



Sustained-Release Permanganate: Reactive Barriers for Green and Sustainable Remediation

Pamela J. Dugan, Ph.D. P.G. Carus Corporation





Agenda

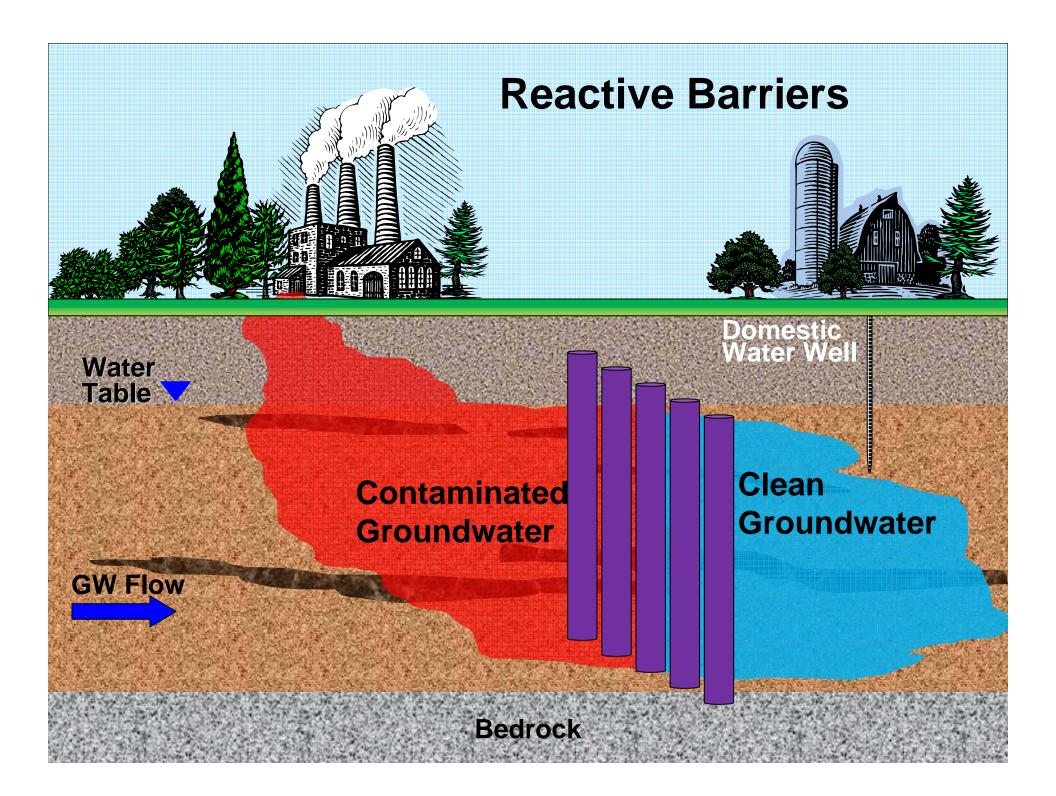
- Background:
 - Permeable Reactive Barriers
- Technology Development :
 - Sustained-release permanganate
- Laboratory experiments (Carus)
- Field study (University of Nebraska)
- Next steps
- Questions





The Challenge

- All remedial technologies have an environmental impact...
 - Electricity/fossil fuel to power equipment
 - Aboveground treatment of extracted fluids
 - Landfill disposal
- Reactive materials have been used successfully to remove contaminants in soil and groundwater
 - Once emplaced, do not require continued supply of electrical/fossil fuel energies
 - Serve as long-term, low-cost passive treatment for destruction/transformation of toxic contaminants





- Promising lab and pilot-scale field studies investigating slow- release permanganate for barrier applications (e.g., Comfort et al. 2011; Dugan et al., 2011; Kang et al. 2004; Lee and Schwartz, 2007; Ross et al. 2005)
- 2003 Specialty Earth Sciences developed methods of encapsulation for sustained-release of reactants
 - US Patent No. 7,431,849 B1 "Encapsulated Reactant and Process" (2008)
 - US Patent App. 12/169,434 "Encapsulated Reactant and Process" (2008)
 - US Patent App. 12/269,520 "A Process for Making Environmental Reactants" (2009)
- Carus holds exclusive licensing rights for manufacturing, sales, and distribution



