

# Challenges and Advances in Site Remediation

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# Managing Risks

- Water management
- Land management
- Environmental matrices
  - Air
  - Water
  - Soil
  - Sediment

# Water Management

- Integrated watershed management approach for
  - Water quality improvement
  - Climate change adaptation with built-in resilience
  - Aging water infrastructure (including green infrastructure and storm water management)
  - And more...

# Land Management

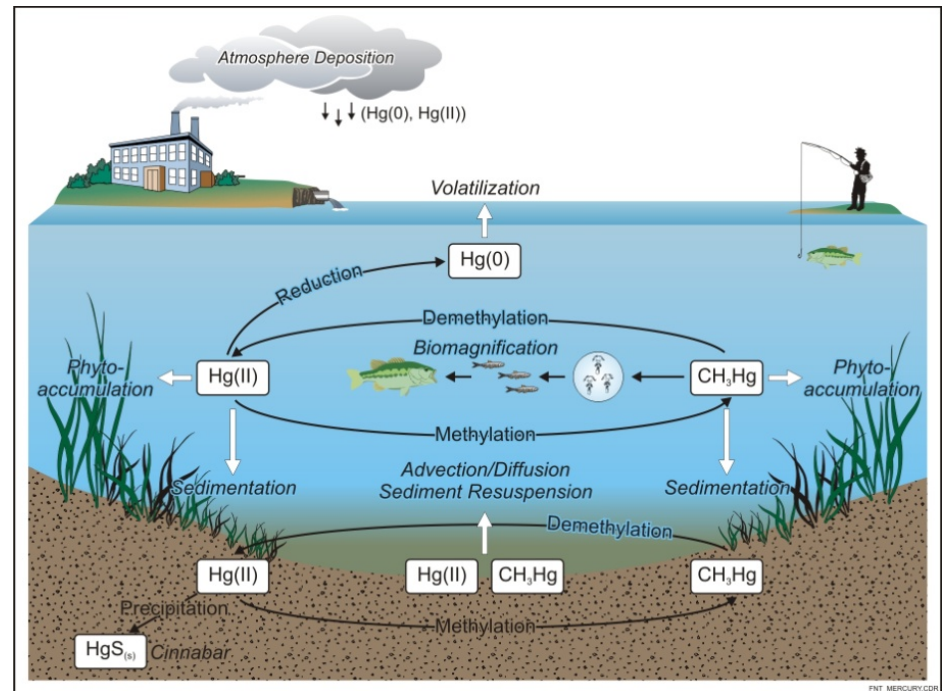
- Contaminated sediment management
- Soil and groundwater decontamination/restoration

# Contaminated Sediment Management

- Dredged material disposal and treatment
- Site characterization and source ID
- Monitored natural recovery
- Capping
- Innovative capping
- Dredge residuals

# Mercury Methylation

- Bench scale experiments designed to provide better understanding of factors (SRBs, sulfate, nutrients) that promote/limit methyl mercury production
- Strategic evaluation of cost effective capping materials designed to sequester Hg and inhibit methylation
- Materials include commercially available clay-based Hg-sorbents and site-specific clay-rich soils; and readily available and local material.



# Soil/Groundwater Remediation

- CERCLA Signed in 1980 and amended in 1986
  - PA/SI
  - RI/FS
  - PP/ROD
  - RD/RA
  - LTM/RAO
  - 5-year review
  - Site closure

# LNAPL/Petroleum Hydrocarbons

- Sources: Refineries, distribution terminals, pipelines, storage tanks, service stations, etc.
- LNAPLs: Gasoline, diesel, jet fuels, heating oils, waste oils, weathered fuels, etc.
- Contaminated Soil
  - TPH
  - Vapor (BETX, VOCs)
- Contaminated Groundwater
  - LNAPLs
  - Oil/grease, TPH<sub>g, d</sub>
  - Dissolved phase
    - BETX, VOCs,
    - MTBE



# DNAPL/CVOCs

- Heavier than water
- Hard to locate DNAPL pools and residuals
- Fractured bedrock
- Low solubility/high volatility
- Extensive CVOC plumes in vadose and saturated zones
- Varying lateral and vertical extent of contamination
- Costly to delineate source zones and plumes
- Costly to remediate
- Need innovative in situ solutions but must overcome simple physics

