

[Sustainable Environmental Economic Development (S.E.E.D)]

Weathered crude contaminated soil treatment by Thermal Treatment systems



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Introduction & Background:

- ◆ KOC Oil & Gas Exploration & Production operations have given rise to environmental pollution and damage to the natural desert environment.
- ◆ Typical non-operational redundant polluted features include the following:
 - ◆ Effluent Pits
 - ◆ Sludge Pits
 - ◆ Contaminated Soil Piles
 - ◆ Gatch Quarry Pits



PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The Project's high level objective:-

- ◆ To remediate a number of contaminated features to acceptable levels and restore ecological function.
 - Remediate – Treatment to remove contaminants (Hydrocarbon & Salt)
 - Acceptable Level – Contamination not reduced to zero but to a level not harmful to human health / environment
 - Ecological Function – Following remediation, soil to be capable of supporting native plant growth

PROJECT SCOPE

- split into 3 distinct 'Lots' all within the South & East Kuwait Asset.
 - Lot A
 - Lot B
 - Lot C
- Each Lot consists of a selection of "features":
 - Sludge Pits.
 - Effluent Pits.
 - Gatch Pits.
 - Contaminated Soil Piles.
- Total = 25 features

Lot	Effluent Pits	Sludge Pits	Gatch Pits	Contami nated Soil Piles	Total Pits
A	5	2	2		9
B	3	2	2	1	8
C	6	1		1	8
Total					25

SCOPE OF WORKS

EOD
Clearance

Radiological
Surveys

Site
Characterisation

Oil
Recovery

Remediation of
Contaminated
Sludge & Soil

Ecological
Restoration



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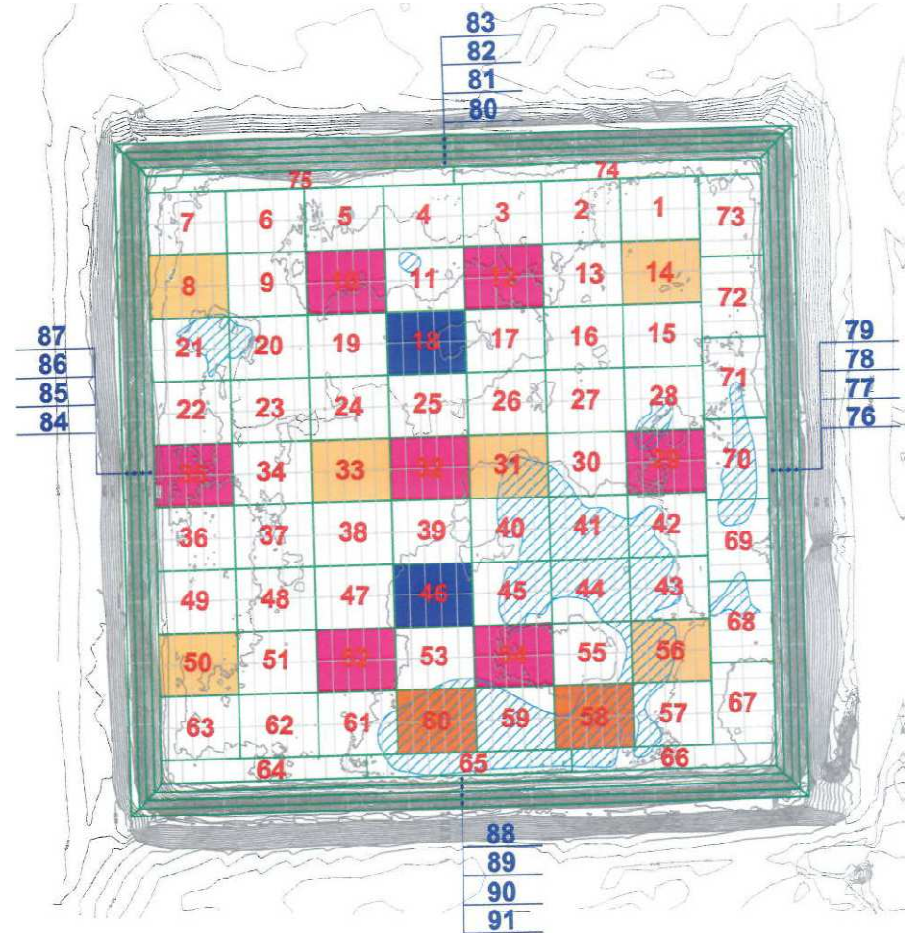
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- **Site Characterization:**

- Scope: to obtain detailed Physio-Chemical Properties of the feature's soil including concentrations of :
 - TPH contaminants.
 - Salinity.
 - Heavy Metals.

