



Surfactant Enhanced Remediation Technologies and Case Studies

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Green Chemical Solutions for Environmental Remediation

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Optimized plant-based surfactants for enhanced in situ remediation technologies

Surfactant Enhanced Product Recovery (SEPR)	Surfactant-enhanced In Situ Chemical Oxidation (S-ISCO)
Bulk free phase removal – creosote, DNAPL, LNAPL	Oxidation of heavy hydrocarbon contamination on soil

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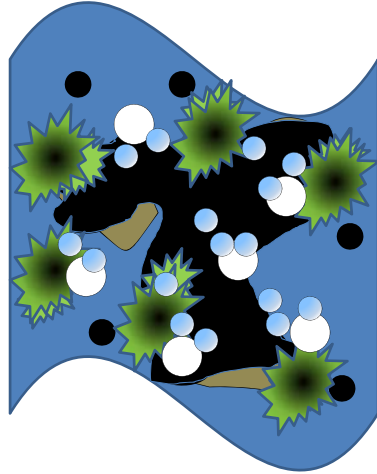
SEPR Technology

Surfactant Enhanced Product Recovery (SEPR)

- Proprietary plant based surfactant blend with low doses of hydrogen peroxide
- Bubbles generated from peroxide decomposition provide physical agitation to loosen NAPL
- Enables efficient recovery of Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL) contamination, including creosote

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SEPR Performance



- Bulk, free phase NAPL present in subsurface
- SEPR fluid injected
- Surfactants desorb and emulsify NAPL
- Gas bubbles generated from peroxide
- Help facilitate movement to recovery wells
- Residual contamination may remain

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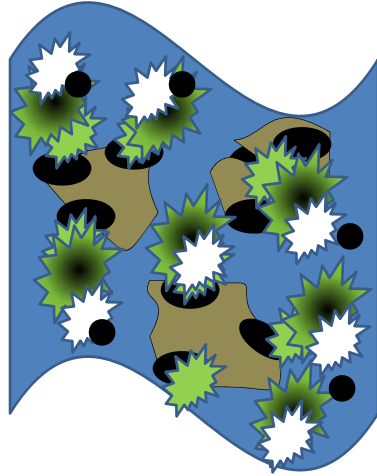
S-ISCO Technology

Surfactant-enhanced In Situ Chemical Oxidation (S-ISCO)

- Combined proprietary surfactant blend & oxidant injection
- Use of the oxidant best suited for site (Klozur, peroxide, etc)
- Addresses contamination sorbed on soil
- Provides clean soil and groundwater
- Avoids contaminant rebound

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S-ISCO Performance

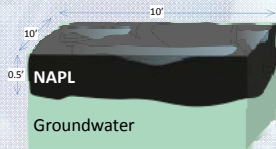


- Sorbed contaminants on soil and in soil pores
- Surfactant and oxidant introduced into groundwater
- Sorbed contaminants are emulsified into aqueous phase
- Thorough removal of contamination – no rebound

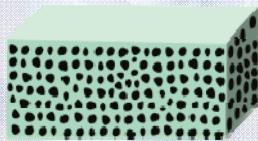
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Emulsification and Surface Area

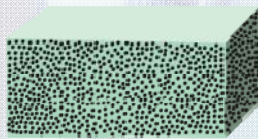
Emulsions increase interface area between oxidant and contaminant by several orders of magnitude



