

GROUND EFFECTS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.

Oxidant Dispersal in Tight Clay Formations using EK3 Technology

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HOW EK3 WORKS





Electromigration

Involves movement of ions towards their respective electrodes, creating a basic plume at the cathode and an acidic plume at the anode.



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<u>Electroosmosis</u>

Uniform movement of water from anode to cathode. Clay typically has a negative surface charge meaning more cations than anions in the pore water. The extra cations, lined up along the pore walls and moving toward the cathode, drag the pore water along causing a net pore water flow to the cathode.









Electrical Resistive Heating

Increases formation temperature to lower hydrocarbon viscosity



Electrical Resistive Soil Heating



EK3 – Interfacial Tension

The DC electric field reduces the interfacial tension, which aids in desorption of the hydrocarbons from the soil matrix.



EK3 – Electrode Configuration

100



Depending on the nature of the contamination plume, EK3 electrodes may be configured horizontally, as depicted here, or...



EK3 – Electrode Configuration



...a combination of vertical and horizontal electrodes may be necessary to achieve desired results.



GEE Satellite Telemetry















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Current Technology

Insitu injection techniques rely on physical contact with contaminants.

Difficult to accomplish even distribution in fine grained soil, even with fracturing.



Goal:

To accomplish a uniform and efficient dispersal of oxidants across a contaminated section of fine grained soil.





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Test 1 - Part A: Water

Movement of water from anode to cathode in less than 4 hours.

Conclusion

Water can be moved efficiently through fine grained soil via electrokinetics.



Test 1 - Part B: Potassium Permanganate Tested solution of potassium permanganate (KMnO₄).

<u>Time (hrs)</u>	<u>Cathode</u>	<u>Conductivity</u>
0	0 mg/l	1551 μS/cm
6	290 mg/l	10233 μS/cm
12	360 mg/l	15964 μS/cm
24	500 mg/l	17320 μS/cm



Test 1 - Part B: Potassium Permanganate Conclusion

Potassium permanganate can be effectively moved in less than 6 hours through fine grained soils.







Test 2 - Part A: Klosur Persulfate Injection of 20% solution of activated Klosur persulfate under atmospheric pressure.

 Time (hrs)
 Cond

 0
 1447

 8
 1988

 24
 2664

 48
 3064

 56
 3106

<u>Conductivity</u> 1447 μS/cm 19889 μS/cm 26644 μS/cm 30641 μS/cm 31069 μS/cm



Test 2 - Part A: Klosur Persulfate Conclusion

> Movement of Klosur persulfate horizontally across 3m of clay in less than 8 hours.

Test 2 - Part B: Klosur Persulfate under pressure

Injection of 20% solution of activated Klosur persulfate under 80 psi and flooded anodes.

<u>Time (hrs)</u>	<u>Cathode A</u>	Cathode B
0	1447 μS/cm	1447 μS/cm
12	Liquid at surface b	ut immeasurable
24	12208 μS/cm	16836 μS/cm
40	21205 μS/cm	21387 μS/cm
48	22246 µS/cm	22579 μS/cm

Test 2 - Part B: Klosur Persulfate under pressure Conclusion

> Saw movement of Klosure persulfate, but no benefit of pressurized injection over elektrokinetics alone.

Test 2 – Part C: Rhodamine Test

Move rhodamine, an innocuous dye marker, through impervious soil (clay). 2.5% concentration injected into anode under atmospheric pressure, moved horizontally over 3m.

 Time (hrs)
 Cc

 0
 0 F

 4
 3.3

 6
 4.1

 8
 19

12

Concentration 0 Relative Light Units 3.302 RLU 4.140 RLU 19.143 RLU 57.313 RLU

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Test 2 – Part C: Rhodamine Test Conclusion

Ablity to move rhodamine horizontally through 3m of clay soil in 4 hours.

Full scale pilot

Under former drycleaner and supermarket 8 x 35m horizontal anode/cathodes (4 pairs) 3 x 35m horizontal injection wells Side view:

EK3 BENEFITS

- Even distribution of oxidants through fine grained soils.
- More efficient contact of oxidants with contaminants.
- Best suited for low permeability, low contaminant concentration sites.
- Rapid movement and dispersal of oxidants into contamination zone.
- Reduced remediation time frame.

Questions?

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