

In Situ Bioremediation at FracRock Sites

Mary F. deFlaun, PhD

Two case studies of bioaugmentation in fractured rock:

1. Naval Air Warfare Center in NJ
 - fractured mudstones
2. Industrial facility near Nashville, TN
 - karst

Common Features:

- TCE at DNAPL concentrations
- treated using emulsified vegetable oil (EVO) as the electron donor and the anaerobic microbial consortia KB-1[®] (contains DHC bacteria)



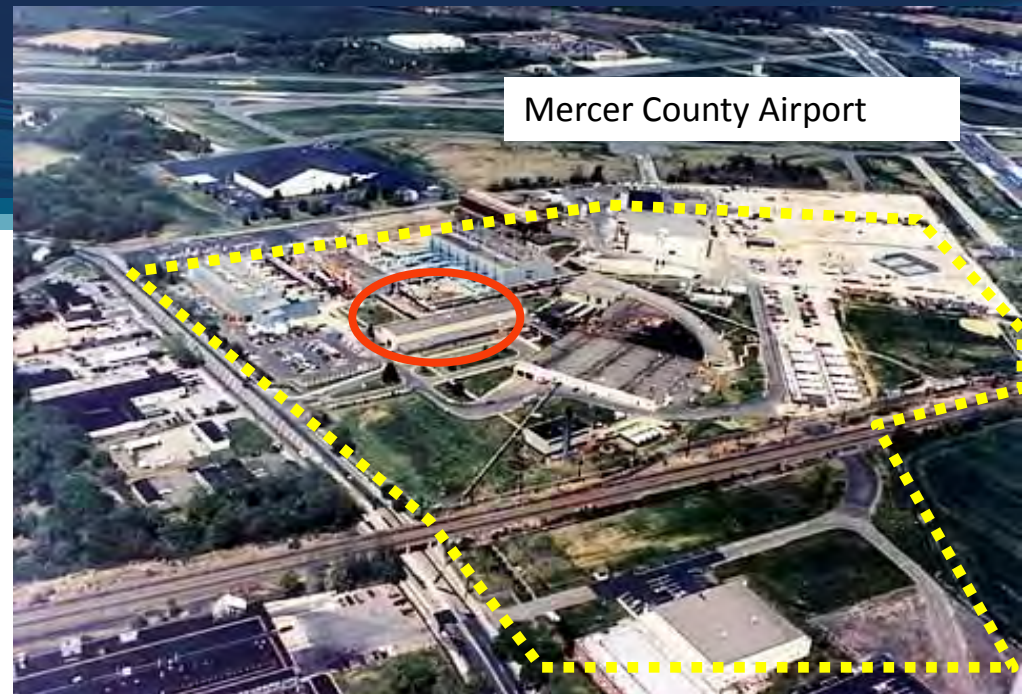
SUPPORT BACTERIA!
it's the only culture some people have

- Co-author and instructor for the ITRC BioDNAPL Training
- Co-author for ITRC IDSS and Mass Flux guidance documents
- Guidance documents available at www.itrcweb.org

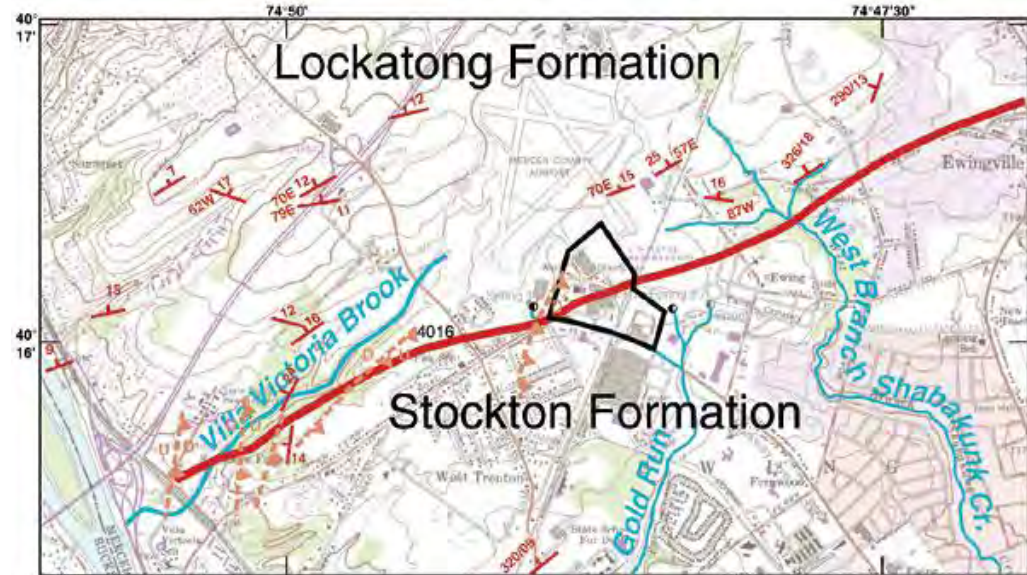
Naval Air Warfare Center, West Trenton, NJ



- Jet engine testing facility from 1950's to 1990's
- Est. 100,000 gals of TCE 'lost' from storage tanks-10,000 gals est. to gw (~200 ppm max conc.)
- Areas of coincident jet fuel contamination
- Daughter products-cis-DCE and VC present (16 & 1.2 ppm max)
- Triassic sedimentary rock – fractured sand and mudstones
- 60 gpm pump & treat system since 1993– no decrease in TCE since 1998



Mercer County Airport

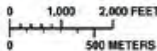


Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital raster graphic 1:24,000 Pennington quadrangle

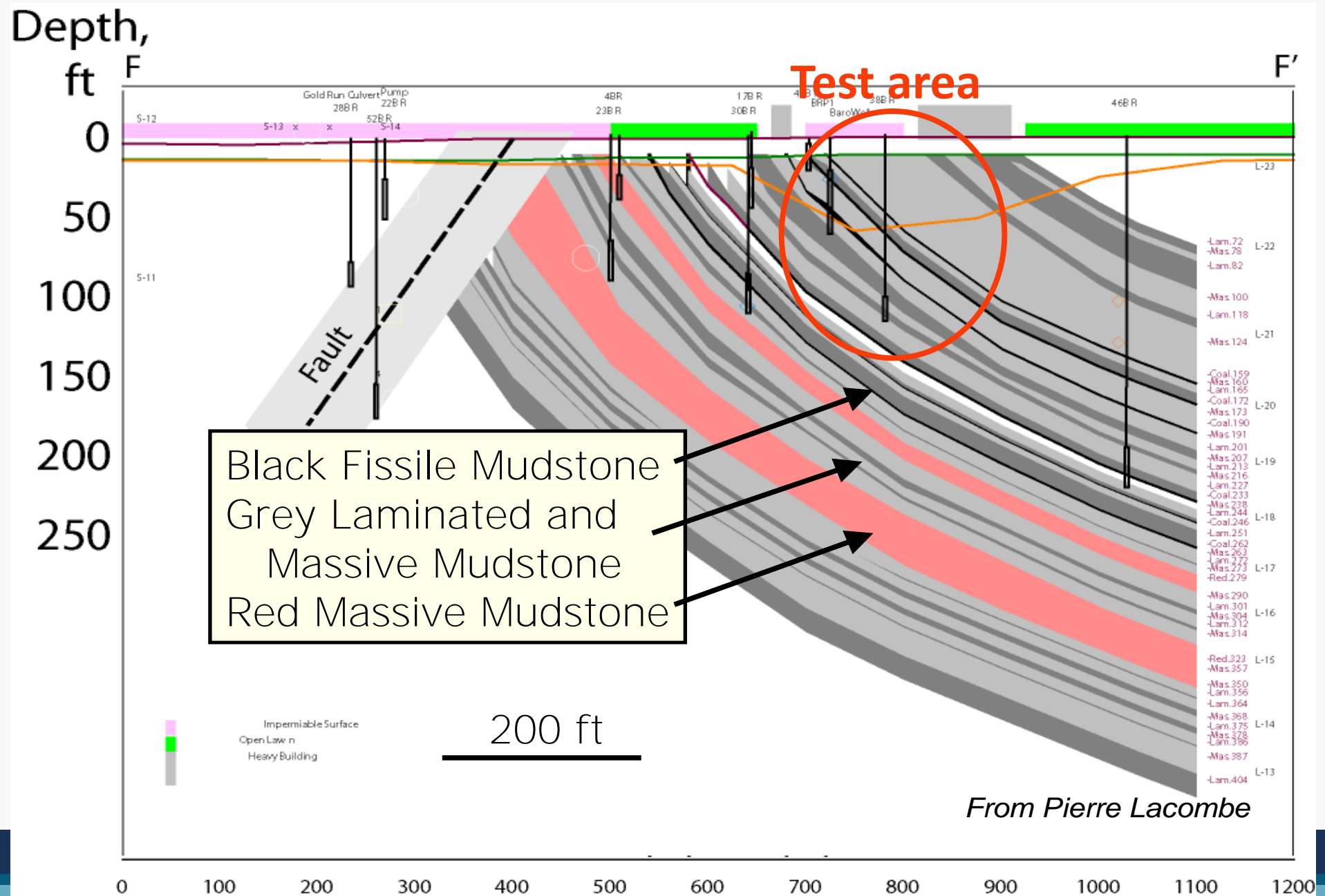
Modified from H.Houghton, New Jersey Geological Survey, unpublished geologic map of the Pennington quadrangle, November, 1984

EXPLANATION

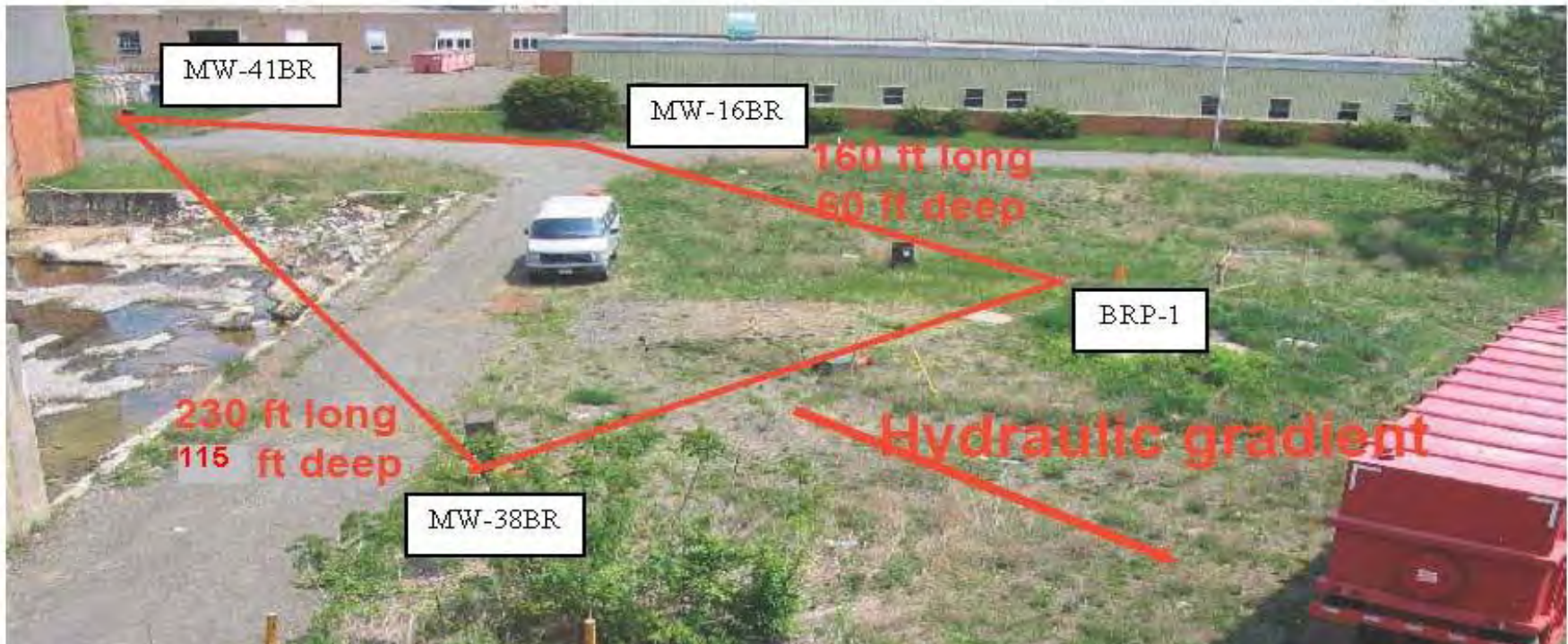
- Fault contact, as defined in this report. Houghton (N.J. Department of Environmental Protection, written commun., 1984) defines this line as a bedding contact
- Approximate property boundary of the Naval Air Warfare Center
- 15 Strike and dip of the geologic formation. Short line shows



Dipping Bedded Lockatong Mudstones



- Utilize 4 existing wells-areal extent 9,000 ft² up to 115' bgs
- 4 wells form a trapezoid 230 ft on the long side
- Estimate 220 lbs TCE in pilot area (up to 16 ppm)
- Inject EVO first to retain injected bacteria



