

Emulsified Zero-Valent Iron (EZVI): A Combination Technology for Source Zone Remediation

Prepared by: Dr. Ing. Lorenzo Sacchetti

*Carus Remediation Technologies
Director, Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)
lorenzo.sacchetti@caruscorporation.com*



EZVI - Introduction

HISTORY – Invention of EZVI

- ❑ Scientists at NASA (KSC) and UCF invented EZVI to address TCE DNAPL contamination at the Kennedy Space Center
- ❑ NASA utilized TCE as a degreaser for rocket engine parts throughout the 1960's.



EZVI - Introduction

HISTORY – Commercialization of EZVI

- ❑ From 2003 through early 2005 a process to manufacture large quantities of reactive/stabile EZVI was developed.
- ❑ 2004 – 2005 Field Pilot projects in FL (2) & AR (1)
- ❑ 2005 First Full Scale Implementation (Patrick AFB Cape Canaveral, FL)
- ❑ 2006 – 2012 EZVI implementations conducted across the US, in Canada, Australia and Europe
- ❑ Formulation R&D continues to date

EZVI - Introduction

HISTORY – DNAPL Remediation Issues

- ❑ Physical Chemistry:
 - Immiscible with water = **hydrophobic**
 - High density & low viscosity = **mobile**
 - Low solubility creates long term continuing source to subsurface contamination
- ❑ Location:
 - Difficult to delineate precisely
- ❑ Treatment:
 - *Difficult to contact* in the subsurface due to **hydrophobic** physical chemistry
 - Many *in-situ* remedies are aqueous solutions or suspensions of oxidizers/reducers and have a **hydrophilic** physical chemistry

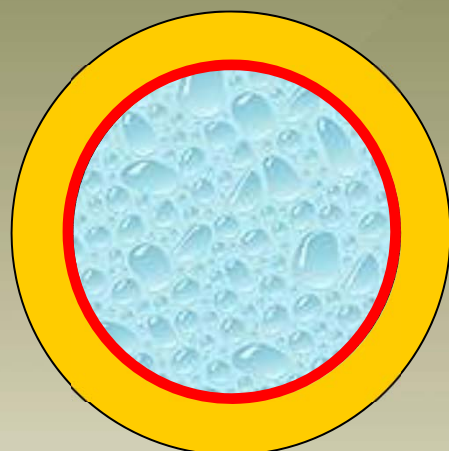
EZVI - Introduction

STRUCTURE – What is EZVI?

- ❑ Nano/micrometer sized zero-valent iron particles emplaced within a **surfactant-stabilized, biodegradable, water-in-oil emulsion.**
- ❑ EZVI is a remediation DNAPL.
- ❑ Highly effective for *in-situ* treatment of DNAPL due to matching physical chemistry and combination remedial technology (abiotic & biotic processes).



EZVI - Introduction



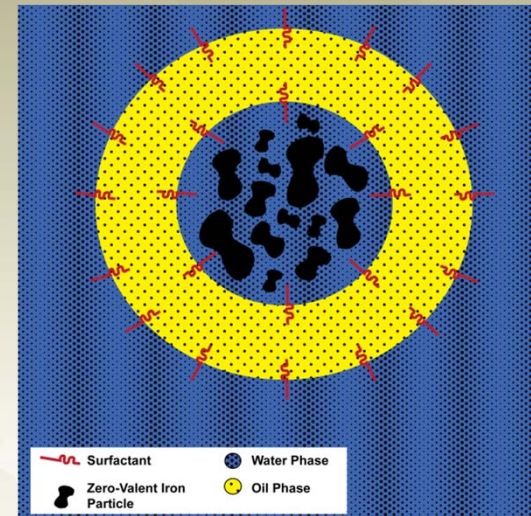
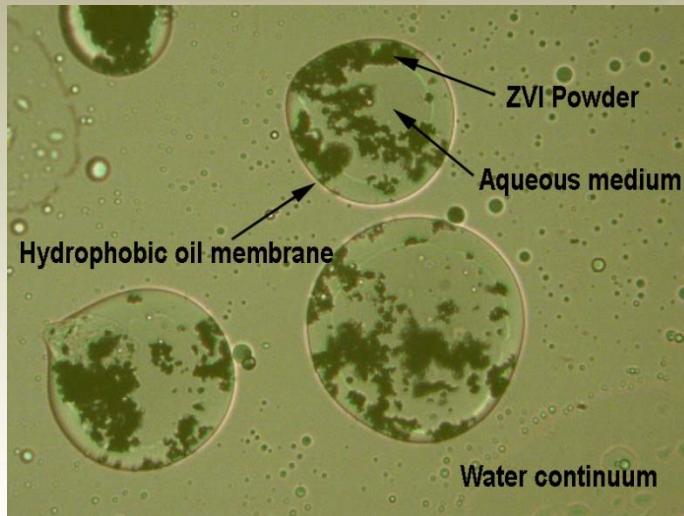
- 1) Micro Scale ZVI
- 2) Suspended in Water
- 3) Bound by a Polar Surfactant
- 4) Encased in Vegetal oil

- This is referred to as a micelle
- The micelle is a few to 20 microns in size

EZVI - Introduction

MECHANISMS – How does it work?

