

Geosyntec 

consultants

engineers | scientists | innovators

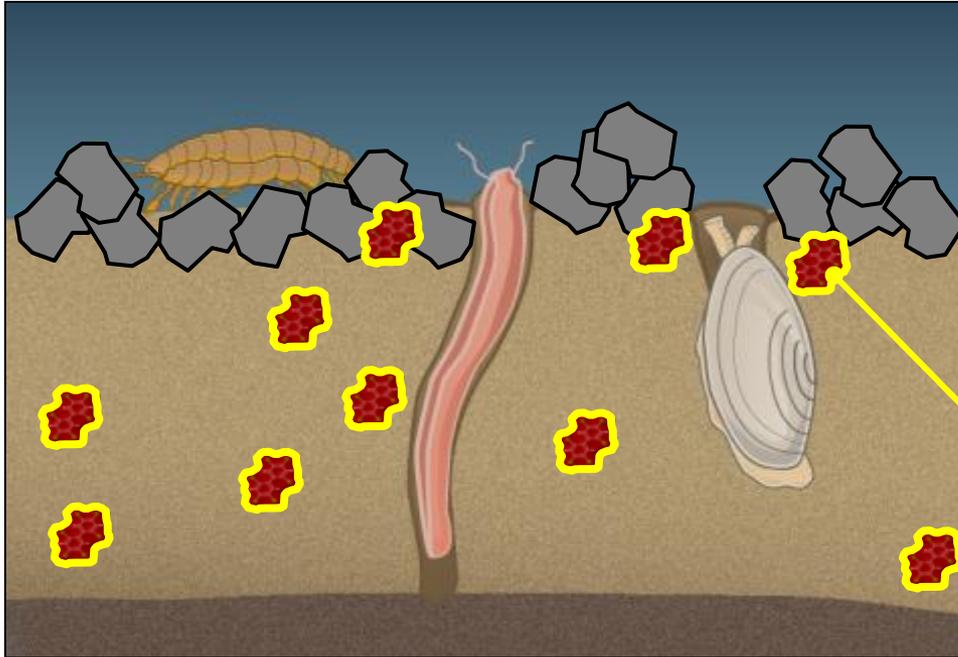
Recent Enhancements of Passive Sampling as a Decision-Making Tool for Sediment Sites

Meg Jalalizadeh, Jason Conder, Alice Wang (Geosyntec Consultants),
Michael Healey, Jeff Roberts (SiREM)

11th International Passive Sampling Workshop and Symposium, Boston,
Massachusetts, September 12, 2019

Introduction

Evaluating Sediment Amendments

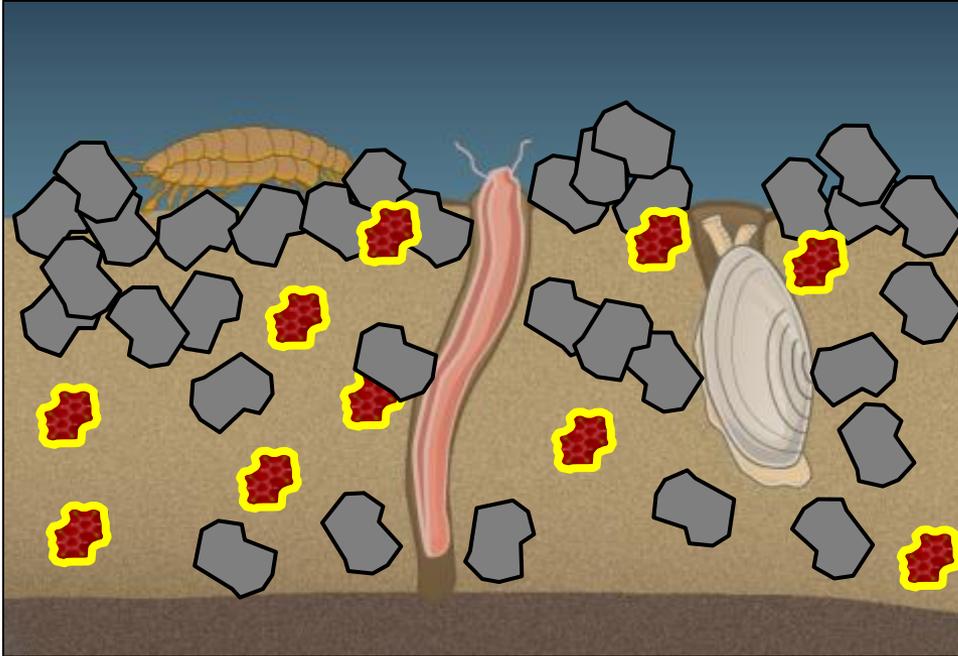


Sediment amendment
added to surface of
sediment

Organic/inorganic
chemical

Introduction

Evaluating Sediment Amendments



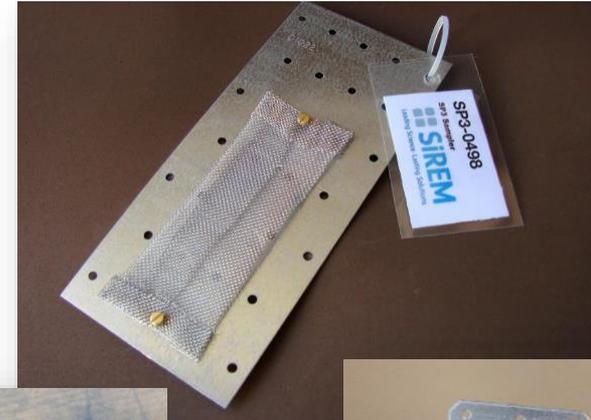
- Amendment mixes in and sorbs or dilutes freely-dissolved concentration (C_{free}) of chemicals, reducing availability
- Passive samplers the most convenient tools for measuring C_{free}

Outline

- Case studies for evaluating/comparing the performance of sediment amendments
- New passive sampling technology (internal research)

Introduction

SiREM Passive Sampling Services



- Off-the-shelf passive samplers ready for deployment:
 - Platform preparation for solid phase microextraction (SPME) and polyethylene (PE) samplers
 - Impregnating with performance reference compounds: 10 rare PCBs (di- to octa- PCBs)*

