



REGENESIS[®]

**A decade of large-scale enhanced
reductive dechlorination**

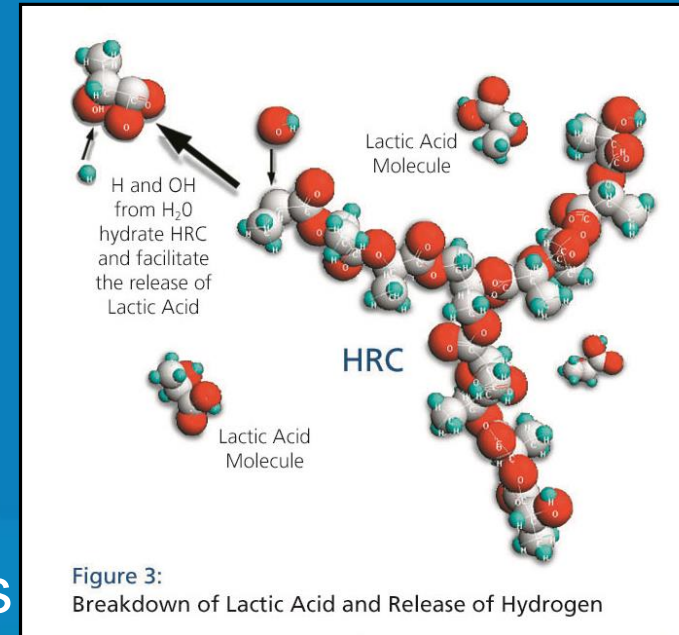
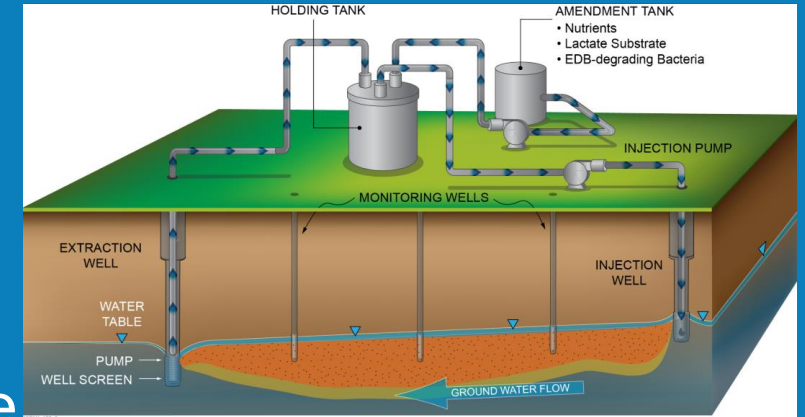
**The evolution in the usage of a high-
volume controlled-release electron
donor substrate**

**Gareth Leonard
Groundwater Quality 2019**

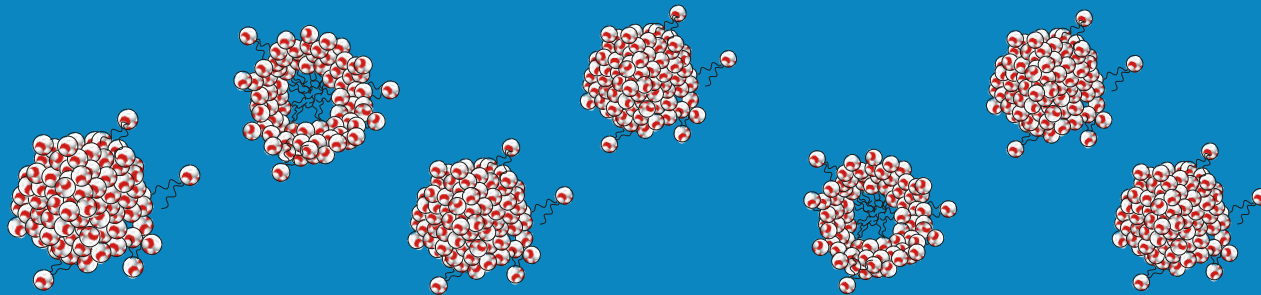
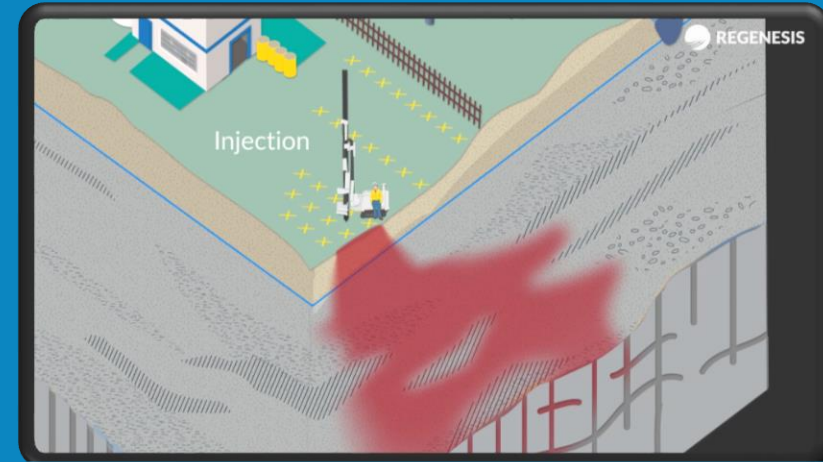
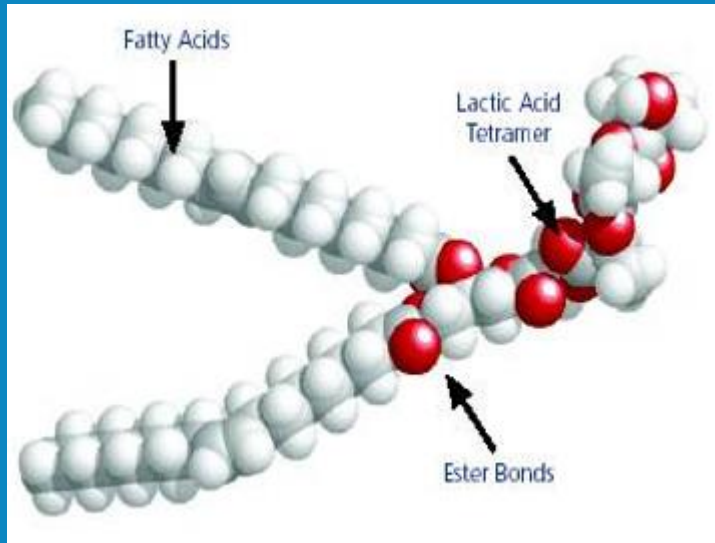


