

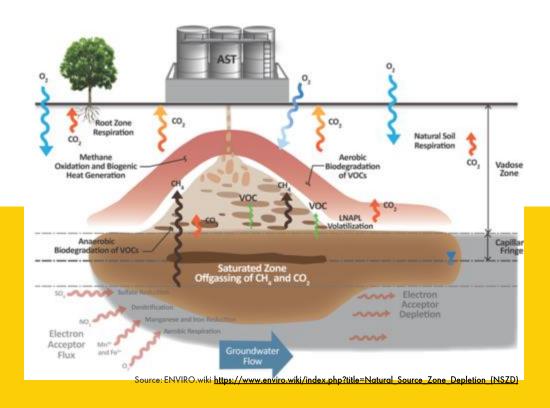
Evolving conceptual models for Natural Source Zone Depletion

Methanogenesis, Gas Transport, and Sequenced Biodegradation

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September 2019

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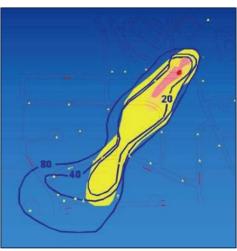
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Background

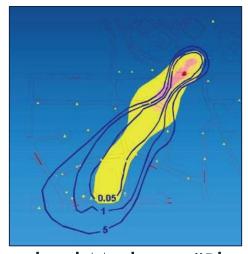
What do we usually look for? → Key Electron Acceptors For MNA

Dissolved Oxygen "Hole"

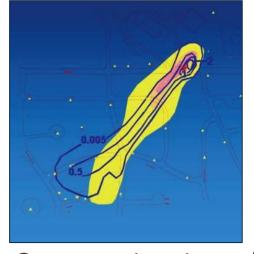
Sulfate "Hole"



Nitrate "Hole"

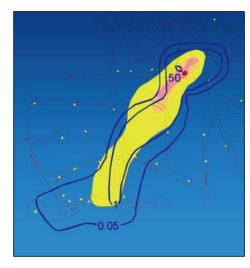


Dissolved Methane "Plume"



Concentrations in mg/L

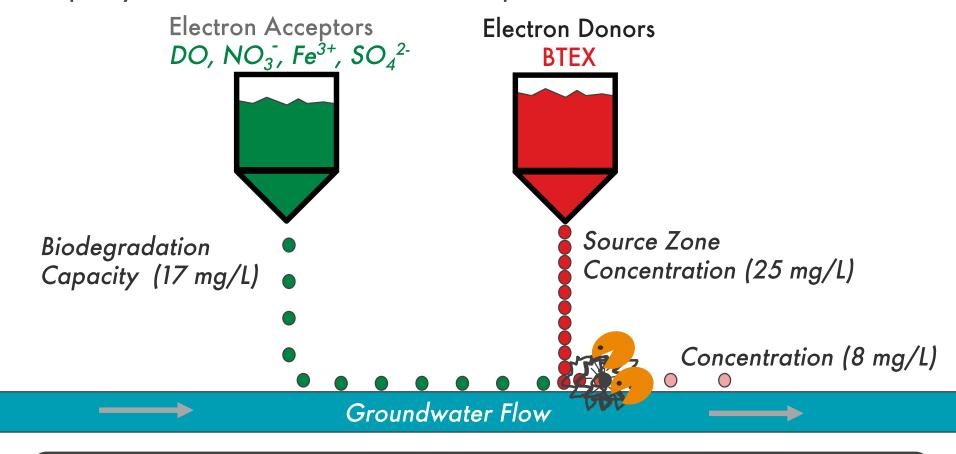
Ferrous Iron "Blob"



KEY POINT

MNA focused on groundwater plume: how far and at what concentration

Biodegradation Capacity of Saturated- Zone Electron Acceptors



KEY Electron Acceptor mass-balance underestimated LNAPL source zones biodegradation significantly

5

NSZD Conceptual Model



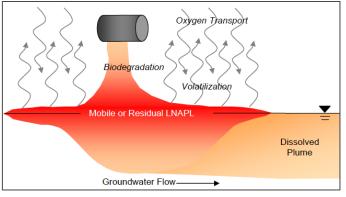
Vapor Fluxes drive LNAPL loss

Baedecker et al., 1993

Mass transfer calculations indicated that the primary reactions in the anoxic zone are...and outgassing of CH₄ and CO₂

