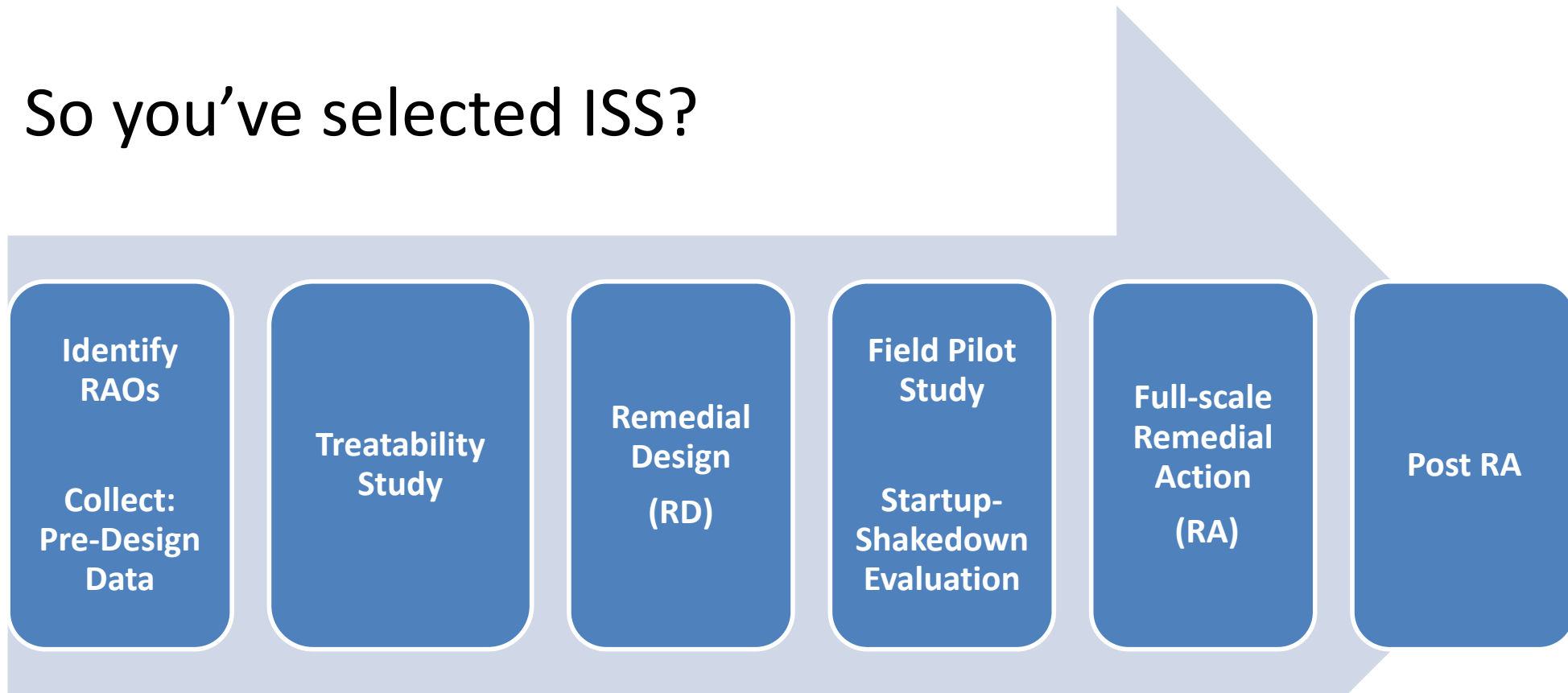


# ISS Design/Implementation Process

So you've selected ISS?



# ISS is Treatment

- Defined by US EPA<sup>1</sup> as treatment:
- NCP provides a preference for treatment versus contaminant removal and disposal

<sup>1</sup>National Risk Management Research Laboratory, US EPA, 2009, "Technology Performance Review: Selecting and Using Solidification/Stabilization Treatment for Site Remediation"

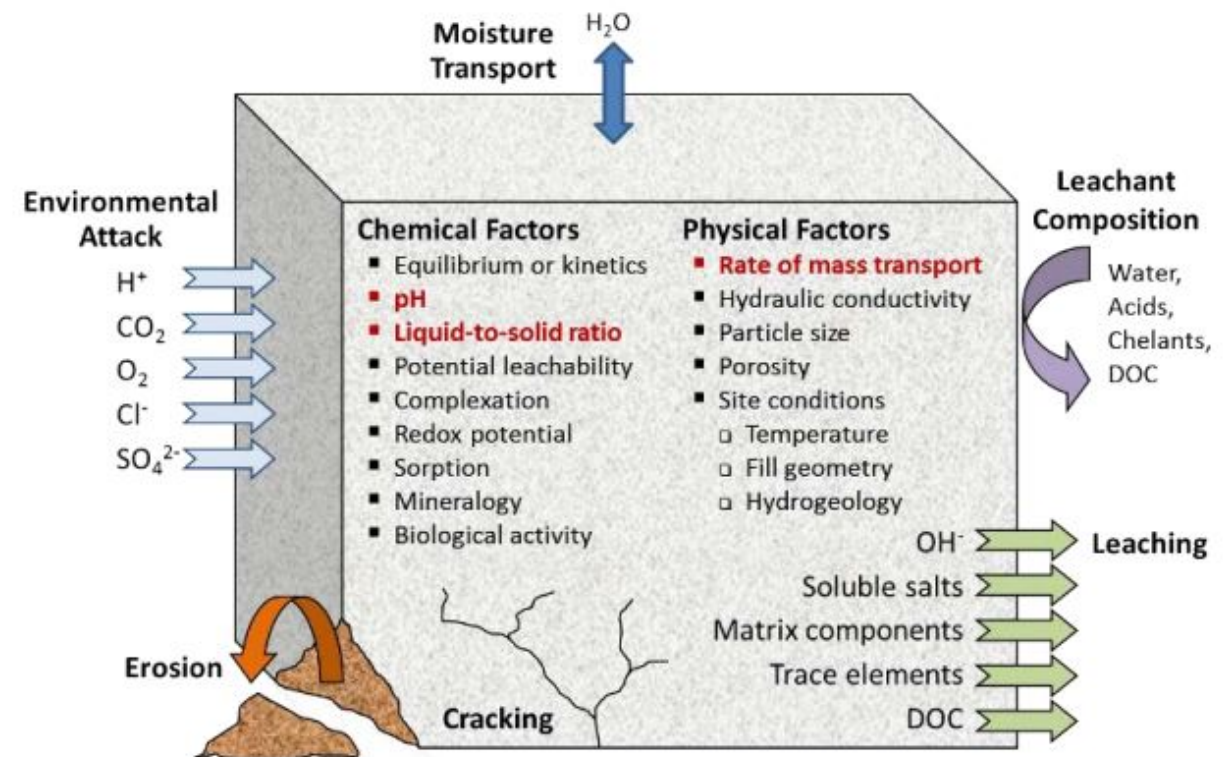
- NCP establishes an expectation that the EPA will **use treatment to address the principal threats posed by a site wherever practicable** (NCP Section 300.430 (a)(1)(iii)(A)).
- **Numerous examples where ISS has been selected/implemented to treat PTWs**

