

AUTOMATED BAILDOWN TESTS

Better, Cheaper, Safer Data

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October 2015



LNAPL Baildown Tests – Easy, Right?



Baildown tests are hard –

- Use field time
 efficiently
- Document complete NAPL recovery
- Collect enough data to identify confined or perched conditions
- And do it all safely!



Manual Data Collection Problems

- Missing key data overnight
- Cutting test short for budget/efficiency reasons
- Sparse data for very fast recovering wells
- Repeated access to well locations

"Things got back to equilibrium sometime before 7 AM..."

Should I stay out here another day to get one more measurement?"

"I'm gauging as fast as I can!"

"I need track protection for 5 minutes every hour..."

Good Data Supports Risk-Based LNAPL Management



Improving the Measurement Concept

Can we build a datalogger to measure LNAPL thickness, and...

- Get better, more continuous data?
- Avoid field inefficiencies?
- Reduce access and safety concerns?

Less Staff Time Here





Resolving In-Well LNAPL Thickness



Three related data points:

- Air-NAPL Interface
- NAPL-Water Interface
- Potentiometric Surface

We can reliably measure:

- Potentiometric Surface
- LNAPL density





Measurement Concept



- Pressure-Sensitive Tape (eTape) measures Air-LNAPL Interface
 - Hang in well at a fixed depth
 - Electrical resistance of eTape changes with fluid pressure (LNAPL or water) on PTFE envelope
- Transducer measures potentiometric surface
- Programmable datalogger collects readings and saves to SD card
- NAPL thickness and NAPLwater interface calculated using LNAPL density



Equipment



Waterproof case with:

- Electronic datalogger
- Intrinsic safety barriers
- Wireless router
- Internal or external 12V battery

Metal frame for down-well equipment







Field Trial

- Baildown testing program in June 2015 – 8 wells Some key wells in hightraffic/difficult to access areas
- Wells with large initial thickness, slow recovery
- Built three automated data collection units















Well 1

If we were able to continue the test for 5+ days, we might see these small scale fluctuations, but would lack context





Better Data

 Dense data points can help confirm confined LNAPL conditions (verifying CSM)



LNAPL Discharge



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Modified from Kirkman (2012), ASTM International (2014)





- Potentiometric Surface (ft) —— Air-NAPL Interface (ft) —— NAPL-Water Interface (ft) —— LNAPL Thickness (ft)







Summary & Questions

- High-density data sets
- More confidence in results
- More efficient field time
- Safer work in high-traffic areas



Arcadis is pursuing a US patent and more field trials