Remote Monitoring of VOCs in Groundwater for Daily Plume Management Decisions

OTCO Water Laboratory Analyst Workshop May 11th, 2017 Willie Steinecker Targeted Compound Monitoring (TCM) www.tcmglobalinc.com





Today's Talking Points

- How/why did this get started?
- Has it been validated?
- Remote capabilities, maintenance
- Service model vs. selling units
- What have we seen so far?
- Ground water research
- PFCs (PFOS/PFOA)...
- Water level telemetry...

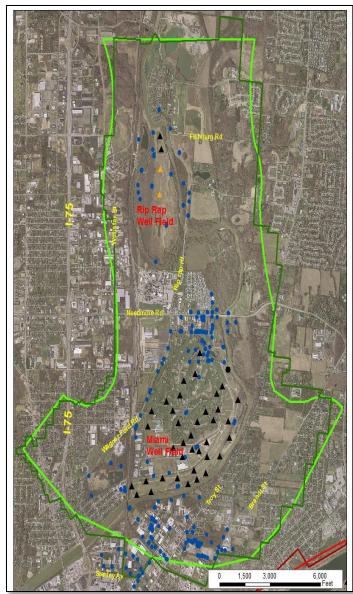


Dayton's Imperative

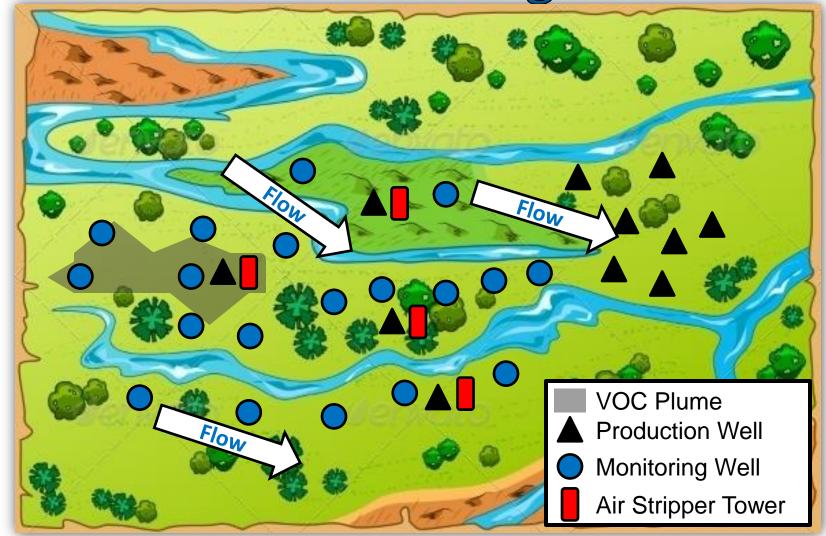
- Dayton Dept. of Water was looking for VOC monitoring technology
 - Early warning monitoring network
 - VOC plume management
 - Remediation decision making
 - Contamination source location
- Jim Shoemaker
- Aaron Colson



