

Thermal remediation of LNAPL



Level 1



Level 2



Level 3



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TerraTherm, Inc.



In Situ Thermal Treatment

1. Size

- Many boreholes
- More than 5,000 ft²
- More than 3,000 cy
- Deeper than 10 ft



2. Organics, mass

- Source areas
- We love CVOCs
- Large mass – DNAPL
- Heavy decon



3. Driver



Visalia Pole Yard -SEE



Creosote DNAPL to +140 ft depth
Alluvial sands and gravels with clays
Both LNAPL and DNAPL

160,000 gallons removed from subsurface

Superfund Site delisted

UC Berkeley – LLNL - SCE



TERRATHERM[®]

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The Visalia design team leaders



Kent Udell



Robin
Newmark



Roger Aines



Hank Sowers



Kern River oil field



Modern ISTR site

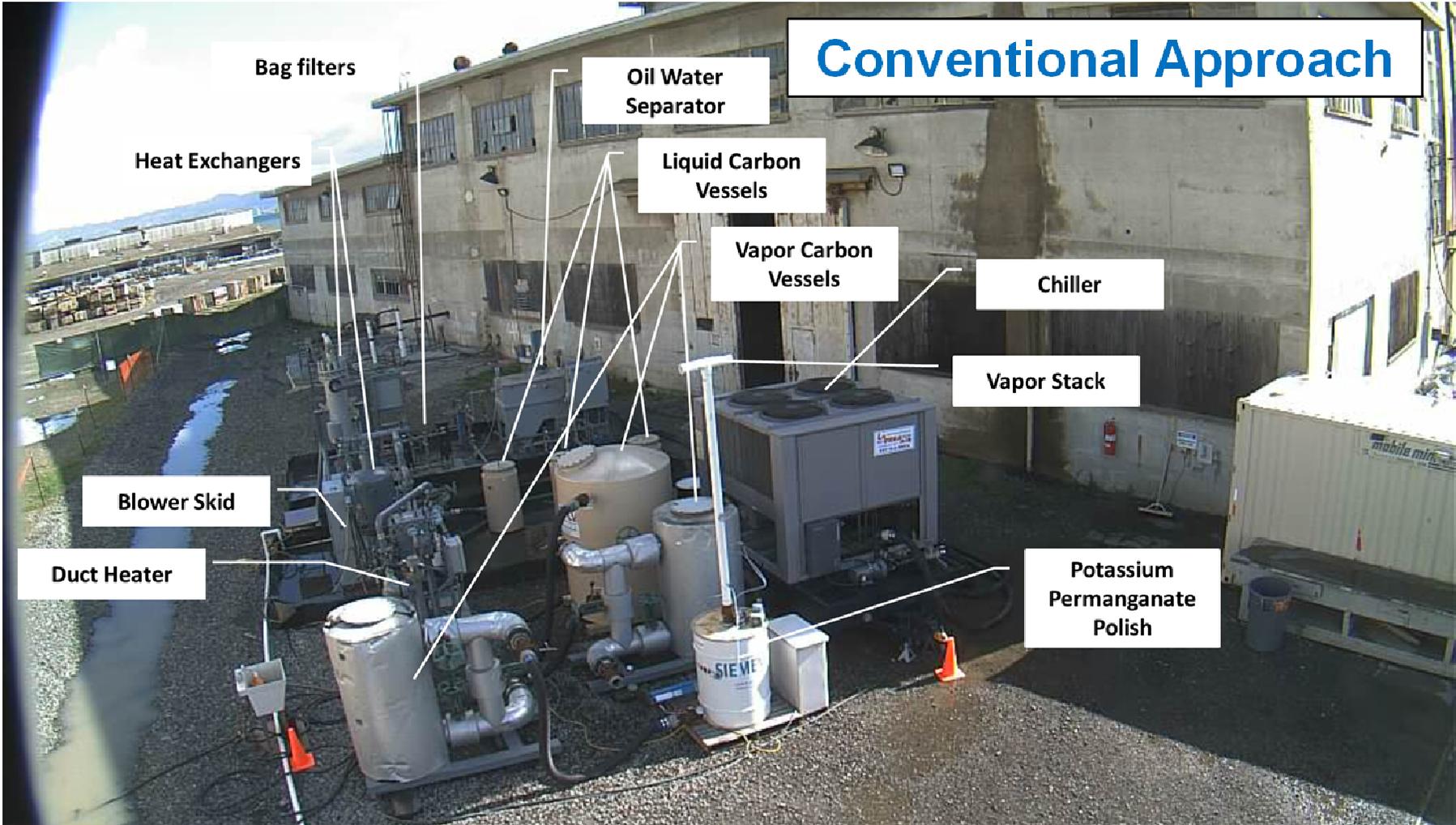


Thermally enhanced oil field
equipment



ISTR treatment equipment

From This...

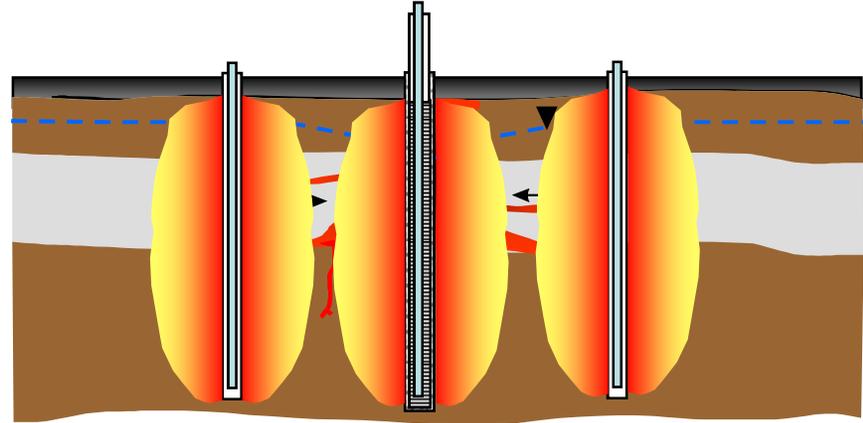


To This...