* PCB-14, PCB-36, PCB-78, PCB-104, PCB-121, PCB-142, PCB-155, PCB-184, PCB-192, PCB-204

Introduction

SiREM Passive Sampling Services

- All-inclusive sampling service including:
- Sampler and shipping to site
- Deployment and retrieval (if needed) using a push-pole system
- Processing of data into dissolved-phase
- Analytical report
- Internal R&D program to continually improve performance and lower costs



Push-pole system



Case 1: Assessment of Sediment Amendments

Proposed Approach

- Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW), Seattle, WA
- USEPA Superfund Site
- Does adding carbon to a sand layer make a difference in reducing PCB availability?
- Sand vs Sand+ Activated Carbon mix
- Passive sampling with SPME fibers:
 - Before and 1-, 2-, and 3-years' after amendment (2016-2020)

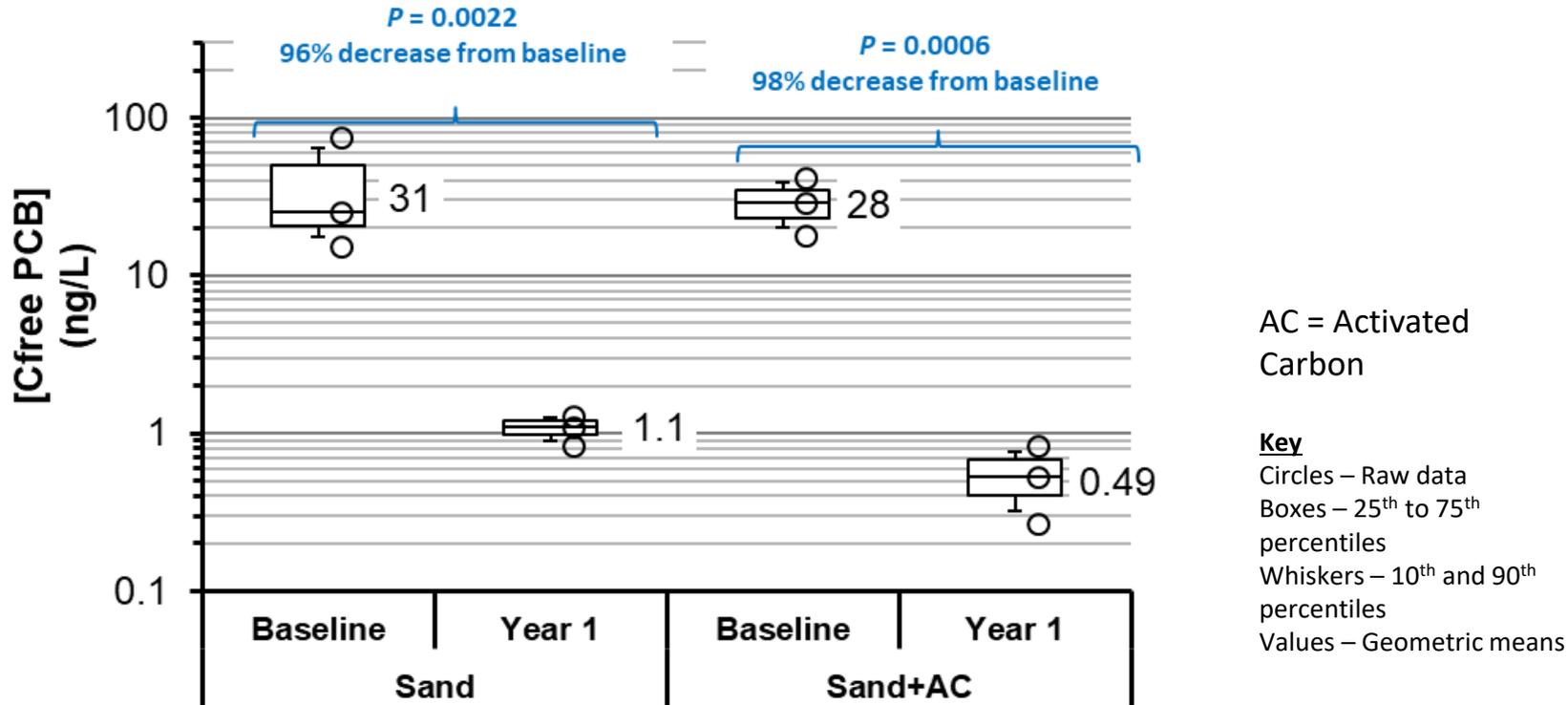


Case 1: Assessment of Sediment Amendments

Study Design

- Approximately 200 SPMEs for each monitoring event
- Deployed/retrieved manually or by the divers in three different locations
- Average deployment time: 42 days





- Both treatments reduced C_{free} of the total PCBs by 72%-98% after 1 year
- Lower C_{free} in the Sand+AC (compared to Sand) treatment plots in one location
- No statistical differences in C_{free} values between Sand+AC and Sand in two locations

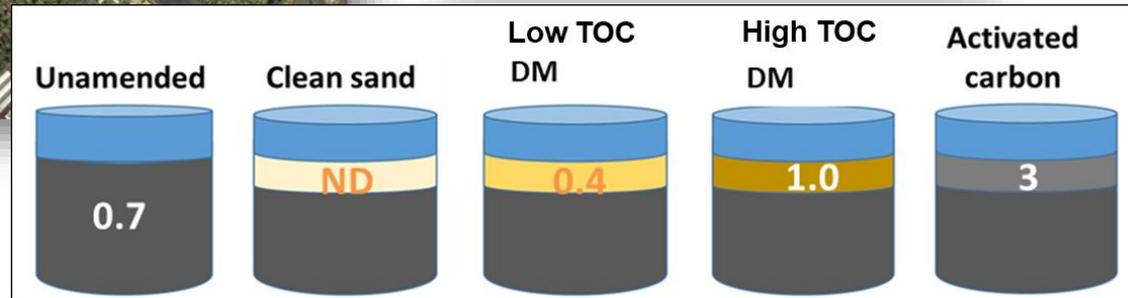
Case 2: Assessment of Sediment Amendments

Proposed Approach

- Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii (Navy site)
- Evaluate the potential for reuse of dredged material (DM)
- Clean dredge material as efficient as sand or activated carbon?
 - *In situ* evaluation with RARA*
 - Side project: *Ex situ* rapid assessment of the long-term success of remedy