# RAOs and Regulatory Landscape

- What are you trying to achieve?
  - Limit contaminant availability/transport (e.g., reduce leaching)
  - Reduce contaminant mass (e.g., destruction)
  - Remedy permanence (e.g., design life)
  - Increase durability/strength
- Points of compliance – how is success determined?
- Regulatory Landscape – are you experienced?
- Permits

# Pre-Design Data Needs

- Geotechnical characteristics
  - Soil borings (pay attention to blow counts and refusals)
  - Physical parameters (e.g., grain size, moisture content, in situ density, Atterberg limits, USCS classification)
- Contaminant distribution
  - COPCs
  - NAPL
- Geochemistry
  - Salts, organics, sulfate, pH
- Treatability Studies
  - Collect samples



Source: Modified from Garrobant and Kosson, 2005

# Treatability Study

## ■ Study:

- ✓ Soil Compositing
- ✓ Geotechnical Index Testing
- ✓ Phase 1 – assess reagent performance with Site conditions
- ❑ Phase 1A – optimize reagent dosage
- ❑ Phase 2 – optimize treatment, as needed

Select Confirm Performance Criteria  
(Designed to Achieve RAOs)

Identify Treatment Regimens – Select Mix Designs

Initial Physical Performance Testing (UCS and K)

Secondary Testing to Refine Mix Designs  
(UCS, K, Leachability, other?)

Select ISS Mix Design for Pilot Scale  
Testing/Full Scale RA

# Soil Type Considerations

- **Available water**

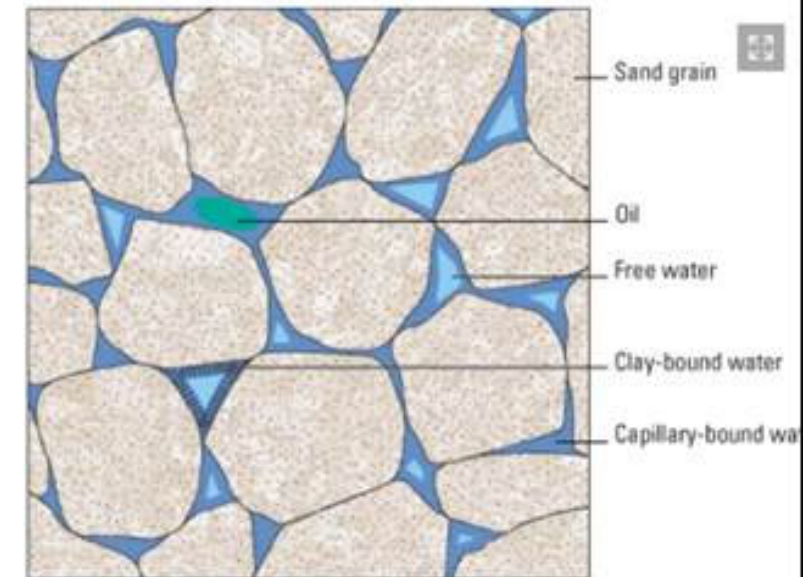
- Water available from soil moisture, water available from reagent grout

