



CREATING AND DELIVERING BETTER SOLUTIONS






# In-Situ Chemical Oxidation of BTEX in Soil and Groundwater for the Redevelopment of a Brownfield

Daniela Felske, E.I.T.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS



Edmonton • Calgary • Vancouver • Nanaimo • Kelowna • Inuvik

Lethbridge • Fort St. John • Whitehorse • Yellowknife



# Presentation Outline

- Background and Site Conceptual Model
- Treatability Study and ISCO Design
- Pilot and Full-Scale Implementation
- Results
- Costs
- Conclusions



# Background and Chronology

- Former Highway Maintenance Yard (INFTRA) until early 1990s
- Purchased by municipality. Liability assessment.
- Phase II and Phase III in 2001
- Sold to private owners in late 2004
- Further site characterization site-specific RA/RMP in 2005 (salt impacts)
- Remediation in 2006/2007 (hydrocarbon impacts)



# The Brownfields Deal

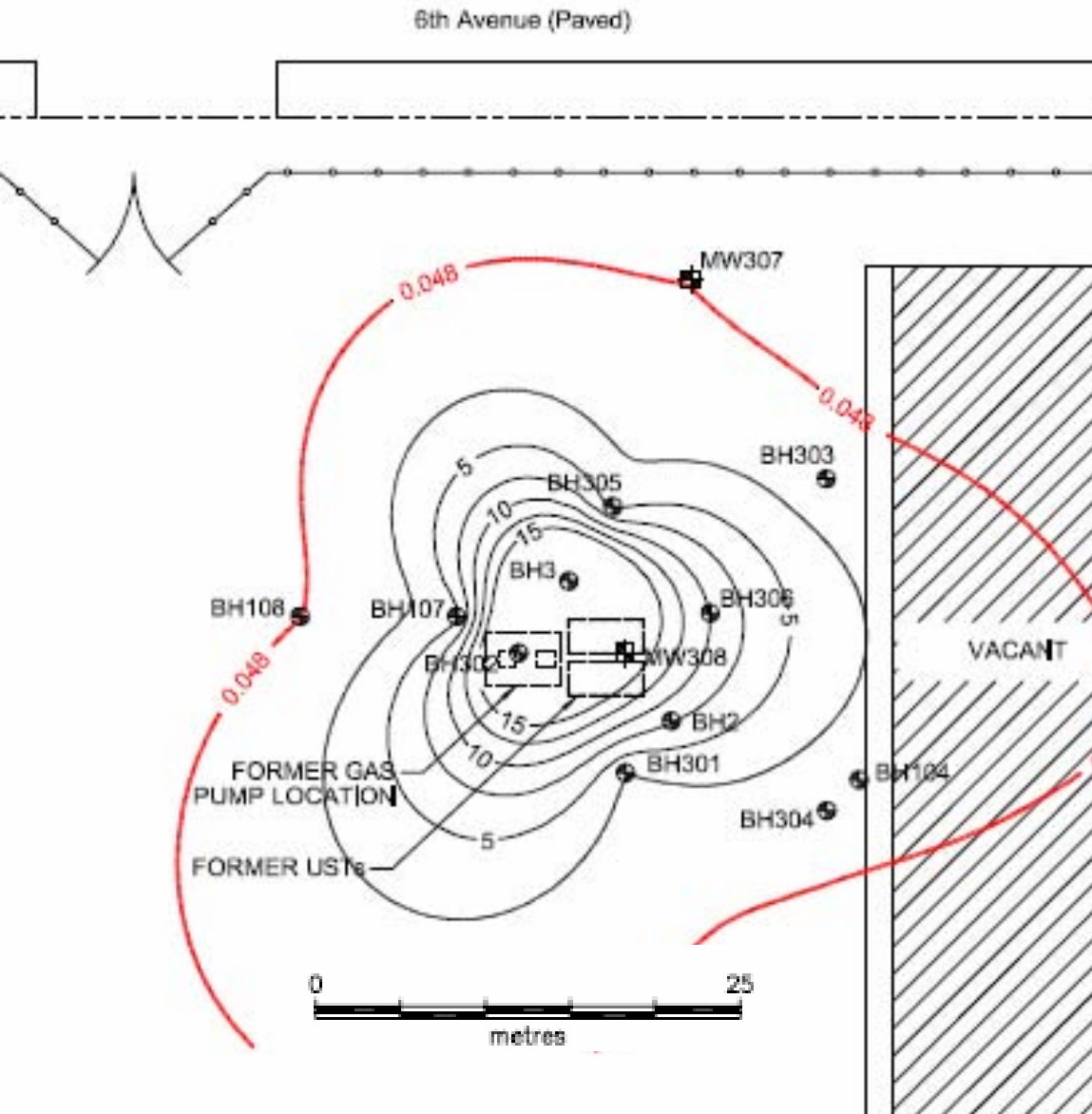


# Site Conceptual Model

- Tanks installed in the 1970s, removed in 1997
- Duration/location of leak unknown
- Characterization indicates gasoline fuel release
- Residual saturation in soils acting as a source – groundwater impacts
- In 2001 – one well with separated-phase hydrocarbon
- COC is BTEX (benzene up to 30 mg/kg in soil, 23 mg/L in water; TPH 800-1500 in impacted zone)
- Impacted layer 3 to 6 m below ground surface
- Most sensitive receptors are protection of groundwater resources and soil vapour intrusion pathway (future development).



