

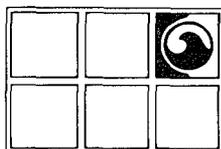
**GW - 1**

# **REPORTS**

**YEAR(S):**

**1994**

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# GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY

Groundwater Technology, Inc.

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**INTERIM MEASURES REPORT  
BLOOMFIELD REFINING COMPANY  
#50 COUNTY ROAD 4990  
BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO**

March 3, 1994

Prepared for:

Bloomfield Refining Company  
P.O. Box 159  
Bloomfield, New Mexico

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BRCIntem.rep

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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This Interim Measures (IM) Report summarizes the activities conducted in accordance with Part IV.1 of the Administrative Order on Consent (Docket #VI-303-H) dated December 31, 1992 between the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region VI and Bloomfield Refining Company (BRC). The report documents the implementation of the IM workplan dated April 20, 1993 and approved by USEPA Region VI.

The objectives of the Interim Measures are to:

- Inhibit off-site seepage of phase separate hydrocarbons (PSH) by the addition and operation of new recovery points to the currently operating system.
- Continue to recover PSH to remove/reduce the source of dissolved hydrocarbons in groundwater beneath the site; and
- Continue facility maintenance, monitoring and inspection schedules to prevent releases of product to the environment.

### 1.1 Background

The BRC facility consists of 287 acres and is located at #50 County Road 4990 (Sullivan Road) in Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico (Figure 1). The refinery is situated on a bluff approximately 100 feet above and immediately south of the San Juan River, which flows westerly. On the bluff and between the river and the process area of the facility is the Hammond Ditch. The ditch is an unlined man-made channel for irrigation water supply and borders all but the southern side of the process area of the facility.

### 1.2 Setting

The current facility layout is shown in Figure 2. The refinery offices, warehouse space, maintenance shops, drum storage area and raw water ponds are located in the western portion of the property and along Sullivan Road. Process areas are located east of the offices. The eastern most portion of the property contains the tank farm, the waste water treatment evaporation ponds, and the fire training area.

### 1.3 Geology and Hydrogeology

The site is underlain by Quaternary Jackson Lake Terrace deposits comprised of 10 to 15 feet of coarse-grained fluvio-glacial outwash deposits blanketed by wind-blown loess. These coarse grained (sands grading to cobbles) unconformably overly the Nacimiento Formation which is a thick (570 feet) layer of black carbonaceous mudstone with interbedded white sandstones. Seeps have been observed along the contact between the consolidated Nacimiento and unconsolidated Jackson Lake deposits.

Perched, shallow groundwater in the Quaternary deposits is encountered between 6 and 40 feet below ground surface, generally increasing in depth from west to east across the site. Groundwater flows to the northwest and west, toward Hammond Ditch and the San Juan River. The ditch is known to influence groundwater flow at the site; during the non-irrigation season, BRC dikes the ditch to maintain a mounding effect year-round which inhibits groundwater flow to the north (toward the seeps).

## 2.0 EXISTING GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION SYSTEM

---

Several PSH recovery wells have been in service at the site since 1989. Three recovery wells (RW-1, RW-2, and RW-3) began pumping PSH in January 1989. Six more recovery wells (RW-14 through RW-19) were installed and began operation in August 1990. Each pre-existing recovery well is plumbed to either the 10,000 gallon recovery tank (Tank 33) or to the sewer and API separator. Recovery pumps (built by BRC) are compressed air-operated and timer systems which cycle at an approximate rate of 0.5 gpm. Up until the implementation of the IM workplan, only recovery well RW-18 contained air driven Ejector Systems (model U-3000) recovery pump. Pumping of wells RW-1 and RW-3 was discontinued in 1993 due the absence of PSH. Tank 33 has routinely been gauged and emptied to the plant sewer which is equipped with an API separator.

## 3.0 INSTALLATION OF THE INTERIM MEASURES RECOVERY WELLS

---

### 3.1 Recovery Well Installation

On July 19, 1993, recovery wells RW-22 and RW-23 were installed in accordance with the approved IM workplan. These wells are located in the vicinity of tanks 3, 4 and 5 as indicated in Figure 2. Boreholes for each well were constructed using a down-the-hole hammer (10 inch diameter) and casing techniques. The borehole for RW-22 was terminated at the top of Nacimiento formation at 34 feet below grade. Each well was constructed using 15-feet of 6-inch ID 0.020" slotted fiberglass screen attached to

flush threaded 6-inch ID fiberglass riser pipe to the surface. The annular space in the vicinity of the screen was backfilled with washed quartz sand (12/20 Colorado Silica) capped with a 2-foot bentonite seal. The remaining annular space was backfilled with a portland cement grout. The surface completion of each well consisted of a steel protective pipe filled with concrete. The riser pipe is secured with a lockable cap. Boring logs with well construction diagrams are presented in Appendix A.

### **3.2 Installation of PSH Recovery Pumps**

In July, 1993, the newly installed recovery wells (RW-22 and RW-23) were checked for PSH with an ORS Interface Probe. The interface probe is capable of detecting 0.01 foot thick layers of petroleum and other non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPLs). A visible sheen was observed on water surface which was not large enough to require the installation of a skimmer pump, but it was enough to prohibit collection and analysis of a groundwater sample. Therefore, PSH recovery pumps were not installed in these wells. Instead, PSH recovery pumps were installed in wells RW-18 and RW-19 which contained PSH. The wells may be sampled during Phase III of the RFI Workplan, if the presence of a sheen is no longer observed.

QED Pulse Pump systems were installed in wells RW-18 and RW-19. Each recovery system is modular and consists of a groundwater table depression pump and a hydrocarbon recovery skimmer pump. These pumps are configured and installed in each well as illustrated in Figure 3. Control modules located at the surface can be used to adjust flow rates for the PSH and water table depression pump. Specifications and operating parameters are presented in Appendix B. Both pumps are operated by the refinery compressed air system.

### **3.3 Installation of Air Sparge System**

An air sparge system was installed north of Hammond Ditch near the refinery flare. The system was designed and installed by BRC staff in order to mitigate seeps present along Nacimiento contact below the refinery and above the San Juan River. A profile view of the system is presented in Figure 4. The system is comprised of 29 feet of perforated 4 inch ID PVC placed below the water level connected by a Tee fitting to a 4 inch ID riser pipe. The system is attached to the refinery air system which delivers approximately 80 psi.

The system was installed in September 1993 and operated continuously since then. The system has not been effective because of insufficient water depth. When Hammond Ditch flow was stopped, the sparge

well became dry - perhaps the air sparge has dried the area. The efficiency of the system will be evaluated when irrigation resumes (April 1994). If necessary, the sparge system will be re-installed at a greater depth.

### 3.4 Gauge of Liquid Levels in Wells

A round of fluid levels were collected from all monitoring and recovery wells on February 4, 1994. At each well, the depth to PSH (if present), depth to water and total depth were measured using an interface probe. The interface probe is capable of detecting 0.01 foot thick layers of petroleum and other non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPLs). Table 1 summarizes the measurements collected on February 4, 1994.

The measuring point of each monitoring well was surveyed to a common datum by a registered surveyor. Table 2 presents the plant coordinates and measuring point elevation of each monitoring well and recovery well at BRC.

Figure 5 is a water table contour map developed from the February 4, 1994 fluid levels. The water table contour map infers a westerly flow for groundwater at the site.

Figure 6 is a separate phase hydrocarbon isopleth map. The map is prepared by contouring the thickness of petroleum hydrocarbons detected in each well on February 4, 1994. The map indicates an accumulation of PSH near wells RW-18 and RW-19. The size of the petroleum hydrocarbon plume (the area containing PSH) has decreased in comparison to the map presented in the IM workplan and based upon October 1991 data (Figure 7). Further, the plume has increased in thickness, especially in the areas surrounding wells RW-18 and RW-19 which contain new QED pulse pump skimmers. An increase in PSH thickness was observed in the new well RW-23 (0.39 feet). Measurable PSH was not observed during well installation (July 1993).

## 4.0 SUMMARY

---

The objectives described in the Interim Measures Workplan (April 1993) have been accomplished. These objectives are fulfilled by the following:

- The installation of recovery wells RW-22 and RW-23.
- The installation of dual phase recovery pump systems in wells RW-18 and RW-19.
- The aerial decrease of phase separated hydrocarbons across the site.
- The institution of horizontal and vertical controls for each well and the development of a site wide groundwater table contour map.

The presence of PSH in recovery well RW-23 (detected in February 1994) will be addressed by installing a QED Pulse Pump System identical to the pumps present in wells RW-18 and RW-19. Further, the air sparge system will be evaluated when flow in Hammond Ditch resumes. If necessary the system will be modified to improve operation efficiency.

Currently, the facility's wastewater treatment capability is limited by the capacity of the evaporation ponds. BRC is currently completing a Class I underground irrigation well. This well will increase the facility's wastewater treatment capacity. When operational and at the time concurrent with the implementation of corrective measures, other recovery wells may be equipped with water table depression pumps (if required) to enhance PSH removal.



NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION

**LEGEND**

- PIPERAY
- - - UNDERGROUND PIPERAY
- - - FENCE
- ◆ MW-1 EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- ◆ RW-1 EXISTING RECOVERY WELL
- ◆ RW-23 NEW RECOVERY WELL
- ▼ PPAS PERFORATED PIPE AIR SPARGE POINT

**NOTES**

1. RW-2, RW-14, RW-15, RW-16, RW-17, RW-18 AND RW-19 ARE IN SERVICE RECOVERY WELLS.
2. RW-3 IS ALSO KNOWN AS MW-10.
3. MW-1 AND MW-5 ARE SAMPLED FOR DISCHARGE PLAN.
4. RW-15, MW-21, MW-20, MW-9 AND RW-18 ARE SAMPLED TO MEET RCRA REQUIREMENTS.
5. ALL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WELL LOCATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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SIGNATURE	DATE

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CLIENT:      COMPANY:      ADDRESS:      PHONE:      FAX:      WEBSITE:

**Bloomfield Refining Company**  
 A Gary Energy Corporation Subsidiary  
 #50 COUNTY ROAD 4980  
 BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO  
 (505) 242-3113

2501 YALE BLVD. SE, SUITE 204  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106

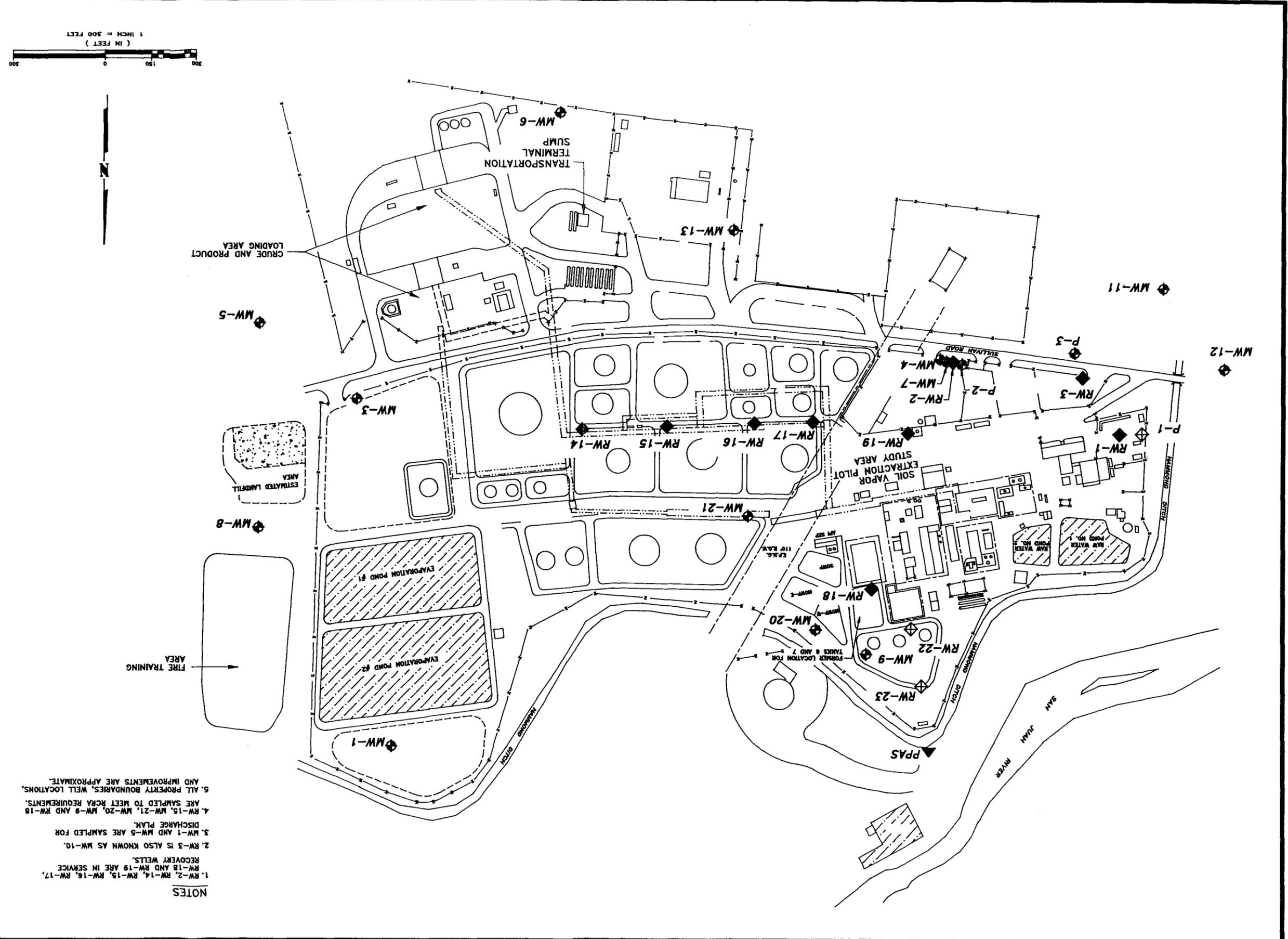
**MONITORING AND RECOVERY WELL LOCATIONS (EXISTING AND NEW)**

DESIGNED BY: J. ML. C.W.S.  
 DRAFTED BY: J. ML. C.W.S.  
 CHECKED BY: J. ML. C.W.S.

DATE: FEBRUARY - 1994  
 FILE: WELLS-N.DWG

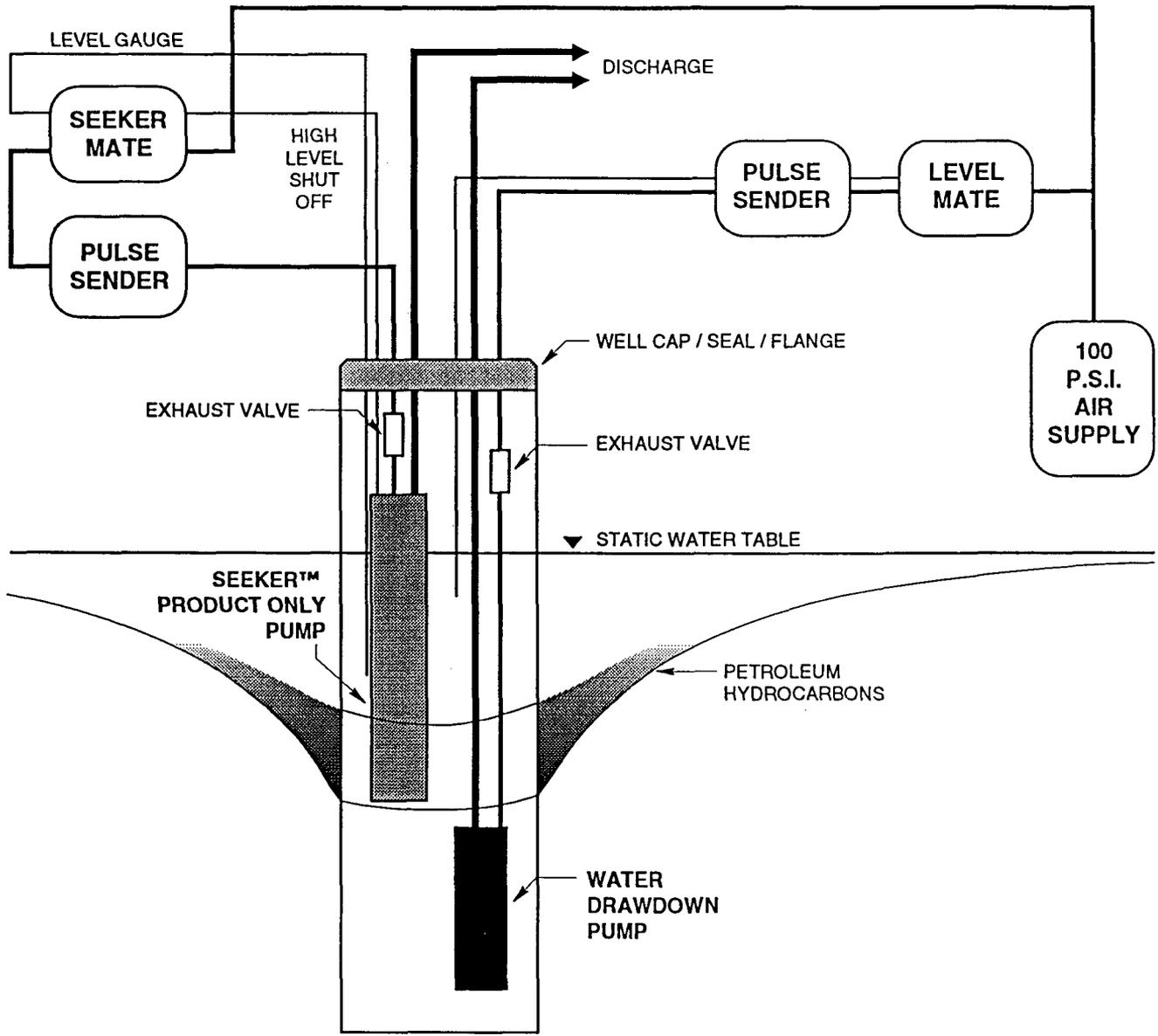
PROJECT NO.: 02353014  
 CONTRACT: FEBRUARY - 1994

DRAWING: 02353014  
 REVISION: 0



**FIGURE 2**

DRAWN BY	FOLDER	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
JU	Bloomfield Refining Co.	PlsPump	
2/16/94			



**BLOOMFIELD REFINING COMPANY**  
**PNEUMATIC PULSE PUMP**  
**HYDROCARBON RECOVERY SYSTEM**

FIGURE 3

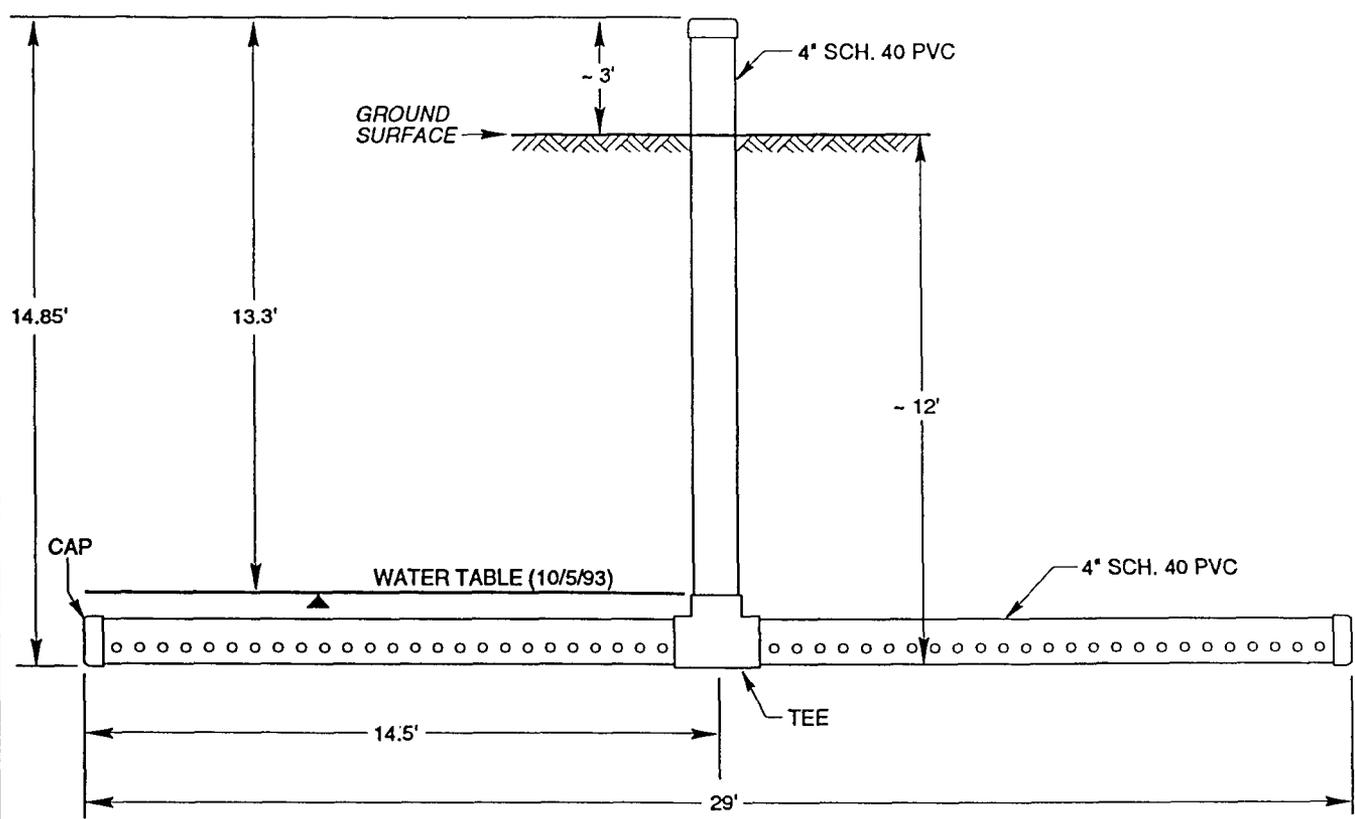
LOCATION: BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO

PROJECT NO.: 023353014-30

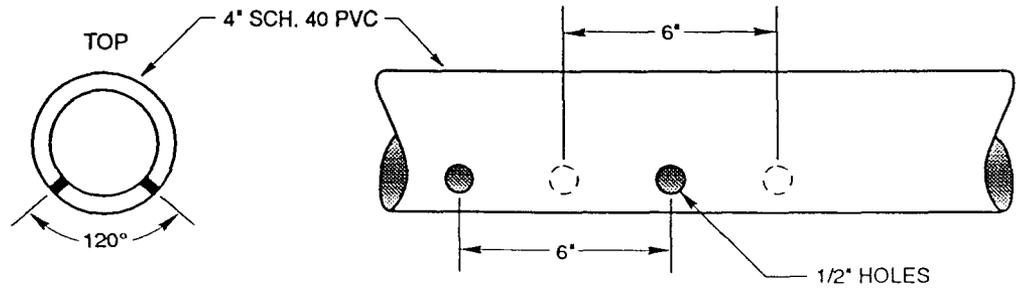


DRAWN BY	FOLDER	FILE	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
CS	2/14/84	Bloomfield Refining Co.	As-built	CWS

CROSS SECTION



PERFORATION DETAILS



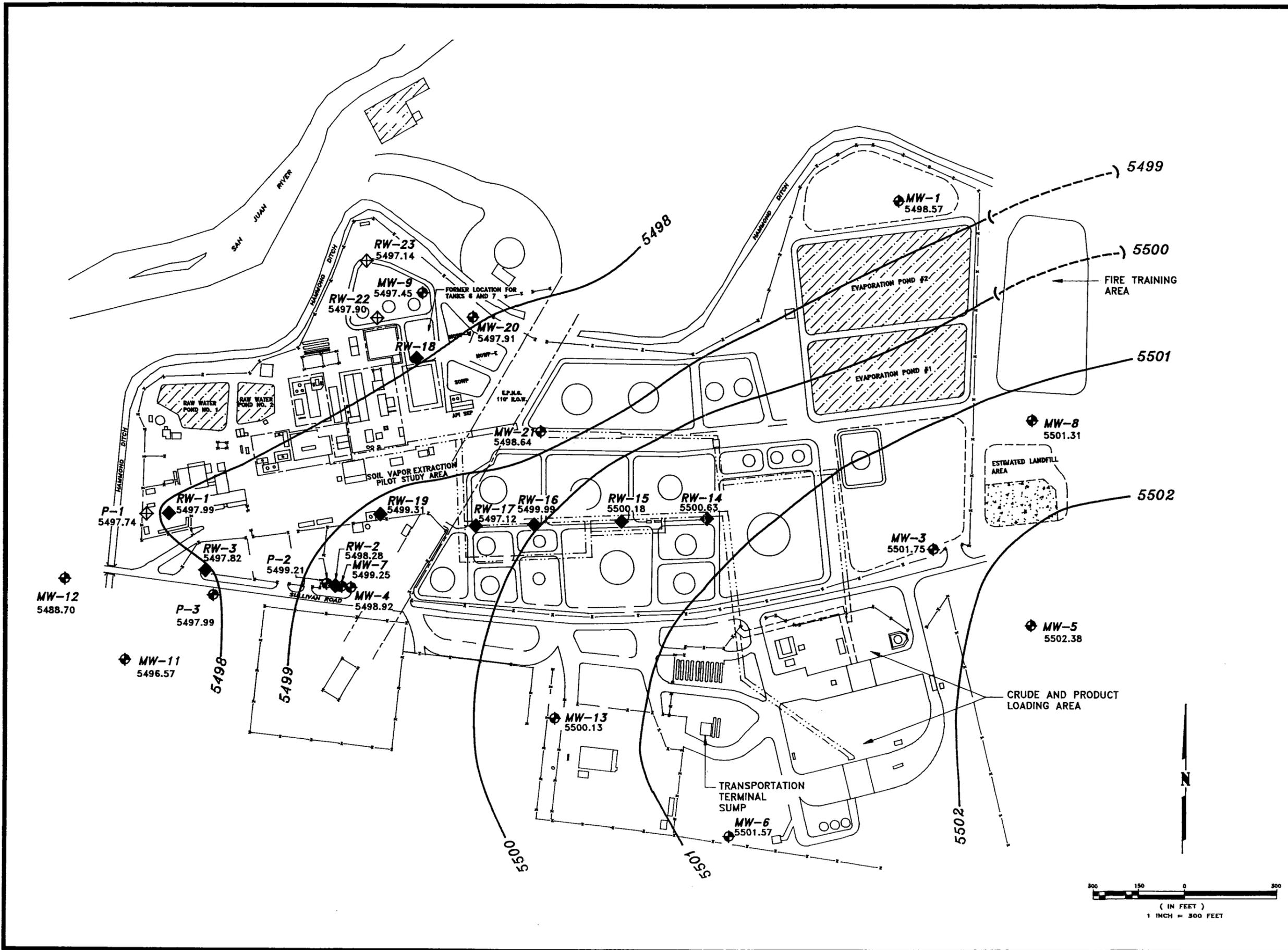
BLOOMFIELD REFINING COMPANY - INTERIM MEASURES  
**PERFORATED PIPE AIR SPARGE SYSTEM INSTALLED  
 PERPENDICULAR TO SEEP**

FIGURE 4

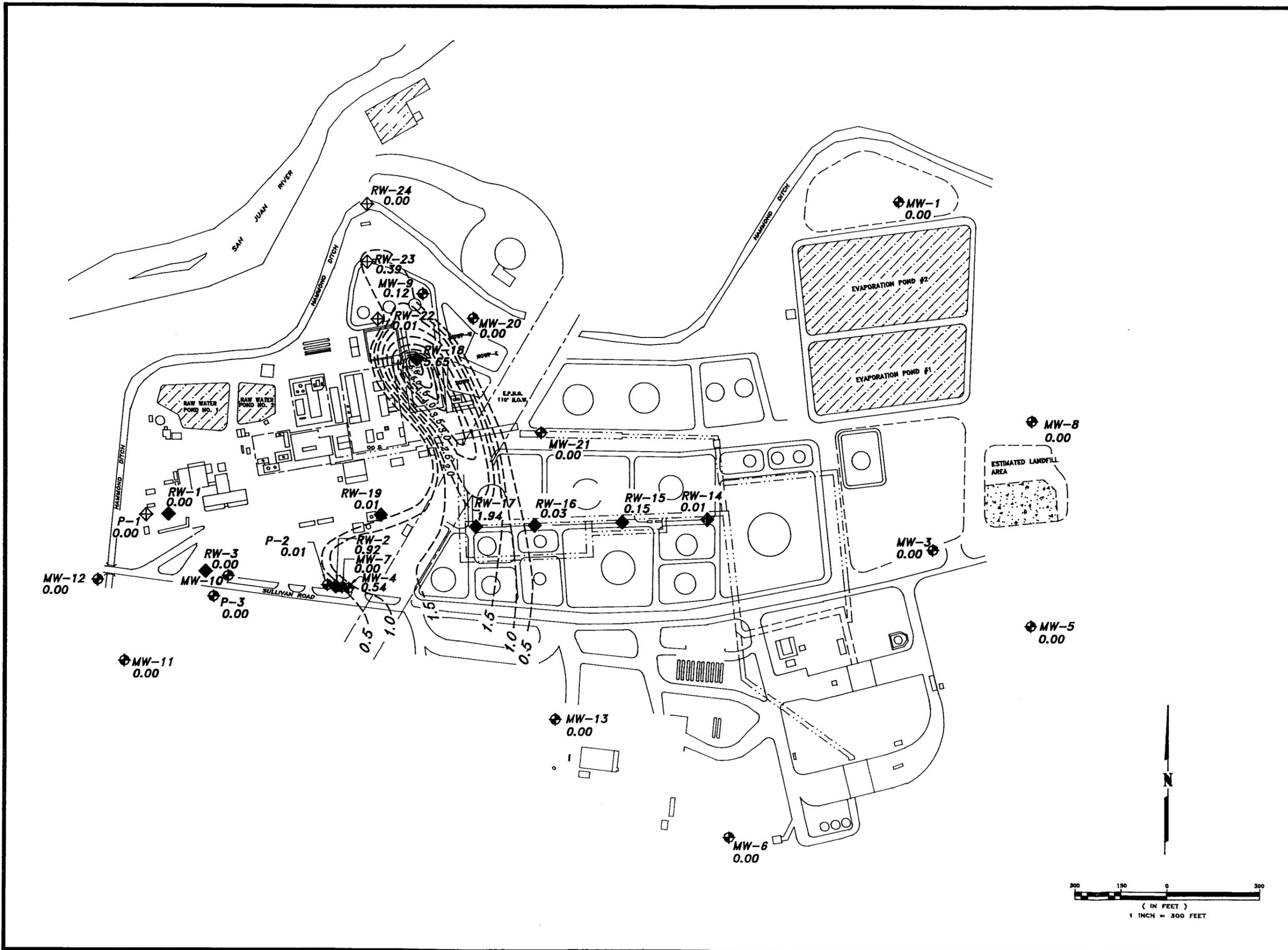
LOCATION: BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO

PROJECT NO.: 023353014-30

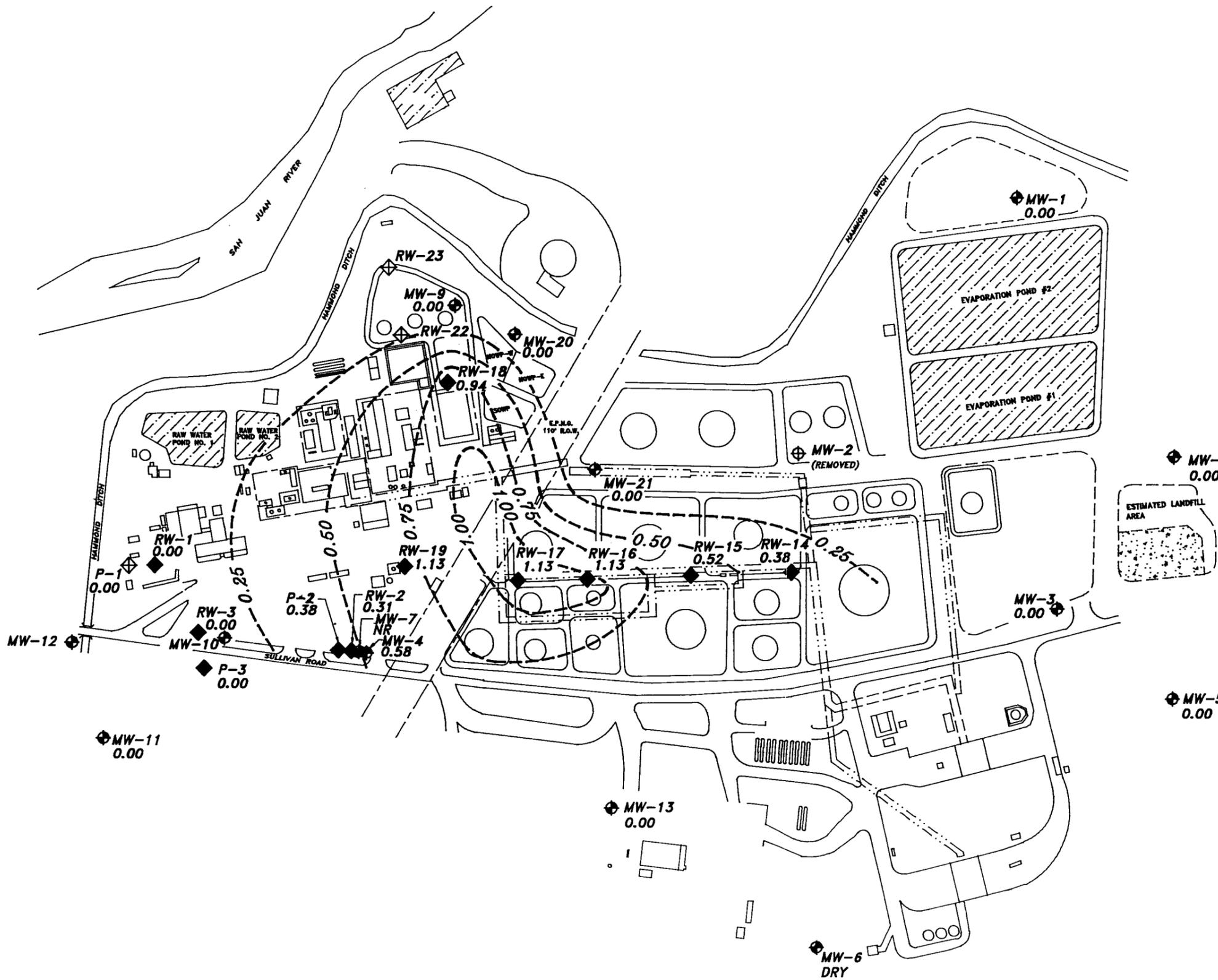




NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
<b>LEGEND</b>			
---	PIPEWAY		
---	UNDERGROUND PIPEWAY		
-x-	FENCE		
⊕	MW-1	EXISTING MONITORING WELL	
◆	RW-1	EXISTING RECOVERY WELL	
⊕	RW-23	NEW RECOVERY WELL	
<b>ATTENTION</b>			
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SIGNATURE		DATE	
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PROJECT ENGR:			
PROJECT MGR:			
CLIENT:			
<p><b>Bloomfield Refining Company</b>  A Gary Energy Corporation Subsidiary  #50 COUNTY ROAD 4990  BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO</p>			
<p><b>GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY</b>  2501 YALE BLVD. SE, SUITE 204  ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106  (505) 242-3113</p>			
<b>WATER TABLE CONTOUR MAP</b>			
FEBRUARY 4, 1994			
DESIGNED BY:	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	
C.W.S.	J. ML	[Signature]	
DATE:	FILE:		
FEBRUARY - 1994	GW2-94		
PROJECT NO.:	CONTRACT:		
023353014			
DRAWING:	REVISION:		
<b>FIGURE 5</b>			



NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
<b>LEGEND</b>			
---	PIPEWAY		
---	UNDERGROUND PIPEWAY		
⊕ MW-1	EXISTING MONITORING WELL		
⊕ RW-22	NEW RECOVERY WELL		
⬢ RW-15	EXISTING RECOVERY WELL		
1.94	HYDROCARBON THICKNESS (IN FEET)		
---	0.50		
HYDROCARBON THICKNESS CONTOUR ( IN FEET ) CONTOUR INTERVAL = .50 FOOT			
<b>ATTENTION</b>			
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SIGNATURE		DATE	
PROJECT GEO:			
PROJECT ENGR:			
PROJECT MGR:			
CLIENT:			
<b>Bloomfield Refining Company</b> A Gary Energy Corporation Subsidiary #50 COUNTY ROAD 4990 BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO			
<b>GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY</b> 2501 YALE BLVD. SE, SUITE 204 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106 (505) 242-3113			
<b>SEPARATE PHASE HYDROCARBON ISOPLETH</b> FEBRUARY 1994			
DESIGNED BY:	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	
C.W.S.	J. ML	CWS	
DATE:	FEBRUARY - 1994	FILE:	SPHC-N.DWG
PROJECT NO.:	023353014	CONTRACT:	
DRAWING:		REVISION:	0
<b>FIGURE 6</b>			



**NOTES**

1. RW-2, RW-14, RW-15, RW-16, RW-17, RW-18 AND RW-19 ARE IN SERVICE RECOVERY WELLS.
2. RW-3 IS ALSO KNOWN AS MW-10.
3. MW-1 AND MW-5 ARE SAMPLED FOR DISCHARGE PLAN.
4. RW-15, MW-21, MW-20, MW-9 AND RW-18 ARE SAMPLED TO MEET RCRA REQUIREMENTS.
5. WELLS GAUGED PRIOR TO STARTUP OF RECOVERY PUMPS ON OCTOBER 21, 1991.

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION

**LEGEND**

- PIPEWAY
- UNDERGROUND PIPEWAY
- ⊕ MW-1 EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- ◆ RW-1 EXISTING RECOVERY WELL
- ◇ RW-22 PROPOSED RECOVERY WELL
- ⊕ MW-2 FORMER MONITORING WELL
- 0.00 HYDROCARBON THICKNESS (IN FEET)
- 0.25 --- HYDROCARBON THICKNESS CONTOUR ( IN FEET ) CONTOUR INTERVAL = .25 FOOT

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SIGNATURE	DATE
PROJECT GEO:	
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PROJECT MGR:	
CLIENT:	

**Bloomfield Refining Company**  
 A Gary Energy Corporation Subsidiary  
 #50 COUNTY ROAD 4990  
 BLOOMFIELD, NEW MEXICO

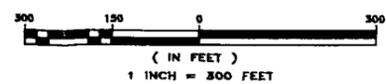
**GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY**  
 2501 YALE BLVD. SE, SUITE 204  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106  
 (505) 242-3113

**SEPARATE PHASE HYDROCARBON ISOPLETH**  
 OCTOBER - 1991

DESIGNED BY: SB	DRAFTED BY: J. ML	CHECKED BY: CW
--------------------	----------------------	-------------------

DATE: FEBRUARY-1994	FILE: SPHC1091.DWG
PROJECT NO.: 023353014	CONTRACT:

DRAWING:                      REVISION: 0



**FIGURE 7**

TABLE 1  
 SUMMARY OF FLUID LEVELS AND  
 WELL CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION  
 AT THE BLOOMFIELD REFINING COMPANY

FEBRUARY 4, 1994

WELL NO	DATE INSTALL	ELEV T.O.P (FT)	STICKUP (FT)	ELEV. GRADE (FT)	DEPTH OF CASING FR T.O.P. (FT)	FROM T.O.P. TO LIQ. (FT)	HC THICKNESS (FT)	ELEV. TOP OF LIQUID (FT)	ELEV. TOP OF WATER (FT)	ELEV. TOP OF SCREEN (FT)	ELEV. BTM. OF SCREEN (FT)	ELEV. TOP OF GRAVEL (FT)	ELEV. TOP OF NACIMTO (FT)
MW-1	02/08/84	5515.78	1.7	5514.08	24.65	17.21	0.00	5498.57	5498.57	5511.13	5491.13	5509.08	5492.08
MW-3	02/09/84	5535.88	1.0	5534.88	39.35	34.13	0.00	5501.75	5501.75	5516.53	5496.53	5507.88	5494.88
MW-4	02/09/84	5524.46	1.4	5523.06	32.50	25.00	0.54	5499.46	5498.92	5511.96	5491.96	5508.06	5491.06
MW-5	02/06/84	5545.13	1.0	5544.13	51.61	42.75	0.00	5502.38	5502.38	5513.52	5493.52	5509.13	5497.13
MW-6	02/07/84	5551.20	1.6	5549.60	49.63	49.63	0.00	5501.57	5501.57	5521.57	5501.57	5508.60	5500.60
MW-7	02/25/86	5524.25	1.1	5523.15	62.11	25.00	0.00	5499.25	5492.25	5474.14	5464.14	5506.15	5491.15
MW-8	02/28/86	5531.17	1.0	5530.17	34.94	29.86	0.00	5501.31	5501.31	5518.23	5498.23	5510.17	5496.17
MW-9	03/03/86	5519.77	1.7	5518.07	33.99	22.20	0.12	5497.57	5497.45	5507.78	5487.78	5503.07	5489.77
RW-1	08/31/88	5526.01	1.4	5524.61	40.98	28.02	0.00	5497.99	5497.99	5507.21	5491.61	5506.61	5492.01
P-1	08/30/88	5524.49	0.8	5523.69	42.45	26.75	0.00	5497.74	5497.74	5503.19	5487.19	5503.69	5487.19
RW-2	08/29/88	5523.61	0.5	5523.11	38.03	24.41	0.92	5499.20	5498.28	5506.58	5490.88	5508.11	5491.11
P-2	08/29/88	5523.86	0.8	5523.06	38.33	24.65	0.01	5499.21	5499.20	5506.13	5490.83	5510.06	5491.56
RW-3	03/04/86	5516.96	1.4	5515.56	33.93	19.14	0.00	5497.82	5497.82	5505.03	5485.03	5505.56	5492.56
P-3	09/01/88	5507.31	0.8	5506.51	22.80	9.32	0.00	5497.99	5497.99	5500.36	5489.91	5506.51	5492.51
MW-11	07/31/87	5506.89	3.6	5503.29	24.73	10.32	0.00	5496.57	5496.57	5497.16	5487.16	5503.29	5493.29
MW-12	08/01/87	5498.42	2.5	5495.92	14.22	9.72	0.00	5488.70	5488.70	5494.20	5484.20	5495.92	5485.92
MW-13	09/03/88	5538.54	3.3	5535.24	53.00	38.36	0.00	5500.18	5500.18	5506.51	5490.74	5508.24	5490.24
RW-14	08/06/90	5534.13	1.9	5532.23	43.00	33.49	0.01	5500.64	5500.63	5511.13	5493.13	5508.23	5493.73
RW-15	08/07/90	5533.44	1.7	5531.74	43.40	33.11	0.15	5500.33	5500.18	5510.04	5492.04	5512.74	5496.74
RW-16	08/07/90	5532.09	1.8	5530.29	43.10	32.24	0.03	5499.85	5499.82	5508.99	5490.99	5511.29	5492.79
RW-17	08/07/90	5530.46	1.6	5528.86	41.55	31.40	1.94	5499.06	5497.12	5508.91	5490.91	5503.86	5493.56
RW-18	08/08/90	5526.08	2.6	5523.48	39.95	27.75	5.65	5498.33	5492.68	5506.13	5488.13	5504.48	5494.48
RW-19	08/08/90	5527.27	1.5	5525.77	36.70	27.95	0.01	5499.32	5499.31	5510.57	5492.57	5505.77	5492.77
MW-20	09/13/91	5516.46	1.8	5514.66	27.18	18.55	0.00	5497.91	5497.91	5506.28	5491.28	5504.16	5490.66
MW-21	09/16/91	5518.62	1.6	5517.02	30.93	19.98	0.00	5498.64	5498.64	5504.69	5489.69	5505.02	5492.52
RW-22	07/19/93	5521.05	3.0	5518.05	35.73	23.15	0.01	5497.90	5497.89	5503.32	5487.32	5503.05	5491.05
RW-23	07/19/93	5517.74	2.0	5515.74	35.39	20.6	0.39	5497.14	5496.75	5500.35	5484.35	5508.74	5486.74
MW-24	09/15/93	5508.23	3.0	5505.23	14.85	14.85	0.00	5493.38	5493.38	5493.38	5493.38	5503.23	5492.88

