



Complete dechlorination of chlorinated ethenes and chloroform in a brackish environment

Rogier de Waele / Martin Slooijer

Henk Tak, Remi Peters, Michela DeCamillis and John Dijk

GreenSoil - International

- Specialized, innovative and international general (bio)remediation contractor



The Netherlands
Office: Papendrecht

Belgium
Office: Genk / Ghent

Brazil
Office: Sao Paulo

Site background

- Industrial site in a port in Spain
- Contaminated with mainly chlorinated ethenes and chloroform
- DNAPL present
- Brackish-salt





Site background - concentrations

Compound	Max. concentration (µg/l)	Max. concentration (mg/kg)
PCE	100,000	570
VC	41,000	
Chloroform	340,000	

- SO_4^{2-} up to 1,500 mg/l, EC up to 25,000 µS/cm



Chloroform > 5,000 µg/l ->
inhibit growth of *Dehalococcoides*¹

¹Baldwin, B.R. et al (2017) Bioremediation Management Reduces Mass Discharge at a Chlorinated DNAPL site. Groundwater Monitoring&Remediation

Enhanced reductive dechlorination (ERD)

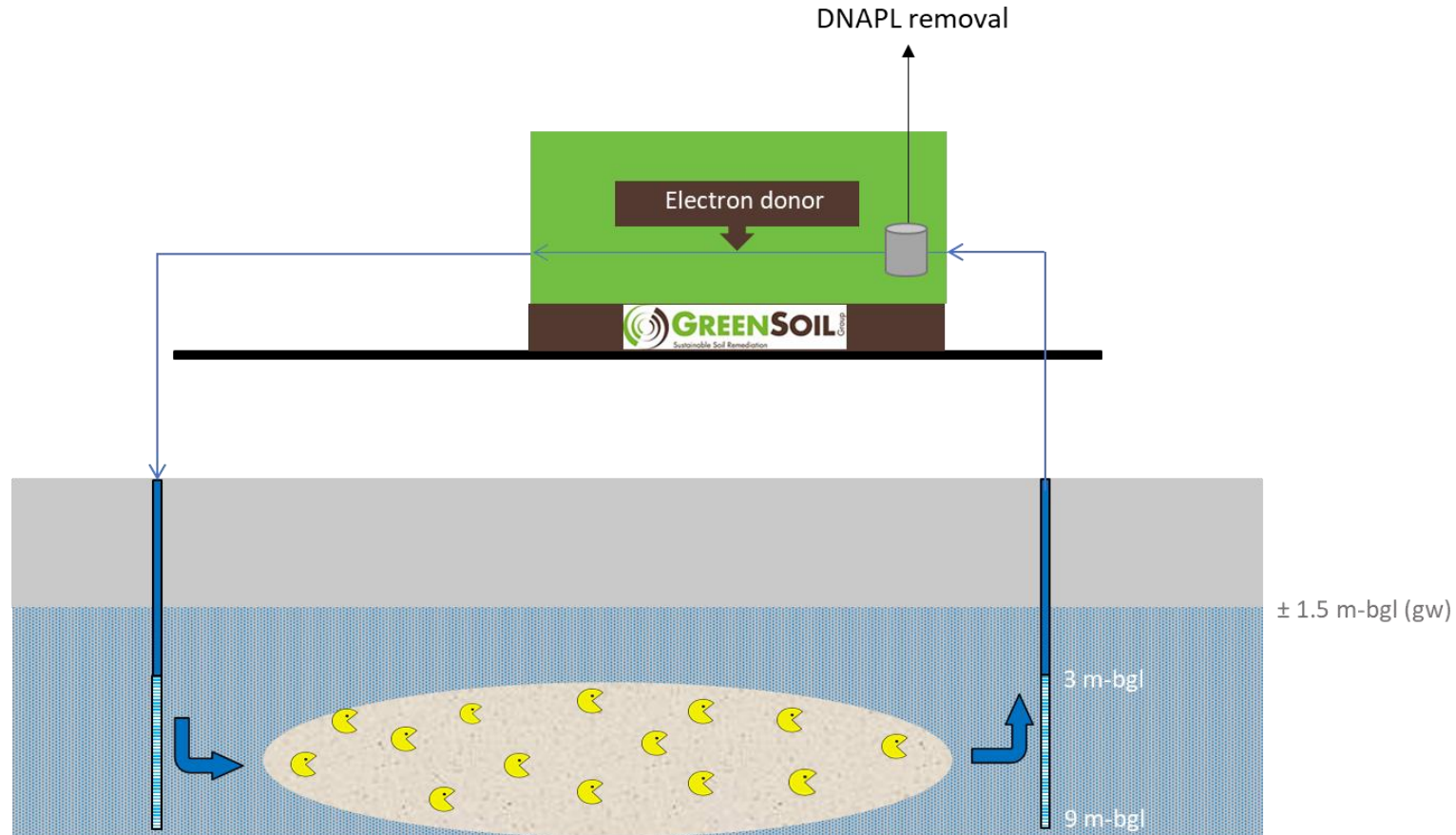


- Laboratory and pilot tests conducted in the past
- Continuous circulation of groundwater
- Semi-continuous dosage of electron donor
- In-situ bioreactor
- DNAPL extraction/removal

Enhanced reductive dechlorination (ERD)