1. Sequestration
2. Dissolution
3. Reductive Dehalogenation (abiotic & biotic)

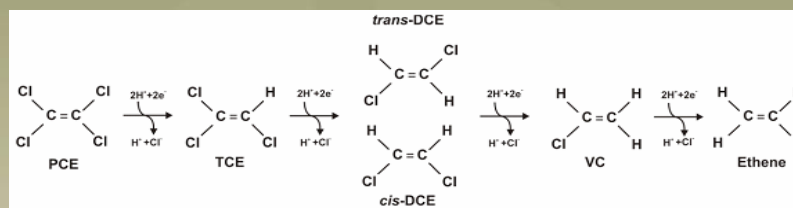


EZVI – Combination Technology

MECHANISMS – How does it work?

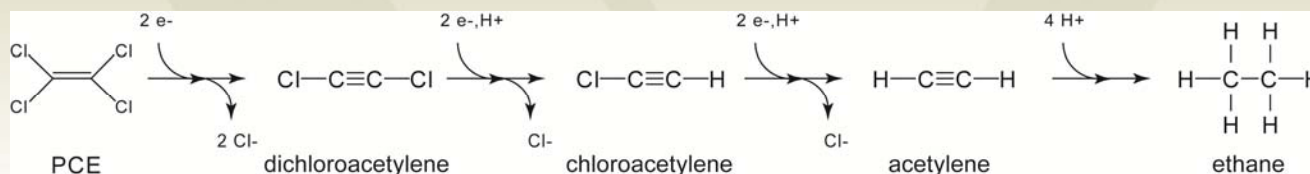
□ **Biotic Processes:**

- Vegetable Oil associated with EZVI is fermented and ultimately provides H₂ for biologically mediated reductive dechlorination reactions.



□ **Abiotic Process:**

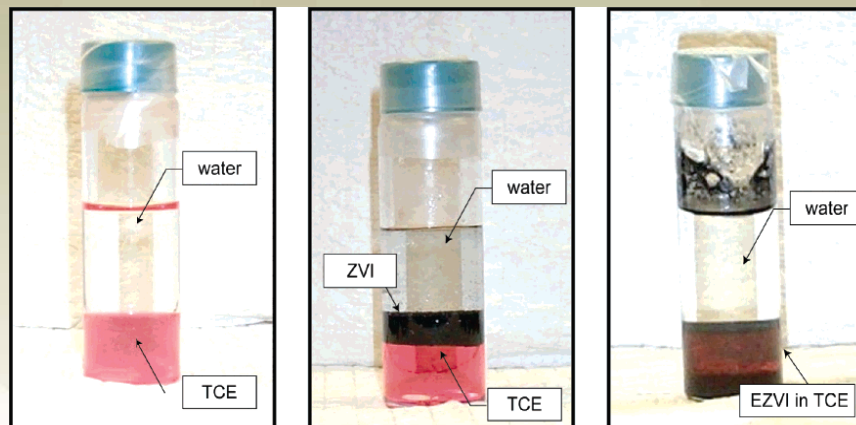
- Zero Valent Iron (ZVI) associated with EZVI is emplaced as an aqueous suspension in the interior of the emulsion. Contaminants contact the ZVI via a concentration gradient from the lipophilic membrane into the interior of the micelles.



EZVI – *Combination Technology*

MECHANISMS – How is EZVI Unique?

- ❑ Hydrophobic exterior membrane **mimics DNAPL physical chemistry** characteristics and enables **sequestration of contaminant**
- ❑ Utilizes both **ABIOTIC** and **BIOTIC** anaerobic remediation processes
- ❑ EZVI is **MISCIBLE with DNAPLs *in-situ*** in both free phase or residual forms



Brooks, 2000

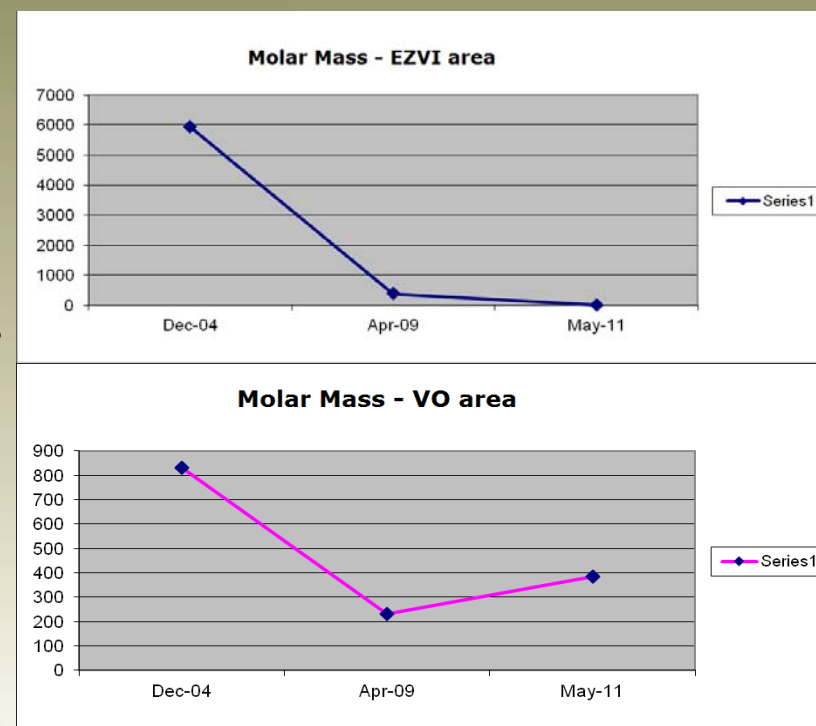
Miscible with DNAPL

EZVI – Combination Technology

MECHANISMS – How is EZVI Unique?