Introduction

- Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination used for remediation of CHC's for over 2 decades
- Started with the use of soluble substrates
- Late 1990's controlled/slow release substrates came on the market
 - Overcome vinyl chloride stall
 - Avoid multiple applications
 - Low volume
 - = good for low permeability
- But chlorinated solvent plumes can be BIG!
- Wanted to create a version for large plumes

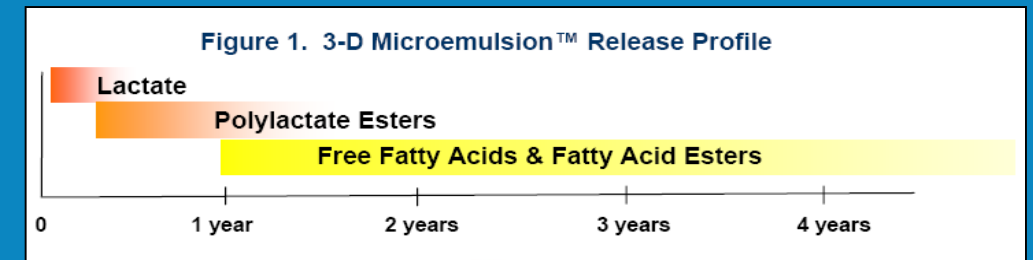


Large Scale Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination



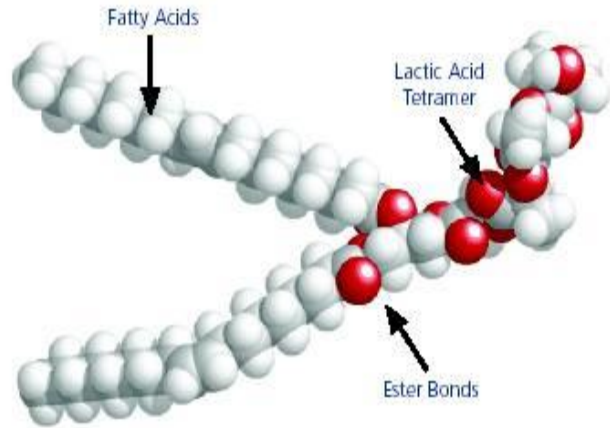
Micelle Formation

Self-distribution

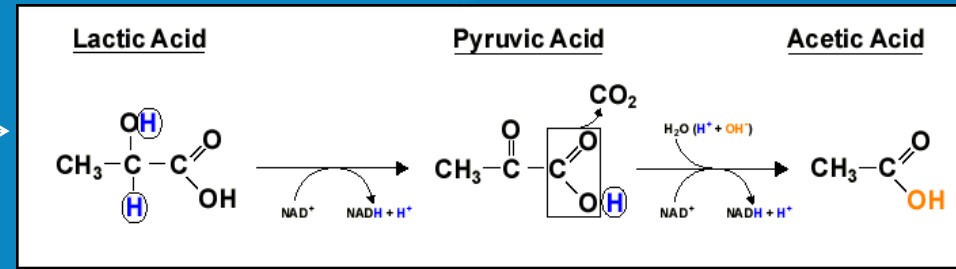


Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination

Controlled-release electron donor

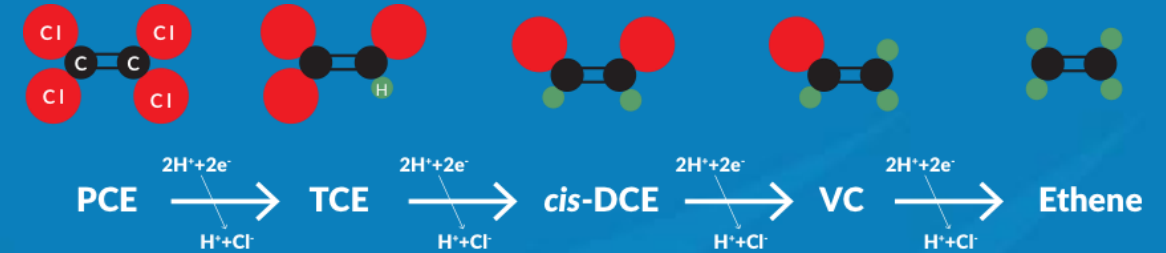
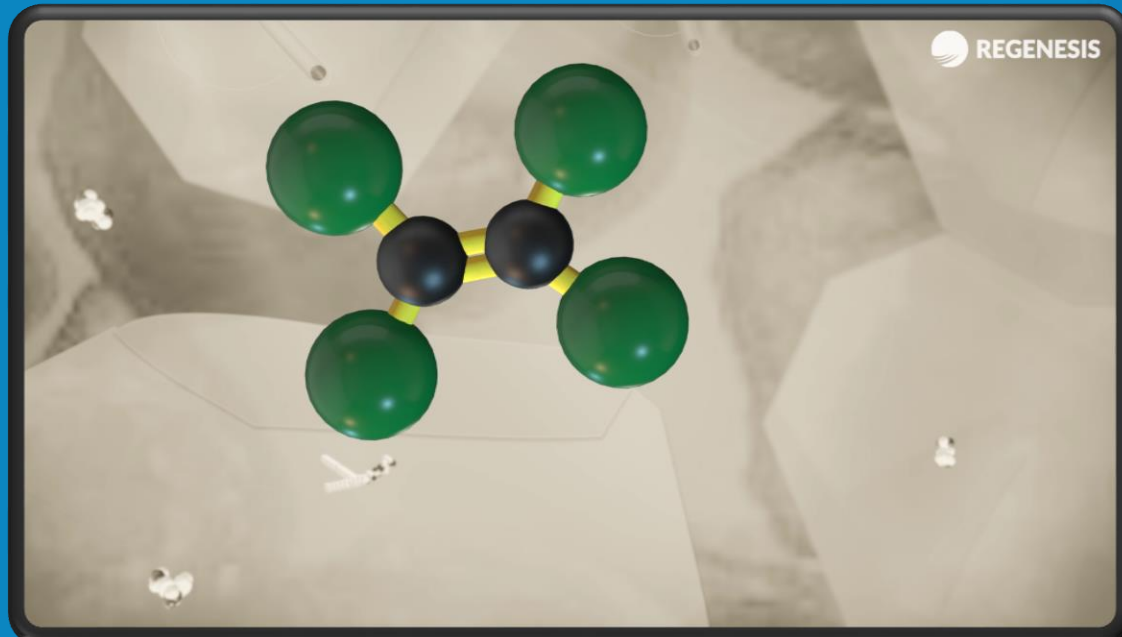


