

NSZD RATES FROM TEMPERATURE DATA

Jon Smith, Brad Koons, and Tim Wippold

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What is NSZD?

Why Evaluate it?



Photo Courtesy of M. Lyverse

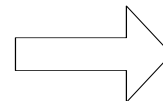
- Mass Reduction by Natural Processes
 - Volatilization
 - Dissolution
 - Biodegradation
- LNAPL Stability Line of Evidence
- Remedy Cost-Benefit
 - NSZD = Baseline mass removal rate
 - NSZD nearly always the final remedial step
 - Rarely, if ever, remove all LNAPL
 - Position for transition to NSZD



Hydraulic Recovery

+

Soil Vapor Extraction

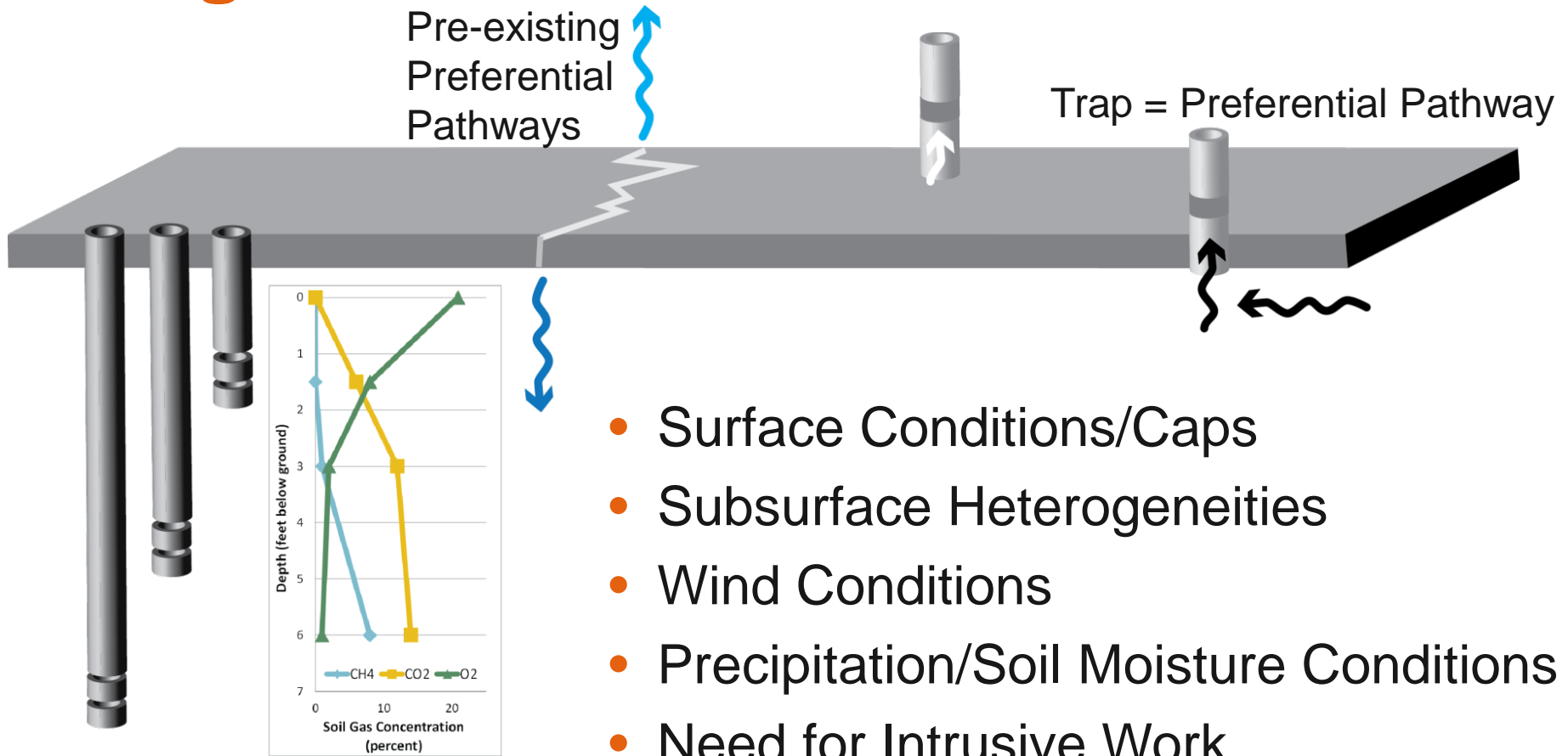


NSZD

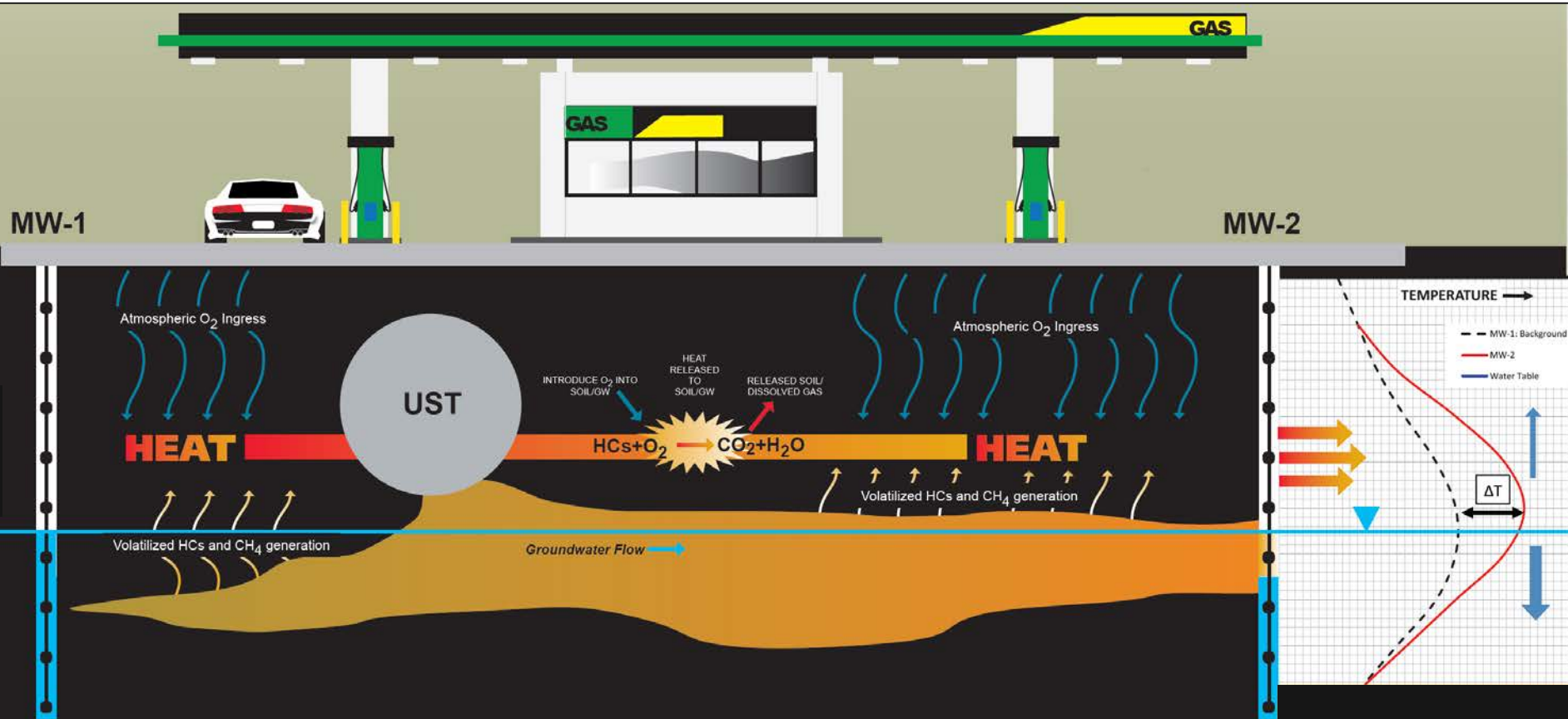
NSZD Methods



Things to Consider



Temperature-Based NSZD Concept

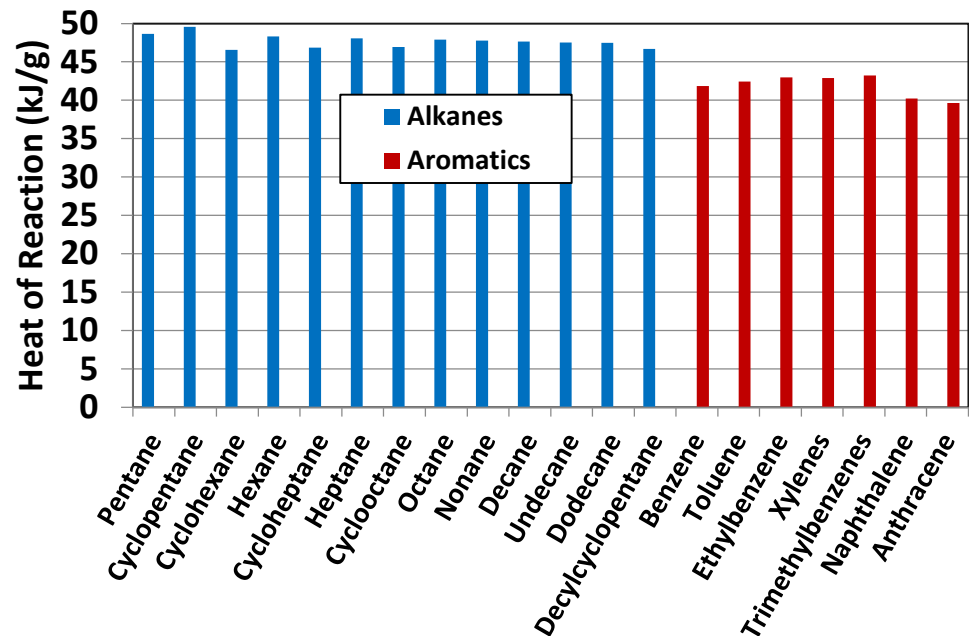
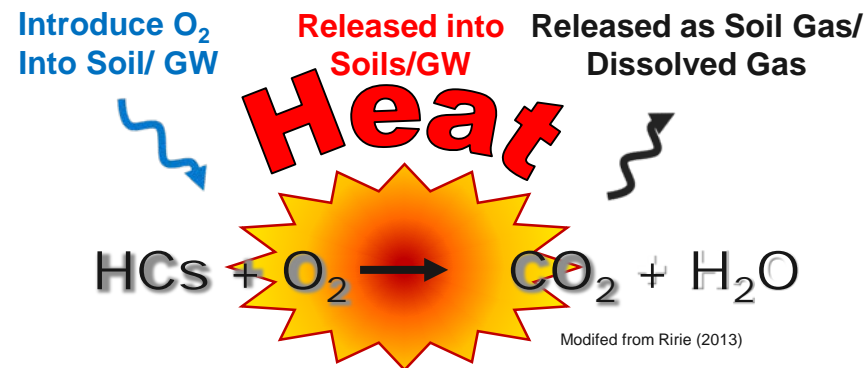
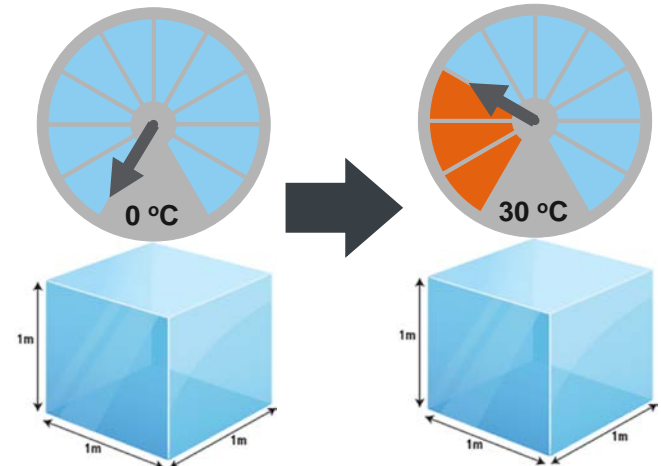


Source: Ririe (2013)

