



12th Annual SECARB Stakeholders' Briefing - March 2017

Citronelle Groundwater Services

Michael Smilley, PG
Jeffrey Frazier, PG

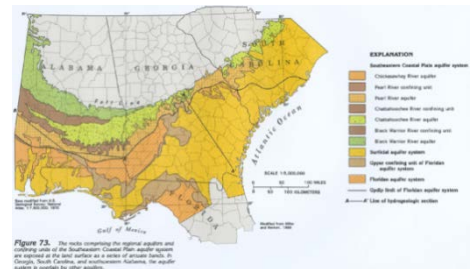


Regulatory Context

MONITORING THE USDW AQUIFER

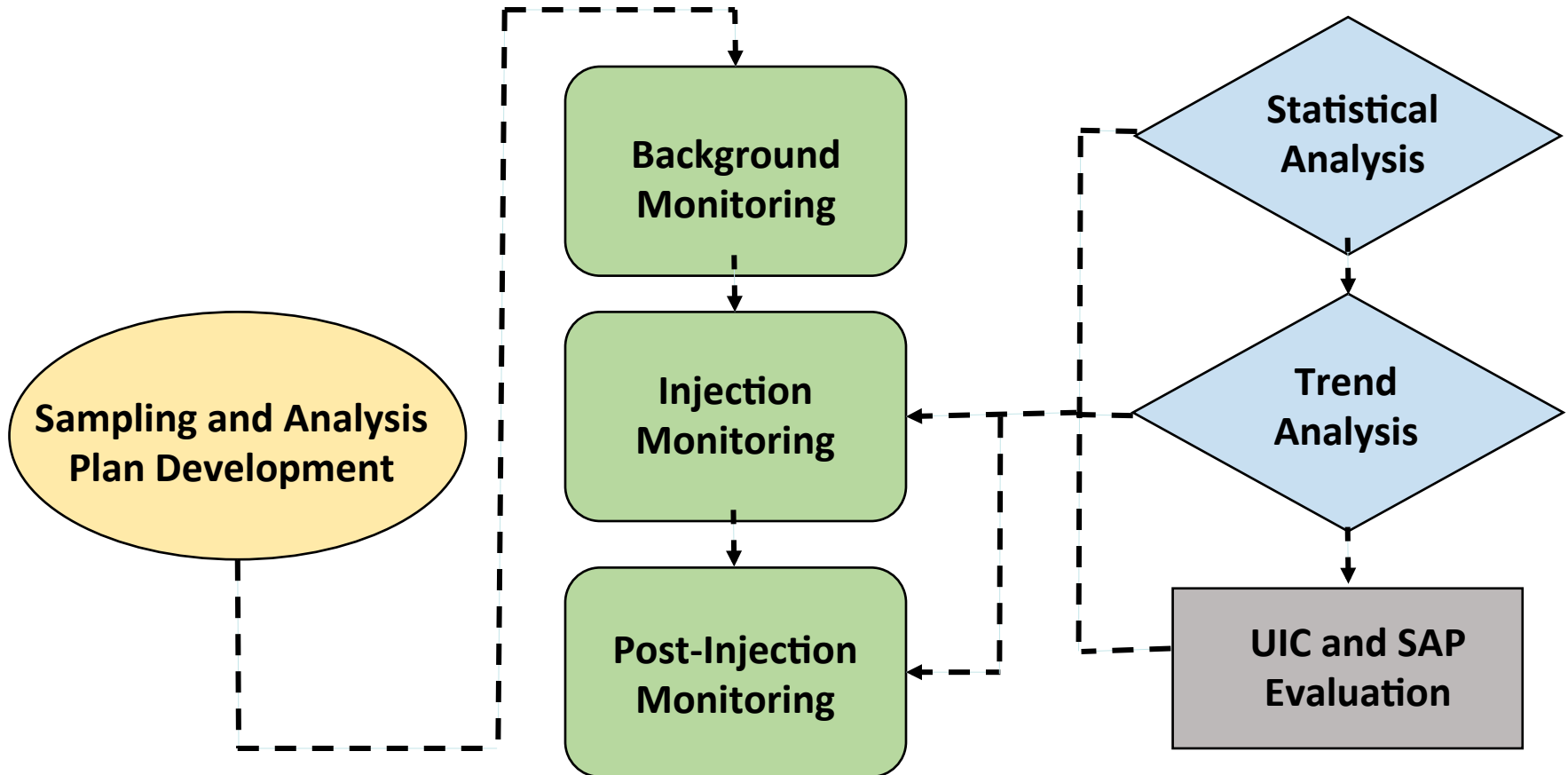
Two Documents Guide the Monitoring Program:

- **ADEM Underground Injection Control Permit**
 - Presents permit monitoring requirements
 - “Discharge Limits” based on Federal Drinking Water Standards
- **Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) to ADEM (State Agency)**
 - Additional data evaluations in SAP
 - Based on EPA’s statistical “Unified Guidance” (March 2009)





Groundwater Monitoring Program





Potential Effects on Aqueous Geochemistry

(Wilkin and Diguilio, 2010)

■ Acidification

■ Mobilization of Inorganics / Organics

- Increased Alkalinity
- Dissolved Inorganic Carbon Increase
- Dissolved Metals Increase

■ Intrusion of Saline Waters

■ Controlling Factors for Potential Geochemical Changes:

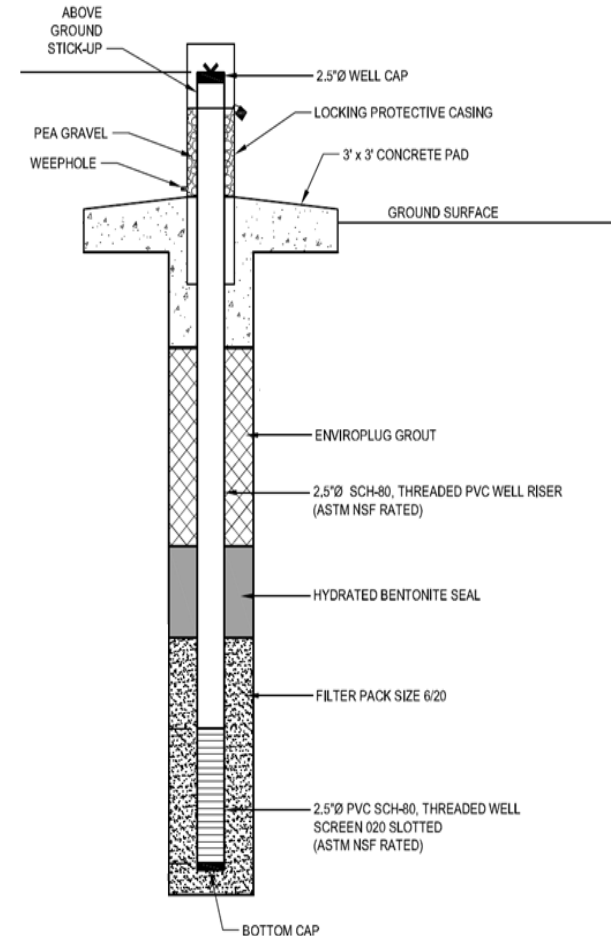
- Aquifer Mineralogy
- Aquifer Buffering Capacity
- Reaction Rates
- Temperature, Pressure, Salinity





USDW Monitoring Well Network

Monitoring Well	Screened USDW	Well Depth (ft. BTOC)	Well TOC Elevation (ft. AMSL)
D-9-7 MW-2S	Miocene-Pliocene Aquifer	170.8	165.56
D-9-7 MW-2D	Miocene-Pliocene Aquifer	501	165.4
D-9-9 MW-1	Miocene-Pliocene Aquifer	169.6	149.37
Water Supply Well Near D-9-8	Miocene-Pliocene Aquifer/Watercourse Aquifer	~143	Not Surveyed





Quarterly GW Monitoring to Date

- 3 pre-injection background events
 - January 11-12, 2012 (N=1)
 - March 13-15, 2012 (N=2)
 - July 18-19, 2012 (N=3)
- 8 injection monitoring events (N=4 to N=11) from November 2012 to August 2014
- 10 post-injection events. The latest N=21, was completed in February 2017
- 3 year post-injection site care monitoring period complete in September 2017





Comparison Values

D-9-7 MW2D		
Analyte	UIC Permit Discharge Limits (µg/l)	Range of Valid Background Concentrations (µg/l)
Aluminum	200	<100 - 4600
Antimony	6	<5
Arsenic	10	<5
Barium	2,000	<10 - 29
Beryllium	4	<3
Cadmium	5	<5
Chromium	100	<5 - 13
Copper	1,300	<10
Iron	300	<100 - 3200
Lead	15	<5 - 5.5
Manganese	50	<10 - 18
Mercury	2	<0.2
Nickel	100	<5 - 5.1
Selenium	50	<10
Silver	100	<5
Thallium	2	<1
Zinc	5,000	<20 - 69

Range of values because of the small background data set.

