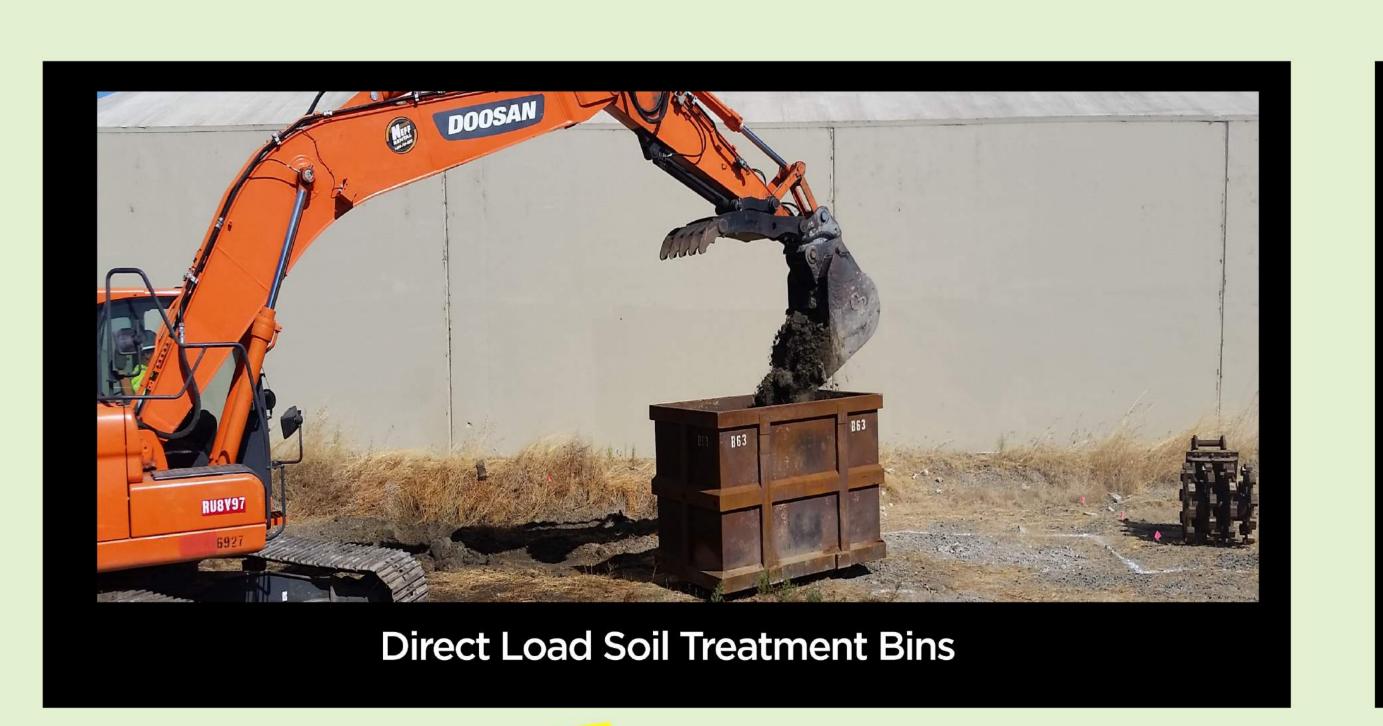


Application of Life Cycle Assessment to Compare Sustainability of Novel Evaporative Desorption Technology (EDT) for Soil Remediation to Conventional "Dig and Haul"

