

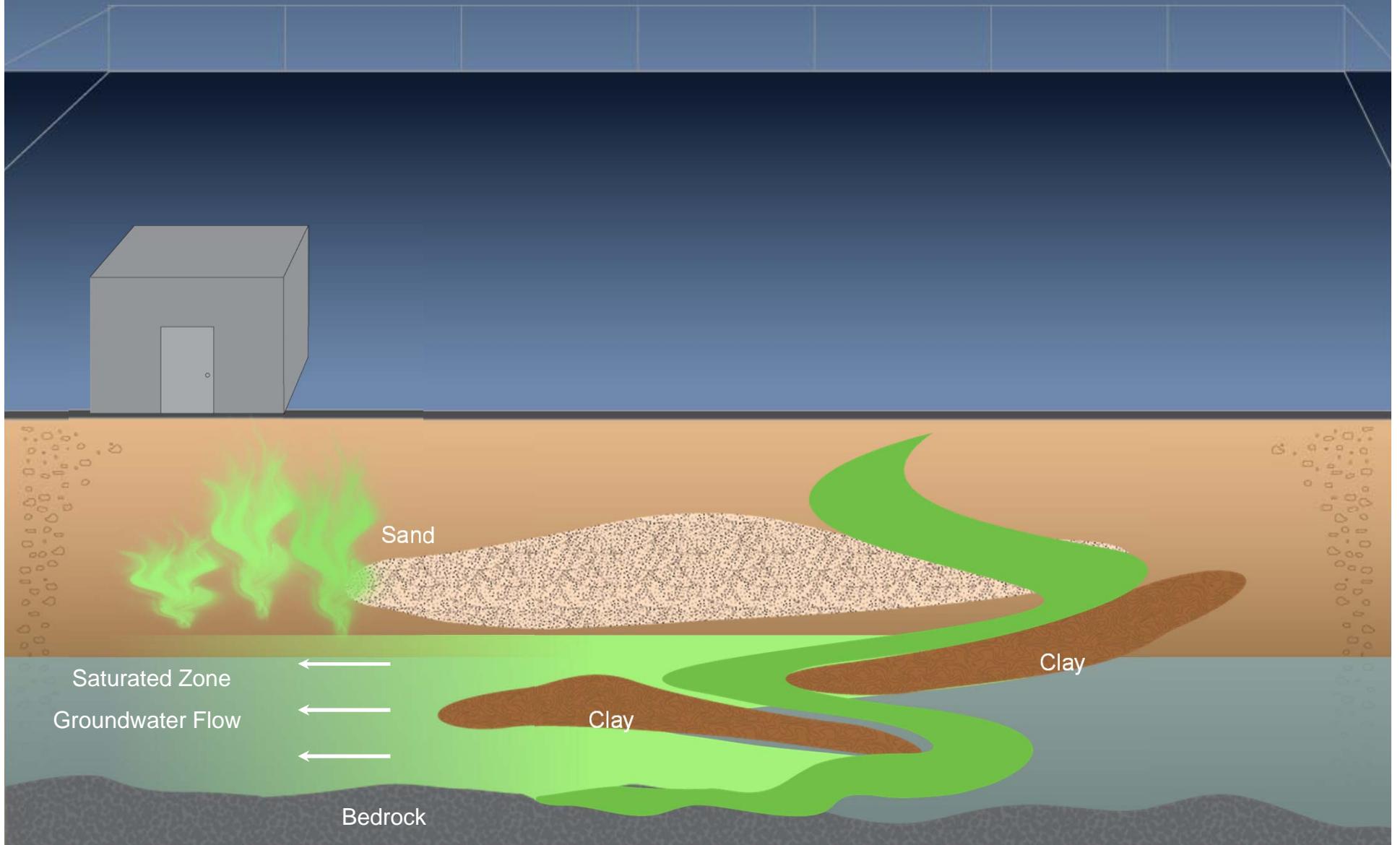
# *Remediation using Thermally Enhanced Hydrolysis*