# Site Conceptual Model – Contaminant Concentrations



PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Surficial sediments	Lacustrine silts and clays and alluvium and sand near the surface
Flow direction	North to northeast
Depth to groundwater	3.5 to 4 m below ground surface (seasonal)
Apparent horizontal gradient	0.005 m/m
Hydraulic conductivity	$8 \times 10^{-7}$ m/s

# Bench-Scale Study

- Treatability study on soil and groundwater
- Combined oxidants resulted in increased TPH removal
- No catalyst: reduction in TPH increased using higher oxidant concentrations
- With catalyst: high TPH removal at low oxidant concentration. TPH removal was not increased at high oxidant concentration
- Best results: persulphate + hydrogen peroxide + catalyst





## Evaluate:

- Geology and hydrogeology
- Natural oxidant demand (natural organics, alkalinity, reduced metals)
- Potential for mobilization of redox-sensitive metals (Cr, As, Se, Hg)
- Transport mechanisms to ensure contact between oxidant and contaminant
- Sodium loading

## Determine:

- Hydrocarbon mass in each phase
- Stoichiometry - contaminant and oxidant
- Mass oxidant required, delivery mechanism

## Plan:

- Contingency
- Safety
- Logistics

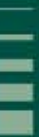


- Sodium persulphate only
- Observe reaction in geomeedia, handling, equipment
- Lessen soil oxidant demand for subsequent peroxide application
- Monitor water quality parameters



