

LNAPL Transmissivity characterization and follow-up along a remediation project

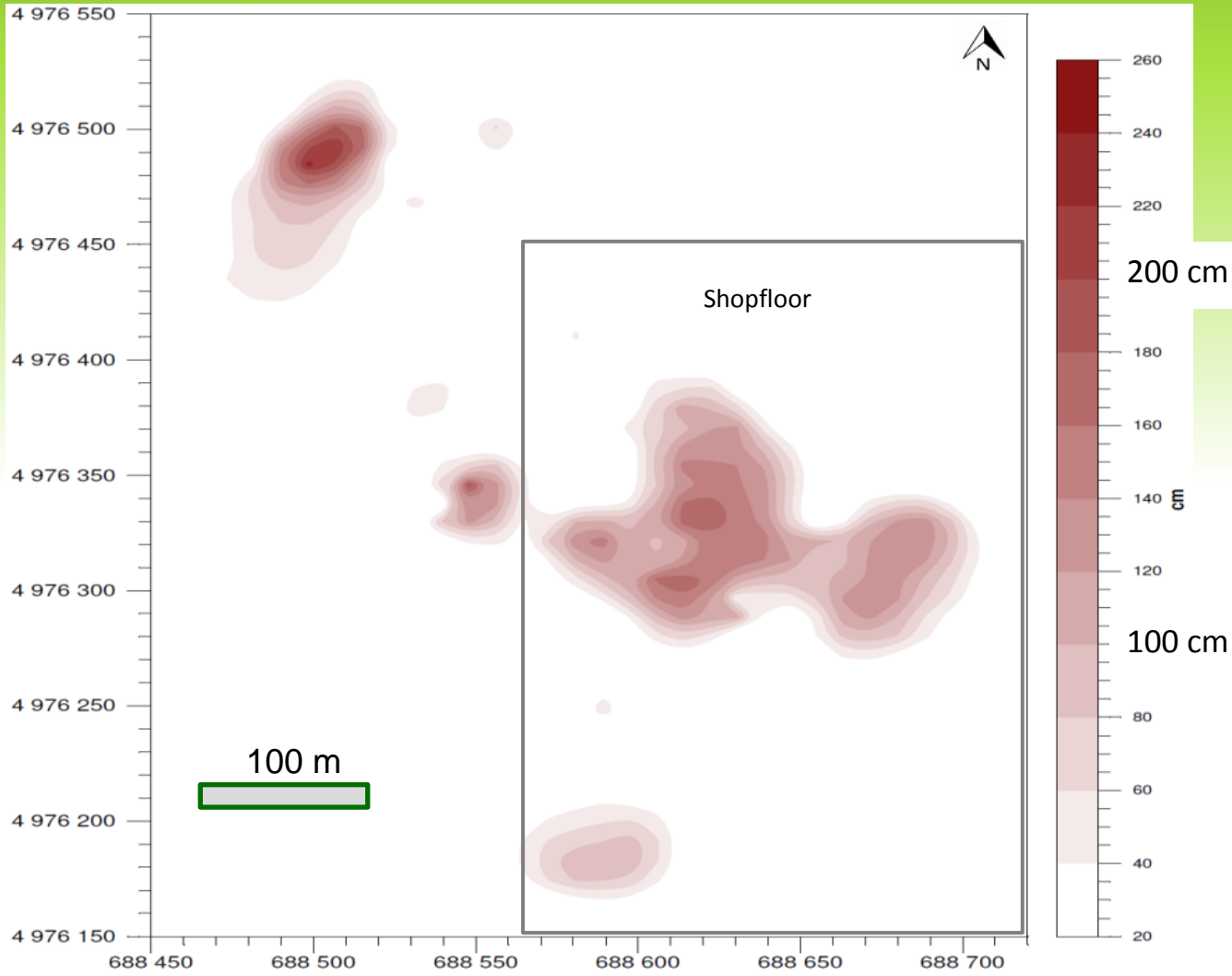
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Site

- Old automotive industry with 4 main LNAPL lenses of cutting and hydraulic oil
- Floating phase surface is approximately 15 000 m²
- Oil thickness ranging from few centimetres to 2,5 m
- Sandy/gravel aquifer around 15 m thick
- Water level seasonal : -2 and -3,5 m below ground level
- water permeability $K_w \approx 2,88 \cdot 10^{-4}$ m/s
- 300 wells , 100 are located in the oil phases

Oil thickness



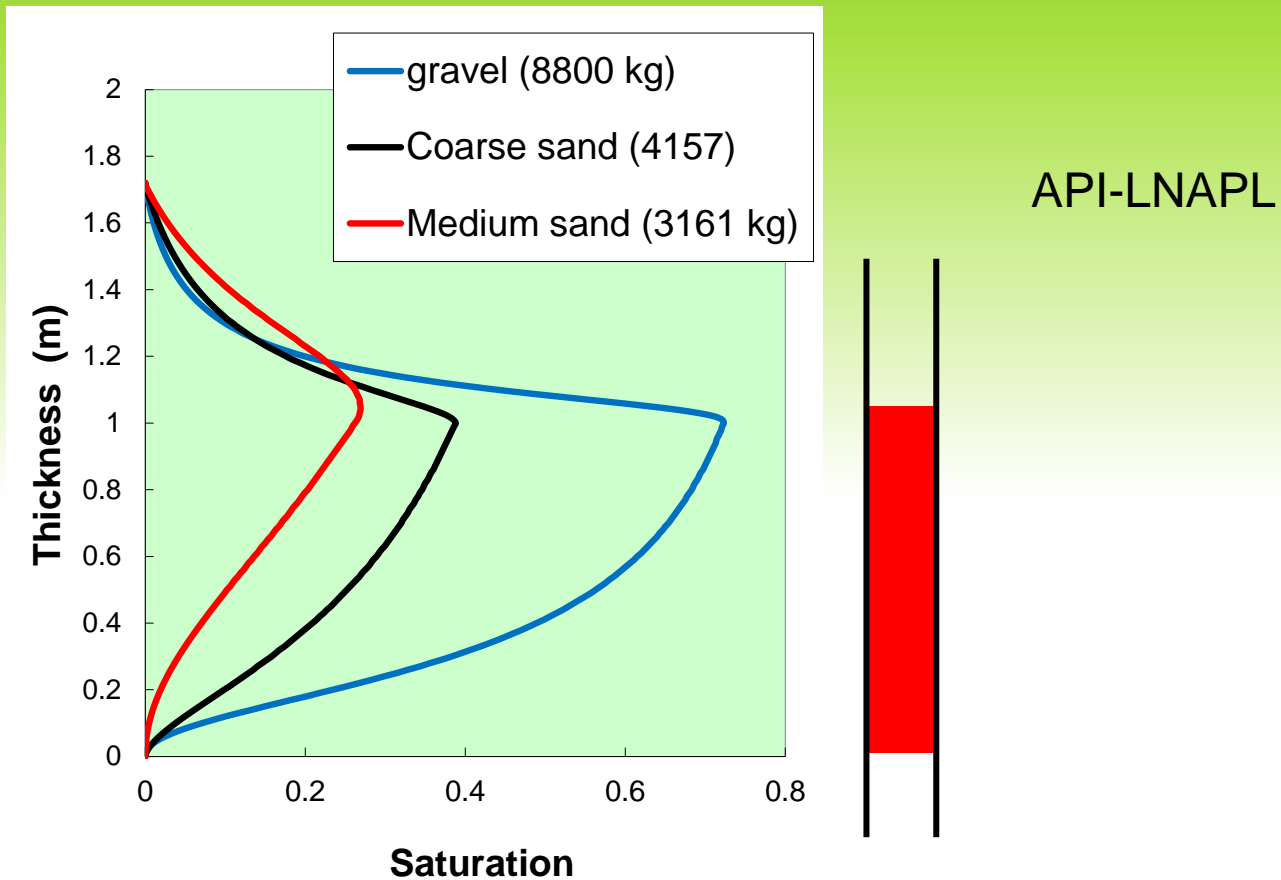
Objectives

- Which technique ?
- How many wells ?
- How long time ?

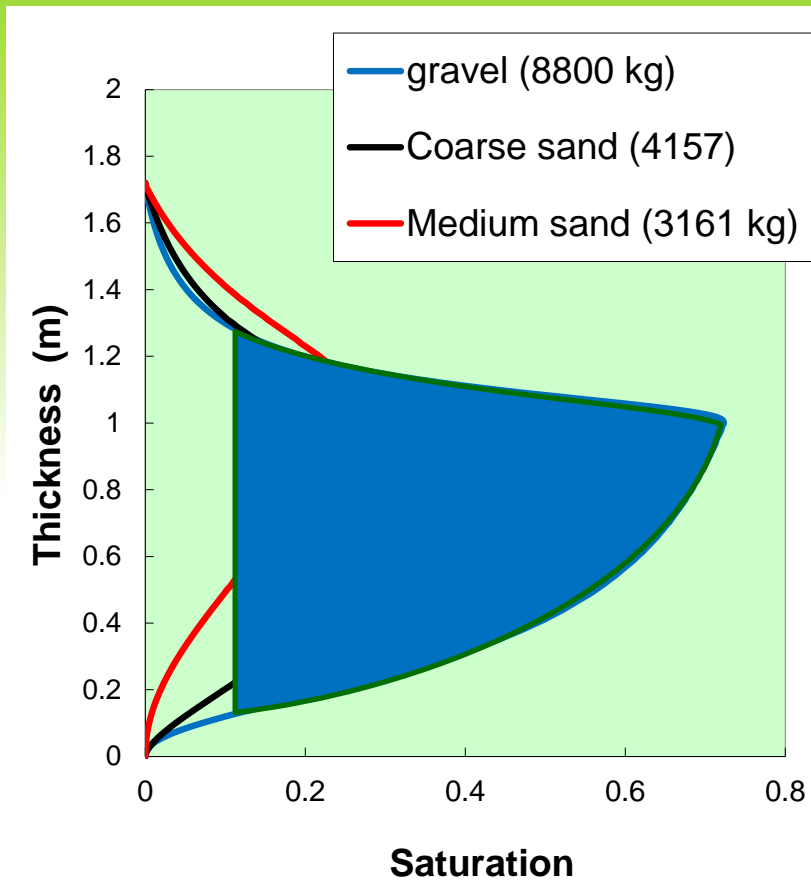
(Indeed, how much money ?)