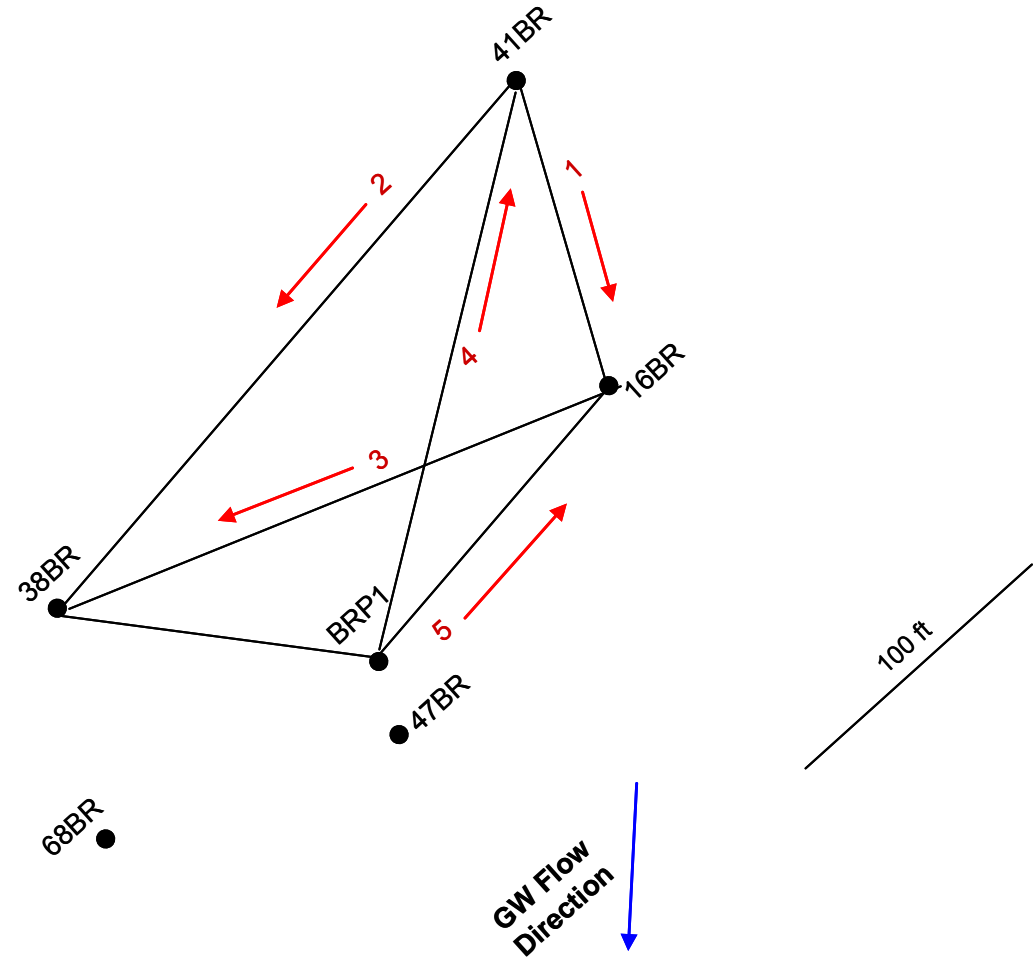
Pilot Test Injections

- Used the four wells as injection/extraction well pairs - extracted from one well of the pair while injecting into the other using flow proportional pump
- Pulled water from designated extraction well to make up 10% stock of EVO
- Injected the EVO stock with gw pulled from the extraction well to a final concentration of ~2%-until EVO visible in the extraction well
- Added 20 L KB-1 culture-DHC bacteria
- Injected the remainder of the EVO and flushed the well with at least 1 well volume of groundwater without amendments

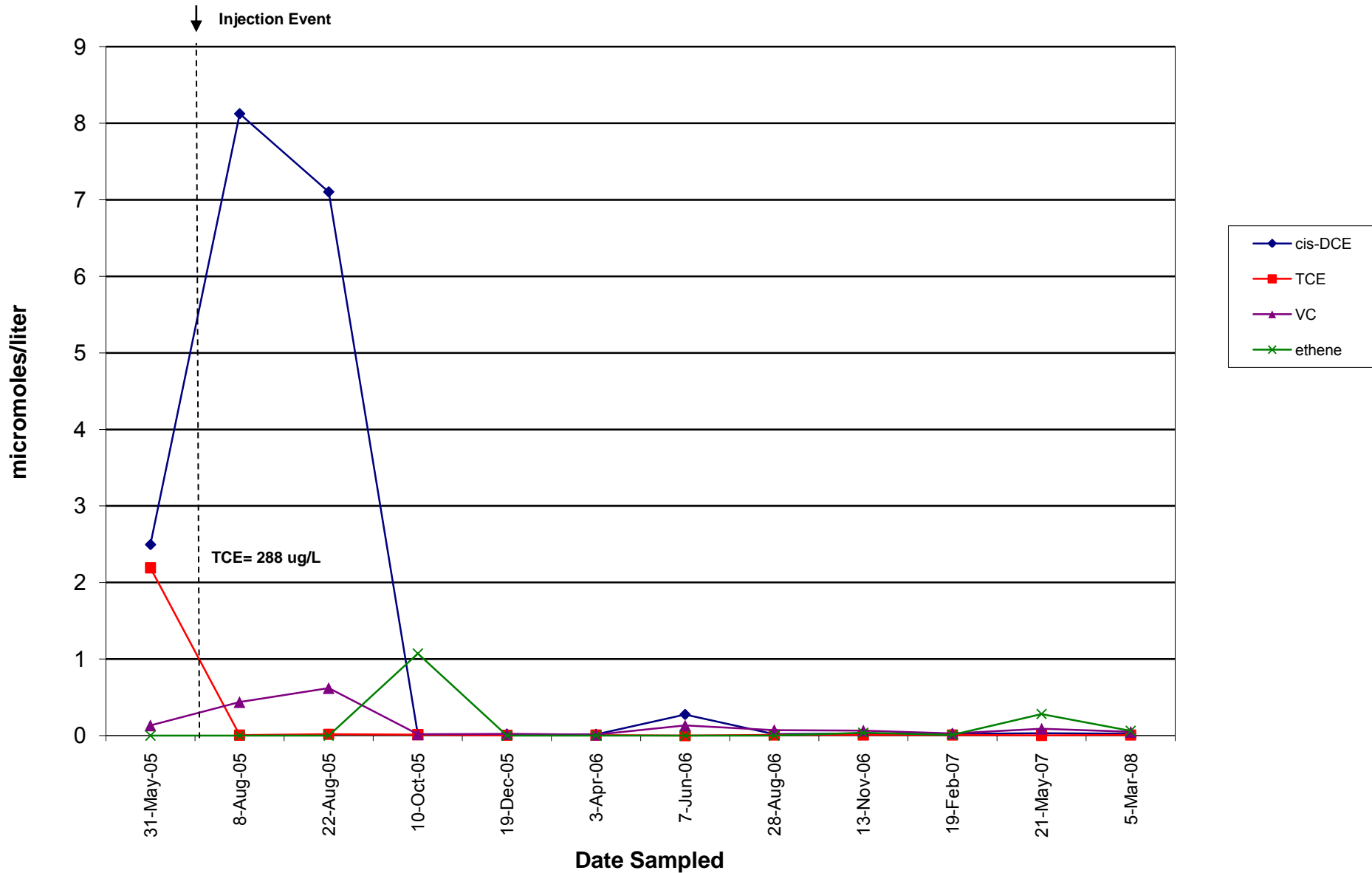


USGS Toxics Research Site

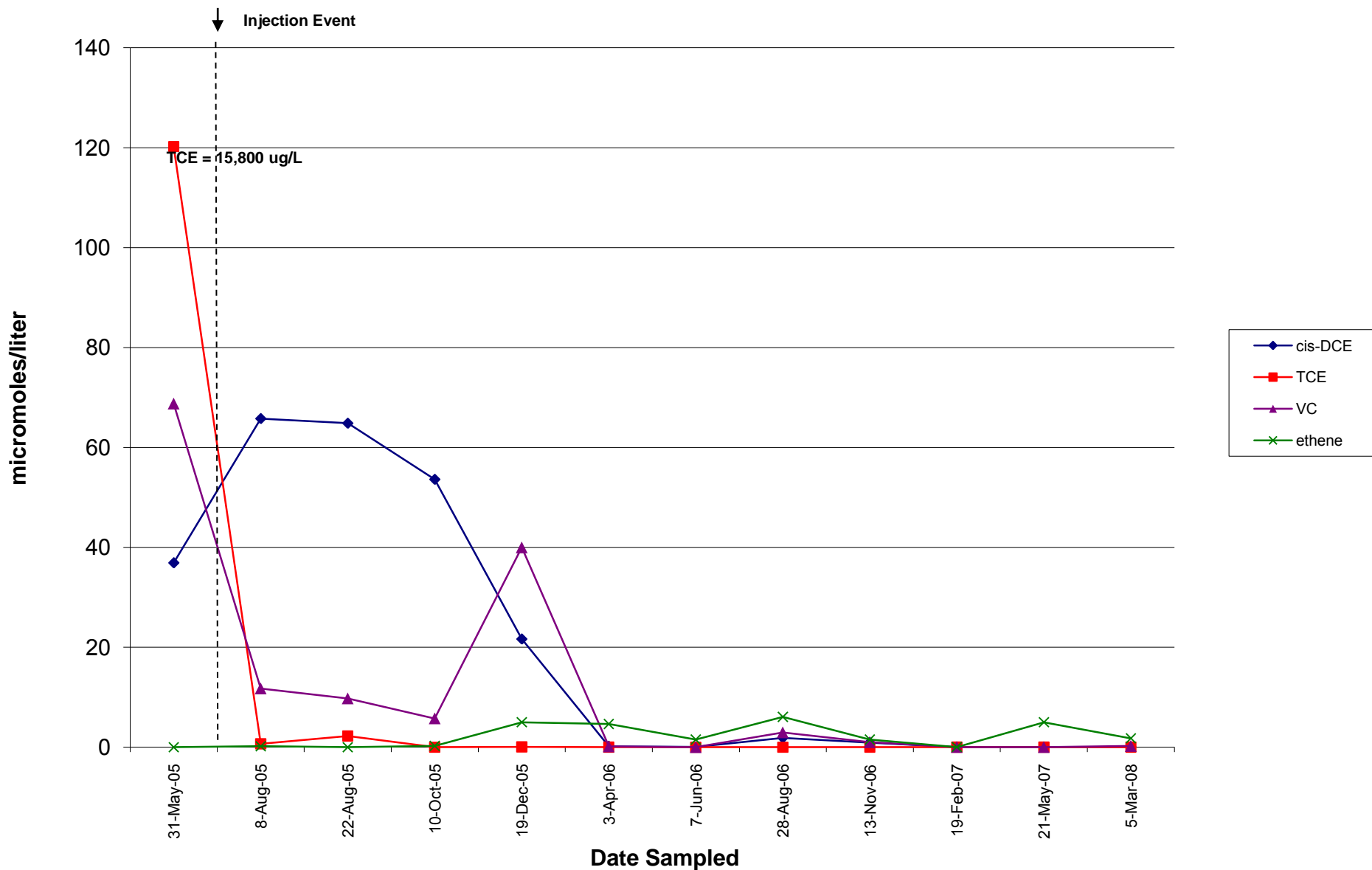
core hole 68 BR drilled downgradient



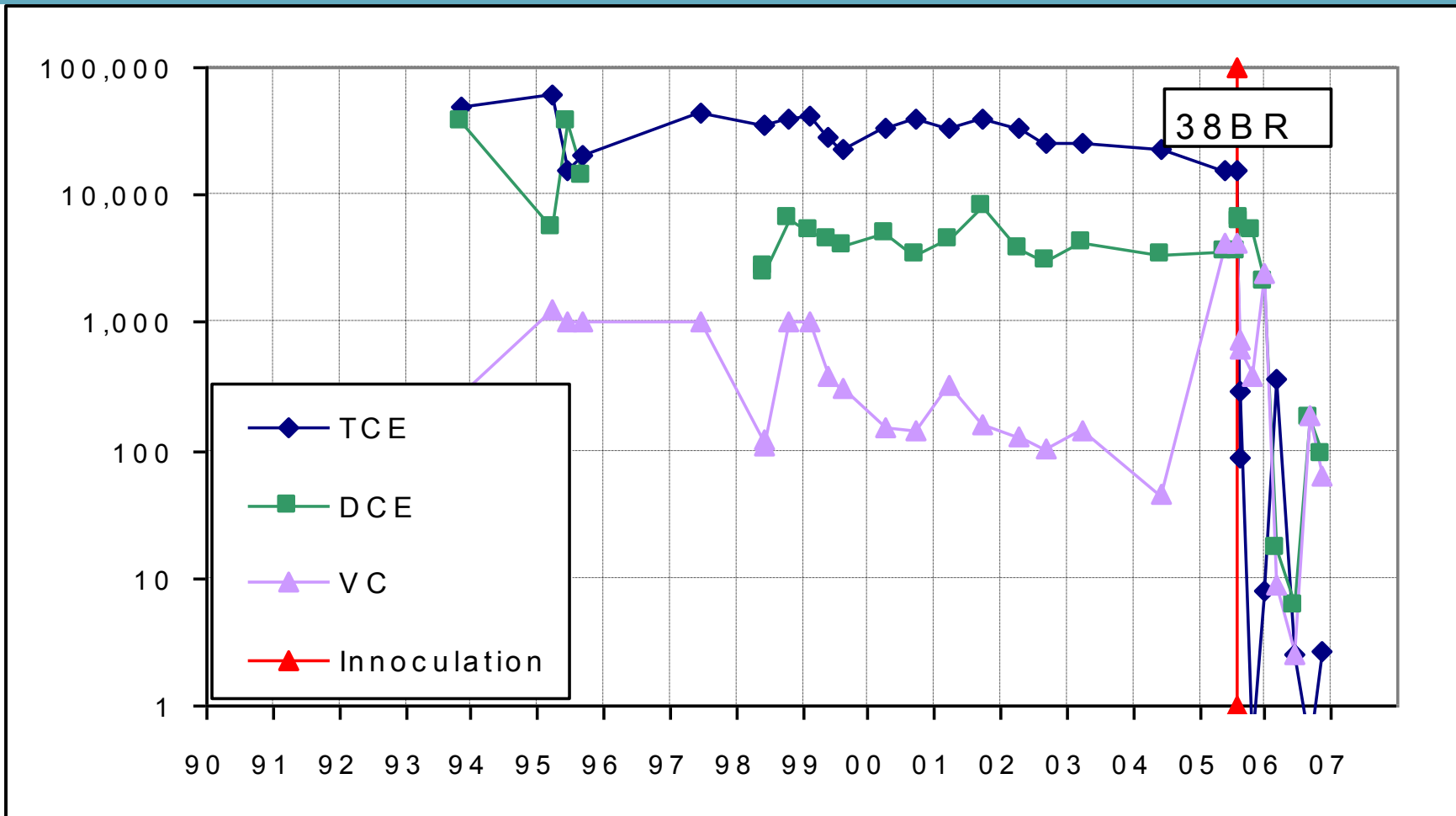
Well 16BR CVOC Molar Concentrations: May 2005-March 2008