Selected naturally occurring background concentrations which exceed UIC Permit discharge.



Detections

MW-2D

Date	Event	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Silver	Thallium	Zinc	
12-Jan-12	N=1	•			•			•		•		•							•
15-Mar-12	N=2																		
19-Jul-12	N=3	•			•			•		•	•	•							
8-Nov-12	N=4	•								•									
15-Feb-13	N=5	•								•									
30-Apr-13	N=6	•								•									
7-Aug-13	N=7	•								•									
20-Nov-13	N=8																		
18-Feb-14	N=9	•								•									
7-May-14	N=10	•								•									
7-Aug-14	N=11	•								•									
19-Nov-14	N=12	•								•									
5-Feb-15	N=13	•								•									
6-May-15	N=14	•			•					•									
5-Aug-15	N=15																		
20-Nov-15	N=16																		
26-Feb-16	N=17	•								•									
3-May-16	N=18																		
10-Aug-16	N=19	•																	
16-Nov-16	N=20																		

Consistent Detections
of Aluminum and Iron

MW-2S

Date	Event	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Silver	Thallium	Zinc	
12-Jan-12	N=1				•					•		•							
15-Mar-12	N=2				•					•		•							
19-Jul-12	N=3				•					•		•							
8-Nov-12	N=4				•					•		•							
14-Feb-13	N=5				•					•		•							
30-Apr-13	N=6				•					•		•							
7-Aug-13	N=7				•					•		•							
20-Nov-13	N=8				•					•		•							
18-Feb-14	N=9				•					•		•							
7-May-14	N=10				•					•		•							
6-Aug-14	N=11				•					•		•							
19-Nov-14	N=12				•					•		•							
5-Feb-15	N=13				•					•		•							
6-May-15	N=14				•					•		•							
5-Aug-15	N=15				•					•		•							
19-Nov-15	N=16				•					•		•							
25-Feb-16	N=17				•					•		•							
3-May-16	N=18				•					•		•							
10-Aug-16	N=19				•					•		•							
16-Nov-16	N=20				•					•		•							

Consistent Detections of
Barium, Iron, and Manganese



Detections

MW-1

Date	Event	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Silver	Thallium	Zinc
12-Jan-12	N=1				•					•		•						
14-Mar-12	B N=2	•			•					•		•						•
19-Jul-12	N=3				•					•		•						
7-Nov-12	N=4				•					•		•						
13-Feb-13	N=5	•			•					•		•						
29-Apr-13	N=6				•					•		•						
6-Aug-13	N=7				•					•		•						
19-Nov-13	I N=8	•			•					•		•						
17-Feb-14	N=9				•					•		•						
6-May-14	N=10				•					•		•						
5-Aug-14	N=11				•					•		•						
18-Nov-14	N=12				•					•		•						
4-Feb-15	N=13				•					•		•						
6-May-15	N=14				•					•	•	•						
4-Aug-15	N=15				•					•		•						
17-Nov-15	P N=16				•					•		•						
25-Feb-16	N=17				•					•		•						
2-May-16	N=18				•					•		•						
9-Aug-16	N=19				•					•		•						
15-Nov-16	N=20				•					•		•						