Here a focus on skimming

Saturation, mobility vs height

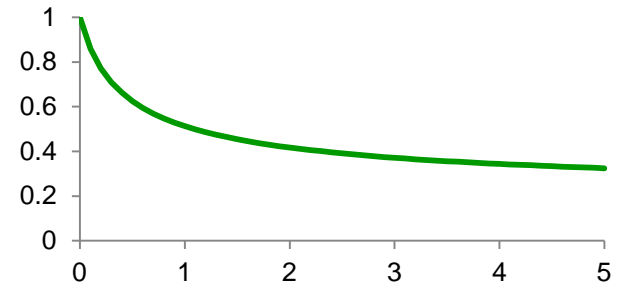


Saturation, mobility vs height

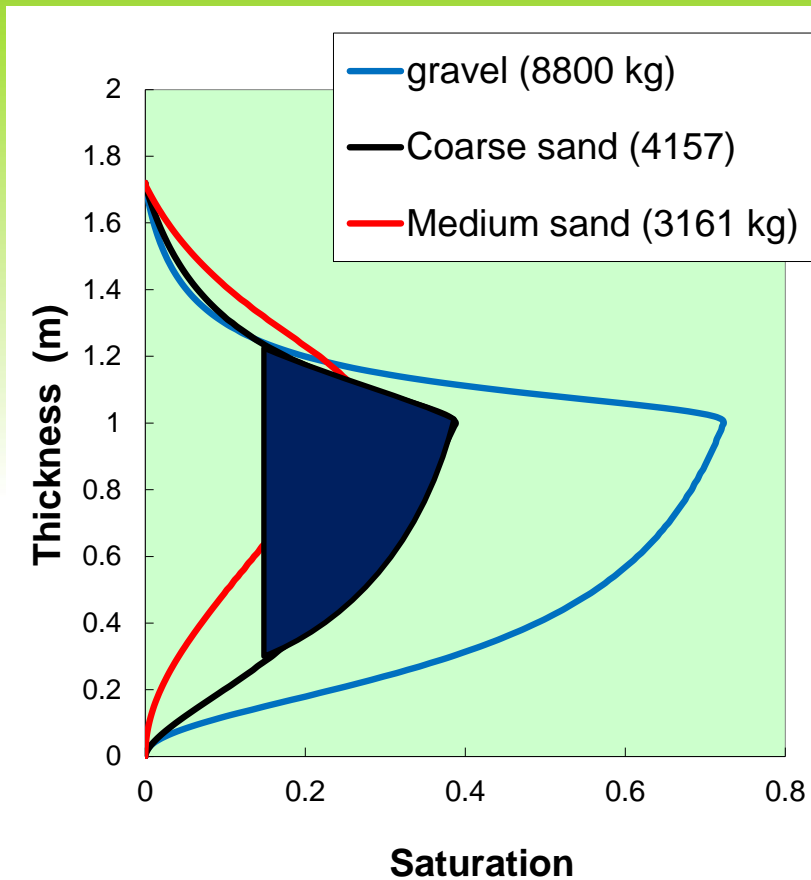


77 % volume extractible
 K_w : 100 m/d
 K_o : 0.28 m/d

Gravel

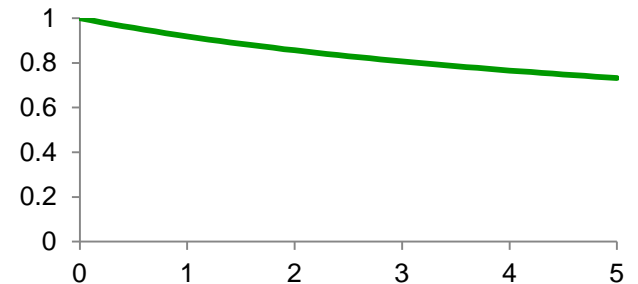


Saturation, mobility vs height

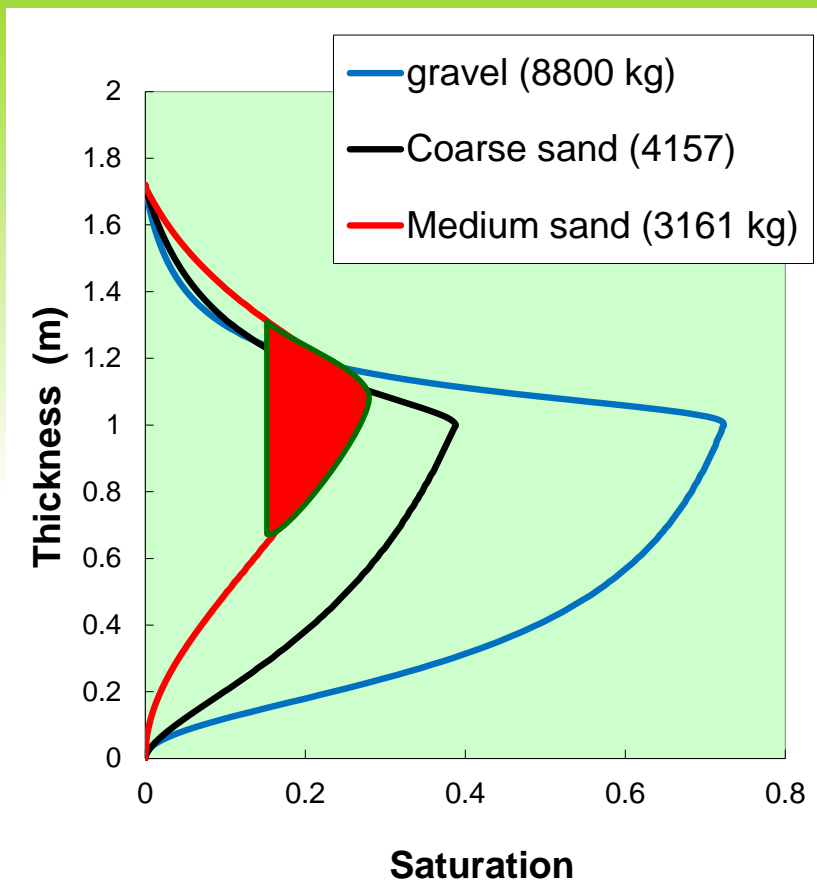


41 % volume extractible
 K_w : 11.6 m/d
 K_o : 0.09 m/d

Coarse sand

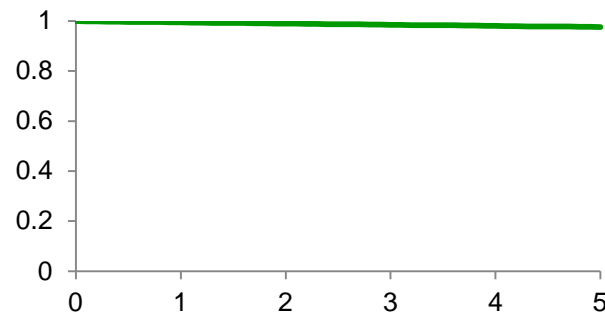


Saturation, mobility vs height

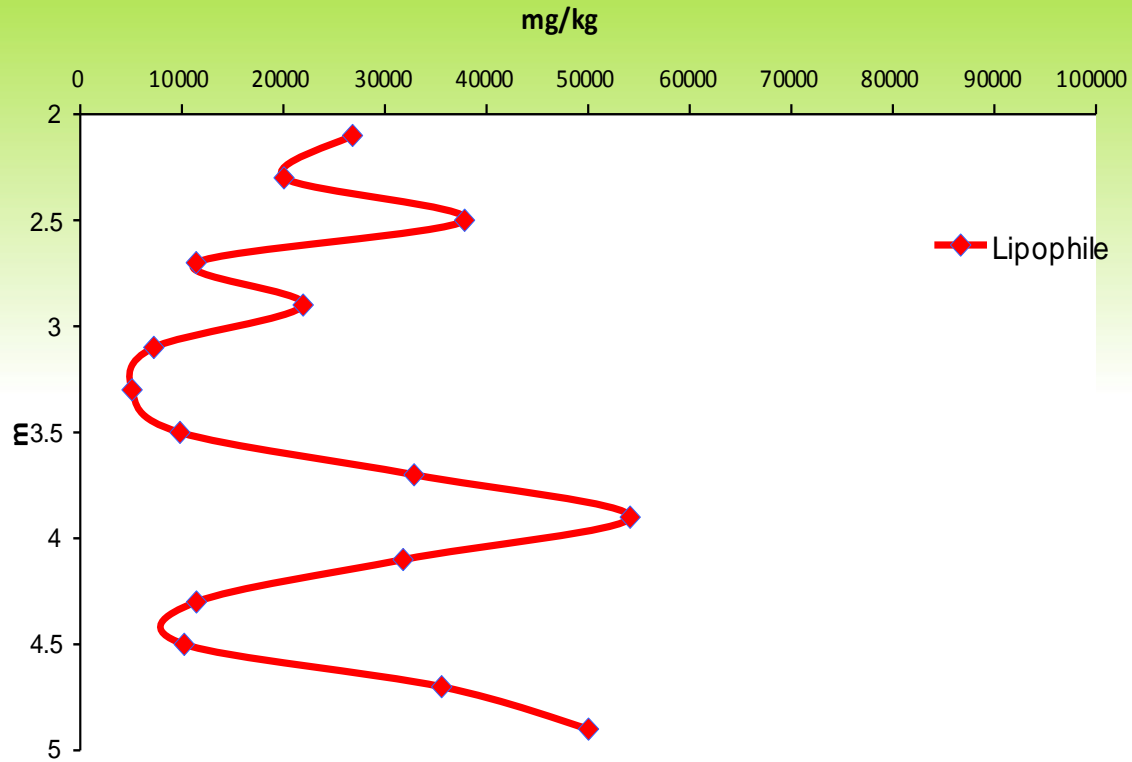


22 % volume extractible
 $K_w : 7.3 \text{ m/d}$
 $K_o : 0.05 \text{ m/d}$

Medium sand



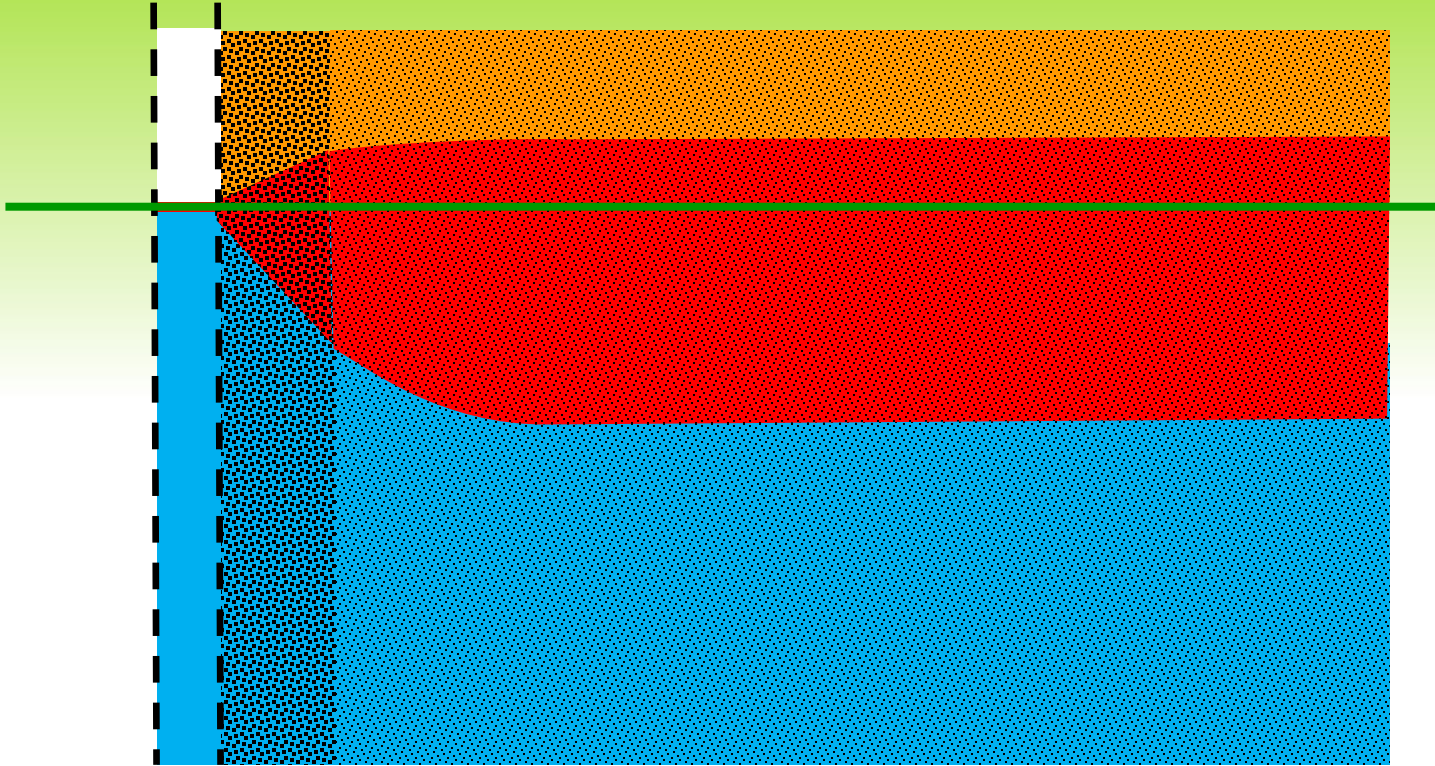
Measured saturation profile...



