

INTERSOIL 2018

MONITORING VAN GRONDWATERKWALITEIT

MONITORING DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'EAU

SOUTERRAINE

Brussels, 13 november 2018

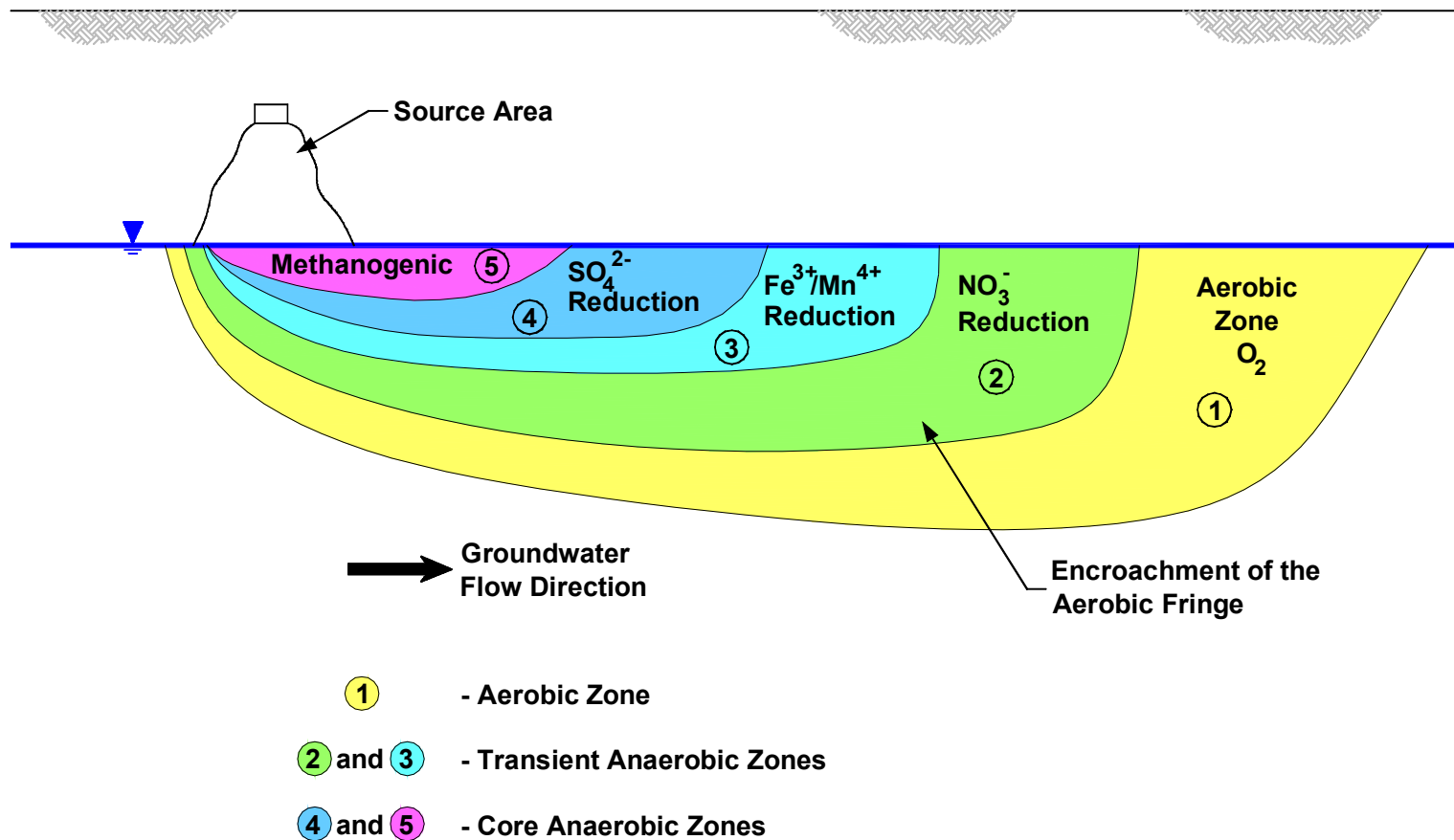