Molins et al., 2010

"...the main degradation pathway can be attributed to methanogenic degradation of organic compounds"



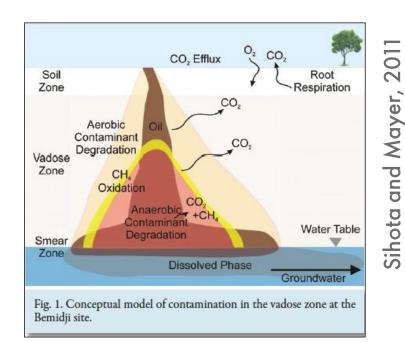
ITRC, 2009

Amos & Mayer, 2006

transfer of biogenically generated gases from the smear zone provides a major control on carbon balance

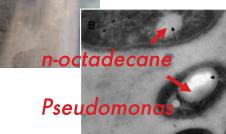
Lundegard & Johnson 2006 mass loss associated with oxygen diffusion through the vadose zone is more significant (2 OOMs) that dissolution and biodegradation in the saturated zone

Natural Source Zone Depletion and sequenced biodegradation



Bubbles with methane and CO₂!

Occurs in the pore space with LNAPL



et al.,

SU

ale,

S

LNAPL+H₂O

 \rightarrow CO₂ + CH₄

CH4 + O2

 \rightarrow CO₂ + H₂O

KEY POINT NSZD focuses on source depletion: how long. Hydrocarbons don't have to dissolve to biodegrade

NSZD Conceptual Model

KEY PROCESSES

Surface Efflux



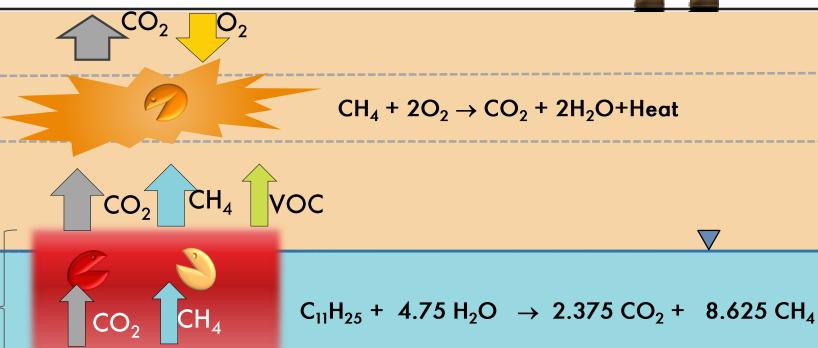
Aerobic Transport

Methane & VOC Oxidation

Anaerobic Transport

Outgassing, Ebullition

Methane Generation



LNAPL

NSZD Rates Being Observed

NSZD Study	Site-wide NSZD Rate	
	(gallons/ acre /year)	(L/Ha/yr)
Six refinery & terminal sites (McCoy et al., 2012)	2,100 - 7,700	20,000 - 73,000
1979 Crude Oil Spill (Bemidji) (Sihota et al., 2011)	1,600	15,200
Two Refinery/Terminal Sites (LA LNAPL Wkgrp, 2015)	1,100 – 1,700	10,500 - 16,000
Five Fuel/Diesel/Gasoline Sites (Piontek, 2014)	300 - 3,100	2,900 - 30,000
Eleven Sites, 550 measurements (Palaia, 2016)	300 - 5,600	2,900 - 53,000
Refinery/distribution depot, France (unpublished Shell data)		15,600
Retail site in Spain (poster @ GQ2019 by Sweeney, Sayas, et al)		260 - 54,000



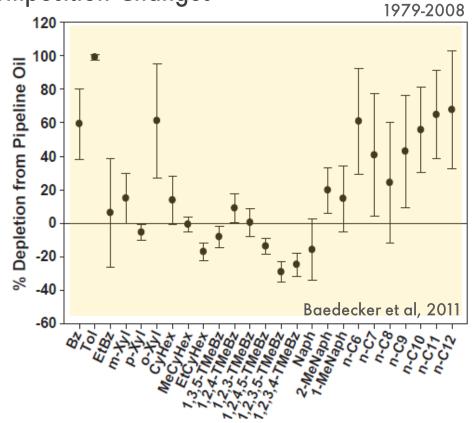


KEY POINT NSZD rates are in the range of 1000s – 10,000s L/Ha/yr [100s to 1000s of gallons/acre/year]

NSZD and LNAPL Composition Change: What degrades?