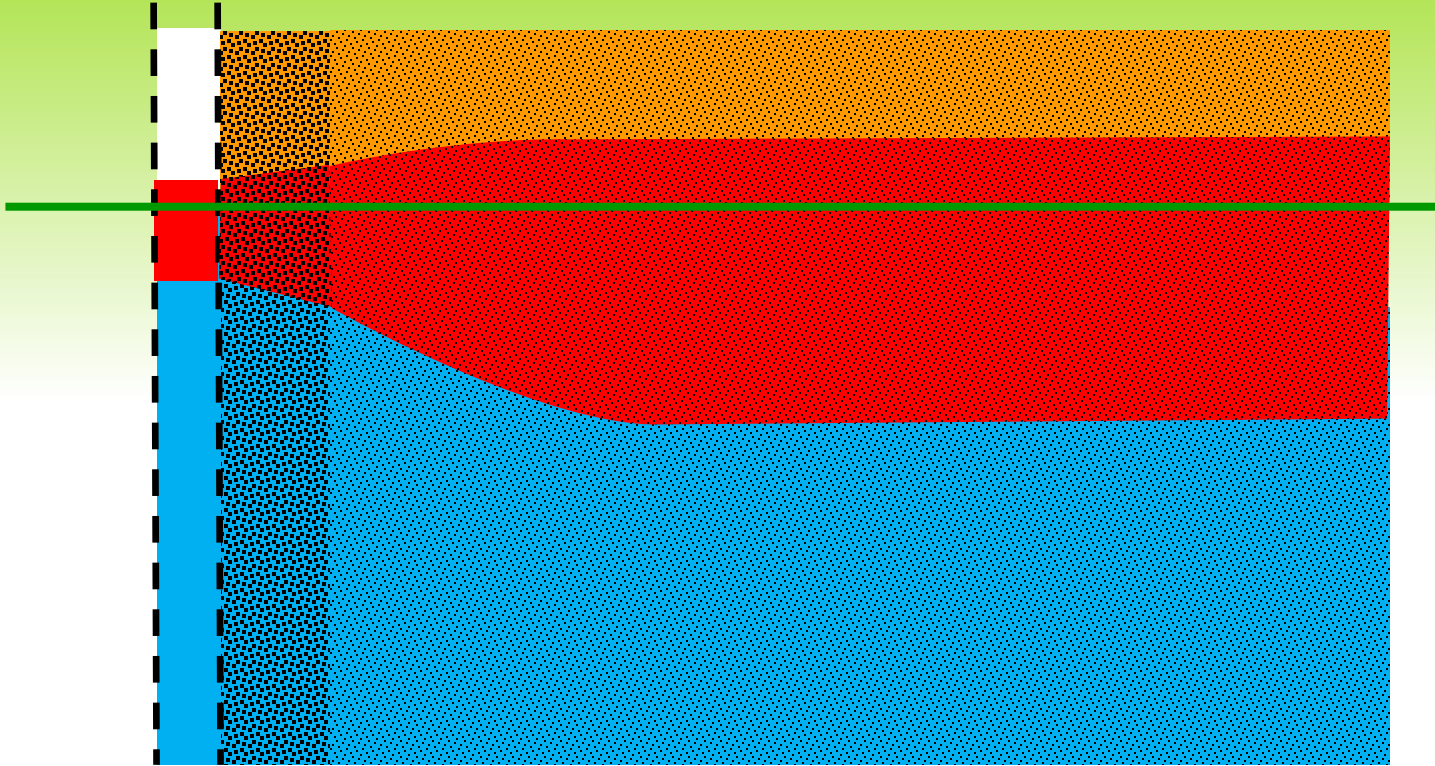
Mobility : Bail-down test



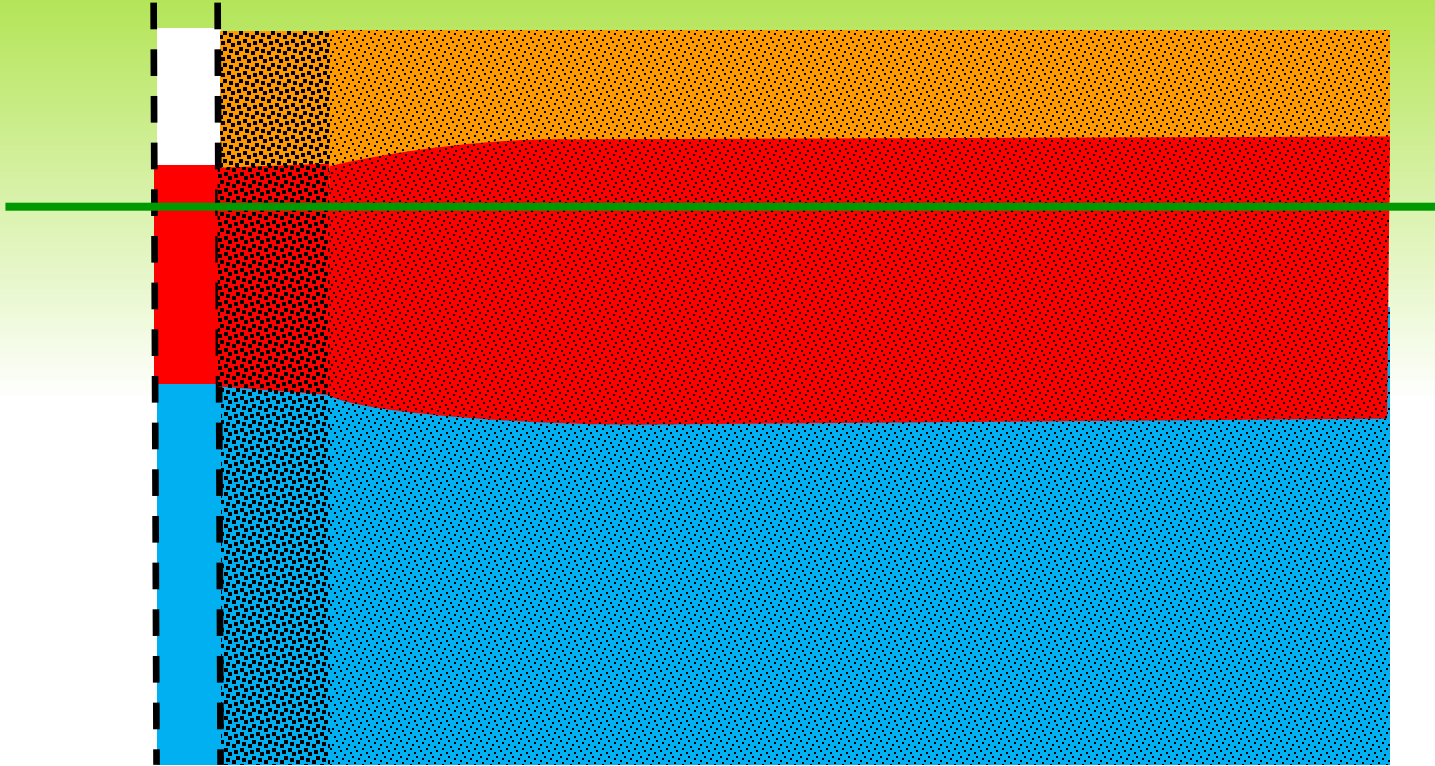
Mobility : Bail-down test



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Mobility : Bail-down test



Mobility : Bail-down test



Bail-down test interpretation

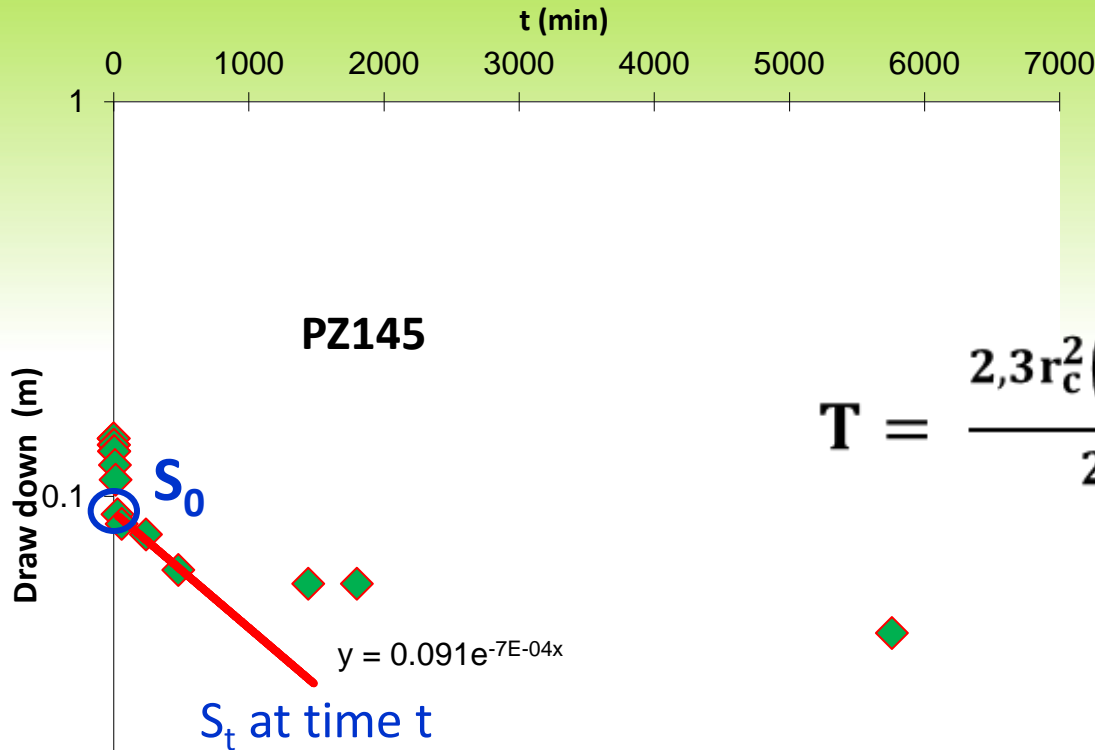
- **Bouwer & Rice** (modified by Huntley 2000)
- **Cooper**
- **Jacob-Lohman** (modified by Huntley 2000)

