



Thermal Remediation in Low-Permeability Materials

USEPA/TAIWAN EPA TECHNICAL EXCHANGE

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Steffen Griepke

Vice President of Thermal Technologies



TERRATHERM

a Cascade Company

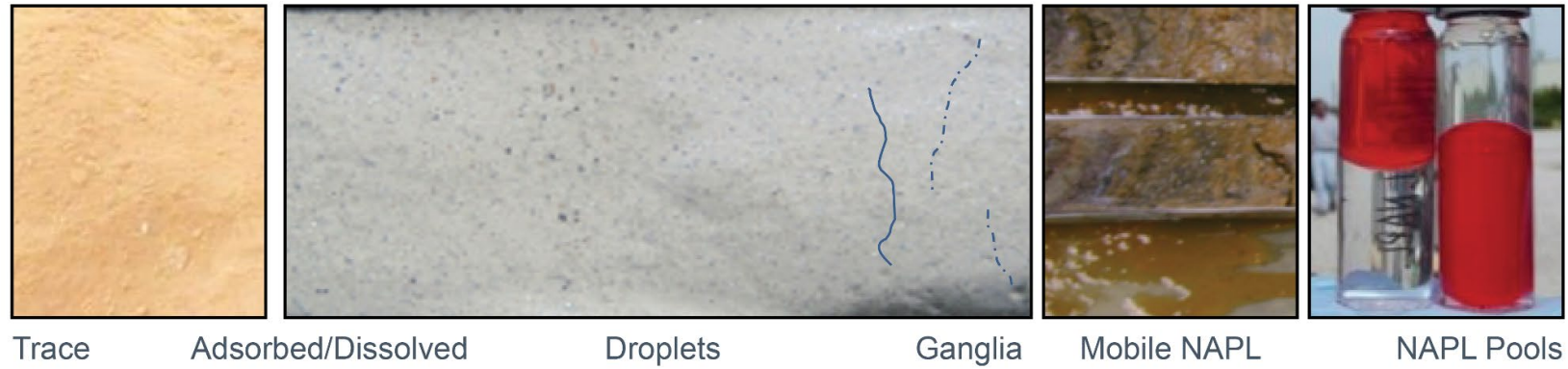
www.terratherm.com

What is Thermal Remediation?



- Source zone technology – sweet spot
- Employs heat to volatilize chemicals
- Chemical and steam vapors are:
 - Captured by vacuum
 - Brought to the surface
 - Treated before discharge
- Multiple Heating Methods:
 - Thermal Conduction Heating (TCH)
 - Electrical Resistance Heating (ERH)
 - Steam Enhanced Extraction (SEE)

Thermal Remedies Utilized for High Mass



Applications and Key Points

- Dry Cleaners
- Chemical Spills
- Redevelopment Sites
- MGP Sites
- Chemical Facilities

- In-situ
- No excavation
- No landfilling



Before - Syracuse, NY



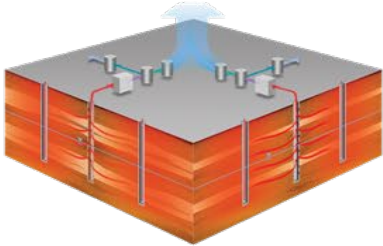
After - Syracuse, NY



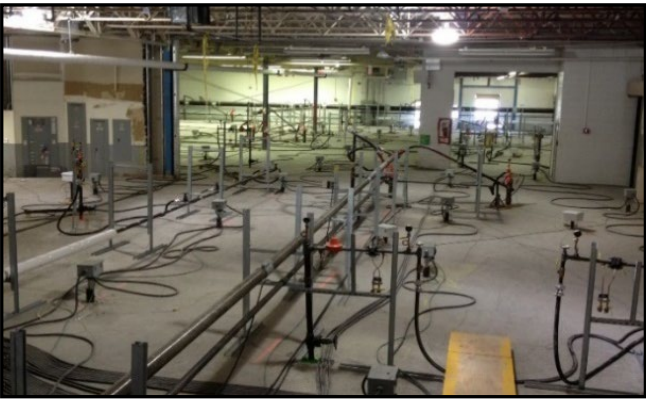
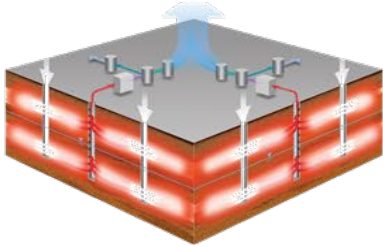
Technologies

ISTR Technologies

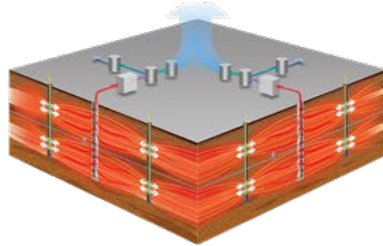
**Thermal Conduction Heating
(TCH / ISTD)**



