

A Technology Platform to Harness Speed and Certainty in Groundwater Remediation

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REGENESIS

Technology-Based Solutions for the Environment

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Biodegradation Principles

Bacteria live on surfaces – biofilms

Think slime not Pac-Man

They have to wait for their growth substrate



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half-life degradation

Then to our R&D group: "How do we increase microbial efficiency rates."

R&D Efforts and Findings

7: Began to focus on use of particulate sorbents and dissolved contaminants *in situ*.

Activated carbon and other sorbent particulates not disperse in the aquifer waters and requires capturing (grain displacement).

Granular Activated Carbon particles: > 1000 μm

Powdered Activated Carbon particles:

- 40 to 100 micrometers diameter
- Agglomerate to >1000 μm in water

Soil Pore Throat Diameter Silts/Sands

Est. Range: 3- 30 μm



Challenge to REGENESIS

Development of:

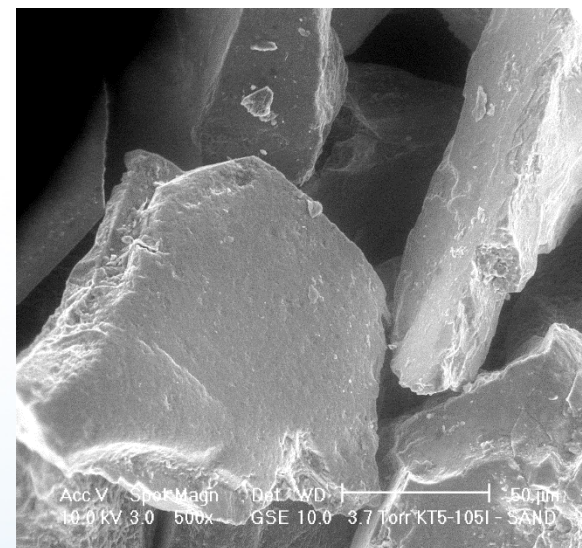
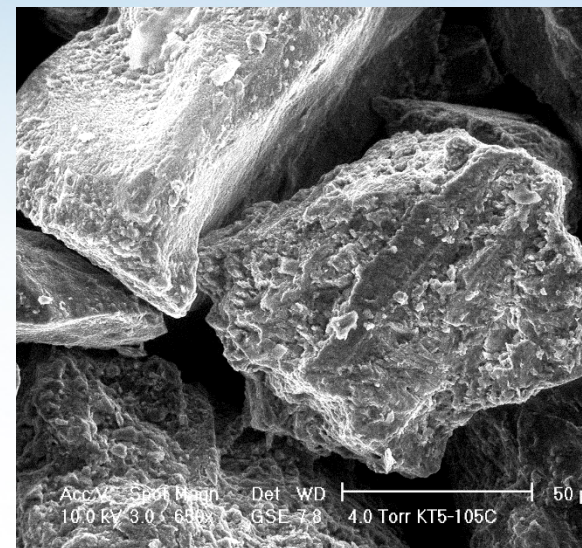
- Flow-able and dispersible sorbent
- Stimulates rapid sorption of contaminants
- Permanently biodegrades contaminants

PlumeStop® is a Technology Platform

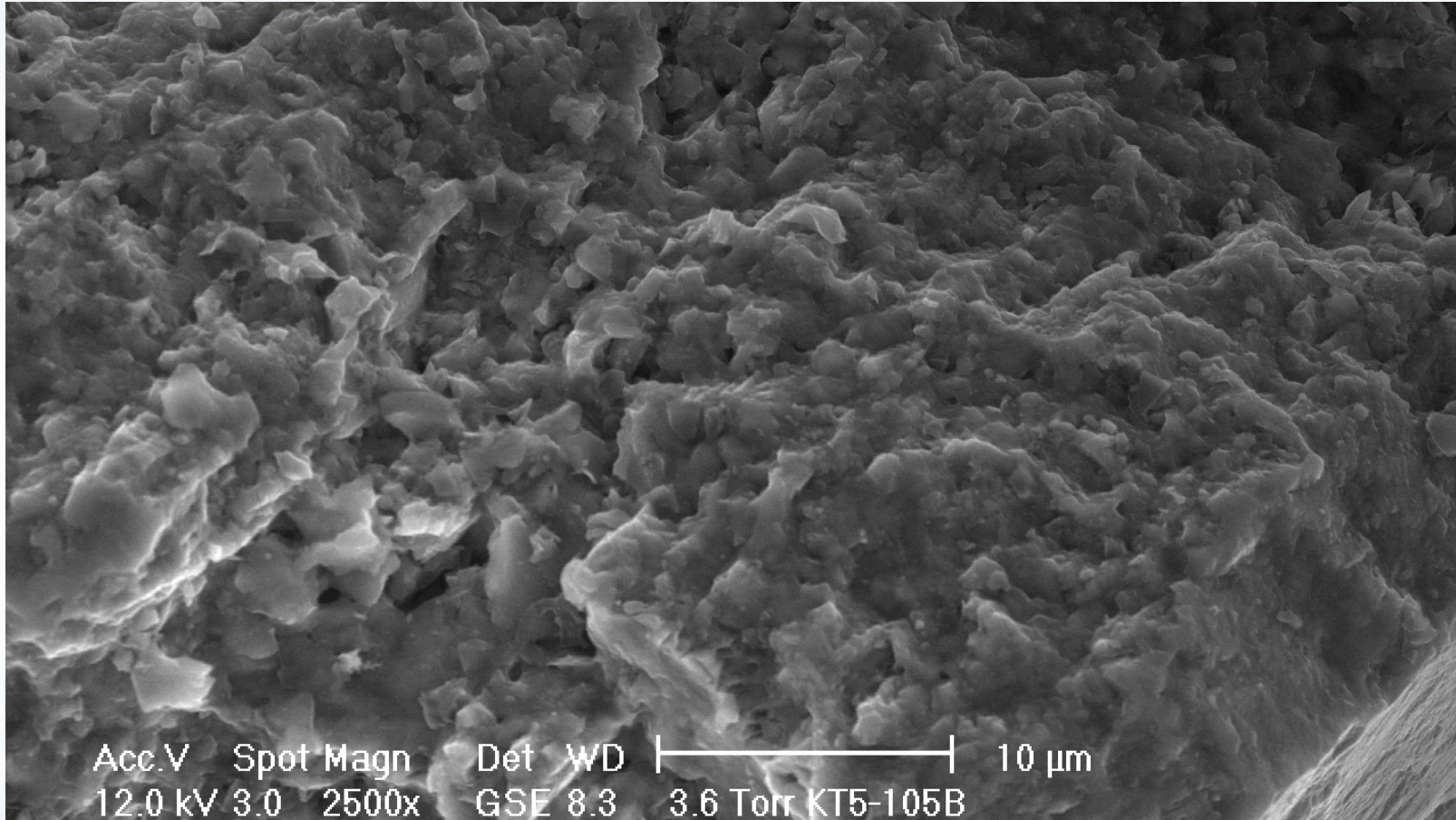
PlumeStop BioMatrix (PlumeStop) was specifically designed to eliminate rebound, mitigate matrix back diffusion and meet stringent groundwater standards.

PlumeStop provides the first ever colloidal biomatrix for contaminated sites that rapidly reduces contaminant concentrations while enhancing remediation of a wide range of contaminants.

PlumeStop reduces risk by being the first wide-area distribution, high-volume, sorptive media to be applied directly into groundwater.



umeStop Coating on Soil Particle



What it Treats

- CVOCs including ethenes and ethanes
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH, BTEX, etc.)
- MTBE, pesticides, and more



Contaminants Sorbed, Now What?

Primary Methods of Contaminant Destruction

Aerobic Treatment

- Electron Acceptor Addition, Sparging...

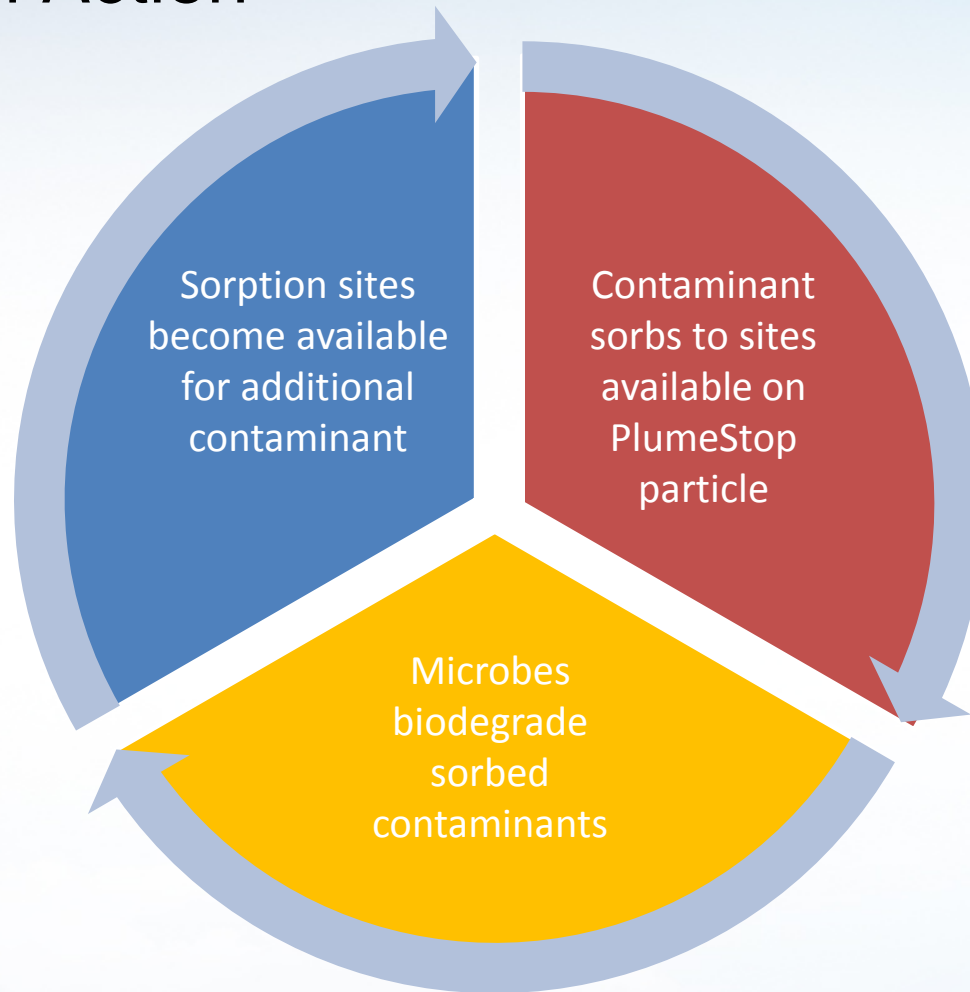
Anaerobic Treatment

- Slow release electron donors
- Lactate, recirculation systems

Monitored Natural Attenuation/Intrinsic Remediation



PlumeStop Mode of Action



When/Where to Use

1. When time is critical
2. As a long-term barrier
3. To achieve stringent cleanup standards
4. To address matrix back diffusion

Pitfalls – Things to Avoid

High mass/high concentration zones

- NAPL – too much to sorb, too much to bio

Low resolution sites

- Design Verification – “Infeasability Testing”

How are we Different than other Carbon Approaches?

