

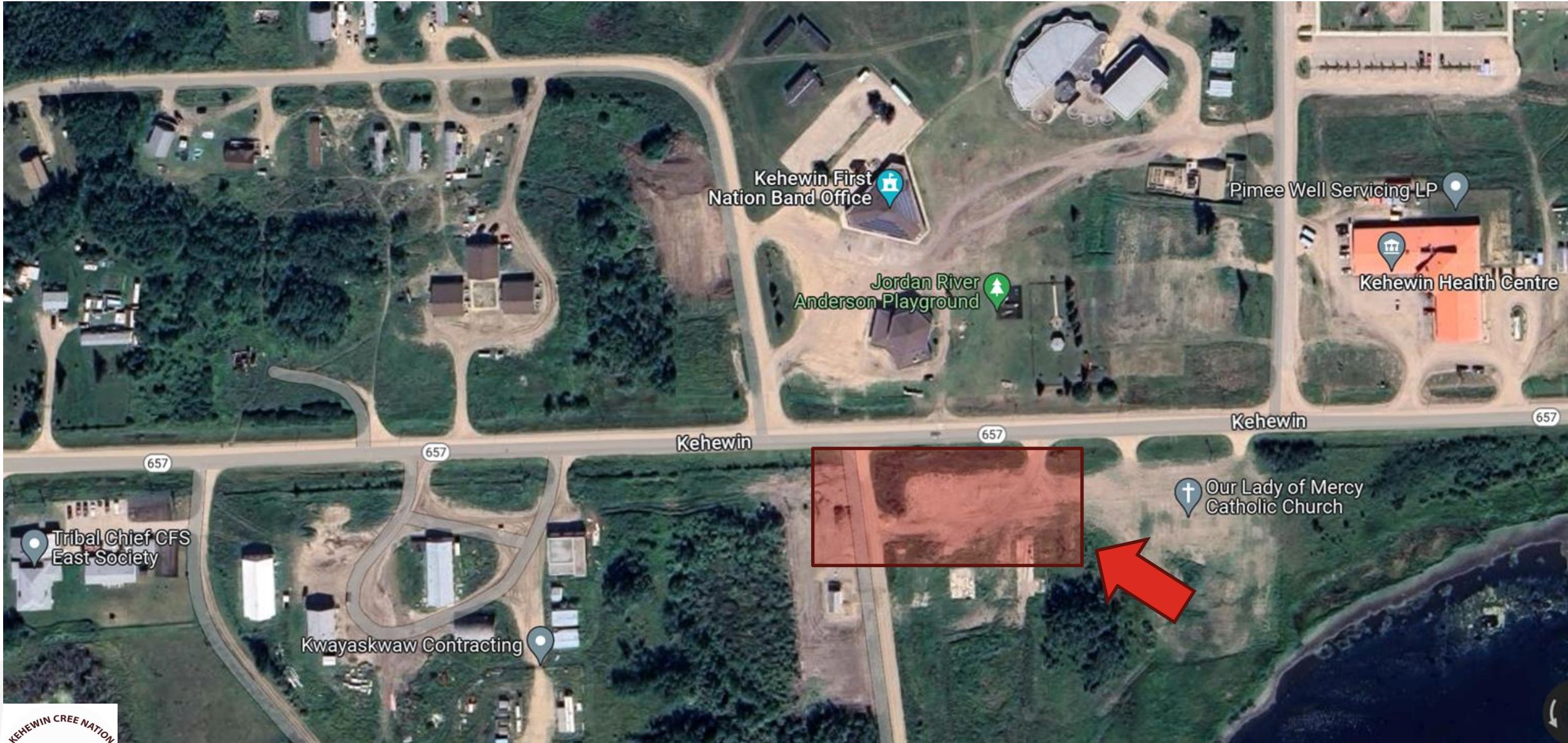
Achieving Site-Specific Remedial Goals for PHCs, PAHs, and VOCs through a Collaborative Multidisciplinary Approach



General Site Description

- Site is located on Kehewin Cree Nation No. 123
 - Former gas station, currently inactive and unoccupied
 - Site contaminated due to UST's requiring removal
 - Centrally located with several administrative facilities and schools located nearby.

Image of Area



Project Objective

- Primary site objective for project was to advance the site in the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan:
 - Remediation of site to functional land use
 - Source removal and subsequent risk management

Geo Tactical Remediation Ltd.

Who we are

- Environmental service company
 - Speciality: In-situ injection remediation
- Based in Calgary, AB
- Service backed by science

What we do

- In Situ Injection Services
 - Permeation (Matrix) Injection
 - Fracture Injection
- 3D Tiltmeter Mapping
- Assist with developing in-situ remediation programs



Stakeholders

- **Client and Project Oversight** – Kehewin Cree Nation No. 123
- **Funding** – Indigenous Services Canada
- **Overall Project Management** – Bosgoed Project Consultants
- **Technical Project Management** – Associated Environmental Consultants
- **Injection Services** – Geo Tactical Remediation Ltd.
- **Thermal Services** - Nelson Environmental Remediation

- Site goals
 - CCME guidelines
 - Community engagement

Community Business Engagement

- Local contractors
 - Personnel to assist with injection
 - Snow clearing
 - Fuel
 - Site cleanup
 - Security
 - Aided in sourcing additional community-based services

Effective Collaboration

- Flexibility in site schedule and plan adjustments due to unexpected site conditions
- Close communication and transparency allowed for rapid site plan adjustments
 - E.g., adjustment in sampling event time to allow for clearer picture of amendment effectiveness.
- All stakeholders involved in significant site plan adjustments.
 - Allowed rapid implementation and reduced delays

Technology Disciplines Applied

- Onsite ex-situ thermal desorption by Nelson for areas with free phase and small volume near surface contamination.
- In-situ bioremediation injections selected at depths greater than 2 metres (GTR) outside and under of free phase footprint.

