

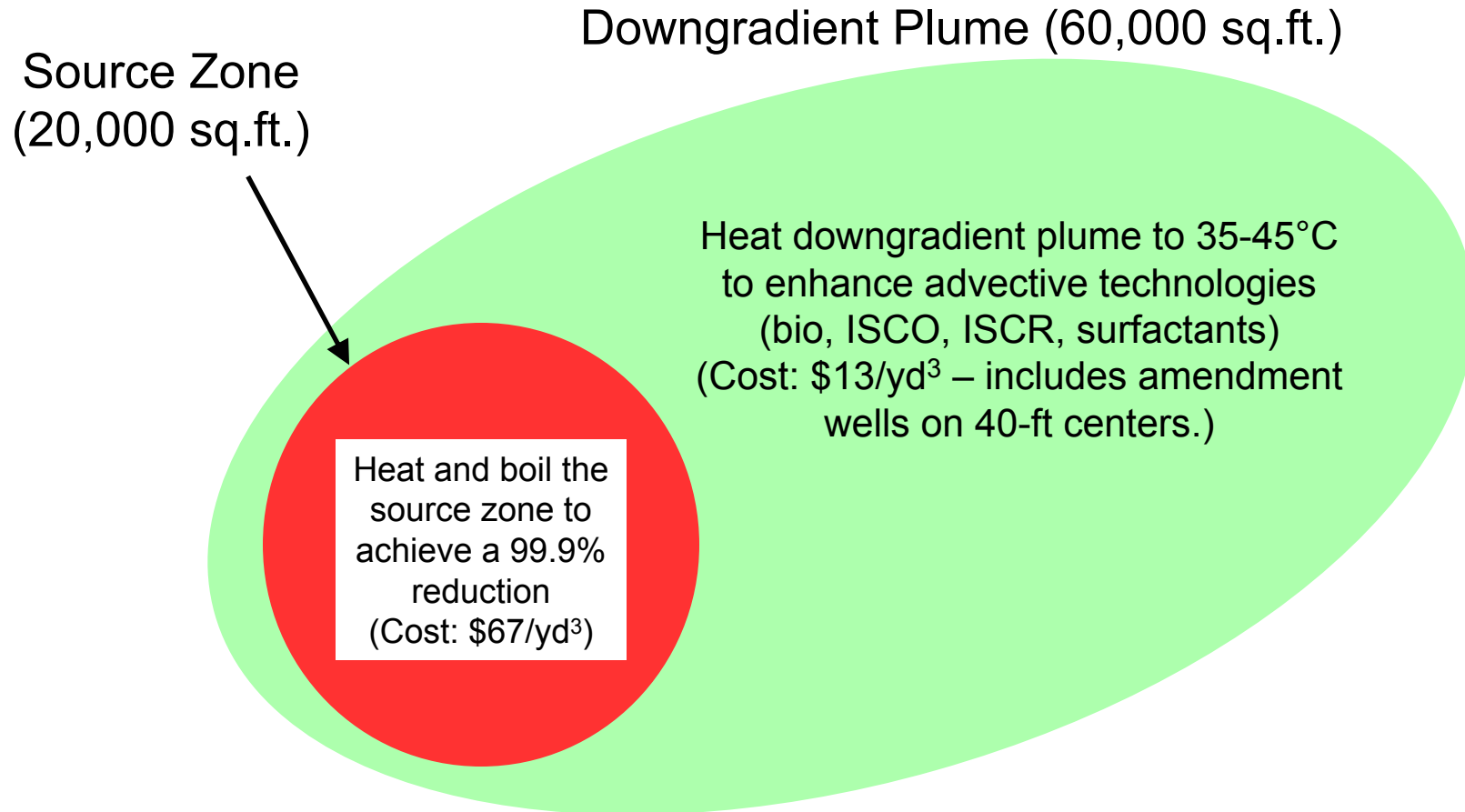


# Thermal Remediation Combinations with Other Technologies

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# Thermal Combined Remedies TCE Example (treatment from 10-35 feet below grade)