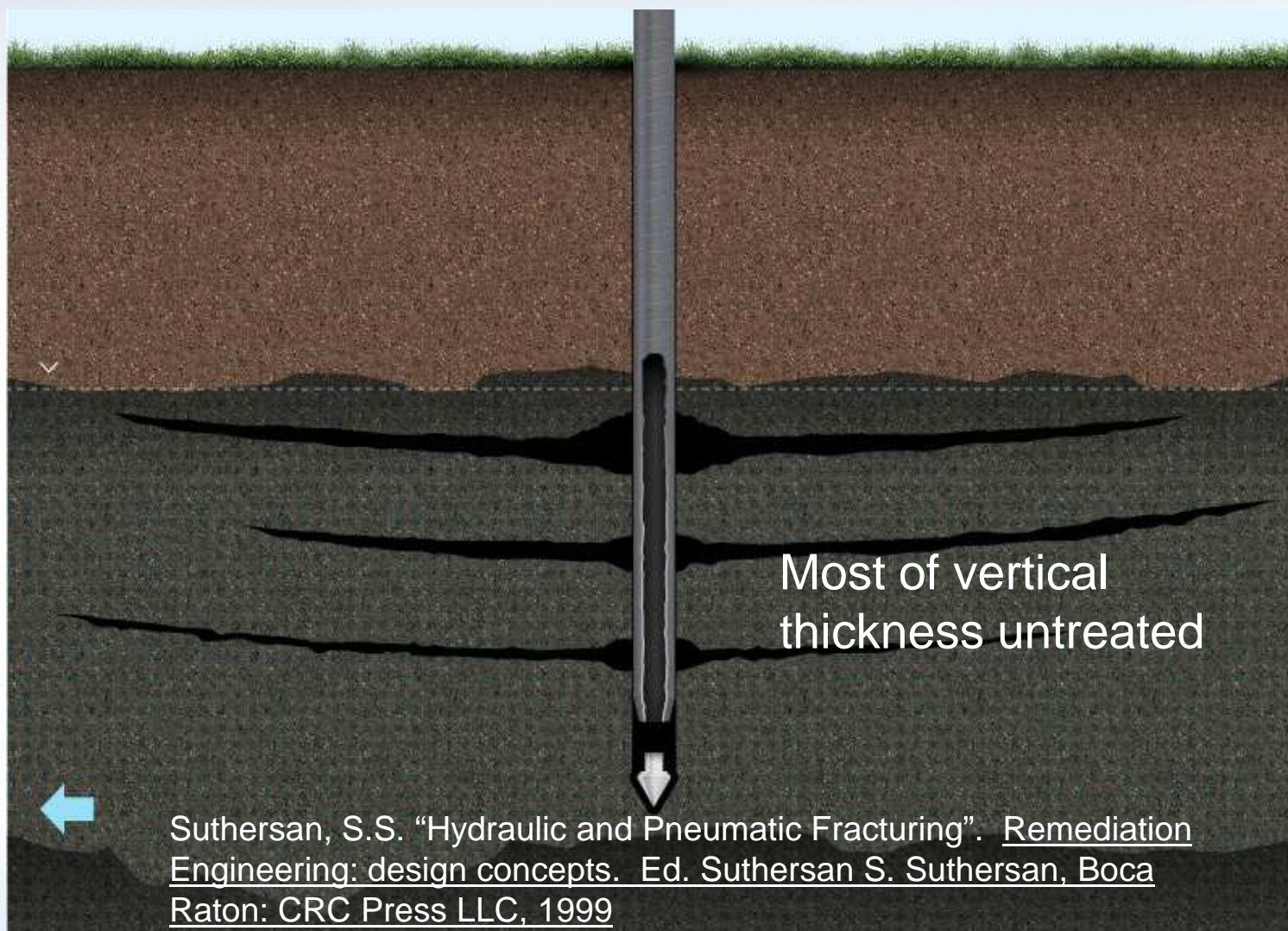
Injecting granular or powder activated carbon requires fracturing of aquifer formation (grain displacement) due to large particle size and agglomeration.

Results in:

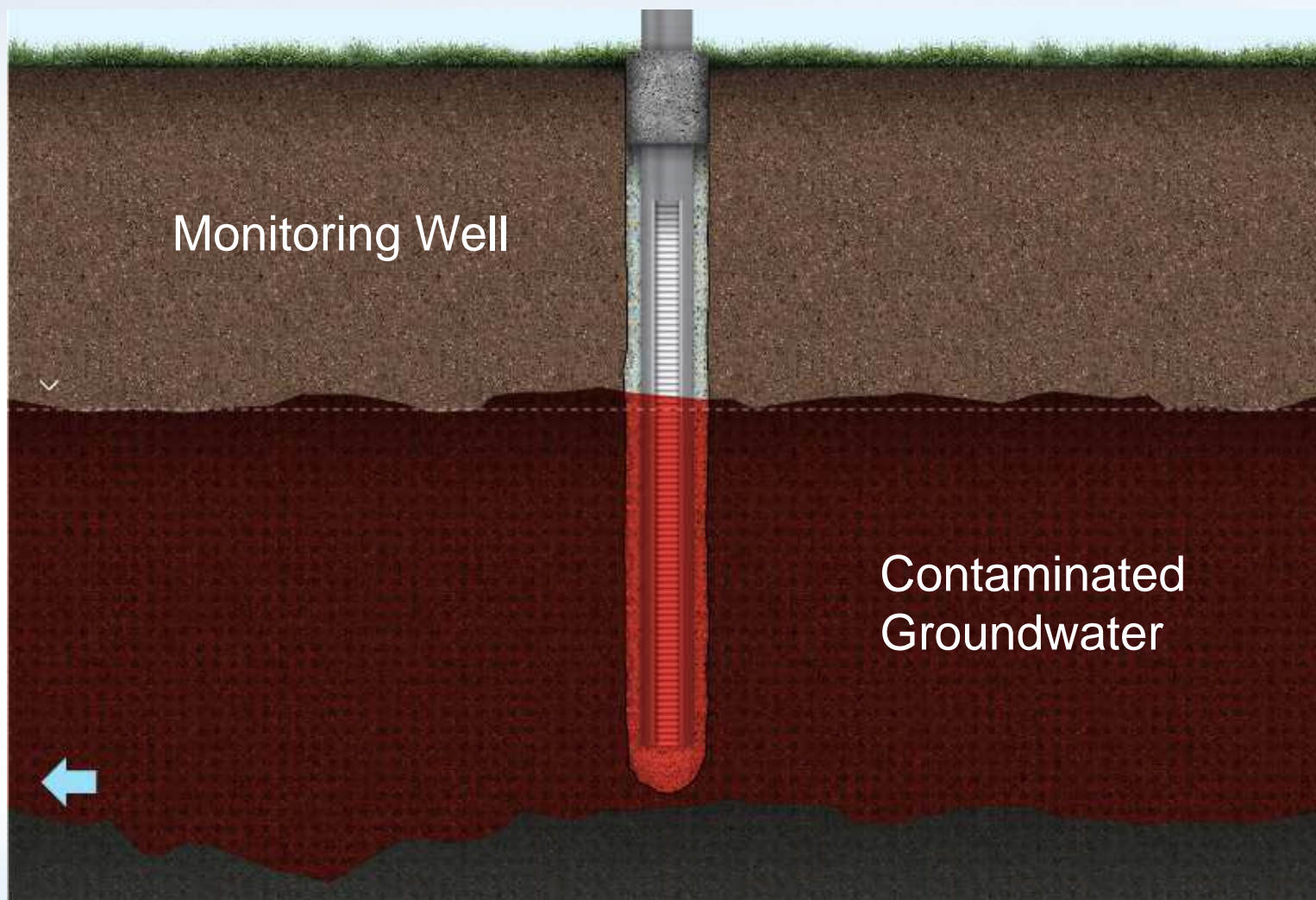
- Inefficient placement
- Only partial treatment of subsurface
- Can compromise monitoring wells



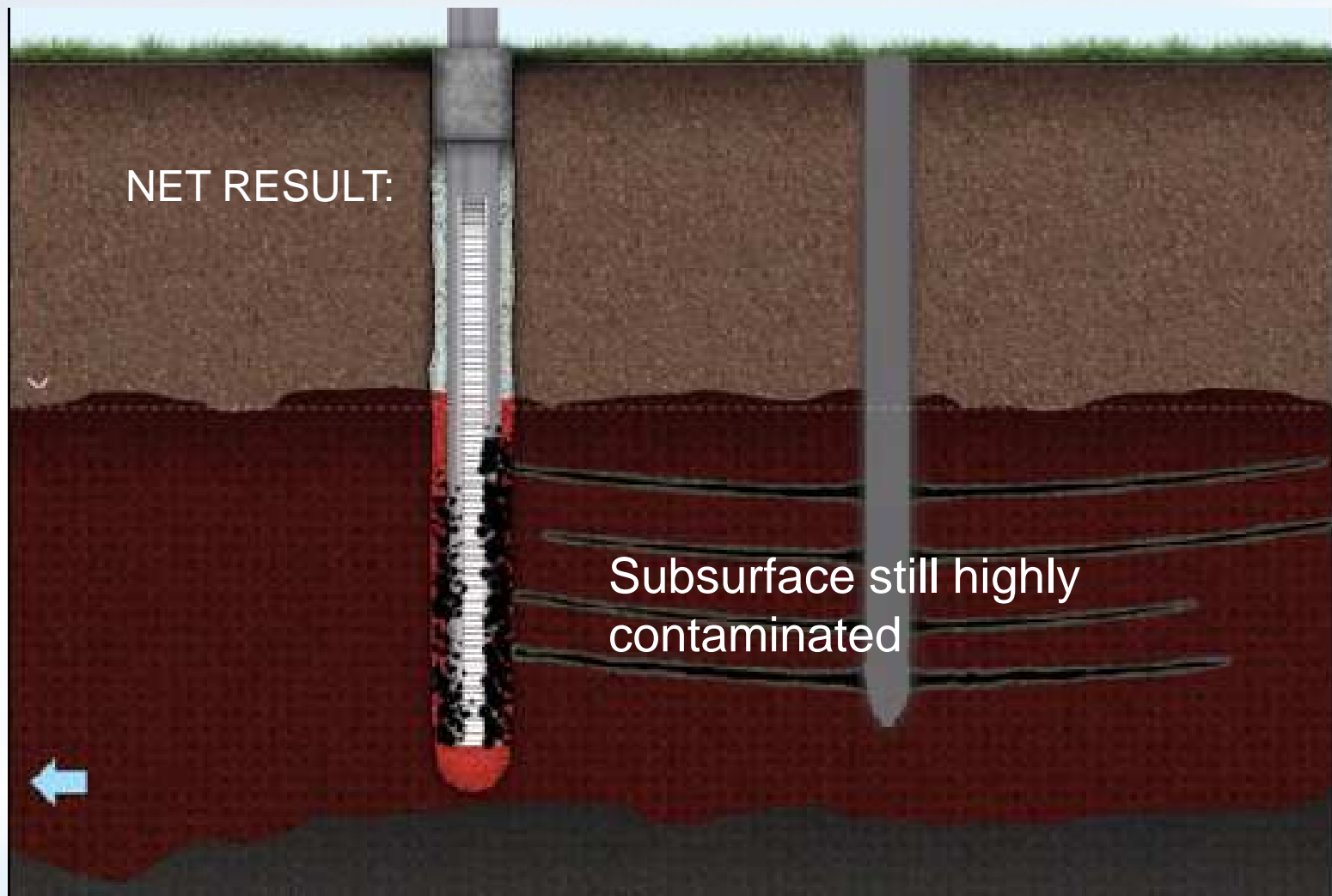
Fracturing Carbon: Only Partial Treatment of Subsurface