Other characteristics as:

- General characterization (Soil, Sludge, Oil)
- Soil Particle size fractions.
- Total Volume of contaminated soil.



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- Site Characterization:
 - Sampling:
 - The future is divided into 50 m² Cells (5 x 10 m each).
 - Grab & Composite samples collected from different depths (up to 100 cm).
 - Samples Boreholes:
 - Mechanical excavation.
 - Geo-Probe (Mechanical Ogre).
 - Manual Ogre.



Geo-Probe

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- Selection of treatment systems.
 - Particle Size Distribution & Composition (Degree of Sand, Clay, Silt, Rock).
 - Contaminants Concentration. (ppm)
 - Contaminants Complexity (HC Chain)
 - Moisture Content.
 - Contaminant Type, Concentration, and Distribution.
 - Heavy Metals Concentrations.
 - Salt Content.

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- Thermal treatment system process description



- **Thermal Desorption (TD).**

TD systems have varying degrees of effectiveness against the full spectrum of organic contaminants.

The process is applicable for the separation of organics from refinery wastes, coal tar wastes, wood-treating wastes, **hydrocarbon-contaminated soils**, synthetic rubber processing waste, pesticides and paint wastes.

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•Limitations:

- High soil moisture content .
- Highly abrasive feed potentially can damage the processor unit.
- Heavy metals in the feed may produce a treated solid residue that requires stabilization.
- Throughput time increases for high Clay and silty soils as a result of binding of contaminants.

OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS TYPES OF THERMAL DESORPTION SYSTEMS.

Thermal desorption systems can be further divided into two broad categories:

1. Continuous feed
2. Batch-feed types.

Types of continuous-feed thermal desorption technologies:

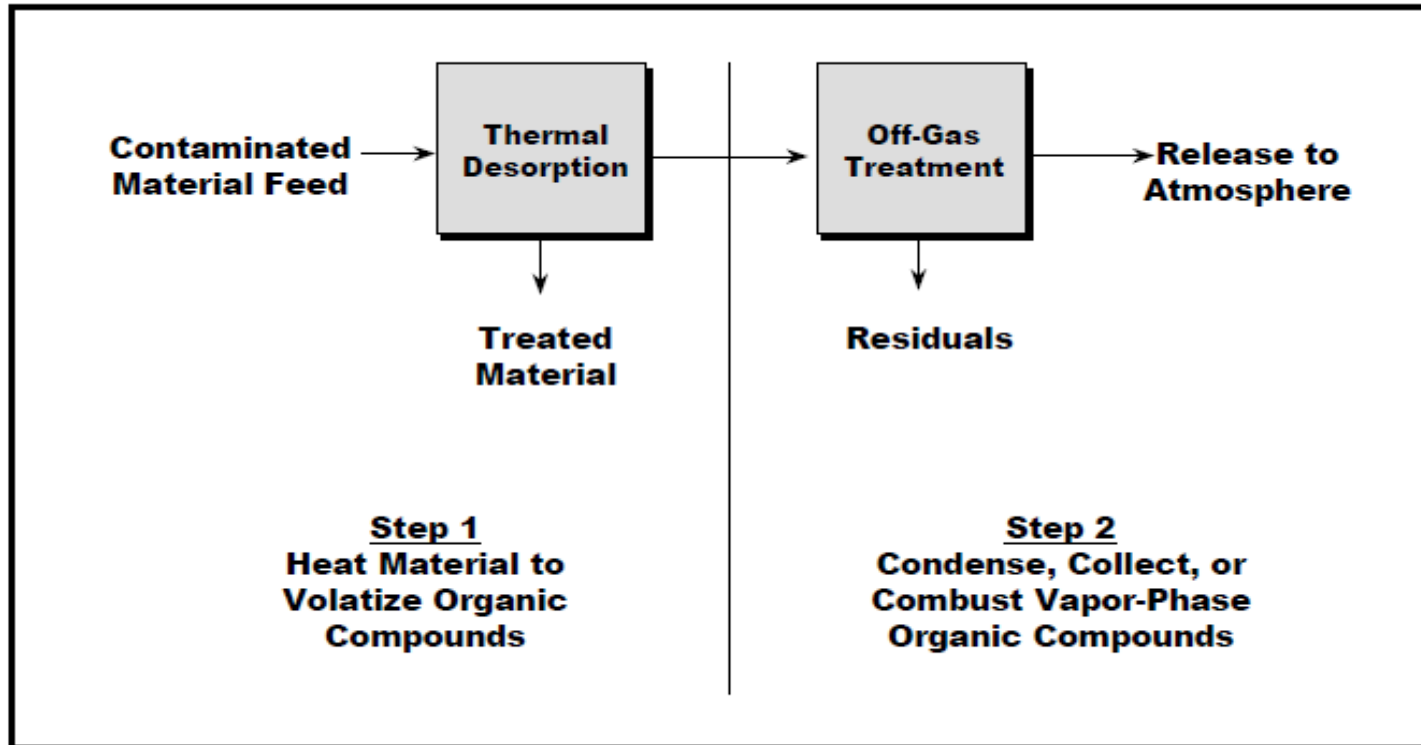
- Direct-contact thermal desorption.
- Indirect-contact thermal desorption.