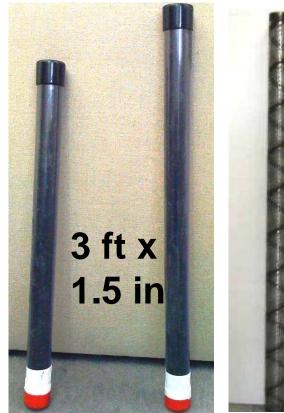
- RemOx[®] SR (Sustained-Released) is a potassium permanganate (KMnO₄)-based product dispersed in a solid paraffin wax matrix (60% to >80% KMnO₄)
- <u>This is the first oxidant-based reactive barrier</u> <u>technology for long-term passive treatment of</u> <u>chlorinated solvents</u>
- Potential for other reactants to be used (e.g., other oxidants, activators, catalysts, oxygen-release compounds, heavy metal immobilization amendments)



- Paraffin wax matrix properties:
 - Stable and non-reactive with the oxidant
 - Isolates reactants from instant dissolution in groundwater
 - Nontoxic and biodegradable
 - Facilitates slow sustained release of reactant(s) over long periods of time (e.g., years)



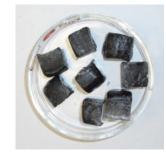
 Solid product formed as <u>candle</u>, chipped for barrier applications or further processed for hydrofracturing into low permeability media

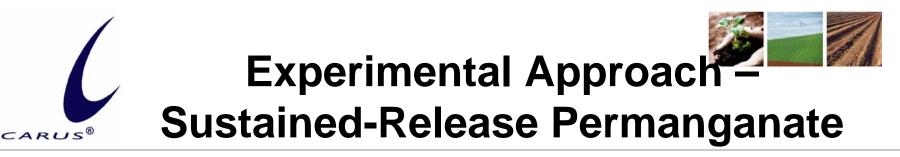


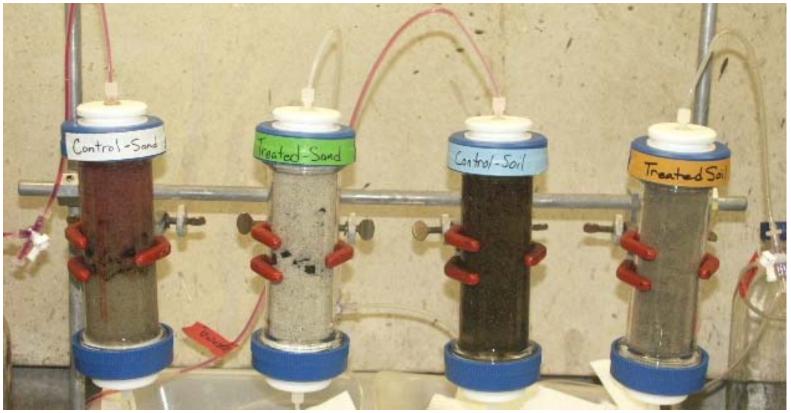












 Column experiments to evaluate permanganate release and treatment performance under dynamic flow conditions



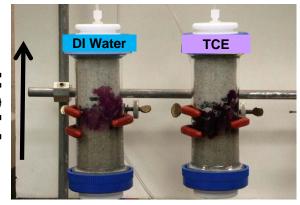
Methods

- Sand Columns (30 cm x 4.8 cm)
 - 20/30 mesh silica sand
 - 35 g SRP 60% mass loading (21 g KMnO₄)
 - DI water or dissolved TCE
 - Trichloroethene (TCE) influent ~
 0.7 mg/L
 - Flow rates (0.2 or 0.7 mL/min)
- KMnO₄ dissolves and diffuses from wax matrix to react and degrade TCE