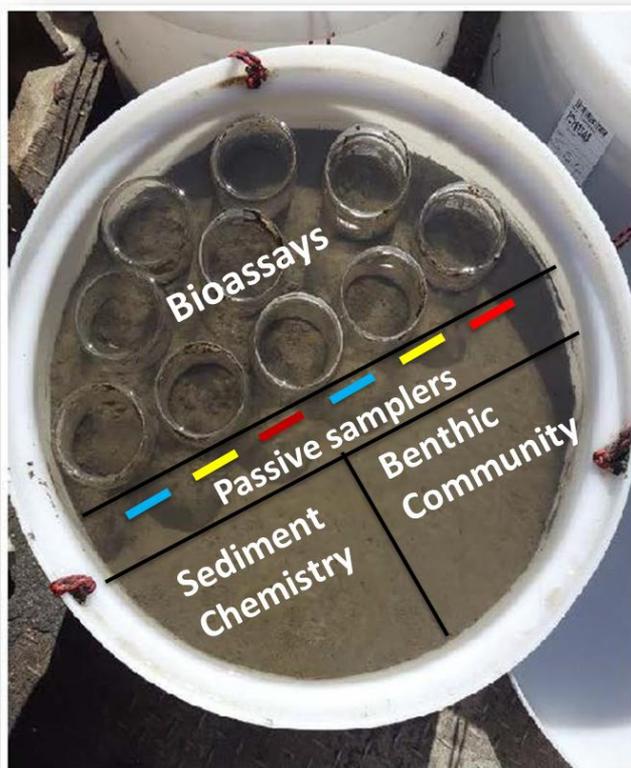


RARA



* Remedy & Recontamination Assessment array (Chadwick et al. 2017)