Wouter Gevaerts

Director contaminated land Europe and Middle East

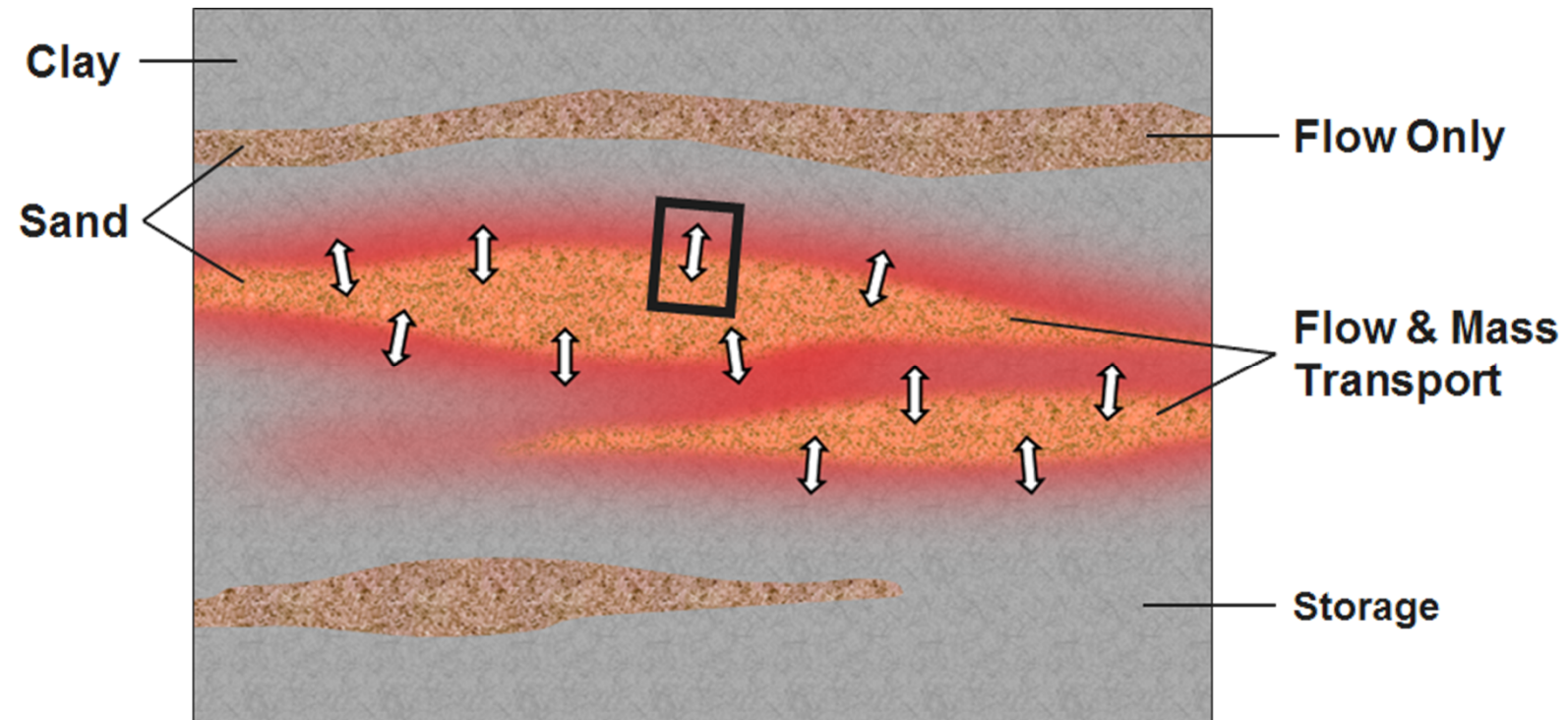




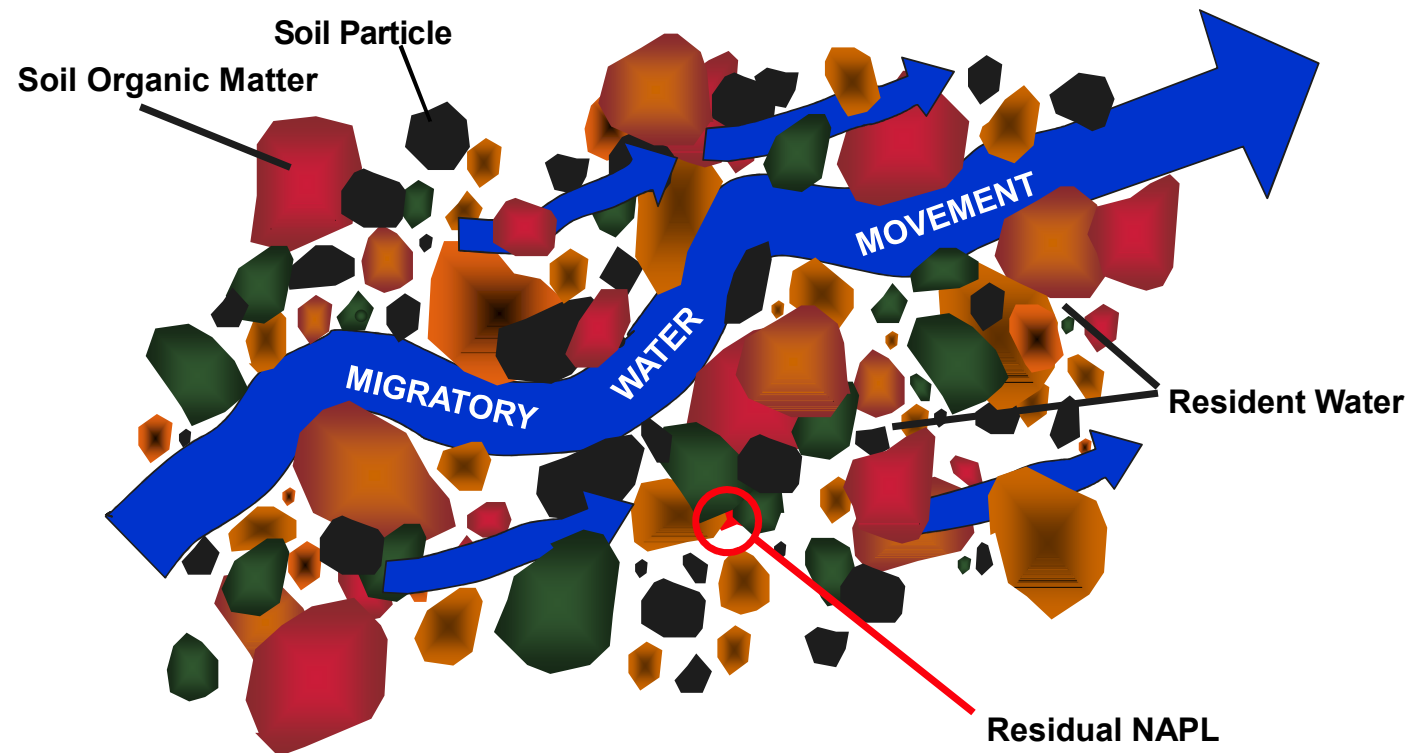
Conceptual Site Model (CSM) : scale ?

