

Laser-Induced Fluorescence (LIF) and Integrated Site Visualizations™ (ISV)

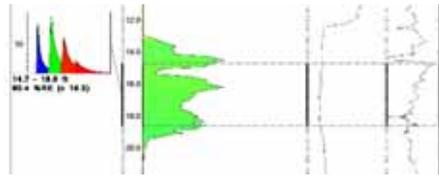
**High Resolution Site Characterization
Technology for
Identification and Delineation of
Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (LNAPL)
at Hydrocarbon Release Sites**

What we will discuss:

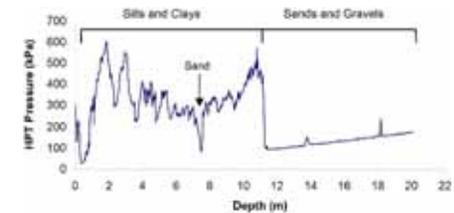
- Basic use and principles of technology
- Deployment methods
- Output
- LNAPL delineation
- Interferences & limitations
- Data analysis
- LNAPL Conceptual Site Model (LCSM)
- Case study & ISV examples

High Resolution Site Characterization - HRSC

LIF (UVOST™)
LNAPL Petroleum



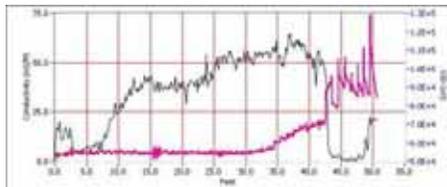
HPT
Lithologic / Hydraulic Properties



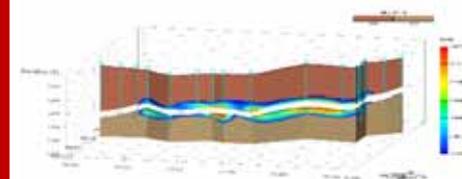
**HRSC
Toolbox**

MIP

Vapor, Dissolved &
Sorbed Phase VOCs



ISV
Real-Time Interactive
2D & 3D Visualizations



Laser-Induced Fluorescence (LIF)

Developed by Dakota Technologies, Inc., Fargo, ND

UVOST®

Ultra-Violet Optical Screening Tool

Detects fuels/oils containing low to moderate PAH concentrations.

TarGOST®

Tar-specific Green Optical Screening Tool

Detects coal tars/creosotes containing moderate to heavy PAH concentrations.

Both technologies employ lasers for excitation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) present in NAPL.

This presentation focuses primarily on the UVOST® technology.

UVOST[®] Features

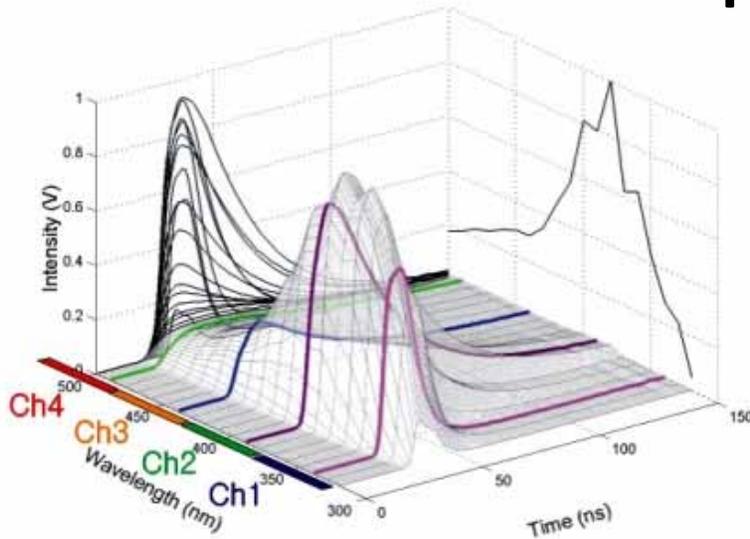
- LIF excitation of PAHs present in LNAPL
- Direct-sensing of mobile and residual LNAPL
- Real-time data, logs response vs. depth
- Direct-push delivery (CPT or push probe)
- Rapid assessment (250 to 500 ft./day)
- Greater cost-effectiveness than traditional LNAPL assessment strategies (ROI: *return on investigation*)

UVOST[®] Technology Description

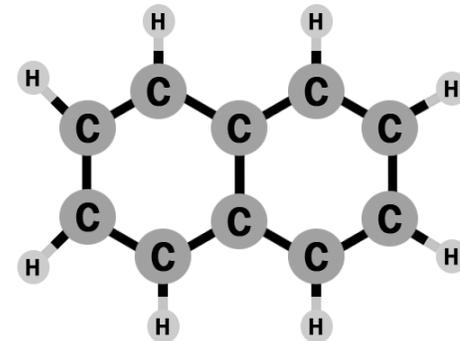
- Fluorescing properties of PAHs

Predictable and unique wavelengths

Predictable and unique decay times

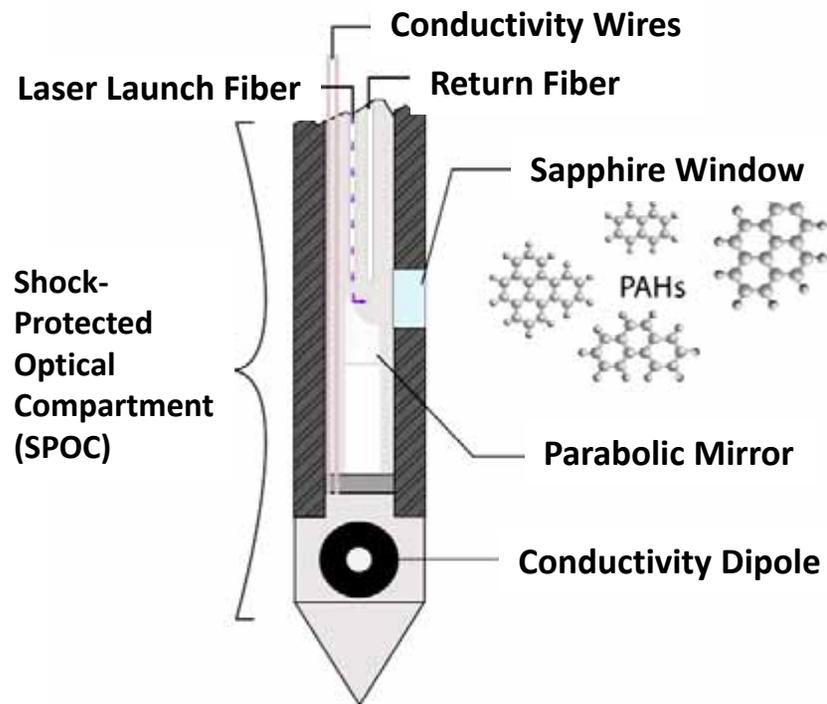


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Naphthalene
C₁₀H₈

UVOST[®] Technology Description



Shock-resistant and water-tight SPOC is advanced with direct-push equipment.



UVOST[®] and computer provide real-time data logging during assessment.

UVOST[®] Deployment

Matrix advances the UVOST[®] tooling using direct-push technology from a variety of delivery platforms.



UVOST[®] Deployment

Truck-mounted and tracked probing units are commonly used to deploy the UVOST[®].



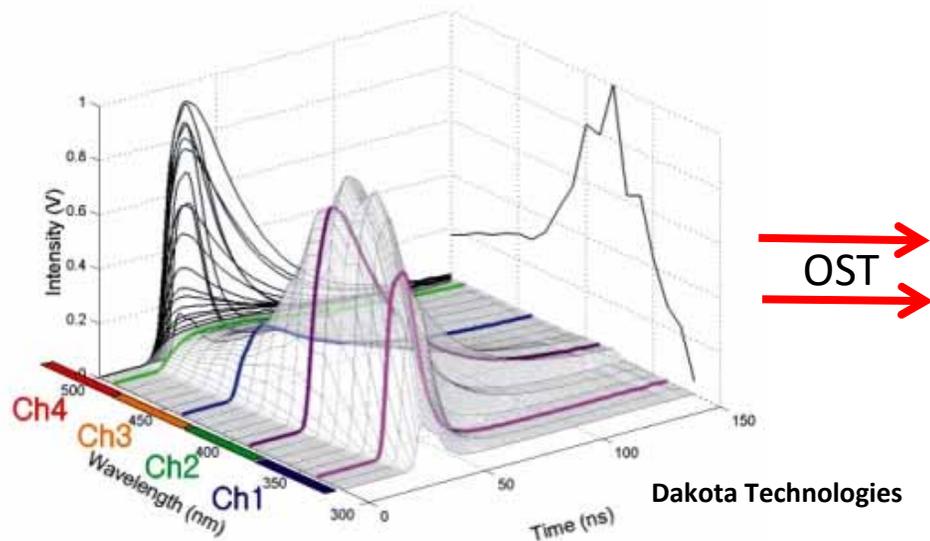
UVOST[®] Deployment

Matrix is often required to deploy UVOST[®] under complex site access scenarios.

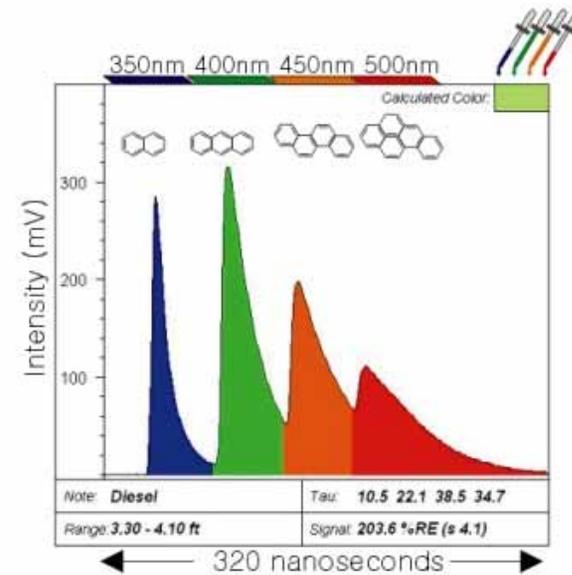


UVOST[®] Output

The OST translates the fluorescence emission into a multi-wavelength waveform.