**Steam Enhanced Extraction
(SEE)**

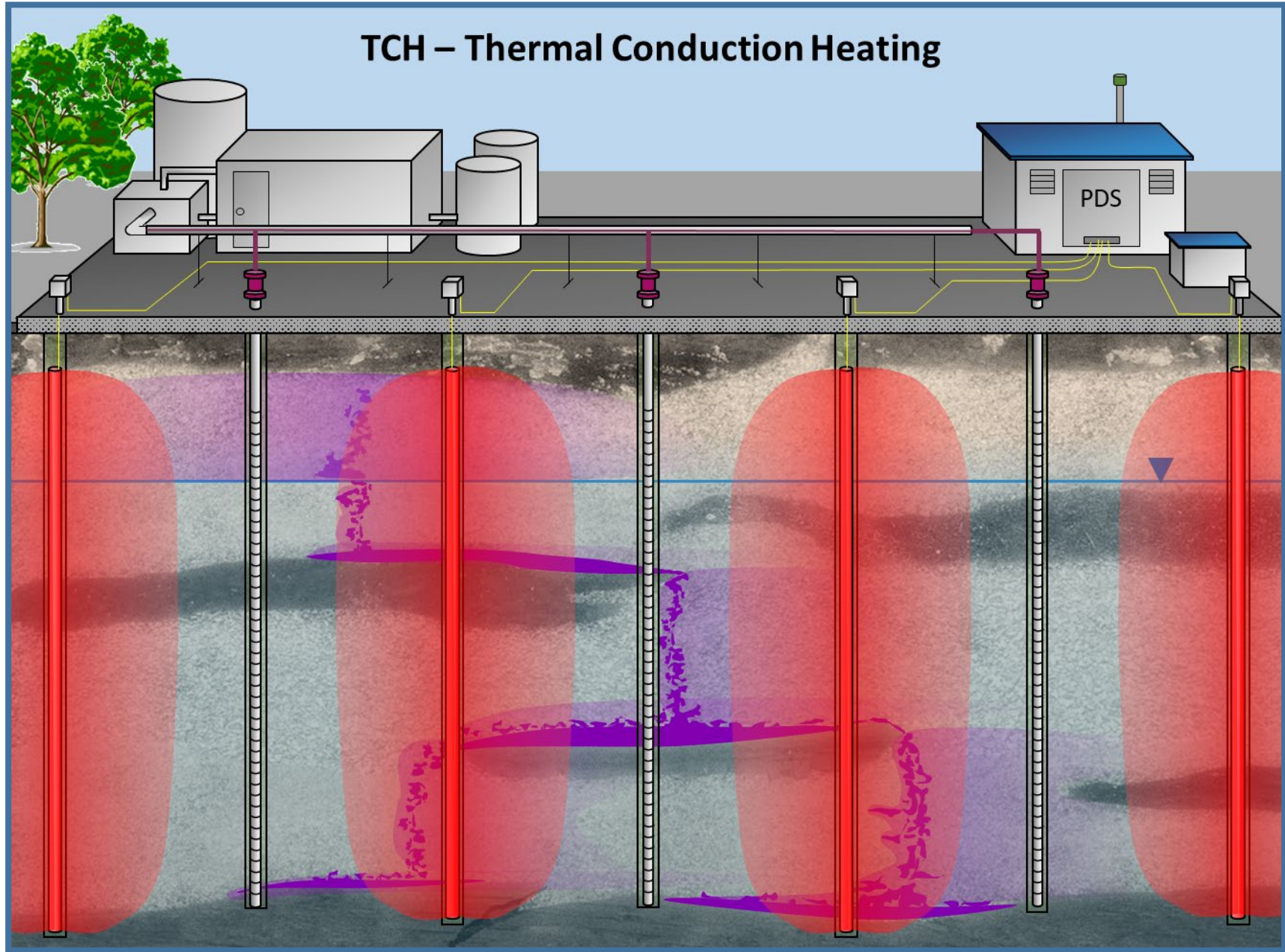


**Electrical Resistance Heating
(ERH)**



Overview of Heating Technologies

