

Gas stations: characterization, dating and monitoring through compositional and isotopic fingerprinting analysis

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Regulatory framework and Innovative Characterization

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

RemTech Expo 2019 (18, 19, 20 September) FerraraFiere
www.remtechexpo.com

Why to apply compositional and isotopic fingerprinting?



COMPOSTI ORGANICI AROMATICI			
Benzene	< 0,05 $\mu\text{g/l}$	1	24
Etil benzene	< 0,05 $\mu\text{g/l}$	50	25
Stirene	< 0,05 $\mu\text{g/l}$	25	26
Toluene	1,78 $\mu\text{g/l}$	15	27
p-Xilene	0,52 $\mu\text{g/l}$	10	28
Xileni	0,65 $\mu\text{g/l}$	-	-
MTBE	32 $\mu\text{g/l}$	-	-
ETBE	46 $\mu\text{g/l}$	-	-
POLICICLICI AROMATICI			
Benzo[a]antracene	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,1	29
Benzo[a]pirene	< 0,001 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,01	30
Benzo[b]fluorantene	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,1	31
Benzo[k]fluorantene	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,05	32
Benzo[g,h,i]perilene	< 0,001 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,01	33
Crisene	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	5	34
Dibenzo[a,h]antracene	< 0,001 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,01	35
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pirene	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,1	36
Pirene	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	50	37
Sommatoria IPA (31, 32, 33, 36)	< 0,01 $\mu\text{g/l}$	0,1	38
IDROCARBURI TOTALI (n-ESANO)			
	< 50 $\mu\text{g/l}$	350	90

Lots of analytical data but not very informative

Don't allow to understand the type of release, when that happen, am I the responsible? What about other compounds such MTBE, ETBE...?

What about natural attenuation process? Which remediation strategy should I choose?

Which analysis can be useful to get some answers?

Regular Analysis

COMPOSTI ORGANICI AROMATICI			
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Etili benzene	< 0,05 µg/l	50	25
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Toluene	1,78 µg/l	15	27
p-Xilene	0,52 µg/l	10	28
Xileni	0,65 µg/l	-	-
MTBE	32 µg/l	-	-
ETBE	46 µg/l	-	-
POLICICLICI AROMATICI			
Benzo[a]antracene	< 0,01 µg/l	0,1	29
Benzo[a]pirene	< 0,001 µg/l	0,01	30
Benzo[b]fluorantene	< 0,01 µg/l	0,1	31
Benzo[k]fluorantene	< 0,01 µg/l	0,05	32
Benzo[g,h,i]perilene	< 0,001 µg/l	0,01	33
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Sommatoria IPA (31, 32, 33, 36)	< 0,01 µg/l	0,1	38
IDROCARBURI TOTALI (n-ESANO)			
	< 50 µg/l	350	90

for enviromental regulatory porpuse



Fingerprinting analysis for conceptual model development



Can be once in while or Part of a monitoring plan

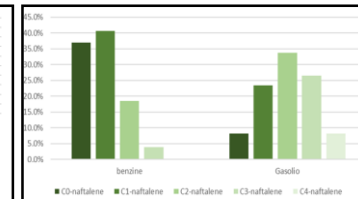
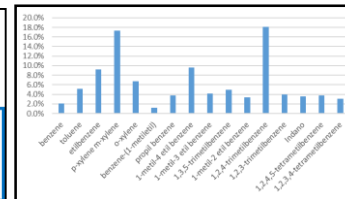
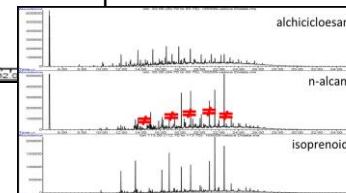
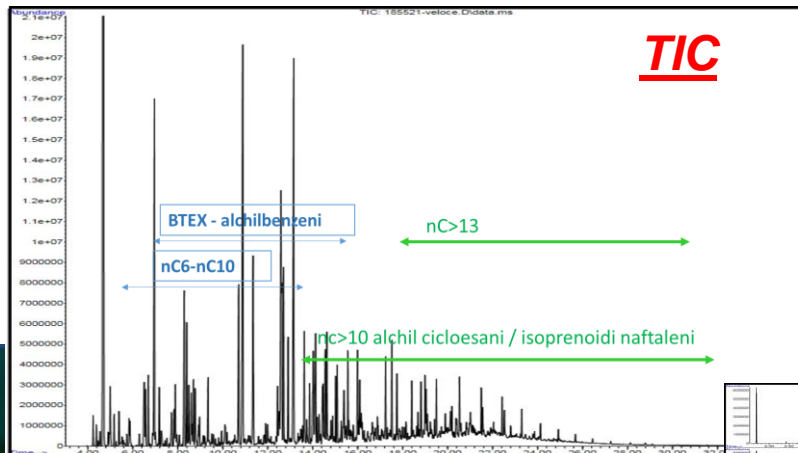
Type of analysis

LEVEL	ANALYSIS	USE
I	physical\chemical properties: density, viscosity, %S, distillation curves	Initial screening (<i>usually existing data</i>)
II	TIC (total ion cromatogram)	Type of product/degree of wheathering (low resolution - qualitative)
III	Compositional fingerprinting	Type of product/degree of wheathering (high resolution qualitative/quantitative)
VI	Biomarkers, Diagnostic indexes	Elapsed time from the release (high resolution qualitative/quantitative)
V	Stable Isotope Analysis	Several, very high resolution, sensitivity and source\responsability distinguishal

And more, for specific applications (GCxGC-FID, ecc)