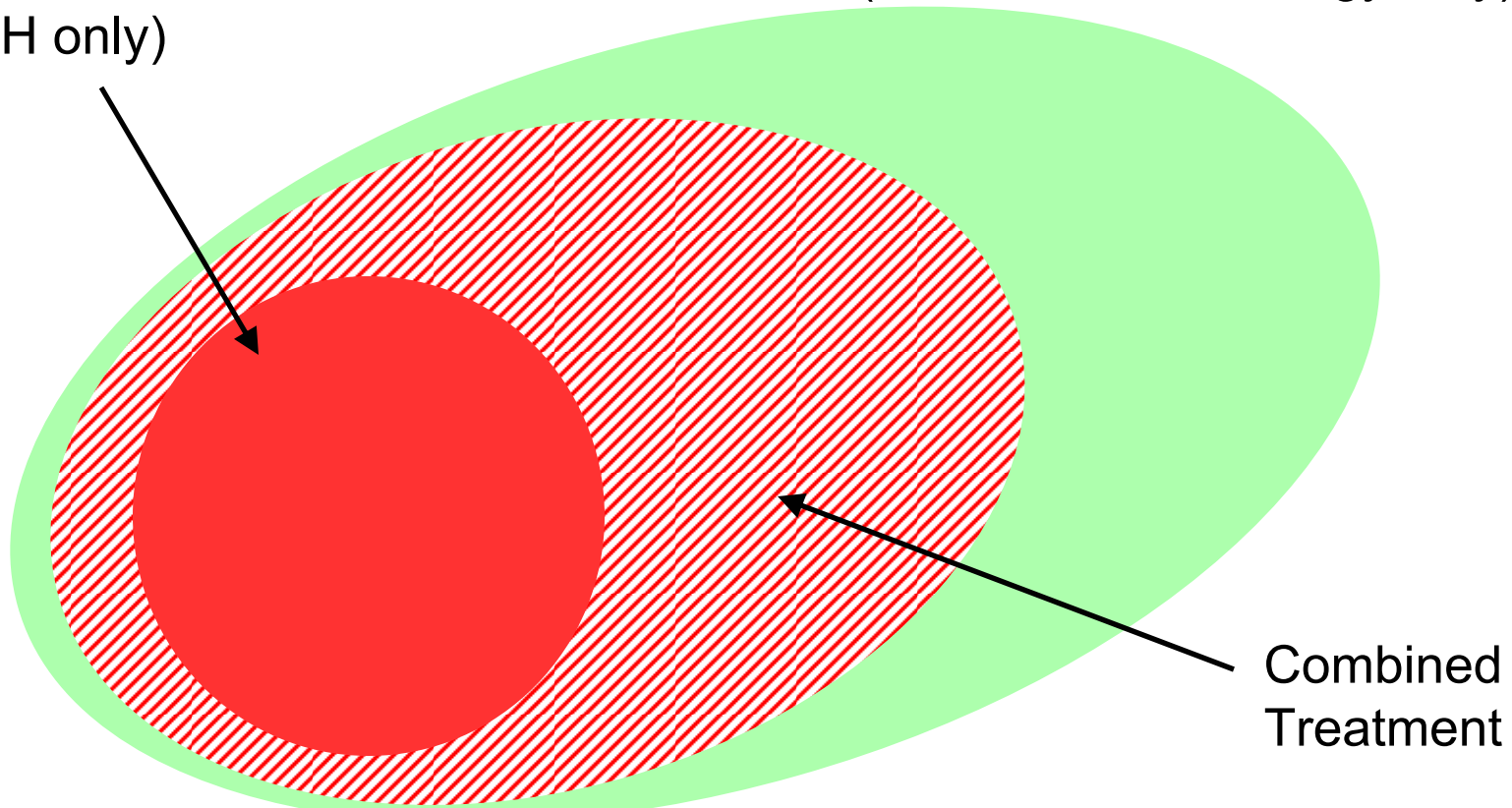
Question: Does heating provide a value to the advective technology that exceeds \$13/yd<sup>3</sup>?