TCH

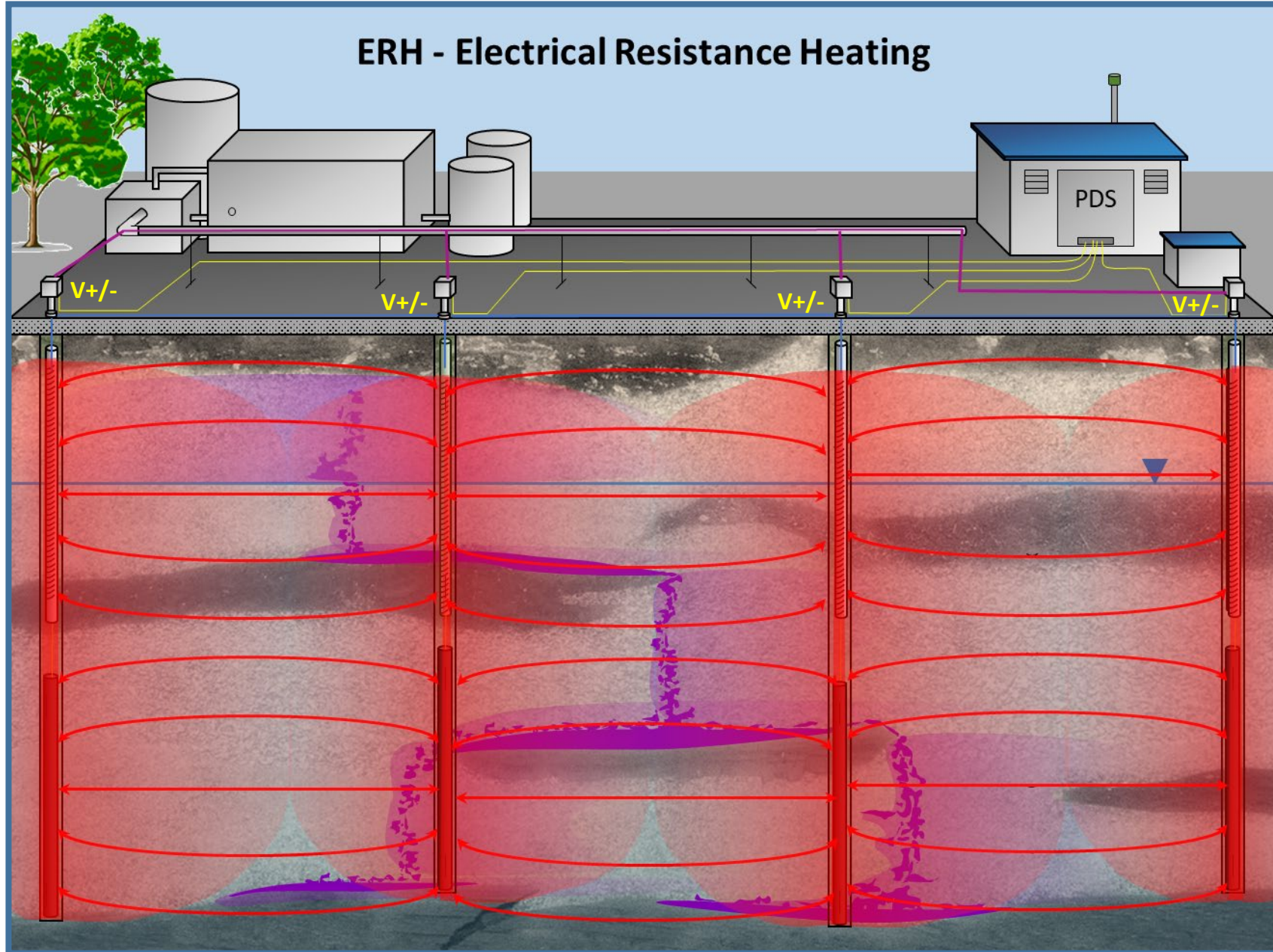


TCH Wellfield



Overview of Heating Technologies

ERH

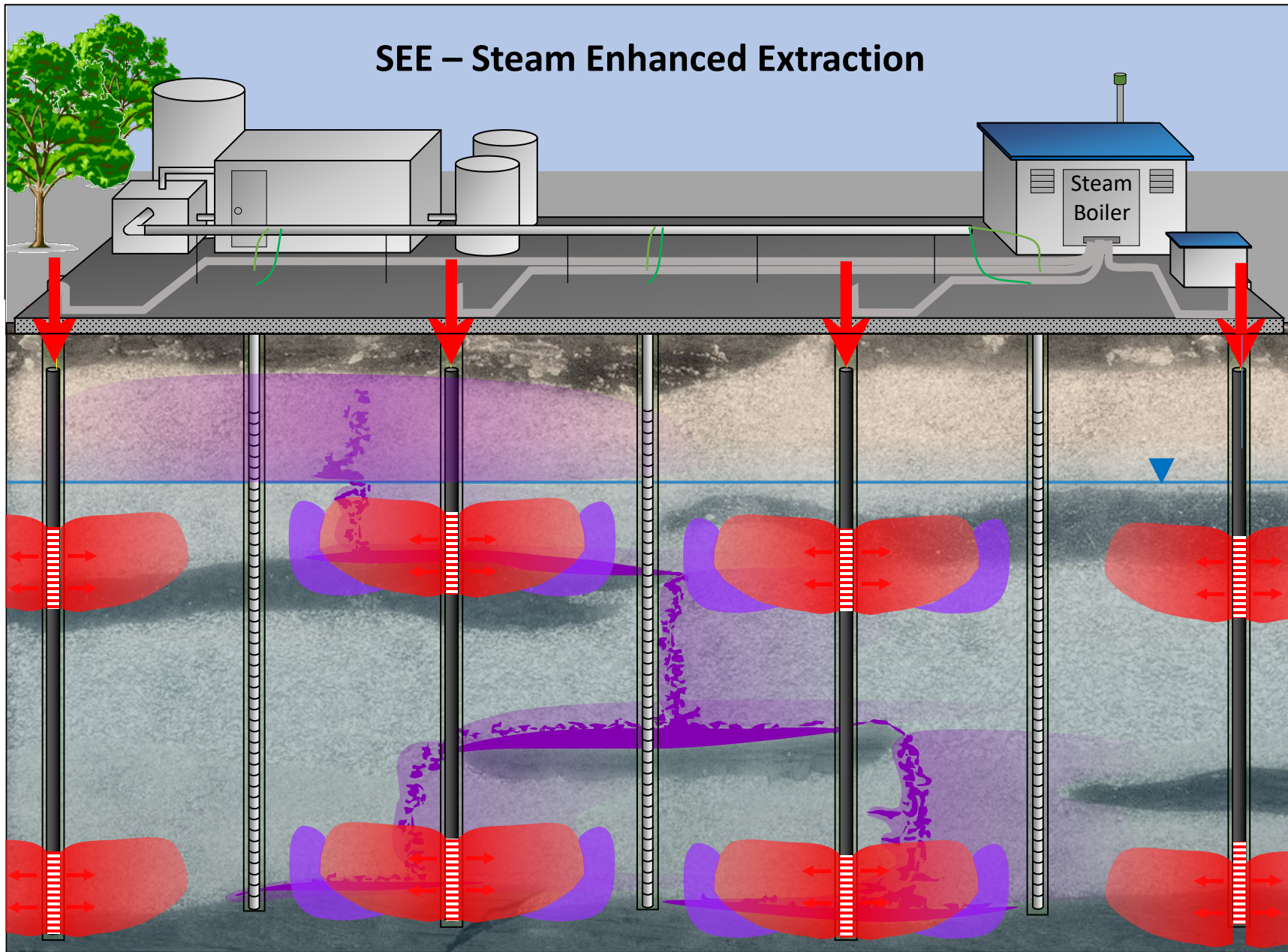