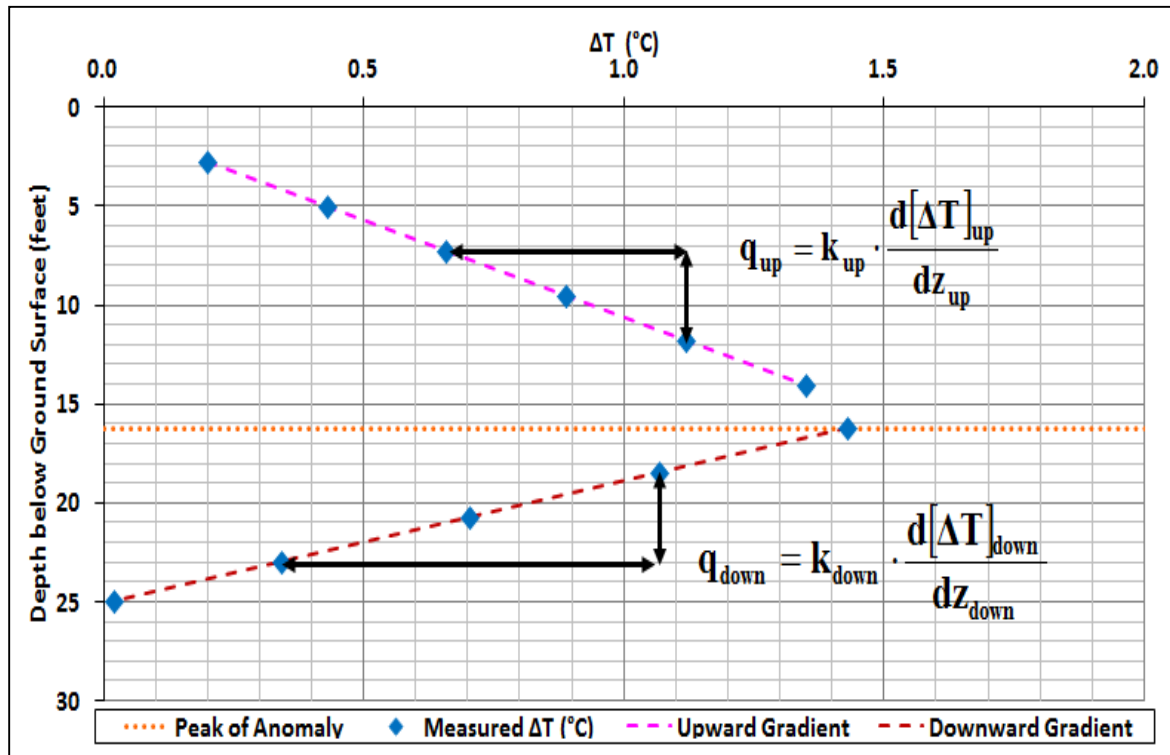
- Thermal Anomalies Identified by Measuring Temperature Distribution Down Existing Wells
 - “Snapshot” Data by Lowering Thermocouple / Temperature Probe, or
 - Over Longer Time Periods Using Data Loggers Placed at Different Depths

Temperature to NSZD Rates

- Aerobic Biodegradation = Exothermic
- Releases ~ 30,900 kcal/gal-NAPL
 - About 120 
 - 1 m³ of ice-water to pool temperature

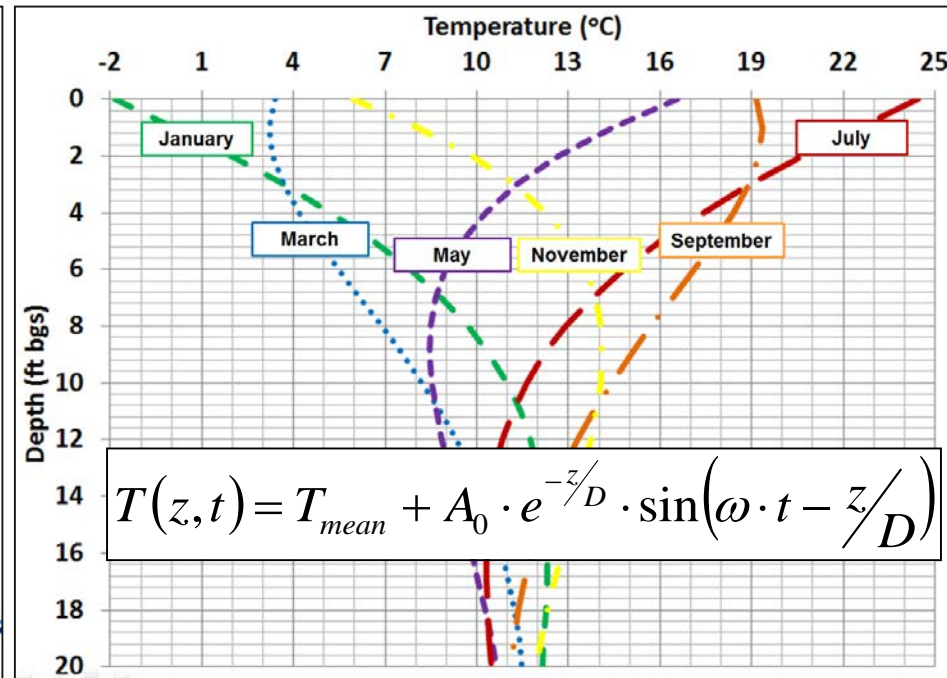
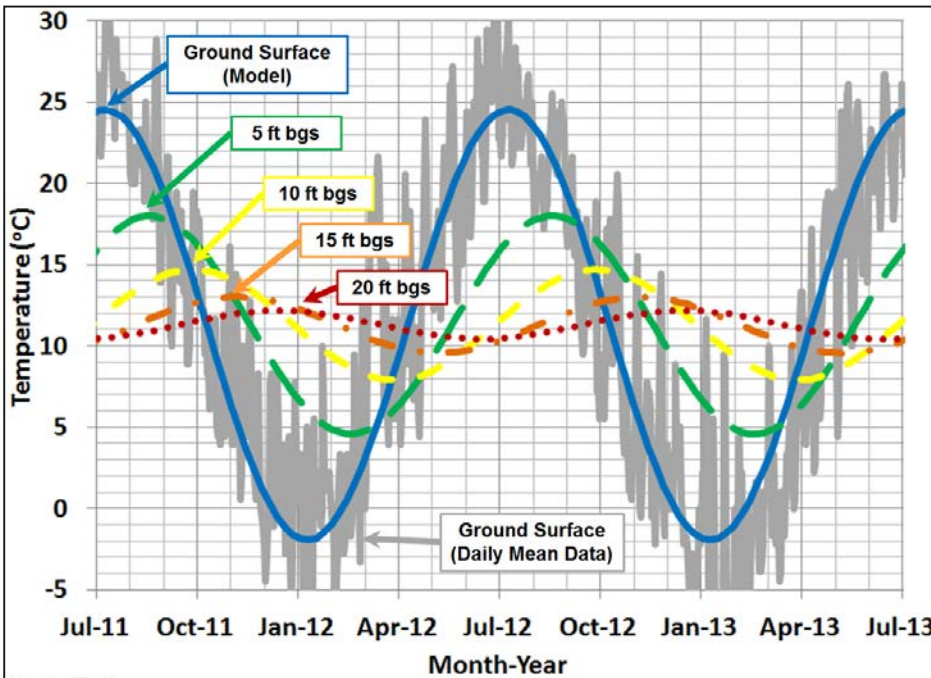