- Vadose zone vs. saturated zone

- Sand vs. fine-grained materials

- Geochemistry

- Experience: can be managed with water:reagent ratio easy to manage



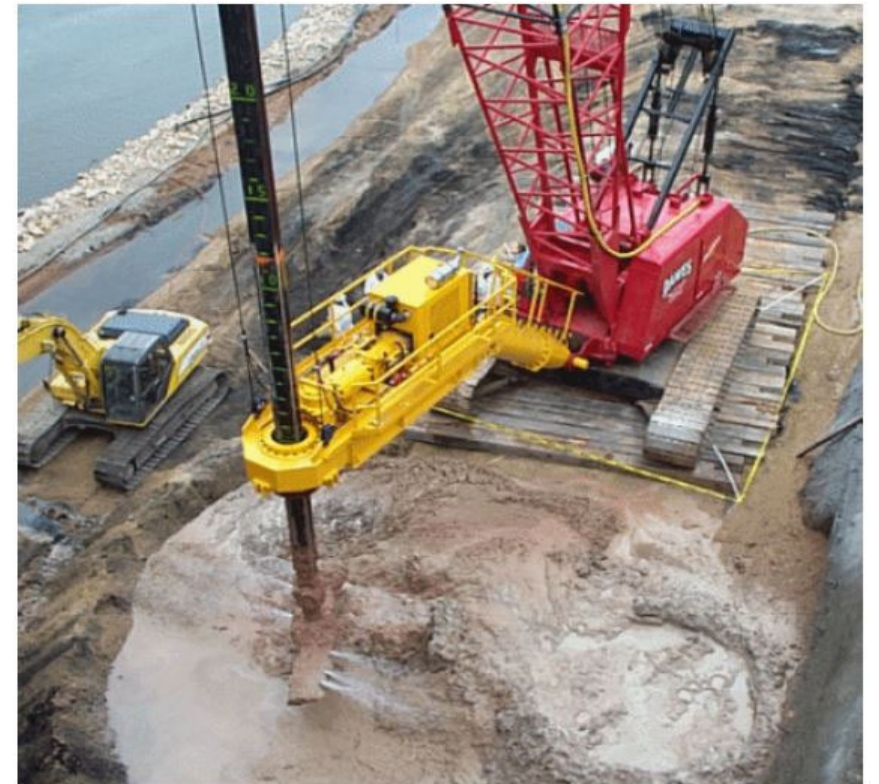
Producible fluids include free water (light blue), or pockets of oil (green) in the larger pores. Capillary-bound water (dark blue) is held against sand grains by surface tension and cannot be produced. Clay-bound water (black) is also not producible

# Logistic Considerations

- Proximity to sensitive structures (e.g., buildings, retaining walls, railroads)
- Overhead utilities or structures (e.g., bridges)
- Proximity to water ways
- Expansion of materials (e.g., swell)



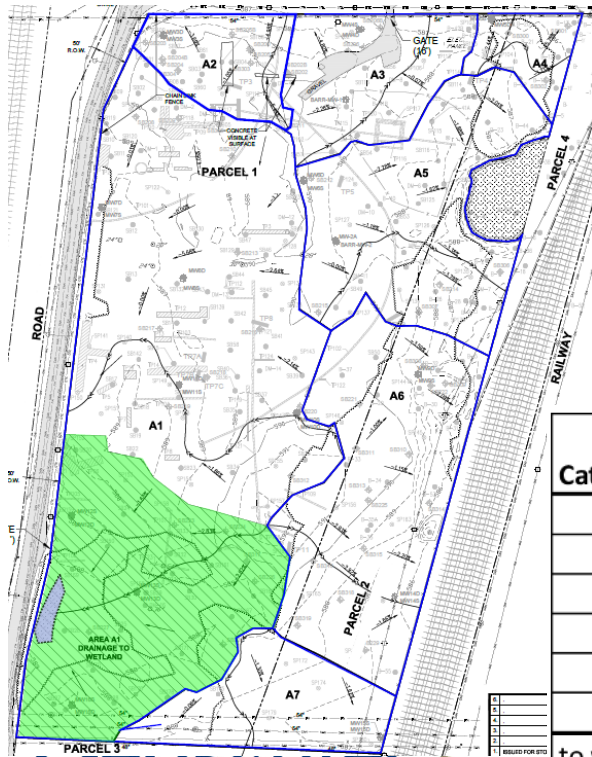
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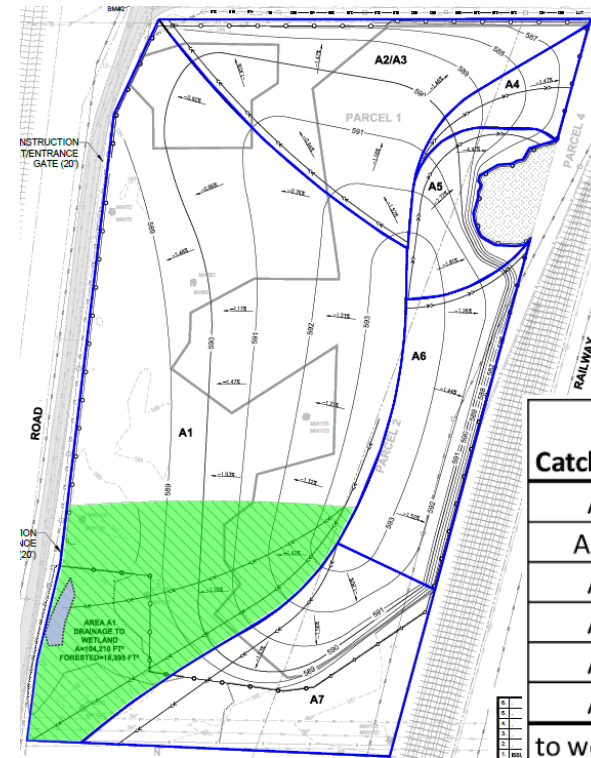
USACE

# Hydrologic and Hydrogeologic Considerations

- Surface water run-off (pre- vs. post construction conditions)
  - ISS reduces surface water infiltration