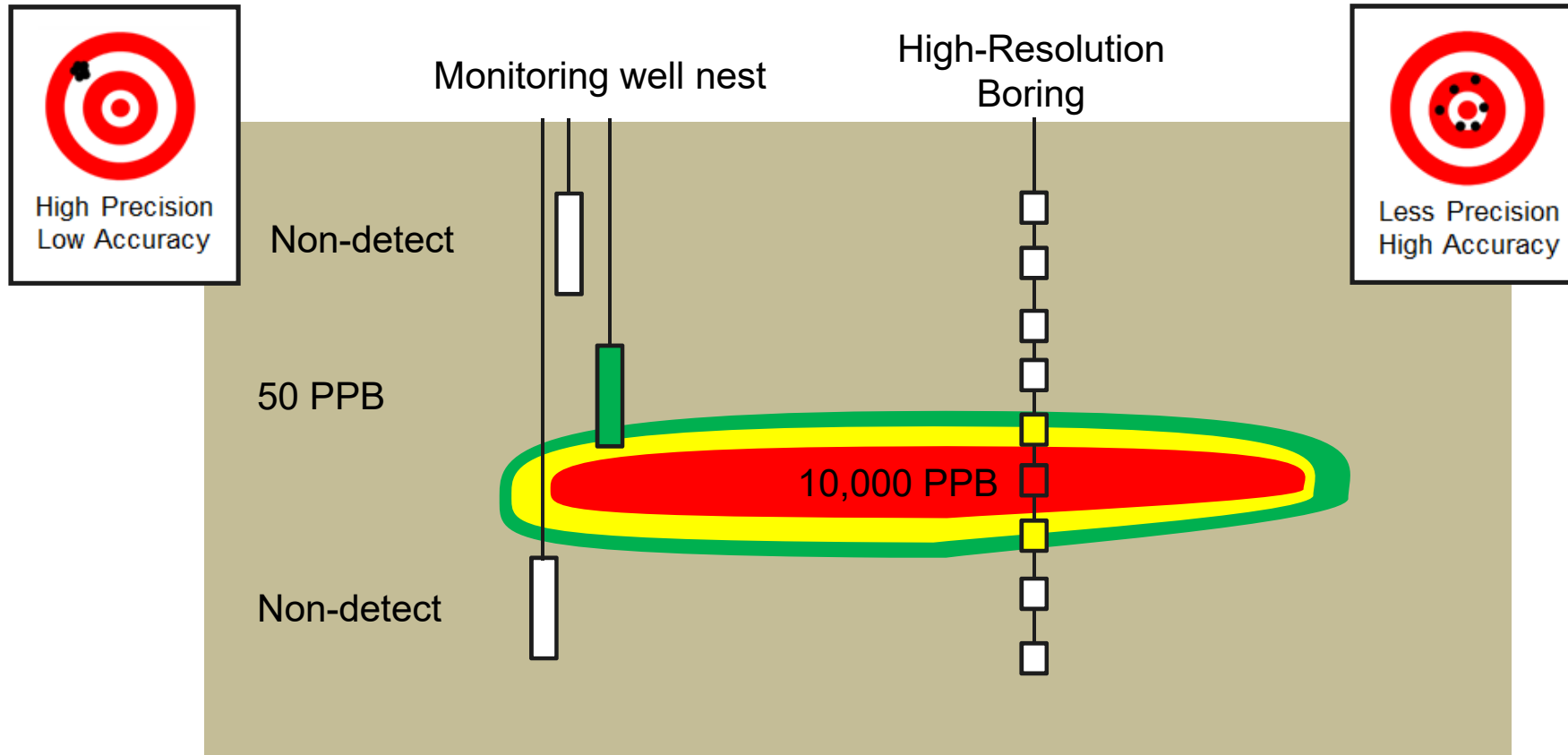


CSM : scale ?



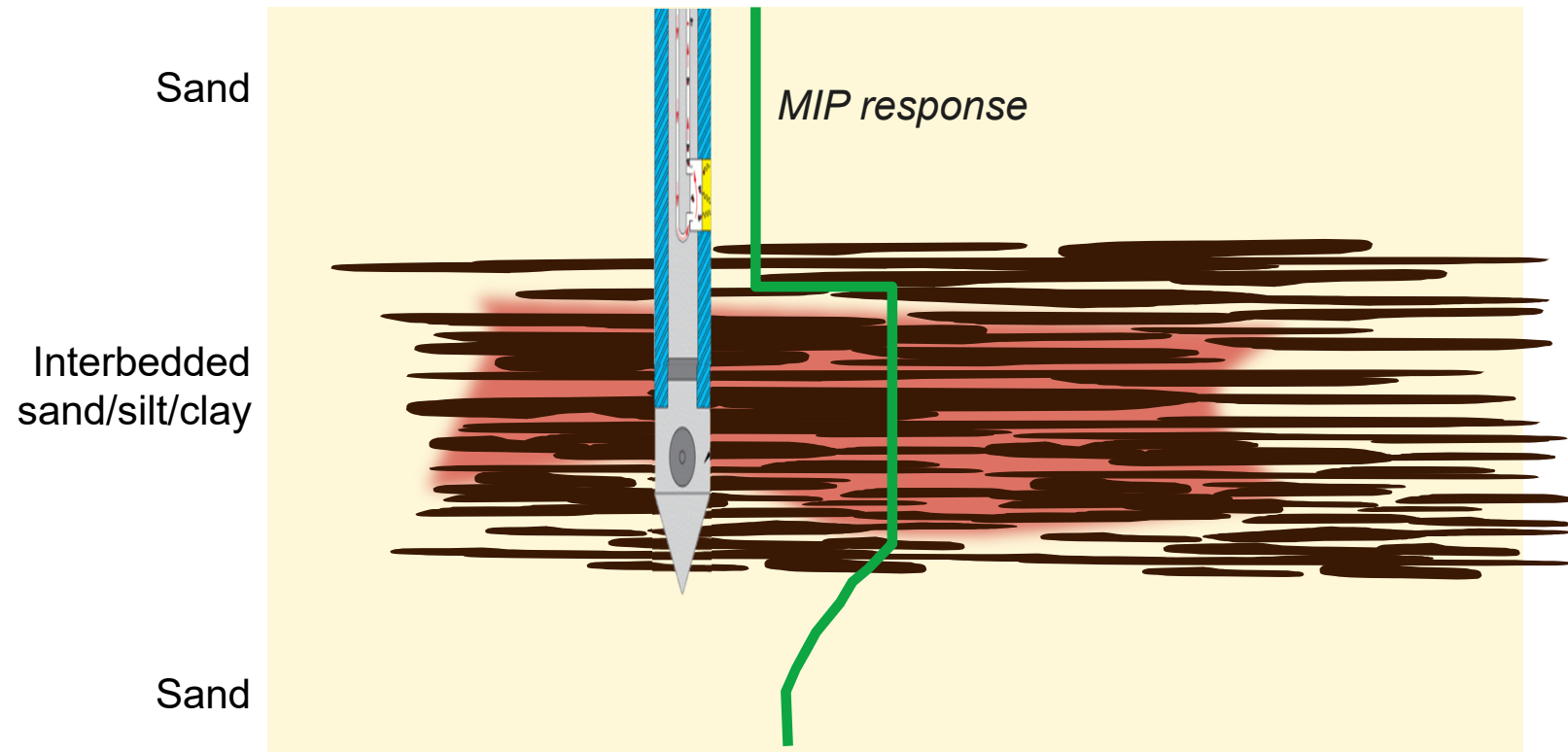
CSM : scale ?