# Three-zone Combined Remedies

Source Zone  
(ERH only)

Downgradient Plume  
(Advective Technology only)



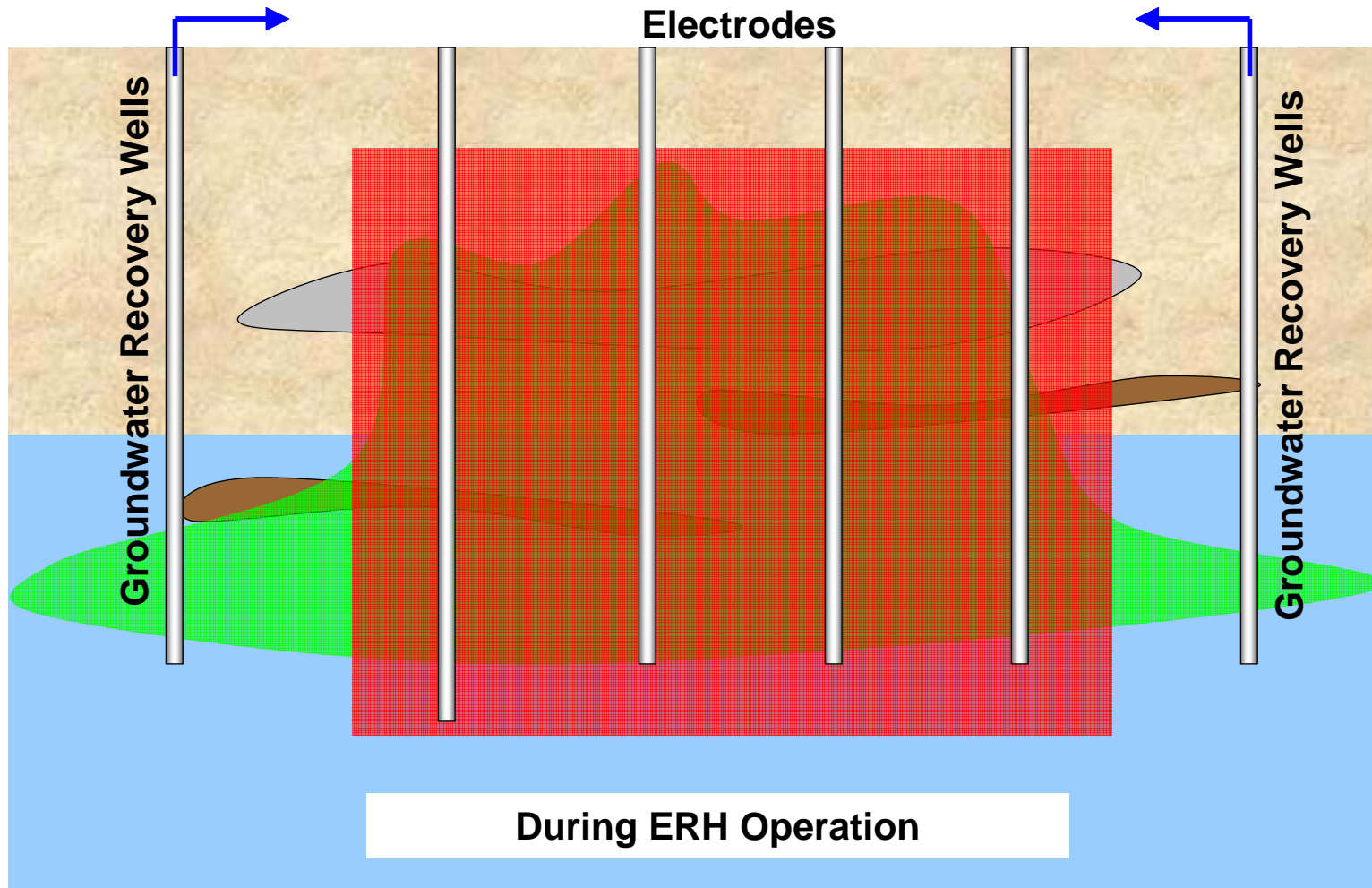
We might consider a three-zone treatment to be an elegant design; however, some clients will believe that three zones triples the risk of failure.