Well 38BR CVOC Molar Concentrations: May 2005-March 2008



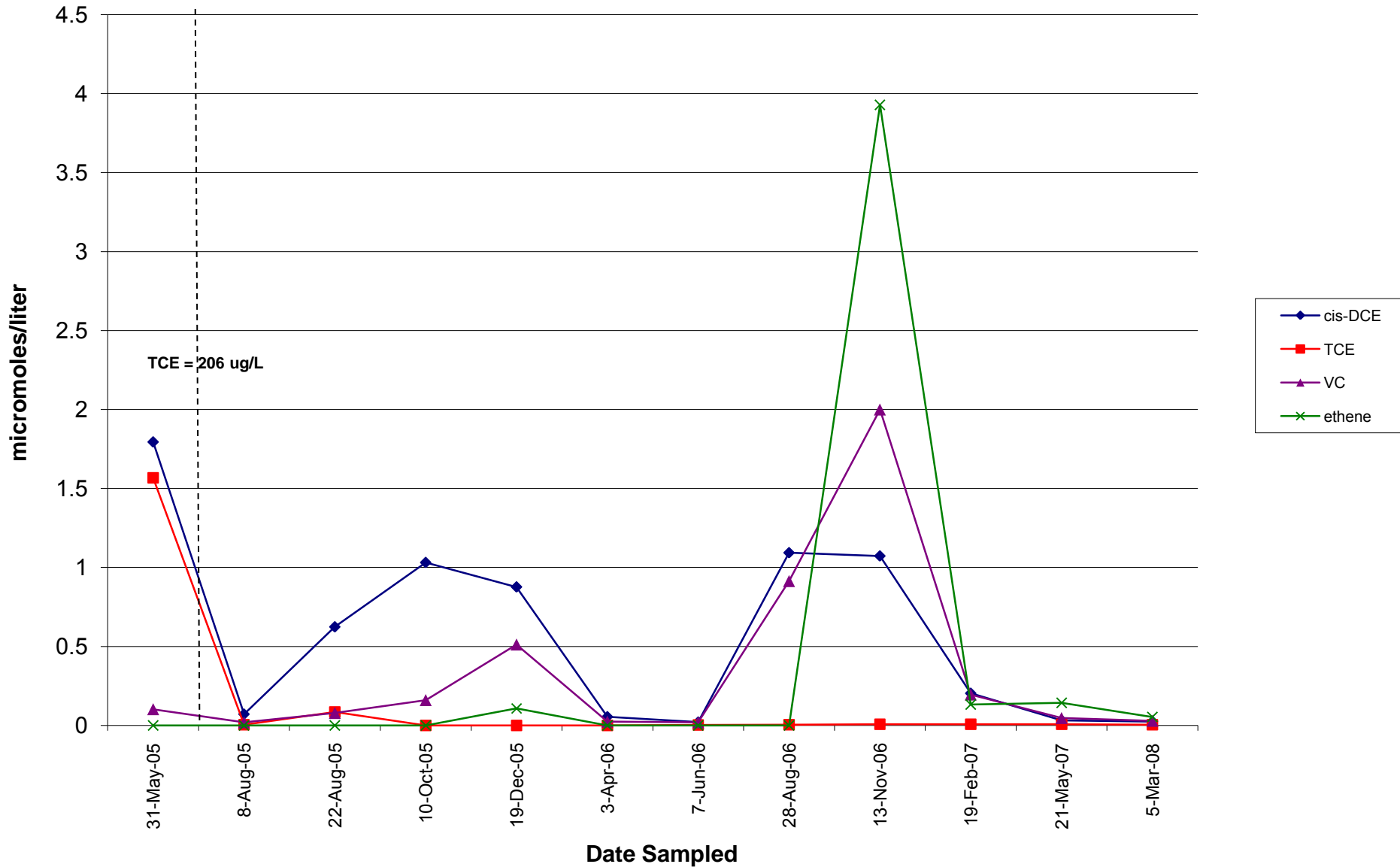
Historical Concentrations at 38BR ($\mu\text{g/L}$)