Only 30% of the well could
be interpreted :

- Emulsion
- Hp not constant

Modified B&R method

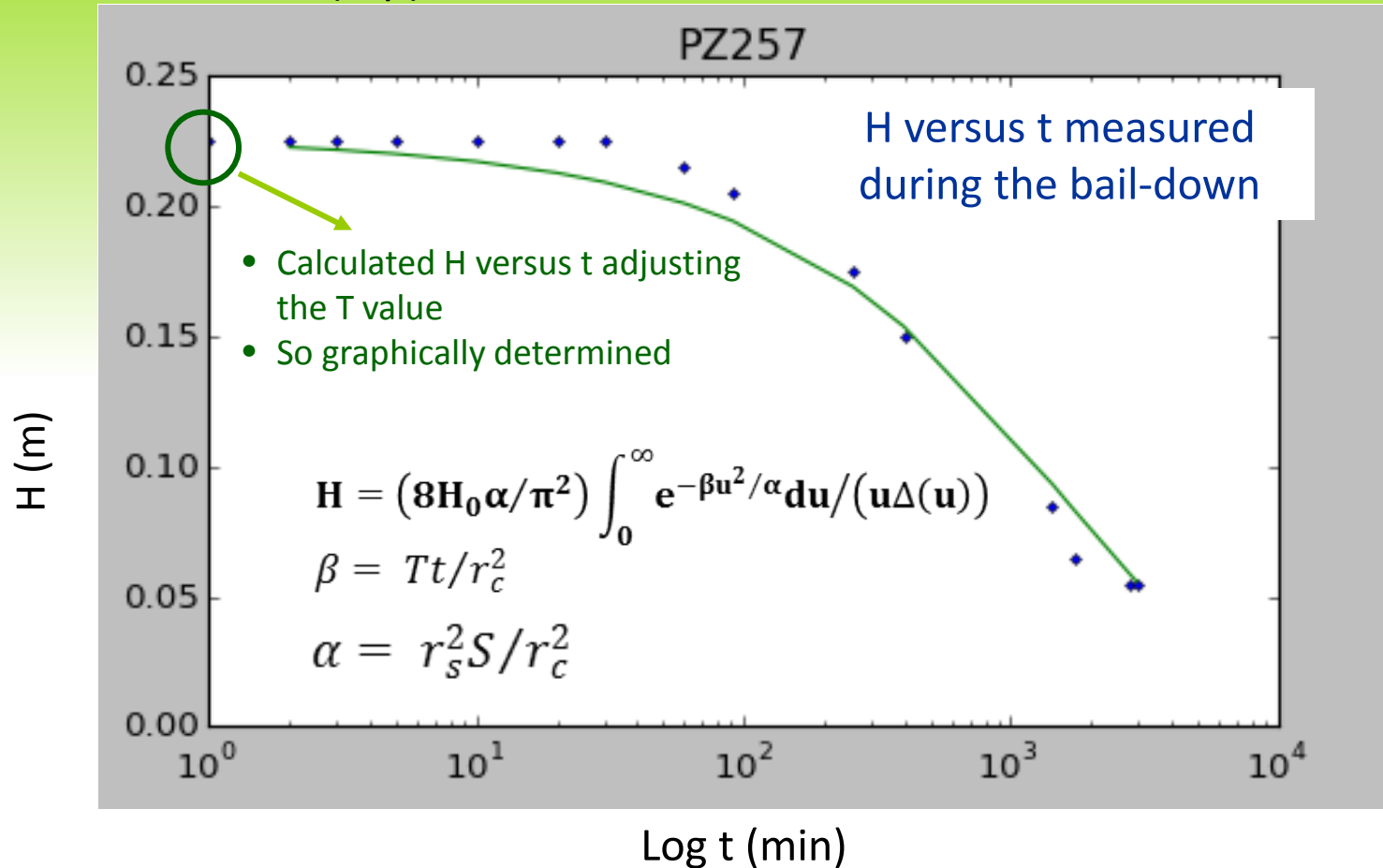
- water bail-down in **confined/unconfined** aquifers
- Only when $Ko \ll Kw$ so H_p relatively constant during the test



$$T = \frac{2,3r_c^2 \left(\frac{1}{1-\rho_r} \right)}{2t} \ln \left(\frac{r_0}{r_w} \right) \log \left(\frac{s_0}{s} \right)$$

