

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Modified Fenton's Reagent: Explosive Zone (EX-1) Application control and safety management

Karel Waska

Contaminated Sites, 2015

Introduction

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Take-home message:

When the time and complex surface conditions limit the remediation efforts, ISCO offers a quick and definite solution.

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

- *Mgr. Jiří Kamas*
- *Ing. Petr Beneš, Ph.D.*
- *Ing. Karel Horák*
- *Ing. Miroslav Minařík*
- *Ing. Vlastimil Píšťek*

Intro

3/21

In situ chemical oxidation

ISCO

MFR

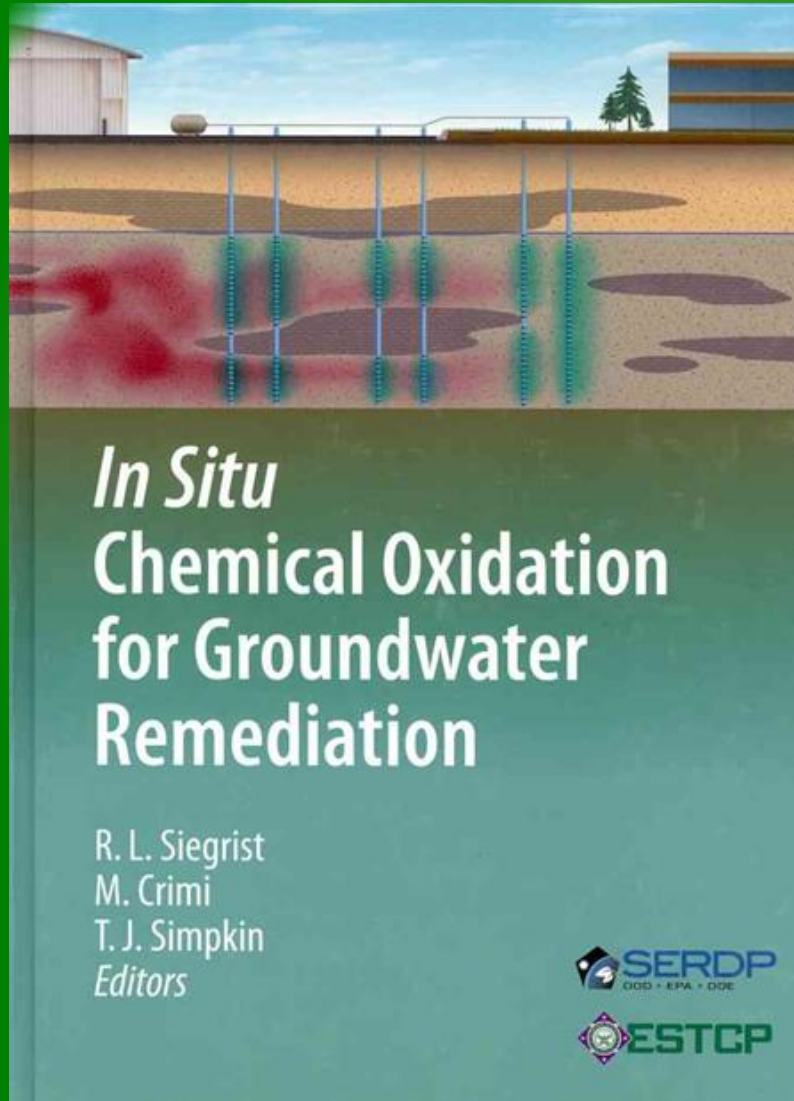
Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion



Siegrist, R. L.,
Crimi, M., Simpkin,
T. J.: *In Situ*
Chemical Oxidation
for Groundwater
Remediation,
Springer 2011,
ISBN: 978-1-4419-
7825-7

Why ISCO??

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Cost:

Often most effective alternative

Time:

Quick results, usually within weeks or months

Target pollutants:

Wide spectrum = chlorinated solvents, petroleum-derived hydrocarbons, ...

