

Remediation Technologies

Chemical Treatments

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- The Chemistries
- Implementation
- Case Study
- Variables on Pricing



Chemical Approaches

- Chemical Oxidation
- Reductive Dechlorination
- Metal Stabilization
- Bioremediation



Chemical Oxidation

- Oxidation involves breaking apart the chemical bonds and removing electrons
- The "Oxidant" is the "Electron Acceptor", and is chemically reduced by the reaction
- Chemicals with double bonds are most readily oxidized
- Strong oxidants attack a wider range of bonds



The Oxidation Chemistries

- Hydrogen Peroxide with Acid Water (pH dependent)
- Sodium Persulfate
- Ozone
- Permanganate (not pH dependent)
- Fenton's Reagent (pH dependent)



Potassium Permanganate

- Comes in a powder form
- Soluble up to 6%
- Reality in the field is approximately 1% to 3%
- Is not pH dependent
- By-product is manganese dioxide



Sodium Permanganate

- Shipped in liquid form of 40%
- Common use in the field is from 2% to 15%
- By-product is manganese dioxide and is not pH dependent



Permanganate

- Chlorinated solvents (mainly ethenes)
- Phenols
- Sulfides
- Explosives





- Produced in powder form
- Utilized from 1% to 40% solution in the field
- Is not pH dependent

 Can be catalyzed with heat, transitional metals, other oxidants, and chelated iron





- Hydrogen Peroxide is produced in a liquid form
- Common use in the field is from 2% to 25%
- Is pH dependent and is catalyzed with transitional metals, and chelated iron





- Ozone is available in a gas
- Degrades to dissolved oxygen
- Reacts with water and hydrogen peroxide to produce hydroxyl-radicals
- Produced on site by an ozone generator



Persulfate / Fenton's / Ozone

- Chlorinated Solvents
- BTEX
- Napthalenes
- Explosives
- Coal tars



Oxidation Potentials

Compound	Oxidation Potential
Fluorine	3.03
Hydroxyl radical	2.80
Sulfate Radical	2.60
Ozone	2.07
Sodium Persulfate	2.01
Peroxide	1.78
Permanganate	1.68
Hypochlorite	1.55
Chlorine	1.36

Remediation Technologies

UKIN

Chemical

- Zero Valent Iron

(dechlorinates chlorinated compounds)

Biological

- Lactic Acid
- Soy Bean Oil
- Combinations



Chemical

- Zero Valent Iron
- Catalyzed zero valent

- Aluminum sulfate and acetic acid are used as the catalyzer



Treatment Example

Treatments (ppm)	Initial	1 d	14 d	28 d	90 d Mixed	
Control (Moist)	1,813	1,976	1,766	1,638	1,522	
lron	1,789	972	769	537	504	
lron + Acetic Acid	1,740	403	219	162	90	
Iron + Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	1,656	82	40	103	40	
$\frac{1}{Al_2(SO_4)_3}$	1,402	65	41	34	13	



Biological

- Soy Bean Oil
- Lactic Acid
- Combinations



Example Products

- EOS[™]
- Engineered Soy Bean Oil
- $HRC^{\mathbb{R}}$



- Soybean Oil $(C_{18}H_{32}O_2)$ ferments to H_2 and simple organics
- $C_{18}H_{32}O_2 + 34 H_2O \rightarrow$ → 18 $CO_2 + 50 H_2$
- H₂ and simple organics
 - Consume oxygen
 - Drive dechlorination



Heavy Metals

- Phosphates (TSP, Enviroblend)
- Fly Ash
- Sulfates
- Ferrous



Bioremediation

- Calcium Peroxide (PermeOx[®] Plus) Slow release oxygenating compound
- Magnesium Peroxide (ORC®) Slow release oxygenating compound



PermeOx®Plus Versus ORC®

	PermeOx® Plus	ORC®
ctive Oxygen	17%	10%
Н	10.5-11.8	10.5 - 11.5
olubility	Slightly	Insoluble
mount needed per		
ound of hydrocarbon	133 lbs (60 kg)	244 lbs (111 kg)
ost per pound (compound)	\$8.00 (US)	\$11.00 (US)
ost per pound of O ₂ delivered	\$44 (US)	\$110 (US)



Bacterial Plates

Control







PermeOx®Plus Calcium Based Product

ORIN

Implementation Processes

Ex situ

- Above ground treatment of contaminants

In situ

- In place treatment of contaminants



Ex situ Methodologies

Ex situ treatment of soil and groundwater

- Pugmill/Backhoe/Soil Tilling
 - ▶ used to mix soil with oxidants or metal treatment
- Frac tanks

➤ used to mix groundwater with oxidants

- Advantages
 - Treat contaminants on-site
 - Reduce liability (no hazardous waste landfilling)



Ex-Situ Application



ORIN

Current In situ Methodologies

Diffusion method

Dispersion method







Dispersion



Types subsurface mixing techniques

- Grouted in injection points
- Backhoe mixing
- Direct Push



Injection Point





Injection Rod With Disposable Point





Direct Push Injection





Typical Injection Point Layout



Injection pump



Injection Trailer





Back Of Injection Trailer





Typical Site Equipment Setup







Property Transaction Site InSitu Chemical Treatment



General Information

- Oil Refinery (pipeline leak)
- Soil: silty clay
- Depth of contamination: 4 to 13 feet
- Contaminants: BTEX
- PermeOx[®] Plus injected 15% to 40%
- Number of injection points: 35
- Number of days on injecting: 3



Groundwater Results





Case Study

Source Removal in a Waste Lagoon ExSitu Chemical Treatment



General Information

- Cosmetic and Cleaning Products Manufacture
- Soil: silty clay overlaid by sand
- Depth of contamination: 5 to 20 feet
- Contaminants: PVOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and Chlorinated Solvents
- Chemistry: Catalyzed Persulfate 15% to 25%
- Approximately 9000 cubic yards
- Number of treatment days: 35



Chemical Mixing



Soil Results



Concerns Relating to Chemical Treatment



Displacement

- Injection results in creating a mixed zone
- Sentinel wells have been installed in the clean-up areas at other sites with no impacts
 Typical injection is from the outside moving in

in



Effects on Natural Attenuation

- Aerobic degradation is enhanced due to increased oxygen levels (depending on chemistry used)
- It does not completely sterilize the treatment zone



Health and Safety

- Review of site conditions (utility corridor, constituents, surrounding land use)
- Site-specific Health and Safety Plan
- Subsurface mixing of reactive chemicals
- Health and Safety audits



Variable Project Costs

- Volume of contaminant
- Size of the plume
- Type of lithology
- Days on site



Advantages of Chemical Treatments

- Can be more cost-effective than traditional remediation methods
- Dramatically reduces the time required to restore and redevelop contaminated sites
- Accepted by the USEPA and are proven chemistries
- Technology can achieve groundwater standards
- Can be used as a stand-alone treatment or in conjunction with other treatment options



Question and Answers Relating to Chemical Treatment



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