**April 2018**

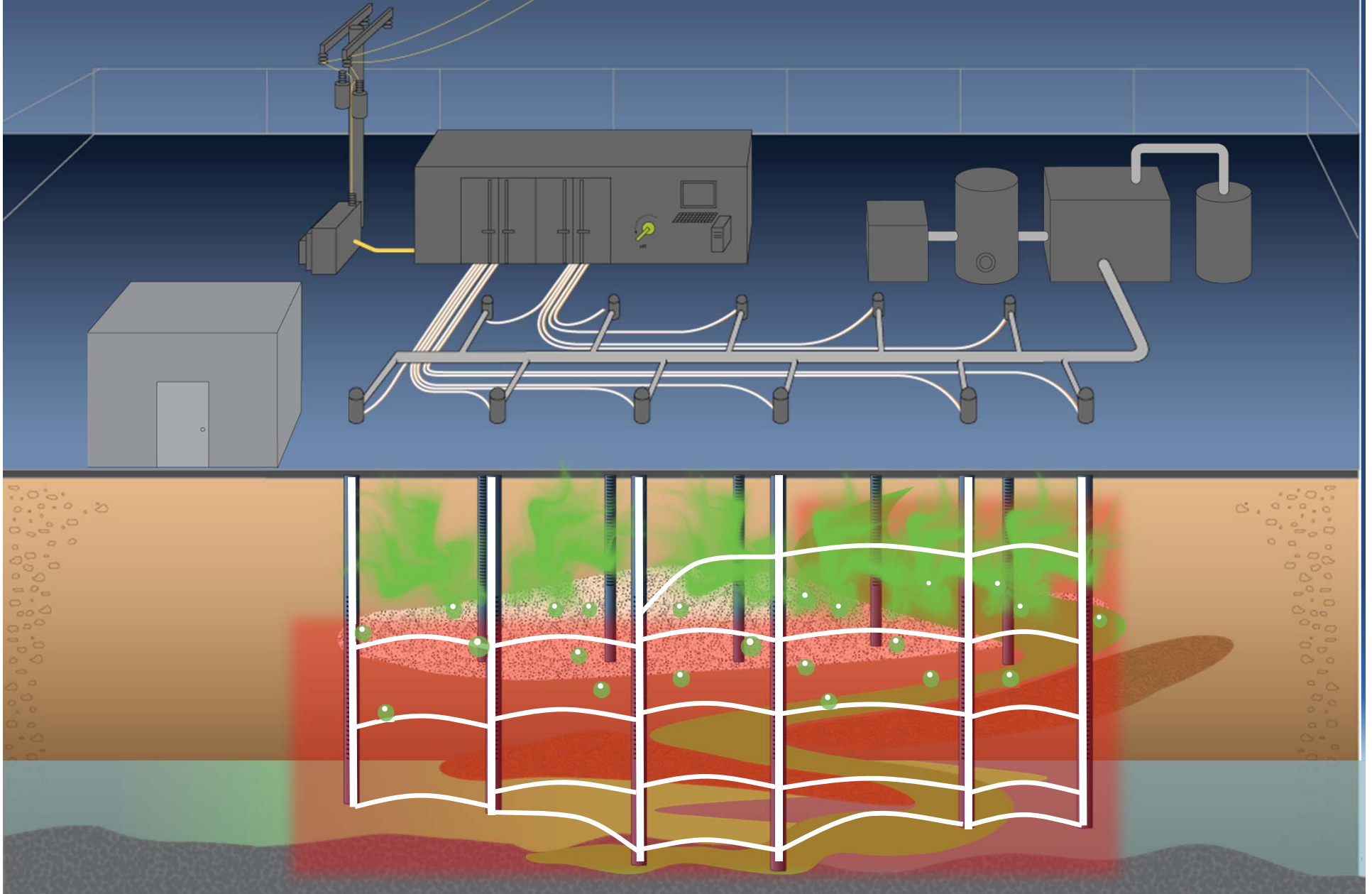
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