Contamination range:

Broad range of concentration levels including heavily impacted sites (inhibition of biodegradation processes)

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

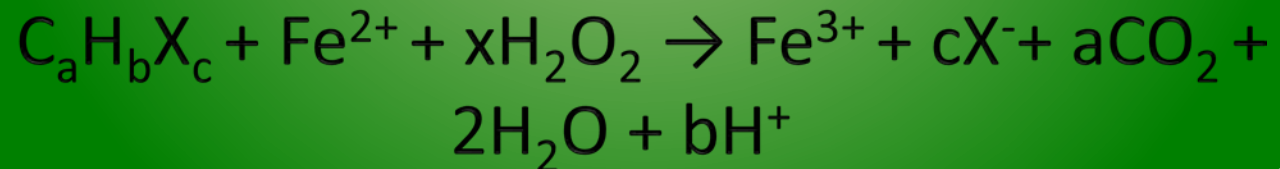
Conclusion

5/21

Fenton's Reagent

Fenton's reaction:

- Described in mammal heart cells (*Ischemic heart disease)
- Reaction between hydrogen peroxide and ferrous ions generating OH• radicals:



Exothermal reaction !!!

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Why modify?



- Cheap, very strong oxidant (ROS)
- Main property = **INSTABILITY** =>
- Fast disintegration, exothermic decay
- Releases large amounts of O_2 => 1 L of 5% H_2O_2 generates up to 20 L of O_2
- **STABILIZATION** = critical know-how:
 - Addition of stabilizer (phosphates, chelates, organic acids = pH drops)



Hmm - smells like McDonald's!

Intro

ISCO

MFR

7/21

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion



Google Earth

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Sandy gravel aquifer

8/21

- $K \approx 10^{-5} - 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$
- Aquifer thickness $\sim 1,5 \text{ m}$
- Porosity $n = 0,15$
Field A
 - 530 m^2
 - $V \sim 120 \text{ m}^3$