RARA cell



RARA deployment: 2 & 10 months



Deployed arrays: ~40 feet deep

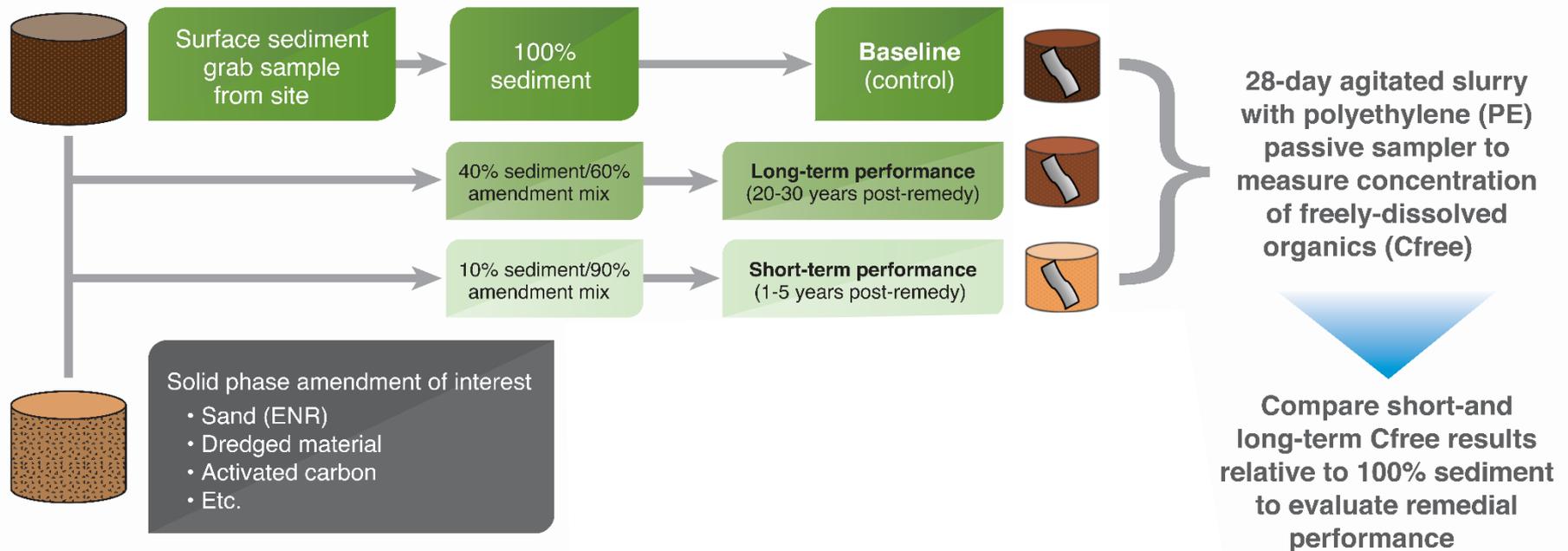


Case 2: Side Project

Rapid assessment of the long-term success of remedy

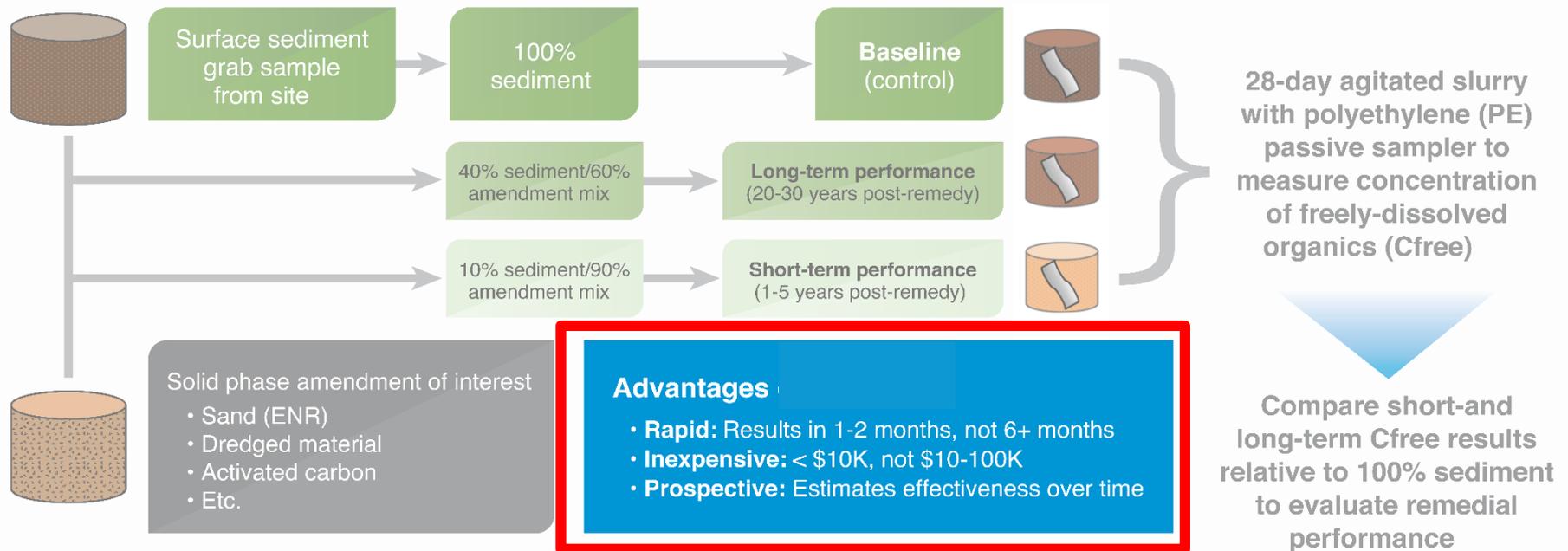


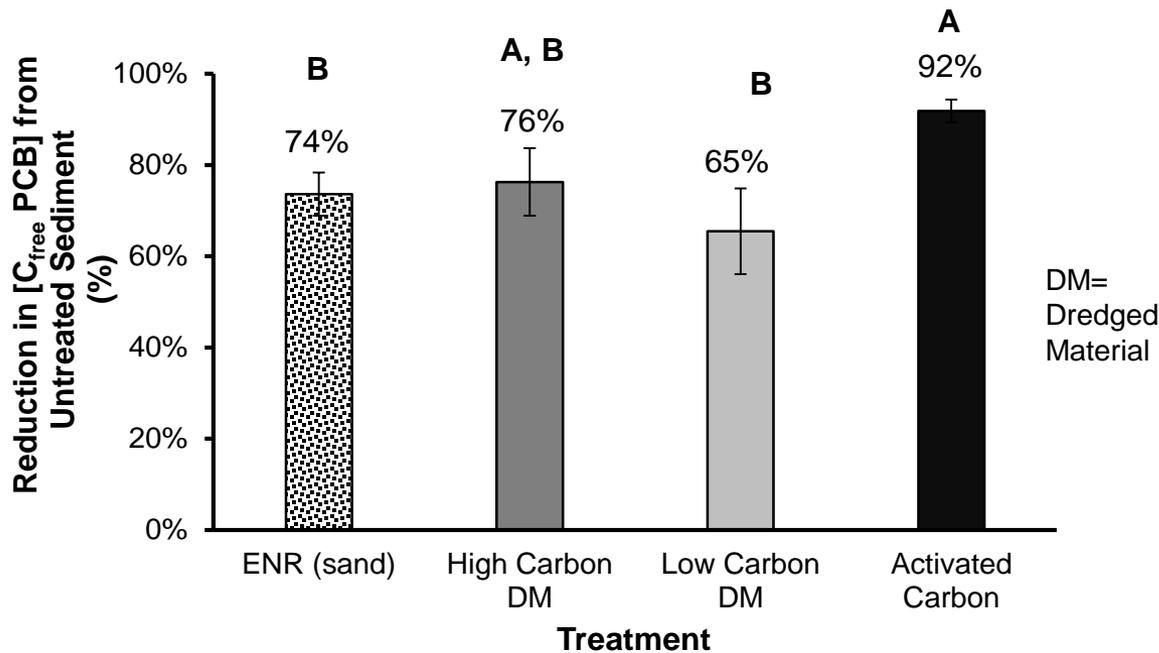
Rapid Evaluation of Solid Phase Amendments to Sediment