Converting to NSZD Rates



- Measure Temperature Profiles to Resolve Thermal Anomaly
 - Source Area and Background Locations
- Calculate Gradients (Up & Down) from Peak of Anomaly
- Steady Heat Flux $(q_{up} + q_{down}) =$ Rate of Heat Production
- Convert to Equivalent LNAPL Loss Rate

Background Temperature Seasonal Variation



Background Temperature Model

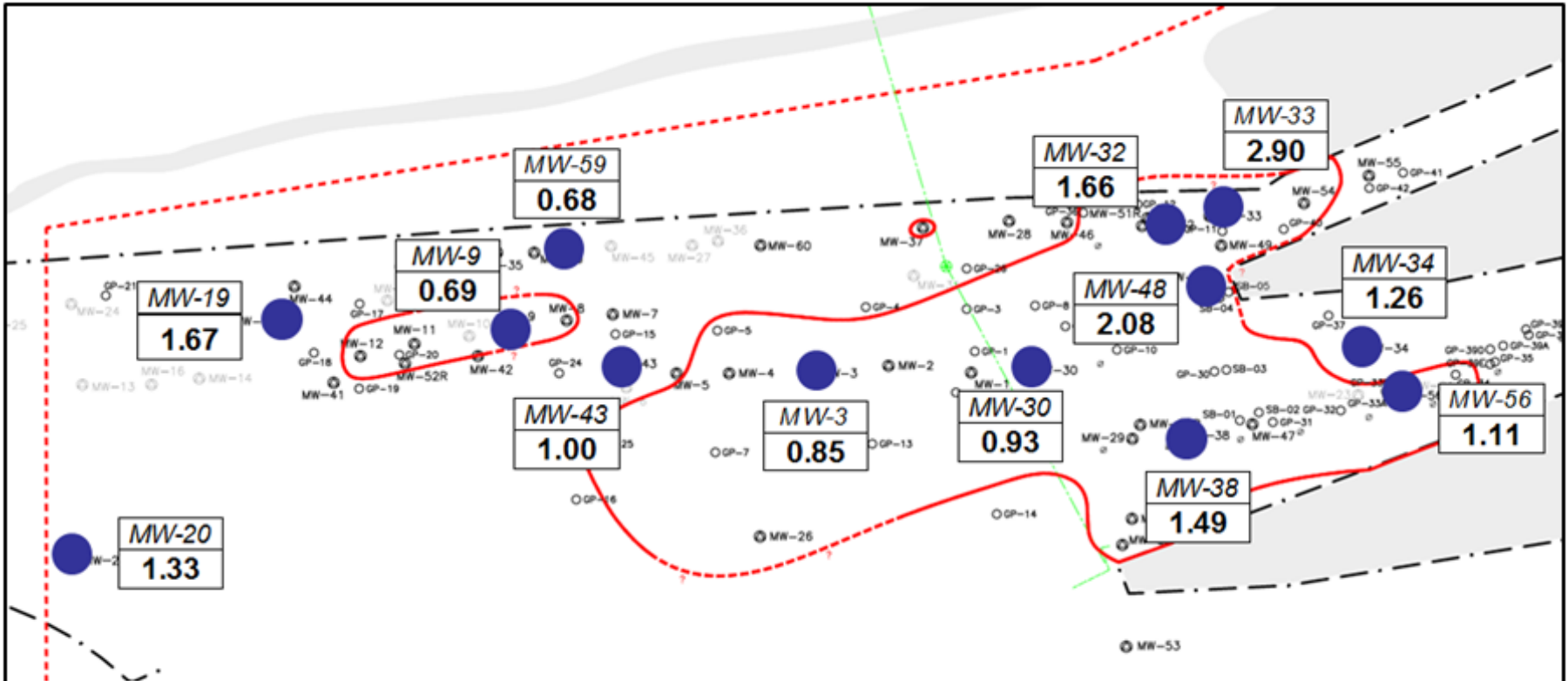
- Developed from Air Temperature Data at/near Site
- Amplitude Attenuates with Depth,
- Phase Shift (Time Lag) with Depth

