

Optimization and Performance of ZVI Amendments for In-Situ Chemical and Biological Reduction

Short Course: Optimization and Monitoring for Remediation of Chlorinated and Related Compounds

Tuesday, November 12, 2019



Agenda

Optimization and Performance of ZVI Amendments

Iron Based Products

Review and applications

01

ZVI Suspensions

Engineered to accomplish the rapid and sustained degradation

03



02

eZVI

DNAPL source zone treatment

04

Sulfidated Iron

Higher contaminate removal efficiency

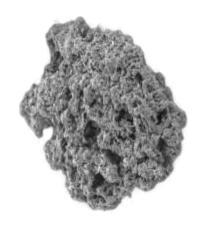


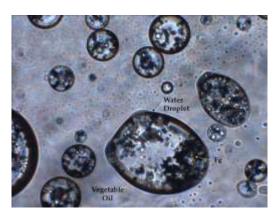
Iron Based Products

• ZVI Products

eZVI

• ZVI Suspensions







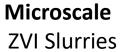


Iron-Based Products

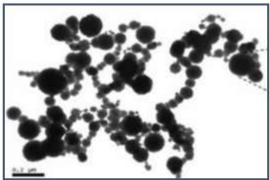
Soluble Fe⁺², Bicarb



Microscale mZVI liquids













0 μm

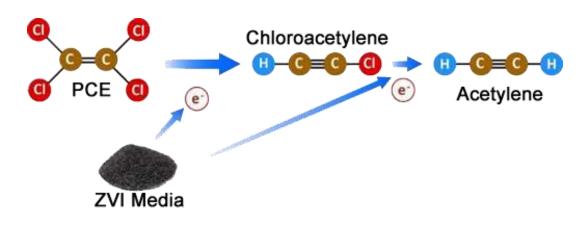
0.2 μm

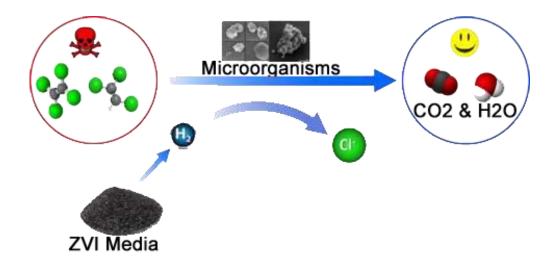
< 5 μm

 $50 \, \mu m$

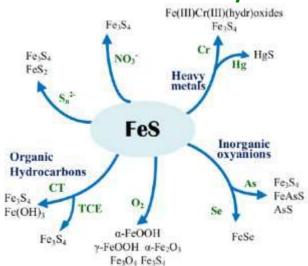
2 mm

Iron-Based Products





Abiotic Reduction by FeS



Revised from Lan, Ying, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 2016.

Iron has strong oxidation-reduction potential in presence of water



Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRBs)

Physical application methods

Used for shallow depths





Photos: https://rtdf.clu-in.org/public/permbarr/prbsumms/more_info.cfm?mid=75









Soil Mixing

 Best suited for large material (granular/coarse iron, mulch)

 Trenching and soil mixing methods can be effective but are highly invasive



Photo: Geo-Solutions Inc.

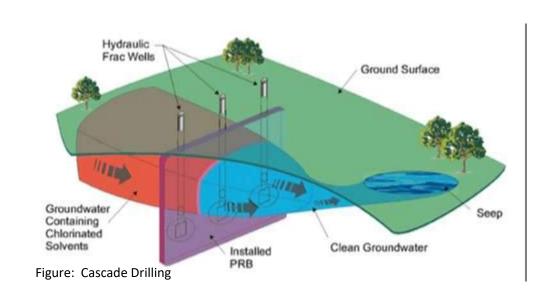


Pneumatic / Hydraulic Fracturing

Controlled Vertical Inclusion Propagation (VIP)

- Passive treatment resulting in longterm cost savings
- Minimal site disturbance
- No excavation/disposal of contaminated material
- Deep application of treatment technology
- Minimal impact on groundwater flow regime
- Permanent remedy

Reactive barriers are installed to greater depths than conventional technologies with VIP





Direct Push

- Direct Push Very flexible, small footprint
- Wide variety of injection tooling including water sampler screens
- Methodology can be used for a wide variety of applications
- Large areas can be treated quickly