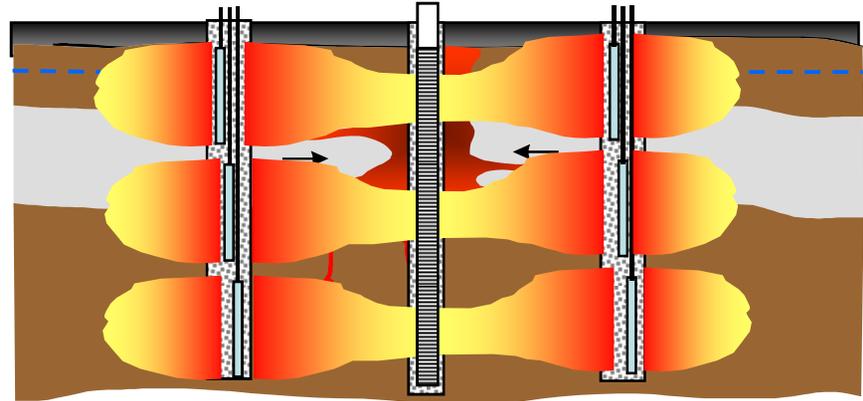
ISTR Technologies

TCH/ISTD - Heating governed by **thermal conductivity**



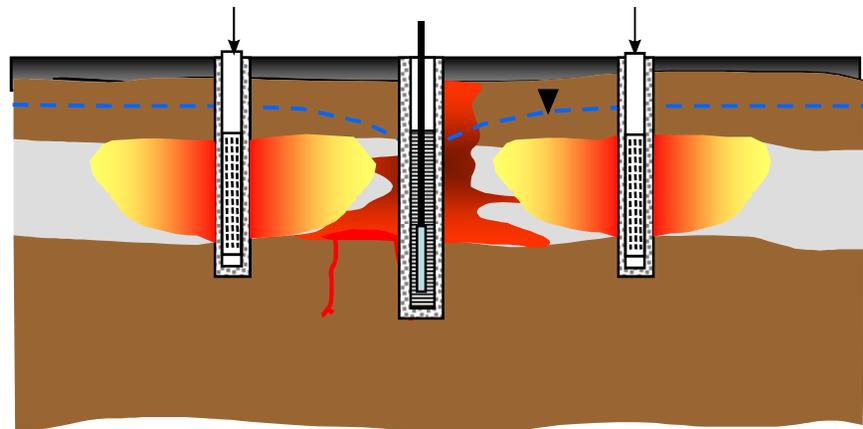
ET-DSP/ERH - Heating governed by **electrical conductivity**

(max temp = boiling point)



SEE - Heating governed by **hydraulic conductivity**

(max temp = boiling point)









