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ON-SITE, REAL-TIME ASSESSMENT

OF TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATIONS IN SOIL USING A HANDHELD INSTRUMENT

BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES

Laboratory (lab) analysis of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in soil can be costly and time consuming, in particular, for large-scale remediation projects that have high data volumes, require real-time decision making, and may be located far from commercial laboratories.

Whilst the setup of a dedicated on-site laboratory would reduce the turnaround time (TAT), there are significant setup and operational costs. To evaluate if there is a viable alternative that provides reliable, near-instantaneous results at a lower cost, Cardno trialled the use of a handheld instrument, RemScan®, during a pilot remediation project.



APPROACH/ACTIVITIES

The study site was remote (located approximately 180km away from the nearest laboratory) and was primarily impacted by mid- to heavy-end fraction TPH.

- > The instrument first underwent site-specific calibration against laboratory results.
- > During a two-week pilot soil remediation project, 29 soil samples of varying TPH concentrations were measured by both RemScan[®] and analysed by the laboratory.
- > For RemScan[®] measurements, samples were first dried, then homogenised and split into five sub-samples with each subsample measured five times with the instrument.
- > The 25 total readings were then averaged to give one RemScan® reading for that sample.
- > Two laboratory samples underwent five separate digestions to enable assessment of variability due to sample heterogeneity.



RESULTS/LESSONS LEARNED

The RemScan®-laboratory correlation from the initial results was poor due to heterogeneity within the sample. The laboratory samples were subsequently homogenised and re-analysed, with results showing a strong correlation to the Remscan® results (R²=0.93, gradient=0.99). The trial showed that Remscan® was a useful field tool, allowing real-time decision making (short TAT) and being able to analyse a large number of samples with minimal additional expense.

Possible constraints include not being able to analyse volatile TPH (<C10), reporting total TPH reading rather than bands (NEPM fractions), requires initial site-specific calibration and drying and homogenization of samples.

Overall, Remscan® provided a reliable means of assessing TPH concentrations in the field (with ongoing confirmation to laboratory results) and is cost-effective for large projects but may not be suitable for smaller projects. It will be utilised for an upcoming large-scale remediation project (1-2 years duration) at the trial site.