ERH Wellfield



Overview of Heating Technologies

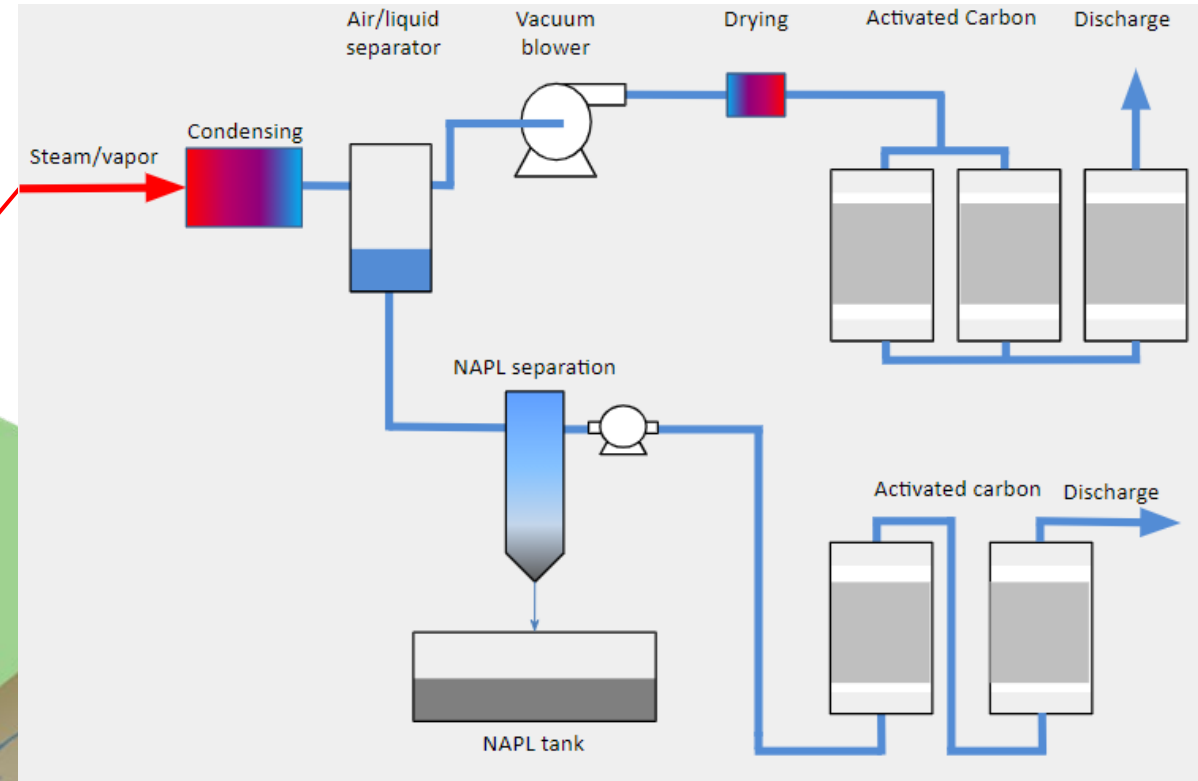
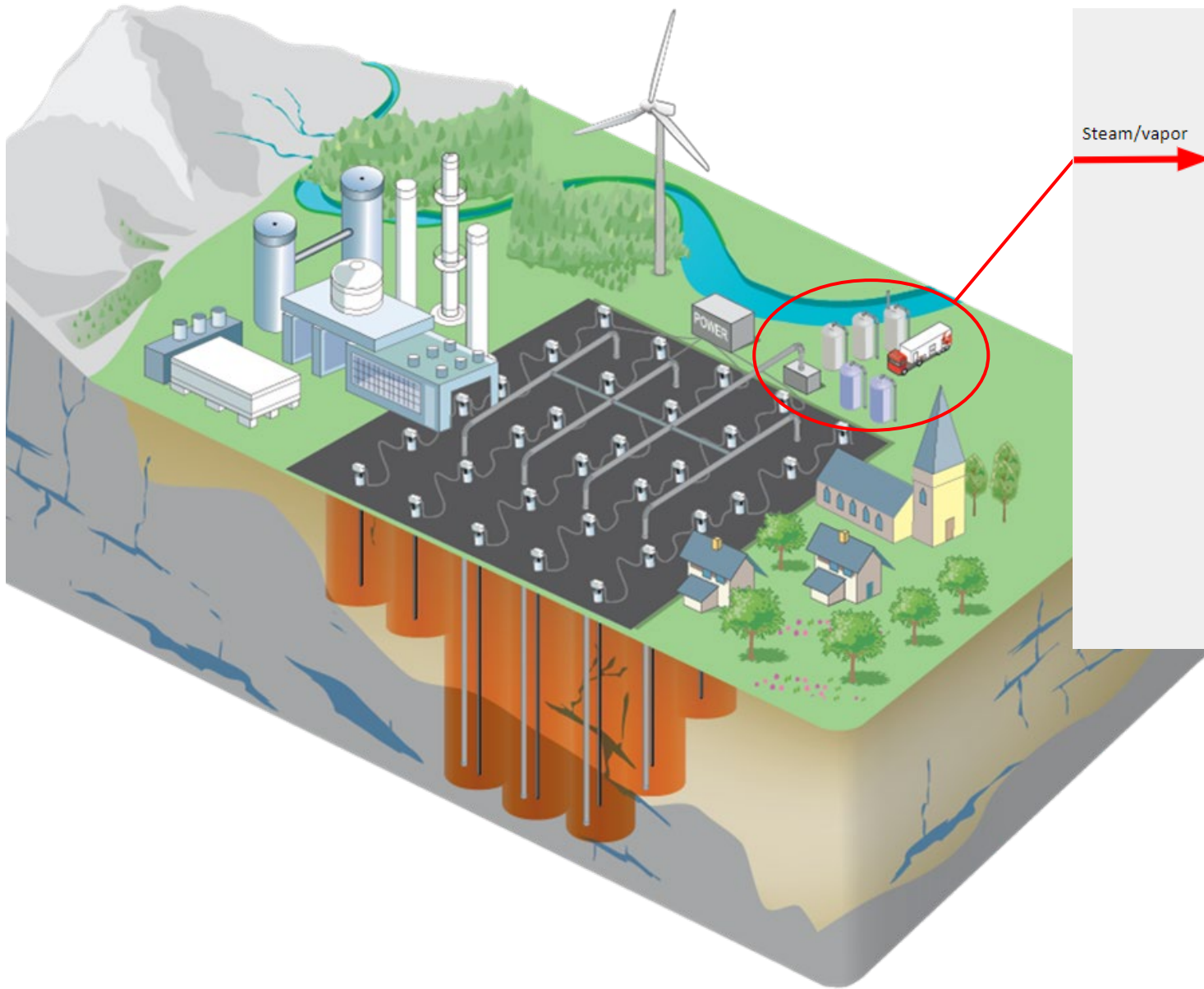
SEE