OST

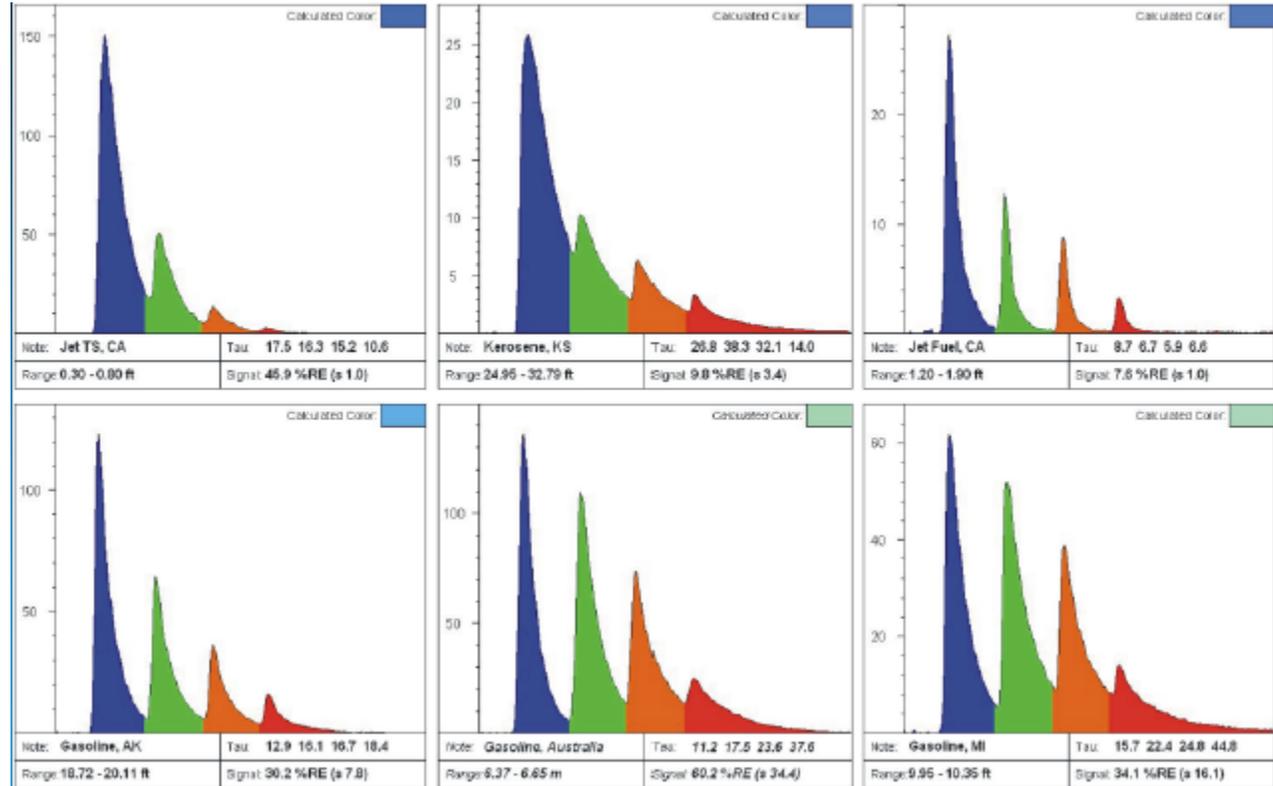


3D illustration of diesel's fluorescence emission – wavelength/time matrix (WTM)

Diesel's multi-wavelength waveform

UVOST[®] Output

Jet fuel /
kerosene

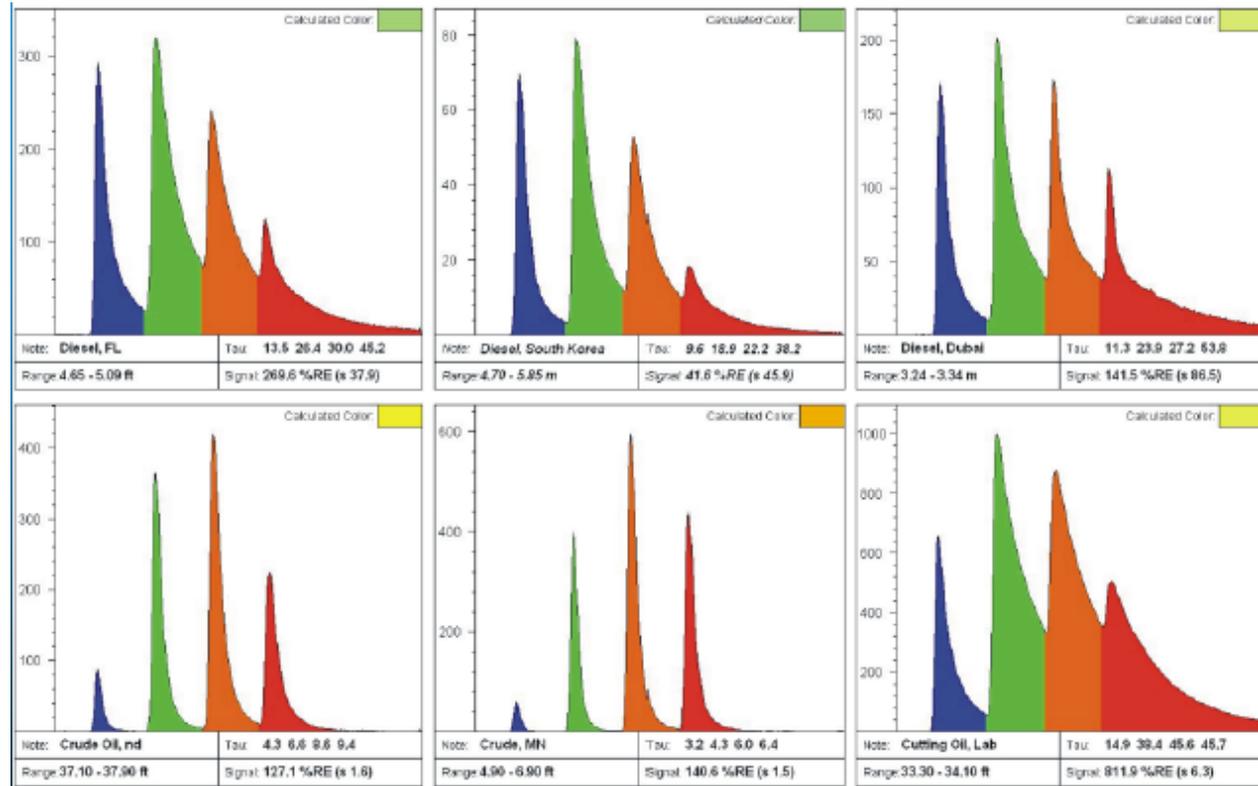


Gasoline

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UVOST[®] Output

Diesels



Oils

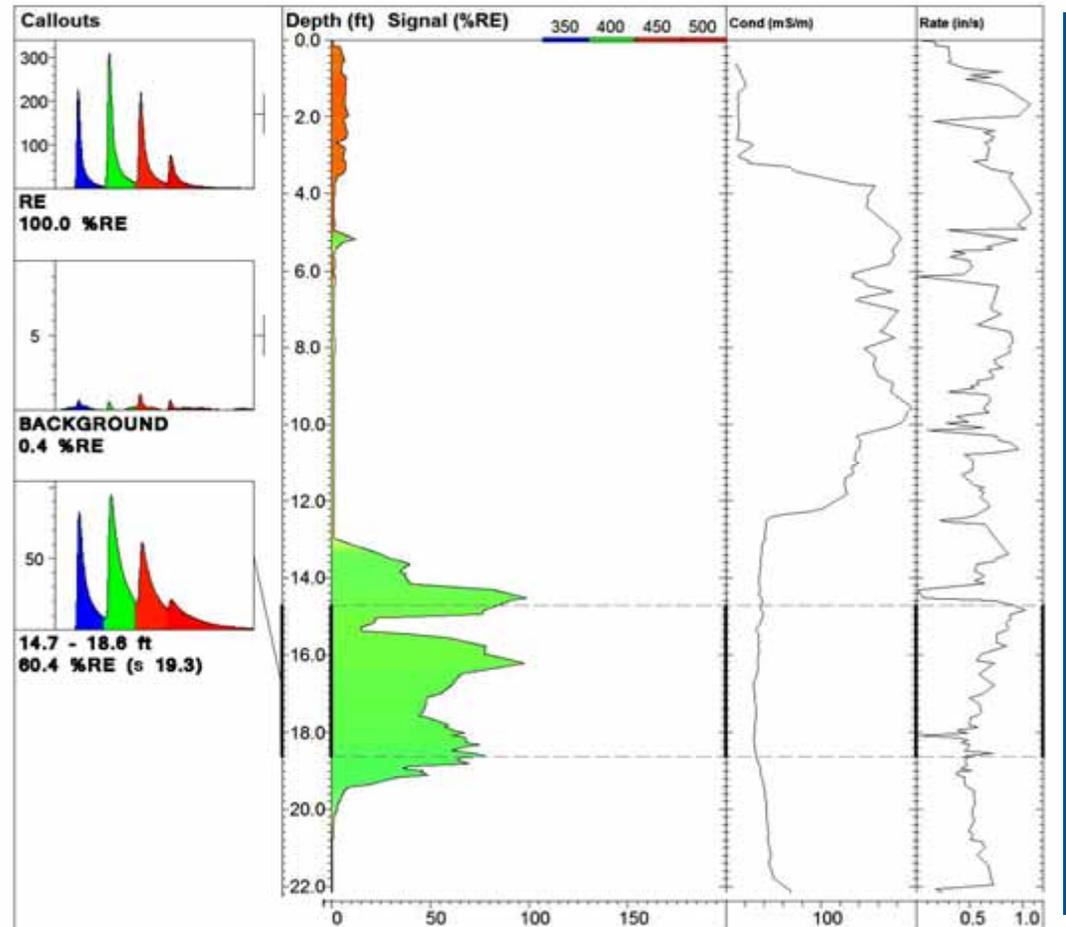
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UVOST[®] Output

Real-time logs display response vs. depth

Waveform callouts on demand

Electrical conductivity simultaneously logged with each UVOST[®] probe for lithology assessment