**TABLE 2  
PLANT COORDINATES AND  
WELL MEASURING POINT ELEVATION  
AT THE BLOOMFIELD REFINING COMPANY**

**JANUARY 1994**

WELL NO	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
MW-1	6313.75	7342.73	5515.78
MW-3	5214.51	7501.30	5535.88
MW-4	5007.85	5633.77	5524.46
MW-5	4947.06	7893.25	5545.13
MW-6	4392.33	6962.73	5551.20
MW-7	5009.52	5610.66	5524.25
MW-8	5690.40	7823.17	5531.17
MW-9	5918.01	5856.97	5519.77
MW-11	4629.22	4898.06	5506.89
MW-13	4661.14	6352.28	5538.54
MW-20	5809.61	6055.15	5516.46
MW-21	5551.94	6254.30	5518.62
RW-22	5845.82	5715.45	5521.05
RW-23	5985.66	5693.04	5517.74
MW-24	6149.05	5616.35	5508.23
MW P1	5483.12	5040.84	5524.49
P-2	5019.44	5565.54	5523.86
P-3	4915.61	5166.46	5507.31
RW-1	5186.60	5099.73	5526.01
RW-2	5013.34	5595.62	5523.61
RW-3	5036.15	5177.28	5516.96
RW-14	5288.15	6771.80	5534.13
RW-15	5269.06	6576.37	5533.44
RW-16	5250.93	6369.59	5532.09
RW-17	5224.85	6034.38	5530.46
RW-18	5698.90	5857.98	5526.08
RW-19	5236.70	5655.38	5527.27

**APPENDIX A**  
**SOIL BORING AND WELL CONSTRUCTION LOGS**



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY

# Drilling Log

Recovery Well **RW-22**

Project Bloomfield/50 CR4990 Owner Bloomfield Refining Co.  
 Location Bloomfield, New Mexico Proj. No. 023353014  
 Surface Elev. 5518.05 ft. Total Hole Depth 34 ft. Diameter 10 in.  
 Top of Casing 5521.05 ft. Water Level Initial 19 ft. Static \_\_\_\_\_  
 Screen: Dia 6 in. Length 16 ft. Type/Size FRE/0.020 in.  
 Casing: Dia 6 in. Length 17/2 ft. Type FRE  
 Fill Material 12/20 Co. Silica Rig/Core Speedstar 15-THH  
 Drill Co. Beeman Bros. Method Air Percussion  
 Driller Leo Beeman Log By Jerry May Date 07/19/93 Permit # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Checked By \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_

See Site Map  
For Boring Location

COMMENTS:

Start @ 1230 hrs. 2 ft silt leg installed from 31 to 33 feet

Depth (ft.)	Well Completion	PID (ppm)	Sample ID	Blow Count/ % Recovery	Graphic Log	USCS Class.	Description
							(Color, Texture, Structure) Trace < 10%, Little 10% to 20%, Some 20% to 35%, And 35% to 50%
-2							
0							Tan SILT (moist)
2							
4							Same as above
6		214				ML	
8							
10		46					Same as above
12							Gray COBBLES (trace or no fines)
14							
16		NA				GW	
18							Light gray-stained poorly-graded fine SAND with trace of gravel (moist-wet)
20		1,450				SP	Groundwater encountered at 19' on 7/19/93
22							Dark-gray-stained COBBLES with trace fines (moist)
24						GW	



GROUNDWATER  
TECHNOLOGY

# Drilling Log

Recovery Well **RW-22**

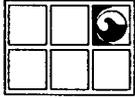
Project Bloomfield/50 CR4990

Owner Bloomfield Refining Co.

Location Bloomfield, New Mexico

Proj. No. 023353014

Depth (ft.)	Well Completion	PID (ppm)	Sample ID	Blow Count/ % Recovery	Graphic Log	USCS Class.	Description (Color, Texture, Structure) Trace < 10%, Little 10% to 20%, Some 20% to 35%, And 35% to 50%
24		1,146				GW	Encountered weathered limestone (moist) (Dry at 28 feet)
26							
30		858					
32		96					34
36							
38							
40							
42							
44							
46							
48							
50							
52							
54							
56							



# Drilling Log

Recovery Well **RW-23**

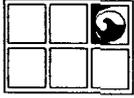
Project Bloomfield/50 CR4990 Owner Bloomfield Refining Co.  
 Location Bloomfield, New Mexico Proj. No. 023353014  
 Surface Elev. 5515.74 ft. Total Hole Depth 33 ft. Diameter 10 in.  
 Top of Casing 5517.74 ft. Water Level Initial 19 ft. Static \_\_\_\_\_  
 Screen: Dia 6 in. Length 16 ft. Type/Size FRE/0.020 in.  
 Casing: Dia 6 in. Length 15/2 ft. Type FRE  
 Fill Material 12/20 Co. Silica Rig/Core Speedstar 15-THH  
 Drill Co. Beeman Bros. Method Air Percussion  
 Driller Leo Beeman Log By Jerry May Date 07/19/93 Permit # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Checked By \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_

See Site Map  
For Boring Location

COMMENTS:

Start @ 1630 hrs. 2 ft. silt leg installed from 31 to 33 feet

Depth (ft.)	Well Completion	PID (ppm)	Sample ID	Blow Count/ Recovery	Graphic Log	USCS Class.	Description (Color, Texture, Structure) Trace < 10%, Little 10% to 20%, Some 20% to 35%, And 35% to 50%
-2							
0						GW	Gravel with fines (dry)
2							Brown silty CLAY (moist, medium plasticity)
4						CL	
6		0					Gravel and COBBLES (no fines)
8							
10		32					Same as above with little fines
12						GW	
14							Gravel and COBBLES with trace of fines (dry)
16		54 74					Gray-stained, same as above
18		2,914					Black-stained GRAVEL with some fines (moist)
20						∇	Groundwater encountered at 19 feet on 7/19/93
22						GM	
24		105					



Project Bloomfield/50 CR4990

Owner Bloomfield Refining Co.

Location Bloomfield, New Mexico

Proj. No. 023353014

Depth (ft.)	Well Completion	PID (ppm)	Sample ID	Blow Count/ % Recovery	Graphic Log	USCS Class.	Description (Color, Texture, Structure) Trace < 10%, Little 10% to 20%, Some 20% to 35%, And 35% to 50%
24		105					Gravel and some tan fines (moist)
26						GM	
28							
30		17					Light gray weathered limestone (dry)
32		0					End of boring at 33 feet (1750 hrs). Installed recovery well screened from 15 to 31 feet on 7/19/93.
34							
36							
38							
40							
42							
44							
46							
48							
50							
52							
54							
56							

**APPENDIX B**  
**DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PNEUMATIC PULSE**  
**PUMP HYDROCARBON RECOVERY SYSTEM**

BRCIntem.rep

# LP1501 SEEKER PUMP & L376 SEEKERMATE MANUAL

## THE THREE MAIN COMPONENTS OF YOUR SEEKER PUMP SYSTEM

**1. THE SEEKER LP 1501 FLOATING LAYER PUMP-** THE PUMP WHICH USES A SYSTEM OF FLOATS TO ALLOW THE INLET OF THE PUMP TO STAY WITHIN THE FLOATING PRODUCT LAYER IN A WELL EVEN IF PRODUCT STATIC LEVEL CHANGES. THIS ALLOWS FOR PRODUCT- ONLY RECOVERY DOWN TO A THICKNESS OF ABOUT 1/4" WITHOUT CONTINUAL PUMP POSITION ADJUSTMENTS.

**2. THE L376 SEEKERMATE MODULE-** READS BACK PRESSURE FROM THE CHANGING DEPTH OF LIQUID LEVELS IN THE WELL BY USING BUBBLER LINES. THIS BACK PRESSURE TELLS YOU BY THE L376'S GAGE HOW DEEP YOU SHOULD PLACE YOUR PUMP IN YOUR WELL FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS.

**3. THE L360 PULSE SENDER PUMP CONTROLLER-** THE MAIN CONTROLLER OF YOUR SYSTEM, WHICH CONTROLS THE AIR PRESSURE ( P.S.I. ) DELIVERED FROM YOUR COMPRESSOR TO YOUR PUMP, AND ALSO CONTROLS THE PRESSURIZING AND VENTING OF THE PUMP. TIMES ARE CHANGED BY ADJUSTING THE SET OF TIMERS ON YOUR L360 WHICH ALLOWS YOUR PUMP TO PERFORM AT ITS PEAK CAPABILITY.

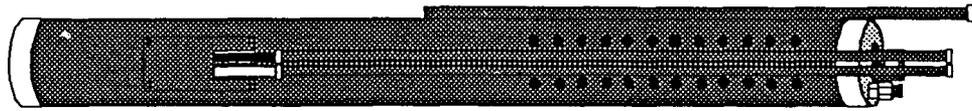
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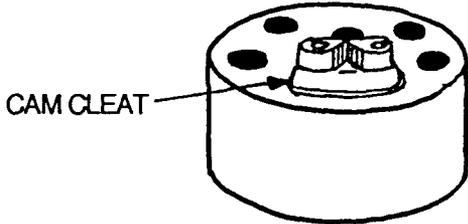
FOR EACH SINGLE SYSTEM ORDERED YOU SHOULD RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

# INVENTORY CHECKLIST

**1. LP1501 SEEKER PUMP WITH HOSE CONNECTS** (MAKE SURE TO INSPECT PUMP BODY FOR ANY DENTS OR INCREASES THAT MAY HAVE OCCURRED DUE TO IMPROPER HANDLING DURING SHIPMENT. THE UNIT MAY NOT TO OPERATE PROPERLY IF INNER FLOATS ARE RESTRICTED FROM MOVING FREELY.)



**2. WELL CAP WITH CAM CLEAT ATTACHED**

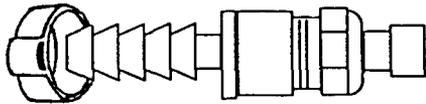


**3. FOUR LENGTHS OF COLOR CODED HOSES AND ONE LENGTH OF NYLON ROPE:**

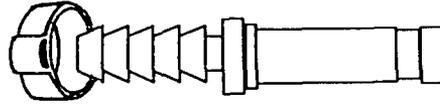
- A.) RED, "HIGH LEVEL INTERRUPT", HOSE
- B.) BLUE, "GAGE AIR", HOSE
- C.) GREEN, "PUMP DISCHARGE", HOSE
- D.) BLACK, "PUMP AIR SUPPLY", HOSE
- E.) LENGTH OF NYLON ROPE

**4. FITTINGS:** THE ONLY TOOLS YOU WILL NEED ARE A SCREWDRIVER, A KNIFE, AND A CLAMP TOOL.

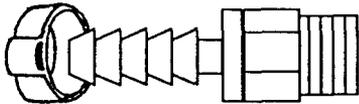
A.) ONE QUICK CONNECT NIPPLE W/ HOSE CLAMP.



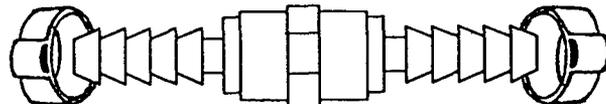
C.) TWO 1/4" STRAIGHT CONNECTS W/ HOSE CLAMP.



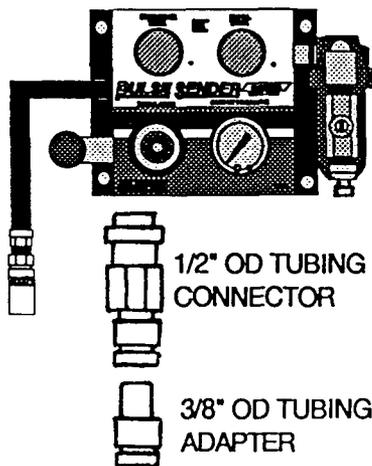
B.) ONE 1/4" MALE PIPE THREAD W/ HOSE CLAMP.



D.) ONE DOUBLE BARB W/ HOSE CLAMPS.



**5. L360 PULSE SENDER CONTROLLER W/ ACCESSORIES**



1/2" OD TUBING CONNECTOR

3/8" OD TUBING ADAPTER

QUICK DISCONNECT

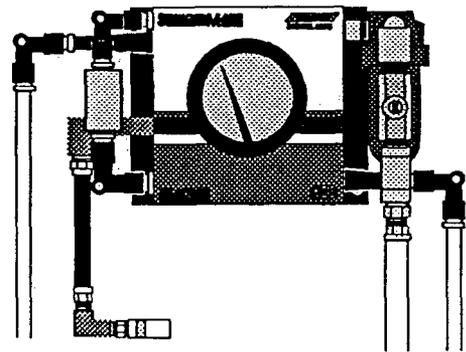
5' LENGTH OF HOSE

1/4" NPT (MALE)

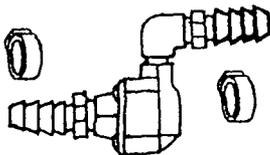
1/4" NPT COUPLING

1/2" OD TUBING CONNECTOR

**6. L376 SEEKER MATE GAGE ( IF ORDERED )**



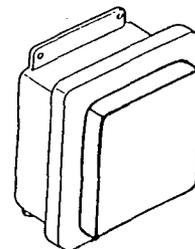
**7. PUMP AIR LINE EXHAUST VALVE W/ HOSE CLAMPS.**



**8. CLAMP TOOL**



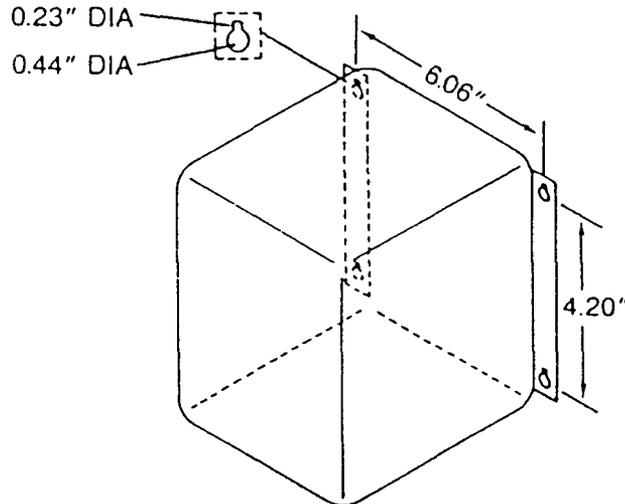
**9. 35890 WEATHER TIGHT ENCLOSURE FOR CONTROLLER MODULES ( IF ORDERED )**



# INSTALLATION

## 1. MOUNTING YOUR CONTROL MODULES

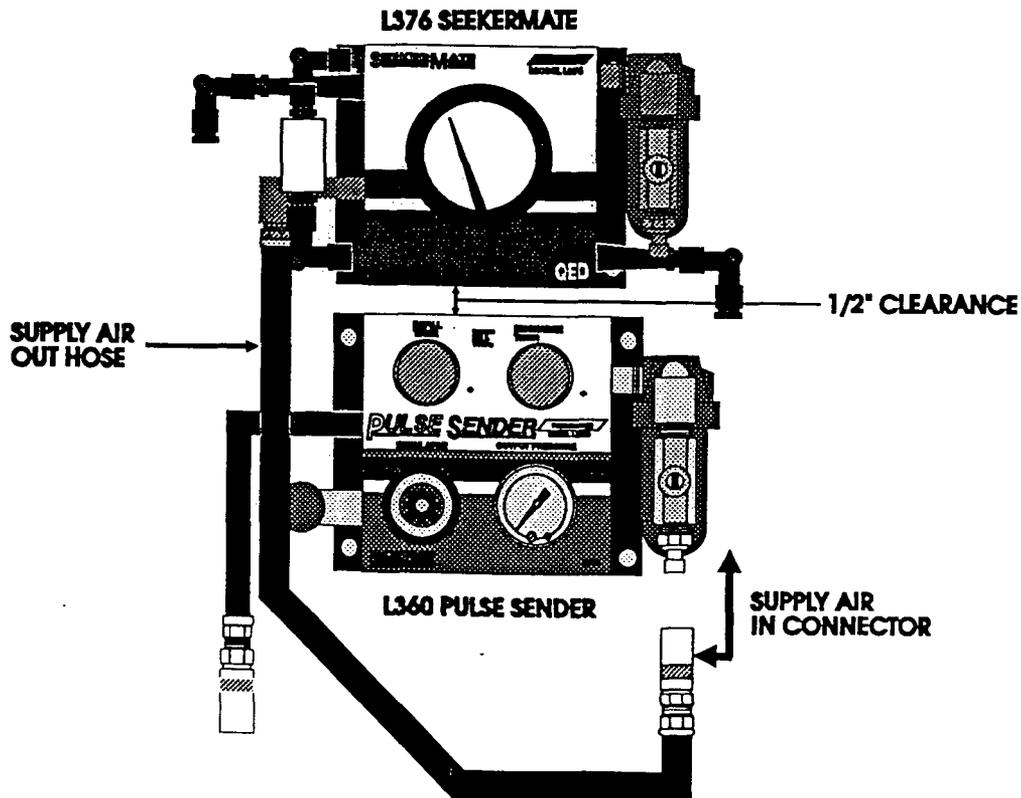
FIND A PROPER LOCATION TO MOUNT YOUR CONTROLLER MODULES, WHERE THEY WILL BE CLOSE TO YOUR WELL AND WILL BE WELL PROTECTED FROM HARSH WEATHER. THE L376 SEEKERMATE SHOULD BE MOUNTED DIRECTLY ABOVE YOUR L360 PULSE SENDER CONTROLLER WITH APPROXIMATELY 1/2" SPACE BETWEEN THE TOP OF YOUR L360 AND THE BOTTOM OF YOUR L376, SO THE HOSE CONNECTION BETWEEN YOUR MODULES WILL REACH AND FIT PROPERLY. ( IF YOU HAVE PURCHASED AN OPTIONAL 35890 WEATHER TIGHT MODULE ENCLOSURE THIS HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE FOR YOU, SIMPLY MOUNT YOUR ENCLOSURE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO YOUR WELL )



DIMENSIONS AND MOUNTING L376 & L360

## 2. CONNECTING YOUR L376 TO YOUR L360

ONCE YOU HAVE MOUNTED YOUR CONTROLLER MODULES YOU CAN CONNECT THE TWO UNITS TOGETHER BY ATTACHING THE BLACK HOSE COMING OUT OF THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE L376 MARKED, "SUPPLY AIR OUT", TO THE CONNECTOR ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE L360 MARKED, "SUPPLY AIR IN",.