Why Bioremediation

- Bioremediation approach chosen for:
 - Contaminant type: BTEX, F1 and F2, naphthalene, MTBE...
 - Hydrogen peroxide highly reactive and limited longevity- geology concerns with clays
 - Alternate Oxidants: Residuals concern
- Bioamendments are safer to handle and provides longevity.
 - Safety aspect of site location and allowed for onsite local engagement (oxidant has significant training requirements)

Amendments Injected

- PTS – Biostimulation package (nutrients)
- PTBac – Microbial bioaugmentation blend of aerobic and anaerobic microbes
- iPAC – Activated Carbon
 - Adsorption, enhanced biofilm production, increased residence time
- Sand proppant – Provide permeable pathways for multiple injections without the need to re-mobilize drilling equipment.



C.E.R.E.S.
Remediation Products

supplied the Bioremediation Amendments



Site Geology and Contaminants

- Geology

- GW between 1.5-2m bgs
 - No significant GW gradient
- Soils are primarily clay and silts with some layers of sand and gravel.
- Silty clay shale bedrock underlying contaminated site area

- Contaminants

- GW- BTEX, PHC fractions F1 and F2, naphthalene
- MTBE
- Soil- BTEX, PHC fraction F1, and naphthalene

Challenges of Low Permeability Formations

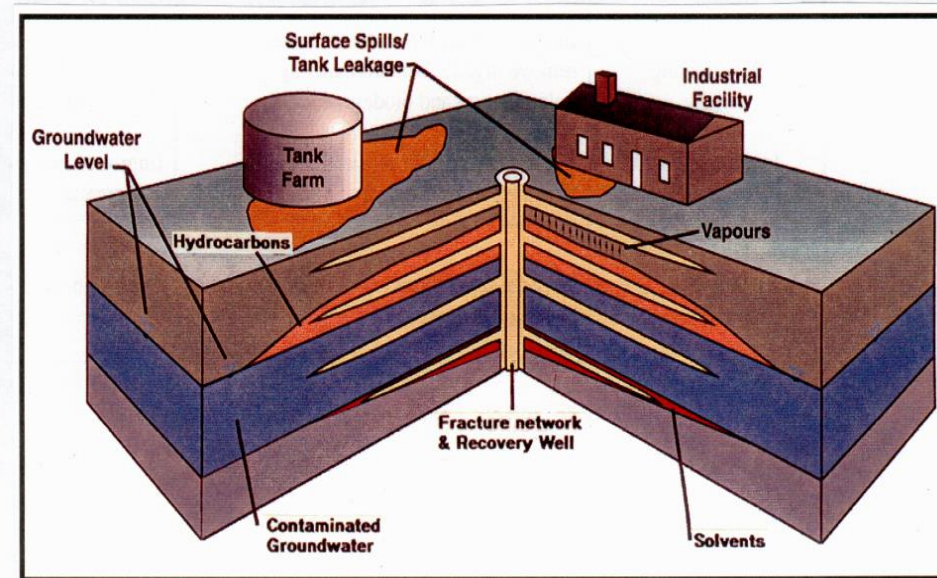
- Low injection / extraction flow rates
- Low radius of distribution / radius of capture
- Limited connection with secondary porosity
 - Resulting in reduced contact with contaminants
- Limitations on injectable particle size
- Rebound

Injection: Modes of Emplacement

- Fracture Injection
 - Direct injection emplacement of remediation amendment
 - PTS, PTBac and iPAC
 - Sand propped fractures (Area B) – for multiple solution injections
 - iPAC included
- Permeation Injection
 - Into sand propped fractures through installed injection wells (Area B)
 - PTS and PTBac

