

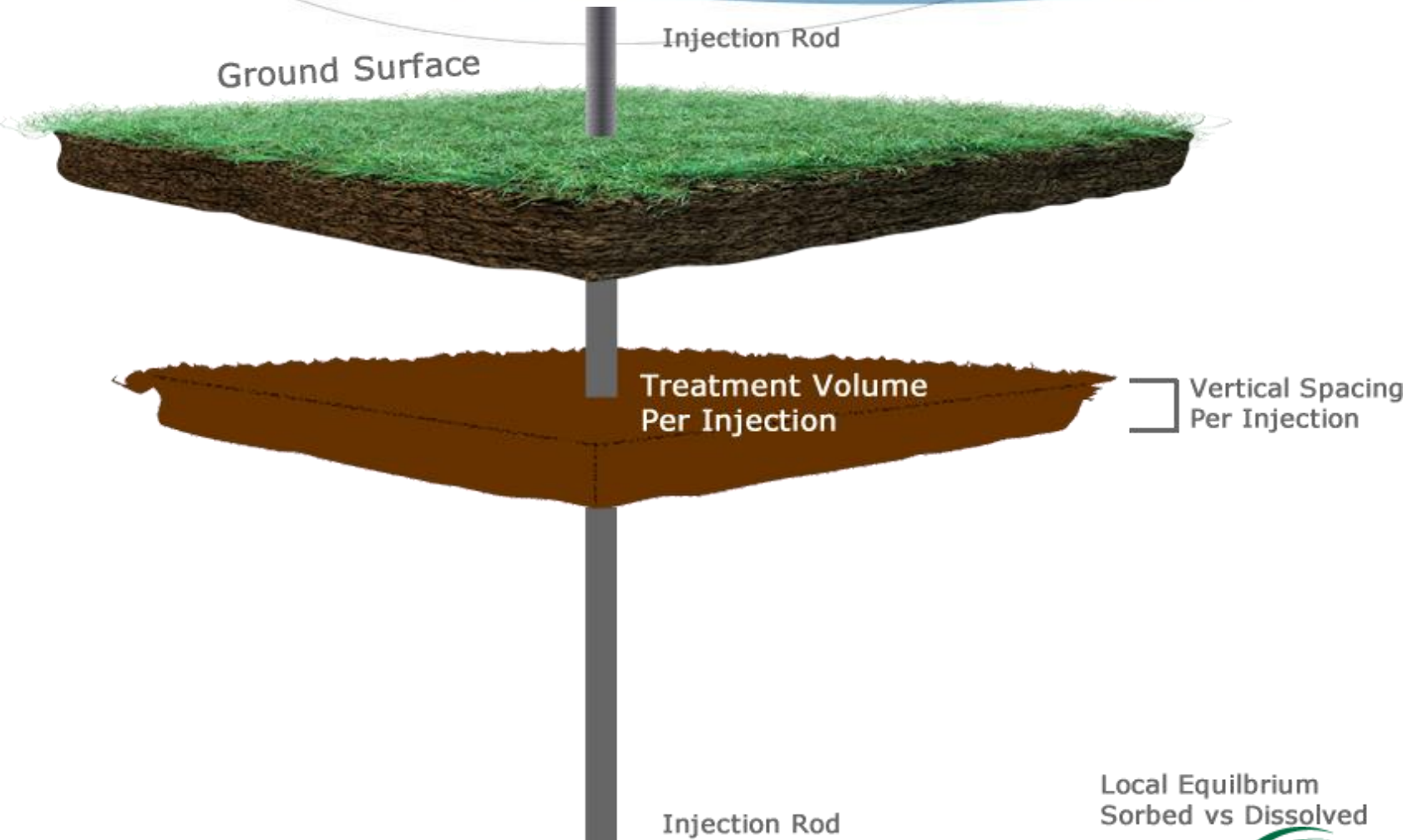
Pueblo, CO	Former UST Site	
	MTBE	Benzene
MW-2 Before	10,000	Not Signif.
2 Mo After	ND (0.5)	
MW-3 Before	2,900	Not Signif.
2 Mo After	ND (0.5)	
MW-6R Before	1,900	3,300
2 Mo After	0.7	1.7
MW-27 Before	LNAPL	LNAPL
2 Mo After	ND (0.5)	1



Three Most Important Things

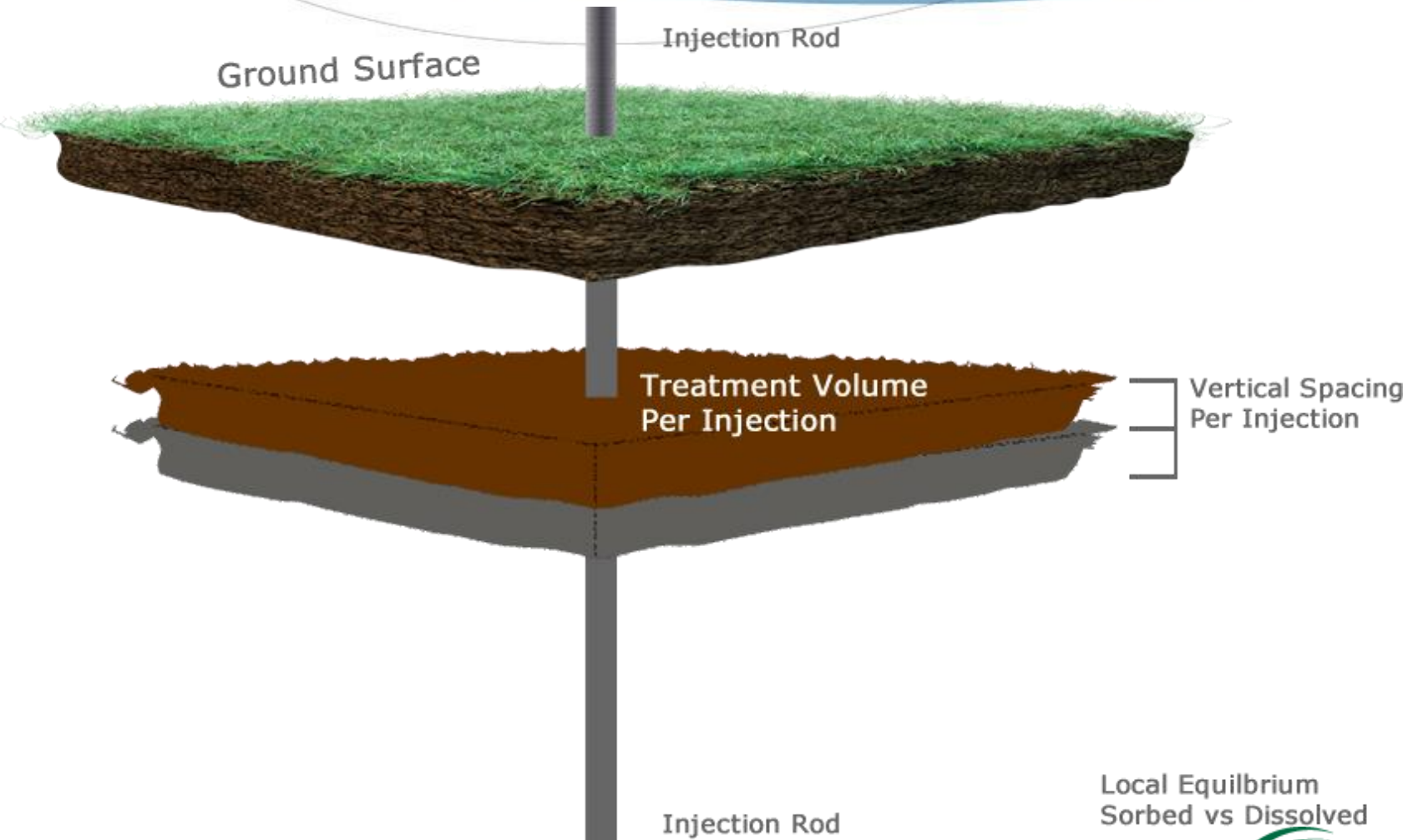
- INJECTION CONTRACTOR
- Chosen Technology Matched to the Injection Technique
- High Resolution Injection Plan

Injection – What's the Goal?