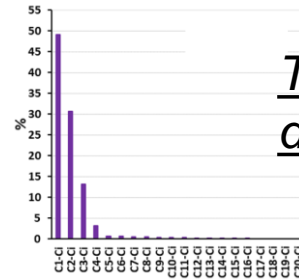
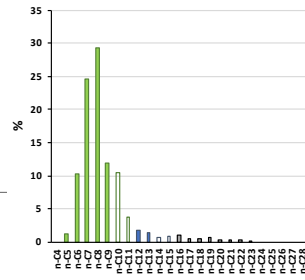
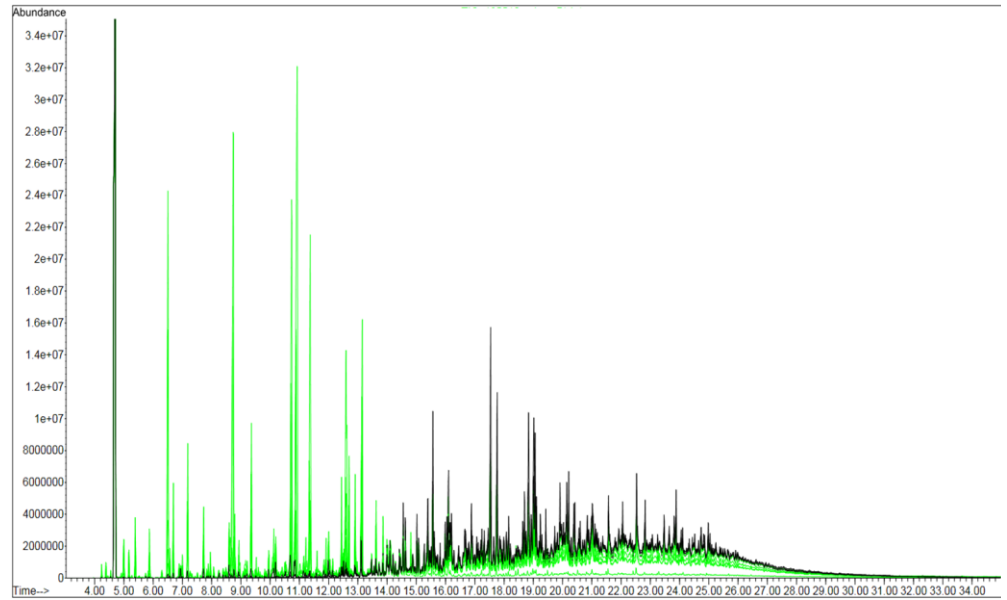
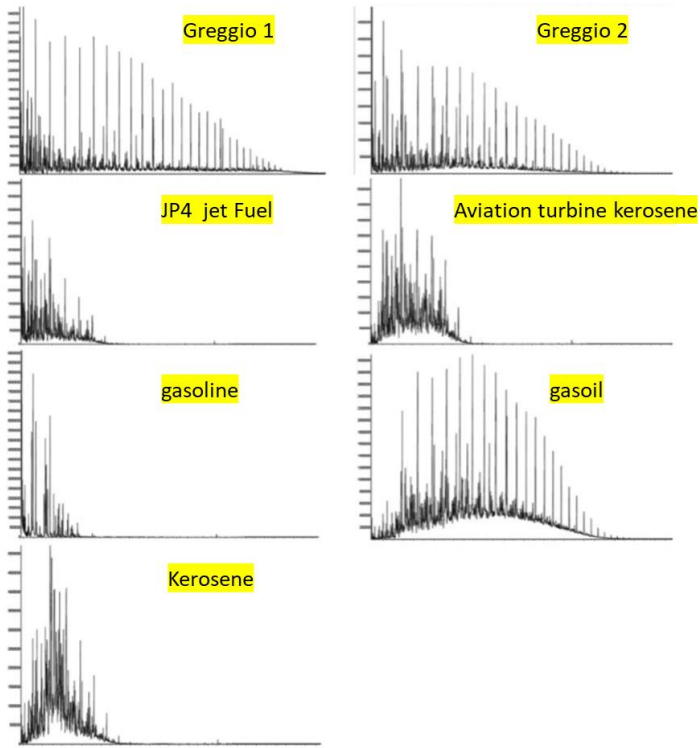
***Analysis on oil/product but also on
water samples (dissolved phase)***

Rational behind?

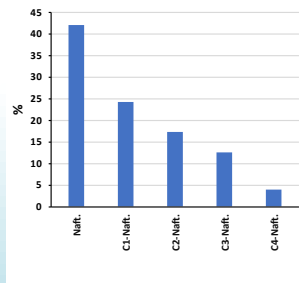
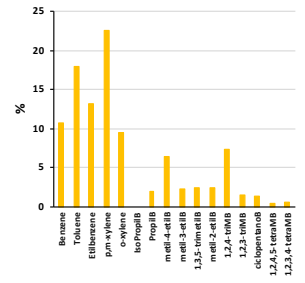
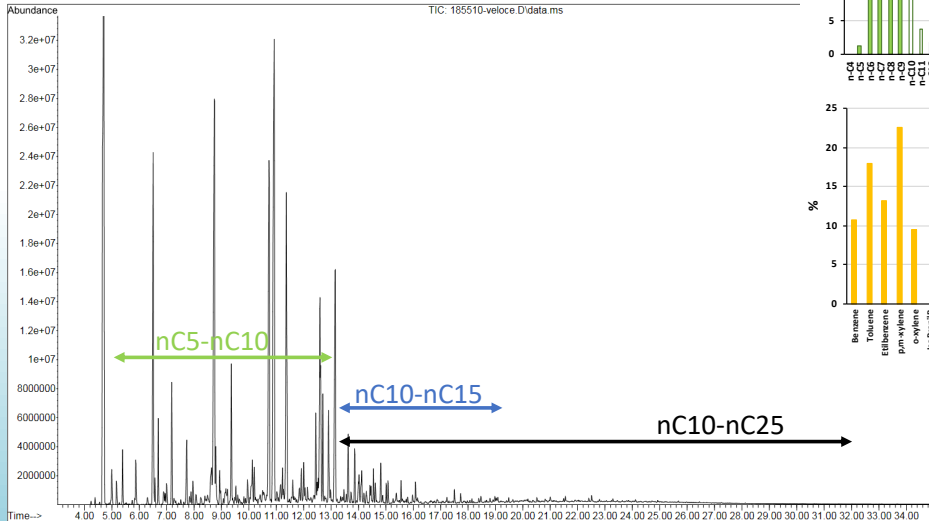


fasi kaplan	degradazione				
	molto aggressiva	aggressiva	moderata	debole	molto debole
1. abbondanti <i>n</i> -alcani	<0,25	0-2	0-4	0-8	0-10
2. <i>n</i> -alcani leggeri, benzene e toluene rimossi	<0,5	2-4	4-8	8-16	10-20
3. <i>n</i> -alcani medi, etilbenzene e xileni rimossi	<1	4-6	8-12	16-24	20-30
4. <i>n</i> -alcani rimossi oltre il 50%	<2	6-8	12-16	24-32	30-40
5. <i>n</i> -alcani rimossi oltre il 90%, alchilbenzeni e alchilcicloesani iniziano a degradarsi	<3	8-10	16-20	32-40	40-50
6. <i>n</i> -alcani e alchilbenzeni rimossi completamente	<4	10-12	20-24	40-48	50-60
7. isoprenoidi rimossi significativamente	<5	>12	>24	>48	>60