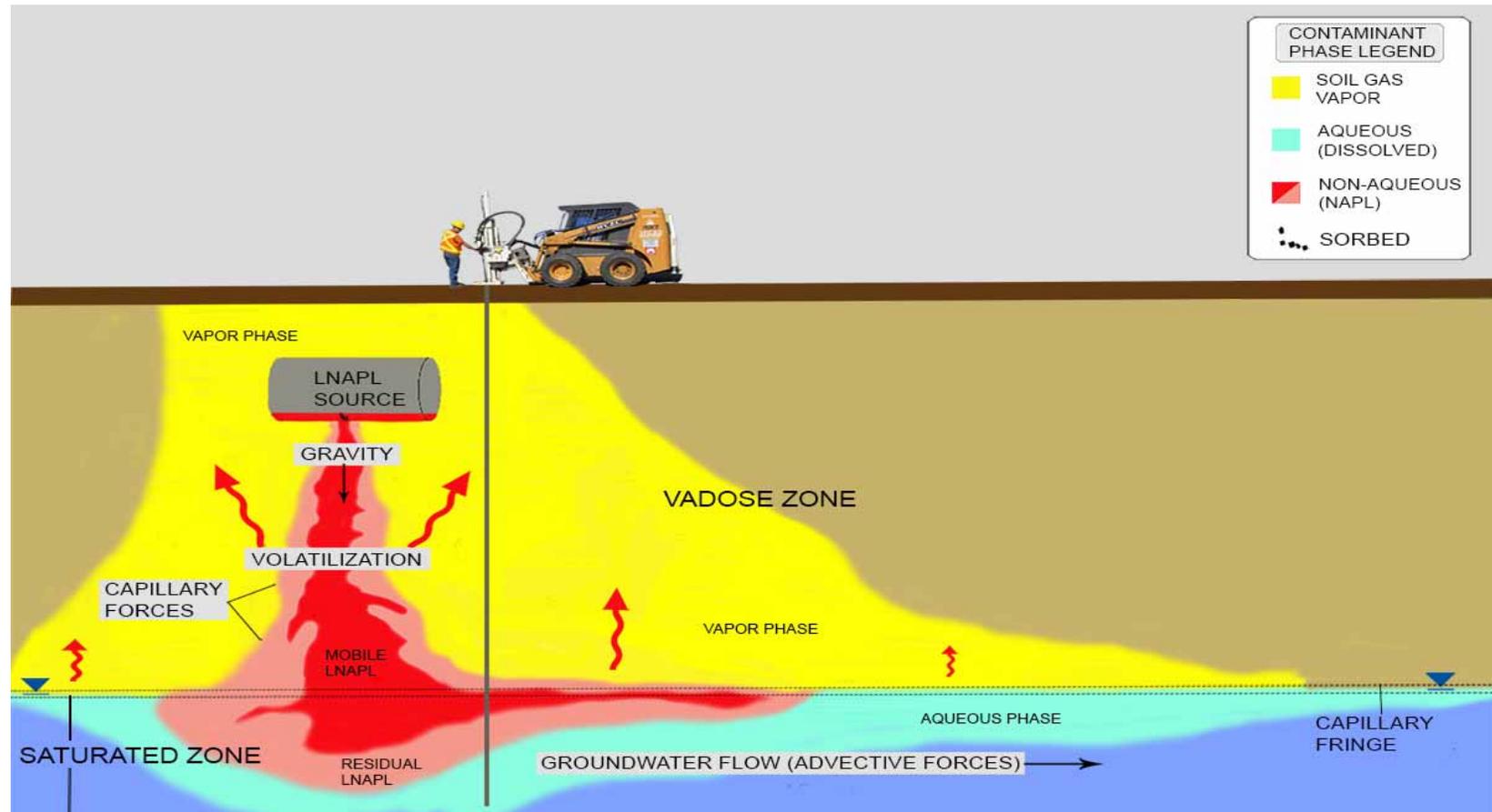
Representative UVOST Log

Contaminant Phases

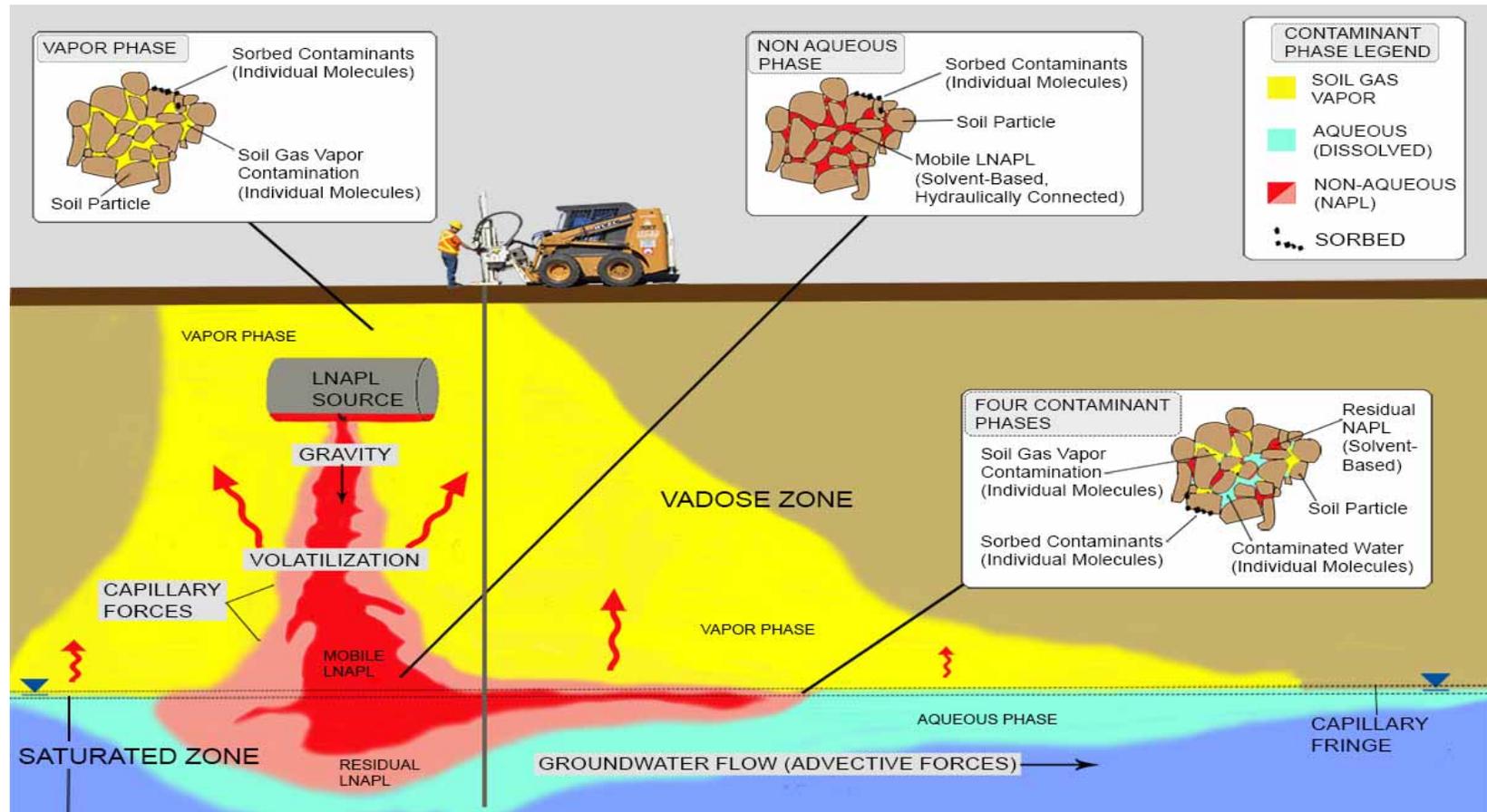
Hydrocarbon contamination exists in four phases in the subsurface:

- 1) Vapor Phase (soil gas)
- 2) Adsorbed Phase (molecular)
- 3) Dissolved Phase (aqueous phase liquid)
- 4) Non-aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL)
 - a) Mobile
 - b) Residual

Contaminant Phases



Contaminant Phases



NAPL Assessment Tools – Why Add LIF?

Standard LNAPL Assessment Methods:

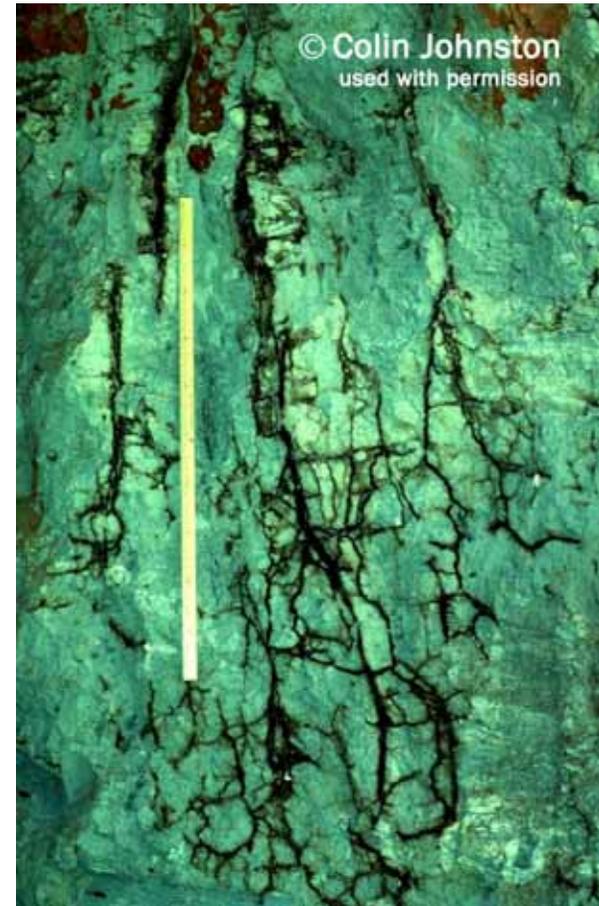
- 1) Soil Boring Investigation
- 2) Monitoring Well Network
- 3) Vapor Survey
- 4) Membrane Interface Probe (MIP)

Responsive to all four phases of contamination

Poor NAPL delineation

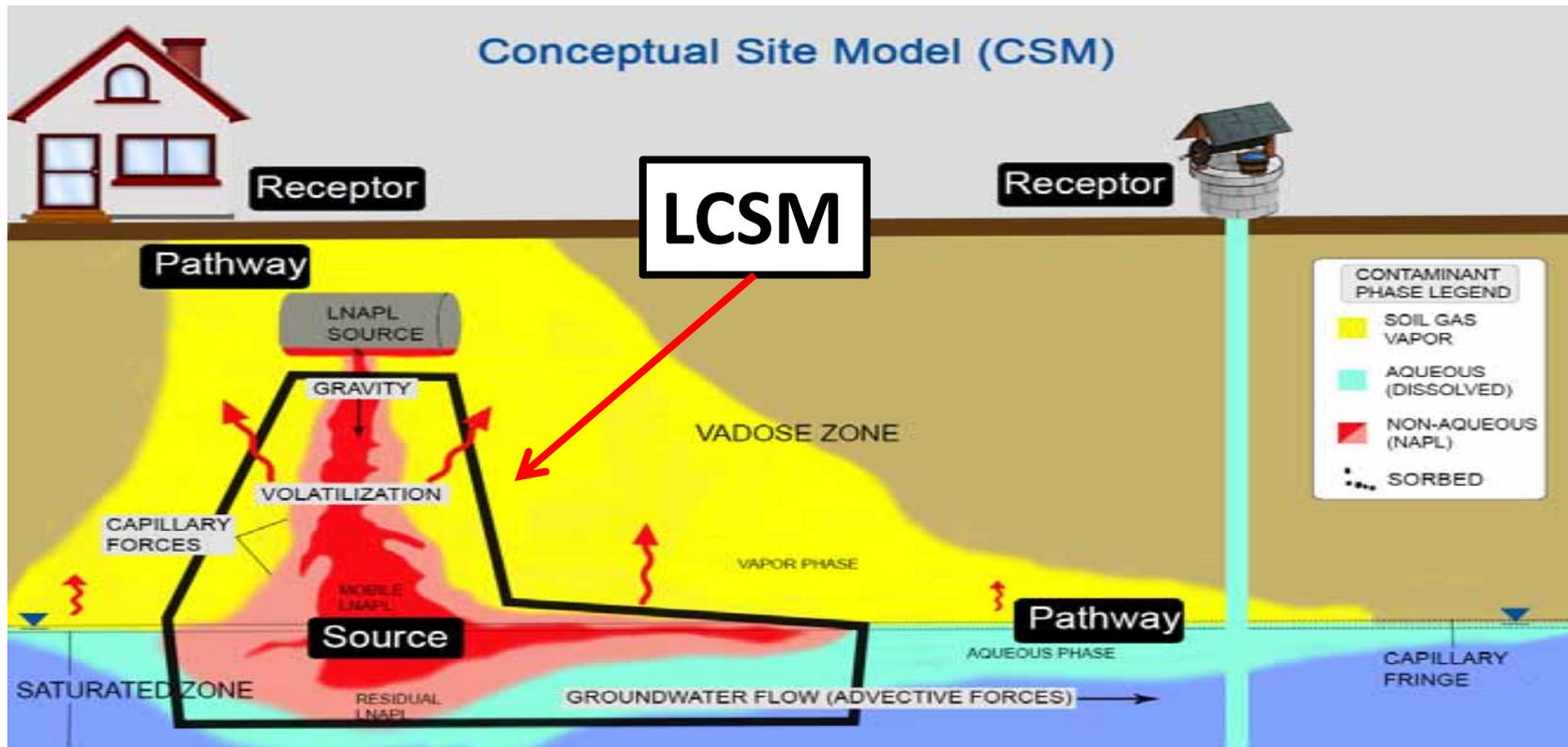
High Resolution Data with UVOST[®]

Subsurface heterogeneities can occur at scales that are often too small for conventional investigation strategies and technologies to adequately characterize.