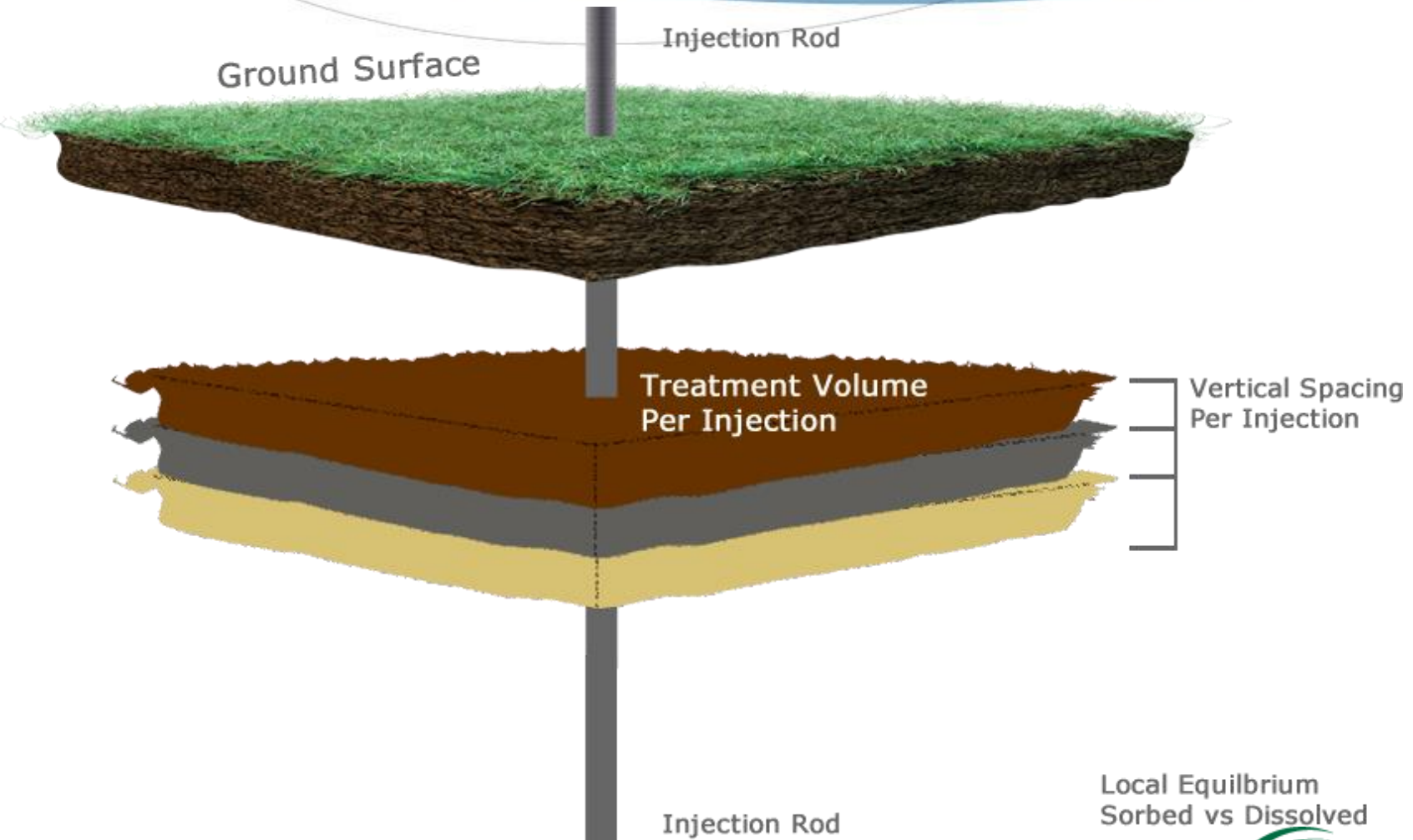


Local Equilibrium
Sorbed vs Dissolved

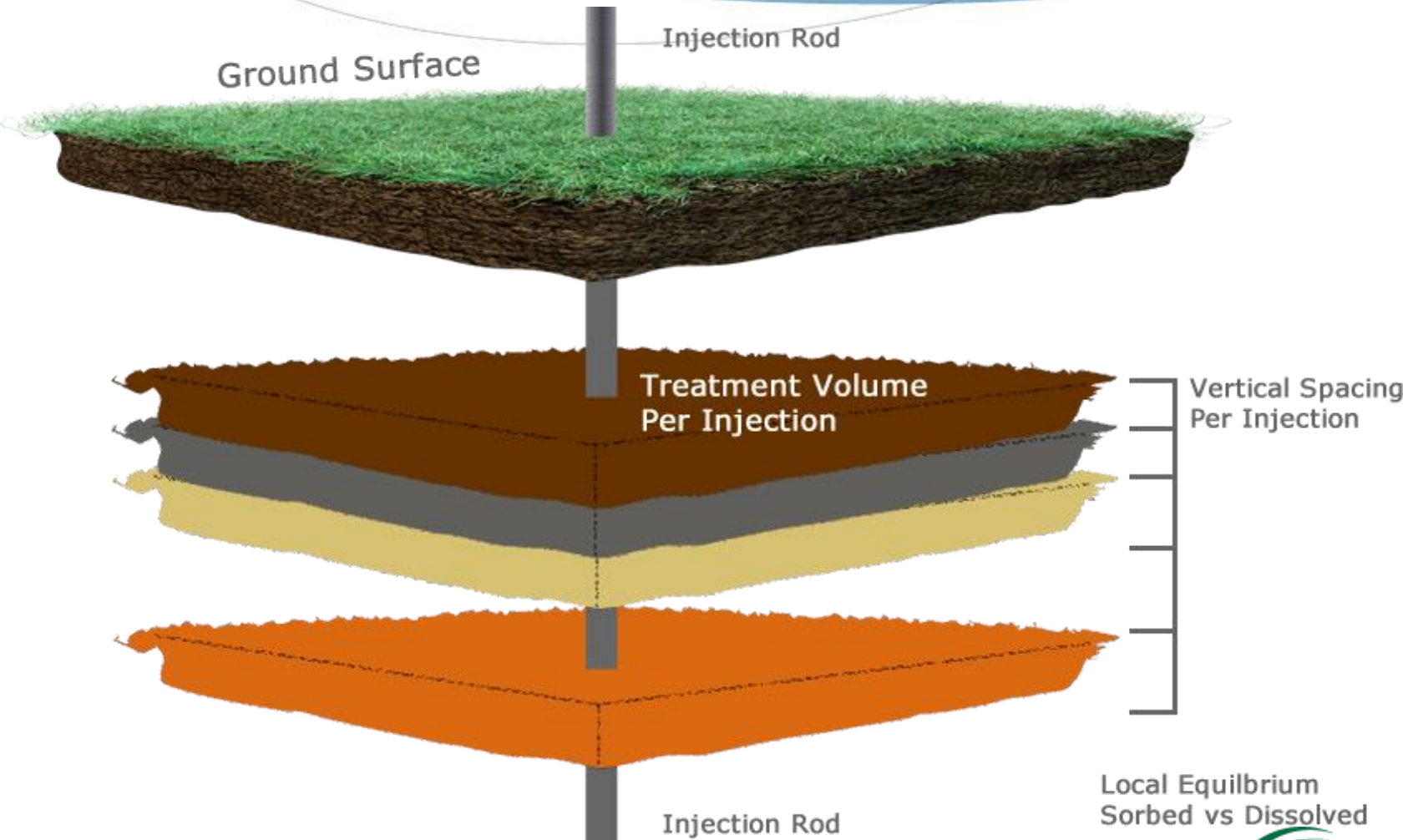
Injections vs Mass



Injections vs Mass

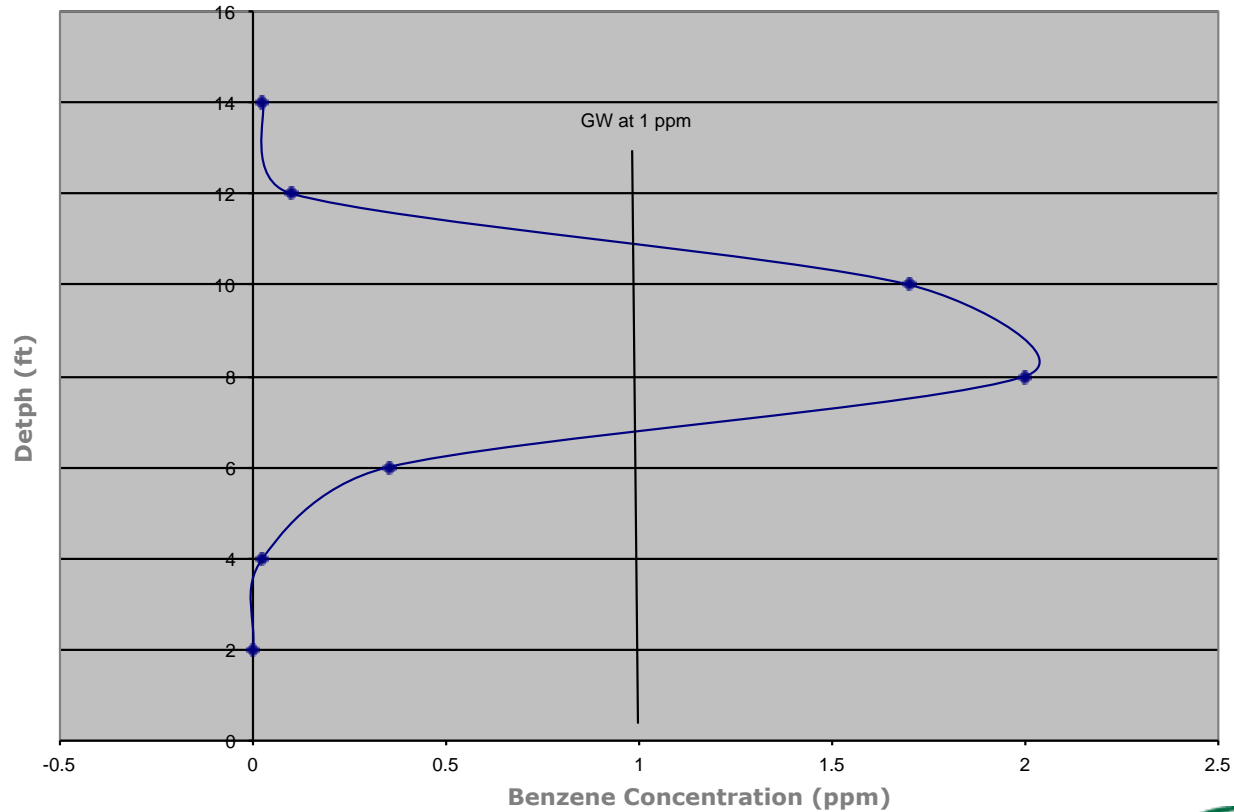


Injections vs Mass



Vertical Profile at LUST Site

Distribution of Benzene
as a function of depth



Why Saturated Soil Contamination Is Important



Conceptual Site Model - Goals