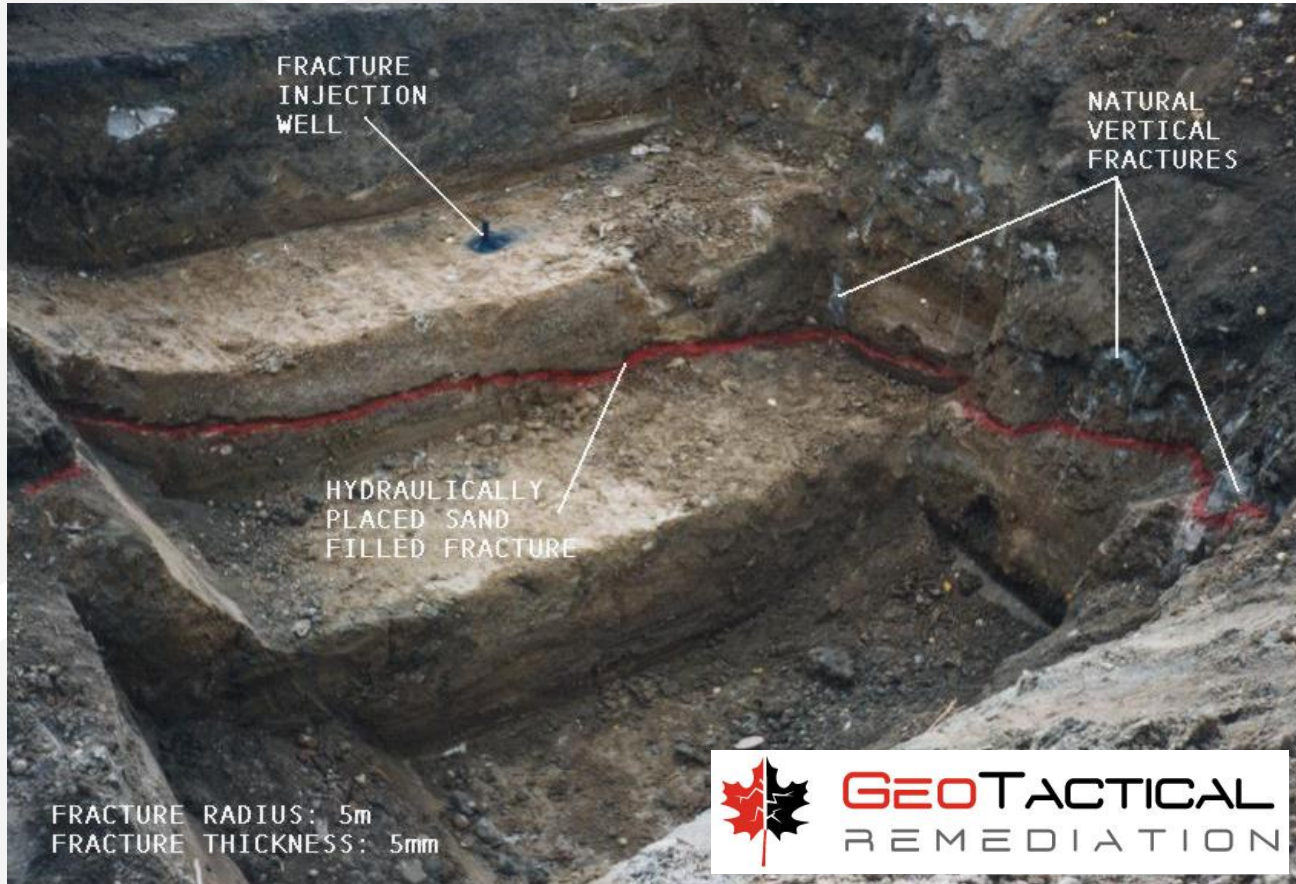
Fracture Injection

- *Fracture Injection* is a process in which a fluid is applied to a soil or rock mass until failure of the soil or rock occurs, which results in a tensile parting (i.e. fracture)
- Used for:
 - Increasing bulk permeability
 - Greater treatment area per well
 - Better contact with contaminants in matrices with secondary porosity
 - Solid phase amendments