## Thermal Combined Remedies Candidate Sites

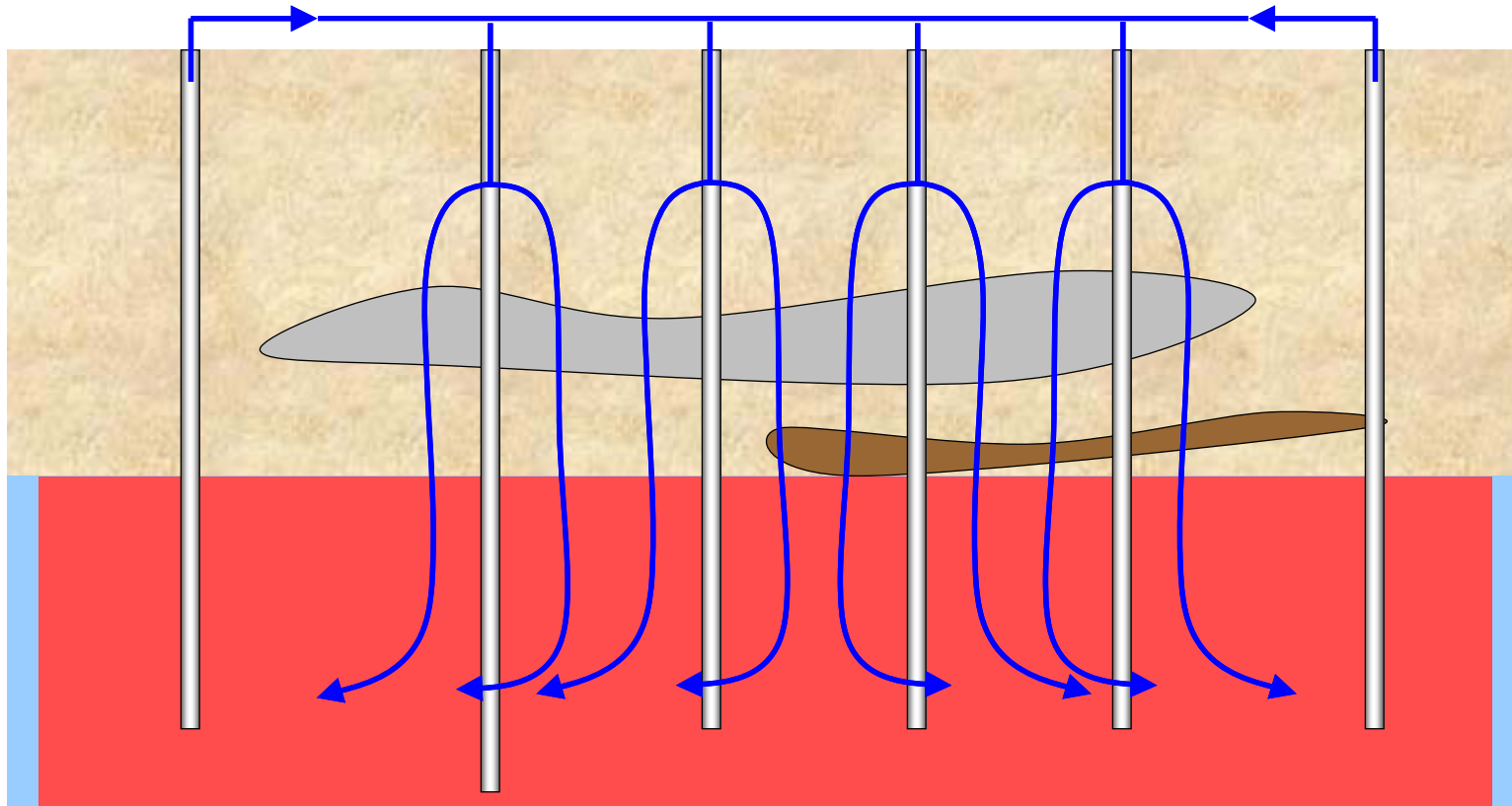
- As a general rule, once employed, thermal remediation can reduce concentrations by an order of magnitude (99%→99.9% reduction) for about 15% additional cost. These reductions can be guaranteed. Therefore, a combined remedies “polish” is hard to justify unless it includes regions outside the principal thermal zone.
- Thermal treatment of the source zone is almost required for cost-effective treatment (spatial division of treatment areas).
- To show a cost benefit for combined remedies, large sites are better candidates.
- Exception to the above: low volatility compounds that thermally degrade to become amenable to bio/oxidation/reduction (examples: tetrachloroethane, tribromopropane?)