EZVI vs. Veg Oil

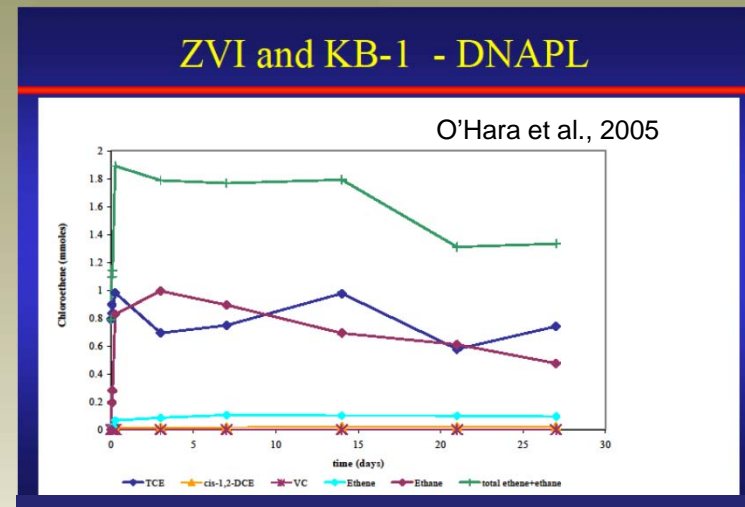
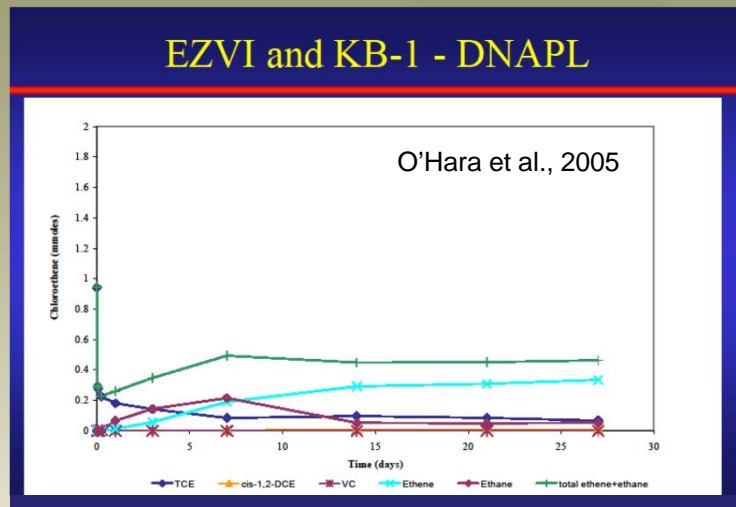
- ❑ EZVI provided **99% reduction** in molar mass of TCE and degradation products **IN SOURCE AREAS**.
- ❑ 93.5% of the molar mass reduction in EZVI treated areas occurred within 4 years of injection and the remainder within 3 additional years.
- ❑ During the same time period at the same site, **VO treatment** provided **54% reduction** in molar mass of TCE and degradation products **IN DISSOLVED PLUME AREAS**.



EZVI – Combination Technology

MECHANISMS – How is EZVI Unique?

EZVI vs. ZVI



- ❑ EZVI provides **reduced Mass Flux** of DNAPL due to sequestration
- ❑ EZVI provides more **efficient use of ZVI** due to hydrophobic membrane

EZVI – COCs



- **Zero Valent Iron (ZVI)**

Tetrachloroethene (PCE)

Trichloroethene (TCE)

cis 1,2-Dichloroethene (cDCE)

trans 1,2-Dichloroethene (tDCE)

1,1-Dichloroethene (11DCE)

Vinyl Chloride (VC)

Hexachloroethane (HCA)

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (1122TeCA)

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (1112TeCA)

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (111TCA)

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (112TCA)

1,1-Dichloroethane (11DCA)

Carbon Tetrachloride (CT)

Trichloromethane (TCM)

Tribromomethane (TBM)

1,2-Dibromoethane (12EDB)

Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)

Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (123TCP)

1,2-Dichloropropane (12DCP)

Lindane

Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBd)

N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)

EZVI Implementation

- ❑ Engineered as an *in-situ* source treatment technology
- ❑ Delivered into subsurface soil/groundwater zones that are contaminated with source material(s) (DNAPL)
- ❑ Is effective in **vadose soils**, as well as **saline** and **aerobic** saturated environments
- ❑ Has been implemented at highly active military and commercial manufacturing sites