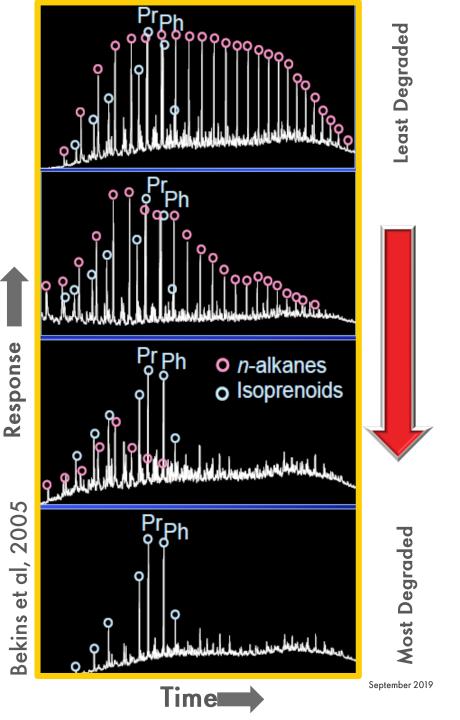


LNAPL Composition Changes



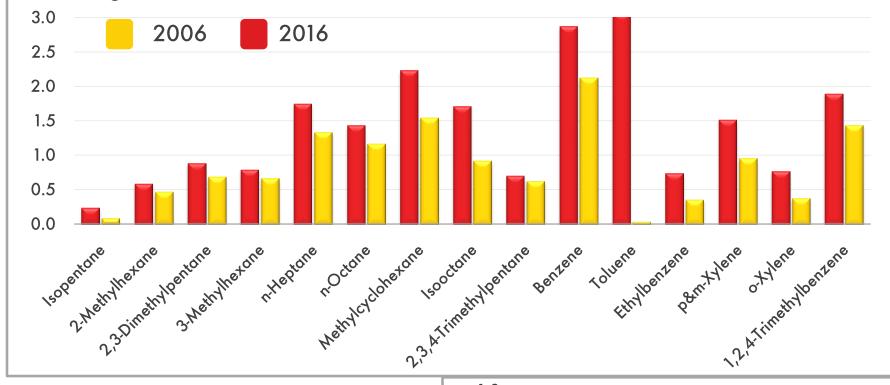
KEY POINT

- Different constituents degrade at different rates
- Methanogenesis depletes high MW alkanes faster



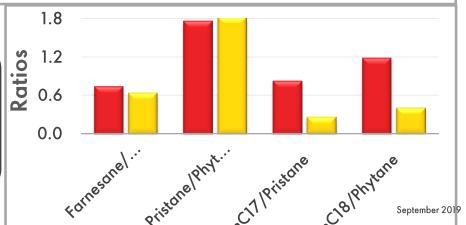
LNAPL Composition Changes

Weight %



KEY POINT

- Different constituents degrade at different rates
- Poorly soluble compounds degrade as well



Implications for Practitioners

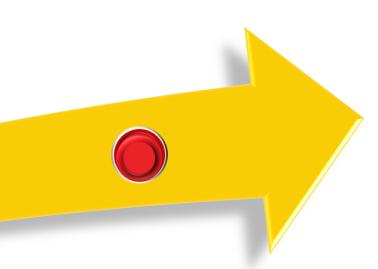


The NSZD Journey

- NSZD being recognized
- Variability in measurement
- Bulk rates



- Focus on dissolved phase
- Ignoring attenuation of LNAPL itself



- Standard method(s)
- Understand compositional & risk change
- Cost-effectively increase NSZD rates
- Fit into regulatory framework

15

September 2019

Questions and more information

More information:

 Garg et al (2017) Overview of Natural Source Zone Depletion: Processes, Controlling Factors, and Composition Change.



https://doi.org/10.1111/gwmr.12219

CLAIRE-UK (2019) An Introduction to Natural Source Zone Depletion at LNAPL Sites https://www.claire.co.uk/component/phocadownload/ca tes