Wells

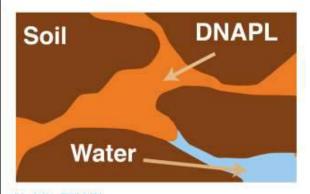
- Low pressure injection possible into more permeable zones
- Many sites have existing screened wells
- Must use small particle size / soluble material
- Good for repeat application
- Wells are permanent eventual abandonment or removal
- If seal is compromised during injection subsequent attempts are usually futile





eZVI for DNAPLs

A Combination ISCR Technology for Source Zone Remediation

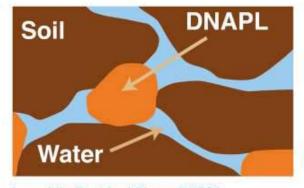


Mobile DNAPL

DNAPL body is continuous and its capillary pressure is high enough to exceed groundwater pore entry pressure, displace groundwater, and migrate through the subsurface.

Potentially Mobile DNAPL

DNAPL body is continuous, but its capillary pressure is not high enough to exceed groundwater pore entry pressure; under current conditions, it will not displace groundwater and migrate. If conditions change (for example, drilling through a potentially mobile DNAPL body, soil fracturing), potentially mobile DNAPL may mobilize and begin migrating.



Immobile Residual Phase DNAPL

"Droplets" of DNAPL called ganglia are present in the pore spaces but are not connected to other DNAPL ganglia. They are immobile because they cannot exceed the capillary pressure and displace groundwater in the formation.

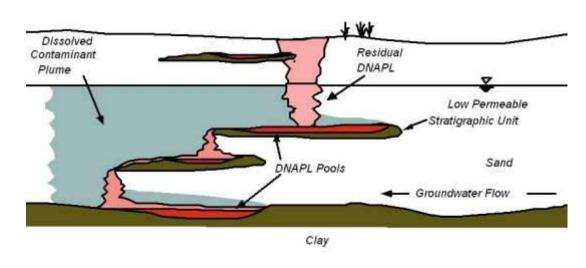
Ref: ITRC, Integrated DNAPL Site Characterization and Tools Selection, Figure 2-1 (www.itrcweb.org/DNAPL-ISC_tools-selection)



Do I have DNAPLs at My Site?

Suspected DNAPL Thresholds Based on Solubility Relative to 1 Percent of Aqueous Solubility

Chlorinated Solvent (CAS Number)	Aqueous Solubility (μg/L @ 25 °C)	1% of Aqueous Solubility (μg/L @ 25 °C)
PCE (127-18-4)	200,000	2,000
TCE (79-01-6)	1,472,000	14,720
cis-1,2-DCE (156-59-2)	3,500,000	35,000
trans-1,2-DCE (156-60-5)	6,300,000	63,000
1,1-DCE (75-35-4)	2,250,000	22,500
Vinyl Chloride (75-01-4)	8,800,000	88,000
1,1,1-TCA (71-55-6)	1,334,000	13,340

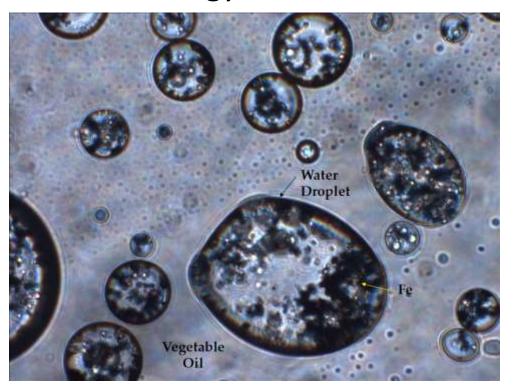


After Waterloo Centre for Groundwater Research, 1989.



Emulsified Zero-Valent Iron (EZVI)

A Combination ISCR Technology for Source Zone Remediation





STRUCTURE – What makes EZVI Unique?

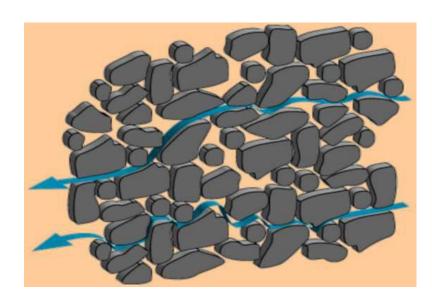








Where, How Much, & How?