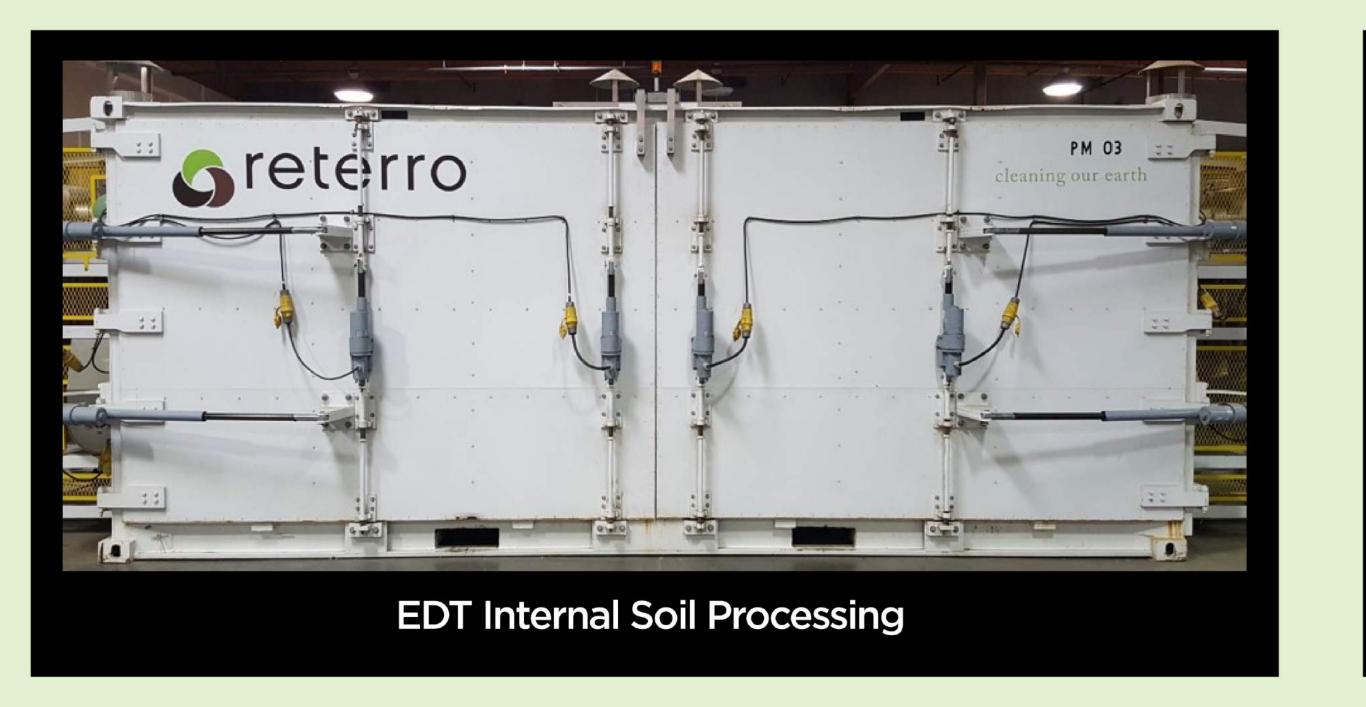
Joe Muzzio P.G., C.E.G. (jmuzzio@reterro.com) (Reterro, Livermore, California, USA) • Glenn Burkes Ph.D., P.E. (glennb@groupdelta.com) (Group Delta, Irvine, California USA)