Calibrate Model to Field Results

- Determine Soil Heat Transfer Properties

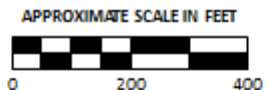
Background Interference

Geologic/Anthropogenic Heat Sources/Sinks



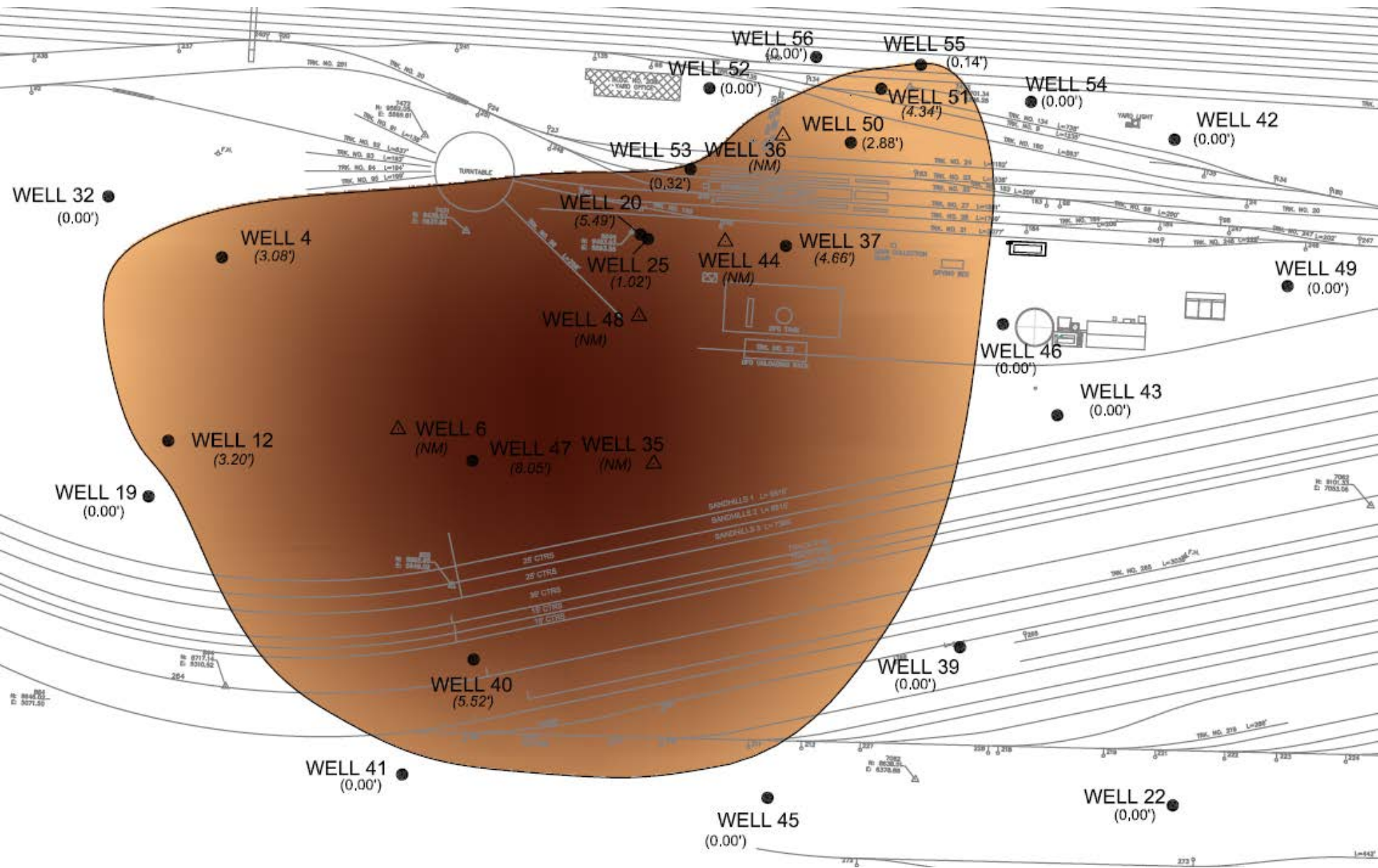
Legend

- SOIL BORING LOCATION
- ⊗ MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- ⊙ ABANDONED MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- - - BURIED WATER PIPELINE
- - - SEWER LINE
- APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF LNAPL
- TEMPERATURE PROFILE MEASUREMENT WELL LOCATION