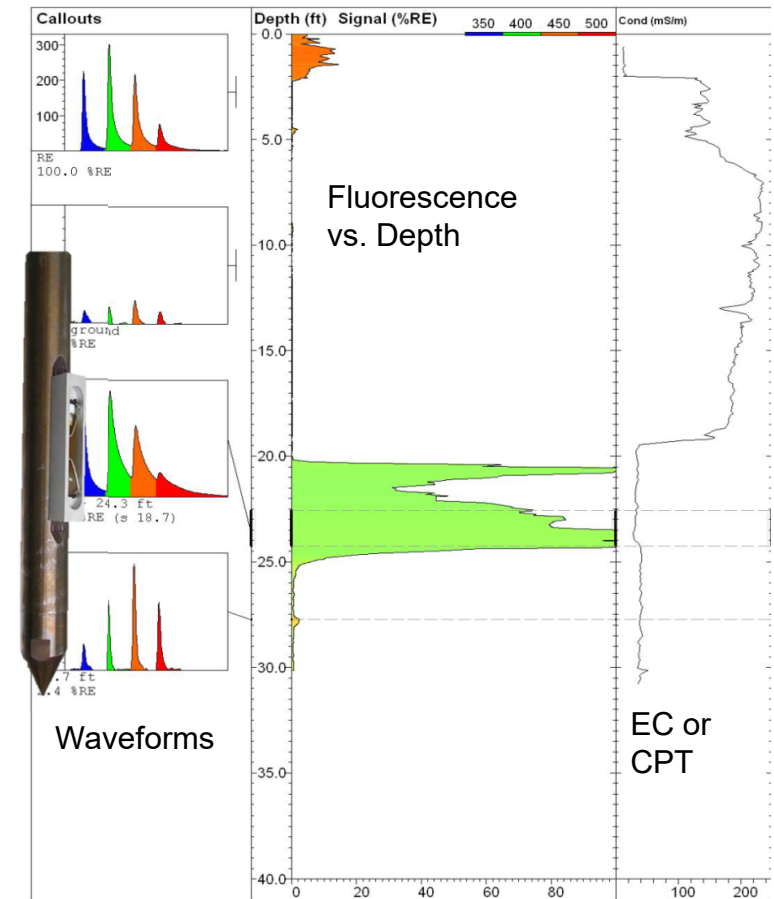
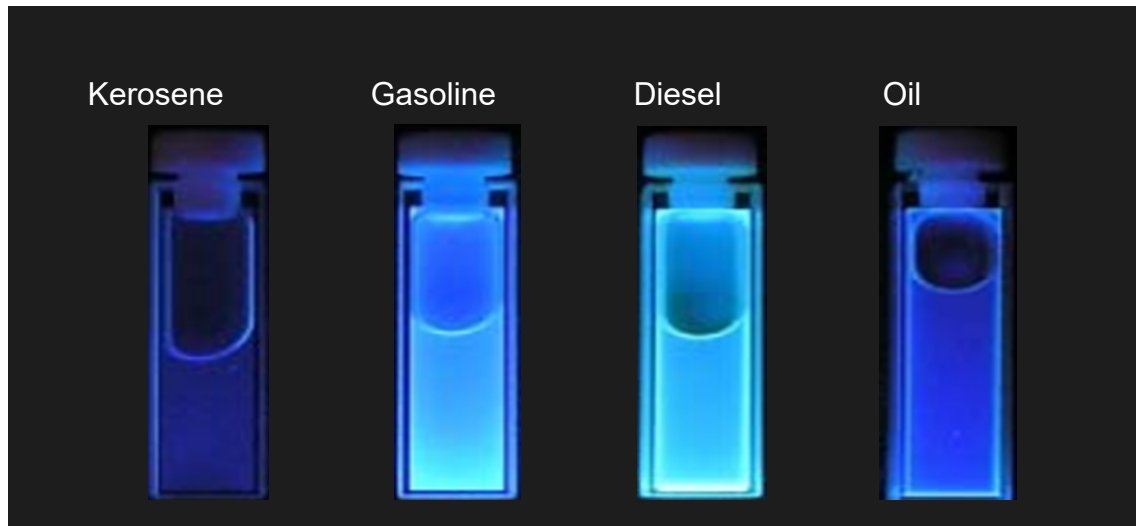
High resolution techniques : MIP

- Membrane interphase probe (MIP) can be used to measure semi-quantitatively concentrations of:
 - Mineral oil
 - BTEX
 - VOCI

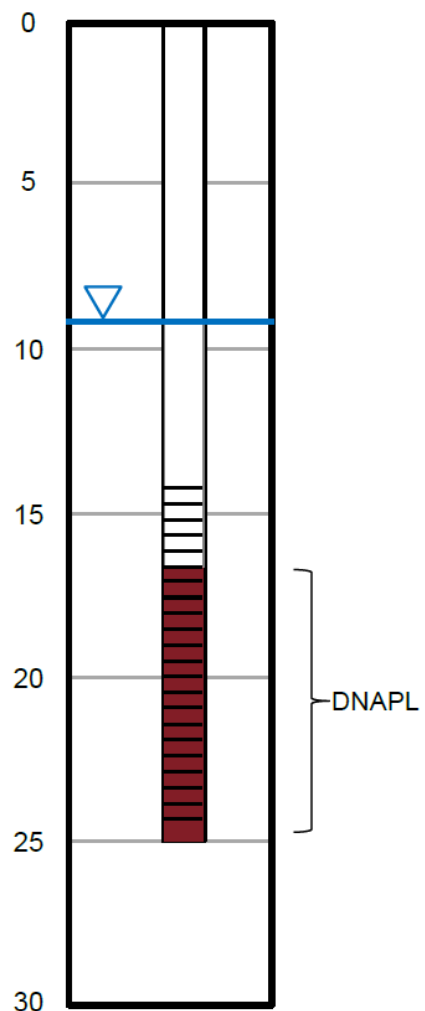


High resolution : Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF)

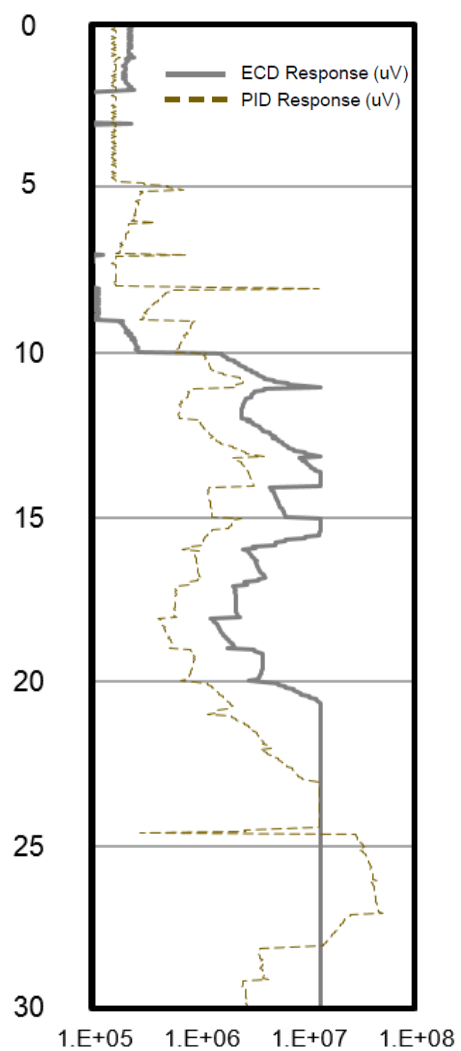
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) fluoresce in response to excitation by specific wave-lengths of light



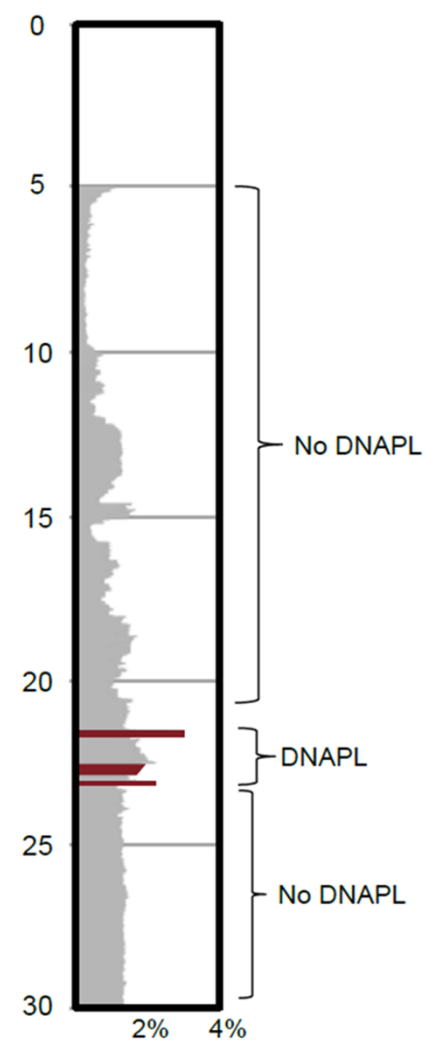
Monitoring Well



MIP



DYE-LIF



Active sampling : Different types of pumps



Choice of type of pump

Selection based on :