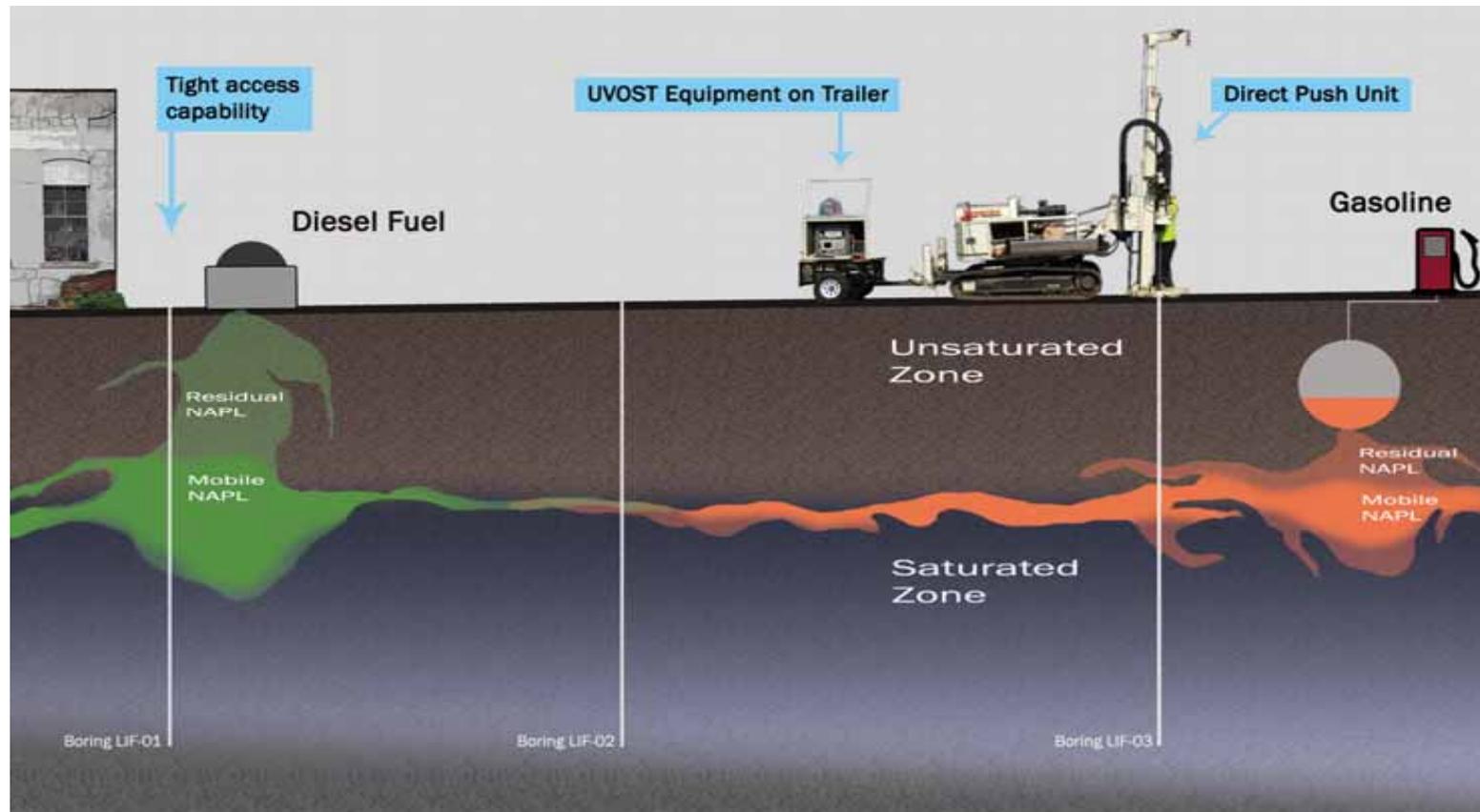
UVOST[®] Application

The UVOST[®] responds only to LNAPL



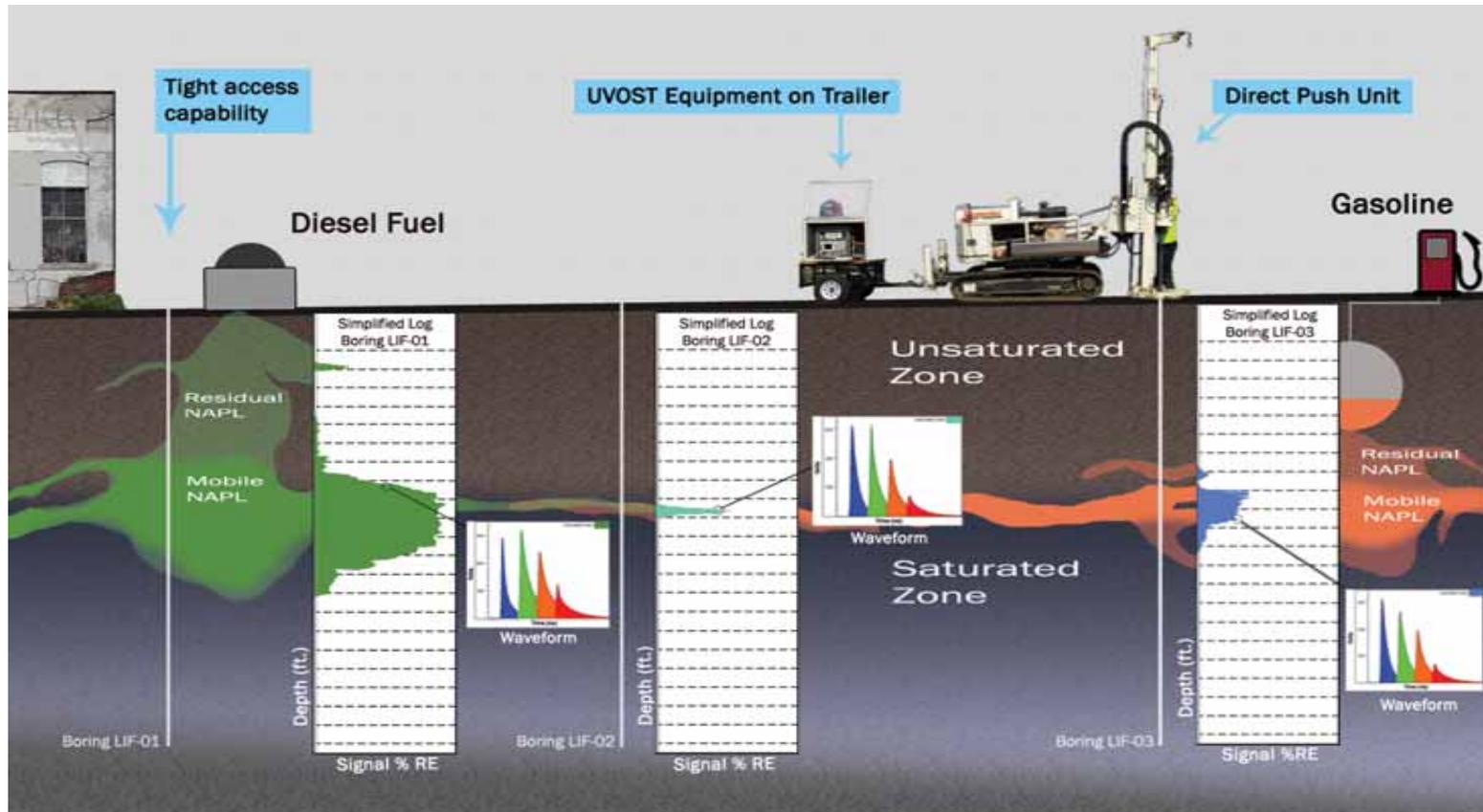
LNAPL Source Identification with UVOST[®]

