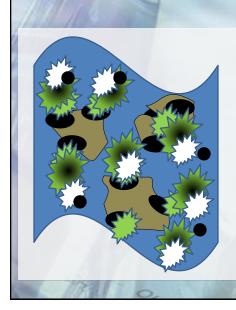








S-ISCO Performance



• Sorbed contaminants on soil and in soil pores

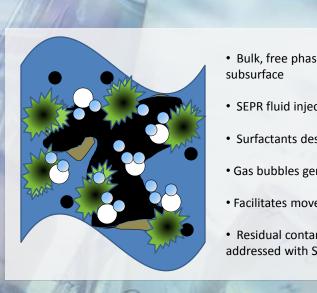
• Surfactant and oxidant introduced into groundwater

- Sorbed contaminants are emulsified into aqueous phase
- Thorough removal of contamination – no rebound

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SEPR Performance

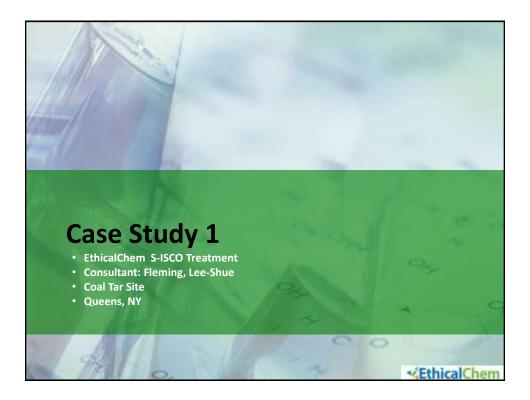


- Bulk, free phase NAPL present in
- SEPR fluid injected
- Surfactants desorb and emulsify NAPL
- Gas bubbles generated from peroxide
- Facilitates movement to recovery wells

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• Residual contamination may be addressed with S-ISCO if required