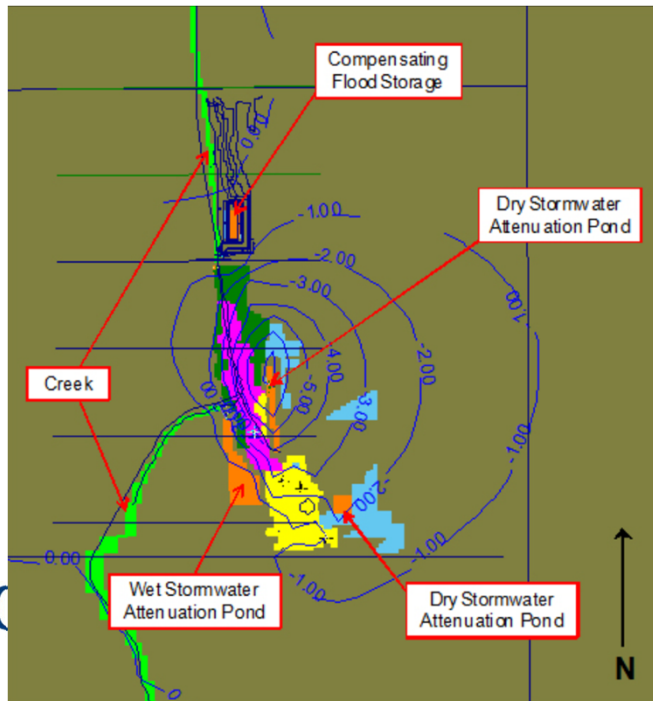
| Catchment  | Area | Peak Flow (cfs), |              |
|------------|------|------------------|--------------|
|            |      | 2-yr 24-hr       | 100-yr 24-hr |
| A1         | 7.56 | 1.94             | 4.49         |
| A2/3       | 1.84 | 1.06             | 2.46         |
| A4         | 0.39 | 0.16             | 0.36         |
| A5         | 2.26 | 0.62             | 1.44         |
| A6         | 2.67 | 0.89             | 2.03         |
| A7         | 1.09 | 0.28             | 0.65         |
| to wetland | 2.72 | 0.83             | 1.92         |



| Catchment  | Area | Peak Flow (cfs), |              |
|------------|------|------------------|--------------|
|            |      | 2-yr 24-hr       | 100-yr 24-hr |
| A1         | 8.62 | 2.73             | 6.33         |
| A2/3       | 2.41 | 0.88             | 2.03         |
| A4         | 0.42 | 0.20             | 0.47         |
| A5         | 0.73 | 0.34             | 0.78         |
| A6         | 1.52 | 0.97             | 2.25         |
| A7         | 2.15 | 0.66             | 1.53         |
| to wetland | 2.39 | 0.84             | 1.94         |

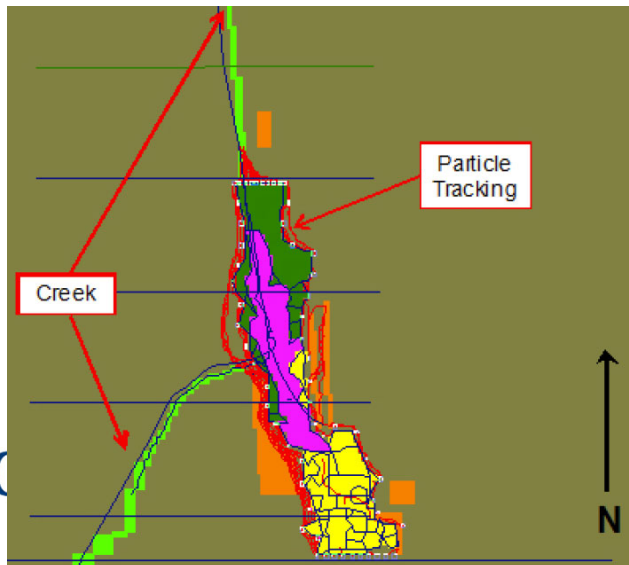
# Hydrologic and Hydrogeologic Considerations

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- Groundwater mounding, surface expression



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- Groundwater mounding, surface expression
- Groundwater flow paths changed



# Hydrologic and Hydrogeologic Considerations

- Surface water run-off (pre- vs. post construction conditions)
  - ISS reduces surface water infiltration
- Groundwater mounding, surface expression
- Groundwater flow paths changed
- Tools
  - HELP models, groundwater flow models, hydrologic runoff models
- Influences engineered cover design

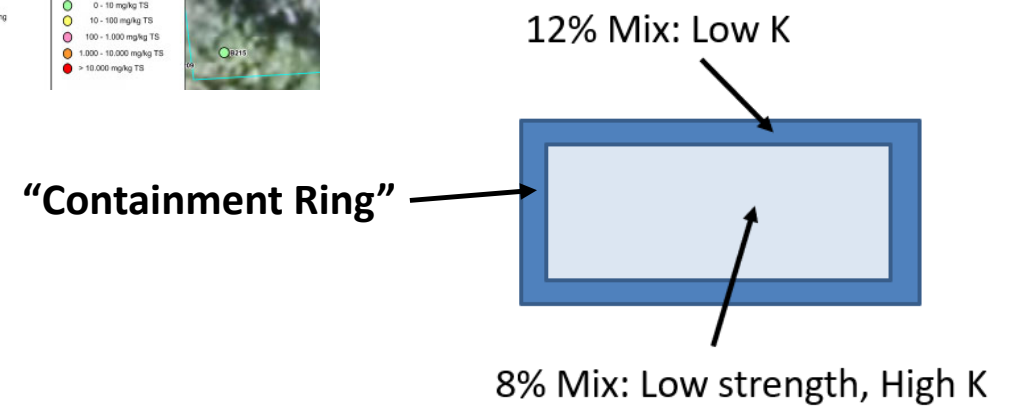
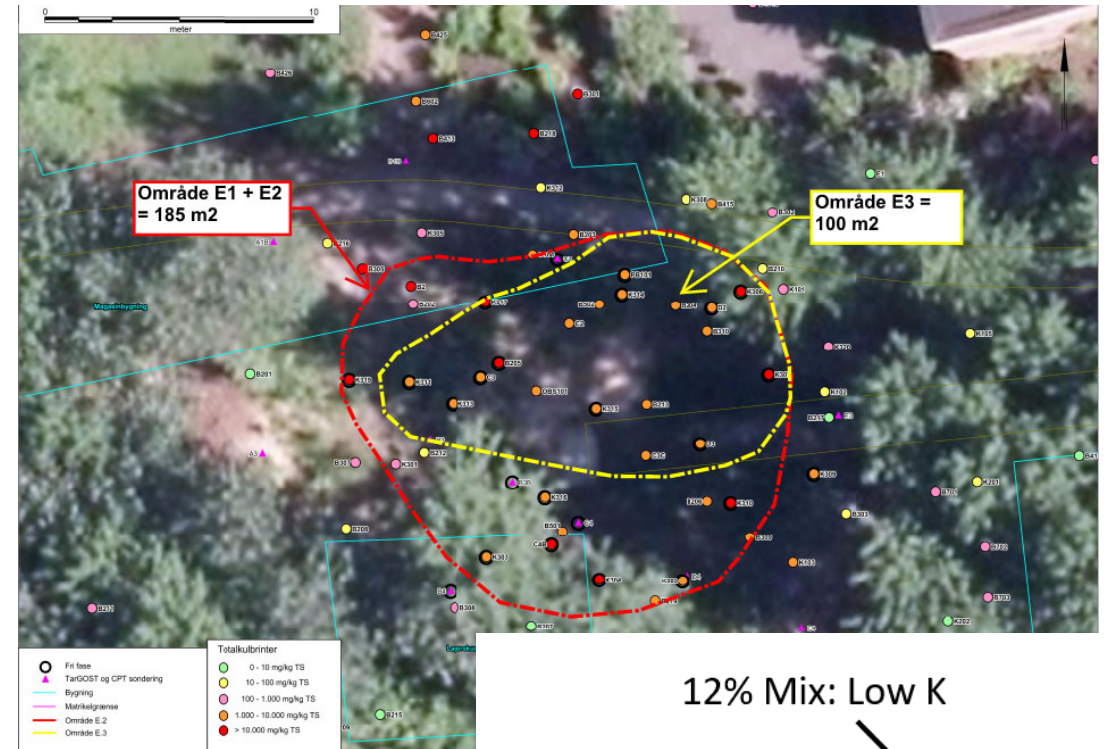
# Geotechnical/Geostructural Design Considerations

