



TECH TRENDS

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*The Applied Technologies
Newsletter for Superfund
Removals & Remedial
Actions & RCRA Corrective
Action*

ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue highlights various innovative technologies in use to characterize or remediate federal facility sites with soil contamination.

Six-Phase Heating and Radio Frequency Heating Used at Fort Wainwright

*by Therese Deardorf, U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers*

A recent treatability study conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Wainwright, AK, shows that radio frequency heating and six-phase heating can effectively enhance soil vapor extraction/air sparging (SVE/AS) in cold climates. In addition to quantifying the extent to which soil heating can increase volatilization and biodegradation rates during SVE and AS, the study served as a trial for determining the effectiveness of different heating techniques and identified the cost-effectiveness of soil heating.

Three independent study sites were established: an unheated SVE/AS area, an SVE/AS area with radio frequency heating, and an SVE/AS area with six-phase heating. *In situ* monitoring sensors to measure oxygen, pressure, soil moisture, and temperature were installed at each site, and data were recorded twice daily by data loggers. Soil samples were collected before heating, at the end of moderate heating, and at the end of high-temperature heating. Both radio frequency heating and six-phase heating systems were evaluated on the basis of their capability to heat a column of soil 40 feet in diameter and 6-18 feet below grade.

Both systems were found capable of heating soils at this site to moderate temperatures. During moderate radio frequency heating, soil temperatures

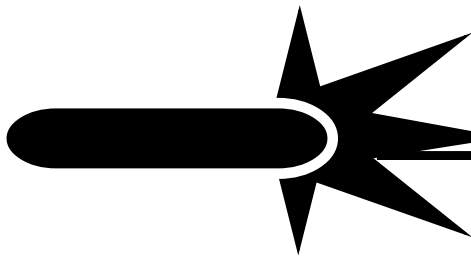
reached 15-40°C. It is estimated that this system is capable of heating a soil column up to 60 feet in diameter under full-scale application. The delivery of radio frequency heat from a single generator and splitter system to the four antennae used in this study resulted in non-uniform soil temperatures. More uniform temperatures likely would be achieved through the use of an independent power control for each antenna.

During moderate six-phase heating, soil temperatures reached 20-25°C. It is estimated that a soil column up to 85 feet in diameter could be heated under full-scale application. High-temperature six-phase heating resulted in soil temperatures that varied with radial distances from the heating electrodes. Temperatures of 100°C were reached within an 8- to 10-foot radial distance from the electrodes, while they averaged 85°C (to a depth of 6-16 feet) within a 50-foot diameter soil column.

Analysis of the oxygen uptake data, soil sampling, and SVE offgas samples indicated that the SVE/AS technologies used at this site were enhanced through soil heating. At temperatures of 20-30°C, biodegradation rates averaged 2.4 mg/kg/day, a 4- to 5-fold increase over ambient rates at temperatures of less than 5°C. At the end of moderate heating, the average concentrations of gasoline-range organics in soil decreased by 55 percent in the radio frequency heating area and by 63 percent in the six-phase heating area. By the study's conclusion, more than 70,000 pounds of volatile organic compounds had been removed by the SVE systems.

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Overall, this treatability study found that soil heating is cost-effective when remediating compounds with low volatility and where biodegradation is the primary treatment mechanism. Additionally, six-phase heating was found to be more cost-effective than radio frequency heating in large areas due to its lower equipment costs and ability to treat a larger area at one time. For more information, contact Therese Deardorf (USACE) at 907-384-2716 or e-mail deardorf@richardson-emh2.army.mil, or Mark Wallace (USACE) at 907-753-5660 or e-mail wallace@richardson-emh2.army.mil.

Expansive Cover Installed by DOE to Contain Mixed Wastes in Eastern Utah

by Joel Berwick, U.S. Department of Energy/Grand Junction Project Office, Timothy Meiers, MACTEC-ERS, and Jody Waugh, Ph.D., Roy F. Weston, Inc.