- Cross contamination
- Taking samples or only cleaning a well ?
- Depth of the groundwater table
- Risk for degassing
- Chemical characteristics of contaminant

Mainly two types :

- Over-pressure
 - The over-pressure capacity of the pump defines how deep the groundwater level can be in the well
 - Be aware that – depending on the speed of the turbine – foam can be created (eg pfas)
- Underpressure
 - Defines if the max depth of 9 m can be reached, or less
 - Defined as well by the type of tubes used
 - Be aware of degassing (impact on volatiles)

Passive sampling No-Purge Sampling Devices: Mechanical “Grab” Samplers

Without a well :

- BAT sample

With a well :

- Bailer
- HydraSleeve®
- Passive diffusion bag
- Snap Sampler™
- Kemmerer Well Sampler
- Discrete Interval Sampler
- Pneumo-Bailer™
- Kabis Sampler



BAT Sample

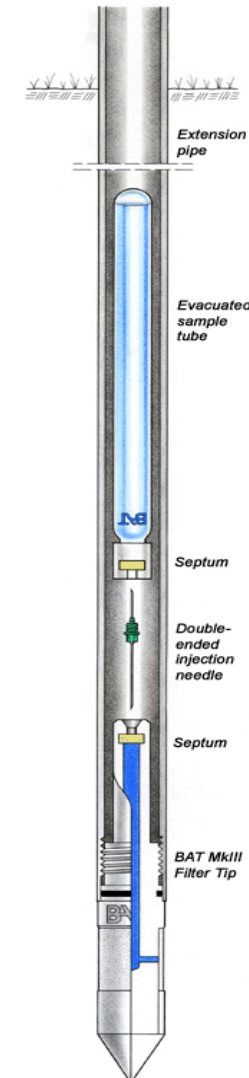
1. Tool is pushed into the soil (eg by a CPT rig)
2. open the system
3. groundwater is flowing into the vial

Is also called a “temporary well”

Good to combine with MIP measurements

No risk for degassing

Depth is limited to CPT depth (about 20 to 30 m)



Bailer Grab Sampling

Pros

- Simplest – lower to midpoint of screen and retrieve
- Lowest cost overall
- No analyte limitations
- Large sample volume – up to 1.2 L in 2" well
- Disposable – good for QA

Cons

- Water flows through bailer on the way down
- Risk of mixing with stagnant casing water upon retrieval, if screen significantly submerged
- May be viewed as “too”

Caution

- Should not be used in wells screened



HydraSleeve®

Pros

- Simple – deploy, allow to equilibrate, pull up to fill and retrieve
- Low cost
- No analyte limitations
- Minimal risk of mixing with casing water
- Disposable – good for QA/QC
- Good volume – up to 1 L in 2" well
- Vertical profiling is possible

Cons

- Required equilibration time not “cut and dry”

Caution

- Deployment may temporarily



Passive Diffusion Bag (PDB)

Pros

- Longer term average
- Relatively simple to use
- No turbidity issues
- Disposable – good for QA/QC
- Longest history of testing/verification
- Vertical profiling is possible
- Can be custom made

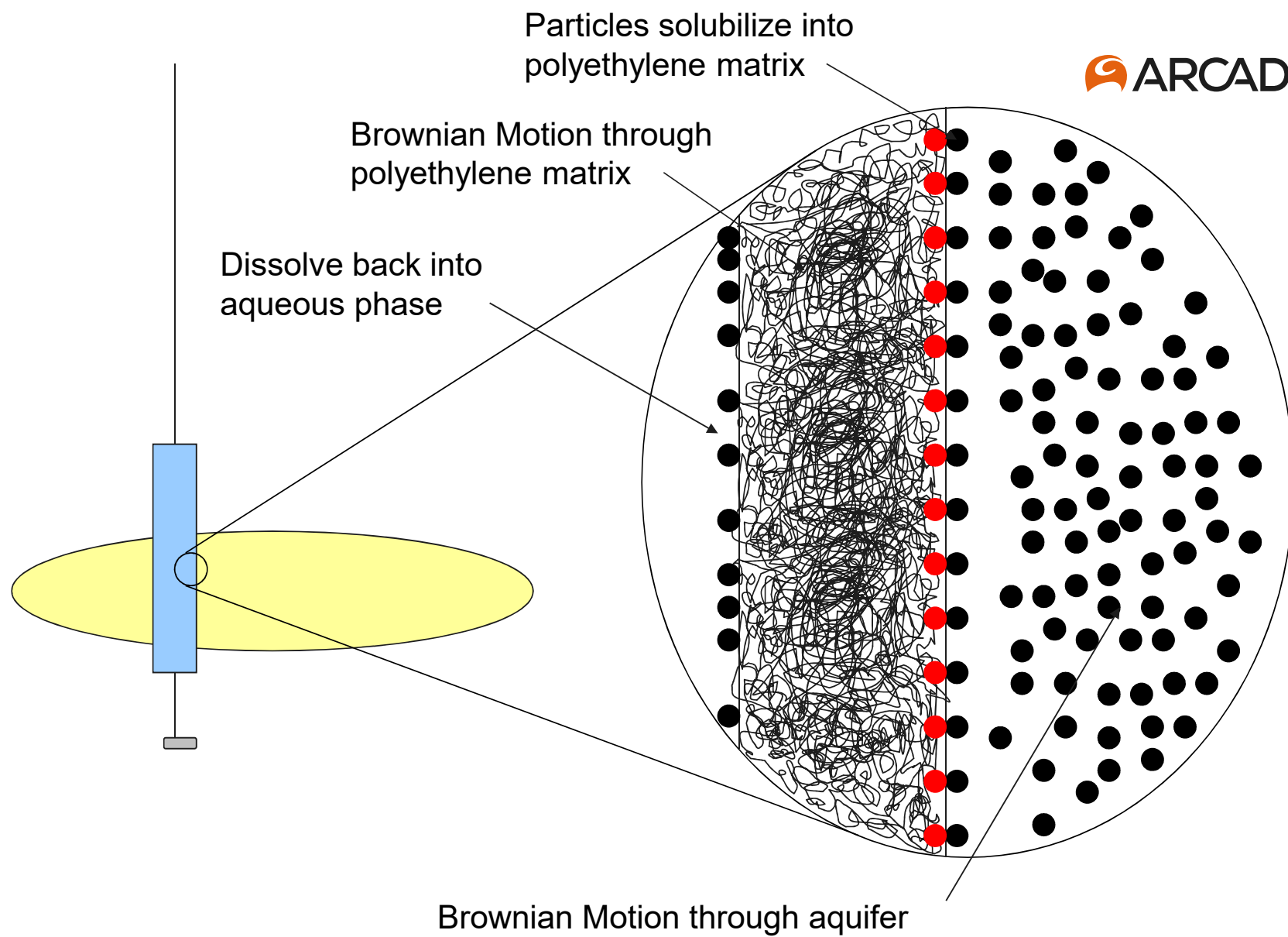
Cons

- Analytes limited to non-polar VOCs and a few SVOCs
- Commercial sampler volume limited (typically 200-350 mL)
- Equilibrium not instantaneous