# Technology Evolution

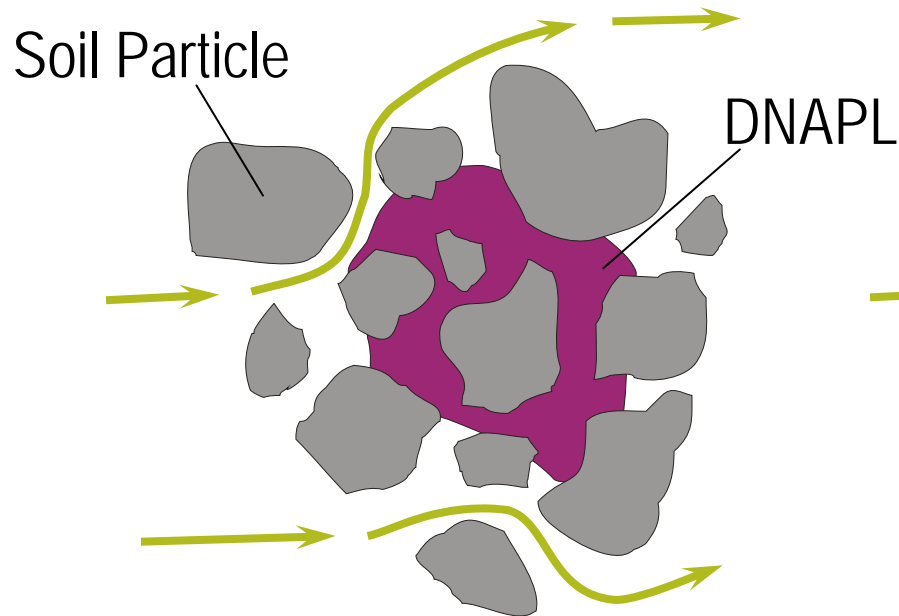
Technology Progression	<b>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</b>	<b>Conventional</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavation/disposal</li> <li>Pump &amp; treat</li> <li>Biopile/composting/land farming</li> <li>Thermal desorption</li> <li>Bioslurry reactors</li> <li>Soil washing</li> <li>Soil vapor extraction (SVE)</li> <li>Bioventing</li> <li>Bioslurping</li> <li>Air sparging/biosparging</li> </ul>
		<b>Innovative</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored natural attenuation</li> <li>Thermal treatments</li> </ul>
Technology Progression	<b>Chlorinated Hydrocarbons</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In situ chemical oxidation</li> <li>Biobarriers</li> <li>Reactive permeable barriers</li> <li>Enhanced anaerobic dechlorination (EAD)</li> <li>Anaerobic bioventing</li> <li>Sequential anaerobic/aerobic treatment</li> <li>In situ cometabolism</li> </ul>
		<b>Developing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cometabolic air sparging (CAS)</li> <li>Bioaugmentation</li> <li>Bioengineering</li> </ul>

# Fundamental Challenges

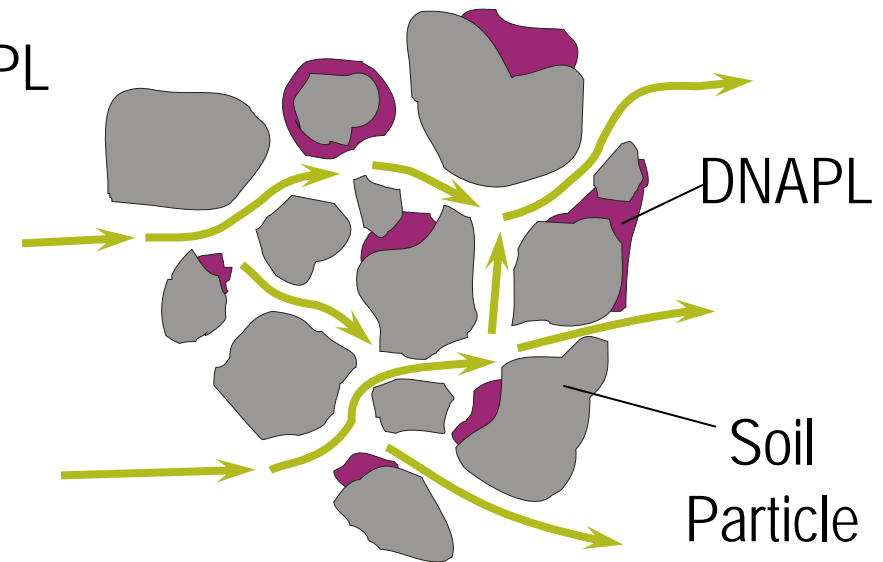
- All in situ technologies must deliver/distribute agents to where contaminants are
- But subsurface is extremely complex and heterogeneous