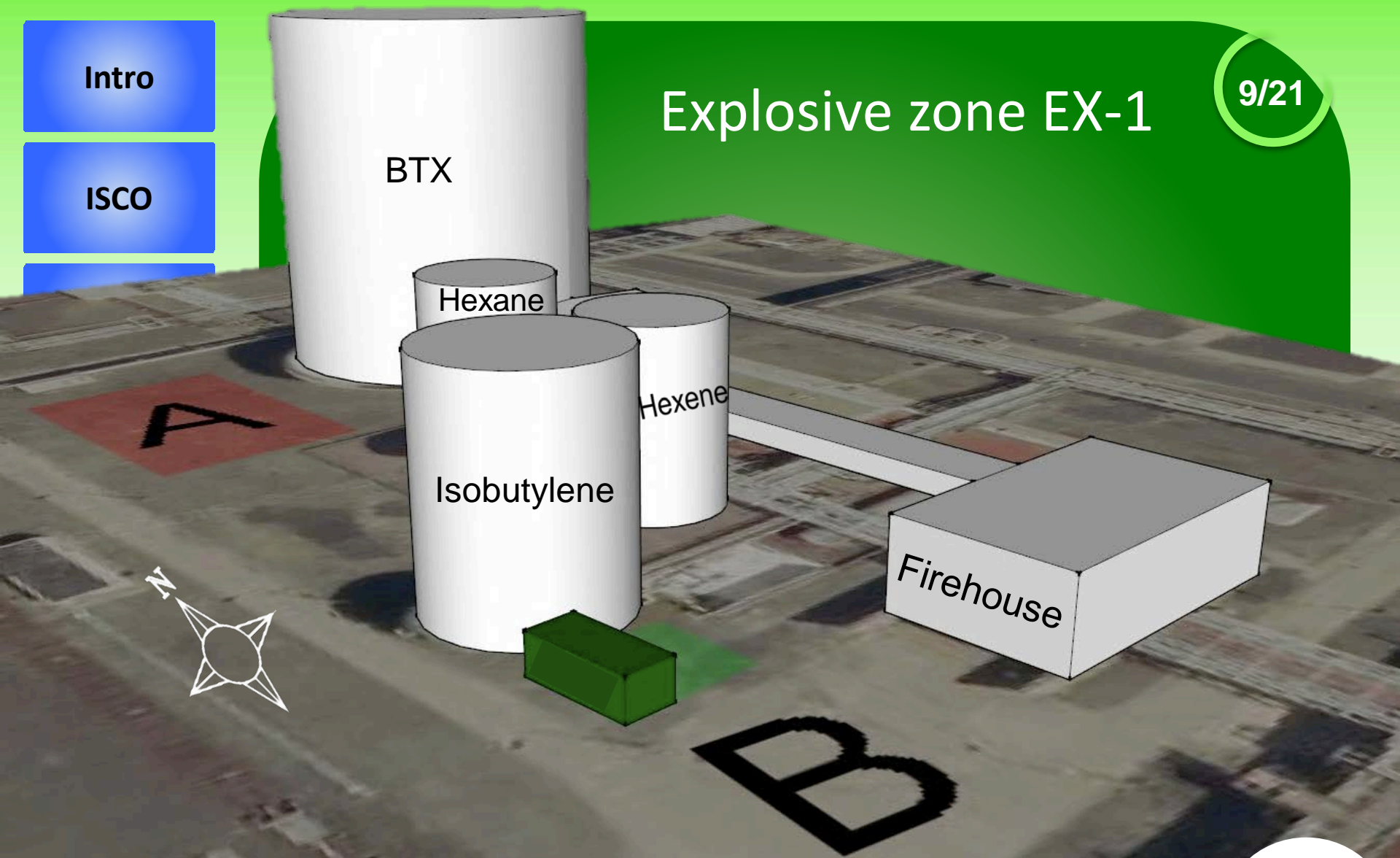
Google Earth

Intro

ISCO

Explosive zone EX-1

9/21



Conclusion

Google Earth

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

10/21

Primary pilot test objectives:

1. To verify technology functionality and usability,
2. to reduce contamination levels,
3. to comply with rigorous safety regulations (EX-1), and
4. to optimize on site process and reaction control tools (real time monitoring).

Studied risk factors:

1. Exothermic reaction course,
2. reagent corrosiveness (maintain $\text{pH} \geq 4,5$ and g.w. level below the depth of utility networks), and
3. generation of VOCs as daughter products.

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

11/21

Wide range of petrochemical operations

- Ethylene production => pollutants:
 - BTEX, Naphthalene, Non-polar organics

HV-8857: pollutant evolution



CONT.	Benzene[$\mu\text{g/l}$]	Naphthalene[$\mu\text{g/l}$]	NOC[mg/l]
RC	400	1700	no FPLH
TC	2500	2500	10
2004	-	-	FPLH
2006	125 000	<0,5	>200
2013*	10 300	162	13,2

*(before pilot)

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Intro

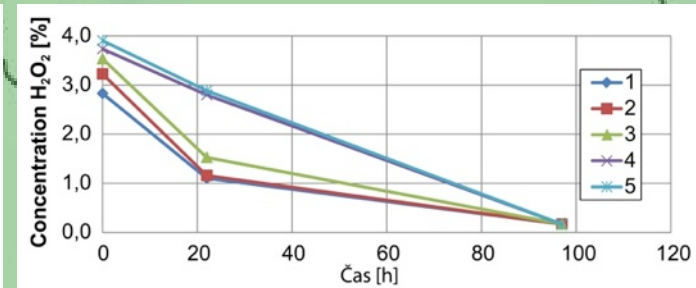
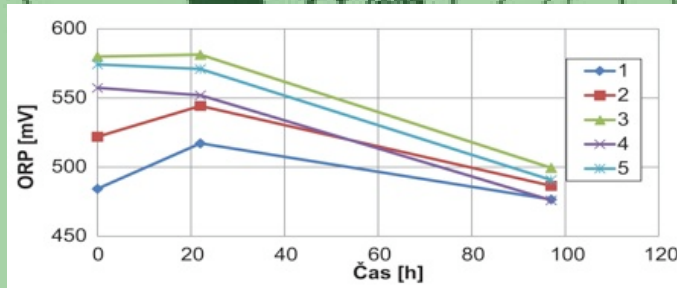
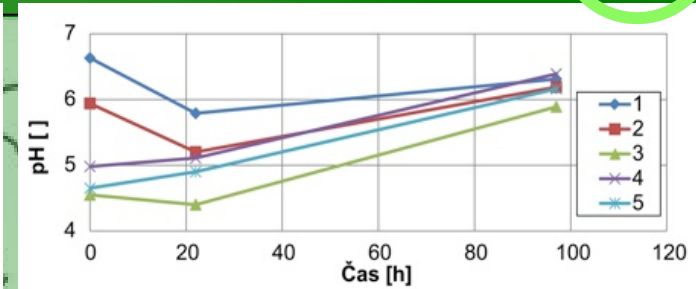
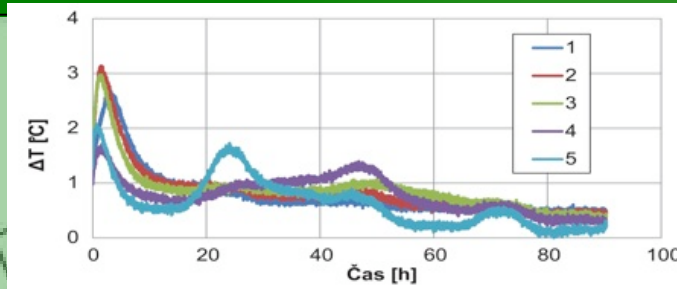
ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Soil & g.w. matrix – buffering capacity 12/21