Volume: 50 cubic feet
Surface area: 220 square feet



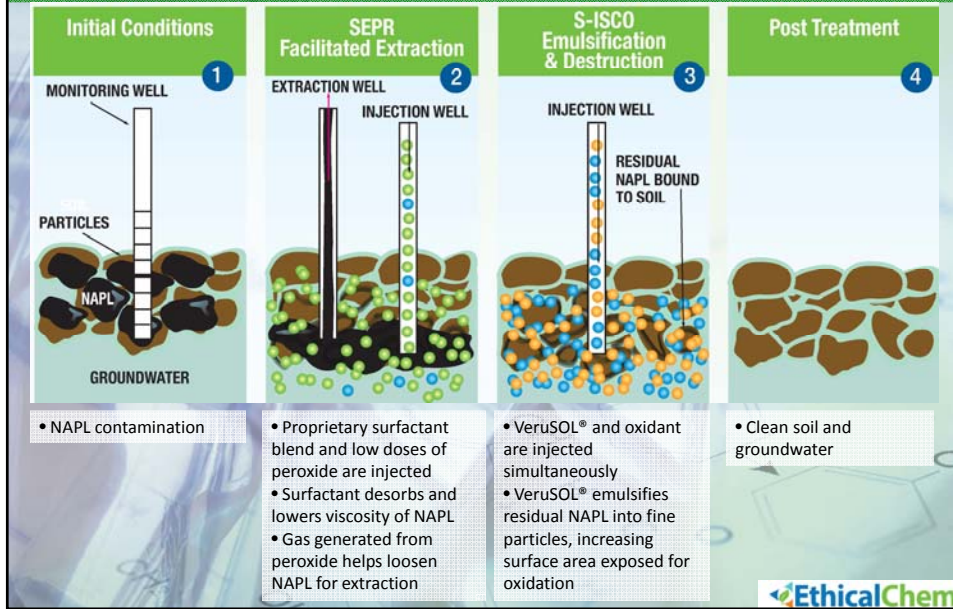
Volume: 50 cubic feet
Emulsion Diameter: 1 millimeter
Surface area: 91,440 square feet
Approximately 2.5 orders of magnitude higher



Volume: 50 cubic feet
Emulsion Diameter: 1 micrometer
Surface area: 91,493,000 square feet
Approximately 5 orders of magnitude higher

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Combined SEPR/S-ISCO Technology



CASE STUDY EXAMPLES

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SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote



Site

Former Wood Treatment Facility,
Bridgeville, DE

Contaminants of Concern

Creosote DNAPL

Objectives

Full-scale soil remediation

Remedial Implementation

SEPR & S-ISCO



SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote

Site Background

- Lumber Treating Facility (1963 – 1986)
- DNREC-Hazardous Substances Cleanup Act (HSCA) Program
- Creosote waste oil & condensate water was gravity-fed into unlined waste lagoon
- Lagoon was excavated in 1986 but the vertical extent of NAPL was greater than originally reported



SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote

Remedial Design

Observations of free product and/or residual DNAPL in soil borings were used to define the area of the DNAPL plume in each 1-ft interval from 6 to 15 ft below ground surface (bgs).

- **Target Treatment Area:**

- 4,000+ gal of creosote DNAPL
- 200 ft X 60 ft X 15 ft bgs.

- **Treatment:**

- SEPR to remove DNAPL
- S-ISCO to remove residual contamination



SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote

Implementation:

- **SEPR – 8 weeks**

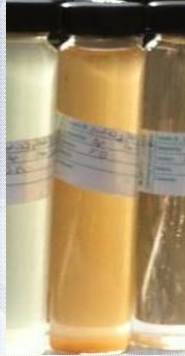
- Hydrogen Peroxide (up to 4%)
- Surfactant (5 – 30 g/L)
- Extraction of 8,000 gal of DNAPL and fluid

- **S-ISCO – 8 weeks**

- VeruSOL (5 – 10 g/L)
- Hydrogen Peroxide (4 – 8%)
- Klozur Sodium Persulfate (50 – 100 g/L)



SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote



Pre SEPR
No Product
Recovery; Clear
Samples



Day 1
Product +
Emulsion
Recovered



Day 2
Increased
Product
Recovery



Day 3
Product
Flow

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SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote



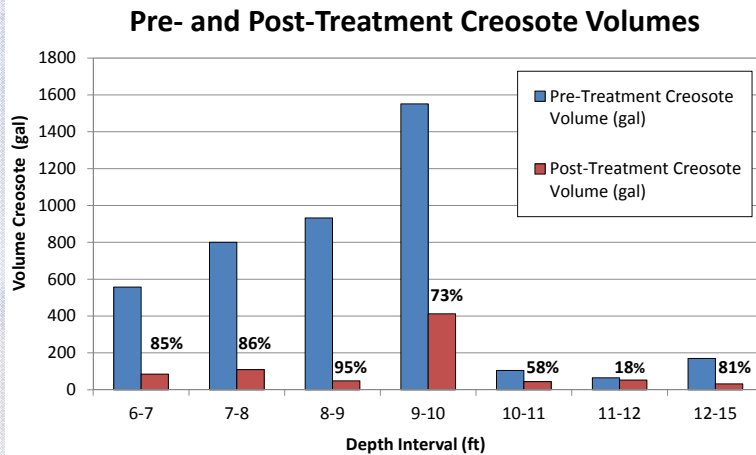
Late Stage of SEPR Treatment
/ Pre-S-ISCO Treatment