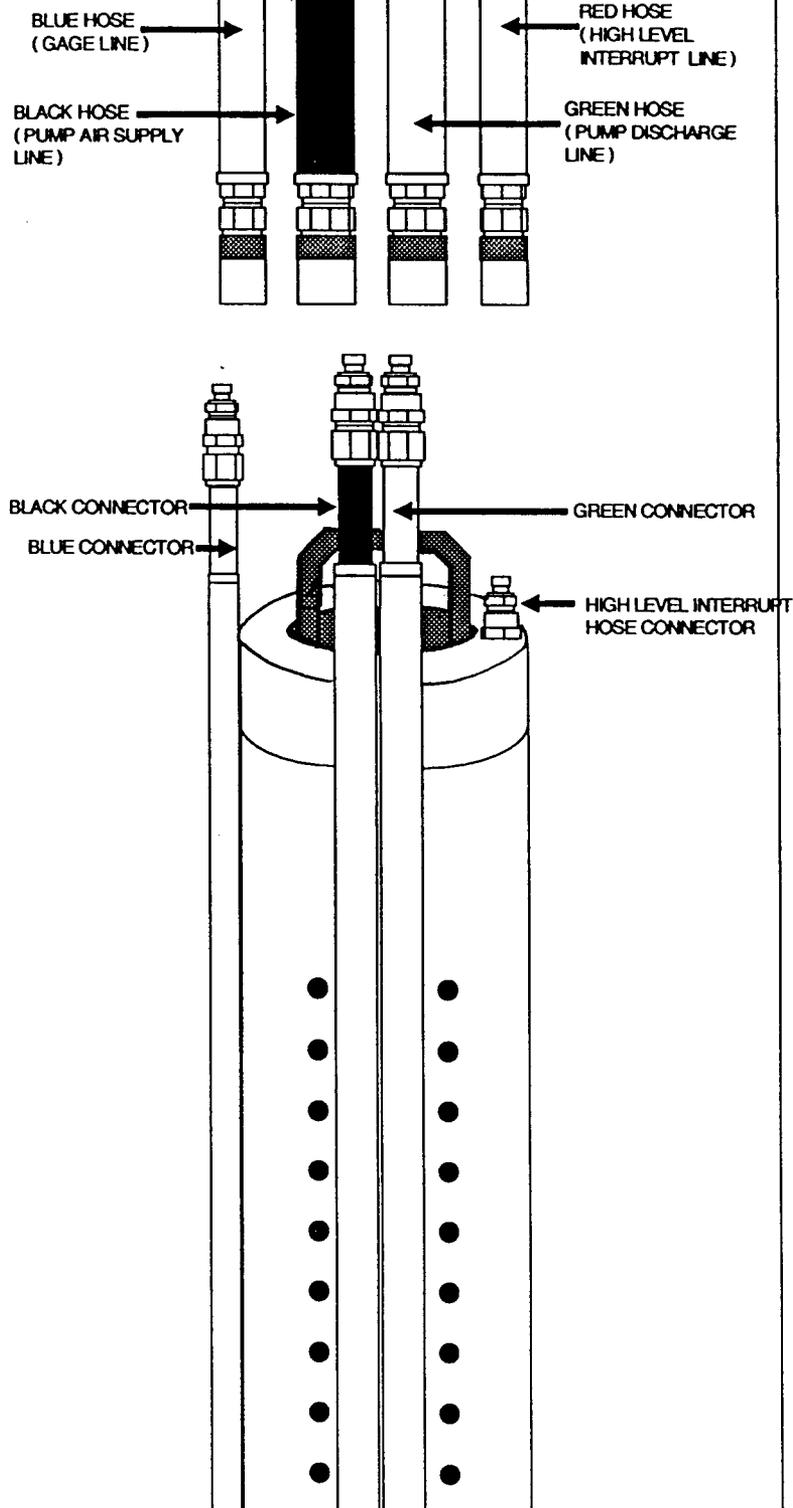


# IMPORTANT NOTE

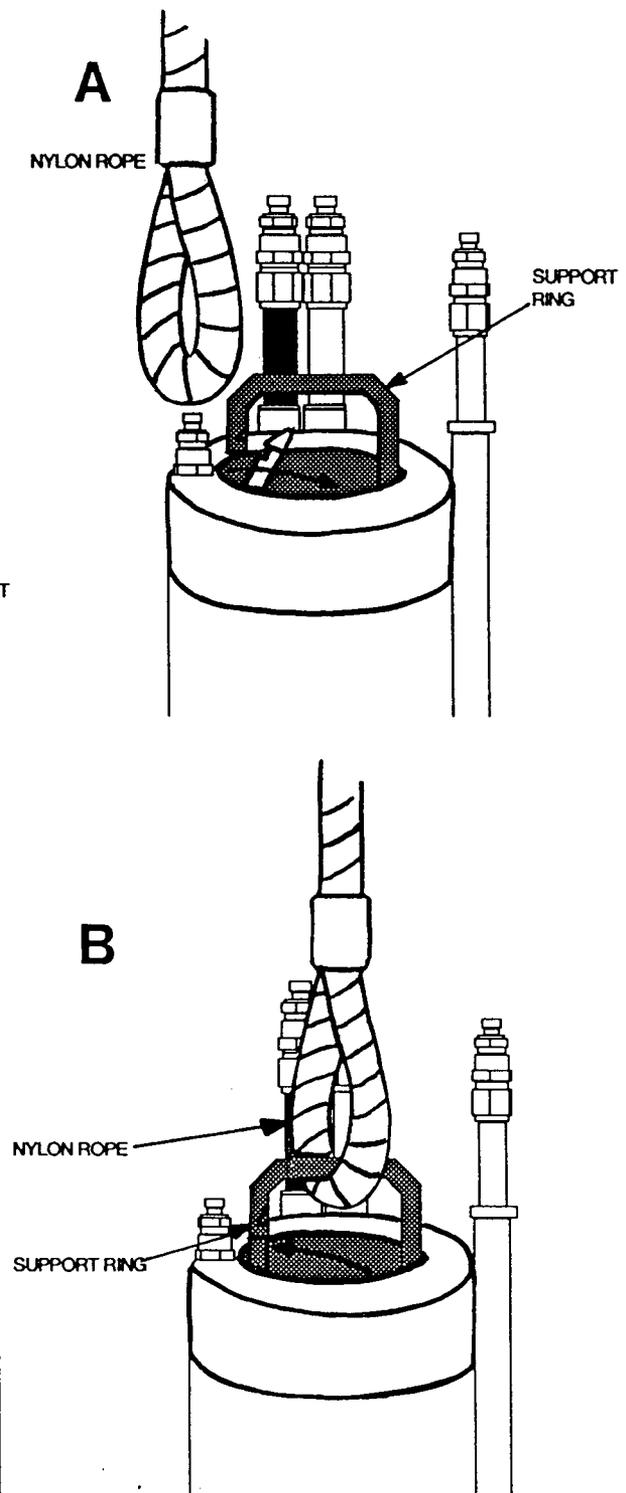
3. REMOVE ORANGE WARNING LABEL AND ATTACHED SHIPPING WIRE FROM THE PUMP'S BODY ( THE PUMP WILL NOT FUNCTION UNLESS THE SHIPPING WIRE HAS BEEN REMOVED ).

4. ATTACH COLOR CODED HOSES TO THEIR CORRESPONDING COLOR CODED HOSE CONNECTORS ON THE TOP OF THE PUMP ( FIGURE 1 ). ATTACH NYLON ROPE TO THE SUPPORT RING ALSO LOCATED ON THE TOP OF THE PUMP ( FIGURE 2 ).

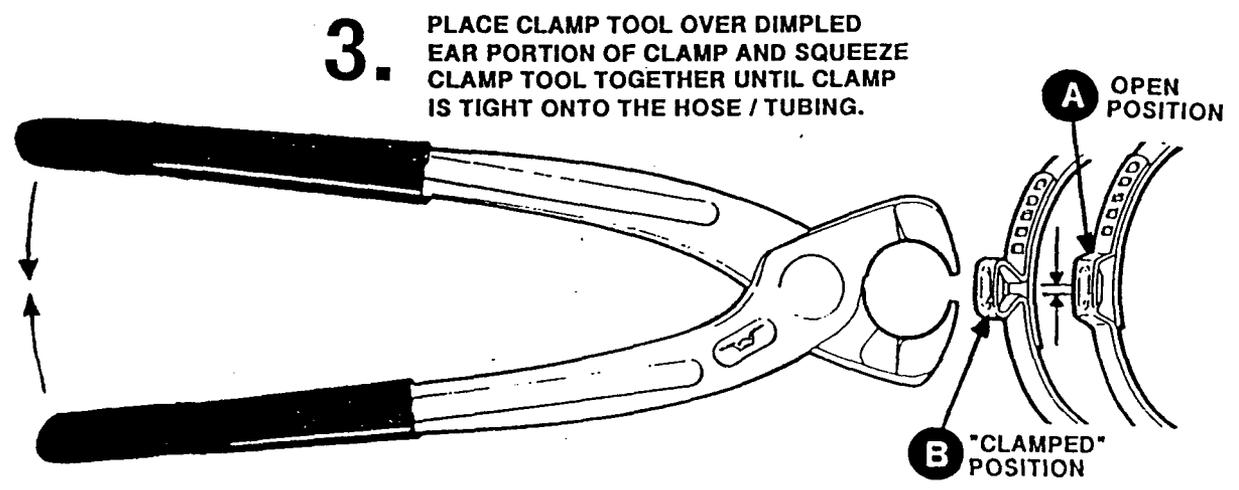
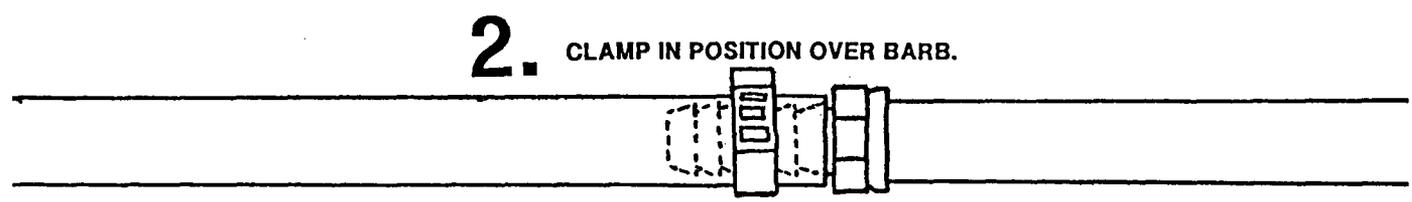
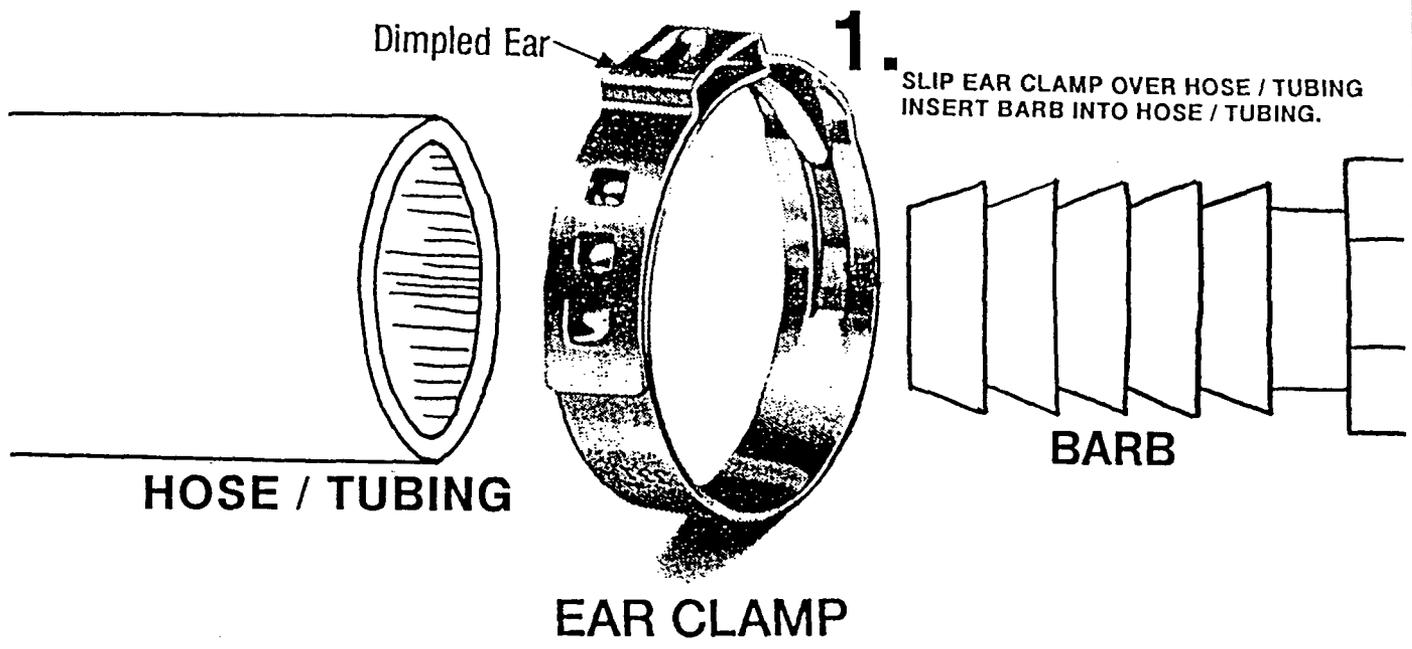
## FIGURE ONE



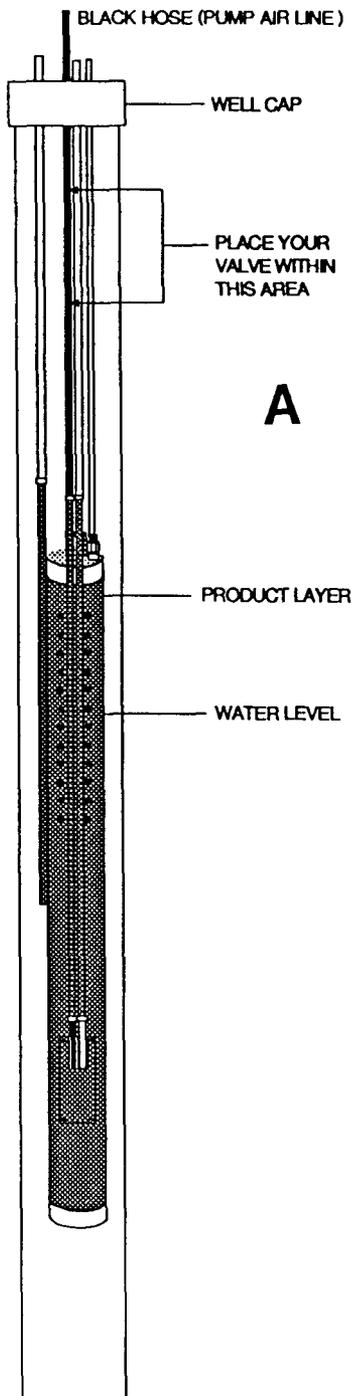
## FIGURE TWO



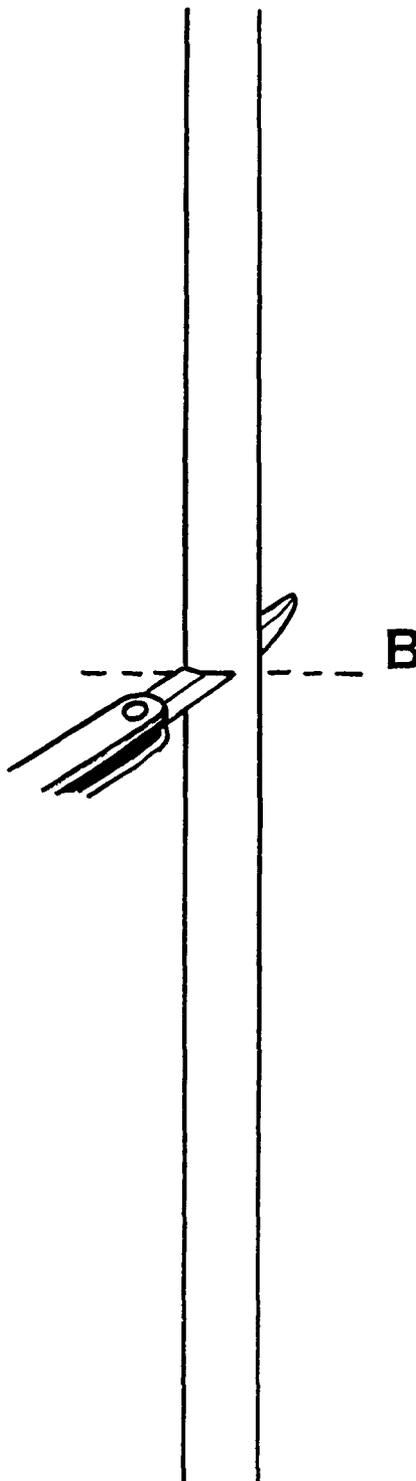
# HOSE CLAMP INSTRUCTIONS



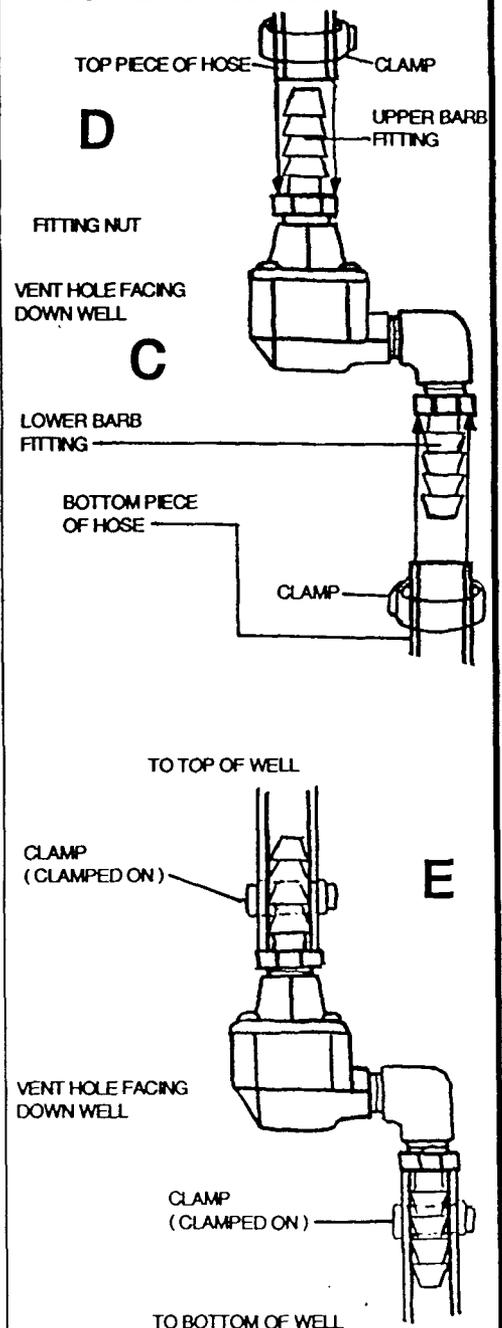
5. INSTALL PUMP EXHAUST VALVE INTO THE BLACK, ( AIR SUPPLY ) HOSE. THE VALVE SHOULD BE PLACED AT A POINT IN THE HOSE WHERE IT WILL NOT BE SUBMERGED AND WILL ALSO ALLOW FOR ANY FUTURE PUMP RE-ADJUSTMENTS WHICH MAY BECOME NECESSARY. WE WOULD RECOMMEND VALVE PLACEMENT SOMEWHERE WITHIN THE AREA SHOWN BELOW, ROUGHLY 2-3 FEET BELOW THE WELL CAP.



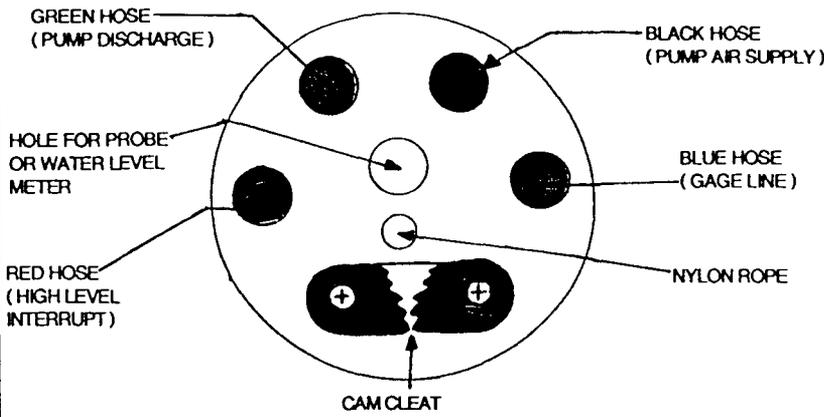
6. AFTER IDENTIFYING THE BLACK PUMP AIR SUPPLY HOSE AND DETERMINING THE POINT WHERE YOU WILL BE PLACING YOUR VALVE, CUT THE HOSE AT THAT POINT.



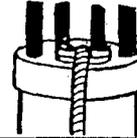
7. IT IS IMPORTANT TO MAKE SURE THAT YOUR VALVE IS INSTALLED IN ITS PROPER, UPRIGHT POSITION ( THE EXHAUST VALVE WILL NOT WORK IF IT IS NOT ). THE LARGE VENT HOLE SHOULD BE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE VALVE AS PICTURED. SLIDE CLAMP OVER THE HOSE END. INSERT THE BOTTOM BARBED VALVE FITTING INTO THE BOTTOM SECTION OF THE HOSE AND PUSH IT ON UNTIL IT IS FLUSH WITH THE FITTING NUT OF THE BARB. TIGHTEN CLAMP DOWN OVER THE BARB. DO THE SAME WITH THE TOP FITTING OF THE VALVE. WHEN FINISHED, THE VALVE SHOULD LOOK THE SAME AS FIGURE E.



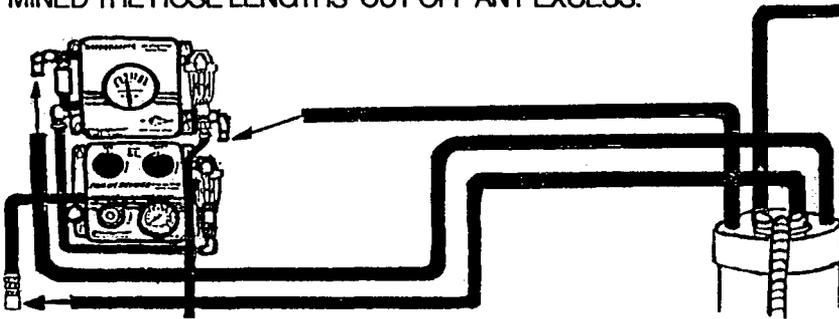
8. PASS HOSES AND NYLON ROPE THROUGH THE WELL CAP.



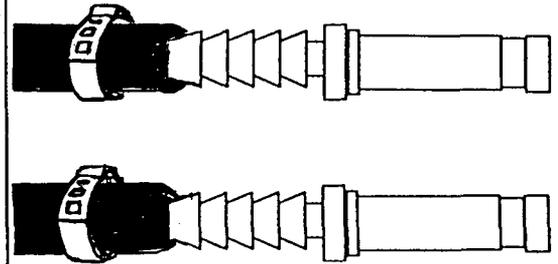
9. INSERT PUMP INTO WELL AND LOWER SLOWLY. CONTINUE TO LOWER UNTIL THE PUMP MAKES CONTACT WITH THE WATER IN THE WELL CASING AND THEN LOWER PUMP APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET MORE TO ALLOW FOR FURTHER FINE ADJUSTMENTS WHICH WILL BE MADE LATER. SLIDE WELL CAP DOWN ON TOP OF WELL CASING THEN SECURE PUMP AT IT'S PRESENT DEPTH BY PASSING NYLON ROPE THROUGH THE CAM CLEAT OF THE WELL CAP.



10. MEASURE HOSE LENGTHS ABOVE THE CAP SO THAT THEY REACH FROM THE WELL CAP TO THE CONTROLLER MODULES THEN ADD A MINIMUM OF 2-3 FEET EXTRA TO ALLOW FOR ANY FUTURE RE-ADJUSTMENTS. WHEN YOU HAVE DETERMINED THE HOSE LENGTHS CUT OFF ANY EXCESS.



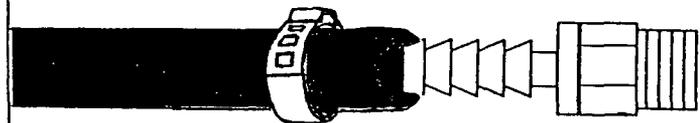
11. ATTACH STRAIGHT CONNECT FITTINGS INTO THE ENDS OF THE BLUE GAGE HOSE AND INTO THE RED HIGH LEVEL INTERRUPT HOSE.



12. SLIDE HOSE CLAMP OVER THE END OF THE BLACK AIR SUPPLY HOSE. INSERT BARBED END OF QUICK CONNECT FITTING INTO HOSE UNTIL FLUSH WITH THE FITTING NUT. SLIDE HOSE CLAMP UP TO WITHIN 1/4" OF FITTING NUT AND TIGHTEN CLAMP DOWN TIGHTLY.