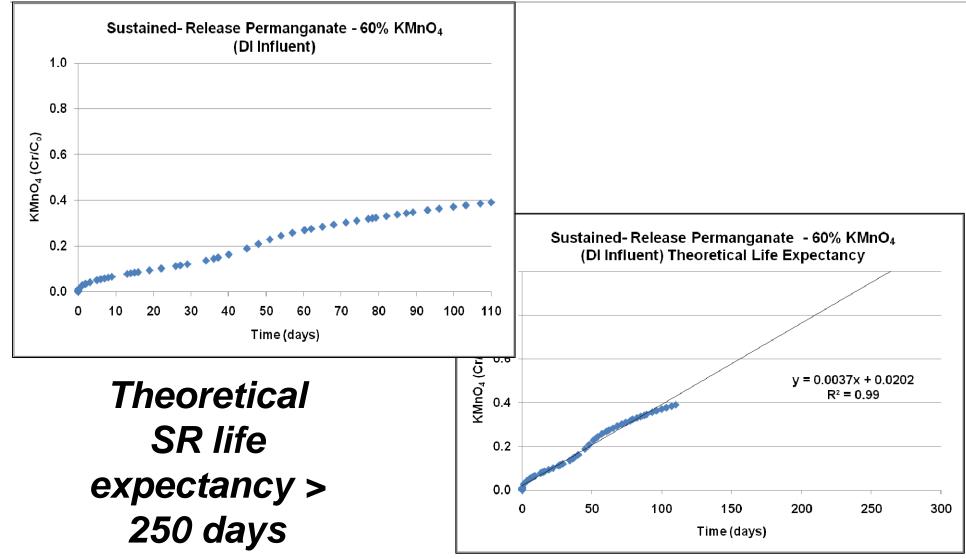


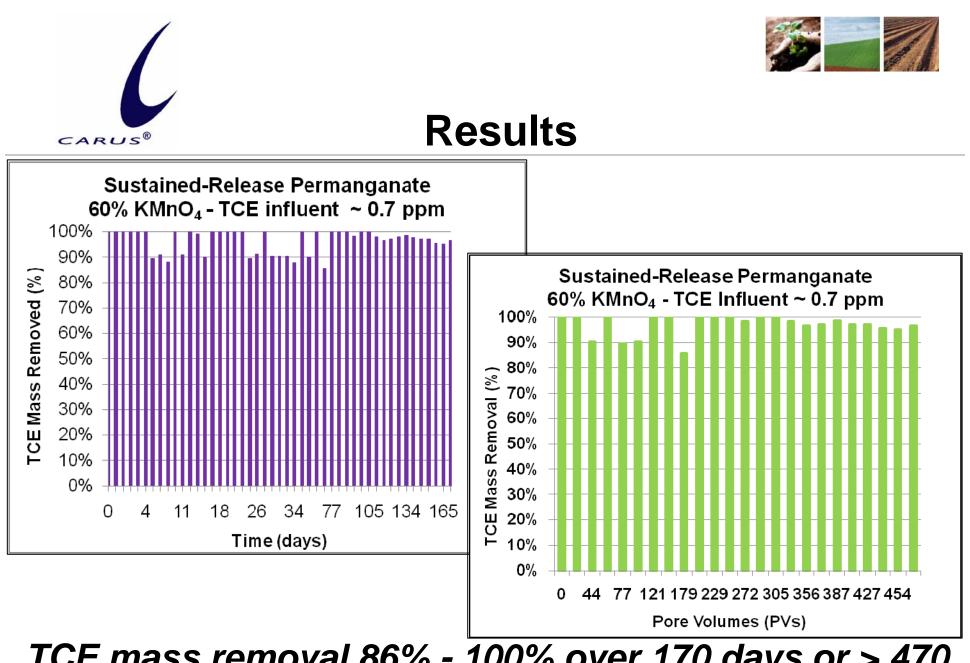








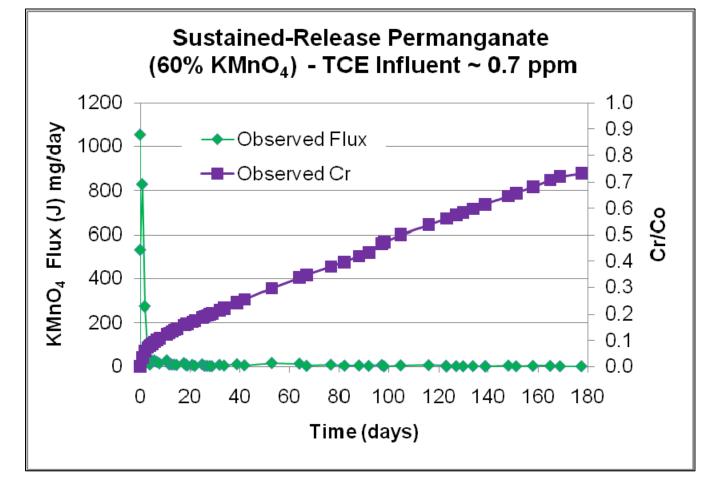




TCE mass removal 86% - 100% over 170 days or > 470 PVs



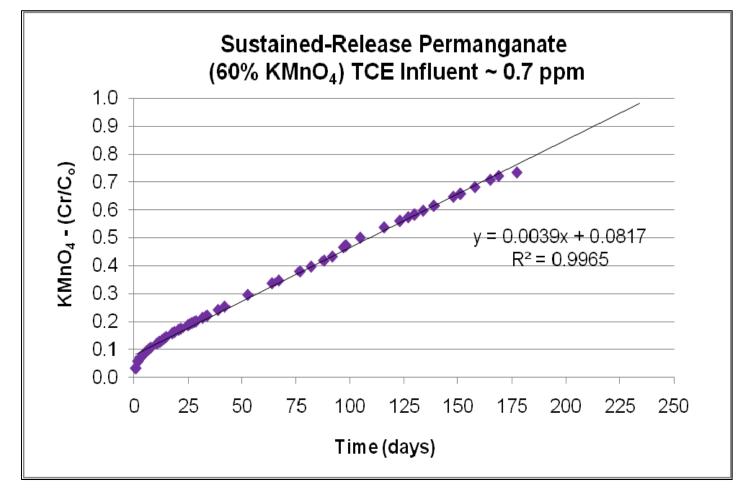