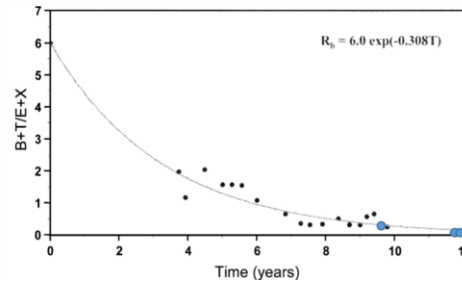
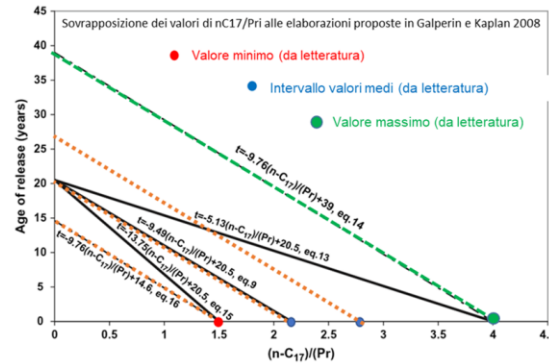
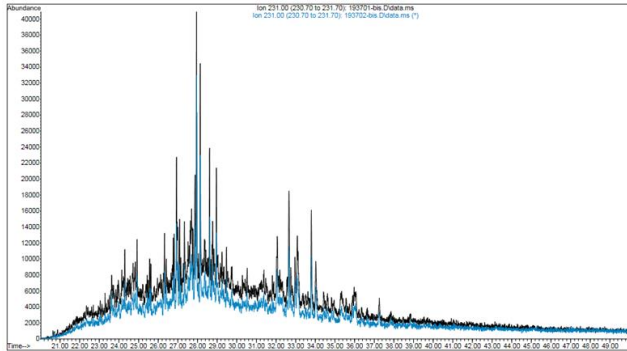
TIC + compositional fingerprinting



Type of product
degree of weathering



Biomarkers + diagnostic ratios

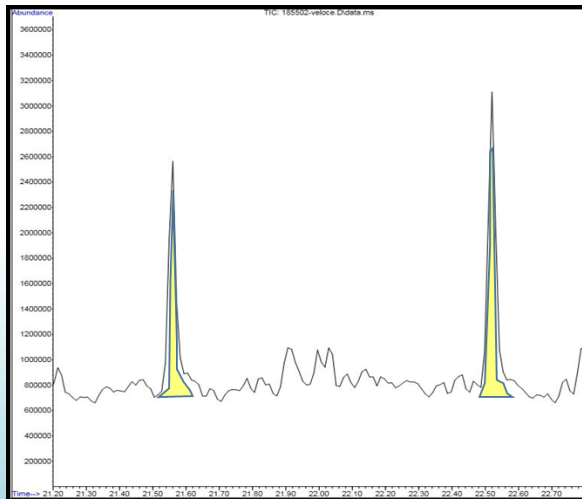


Weathering regime:	Very aggressive	Aggressive	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak
Fresh fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Kaplan Stages:					
1. Abundant <i>n</i> -alkanes	<0.25	0.2	0.4	0.8	0-10
2. Light <i>n</i> -alkanes removed, benzene & toluene removed	<0.5	2.4	4.8	8-16	10-20
3. Middle-range <i>n</i> -alkanes removed, ethylbenzene & xylenes removed	<1	4.6	8-12	16-24	20-30
4. More than 50% of the <i>n</i> -alkanes removed	<2	6.8	12-16	24-32	30-40
5. More than 90% of <i>n</i> -alkanes removed, alkyl-benzenes and alkyl-cyclo-hexanes begin to degrade	<3	8-10	16-20	32-40	40-50
6. All <i>n</i> -alkanes removed, alkyl-benzenes	<4	10-12	20-24	40-48	50-60
7. Isoprenoid removal significant	<5	>12	>24	>48	>60

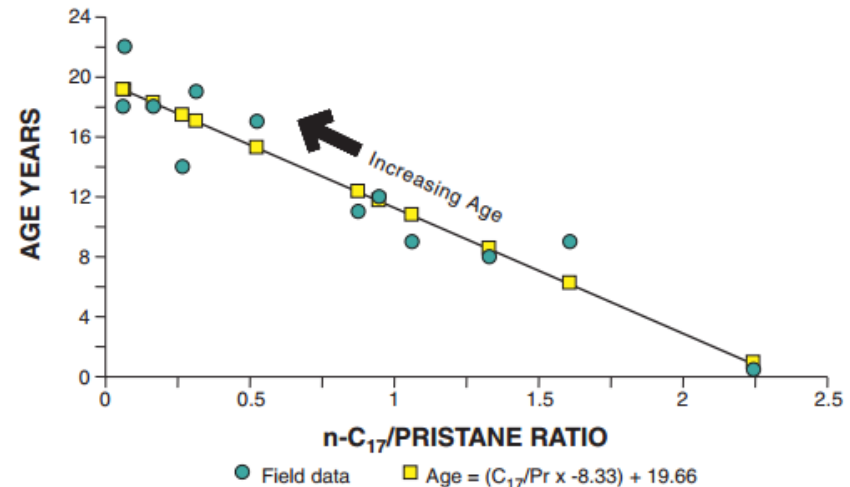
fuel type	degradation level	chemical composition
Bunker C fuel	1	abundant <i>n</i> -alkanes
	2	light-end <i>n</i> -alkanes removed
	3	middle range <i>n</i> -alkanes, olefins, benzene and toluene removed
	4	more than 90% of <i>n</i> -alkanes removed
	5	alkylcyclohexanes and alkylbenzenes removed, isoprenoids and CO-naphthalene reduced
	6	isoprenoids, C1-naphthalenes, benzothioephane and alkylbenzothioephanes removed, C2-naphthalenes selectively reduced
	7	phenantrenes, dibenzothioephane and other polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons reduced
	8	tricyclic terpanes enriched, regular steranes selectively removed C31 to C35-homologues reduced
	9	tricyclic terpanes, diasteranes and aromatic steranes abundant
	10	aromatic steranes and dimethylated hopanes* predominant