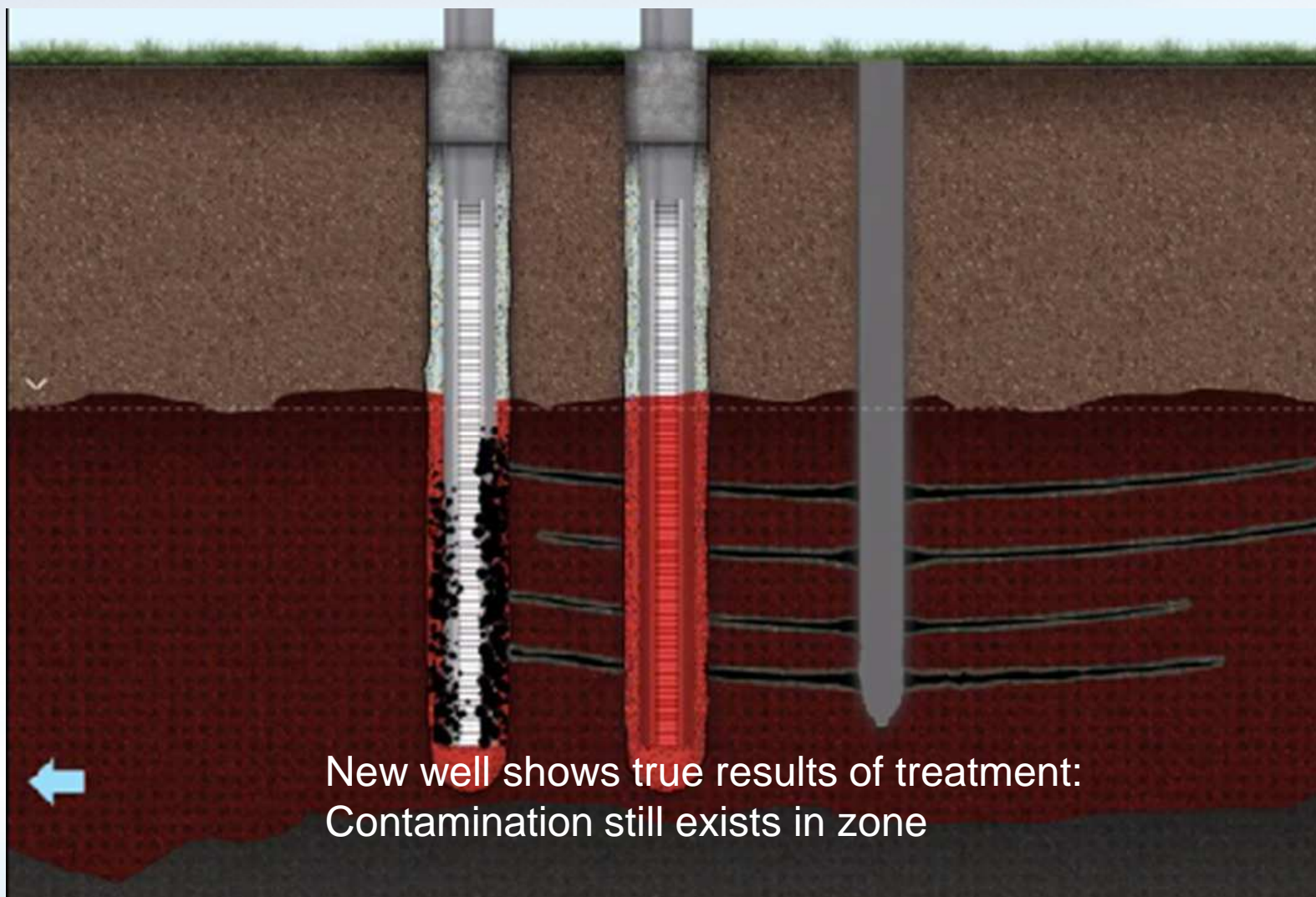
Manufacturing Carbon: Compromises Monitoring Wells



Manufacturing Carbon: Can Effect Monitoring Wells



Post-Fracture Monitoring Requires New Well

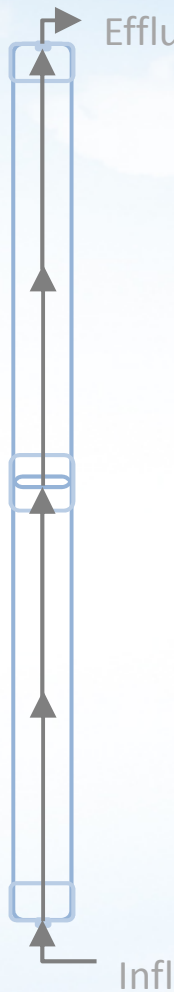


Effective Distribution

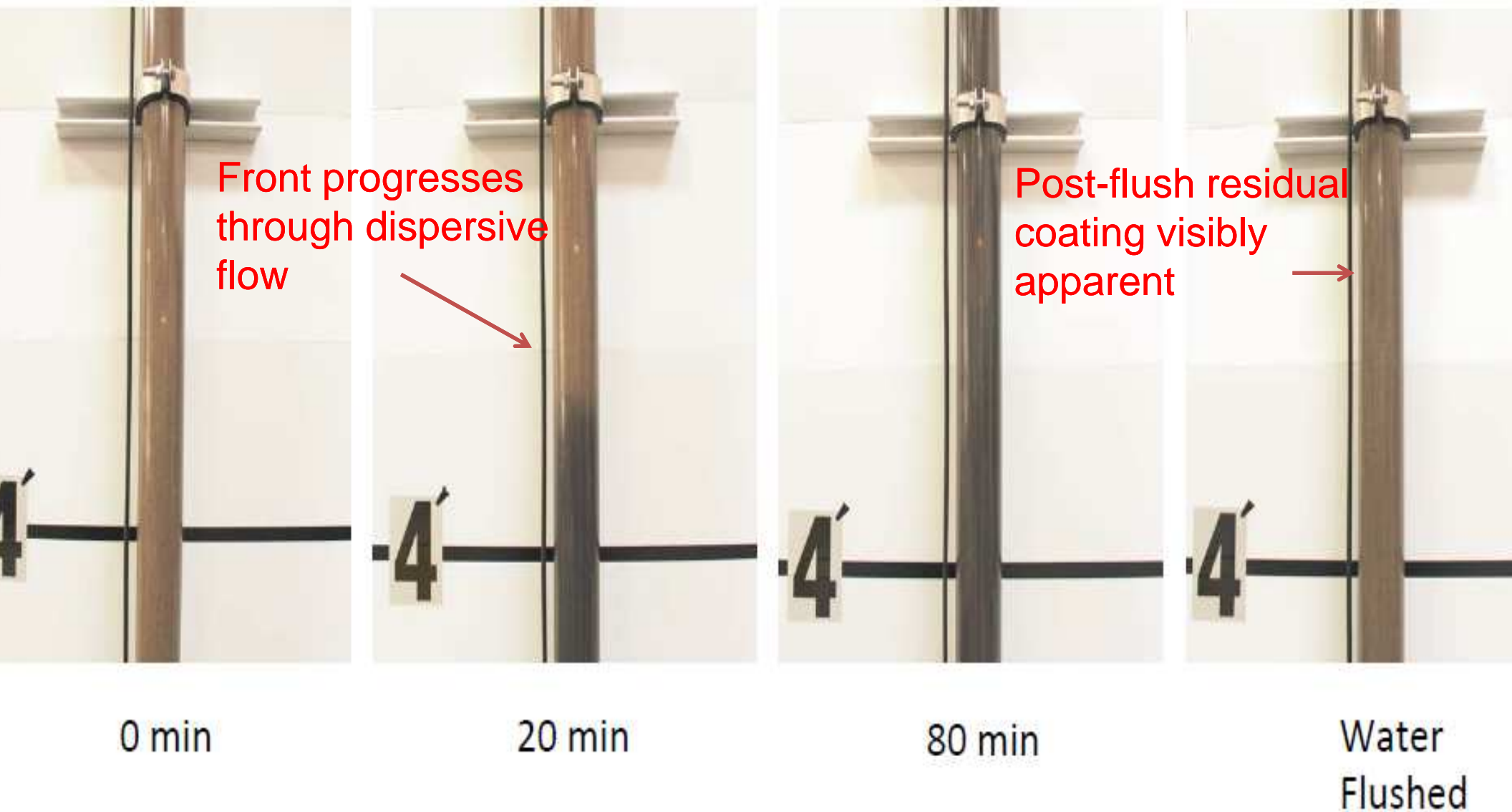
To get more details on this topic read [Technical Bulletin 1.1 Distribution through a Permeable Medium](#)

Long Column Study

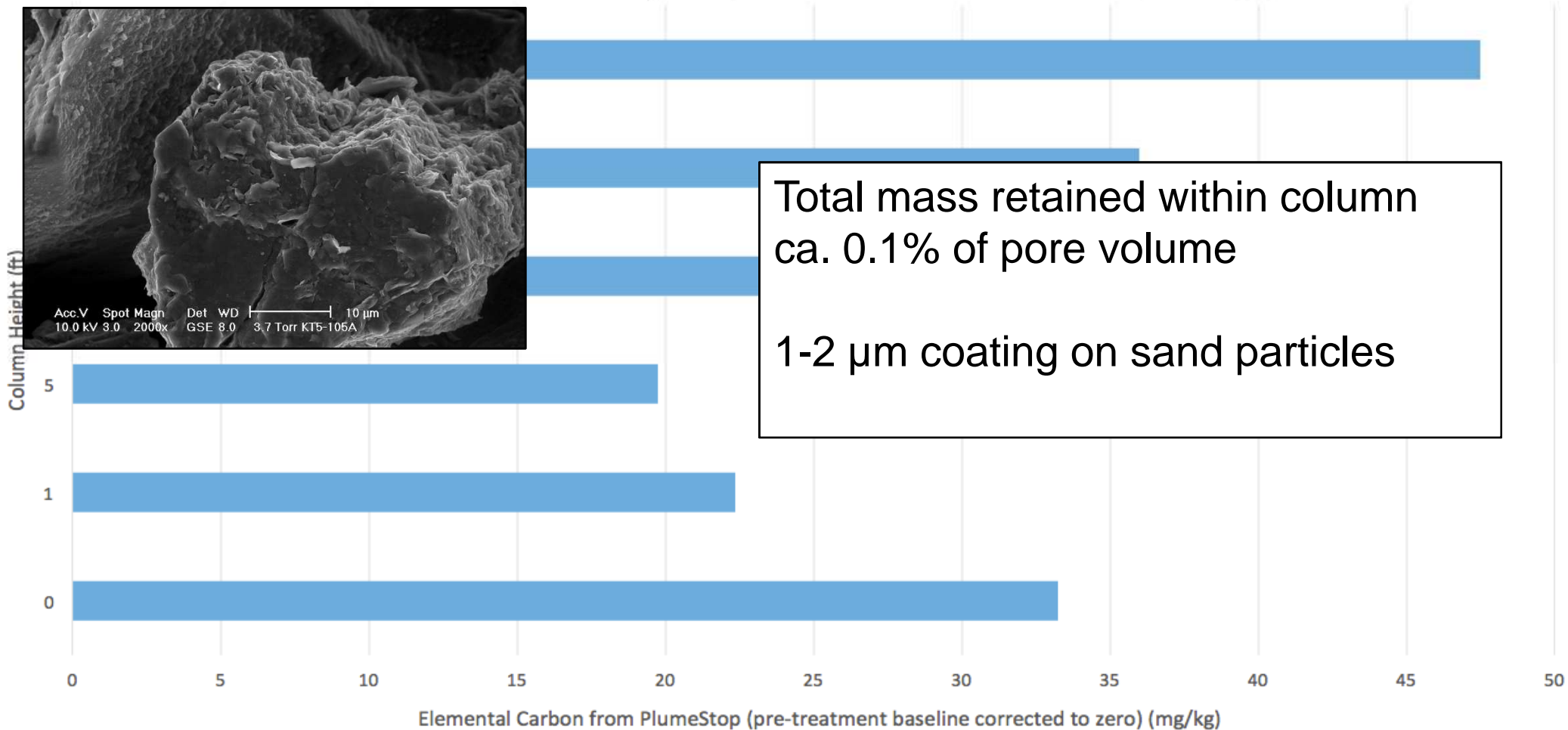
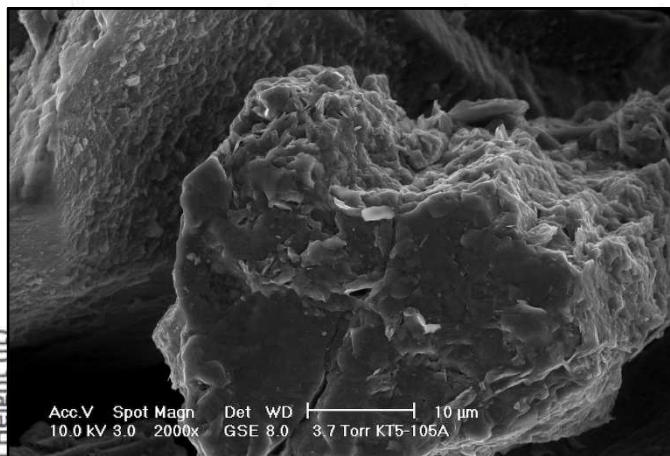
- 16 foot length (5m) (ID 2"; 5 cm)
- Fine to medium silica sand (210 – 420 μm)
- 20% porosity (est.) (pore volume 0.5 gal; 2 L)