Average KMnO₄ conc. over last month = 240 ppm



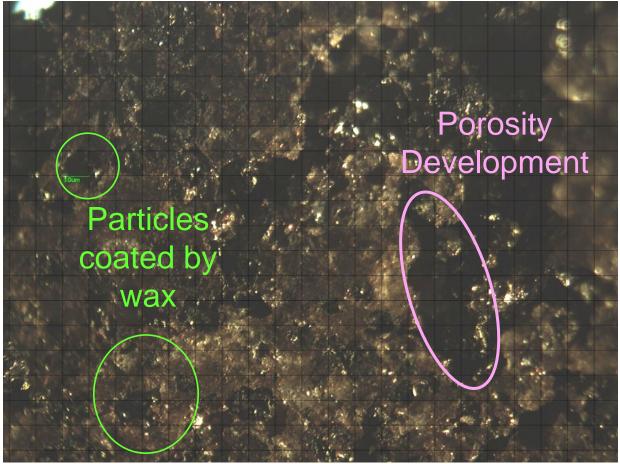




Theoretical SR life expectancy ~ 230 days

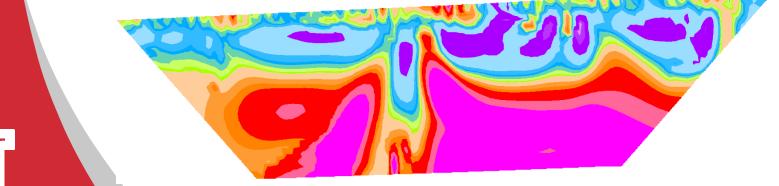






~70% KMnO₄ reacted-released over 170 days..increased mass loading to enhance KMnO₄ utilization