End of S-ISCO Treatment

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SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote



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SEPR & S-ISCO Treatment of Creosote

Result Summary

- 81% of DNAPL was removed from treatment area
- Site objective achieved and closure expected
- Cost of remediation <\$100/cubic yard
 - Less than 1/3 the cost of CA identified alternative - thermal desorption followed by bioremediation.

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S-ISCO Remediation of Coal Tar NYC Brownfield Site



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MGP Coal Tar Remediation in NYC



Site

Former Roofing Products
Manufacturer

Contaminants of Concern

BTEX, PAHs, & naphthalene

Objectives

Reduce contaminant mass to
enable issuance of Certificate of
Completion

Remedial Implementation

S-ISCO

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MGP Coal Tar Remediation in NYC

- **Site Conditions:**

- Former roofing manufacture site
- ~41,000 lb contamination
- BTEX, PAHs, naphthalene
- NAPL
- Heterogeneous subsurface



- **Challenges:**

- Adjacent to East River
- Dense urban neighborhood
- Weather
- NAPL



Northern edge of site boundary
~ 100 ft from high-rise, luxury
residential building



MGP Coal Tar Remediation in NYC

Treatment Details:

- **S-ISCO Implementation**

- VeruSOL
- Klozur Sodium Persulfate
- Sodium Hydroxide
- Total injected volume = 1,201,900 gal
- 100 days of injections
- **RemMetrikSM** process to quantify & target contamination
- Wavefront Technology's **Primawave** Pressure-Pulsing Sidewinder



MGP Coal Tar Remediation in NYC

Implementation Monitoring:

Weekly Monitoring Results:

- No NAPL mobilization
- No vapor pressure increases
- Reduced soil gas concentrations
- No nuisance complaints



MGP Coal Tar Remediation in NYC

Results

- **Soil:** *EXCEEDED CLEANUP OBJECTIVE*
 - Destroyed > 90% Contaminant Mass (PAHs + BTEX)
- **Groundwater:** *EXCEEDED CLEANUP OBJECTIVE*
 - Reduced GW Concentrations;
 - 91% BTEX
- **Soil Gas:** *FULLY REDUCED SOIL GAS CONTAMINANTS*
 - 100% of benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene



MGP Coal Tar Remediation in NYC

- *Certificate of Completion*, New York State DEC,
 - Construction of a 22,000 square foot community library has begun at the site and is anticipated to be completed in 2017



Photo Courtesy – stevenholl.com



Photo Courtesy – qns.com



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



FAQs: Mobilization

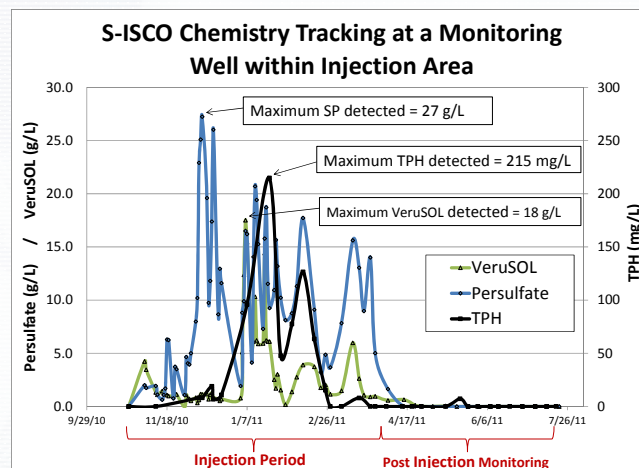
Question: How is contaminant mobilization managed during S-ISCO treatments?