CITY OF DAYTON Water one source Regional - Reliable - Renewable



VOC Plume Management





On-line, Automated VOC monitor

purge and trap gas chromatograph for water analysis

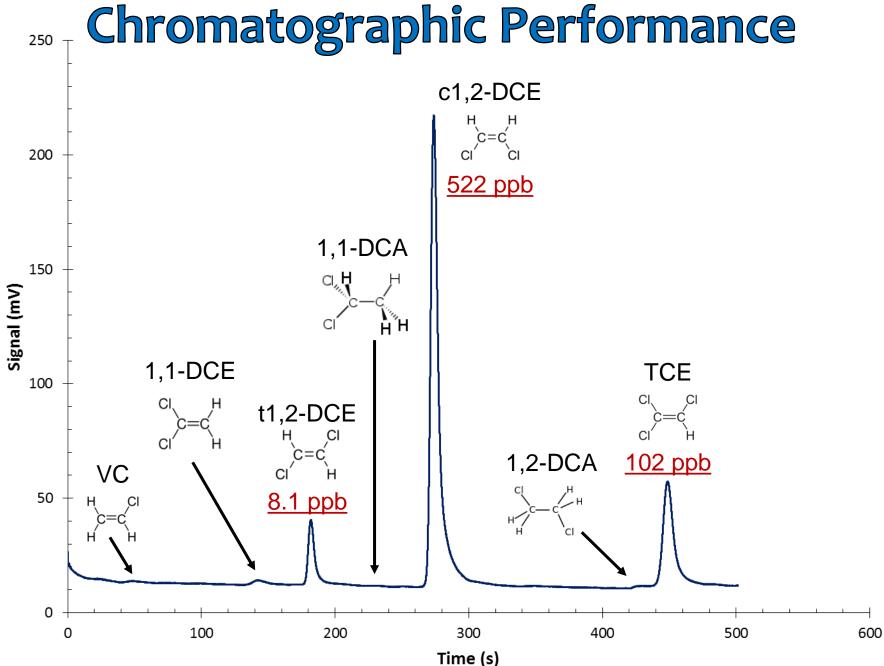
<u>Capabilities</u>

- Rugged/weatherproof
- Temperature resistant
- Battery/solar power options
- Low-flow continuous well sampling
 - Pneumatically driven bladder pump
- Automated chemical analysis
 - Lab quality data (<1 ppb LOD)
 - Can target most VOCs
- Wireless communication
- Remote data availability