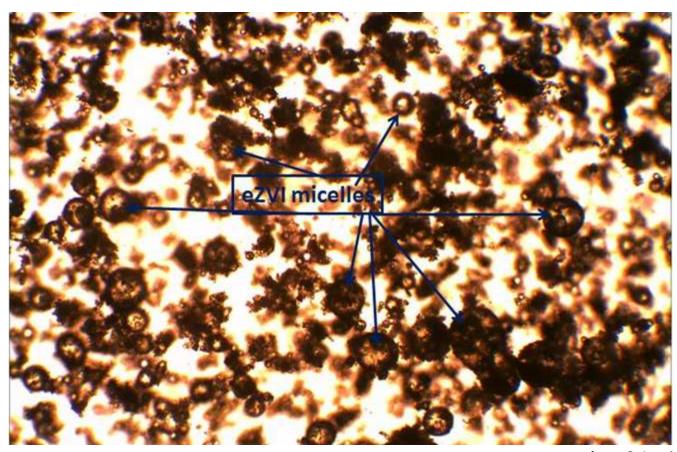
10% Effective Porosity



Direct Push Rig



Downgradient Monitoring Well

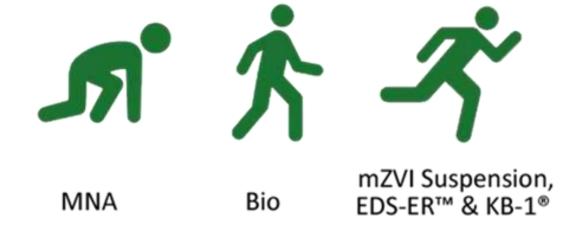




In Situ Chemical Reduction (ISCR)

Combines

- Biological processes
- Zero valent iron (ZVI)
 particle-driven abiotic
 pathways





m-ZVI Suspensions

Micron-size ZVI suspension in a shear thinning fluid



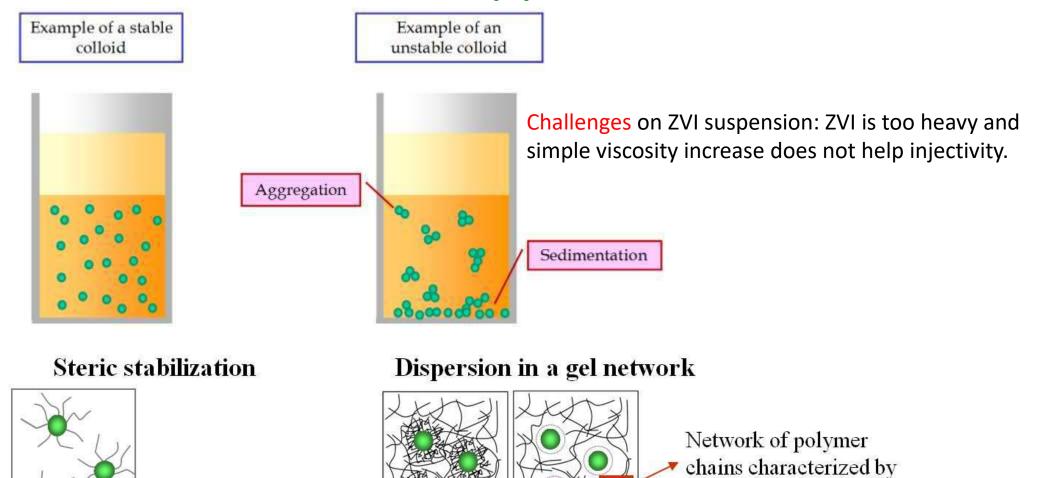
*Sold under a License Agreement for U.S. Patent Nos. 7,129,388 and 7,531,709 relating to use of a mixture of organic hydrogen donors and zero valent metal used for environmental remediation applications.

Field prepared ZVI suspension



Products & Services for *In Situ* Remediation • tersusenv.com © 2019 Tersus Environmental, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

Approaches



Liquid phase

(water)

• Solutions: Increase steric repulsion between ZVI particles at the least increase i

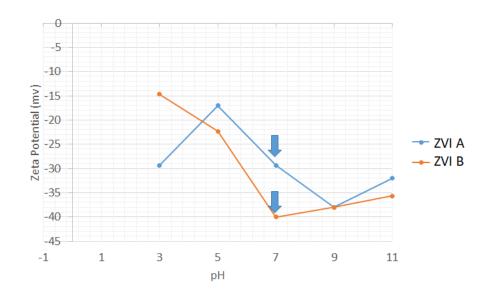
mechanical strength

Dominant Forces in Dispersions

- Van der Waals attraction
- Electrical double layer repulsion or attraction
- Steric effects, mainly due to adsorbed polymers
- Solid's particle size, density and shape
- Liquid's viscosity and polarity
- ➤ "a suspension's stability is <u>almost always improved by increasing the liquid's viscosity</u>."