- ISS is a ground improvement technology adapted for environmental remediation
- ISS can meet remediation goals and facilitate:
  - Hydraulic Control
  - Utility Installation
  - Excavation support
  - Support adjacent structures
- Additional geotechnical tests



# ISS Treatment Limits

- Cut-line Approach
  - “Containment Ring”
- Administrative Boundaries
  - e.g., Railroad
- Geology / Hydrogeology
  - Depth to Water Table
- ISS Treatment Depth
  - COC Distribution
  - Hanging treatment
  - Key-in low permeability Layer
- Debris
  - Pre-excavation /removal



# Selecting Treatment Performance Criteria

- **Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) [ASTM D1633 or D2166]:**
  - 50 psi (common)
  - Can design to increase/decrease UCS
- **Hydraulic Conductivity (K) [ASTM D5084]:**
  - $< 1 \times 10^{-5}$  cm/s to  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s
  - 1 to 2 orders of magnitude less than native material K is desired
- **Leaching [SW-846 LEAF Method 1315]:**
  - Determine interval flux; cumulative release to estimate mass transfer – What are your COCs / Receptors
- **Statistical Allowance:**
  - UCS:  $\geq 50$  psi (90% of the samples shall meet with no sample  $< 40$  psi)
  - K:  $\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$  cm/s @ 10 psi (geometric mean with no sample  $> 5 \times 10^{-6}$  cm/s)



Source: *Development of Performance Specifications for Solidification/Stabilization*, Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council (ITRC), July 2011.

## Other

- Wet/Dry – Freeze/Thaw  $< 10\%$  to  $15\%$  degradation after 12 cycles
- Specialized geotechnical applications (direct shear, triaxial shear test)

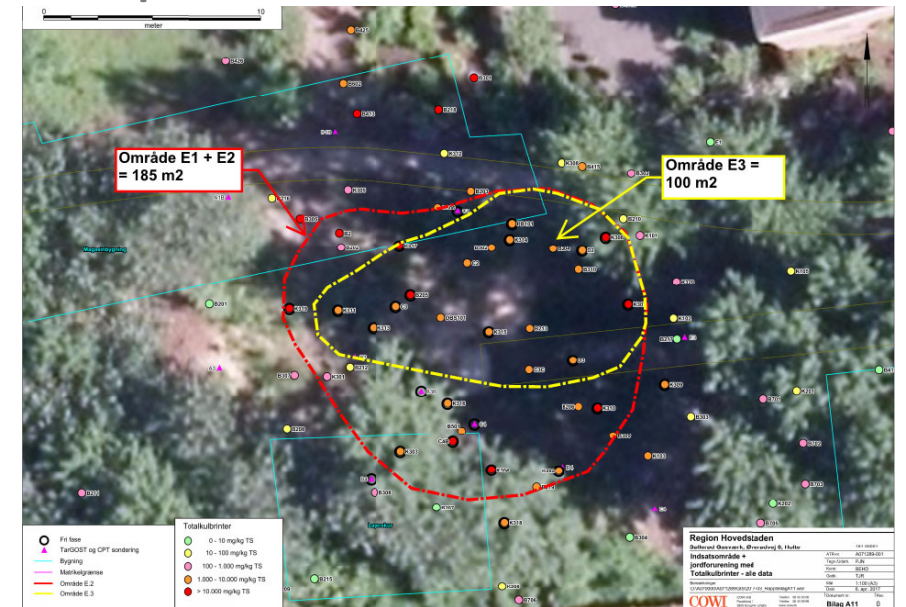
# Performance vs. Prescriptive Specification

- Performance-based: Contractors have the flexibility to select materials, techniques, and procedures to improve the quality or economy, or both, of the end product.  
*Performance specifications increase the potential for contractor innovation*
- Prescriptive-based: typically a compliance to set criteria and standards and/or detailed engineering design