* only present under special conditions

Change in gasoline, diesel fuel, and Bunker C composition during biodegradation



	n-C17/pristano	n-C18/fitano	pristano/fitano
RW 6	-	-	0.76



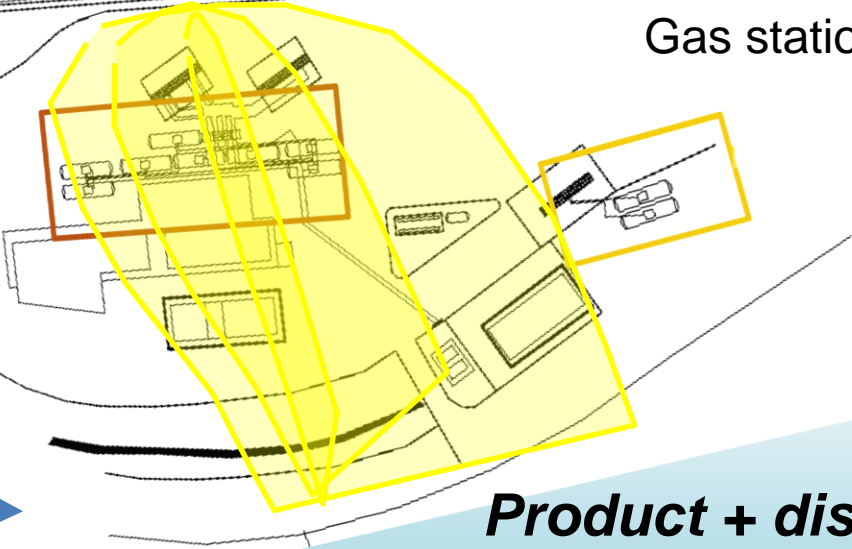
CASE STUDY: conceptual model

Gas station # 2 (North)