Fermentation



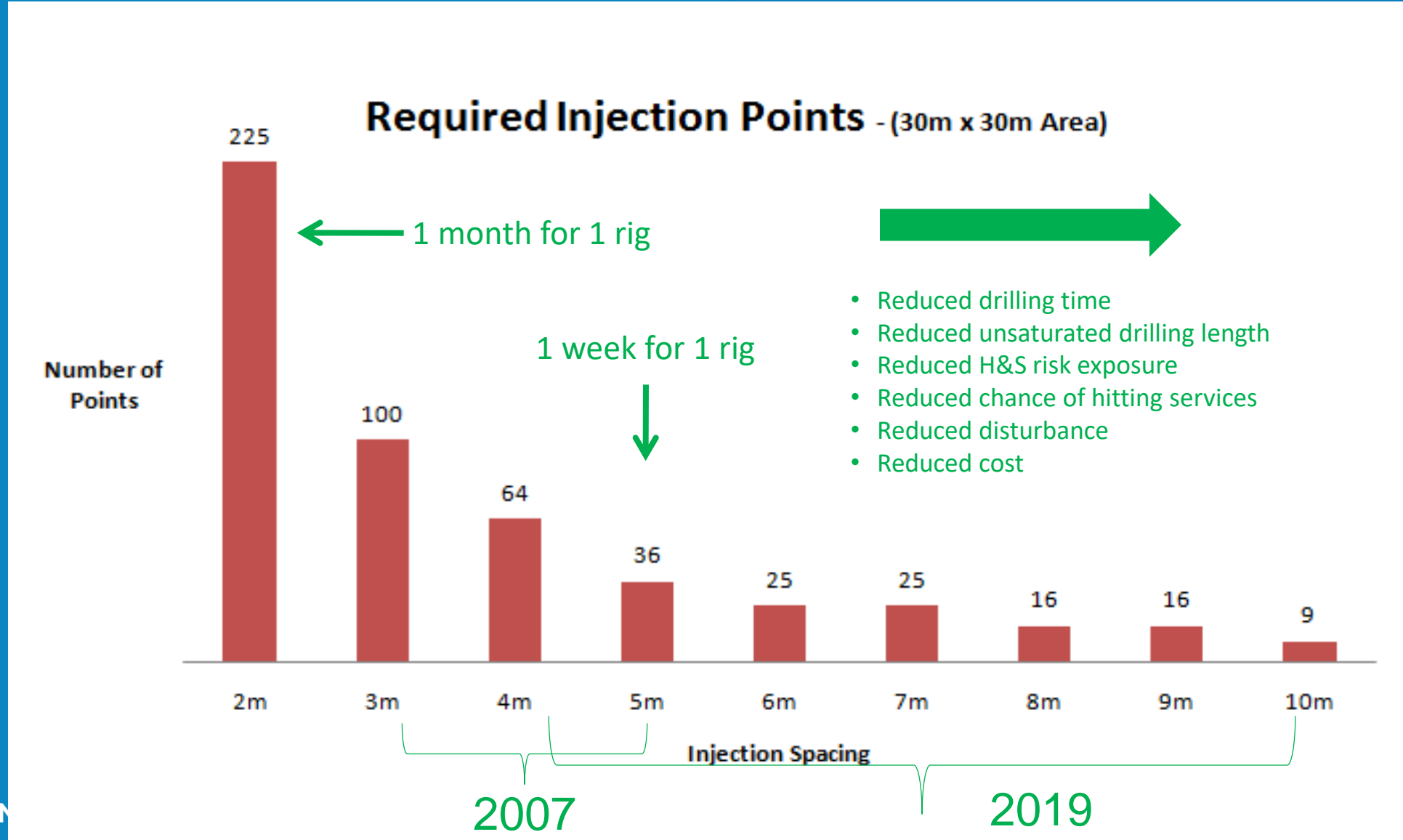
Dissolution

Hydrogenolysis