Power Control Unit for Electrodes



Stacked Electrodes



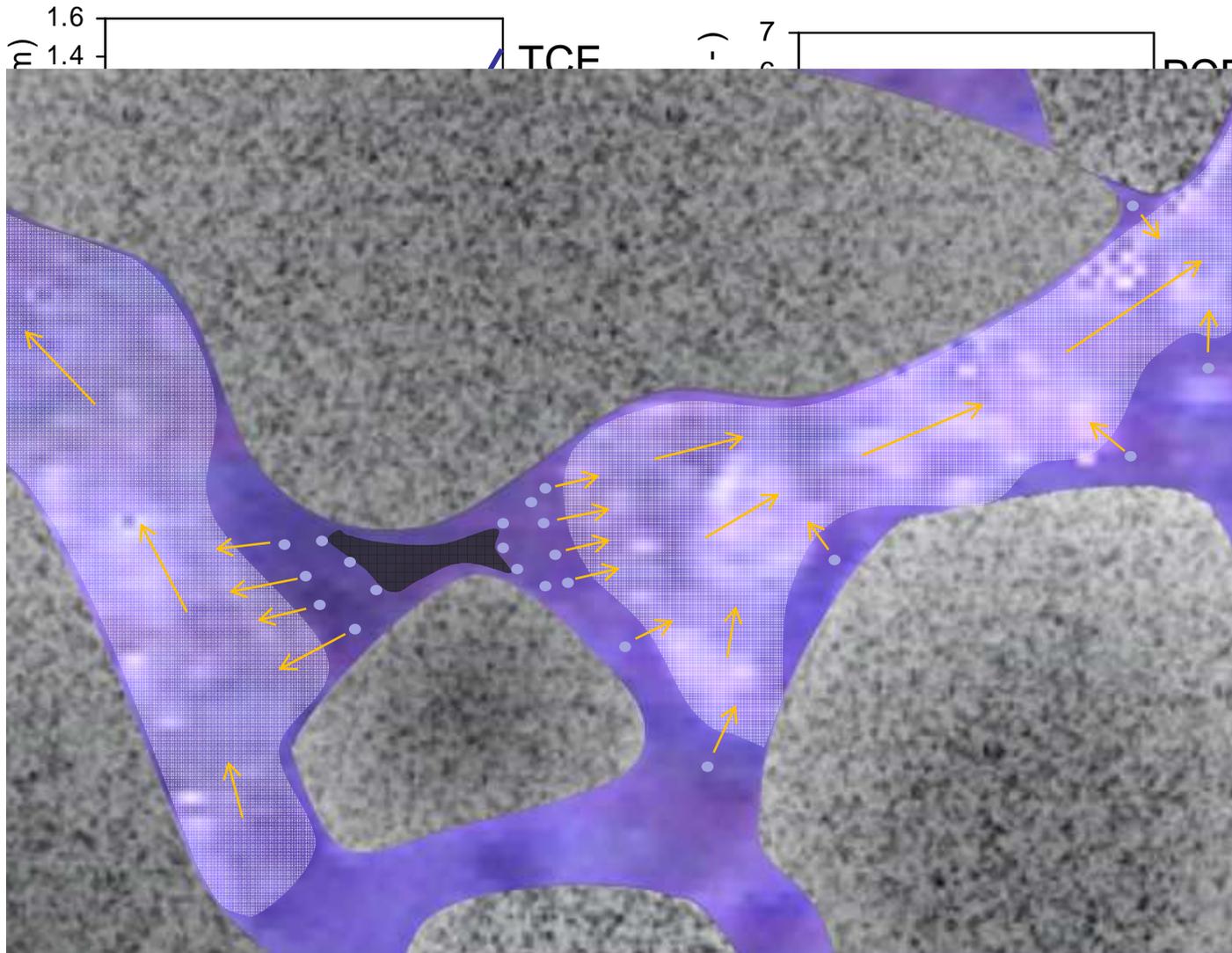
MPE Well

Stacked Electrodes

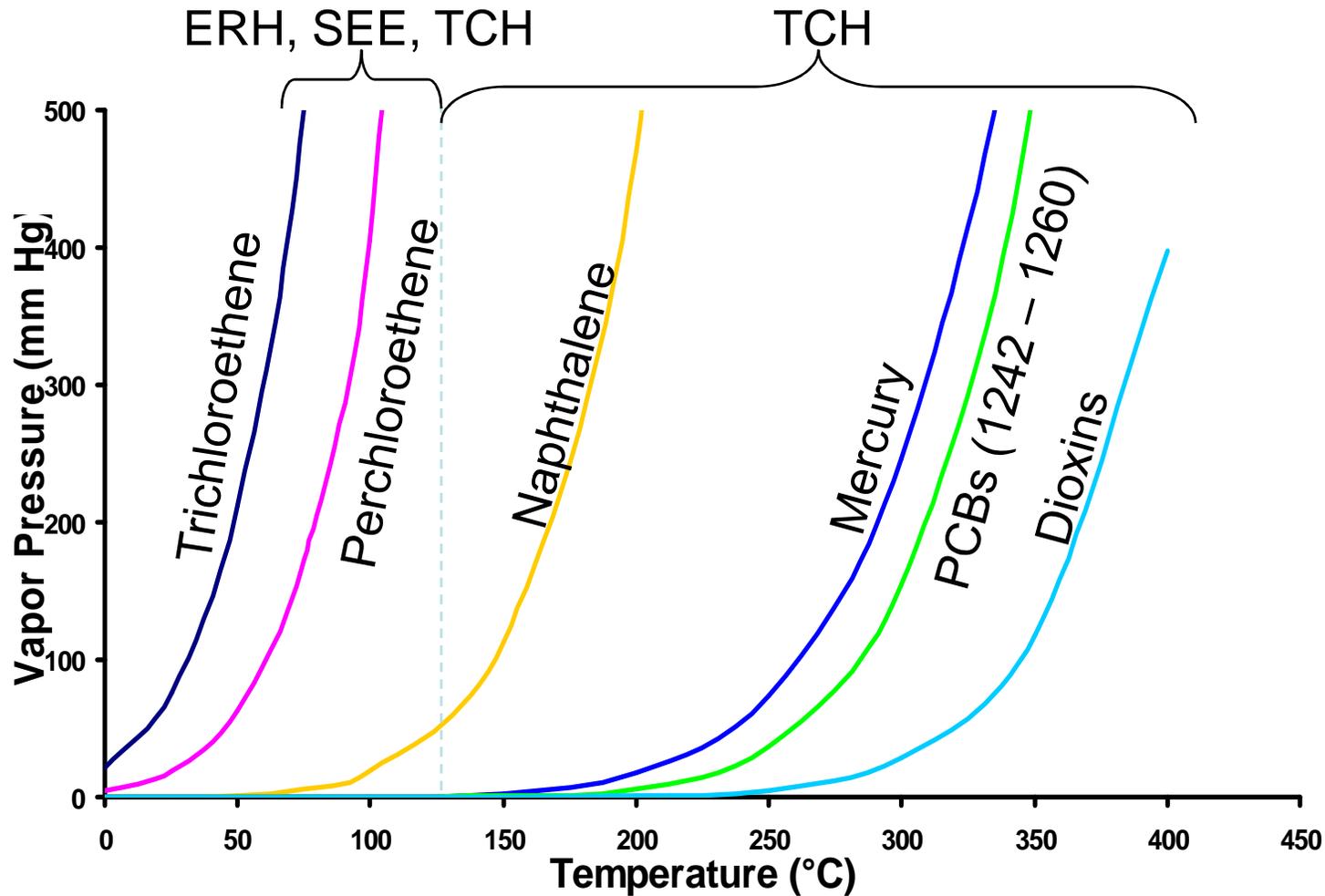


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Mechanisms – for VOCs



Vapor Pressure vs. Temperature



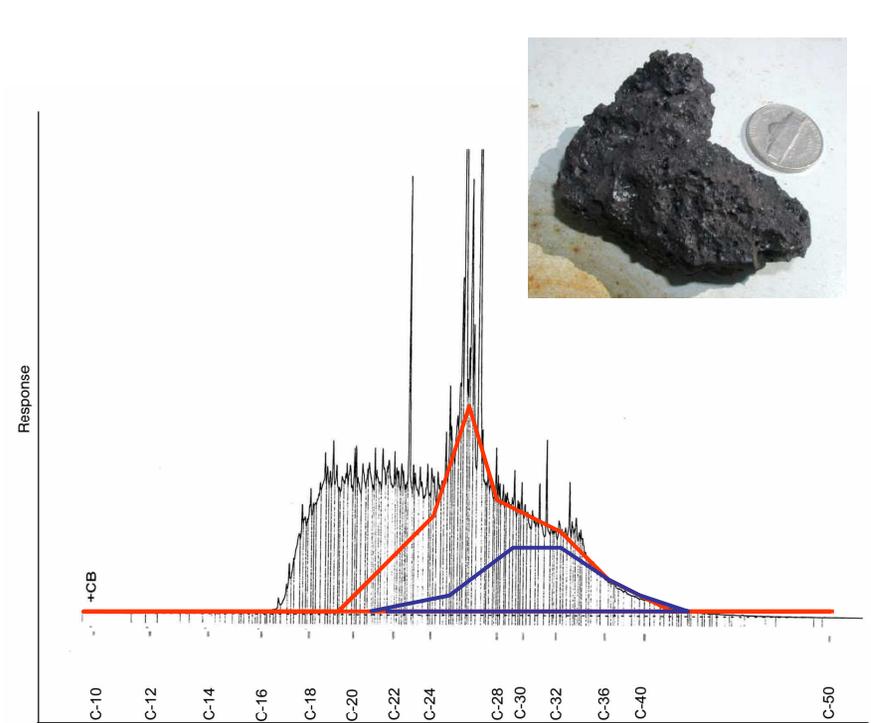
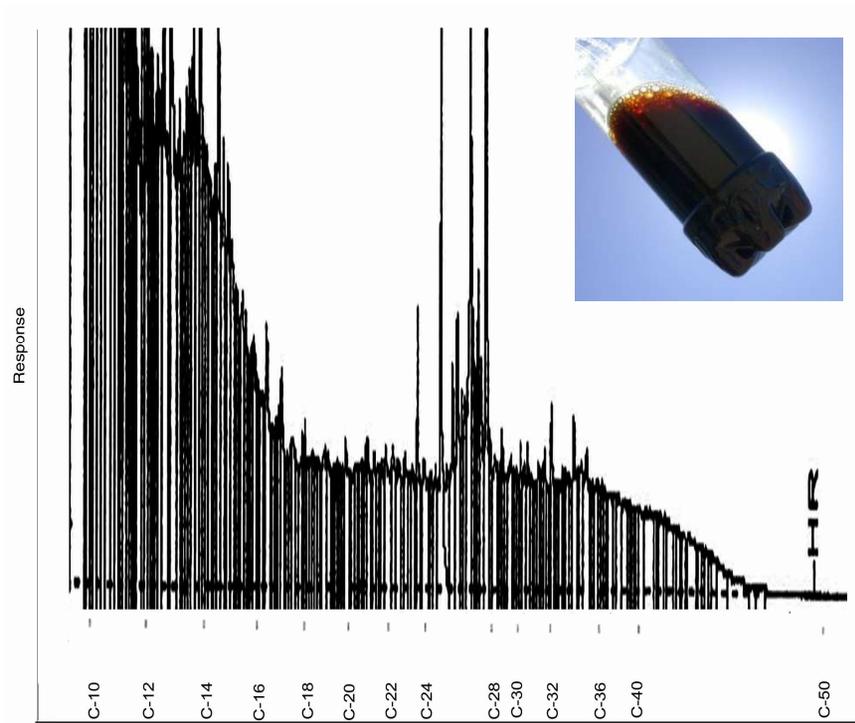
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Vapor pressures increase exponentially with temperature