# Pilot Study – Set Up and Equipment

www.eba.ca



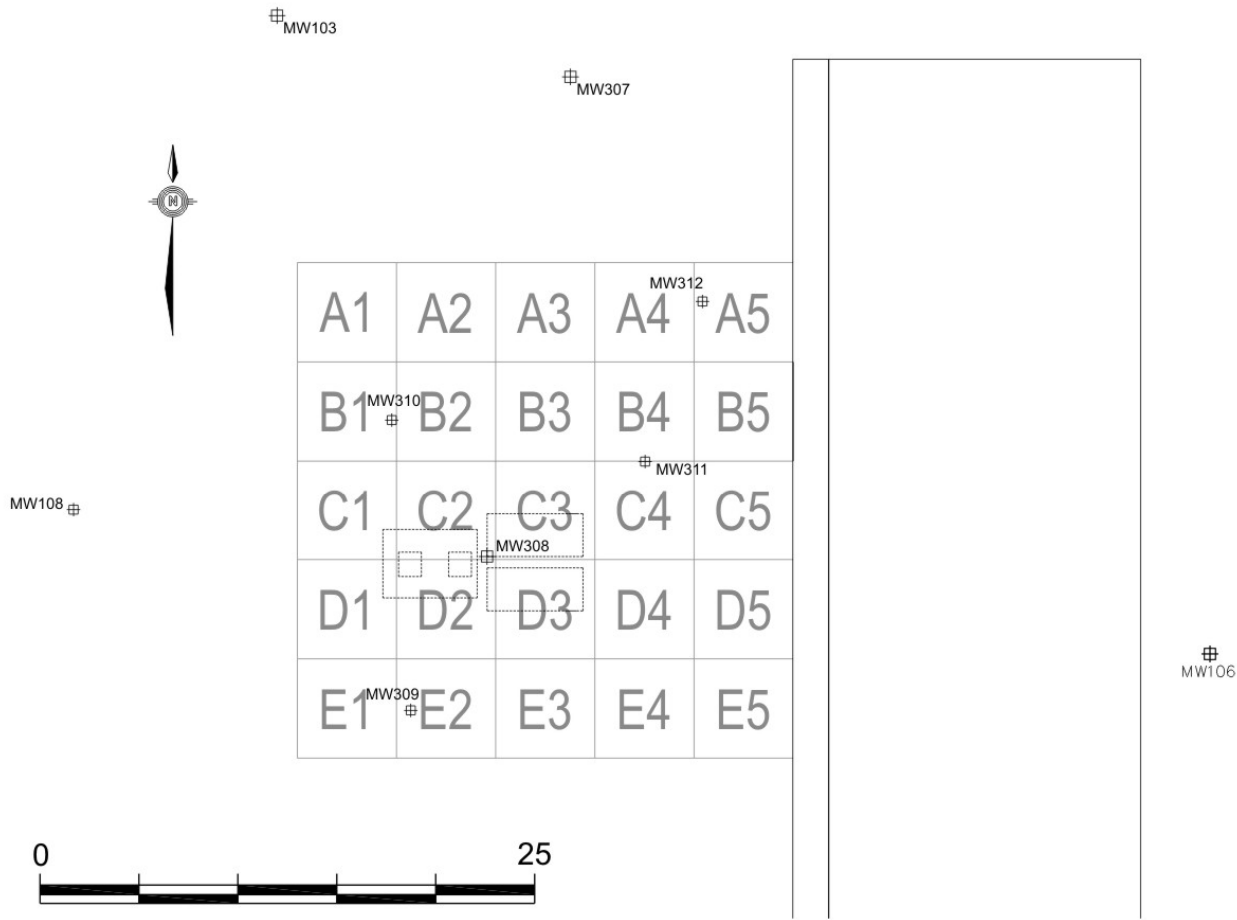
CREATING AND DELIVERING BETTER SOLUTIONS



# Pilot Study



# Pilot Study