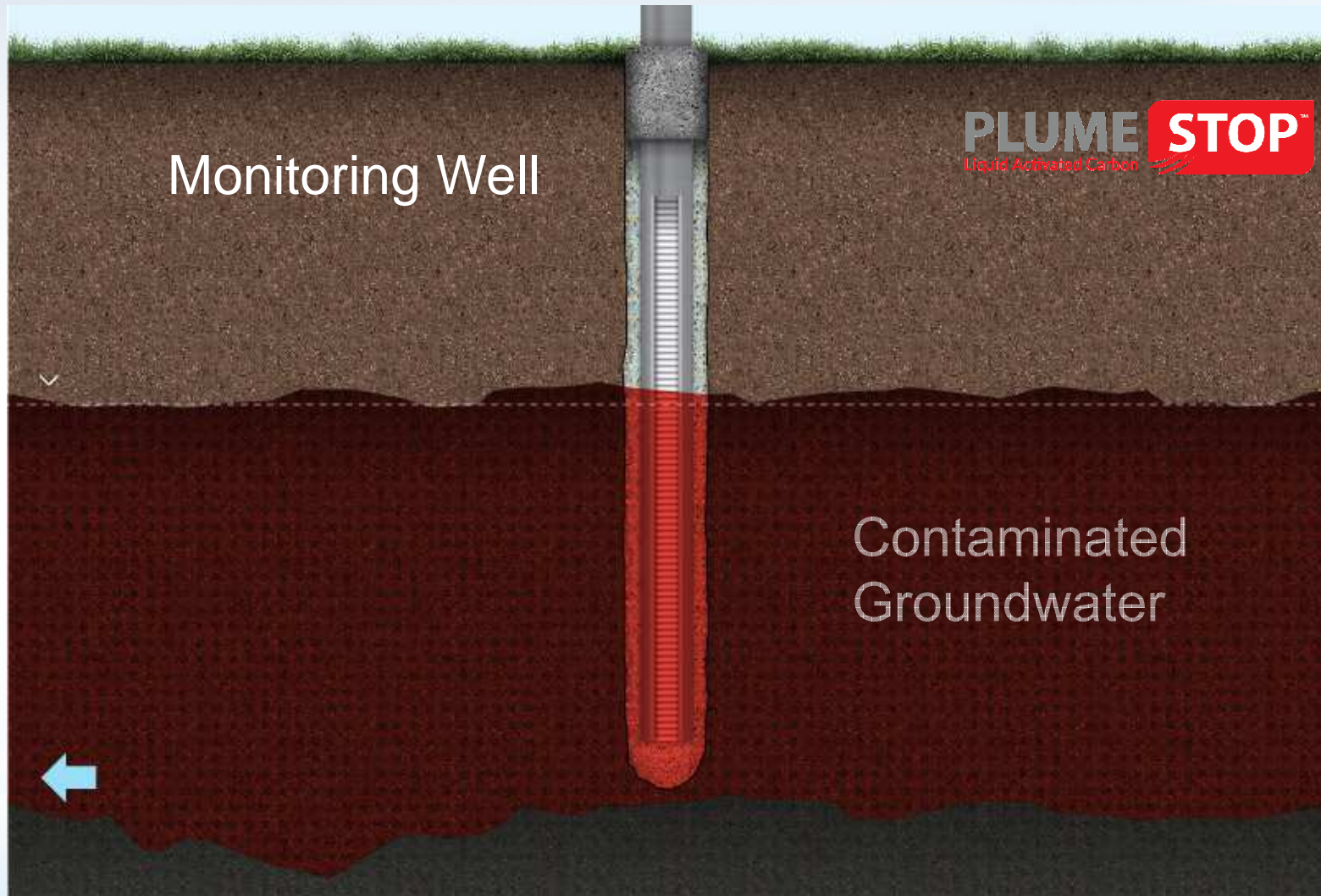




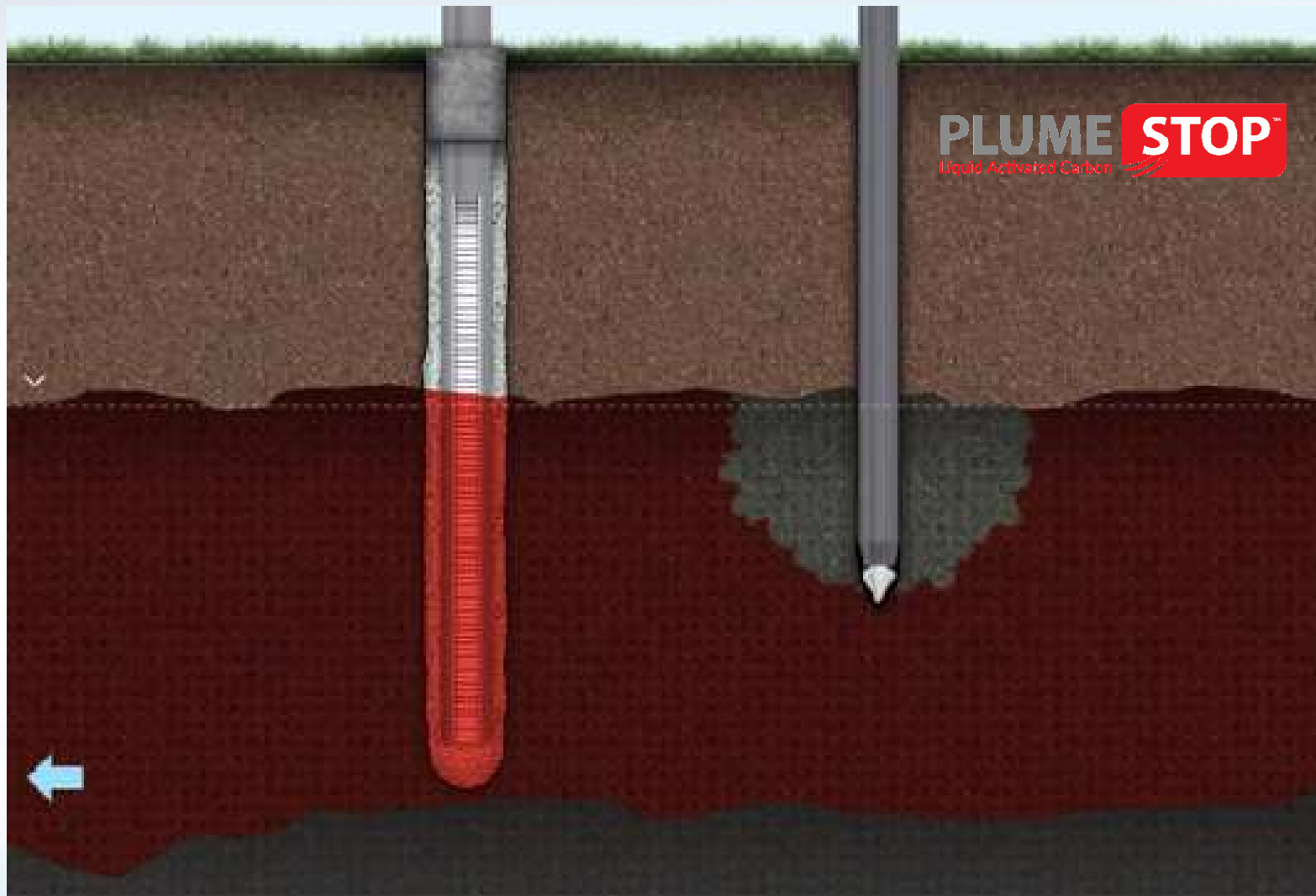
Elemental Carbon Analysis (from column-dissection post-application)