# Combined Remedies Example - Slide 1 (Pemaco Superfund Site)





## Combined Remedies Post-ERH Example (Pemaco Superfund Site)

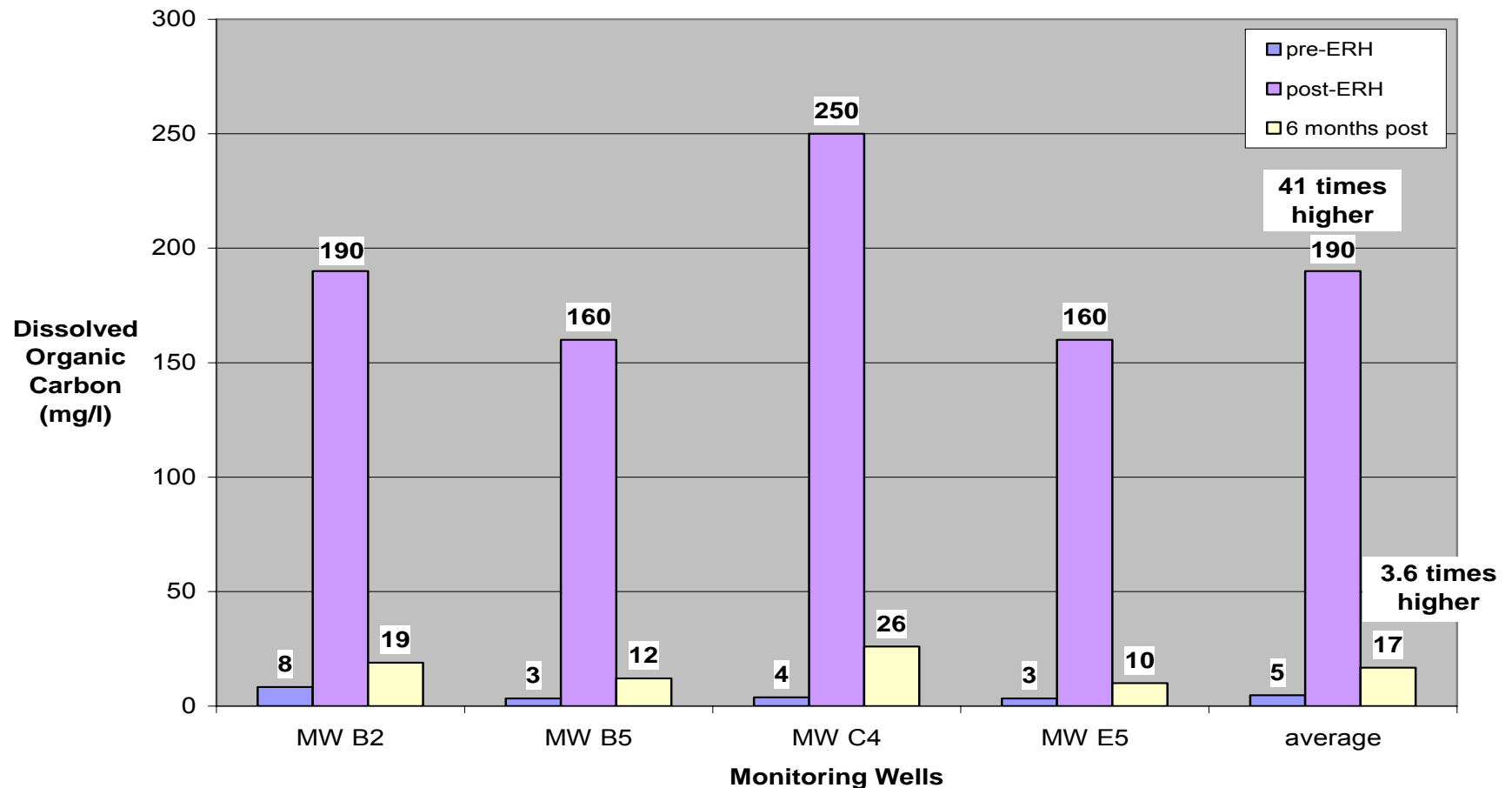


After ERH operation, groundwater is infiltrated through the ERH region to spread the heat to the surrounding saturated zone (cost: less than 1% of the total project cost)