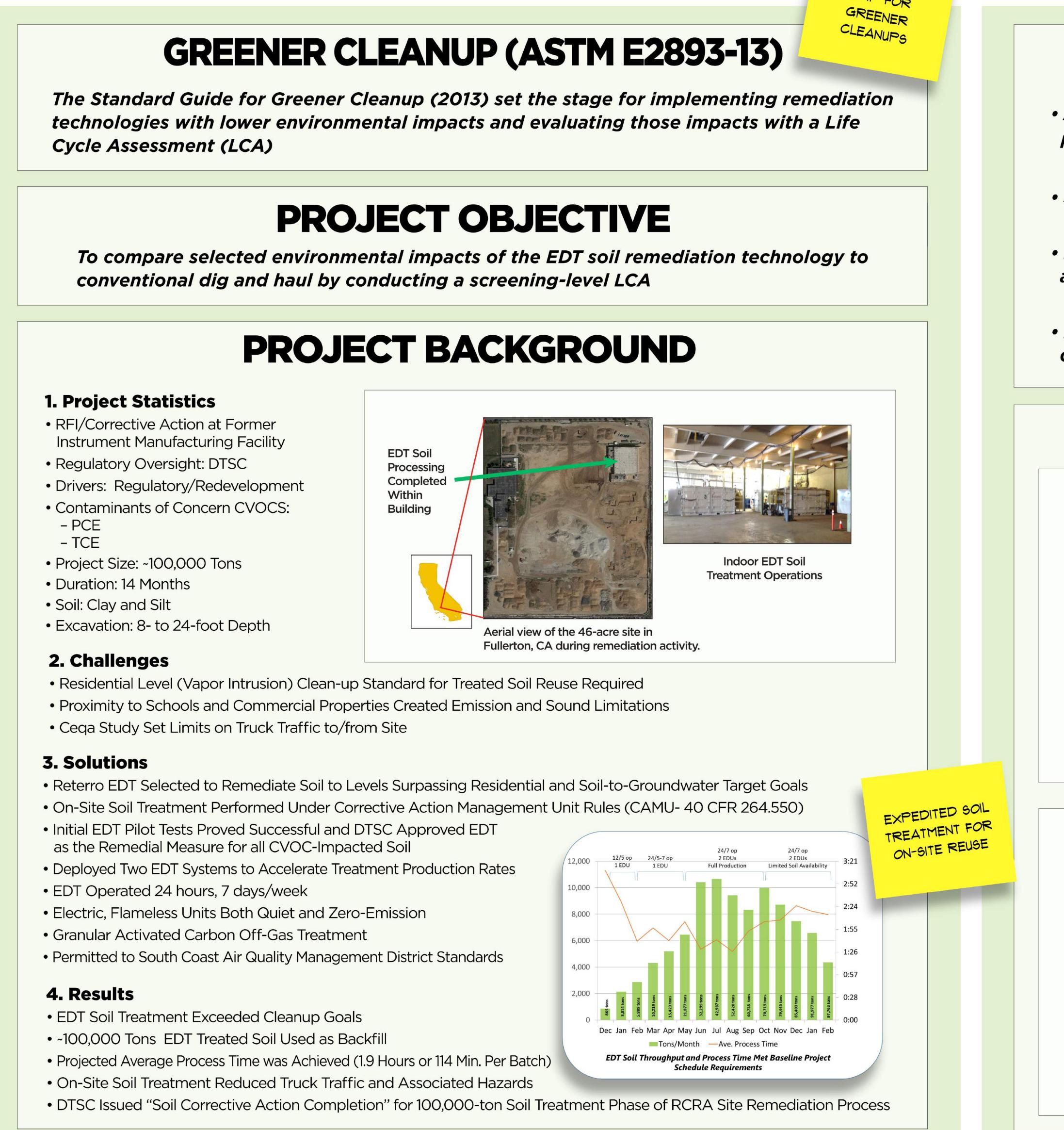






THE EDT PROCESS - TOTAL PROCESSING TIME ON AVERAGE 2 - 3 HOURS FOR 20 TONS OF SOIL PER EDT UNIT

INTRODUCTION to EDT **EDT PROCESS** Contaminated Soil Placed in Treatment Bins (10 Tons Nominally) Two Bins (One "Batch") Loaded Into EDT Process Unit (Multiple Units can be Deployed to Meet Required Production Rate) Heated Air Drawn Through Soil Volatizes Contaminants Which are Extracted as Off Gas Off-Gas Modules Destroy, Collect, or Recover **EDT Simplified Schematic** Contaminants in the Off Gas Data for Each Batch are Recorded and Archived to Document Contaminant Removal Treated Soil can be Reused On Site **EDT PROCESS PARAMETERS** Batch: 18 – 22 Tons (20 Tons Nominal) • Temp: 380°F to 650°f (500°F Nominal) • Flow: 2,000 to 2,400 SCFM (Air) • Time: 1.25 to 4 Hours (2 Hrs Nominal) • Energy: 480v, 3ψ (Grid or Portable) **AUTOMATED DATA COLLECTION** and ANALYSIS Operating Data Collected Continually & Remotely Monitored 24/7 for Safety and Security Real Time Process Control - Reduces Process Times - Increases Energy Efficiency - Predictive Maintenance BENEFITS No NOx, SOx Or PM-10 Particulate Emissions Easily Deployed to High Density and Rural Areas SAFE BY Alternative to Transport and Landfill Disposal of Soil and Associated Emissions and Traffic Risks Eliminates Landfill Costs and On-Site EDT Treatment has been Designated "Ceqa-Insignificant" Guaranteed Results Cost-Effective (Price Per Ton Quotations)



KEY TAKE-AWAYS According to the screening-level LCA results, EDT has lower Global Warming Potential (GWP), Particulate Matter (PM, ,), & Primary Non-Renewable Energy Demand (PNRED) than dig & haul Significantly higher diesel combustion required for dig and haul to transport soil than EDT • High throughput (5 month) EDT electric scenario has lower impacts per ton of soil by 52%, 53% and 54% for GWP, PNRED and PM, , respectively than low throughput (14 month) EDT scenario • Running EDT project on diesel-generated power results in lower GWP, PED, and PM, , than drawing electricity from the grid (US average grid mix) SCREENING-LEVEL SCREENING-LCA APPROACH MORE EFFICIENT AT LCA Scenarios and Modeling Assumptions Evaluated Dig and Haul and 4 Reterro Scenarios - 14 Months is Full Project (97.764 Tons Soil Treated) - 5 Months is "Steady State" of the Project (51,498 Tons Soil Treated, 53% of Total Project Soil) Results Presented Per Ton of Soil Treated and per Total Soil Treated Impact Categories Quantified - GWP in kg CO₂eq - PNRED in MJ - PM_{2.5} in kgPM_{2.5} LCA Inputs Dig And Haul Diesel For On-Site Operations Diesel Of On-site Operations Electricity to Run Equipment (Replaced with Diesel Generator in Diesel Scenarios) - Load Soil into Truck Water Used On Site from Municipal Water Source - Borrow Source Excavation Production of Activated Carbon - Borrow Source Load Trucks Transport of Spent Carbon to Treatment by Evoqua - Stage and Backfill Soil Treatment of Activated Carbon - Ancillary Site Operations Diesel for Transportation of Clean Soil from Borrow Source and Excavated Soil from Site to Hazardous Waste (20%) and Municipal Landfill (80%) Water Used On-Site from Municipal Water Source

