ESAA Remediation Technologies Symposium

The Development of Innovative Technologies For the Remediation of Contaminated Sites

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containment

ex-situ removal/ destruction in-situ removal/ destruction

disposal

MNA





Difficult to Treat Sites

Recalcitrant Substances
Mixed Contaminants
Complex or Difficult Matrices
Wastewater

NO EASY ANSWER

Multiple-Technology Testing Approach





Example Technologies:

Soil Leaching / Soil Washing Membrane Separation Steam Stripping / Air Stripping Solvent Extraction Advanced Oxidation Process





Biological Processes
Chelation Enhanced Extraction
Chemically-enhanced Membrane
Separation
In-situ Soil Flushing





Example: Contaminated Sediment



Sediment Sample





Contaminated Sediments - Technology Evaluation

Soil Classification

- almost 95% of sediment at 150 microns or less
- heavy metals are contained in the fines
- "clean" fraction is only 3% of total mass

Enhanced Washing

- did not significantly remove petroleum hydrocarbons
- hydrocarbons in heavier products

Chemical Leaching

- sediments have high iron content
- lower than expected removal efficiency of heavy metals
- metals are strongly adsorbed to soil matrix





Contaminated Sediments - Technology Evaluation

Microwave Assisted Process - Solvent Extraction

- for this type of soil, effect of MAP extraction is not significant
- fines physical properties may render MAP ineffective

Supercritical Fluid Extraction

- able to removal PAHs
- low PCB removal rate (may need fluid modifiers)

Microwave Activated Cracking

- able to destroy organics (best results in PAHs)
- limited destruction of PCBs







Bench-Scale Solvent Extraction System





Contaminated Sediments

Lessons Learned:

- Results of bench-scale testing has demonstrated this sediment is extremely difficult to treat.
- Resistant to a number of proven conventional technologies.
- A couple of new and innovative technologies showed some promise.
- A combination of technologies is probably required to treat the contaminated sediments.
- Screening evaluations such as this multiple technology testing are useful in providing a realistic assessment on remediation prospect.





Example: Landfill Leachate Treatment







Leachate Treatment - Technology Evaluation

BTEX Destruction

Advanced oxidation process worked very well Solar-based oxidation test results showed moderate destruction rate

Boron Sequestration

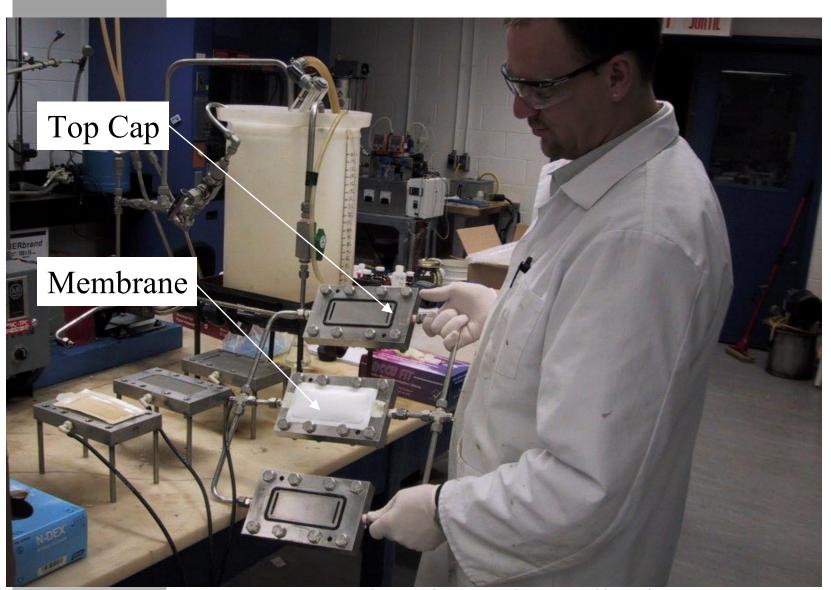
Natural polymer sequestration did not show promise Chemically-enhanced membrane filtration test produced excellent results

Ammonia Removal

Steam stripping was effective in reducing TKN to meet discharge limit







Bench-Scale Membrane Filtration System





Example: PCB Contaminated Soil

Soil Classification
Microbial Degradation
Two-Phase Partitioning Bioreactor (TPPB)

Queen's University
Memorial University of Newfoundland
Royal Military College
University of British Columbia





Coupled with Solvent Extraction.

Destruction of PAHs and PCBs.





Multiple-Technology Approach – Infrastructure Savings

- •Project management
- •Financial tracking
- •Health and safety plan
- •Sample collection/site visit
- •Sample shipment, receiving and storage
- •Project team
- •Analytical work
- Data evaluation and reporting









Benefits of the Multiple-Technology Approach

- Comprehensive study
- Rapid assessment of conventional and innovative technologies
- Lower infrastructure cost per technology
- Contribution to technology R&D
- Prioritization of innovative technologies