Light ends are removed at 100 °C or higher

Typical Soil Chromatogram
Before SEE

Soil Residual Chromatogram
After SEE

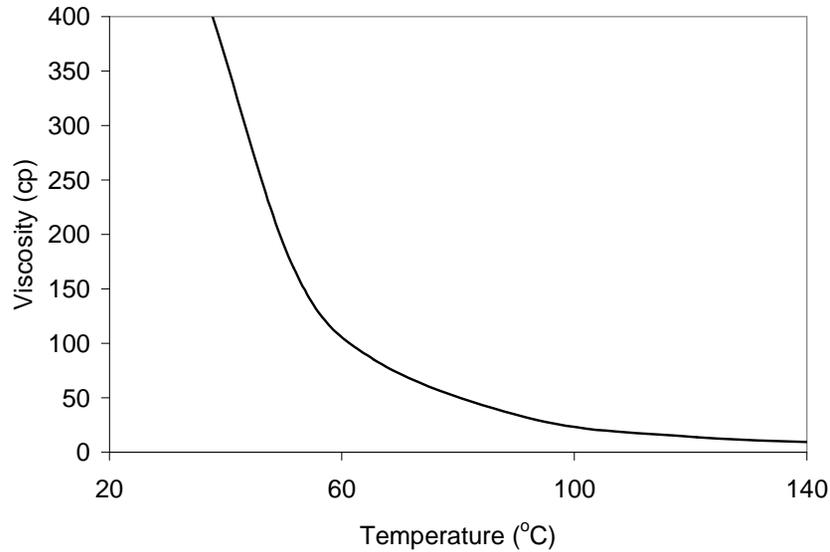


Chromatograms from TPH analysis of soils from Alameda Point, CA (Udell et al. 2000)

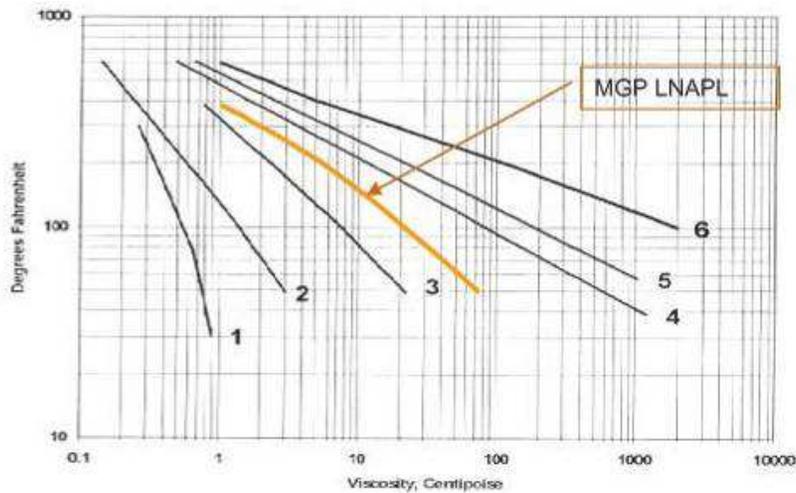
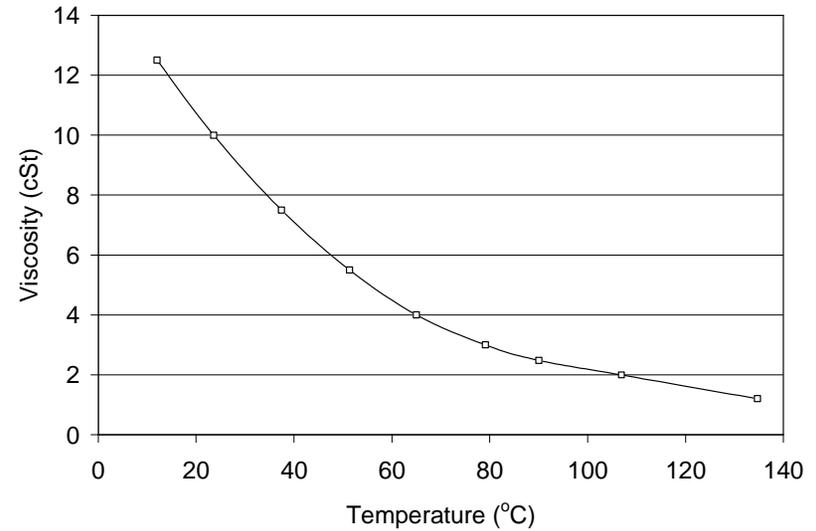