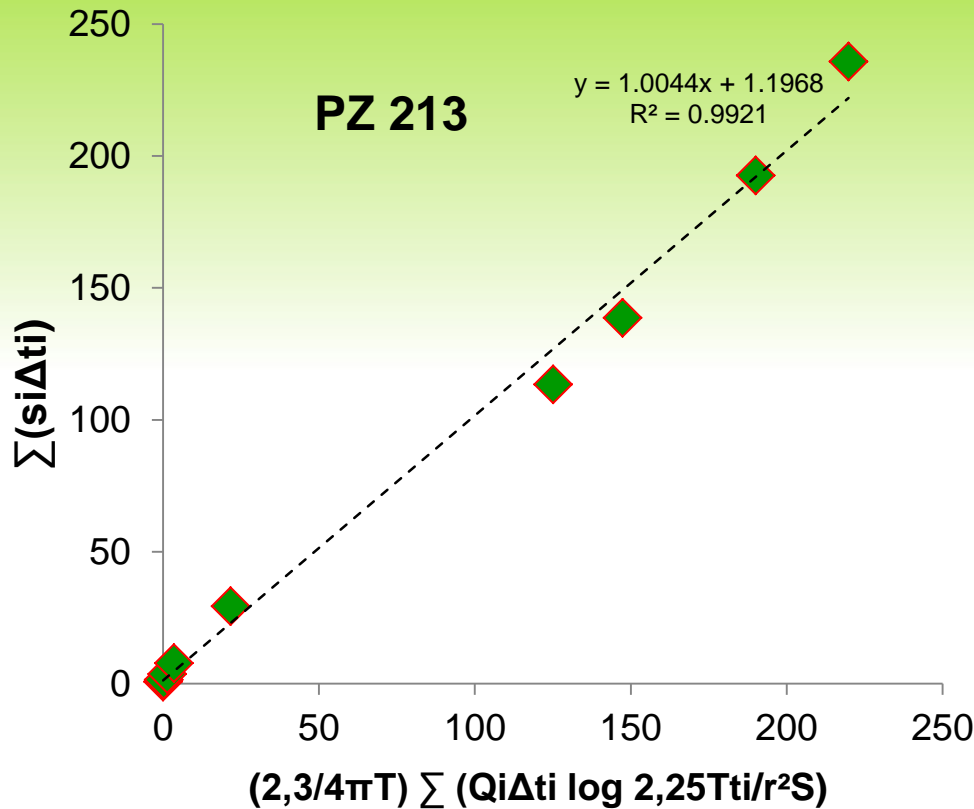
Modified Cooper method

- water bail-down in **confined** aquifers
- Correction factor $1/(1-\rho)$



Modified Jacob & Lohman method

- water bail-down in **confined** aquifers
- H_p constant or not



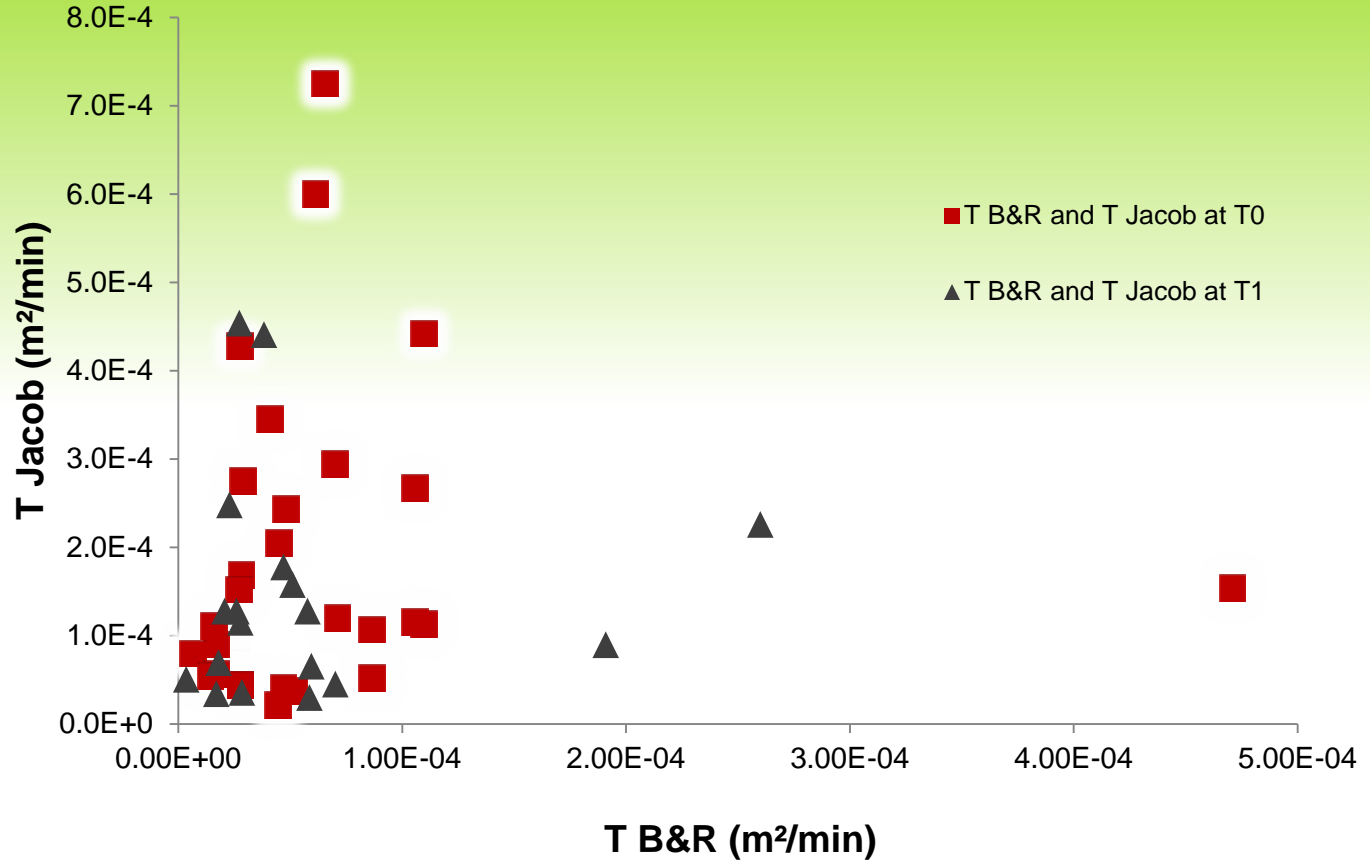
$$\frac{s}{Q} = \frac{2,3}{4\pi T} \log \frac{2,25 T t}{r^2 S}$$

$$(s \Delta t) = \frac{2,3(Q \Delta t)}{4\pi T} \log \frac{2,25 T t}{r^2 S}$$

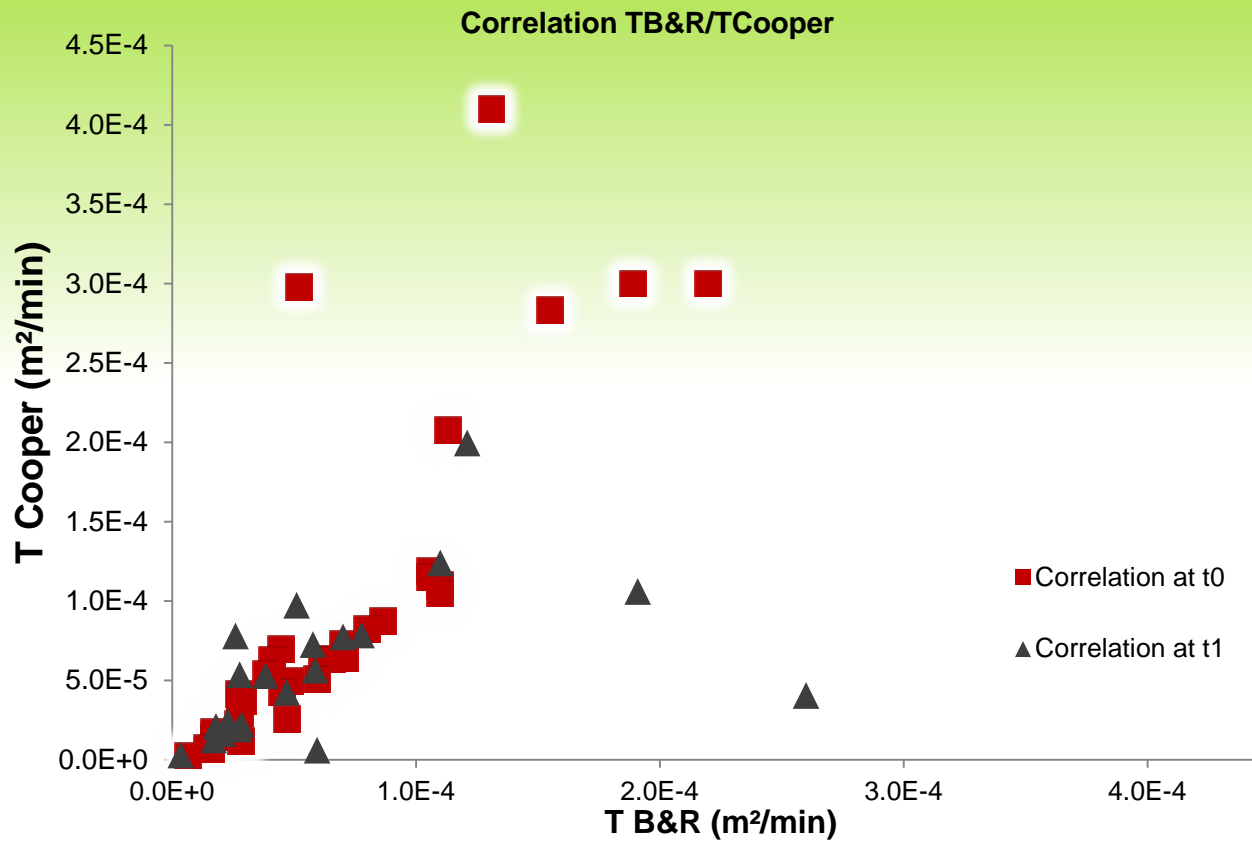
$$\sum_{i=1}^n (s_i \Delta t_i) = \frac{2,3}{4\pi T} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Q_i \Delta t_i \log \frac{2,25 T t_i}{r^2 S} \right)$$