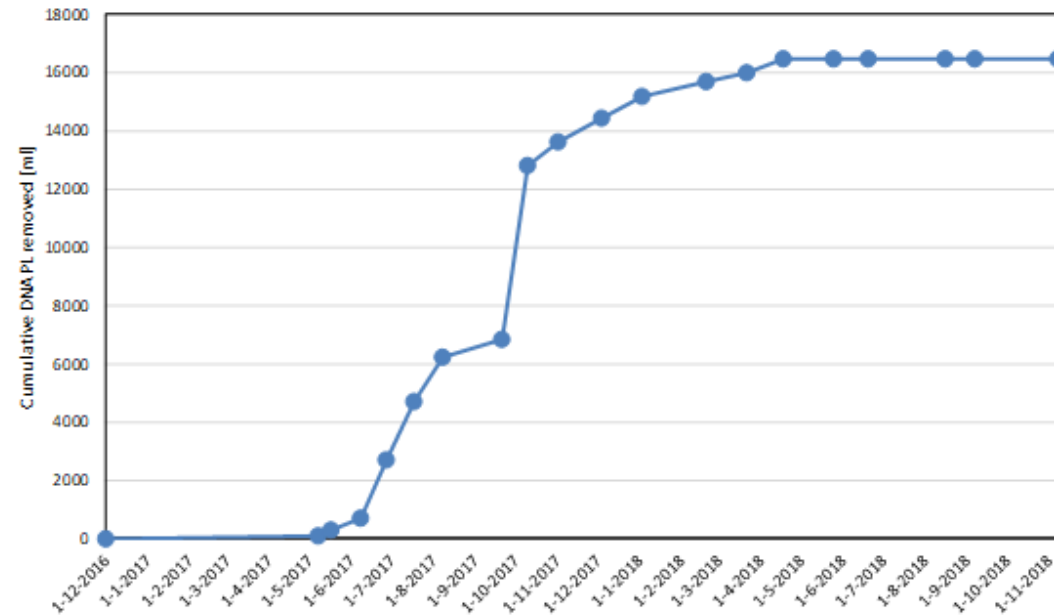


In-situ bioreactor

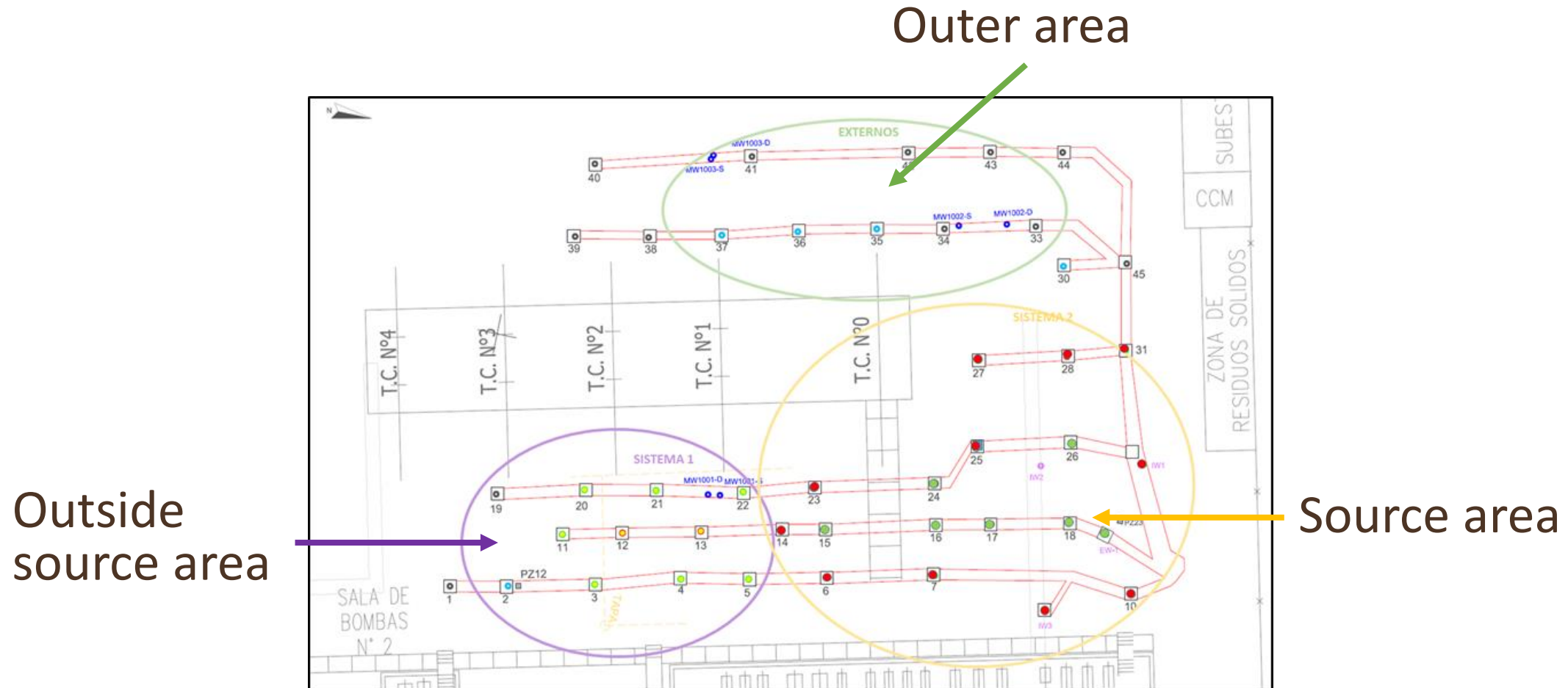


DNAPL removal

