

# Assessment of Reactive Iron Barrier Performance at a Complex Site in Australia

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James Fairweather

(acknowledgements to James Stening, John Vogan & Joe Duran)

### Subject Site - Location

- Sandy unconfined aquifer
  - peat lenses
  - sandstone bedrock at ~30m (~100 ft)
- Hydraulically downgradient of a large petrochemical complex
  - former solvents and plastics manufacturing

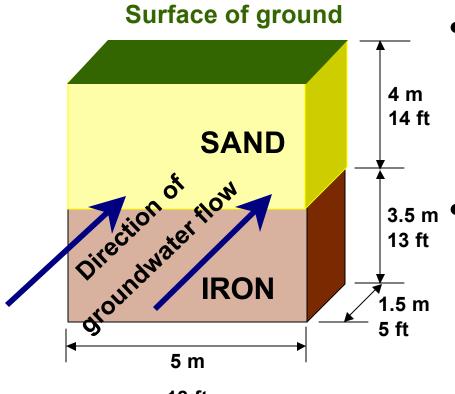
### **Subject Site - Organics**

- Chlorinated hydrocarbons (up to 220 mg/L)
  - carbon tetrachloride (CTC)
  - tetrachloroethene (PCE)
  - vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)
  - 1,2-dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride, EDC)
  - trichloroethene (TCE)
  - 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (PCA)

### **Subject Site - Inorganics**

- Reduced conditions
- Acidic (pH < 5)
- High TOC (> 500 mg/L)
- Sulphide > 30 mg/L
- Range of volatile fatty acids

Laboratory Column Trials Results (Uni of Waterloo, August 1998): **CTC and PCE degraded** reaction half lives higher than for other sites' groundwater and other iron sources very high dissolved organic carbon blamed by coating the iron surface or by entraining PCE in solution, preventing reaction typical Eh values, but lower pH no sign of biological fouling or precipitation Australian iron source validated



- Design:
  - 5 m wide
  - 1.5 m thick (• 10 days)
  - 3.5 m tall
- 3.5 m Position:
  - 4 m below surface
  - perpendicular to flow
  - in path of CTC & PCE

18 ft

- Construction:
  - sheet piled to 11 m (39 ft)
  - excavated to 7.5 m (27 ft)
  - filled with water
  - installed monitoring wells and bundle piezometers on a frame
  - poured in 72 one ton bags of iron
  - filled to surface with clean sand
  - capped with concrete







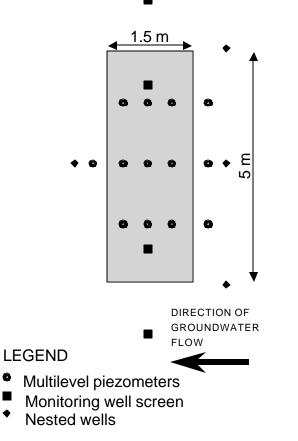


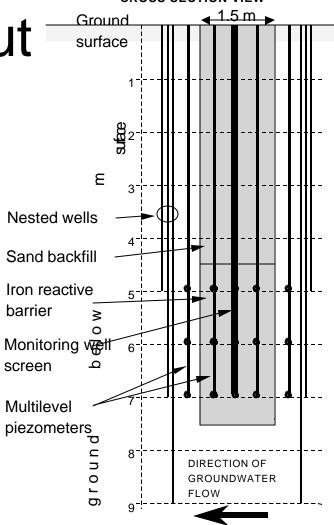


- Groundwater sampling design:
  - wells to measure velocities
  - bundle piezometers to collect discrete samples
  - upstream and downstream of barrier
  - 3x3x3 array of sample points in barrier
  - in October 2000 added two piezometers 0.2 m (8 in.) from front face to measure CTC

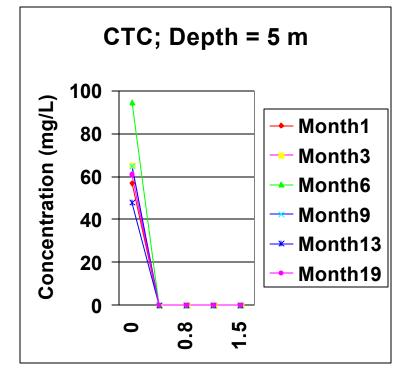


# Pilot Scale Layout





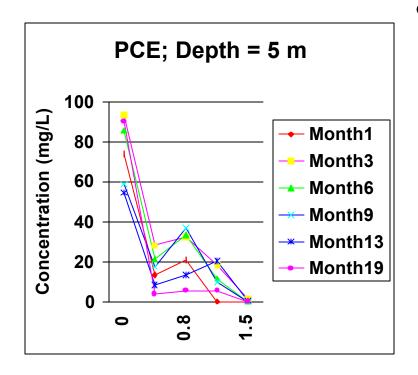
- Sampling parameters:
  - chlorinated hydrocarbons
  - organics (DOC, TOC, COD, BOD)
  - inorganics (Fe, S<sup>2-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2+</sup>, alkalinity, TDS)
  - Eh, pH
- Sampling programme:
  - initially months 1, 3 and 6
  - added months 9, 12, 19 and 39
  - two iron cores at month 19



Carbon tetrachloride

complete destruction in first 0.4 m (16 in.)

- > 90% destroyed in first 0.2 m (8 in.)
- consistent at all depths, transects and over time



 Tetrachloroethylene complete destruction through the barrier consistent at 5 & 6 m below grade at 7 m concentration appears to increase at end of barrier, possibly due to up-welling through base

Mass Reduction of Total Chlorinated Hydrocarbons									
	5 m (18 ft)			6 m (22 ft)			7 m (25 ft)		
Month	0 m	1.2 m	% M R	0 m	1.2 m	% M R	0 m	1.2 m	%MR
1	150	24	85	81	25	69	69	10	86
3	193	46	76	111	38	66	87	11	88
6	202	35	83	99	29	72	72	14	81
9	140	42	70	140	36	75	89	18	79
13	114	38	67	149	36	75	60	19	69
19	167	19	88	143	19	87	51	18	64
39				117	12	90			

- Mass reduction results:
  - vary with depth
  - vary with time
  - vary with influent concentration
  - vary with total organic carbon
- But ... no clear trends

R	eaction l	Half Lives	; —						
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)									
Month	5 m	6 m	7 m						
1	6.3	10	1.7						
3	23	27*	3.3						
6	20	21*	6.7*						
9	23*	12*	15						
13	45*	11	21						
19	13*	10*	12*						
39		1.5							

Laboratory column trial: 45 hours \* regression coefficient r<sup>2</sup> < 0.7

 Reaction half life results:
variable for PCE, but significantly less than column trial results
very fast for CTC (all < 2.5 hours), similar to column trial results
very difficult to calculate for degradation products, but appear to be generally comparable with other sites

 Other results - longevity indicators: no evidence of biological fouling
some evidence of sulphide precipitation, but no indications of plugging
Eh results similar to other sites
pH lower, reducing iron hydroxide precipitation

#### **Full Scale Pre-design**

- Results of pilot scale test favour full scale installation
- Pre-design parameters:
  - continuous barrier
  - ~270 m (970 ft) long
  - 0.4 m (16 in.) thick (100% ZVI)
  - up to 10 m (36 ft) deep
- Biopolymer slurry trench installation