***Allocate Risk to the Party That Is in the Best Position to Control That Risk***

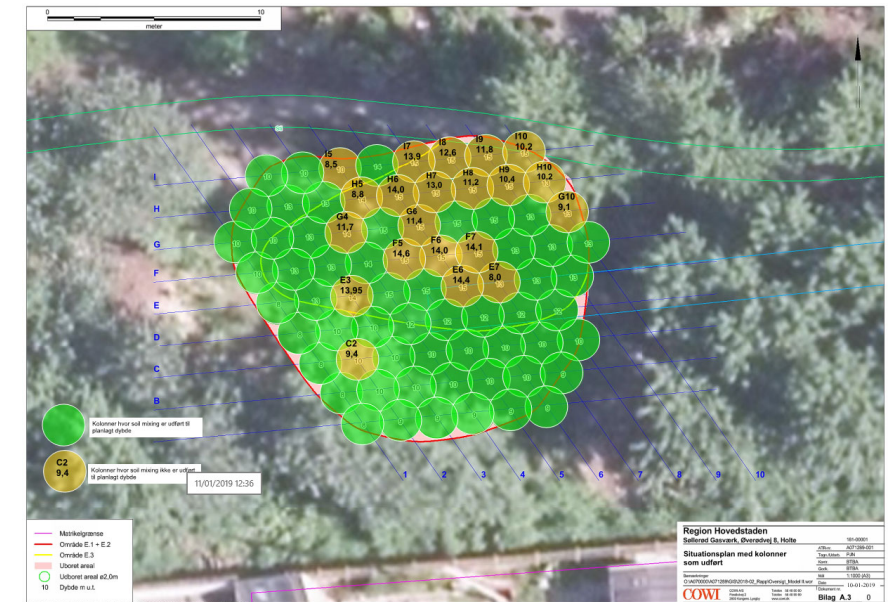
# Performance vs. Prescriptive Specification

- Performance-based:
  - Equipment
  - **Mix Design** (use the Treatability Study to minimize RISK that performance criteria e.g., UCS can be met and point the contractor towards a solution)
  - Column/Treatment Cell Layout
  - Other means and methods
- Prescriptive-based:
  - Performance criteria (Physical: UCS and K)
  - Limits on equipment if needed to achieve performance criteria (e.g., prohibit excavator mixing > 25 ft bgs)



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  - Limits on equipment if needed to achieve performance criteria (e.g., prohibit excavator mixing > 25 ft bgs)



# Long Term Monitoring Considerations

- Points of compliance – how is success determined?
  - Groundwater concentrations
  - Monitored natural attenuation
  - ISS strength/durability
- Groundwater flow model to design groundwater monitoring network
- Engineered controls (e.g., long-term cover maintenance)
- Relating leaching performance to established Cleanup Goals
  - Leach data  $\neq$  groundwater concentration

# Long Term Monitoring Considerations

ITRC – Development of Performance Specifications for Solidification/Stabilization