Consistent Detections of Barium, Iron, and Manganese

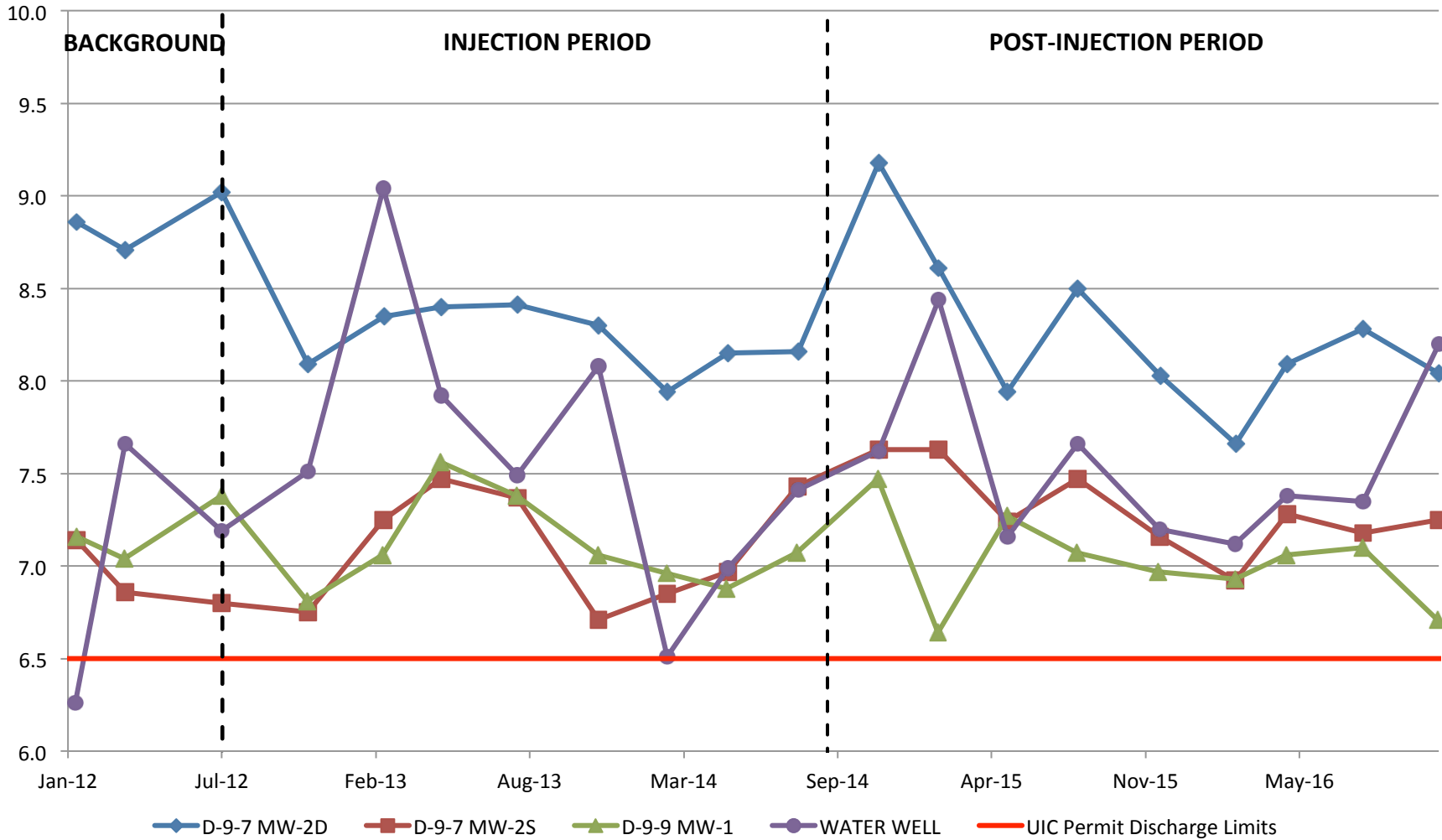
Water Well

Date	Event	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Lead	Manganese	Mercury	Nickel	Selenium	Silver	Thallium	Zinc
11-Jan-12	N=1				•					•		•						
15-Mar-12	B N=2				•				•	•	•	•						•
19-Jul-12	N=3	•			•					•		•						
8-Nov-12	N=4	•			•					•		•						
14-Feb-13	N=5	•			•					•		•						•
30-Apr-13	N=6	•			•					•		•						
7-Aug-13	N=7	•			•					•		•						
20-Nov-13	I N=8				•					•		•						
18-Feb-14	N=9	•			•					•		•						
7-May-14	N=10				•					•		•						
7-Aug-14	N=11				•					•		•						
19-Nov-14	N=12				•					•		•						
5-Feb-15	N=13				•					•		•						
6-May-15	N=14				•					•		•						
5-Aug-15	N=15				•					•		•						
19-Nov-15	P N=16				•					•		•						
25-Feb-16	N=17				•					•		•						
3-May-16	N=18				•					•		•						
10-Aug-16	N=19				•					•		•						
16-Nov-16	N=20				•					•		•						•