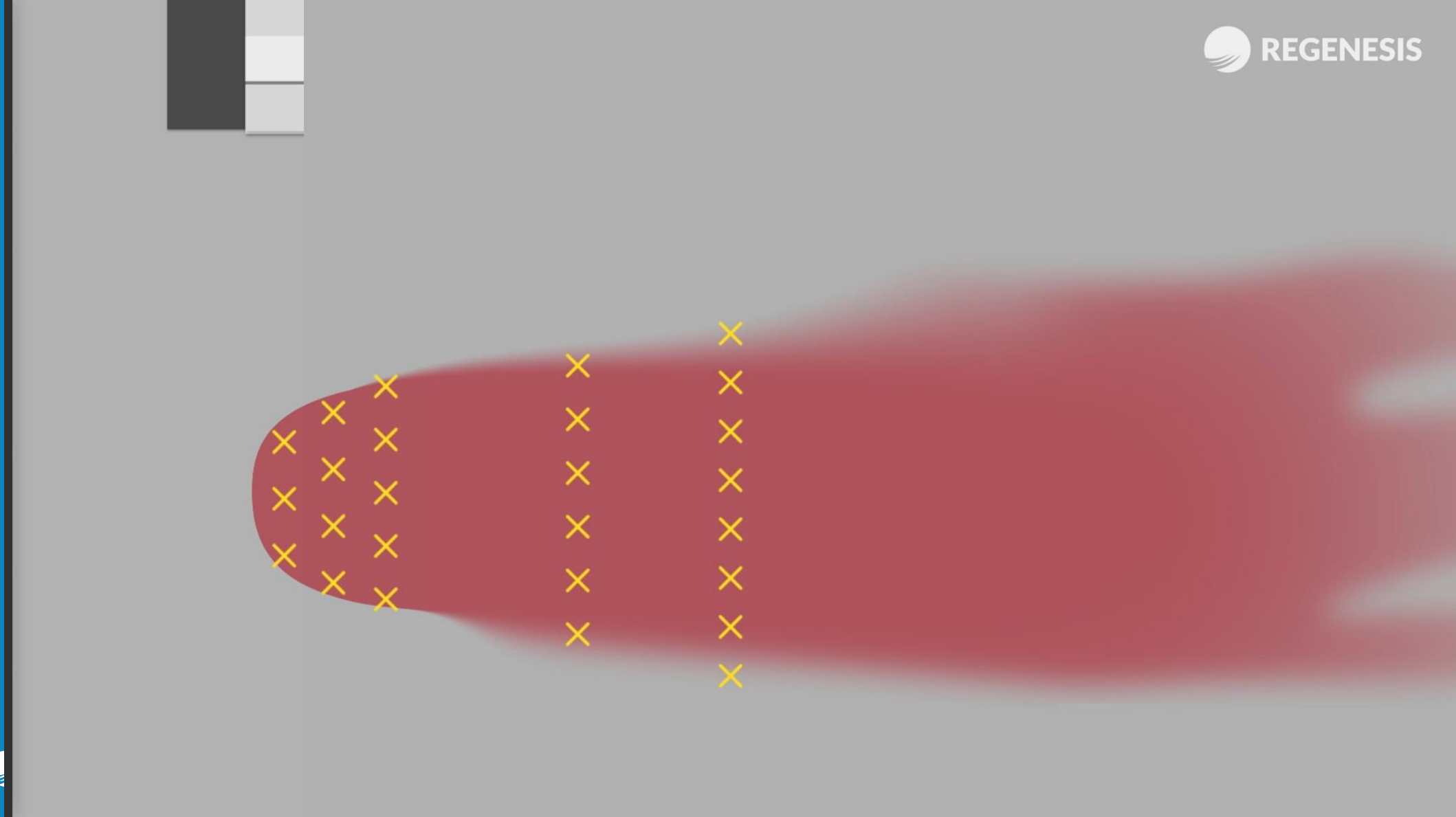
Lessons Learned: Application Development

