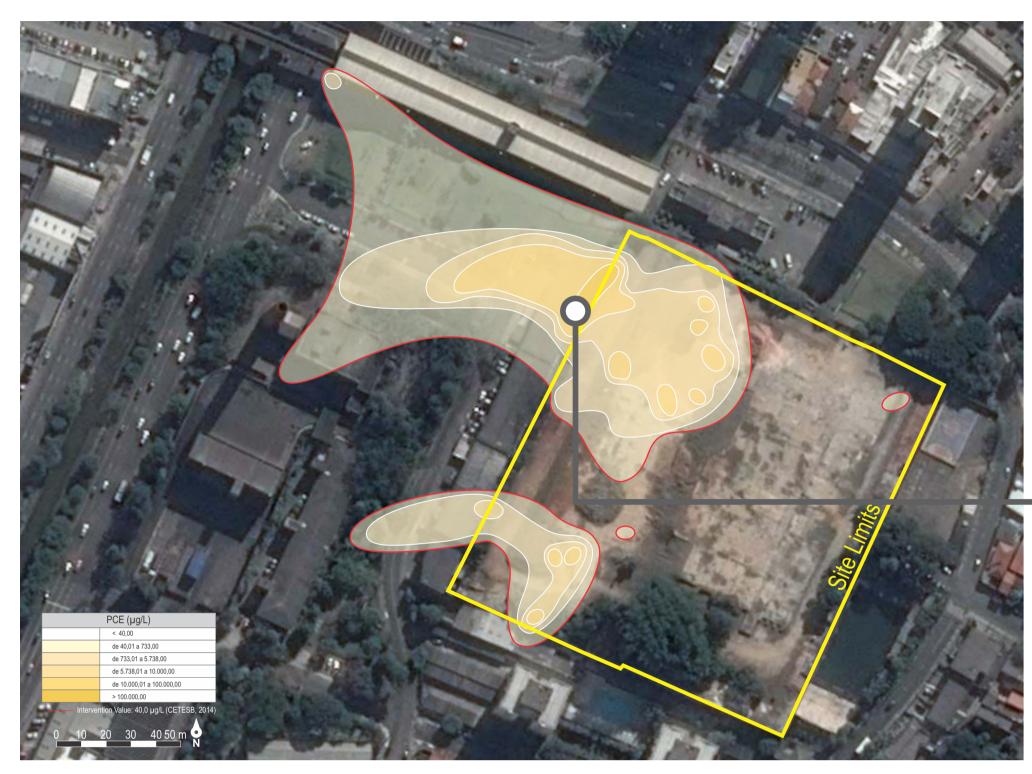
Remediation in High Complexity Site - Successful Combination of Different Technologies In a Chlorinated Solvent Contaminated Area

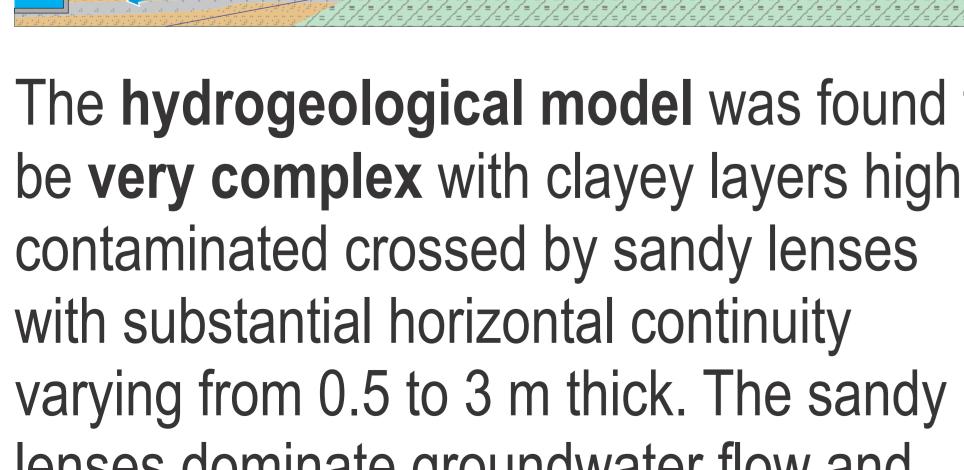
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Background / Objectives



CVOC dissolved phase plumes covered an area of about 10,474 m² with a thickness of 13 m (between 4 and 17 meters below the water table).

Additionally, **DNAPL** was found in some parts of the area at different depths (from 4 to 10 m bgs).



The area is a former small appliances plant located in Sao Paulo, with a complex hidrogeology and contaminated with CVOC, including PCE, TCE, Cis1,2-DCE, VC and 1,1,2,2-TeCA.

PCE was the most widespread compound and the one with the highest measured concentration in groundwater (> 200 mg/L) and in soil (26.7 g/kg).