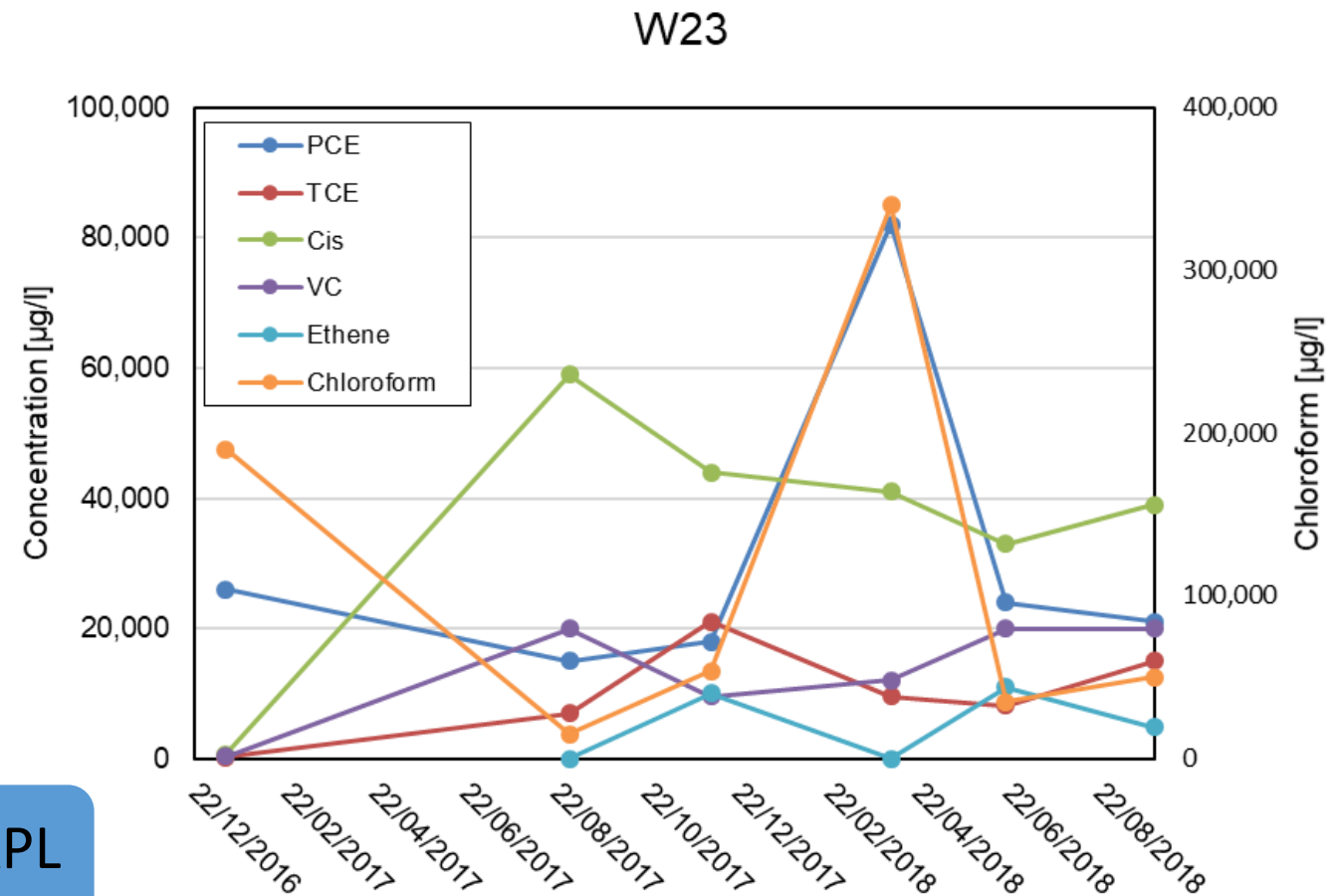
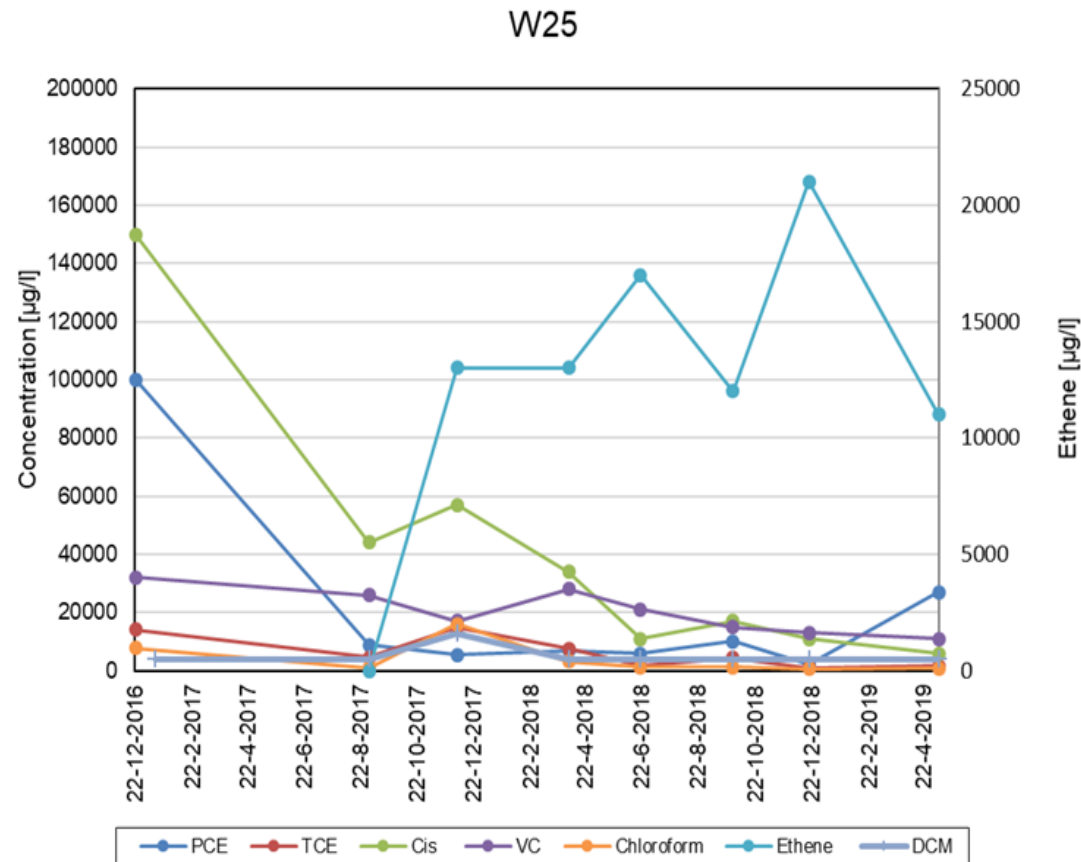
- 16,5 l DNAPL extracted in 1 year