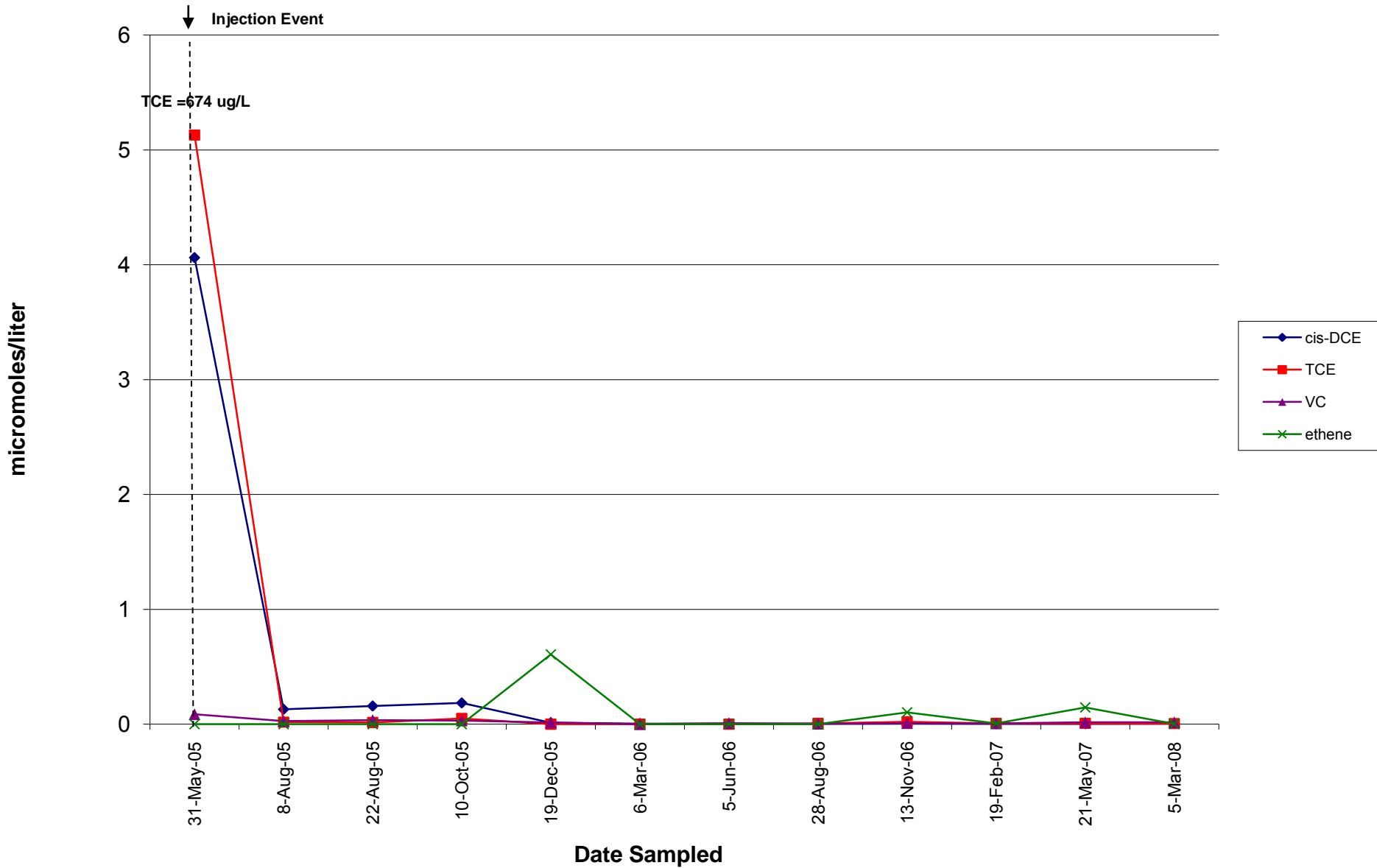
From Pierre Lacombe, USGS, Feb. 2007

Well BRP1 CVOC Molar Concentrations: May 2005-March 2008

↓ Injection Event

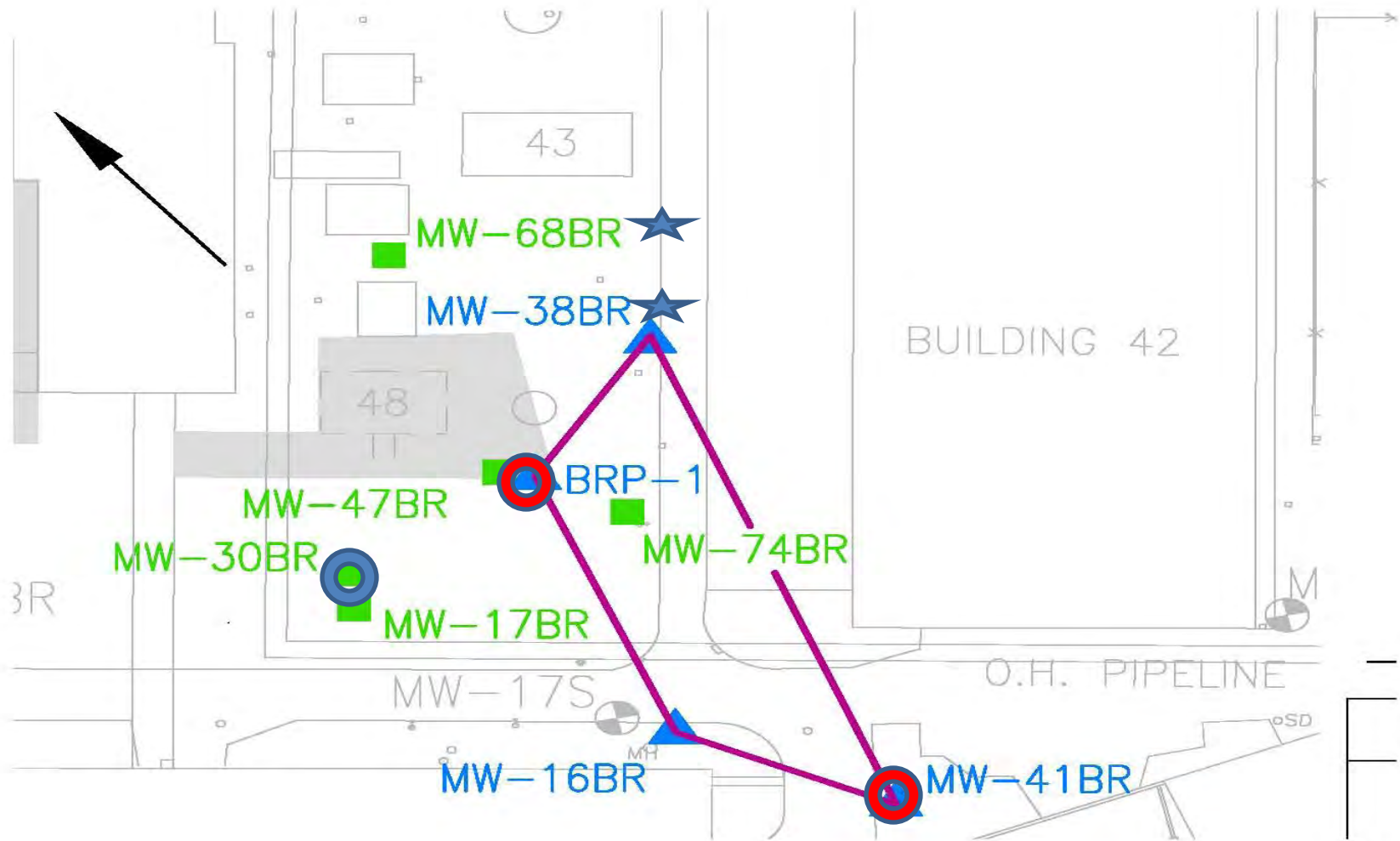


Well 41BR CVOC Molar Concentrations: May 2005-March 2008

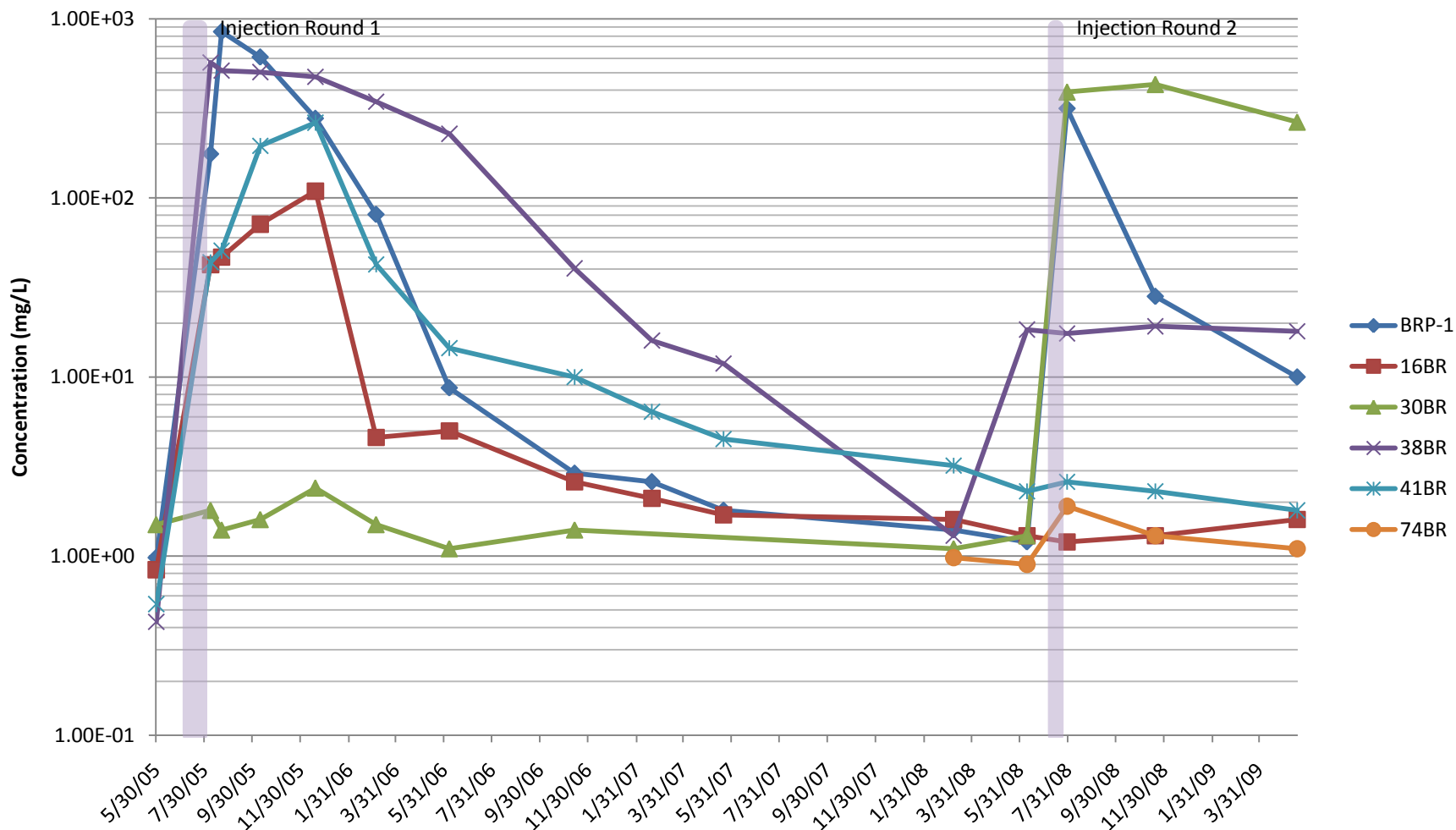


- 3 yrs after initial injection
– July 2008
- EVO added at MW-30BR
by gravity injection (dg-
high concentration and
very tight)
- EVO added at BRP-1
using MW-41BR as the
extraction well