July 20

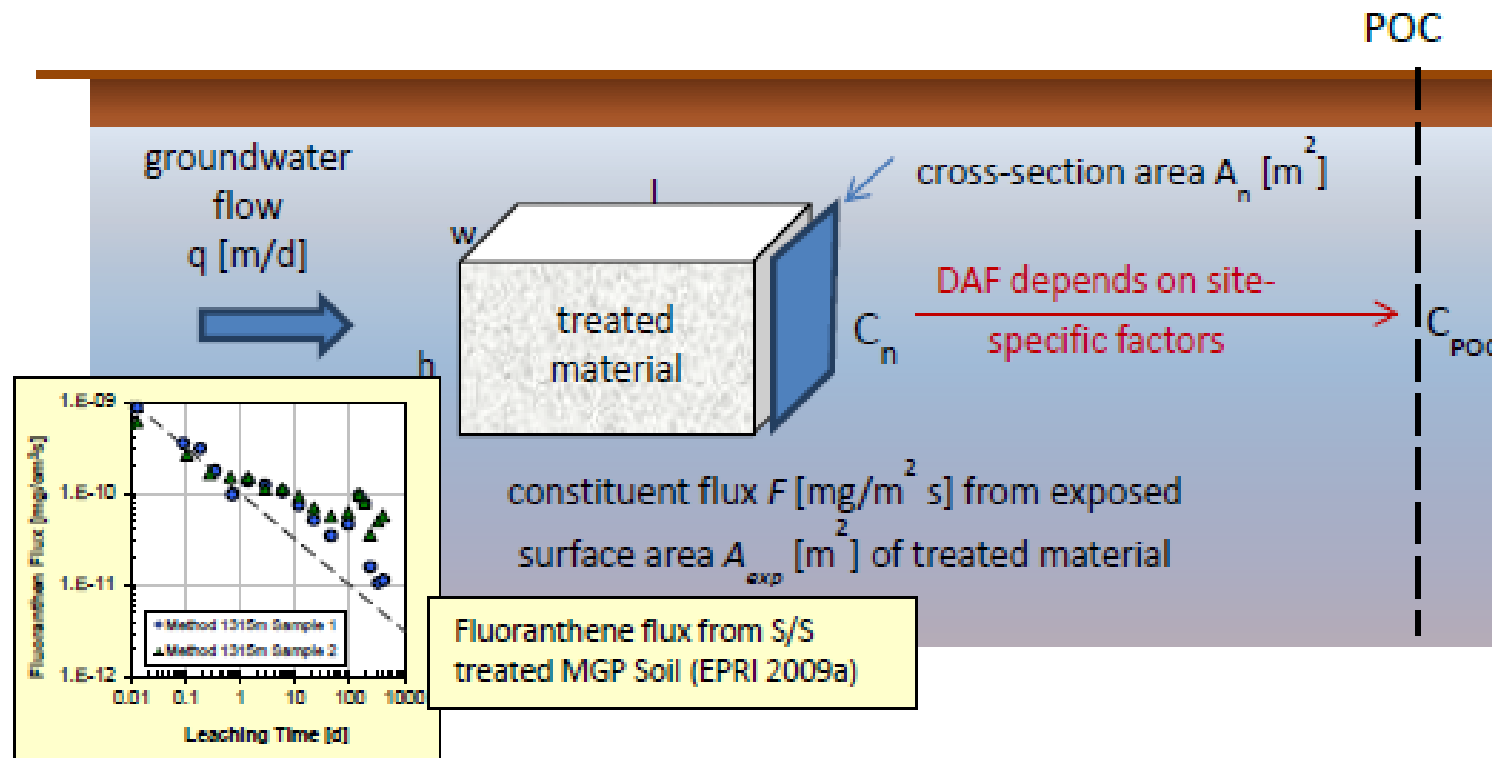


Figure 4-2. Mass flux approximation showing relationship between leaching test flux and concentrations in groundwater at the treated material and at a downgradient POC.

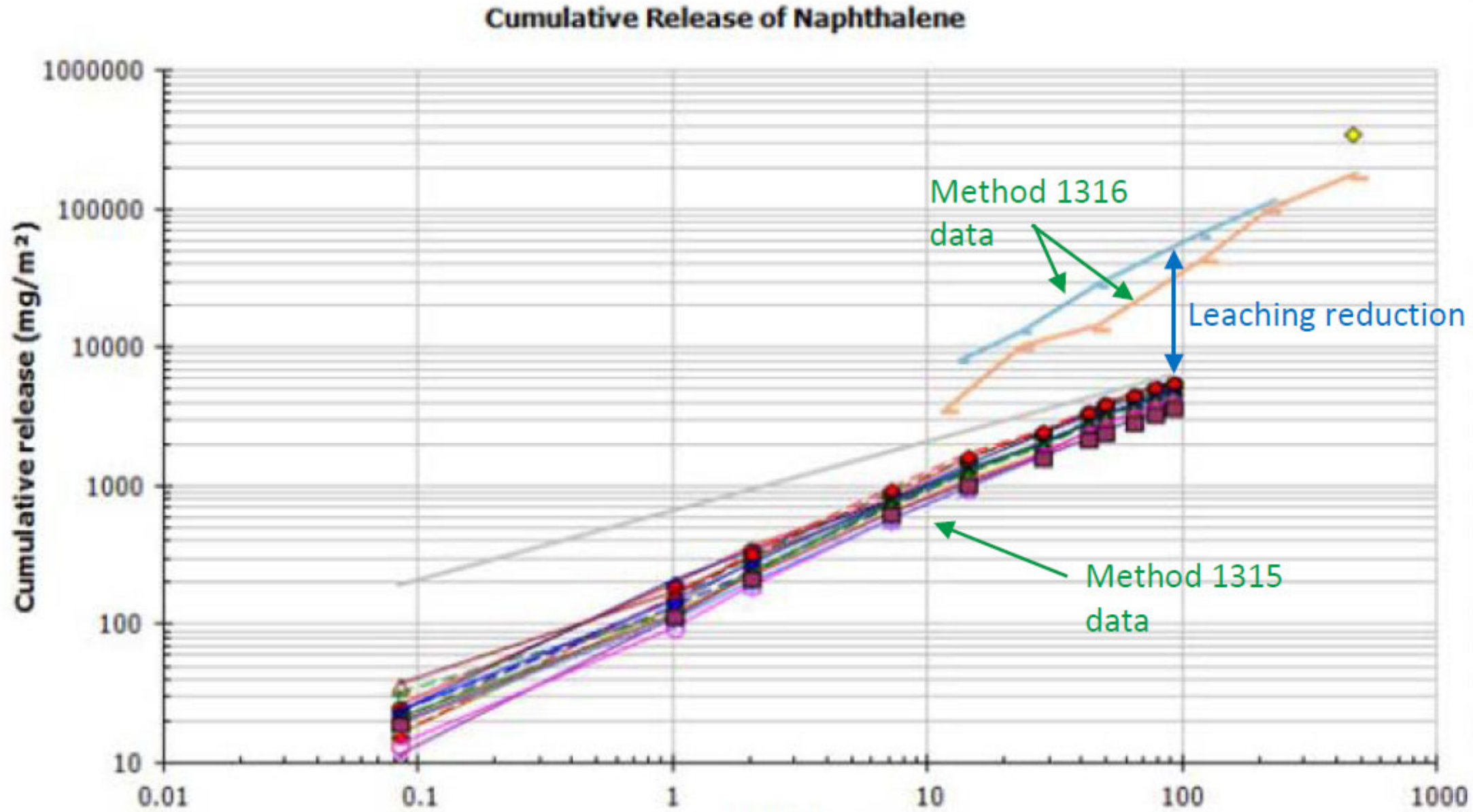
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consultants

$$C_n = \frac{F \cdot A_{exp}}{A_n \cdot q}$$

(Eq. 1)

# Long Term Monitoring Considerations



# Emerging Applications

## Where can ISCO aide ISS?

- Contaminants are not destroyed or removed
- Effectiveness for some contaminants (e.g., CVOCs) may require additional design measures
- Uncertainty in long term behavior / protection of sensitive receptors

## Where can ISS aide ISCO?

- Contact and distribution of ISCO using LDA techniques
- Alleviate soft ground after treatment
- Residual contaminants rendered immobile

# Emerging Applications

- PFAS: ISS to encapsulate and reduce leaching
- CVOCs: Sulfidated zero valent iron (sZVI with Portland cement) other oxidant combinations
- 
- Steam/ZVI