- The importance of spacing

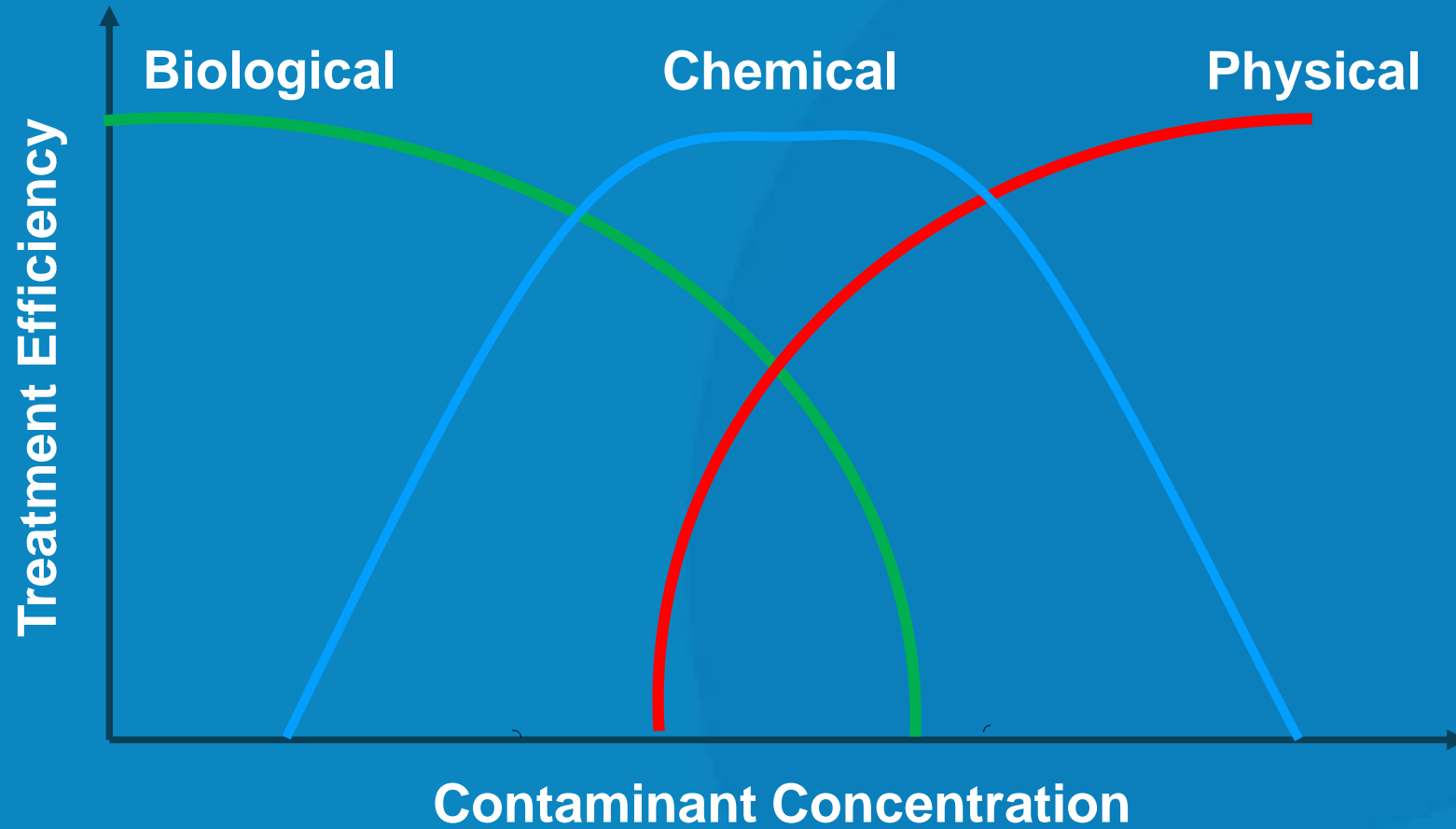


Lessons Learned: Application Development

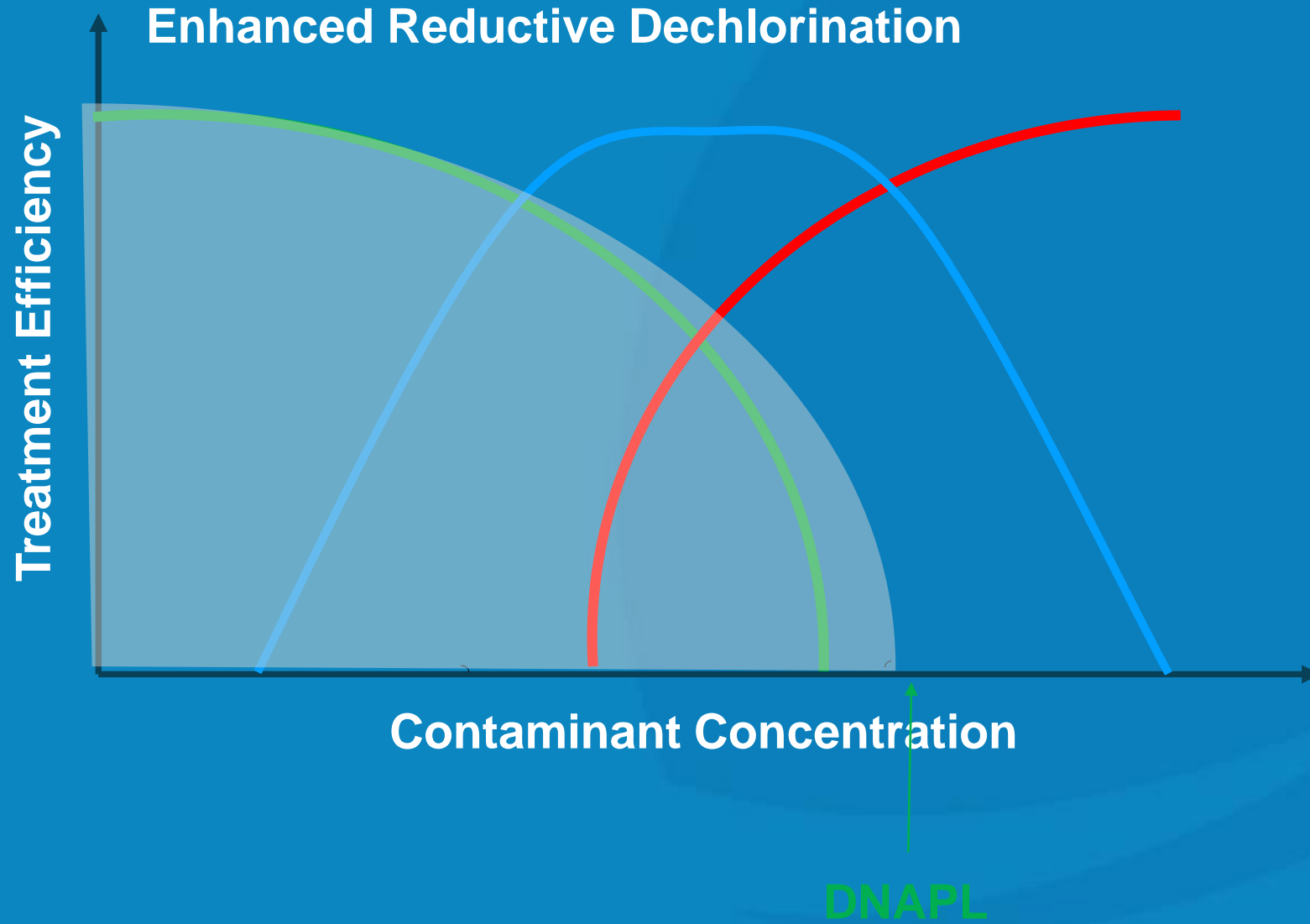
- The importance of spacing



Lessons Learned: Treatment Envelope

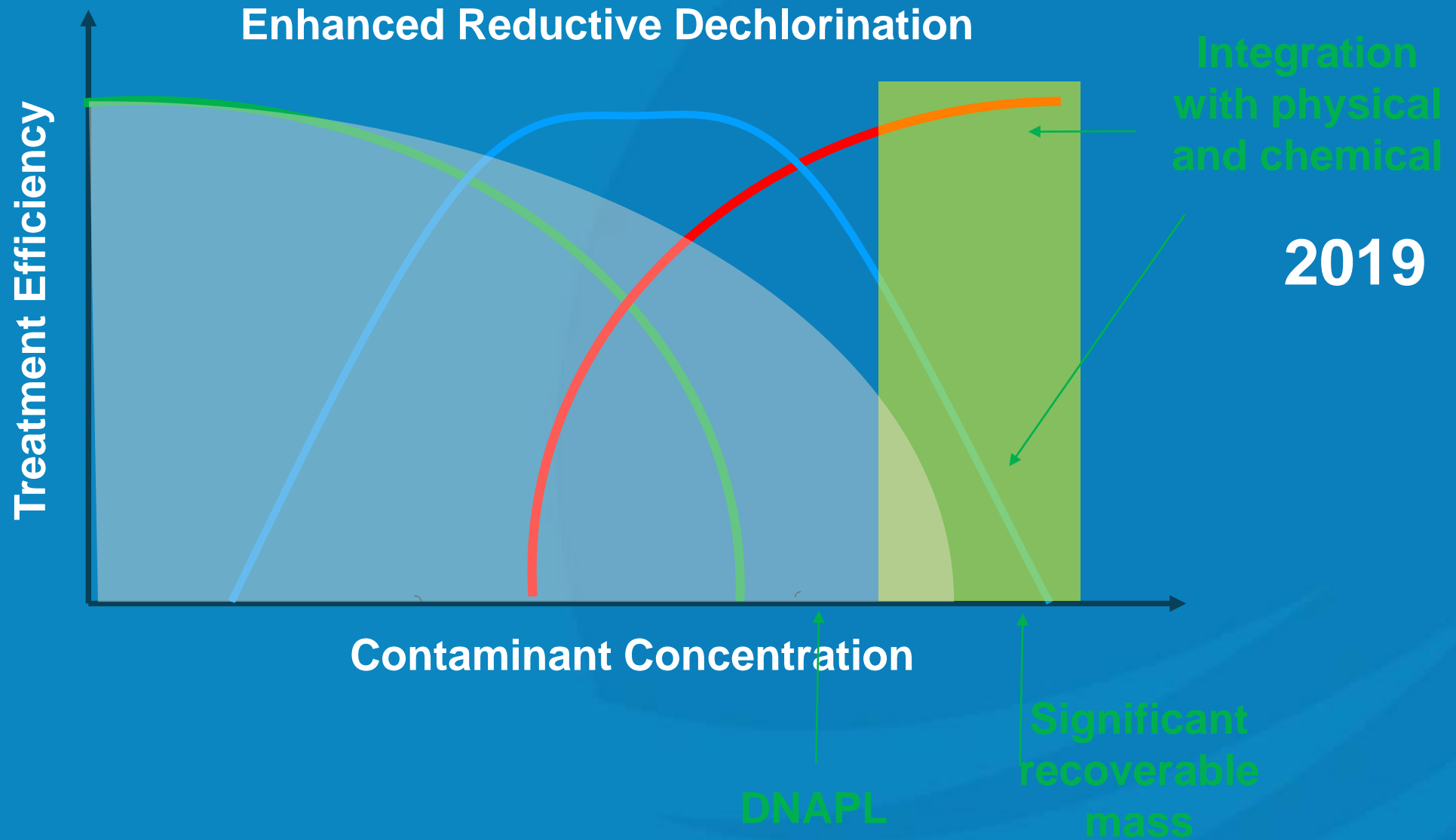


Lessons Learned: Treatment Envelope



2007