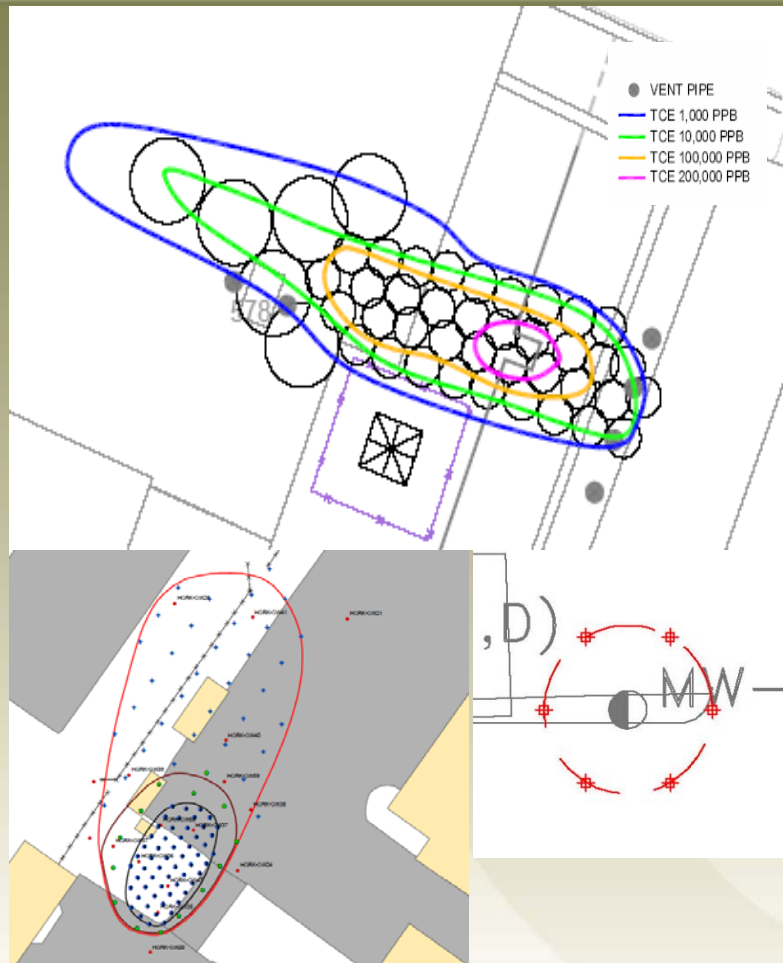
Pilot Scale



Full Scale

EZVI and VO staged for field implementation

EZVI Delivery



- ❑ EZVI injections performed using:
 - ❑ Fracturing methods
 - ❑ KAPSDIDS method
 - ❑ Direct Push method
 - ❑ Soil Mixing (LDA method)
- ❑ Injection pattern typically “outside-in” and “bottom-up”

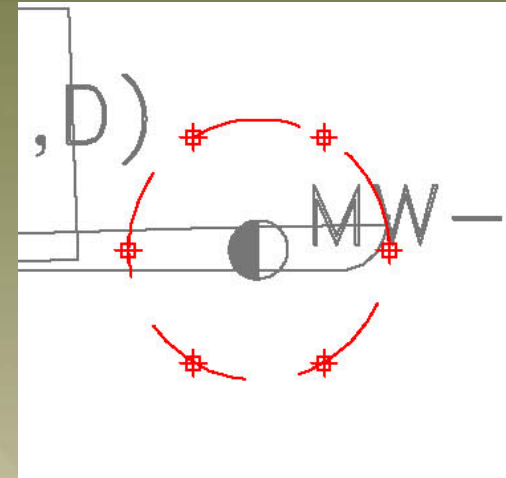
Case Study Examples

Case Study #1 Pilot Scale
Case Study #2 Pilot Scale (large)
Case Study #3 Full Scale
Case Study #4 Full Scale

Case Study #1-Pilot Scale

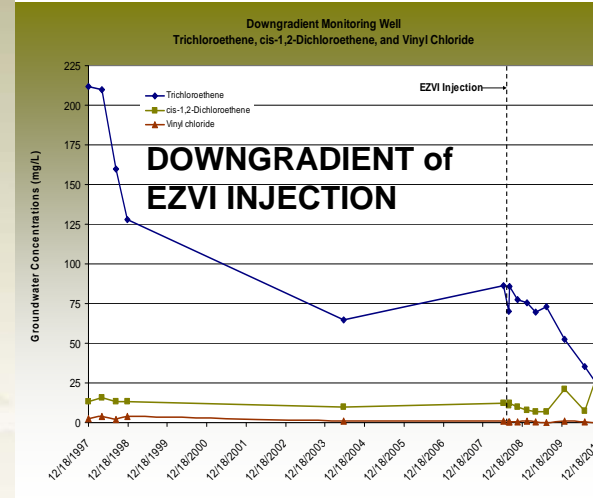
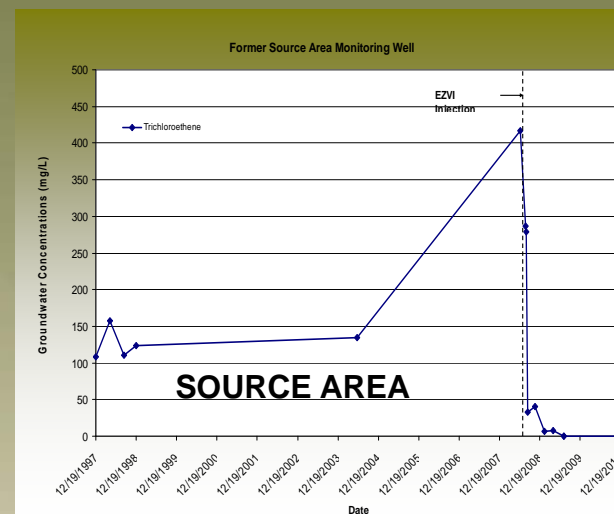
Private Client in Central Florida