Laboratory

- 5% hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)
- $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot n \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$ (Citric acid)

=> Temperature increase < 4°C

The option for biodegradation finish was verified...

Pilot

Conclusion



Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

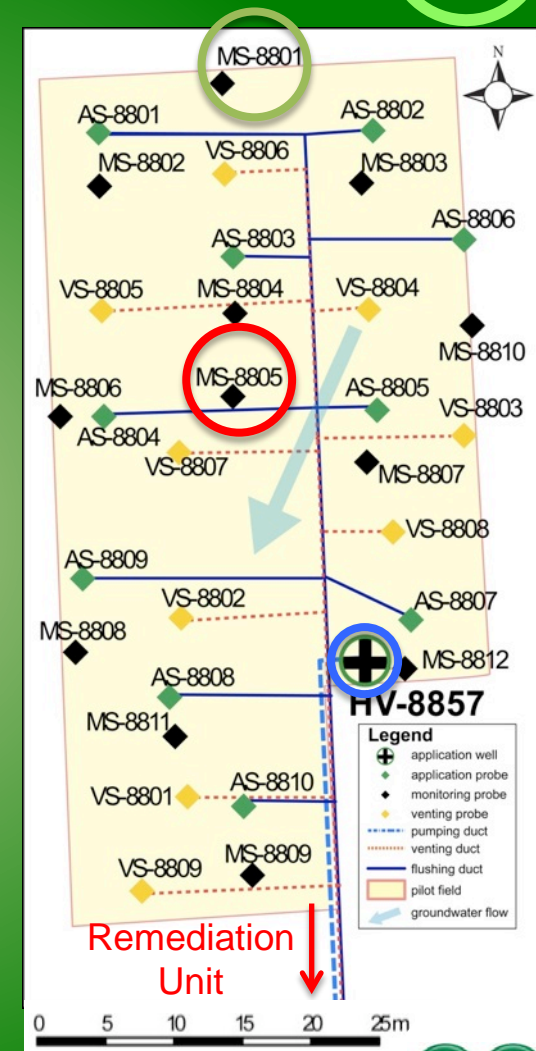
Pilot

Conclusion

12.11.2013 – 28.1.2014:

14/21

- 7 phases
- 77 m³ (5% H₂O₂): areal & pointed injection
- G.w. pump-and-treat between the phases (after rxn fade out) => filtration & recirculation
- Soil air pump-and-treat => filtration
- *In situ* real-time monitoring: Temp., g.w. level, EC
- Field on site monitoring: Physicochemical parameters, VOCs & H₂O₂ concentrations



Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

MFR application

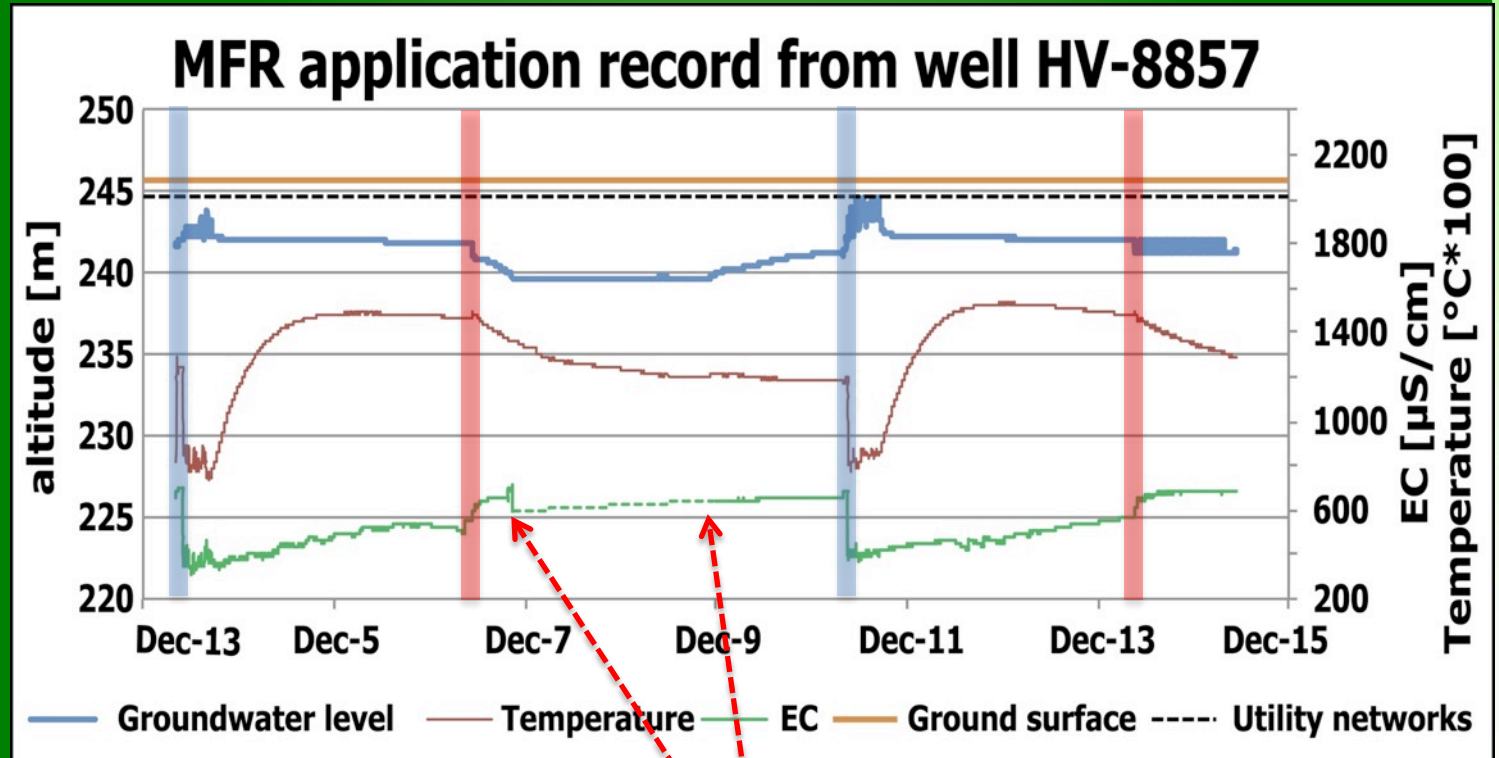
Well empty

G.w. pumping

Conclusion

15/21

Temp. and g.w. level - Safety



Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