Lessons Learned: Treatment Envelope



Lessons Learned: Performance

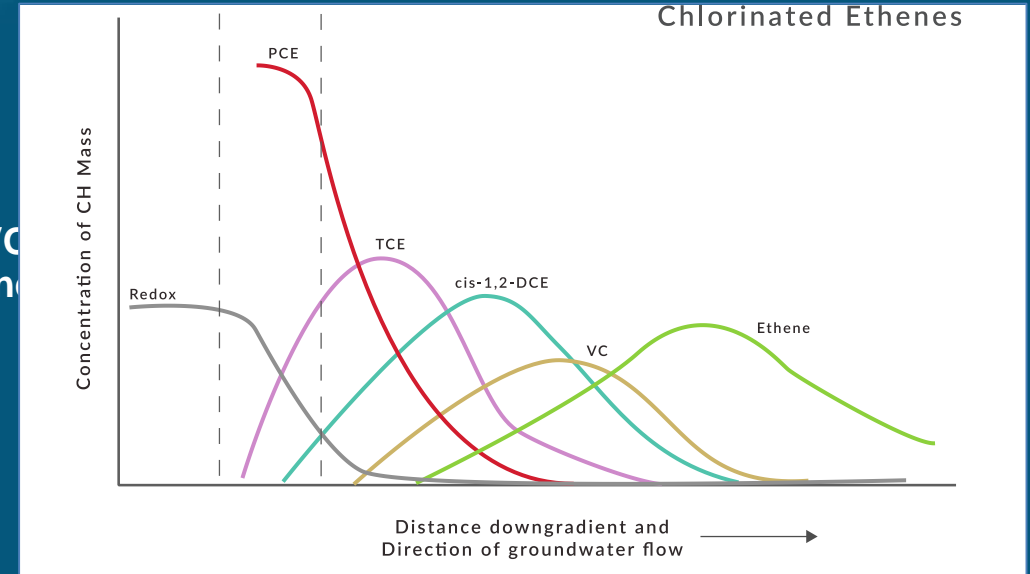
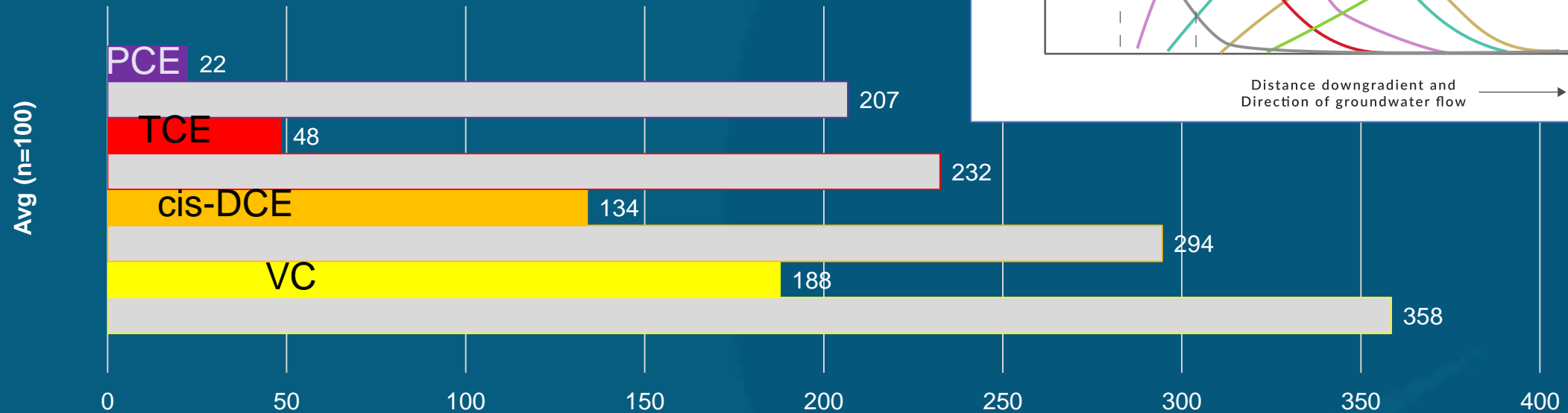
Multi-site study:

- 24 Sites within ERD Grid Array Treatments (100 wells)
- Industrial or Dry Cleaner Sites
- 4 Common Chlorinated Ethenes (PCE, TCE, cis-DCE, VC)
- 5 OOM CVOC range - 10s of ppb to 100s of ppm
- 69% Coarse-Grained
- 31% Fine-Grained
- Donor, bioaugmentation and some with divalent iron reducing agent
- Average monitoring period =605 days

Starting Concentrations (µg / L)	PCE (n = 49)	TCE (n=83)	Cis-DCE (n=80)	VC (n=44)
Median - All Wells	323	103	120	4
Average - All Wells	6,364	7,340	4,610	915