ZVI Zeta Potentials



- At pH 7, $\zeta = -30 \text{ mv } \& -40 \text{ mv}$
- At high pH, ZVI experiences deprotonation

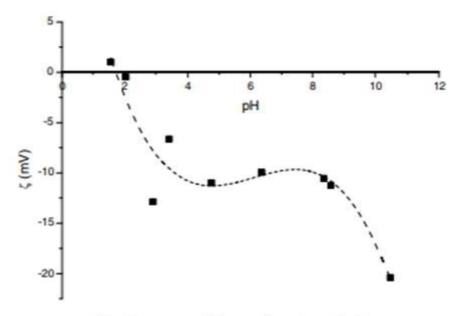


Fig. 5 - 5 potential as a function of pH.

Santos 2016, Journal of Materials Research and Technology



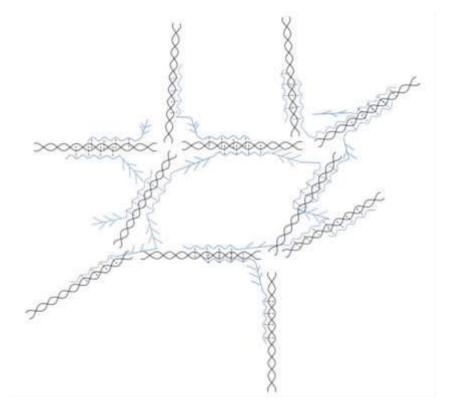
Viscoelastic Gels Single Biopolymer Solution (SBS)

- ZVI dispersions with diluted SBS (XG or GG) are not stable over long periods of time (J Nanopart Res (2012) 14:1239)
- Adsorption affect
 - >ZVI particles adsorb part of polymer to their surface
 - Decrease the viscosity of suspension
 - ➤ Reduces stability

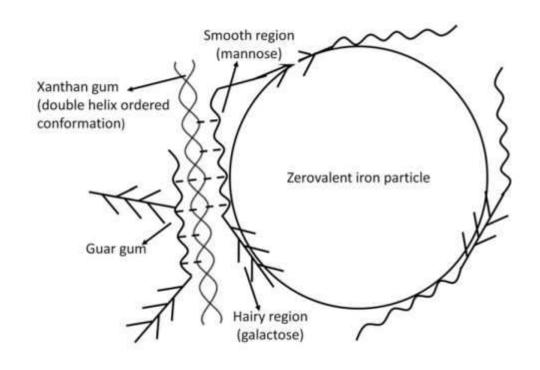


Biopolymer Mixture Solution

Interaction between XG and GG molecules forms a continuous network structure

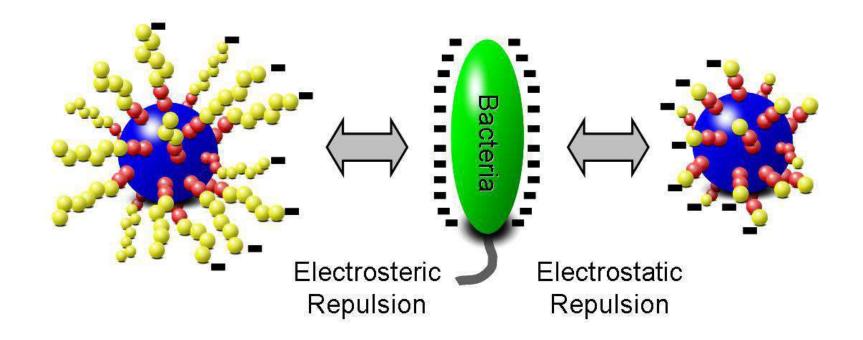


GG molecules are able to adsorb to the ZVI surface (Tiraferri et al. 2008)