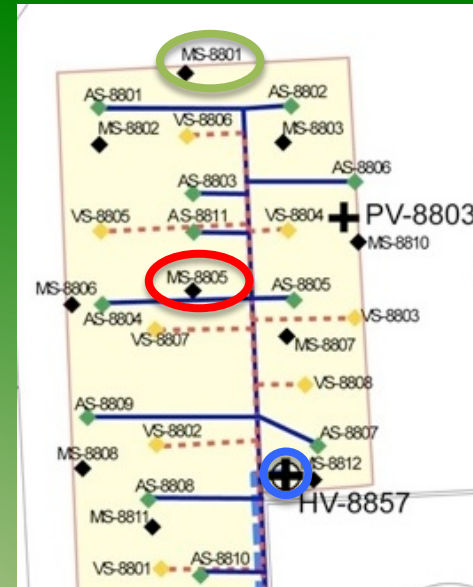
Pollution

Lab

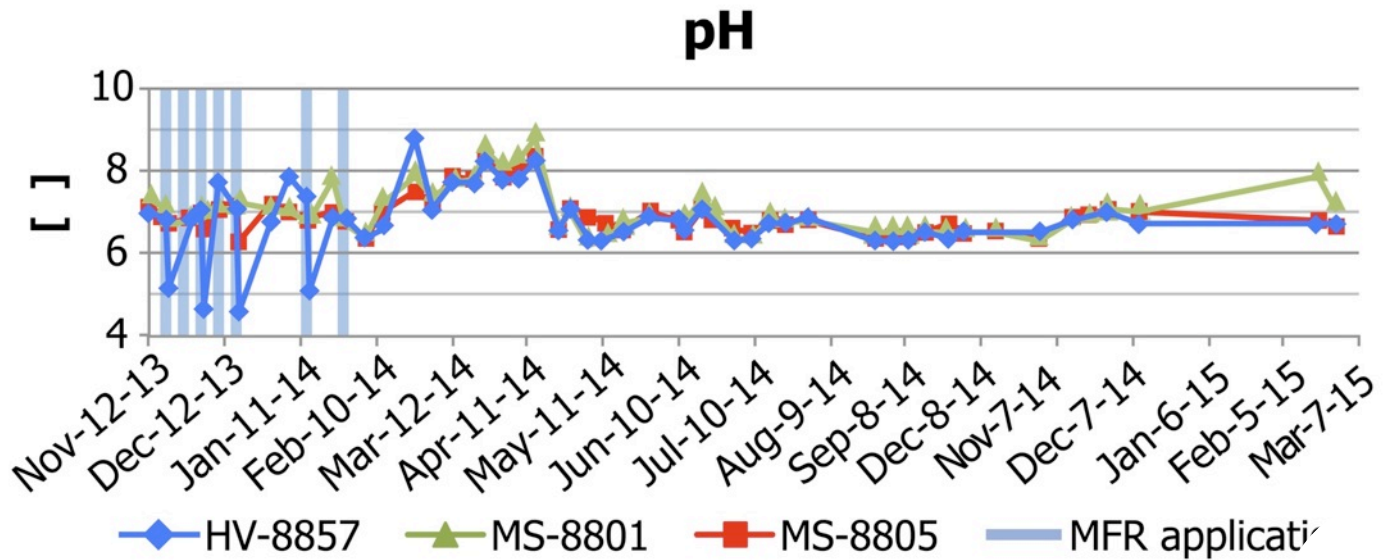
Pilot

Conclusion

pH – Safety



16/21



Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

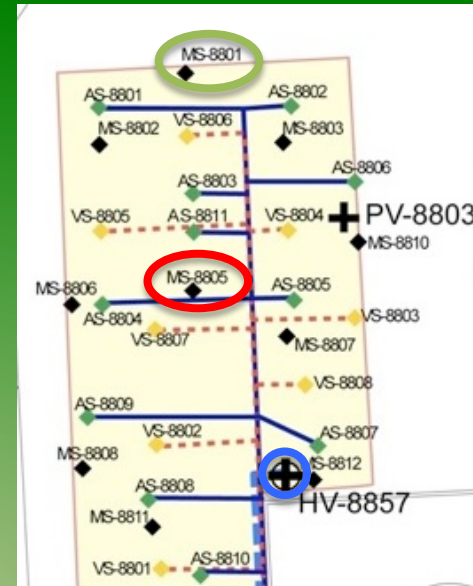
Pollution

Lab