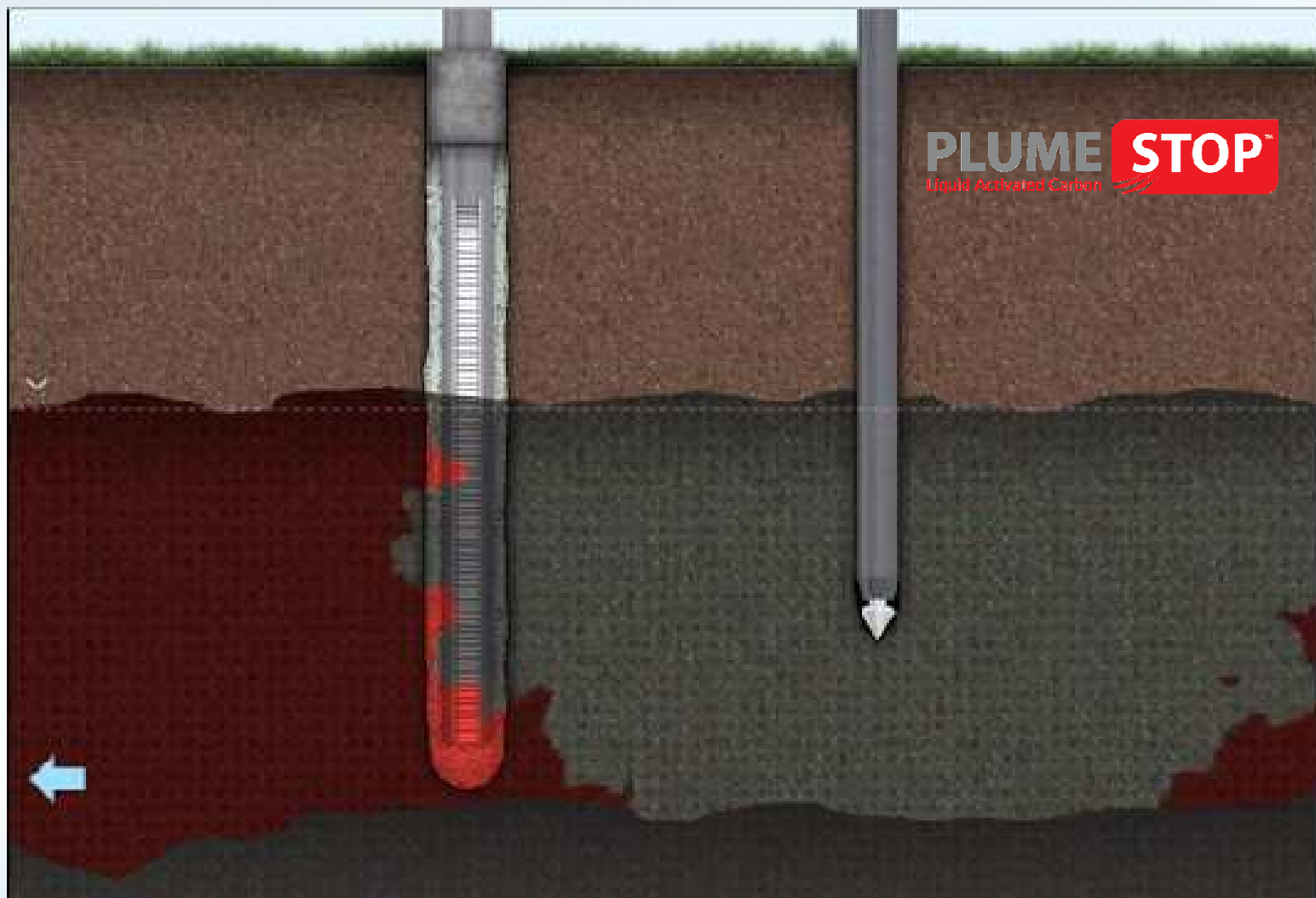
PlumeStop Flows into Subsurface



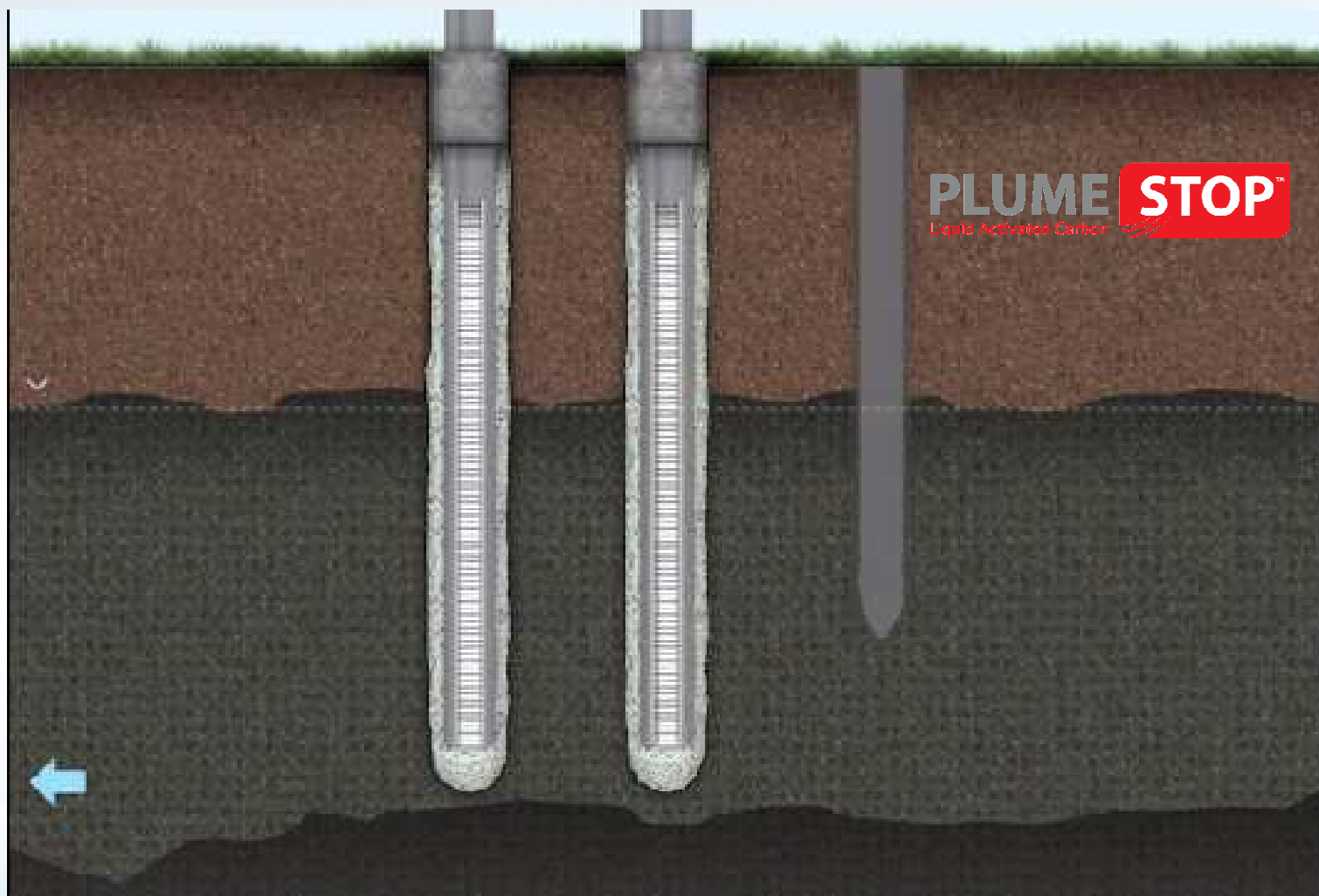
PlumeStop Flows into Subsurface



Low Pressure Injection- Flows into Subsurface



Low Pressure Injection Does Not Compromise Monitoring Wells



Evidence of Dispersive Flow (low pressure application)

Pre-app



Post-app



- Distribution of PlumeStop through target zone visually apparent
- Even dispersion evident through permeable strata





Field Performance

How fast does it work?

How long does it last?

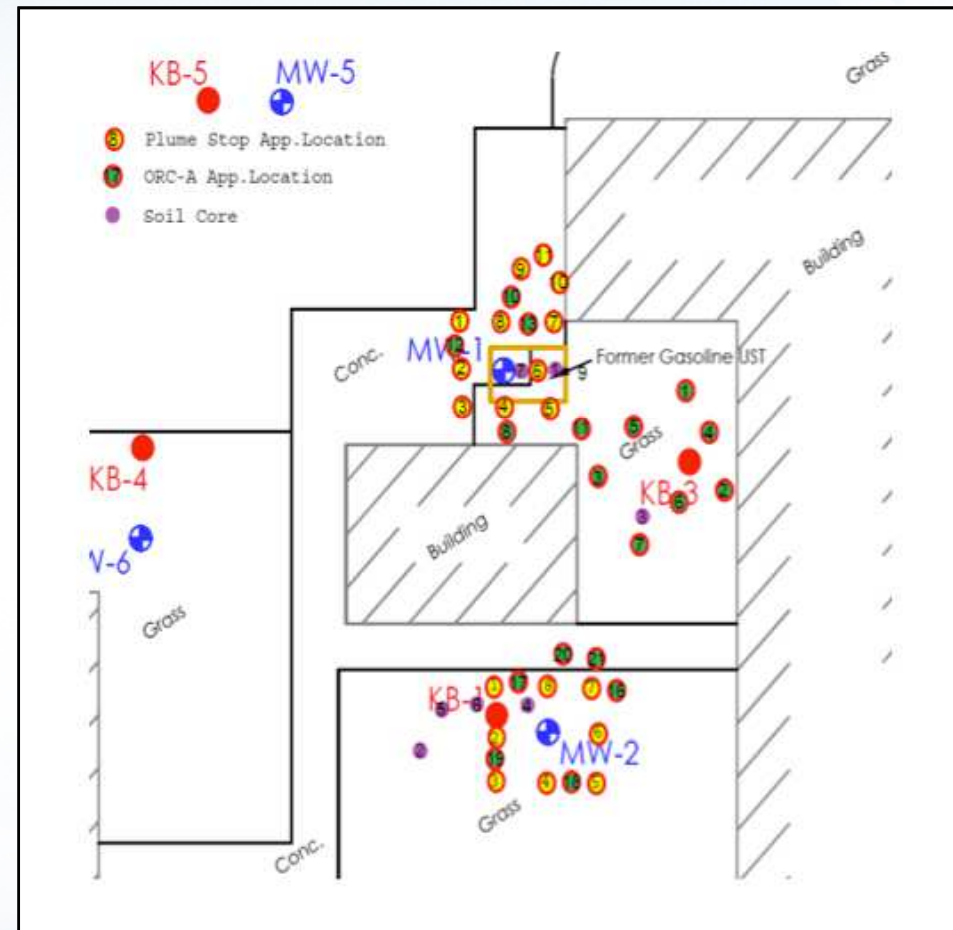
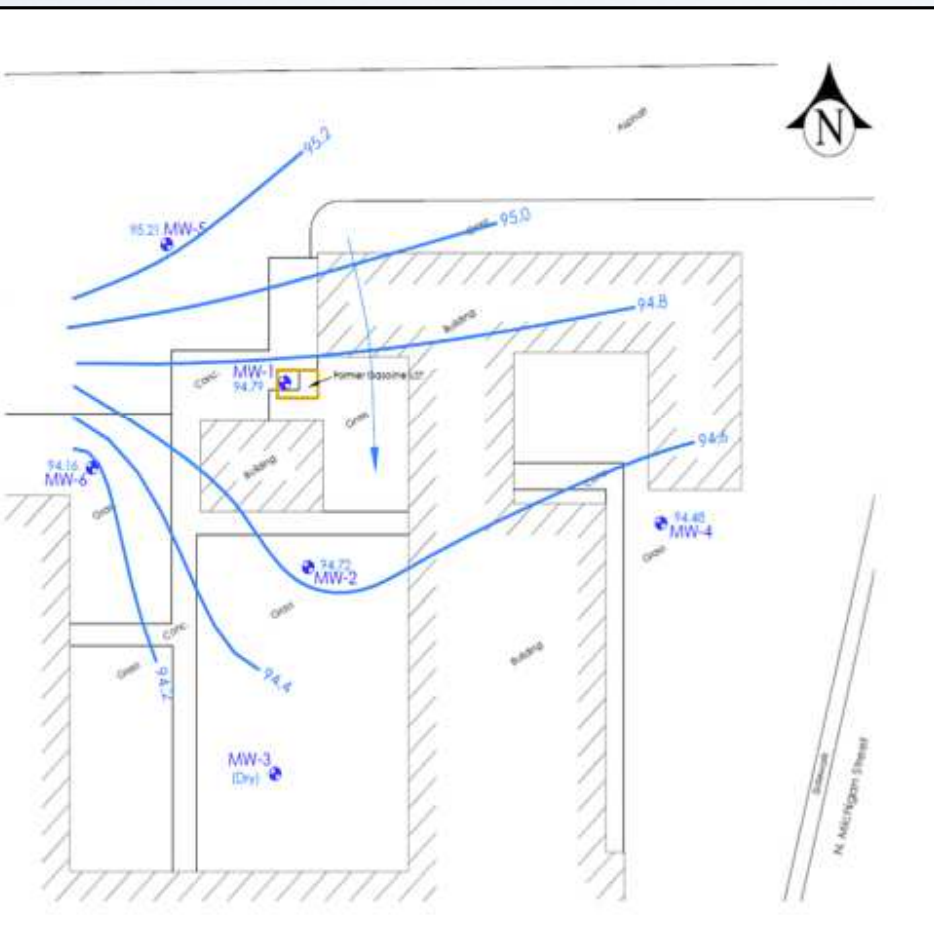
Is biodegradation occurring?



–Performance – Hydrocarbon Site



PlumeStop™ - Performance - Field

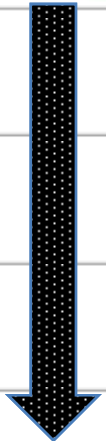


TPH (gasoline range)

Plume
COLLOIDAL

PlumeStop™

Immediate 14,000 – 16,000 µg/l to ND



Exceeds sorption capacity at 58 days

Countered by **bio-regeneration** of sorption sites

-11

16

30

58

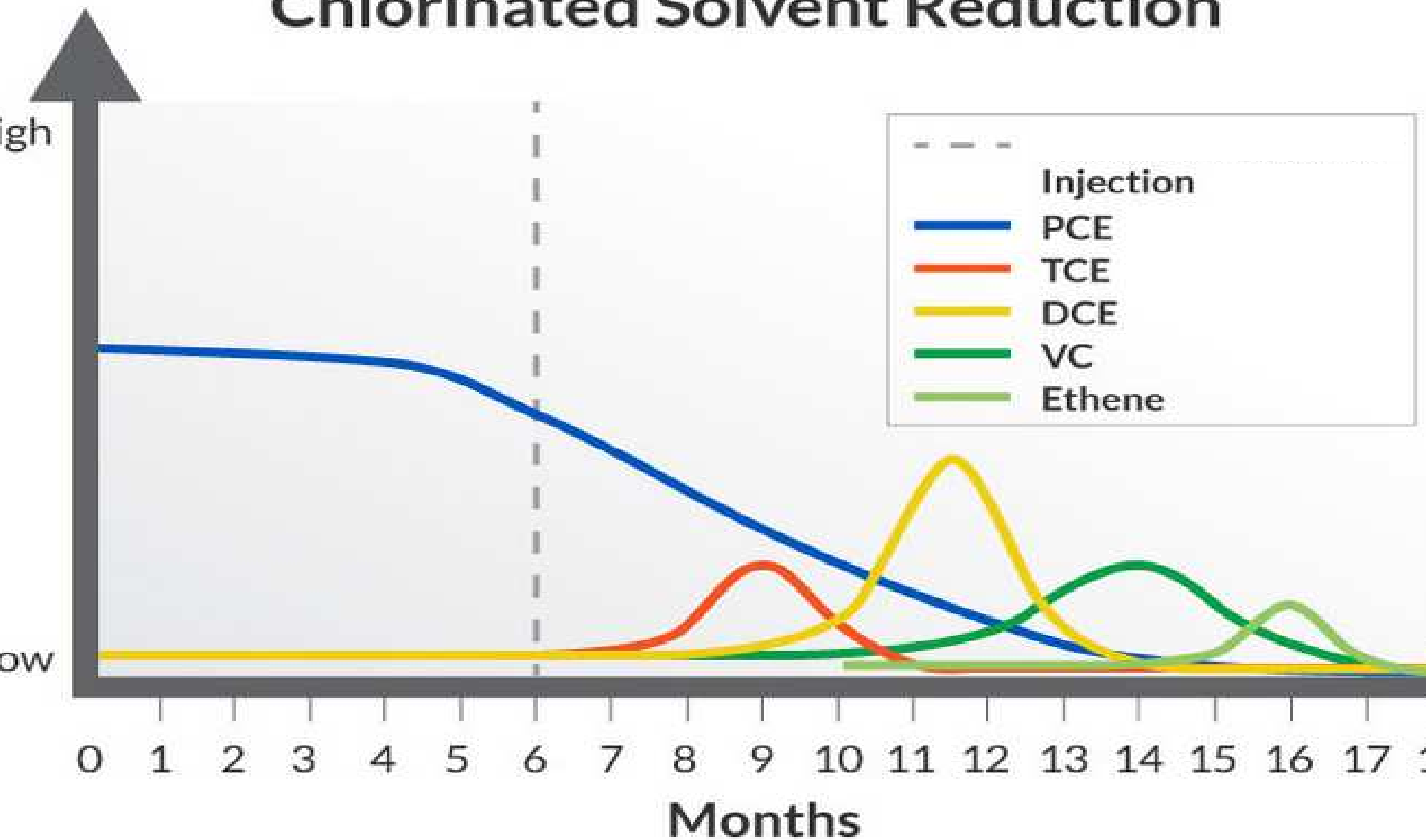
92

Time (days)