# Finding/Treating DNAPL

## DNAPLs completely filling in pores



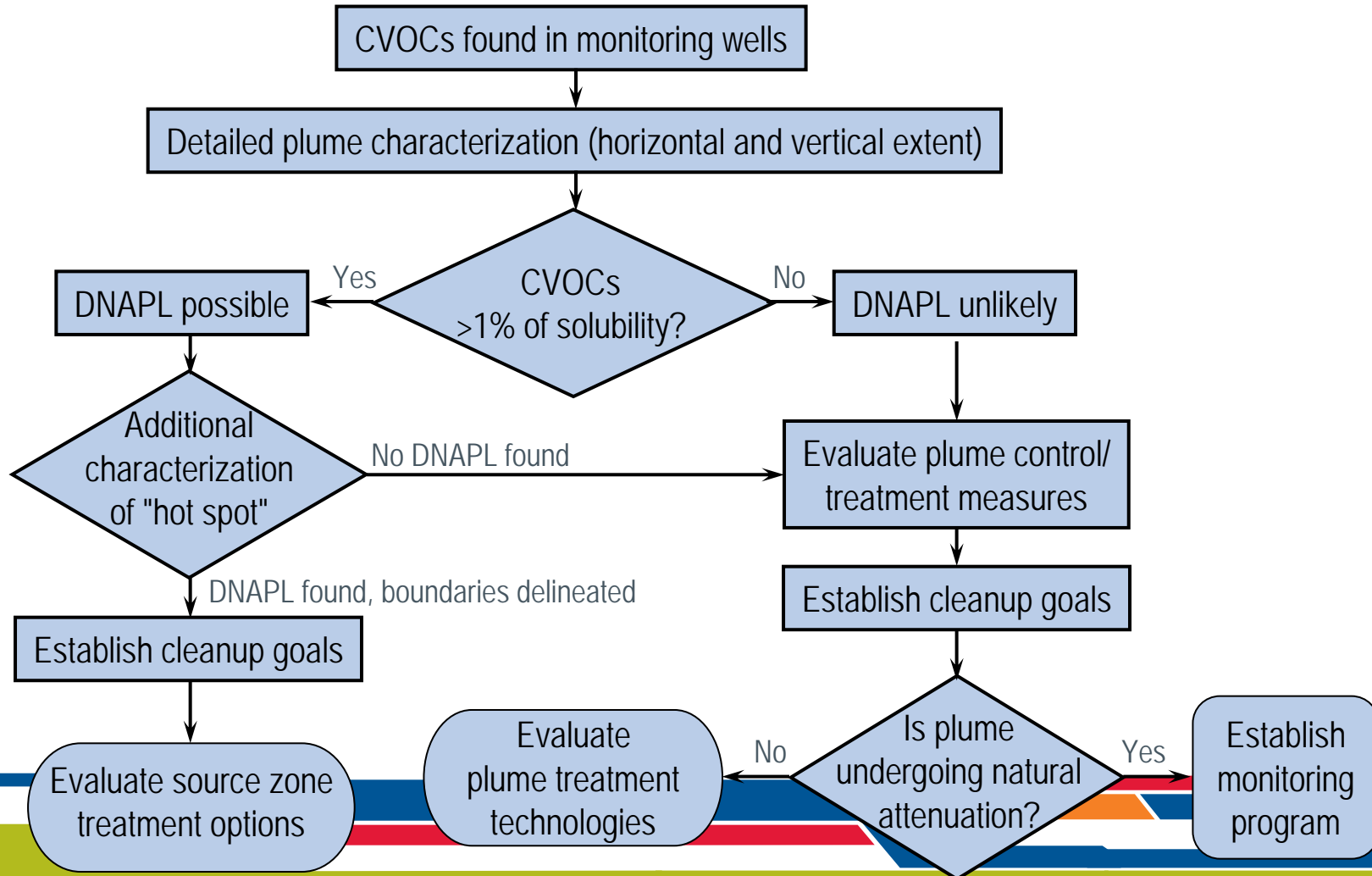
## DNAPLs coating soil particles



# Challenges (DNAPL/CVOCs)

- Regulatory framework
- Technical impracticability (TI)
- Monitored natural attenuation (NA)
- Human health risk assessment
- Site characterization
- Source removal vs. plume control
- technology screening/selection

# Evaluation/Remediation Steps



# DNAPL and CVOC Remediation

- Source zone (DNAPL pools and residuals) when location is known
- Plume control/treatment when location is not known or pools are hard to retrieve
- Plume control
- Plume treatment
- Combined approach

# DNAPL Source Zone Technologies

- Thermal
  - Steam injection/extraction
  - Resistive heating/RF heating/SPH
  - Hot water flooding
- Physical/Chemical
  - $\text{KMnO}_4$ /fenton's reagent/persulfate
  - Surfactant flushing
  - Cosolvent (e.g., alcohol) flushing
- Containment
- Excavation



# Plume Control/Treatment

- Permeable/Reactive barrier with ZVI
- Nano-ZVI particles
- In situ air sparging/SVE (IAS/SVE)
- Bioremediation
  - Cometabolic
  - Bioaugmentation
  - HRC
- Intrinsic bioremediation (NA)
- Pump-and-treat
  - Plume containment at edges
  - Isolating the source
  - Plume remediation

# Contaminants to Watch

- Perchlorate
- MTBE
- 1,4-dioxane
- Nitrate
- Endocrine disruptor compounds (EDCs)
- Fluoride
- Metals (As, Cr[VI])
- Radionuclides (U, Ra 226/228, gross  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  emitters)

# 2010 Monterey Conference

- Characterization, monitoring, and risk Assessment
- Site management and closure
- Green and sustainable remediation
- Chemical oxidation/reduction technologies
- In situ delivery approaches
- Thermal/physical/chemical treatment/barrier technologies
- Biological technologies
- Sediment/vapor intrusion