Bioremediation



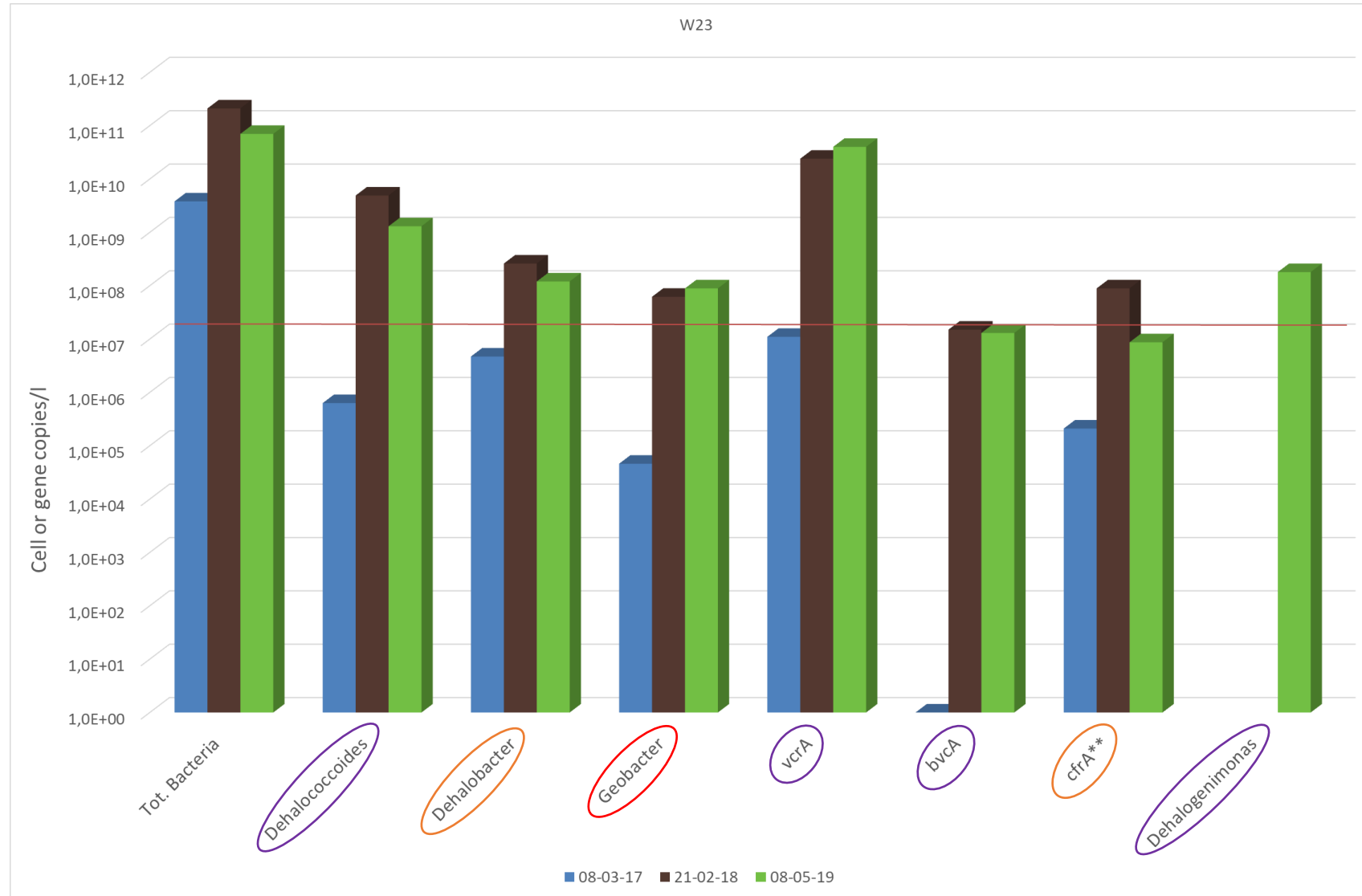
Bioremediation – source zone



22-05-2019

Residual DNAPL

Bioremediation – source zone



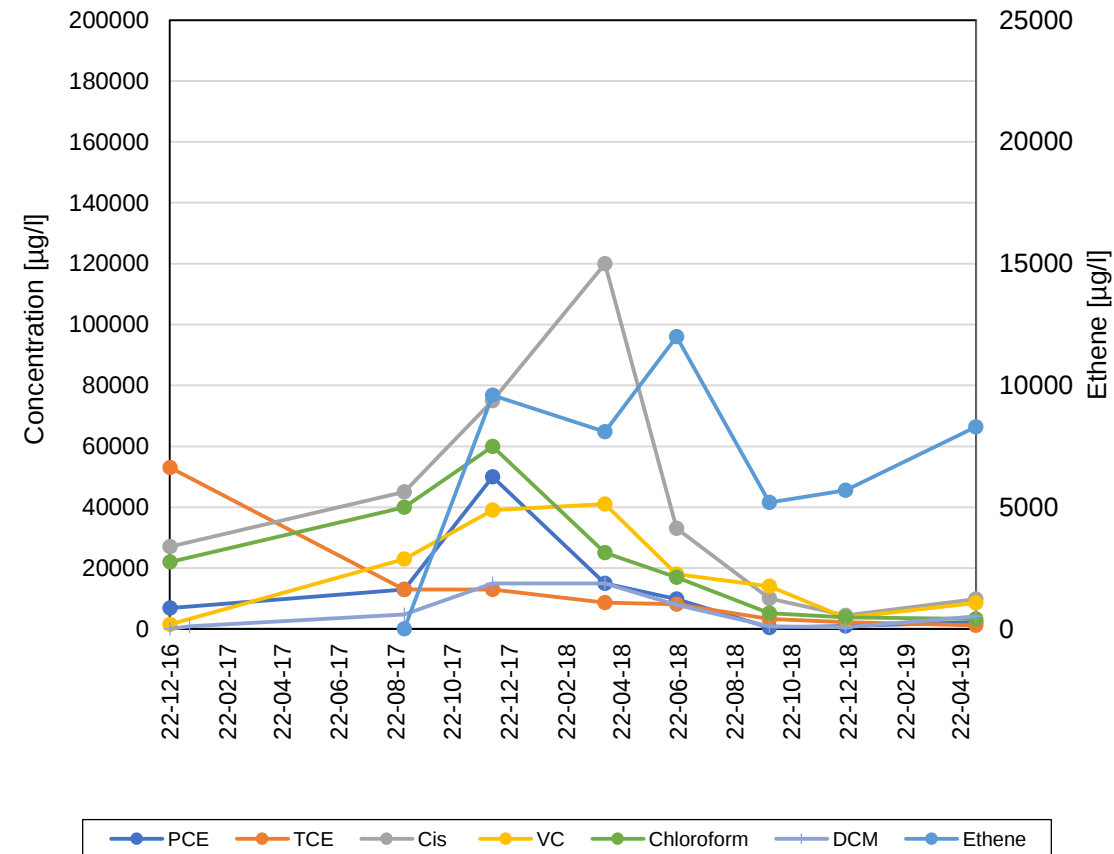
- PCE -> cDCE
- cDCE/VC ->
- Chloroform -> DCM
(-> acetate)