SEE Wellfield



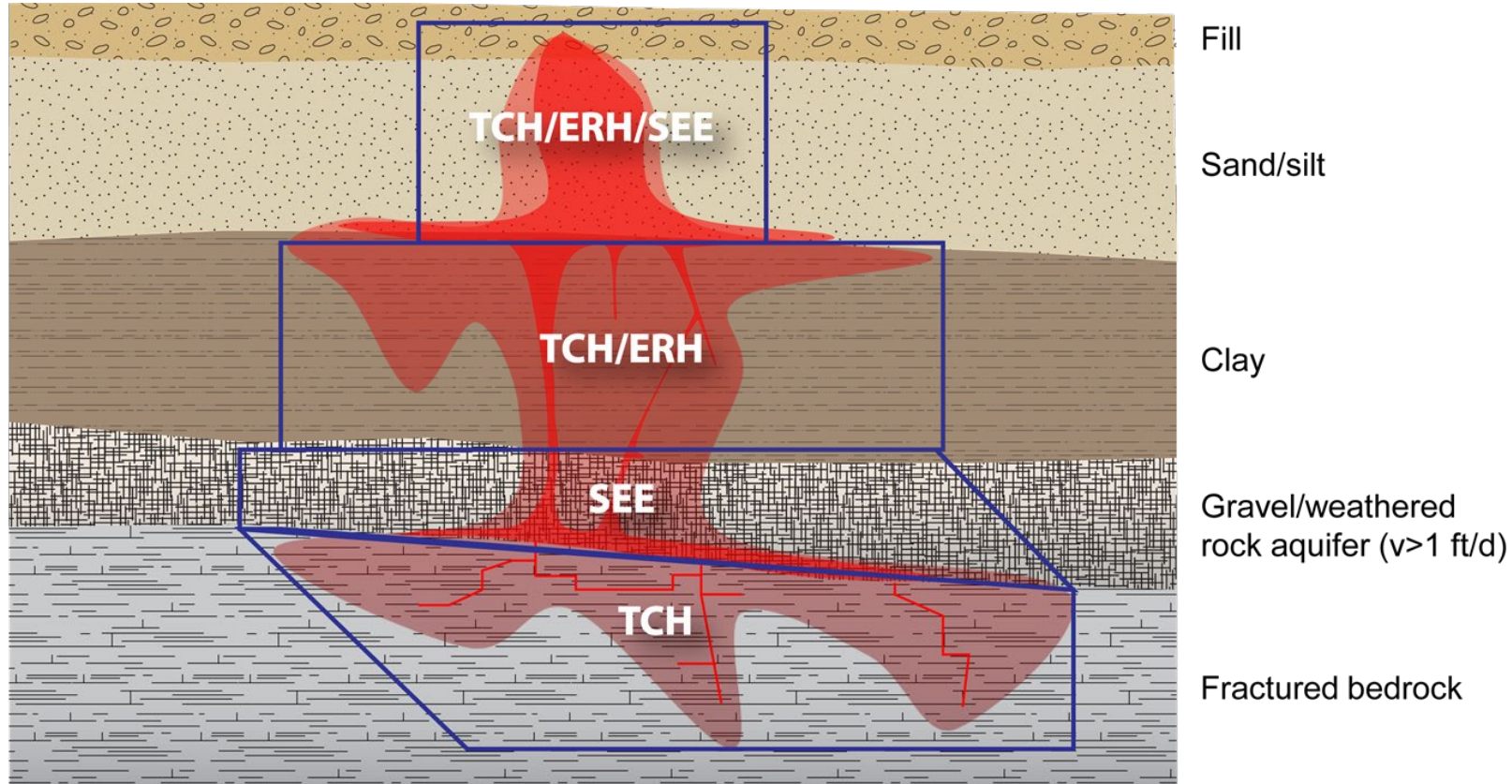
Conceptual Schematic of Thermal System



BASIC ELEMENTS

- Heating source
- Extraction network
- Treatment system

Technologies Applicable in Low-Permeability Material



TCH



ERH



SEE



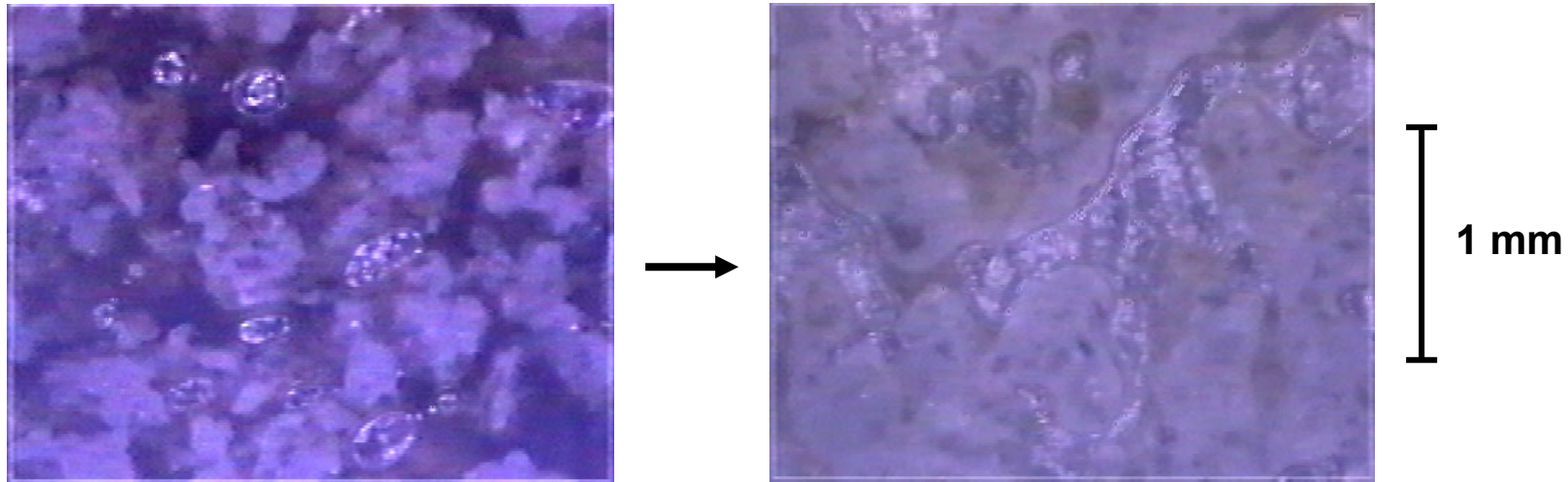
Depending on specific site geology/hydrogeology, combinations of heating methods can be utilized.



Removal Mechanisms

Removal Mechanism - Boiling

Add heat \Rightarrow change state of chemicals from liquid to vapor

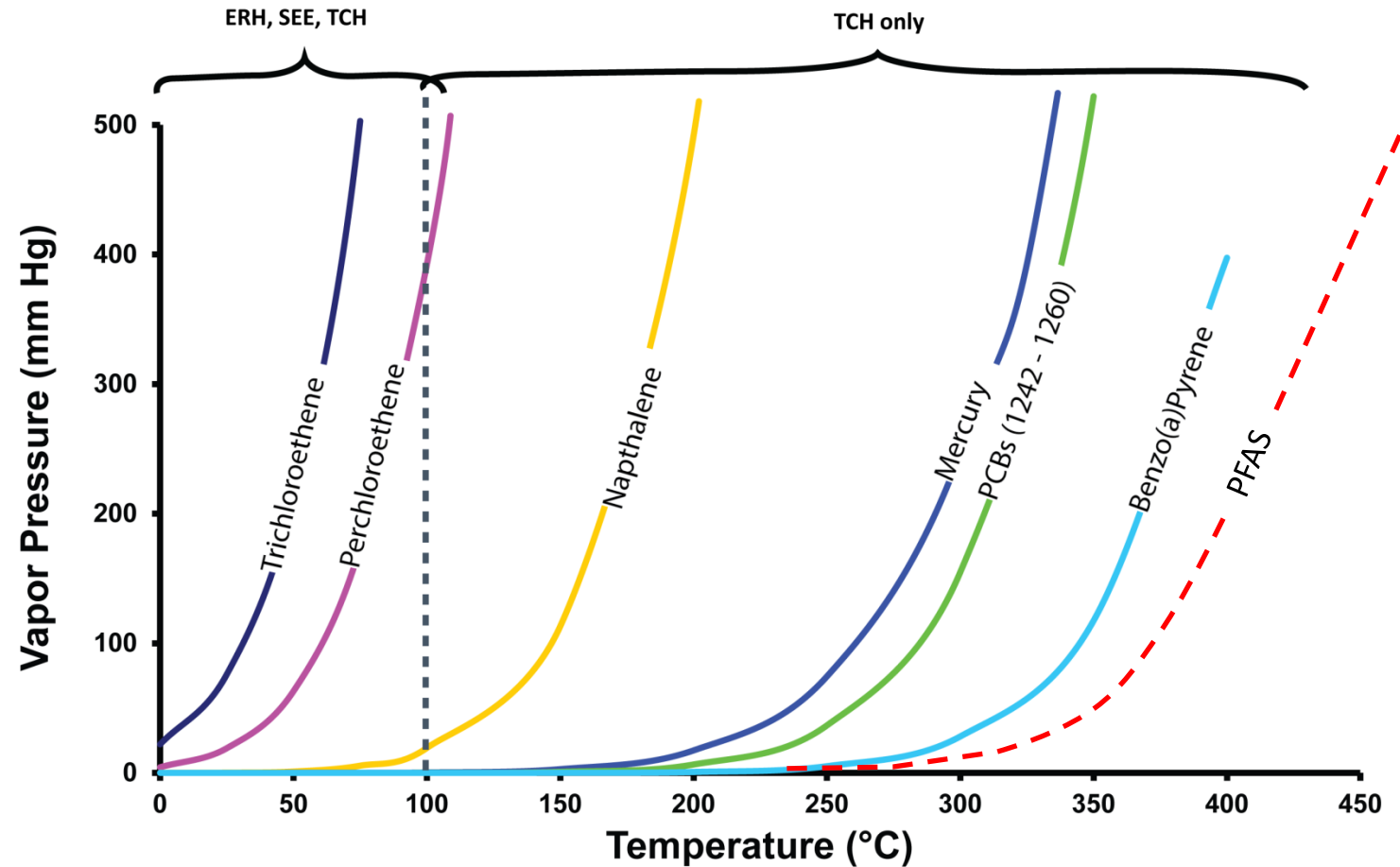


[Udell et al. 1999; Alameda Point SEE demonstration]