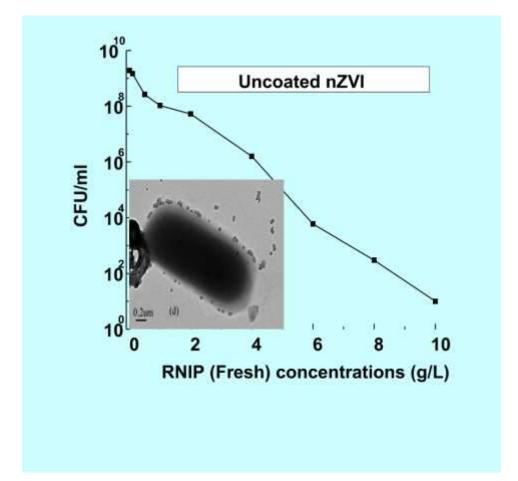
Polymer Coatings Mitigate nZVI Aggregation and Toxicity to Bacteria

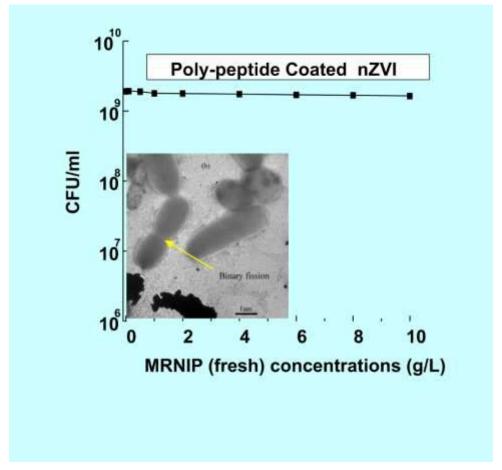


Reference: Li Z., K. Greden, P.J.J. Alvarez, K.Gregory, and G.V. Lowry. Environ. Sci. Technol. 44 (9):3462–3467



Dose response of *E. coli* exposed to nZVI





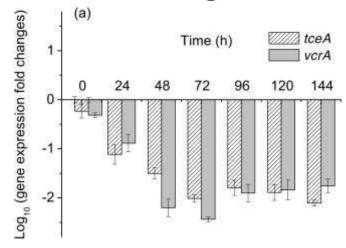
Reference: Xiu Z-M, Z-H Jin, T-L Li, S. Mahendra, G.V. Lowry, and P.J.J Alvarez. Bioresource Technology 101:

1141-1146

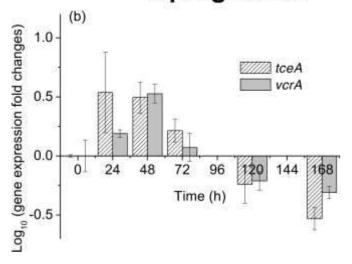
Coating the NZVI Enables Expression of Dehalogenase Genes as it Mitigates Toxicity

(Enables Microbial Reductive Dechlorination)

Uncoated nZVI: downregulated



Poly-peptide Coated nZVI: upregulated



Reference: Xiu Z-M, K.B. Gregory, G.V. Lowry, and P.J.J. Alvarez. Environ. Sci. Technol. 44: 7647–7651



Typical Design

Suspension Preparation

- 3 to 7 g/L Biopolymer Mixture Solution
- 1.0 to 3.0 lbs. Crosslinker per 1,000 gallons (pH 8.5 to 10)
- 20 g/L ZVI