- ❑ Trichloroethylene (TCE), cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride
- ❑ About 1,000 liters of 10% EZVI was injected in a 11m radius around a former UST/sump location.
- ❑ Injections targeted a 3 m thick subsurface zone.
- ❑ Vegetable oil was injected above the area treated with EZVI and down gradient of the former source area as a carbon source to stimulate naturally-occurring biodegradation of the dissolved phase plume.



Results of Case Study #1

- ❑ Source area results: TCE groundwater concentrations from 417 mg/L (baseline results) to 6.88 mg/L after six months and non-detect within twelve months.
- ❑ Dissolved TCE concentrations adjacent to and above the EZVI injection zone decreased from 3.25 mg/L (baseline results) to <0.002 mg/L.
- ❑ Source Area [TCE] remained at non-detect levels for ~ 3 years post EZVI injection.



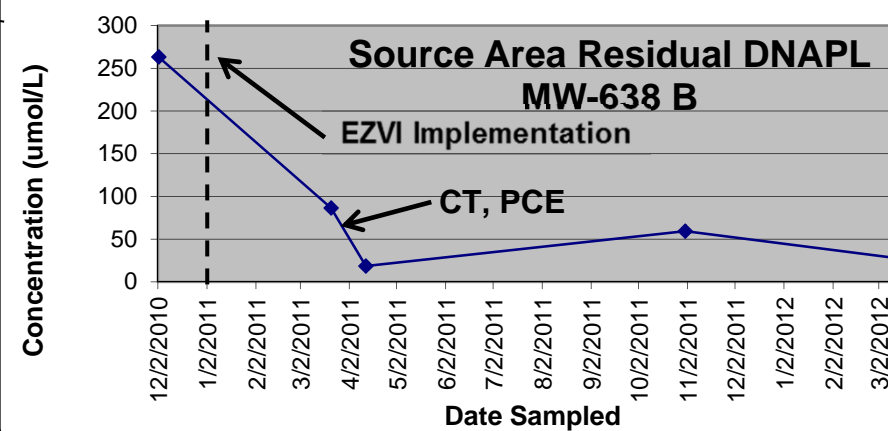
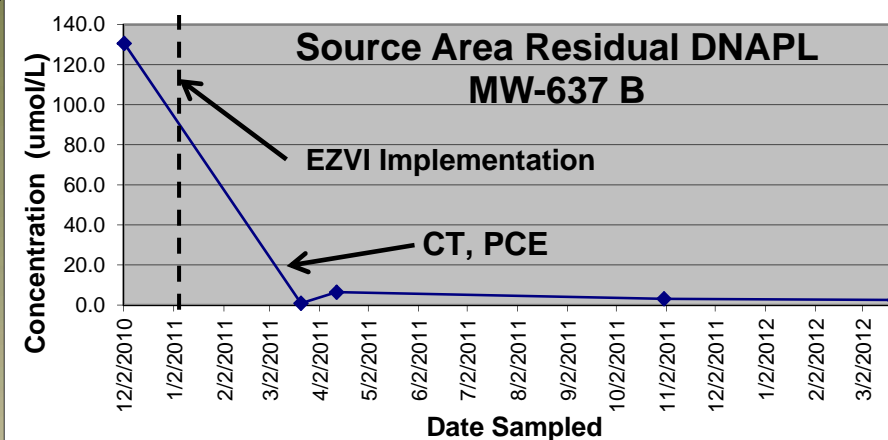
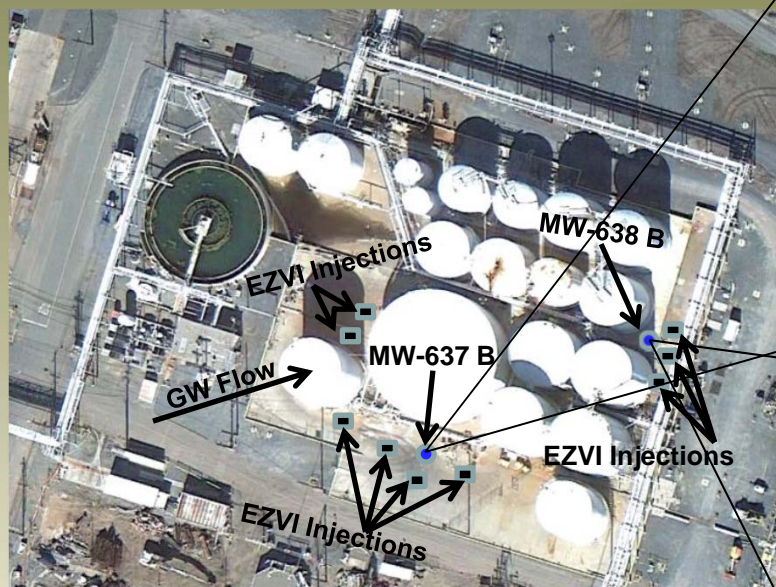
Case Study #2-Pilot Scale

Private Client in Western U.S.

