Advances in LNAPL assessment for cost effective and successful remediation

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Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL)

A *functional* description of lighter-than-water hydrocarbons that form a separate liquid phase to water which pose risks from movement, dissolution and vapour release



Can be:



But more often:

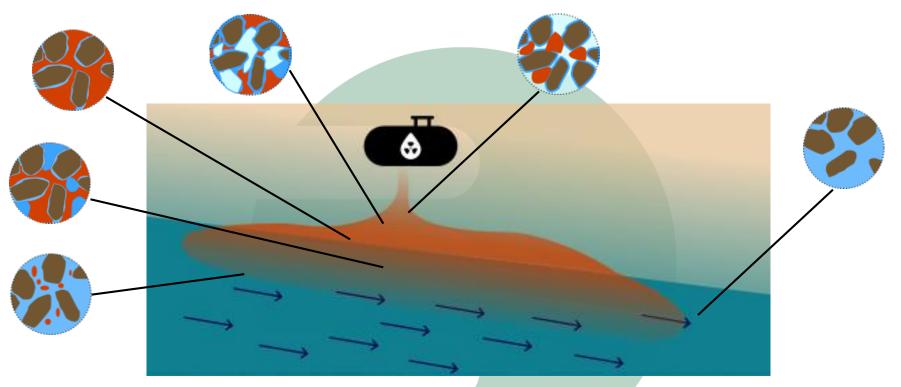


This presentation address *LNAPL movement*: the other risks are important but require separate tools





LNAPL in soil: range of saturations

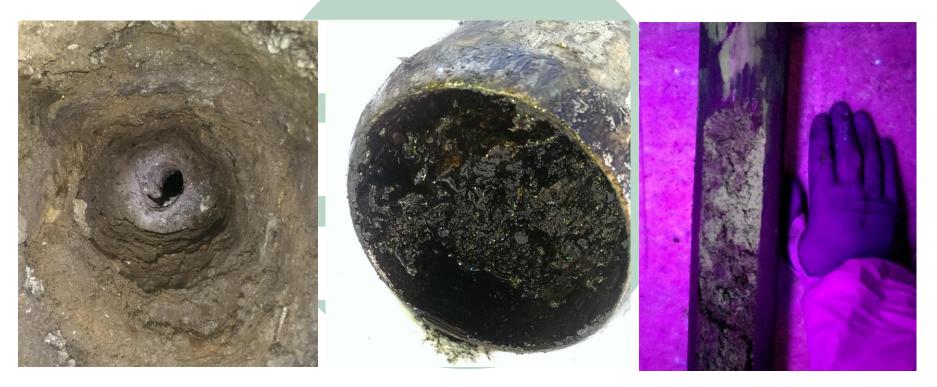


Higher saturations = greater mobility = better recoverability (for a given soil)



LNAPL in soil: distribution of saturations

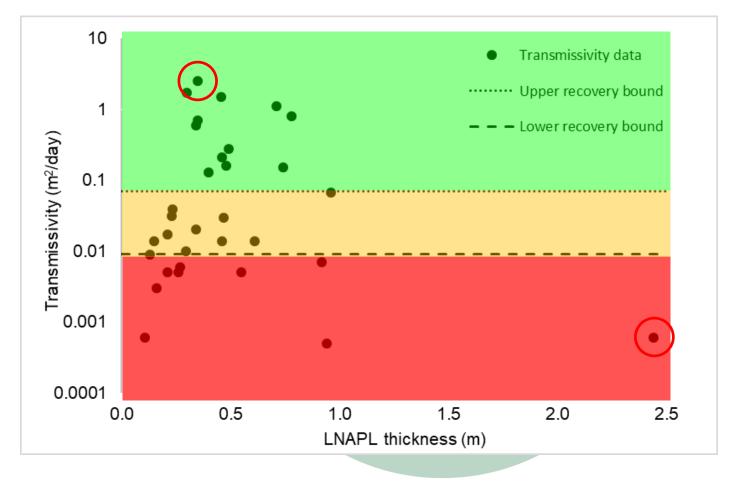
Soil is not simple...