Caution

- Long deployment (3+ months) may allow microbes to colonize outside of PDB and impact results





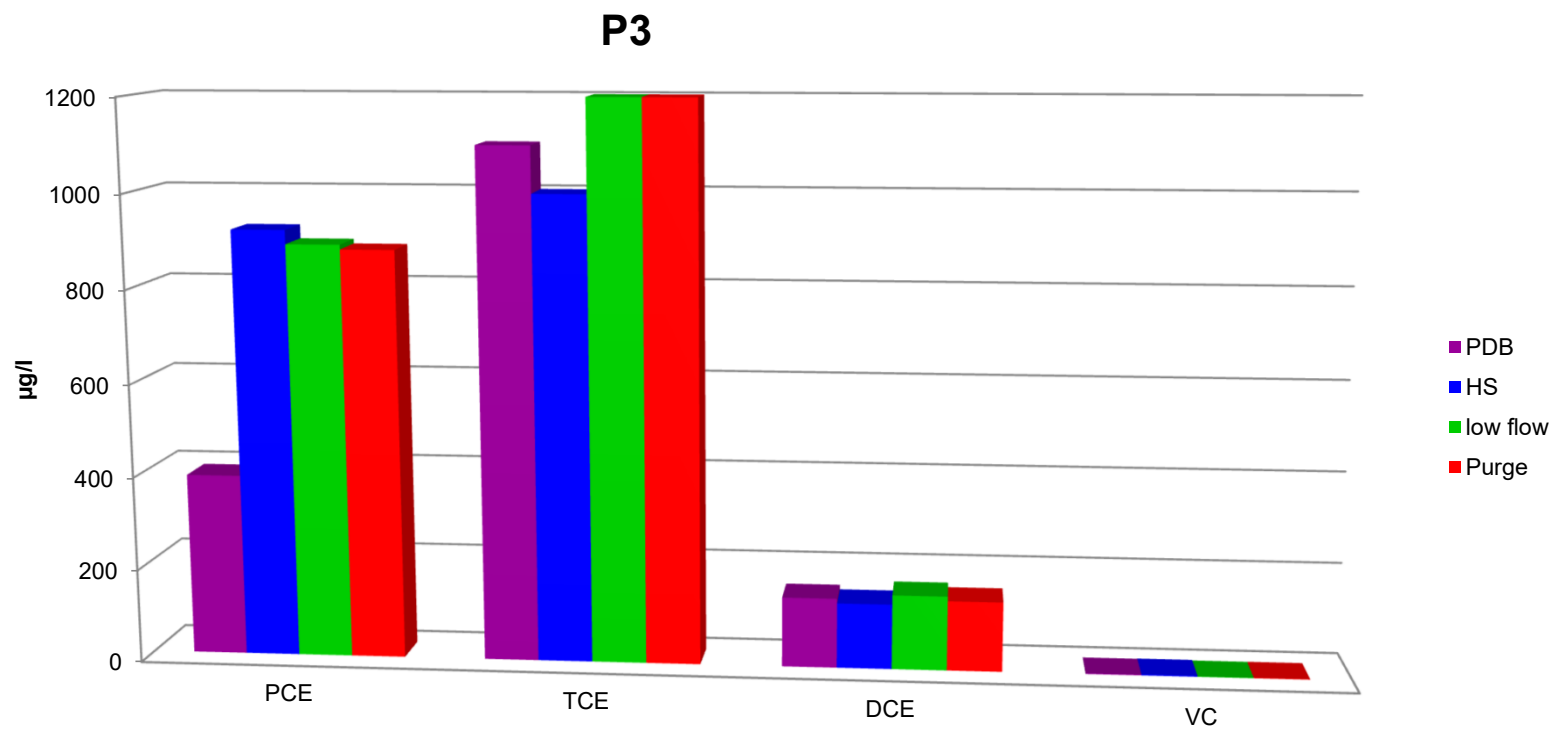
Comparison of sampling techniques

- High flow sampling
- Low flow sampling
- PDB
- Hydrasleeve (HS)