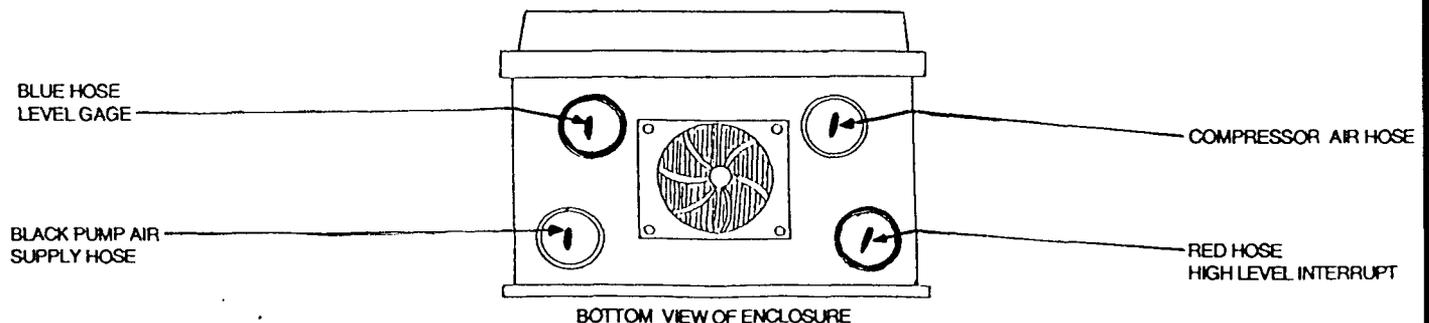


13. ATTACH 1/4" MALE PIPE THREAD FITTING INTO THE GREEN DISCHARGE HOSE.

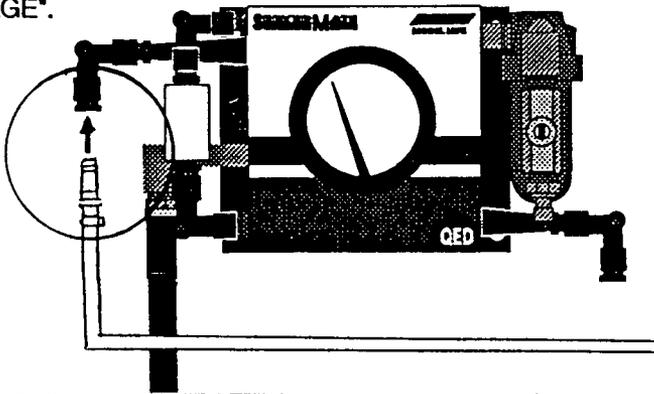


**NOTE:**

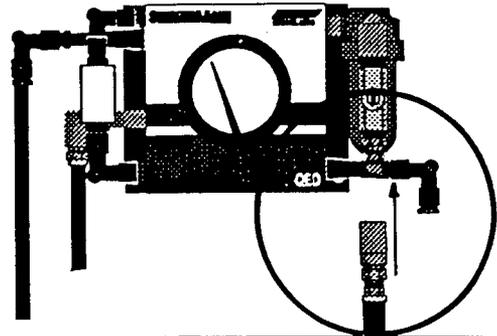
IF YOU HAVE PURCHASED THE OPTIONAL WEATHER TIGHT ENCLOSURE FOR YOUR CONTROLLER MODULES YOU WILL NEED TO PASS YOUR HOSES THROUGH THE BOTTOM OF THE ENCLOSURE AS SHOWN BELOW, BEFORE CONNECTING THEM TO YOUR CONTROLLER MODULES. PASS HOSES THROUGH ENCLOSURE AS YOU COME ACROSS THEM INDIVIDUALLY IN THE INSTRUCTIONS. YOU MAY NEED TO REFER BACK TO THIS DIAGRAM.



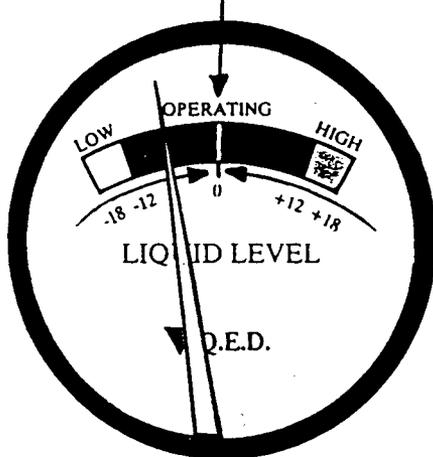
14. CONNECT BLUE GAGE HOSE TO THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE L376 SEEKERMATE MARKED, "LEVEL GAGE".



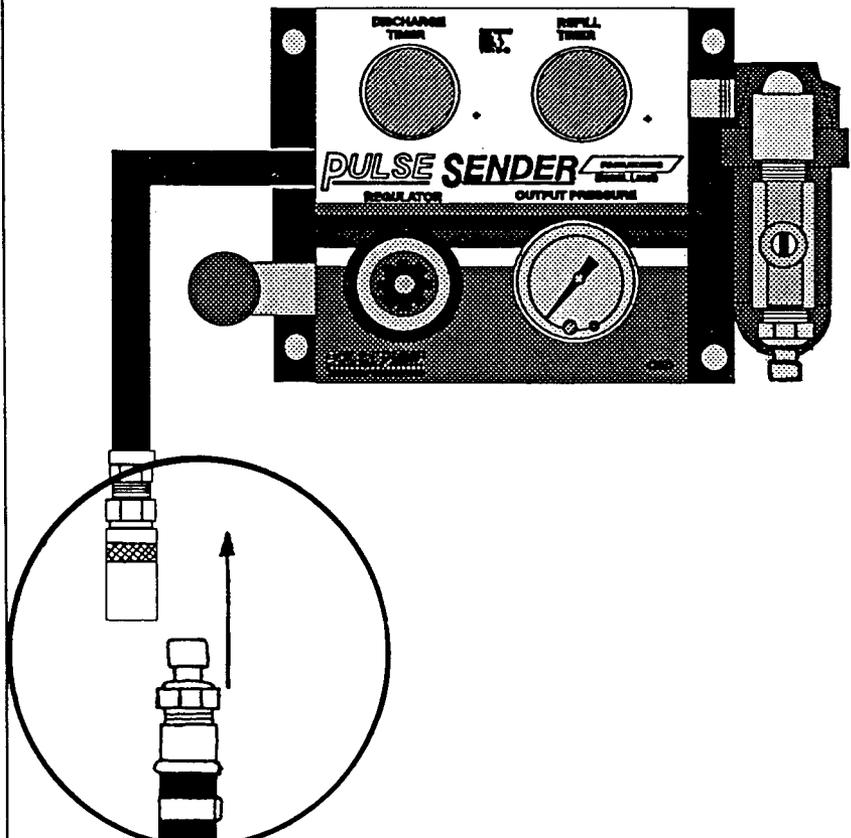
15. CONNECT YOUR AIR SUPPLY SOURCE TO THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE L376 SEEKERMATE MARKED, "AIR IN FROM COMPRESSOR". THE L376'S GAGE SHOULD NOW BE OPERATIONAL.



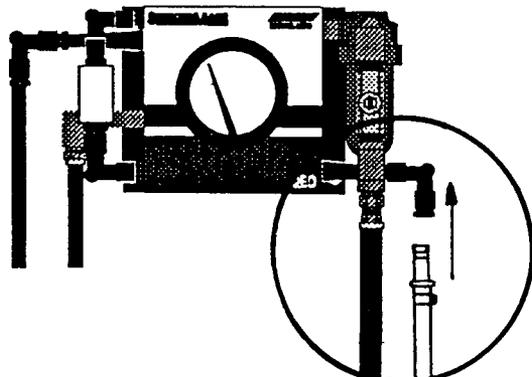
16. RELEASE NYLON ROPE FROM CAM CLEAT AND RAISE OR LOWER PUMP WHILE WATCHING THE GAGE ON THE L376 SEEKERMATE. ADJUST PUMP ACCORDINGLY UNTIL GAGE READS IN THE BLUE OPERATION ZONE. FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS THE GAGE SHOULD READ ON THE "0" SETTING IN THE CENTER OF THE OPERATION ZONE. ONCE PUMP IS AT OPTIMUM DEPTH SECURE ITS POSITION BY PASSING THE NYLON ROPE BACK THROUGH THE CAM CLEAT ON THE WELL CAP. DISCONNECT YOUR AIR SOURCE FROM THE L376 SEEKERMATE.



17. CONNECT BLACK PUMP AIR SUPPLY HOSE FROM THE WELL CAP TO THE FITTING ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE L360 PULSE SENDER CONTROLLER MARKED "PUMP AIR OUT".



18. ATTACH YOUR RED HIGH LEVEL INTERRUPT HOSE TO THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE L376 SEEKERMATE MARKED, "HIGH LIQUID LEVEL INTERRUPT".



19. PUMP IS NOW READY FOR OPERATION. PROCEED TO THE "ADJUSTMENTS AND OPERATION" PORTION OF THIS MANUAL.

# ADJUSTMENTS & OPERATION

1. SET THE REFILL AND DISCHARGE TIMERS OF THE L360 ON A LONG REFILL/DISCHARGE TIME (ABOUT 15 SECONDS OR THE "D" SETTING). THIS SETTING ENSURES THAT YOUR PUMP HAS AN AMPLE AMOUNT OF TIME TO FILL COMPLETELY AND GIVE YOU AN ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF YOUR PUMP'S INTERNAL CAPACITY. THIS MEASUREMENT IS USED AS YOU OPTIMIZE YOUR PUMP TO MAKE SURE IT IS PUMPING AT FULL CAPACITY.

L360 PULSE SENDER

PULSE SENDER  
REGULATOR      OUTPUT PRESSURE

TIMER SETTING CHART					
A	B	C	D	E	F
1 SEC.	3 SEC.	9 SEC.	15 SEC.	30 SEC.	42 SEC.

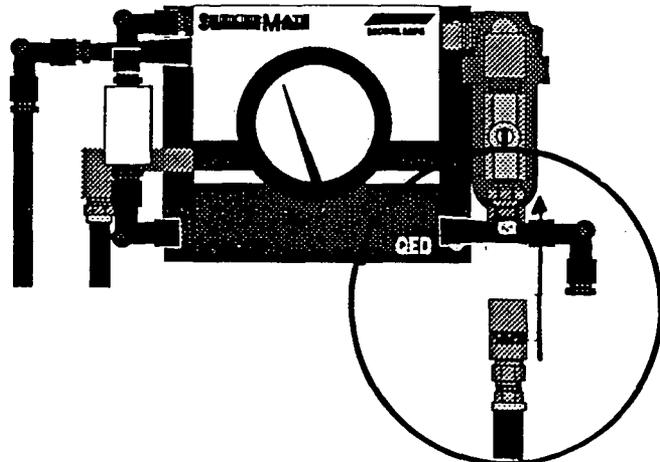
(TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE)

3. SHOULD AN ADJUSTMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF AIR PRESSURE DELIVERED TO THE PUMP BECOME NECESSARY YOU CAN DO SO WITH THE AIR REGULATOR LOCATED ON THE L360. TO UNLOCK REGULATOR PULL UP ON THE YELLOW KNOB. TO INCREASE PRESSURE TURN YELLOW KNOB CLOCKWISE TO DECREASE PRESSURE TURN KNOB COUNTER CLOCKWISE. APPROXIMATELY 40 P.S.I. IS ADEQUATE FOR SEEKER PUMP OPERATION. THE P.S.I. OUTPUT THE L360'S REGULATOR HAS BEEN PRE-SET TO 60 . P.S.I. THIS ADJUSTMENT SHOULD ONLY BE NECESSARY IN DEEPER WELL SITUATIONS ( BEYOND 130' ).

PULSE SENDER  
REGULATOR      OUTPUT PRESSURE

REGULATOR KNOB      P.S.I. OUTPUT GAGE

2. RE-ATTACH YOUR AIR SOURCE TO THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE L376 SEEKERMATE MARKED, "AIR IN FROM COMPRESSOR". LIQUID SHOULD BEGIN TO FLOW THROUGH THE PUMP'S GREEN DISCHARGE HOSE AFTER 5-15 CYCLES OF PUMPING, ( DEPENDING ON THE DEPTH OF THE WELL ).



4. MEASURE THE LIQUID DISCHARGED DURING ONE CYCLE. (THE VOLUME OF THE LIQUID MAY BE SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE INTERNAL VOLUME CAPACITY OF THE PUMP).

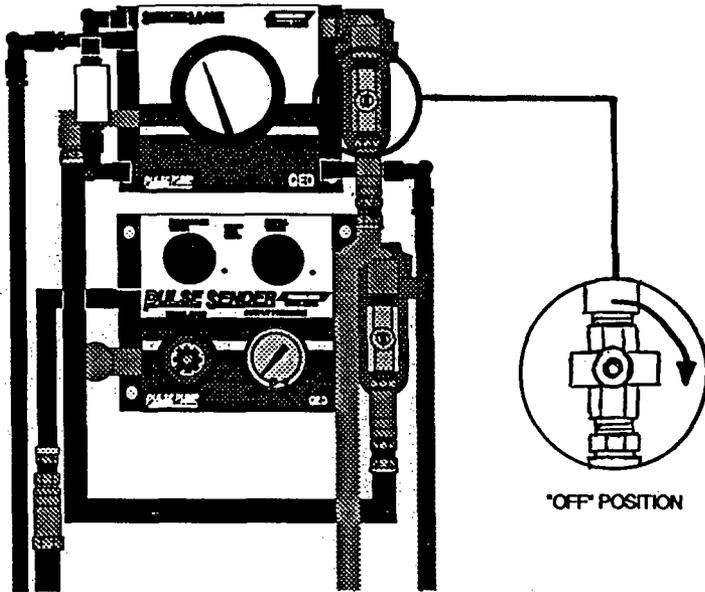
THE SEEKER PUMP'S INTERNAL CAPACITY

MILLILITERS	LITERS	GALLONS
45	.045	.01

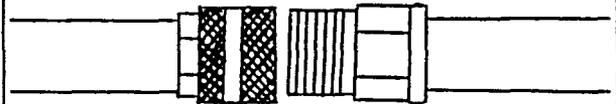
5. DECREASE THE DISCHARGE TIMER'S TIME GRADUALLY, ( ALLOW THE PUMP TO GO THROUGH IT'S CYCLE 3-5 TIMES BETWEEN EACH ADJUSTMENT ), UNTIL YOU BEGIN TO SEE A DROP IN THE VOLUME OF THE LIQUID COMING OUT OF YOUR DISCHARGE HOSE. INCREASE THE DISCHARGE TIME SLIGHTLY UNTIL YOU ARE ONCE AGAIN GETTING THE AMOUNT DISCHARGED PER CYCLE THAT YOU MEASURED IN STEP 4. THE DISCHARGE CYCLE OPTIMIZATION IS NOW COMPLETE.

6. DECREASE THE REFILL TIMER'S TIME GRADUALLY, AGAIN ALLOWING THE PUMP TO CYCLE 3-5 TIMES BETWEEN EACH ADJUSTMENT YOU MAKE. CONTINUE TO DECREASE THE REFILL TIME UNTIL YOU BEGIN TO SEE A DROP IN THE VOLUME OF THE LIQUID COMING OUT OF YOUR DISCHARGE HOSE. NOW INCREASE THE REFILL TIME SLIGHTLY UNTIL YOU ARE ONCE AGAIN GETTING THE AMOUNT OF LIQUID DISCHARGED PER CYCLE THAT YOU MEASURED IN STEP 4. REFILL CYCLE OPTIMIZATION IS NOW COMPLETE AND YOUR PUMP SHOULD NOW BE OPERATING AT IT'S FULL CAPACITY.

7. SHUT OFF AIR TO PUMP SO YOU CAN HOOK-UP YOUR DISCHARGE HOSE TO YOUR DISCHARGE LINE. TO SHUT AIR OFF TURN YELLOW SWITCH TO THE RIGHT. ( TO TURN AIR BACK ON AGAIN RETURN SWITCH TO ITS ORIGINAL POSITION )



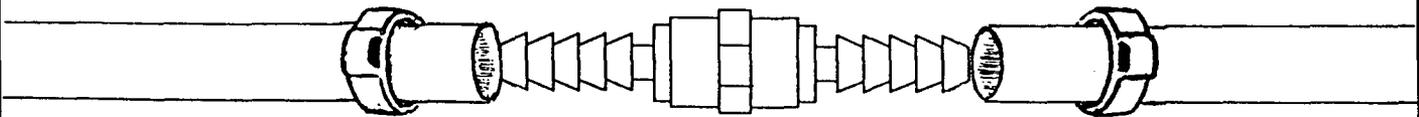
8. ATTACH YOUR DISCHARGE LINE, ( USER SUPPLIES THEIR OWN DISCHARGE HOSE/ TUBE OR PIPE ), TO THE GREEN PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE ( 1/4" MALE PIPE THREAD ).



9. YOUR SEEKER SYSTEM SHOULD NOW BE FULLY OPERATIONAL.

**NOTE:**

THE DOUBLE BARB FITTING YOU HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH IS TO BE USED TO RE-ATTACH TWO PIECES OF HOSE TOGETHER SHOULD YOU MAKE A MISTAKE BY CUTTING A HOSE LENGTH IN THE WRONG PLACE. TO USE PUSH HOSE ON TO BARBS UNTIL HOSE ENDS ARE FLUSH WITH THE FITTING NUT. SECURE CLAMPS WITH THE CLAMP TOOL.

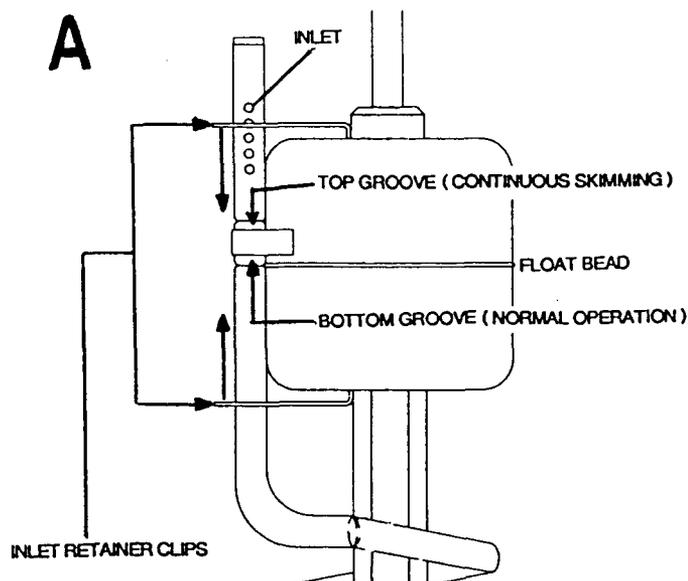
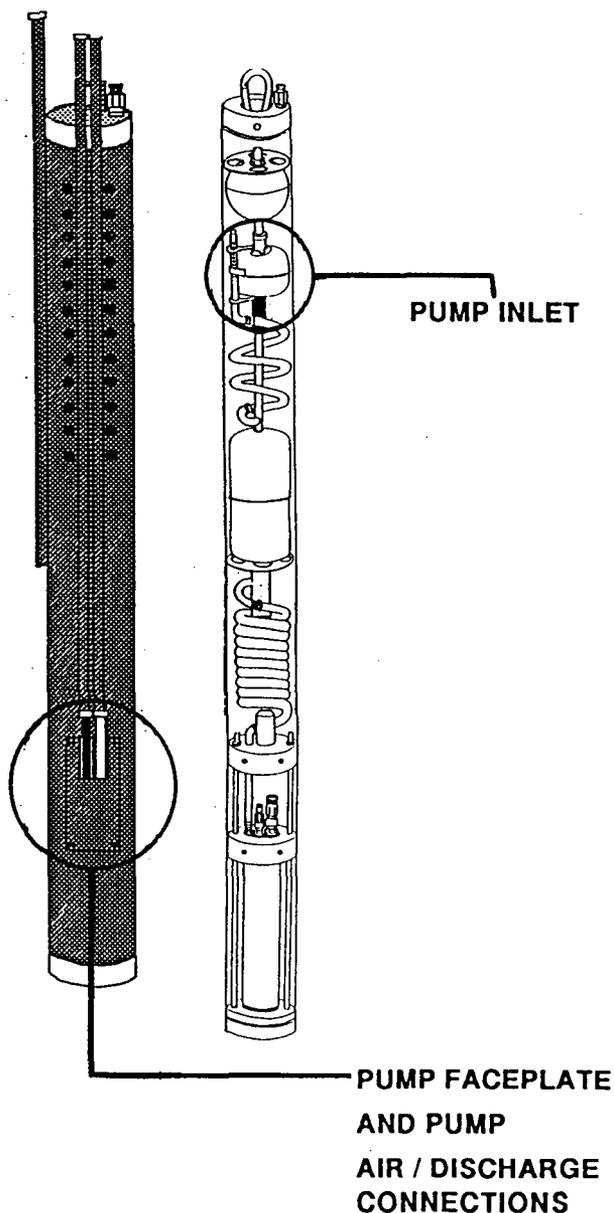


# INTERNAL PUMP INLET ADJUSTMENT

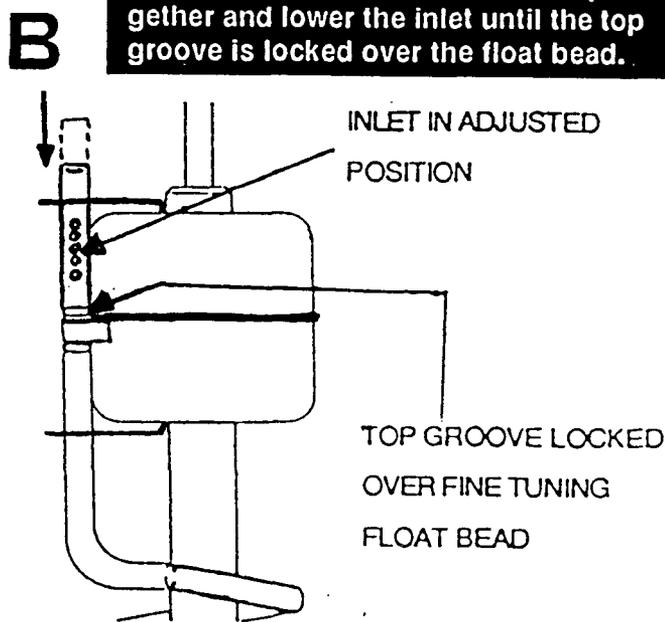
The LP1501 "SEEKER PUMP" is equipped, ( internally ), with an adjustable hydrocarbon inlet. The pump's inlet can be lowered to allow a thinner final product layer to be achieved if the inlet is lowered far enough, the upper portion of the water can also be removed.