Originally built in 1942 to provide vanadium for World War II, and later modified to process uranium, the Monticello mill in Utah produced extensive deposits of radioactive tailings until its closure in the early 1960s. Over the past year, the U.S. Department of Energy/Grand Junction Project Office (DOE/GJPO), the State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and Region 8 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have collaborated in the construction of a cover to contain 2.5 million cubic yards of radioactive material removed from the Monticello mill Superfund site.

The large, multilayered cover combines fundamental ecological principles with engineered barriers that are required under existing regulatory guidelines. Ground-water recharge is limited naturally at Monticello, where thick loess

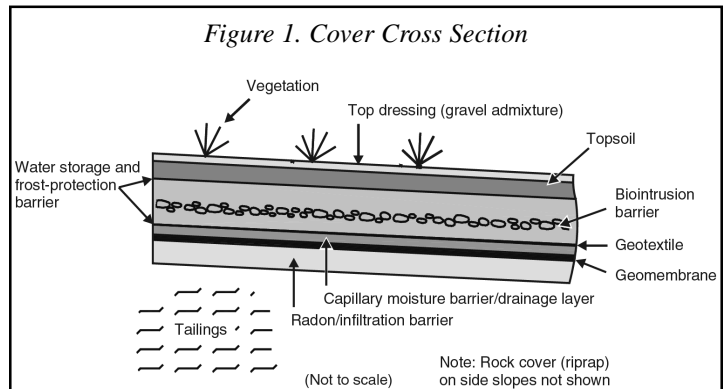
soils store precipitation until evaporation and plant transpiration (evapotranspiration) seasonally return it to the atmosphere, thereby maintaining unsaturated conditions in the subsoil. The cover design mimics and enhances this natural water balance. A capillary barrier underlying a thick soil "sponge" enhances water storage and prevents downward unsaturated flow. The cover also is designed to control radon flux, bioinvasion, and erosion, and to protect critical layer interfaces from frost. Preliminary studies of natural analogs suggest that cover performance may improve over the 1000-year design life, even with expected climatic change, ecological succession, and pedogenesis.

The 0.5- by 1.0-mile cover consists of the following distinct layers, from bottom to top as shown in Figure 1:

- A 60-centimeter compacted soil layer designed to hold radon flux below a 20 $\text{pCi m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ regulatory standard and to satisfy the saturated hydraulic conductivity standard of $10^{-7} \text{ cm s}^{-1}$.
- A required 60-mil high-density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane that serves as a water-infiltration barrier.
- A 36-centimeter layer of well-graded sand that functions as a capillary barrier and drains any leakage from overlying soil layers to the perimeter of the cover.
- A geotextile composed of non-woven geosynthetic that serves as a layer separator during construction.
- A 163-centimeter fine-textured soil sponge layer designed for frost protection and to store all precipitation, even during extreme years. The upper 30 centimeters of

this layer consist of stockpiled topsoil. Two rock admixtures are located below: a cobble admixture placed 30 centimeters above the sand to prevent burrowing mammals from disrupting the capillary break, and a 20-centimeter gravel admixture at the surface to provide erosion protection.

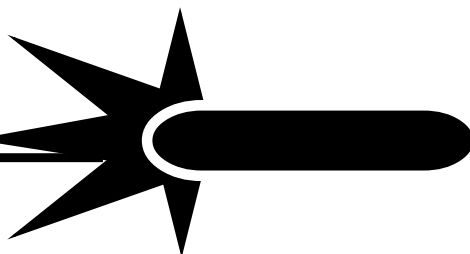
- Vegetation consisting of a mixture of native shrubs, grasses, and forbs planted over approximately 60 percent of the cover. Revegetation is designed to emulate the structure, function, diversity, and dynamics of native plant communities in the area. This mixture of native plants should maximize evapotranspiration and remain resilient given inevitable fluctuations in the environment.



- A rock cover placed on clean-filled side slopes with gradients of 5:1 and 10:1.