Types of batch-feed thermal desorption technologies:

- Ex situ—heated oven and hot-air vapor extraction (HAVE)
- In situ—thermal blanket, thermal well, “enhanced” soil vapor extraction.

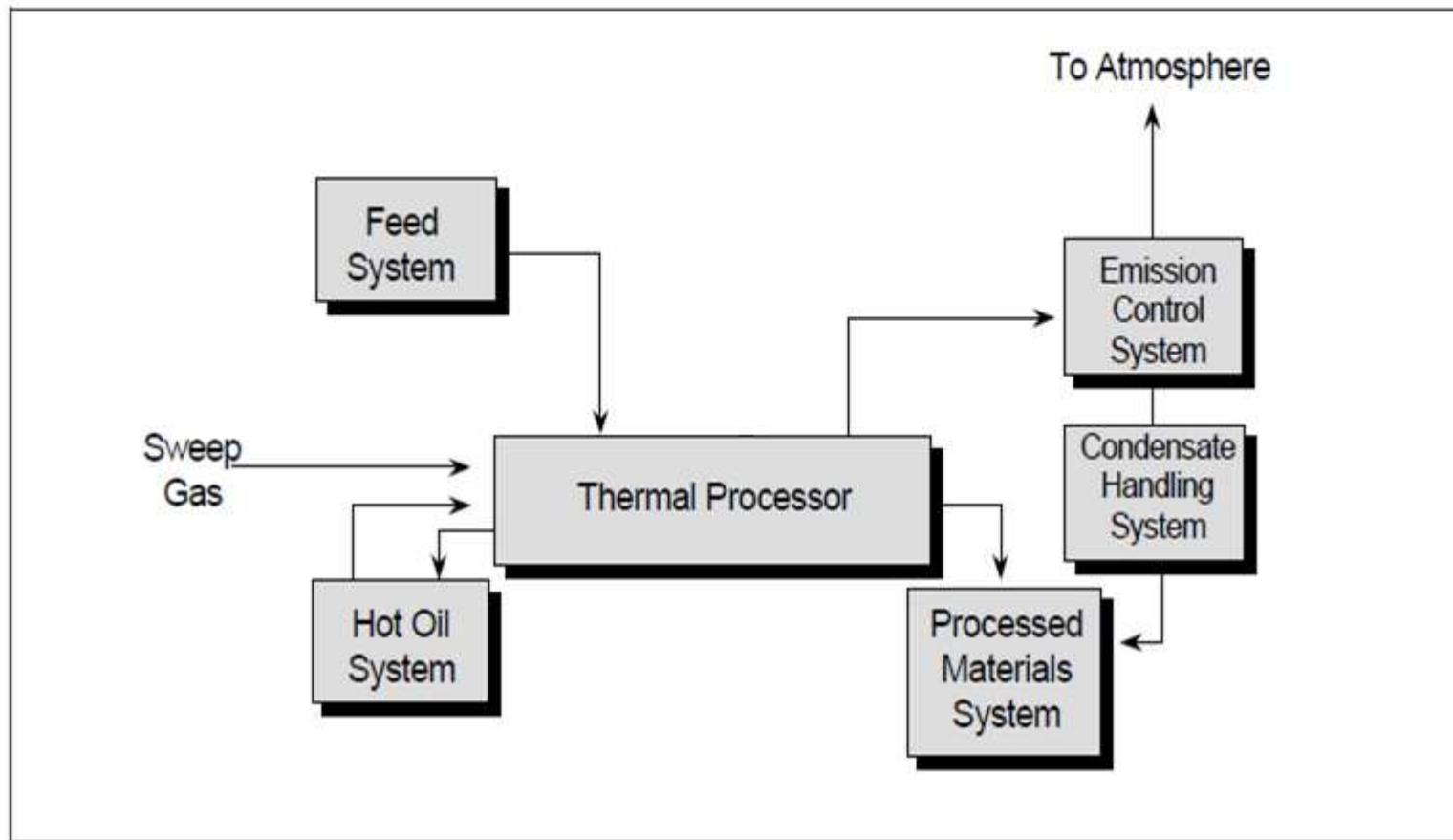
Thermal Desorption.