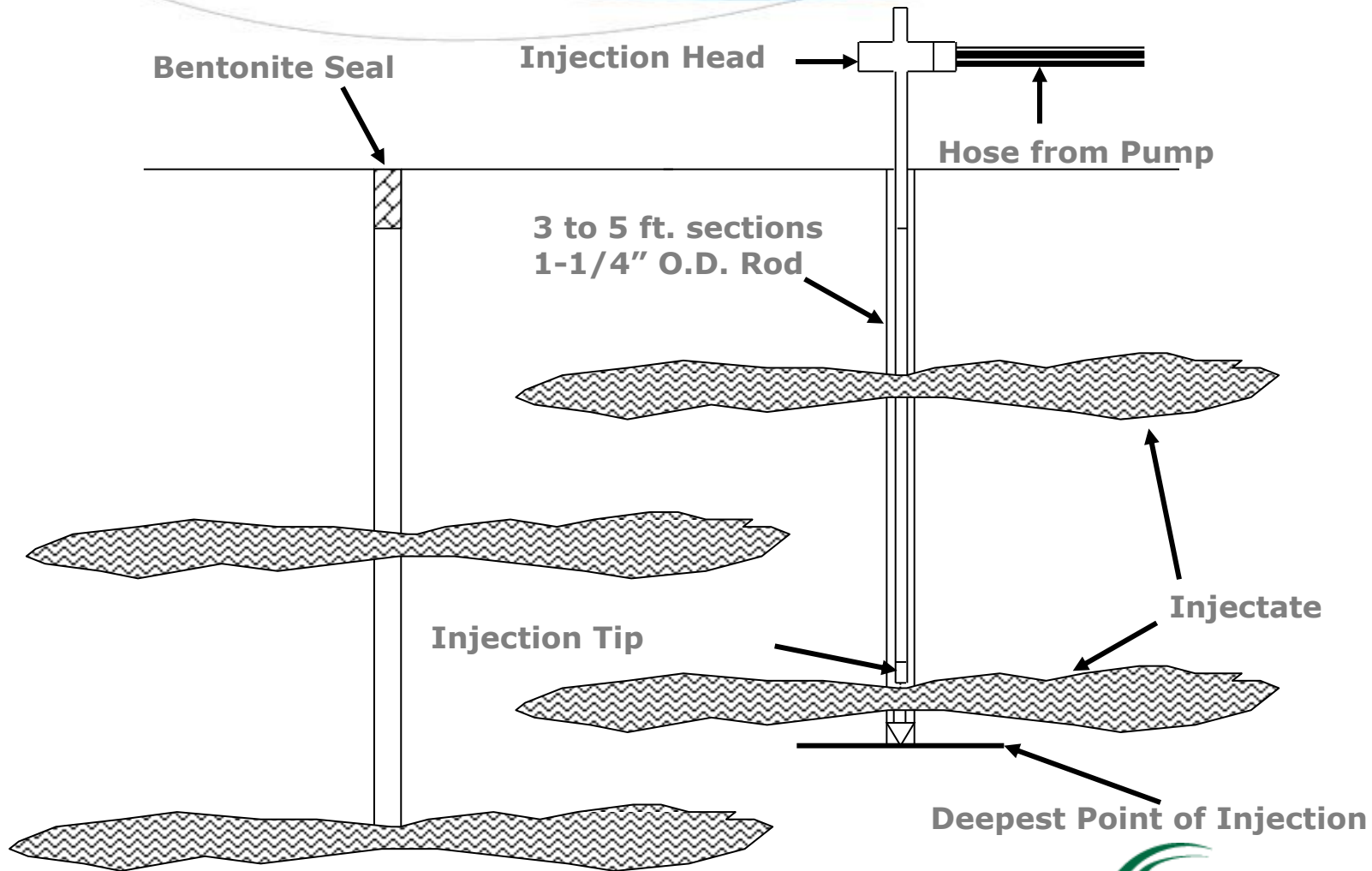
Detailed Understanding of Vertical and Horizontal Distribution of Contamination

1. Lab analysis of soil to develop vertical profiles of contaminant mass – where impacts begin and where they end.
2. Use hydropunch or temp wells to define horizontal distribution of GW impacts.
3. Detailed Soil Boring Logs to Direct Future Injections