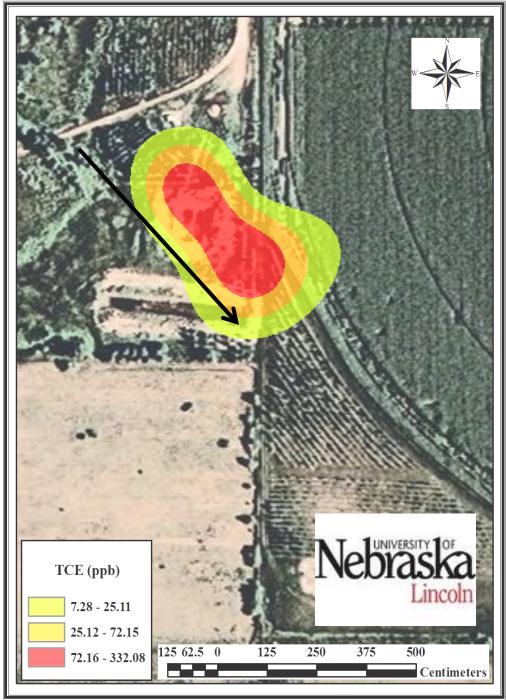
Cozad Former Solid Waste Disposal Site University of Nebraska Dr. Steve Comfort





University of Nebraska–Lincoln

- Facility closed after TCE contamination found in underlying aquifer
- Majority of TCE in a low permeable silty-clay unit near surface of water table
- TCE (100-600 ppb)
- Darcy velocity = 0.045 in/day
- UNL with NDEQ wanted to implement low-cost passive system for TCE treatment in low permeability unit



In situ candle holder & insertion tool to emplace SRPCs in 3-inch wells

Nebraska Lincoln



3-in well candles

2-in DPT candles

SRPC Reactive Barrier Installation

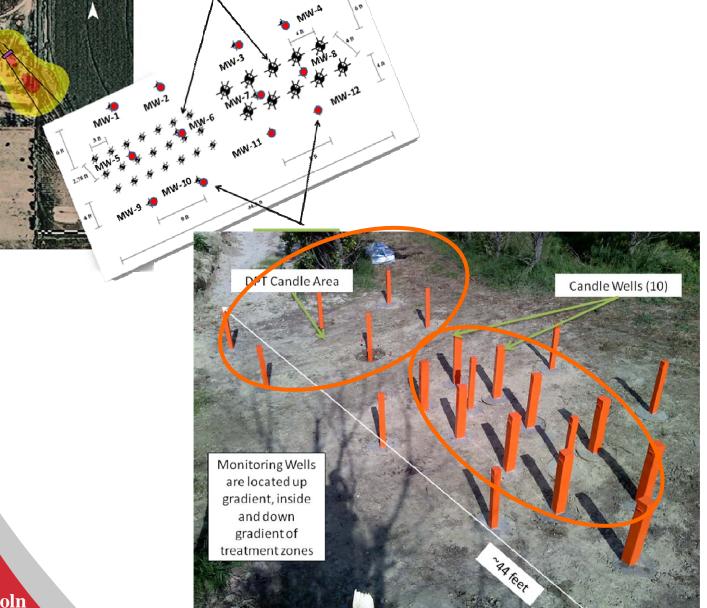
Two ways.