- ❑ PCE/CT source area beneath a tank farm in an active chemical facility, with a depth of contamination to 30 m
- ❑ **MIP survey** conducted to identify location/depths of injection points
- ❑ About 110 m³ of 10% EZVI were injected using the **KAPSDIDS technology**
- ❑ Injection design and monitoring program limited due to active tank farm



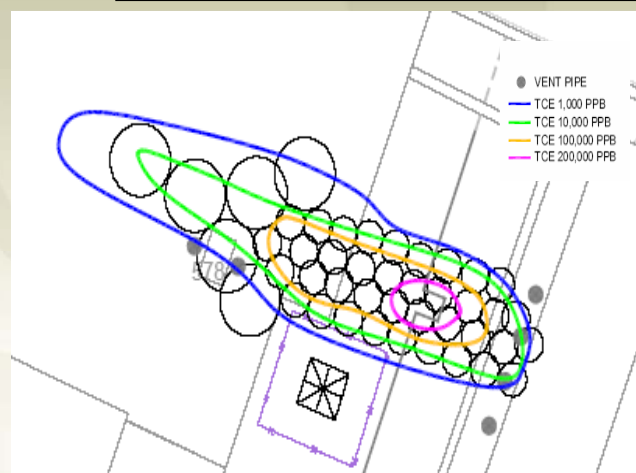
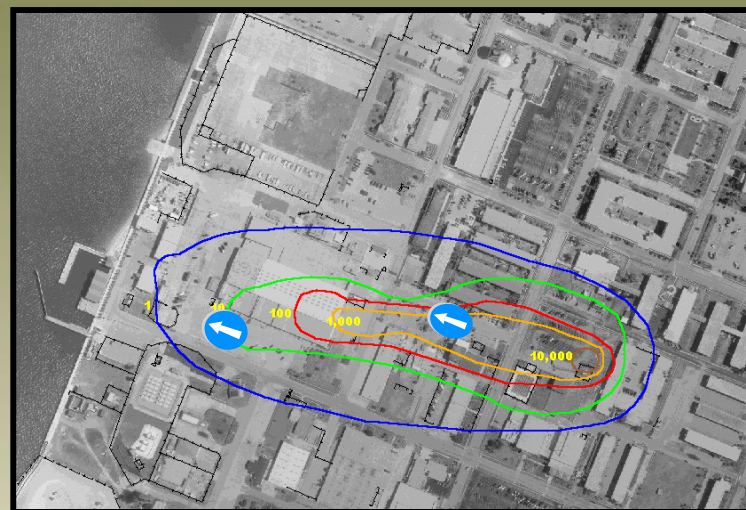
Results of Case Study #2