Oils - Viscosity reduction

Fuel oil, 14 gravity



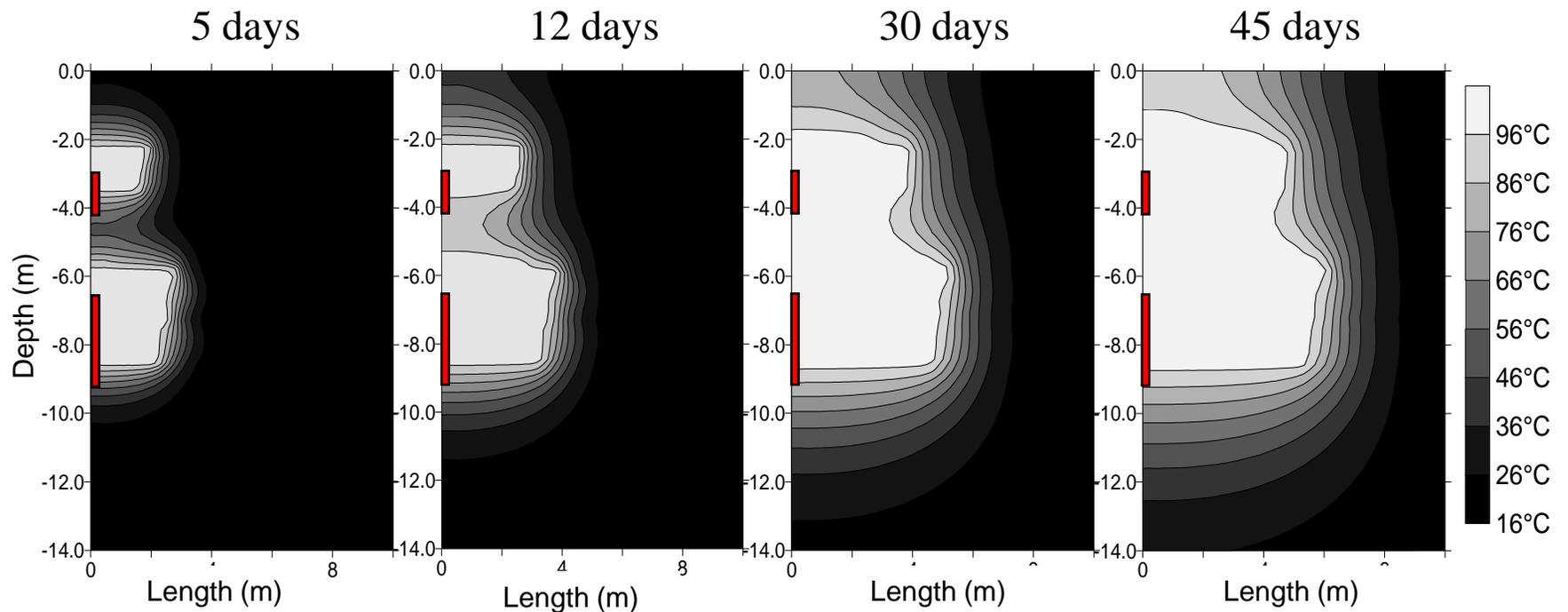
No. 5 fuel oil



- 1 - Gasoline
- 2 - Kerosene
- 3 - No. 5 Fuel Oil
- 4 - SAE 30 Oil
- 5 - No. 6 Fuel Oil
- 6 - Bunker C