* Direct Injection- **NOT** a mode of injection, a method of drilling

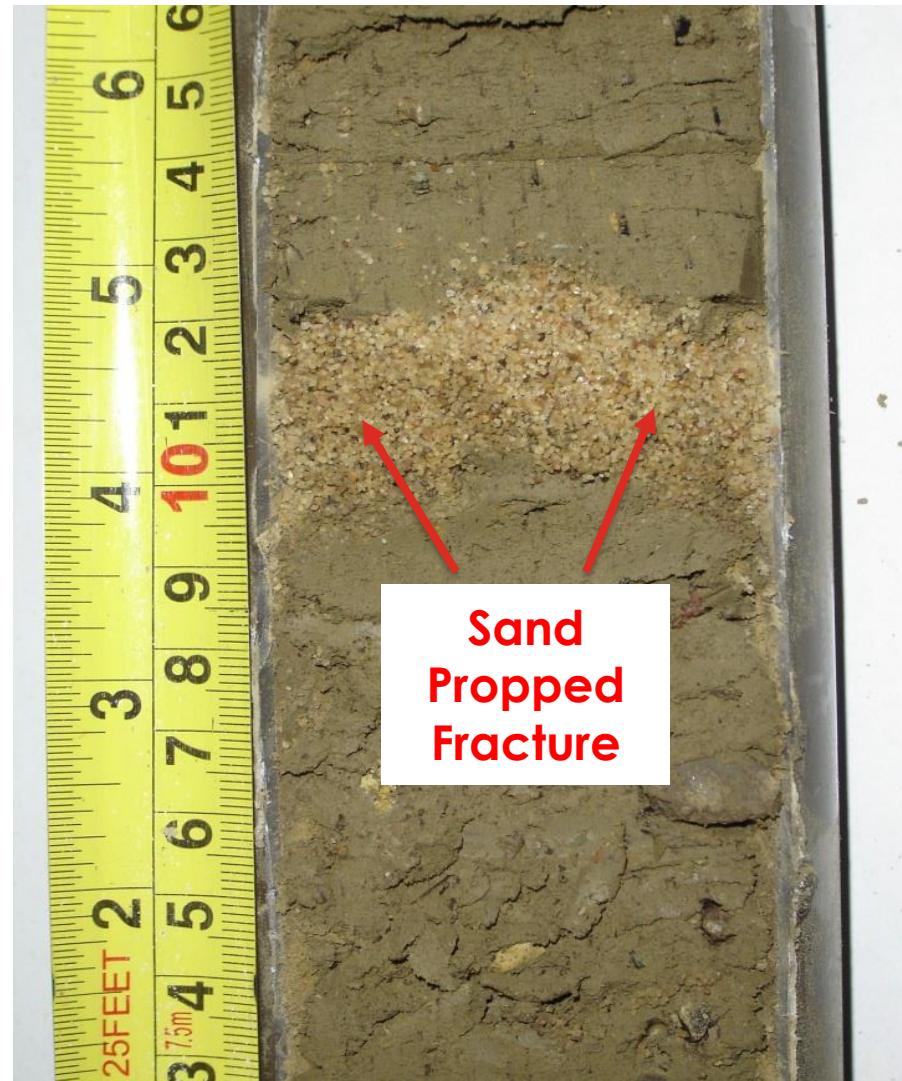
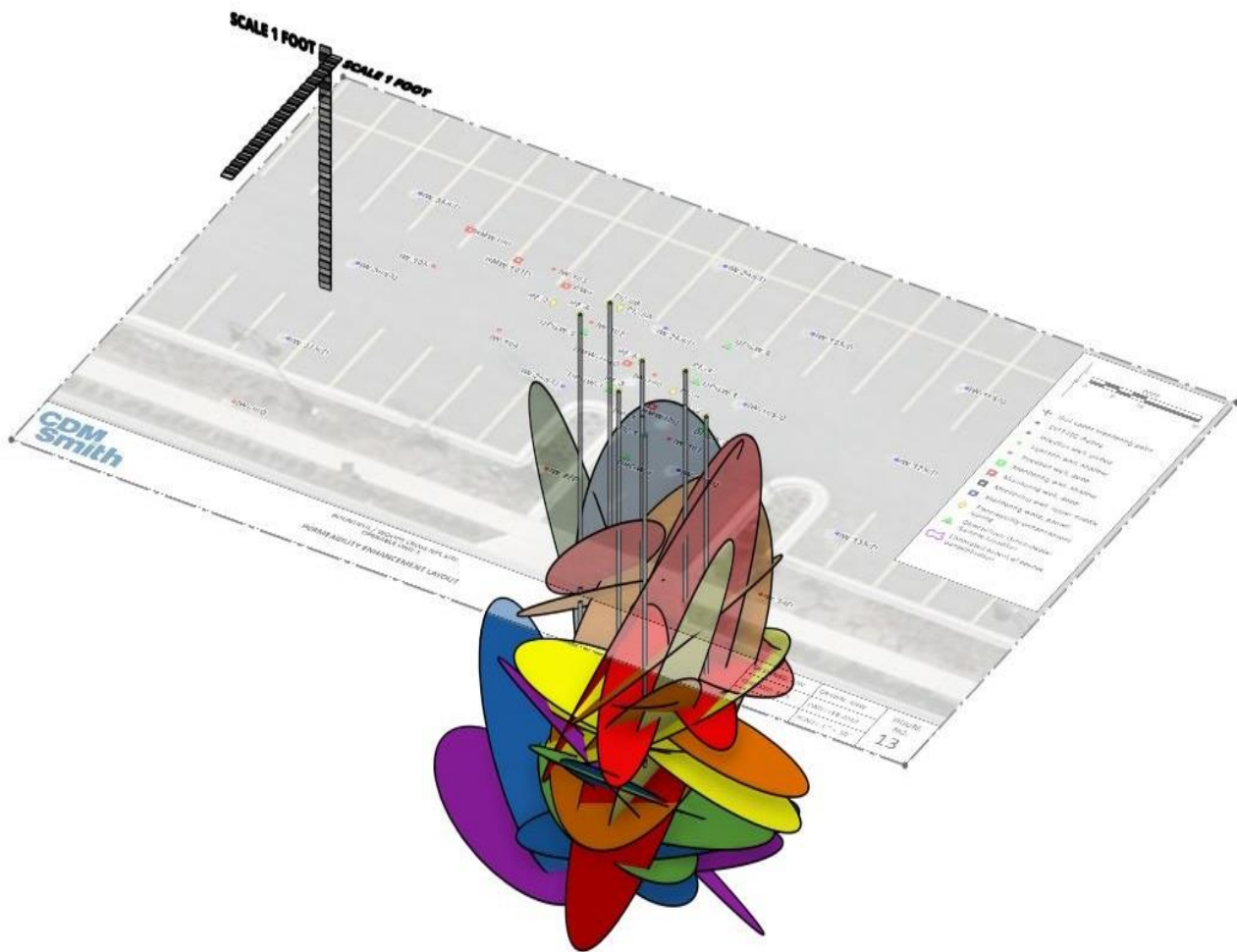
Contact Area



Contact Method	Unit contact Area per Injection Interval Length (m ² /m)
Direct Push Borehole from 6.4 cm OD rod	0.2
Injection Well installed in 15.2 cm OD borehole	0.5
5 m radius fractures at 0.6 m vertical spacing (80 m ² /frac)	260