Bioremediation – outside source

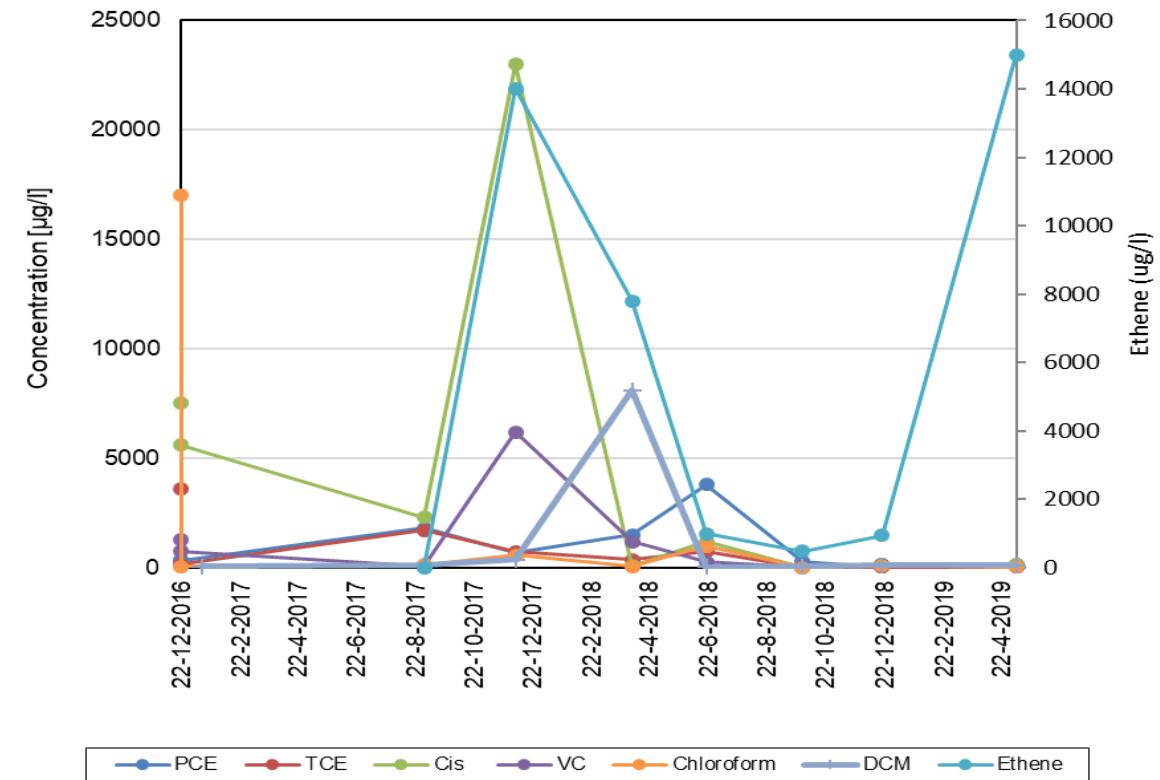


From active to passive

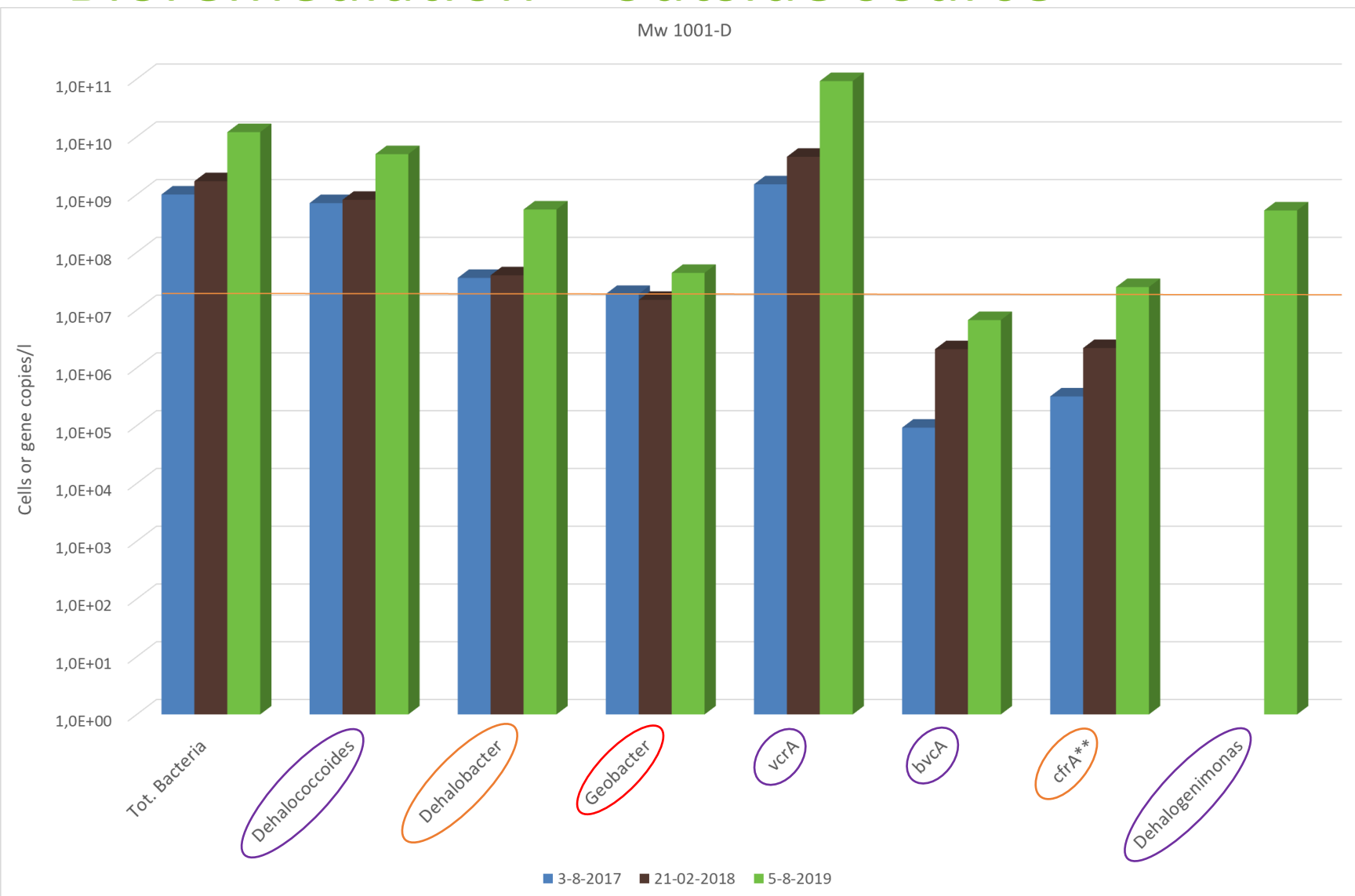
MW 1001-d



pz12



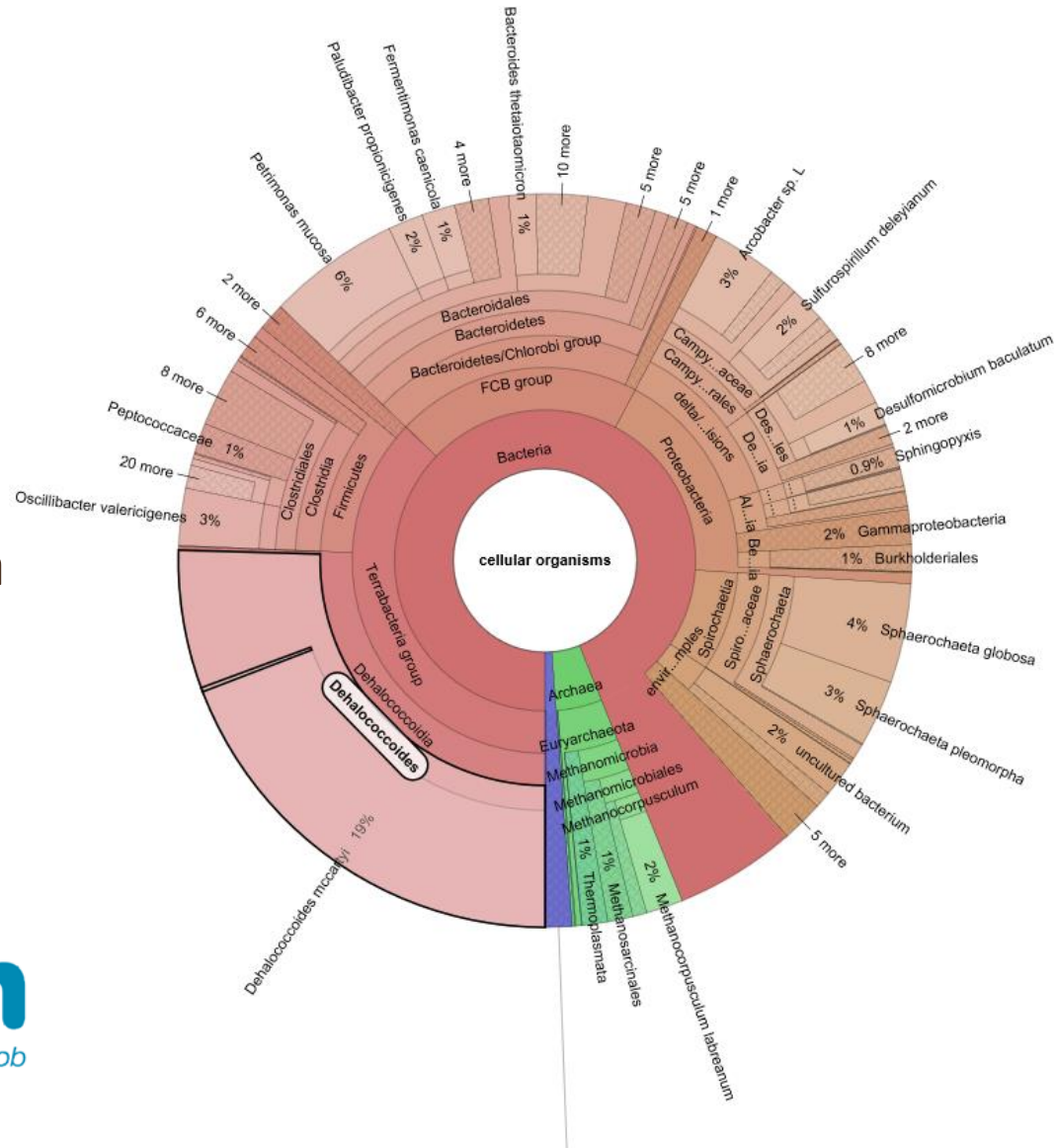
Bioremediation – outside source