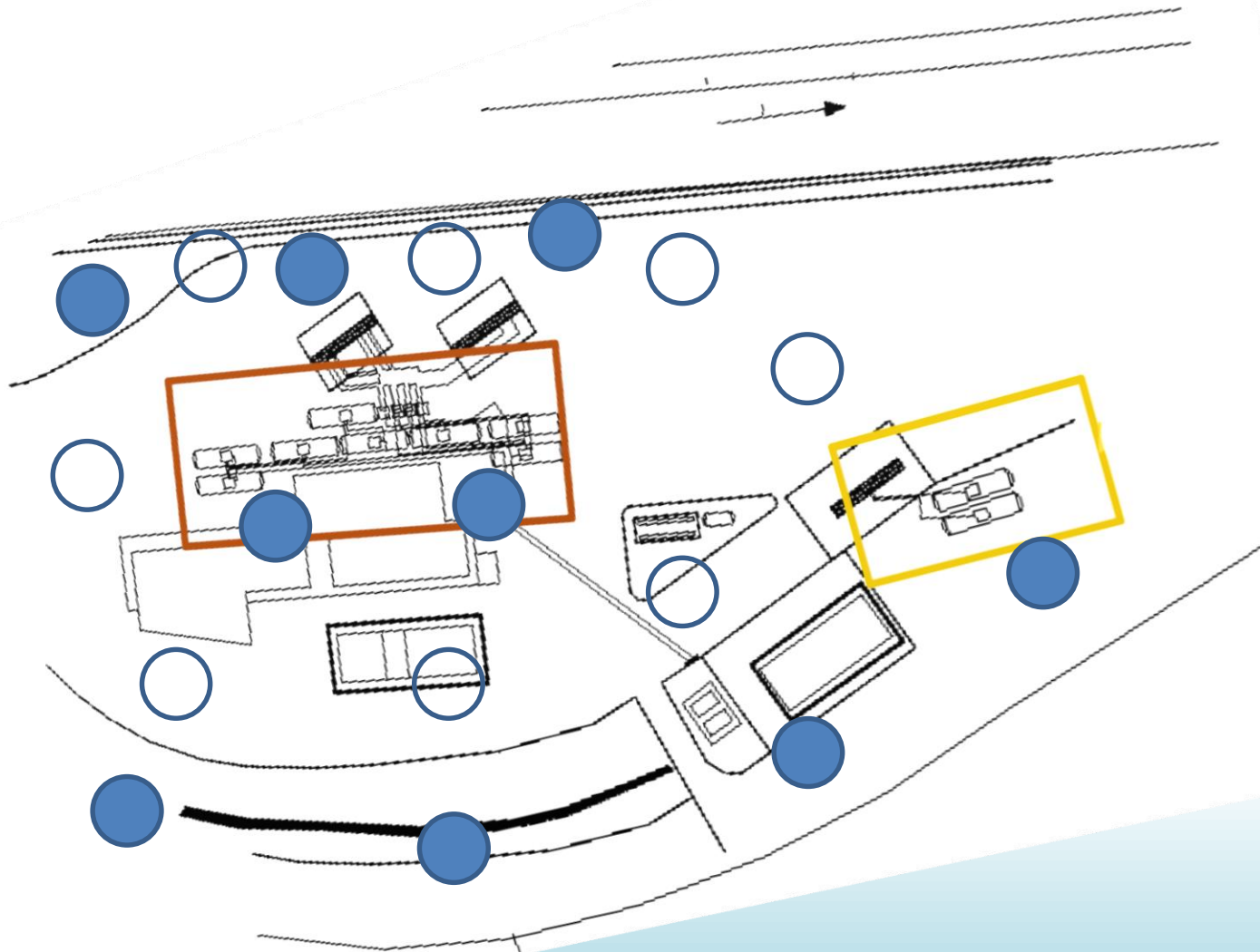
highway

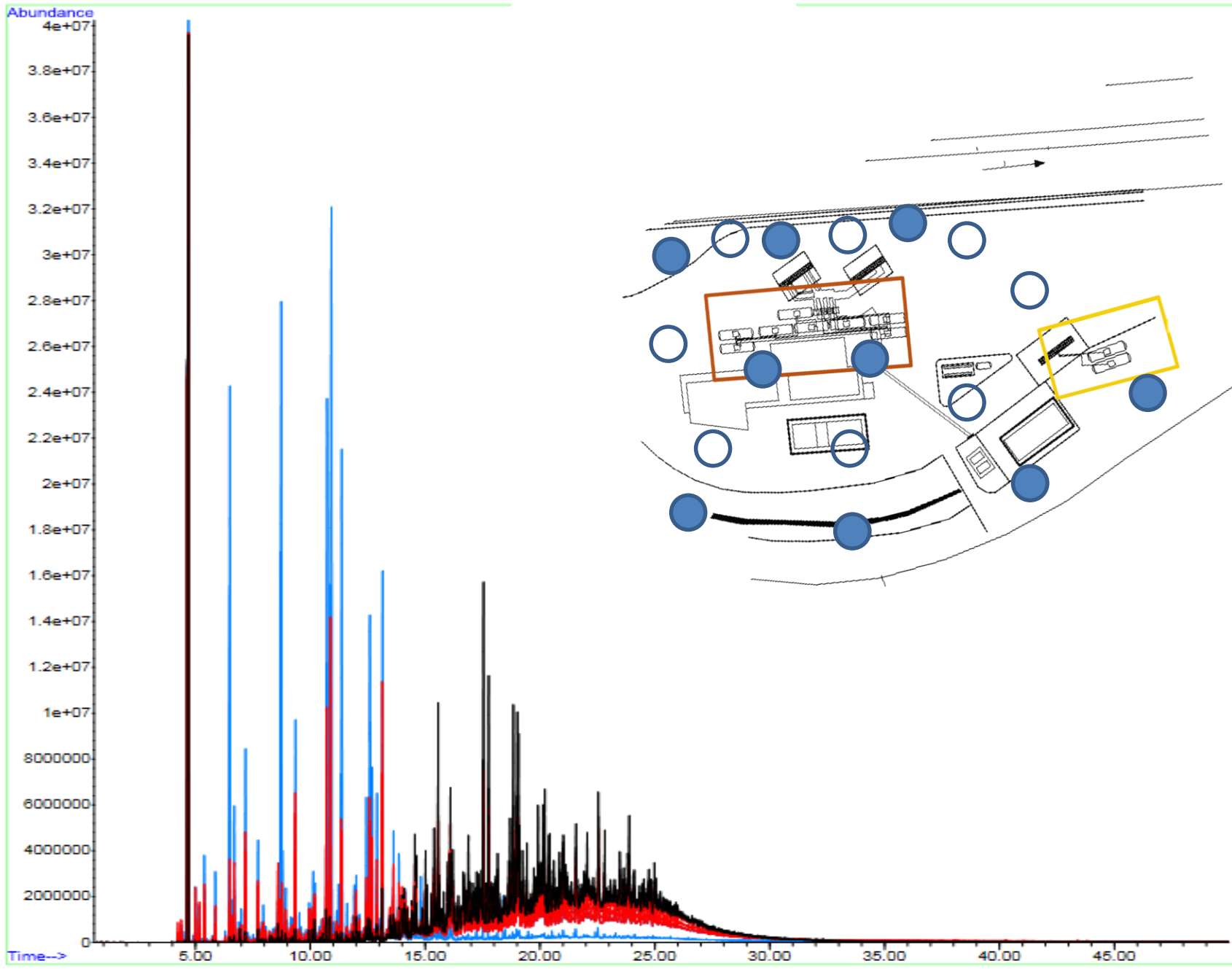
Gas station # 1 (South)



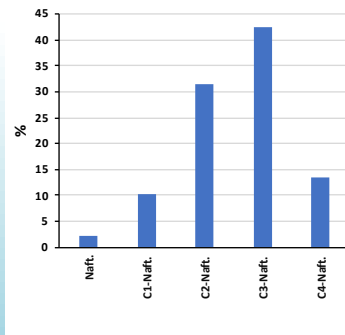
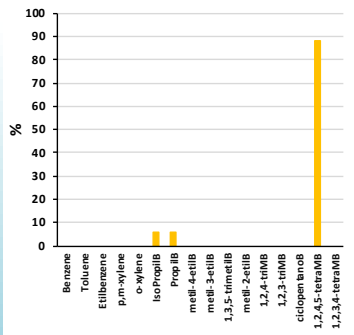
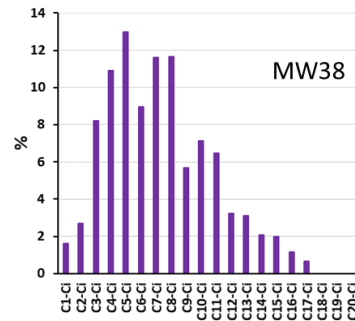
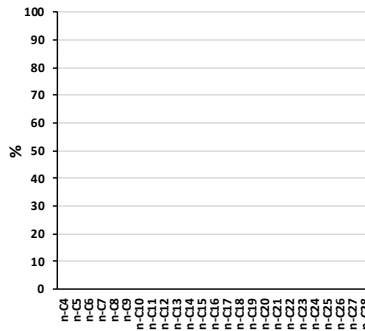
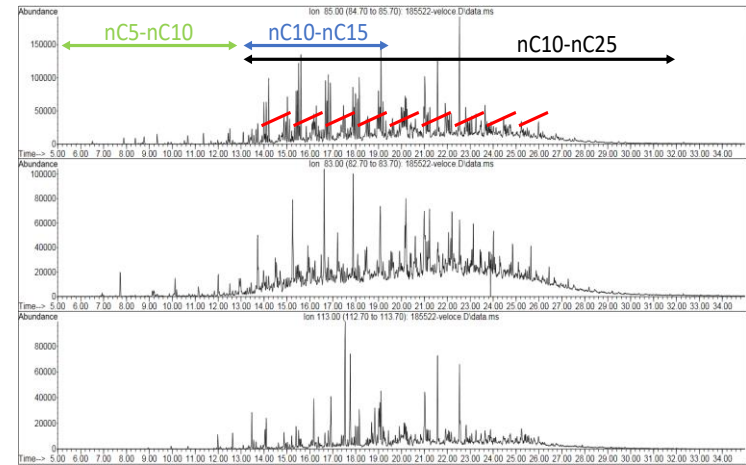
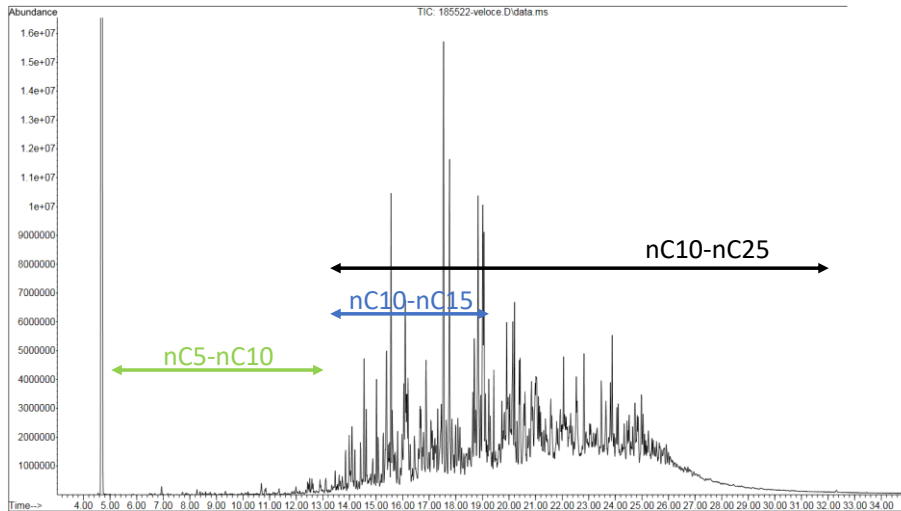
Product + dissolved idrocarbons