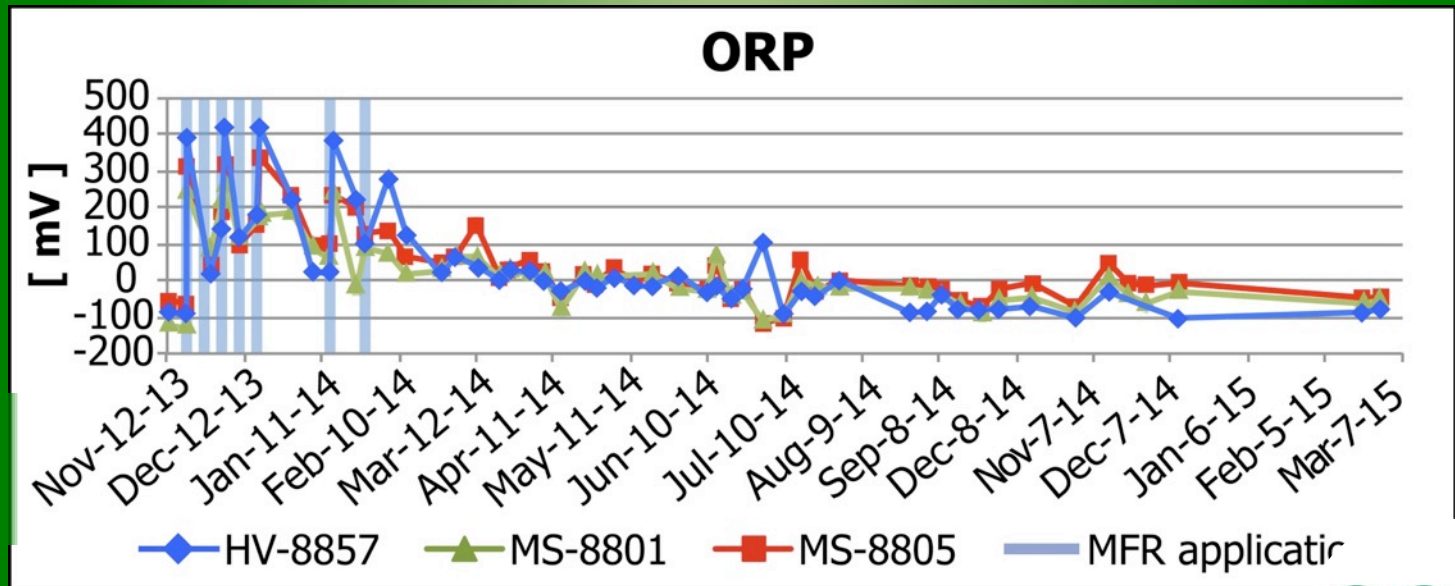
Pilot

Conclusion

ORP – Effectiveness



17/21



Parallel with the DO parameter

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

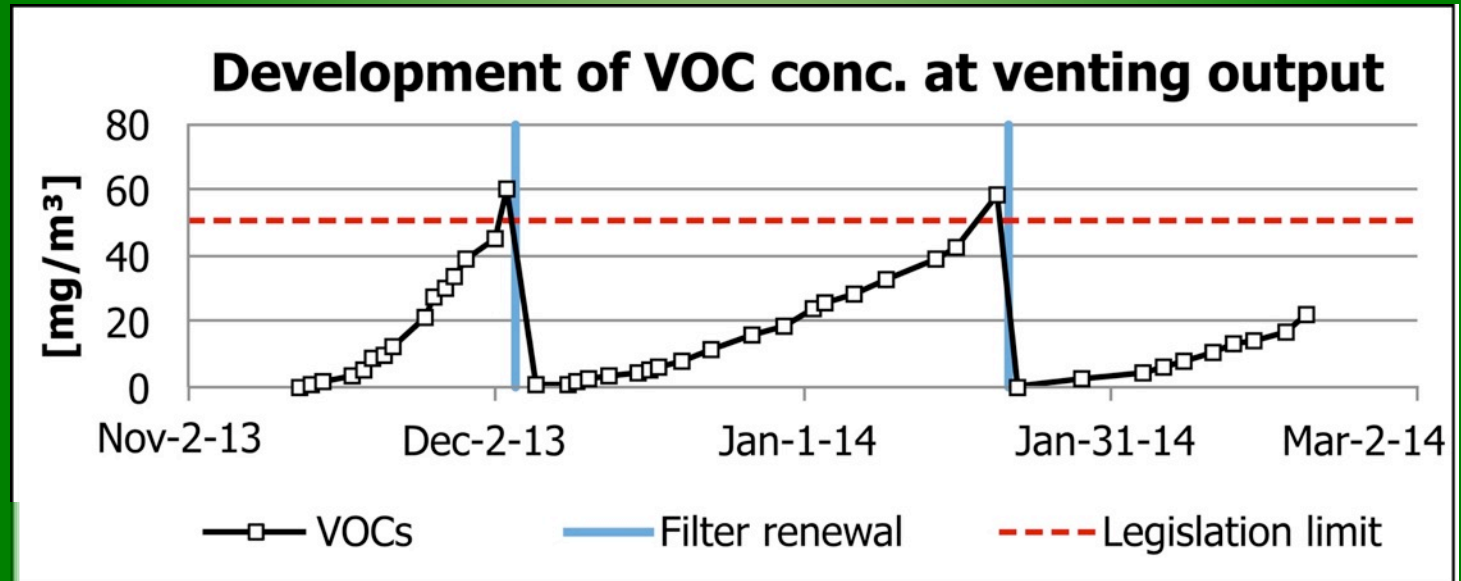
Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