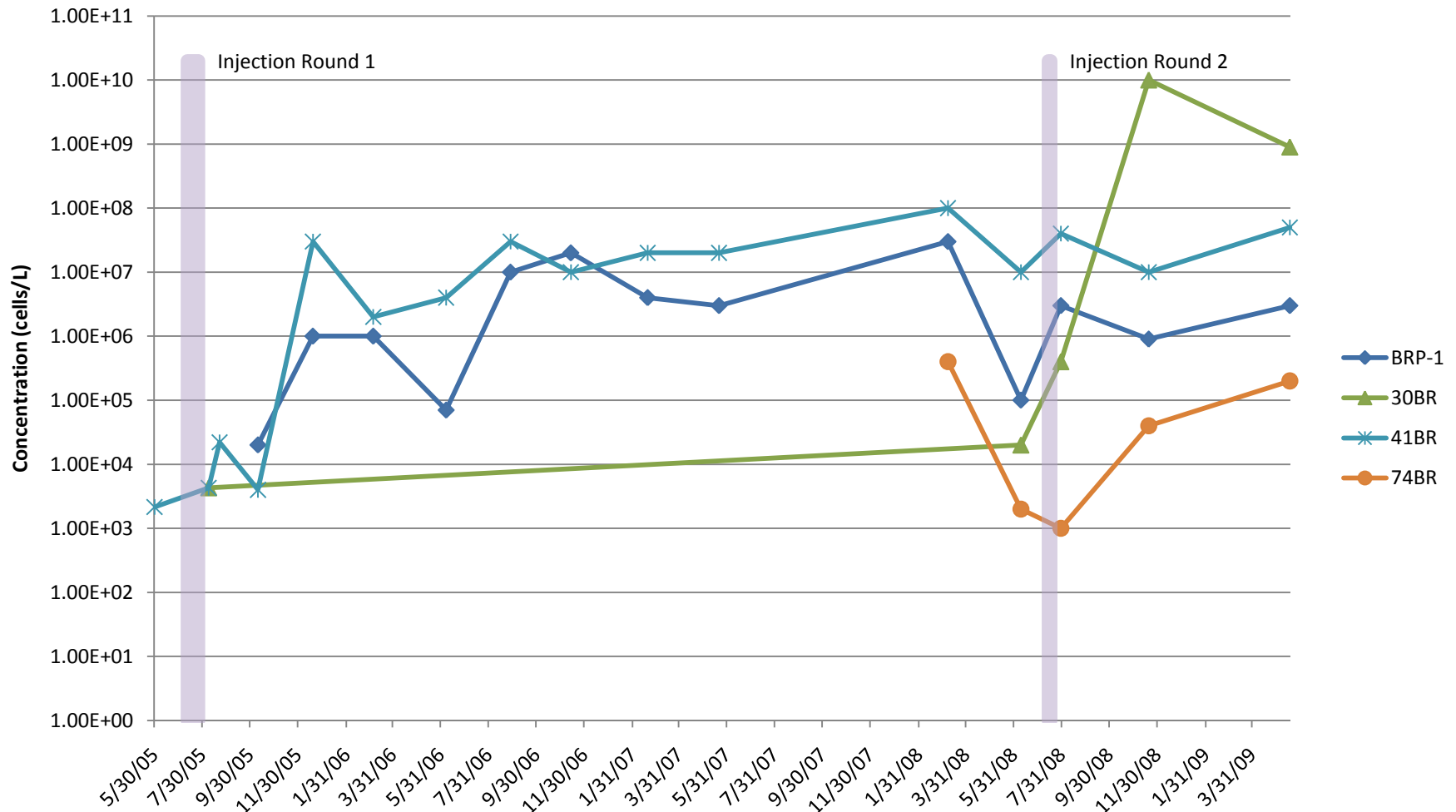




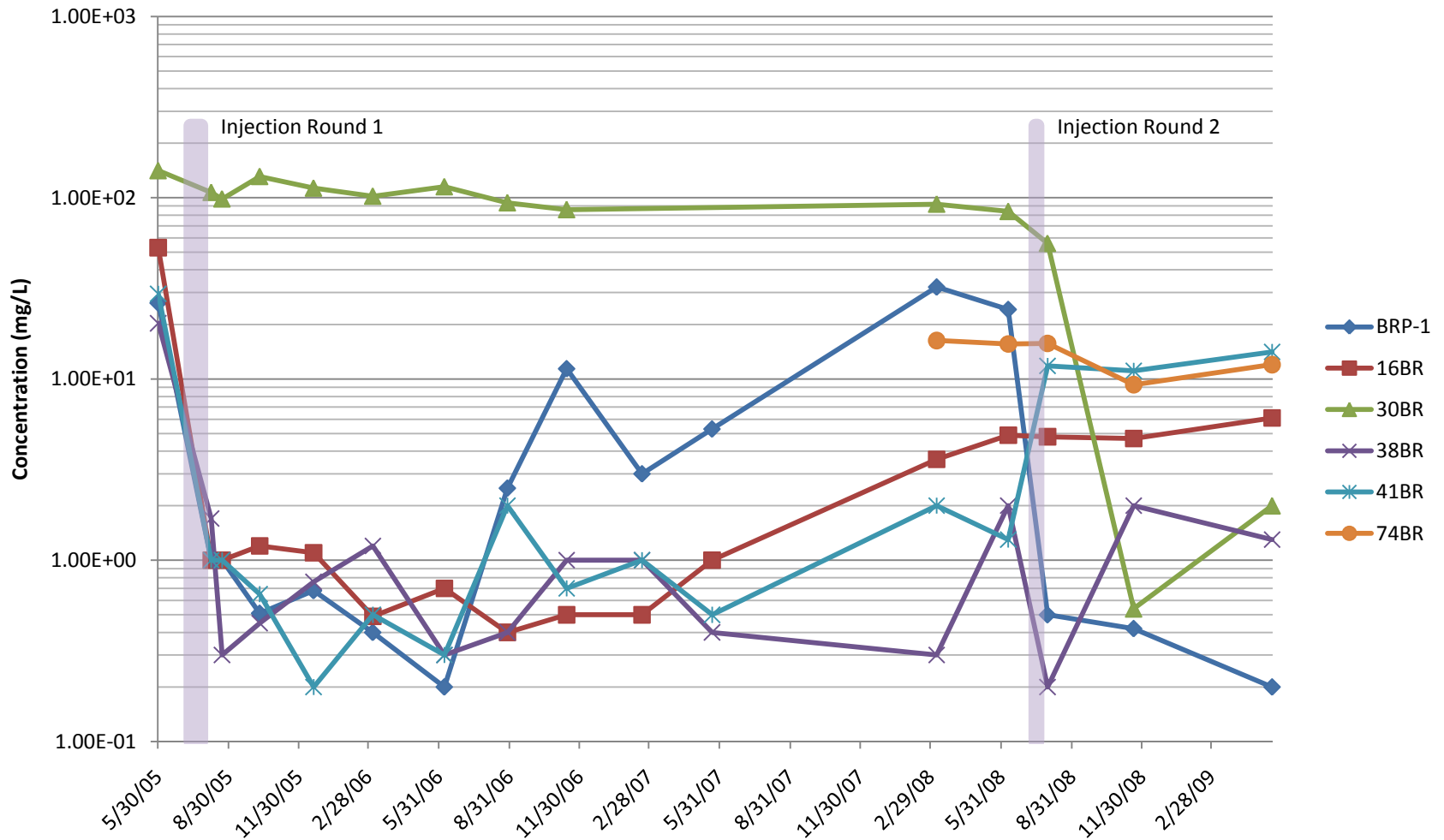
Total Organic Carbon Concentrations



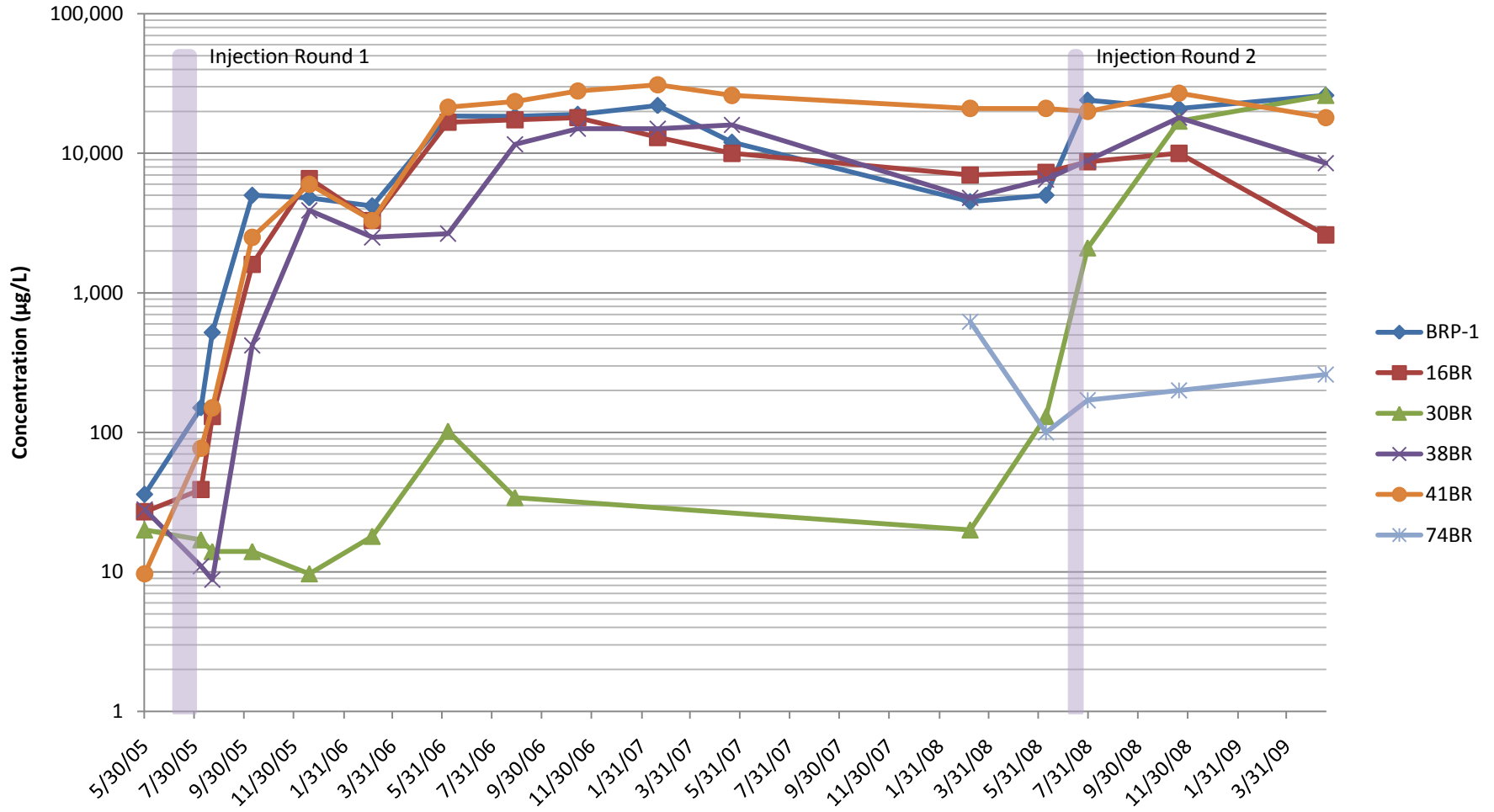
DHC Cells



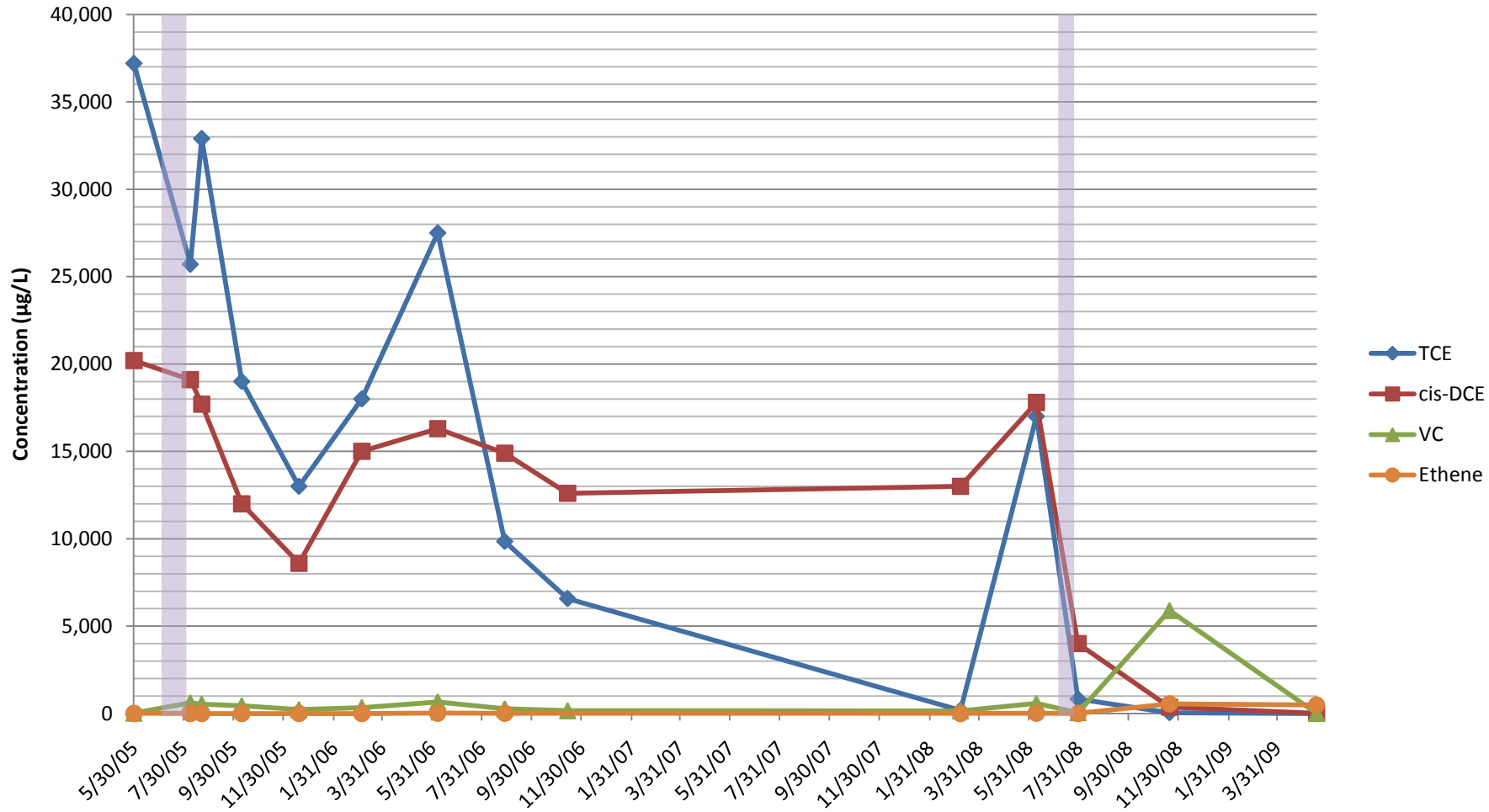
Sulfate



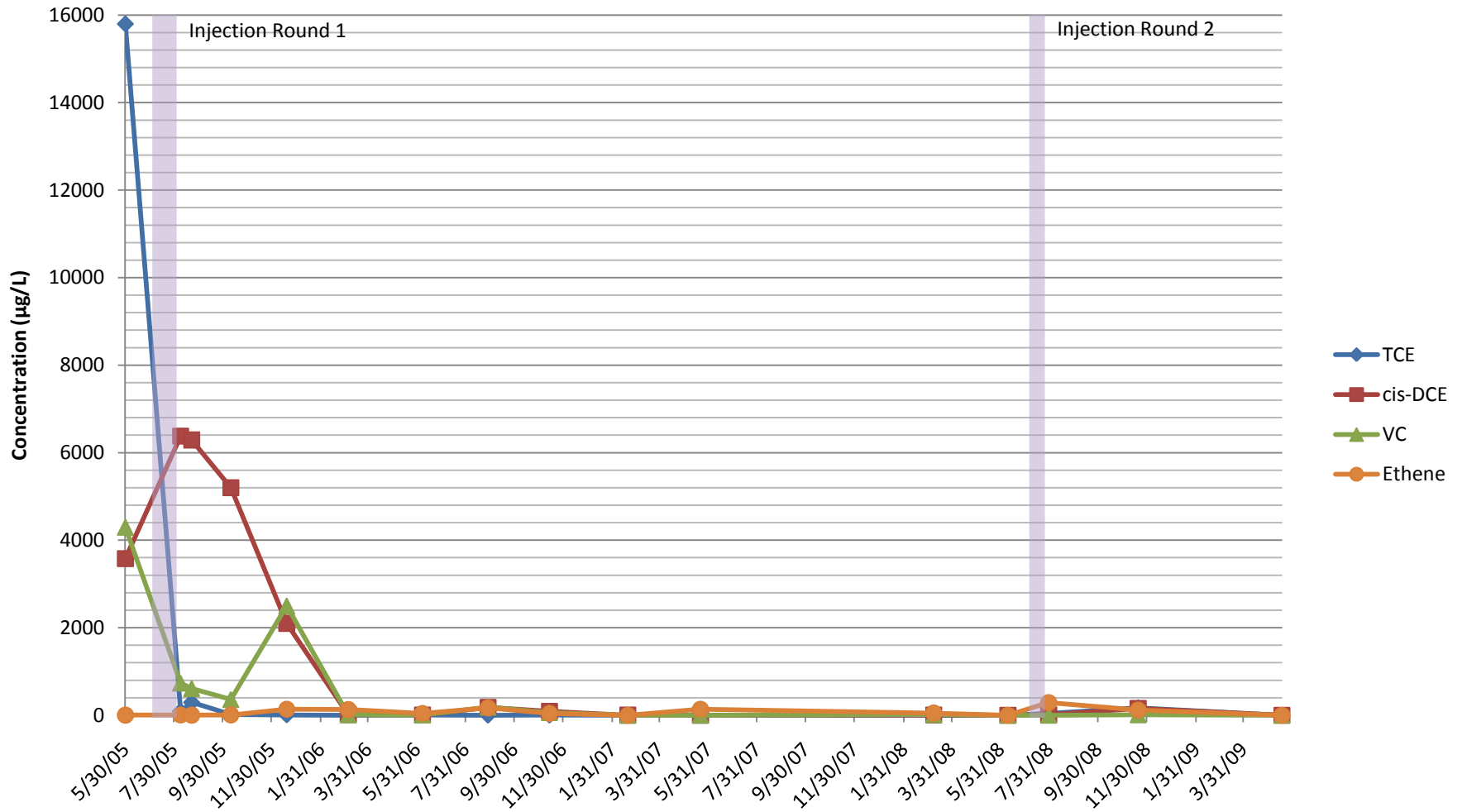