● **Monitoring wells for fingerprinting study**





Upgradient Monitoring wells



GASOIL profile

N-alkane not present

BTEX not present

Alchilbenzene highly reduced

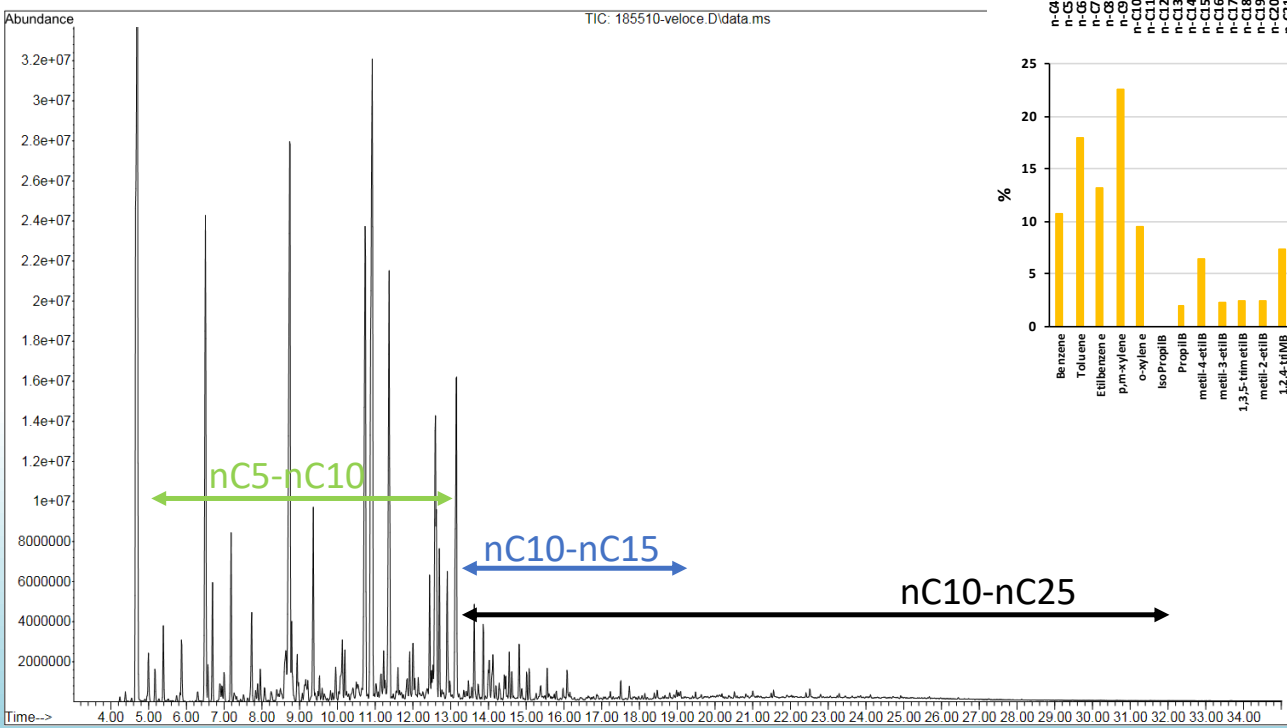
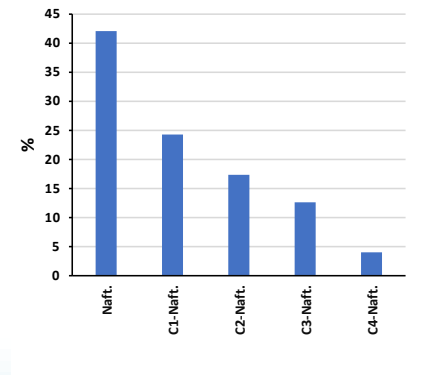
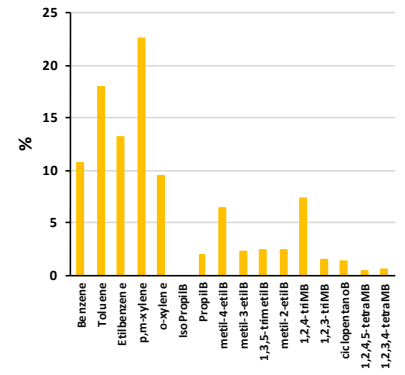
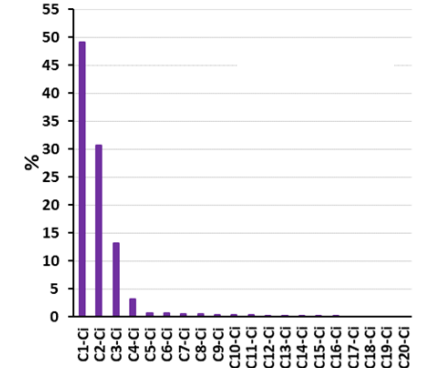
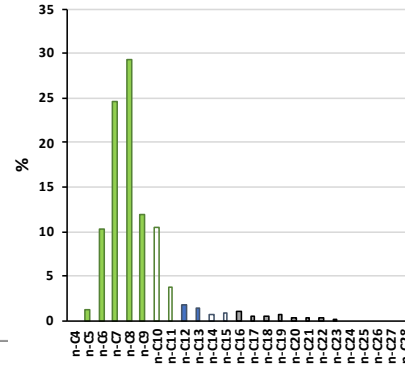
Nafthalenes reduced