⇒ Focus on contaminant distribution

- High K (permeability) zones
- Low K zones
- Vertical profiling

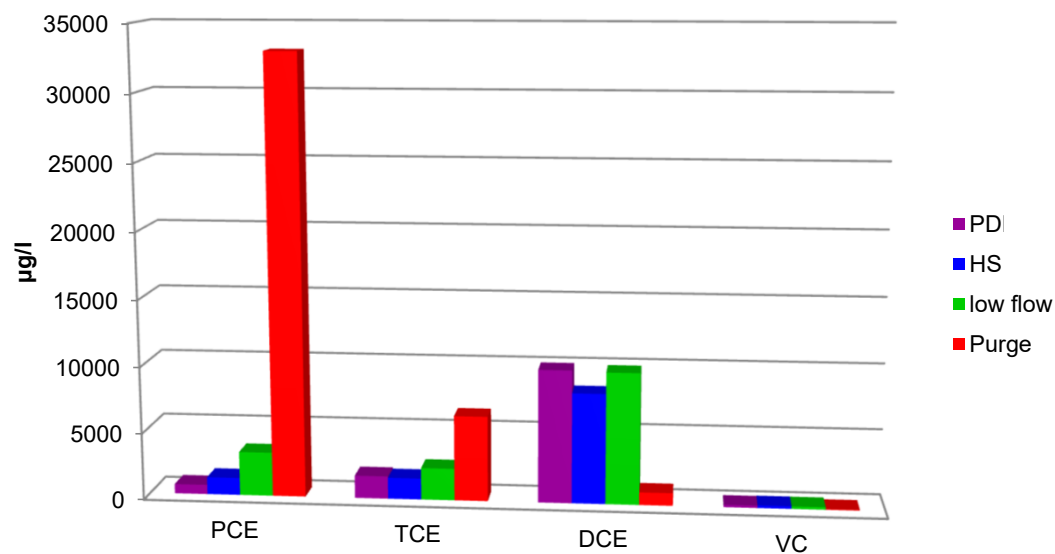
High K zones



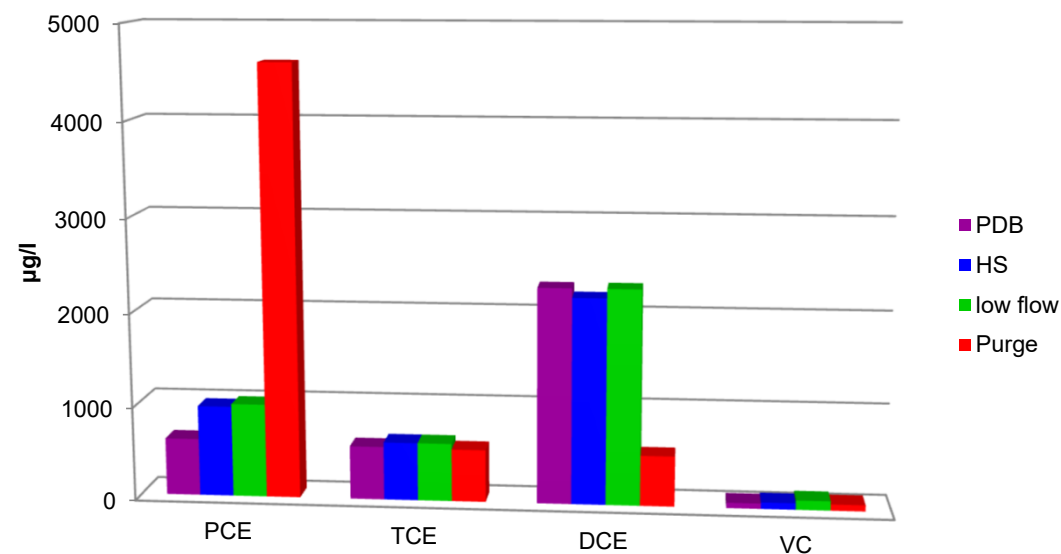
Good correlation between different sampling techniques

Low K zones

P2



P1



Bad correlation with high volume purge

- Higher PCE
- Lower DCE

Profiling with PDBs

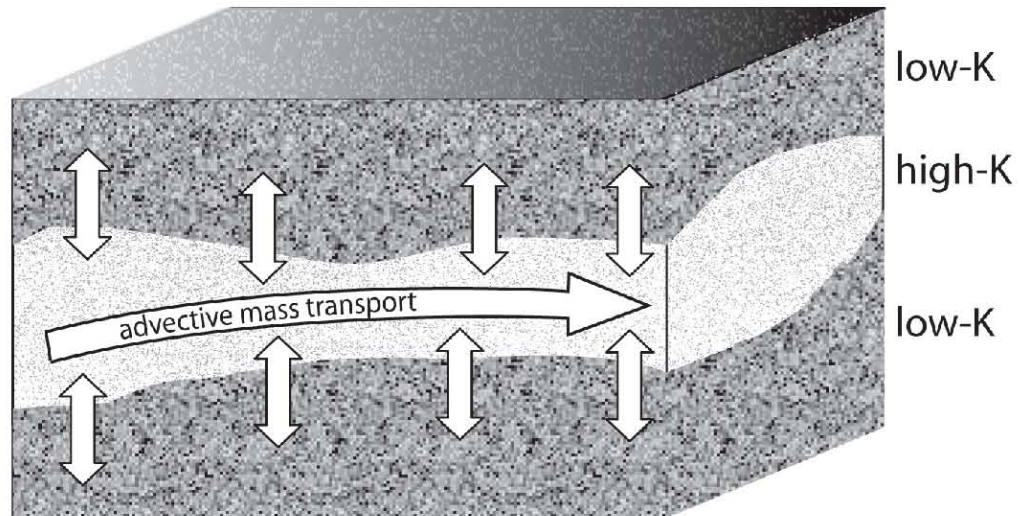
Filter screen	Depth PDB	PCE		TCE		cisDCE		VC	
		PDB	conv	PDB	conv	PDB	conv	PDB	conv
m-bgs	m-bgs	$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$		$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$		$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$		$\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$	
38 - 42	38 - 38.5	76	54000	440	5800	6100	120	23	57
	39 - 39.5	250		58		16000		19	
	40.5 - 41	570		200		11000		13	
	40.5 - 41	240		240		14000		23	
	41.5 - 42	190		140		14000		22	

- No significant differences across screen
- Does **NOT** give explanation for differences between
(high volume) purge and no purge sampling techniques

Heterogeneity

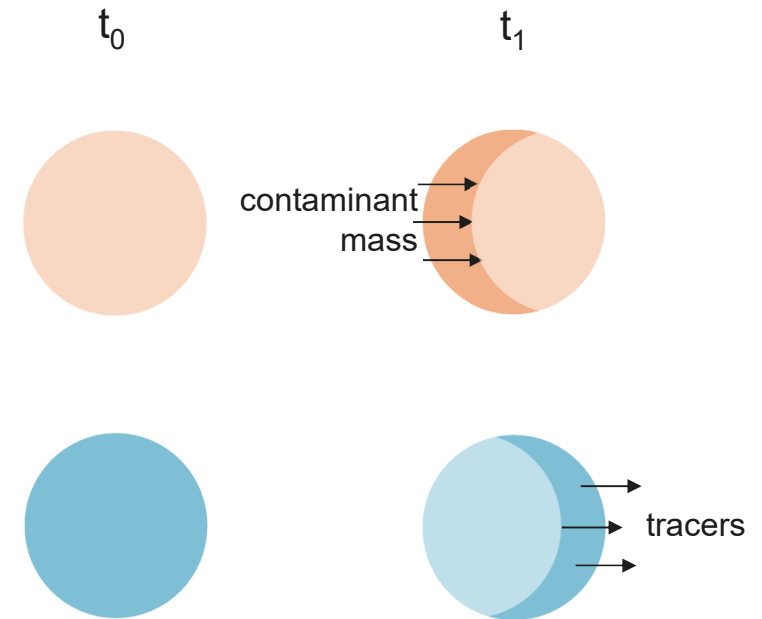
Subsurface (and also low K zones) consist of higher and lower K zones

- Advective transport through high-K zones
- Diffusive interaction with low-K zones