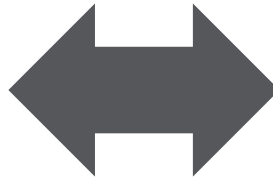


Well ID
Temperature Difference
°C

Case Study Site



Remedial Objectives



Performance Metrics

**Verify Stability /
Reduce Long-term
Risk**

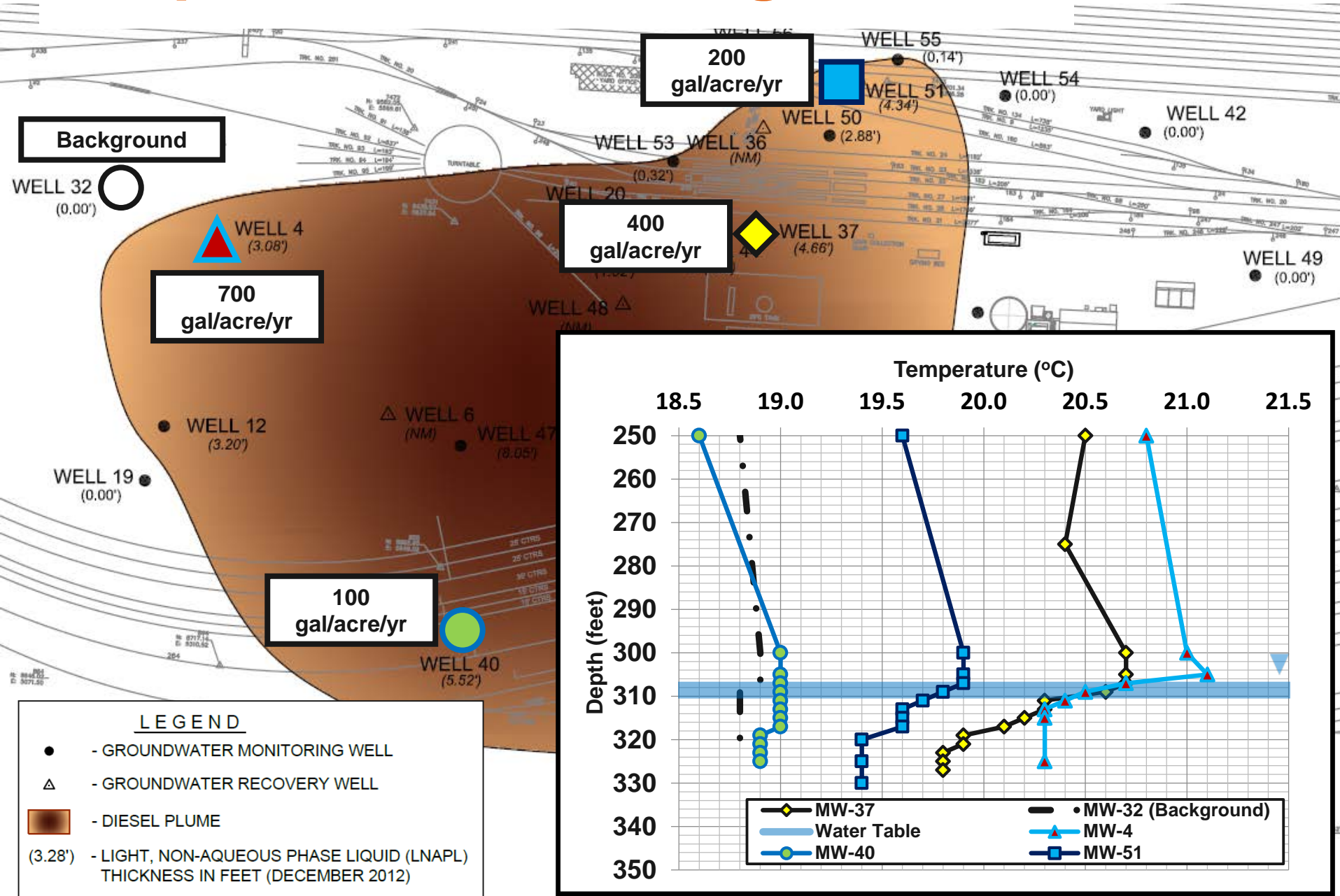
Dissolved Phase
Plume Stability