Consistent Detections of Barium, Iron, and Manganese

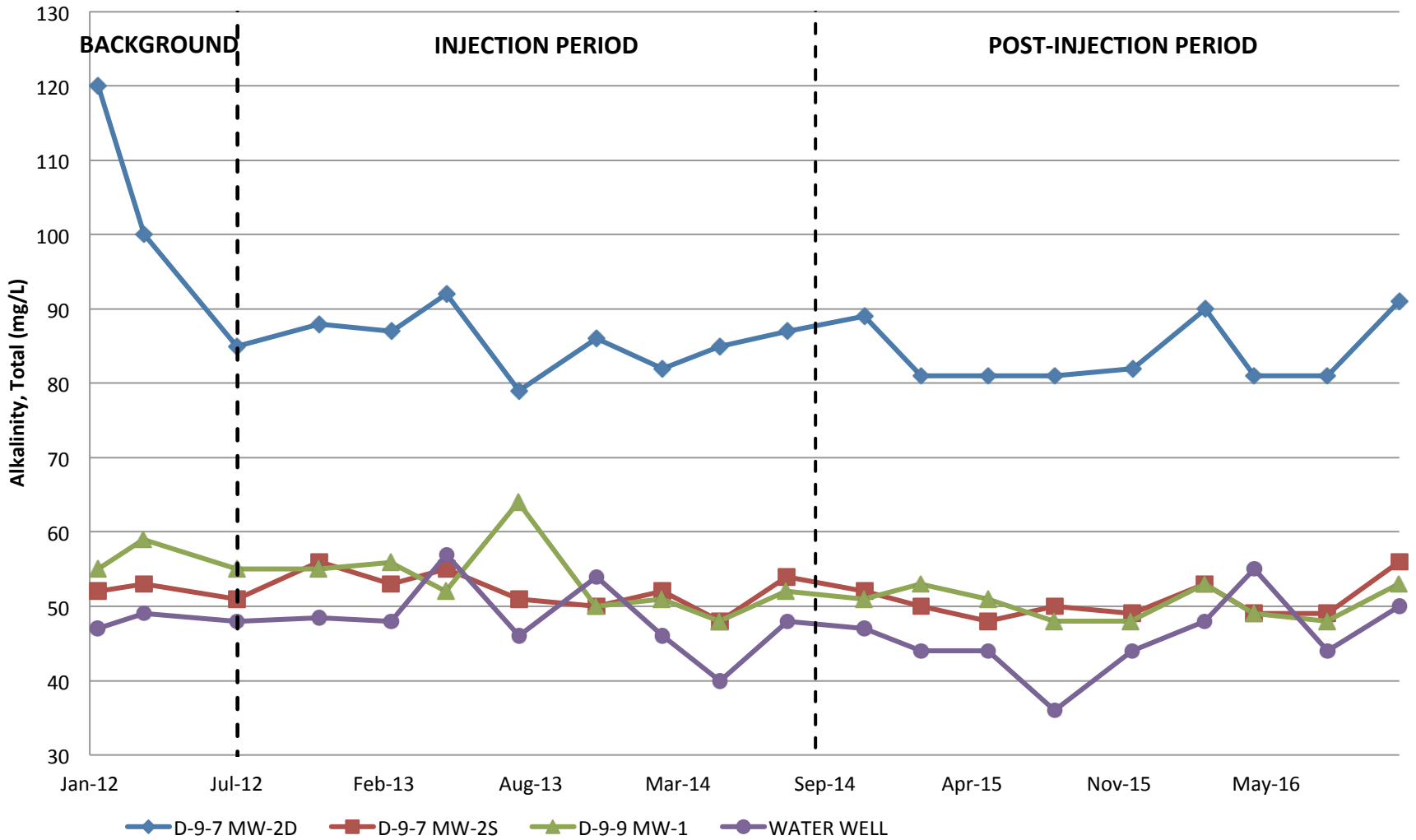


pH



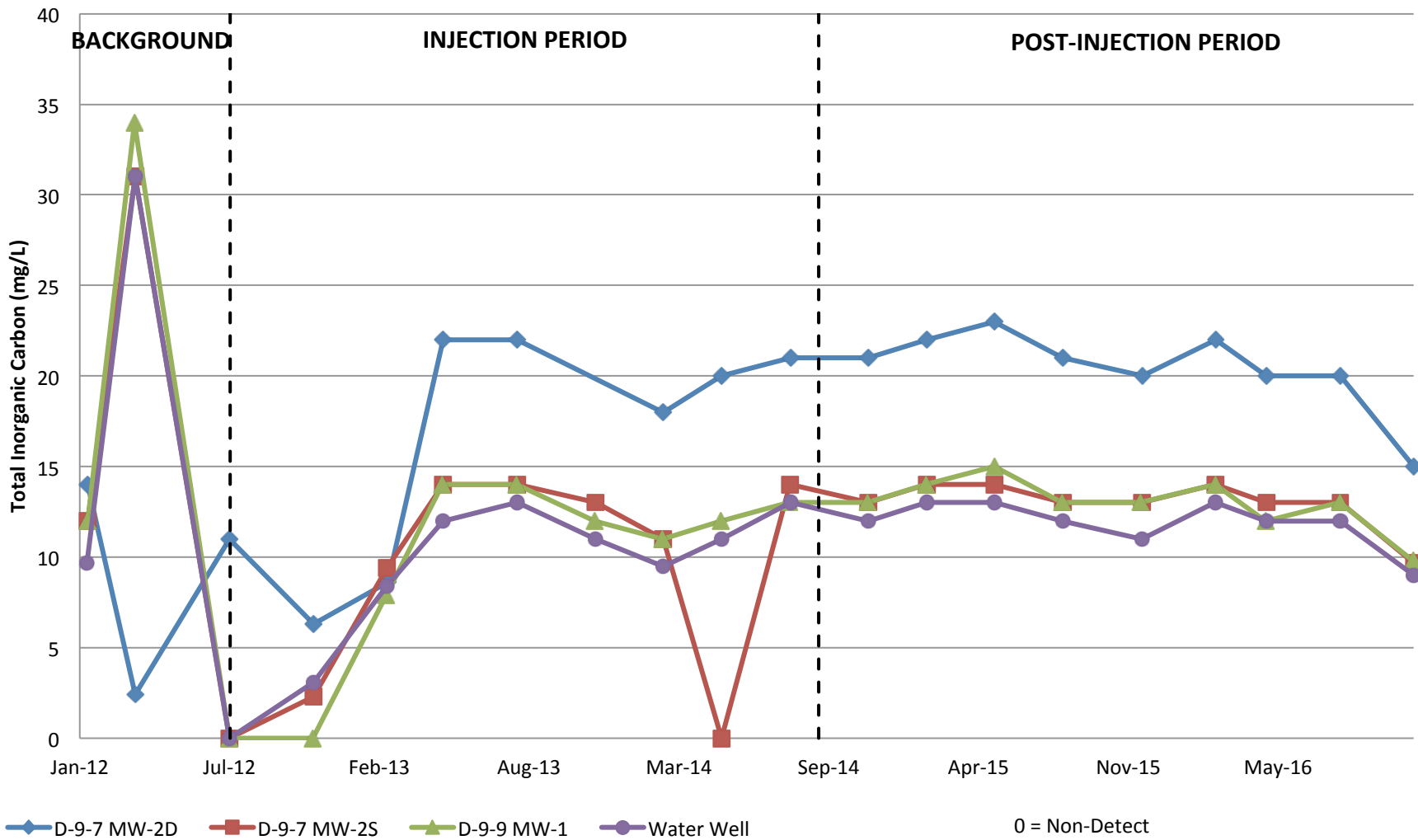


ALKALINITY



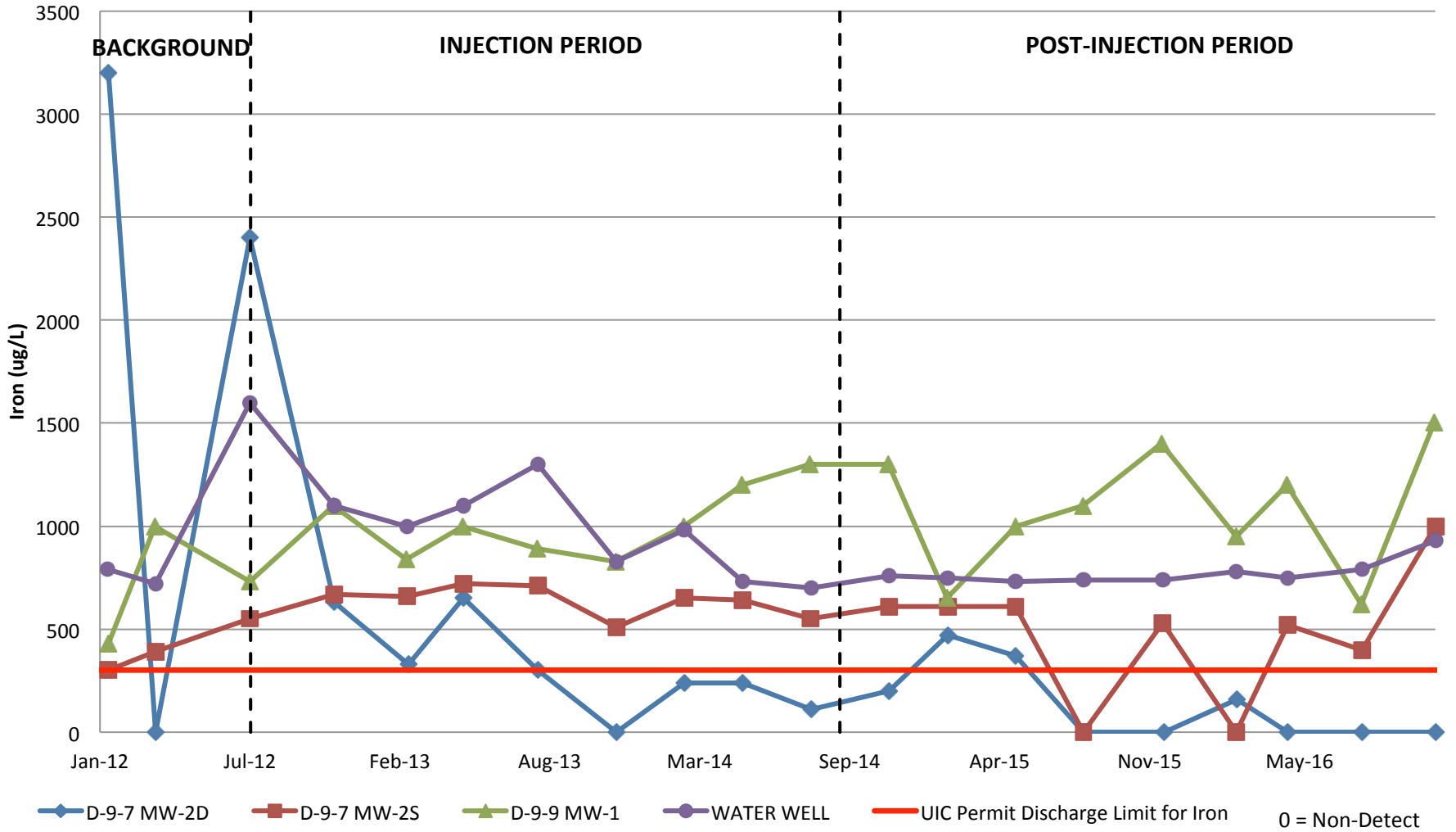


TOTAL INORGANIC CARBON



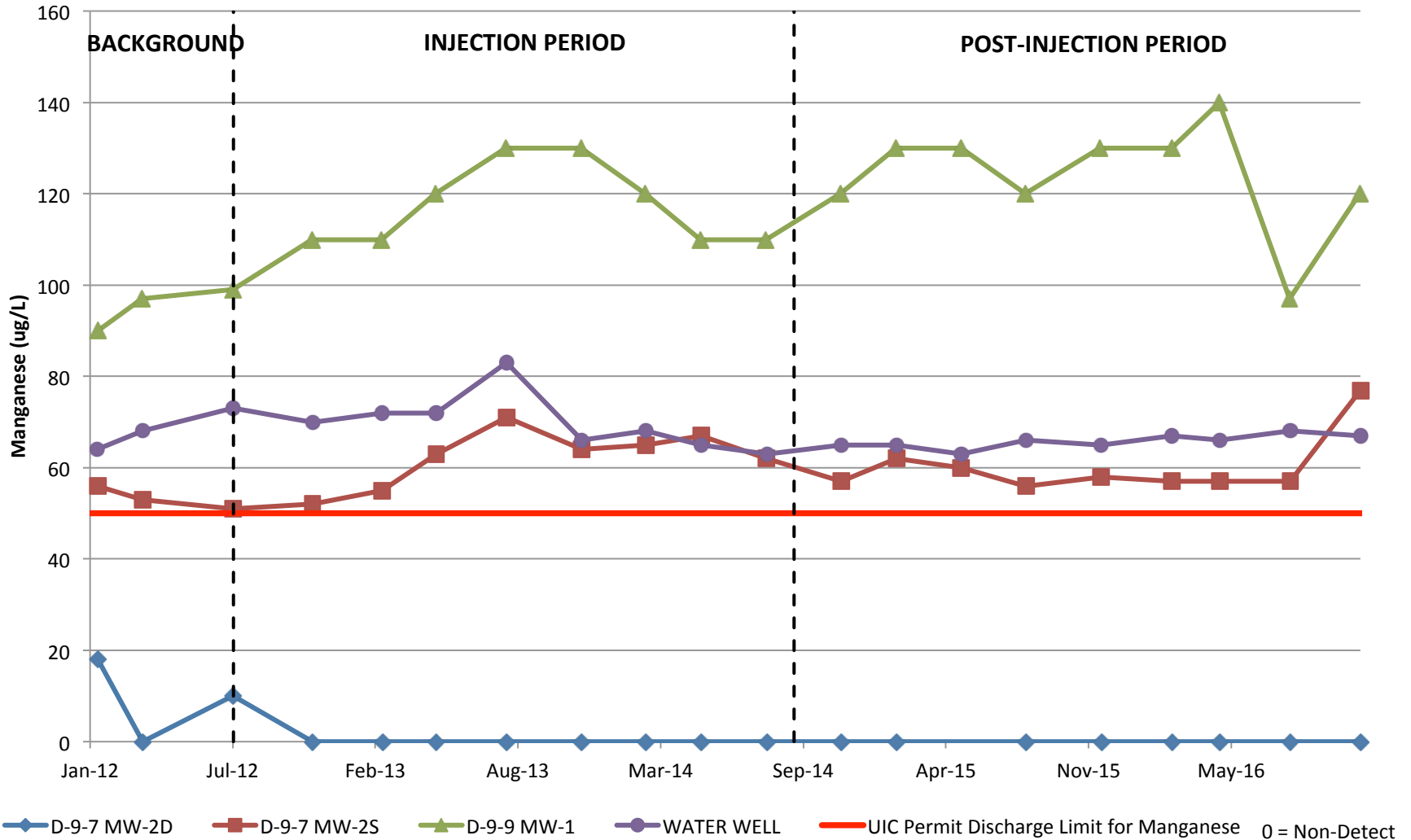


Iron





Manganese





Statistical Approach

- Three analytical approaches to the data set:
 - Confidence Limits to Compare to UIC Discharge Limits: determines if a detection exceeding the UIC permit discharge limit and the range of background concentration is statistically significant
 - Evaluate Statistically Significant increases or decreases for concentrations above laboratory reporting limits, per SAP