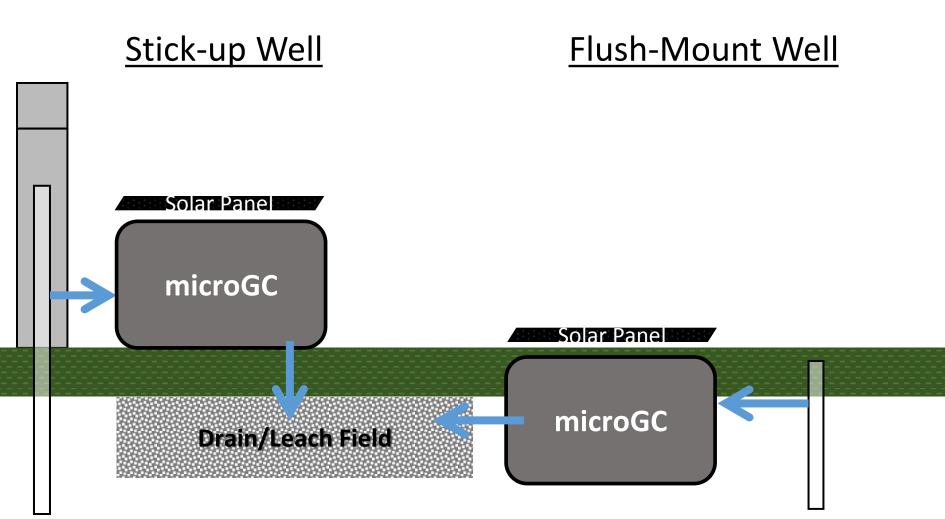








Installation Options



Fluidic Connections





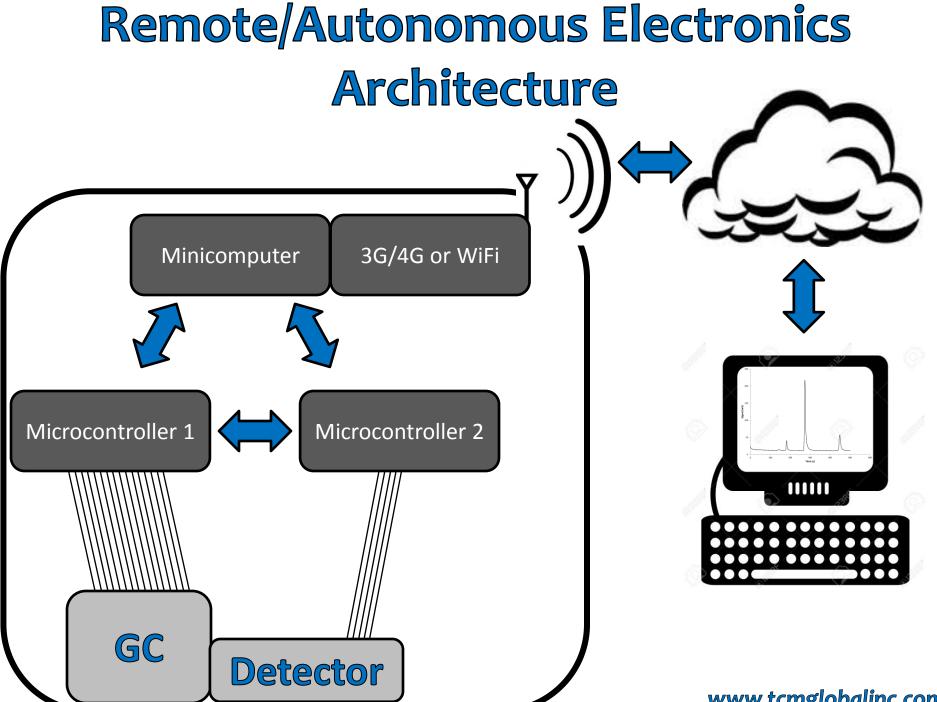
Enclosure

Well Head

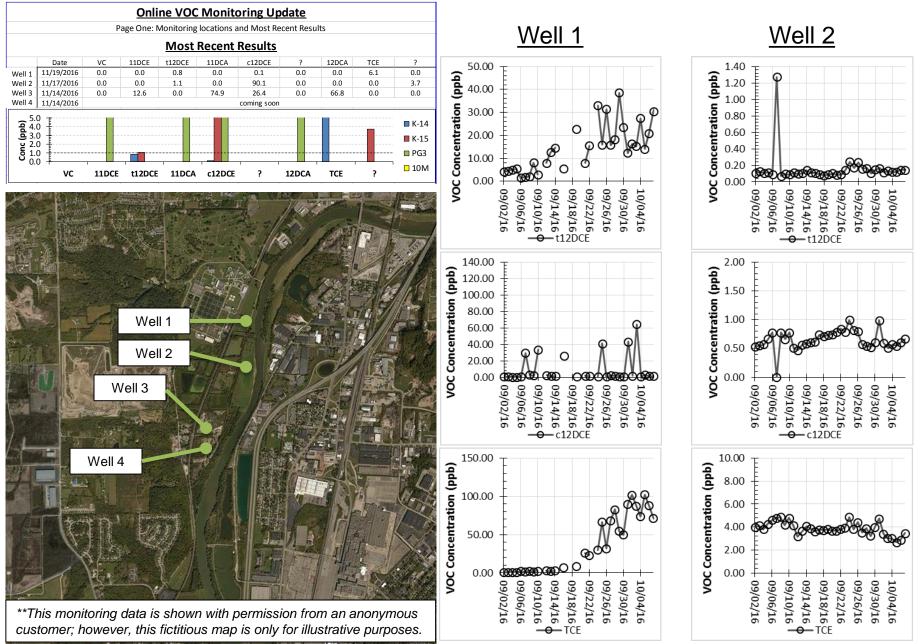




Drain/Leach Line



Daily Reporting (Dash Board)



K-14 (unit #1)



K-15 (unit #2)



Field Picture



10M (unit #4)





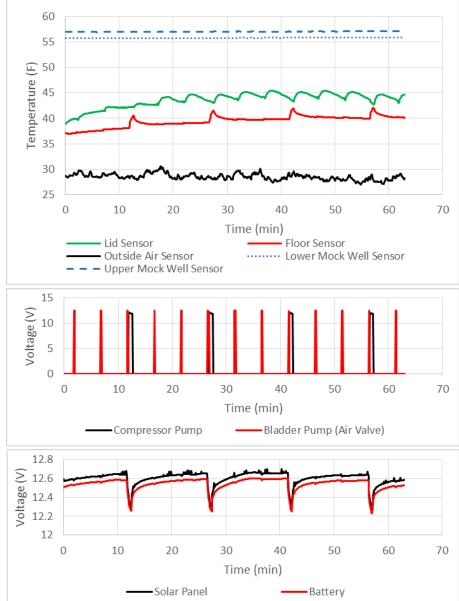
PG-3 (unit #3)





