitoring wells installed (4 within the treatment area and 11 outside the treatment area)
 - Electrode configuration shifted to the southwest