Methane Concentrations



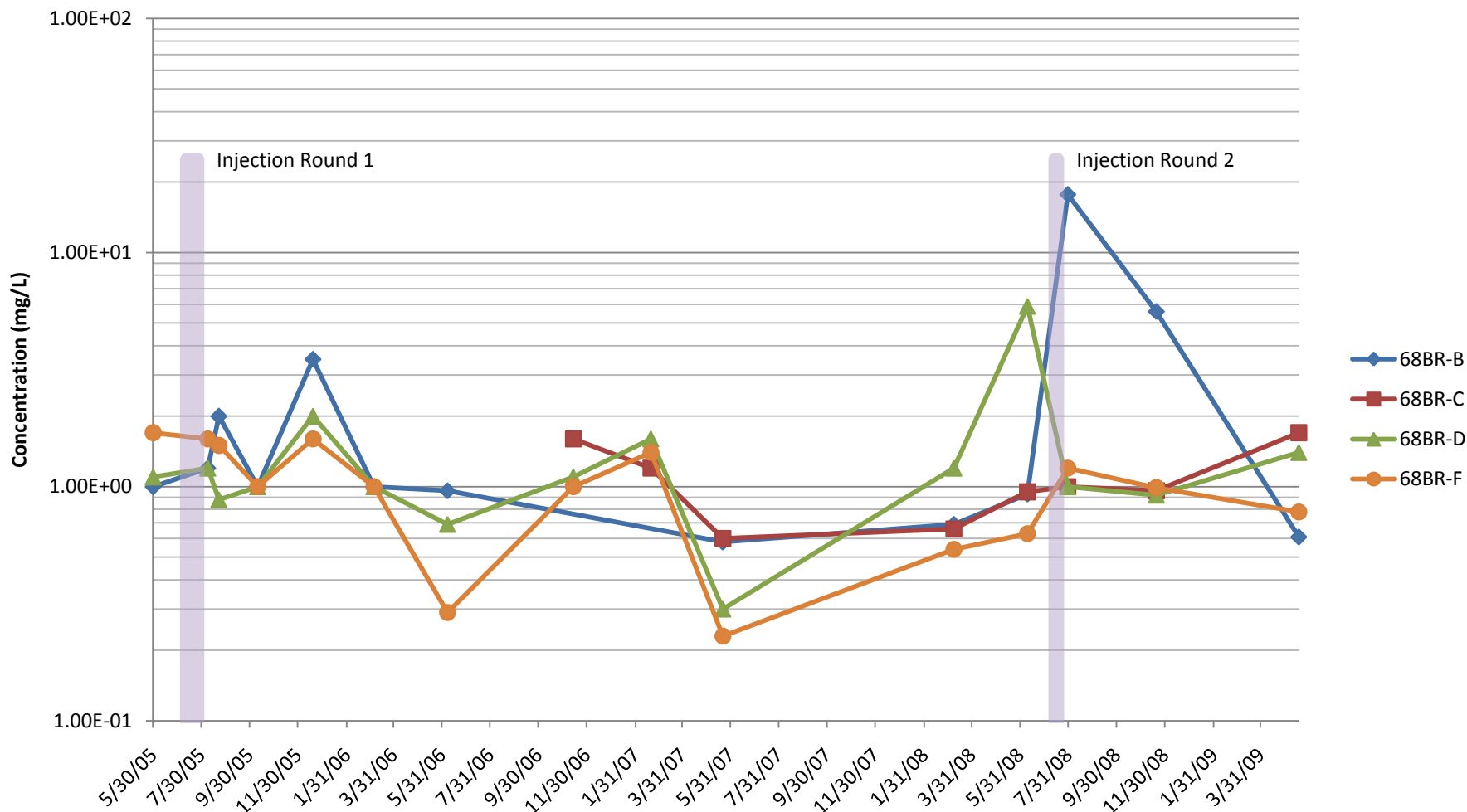
Concentrations of CVOCs at 30BR



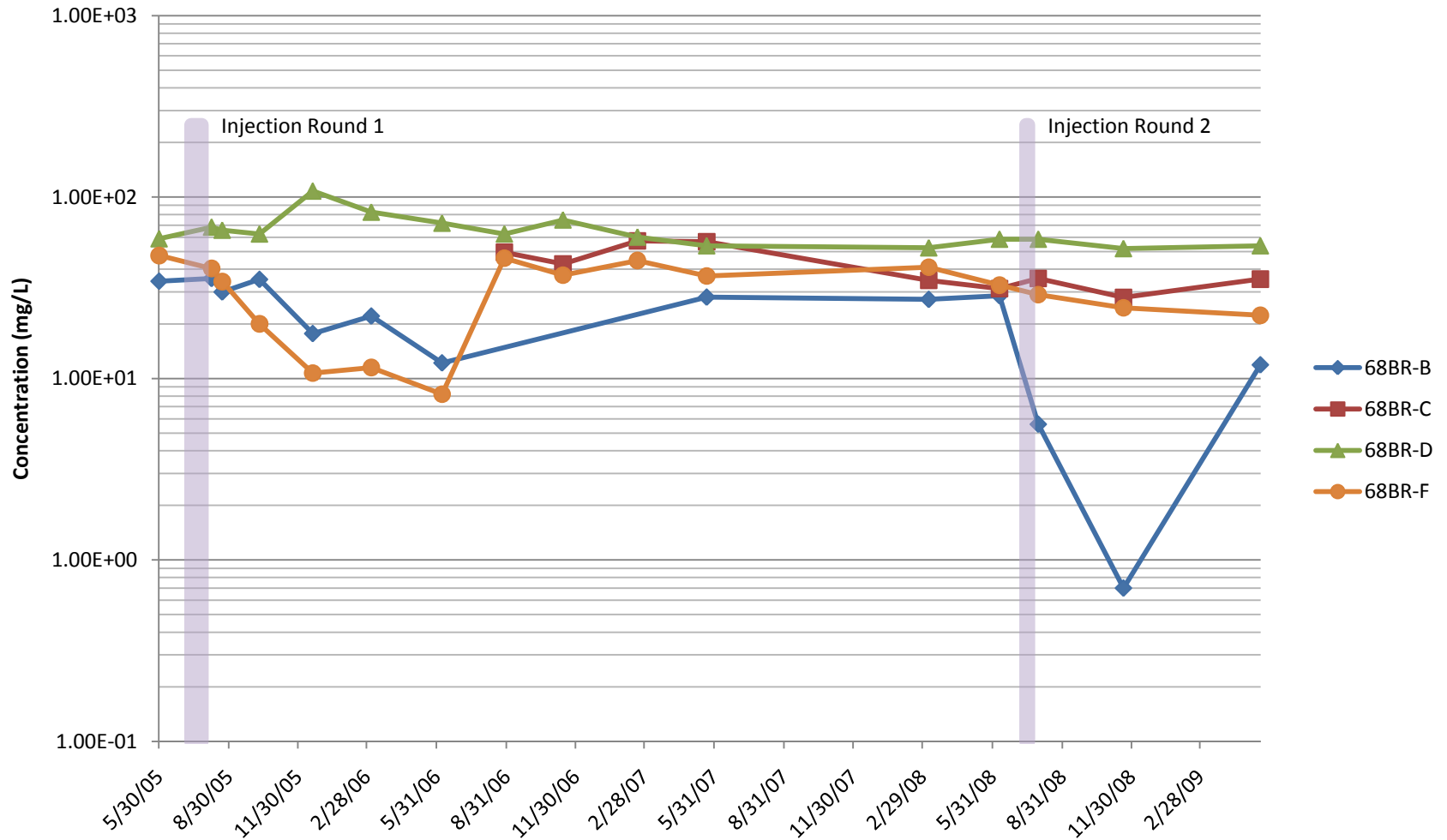
Concentrations of CVOCs at 38BR



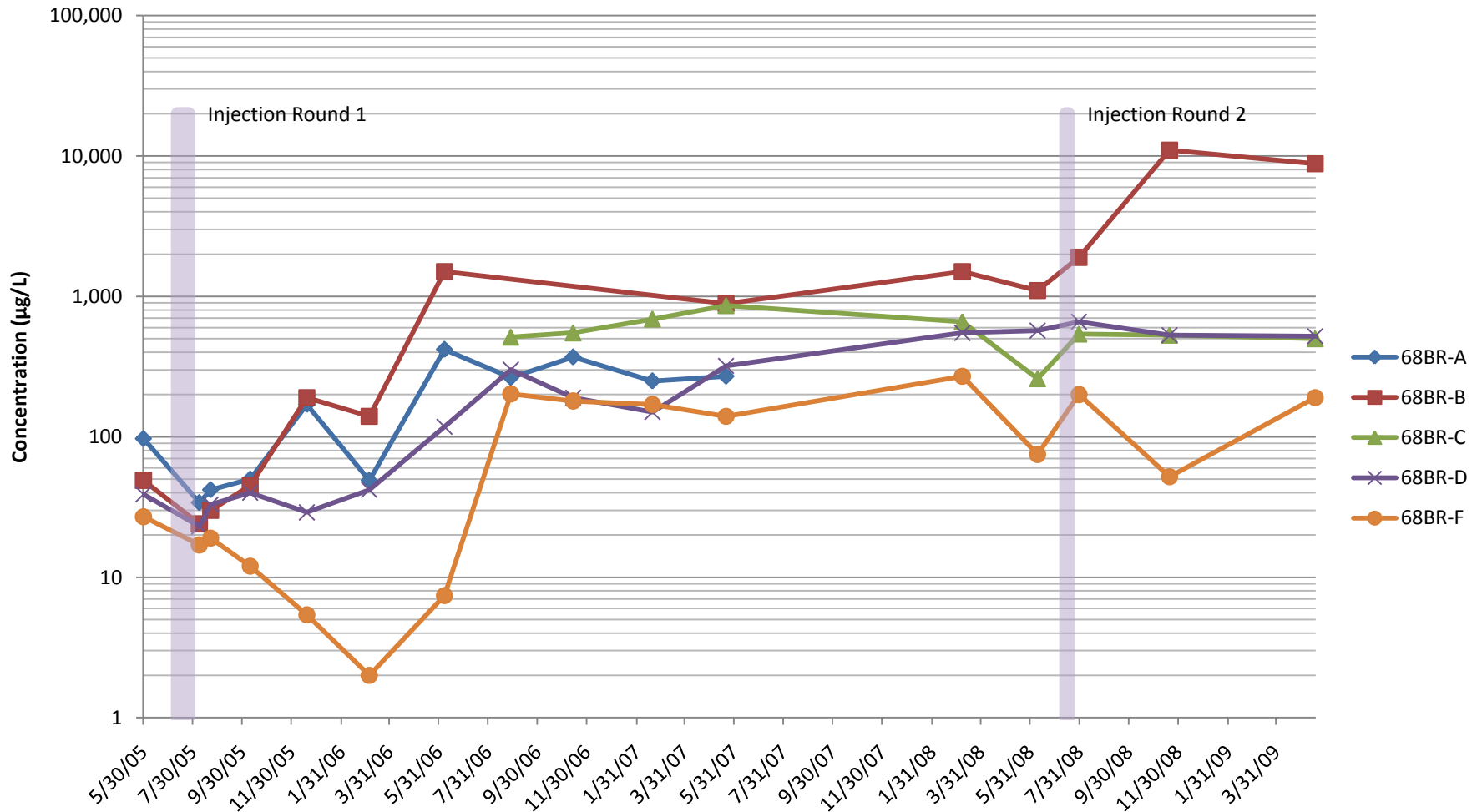
Total Organic Carbon Concentrations at 68BR