Geothermal Performance

- Consistently maintains >35° F
 - Tested to -22° F
- Freeze/failure testing
 - No permanent damage
 - Self-starts when thawed









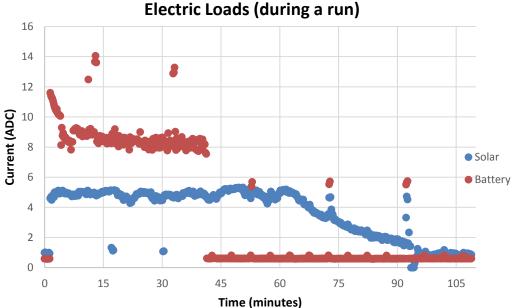
30-60 minutes downtime required between runs for cooling

90 Box Temp 80 Delcd Temperature (C) 70 Transistor 60 24vreg 50 40 30 20 30 15 45 60 75 90 105 Time (minutes)

Internal Temperatures (during a run)

- Max current draw is 14 amp
 - Average is ~9 amp
- Solar current on cold/cloudy day is 5 amp
- 1 hour GC operation requires • at least 1 hour of partial sun to recharge battery
- Multiple GC analyses per day are possible!





Weather Resistance Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall | -22° F to 103° F











Validation

- Primary validation: standard first principles approach
 - Perform frequent calibrations, monitor drift
 - Periodically run standards during sample testing to verify calibration
 - Can't use internal standards in the field, but they wouldn't help anyway
- Secondary: parallel sampling
 - Icing on the cake if they agree
 - If they disagree, primary validation will guide understanding of why
- Error and instrumental analysis
 - TCM design drifts by no more than 20% over 12 months
 - When properly serviced/maintained
 - Our audit log ensures system accuracy
 - Positive errors are not generally possible
 - Several system failures can generate large negative errors



Maintenance, QC, Calibration

- Majority of Maintenance is performed remotely
 - Many embedded sensors to monitor health/performance
 - Hands-on maintenance scheduled in advance
 - Remotely manage power (for low-solar periods)
- All QA/QC is performed remotely
 - Vitals indicate flow and temperature
 - Chromatographic metrics monitored continuously
- GC calibration required 1-2 times a year
 - Scheduled to coincide with other maintenance
 - Maximum drift is +/- 20% over 6 months



Commercialization – SERVICE MODEL

- Monthly fee, like renting with benefits
 - TCM takes responsibility for accuracy, not you!
 - TCM works with customer to place units in field
 - TCM handles maintenance, calibration, QA, QC
 - Data hosted via TCM website
 - Reduces technical burden on customer, saving resources for data analysis and decision making
 - Far more affordable than purchasing, training, etc.



Command Center

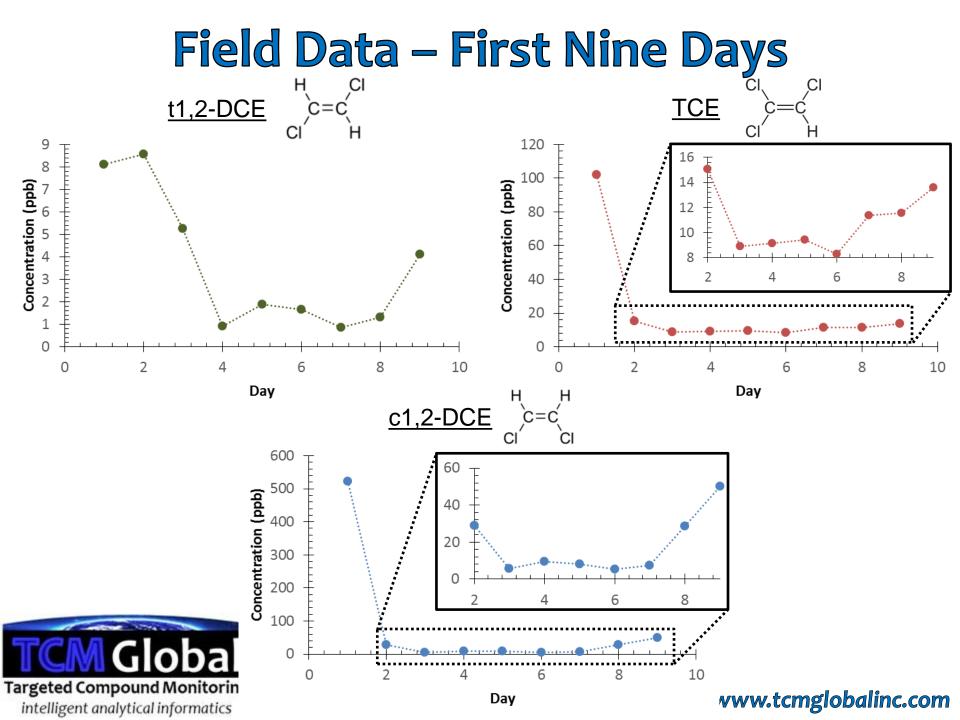
- TCM application specialists handle everything remotely
 - Monitoring state of health
 - Monitoring GC performance metrics
 - Overseeing GC quality control
 - Peak identification and quantification
 - Scheduling maintenance visits
 - Emergency alerting, diagnostics