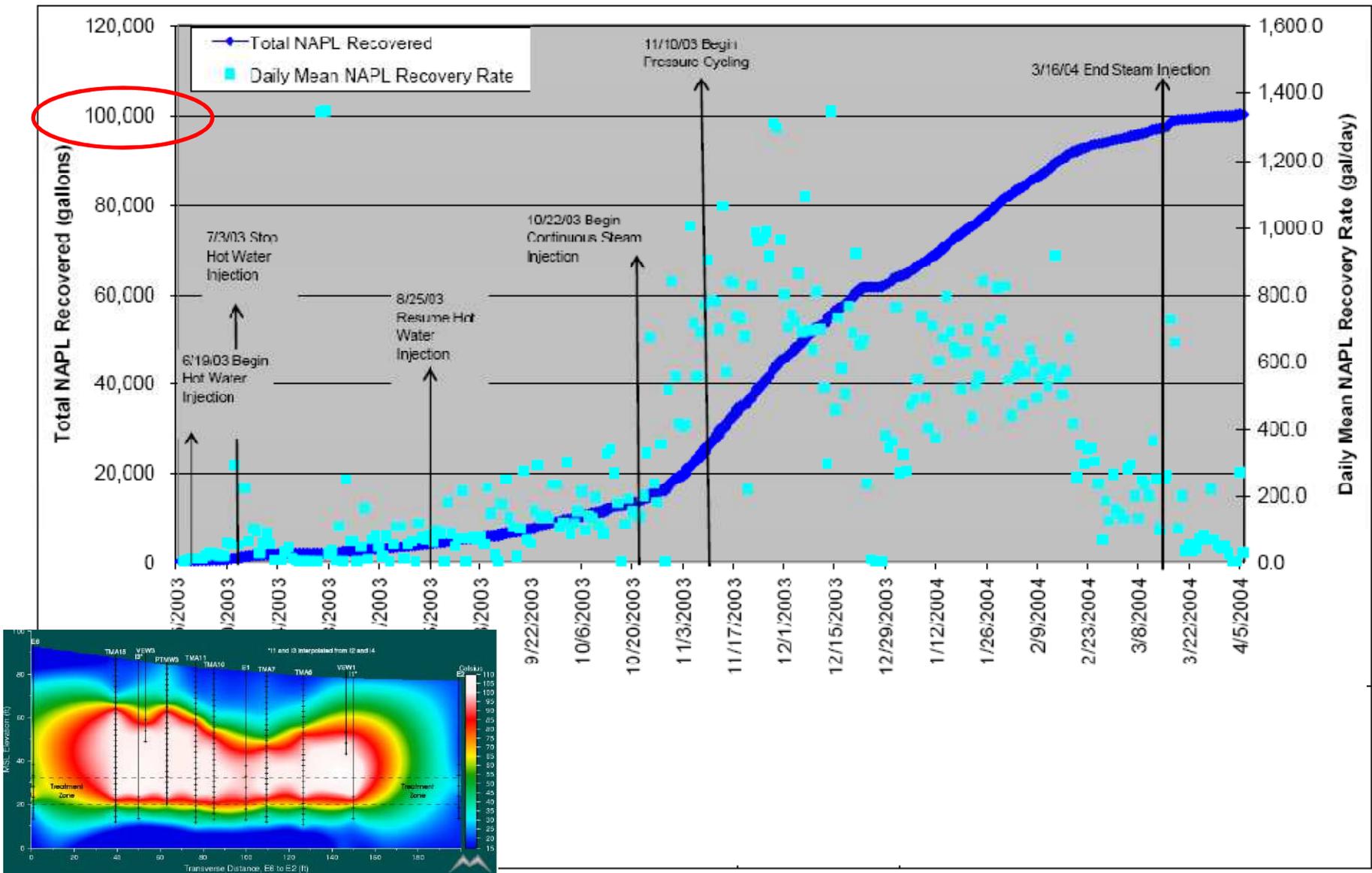


Example steam modeling





Guadalupe project – Diluent and crude oil

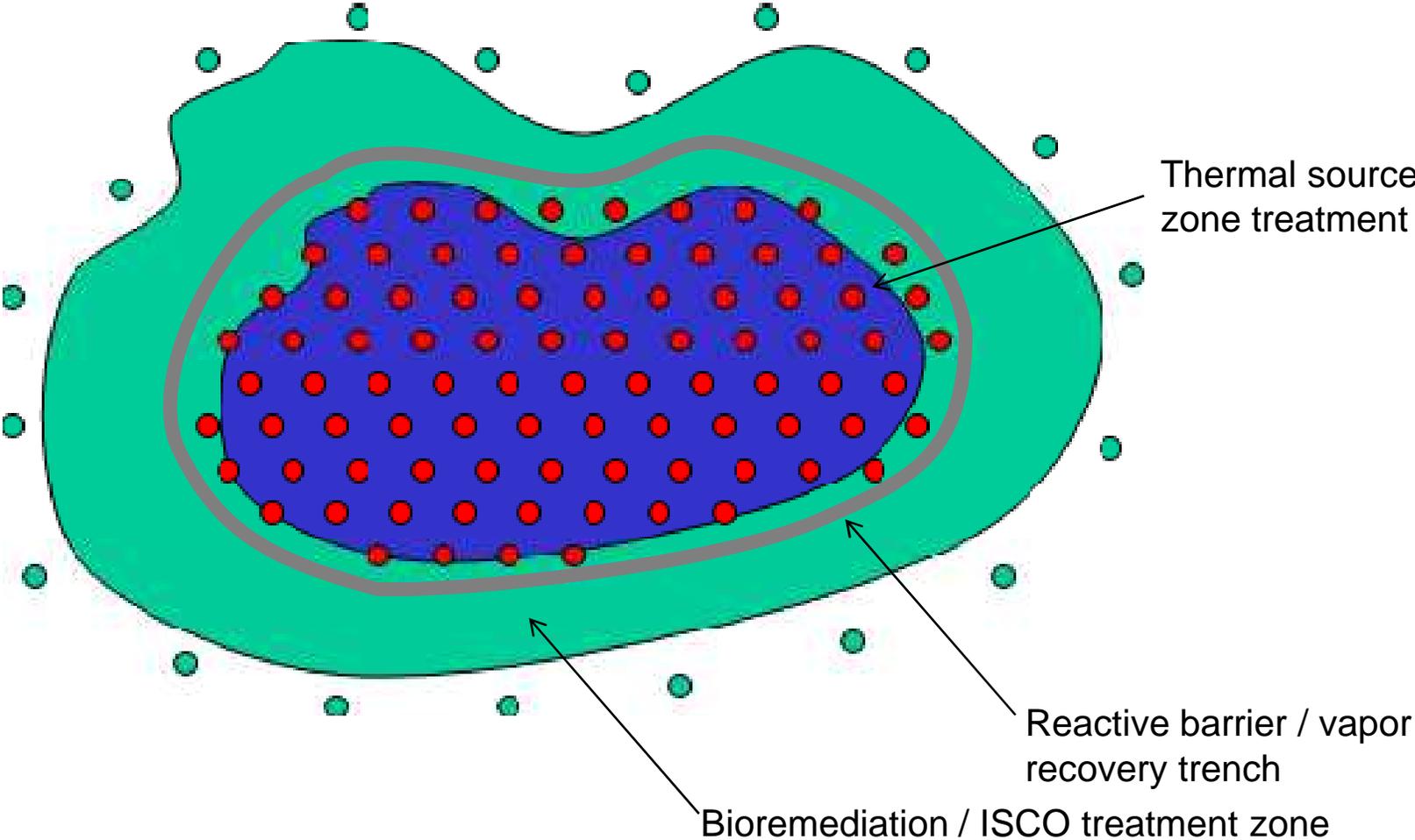


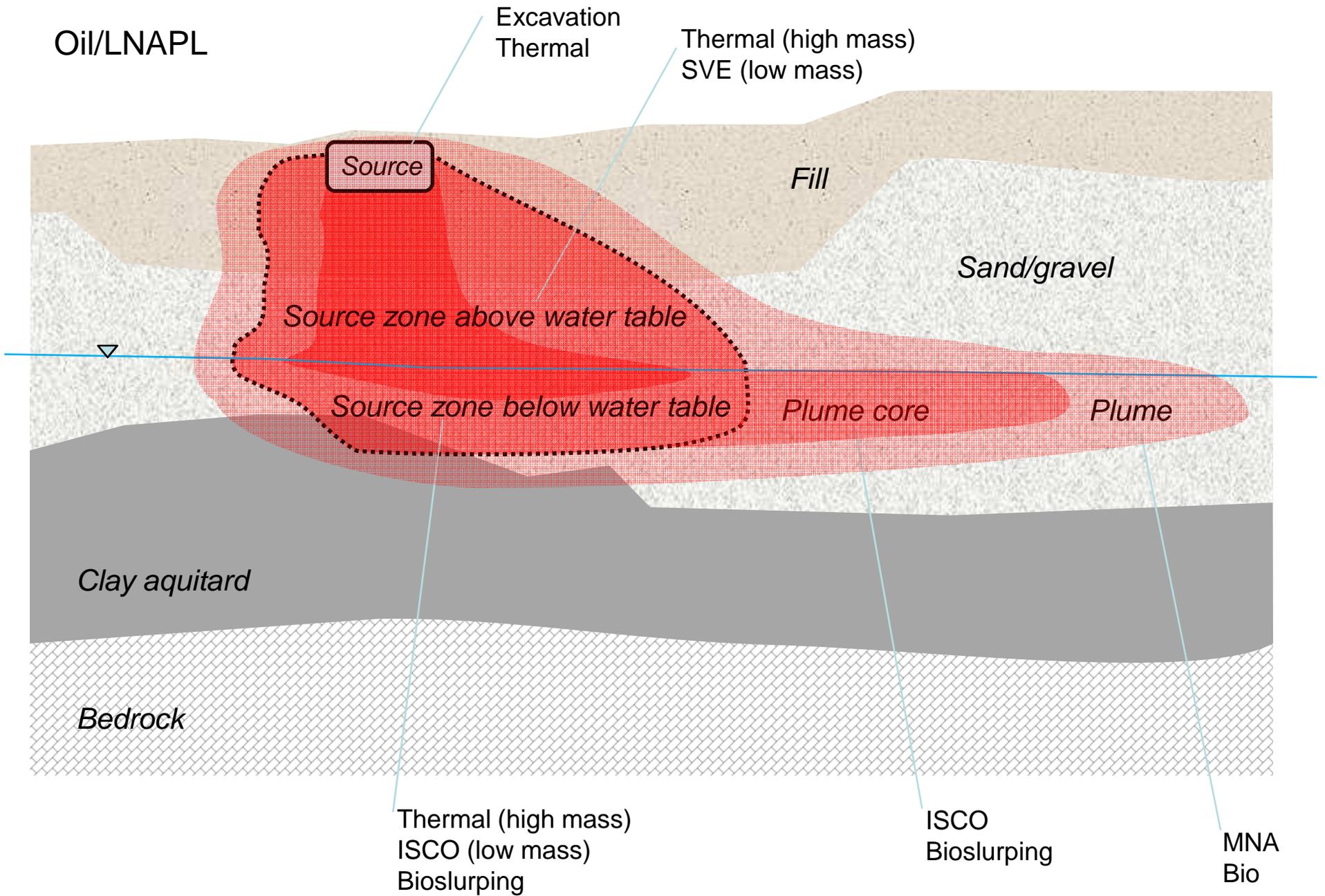
Basics

- NAPL zone has to be defined in 3D
 - Top
 - Bottom
 - Perimeter
- Mobilized NAPL must be captured
 - Hydraulic control
 - Pneumatic control