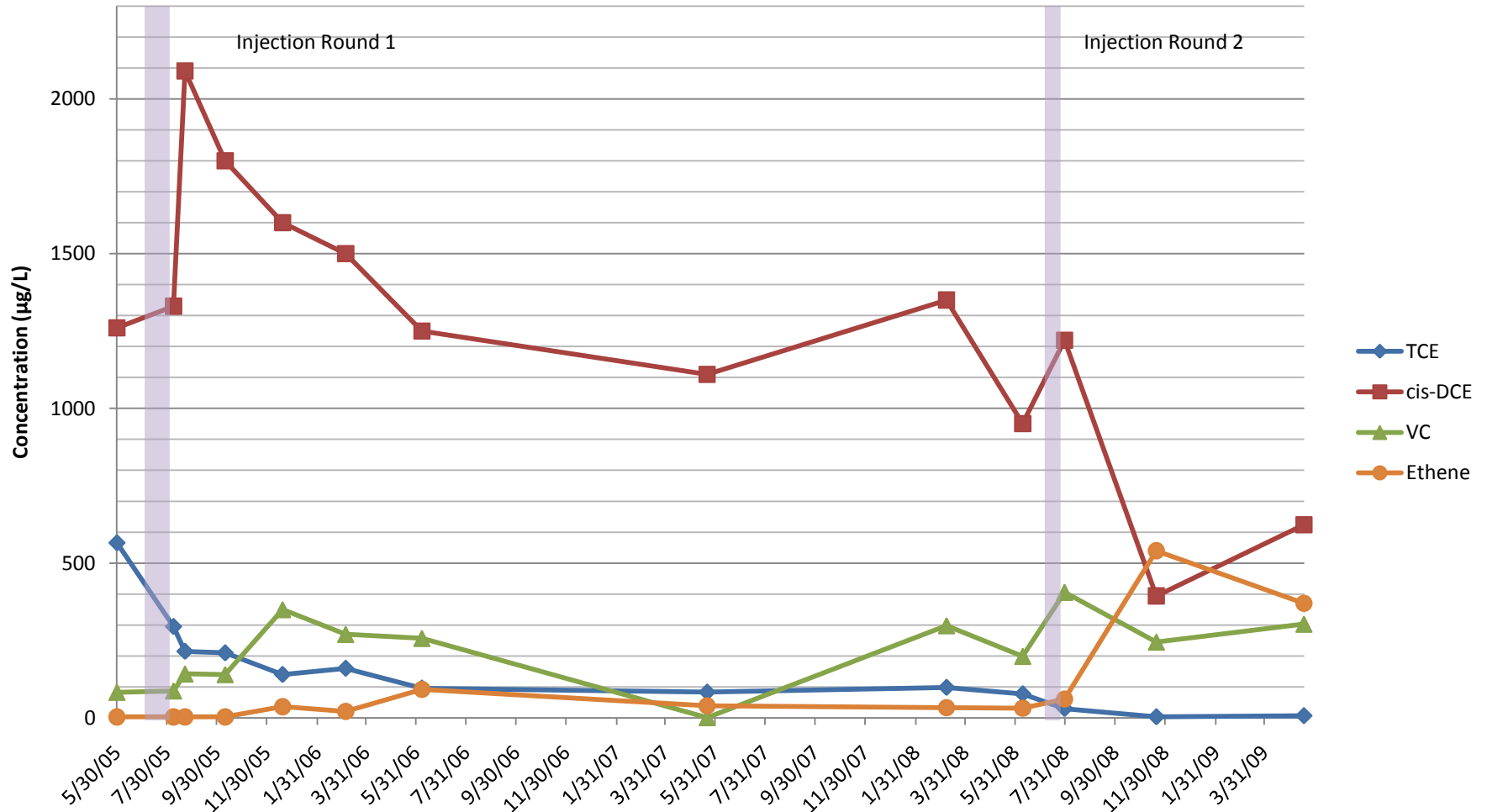
Sulfate at 68BR



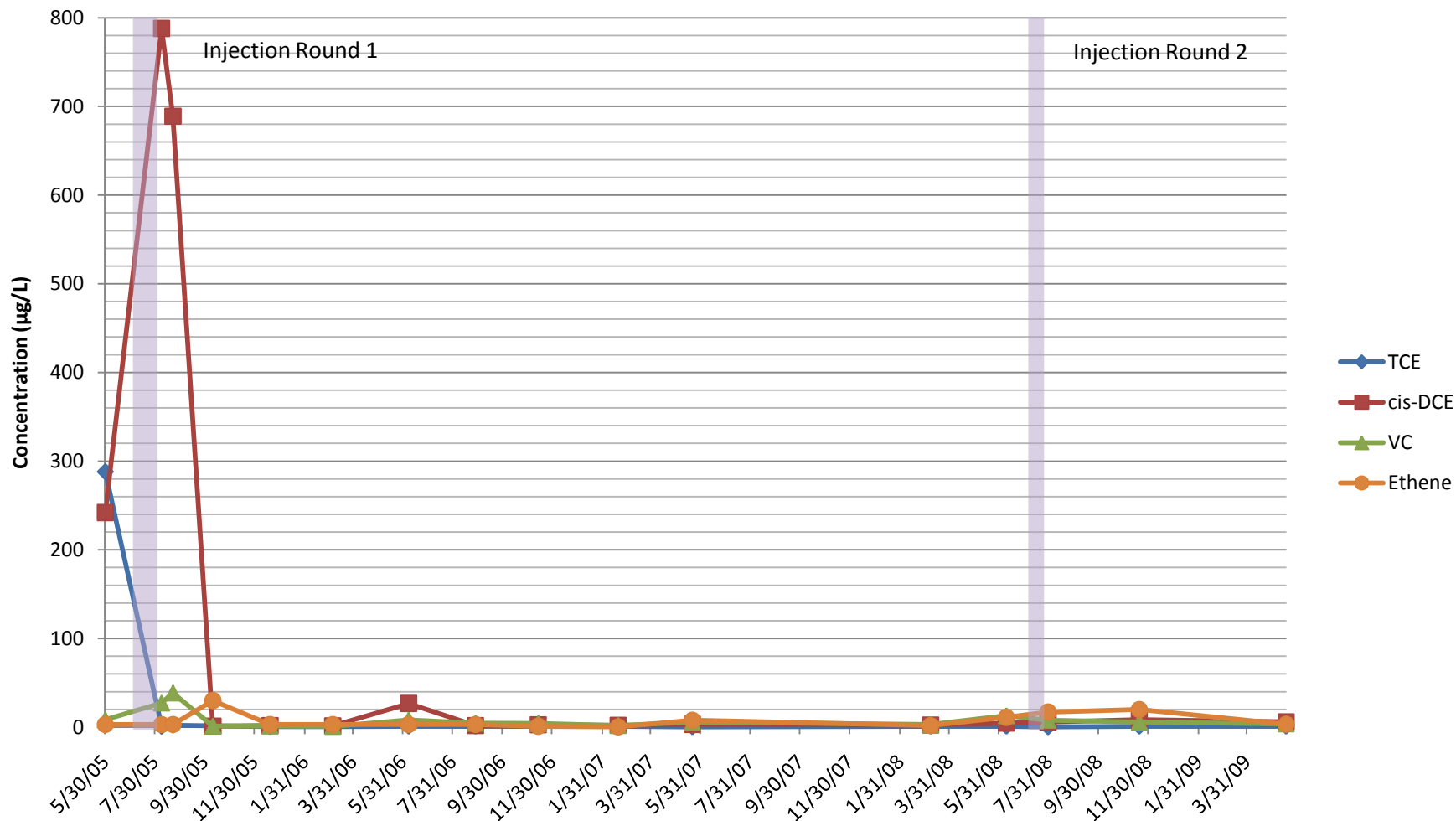
Methane Concentrations at 68BR



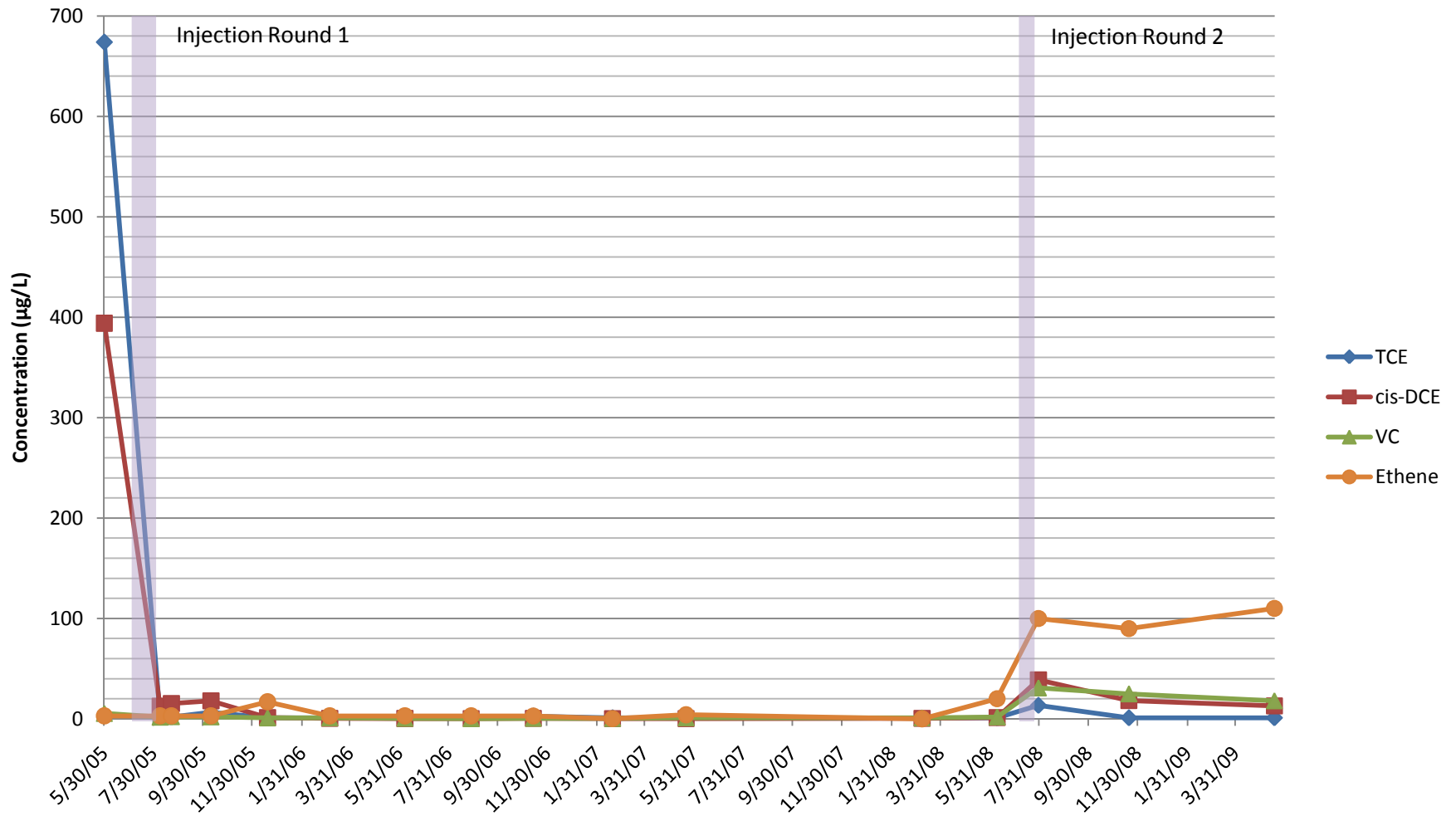
Concentrations of CVOCs at 68BR-B



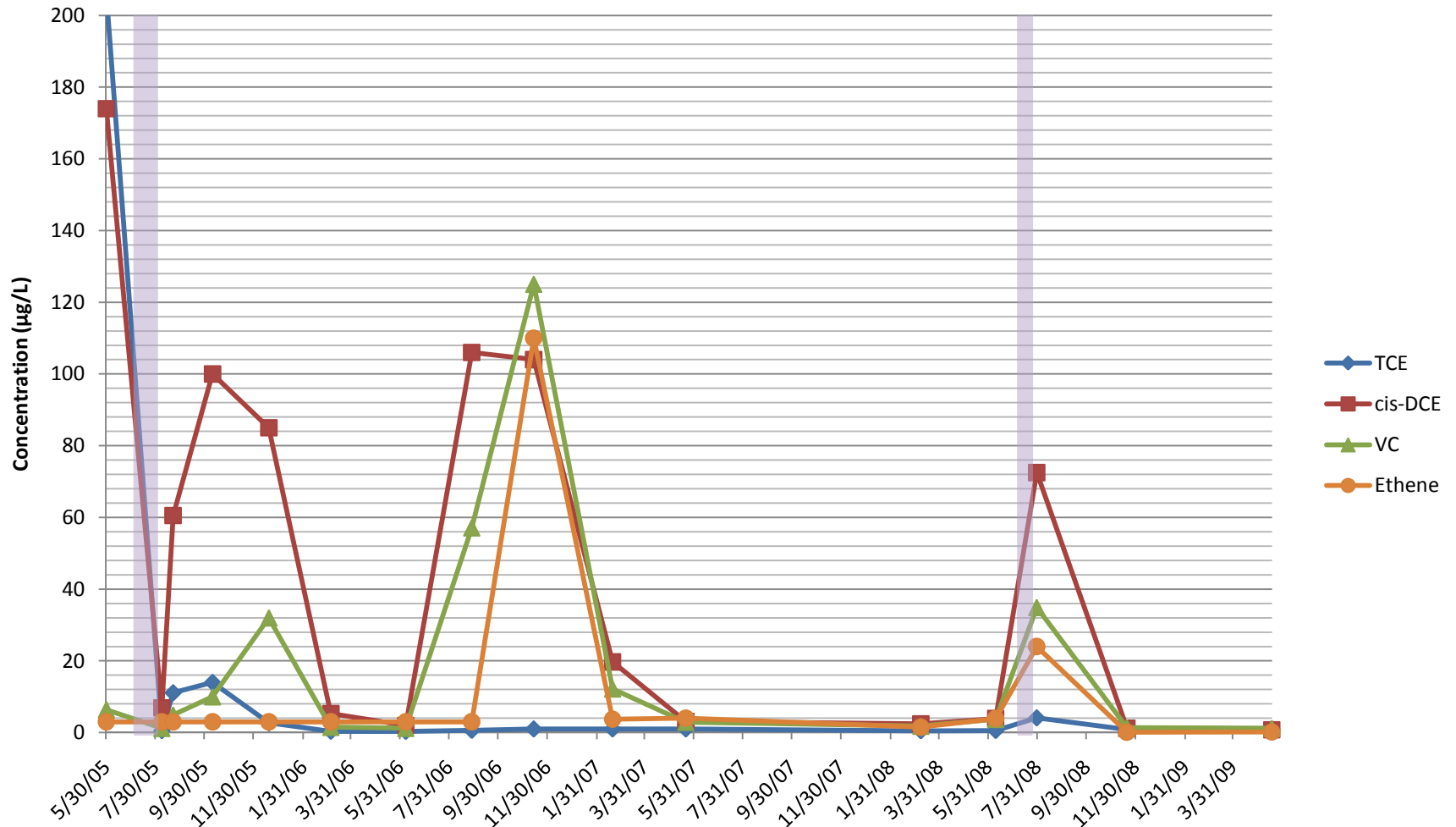
Concentrations of CVOCs at 16BR



Concentrations of CVOCs at 41BR



Concentrations of CVOCs at BRP-1





- Fracture surface coating of EVO and bacteria an effective passive approach to bioaugmentation in fractured rock
- Bioaugment only once with donor replenishment yearly or less frequently
- Temporary recirculation using well pairs an effective distribution strategy for known connections
- Several wells in the pilot test area and dg are below GWQS for the first time in decades

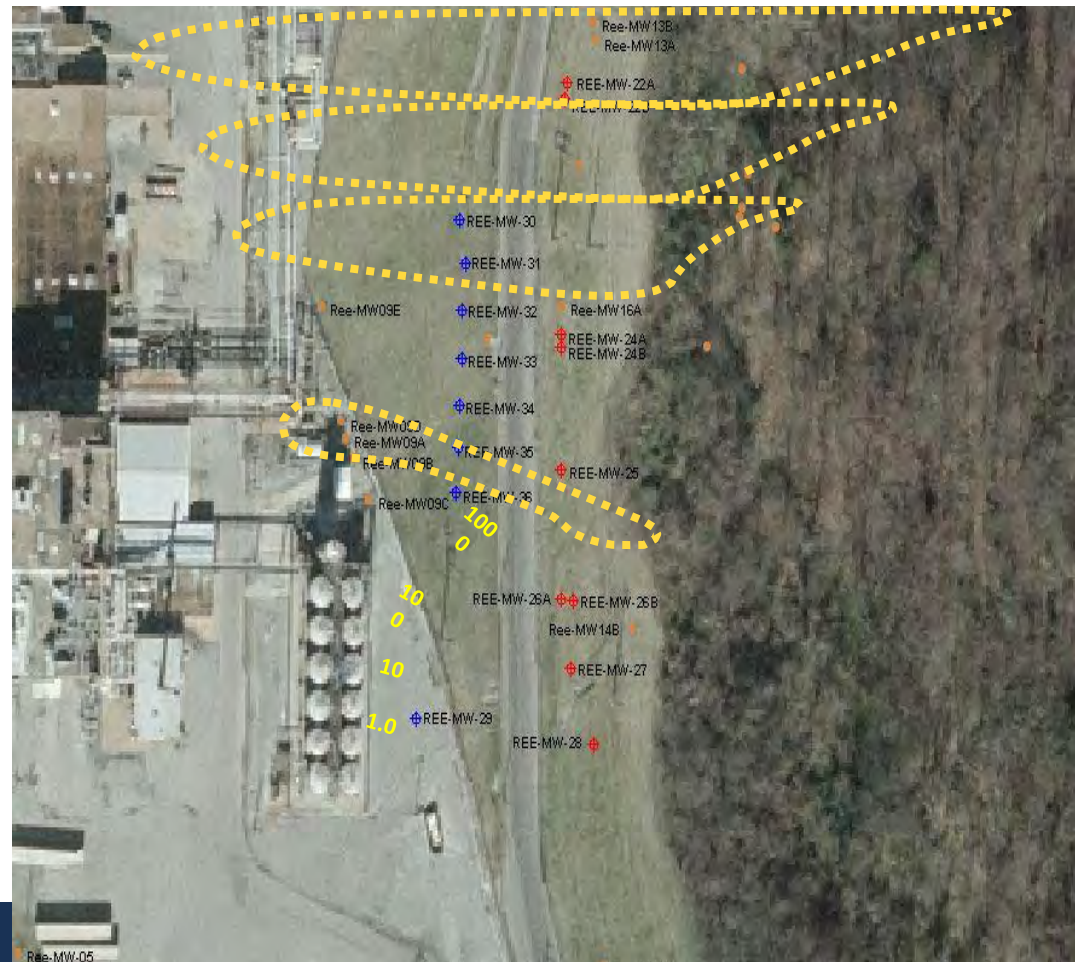
Site 2

Active Manufacturing Plant



Site History

- Release of ~1500 pounds of TCE
- 5 to 10 ppm of TCE in clay overburden and bedrock at the source
- 3 ppm of TCE in DG bedrock
- Biodegradation daughter products and DHC bacteria present