 - Mann-Kendall Trend Determination: determines if a statistically significant upward or downward trend exist.
- EPA's *Unified Guidance* for statistics referenced / utilized



Summary of Statistical Evaluation Results

- The latest data is evaluated to determine which analytes required statistical analysis.
- “Value to value” comparisons show some exceedances of the UIC Permit values.
- The SAP statistical analyses show statistically significant changes for some the parameters (eg. metals, pH and TIC).
- Mann-Kendall trend analysis show a statistically trend for some parameters
- Similar results for the statistical evaluations for injection and post-injection



Summary

- Research suggests the most likely indicators for CO₂ influence are (Wilkin and Diguilio, 2010) :
 - Decrease in pH
 - Increased Alkalinity
 - Dissolved Inorganic Carbon Increase
 - Dissolved Metals (i.e., Fe/Mn) Increase
- Multiple lines of evidence are warranted for conclusions; Aqueous geochemistry is a complex system
- Individual potential indicators for CO₂ influence are noted in quarterly reports
- Currently, monitoring and reporting of results continues
- Stakeholder input is encouraged for this important project
- ADEM evaluation and discussion is encouraged



Summary of Statistical Evaluation Results

- Results from N=20 event show statistically significant trends for pH and iron (purple shading), however recent events have been within background range.
- Several lines of evidence for the influence of carbon dioxide at the monitoring wells were absent during the N=20 sampling event (blue shading).

Statistically Determined Potential Lines of Evidence for Carbon Dioxide Influence

Monitoring Well	Decrease in pH	Increase in TIC	Increase in Alkalinity	Increase in Metals Concentrations
D-9-7 MW-2D	Yes	No	No	No
D-9-7 MW-2S	No	No	No	No
D-9-9 MW-1	No	No	No	Fe
Water Supply Well	No	No	No	No



Closing

Questions and Comments?

Michel Smilley

Michael_Smilley@golder.com

Jeffery Frazier

jfrazier@golder.com

Brent Waters

bwaters@golder.com

THANK YOU