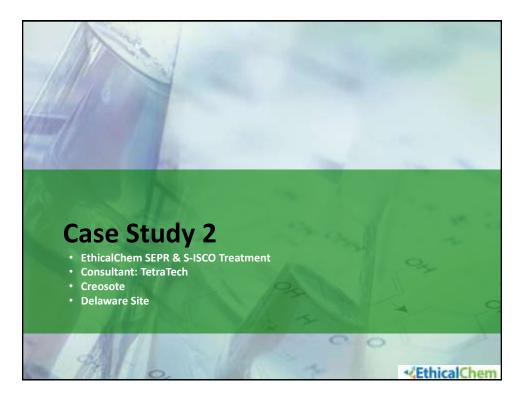




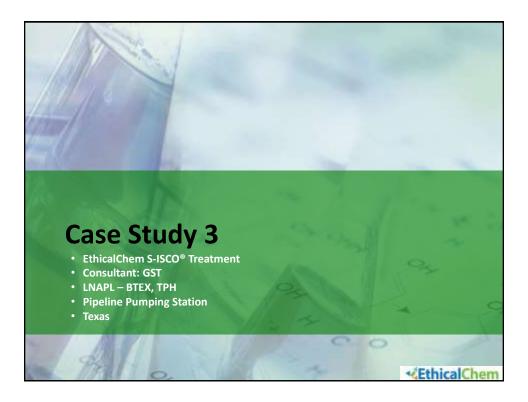


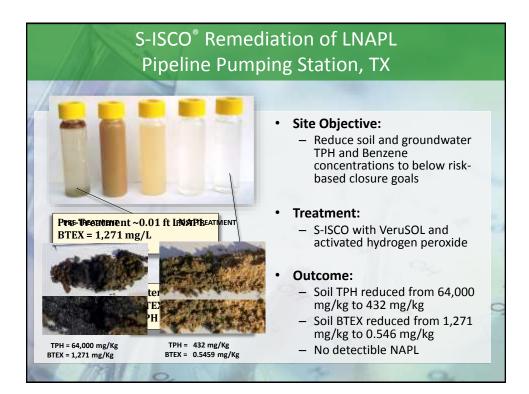


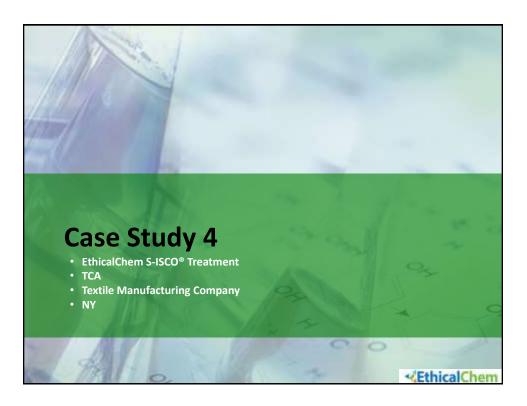
















FAQs: Mobilization

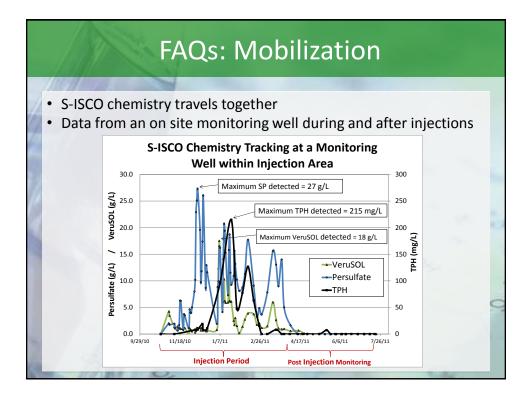
<u>Question</u>: How is contaminant mobilization managed during S-ISCO and SEPR treatments?

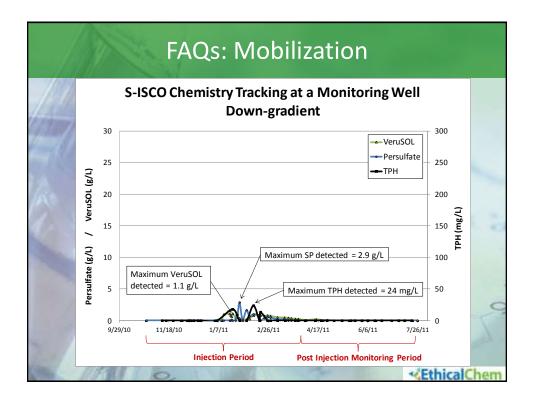
Answer:

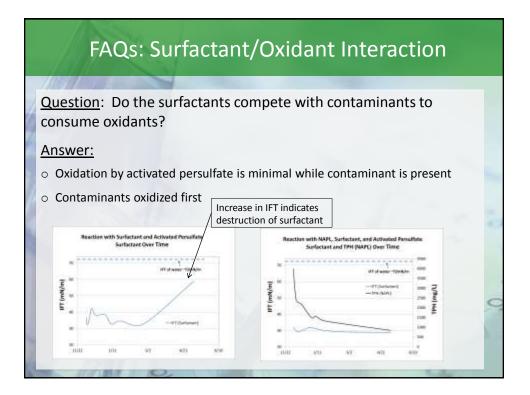
 During S-ISCO the surfactant and oxidant are *injected* simultaneously as a homogeneous solution

- Injected chemistry travels together through subsurface
- Emulsification and oxidation take place simultaneously
- Average groundwater speeds do not carry emulsion offsite prior to destruction
- During SEPR simultaneously injected hydrogen peroxide-
 - generates oxygen gas which loosens NAPL
 - provides buoyancy to transport NAPL upward

 Monitoring plans & contingency measures provide added protection for sensitive receptors







S-ISCO/SEPR Summary

• Optimized Surfactant/Oxidant Treatments Provide:

- Permanently clean soil & groundwater

Avoids rebound

Effective for a broad range of organic contaminants
Require:

- Use of site optimal surfactant
- Compatibility of surfactant and oxidant