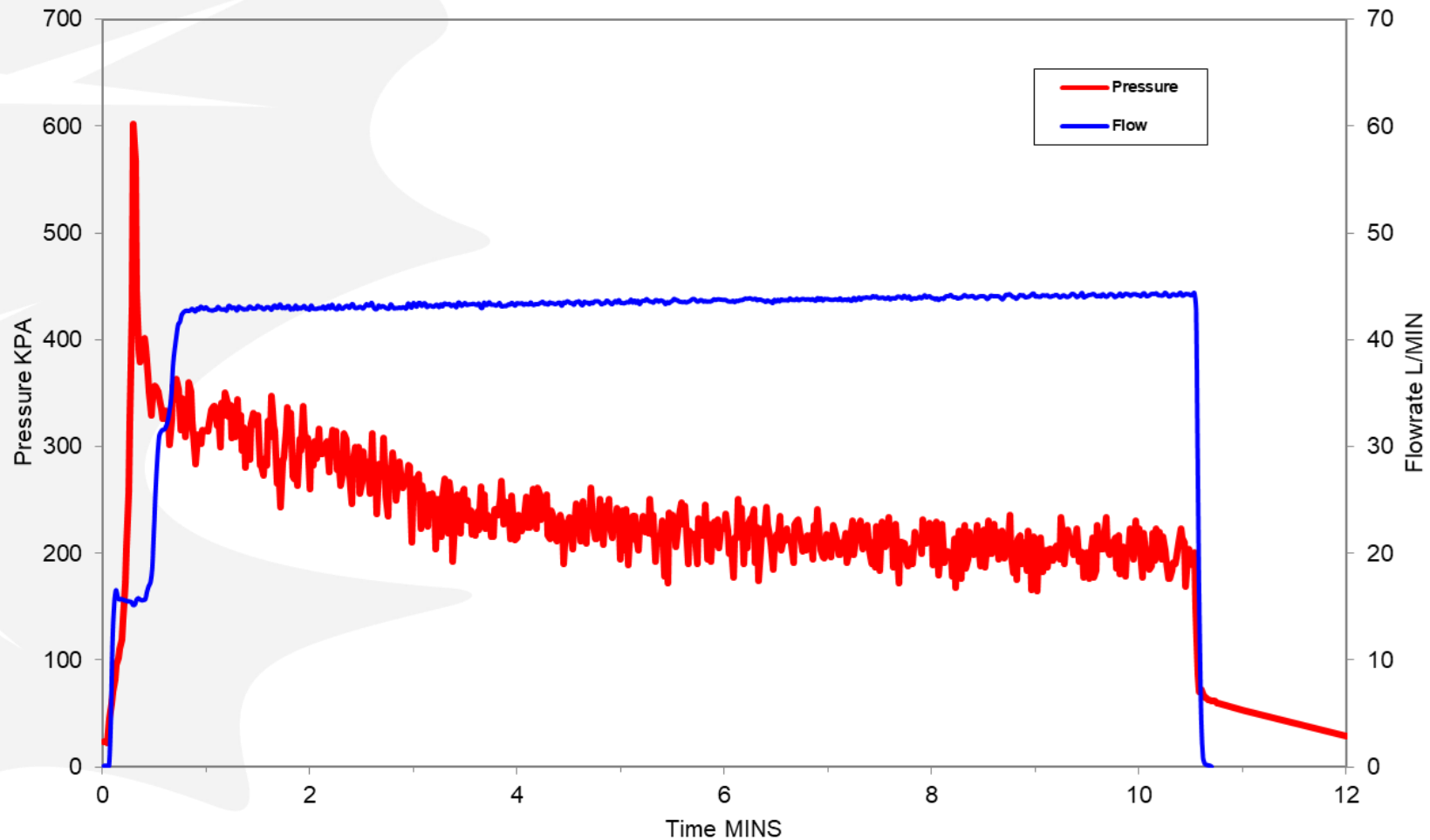


Fractures Exposed



Pressure-Flow Rate – Time Plot of Fracture Injection

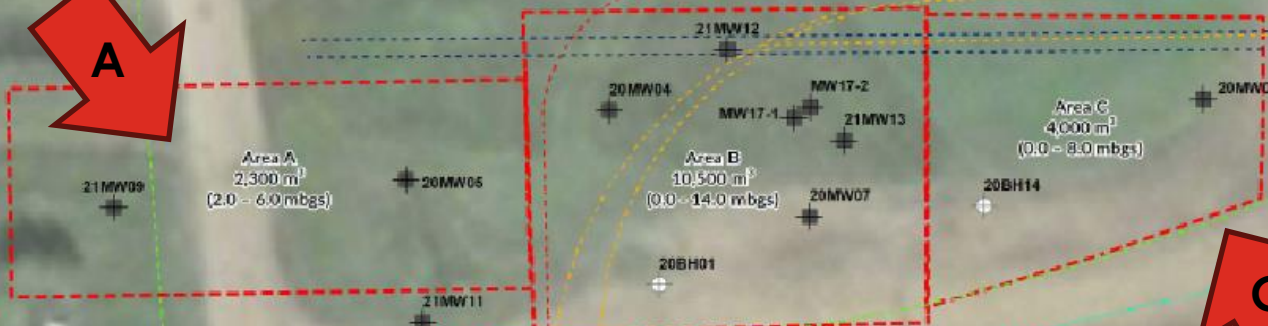
C-FI-1-2-2 PRESSURE and FLOW RATE VS. PUMPING TIME



Site Plan (2,070m²)