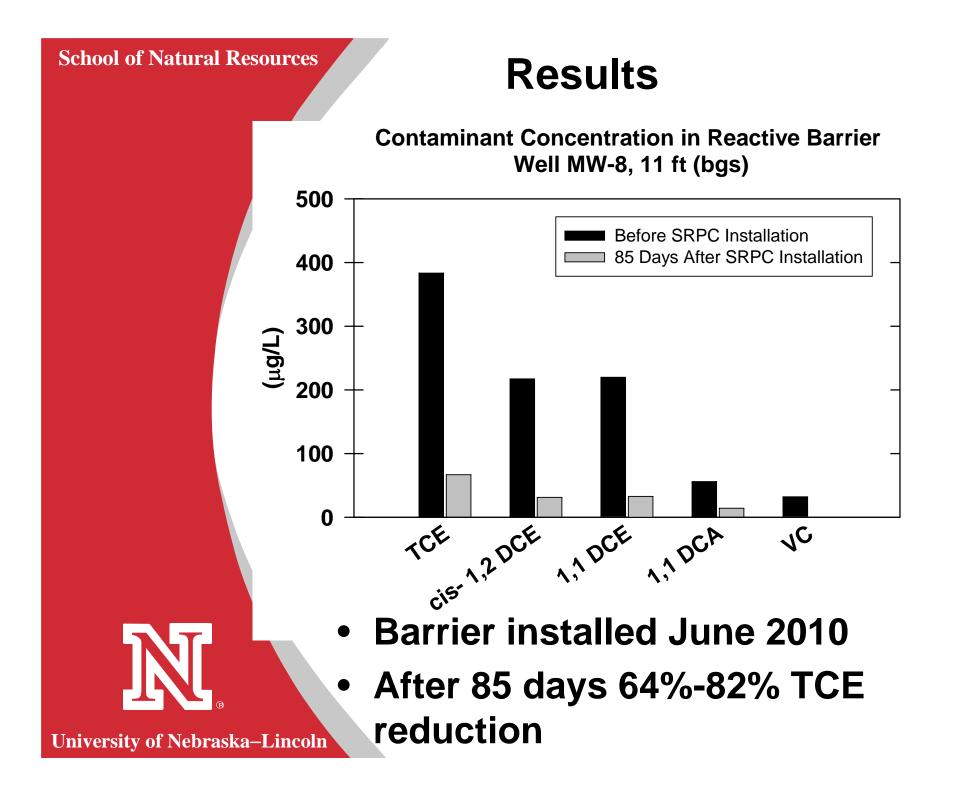
50 three inch injection well SRPCs

105 two inch
 DPT
 SRPCs

N.

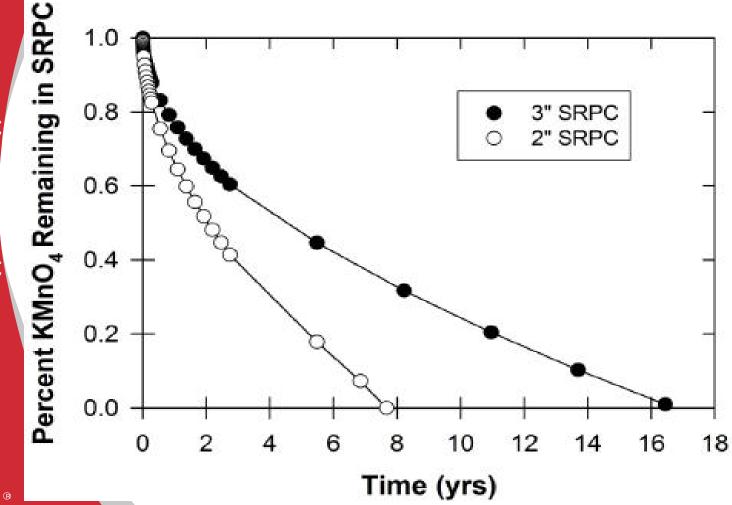
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Slow Release Permanganate Candle Life Expectancy



8 year life expectancy for 2" SRPC

16 year life expectancy for 3" SRPC



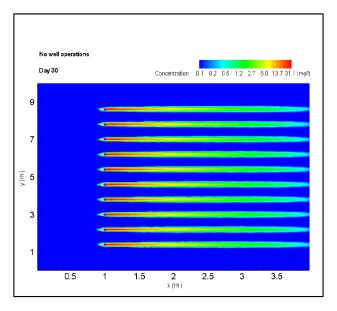
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Next Steps...Exploring Key Issues

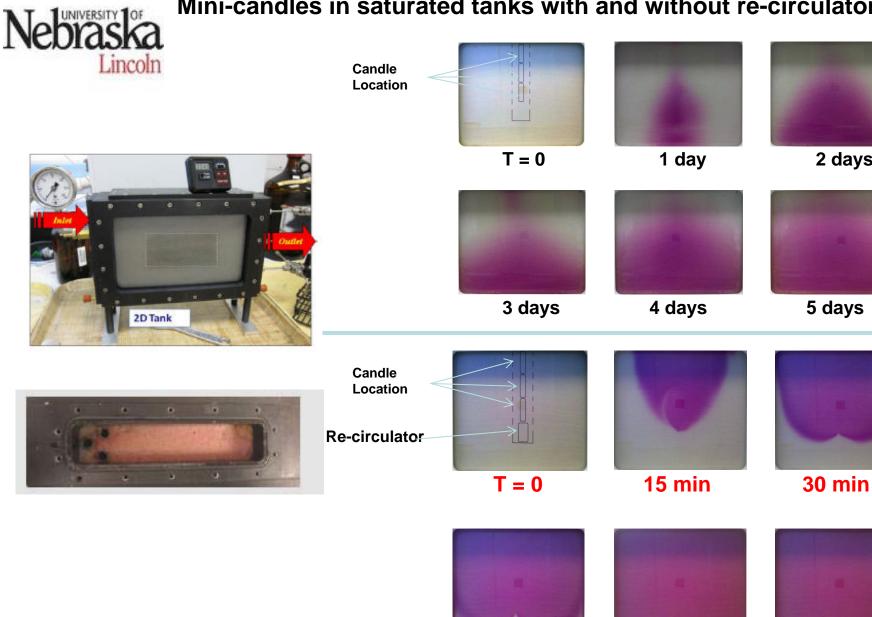
- Slow-release permanganate candles installed in wells (Lee and Schwartz, 2007)
- Lack of lateral dispersion could reduce treatment efficiency
- Requires close spacing of candles
- With wide spacing need ways to provide mixing...