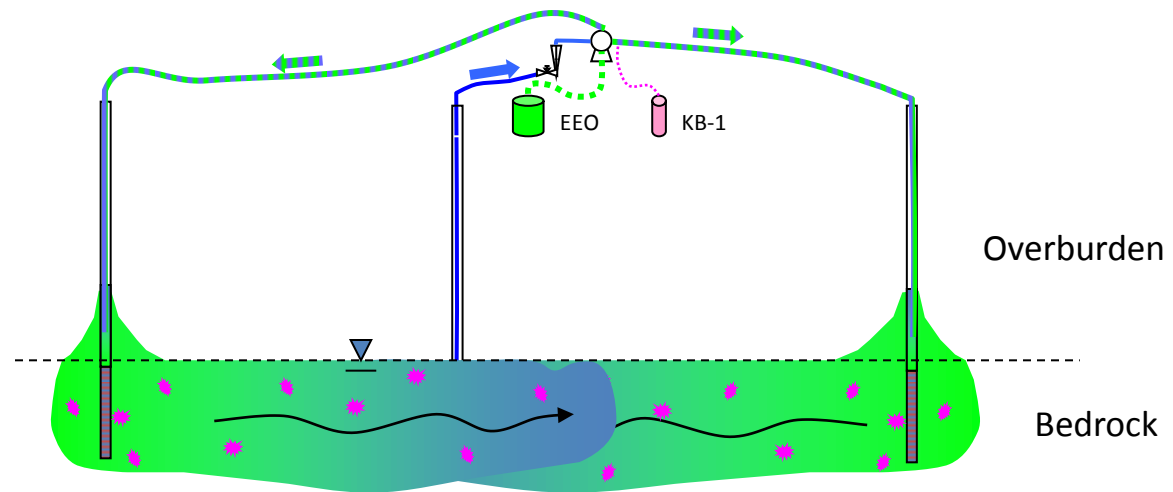
Challenges



- **GEOLOGY!!**
- **TCE in clay overburden and fractured bedrock**
- **Expedited timeframe (3 months) for the initial source treatment**
- **Bedrock groundwater (and VOCs) discharge through seeps to an off-property stream; vinyl chloride discharge is unacceptable**

Approach – Full Scale

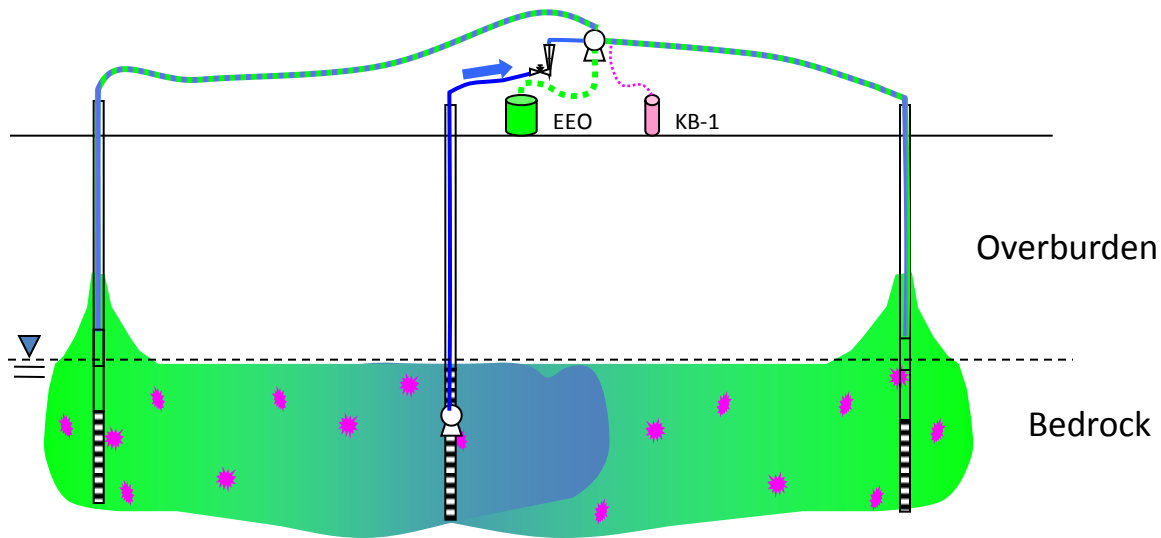
- Injections at existing wells in source area – Nov-05, Nov-06, Jul-08
 - EVO and KB-1[®] in Nov 05, EVO only thereafter to replenish electron donor
- Passive bioremediation as a biobarrier near the site boundary – Jun-07
 - Addition of EVO and KB-1 at 7 locations using recirculation between groups of wells



Full-Scale Biobarrier Application (Down Gradient Plume)

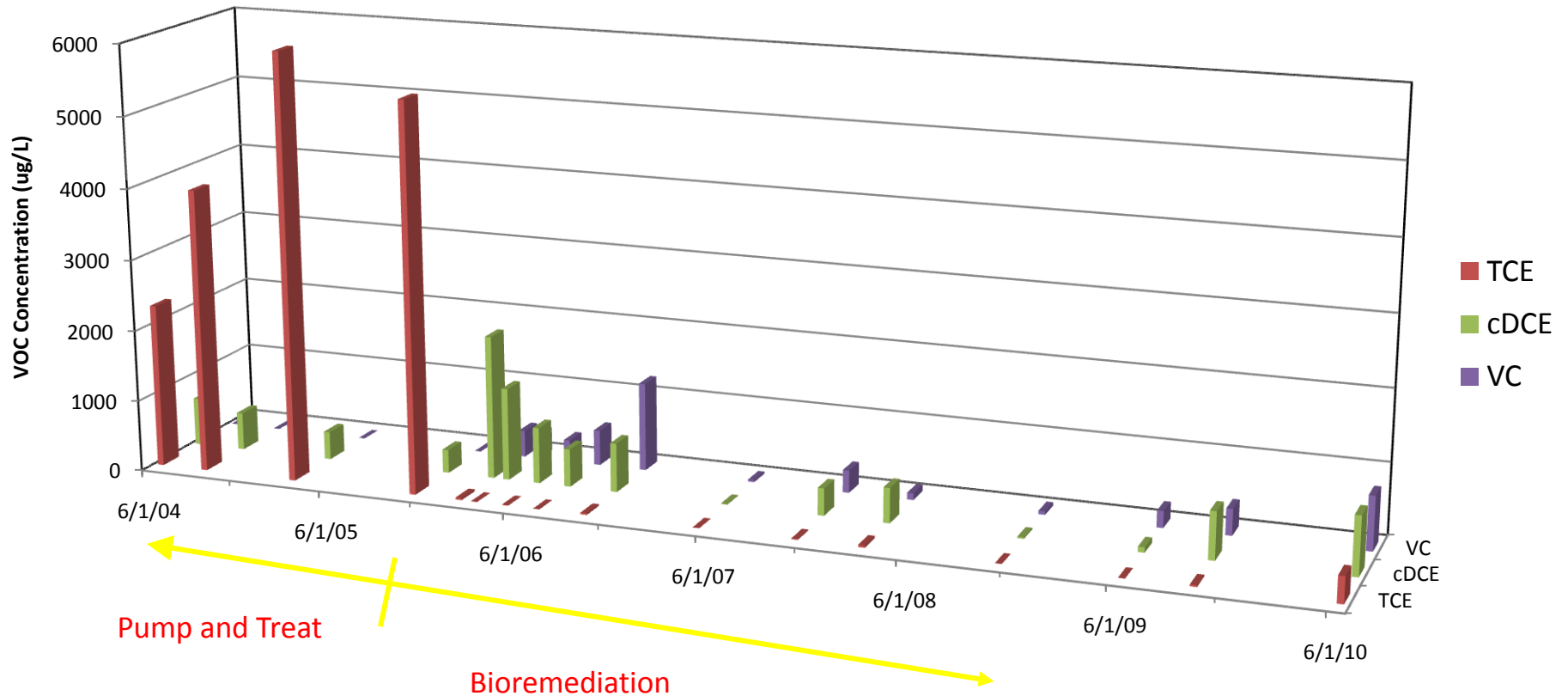
Plume Treatment

- Pump between wells at least until EVO breakthrough
- Add KB-1™ during oil injection
- In one week, a 300' biobarrier was constructed using 290 gallons of EVO and 40 liters of KB-1™

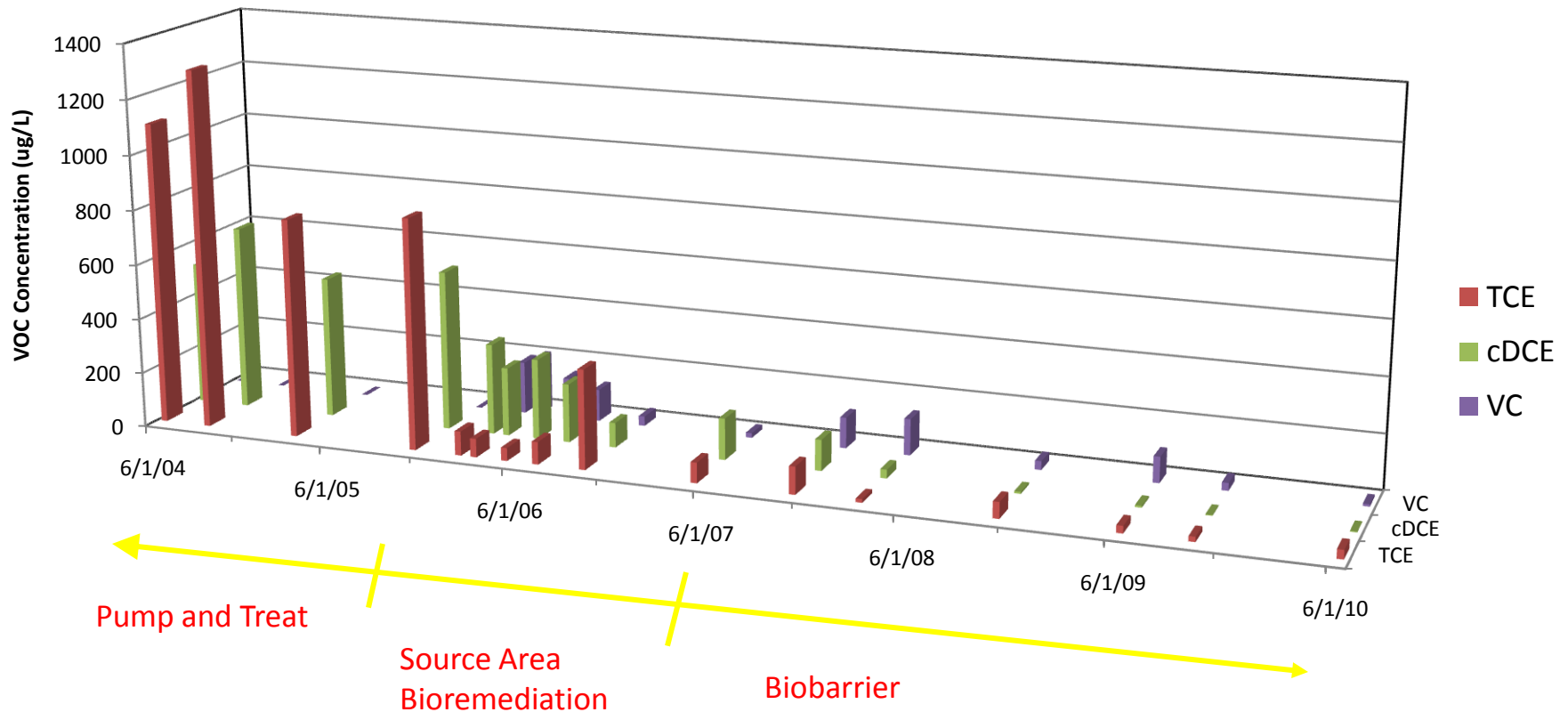




Average Results at MW-09 Series Wells (Source Area)



Average Results for MW-20 Series Wells (downgradient of biobarrier)



Full-Scale Biobarrier



The background is a vibrant green gradient. In the upper right, there are several detailed green leaves with visible veins. The lower half of the image features several dark green, curved, abstract lines that sweep across the frame, creating a sense of motion and depth.

Questions?