# Natural Organic Carbon (Humic Material)

## Effect of ERH on Groundwater Dissolved Organic Carbon

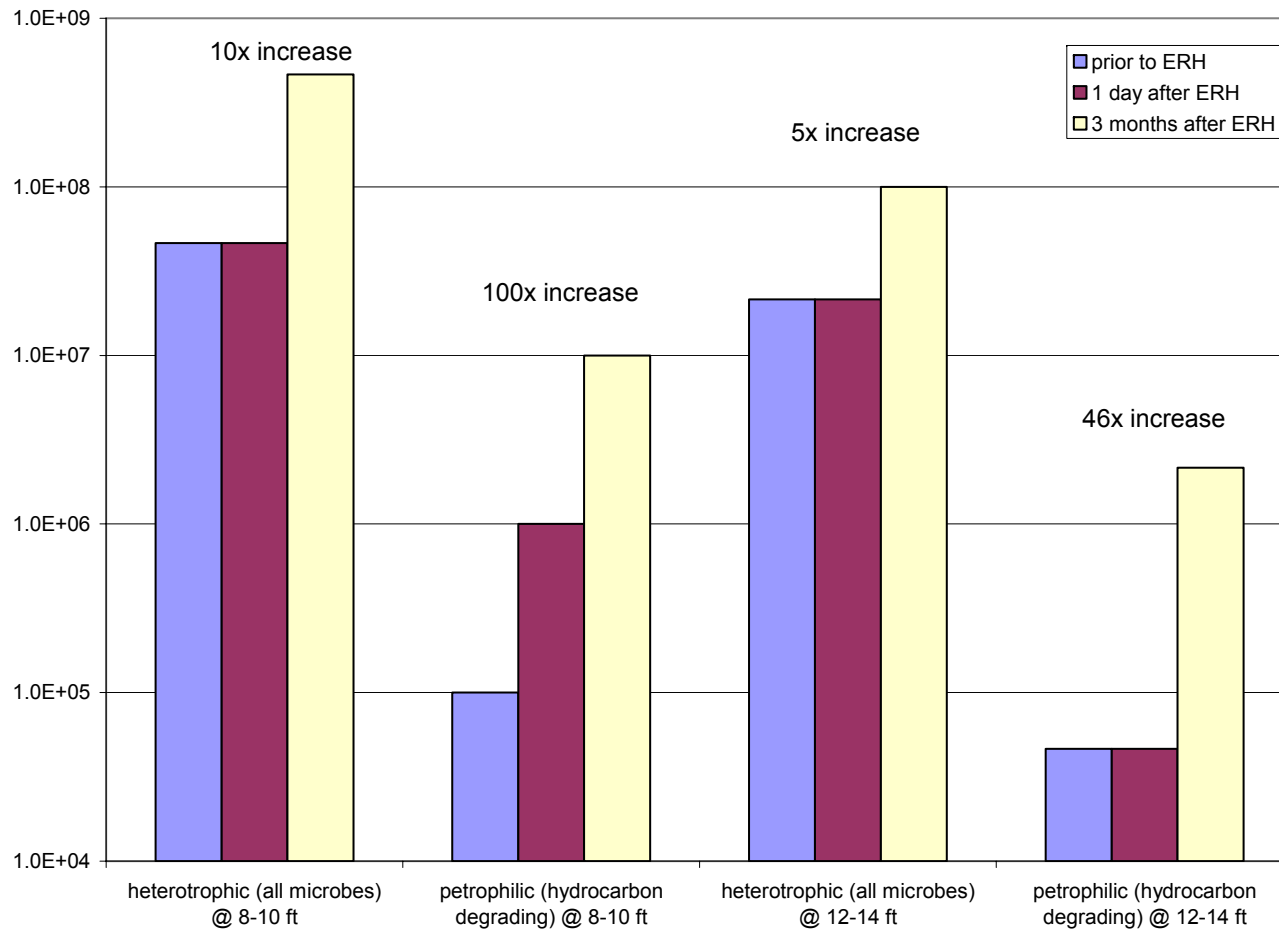


Heating makes the naturally occurring humic material more water-soluble and therefore more bio-available. *In situ* bio amendment without injection.



# Microbe Counts at a Fuel Site

## Average of Three Wells



**At fuel sites, heating does not damage the microbial population; it appears to help it. At chlorinated solvent sites, microbial populations rebound immediately upon cooling, and may be enhanced by higher levels of dissolved organic carbon.**