Silte Areia multo fina Areia fina Areia média Areia grossa Areia multo Areia Tota grossa Areia multo Areia Tota grossa 16
1 1 1 1 0
Sitte Areia multo fina Areia fina Areia média Areia grossa Areia multo
Areia fina Areia fina Areia fina Areia fina Areia grossa Grossa

AMI-05 (16,10M) → % acumulada grossa

The hydrogeological model was found to Red to grey compact clay with ocher silty lenses Groundwater flow be very complex with clayey layers highly Former effluent box Silty sandy clay, variegated, sometimes less sandy, silty and friable in the ocher portions Former effluent pipes Sandy clay to claiey sand Excavation area Sand Schematic VOC plume Purple compact clay DNAPL lenses dominate groundwater flow and Quaternary sediments: silty clay sometimes sandy, with quartz crystals not very angular contaminant transport. Quaternary sediments: organic clay

After understanding the site's complex hydrogeological model, the aquifer was divided into four hydraulic levels, confined by the clayey layers. The shallower level was considered the most important, due to the potential of vapor intrusion and, consequently, human exposition to contamination.

MPE for DNAPL recovery and SVE

Prior to the beginning of the remediation,

ISCR bench and pilot scale tests were

performed, to evaluate the applicability of

this technique and optimize the full

injection plan.

The remediation strategy considered a synergistic combination of techniques: soil removal and destination, multiphase extraction (MPE) for DNAPL recovery and in situ chemical reduction (ISCR), aiming the regeneration of the area for residential occupation. Additionally, soil vapor extraction (SVE) was employed to mitigate potential risks for the human receptors in the neighboring buildings.

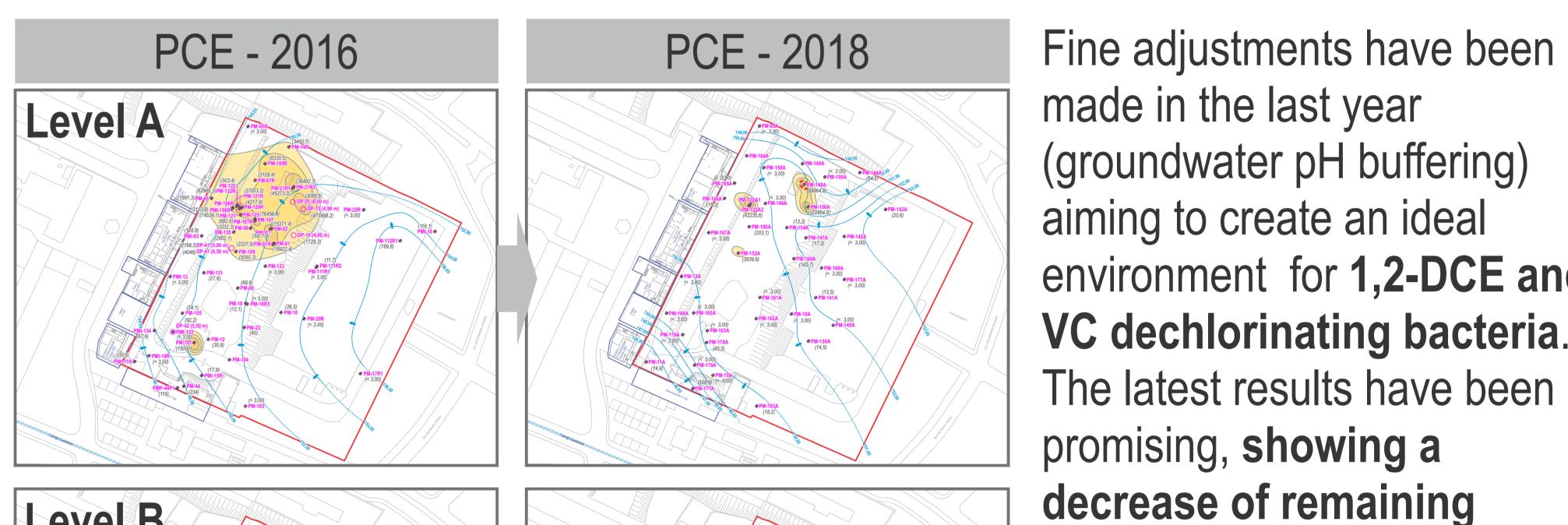


The field scale remediation included the removal and off-site disposal of 24,300 ton of contaminated soil (mainly clay, in which ISCR wouldn't be effective) and in situ groundwater treatment through the injection of 300 ton of antimethanogenic Provect-IR® in 537 points with multiple injection layers, due to contaminant distribution. Monthly measurements of pH and ORP were performed to evaluate the formation of the reactive zones.

Results / Lessons Learned

After 3 years since the beginning of the remediation a reduction of 89% in the total VOC mass was observed. Most of monitoring wells had concentrations of all COCs below the calculated SSTLs.

Only a few still showed 1,2-DCE and VC concentrations above target levels, but below 10,000 µg/L (much lower than baseline concentrations) and without parent compounds rebound.



environment for 1,2-DCE and VC dechlorinating bacteria. The latest results have been promising, showing a decrease of remaining

Level B

Now, after almost 5 years since the beginning, the main lessons learned from this project includes:

- The importance of **fully understanding** the contaminant and hydrogeological model.
- ☑ The capability of compact clay to retain contamination even after interventions.
- The benefits of combining different techniques in complex cases.
- ☑ The need for keeping the environment ideal for microorganisms to grow for ISCR.



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Approach / Activities