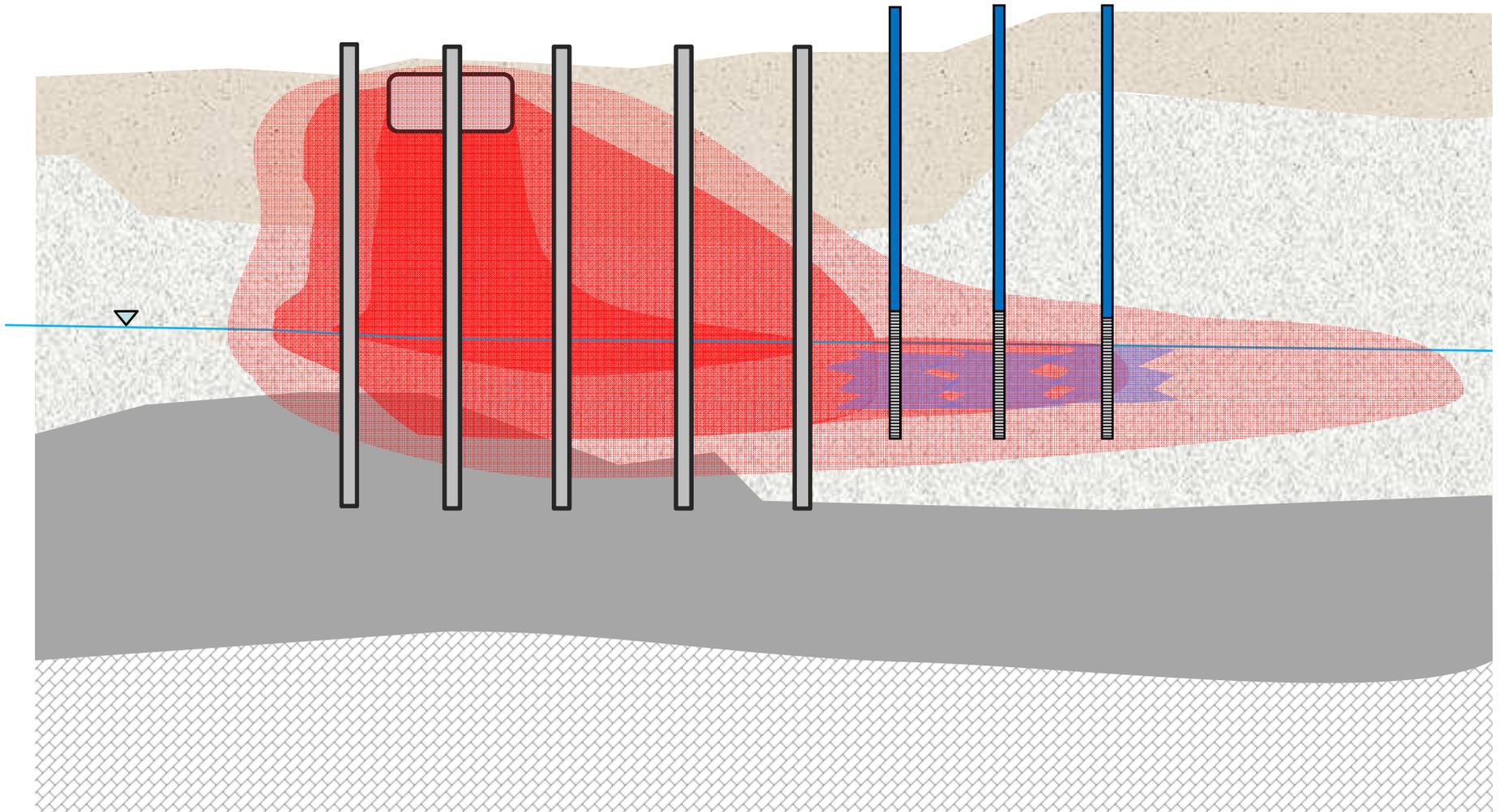


Combined Remedies





Combined remedy for LNAPL - example



Thermal source treatment
ISCO treatment of plume core/residuals
MNA in plume

How much energy is in the ground?