Solution determined iteratively

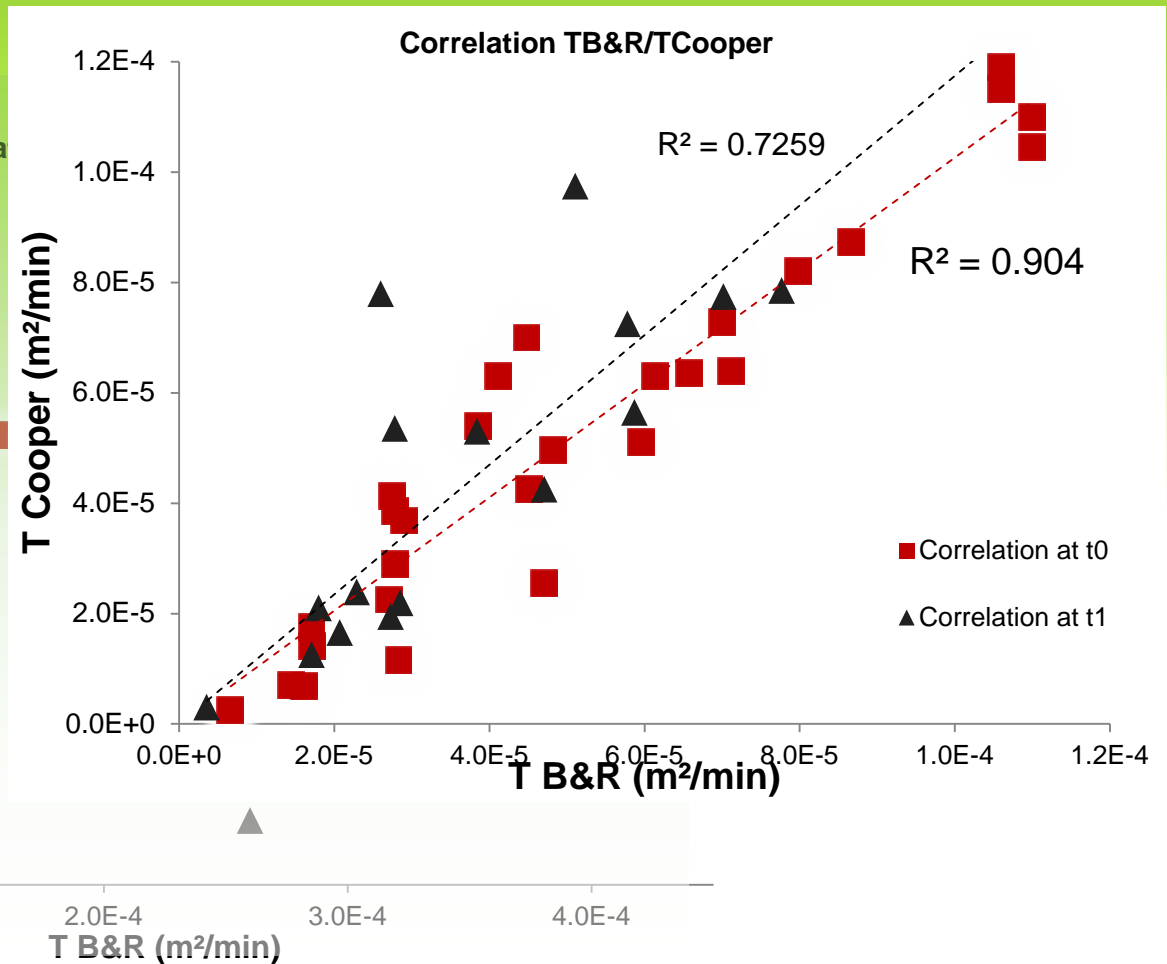
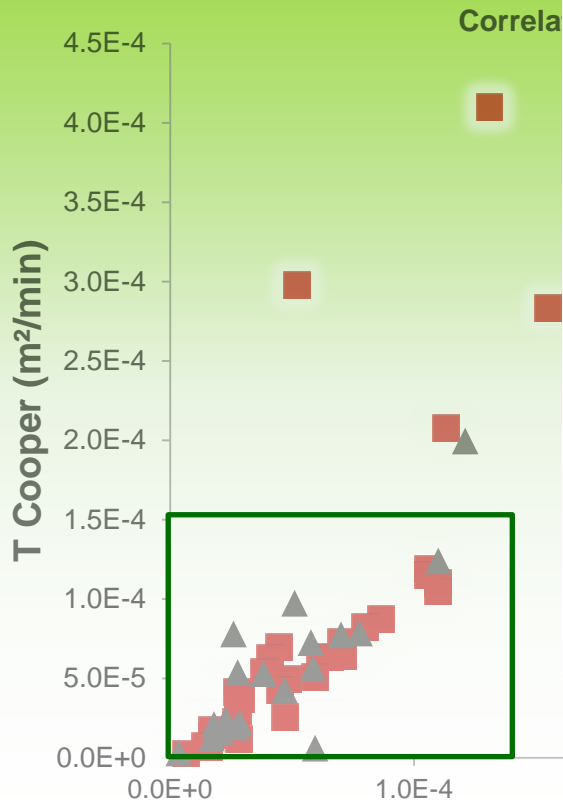
Comparison T B&R T Jacob



Comparison T B&R T Cooper

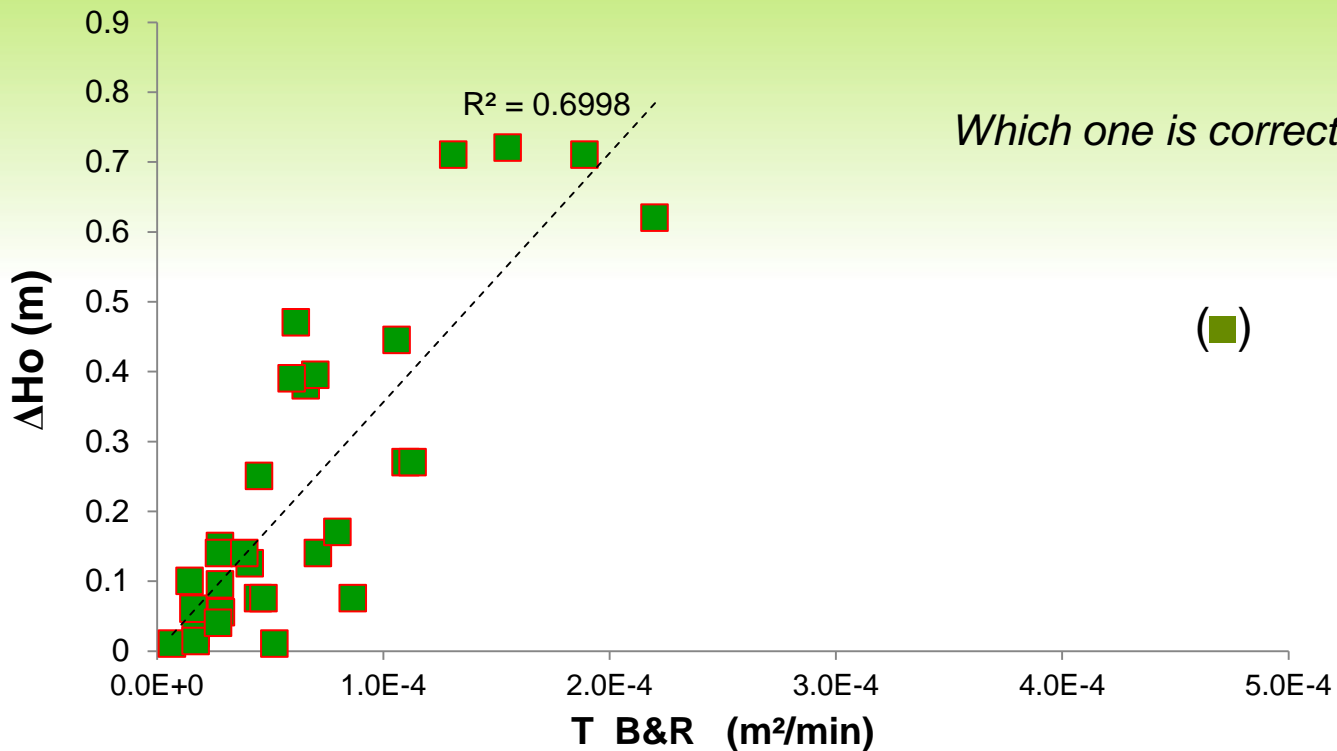


Comparison T B&R T Cooper

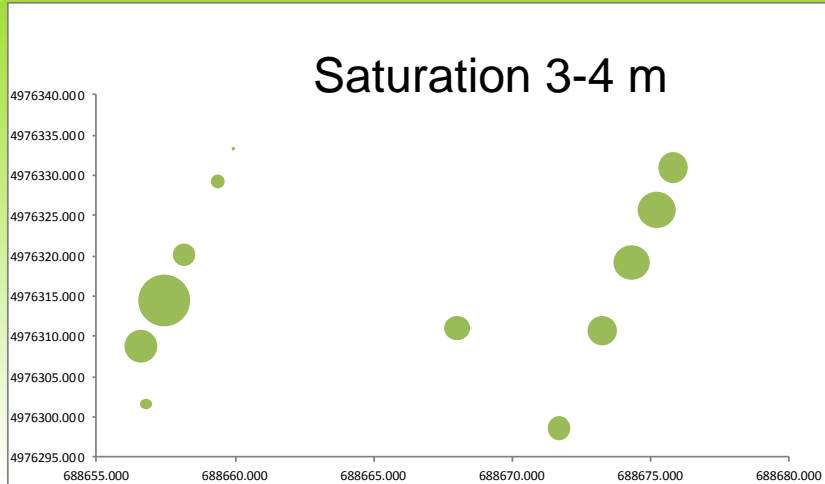


Comparison with discharge

The variation of drawdown (or volume) between 1 and 4 h can also be a measure of mobility