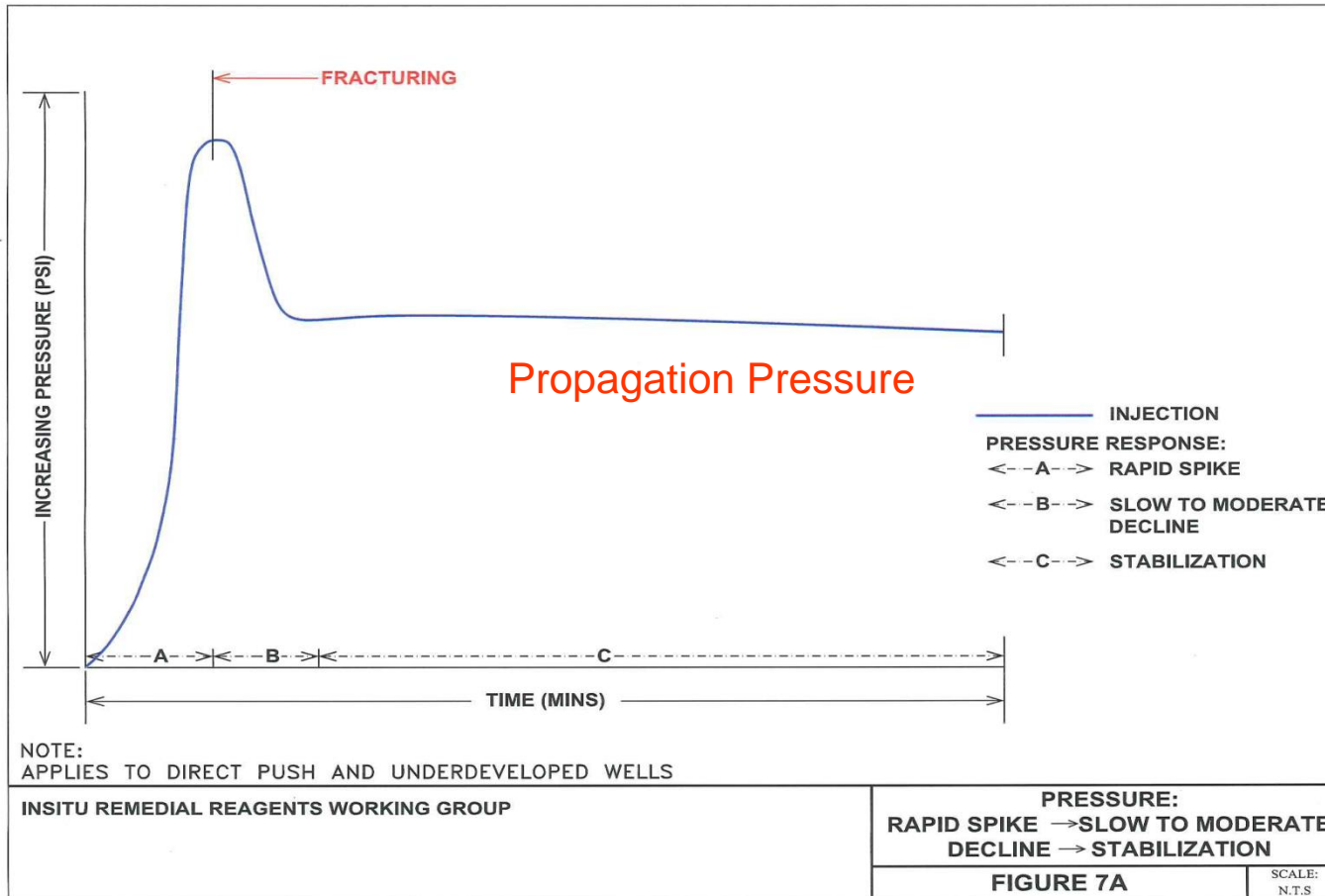
Injection Dynamics Part 1

- Hydraulic Fracturing
- High Pressure – High Flow
- Injection in Clays/Silts, Sands & Gravel
- Radius of Influence

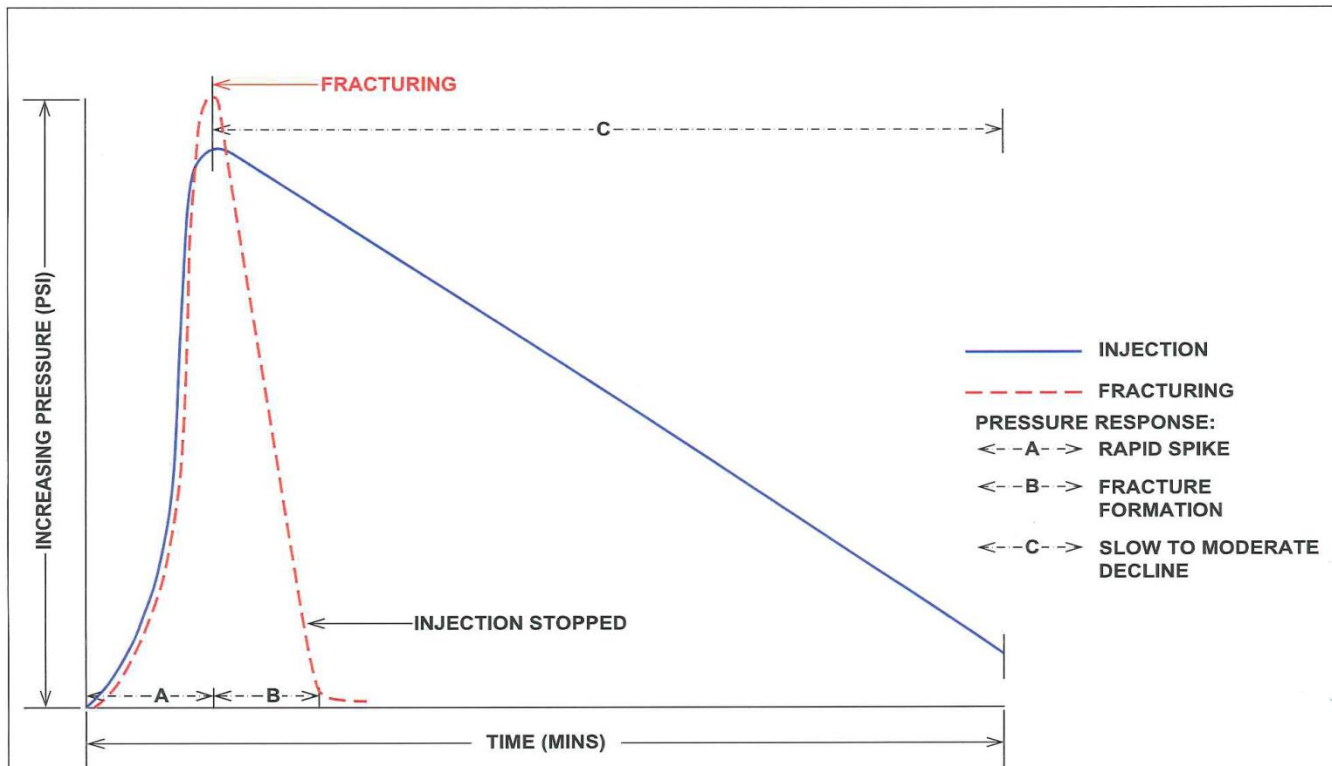
Typical "Top-Down" Injection for Clay Soils