Severly degrada

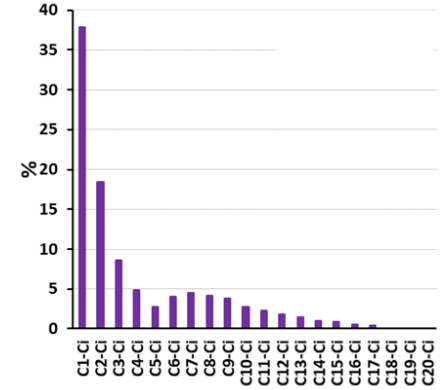
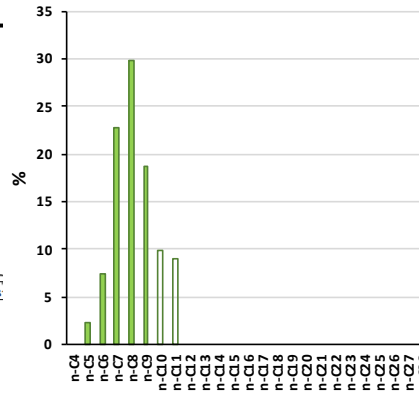
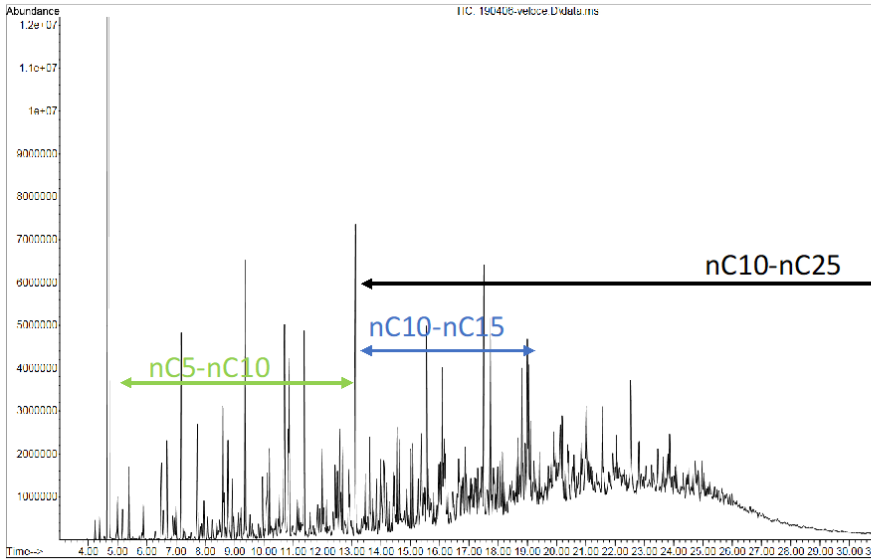
downgradient G.Station tank #1 (gasoline) and #2 (diesel) Monitoring wells

GASOLINE profile
N-alkanall present
BTEX Alchilbenzene high conc.

Fresh



downgradient monitoring wells



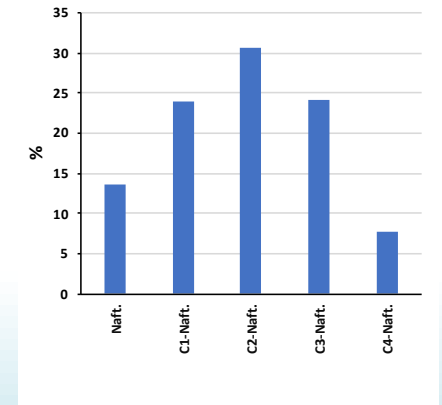
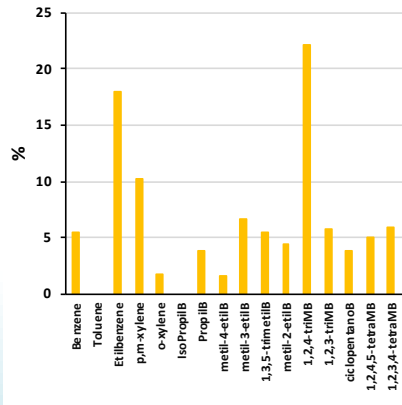
mix profile

N-alkanall present (TRACES)