Diagram of conceptual field application of UVOST[®] technology

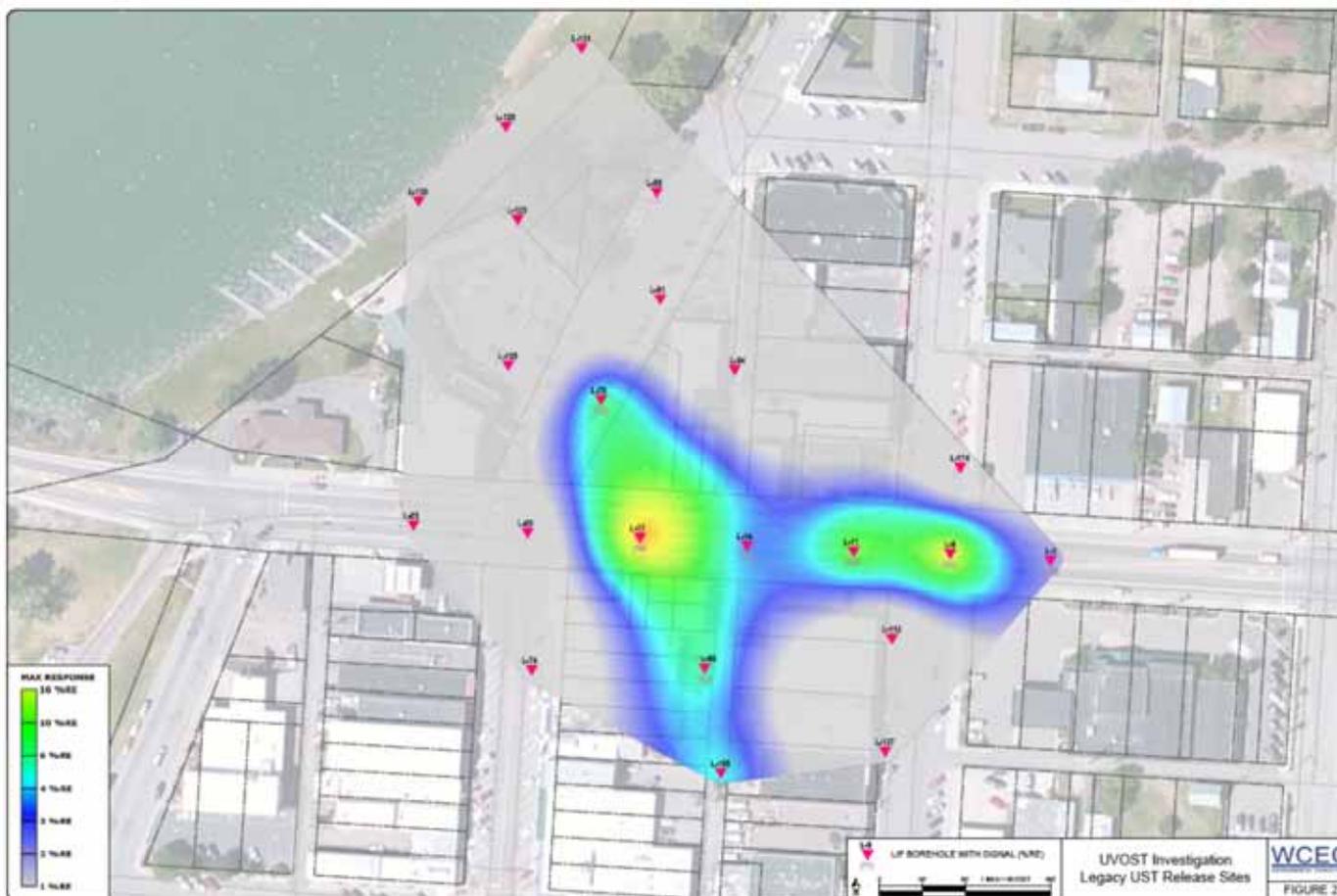


LNAPL Source Identification with UVOST[®]

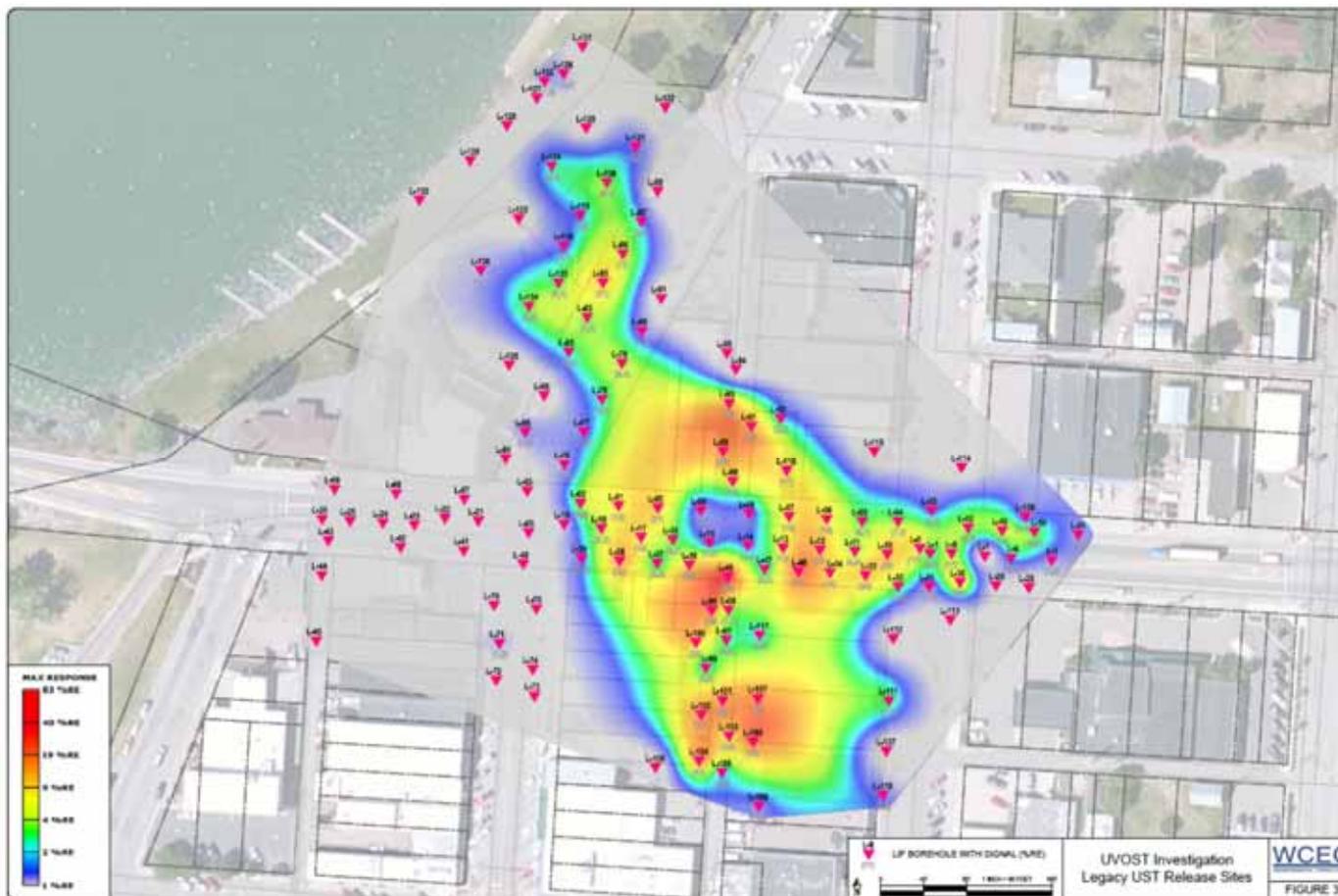
Diagram of conceptual field application of UVOST[®] technology



UVOST[®] Data Density



UVOST[®] Data Density



UVOST[®] Applications & Limitations

UVOST[®] Detects:

- Gasoline
- Diesel
- Jet fuel (kerosene)
- Motor oil
- Hydraulic fluids
- Cutting fluids

Note: Tar-specific Green Optical Screening Tool (TarGOST[®]) is used for the detection of coal tars, creosotes, heavy crudes, tank bottoms, etc.

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UVOST[®] Does Not Detect:

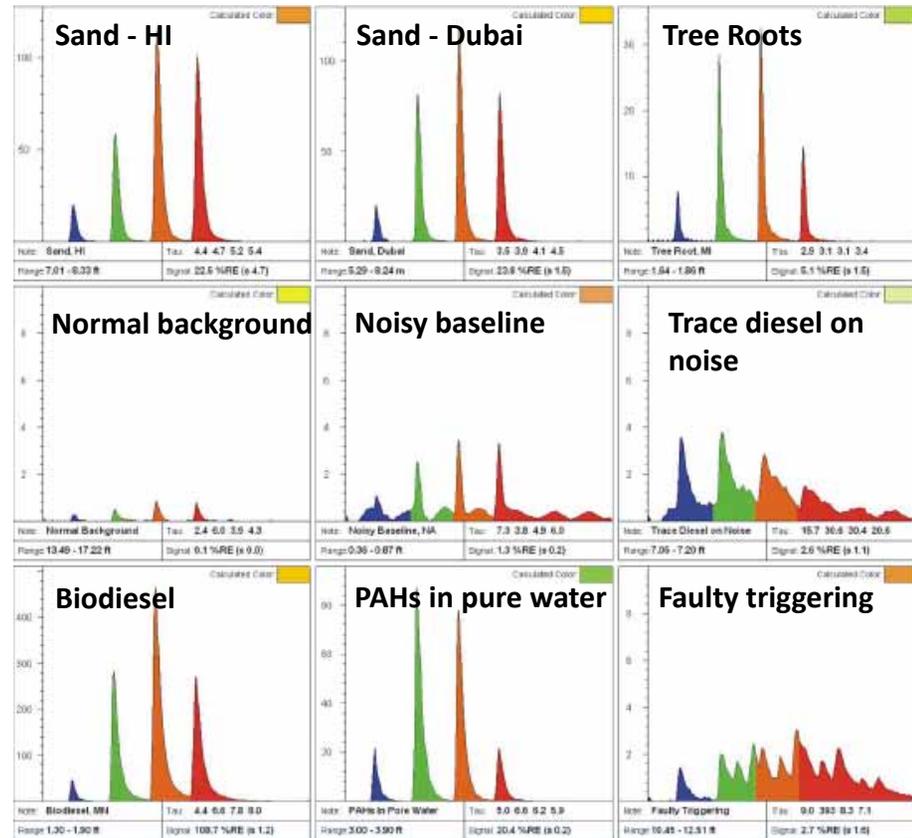
- PCBs
- Dissolved phase PAHs
- Chlorinated Hydrocarbons ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ See www.dakotatechnologies.com for information regarding Dye LIF

UVOST[®] Applications & Limitations

UVOST[®] False Positives:

- Organic matter
- Sea shells
- Calcite
- Calcareous sands
- Peat
- Shorter lifetimes
- “Odd” appearance



Dakota Technologies

Key Take-Aways

- LIF responds only to NAPL –
 - ✓ Differentiates NAPL from other contaminant phases

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- LIF responds only to NAPL –
 - ✓ Differentiates NAPL from other contaminant phases
- High data density –
 - ✓ Accurate delineation of NAPL body
 - ✓ Development of robust LCSM with multiple lines of evidence
- Cost-effective, real-time data

UVOST[®] Data Analysis & LCSM Development

Integrated Site Visualization (ISV[™])

- **Delivers a 3D representation of the site conceptual model**
- **Allows complex information to be easily evaluated and understood by technical and non-technical stakeholders**

UVOST[®] Data Analysis & LCSM Development

- High resolution GIS imagery
- Traditional basemap features (CAD drawings)
- Topographic maps
- Aerial photographs
- Lidar data