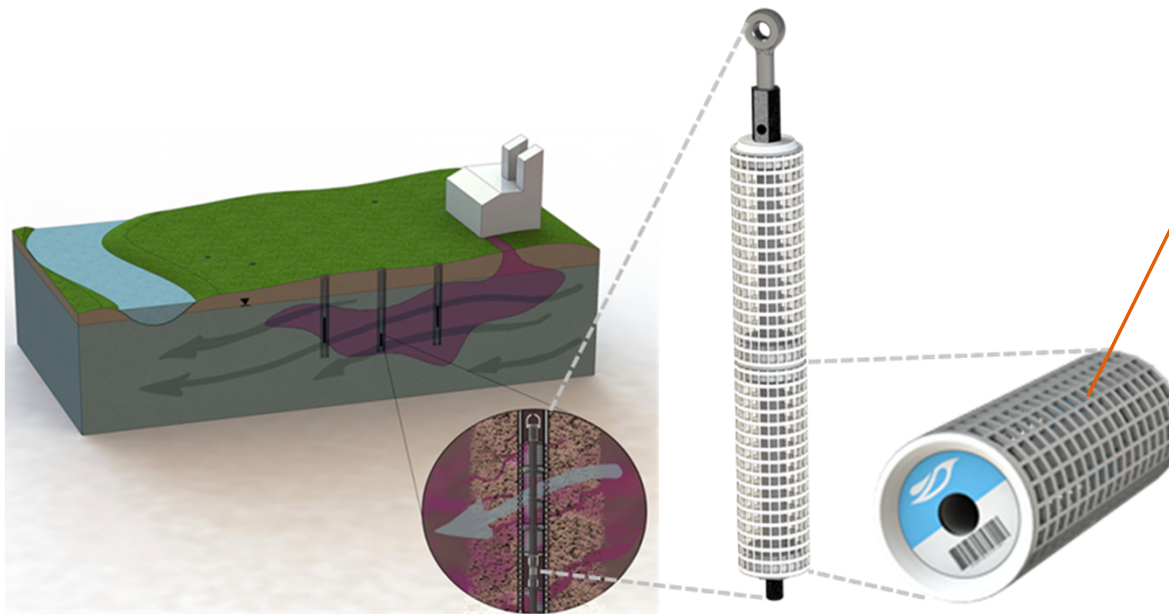
Measuring Flux : Passive flux meter

- Permeable sorbent
 - Contaminant adsorbed onto the passive flux meter over time to get **concentration (C)**
 - Accumulated mass = f (flow and concentration)
- Soluble tracers
 - Tracer desorbs from passive flux meter over time to get **flow (q_0)**
 - Tracer loss = f (groundwater velocity and flow convergence)



$$\text{Mass flux: } J_C = q_0 \cdot C$$

An example of passive flux meter : iFlux



iFLUX cartridge

- Length: 14,1 cm
- Diameter: 50 mm
- Commercially available cartridges
 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs, BTEXN, PAHs)
 - Nutrients (NO_3^- , SO_4^- , NH_4^+)
 - Heavy metals
- Groundwater deflection!

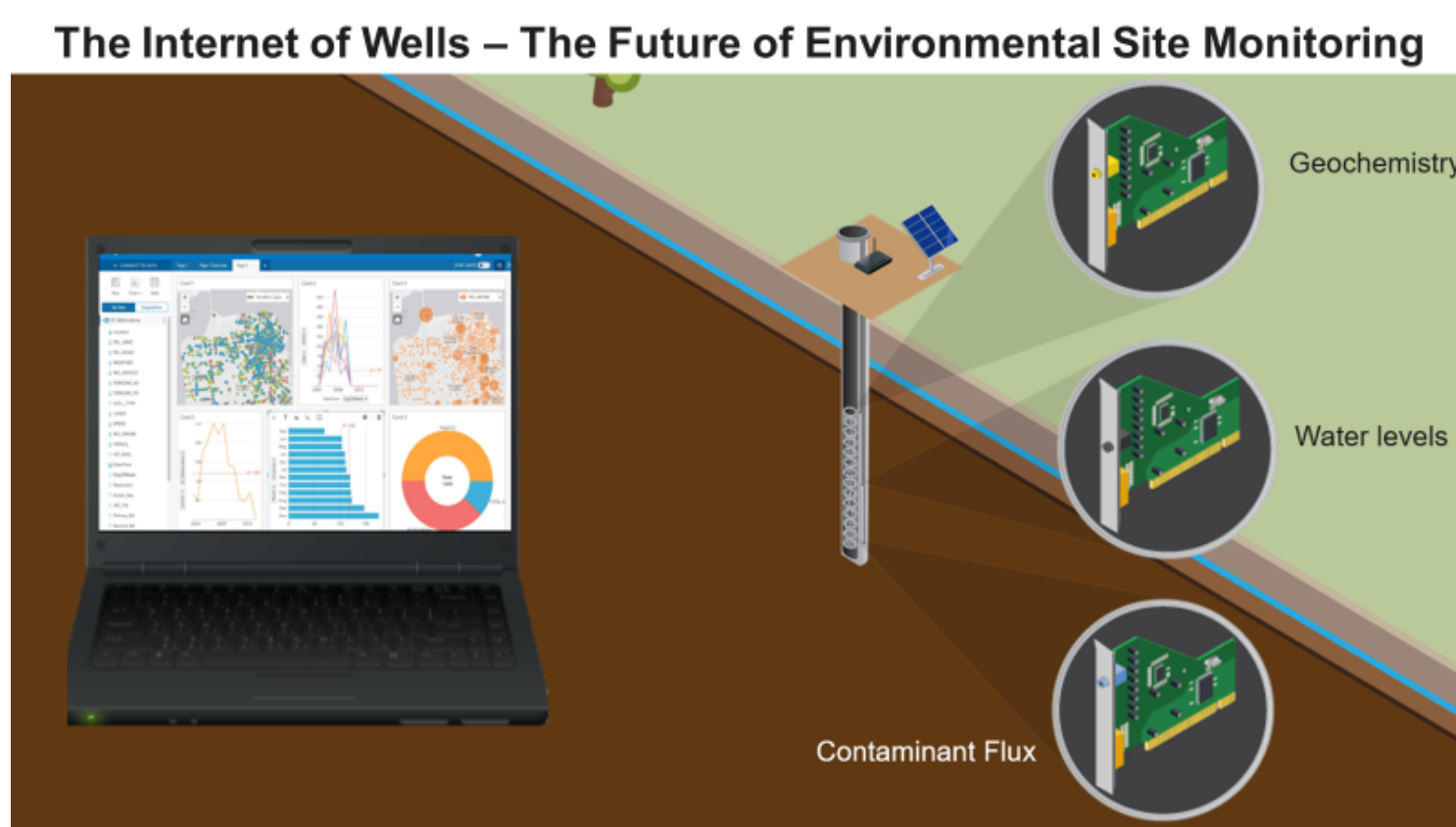
Limitation: only possible in monitoring wells with diameter of ≥ 63 mm

Passive flux meter (iFLUX): advantages and disadvantages

+	-
Groundwater flow and concentration measured simultaneously	Method-specific issues (influence of groundwater deflection)
Less sensitive to fluctuations	Only applicable for VOC, heavy metals and nutrients
Easy to install in the field	
Limited amount of waste	

Future

Sensors to measure groundwater quality, LNAPL thickness, gas concentrations,...

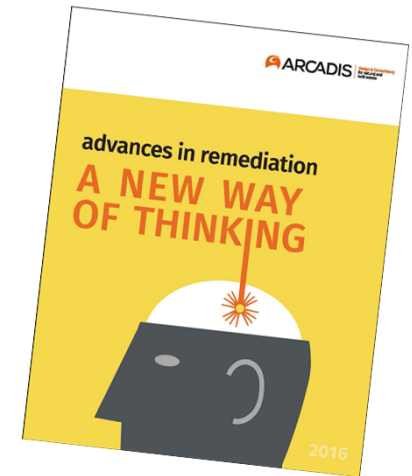


Find Out More

<http://arcad.is/air2016Event2>

And

<https://www.arcadis.com/en/united-states/our-perspectives/a-better-way-forward-new-technologies-and-treatment-methods-for-remediation-of-emerging-contaminants/>



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