4500m³- 2-10mbgs

6000m³- 0-14m bgs



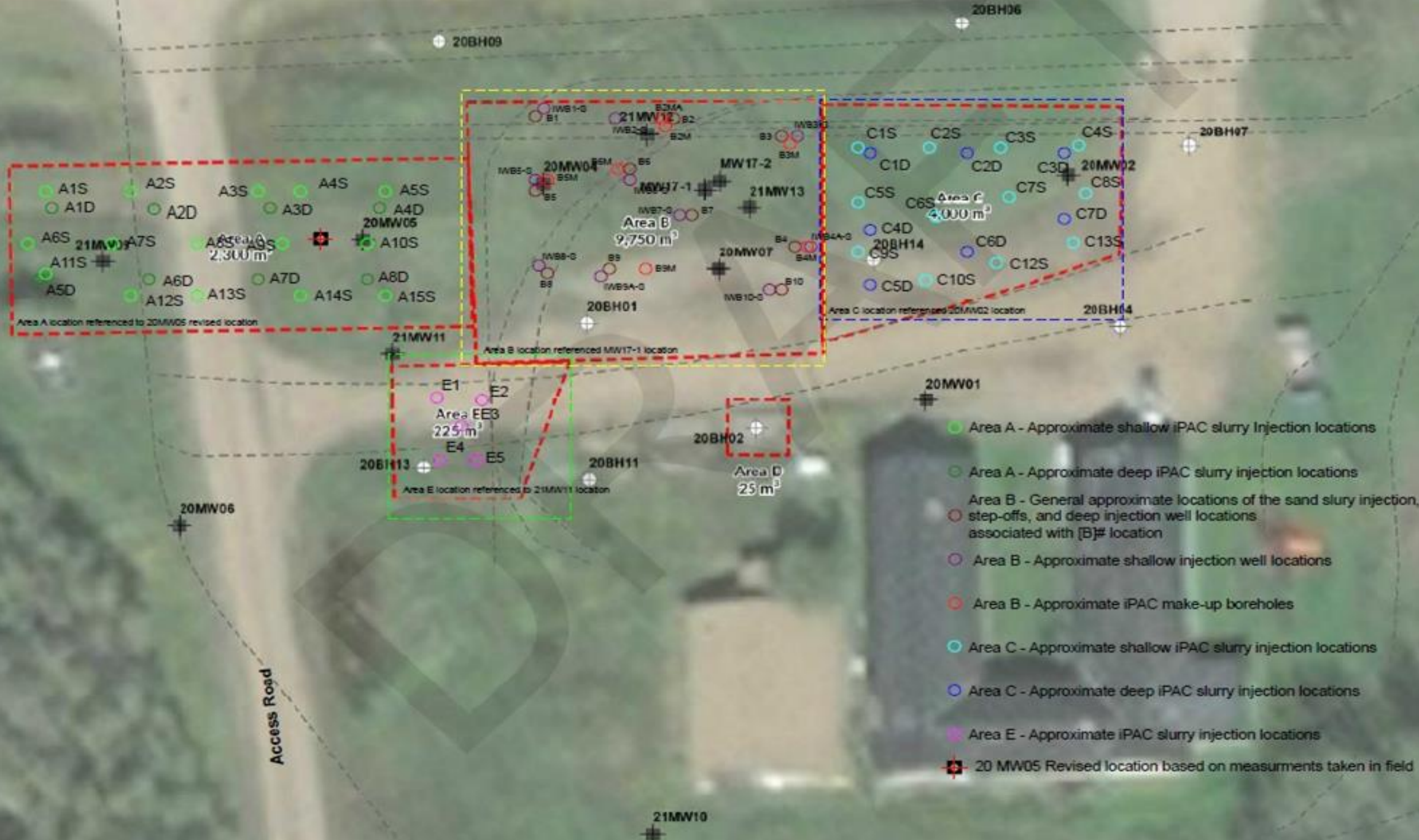
4000m³- 0-8m bgs

25m³- 0-1m bgs



225m³- 2.5-3.5m bgs





- Area A - Approximate shallow iPAC slurry Injection locations
- Area A - Approximate deep iPAC slurry injection locations
- Area B - General approximate locations of the sand slurry injection, step-offs, and deep injection well locations associated with [B]# location
- Area B - Approximate shallow injection well locations
- Area B - Approximate iPAC make-up boreholes
- Area C - Approximate shallow iPAC slurry injection locations
- Area C - Approximate deep iPAC slurry injection locations
- Area E - Approximate iPAC slurry injection locations
- 20 MW05 Revised location based on measurements taken in field



Figure B5

D

North

D'