Hydro-Frac Signature



Overburden Pressure



NOTE: APPLIES TO DIRECT PUSH AND UNDERDEVELOPED WELLS

INSITU REMEDIAL REAGENTS WORKING GROUP

PRESSURE:
RAPID SPIKE → SLOW TO
MODERATE DECLINE

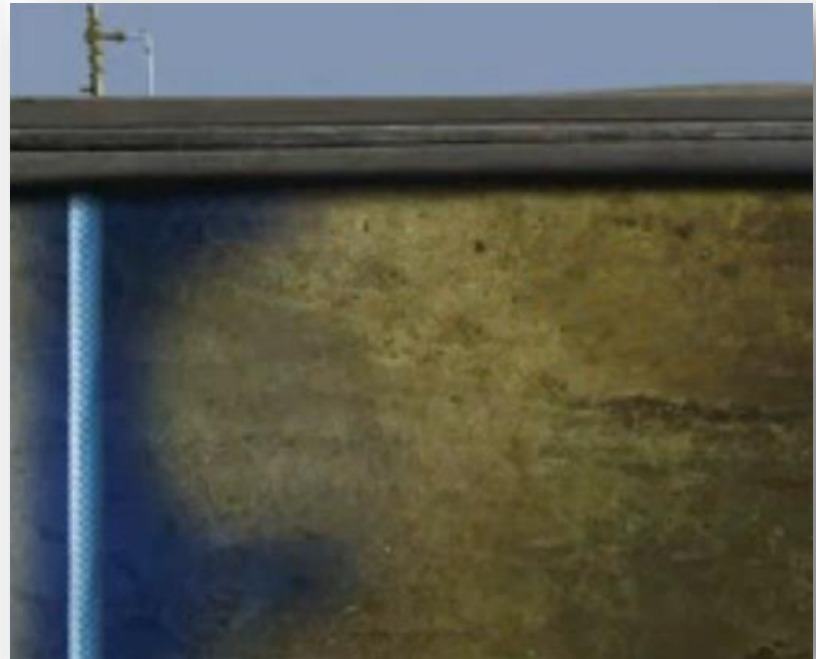
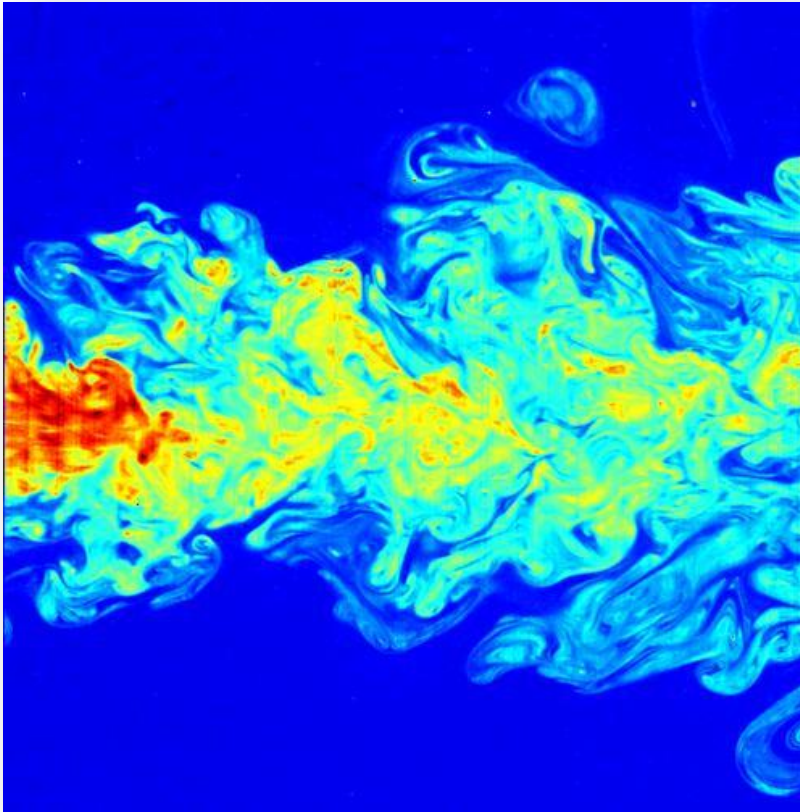
FIGURE 7B

SCALE:
 N.T.S

RPI

Remediation Products, Inc.