The DOE/GJPO is collaborating with EPA/Region 8's Alternative Cover Assessment Program (ACAP) and DOE's Office of Science and Technology on a suite of five-year studies on water balance or evapotranspiration covers at Monticello. This site is one of twelve nationwide that ACAP is monitoring to acquire the necessary field data for revising and simplifying EPA guidance on designing hazardous waste landfills. [See the February 1999 issue of *Tech Trends* for additional information on ACAP.]

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The ACAP test at Monticello uses three types of lysimeters.

- Eighteen small-weighting lysimeters are filled to evaluate the water balance of cover designs with varying soil types and sponge layer thicknesses overlying a capillary barrier.
- Two large-drainage lysimeters (3 meters in diameter) are used to monitor the water balance of physical models of the cover. Tests in these two types of lysimeters address the range of soil materials and compaction achieved in the cover.
- The third lysimeter is an integral part of a 3-hectare facet of the actual repository cover. Any unexpected water drainage from the soil sponge onto the underlying HDPE geomembrane would be captured in a buried gutter at the edge of the top slope and channeled to a sump where the volume and flow rate can be measured. Equipment for measuring soil water storage, water potential, and runoff also will be installed for a complete water balance monitoring system. This repository lysimeter is perhaps the largest surface cover lysimeter in the United States.

The cover's monitoring system has produced preliminary data indicating that no release of radioactive or hazardous waste to the surrounding soil and ground water areas has occurred. Under DOE's Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance Program, the Monticello repository cell will be monitored annually, and the cover and adjacent areas will be assessed for damage and erosion on a quarterly basis. Vegetation on the cover, which will be protected by a wildlife fence for a minimum of five years, is expected to be fully established within two to three years. In addition, a nearby triple-lined pond with leak-detection capability will collect drainage from the tailings for 5-20 years.

For additional information, contact Tim Meirs, MACTECH-ERS at 435-587-4061 or e-mail tmeirs@doejgpo.com.

Pneulog Technology Used by Air Force to Optimize SVE

by Jim Cummings, U.S. EPA/Technology Innovation Office, and Lloyd Stewart, Ph.D., Praxis Environmental Tech., Inc.

The U.S. Air Force and the U.S. EPA's Technology Innovation Office have collaborated on the initial deployment of a new tool to reduce long-term operational costs and accelerate cleanup through the optimization of soil vapor extraction (SVE) systems in unsaturated zones. This technology, known as PneuLog™ uses in-well instrumentation to measure air permeability and contamination production continuously along a well screen during vapor extraction. This approach to testing involves the definition of soil heterogeneity in individual wells to identify mass transfer constraints in the vadose zone. Data from several wells then are used to optimize a remedial strategy and estimate operation times for meeting closure requirements.

This technology also has been used for initial site characterization, resulting in the rapid deployment of an SVE system that targets contaminant-producing soil layers and minimizes wasteful collection and treatment of clean soil gas. In contrast, conventional SVE design and optimization procedures typically rely on empirical data because field mass transfer constraints (which are capable of limiting remediation) are not quantified. As a result, conventional systems may be overbuilt, inefficient, and expensive to operate.

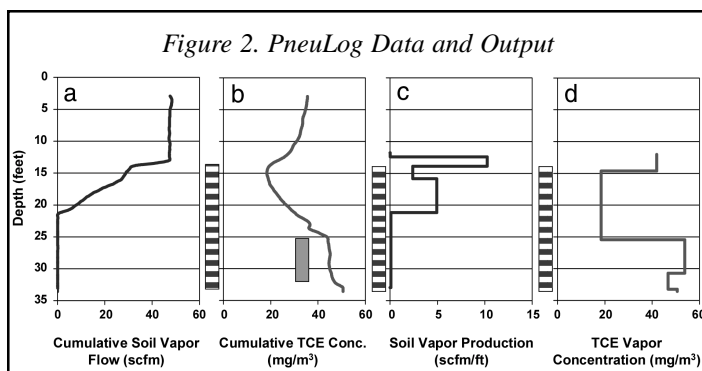
The PneuLog approach incorporates short-term soil vapor extraction with pneumatic well logging to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of contaminants and to