Post Injection Chase Water

• 1 pint to 1-gallon high pH enzyme breaker per 1,000 gallons



mZVI Suspension

• Uniform, low viscosity, liquid

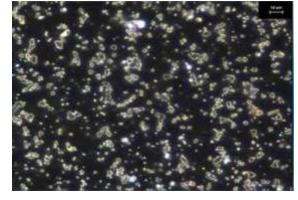
✓ Pour

✓ Pump

✓ Field mix

Injection behavior is like EVO

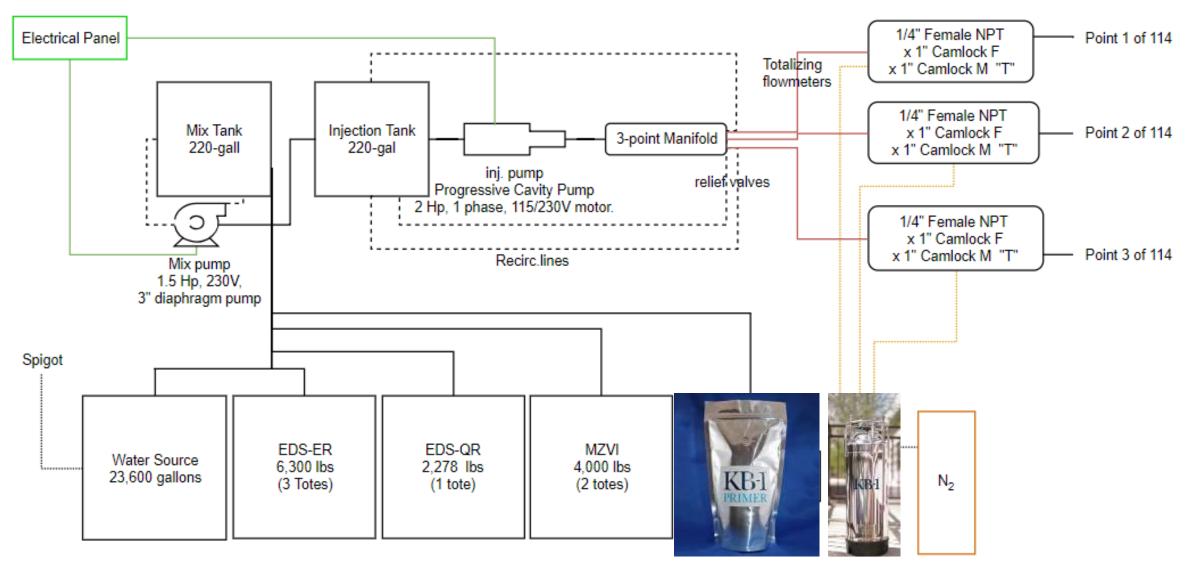
<u>Parameter</u>	Typical Values
ZVI (% by wt.)	40
ZVI average particle size	<10 μm
Organic Carbon (% by wt.)	60
Specific Gravity (Density)	1.9 (15.8 lbs./gal)
Viscosity (cP)	~ 3,000
Water	0





^{*}Sold under a License Agreement for U.S. Patent Nos. 7,129,388 and 7,531,709 relating to use of a mixture of organic hydrogen donors and zero valent metal used for environmental remediation applications.

Field Implementation





ISCR Injection Project

• Tight, challenging location



ZVI suspension-two totes, EDS-ER™-three totes, EDS-QR™-one tote, L-Cysteine- two buckets, KB-1® culture- 55L



Mix pump



Manifold assembly with a small pump



Injection Started



Dosing Considerations

• Commodity products are typically dosed on a soil mass basis (0.5 – 1.0 wt. %). Non-uniform emplacement requires overdosing.

 mZVI Suspension is dosed based on intragranular pore volume; 4.0 to 10.0 g/L – about 10-20 percent what is used for commodity iron products.

• Less material required = lower project cost



Iron Corrosion Reaction Stoichiometry

Reaction

Stoichiometry

Anaerobic iron corrosion

$$Fe^{O} + 2H_{2}O \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2OH^{-} + H^{2}$$



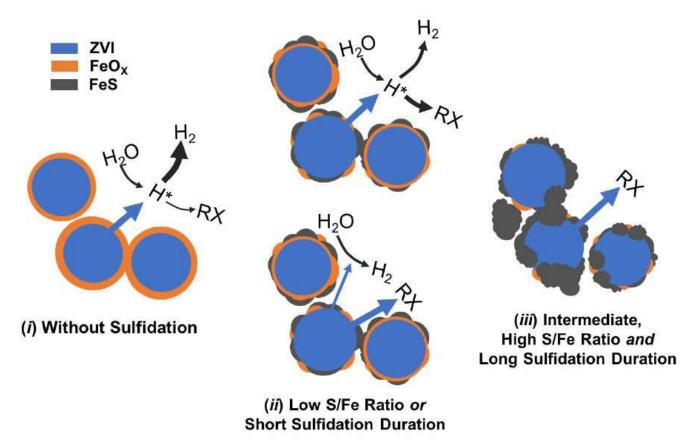
Mechanochemically Sulfidated Microscale Zero Valent Iron



Reference: Environ. Sci. Technol. 2017, 51, 12653-12662



Effects of Sulfidation



Fan, D., et al. (2017). Environ Sci Technol, 51(22), 13070-13085.



ISR-Cl

Iron Sulfide Reagent

Provides

- Benefits of sulfidated ZVI
- Higher contaminant removal efficacy
- Lower cost

Specifications

- Physical form: colloidal suspension
- Specific gravity: 1.15 1.22
- ORP: -700 to -1300 mV



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