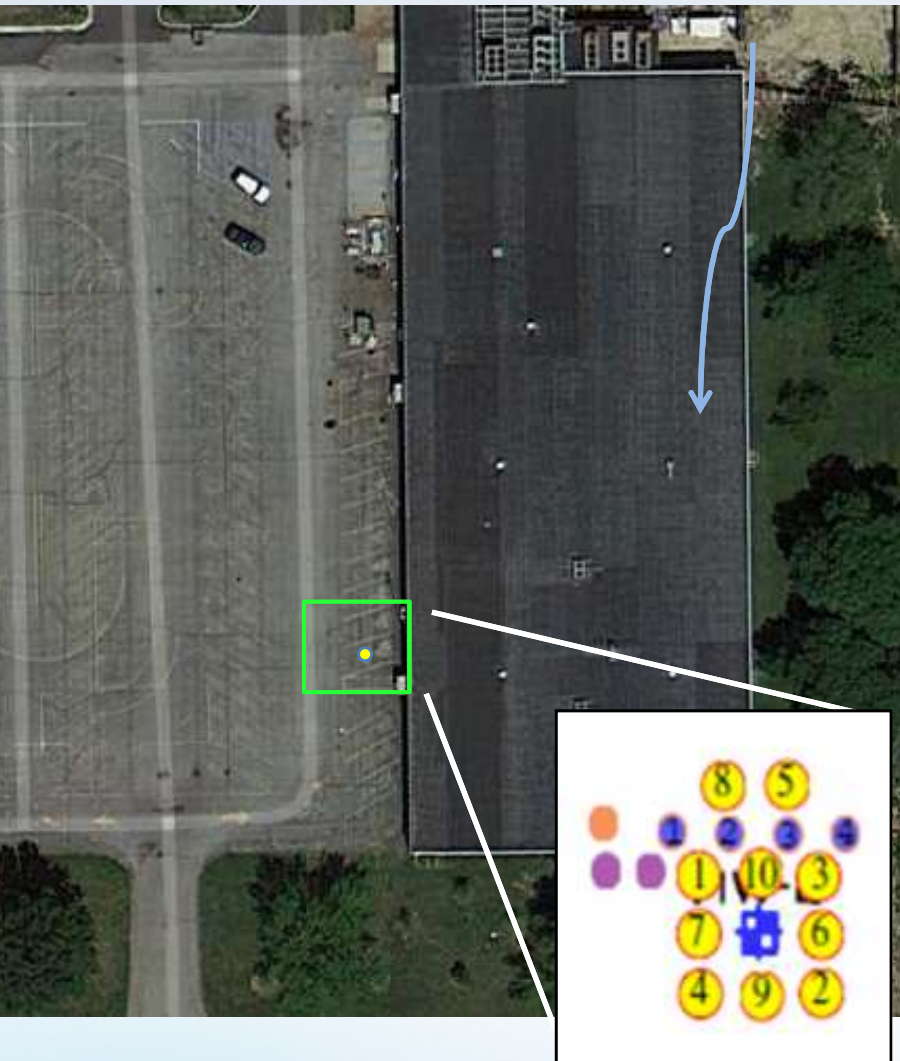


REGE

Chlorinated Solvent Reduction

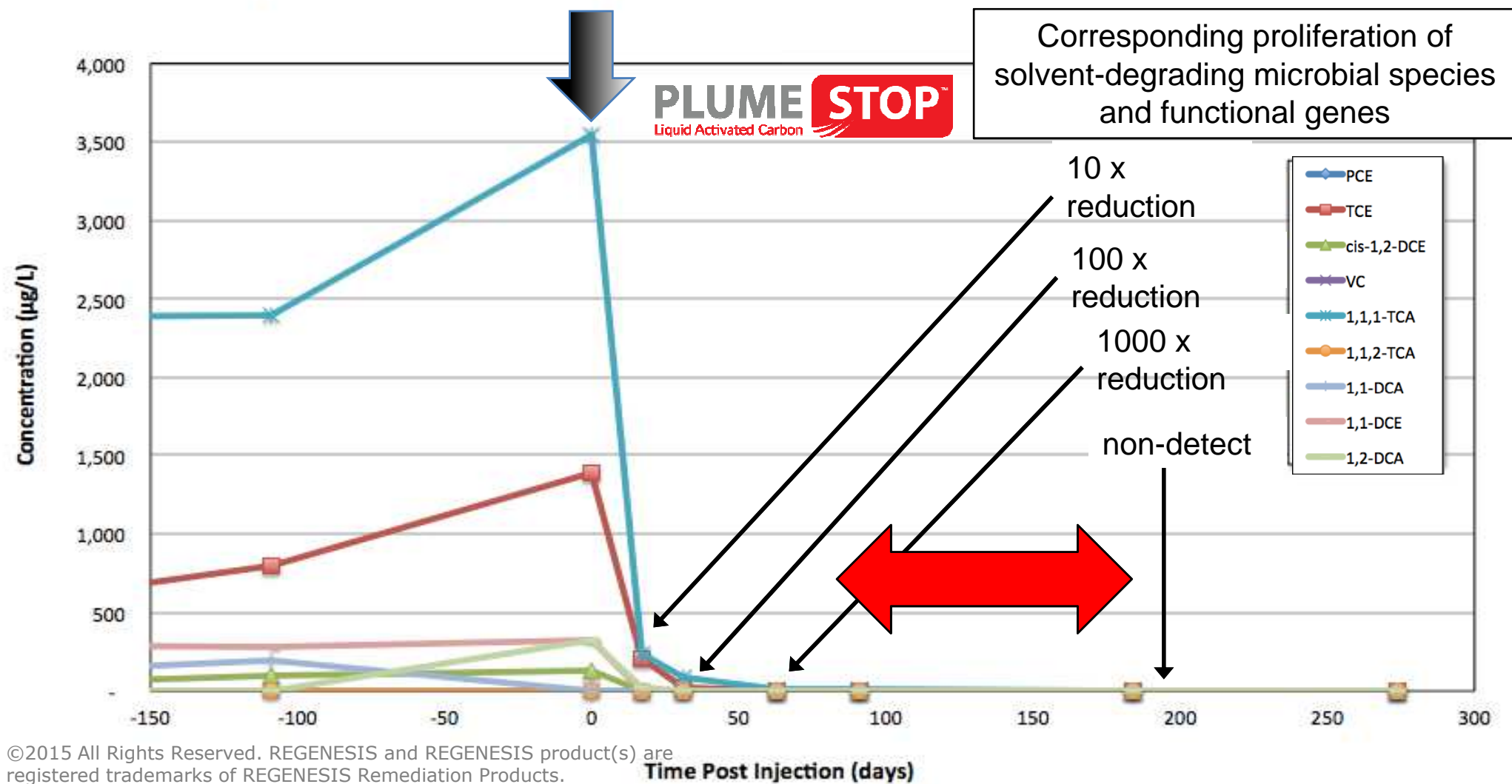


Southwest Chlorinated VOC Site



- Former electronics facility
- Contaminants: TCA, TCE, etc.
 - TCE 1,390 $\mu\text{g/L}$
 - TCA 3,550 $\mu\text{g/L}$
- Treatment Area
 - Plume area only, no NAPL
 - PlumeStop: 10-pt low pressure injection grid around MW-6
 - HRC electron donor applied up gradient

VOC Groundwater Concentrations Following PlumeStop™ and HRC® Injection



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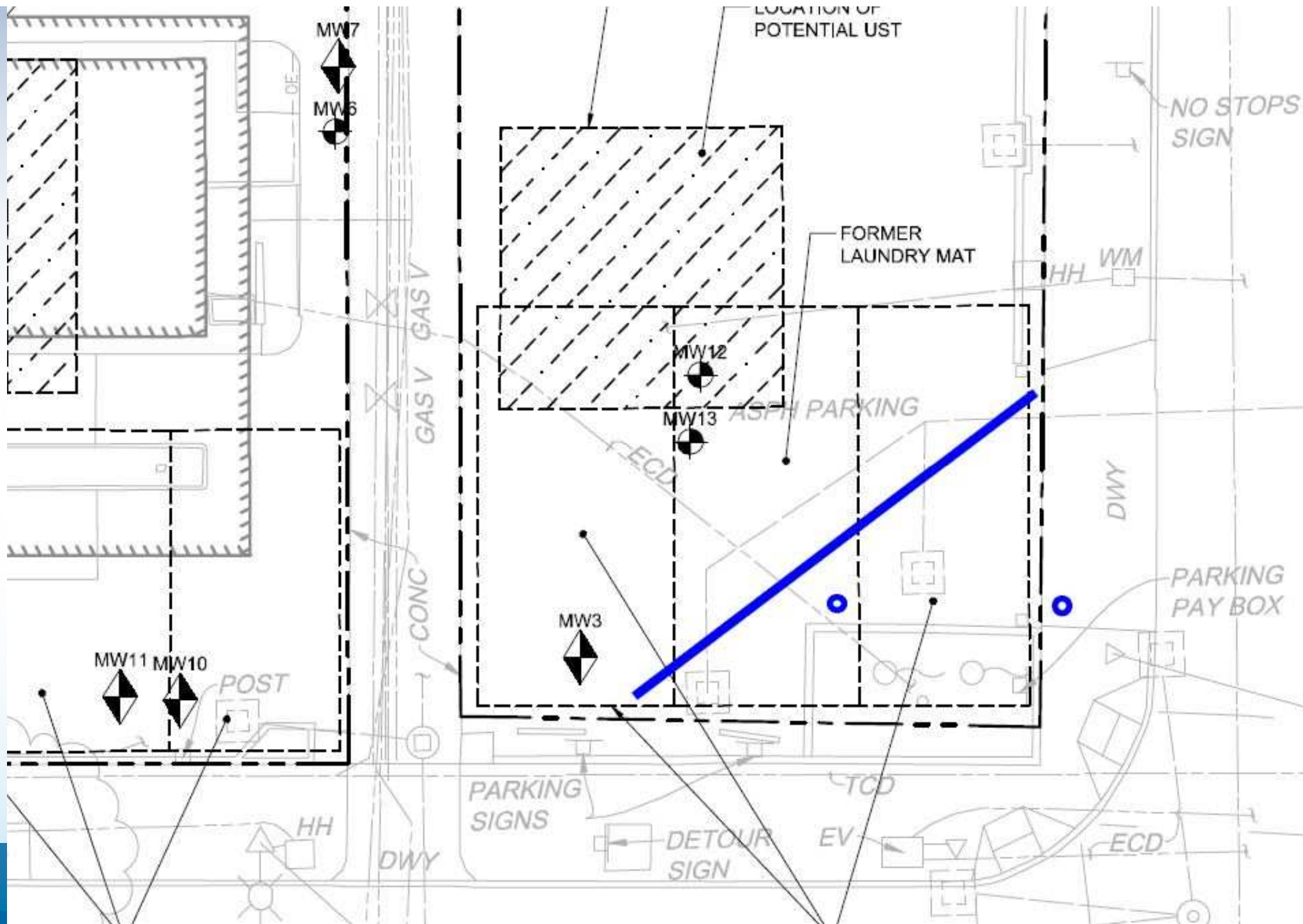