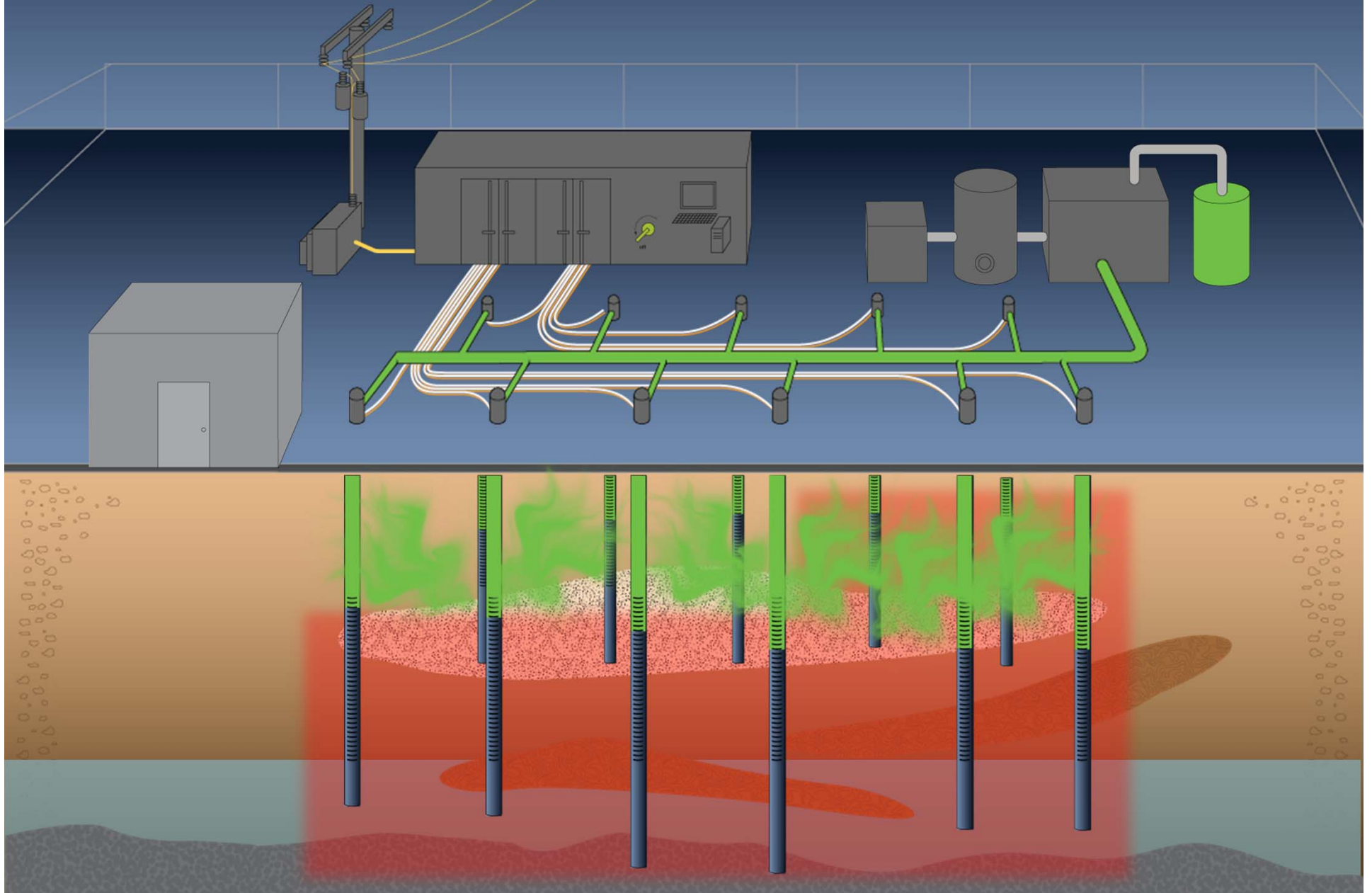
# ERH PROCESS