Case Study #3-Full Scale

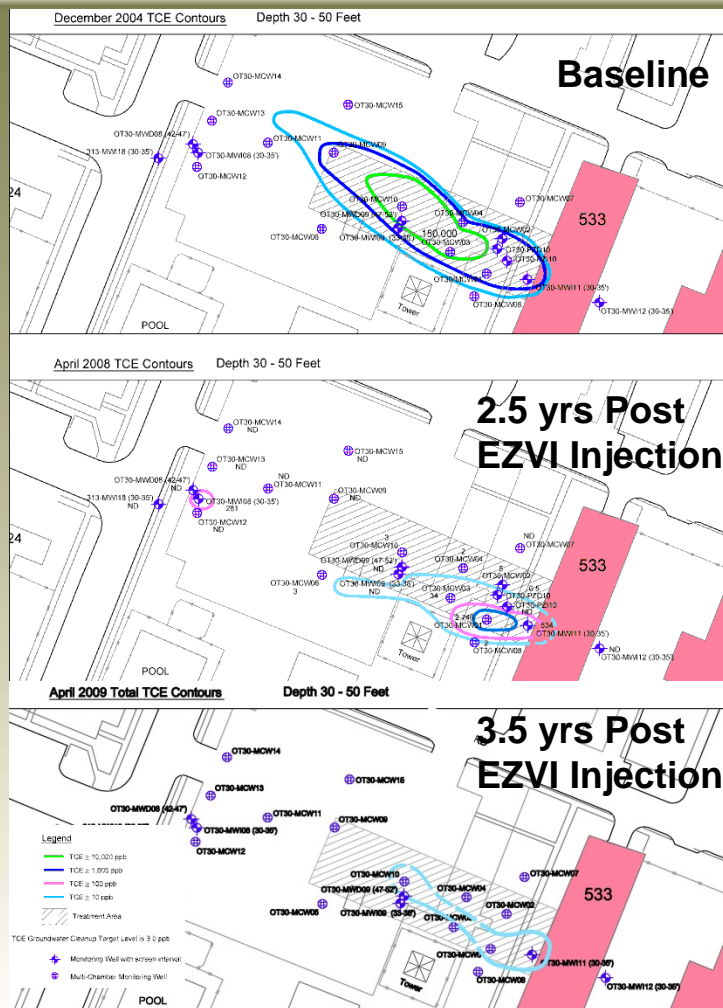
Federal Client in Central Florida

- ❑ TCE source area was 25x50 m long with a depth of contamination to 15 m
- ❑ 20 hectares dissolved plume
- ❑ 230 m³ of 10% EZVI were injected using pneumatic fracturing technology
- ❑ Vegetable oil and KB-1 were also injected in the downgradient plume areas.



SOURCE AREA Results

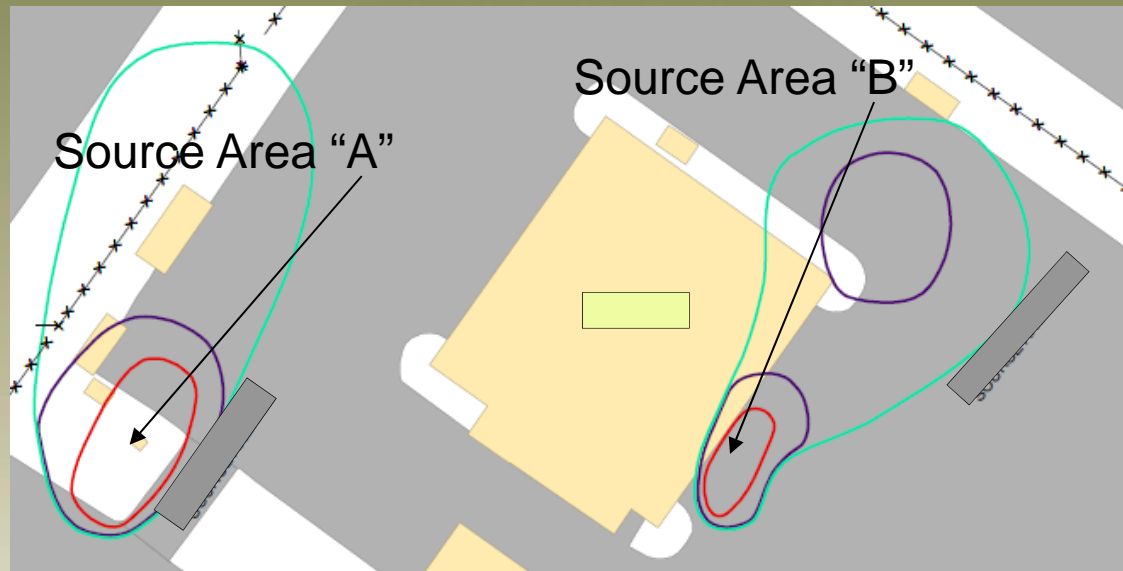
Case Study #3



- ❑ Baseline samples from TCE source zone up to **350 ppm** in groundwater samples
- ❑ One EZVI injection event
- ❑ ~90% destruction of source area TCE within one year
- ❑ >99% destruction of source area TCE to date
- ❑ **Prior to EZVI injection-**
Estimated to take ~**250 yrs.** to remediate site via MNA
- ❑ **Post EZVI injection-**
Estimated to attain remediation goals within < **80 yrs.**

Case Study #4-Full Scale

Federal Client in Central Florida

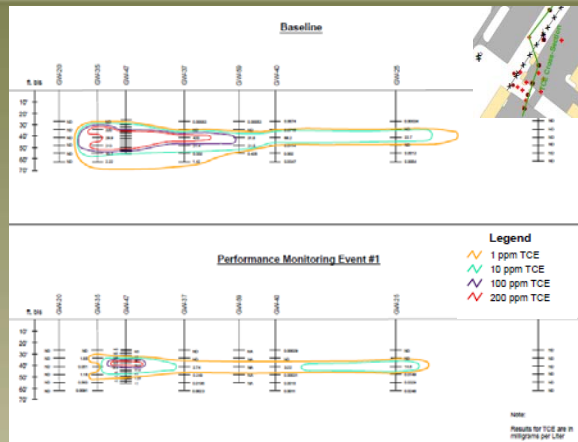


- ❑ TCE source area "A" was ~ 15 x 30 m; while source area "B" was 7 x 20 m; both with a depth of contamination to 15 m
- ❑ 140 m³ of 10% EZVI were injected into the two source areas using the KAPSDIDS technology