# Injection Gallery



# Injection Gallery



⊕ MW103

⊕ MW307



INJECTION GALLERY

⊕ MW106



# Full-Scale ISCO Implementation

www.eba.ca



CREATING AND DELIVERING BETTER SOLUTIONS



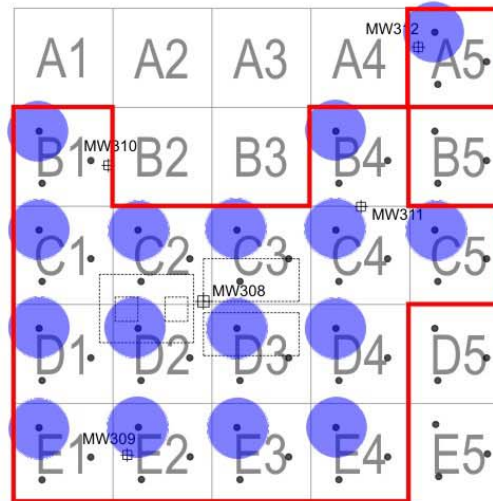


# Full-Scale ISCO Implementation



MW103

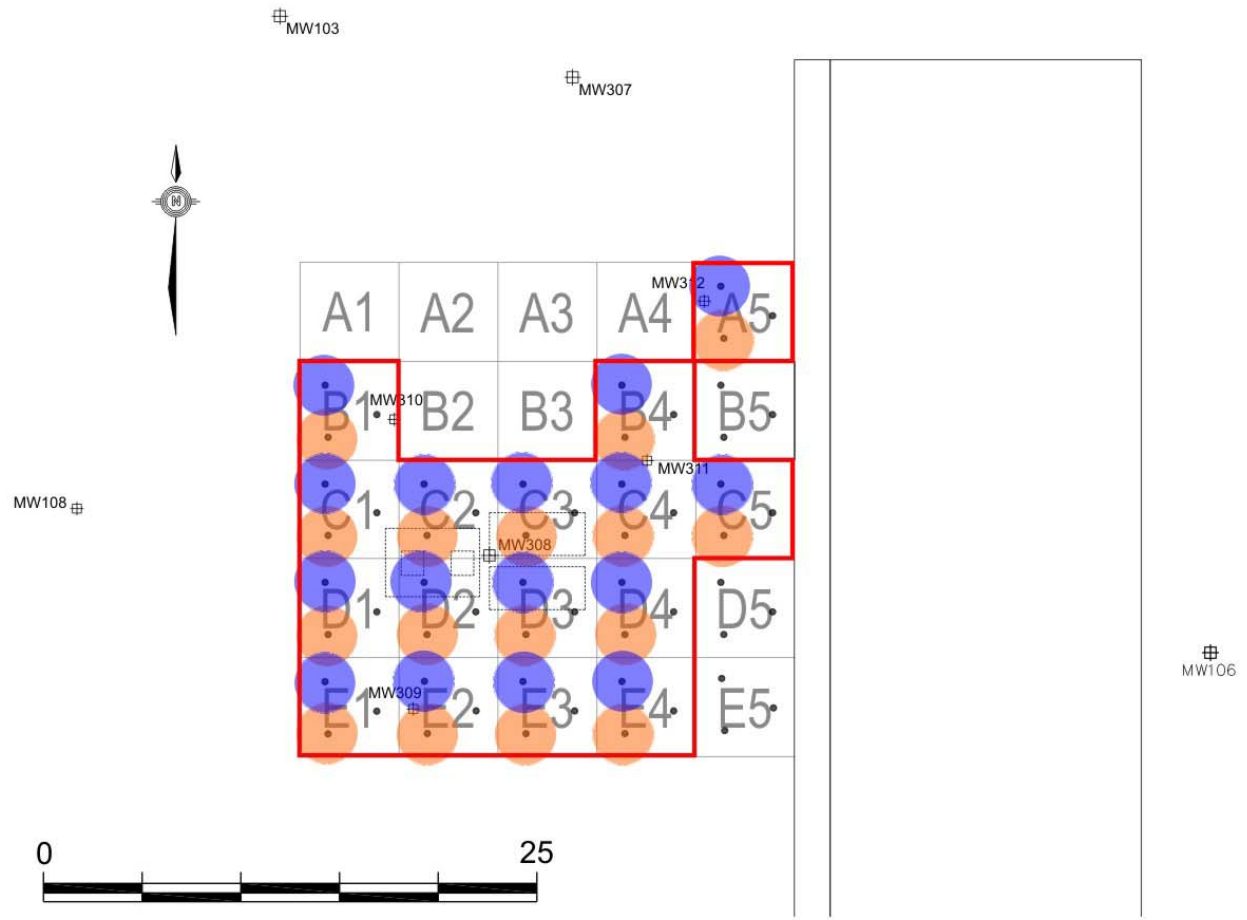
MW307



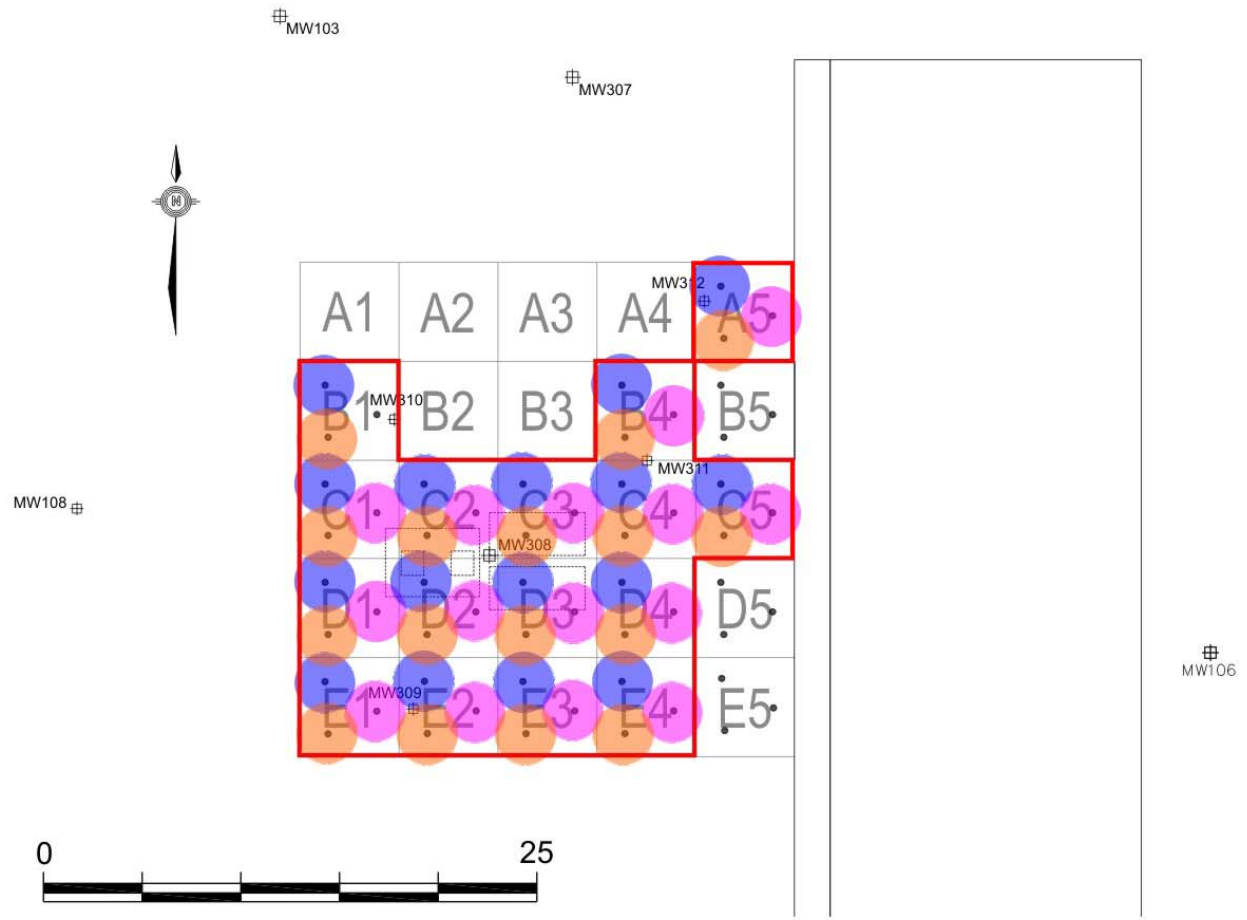