Heat transfer occurs about 10,000 times faster than aqueous diffusion in porous media

Removal Mechanism - Volatilization

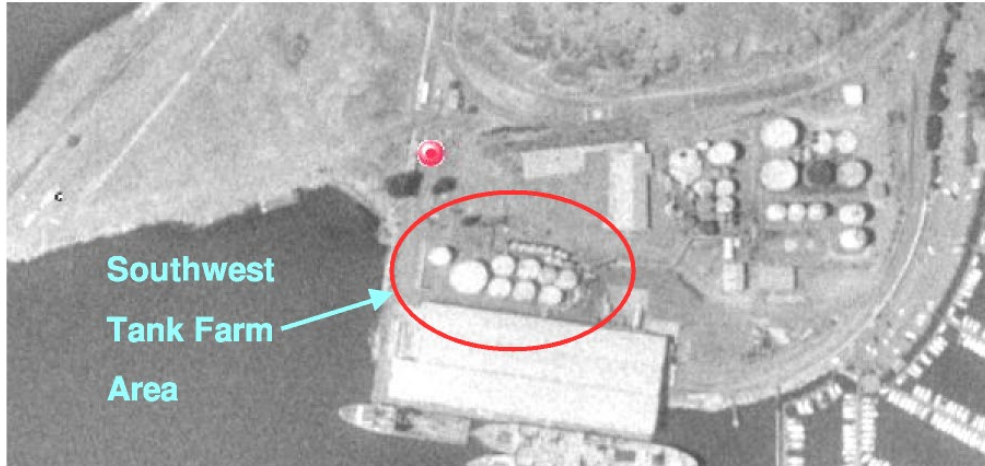
Volatilization is main removal mechanism in Low-Permeability Material