# Questions?

- Contact Info:
  - Chris Robb, P.E.
  - [crobb@Geosyntec.com](mailto:crobb@Geosyntec.com)
  - 262.834.0232
  - Website:
    - [www.Geosyntec.com](http://www.Geosyntec.com)

# Søllerød Gasværk Site - One-Step Combined ISS/ISCO

- **Challenges:**
  - Extremely tight site setting – surrounded by residential structures on all sides – 100 + years old
  - Challenging Geology: 3m to 5m peat – stability concerns, highly plastic clay, confined aquifer
  - Downgradient waterworks – ISS alone not acceptable to Regulators
  - How do we combine chemical oxidation with ISS – opposing chemistry
  - Limited Contractor experience in DK
- **Solution:** Developed simultaneous ISS/ISCO treatment using slag/cement ISS mix designed to activate persulfate upon injection
- **Result:** Effective remedy addressing all aspects former MGP site:
  - Stability
  - Contaminant Destruction – Reduce Leaching
  - Strength  $> 0.35 \text{ MPa}$   $K < 1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm/s}$



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  - Strength > 0.35 MPa  $K < 1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s



# Simultaneous ISS/ISCO Treatment Solution

- ISS/ISCO Solution:

- Performed phased treatability study: ISS, ISCO, ISCO then ISS, simultaneous ISS/ISCO
- Persulfate reduces strength, slows curing
- Used slag/cement to protect from long-term  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  attack and slow cure to maximize contaminant oxidation
- Transitioned treatability to full-scale application process



| Cyklus nr. | Penetrering i meter/min | Samlet minutter | Rotation omdr/min | Bemærkning            |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1-DOWN     | 0,2                     | 25              | 10                | + Tilsæt cementslorry |
| 1-UP       | 0,3                     | 17              | 32                | Kun mixing            |
| 2-DOWN     | 0,3                     | 17              | 32                | + Tilsæt 50% klorur   |
| 2-UP       | 0,3                     | 17              | 32                | + Tilsæt 50% klorur   |
| 3-DOWN     | 0,50,3                  | 10              | 32                | Kun mixing            |
| 3-UP       | 0,50,3                  | 10              | 32                | Kun mixing            |

KVALITETSSIKRING  
SKEMA NR. S 3.03.04.54 KS-skema  
Date fra mixing af én kolonne

ARKIL

Emne: Soilmixing af kolonne Sagsnavn: Søllerød Gasværk  
Kolonne: 13 Entr.sagsnr.: 2419059  
Rev. Init. TSO

Dato: 21-08-2018 Start mixing (kl) 14,27 Slut mixing (kl) 16,20

Mixing Fra (mtr) 5 Til (mtr) 10

Mixing total meter / volume 5 15,708

Antal overlap / vol-reduktion 1 overlap=0,1751 m³ 0 0

Samlet volumen til mixing: 15,708

Recept fra tilsyn Cement (kg) 2312 Klorur (L) 2892  
147,2 kg/m³ 184,13

Aftalt procedure for soilmixing i de enkelte cyklusser (som G8 og D6 i pilottest)

| Cyklus nr. | Penetrering i meter/min | Samlet minutter | Rotation omdr/min | Bemærkning            |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1-DOWN     | 0,2                     | 25              | 10                | + Tilsæt cementslorry |
| 1-UP       | 0,3                     | 17              | 32                | Kun mixing            |
| 2-DOWN     | 0,3                     | 17              | 32                | + Tilsæt 50% klorur   |
| 2-UP       | 0,3                     | 17              | 32                | + Tilsæt 50% klorur   |
| 3-DOWN     | 0,50,3                  | 10              | 32                | Kun mixing            |
| 3-UP       | 0,50,3                  | 10              | 32                | Kun mixing            |

Drift Klorurpumpe til hele 2. cyklus 28,3 Hz 22,66 Omdr/min

Drift Cementtilsætning i 1-DOWN 92,5 Kg/min 1,54 Kg/sek

Faktisk tilførte mængder i kolonne

Cement 2321 Kg Vand 2145 Liter Klorur 2899 Liter

Notater: Persulfat tilsat 2 cyk. ned og 3 cyk. ned  
Penetrering sat til 0,3 ned i stedet for 0,5  
i 3 cyk. ned. Pga. utatte borehul

- **Geology/Stability Solution:**

- Excavated peat in 2m DIA steel casing to 3 to 5 mbs
- ISS through each casing
- 3 mixing passes – established optimum BRN to mix plastic clay
- Performed hydrostatic uplift calculations for confined aquifer penetration
- Achieving Strength > 0.35 MPa  $K < 1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/s



| OPTIMIZE                    |                         |                | Min/m             |                       |        |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|
| Mixing total meter / volume |                         |                | 5                 | 16.0                  | 15.708 |  |
| Cyklus nr.                  | Penetrering i meter/min | Samlet minutte | Rotation omdr/min | Bemærkning            | BRN    |  |
| 1-DOWN                      | 0.2                     | 25             | 10                | + Tilsæt cementslurry | 50     |  |
| 1-UP                        | 0.3                     | 17             | 32                | Kun mixing            | 107    |  |
| 2-DOWN                      | 0.5                     | 10             | 32                | + Tilsæt 50% klorur   | 64     |  |
| 2-UP                        | 0.5                     | 10             | 32                | + Tilsæt 50% klorur   | 64     |  |
| 3-DOWN                      | 0.5                     | 10             | 32                | Kun mixing            | 64     |  |
| 3-UP                        | 0.6                     | 8              | 32                | Kun mixing            | 53     |  |
| Mixing Time:                |                         | 80             | Total BRN:        |                       | 402    |  |

# Questions?

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  - 262.834.0232
  - Website:
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- Next up....
  - Darin Payne



# Questions?

*Thank you for your time!*



Christopher A. Robb, P.E.  
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727-914-7774