Generic Thermal Desorption Process



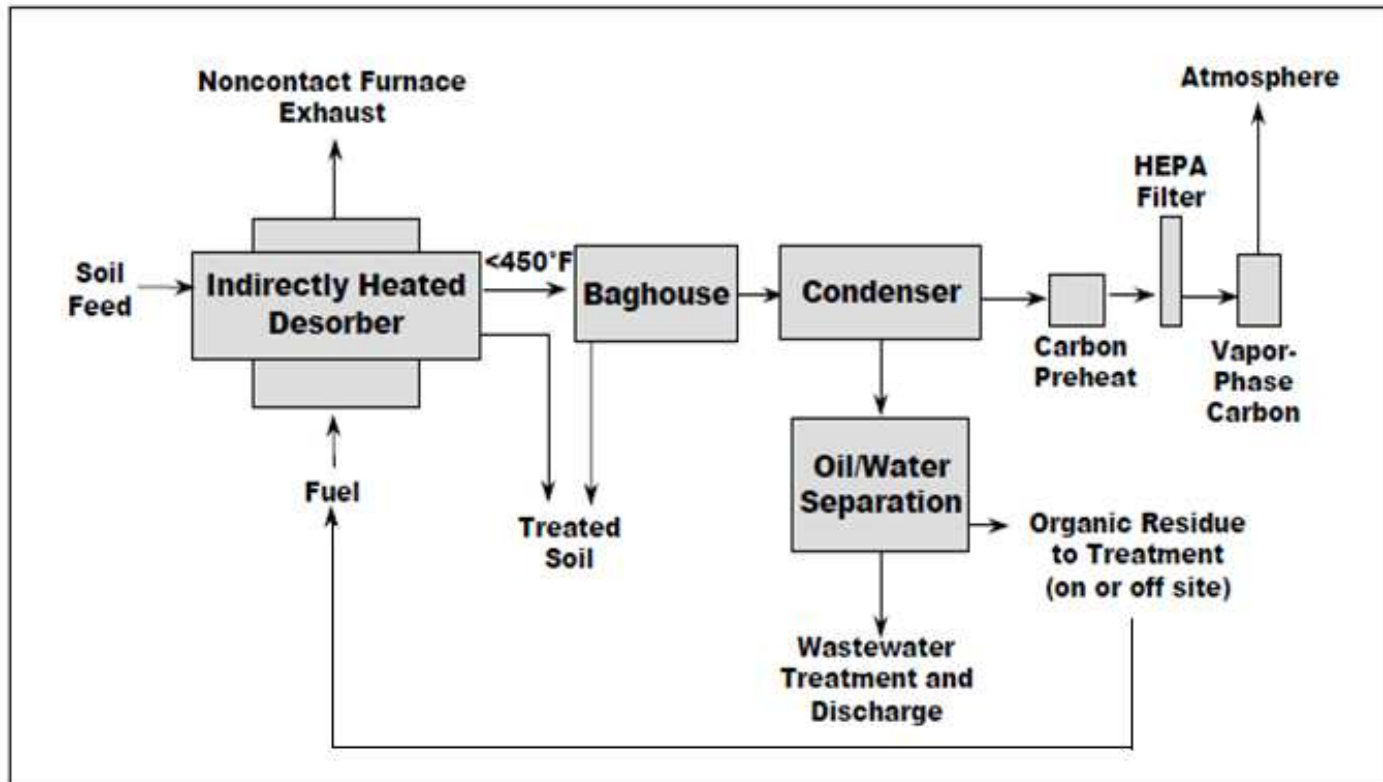
Continuous-Feed Systems — Indirect Contact..