Injection In Sands

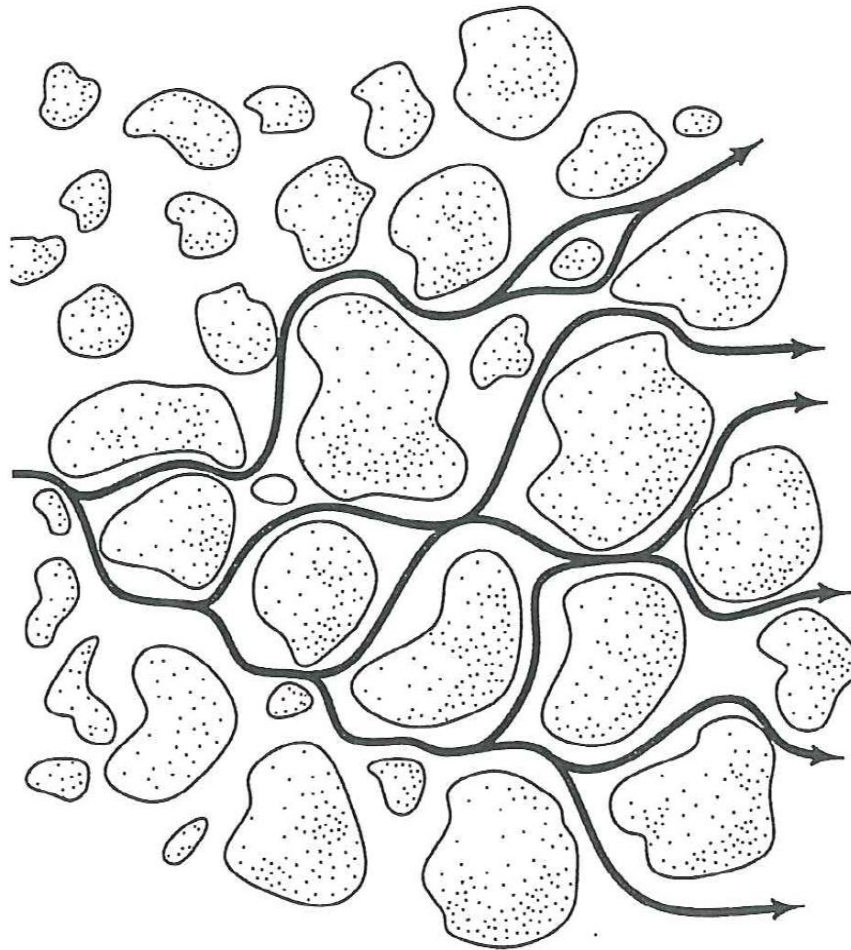




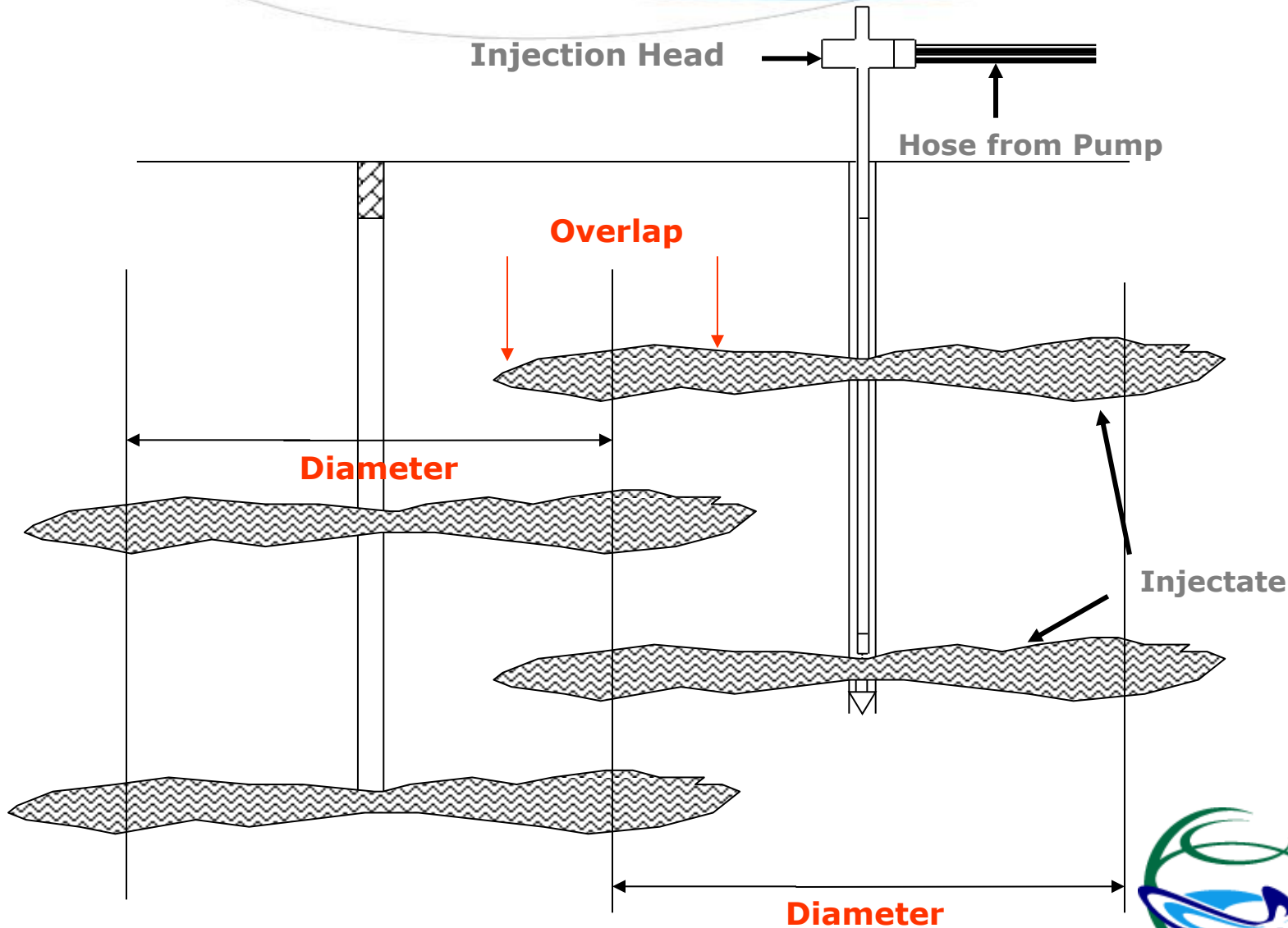




Injection In Gravel



Effective Radius of Influence



Effective Radius of Influence

Rules of Thumb – 10' Grid

Silt/Clay – 40 to 50 gallons
Sands and Gravel – 50 to 70 gallons

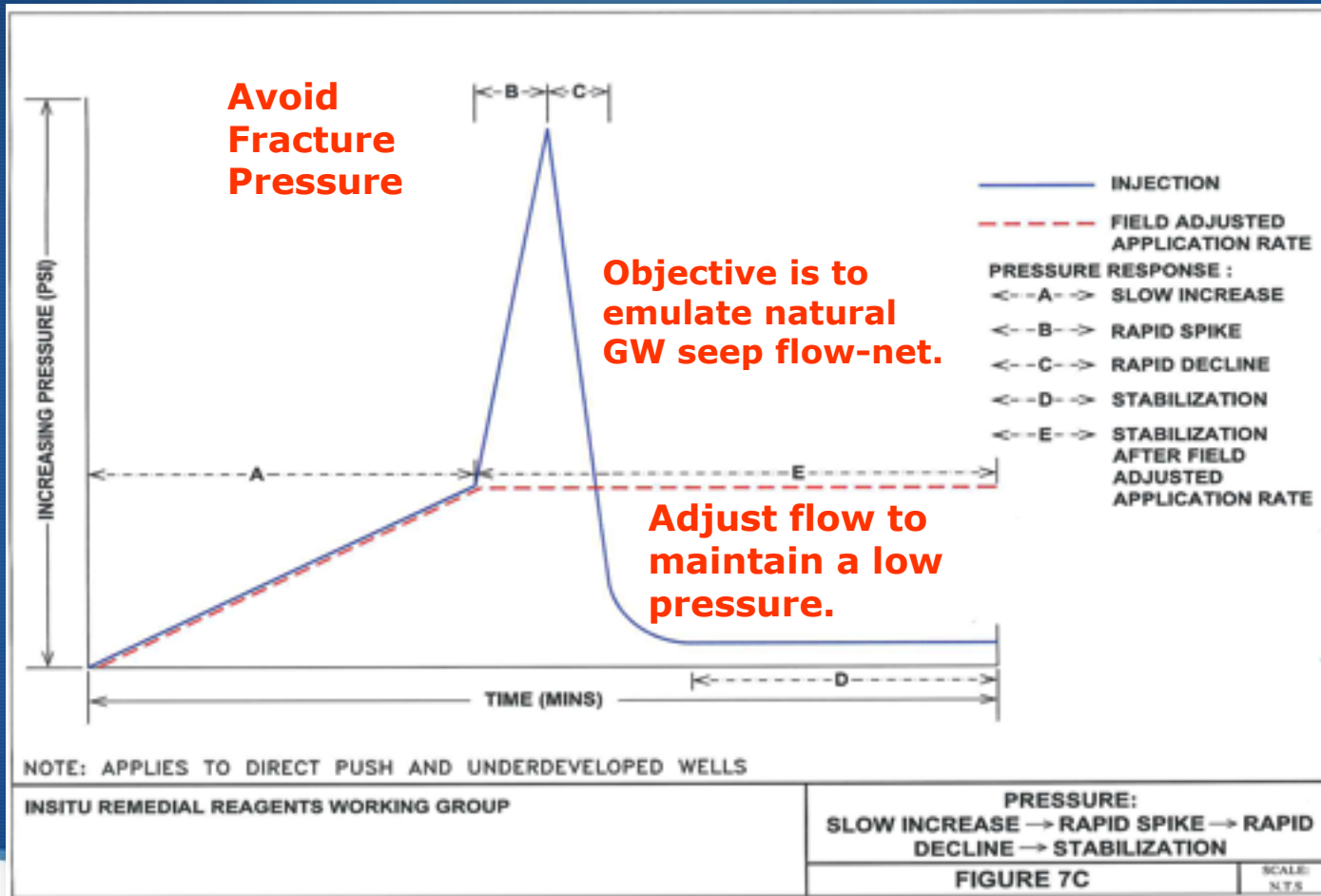
Vertical Spacing
1.5' to 2' Typical
Up To 3' in Fine to MG Sand

Injection Dynamics Part 2

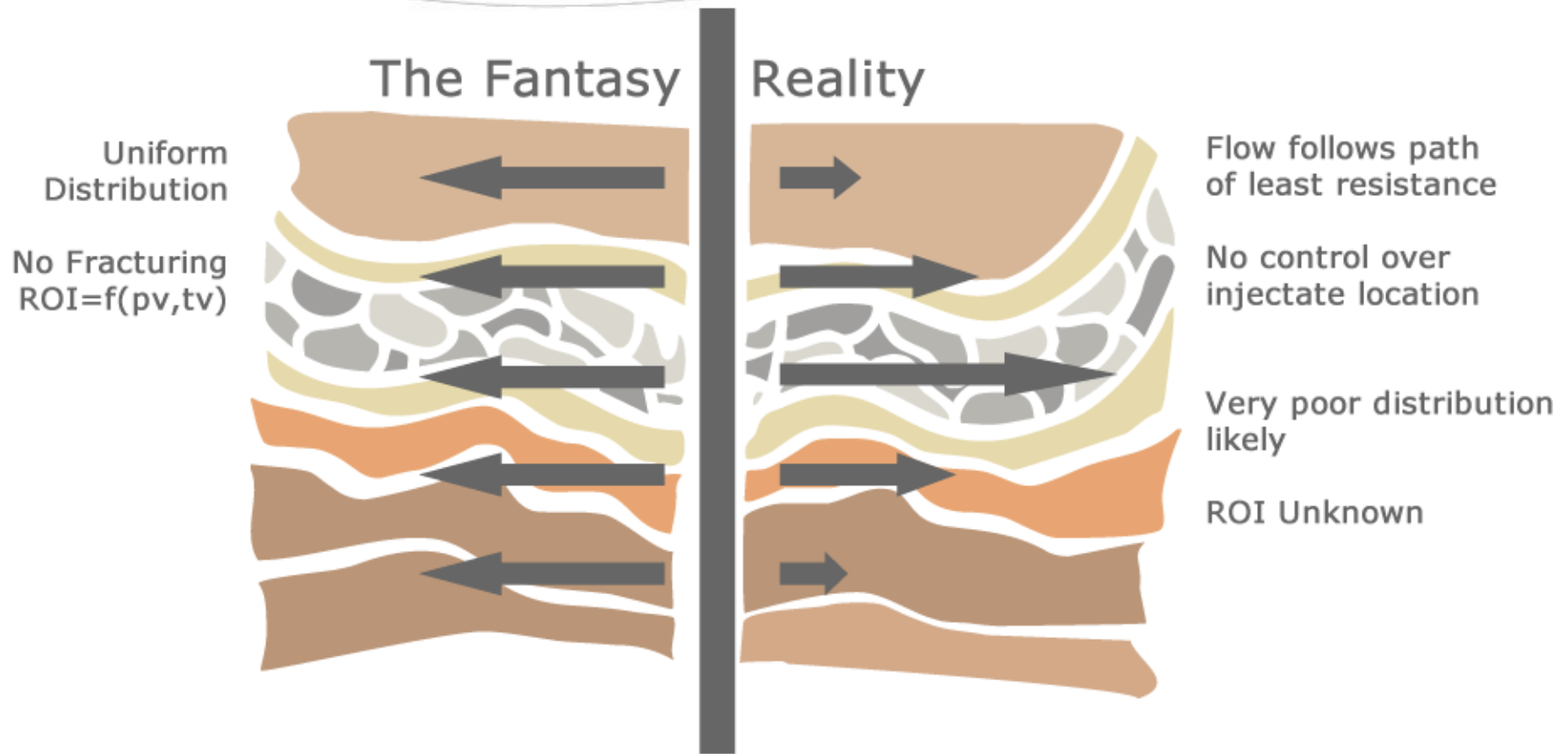
- Infiltration Galleries – “Gravity Feed”
- Low Flow in Low Pressure or High Pressure Conditions:
 - When is it a Good Idea?
 - Injection Wells and Use of Packers