RESULTS – ALL WELLS

ERD Event Analysis - CVC
Average Days to Reach Peak Concentration and
All Wells



ERD EVENT TIMELINE - DAYS POST APPLICATION

- Max PCE Reached
- PCE - 90% reduced
- Max TCE Reached
- TCE - 90% reduced
- Max cisDCE Reached
- cDCE - 90% reduced
- Max VC reached
- VC - 90% reduced

LESSONS LEARNED – ALL WELLS

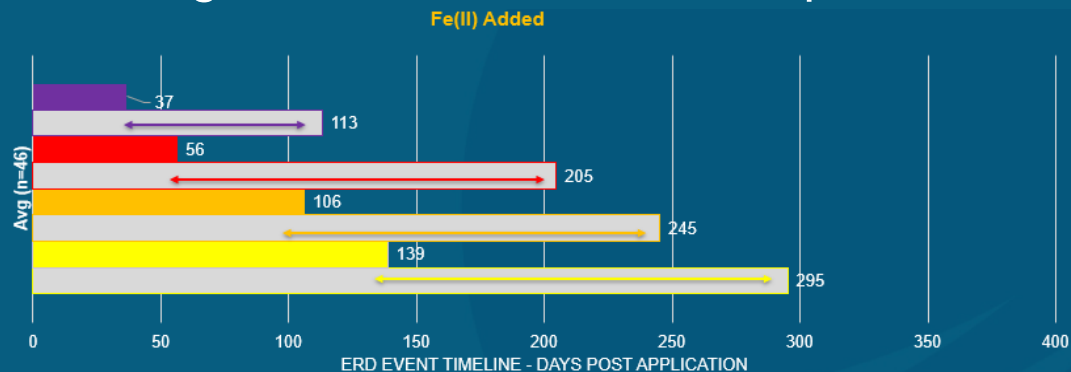
- Takes approx. 1 year to dechlorinate 'big 4' chlorinated ethenes (to 90% reduction from peak)
 - 358 Days (Avg); 305 Days (Med)
- Similar Degradation rates for all contaminants:
 - Slight faster for daughter CVOC's

CE	Peak		90% red		Difference
PCE:	207	-	22	=	185 days
TCE:	232	-	48	=	184
cis-DCE:	294	-	134	=	160
VC:	358	-	188	=	170

- Daughter products do not build excessively
 - VC peak 18% of parent compound
- DNAPL slows reductions
 - However, high starting concentrations may assist reaching low targets
 - Creation of large and effective dehalogenating biomass
- Geology appears to be no barrier to performance

Evaluation of the effects of ISCR additive

- Average difference in time from peak concentration to 90% reduction for each CVOC:



PCE -141 days

TCE -63 days

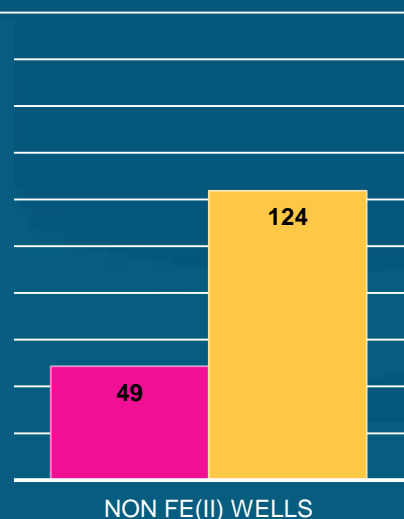
DCE -34 days

VC -11 days

More effective on more chlorinated compounds

- Effect on daughter product creation:

Parent vs Daughter CVOCs Peaks
Average - $\mu\text{mol/L}$



PCE+TCE \rightarrow cisDCE+VC
conversion:

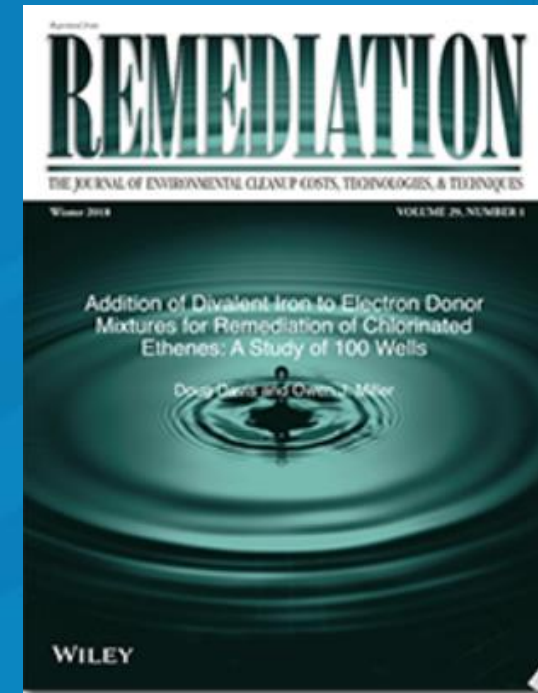
DVI Molar Ratios
~1:1 avg.

No DVI Ratios
~1:2.5 avg.

Conclusion

- ERD is a suitable technology for targeting large scale chlorinated solvent plumes
- Need to choose a substrate that minimises injection locations
- Full reductive dechlorination is to be expected with long term carbon release
- Daughter products break down readily
- ERD can target a wide range of contaminants from low concentration to DNAPL 'ganglia'
- Combining with ISCR results in
 - Reduced project lengths
 - Reduced daughter product production
- ERD can be used in a wide range of geological settings

<http://www2.regenesis.com/davis-miller-wiley-journal>



Thank you

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