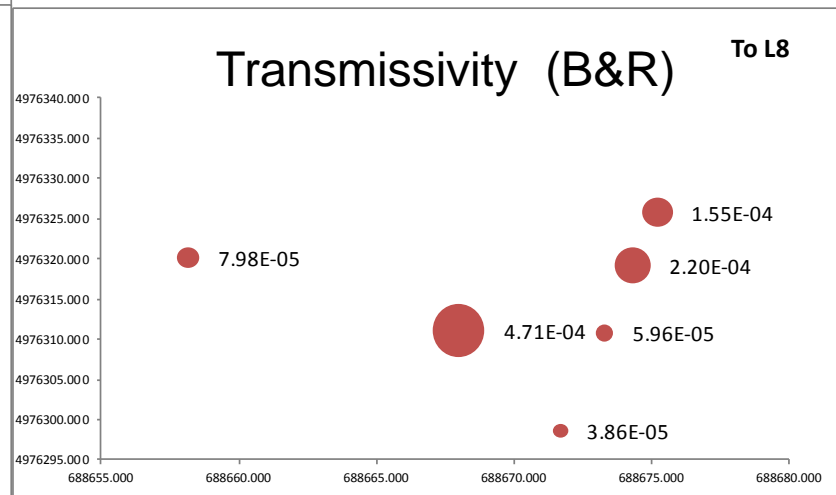
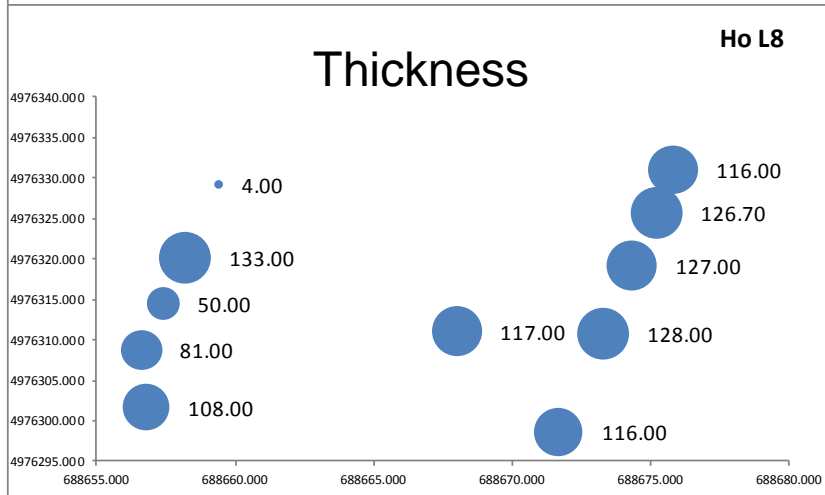


No link between H and T

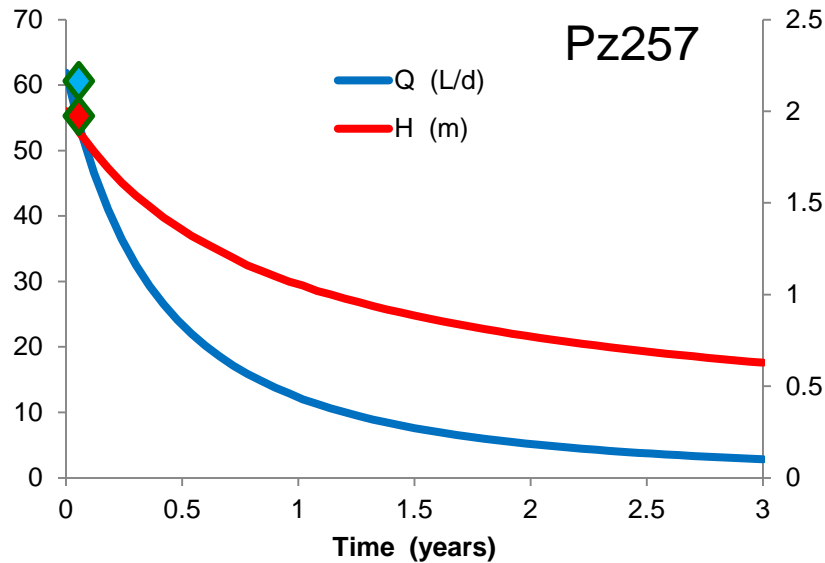
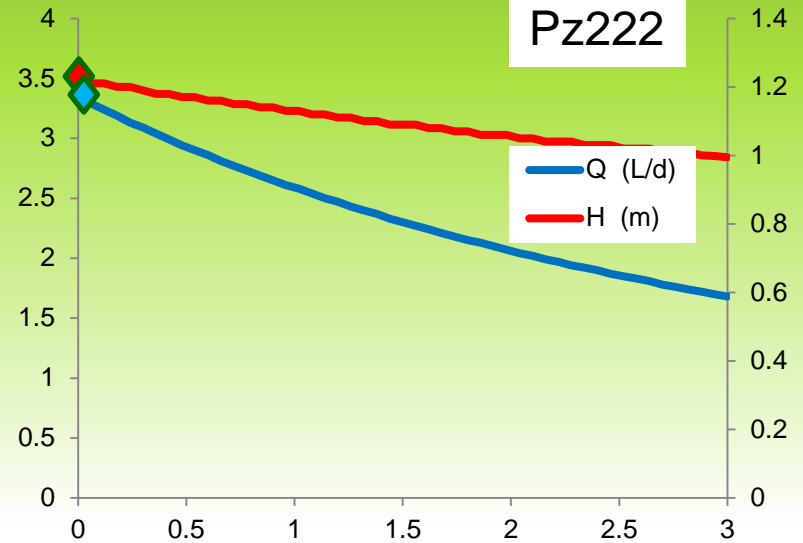
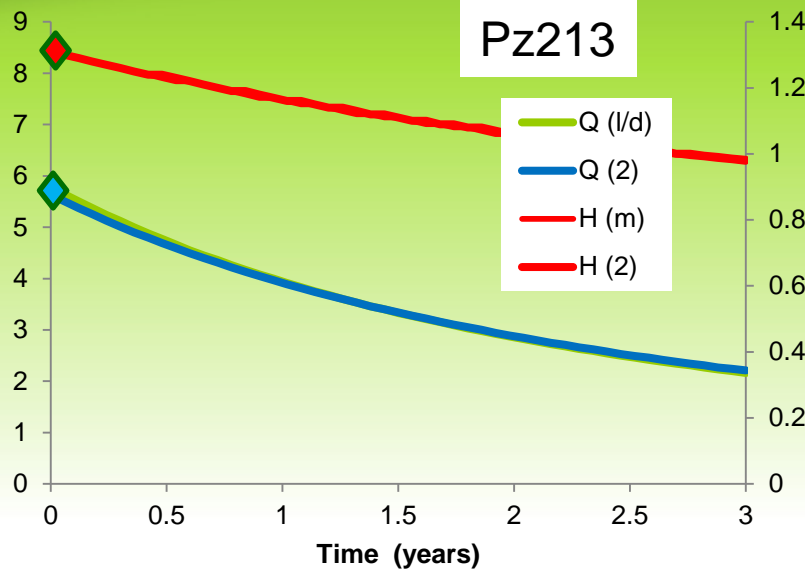


Not even in
« homogeneous » region

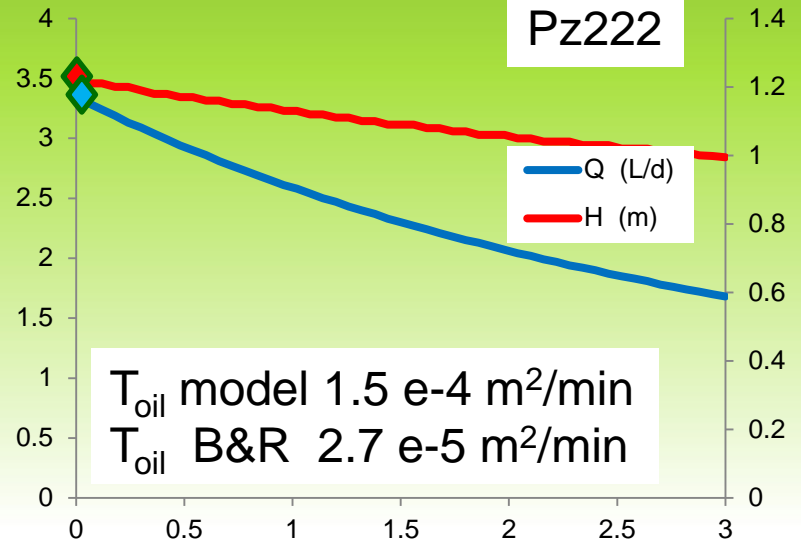
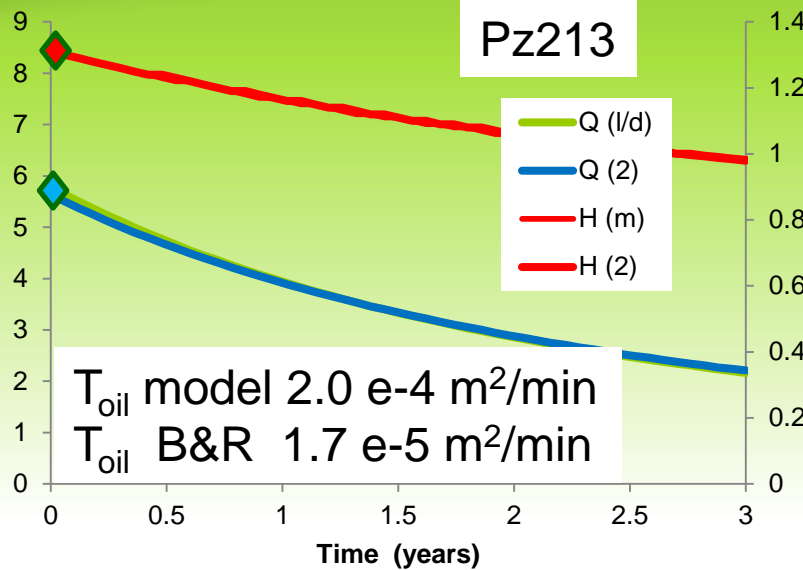
Measurement required