Typical Indirect-Contact Thermal Screw Thermal Desorption Process



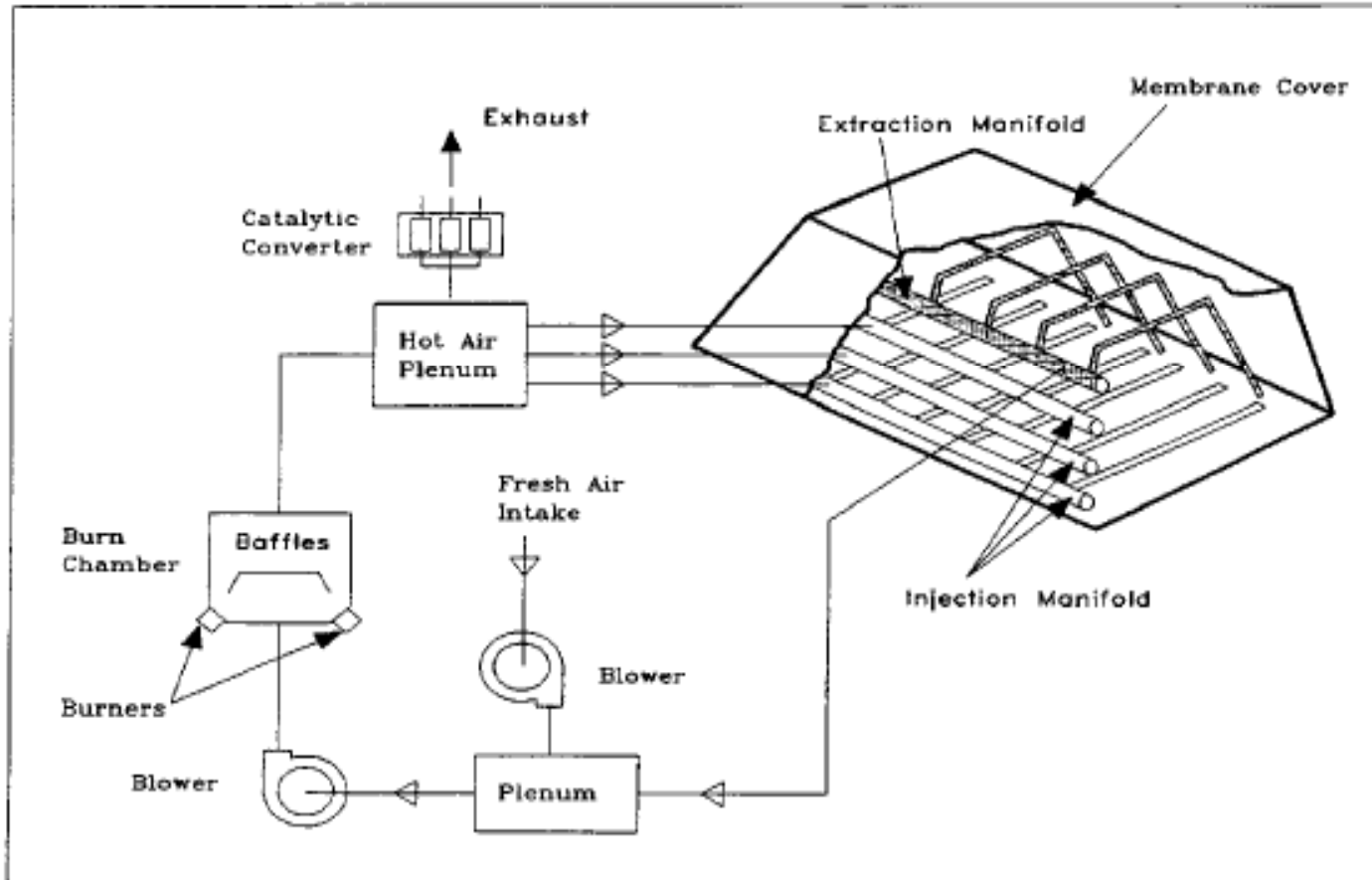
Continuous-Feed Systems — Indirect Contact.