MW106



# Full-Scale ISCO Implementation



# Full-Scale ISCO Implementation



# Full-Scale ISCO Implementation

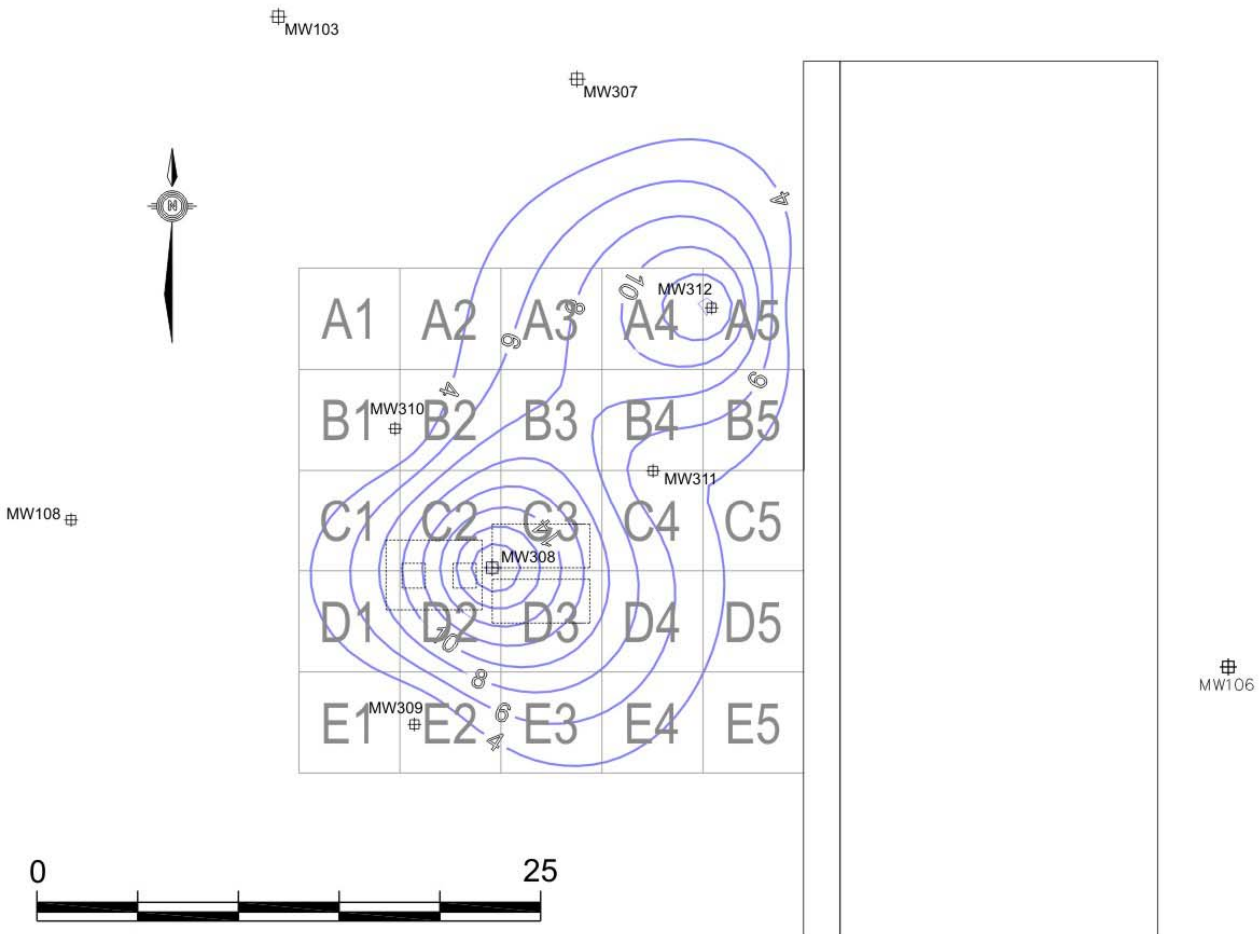
www.eba.ca