Low Permeability Bay Mud Case

Contaminant Source



Terminal One Site Prior to Demolition of Tank Farms - 1993



Terminal One Site Post Demolition of Tank Farms - 2004



Treatment Zone Location

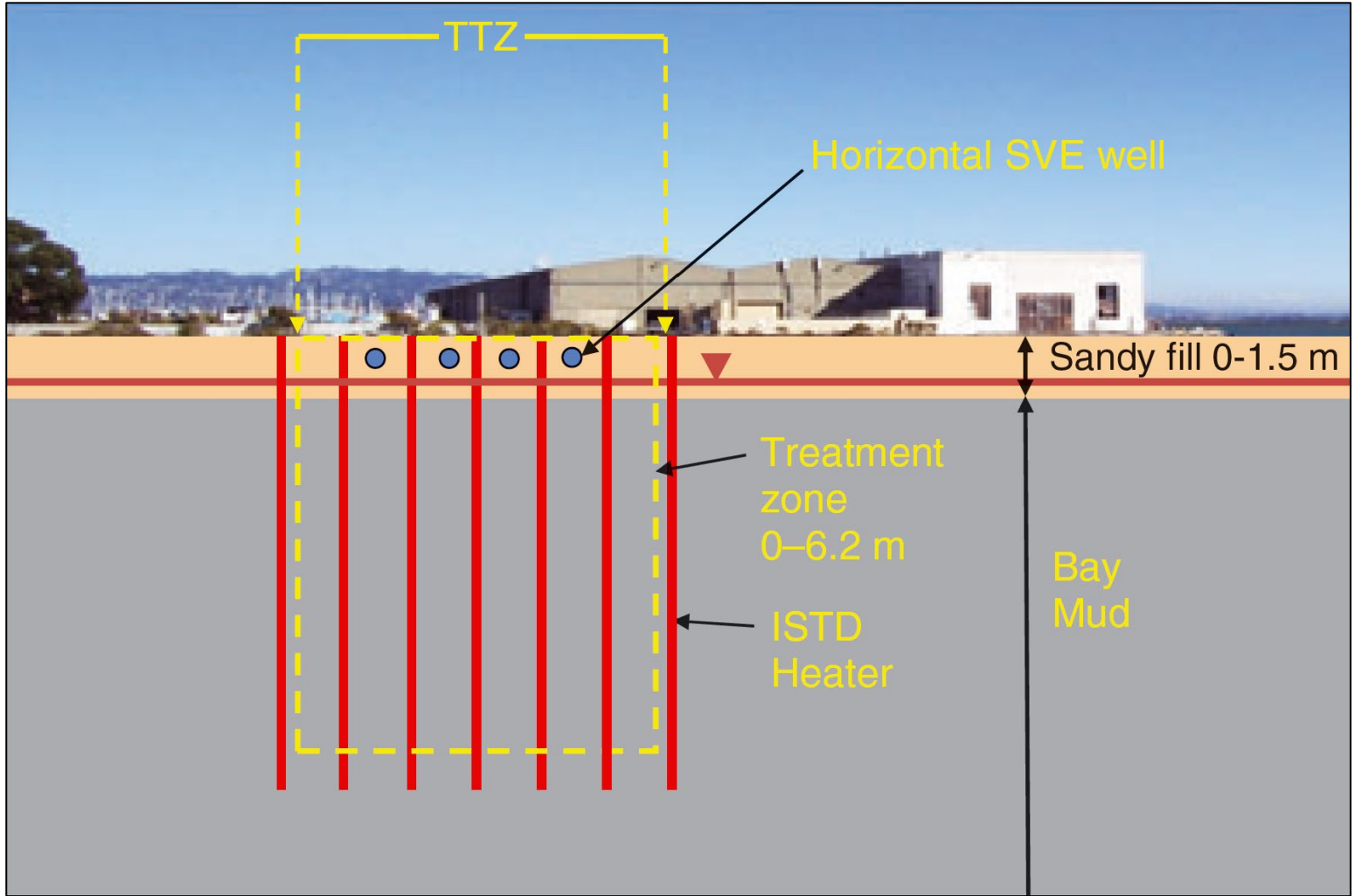


Site Key Parameters

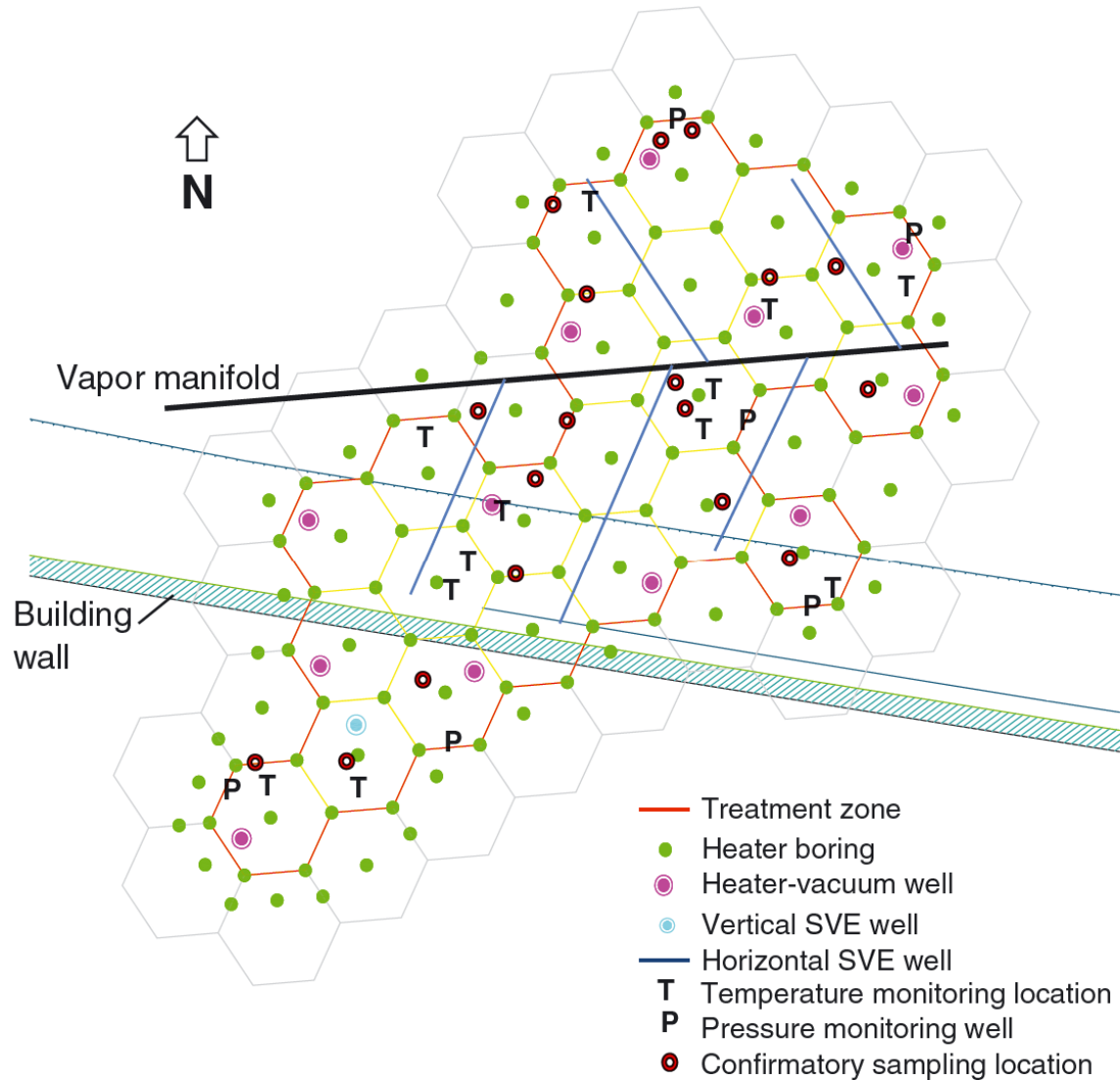


- Contaminants: CVOCs, PCE, TCE, DCE and VC
- Up to 2.700 mg/kg PCE concentrations
- NAPL present in bay mud
- Treatment area: 836 m²
- Treatment volume: 5.097 m³
- Remedial goals:
 - PCE: 2,0 mg/kg
 - TCE: 2,0 mg/kg
 - DCE: 17,0 mg/kg
 - VC: 0,23 mg/kg