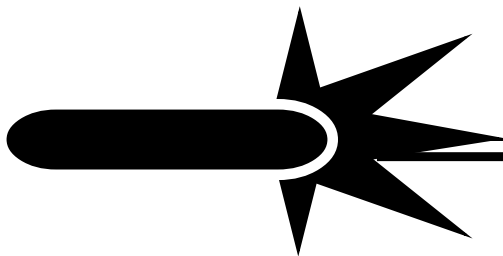
quantify vertical profiles of air permeability. These data sets are coupled with extraction tests and historical data to produce a scientific basis for SVE optimization. Test equipment consists of downhole instrumentation attached to a cable that is raised or lowered by a motorized reel. Electrical leads connect the flow and contaminant sensors to a data acquisition system on the ground surface, and a photoionization detector (PID) provides a continuous reading of total contamination along the well screen. Soil air samples are collected for gas chromatographic analysis to determine compound-specific concentrations and to calibrate the PID readings. Associated above-ground software displays the cumulative airflow and total contaminant concentration as functions of depth in real time.

Results from a typical pneumatic log (Figure 2) performed in Sacramento, CA, represent the type of information that may be obtained from PneuLog testing. At this site, the well was screened 12-32 feet below ground surface (bgs), and a vacuum of 17 inches of water was applied to the well. The resulting air extraction rate was approximately 40 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). In Figure 2, a and b illustrate the raw cumulative data, while c and d indicate corresponding air production and estimated contaminant (trichloroethylene [TCE]) concentrations within the production zones.

These results suggest that the contaminants extend beyond the screen interval and within low air production zones (Figure 2d). In addition, two significant air flow zones located at 12-

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14 feet bgs and 16-21 feet bgs were identified; these zones correspond to coarse material (sandy gravel) observed during drilling. Test data also indicate that the highest contaminant concentrations are located in the unproductive silt and in the soils above the top of the screen. Contaminants are extracted from this well, therefore, primarily via diffusion from the silt into the overlying gravel and by advection in soils at the top of the screen.

The PneuLog test is repeatable, and multiple deployments can track cleanup progress closely. When performed in a number of wells, this approach provides a more complete and accurate site characterization and conceptual model for design or optimization of SVE systems. In addition, detailed fate and transport models can be coupled with measurements of soil permeability and contaminant source characteristics to provide estimates for cleanup time. For more information, contact Jim Cummings (EPA/Technology Innovation Office) at 703-603-7197 or e-mail cummings.james@epa.gov, or Dr. Lloyd Stewart (Praxis Environmental Tech., Inc.) at 877-763-8564 or e-mail PneuLog@Praxis-Enviro.com.

Joint Technical Remediation Seminars to be Held in June

EPA's Technology Innovation Office (TIO) and the Ground Water Remediation Technologies Analysis Center (GWRTAC) will present back-to-back, one-day seminars on June 6-7, 2000 at the Radisson Boston Hotel in Boston, MA.

- GWRTAC's 4th "Advances in Innovative Ground-Water

Remediation Technologies" conference on June 6th will include presentations from practitioners involved in various *in situ* ground-water remediation technologies, including permeable reactive barriers, *in situ* flushing, thermal enhancement, *in situ* chemical oxidation, ground-water recirculation wells, metals remediation, and bioremediation.

- TIO's "In Situ Thermal Conference" on June 7th will focus on fundamental principles, design considerations, limitations, and case studies of *in situ* thermal processes for remediation of dense, non-aqueous phase liquids. Technology topics will include dynamic underground stripping, electrical conductive heating, radio frequency heating, and six-phase electrical heating.

For further information, visit TIO's Web site at www.clu-in.org or GWRTAC's Web site at www.gwrtac.org. To register for either or both of these seminars, contact Karen Devlin (Philip Services) at 215-643-5466 or e-mail kdevlin@philipinc.com.

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EPA 542-N-00-003
May 2000
Issue No. 37