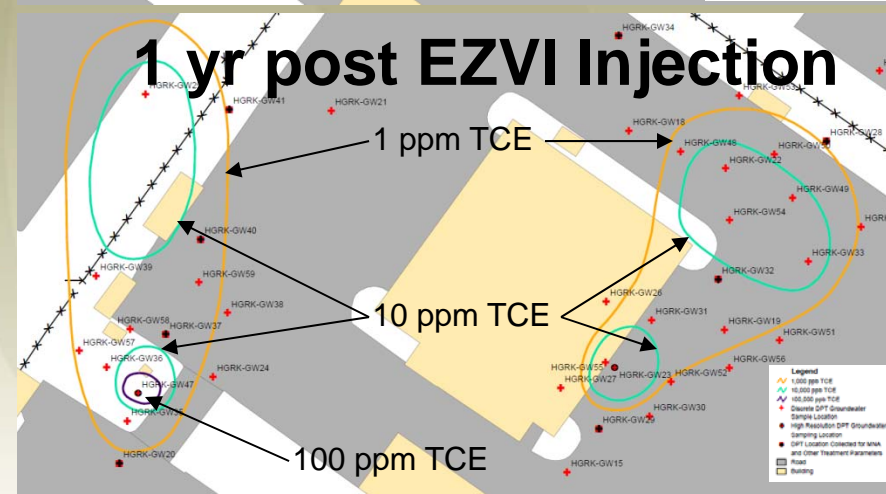
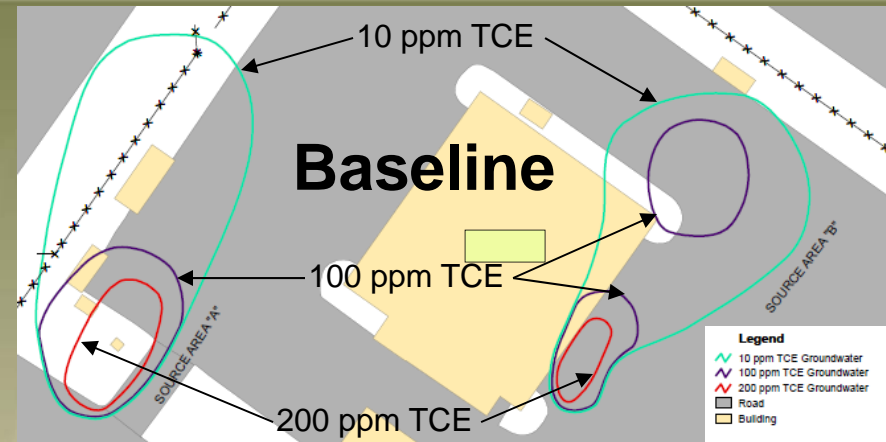
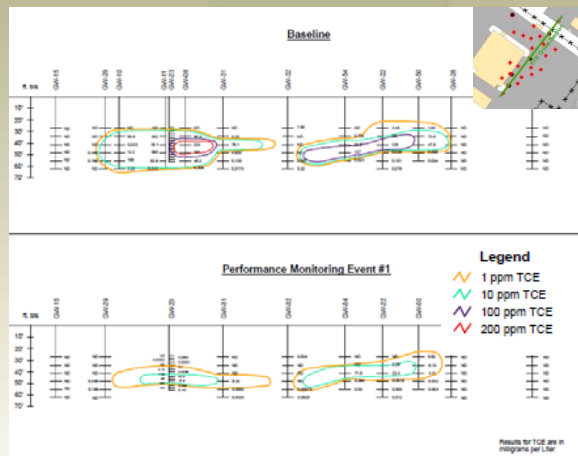
SOURCE AREA Results

Case Study #4

Source Area A



Source Area B



EZVI Performance & Cost

❑ Contaminant Reduction

- Typical source area VOC concentration reduction of 80 - 95% within <1 year

❑ Timeframe of Reactivity

- EZVI has been shown to be effective in the subsurface for periods exceeding 2.5 years

❑ Source Area Effects

- Directly destroys source material

❑ Plume Effects

- *Adjacent to source area:* Fermentation reactions provide hydrogen for biotic transformations or “polishing” adjacent to injection area
- *Downgradient:* Eliminates on-going source for downgradient areas

❑ EZVI Material Costing

- Volume dependent range is 4 to 6 euro/l for 10% formula

Why EZVI?

Benefits

- ❑ Directly treats contaminant source
- ❑ Biostimulation for dissolved phase treatment
- ❑ Requires less treatment time
- ❑ Cost competitive
- ❑ Green & Sustainable (GSR) approach
- ❑ Effective in oxidative or saline environments
- ❑ Effective in vadose soils

Success Highlights

- ❑ Field-tested by the U.S. EPA under the SITE Program
- ❑ Used at commercial and government sites to treat CVOCs (e.g. PCE, TCE, CT)
- ❑ Applied in multiple locations, including; FL, AR, NC, TN, IL, OH, TX, LA, WV, MA, NJ & Canada!
- ❑ 2005 **Award for Excellence** in Technology Transfer by the Federal Laboratory Consortium
- ❑ 2005 NASA Government **Invention of the Year**
- ❑ 2006 NASA **Commercialization Invention of the Year**
- ❑ 2007 NASA " **Space Technology Hall of Fame**" Inductee

Questions

Lorenzo Sacchetti

Carus Remediation Technologies

Email: lorenzo.sacchetti@caruscorporation.com