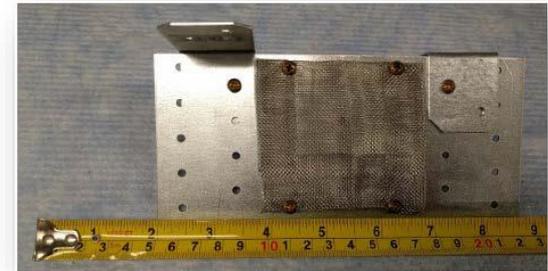


Rapid Evaluation of Solid Phase Amendments to Sediment

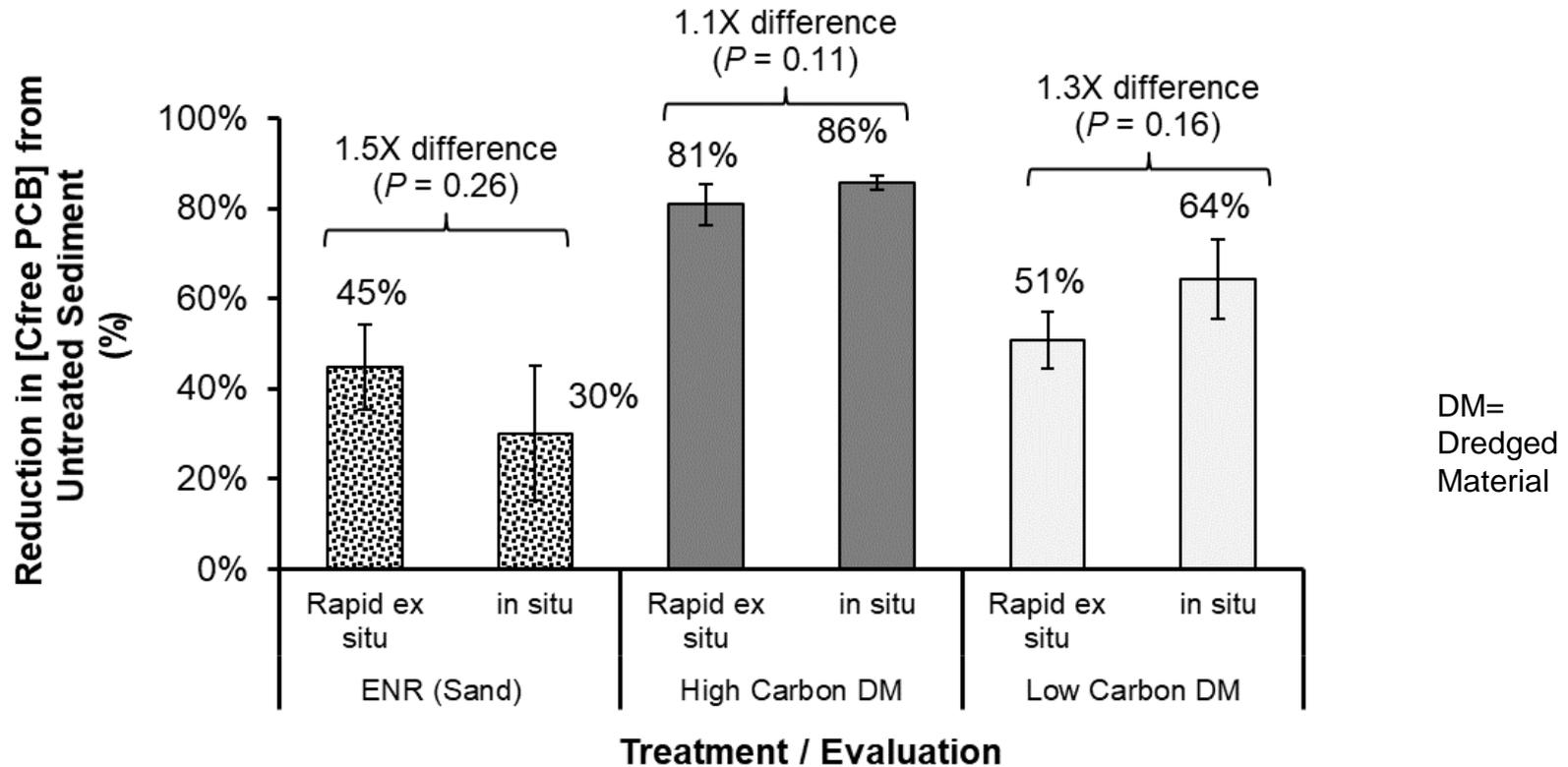




SP3 sampler



- Activated carbon performance is as expected (i.e., a 80-90% reduction in availability) after 10 months
- High TOC is as efficient as activated carbon in reducing PCB availability, and both are better than Low TOC and clean sand

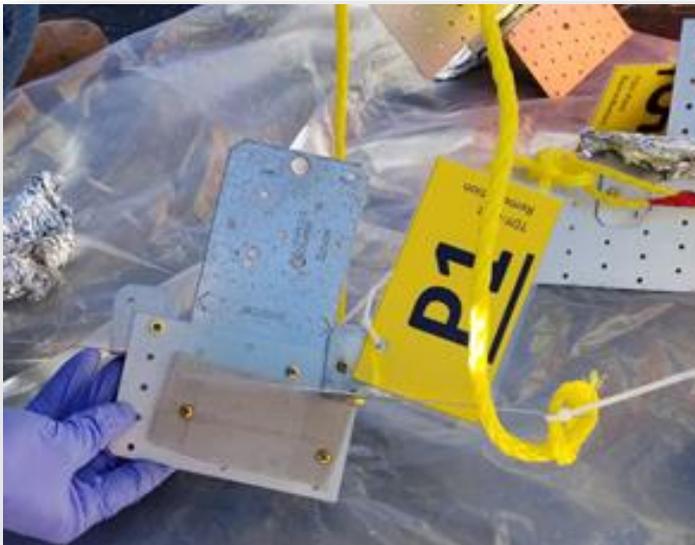


- Agreement between field and rapid ex situ study when results expressed as % reduction in availability
- Both approaches identify HC dredged material as best remedy (no surprise due to highest TOC)

Case 3: *In Situ* Monitoring of AC Performance

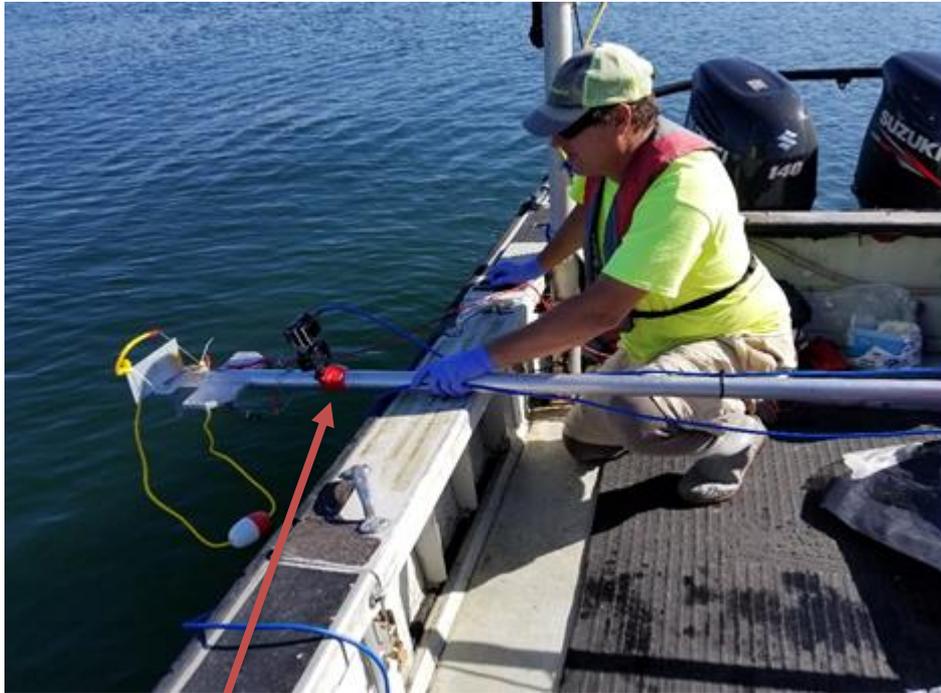
Proposed Approach

- PCB contaminated site in South of San Diego, CA
- Pilot study to evaluate the effectiveness of a sand cap amended with AC after 1 year
- C_{free} PCBs measured with polyethylene passive samplers
- C_{free} values compared before and one year after treatment



Case 3: In Situ Monitoring of AC Performance Study Design

PE samplers were deployed with a push-pole system and retrieved by divers after 44 days



