

In-situ PFAS stabilization by injection of
Surface Modified Clay (InSuFix Project)
14/10/2025
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Saneringstechnieken



WHAT IS THE TECHNOLOGY?



WHEN USE THE TECHNOLOGY?







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WHAT?

In-situ stabilisation (ISS) of PFAS by injection of surfacemodified clay (SMC) into the soil using the SPIN injection technology

→ Reduce PFAS migration in groundwater by immobilization

→Challenges:

- Adsorption PFAS
- Homogeneous distribution of SMC in soil
- Long term stability



WHAT?

Surface Modified Clay

- High adsorption capacity for PFAS
- FLUORO-SORB



SPIN injection

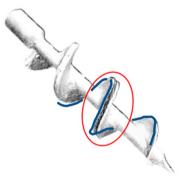
- Innovative injection technology
- Homogeneous distribution in heterogeneous soils



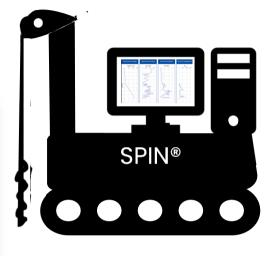


How do we make it work? SPIN® injection technology









1. Innovative drill and injection bit

- ✓ Prevents compaction
- ✓ Opens the soil progressively
- ✓ K_{sat} not altered (natural porosity)
 ✓ Larger contact surface (Q en V)
- ✓ Allows to work with lower injection pressures
- ✓ Automatically seals injection points (no reflux)

2. Coupled to a processor and pressure regulator system

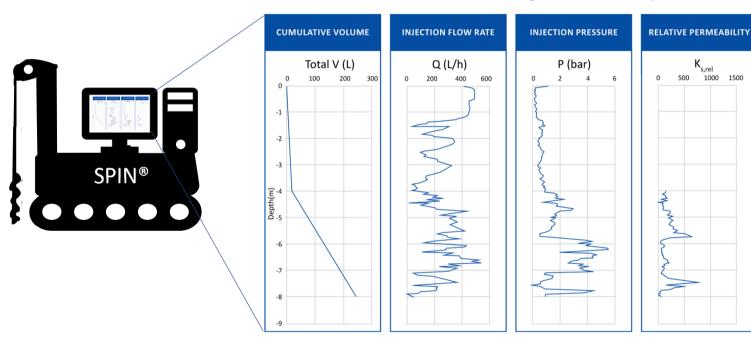
- √ Can detect permeability in real time
- ✓ Injection pressure can be adjusted cm/cm
- √ High accuracy and homogeneous distribution





How do we make it work? SPIN® injection technology

Knowledge is the weapon ...



Transparant reporting

Possibility to redirect







WHAT IS THE TECHNOLOGY?



WHEN USE THE TECHNOLOGY?





WHEN?

P&T is not possible/feasible/preferable

- low permeability soils
- attract other contamination
- longlasting remediation

Excavation is not possible/feasible/preferable

- site infrastructure buildings
- too deep
- silty/clayey soils
- capacity of landfills



WHEN?

Soil mixing is not possible/feasible/preferable

- Site infrastructure: inside buildings
- Too deep
- Stability

Advantages of injection

- No depth limitation
- No effect on stability
- Possible inside buildings
- No aboveground treatment of water and soil
- Possible in low permeability soils





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HOW?

2 sites with different PFAS compounds and geology

	Brussels Airport Company	Port of Antwerp-Bruges
PFAS compounds (>100 ng/L)	PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA, PFBS, PFPeS, PFHxS, PFOS, 6:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS, PFOSA	PFBA, PFHxA, PFOA, PFPeS, PFHxS, PFHpS, PFOS
Geology	Sand and sandstone	Sand with glauconite
Other	Anti-freezing agents	Salts (brackish water)
Depth interval (m-mv)	5-10	2-7



HOW? – laboratory tests

Sodecon

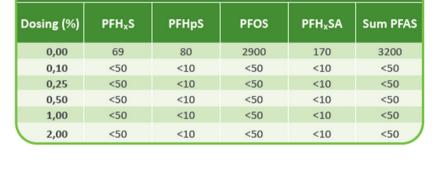
Dosing tests

VITO

- Non-target PFAS
- Influence of various environmental factors pH, salts, weathering - with batch tests
- Simulation long term stability with column tests

INJECTIS

Influence of particle size SMC



LEACHING TESTS SMC DOSING (ng/L)

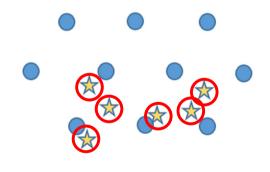


HOW? - pilot tests

10 injection points: 5-10 m (BAC) en 2-7 m(PoAB)







Short term effect: PFAS analysis 18 monitoring wells in injection area:

- 3 different depths
- 3 different distances to the injection points

Mid term effect: 2 upgradient and downgradient monitoring wells

- PFAS concentrations
- Flux



Timeframe

Activity	BAC	РоАВ
Dosing tests	October 2024	May 2024
SMC particle size tests	April 2025	April 2025
Installation MW	April 2025	May 2025
Baseline monitoring (HPT, concentrations, flux)	May 2025	June 2025
Start lab tests VITO	June 2025	June 2025
Injection	June 2025	August 2025
Short term monitoring 1	October 2025	November 2025
Mid term monitoring 1	January 2026	February 2026
Short term monitoring 2	June 2026	August 2026
End lab tests VITO	June 2026	June 2026
Mid term monitoring 2	January 2027	February 2027





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