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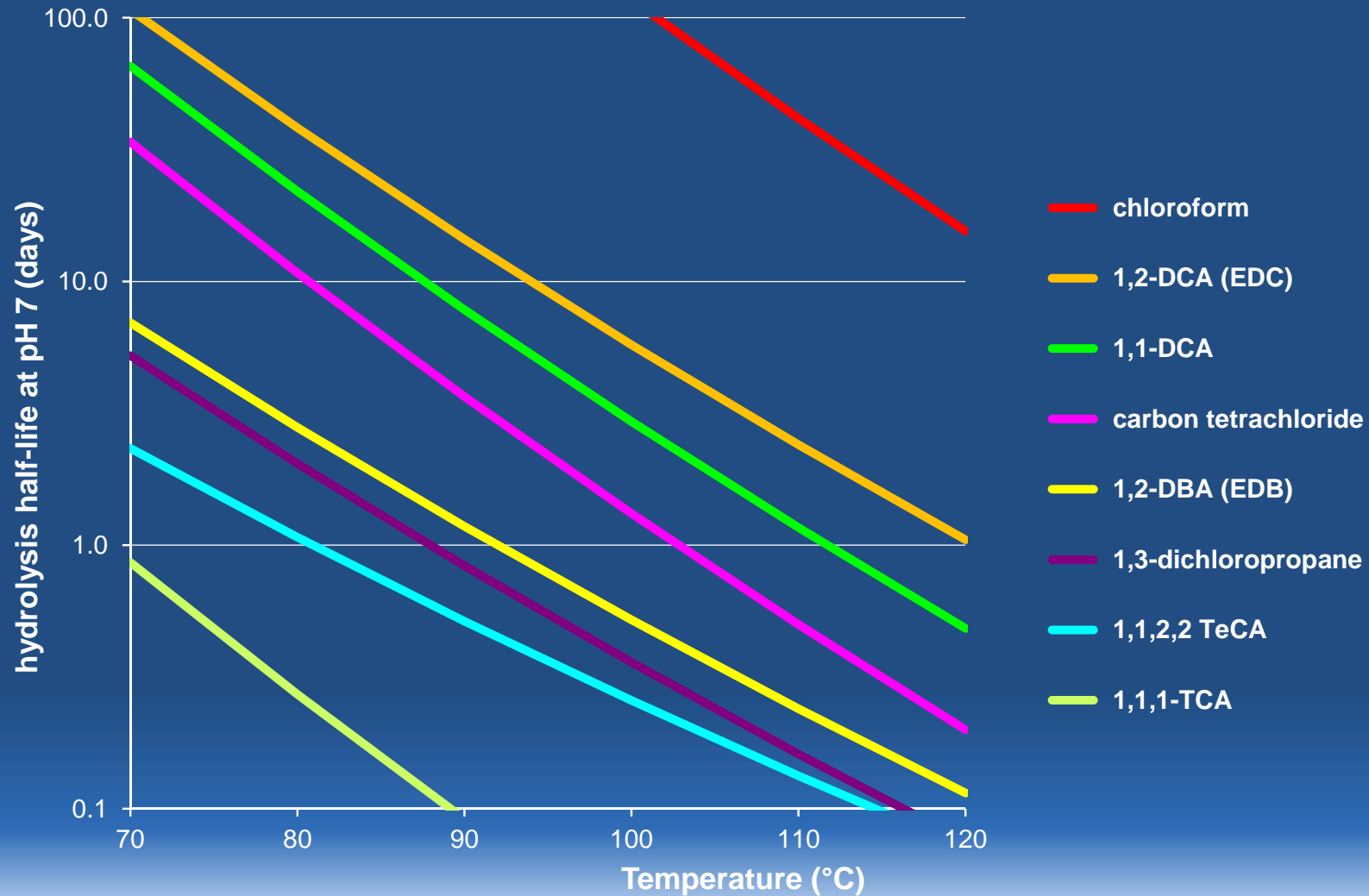
# Hydrolysis