Push-pole
system



- Average C_{free} pre treatment: 2,200 pg/L
- Average C_{free} one year after treatment: 142 pg/L
- Percent Reduction of C_{free} : 93.5%
- PCB C_{free} reduced by a factor of 10 to 23
- Benthic diversity score unchanged 1 year

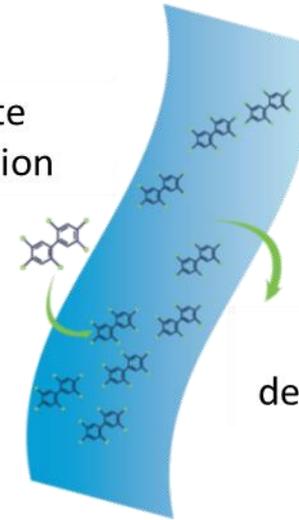


$$C_{\text{free}} = \frac{C_{\text{sampler}}}{(1 - e^{-k_e t}) \times K_{\text{sampler}}}$$

$$k_e = \ln\left(\frac{C_{\text{PRCi}}}{C_{\text{PRCf}}}\right) \times \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\text{COC}_D = \frac{\text{COC}_{PS}}{K_{PS-D}} * 1000$$

Analyte
adsorption



PRC
desorption

- Equilibrium is slow for strongly hydrophobic compounds
 - Performance Reference Compounds (PRCs) are used to predict equilibrium
 - Desorption kinetics of PRCs are used to correct for non-equilibrium

In situ measurements of C_{free} of high K_{ow} compounds are challenged by extremely slow mass transfer rates

Proposed Approach:

Periodic vibration of passive samplers during deployment



Shaking the thermometer
Faster reading!

ENVIRONMENTAL
Science & Technology

Article
pubs.acs.org/est

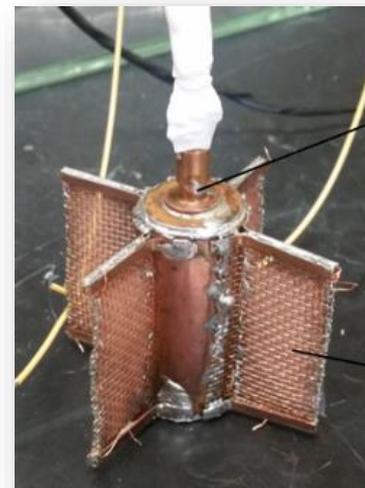
In Situ Passive Sampling of Sediment Porewater Enhanced by Periodic Vibration
Mehregan Jalalizadeh and Upal Ghosh*

ENVIRONMENTAL
Science & Technology

Article
pubs.acs.org/est

Analysis of Measurement Errors in Passive Sampling of Porewater PCB Concentrations under Static and Periodically Vibrated Conditions
Mehregan Jalalizadeh and Upal Ghosh*

US Patent application published by U. Ghosh and M. Jalalizadeh in March 2018



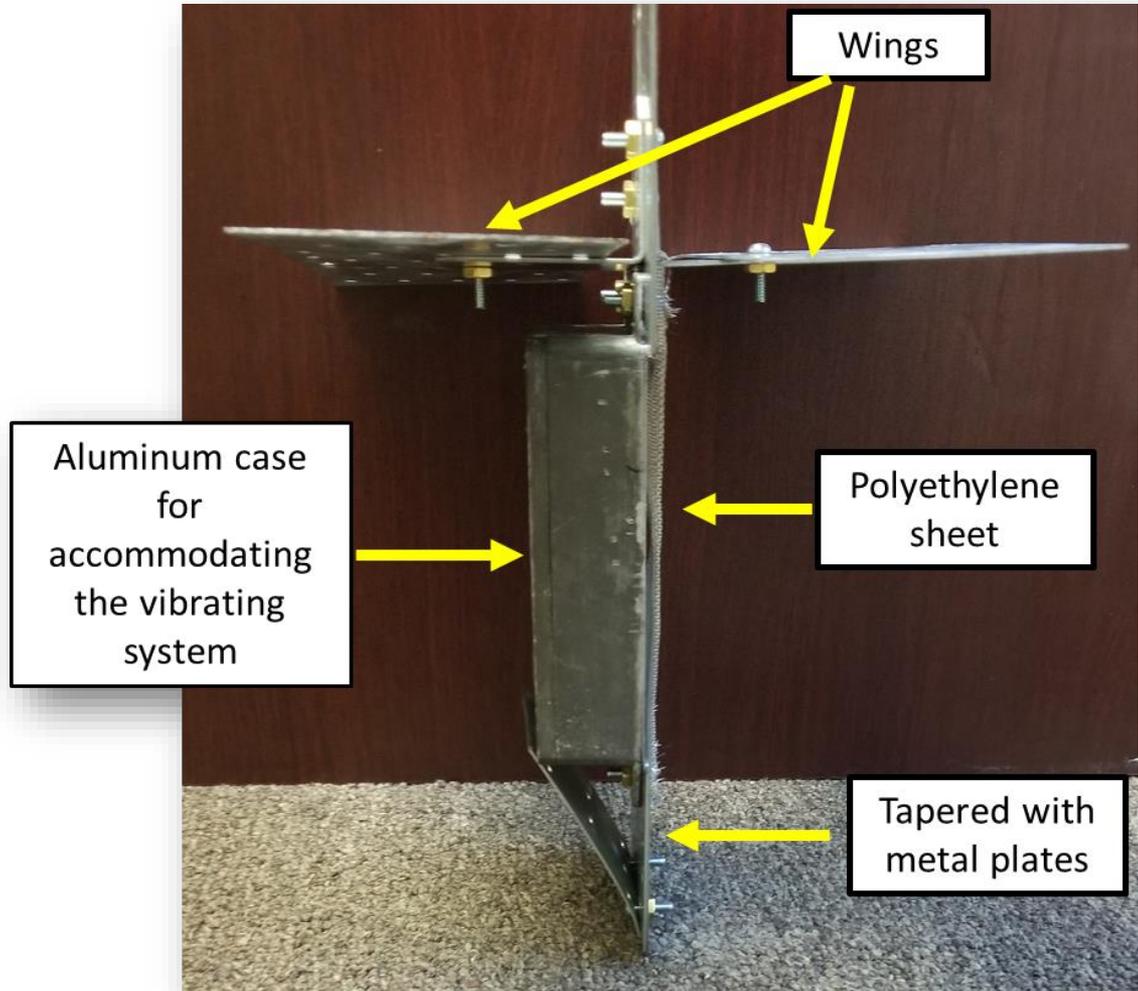
25mm vibration motor
from Precision Microdrive