Mini-candles in saturated tanks with and without re-circulator

45 min



60 min

75 min

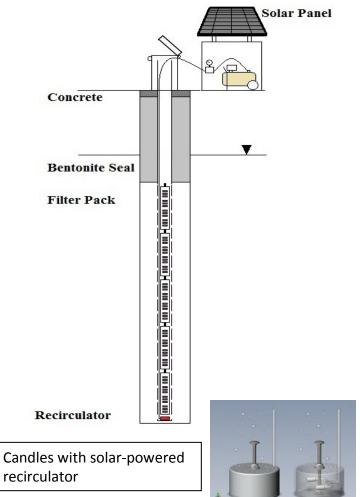
2 days

School of Natural Resources

Proposed Modification to Current Treatment



Injection Well Design

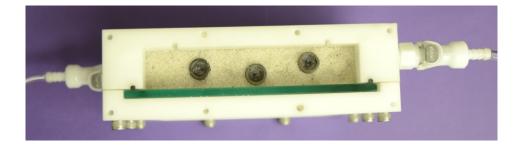




After inserting the recirculators (and 342 days after candles were installed) there is a 64%-100% reduction in TCE

University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Next Steps – Column and Tank Experiments (80% KMnO₄) & Mfg





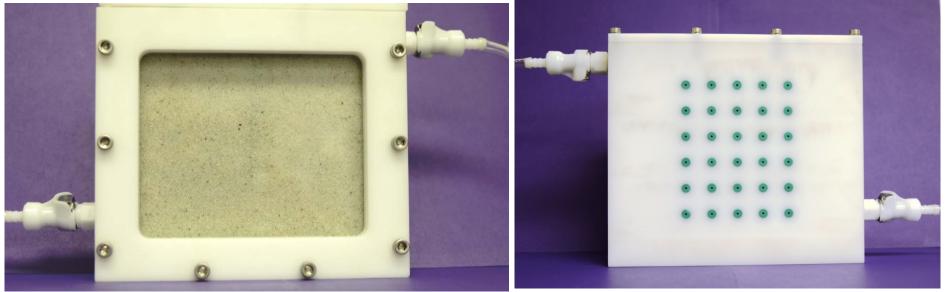
3.8 cm diameter x

5.1 m

length

1 cm diameter x 9 cm length









Conclusions

- Direct push or in-well applications for source or barrier treatment that may last years
 - Potential for application in low permeability soils, fractured bedrock
 - Dry cleaners: passive *in situ* treatment without above ground equipment/infrastructure
- Cost savings realized with direct push delivery
- Money spent on the treatment vs. man power, injection well installation





CARUS REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGIES TEAM

Global Sales

Matt Dingens

matt.dingens@caruscorporation.com

Americas Sales

Kelly Frasco	kelly.frasco@caruscorporation.com
Liz Mueller	liz.mueller@caruscorporation.com

European Sales

Lorenzo Sacchetti lorenzo.sacchetti@caruscorporation.com

Technical Support

Pamela Dugan	pamela.dugan@caruscorporation.com
Beth Vlastnik	beth.vlastnik@caruscorporation.com

1-800-435-6856