LNAPL in soil: LNAPL thickness in wells



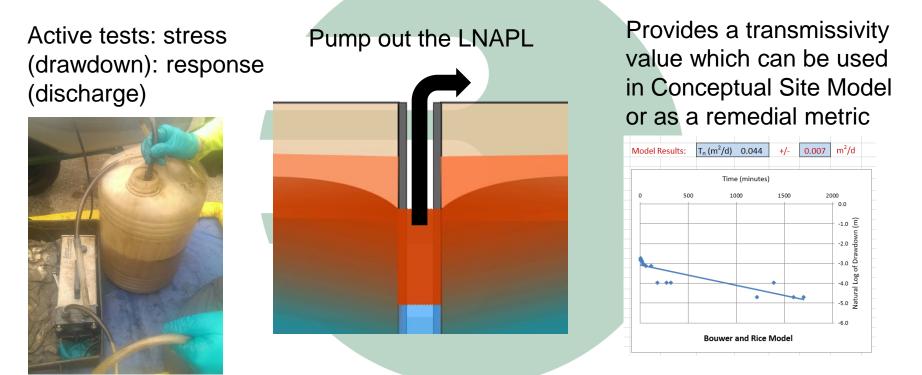
Mobility relates to recoverability, LNAPL thickness does not





Baildown and skimming tests

Baildown tests: instantaneous removal of LNAPL Skimming tests: measurement of LNAPL recovery rate at a measured drawdown



Drawdown: the difference between the top of the LNAPL at *t0,* and at any point during the test





LNAPL issues

Measuring these moving liquid levels:

With this:

Problematic...

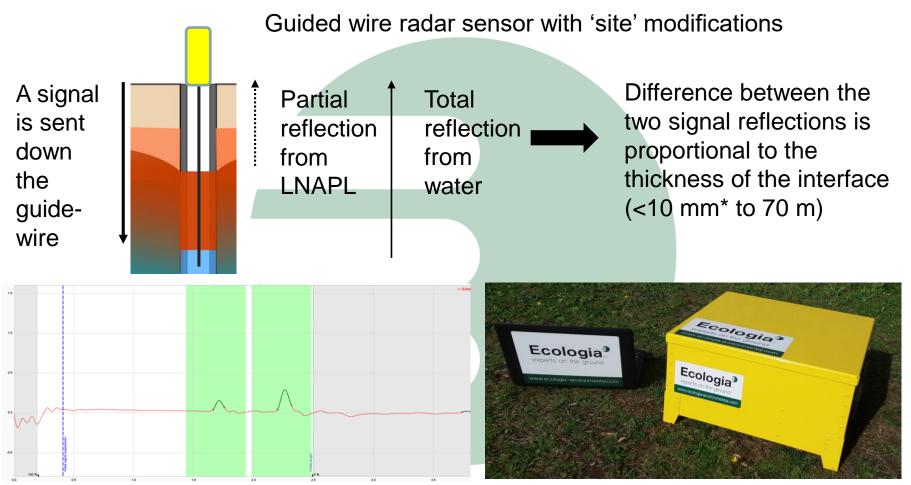


- Potential for human error: sites are often uncomfortable and unpleasant
- Active sites especially pose health and safety risks
- Limited measurement range, typically 10% of LNAPL thickness commonly <50 cm.
- LNAPL recharge may take some time, and people like to go home.
- Expensive, but easy to get wrong





Automatous LNAPL Sensor

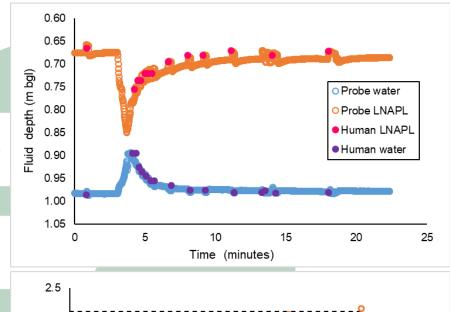




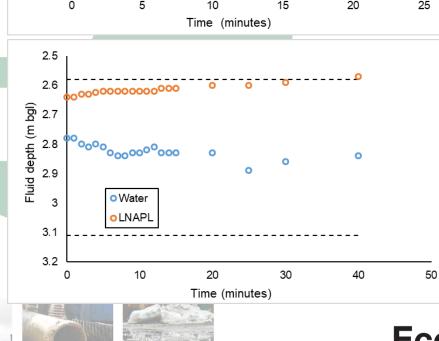


How does it compare?