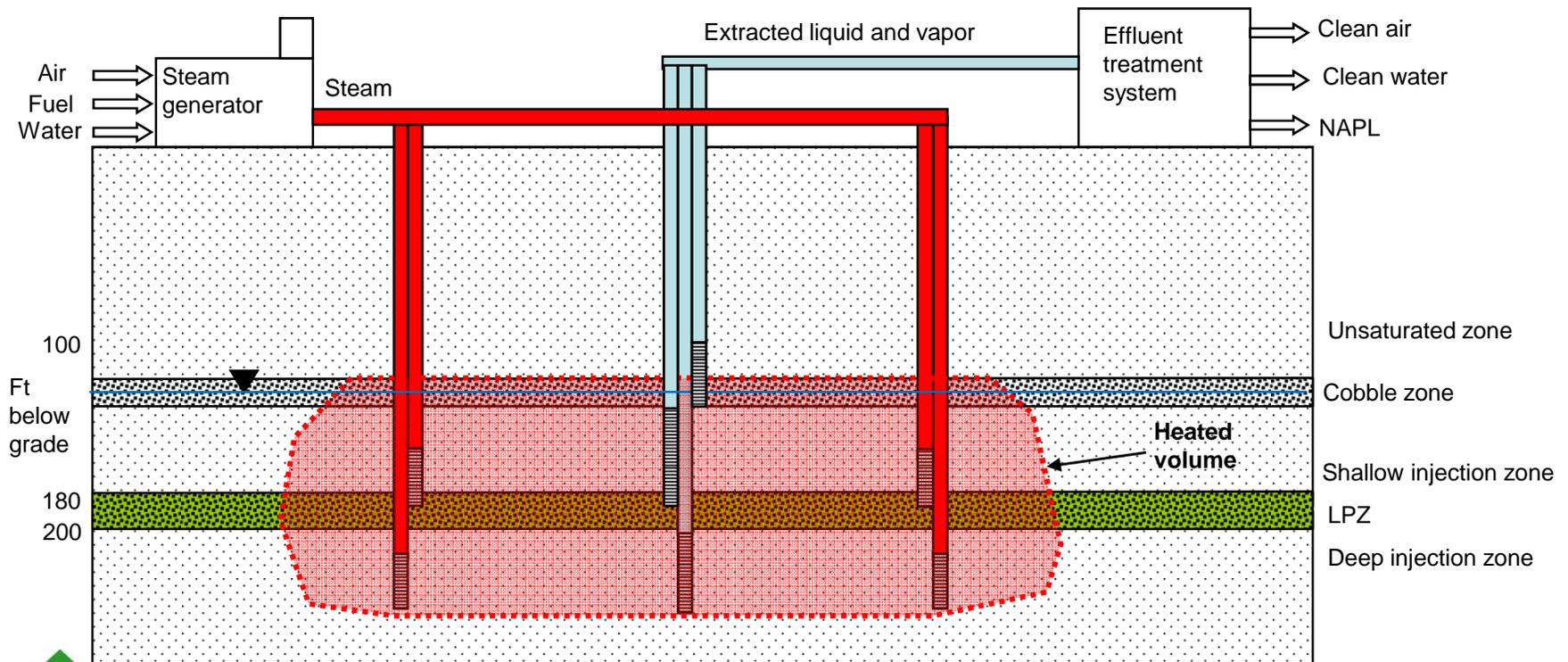
	Completed projects				Imaginary	
	Visalia Pole Yard	Guadalupe RP	Young-Rainey A	Alameda Point	Refinery	
	Creosote	Oil spill	Solvents	TCE and oil	Oil on water table	
	Dip tanks and pipes	Tank overflow	Buried waste and surface spills	UST leak	Multiple sources	
Heated volume	400,000	20,000	14,000	3,000	100,000	cubic yards
Steam injection rate	20,000	6,000	4,000	1,000	10,000	lbs/hr
Power draw for process	1,000	200	125	50	250	kW
Duration	1,000	147	135	60	360	days
Mass removed	1,000,000	650,000	5,000	4,800	9,750,000	lbs
BTU value	12,500	8,125	63	60	122,000	million BTU
Energy injected	480,000	20,746	12,960	1,440	86,400	million BTU
Vapor rate	3,000	1,000	500	150	1,000	scfm
Water rate	400	139	50	3	100	gpm
Energy added per unit volume	1.20	1.04	0.93	0.48	0.86	million BTU/cy
NAPL energy content per volume	0.031	0.406	0.004	0.020	1.22	million BTU/cy
Fraction of energy in NAPL/used	0.03	0.39	0.005	0.04	1.41	(-)

Sites with large oil mass and CVOCs are prime targets for optimization

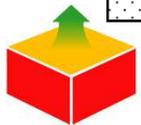




Traditional design



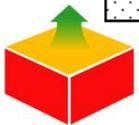
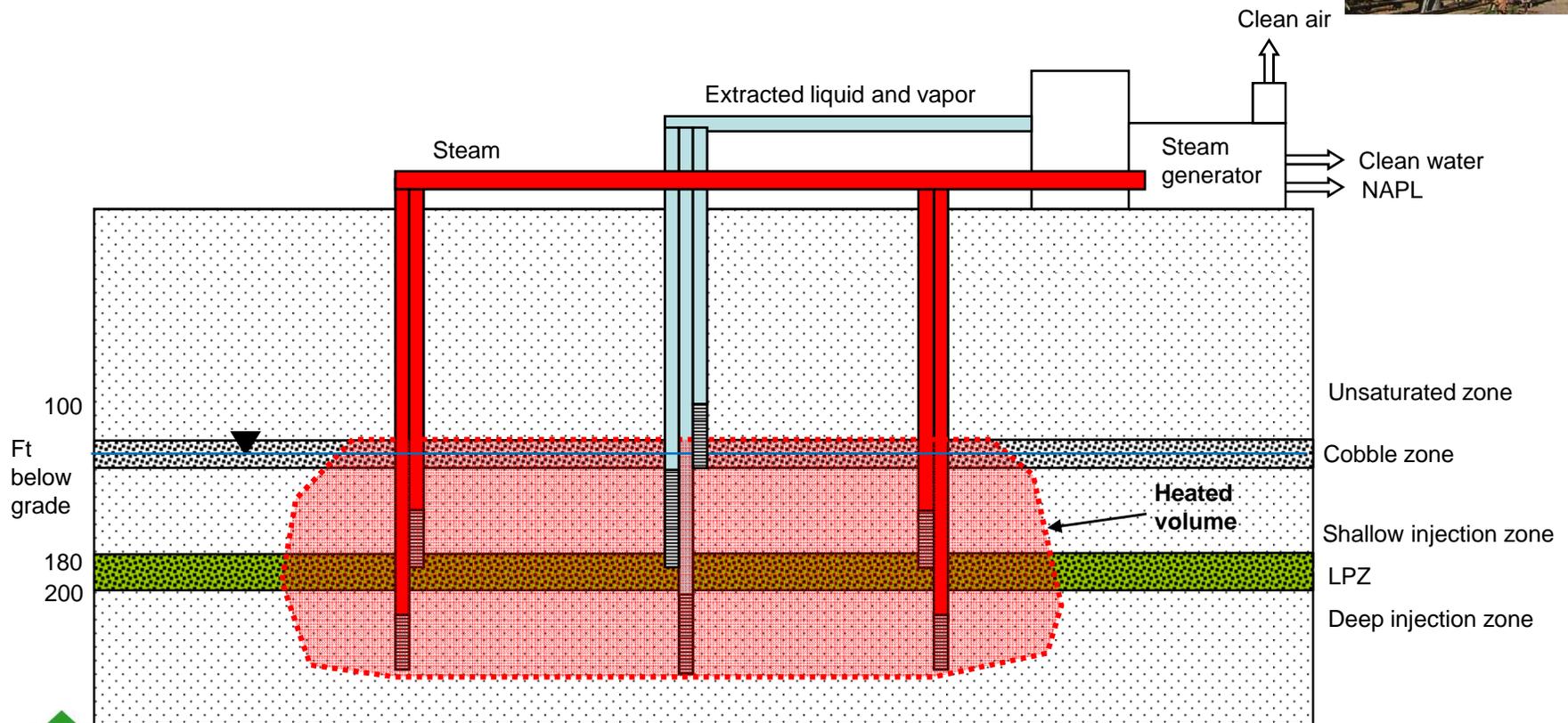
- Steam injection
- Extraction of liquid and vapor



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New design



TERRATHERM®

- Steam injection
- Extraction of liquid and vapor

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Summary – thermal remediation of LNAPL

Can remove risk associated with LNAPL and meet site-specific remedial goals

Thermal technologies maturing

Options for optimization/sustainability



Level 1



Level 2



Level 3