20 mg
polyethylene

Research : *Actively Shaken In Situ Deployment*

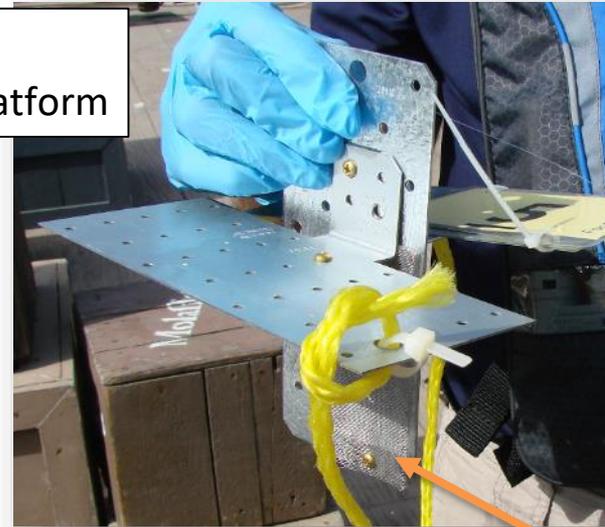
Proposed Approach

- Gentle vibration for 5 seconds, every 4 hours:
- Mixes up the sediment adjacent to the sampler
- Enhances the mass transfer of the contaminant from sediment into the sampler
- We are not changing the results. Just speed up the sampling

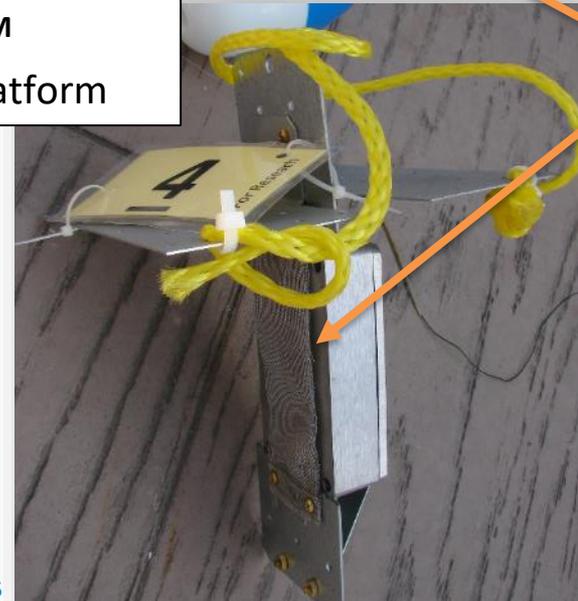


- Platforms deployed in a marine sediment (10-15 ft water depth) in a harbor
 - Static platforms
 - Vibrating platforms (5 sec vibration every 4 hours)
- Deployment times: 7 and 14 days
- 10 rare PCB PRCs in each sampler (di- to octa- PCBs)
 - % losses of PRCs (% to equilibrium) from static and vibrating deployment modes compared

