

## Efficient ex-situ salt-impacted soil remediation technology

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Presented by: Christian Bélanger, Vice President, Innovation and Development, EnGlobe Corp.



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Biogénie

## Salt-Impacted Soil: Current Solutions

Passive remediation with calcium amendment (e.g.: weeping tile)

- Slow (several years) and variable efficiency
- Surface treatment approach with little control
- Possibility of recontamination (upward capillary movement and off-site migration)
- Ineffective for mixed contamination (PHC and salt)
- Off-site disposal
  - Limited by the distance to the landfill
  - Non-sustainable solution
- Electrokinetic
  - Still to be proven at full-scale (technico-economical efficiency)
- Phytoremediation
  - Not suitable for many salt-impacted sites
  - Long-term process that requires extended site monitoring

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4

#### **Biogenie's Salt-Impacted** Soil Treatment Process Biogénie Based on Biopile technological platform **Ex-situ Engineered Leaching Process** • Engineered cation exchange process Single Technological Platform . Mixed contamination is sequentially treated on same treatment platform (Biopile switched to leaching pile) Based on a deep understanding of the contaminant, soil characteristics and involved ٠ physico-chemical phenomena Assess applicability of the technology Optimize leaching and avoid clay dispersion (clogging) Design an optimized soil leaching technology

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### **Salinity Characteristics**

- The process solubilises precipitated ions and mobilizes dissolved ionic species (reduction of EC and chloride)
- Cation exchange reaction displaces adsorbed Na<sup>+</sup> from clay particles (reduction of SAR and ESP)



5



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- Characterization protocols
- Amendment mixes
- Irrigation strategies
- Process monitoring tools
- Patent application has been submitted (patent pending)

**Biogenie's Approach** 

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#### ADVANTAGES

- · Price competitive vs disposal to the landfill
  - As low as in the order of 50\$/m<sup>3</sup> for the treatment process
  - No long distance transportation required, nor importation of backfill
- Increase safety by decreasing truck traffic for an on-site approach
- Reach site-specific objectives within a 1-year timeframe (typically 2 months)
- · Eliminate the use of imported backfill
- Low energy requirement
- In line with sustainable development
- Applicable on remote sites
- Better control of treatment parameters

9



Treatability Studies – Leaching Kinetic Biogénie • Typical salt removal evolution during column trials as expressed by leachate electrical conductivity and sodium concentrations Reduction of EC and sodium display similar trend for different types of soil and degree of • contamination Salt leaching kinetic is affected by soil texture, amendment dosage and initial EC and • SAR values. 80 30000 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 1 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 1 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 2 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 2 25000 25000 volume 20000 15000 10000 5000 Road salt storage site # 1 60 Road salt storage site # 1 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 3 EC(dS/m) 6 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 3 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 4 Upstream Oil and Gas site # 4 20 5000 0 0 Treatment duration Treatment duration © EnGlobe, 2012, All rights reserved

11





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- EC, SAR and chloride reduction. Chloride mass balanced matched (from soil to water)
- Increased efficiency with improved irrigation system (#2)
- Ready for full scale implementation

Demonstration	Soil	Treatment	Electrical conductivity (dS/m)			SAR			Chloride (mg/kg)			Initial soil	Final soil
		strategy	Initial	Final	Reduction	Initial	Final	Reduction	Initial	Final	Removal	rating*	rating*
1	Upstream Oil and Gas site#5	Irrigation system# 1	20,8	5,7	73%	13,5	3,8	72%	4755	834	82%	Unsuitable	Poor (to backgrour
2	Roadsalt storage site # 1	Irrigation system# 1	14,4	1,5	90%	27,9	3,6	87%	2700	184	93%	Unsuitable	Good
3	Roadsalt storage site # 1	Irrigation system# 2	15,5	0,7	95%	39,0	2,0	95%	3000	29	99%	Unsuitable	Good

\* : Based on Alberta Tier 1 Soil and Groundwater Remediation Guidelines (AENV, 2010) for subsoil

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## Optional process water treatment

Demonstration: 10 m<sup>3</sup> of process water successfully treated using reverse osmosis

- Pre-treatment is required
- Treated water quality is good enough to be reused in the process
- Recovery ratio: up to 75%
- With such recovery, ratio water / soil (vol/vol) as low as 0.2







- Municipal water
- Imported on site
- Water disposal options
  - Sewer disposal
  - Well injection
  - Brine reuse
  - Treated water surface disposal / reuse

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### Commercial implementation

- Under commercial implementation phase with several oil and gas clients
- Example of full scale implementation for an oil & gas client (proposal submitted)
  - Design and implementation of a 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> capacity treatment cell on a former gas plant as a semi-permanent soil treatment facility
  - Excavation and treatment of 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> of salt-impacted soil collected from a nearby well site
  - Treated soil stockpile for future backfilling purpose
  - Water supply and disposal from on-site wells (injection well already on-site)
  - Total potential volume to be treated of at least 75,000 m<sup>3</sup> (in-situ volume)
  - CAPEX cost as low as approx. 4-5 \$ / m<sup>3</sup> (amortized on 75,000 m<sup>3</sup>)
  - OPEX (process only) in the order of 50 \$ / m<sup>3</sup>

17



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## **Question?**