18/21

VOCs – Safety



Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

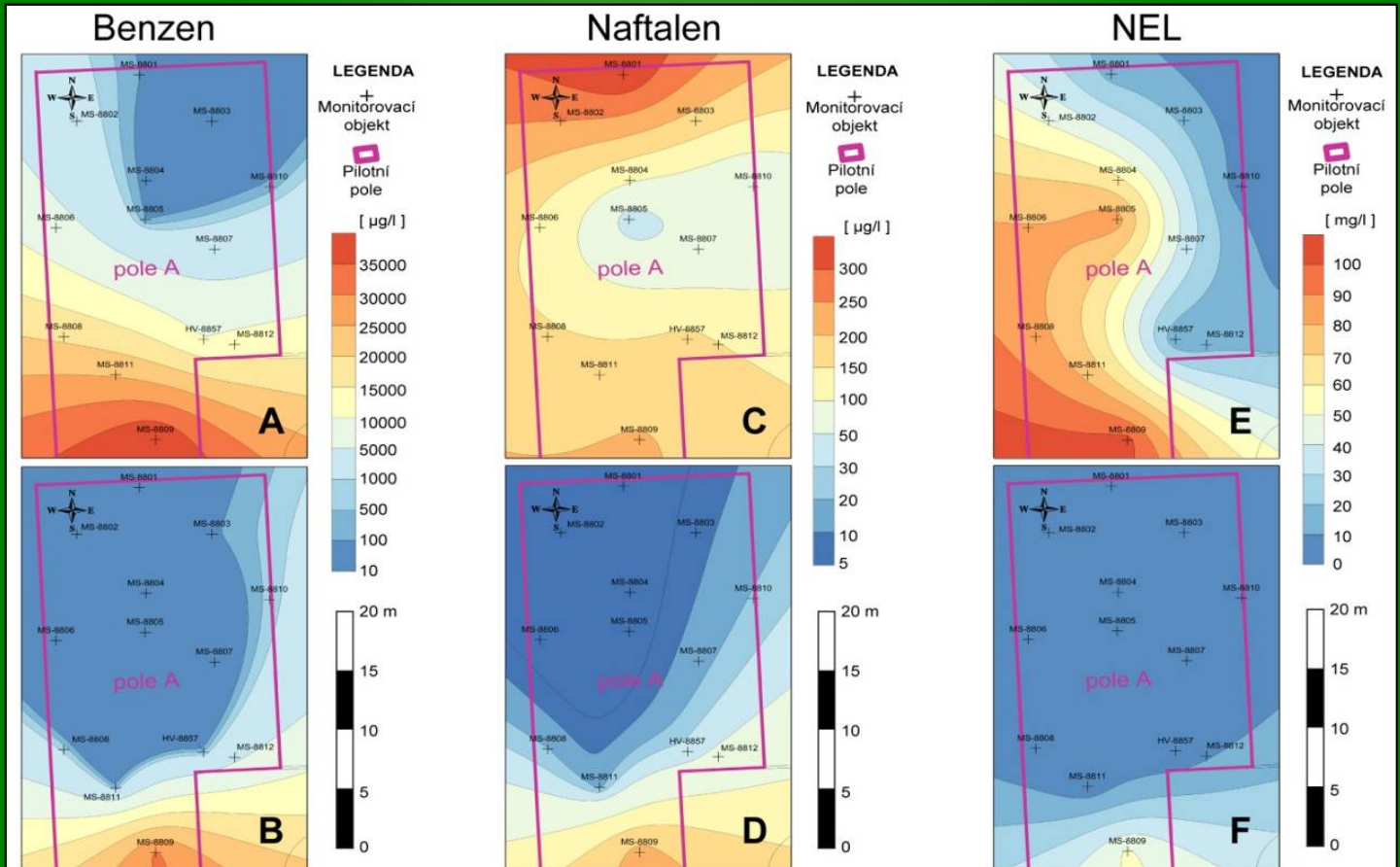
Lab

Pilot

Conclusion

Pollutant destruction

19/21



**Before pilot test – A, C, E*
After pilot test – B, D, F

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

20/21

Primary pilot test objectives:

- ✓ 1. Technology verification,
- ✓ 2. reduction of contamination levels,
- ✓ 3. rigorous safety regulations (zone EX-1), and
- ✓ 4. Control tools optimisation (real time monitoring).

Studied risk factors:

1. Exothermic rxn: Temp. increase less than 5°C
2. Corrosiveness: pH > 4,5 & g.w. level below the level of utility networks
3. VOCs generation: concentration decrease along time

Conclusion

Enhanced attenuation potential =>
anaerobic biodegradation...

Intro

ISCO

MFR

Site

Pollution

Lab

Pilot

Happy Fenton...?

21/21

Conclusion