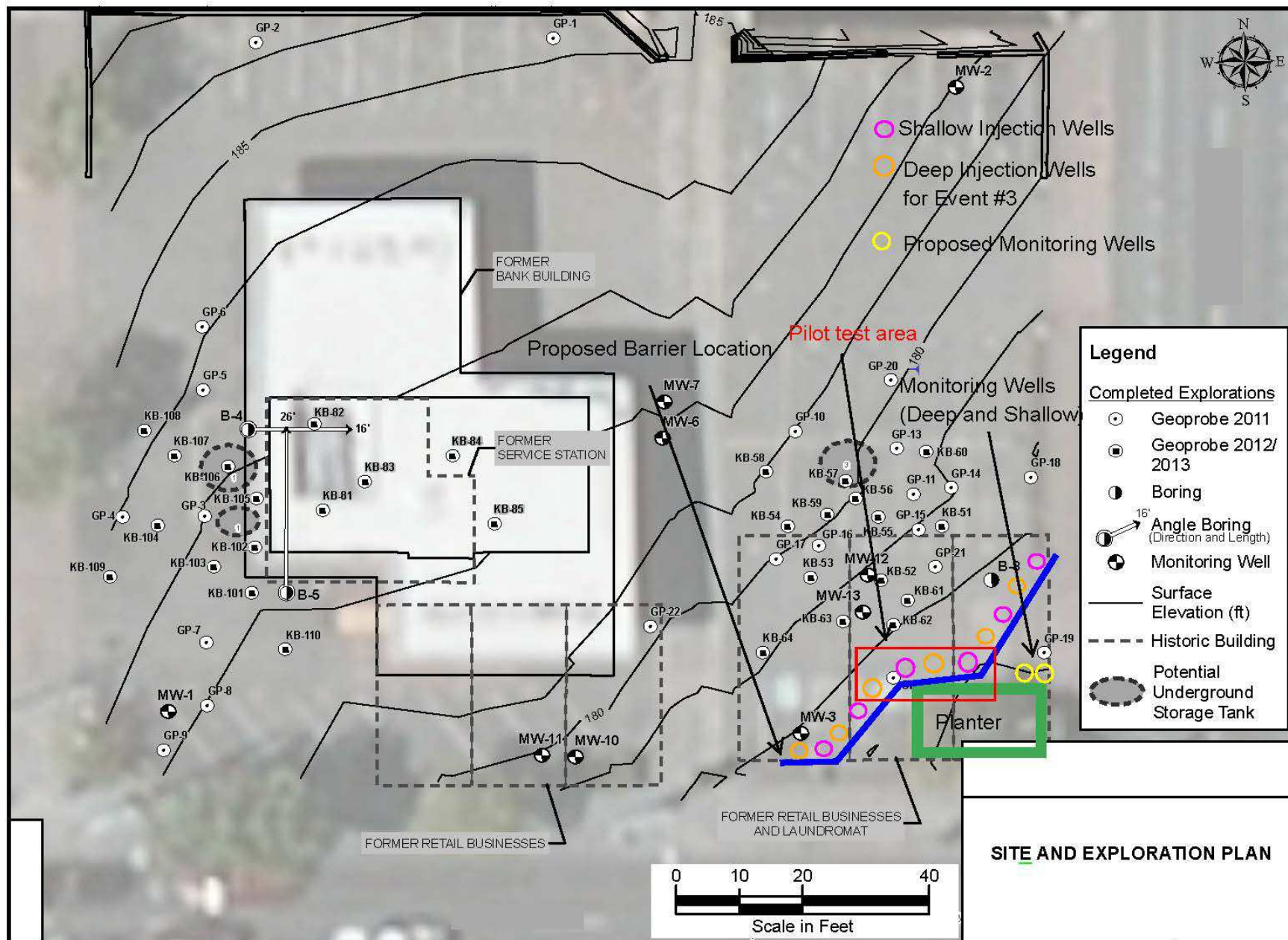
Northwestern PlumeStop sites:

1) Mixed plume site in Seattle

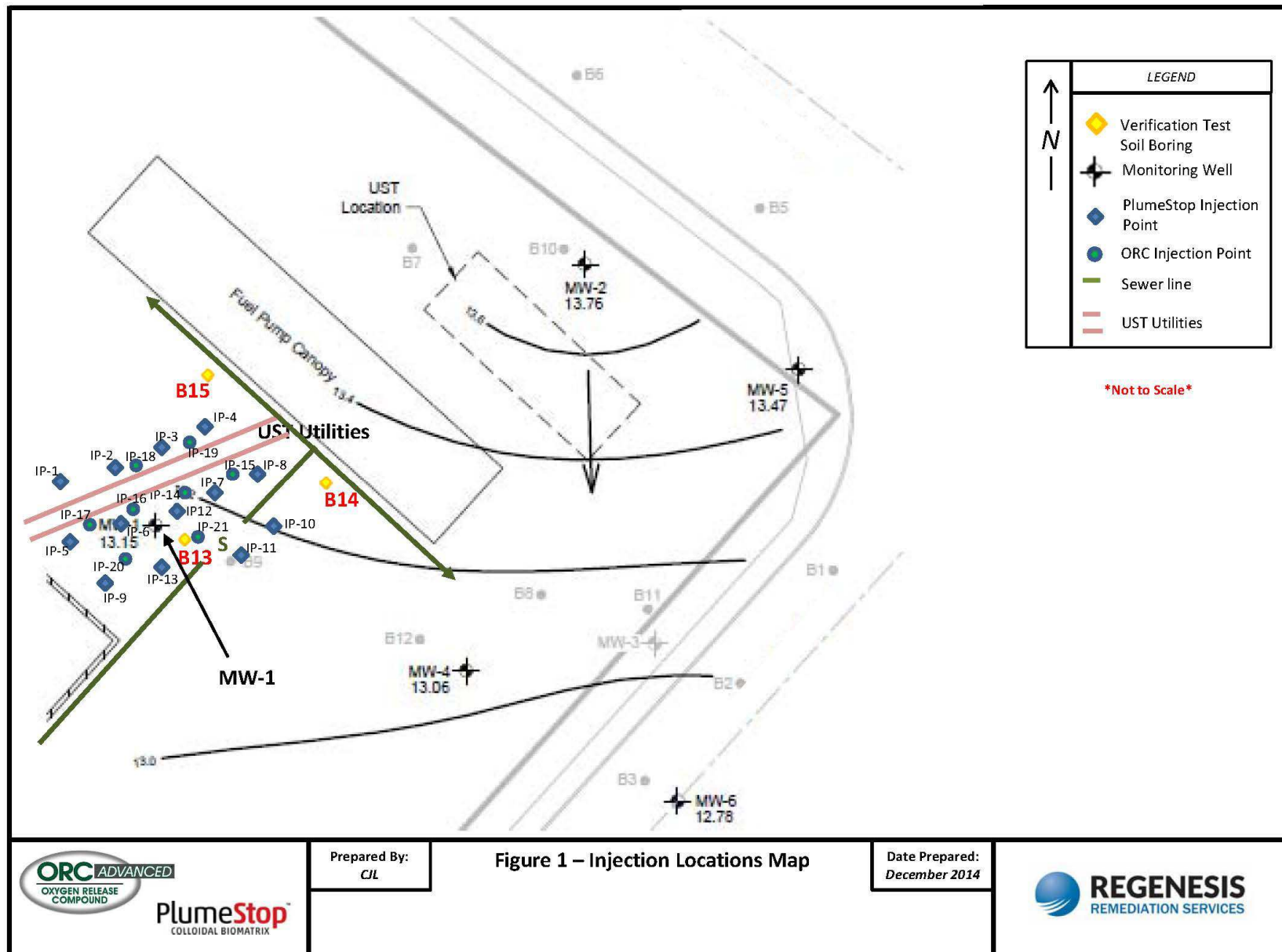
- Former dry cleaner and service station

2) Active gas station in southwestern Washington

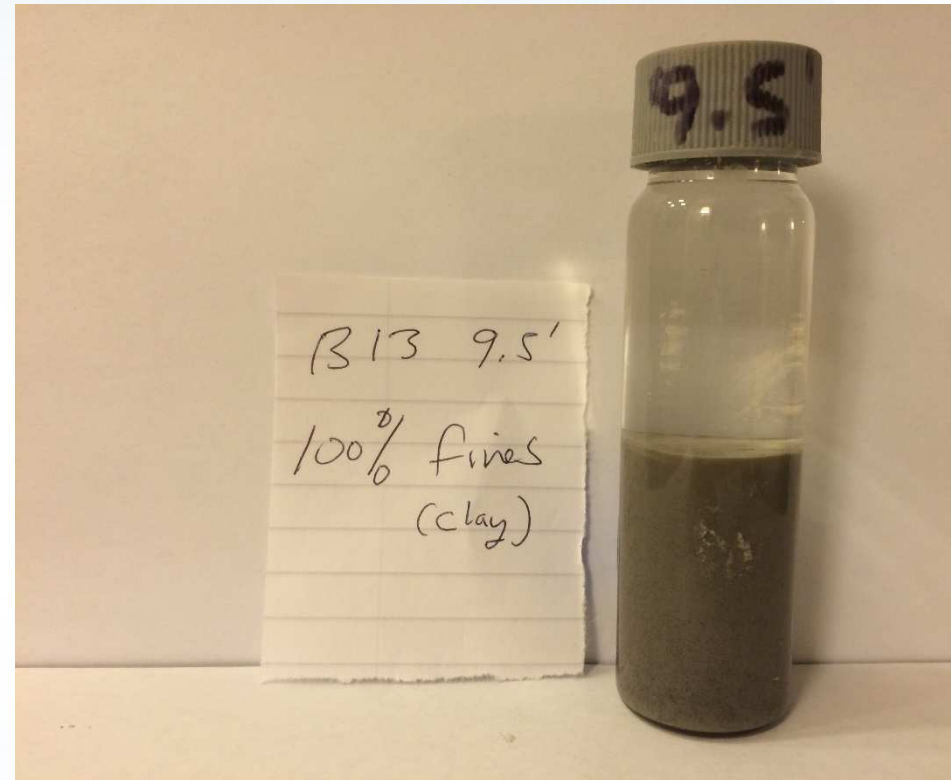
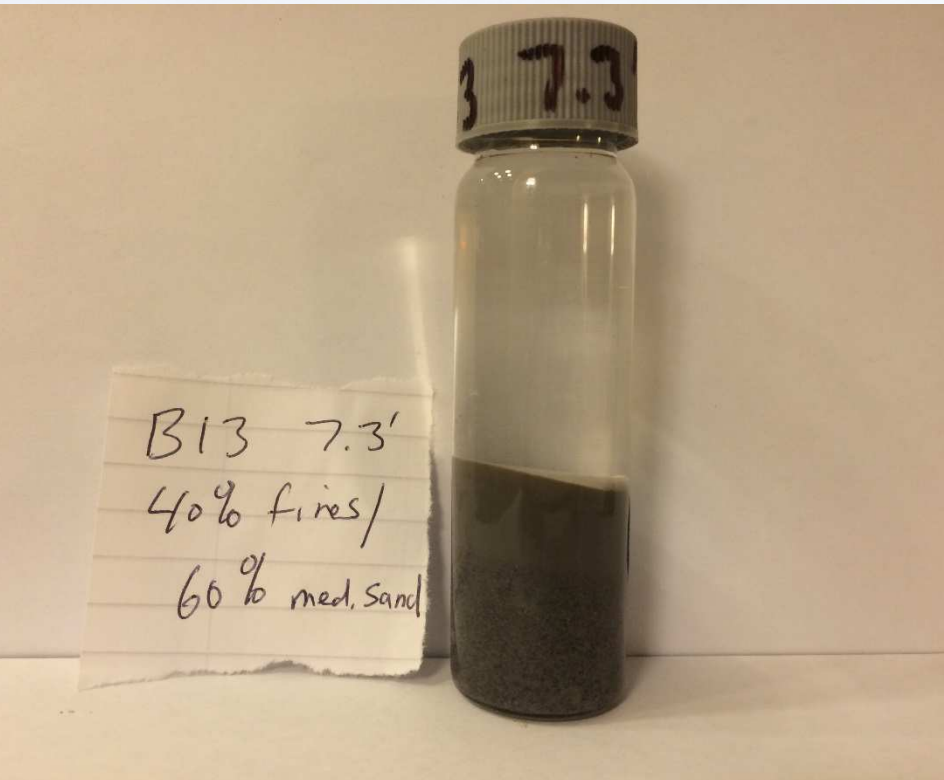








Soil Settling Tube Tests (aka Field Hydrometers)