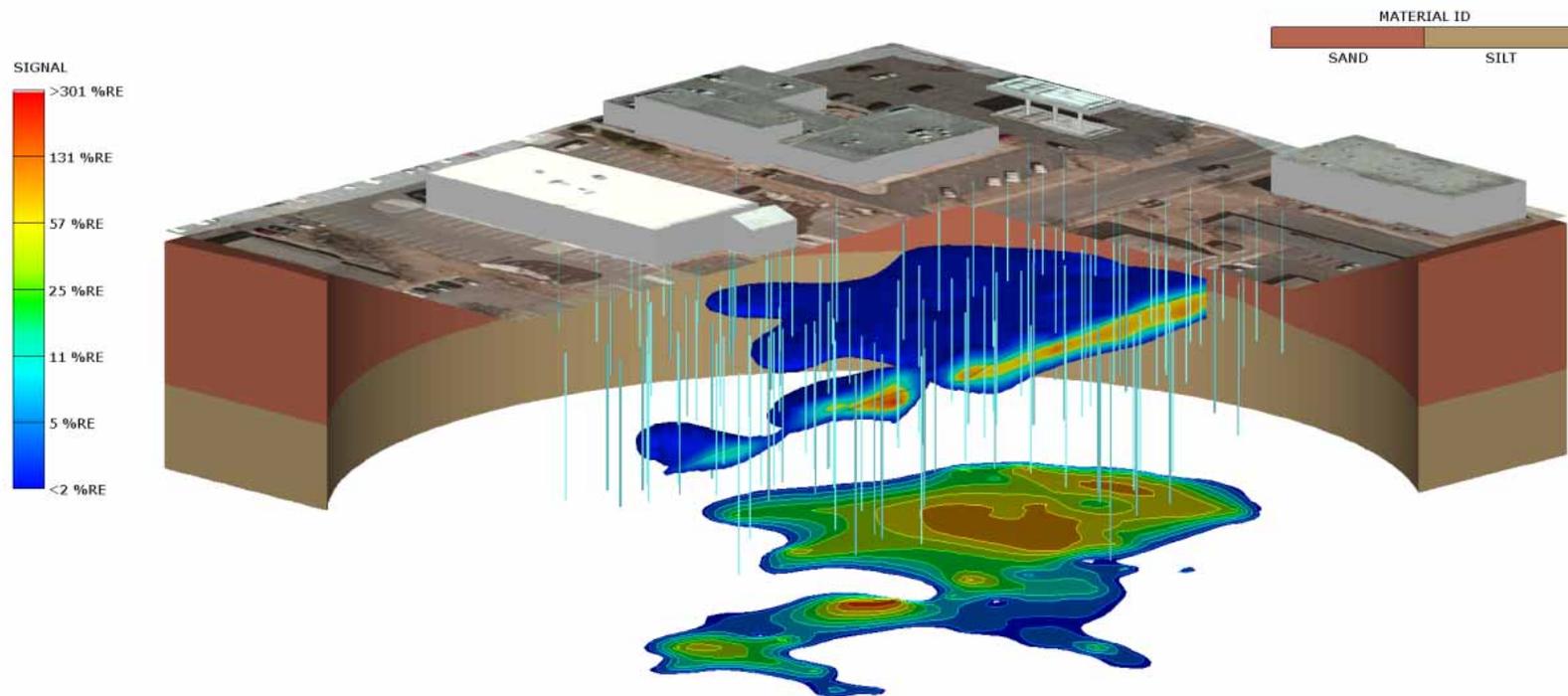
UVOST[®] Data Analysis & LCSM Development

Deliverables include:

- **Static images**
- **Digital animations**
- **Dynamic 3D files with interactive viewer (4-DIMs)**

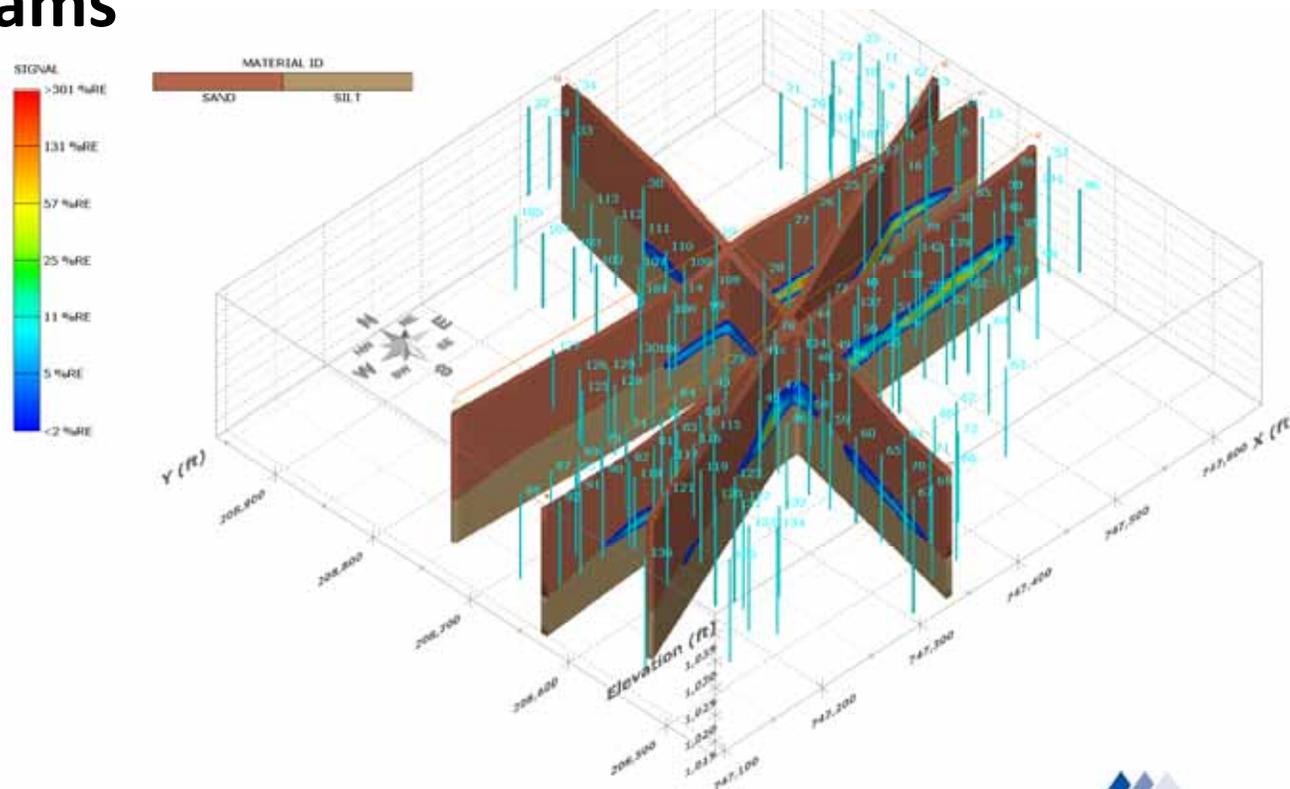
UVOST[®] Data Analysis & LCSM Development

Typical ISV deliverable, consisting of LIF and electrical conductivity (EC) data



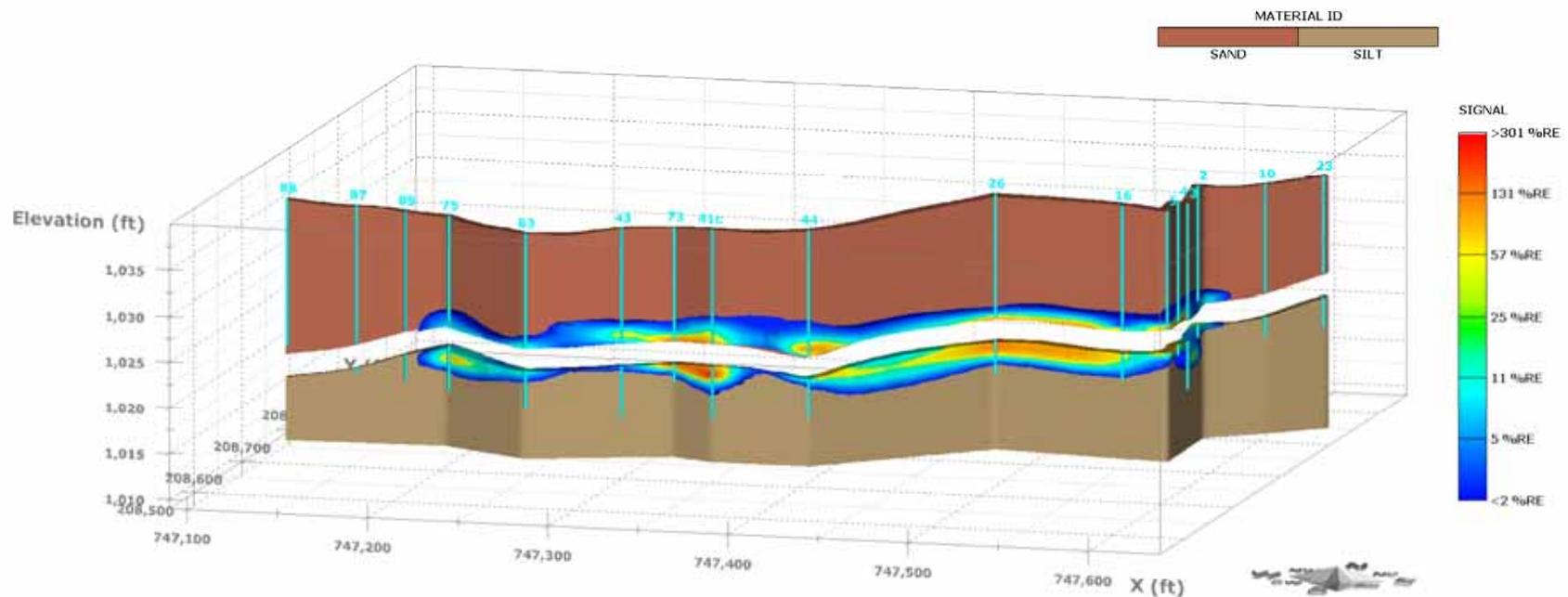
UVOST[®] Data Analysis & LCSM Development

Contaminant chemistry, lithology and stratigraphy data can also be presented in cross-sectional diagrams