To adjust inlet, pinch the retainer clip together and gently work the inlet downward until the desired position is reached. In some cases the inlet may prove difficult to dislodge from the factory set, "KEEPER GROOVE". If this is the case, gently tap the top of the inlet with a tool until the inlet tube is dislodged, then work the inlet tube downward as previously described.

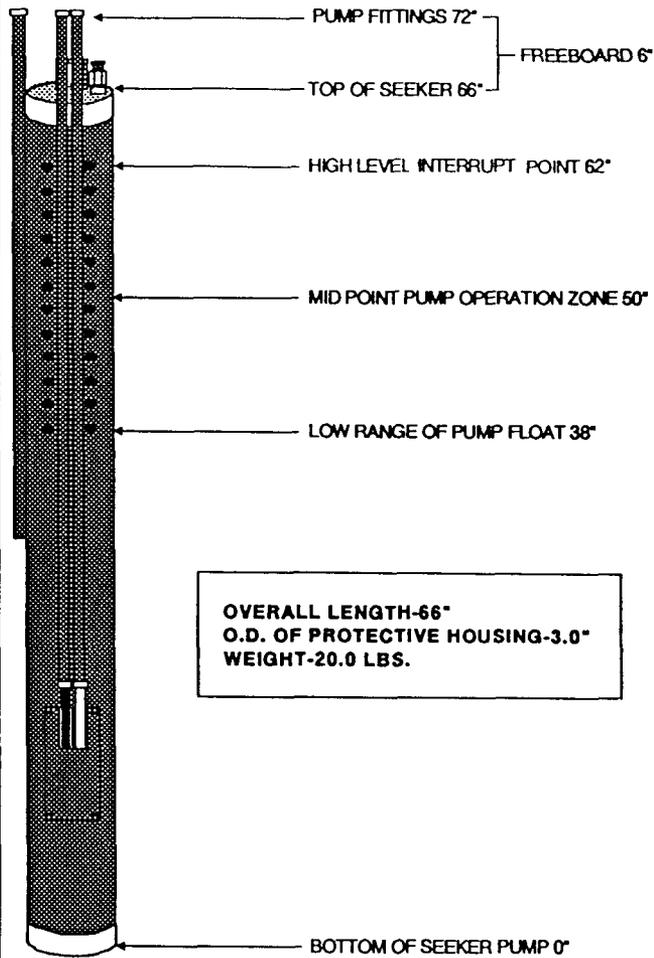
Remove pump face plate by removing the 4 screws holding it in place. Disconnect the pump air and discharge lines. The pump's internal components should be free to slide out the bottom of the pump. Once internal components are removed locate the pump inlet.



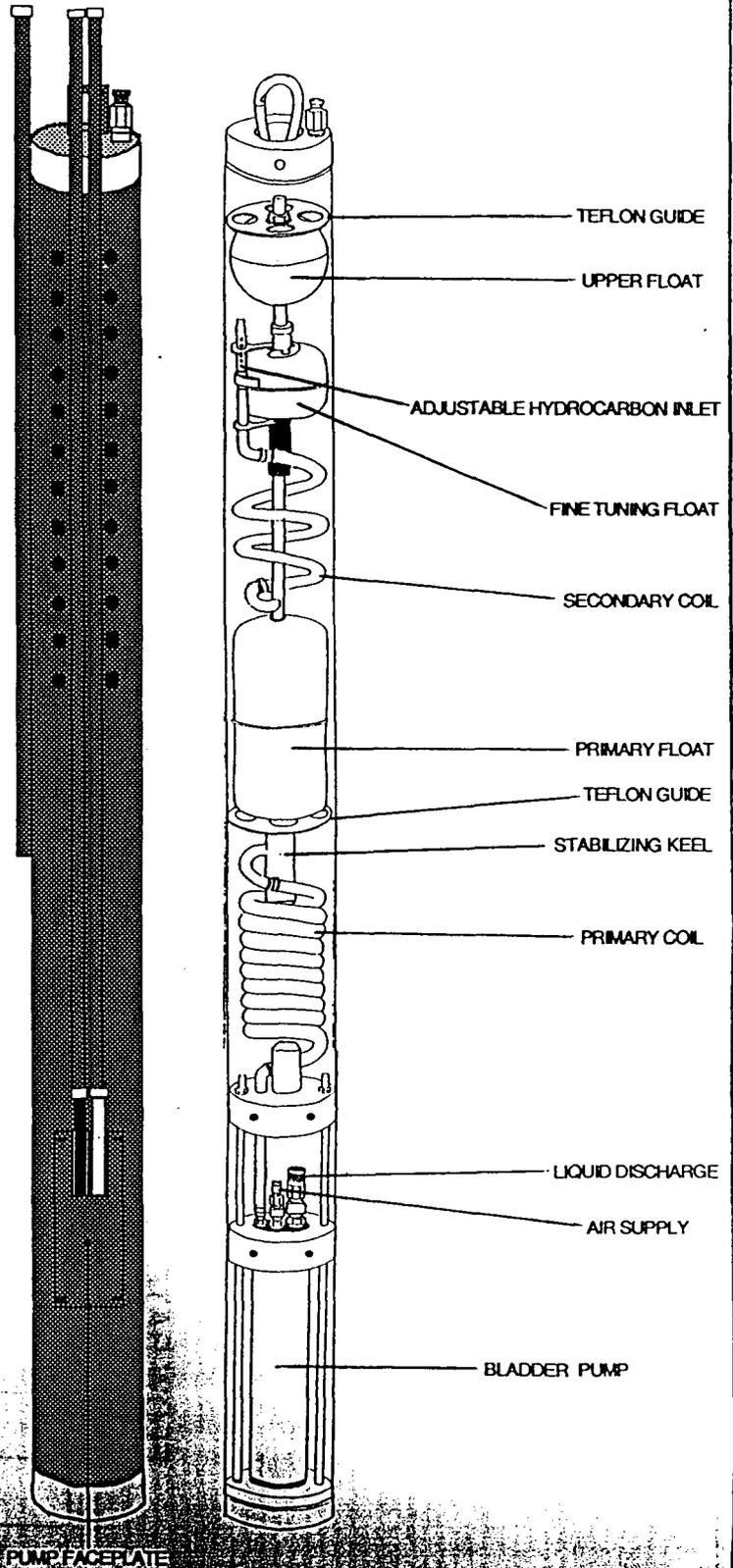
The pump's inlet can be lowered to allow for continuous skimming of the surface of the water after the product layer has been removed. To lower the inlet into this position pinch the inlet retainer clip together and lower the inlet until the top groove is locked over the float bead.



**PUMP DIMENSIONS**



**INSIDE VIEW OF PUMP**



**DESCRIPTION:**

THE SEEKER IS AN ALL-PNEUMATIC PUMP AND FLOAT SYSTEM DESIGNED TO REMOVE FLOATING HYDROCARBONS, WITHOUT PUMPING WATER, FROM 4" DIAMETER AND LARGER WELLS. THE UNIQUE LAYERED FLOAT DESIGN DELIVERS MODERATE FLOW RATE PRODUCT PUMPING (0 TO .25 G.P.M.). HYDROCARBON LAYERS AS SMALL AS 1/4" OR LESS\* CAN BE RECOVERED AND THE FLOAT HAS THE ABILITY TO FOLLOW STATIC WATER LEVEL CHANGES OF UP TO 24". A STATIC WATER LEVEL SENSING TUBE EASES POSITIONING OF THE SEEKER IN THE WELL.

THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY IS HOUSED INSIDE A SMOOTH STAINLESS STEEL CYLINDER FOR EASE OF INSTALLATION AND OPERATION - NO FLOATS TO HANG UP INSIDE YOUR WELL. THE SEEKER HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO WORK WITH STANDARD PULSE-LINK SERIES PNEUMATIC CONTROL MODULES.

**MATERIALS:**

- PUMP-316 STAINLESS STEEL AND NYLON
- FLOAT-316 STAINLESS STEEL
- HOUSING-316 STAINLESS STEEL
- END CAPS- NYLON
- FLOAT DRAIN TUBE-GASOLINE RESISTANT TYGON

\* PRODUCT-ONLY PUMPING OF LAYER THICKNESS OF LESS THAN 1/4" IS POSSIBLE DEPENDING ON FLOAT LOCATION WITHIN ITS OPERATING RANGE AND DENSITY OF THE HYDROCARBON.

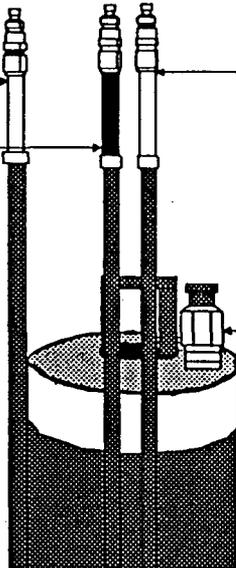
**TOP OF PUMP CONNECTIONS**

L376 GAGE  
HOSE CONNECTOR

PUMP AIR SUPPLY  
HOSE CONNECTOR

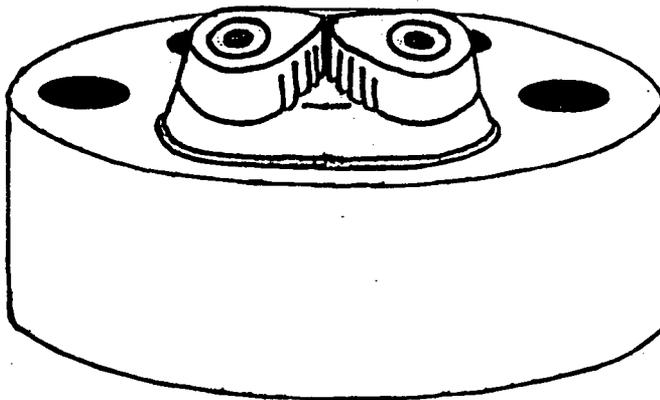
PUMP DISCHARGE  
HOSE CONNECTOR

HIGH LEVEL INTERRUPT  
HOSE CONNECTOR



**SEEKER CAPS**

- 4" CAP L230C
- 6" CAP L230E
- 8" CAP L230G

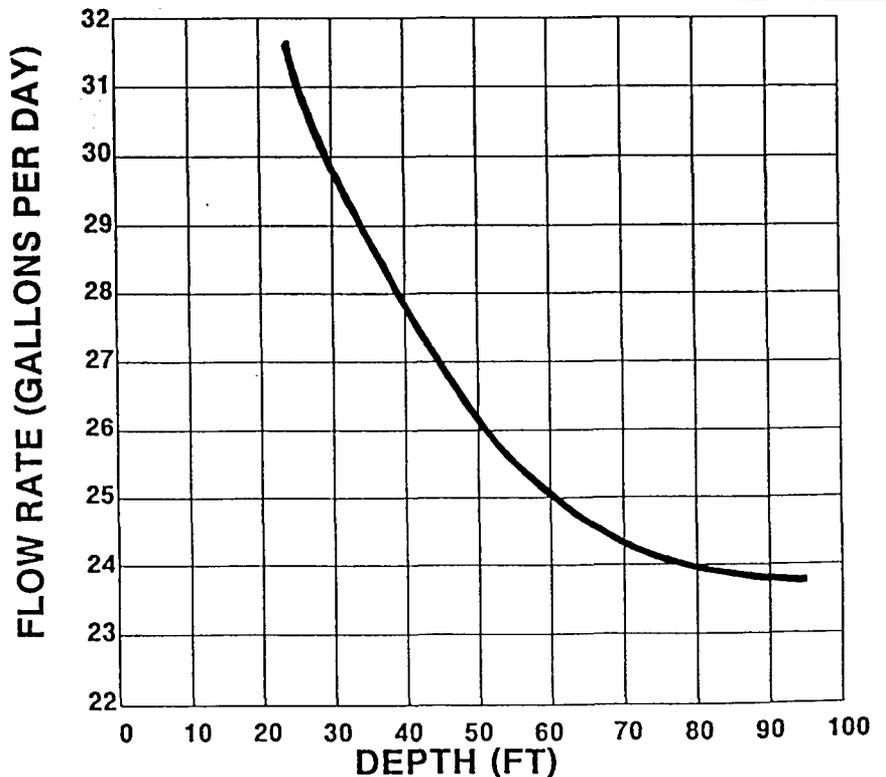


**SEEKER HOSES**

- H25C 25' HOSE CONTROLLER
- H25G 25' HOSE ON/OFF
- H50C 50' HOSE CONTROLLER
- H50G 50' HOSE ON/OFF
- H100C 100' HOSE CONTROLLER
- H100G 100' HOSE ON/OFF

**SEEKER FLOW RATES**

Conditions:  
1.5 SCFM air-flow, 0-100 PSI.



# *Pneumatic Cleanup Pumping Guide*

**INFORMATION YOU REQUESTED**

from \_\_\_\_\_

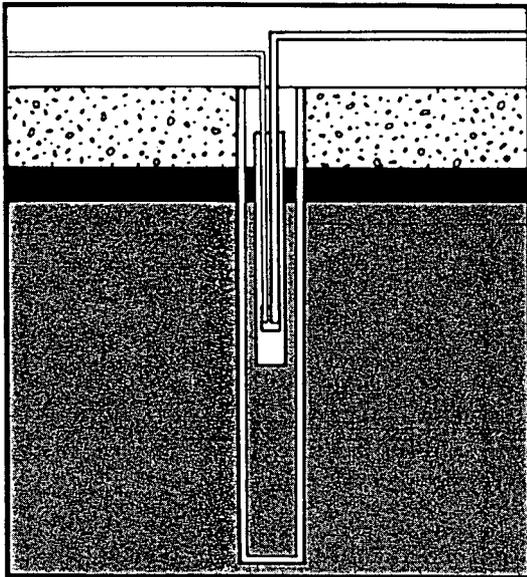
I would be glad to help you further.  
Please call **1-800-624-2026**  
or fax the enclosed form.

  
*Ground Water  
Specialists*

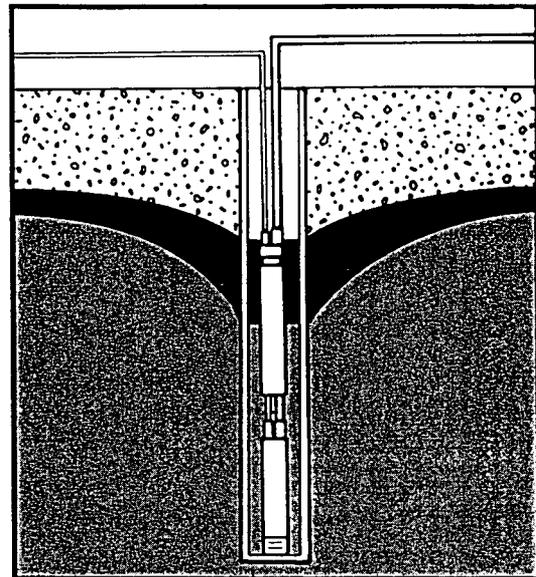


# Cleanup Pumping Guide

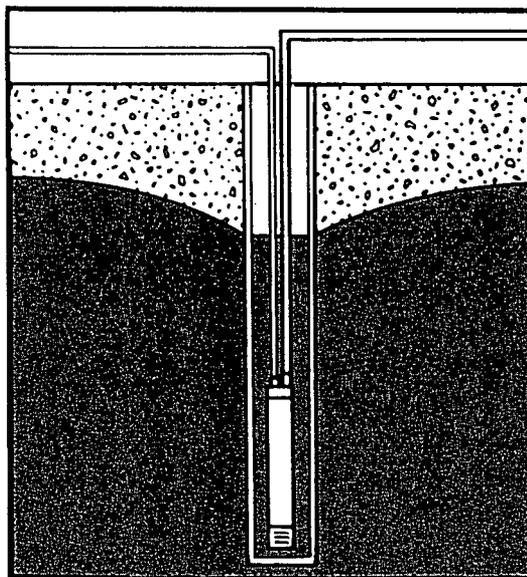
**Pneumatic Pumping For Reliable,  
Cost-Effective Ground Water Remediation**



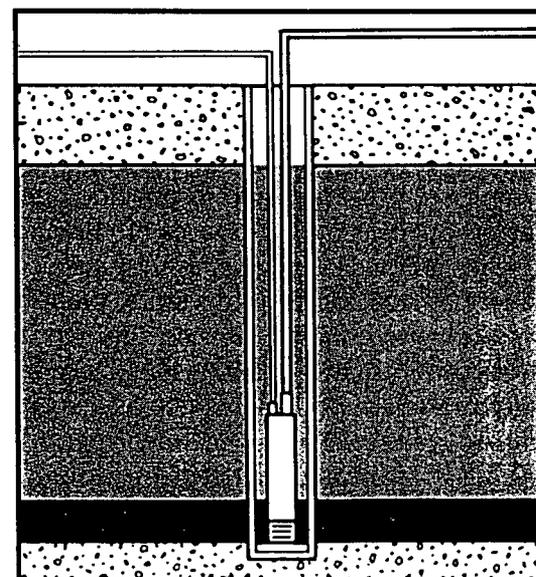
PRODUCT-ONLY PUMPING



PRODUCT PUMPING WITH DRAW-DOWN



GRADIENT CONTROL PUMPING



LOW TO MODERATE FLOW PUMPING

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## Ground Water Remediation Pumping: Philosophies and Practical Options

Every ground water remediation project is different. Even the most basic cleanup situation, such as an underground storage tank leak at a filling station, has several variables to be considered, including soil type, water table depth, aquifer thickness and flow, the size and age of the leak, the type of hydrocarbon released, the site location and activity, even regulatory and legal issues.

This booklet presents concise descriptions of the most widely-used pumping methods for ground water cleanup. It concentrates on pneumatic pumping, which we believe provides the best performance at the lowest cost for a large majority of cleanup applications (except those where continuous, very high-rate pumping can and should be used). Pneumatic pumping systems offer many advantages over the main alternative (electric submersible pumps), including no shock or explosion hazard; greater reliability with lower maintenance; a much broader choice of materials; light weight and easy installation; and more advanced control options.

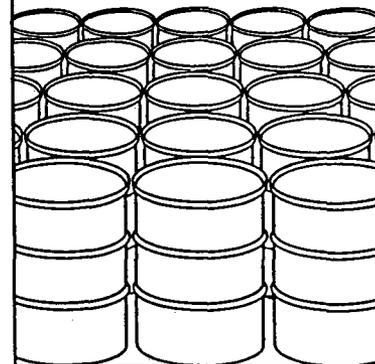
It's important to note that the methods presented are not mutually exclusive, and in many cases are combined to provide optimum removal of contamination during various phases of cleanup. For example, a project might begin with the removal of any separate-phase contamination, using skimming pumps to recover floating contaminants, often combined with separate drawdown pumps to enhance the contaminant recovery and control the migration of contamination on the site. Once the contaminant layers have been substantially removed, pumping systems are often converted to remove total fluids from the well, pumping for longer periods at lower pumping rates.

There are also additional methods of ground water and soil remediation. These may be used in conjunction with remediation pumping or occasionally alone, depending on the site. See page 3 for a brief listing.

**NOTE ON PUMPING RATES:** Maximum pump flow rates are important only as they relate to well yield and desirable or feasible daily pumping rates. In most soil types, remediation wells typically yield from several hundred to several thousand gallons of water, and typically much less product, per day. Since 1 gallon per minute equals 1,440 gallons over 24 hours, it's clear that a continuously operating 1 to 2 GPM pneumatic pump will deliver total flow performance equal to a 10 or 20 GPM electric pump which operates intermittently.

### Did You Know?

A pump with a flow rate  
of 1 GPM will fill 26  
55-gallon drums  
every day!



#### FLOW RATE CONVERSION

GPM	GPD	No. of 55 Gal Drums Filled
1	1,440	26
2	2,880	52
3	4,320	79
4	5,760	105
5	7,200	131
6	8,640	157
7	10,080	183
8	11,520	209
9	12,960	236
10	14,400	262

GPM: Gallons Per Minute  
GPD: Gallons Per Day

## GLOSSARY

**AQUIFER** - layer of permeable soil or rock saturated with ground water.

**CONDENSATE** - condensed liquid, mostly water, that accumulates in gas venting risers (e.g. at landfills and soil vapor extraction wells).

**DRAW-DOWN** - lowering the water table in and around the well by pumping faster than the aquifer can replenish itself.

**GRADIENT CONTROL** - pumping approach that uses well placement and pumping rates to control movement of the ground water in part of the aquifer.

**INLET, ACTIVE** - pump inlet that follows changes in the surface of the aquifer (i.e., by floating or other automatic adjustment).

**INLET, PASSIVE** - pump inlet that remains stationary, requiring manual adjustment.

**LAYER, FLOATING** - free-phase (undissolved) hydrocarbons light enough to float on top of the aquifer; LNAPLs.

**LAYER, SINKING** - heavy free-phase hydrocarbons that sink to the bottom of the aquifer; DNAPLs.

**LEACHATE** - liquid that collects at the bottom of landfill cells, containing various organic and inorganic compounds.

**PLUME** - body of contaminated ground water that moves from the pollution source down gradient through the aquifer.

**PNEUMATIC PUMPS** - devices that use compressed air or gas to move liquids. In simple pneumatic displacement pumps, gas pushes liquid directly; in bladder pumps, a flexible bladder squeezes the liquid, preventing direct contact and air emissions of volatiles.

**PRODUCT-ONLY PUMPING** - approach that aims to collect only floating hydrocarbons without pumping water.

**RECOVERY, PRODUCT** - collection of hydrocarbons that are or can be separated from ground water for reuse or disposal.

**REMEDIATION PUMPING** - removal of contaminants to restore the aquifer to a clean condition; can include product recovery and contaminated ground water extraction, plus specialized techniques (e.g. leachate pumping).

**TOTAL FLUIDS PUMPING** - collection of all liquids present in the well, including ground water and any free-phase hydrocarbons.

**YIELD, WELL** - the maximum rate at which liquid can be continuously pumped from a well and still be replenished by the aquifer.

## LEACHATE PUMPING/LARGE SYSTEMS

Landfill leachate management and other large-scale, multi-well projects can be almost a separate application with different pumping and control concerns. See pages 10-11 for more information, or call QED to talk to one of the specialists in our leachate/large systems division.

## ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Only part of the contamination can be removed from most sites by merely drilling wells and pumping out the plume of contaminated ground water, plus any free-phase product present. Significant volumes of soil may contain absorbed contaminants, and soil gases can harbor volatile vapors. Additional techniques used (*usually in conjunction with pumping*) to complete site remediation include:

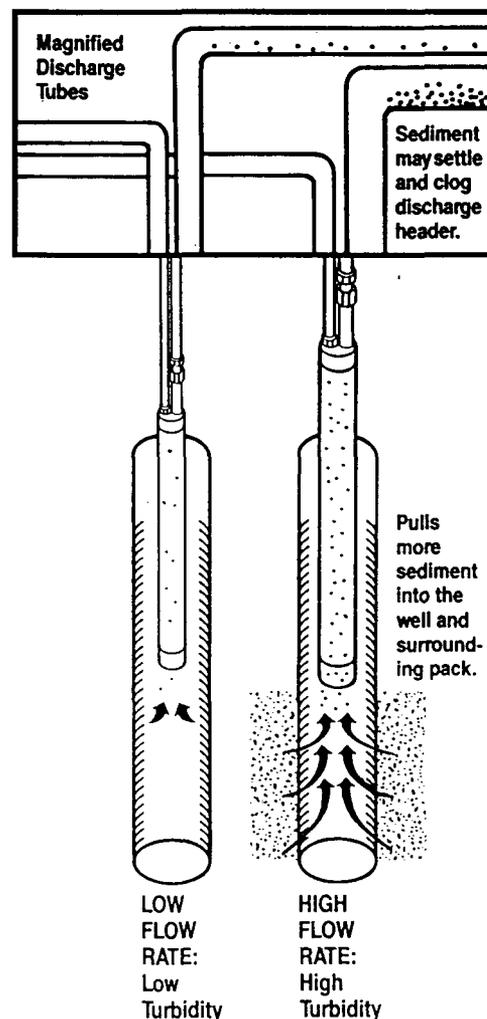
- **Vacuum extraction**—suction used to remove volatile vapors from soil. Gases may be collected from wells used for remediation pumping; low-flow pumps can clear gas-venting wells of condensate that would reduce the screen area under vacuum.
- **Trench and sump (French drain)**—method used to intercept shallow contaminant plumes in very tight soils. Trench is excavated, backfilled with coarse material (gravel), and liquid is removed from a sump. While preferred for very shallow sites with tight soils, construction cost and site impact are drawbacks in deeper applications. (See illustration on page 10.)
- **Above-ground bioremediation**—some contaminants can be broken down by microorganisms into harmless by-products.

## NON-PUMPING TECHNIQUES:

- **Bentonite slurry walls**—creation of an underground barrier to limit plume movement. Not intended as a final solution, but to halt further spread of contamination. Expensive; generally used in critical or "big" applications.
- **In-situ bioremediation**—may reduce or eliminate need for pumping or excavation, but can require injection of supplemental nutrients and may not work in tight soils.
- **Soil treatments**—soils can be treated in-situ by *steam injection* to free absorbed contaminants for collection (used with thick or viscous liquids), or by *contaminant solidification/stabilization* techniques, which trap contaminants. Soils may also be excavated and decontaminated by a variety of means including *venting*, *washing*, *bioremediation*, *thermal processing*, or *incineration*.

## Did You Know?

Low flow rates entrain fewer solids and promote better well performance in disturbed soil and landfills.



# Product-Only Pumping

## HOW IT WORKS:

With proper inlet positioning, one pump can "skim off" just the floating product layer—without collecting any water or using a second draw-down pump—from wells, sumps or trenches.

Some systems employ a fixed, "passive" inlet that needs to be manually repositioned if the levels of hydrocarbon and/or water fluctuate during pumping.

Other techniques use a floating, "active" inlet which rises and falls with changes in level. In addition, some methods utilize hydrophobic screens, membranes, or similar means as a primary or secondary method of excluding water from the pumped product.

## PROS:

- Very useful on many projects as a "quick response" method to begin removing as much floating product as possible while waiting for permits required before ground water can be pumped.
- When working properly delivers pure product for reuse or recycling.
- Can minimize the amount of contaminated ground water pumped.
- Maximizes recovery along "saturated" pathways.
- Reduces hydrocarbon contact with new soils, which can be caused by drawdown pumping.

## CONS:

### All Systems—

- Recovery time may be longer in some soils than with draw-down pumping.
- Doesn't control gradient of contaminated ground water plume.
- Only for product that flows easily (no high viscosity liquids).

### Fixed Inlets—

- May require frequent repositioning of pump.
- High likelihood of pumping water along with product.

### Floating Inlets—

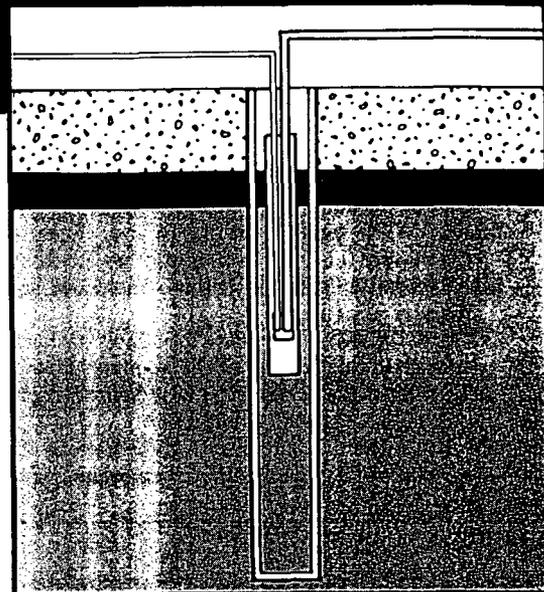
- Simple mono float systems don't position inlet precisely over entire range, often pump some water or run dry.

### Mechanical Active Inlets—

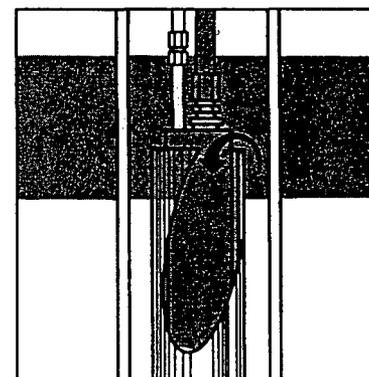
- Require positioning sensors which may fail (plate-out, bio-foul, thick product fouling).
- Much more complicated, lower reliability, more moving parts.
- Many use electricity.

### Hydrophobic Screens—

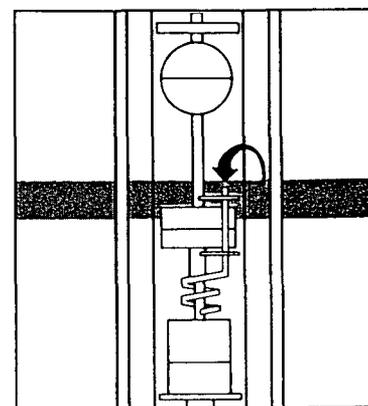
- Biological growth, mineral deposits, or coalesced liquids (emulsification) can clog screens requiring frequent cleaning or replacement. Screens may also "wet out" and allow water to pass.



FLOATING LAYER RECOVERY



Fixed Inlet—  
Floating layer flows over top of inlet "can" when product/water interface is properly located.



Active Inlet—  
Float buoyancy follows level changes, keeping pinpoint inlet in proper position to pump only floating layer.

## APPLICATIONS/CASE HISTORIES

### FLOATING LAYER—FIXED INLET SKIMMING

**Objective:** To recover a thick floating hydrocarbon layer with as little water as possible; manual adjustment of inlet position.

**Operation:** A pump with inlet placed at the top in the floating layer (QED's Pulse Pump® Eliminator™ with top-inlet adapter) skims off hydrocarbon.

The bubbler tube signals the level control module, which turns the pump off when liquid level falls and the pump fails to refill. As the well level of ground water and/or hydrocarbon fluctuates, the pump must be manually repositioned to keep the inlet within the floating layer.

**Options:** A top-inlet Pulse Pump Solo™ may also be used, and in most cases will automatically keep the well level from rising too far above the inlet. However, it will still need to be manually repositioned if the level falls for some reason other than over-pumping.

### FLOATING LAYER— “ACTIVE” MULTI-FLOAT INLET

**Objective:** To collect pure floating hydrocarbon automatically, without pumping any water, even if the well level fluctuates, and without the ongoing maintenance headache of hydrophobic screens.

**Operation:** The pump (Pulse Pump Seeker™) is placed so that its inlet's 24-inch “working range” coincides with the hydrocarbon layer in the well; the floating inlet then can follow rising or falling well levels. A bubbler tube shows pump submergence on a gauge at the well head, aiding proper positioning.

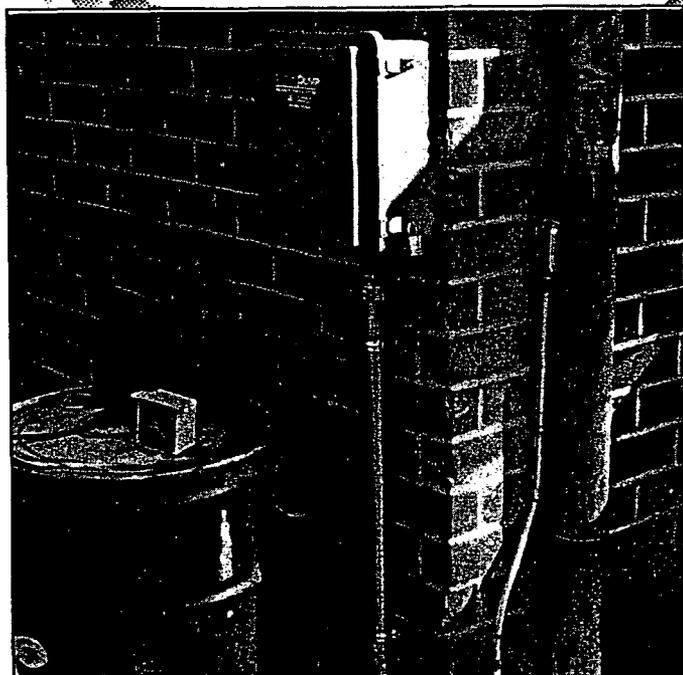
In use, the triple float system keeps the inlet precisely located at the product layer, delivering pure product from layers as thin as 1/8” under equilibrium conditions.

**Options:** The system can be adjusted to pump floating hydrocarbon down to a sheen if recovery of a small amount of water is permissible.

### Turnpike rest stop follows floating layer non-stop

... Large amount of floating product; fluctuating static water level.

Using Seeker, QED's active, multi-float inlet system, over 7,000 gallons of product were recovered in the first year of operation—with no water. The consultant who specified the equipment had tried other active inlet pumps (simple mono-float systems), but said Seeker is “the only one that works.”



Eliminator pumps are used in four wells at this California metalworking facility to skim hazardous solvent without releasing volatiles into the air.

### East coast oil terminal pumps product while waiting for permit

... Free product had to be removed as effectively as possible while waiting for a discharge permit to pump water.

Four Seeker pumps were installed for immediate operation. At the same time, Alpha draw-down pumps were installed below the Seekers, but not turned on until permits were issued. In the meantime, thousands of gallons of pure product were recovered. Total system is now running—Alpha pumps with level control draw water and product down into the active operating range of the Seekers.

# Draw-Down Pumping with Floating Product Recovery

## HOW IT WORKS:

Uses two pumps in a centralized well or wells; one higher-rate pump, the draw-down pump, removes enough ground water to lower the static water level in the well, creating a "cone of depression"—a low spot in the water table extending outward from the well.

Floating hydrocarbon moves down the slope and pools at the bottom of the depression. A second, product pump with inlet located above the depressed water surface pumps out the hydrocarbons that collect there.

In high-permeability soils, electric submersible or high-rate pneumatic pumps can be used for draw-down, and will create a cone of depression that extends a considerable horizontal distance, allowing wells to be spaced far apart

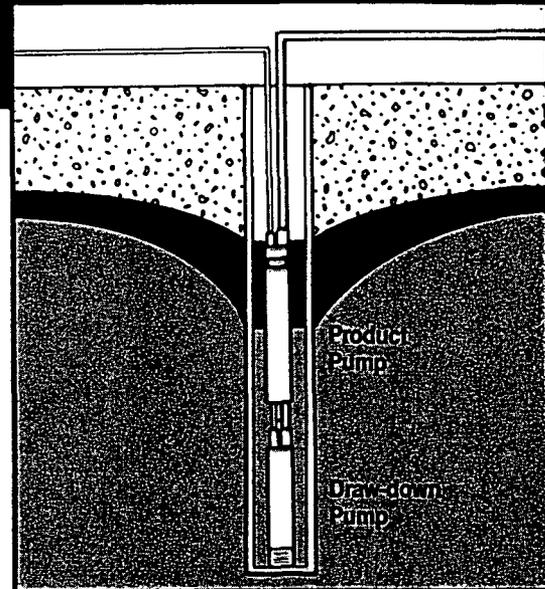
In "tight", low-permeability soils, lower-flow pneumatic pumps can withdraw enough water for draw-down; in these soils, cones of depression are narrow and steeply sloped, and wells must be placed closer together. Under these conditions, lower-flow, multi-well pumping out-performs the high-flow centralized well approach, especially when the product tends to be in pockets rather than evenly distributed.

## PROS:

- In appropriate soils (coarse sand or gravel with high hydraulic conductivities), can enhance the flow of product toward the well.
- Can speed the recovery process by pulling the contaminant plume back toward the center, preventing product migration by changing site gradient of flow.

## CONS:

- It is not as effective with tight soils, low-yield wells, and/or thin floating layers.
- Implementation may be delayed by discharge permit requirements for the draw-down water.
- May extract more contaminated ground water than can be treated economically.
- Pulling down hydrocarbon layer can contaminate "clean" or "relatively clean" soil zones formerly below the water table.
- Mixing of recovered product and water is a high probability.
- In some soils, a huge volume of water must be pumped to collect a very small amount of product.
- When electric pumps are used, additional problems can include shock and explosion hazard; excessive size, weight, and cost of pumps; unreliable performance (especially from hydrocarbons attacking pump seals); high/low level sensing failure; sensors may require frequent cleaning (sensors are frequently the weak link in system reliability).
- Large diameter high flow wells may be expensive to drill.



FLOATING LAYER RECOVERY:  
With Draw-Down

## APPLICATIONS/CASE HISTORIES

### FLOATING LAYER—FIXED INLET SKIMMING WITH DRAW-DOWN

**Objective:** To recover floating hydrocarbons with a ground water draw-down pump to increase product yield.

**Operation:** The draw-down pump (electric submersible or pneumatic) removes enough ground water to create a funnel-shaped "cone of depression" in the aquifer surrounding the well. Floating hydrocarbon accumulates in a thicker layer for pumping by the product pump (Eliminator with top-inlet adapter).

**Options:** Depending on well yield rate, draw-down pumping can be performed by a Pulse Pump Solo or Alpha pump, or even by a high-rate Eliminator if the ground water is highly contaminated by volatiles and air emissions in the pump exhaust must be controlled.

A top-inlet Solo may be used as both product and draw-down pump in one (see Total Fluids Pumping, page 9).

### FLOATING LAYER—"ACTIVE" MULTI-FLOAT INLET WITH DRAW-DOWN

**Objective:** To recover pure floating product, while separately pumping contaminated ground water for remediation (and/or to increase product yield).

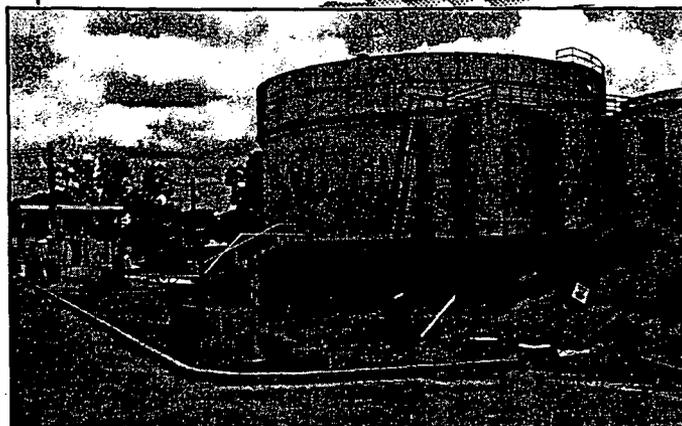
**Operation:** The draw-down pump (electric submersible or pneumatic) collects ground water for treatment and disposal. Removal of the ground water also creates a "cone of depression" at the aquifer surface, causing a thicker layer of hydrocarbon to collect for recovery by the product pump (Seeker), which self-adjusts to follow well level changes.

**Options:** In some systems, both pumps are installed together, but only the product pump is operated at first. This allows fast initial recovery of thick accumulations of hydrocarbon. Later, the draw-down pump can be activated (or added, if it was not originally installed) when ground water discharge permits are obtained and/or when product yield decreases, requiring creation of a cone of depression to accelerate hydrocarbon collection.

### West coast refinery skims thousands of gallons of product

... Deep wells (to 90') with several feet of floating product, requiring flow rates >1 GPM with on/off level control.

High-rate (rather than standard) Eliminator pumps were installed to deliver the required flow. In the first month of operation, the system pumped no water and recovered several thousand gallons of product.



At this Southwestern U.S. petroleum distribution center, one Seeker pump in a centrally-located well operates continuously to keep the floating layer pumped down to a minimum.

### Northwestern convenience store uses 2-pump draw-down system

... 10" of free floating product present in a 4" diameter monitoring well.

Well recovery rate data indicated that 1/2 to 1 GPM pumping rate would be sufficient to create draw-down and increase product yield; product to be pumped to a separator, so a moderate amount of water was permissible.

Using a standard Eliminator for product pumping and a small-diameter Alpha for draw-down, so far the product pump has pumped no water, and floating layer thickness is down to 3". With fine-tuning, product layer can be reduced even further using this system.

# "Gradient Control" Total Fluids/ Ground Water Pumping

## HOW IT WORKS:

A single high-rate pump in a central well, or a series of pumps in a "picket fence" or other arrangement of wells, can remove enough ground water to reverse or impede the aquifer's flow gradient, pulling the outer edges of the contaminant plume back toward the wells.

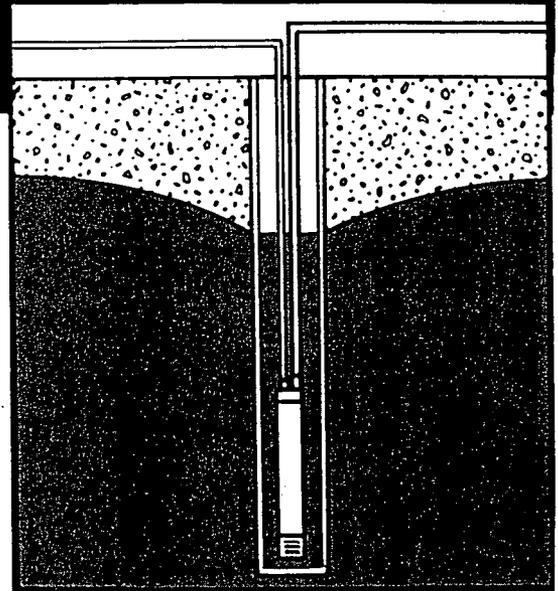
As an option, the pump may be placed in a top-inlet "can" so that, in addition to contaminated ground water, it collects whatever floating layer is present.

## PROS:

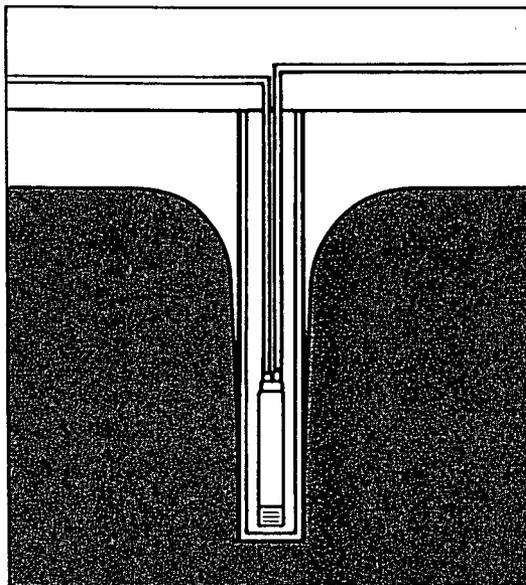
- In the right soils (sand/gravel), can stop or reverse spread of contaminant plume, and speed the recovery process.
- High flow systems, where appropriate, require fewer pumps and controls than lower flow approaches.

## CONS:

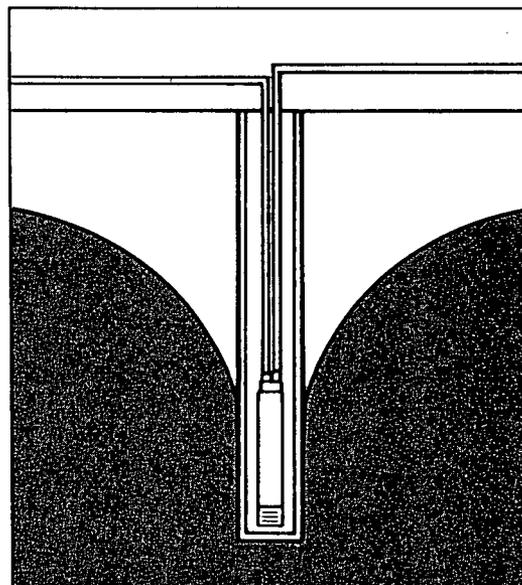
- Higher-flow systems won't work well in tight soils, low-yield wells.
- Permit acquisition may delay implementation.
- Bottom-inlet pump will always leave some product layer in the well (although volume recovered may be high); top-inlet high-flow submersible pump mixes product with water to a great extent.
- Volatiles may cause air emission problems in pneumatic pump exhaust if bladder is not used.
- Typical problems with electric submersibles: shock or explosion hazard; excessive pump size, weight, and cost; unreliable performance, especially from attack on pump and/or seals by corrosives or aggressive organics downwell; level sensor failure.