South

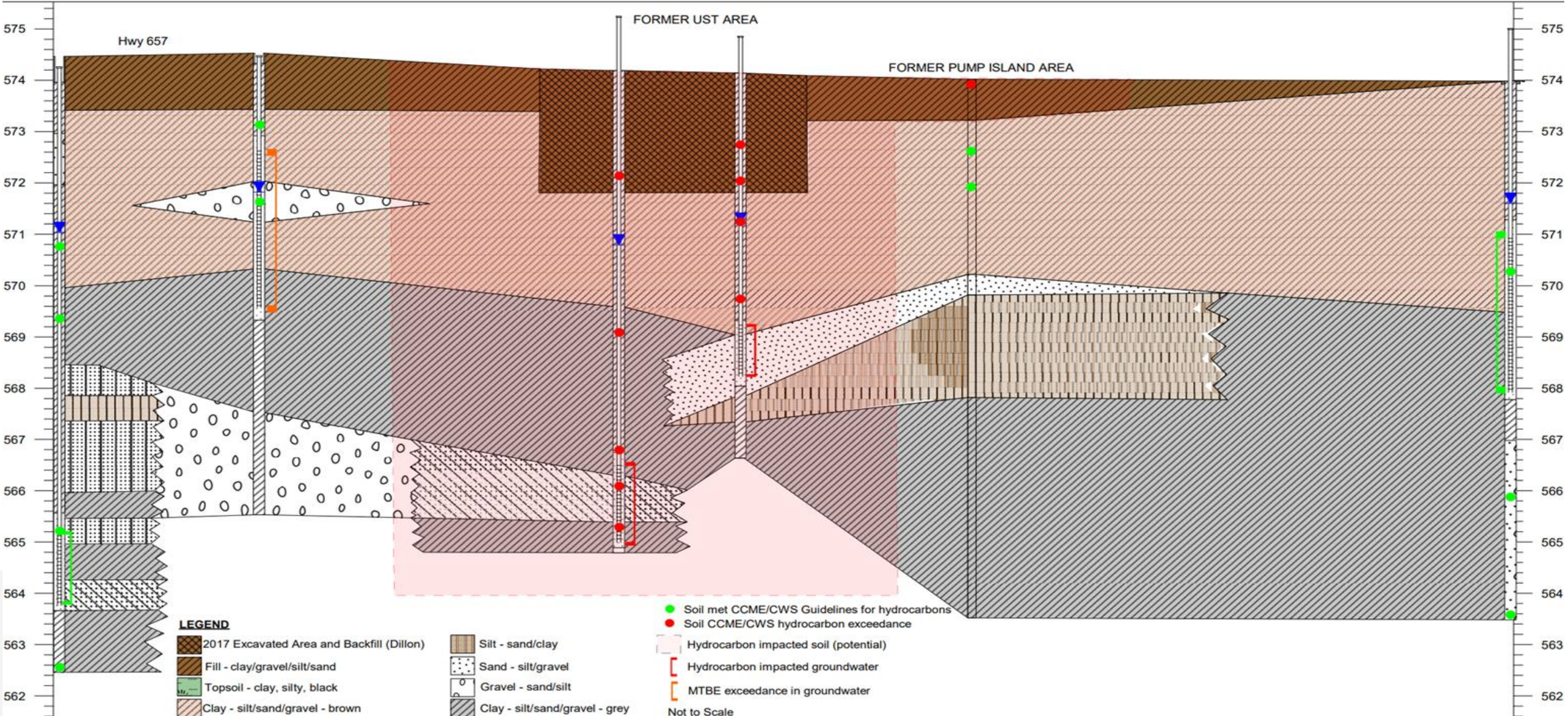
21BH17 / 21MW08

20BH08 / 20MW03

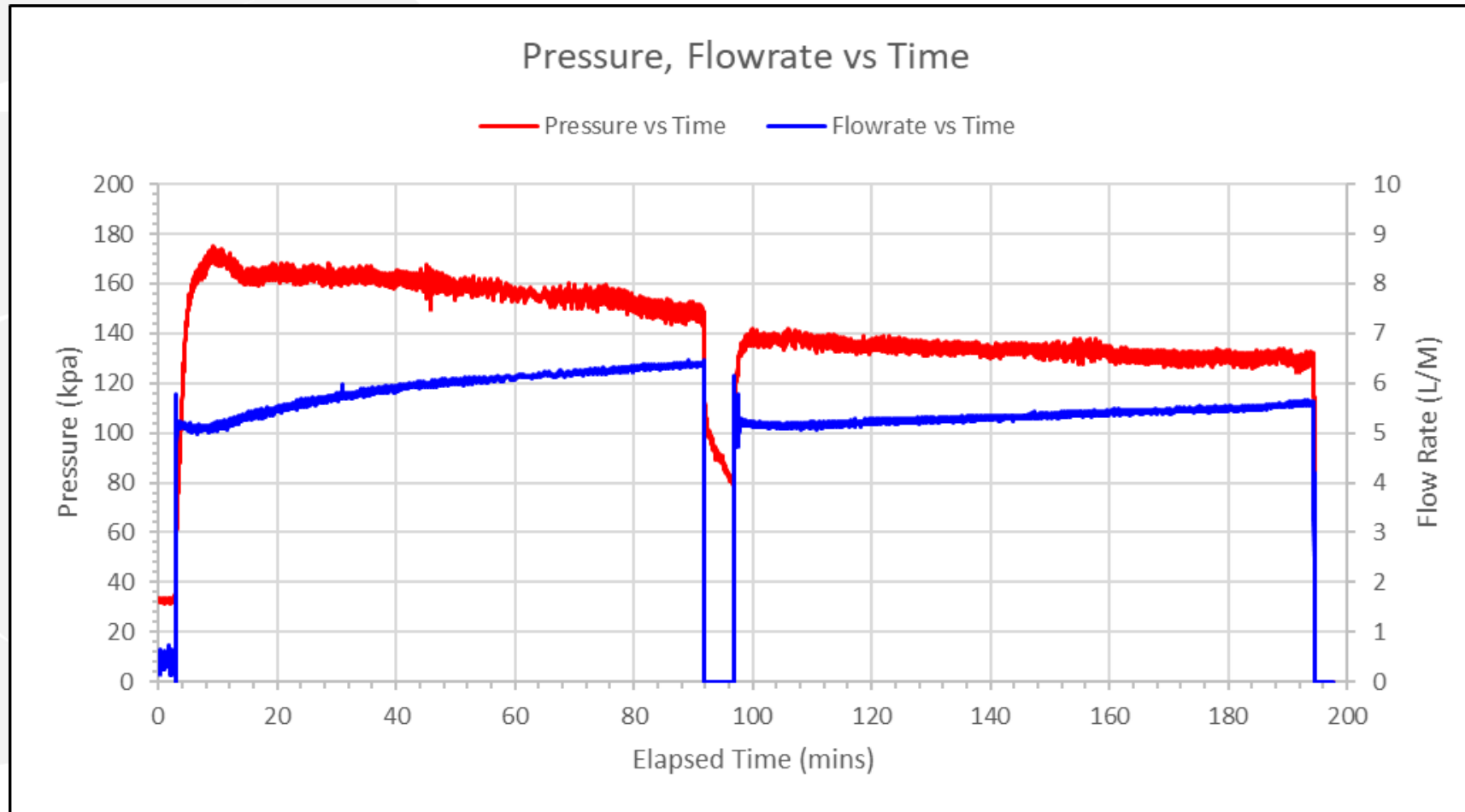
21BH22 / 21MW13 20BH16 / 20MW07

20BH02

21BH19 / 21MW1C



Permeation Injection into Sand Propped Fractures



Injection Summary

Injection Event, Area, Completion Date	Number of Injection Locations	Number of Injection Intervals	Number of Wells Injected	Total Injection Volume (m ³)	Total PTS Injected (kg)	Total PTBac Injected (kg)	Total iPAC Injected (kg)	Total Sand Injected (kg)
1 (All Areas), March 2022	72	352	20	229	11,170	128	10,995	59,575
2 (B & C) October 2022	22	111	2	51	5,125	27	1,020	NA
3 (B&C) August 2023	43	264	NA	108	2,335	66	4,710	NA
Total All Injections	137	727	22	388	16,295	155	16,725	59,575

Results

Table 8-2 Maximum Concentrations in Groundwater

Area	Parameters	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)	
		Pre- and During Remediation	Post-remediation (December 2023)
A	Benzene	0.00620	<0.00050
	Ethylbenzene	0.463	<0.00050
	Naphthalene	0.0381	0.0000580
	MTBE	0.0226	<0.00050
B	Benzene	19.4	1.88
	Toluene	3.87	0.0202
	Ethylbenzene	2.57	0.07
	Xylenes	5.63	0.15
	PHC F1	29.0	2.24
	Naphthalene	0.458	0.0218
	Chloroform	0.0108	<0.0010 ¹
	Methylene chloride	0.151	0.0262 ¹
	MTBE	6.83	0.694
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.0224	<0.0010 ¹
C	Benzene	6.5	<0.00050
	Toluene	0.163	<0.00050
	Ethylbenzene	0.910	<0.00050
	Xylenes	0.790	<0.00050
	PHC F1	<3.38	<0.100
	Naphthalene	0.0587	<0.000030
	MTBE	1.38	0.00343

Red indicates a guideline exceedance. ¹ Well was decommissioned before December 2023.

Anaerobic Biodegradation Parameters

Well		20MW05					MW17-1			20MW02			
Date Sampled		08-Nov-20	26-May-22	26-Oct-22	18-May-23	13-Dec-23	09-Nov-20	27-May-22	27-Oct-22	08-Nov-20	26-May-22	27-Oct-22	
Parameter		Units	Area A					Area B			Area C		
Dissolved Chemistries	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	1,010	814	868	558	760	1,477	1200	1150	752	803	713
	Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.24	<0.112	0.627	250	33.3	0	<0.224	<0.447	<0.11	0.671	<0.224
	pH (field)	pH	7.12	7.34	7.19	8.72	7.37	4	7.37	7.34	6.7	7.03	7.08
	Sulfate (SO ₄)	mg/L	2270	4320	3750	2200	3040	326	5200	12400	2250	4120	6980
	Iron-Dissolved	mg/L	2.94	<0.050	<0.050	0.016	<0.050	6	0.723	1.55	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
	Manganese-Dissolved	mg/L	3.21	1.94	2.78	1.27	1.59	1	1.58	3.86	1.25	0.766	4.53
	Dissolved Oxygen (Field; In-Situ)	mg/L	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-
	Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP) (Field; In-Situ)	mV	-	-	53.7	-	-	-	-	-101.5	-	-	-
			Good for Anaerobic biodegradation										
			Terminal Electron Acceptors for Anaerobic reduction										

Challenges Encountered

Challenge	Action
Coinciding projects- Lift station build occurring at the same time	Clear communication between all contractors and stakeholders to move forward with minimal delays
Surfacing in some parts of Area B and C.	Additional injection locations were used.
Sand propped fracture network less effective for permeation injection than expected due some surfacing and a high degree of interconnection.	Amendment injected with fracture injection was increased, particularly for Injection 2.
Unmarked, difficult to locate utilities resulted in stopping Injection 2 before the planned injections were completed.	Injection 3 adjusted to accommodate amendment mass not used in Injection 2 and remaining mass of PTS used to treat open excavation.

Conclusion

- Collaboration is "KEY" for projects with multiple stakeholders
 - Clear and consistent communication important when project adjustments need to be made
- Injection services benefited from local engagement
- Multi-discipline approach to reach remediation and risk management goals

Thank you to all partners!!



Merissa Knapton



Denise Hourd



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Questions??

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