UVOST[®] Data Analysis & LCSM Development

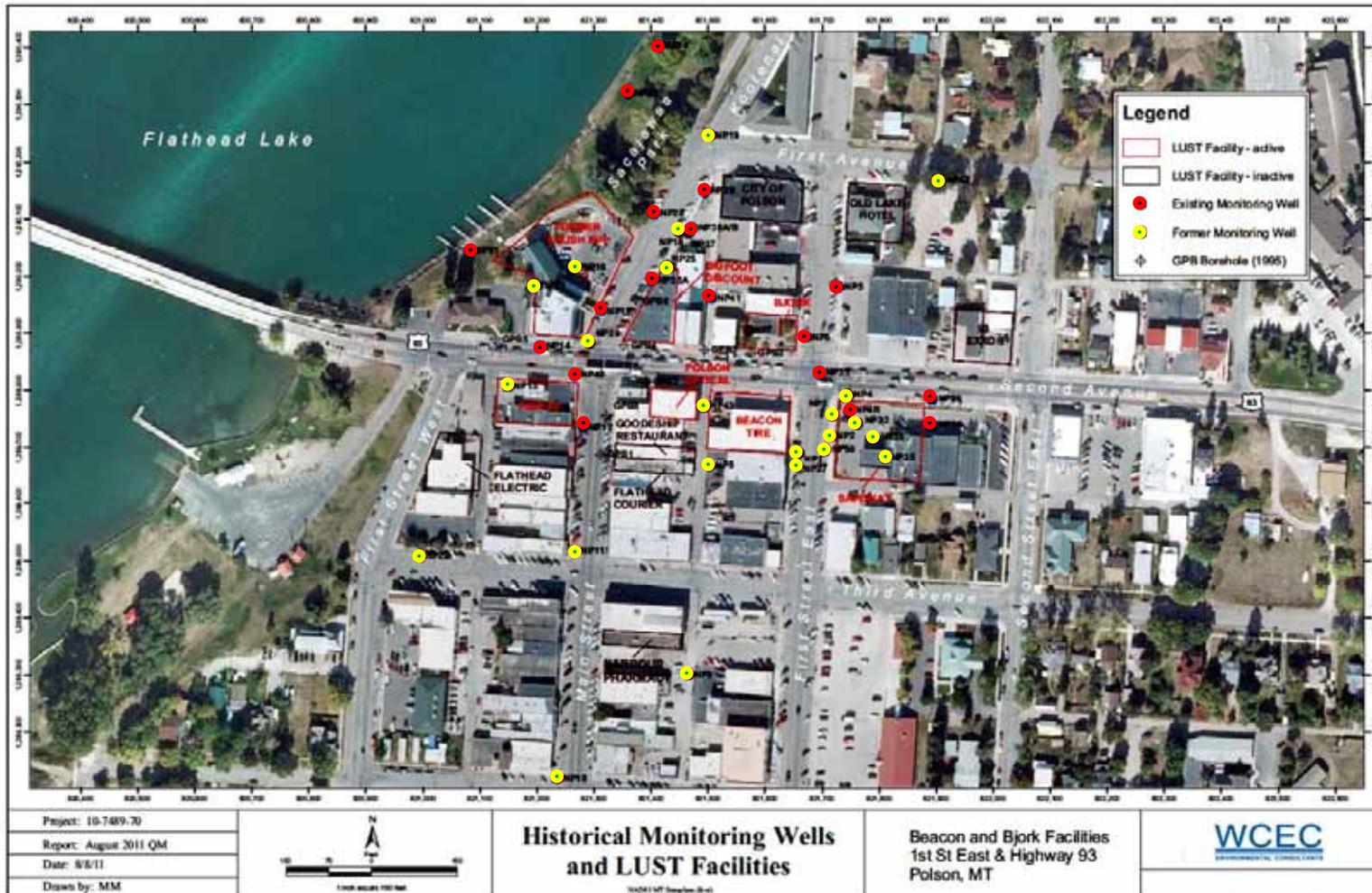
3D fence diagrams are also used to depict the extent and magnitude of the contaminant plume



UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study

- Legacy petroleum release site in downtown Polson, Montana, initial investigation in early 1990s
- 13 facilities with releases and individual PRP ownership
- Large undefined LNAPL plume, LNAPL present in various monitoring wells across the site
- Complex lithology consisting of fine-grained, varved lakebed sediments
- Sensitive surface water receptor (Flathead Lake)
- Various regulatory agencies including MTDEQ, City of Polson, Lake County, CSKT Tribe & USEPA

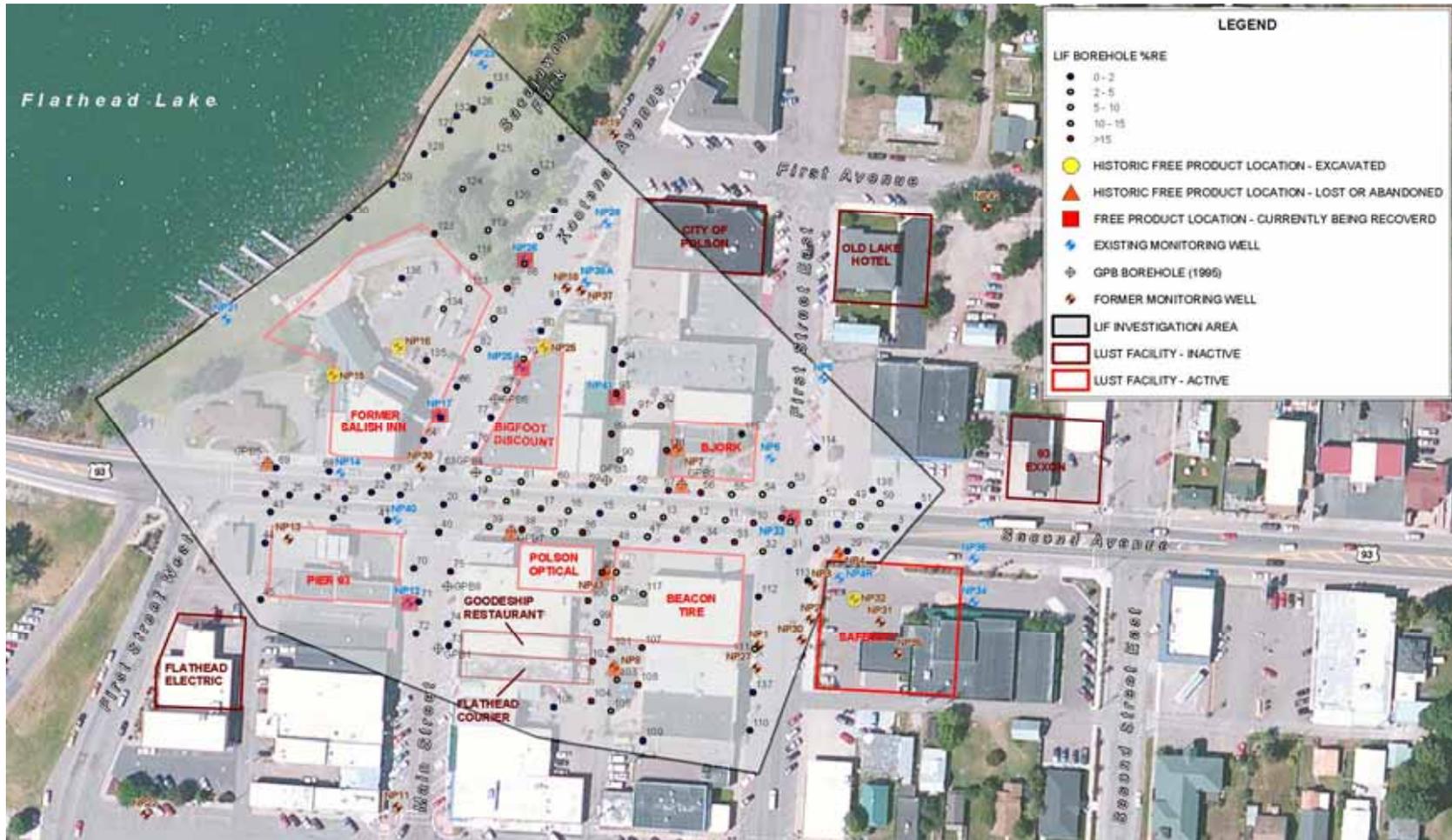
UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study



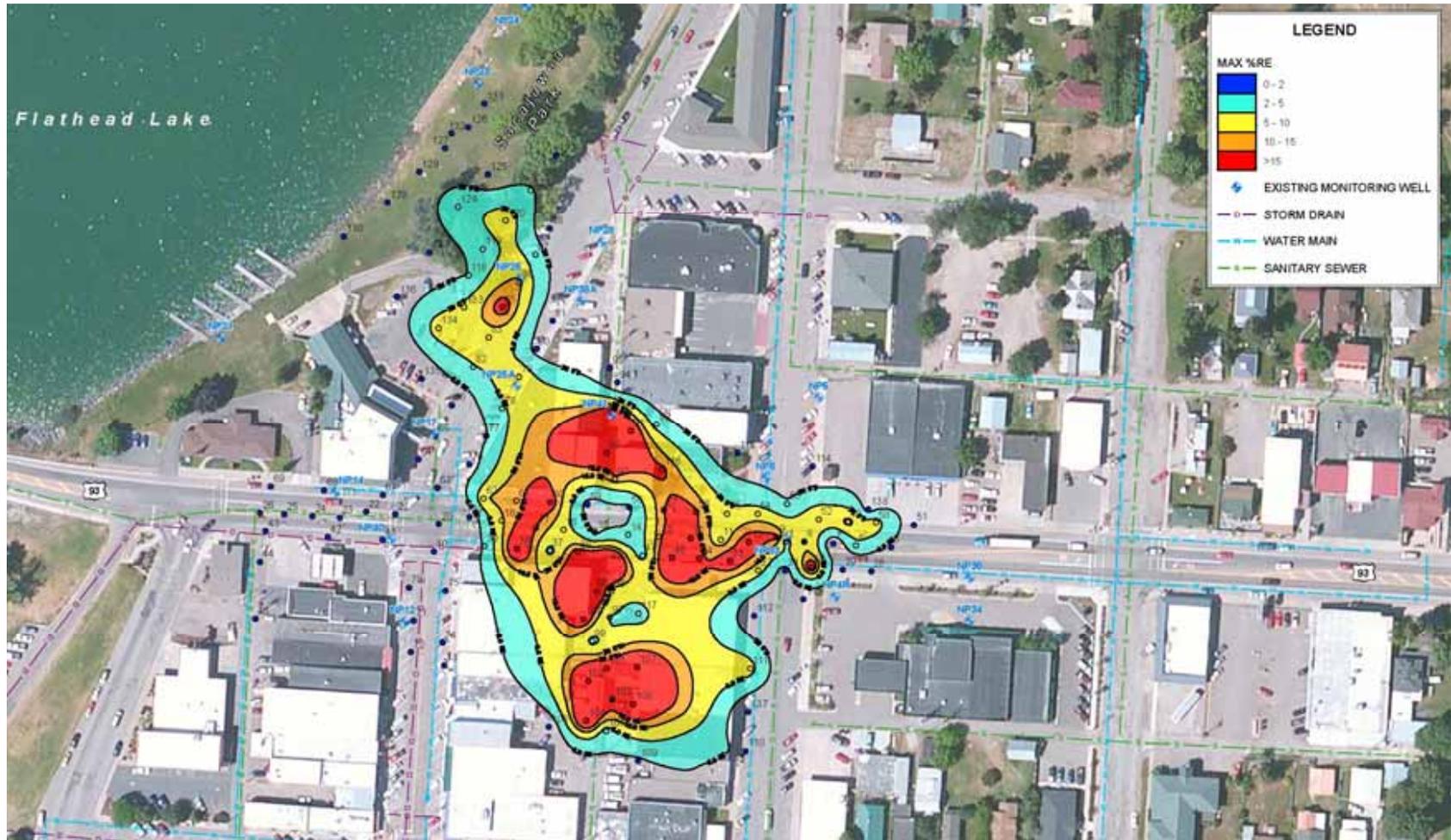
UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study

- Investigation included 138 UVOST[®] borings completed over 10 day period
- Geospatial data points recorded for each boring using sub-decimeter GPS equipment
- Daily uploads of UVOST[®] response and GPS data conducted using WCEC's Real Time Data Transmission (RTDT) service
- WCEC UVOST[®] analyst provided daily 2D LNAPL isoconcentration maps as a tool to guide the investigation
- Depth of borings was correlated to high and low pool lake elevations

UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study



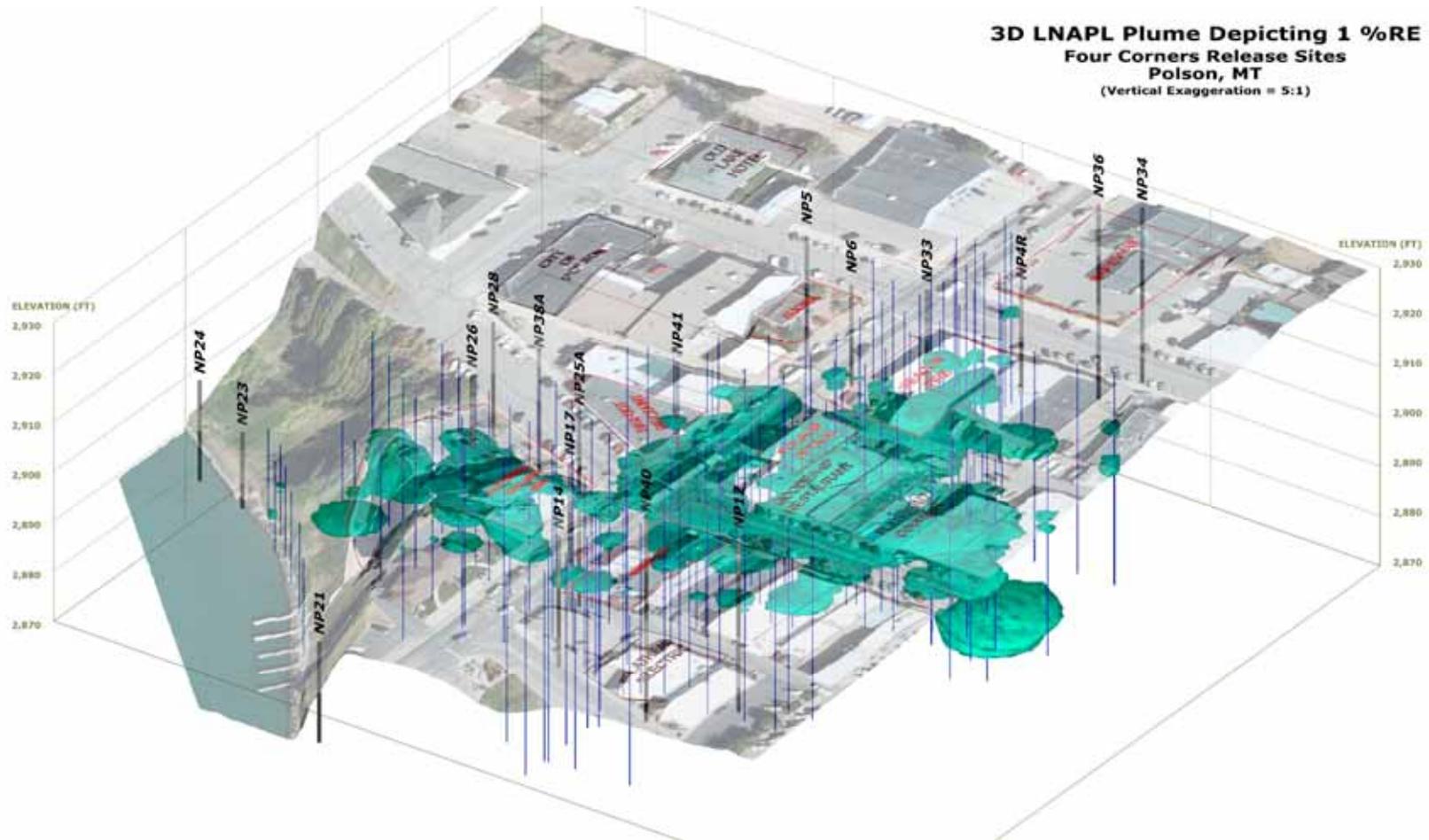
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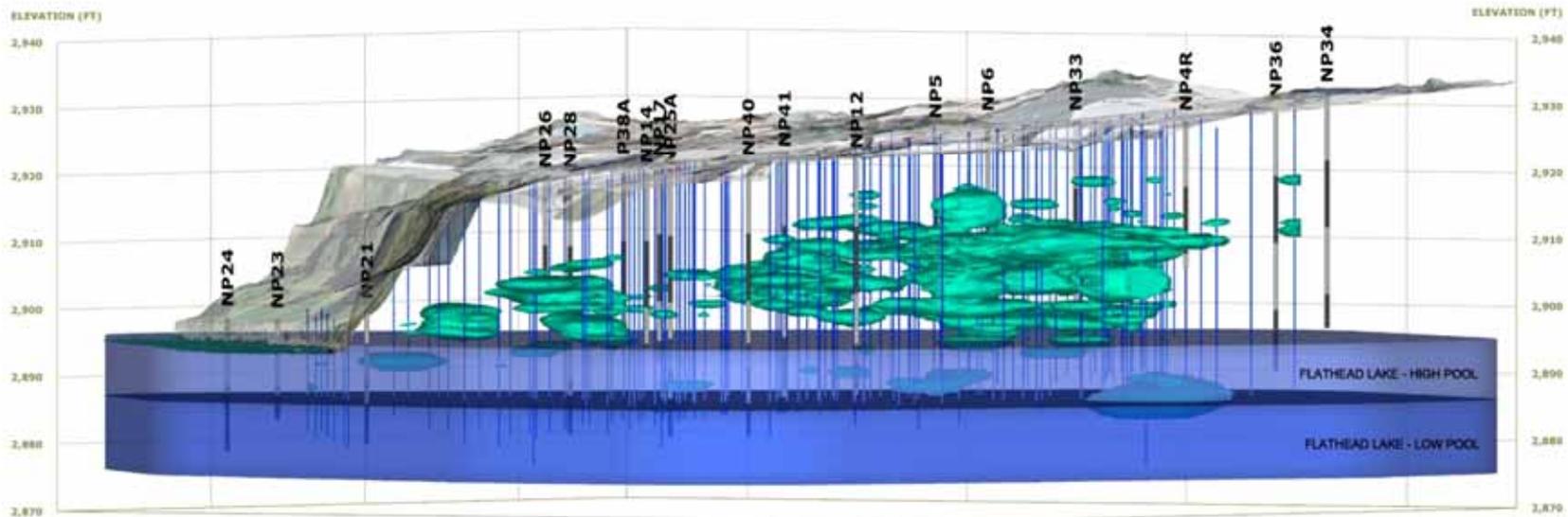


UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study

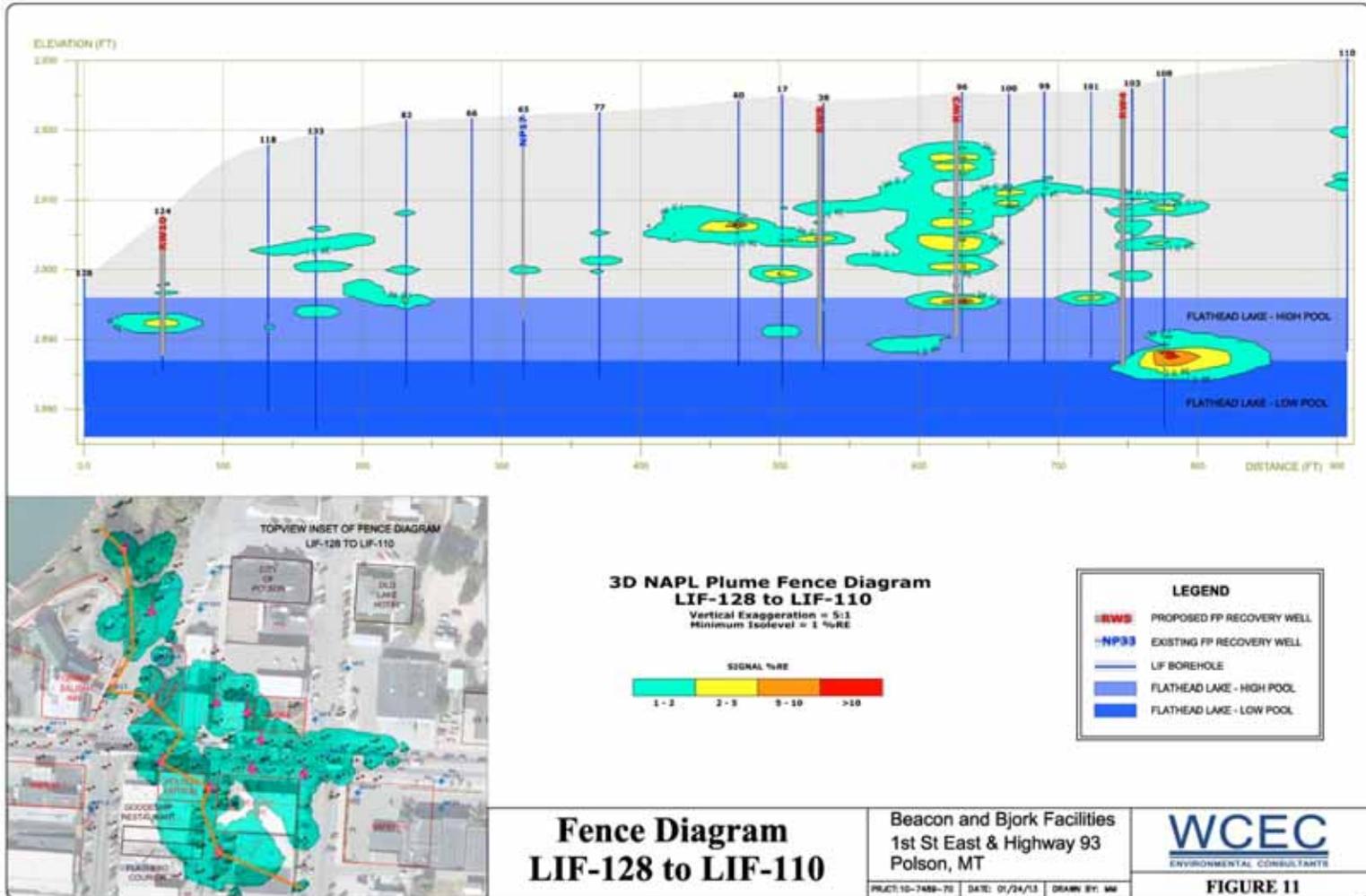


UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study

3D LNAPL Plume Depicting 1 %RE
Four Corners Release Sites
Polson, MT
(Vertical Exaggeration = 5:1)



UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study



UVOST[®] Investigation Case Study

- Investigation successfully delineated horizontal and vertical extent of LNAPL plume allowing for targeted LNAPL recovery
- Completed in 10 field days with total cost of under \$100,000
- Previous investigations totaled over \$1M and were not successful in delineating plume
- Greatly advanced the CSM through collection of detailed LNAPL distribution and geophysical data (EC)

Thank you!

Ed Creaden

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A recording of this presentation given as a webinar is available on our website