Cross Section

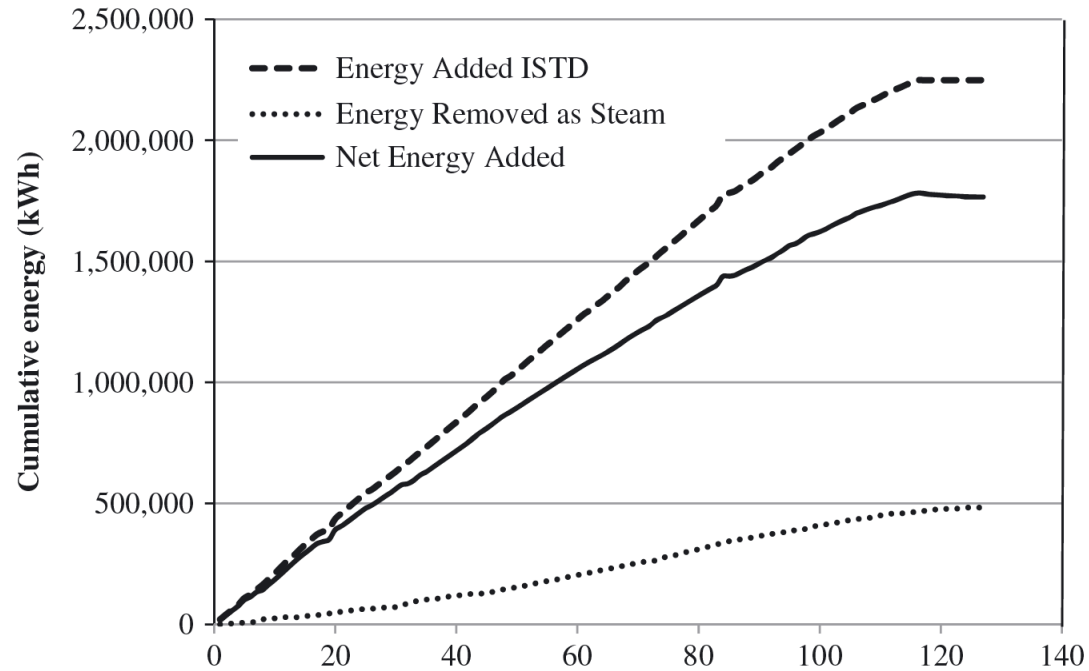


Wellfield Layout

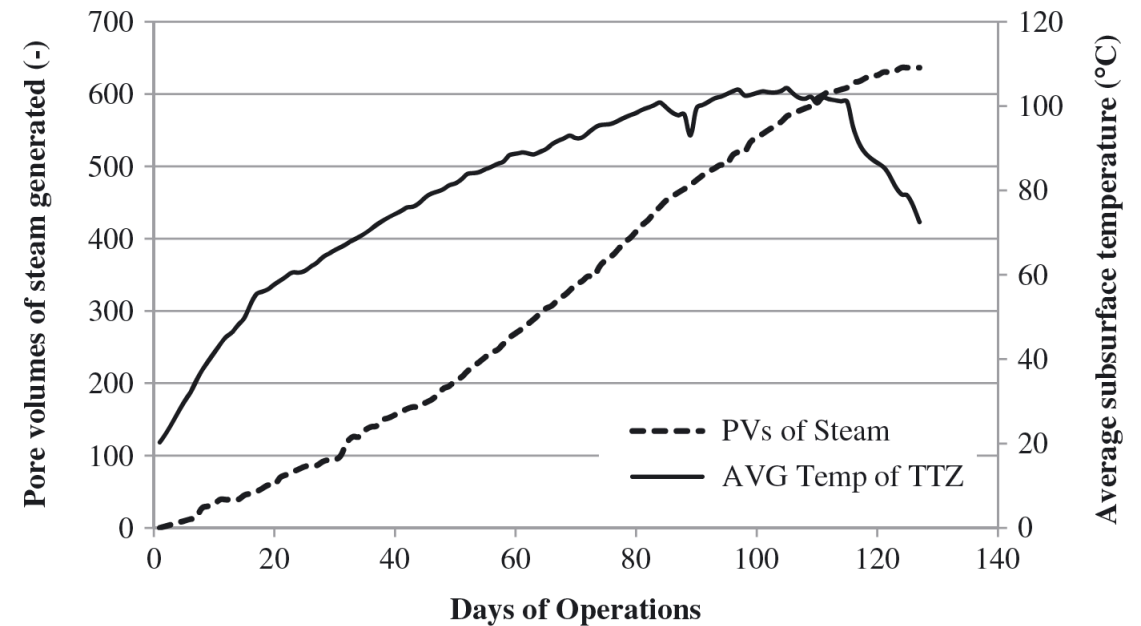


- 126 heater borings
- 12 combined heater and extraction wells
- 5 shallow extraction wells in void space below building
- 5 horizontal extraction wells
- 17 temperature and pressure monitoring points
- Insulated vapor cover

Operational Parameters



- 110 days of heating followed by 17 days of post treatment extraction (127 days total)
- 2,200,000 kWh of energy added
- 428 kWh/m³ (330 kWh/m³ more typical)

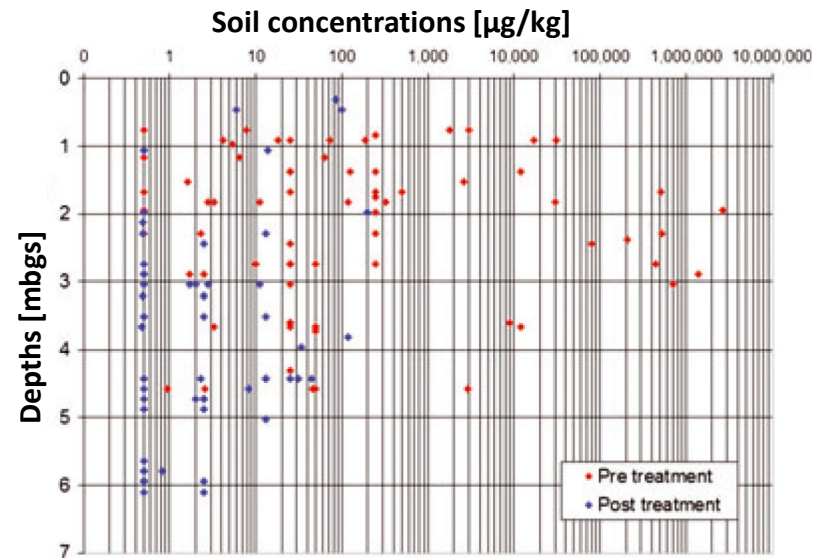
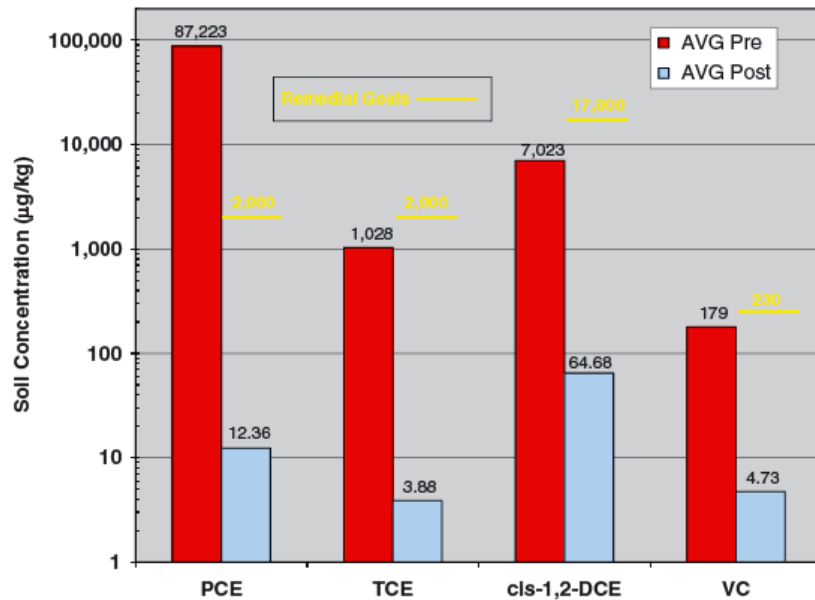


- Average temperature above 100 C
- 636 pore volumes of steam
- 2,820 kg of contaminants removed

Results - Soil

Soil Sample Data from Before and After ISTD Implementation. Percent Reduction Was Estimated Based on the Listed Concentrations

		PCE (µg/kg)	TCE (µg/kg)	cis-1,2-DCE (µg/kg)	VC (µg/kg)
Remedial goals		2000	2000	17,000	230
AVG	AVG Pre	87,223	1,028	7	179
	AVG Post	12.36	3.88	64.68	4.73
	No. of samples	54	64	41	63
	% Reduction AVG Pre to Post	99.99%	99.62%	99.08%	97.36%
MAX	Max pre	2,700,000	33,000	87,000	3300
	Max post	200	100	1,500	24
	% Reduction max pre to post	99.99%	99.70%	98.28%	99.27%



Post treatment bay mud still wet or moist (41% boil off)

Wellfield



Insulating Vapor Cover

Wellfield Infrastructure

**Fiberglass
Manifold Pipe**

**Horizontal
SVE Well**

**Heater with
extraction**

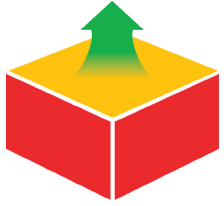
Heater



Conclusions

- Thermal can be performed in all geologies from permeable sand and gravels, tight silt and clays and saprolite as well as fractured and competent bedrock systems.
- In low-permeable materials only TCH and ERH are effective.
- Reduction of > 99% are typically achieved for VOC contaminations
- Typically, thermal remedy duration between 4 and 6 months for VOCs





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Steffen Griepke

Vice President of Thermal Technology

sgriepke@cascade-env.com