Answer:

- During S-ISCO the surfactant and oxidant are injected together as a homogeneous solution
 - Injected chemistry travels together through subsurface
 - Emulsification and oxidation take place simultaneously
 - Average groundwater speeds do not carry emulsion offsite prior to destruction
- Monitoring plans & contingency measures provide added protection for sensitive receptors

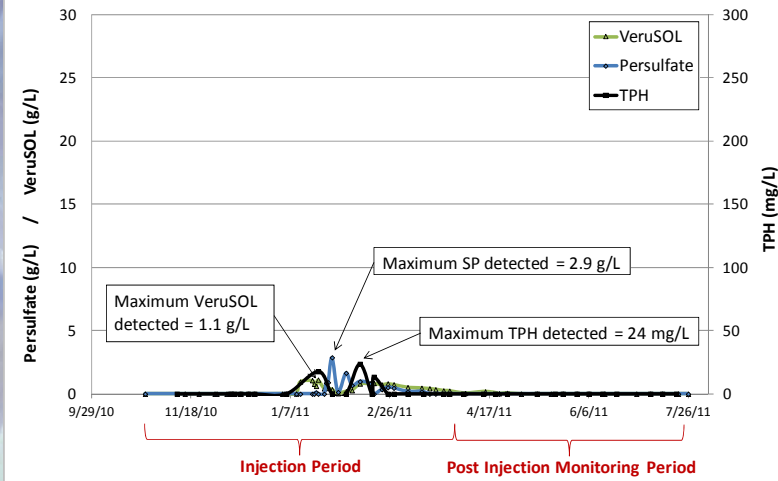
FAQs: Mobilization

- S-ISCO chemistry travels together
- Data from an on site monitoring well during and after injections



Monitoring Well Data

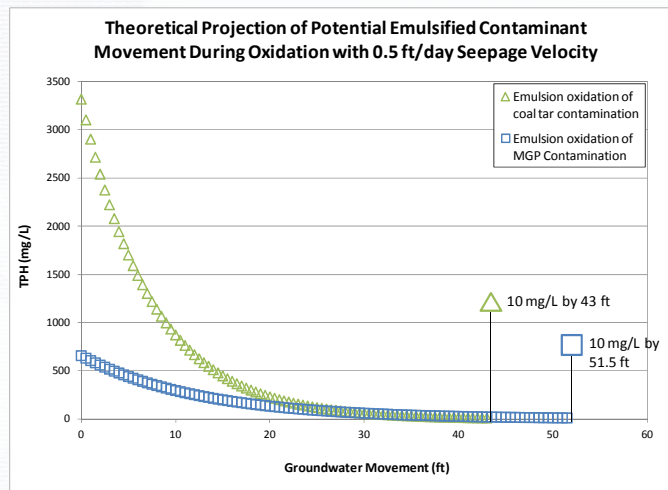
S-ISCO Chemistry Tracking at a Monitoring Well Down-gradient



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FAQs: Mobilization

Projection of two emulsions, traveling vs. destruction

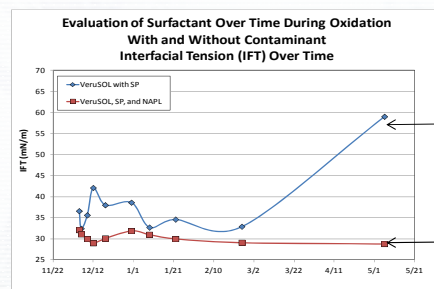


FAQs: Surfactant/Oxidant Interaction

Question: Do the surfactants compete with contaminants to consume oxidants?

Answer:

- Contaminants oxidized first
- Surfactant oxidation is minimal while contaminant is present



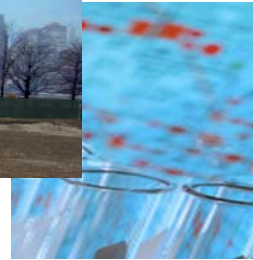
Increase in IFT indicates destruction of surfactant

Stable, low IFT indicates stable presence of surfactant

S-ISCO/SEPR Summary

- Optimized Surfactant/Oxidant Treatments Provide:
 - Clean soil & groundwater
 - Avoid rebound
 - Are effective for a broad range of organic contaminants

Thank you.



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