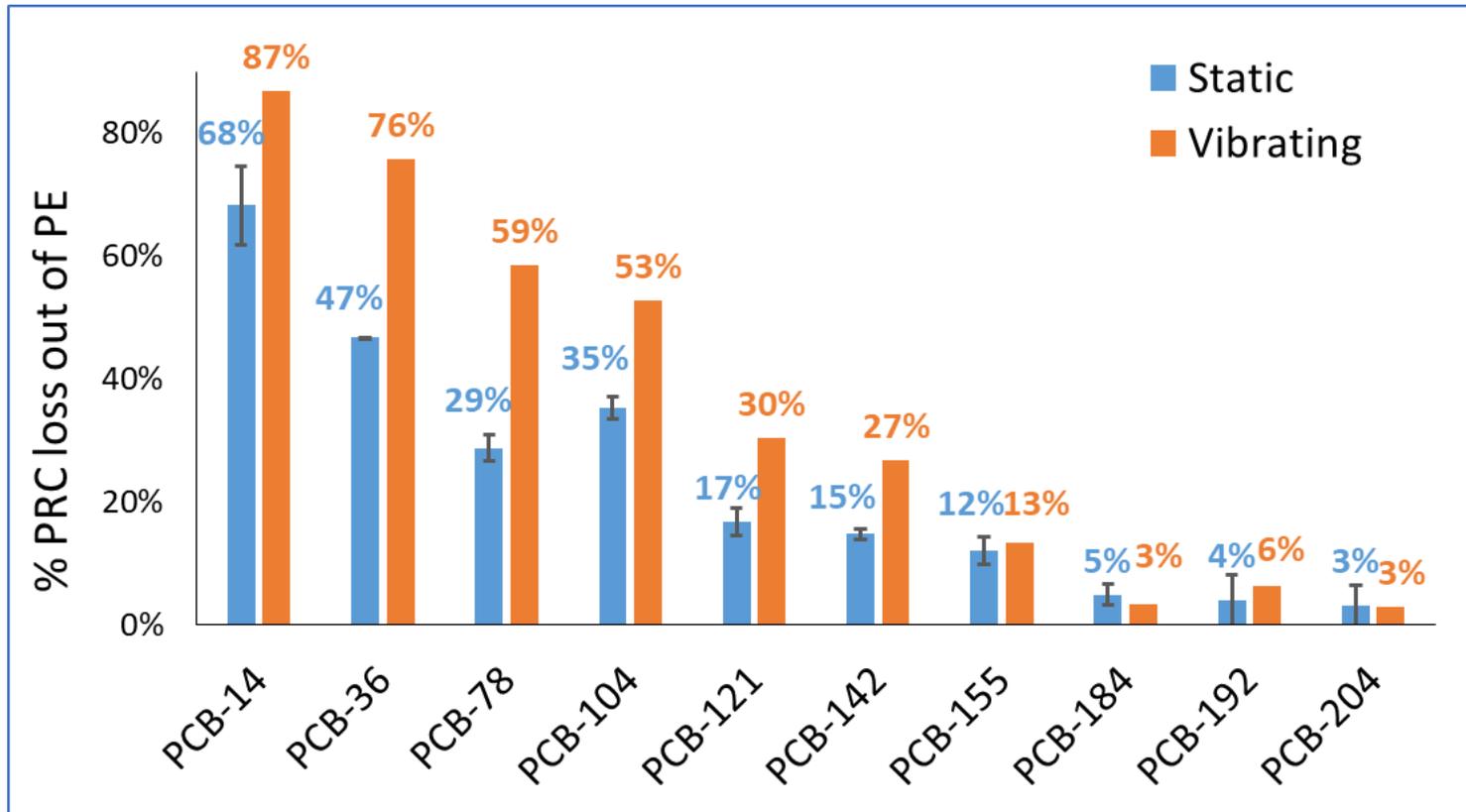
SP3™
Static Platform



VibraSP3™
Vibrating Platform

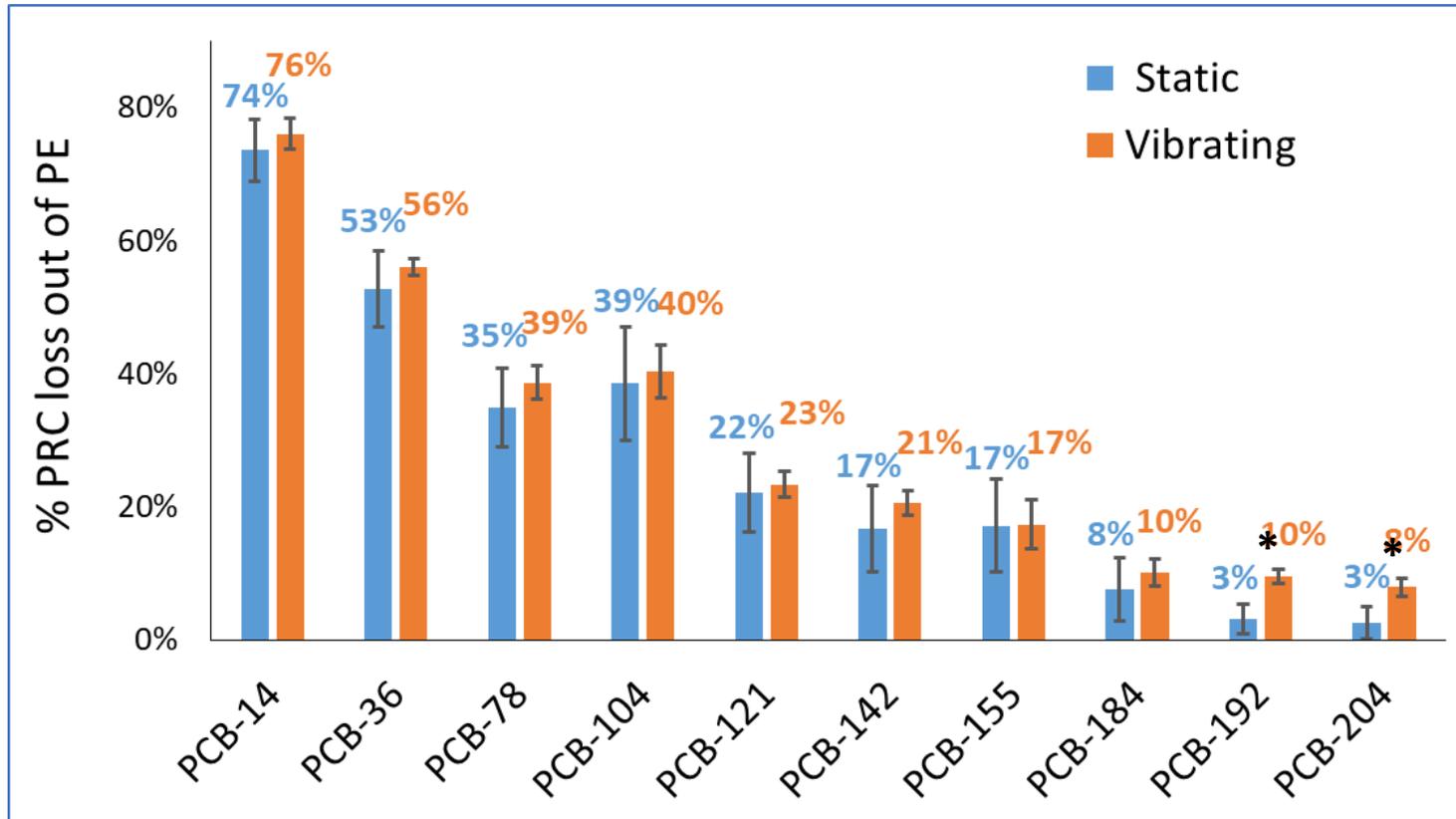


PE sheet
impregnated
with PRCs



Only 1 Vibra sampler used in the 7-day evaluation (limited number of prototypes), 3 static samplers

- % losses of most PRCs improved by a maximum factor of 2



3 Vibra and 3 static samplers used in the 14-day evaluation

- % loss of the lower molecular weight PRCs were not statistically-different
- % loss of PCB-192 and PCB-204 improved by a factor of 3 (*statistically different) and achieved a 10% level of equilibration
- Can turn up the vibrational frequency and power to improve equilibration

Past/Ongoing Passive Sampling Projects

- Passive sampling accomplished with lower cost, time, health & safety risk
 - Driverless deployment
 - *Ex situ* rapid assessment of the amendment
 - Great tool for smaller projects, or before conducting large pilot scale/complicated lab evaluations

New Upcoming Technology

- Vibrating platform (saves money & time)
 - Remained waterproof & functional in marine sediment field conditions for 14 d
 - Increased sampling rates for hepta- & octa- PCBs to acceptable levels within 14 d
 - Further increases in sampling rates possible with adjustment to design

Acknowledgement

- Geosyntec Consultants
 - Jason Conder
 - Chris Martin
 - Chapman Ross
 - Internal Geosyntec R&D funding
- SiREM Lab
 - Michael Healey
 - Jeff Roberts
- University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC)
 - Professor Upal Ghosh
 - Nathalie Lombard
 - Actively Shaken In-Situ Passive Sampler Platform for Methylmercury and Organics (SERDP Project ER-2540)



Meg Jalalizadeh
MJalalizadeh@geosyntec.com