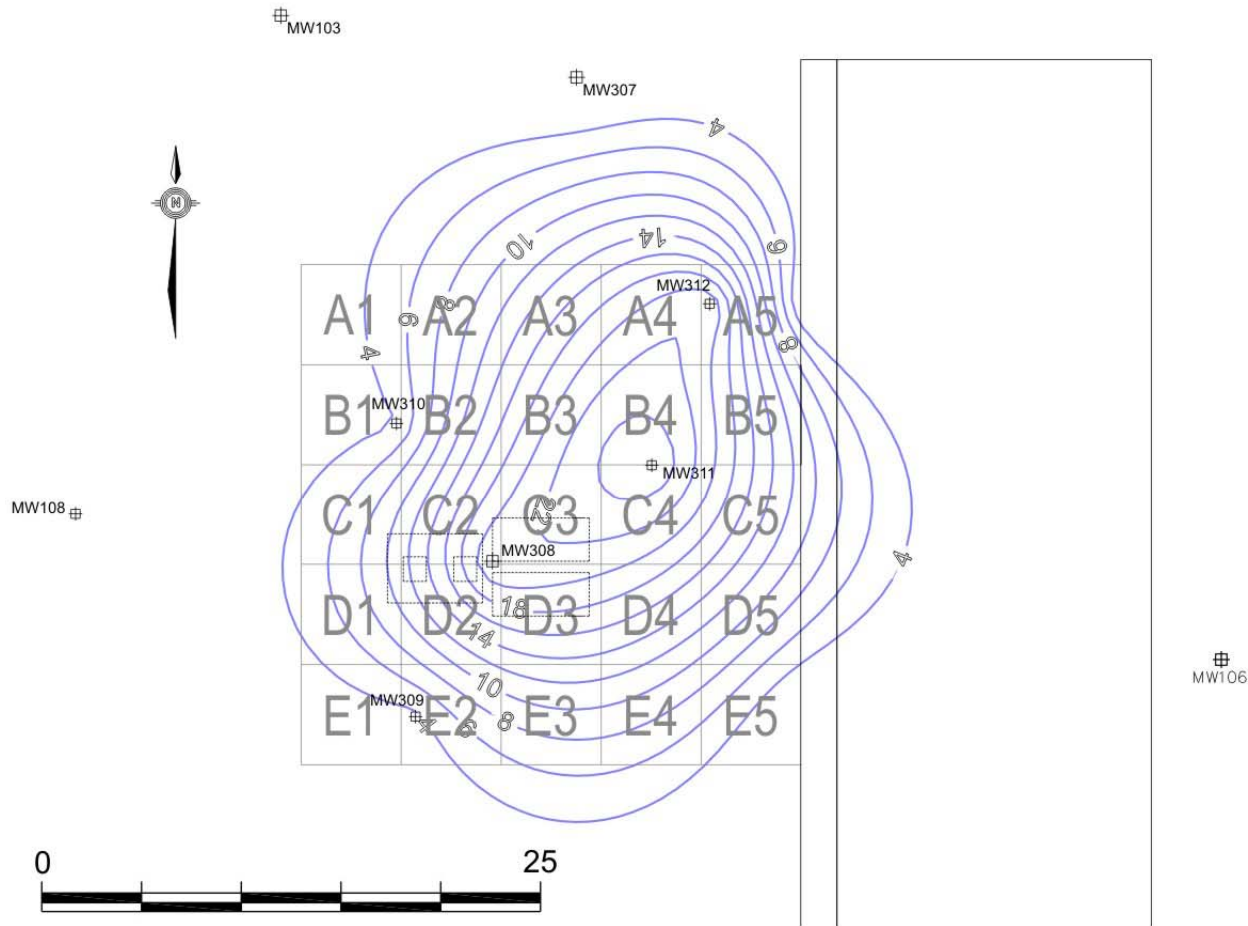
CREATING AND DELIVERING BETTER SOLUTIONS



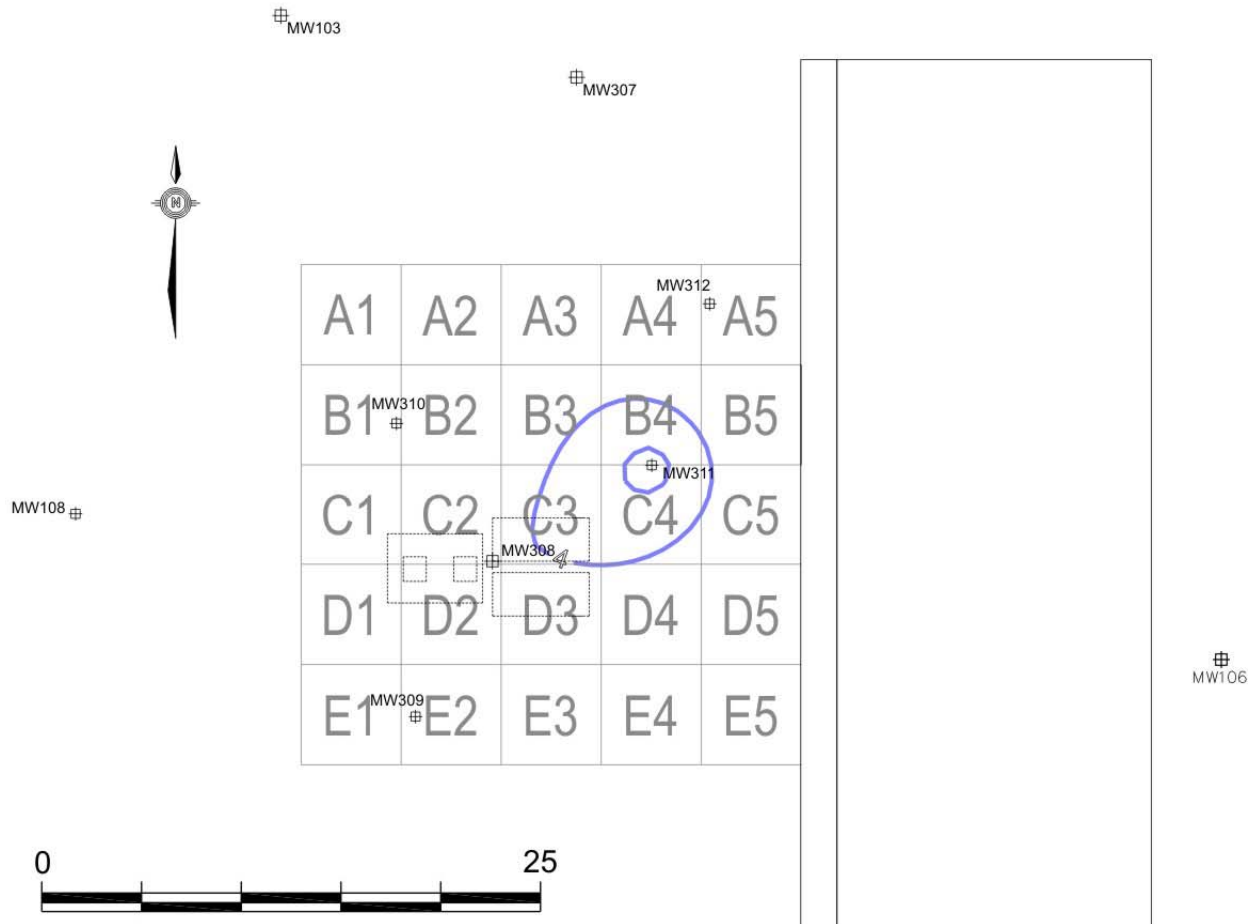
# Groundwater Results – August 2 (Initial)