- Breaking chemical bonds through a reaction with water
- Water substitution or elimination
- Neutral, base-, or acid-catalyzed
  
- Vadose zone?

# Hydrolysis Rate Determination

- Heat to 60-90°C
- Activation Energy
- Arrhenius Equation
- Two pHs

# Hydrolysis – Reaction with Water



# Important Pesticides

- Dieldrin\*
- Aldrin\*
- Toxaphene\*
- Heptachlor\*
- Lindane
- DDT\*
- 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
- 1,2-dichloropropane
- Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
- 1,2,3-trichloropropane
- Pentachlorophenol (PCP)

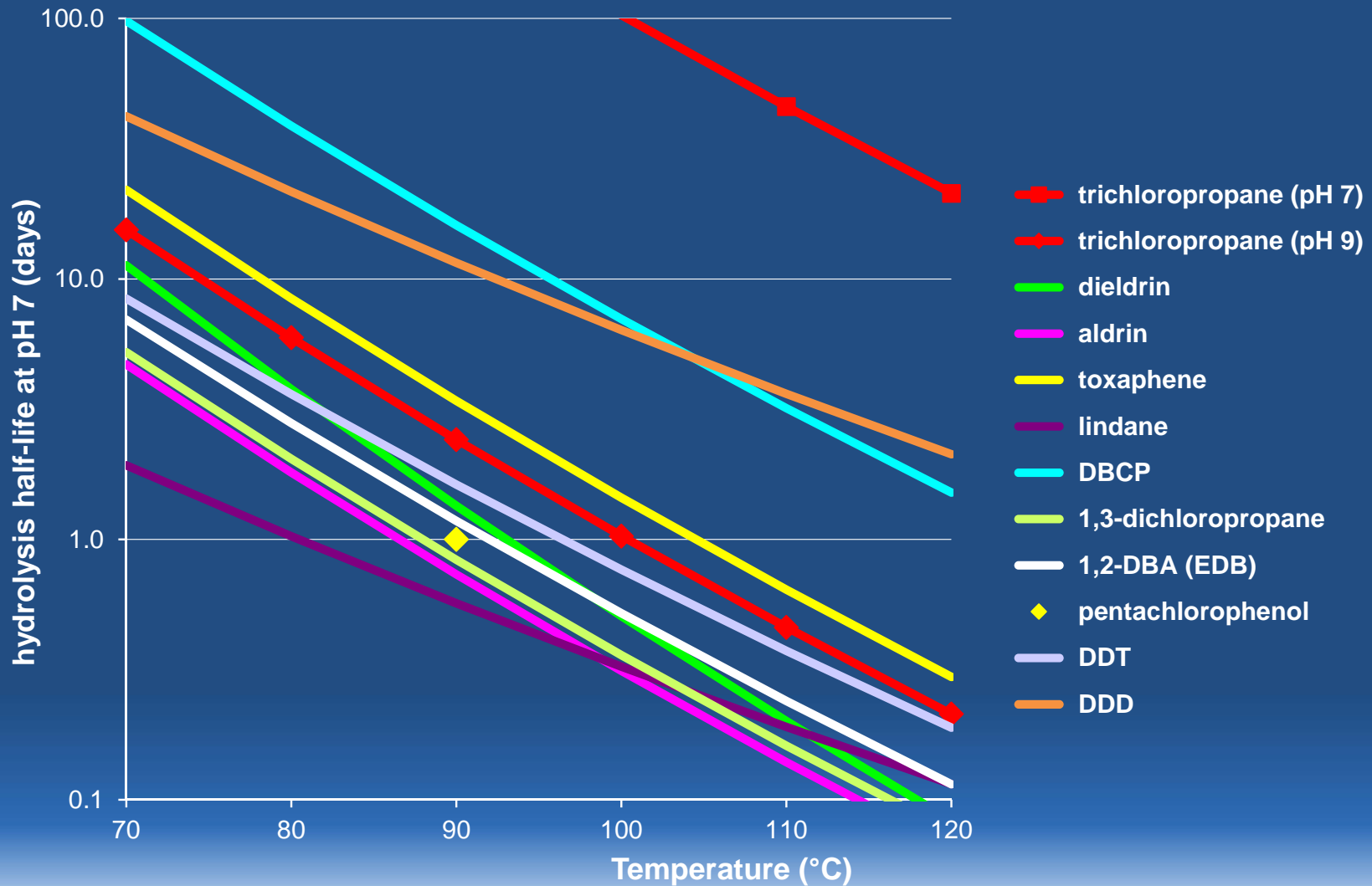