Indirect-Contact Rotary Dryer Thermal Desorption Process



Batch-Feed Systems — HAVE System.

Batch-Feed Thermal Desorption System

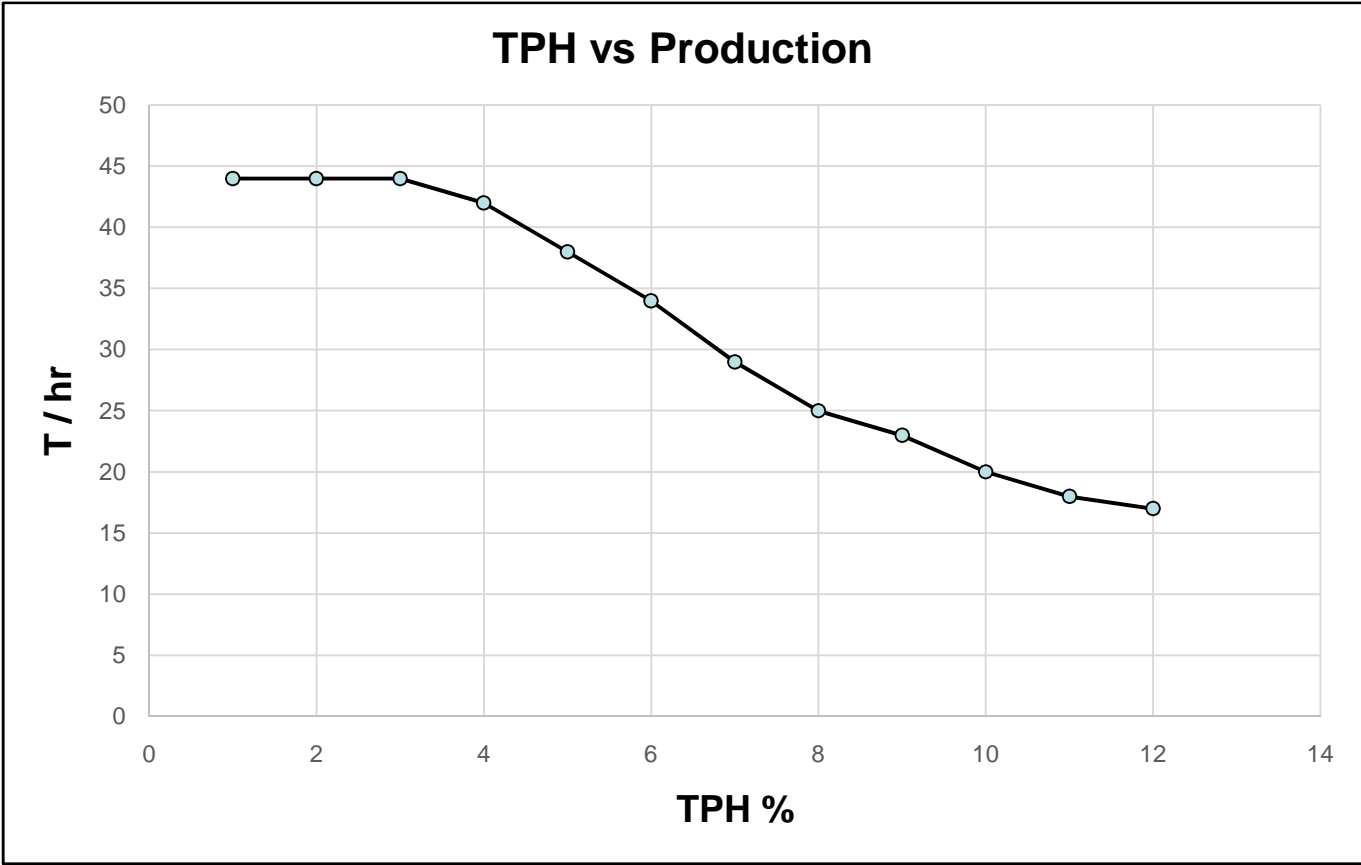


DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

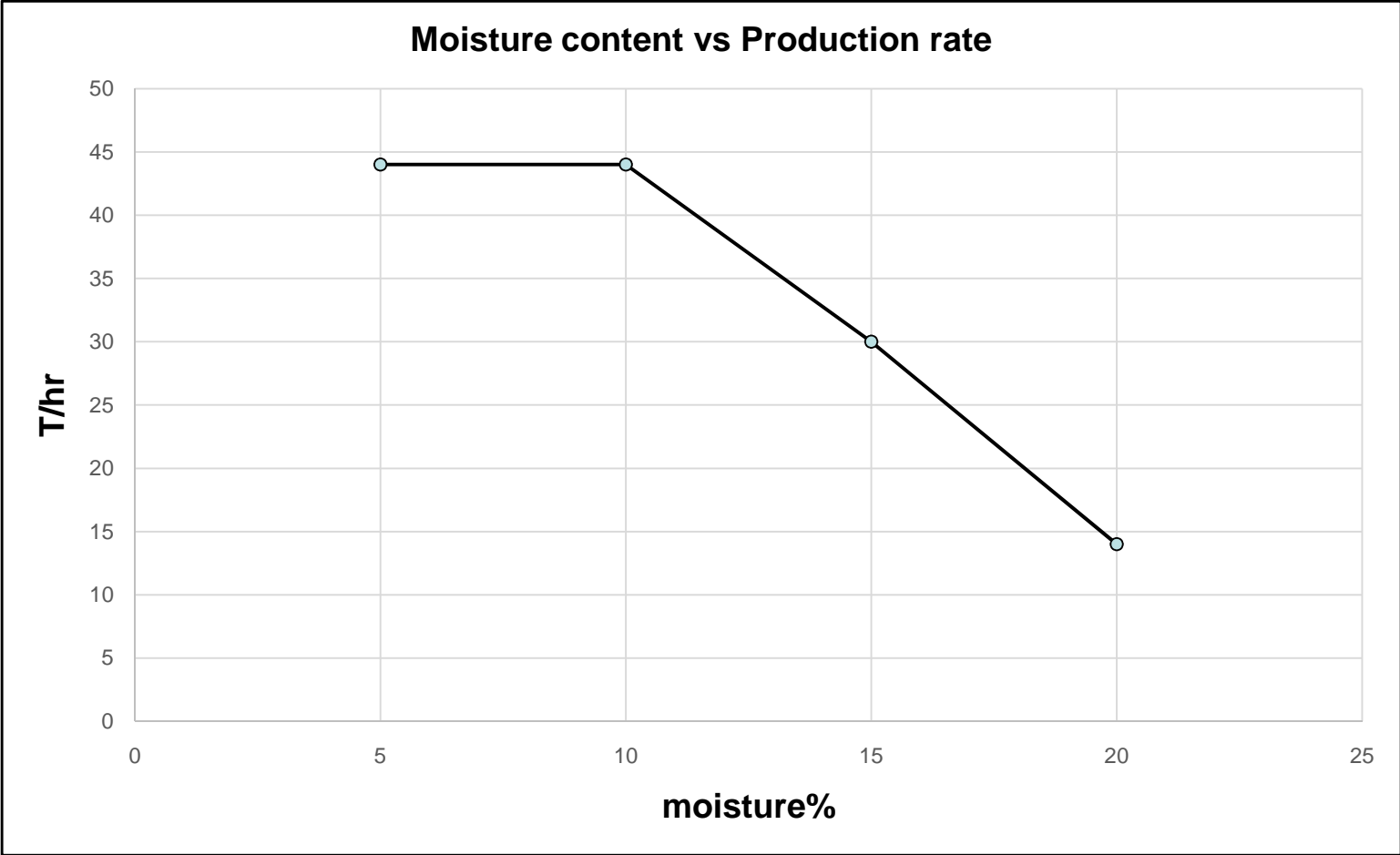
Case study

1. TPH %
2. Moisture content
3. Fines \ Clay content %

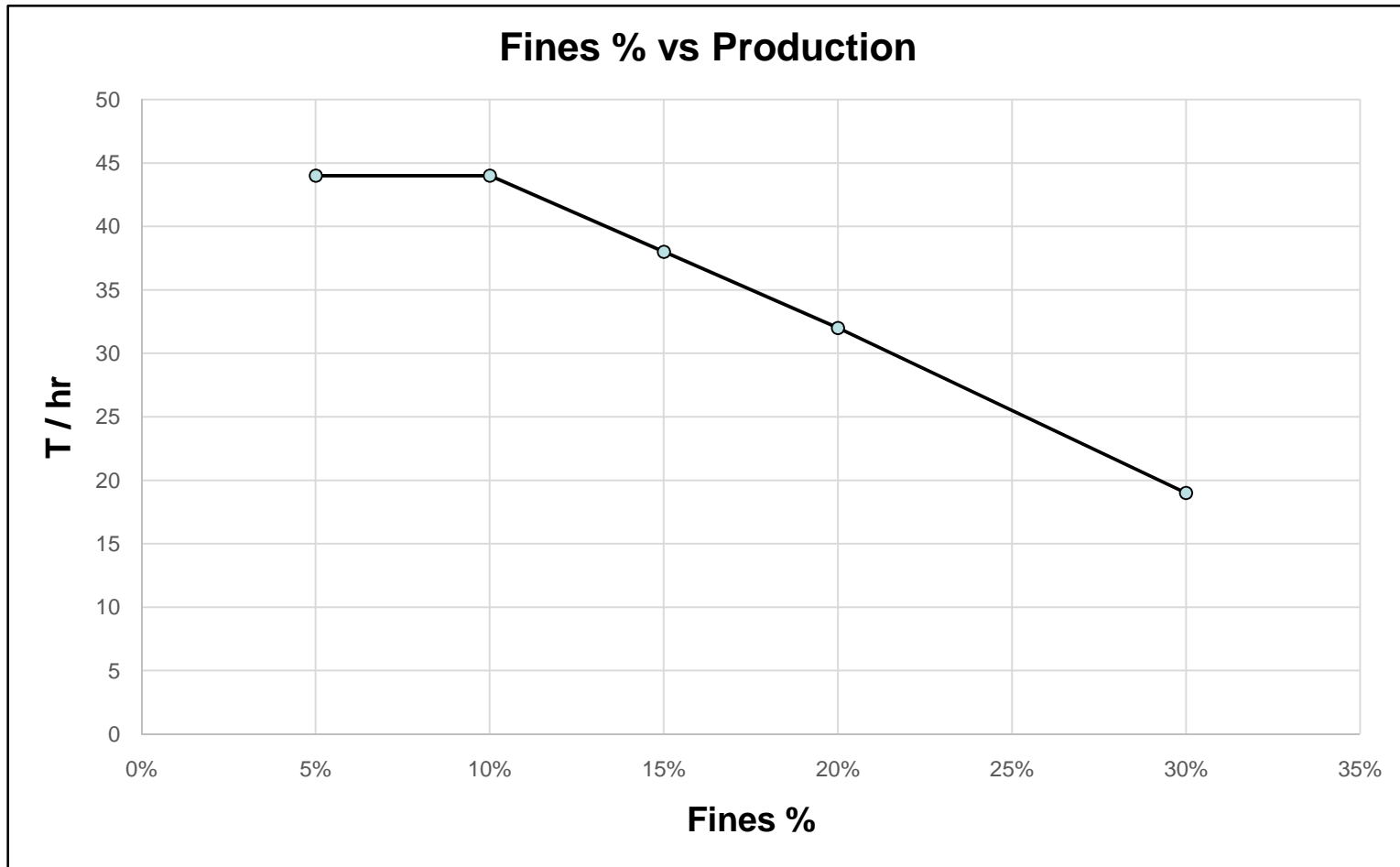
Case Study



Case Study



Case Study



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Acheavments

Total TDU Vol. treated in Lot A = 33,071 m³

Total TDU Vol. treated in Lot C = 92,863 m³

Grand Total = 125934 m³



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Lessons Learnt & Conclusions:

- **Homogenization of Feed.**
 - To set related TDU parameters.
 - To allow stability of TDU output.
- **TDU as main remediation technology.**
 - TDU is to be used as supportive soil remediation technology due to damage to, organic composition, minerals and ecological function of the soil.
- **Soil Characterization.**
 - Full characterization of the feature is required to identify the main & secondary remediation technologies to be used.

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Questions

Thank you