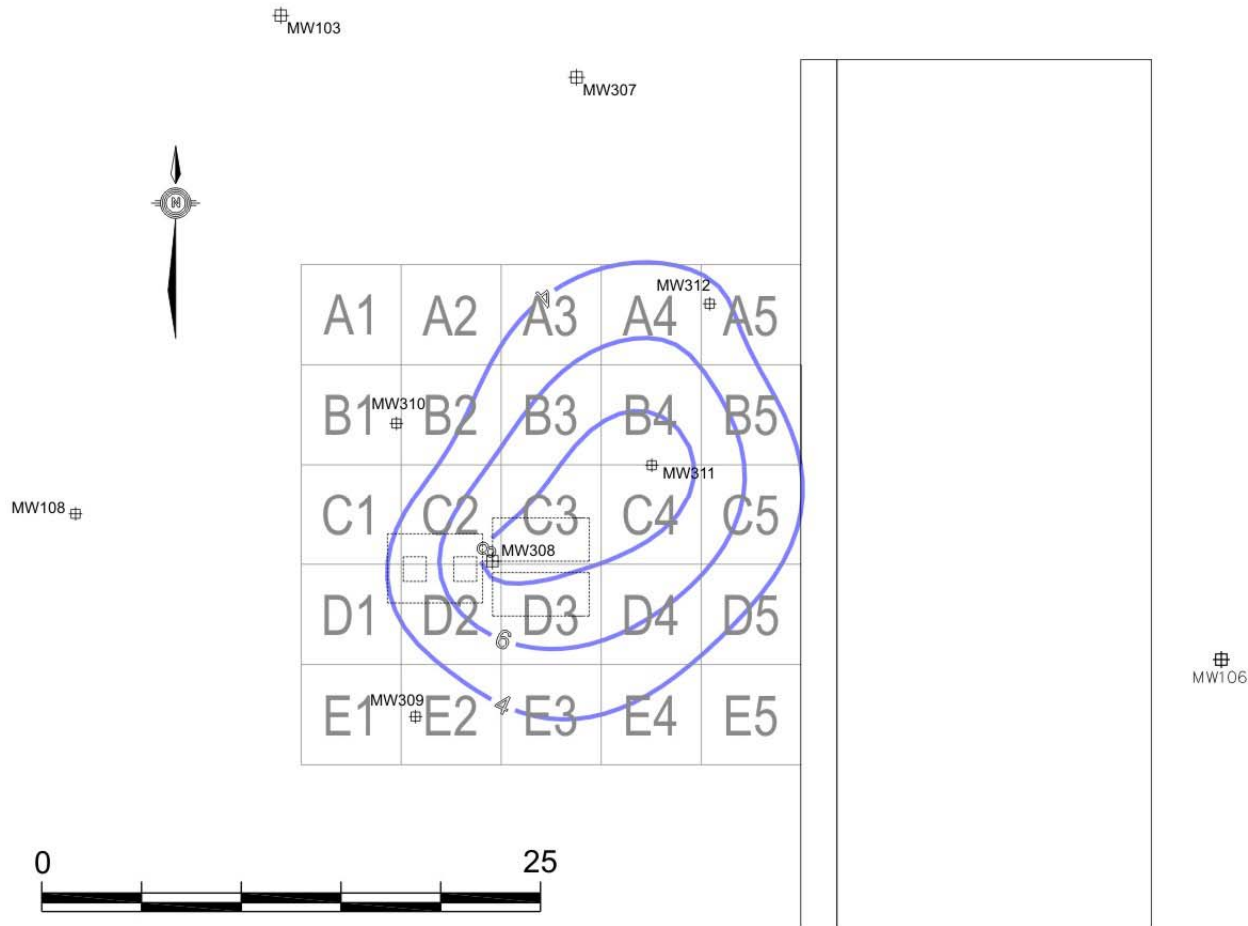
# Groundwater Results – August 5 (After Pilot)



# Groundwater Results – August 25 (Prior to ISCO)



# Groundwater Results – August 26 (Post ISCO)





# Remediation Costs

## SUMMARY OF TYPICAL COSTS FOR HYDROCARBON REMEDIATION

Item	Cost
Excavation and disposal	\$80 – \$150 /m3
Ground heating and vapour extraction	\$150 – \$300 /m3
Allu-Bucket process	\$80 – 100/m3
Phytoremediation	\$25 - \$100/m3
Bioventing (no operational/monitoring costs)	\$40,000 - \$60,000
Pump and treat	\$150,000 - \$500,000
ISCO (persulphate)	\$50-70/m3



# Conclusions

- Easy and safe to handle
- Could safely mix oxidant solutions in-line prior to injection
- Higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide caused moderate localized heat generation.
- Synergism observed in combination with hydrogen peroxide and catalyst
- Strong desorption of hydrocarbons from soil (staged approach, contingency planning)
- Persulphate is effective oxidant for mass removal of hydrocarbons (>99% removal of BTEX in groundwater observed in source area)



# Partners



FMC Environmental  
Solutions

Advanced Oxidation Technology, Inc.

VTX





Thank you.

Questions?





CREATING AND DELIVERING BETTER SOLUTIONS