\*Dirty Dozen POP



# Pesticide Mechanisms

- Prompt chemical reaction (not stable)
- Specific biochemical pathway

# Hydrolysis of Pesticides



# Hydrolysis Products

- Mostly unknown, except for fumigants
- Pesticide mechanism of action
  
- Toxicity reduction factor: 100-1000

# Vapor Protection

## Probably No

- Dieldrin
- Aldrin
- Toxaphene
- Heptachlor
- Lindane
- DDT
- Pentachlorophenol

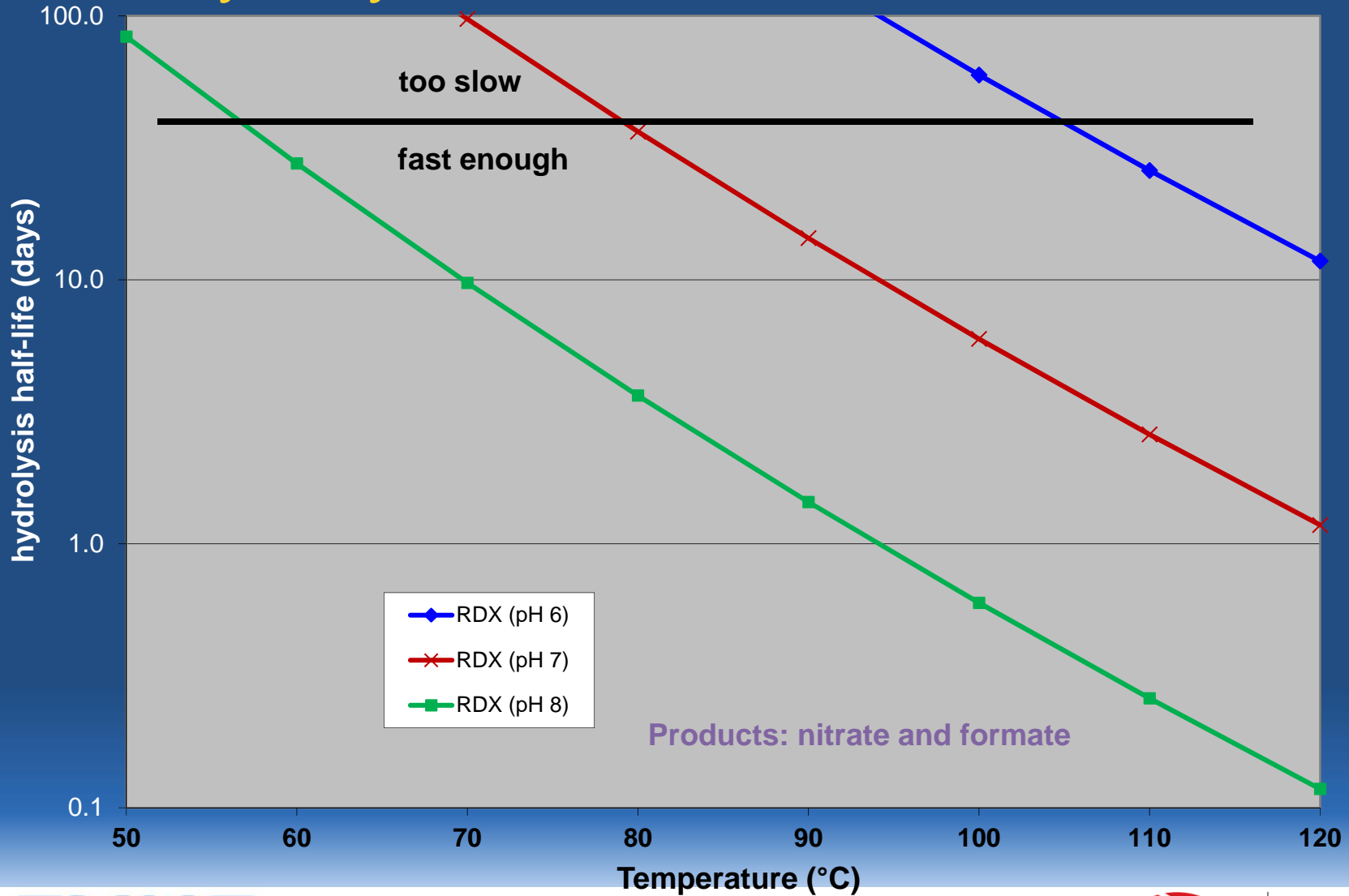
## Probably Yes

- 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
- 1,2-dichloropropane
- Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
- 1,2,3-trichloropropane