**Reduce Mobility /
Recover to Maximum
Extent Practicable**

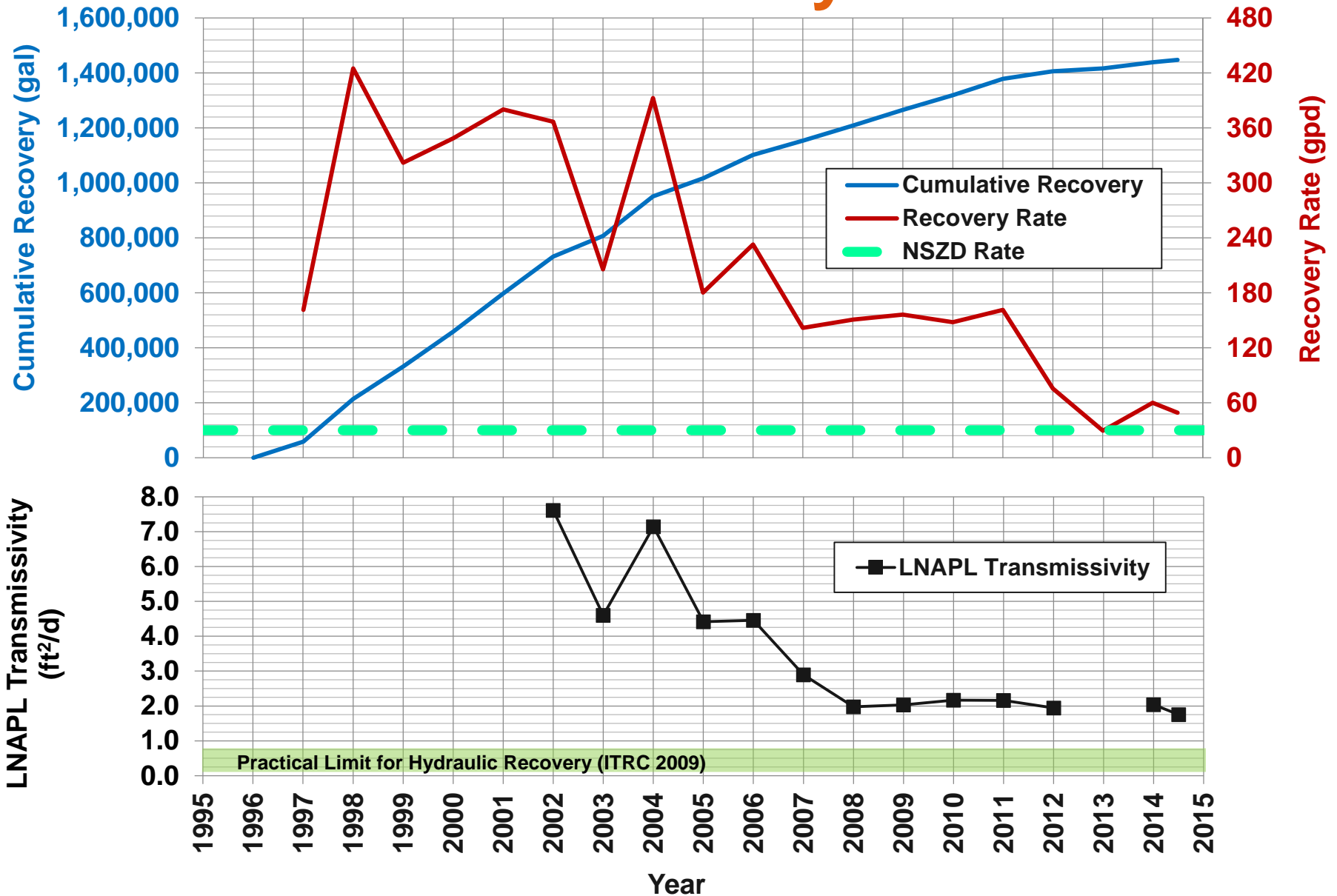
LNAPL
Transmissivity

Compare NSZD
Rates to Active
Recovery Rates

Temperature Screening Results



NSZD vs. Active Recovery



Questions/Discussion