Performance

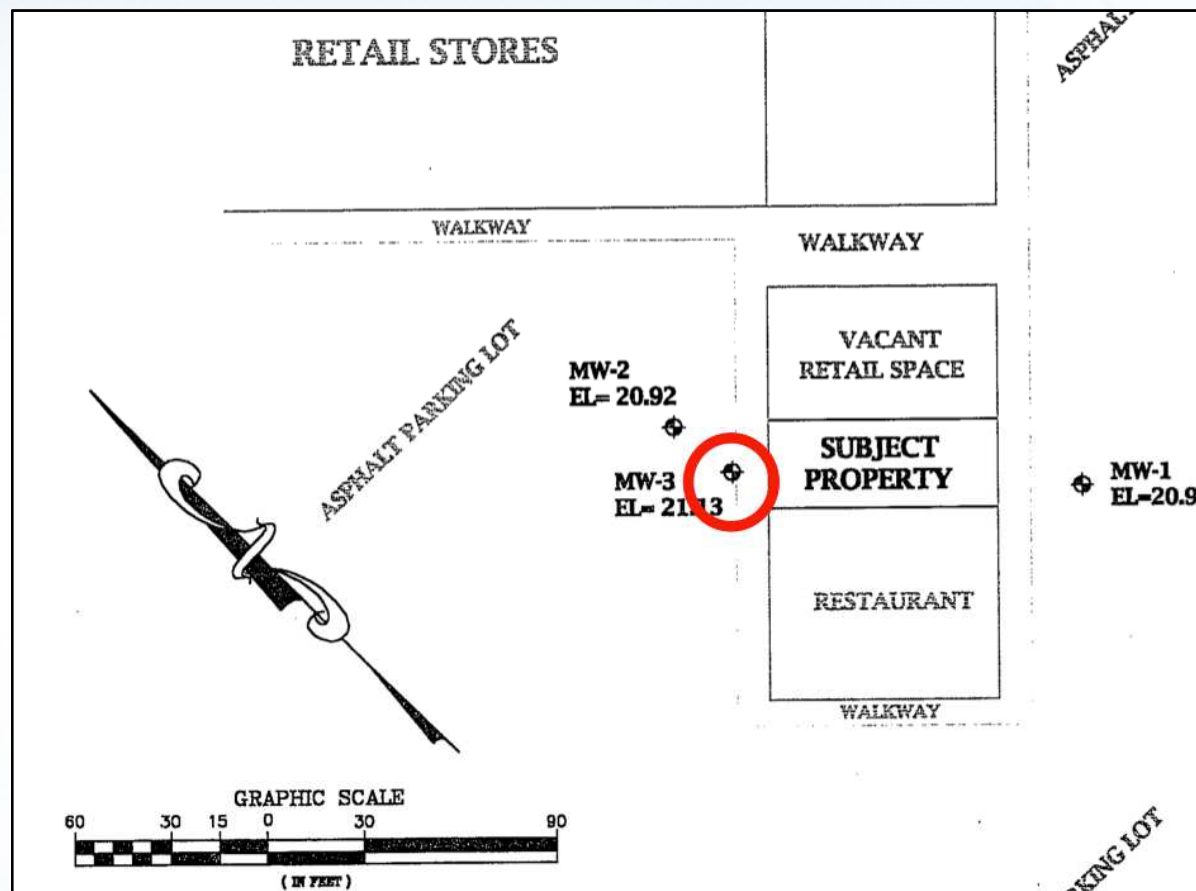
- Chlorinated solvents
- Post-sorption degradation
- Lines of evidence



Closed

California Site

‘Dune Sand’ formation
10 m/year groundwater flow
High redox conditions (aerobic)
No attenuation evident
PCE 550 µg/L
No daughter products
PlumeStop
Electron donor and bacteria



Historic Data

MW-3 (ppb)

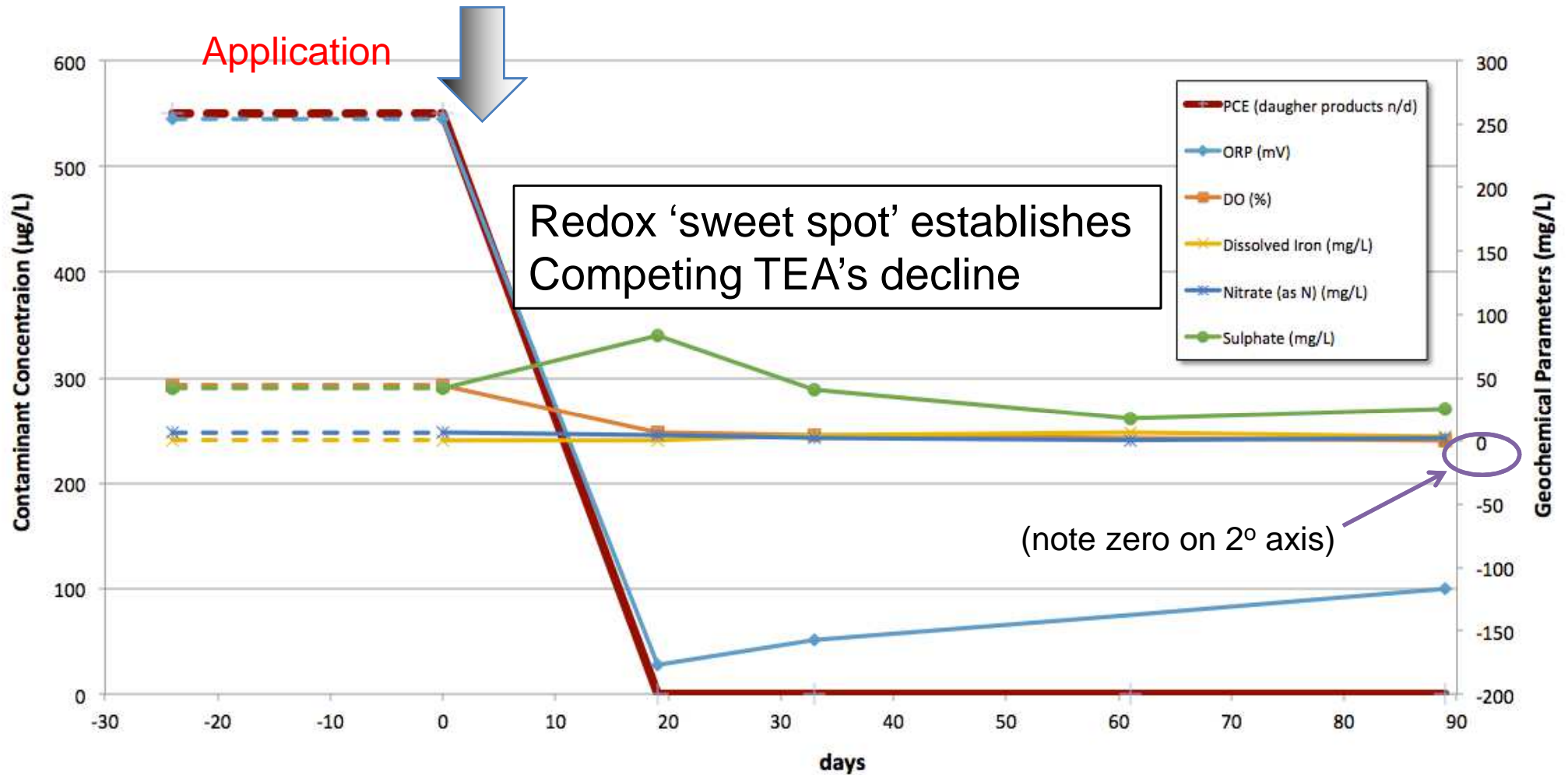
Year	PCE	TCE	VC	1,2 Cis	VC
2001	156	0	0	0	0
2002	94	0	0	0	0
2002.5	242	0	0	0	0
2003	174	0	0	0	
2004	147	0	0	0	
2005	122	0	0	0	
2006	203	0	0	0	
2007	584	0	0	0	
2008	310	0	0	0	
2009	587	0	0	0	
2010	330	0	0	0	
2011	501	0	0	0	0
2012	499	0	0	0	0

Steadily increasing PCE

No daughter products

(aerobic conditions)

Contaminant and Geochemical Trends

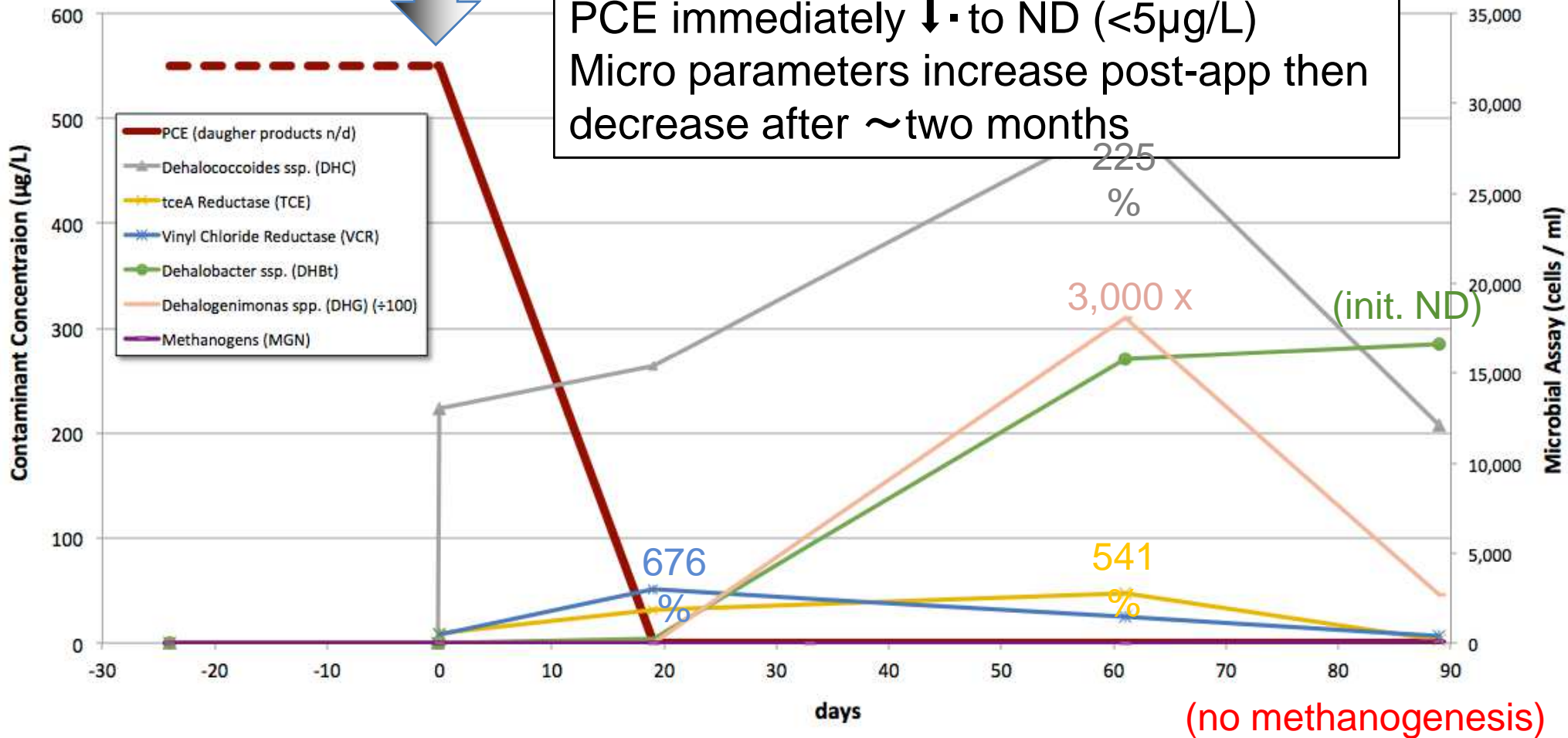


Contaminant and Dechlorination Microbial Assay Trends

Application



PCE immediately ↓ to ND (<5µg/L)
Micro parameters increase post-app then decrease after ~two months





How fast does it work?:

Generally > 90% reduction within 30 to 60 days.

How long does it last?

Indefinitely if electron donor/acceptors present.

Is biodegradation occurring?

Multiple lines of evidence indicate complete biodegradation.

TimeStop – When To Use?

When time is critical

For control of migrating contamination

To secure stringent clean-up targets

As a long-term means of addressing matrix back-diffusion

When remediation performance is flat-lining

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RESOURCES FOR YOUR BENEFIT

- Dedicated, Highly-Qualified, Technical Services Support
- Complimentary Remediation Design and Cost Estimates
- Extensive Library of Contaminant-Specific Information, Case Studies and Application Instructions
- www.regenesis.com
- www.landsciencetech.com
- Social Media (Blog, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn)

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