***Low flow at low pressure
is the new industry
“mantra”***

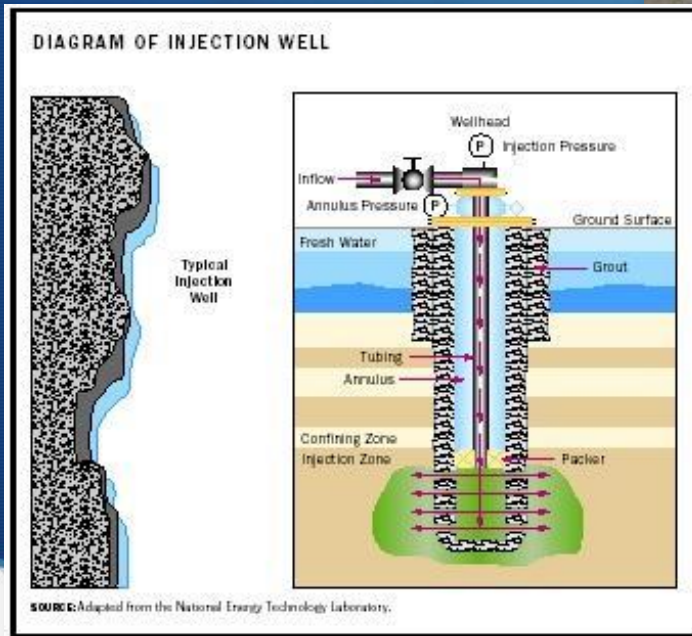
Low Flow Signature



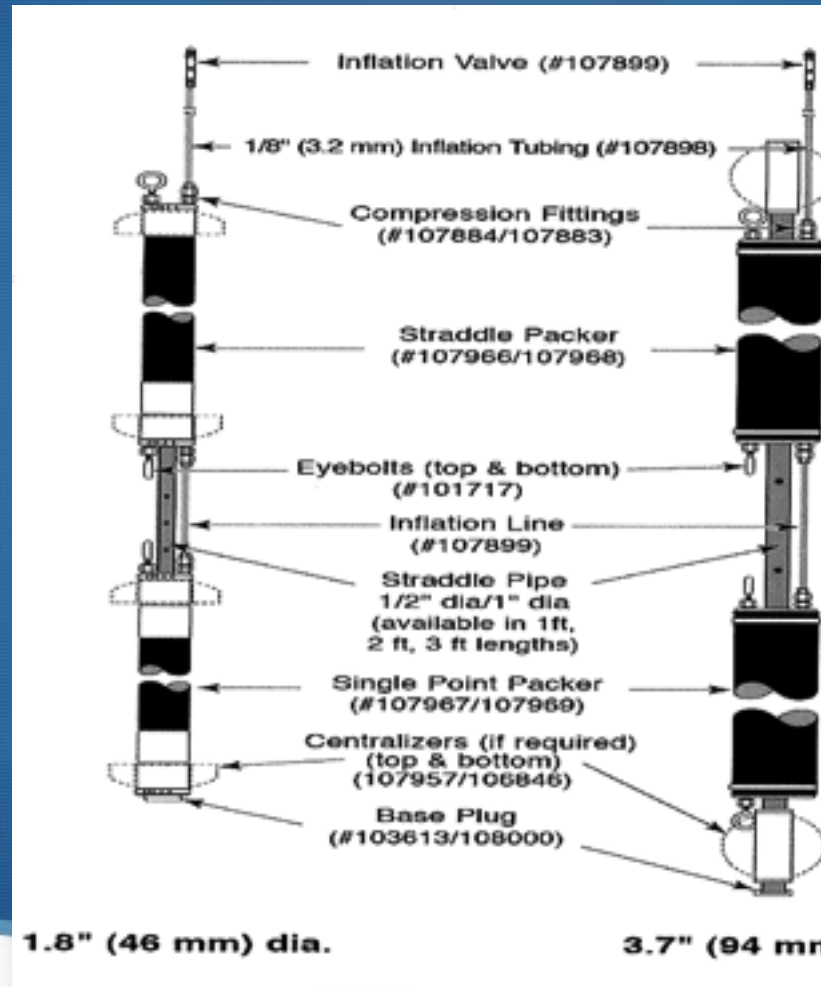
LF/LP Injection



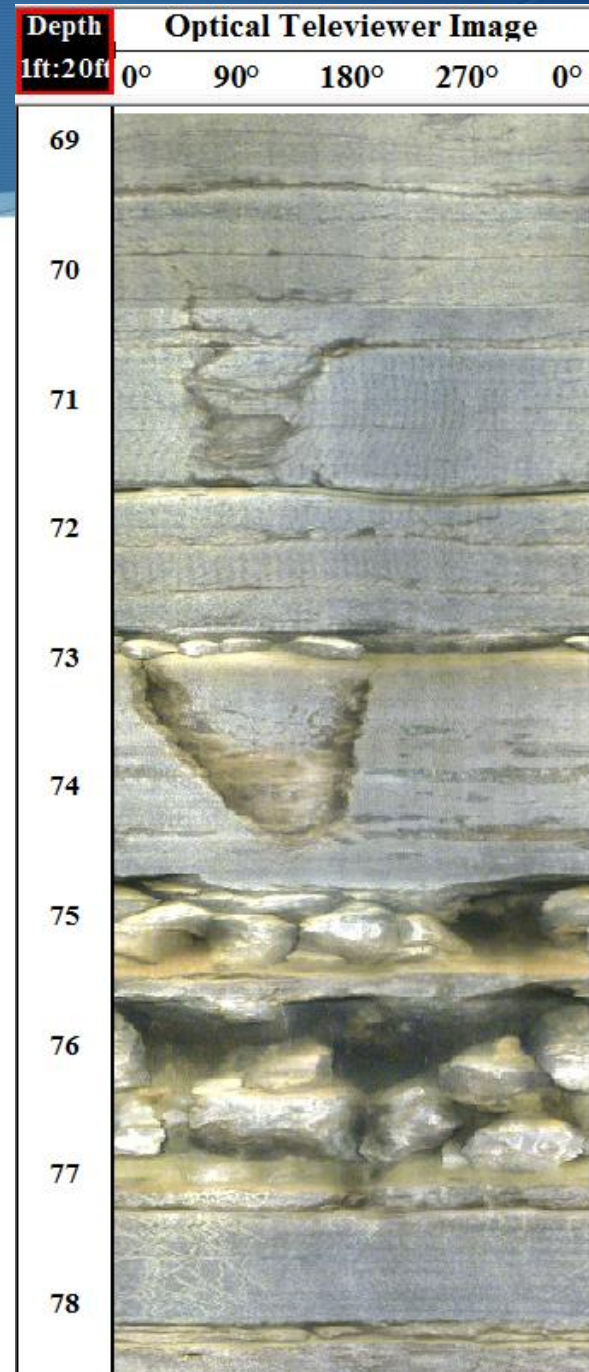
Injection Wells: *Open Screen vs. Packers*