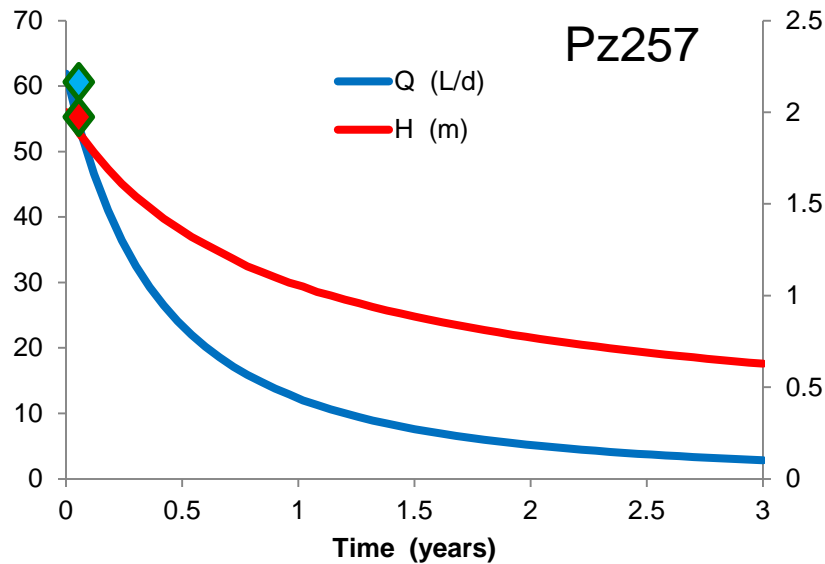
Temporal evolution : specific wells



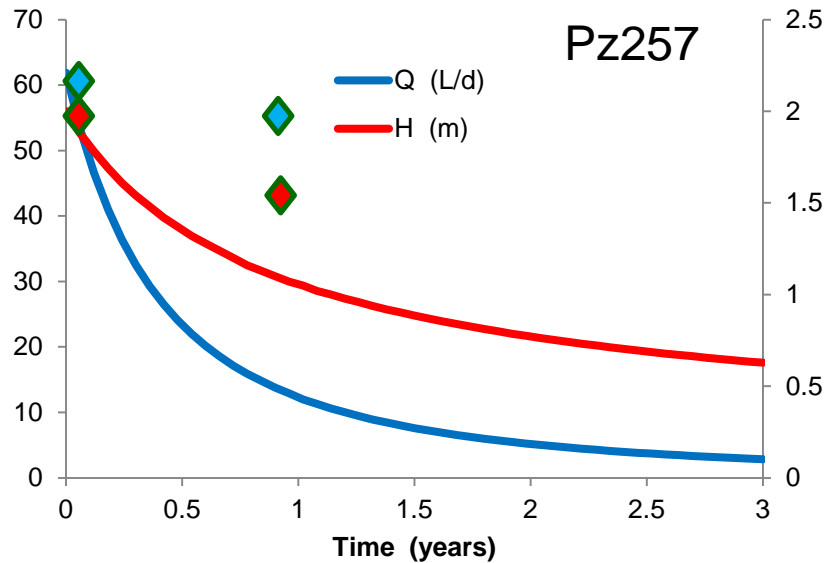
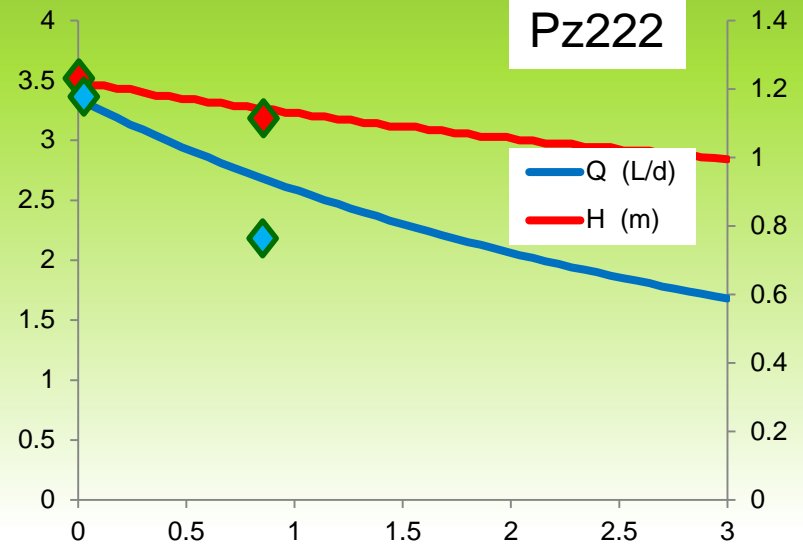
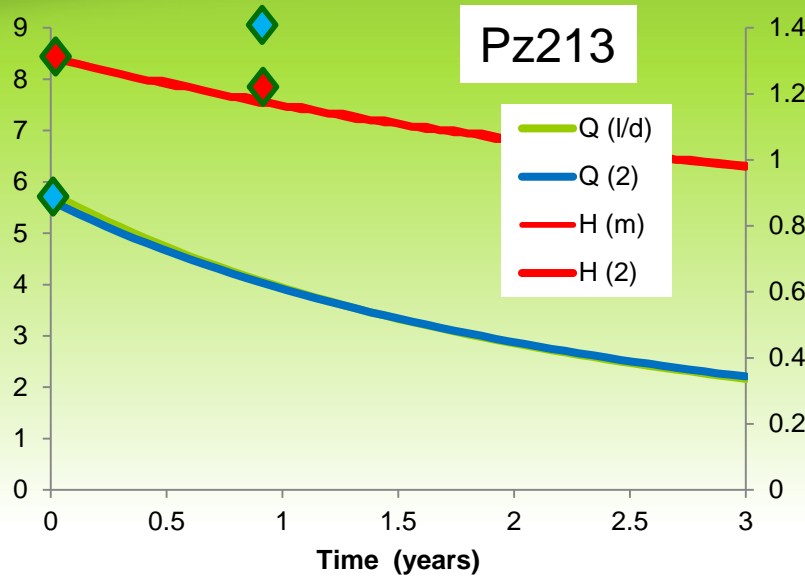
Temporal evolution : specific wells



T_{oil} model $8.0 \text{ e-}4 \text{ m}^2/\text{min}$
 T_{oil} B&R $1.9 \text{ e-}4 \text{ m}^2/\text{min}$



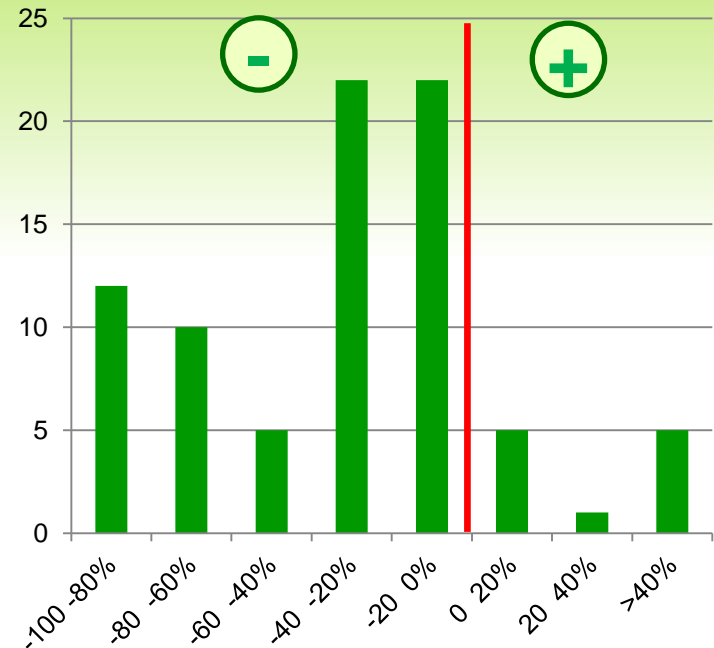
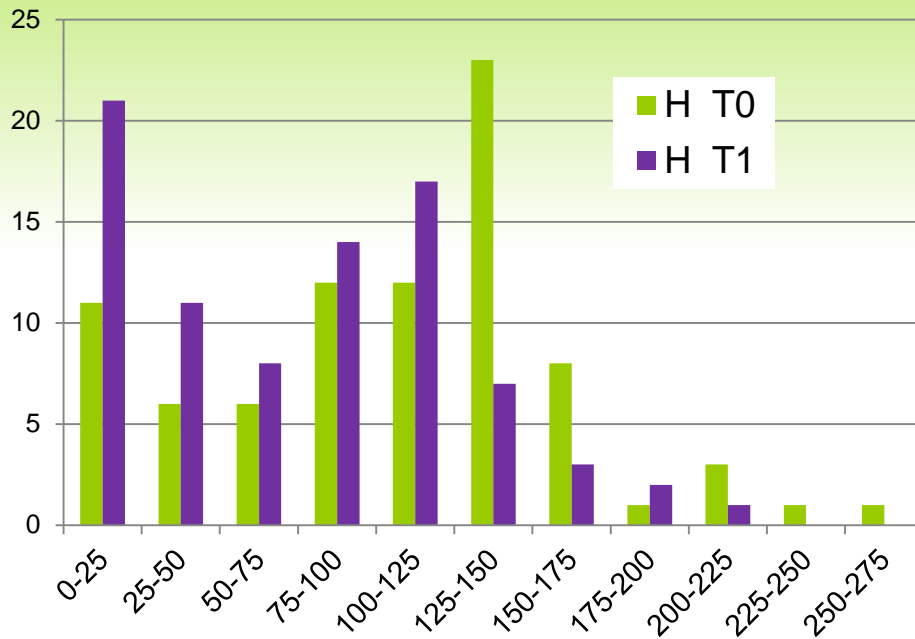
Temporal evolution : specific wells



Temporal evolution : global

Not enough data on T_1 , ~ same water level at t_0 and t_1

Oil thickness evolution : average decrease 20%



Conclusion

- Oil thickness **alone** cannot be used for predictions
 - Heterogeneity : not possible to use the same parameters for several wells
- Bail-down tests in oil : low reproductibility
 - calculated $Toil \leftrightarrow Q_{oil}$ 1-4h
- Well by well analysis needs lot of data
 - For the 1st year overall Ho decrease ~ model
 - Effect of transient effects ? (\rightarrow x campaigns)