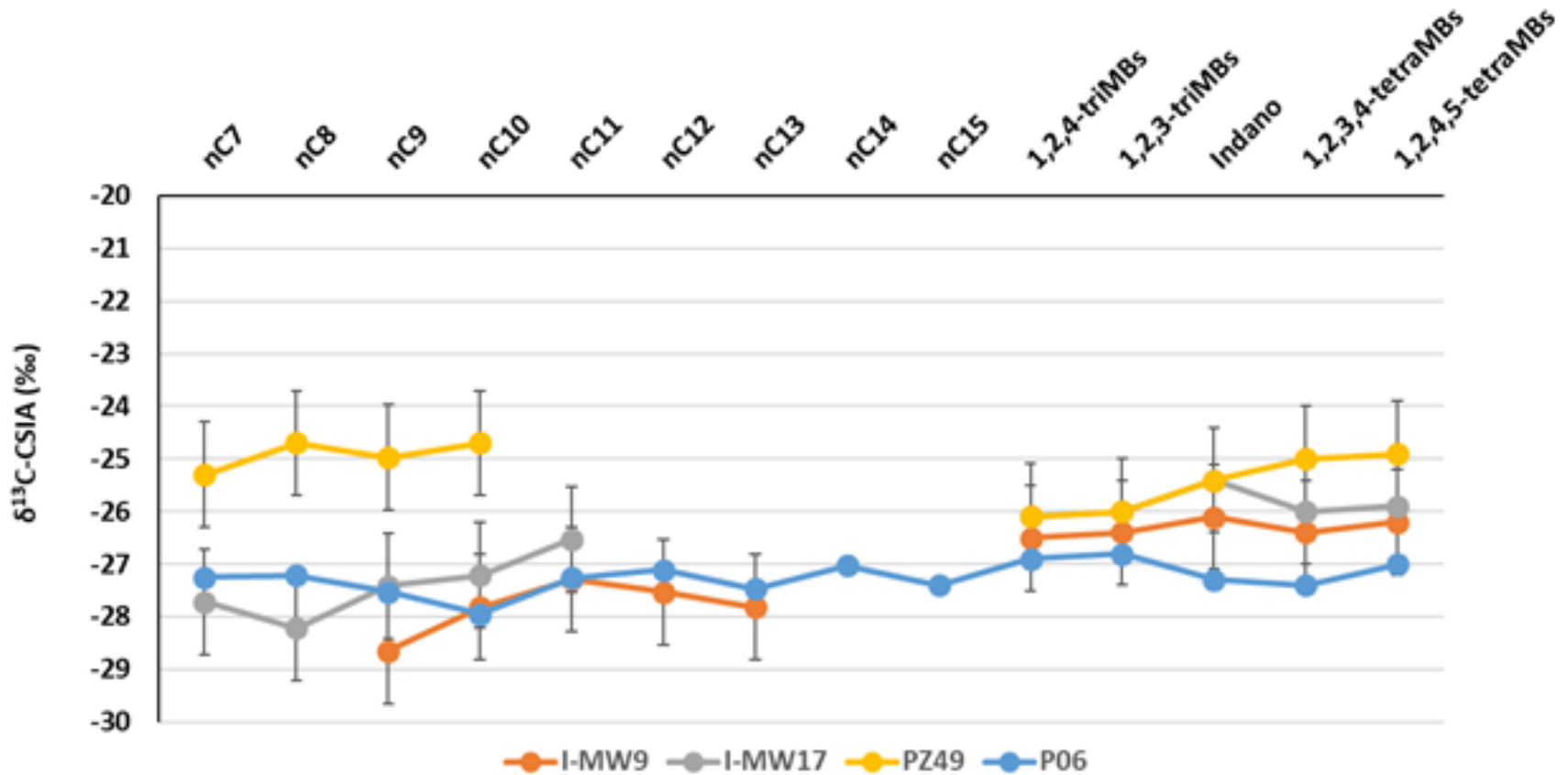
BTEX Alchilbenzene reduced

Naphathalene gasoil profil

dominated



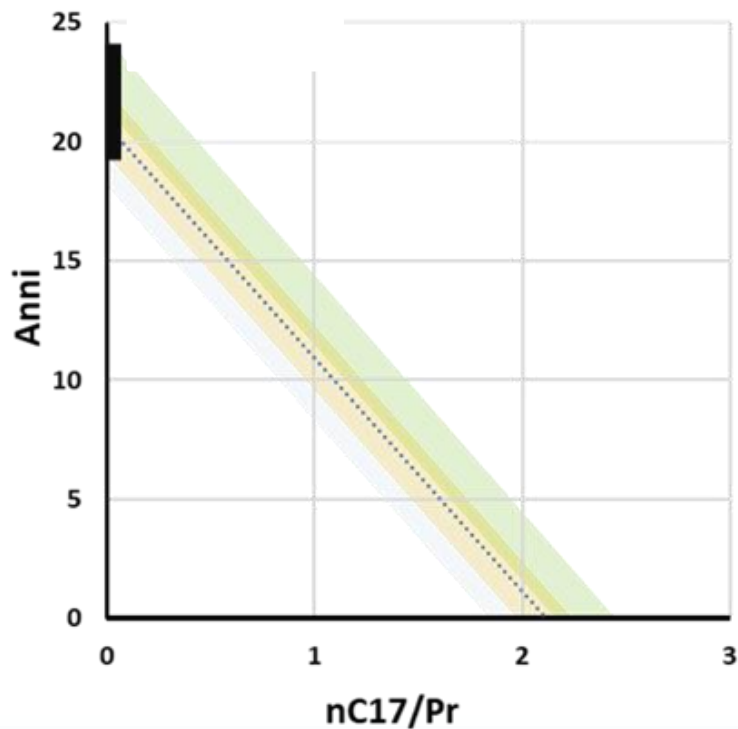
***Small traces of fresh gasoline
over degraded oil***



Do we have other recent contribution rather than the fresh gasoline?

Is the gasoline derived from different sources?

time of the potential releases

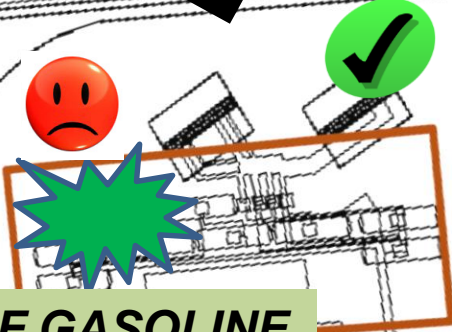


Fase di Kaplan	Degradazione		
	Aggressiva	Moderata	Debole
1. <i>n</i> -alcani completi	0-2	0-4	0-8
2. <i>n</i> -alcani leggeri, benzene e toluene rimossi	2-4	4-8	8-16
3. <i>n</i> -alcani medi, etilbenzene e xileni rimossi	4-6	8-12	16-24
4. <i>n</i> -alcani rimossi oltre il 50%	6-8	12-16	24-32
5. <i>n</i> -alcani rimossi oltre il 90%, alchilbenzeni e alchilcicloesani iniziano a degradarsi	8-10	16-20	32-40
6. <i>n</i> -alcani e alchilbenzeni rimossi completamente	10-12	20-24	40-48
7. isoprenoidi rimossi significativamente	>12	>24	>48

CONCEPTUAL MODEL

**Arrival of degraded gasoil
(spill happened over 25 years ago)**

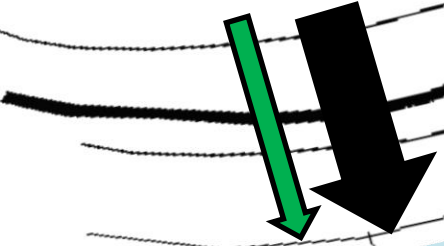
NO DIESEL SPILL FROM TANK #2



NO DIESEL SPILL FROM TANK #3

**RECENT SPILL OF GASOLINE
(spill happened no longer than
4 years ago)**

**CONTAMINATION EXITING THE SITE IS
MAINLY DEGRADED GASOIL FROM
OTHER RESPONSIBLE AND MINOR
GASOLINE FROM THE GS**



VALUABLE ADDED VALUE for understanding the conceptual model through compositional and isotopic fingerprinting analysis

Why not running once at the site in order to better (i) plan remedial strategies, (ii) to understand more about the spills occurring within the property and to (iii) find potential external responsibilities

THANKS FOR YOURS ATTENTION



Laboratory analysis and consulting
www.it2europe.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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