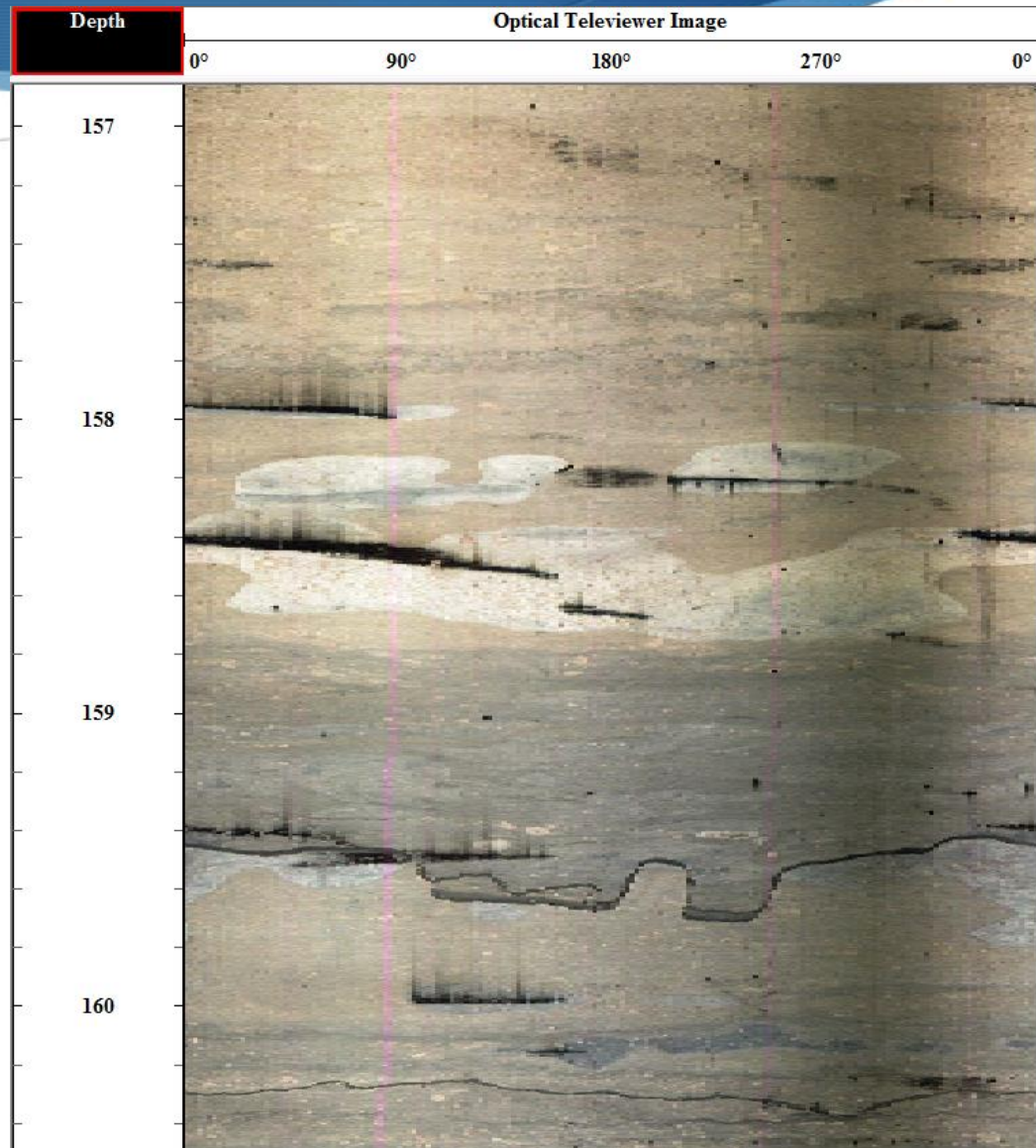
Straddle Packer



- n This optical televiewer image illustrates the condensed nature of fracture networks.
- n The need for a very small packer interval with accurate depth placement is critical for precision, controlled placement of product.
- n Hydrophysics proved most, if not all, fractures present carried water.
- n This is from Redstone Arsenal, a USACE site.
- n Fractured limestone.



- n This optical televiewer image naturally-occurring petroleum product oozing from discrete fractures.
- n The product is lighter than water and is observed to float upward.
- n This is from Redstone Arsenal, a USACE site.
- n Fractured limestone.





Importance of the Injected Product

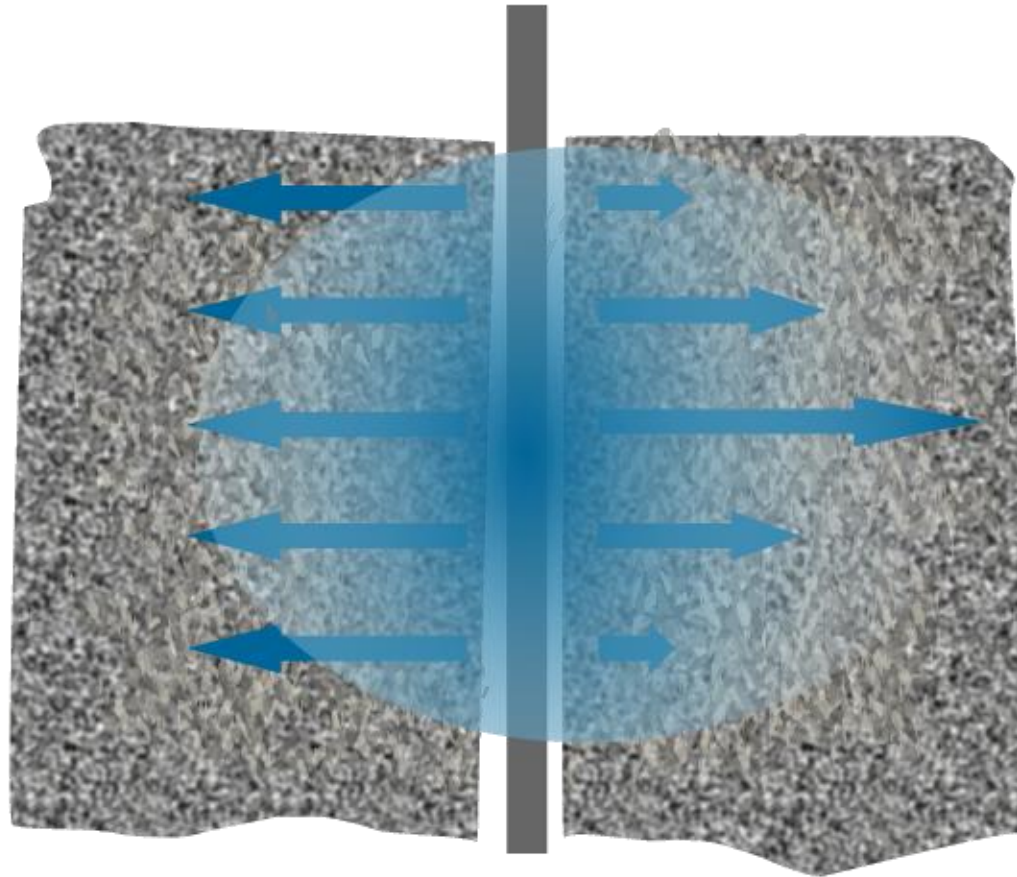
- Water Soluble Reagents
- Solid Suspensions – Slurries
- Highly Reactive Agents

Water Soluble Reagents

- The Most Versatile
- Compatible with Many Installation Techniques

LF/LP Slurry Injection

Incompatible with Slurries



Formation Acts Like
Filter
Strains Out
Suspended Solids
Minimal ROI

Blob-like Installations

Virtually No Distribution
Out From Injection Tip.

Water Bleed-off
Leaving Solids Behind

Highly Reactive Agents

- Hydrogen Peroxide/Fenton
- Activated Persulfate
- Very Short Lived

Daylighting



Daylighting – What are the Causes

- Loose Seal Around Injection Rod
- Worn Injection Rods
- Come up Old Bore Hole
- Seep from Monitor Well
- Intersect Pathway to Surface
- Excessive Injectate Volume

Daylighting – Field Adjustments

- Off-set Injection Point
- Carefully Plug Old Bore Holes
- Replace Worn Injection Rods
- Cap Monitor Wells
- Reduce Injection Volume
- Alter Grid Spacing
- Revise Sequence of Installation – Scatter the Injections
- Reducing the Flow Rate will probably NOT HELP

Hydraulic Effects

- Injecting Fluid: Where does it go?
- Mobilization of Sorbed Solute
- Displacement of LNAPL
- Ways to Mitigate Potential Displacement

***“Do injections push
contamination.”***

***Common Question from
Regulators and Clients***

Mobilization of Contamination

- Mounding causes a increase in hydraulic gradient
- Hydraulic push is likely minimal because total fluid volume is a small fraction of one pore volume
- Drainage results in temporal effect of short duration
- “Pressure pulses” can also transport solute, but effects are temporary and recover

Ways to Mitigate/Monitor Potential Displacement

- Reduce slurry water volume
- The sequence order in which points are injected can be adjusted to minimize cumulative mounding effects
- Inject Areas of Low Concentration First – The Work Toward Source Areas
- Use of Sentinel Wells

Summary

- Identify High Quality Injection Contractors
- Develop Robust Conceptual Site Model
- Vertical Distribution of Contamination Critical
- Utilize High Resolution Sampling Strategies
- Ensure Injection Technique is Compatible with the Technology Selected