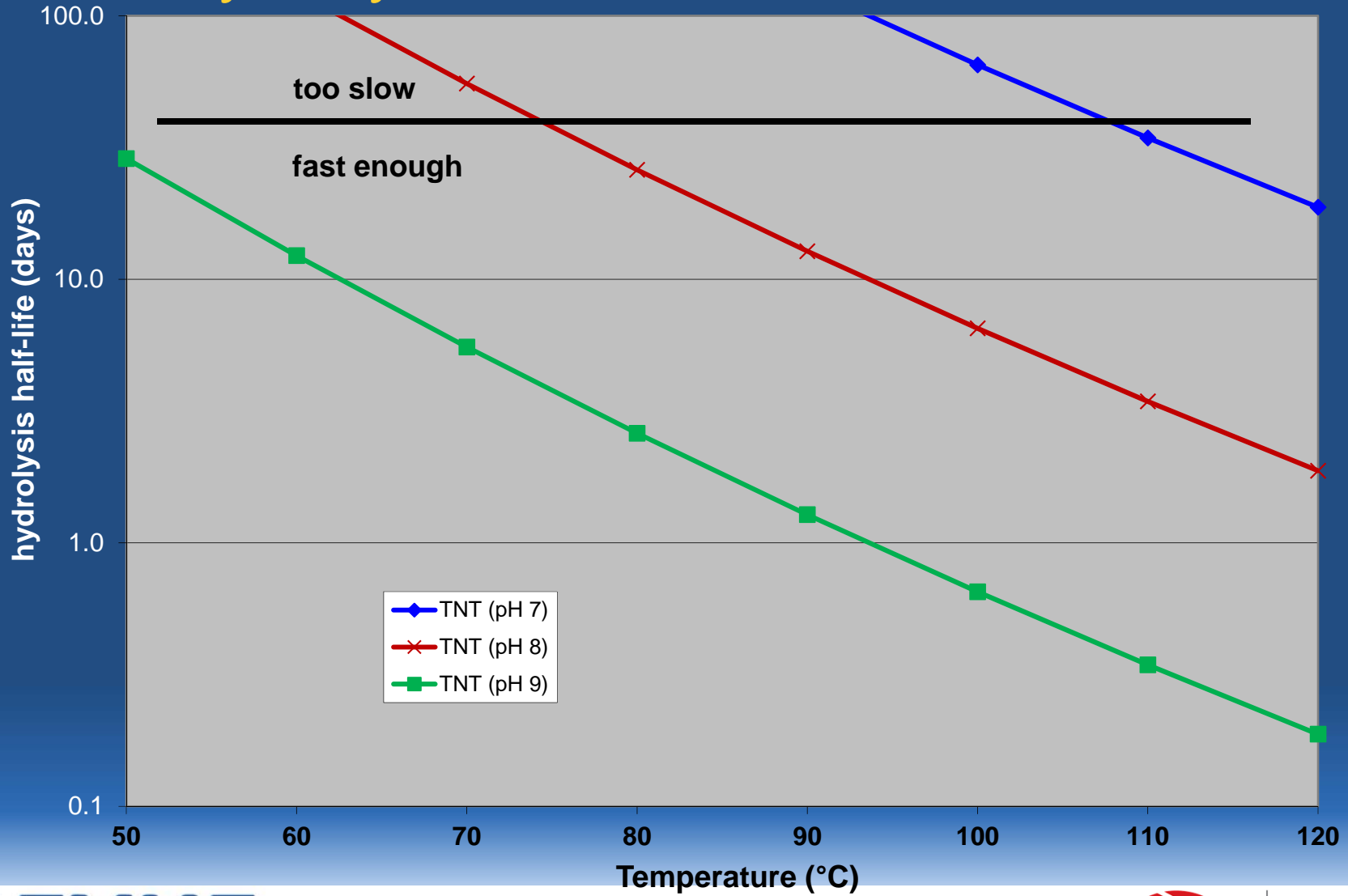
# Important Explosives

- TNT
- RDX
- Composition B

# Hydrolysis of RDX



# Hydrolysis of TNT



# Cook Off and Melting

- Cook off is the temperature at which the explosive reaction become self-sustaining.
- TNT cook-off is about 220°C. Yellow dye.
- RDX cook-off is about 180°C.
- TNT melts at 81°C. RDX melts at 206°C.
- Composition B melts at 81°C and the RDX remains suspended in the liquid.
- Pink Water