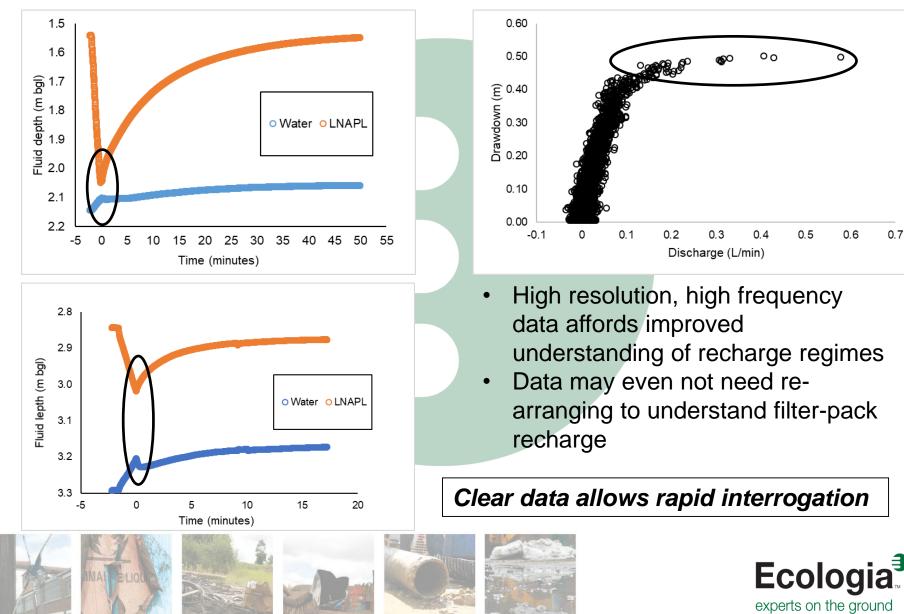


But in the weather and from less ergonomic wells more usually...



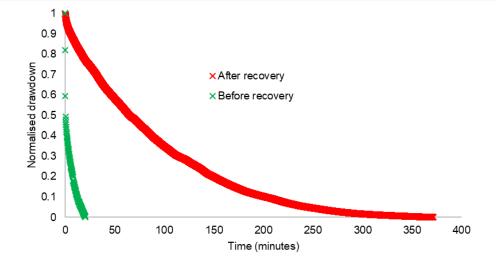


Baildown tests



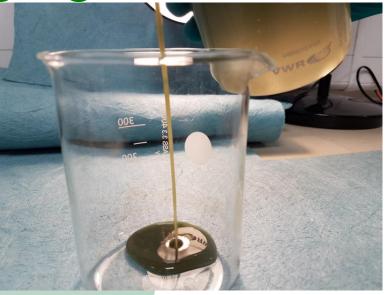
A more challenging LNAPL

- Hydraulic oil (380 cSt similar to melted chocolate)
- Small thickness initially, so limited drawdown
- In made ground (ballast)
- In an active factory



Any type of LNAPL can now be accurately measured



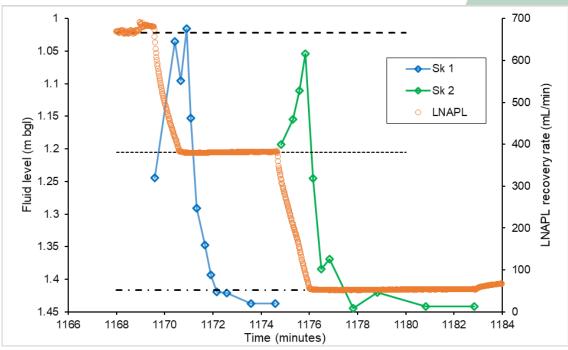


- Near-continuous data for previously unmeasurable LNAPL
- Results were used in site conceptualisation with a computer model and remediation system design (which predicted the recovery curve)



Skimming test

- Recovery of LNAPL at a given drawdown
- Record flow rate
- Stabilised data can be used to calculate a transmissivity.
- Levels can be read in real-time on laptop



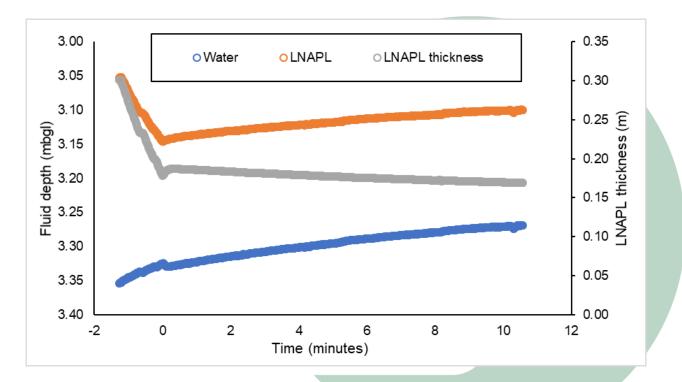


- Results were consistent with baildown test (0.04 m²/day)
- Around ten minutes of data





A negative discharge



- River terrace gravels
- LNAPL levels rises post-test
- Water level rises post-test
- But water level rises faster
- LNAPL discharge
 appears negative

We need to think about how we interpret the data: current tools may not always be applicable





Conclusions

- LNAPL can be a challenging substance to measure, so CSM may be data poor
- The automatous LNAPL probe provides high quality, meaningful data about the in-situ behaviour of LNAPL
- Better and previously unobtainable data, lower costs, fewer risks
- Can be ATEX-rated, solar or battery powered and remotely accessed.
- We can make informed remedial decisions, provides improved site understanding and modelling, and is already being used in regulatory closure discussions
- A number of projects upcoming, so keep an eye on our Website and LinkedIn.

Any questions?