**GRADIENT CONTROL  
PUMPING:**  
Contaminated Ground Water



In "tight", low-permeability soils, pumping only affects a narrow zone immediately around the well.



In higher-permeability soils, pumping affects a wider radius, so wells may be placed farther apart.

## APPLICATIONS/CASE HISTORIES

### **CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER PUMPING**

**Objective:** To pump contaminated groundwater from aquifer for remediation.

**Operation:** A pneumatic pump with bottom inlet (here, a Solo) is fully submerged in each remediation well. A slotted inlet screen increases pump durability by excluding coarse solids. Solo operates itself without an external air cycle controller, only running when there's enough water in the well to fill the pump.

**Options:** Alpha™ pneumatic pumps provide continuous pumping with a basic cycle controller, or on/off operation with a bubbler tube and a level control module.

Eliminator bladder pumps use the same controllers as Alpha, but prevent air contact with the liquid, eliminating exhaust emissions of volatiles.

**Note:** both Alpha and Eliminator are available in models for 2" wells; Solo requires 4" or larger wells.

### **TOTAL FLUIDS PUMPING—GROUNDWATER PLUS FLOATING LAYER**

**Objective:** To pump contaminated ground water and any floating hydrocarbon which may be present, using only one pump per well.

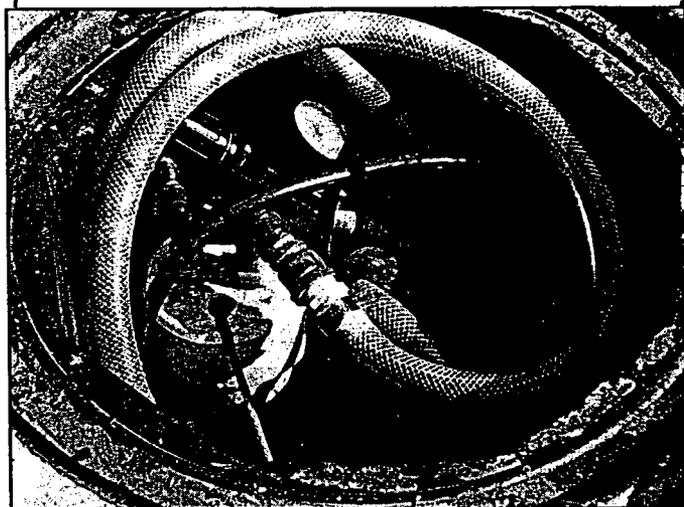
**Operation:** A pump (Solo) with optional top-inlet is submerged in each well. Ground water flows over the top of the inlet "can" and into the pump. Flow rate is set high enough to create draw down in the aquifer surrounding the well. At equilibrium the pump will collect any floating product present while automatically pumping ground water as fast as the well can produce it. Gentle pumping action minimizes product/water mixing.

**Options:** Eliminator pumps with top-inlet adapters may be used if air emissions of volatiles or biogrowth are concerns. A level control module with bubbler tube placed inside the inlet "can" provides on/off control.

### **New Jersey gas station keeps contaminated ground water out of sight**

*... Pumping hydrocarbon-contaminated ground water (old contamination—no free product present). Nine wells put in, 20-25' deep and 20-40' apart.*

Solo pumps were specified because of: ease of installation (one day for the whole project); fast delivery from stock; and unobtrusive operation with no above-ground controllers—keeping the ongoing remediation out of sight, without interfering in day-to-day business at the gas station.



**Downwell at this site in Nebraska, Solo pumps with top inlet adapters are used to recover floating hydrocarbons. Note the absence of control panels at the wellhead.**

### **Southwestern industrial plant collects total fluids with one pump**

*... Contaminated ground water—an old spill with some free product (1/4" to a sheen). Client wanted to collect any recoverable floating product, along with the contaminated water, from an 85' deep low-recovery well.*

Solo with optional top inlet adapter was chosen as the simplest system available. The pump was placed at the bottom of the well, several feet below the static water level. In operation, the pump draws the low-recovery well down to the inlet level, insuring collection of all available free product.

# Low to Moderate Flow Pumping:

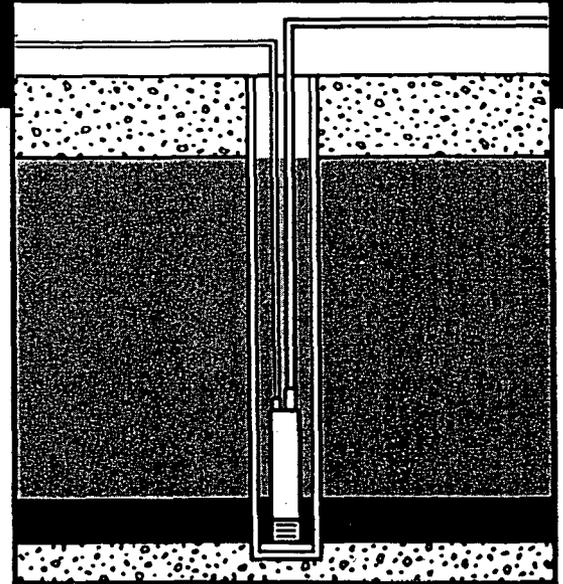
## Total Fluids, Ground Water, Leachate, Sinking Layer

### HOW IT WORKS:

Low to moderate rate pneumatic pumps can be positioned in wells located down gradient to intercept the moving contaminant plume. In many soils, this is more effective than gradient control pumping at limiting plume spread and delivering contaminated ground water for treatment and disposal.

Landfill leachate pumping is one specialized application in which long-term, high-rate pumping is usually not necessary. Instead, the critical factor is whether the pump can deliver reliable operation with the high viscosity, high solids content, corrosive and/or aggressive liquids found at many landfills.

Another specialized application is sinking layer pumping—removal of dense, non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) which sink and form a discrete layer at the bottom of the aquifer. Bottom-inlet pumps are placed where the sinking layer settles and can collect most of the product with relatively little water pumping when conditions are right.



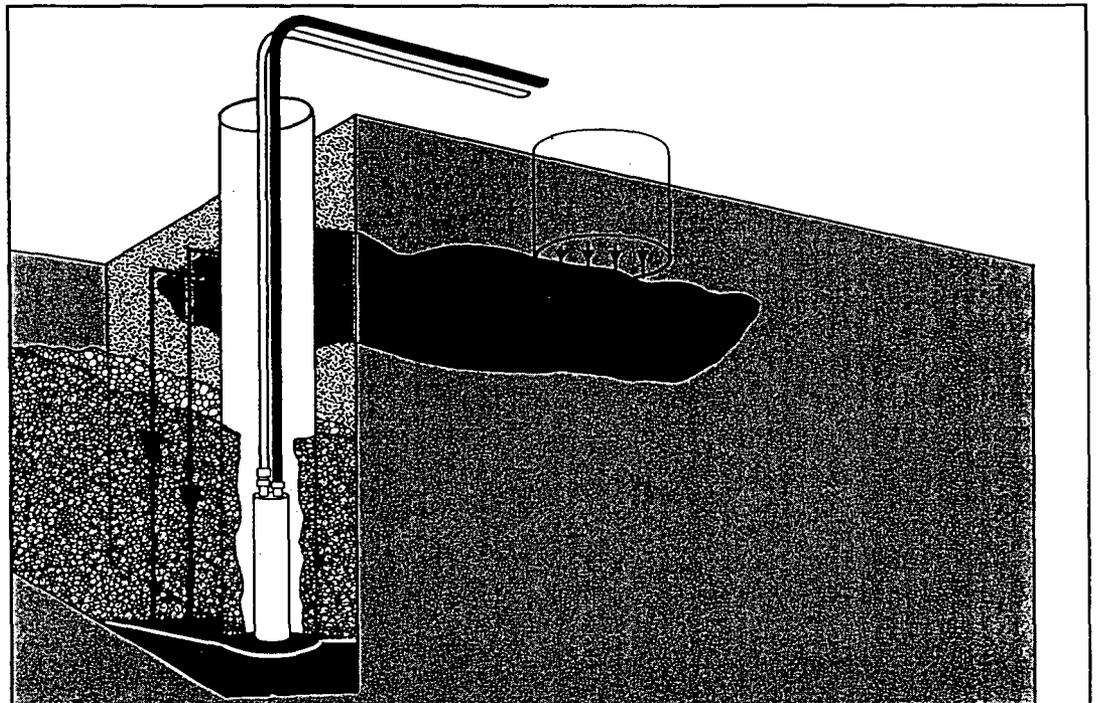
**LOW-FLOW PUMPING:**  
Leachate or Sinking Layer

### PROS:

- With a suitable modular control system, can be tailored to optimize flow over a wide range of recovery rates, especially low to moderate rates common in many soil types.
- For many projects is more cost-effective than high-flow systems.
- Proper well location and vertical pump positioning can minimize unnecessary pumping of uncontaminated portions of the aquifer.
- Is the only feasible solution for "pinpoint" applications—separate landfill cells, isolated sinking layer pools, etc.
- Lower flow leachate pumping will lessen solids entrainment in discharge lines, reducing plugging.

### CONS:

- Requires more pumps, and may require more sophisticated control, than single well systems.



Moving contaminant plume in shallow tight soil is intercepted by trench. Liquid collects in sump at the lower end of the trench and is collected by a low-flow pump.

## APPLICATIONS/CASE HISTORIES

### TOTAL-FLUIDS PUMPING— LANDFILL LEACHATE AND/OR CONDENSATE

**Objective:** To collect leachate from landfill wells, keeping levels as low as possible to minimize liquid head pressure on liner seams, reducing the chance of leakage through the liner; to dewater gas-venting risers by removing condensate to increase gas recovery.

**Operation: Leachate**—a pneumatic pump (Alpha) with bottom inlet and slotted screen is placed at the bottom of the leachate riser or well. At first, high levels of leachate may require continuous pumping; later, on/off level control can be set so the pump runs only when necessary to keep leachate below a specified level. Low flow settings help avoid solids mobilization in the system, minimizing deposition and clogging downstream in the discharge tubing or header.

**Note:** The Alpha can pump down to within 6" of its lower end, so liquid levels can be kept very low even without a sump in the well.

**Condensate**—a pneumatic pump (Alpha) with on/off level control effectively keeps water levels down in both landfill gas recovery and soil venting risers without introducing any source of electricity (and possible explosion-causing sparks) within the explosive environment.

**Options: Leachate**—Alpha pumps are available in various materials to insure reliable performance in any downwell environment. Economical PVC is the standard-duty workhorse, with stainless/Teflon® models for certain solvents, and all-Teflon for leachates containing the harshest combinations of corrosive acids or caustic bases plus aggressive solvents.

PVC or stainless Solo pumps provide automatic on/off level control for special applications. Note: standard Solo pumps need 42" submergence (in a sump, for example) to operate; optional short Solo models can pump down to less than a foot of liquid.

**Condensate/Leachate**—Solo pumps are ideal for wells under pressure or vacuum; because control is located in the pump, operation is unaffected by pressure differences inside and outside the well.

### SINKING LAYER PUMPING

**Objective:** To recover heavy hydrocarbons (e.g., chlorinated solvents) that sink to the bottom of the aquifer.

**Operation:** A bottom-inlet pump (Alpha) is placed at the lowest point in a well whose casing is slotted to allow liquid from the bottom of the aquifer to enter; a sump can be installed to allow deeper accumulations of any dense hydrocarbons (DNAPLs). The pump is normally operated intermittently at low flow, as the hydrocarbons tend to move slowly and collect in small amounts.

**Options:** A bladder pump (Eliminator) can be used if exhaust air emissions of volatile hydrocarbons must be prevented.

### Louisiana wood treatment plant recovers heavy, dirty creosote

... Ground water contaminated by creosote—needed low flow, bottom-loading pumps for the 4" diameter wells. Electric submersible pumps could not handle the solids present.

Since flow characteristics of the wells were equal, three stainless/Teflon Alpha pumps were installed, running off one controller with remote operators. The system has been recovering several gallons/day for several years with no problems.

### Carolina landfill tames electric- eating leachate

... Corrosion by leachate was causing serious problems with standard electric submersible pumps. One consultant recommended a very expensive exotic alloy-bodied submersible pump.

County officials opted for two 4-5 GPM PVC-bodied Alpha pump systems for one quarter the price of one of the special electric pumps. Pulse Pump system was installed in their two leachate sumps in late 1980's, with no degradation of pump material to date.





# The Choice for Remediation Pumping: Pulse Pump Users

These are just a few of the rapidly growing number of consulting engineers and end-users who have made Pulse Pump their choice. Thousands of systems are in use, across the U.S. and internationally, at sites ranging from RCRA cleanup projects and multinational corporations to corner gas stations and municipal landfills.

The one thing all these users and projects have in common is their need for the most reliable, cost-effective remediation pumping performance available: Pulse Pump.

Aaron Environmental  
Acadian Environmental  
Adrian Brown Consultants  
Alaskan Oil Inc.  
Alliance Environmental  
Allied International Sales  
Amerada Hess Corporation  
American Chrome & Chemical Corp.  
American Environmental  
Amoco  
Anania Geologic Engineering  
Anderson Equipment  
Appalachian Timber Services  
Applied Earth Sciences Inc.  
Applied Geosciences Inc.  
AquaTech Consultants Inc.  
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Asarco Inc.  
ATEC Associates Inc.  
Atlanta Testing & Engineering  
Aucoin and Associates  
Automotive Component Group  
AWRC  
Robert B. Balter Co.  
BASF Corporation  
Belpar Environmental  
Bing Yen and Associates  
BP Oil Company  
Braun Environmental  
Bridgeport-Piedmont Mfg.  
MP Brown Associates  
Browning-Ferris Industries  
Burgeap, Paris  
Burlington Northern RR  
Canonie Environmental  
Carbon Air Services Inc.  
Carolina Rock Wool Co.  
Cascade Earth Sciences  
Richard Catlin and Associates  
Cenex Asphalt  
Certified Environmental Consultants  
Chemical Waste Management Inc.  
Chevron USA Inc.  
City of Crete (NE)  
City of Sacramento (CA)

City of Tracey (CA)  
Colfax Creosoting Co.  
Columbia Helicopters  
Conestoga-Rovers Associates  
Connecticut Light & Power  
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Dames and Moore  
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Dow Chemical Co. USA  
Duke Power Company  
Dunn Geoscience Corporation  
E.I. Dupont  
Earth Resources Corporation  
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Ecova Corporation  
Edgerton Environmental Services Inc.  
ELS Environmental  
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ENCOR  
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Environmental Audit Co.  
Environmental Sampling & Analysis  
Environmental Science and  
Engineering Inc.  
Environmental Systems of Canada Ltd  
Environmental Technology Inc.  
Envirosafe Services  
ERC Environmental  
ERM (Environmental Resources Mgt.)  
ESSO  
Etheridge Petroleum  
Evax Technologies Inc.  
Exceltech Inc.  
Fehr-Graham and Associates  
Fletcher Oil Refining Co.

Florida Power Corporation  
Fort Bend County Eng. Dept. (TX)  
Foth and Van Dyke  
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GEI Consultants Inc.  
Geosystems Consultants Inc.  
Geotechnical/Environmental/Services  
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Geraghty and Miller Inc.  
Giant Refining Co.  
General Motors Technical Center  
W R Grace  
Gregory Boat Co.  
Greiner Well Co.  
Griffin Remediation Services  
Groundwater Associates  
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GWL Inc.  
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Handex Corporation  
Hanson Well Drilling and Pump Co. Inc.  
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Hart Crowser  
Heritage Remediation/Engineering Inc.  
Holland Oil Co.  
Homes Oil Co. Inc.  
Hoosier Environmental Services  
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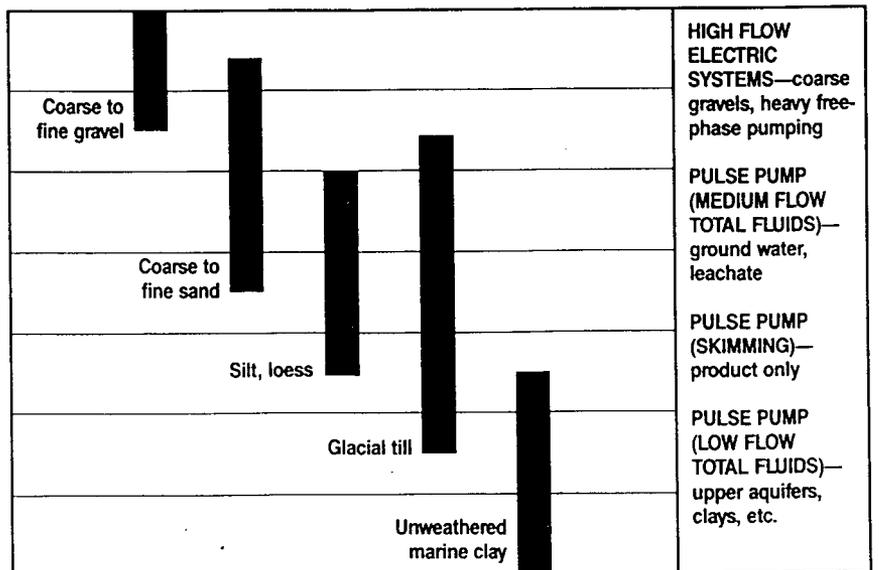
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 Spatco Environmental Services  
 Spontex Inc.  
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 Terracon Environmental Consultants  
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 Texaco  
 Texas Utilities Electric  
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 TMI Environmental Services  
 TRC Environmental Consultants  
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 Wapora Inc.  
 Warren Petroleum  
 Warzyn Engineering  
 Waste Management Inc.  
 Water Equipment Services  
 Water Work Corp.  
 Wehran Envirotech  
 Weiss Associates  
 Westech Fuel Equipment  
 Western Massachusetts Electric  
 Western Technologies  
 Westinghouse Environmental and  
 Geotechnical Services  
 Roy F. Weston  
 Woodward Clyde Consultants  
 World Oil Co.  
 Yonkers Industries  
 York Hospital  
 YWC Midwest  
 Zecco Inc.

## Did You Know?

In most pumping applications, product inflow rates tend to be low to moderate. Contaminants tend to move more slowly than water, and few soil types deliver well yield great enough to require high-flow electric submersible pumps.



## REASONS TO CONSIDER PNEUMATIC PUMPS INSTEAD OF ELECTRIC SUBMERSIBLES

### 1. No Shock or Explosion Hazard

All-pneumatic Pulse Pumps eliminate the danger of electrocution, and minimize the possibility of sparks igniting flammable or explosives materials often encountered at remediation sites.

### 2. More Reliable, Lower Maintenance

Pulse Pumps have fewer moving parts, handle intermittent low flow pumping better, and resist abrasion and clogging from high solids content much better than electric submersible pumps.

### 3. Materials to Match Any Job

Unlike the limited choice available in electric pumps, Pulse Pumps come in a broad range of resistant materials—including Teflon, PVC, and type 316 stainless steel, with no seals subject to attack by corrosives or solvents.

### 4. Lightweight, Easy to Install

Pulse Pump systems are simple for one person to install—with no electricians, hoists, winches, or specialized tools required.

### 5. Superior Control Capabilities

Instead of burned-out motors, or level sensors that require frequent cleaning, Pulse Pumps provide a choice of control options: continuous pumping (all models can run dry without damage); reliable bubbler tube on/off level controls; modular controllers for unlimited multi-well flexibility; even pumps that automatically follow fluctuating well levels or turn themselves off and on in response to changing conditions.

## MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY

	CRYL	PVC	TEFLON	BRASS	STAINLESS	NYLON
Gasoline	•	•	•	•	•	•
Diesel Fuel	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jet Fuel	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fuel Oil	•	•	•	•	•	•
Chlorinated Solvents	*		•	•	•	*
Acids	*	•	•		•	
Hydrochloric	*	•	•			
Bases	*	•	•		•	•

\* Excellent for most ground water applications, consult factory for high concentrations



Stainless steel electric submersible after three months in leachate.



*We want to  
hear from you...*

Cleanup pumping can be complicated. If you have a question, unique problem, or unusual situation, please call and talk it over with one of our application experts. We're known for fast, innovative, custom solutions to special needs.

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## *What Pulse Pump Customers have to say about QED...*

“I don't have time to waste, so it's great that QED takes care of it all. Your custom caps really make it easy.”

Remediation Site  
J.K. Austin, Texas

“I really like working with you at QED because you're not 'salesmen.'”

Landfill  
B.E., University Park, Illinois

“The Seeker is the best product-only pump on the market. It's the only one that really does what it's supposed to do.”

Chemical Mfg.  
B.A., Tulsa, Oklahoma

“Solo pumps like a champ. All you have to do is put it in the ground.”

Landfill  
D.W., Seattle, Washington

“Solo is the best pump made for condensate pumping.”

Landfill  
A.U., Seattle, Washington

“I couldn't believe you checked out and shipped back my controller on the same day.”

Remediation Site  
B.F., South Hope, Maine

“Topnotch service from QED. I brag about it all the time.”

Refinery  
B.D., Tulsa, Oklahoma

“We thought the Seeker wasn't working because the collection tank wasn't filling up. Actually, the guys at the site were fueling their cars with the pumped product! Thanks for checking things out on-site.”

Manufacturing Site  
T.G., Minneapolis, Minnesota

“Your delivery is so good, it's ridiculous! It's hard to believe that there are companies that can really deliver so fast.”

Chemical Site  
B.S., Monroeville, Pennsylvania

“Our project needs changed, and QED covered us by exchanging the pumps for a more suitable model.”

Research Facility  
J.T., Livermore, California

# Cleanup pumping made easy

*with control built right into the pump*

Nobody knew how simple ground water cleanup pumping could be, until QED put self-adjusting on/off control and level sensing into the Pulse Pump® Solo™.

Pneumatics have always delivered advantages in low to moderate flow cleanup: fully adjustable flow; inherent safety, with no shock or explosion hazard; and reliable solids-handling design.

Now, Solo intelligent pumps take cleanup and leachate pumping a quantum leap forward. Control built into a field-replaceable cartridge makes Solo the simplest, most reliable system ever to specify, install, and operate.

QED's applications specialists and local representatives make it even easier to go Solo. Call 800/624-2026 toll-free for details.

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