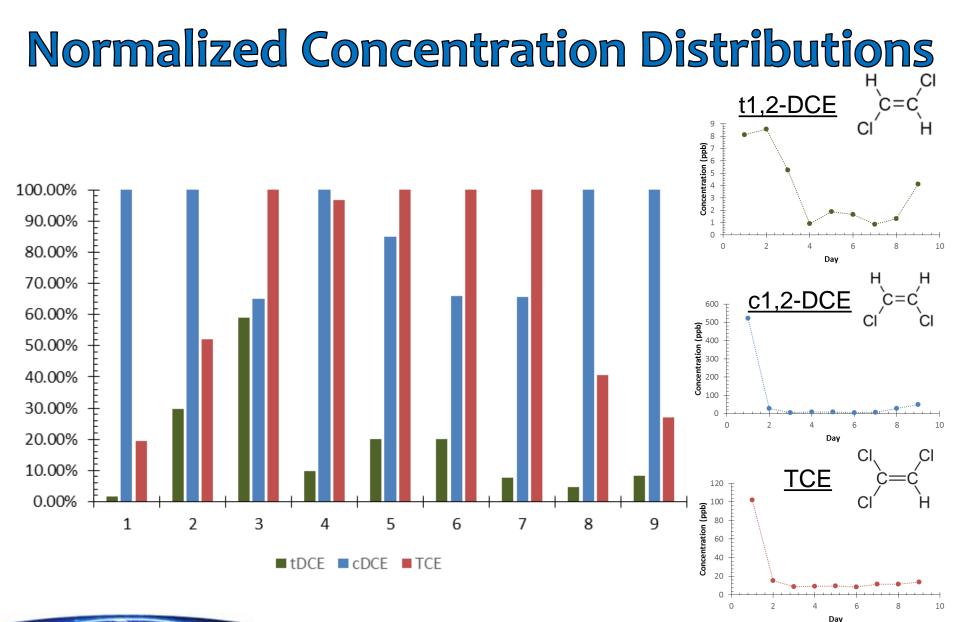






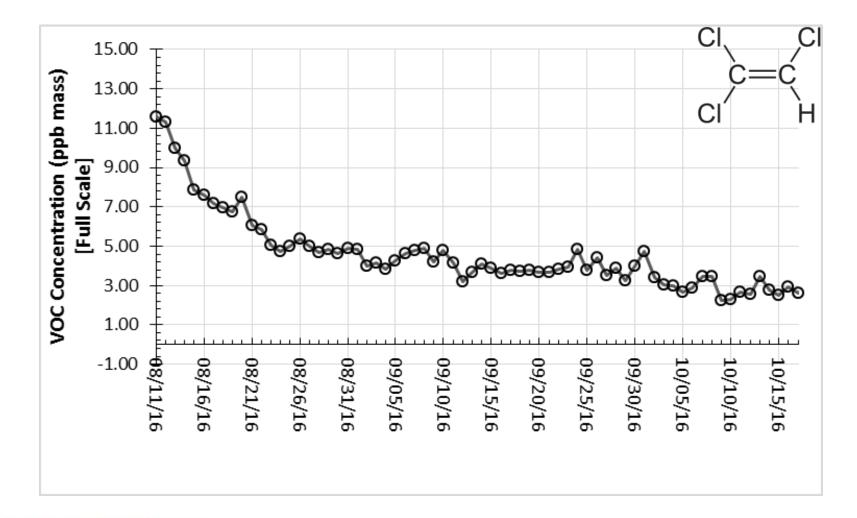




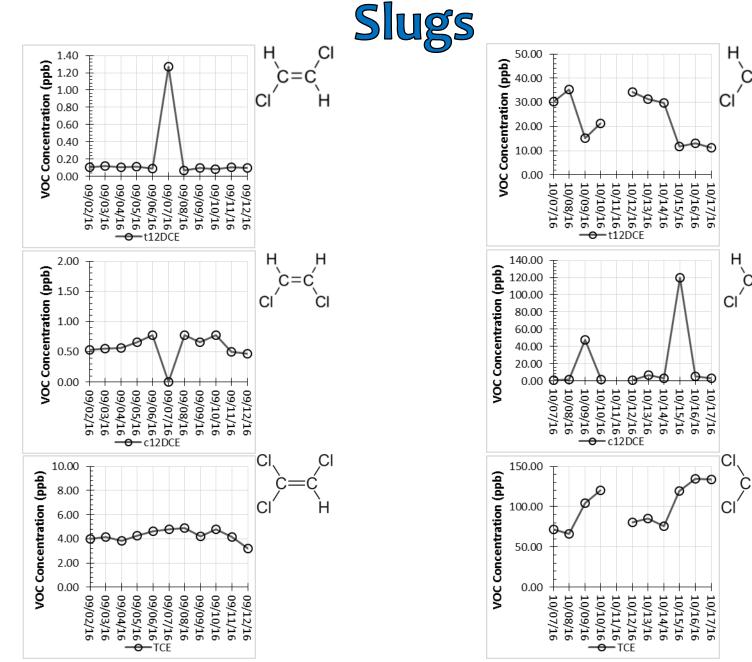




Trends







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What's Next?



Illustration by Chris Gash



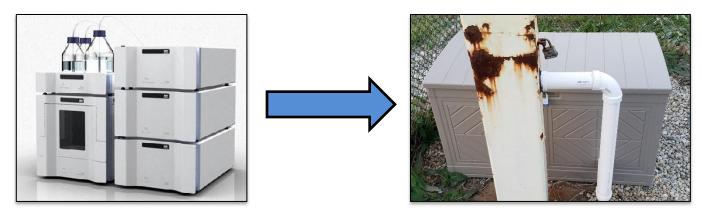
Ground Water Research

- Sampling rate study: How often do we need to sample?
 - Sample as fast as possible for as long as possible
 - Live data feed at our table
- We need to expand our scope to more groundwater scenarios and other VOCs
 - pumping rates, remediation efforts, etc.
- Correlation against daily events
 - Weather, other well activity, etc.
- Correlation against soil/formation properties
- We need to evaluate how current conceptual models correlate with these results
 - update models?



Perfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)

- The next frontier after VOCs
- Requires a different technology = liquid chromatography
- TCM is seeking funds to adapt the VOC platform developed for Dayton to monitor PFCs
- DoD's current PFC investigation covers 2,000+ sites.



Wireless Telemetry Unit

- Autonomous data logging for 3rd party telemetry transducers (water level, etc)
 - Builds on our Remote/Autonomous
 Electronics Architecture
- Solar powered
 - 90-day battery backup
- Autonomously drives transducer, records data
- 3G communications
- Daily/hourly updating
- Remote configurable





Summary

- Remote Ground Water Monitoring for VOCs
 - The Technology is Here
 - Early Warning Monitoring and Plume Management
 - Ground Water Research has Only Just Begun
- Look for new technology from TCM
 - Water level monitoring
 - PFC monitoring
 - And lots more!



Thanks!

- Questions?
- Please come by the table