- PCE -> cDCE (DNAPL)
- cDCE/VC -> ethene
- Chloroform -> DCM
(-> acetate)

Bioremediation-NGS

- *Dehalococcoides* dominance
 - *Dehalococcoides*: 27% of all bacteria
 - *Dehalococcoides mccartyi*: 19%





Biological degradation rates

Biological degradation rates (PCE) were estimated based upon:

- Literature and bacteria numbers
- Degradation (site/lab) test with groundwater from different wells

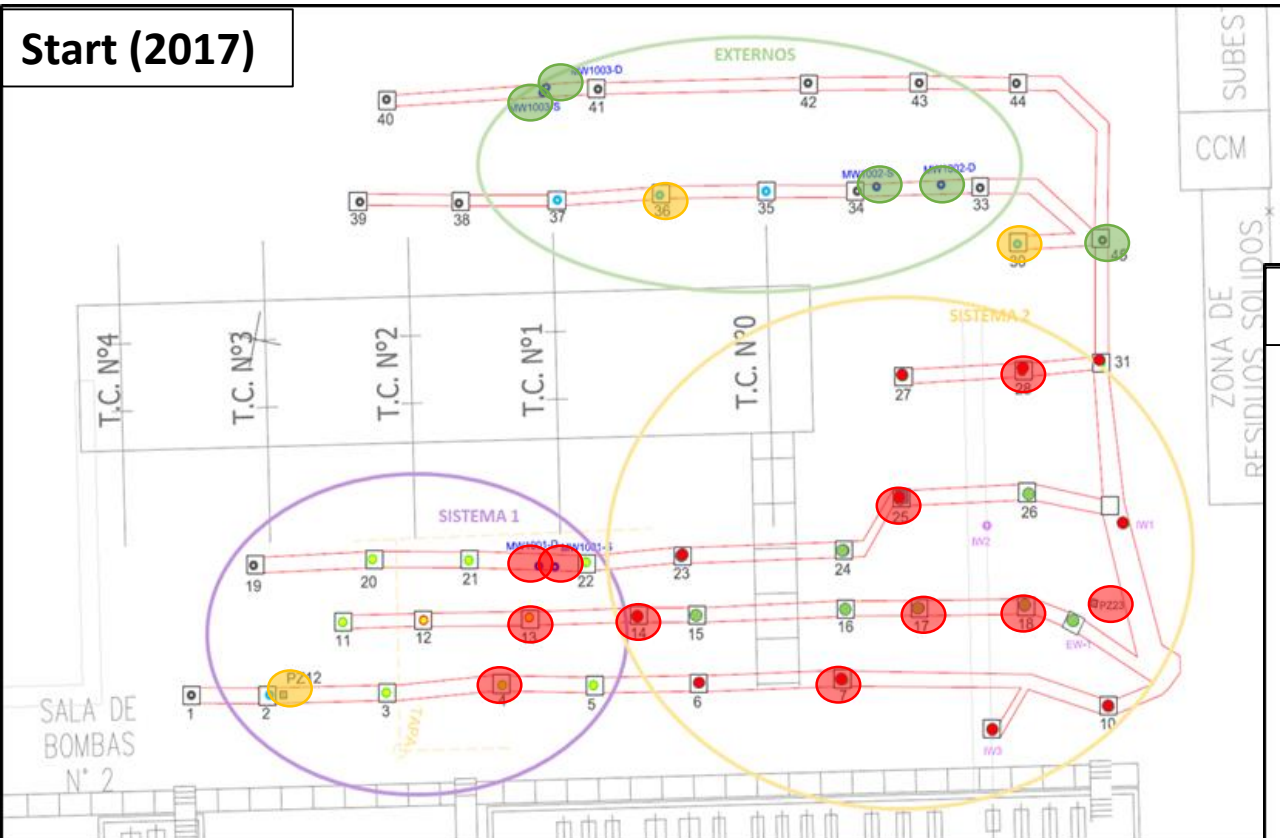
Results PCE removal:

Minimal:	1,50 g/m ³ .day	=> since start:	2,000 kg
Maximal:	1,97 g/m ³ .day	=> since start:	3,580 kg
			(640 days)

Progress

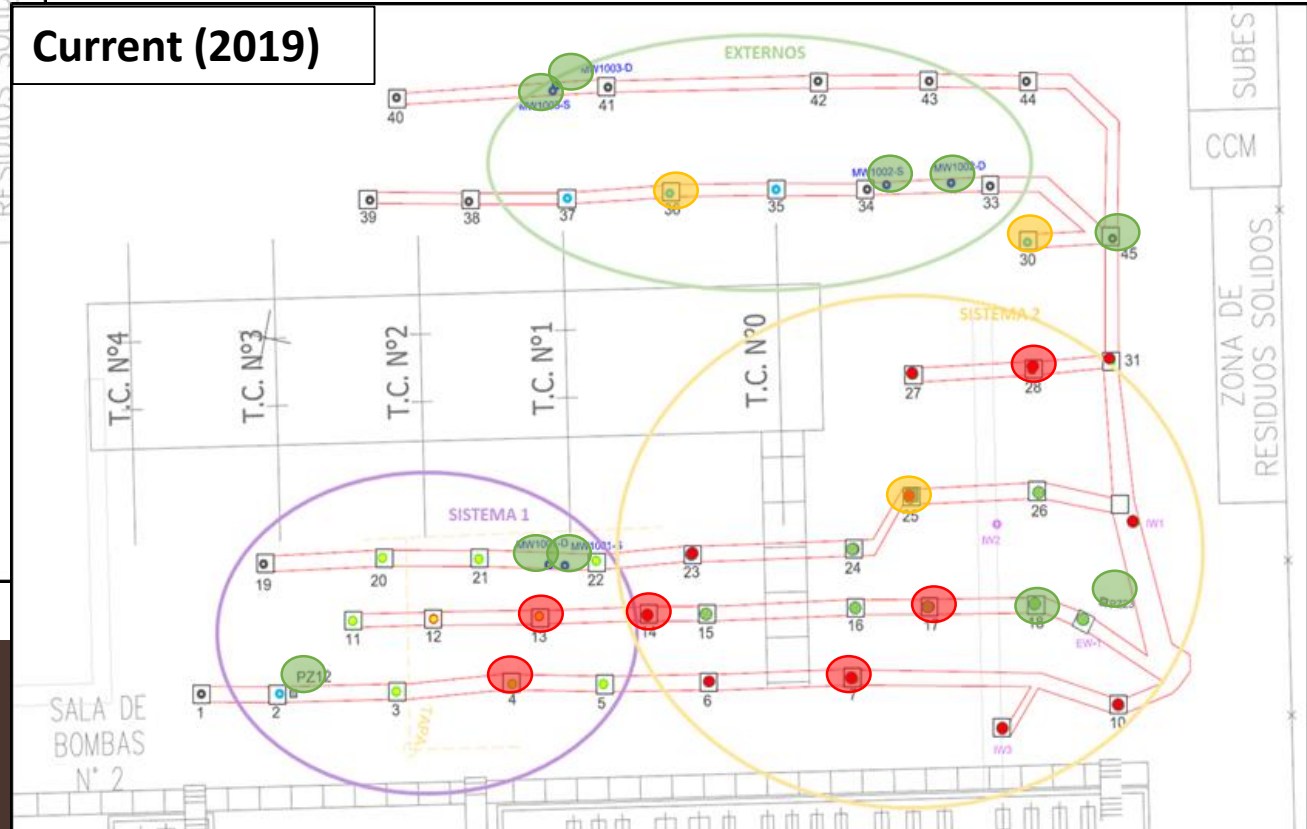


Start (2017)



- < 1% solubility PCE
- < 10% solubility PCE
- > 10% solubility PCE

Current (2019)





Conclusions

- Complete dechlorination in brackish environment (SO₄ presence)
- Complete dechlorination despite high chloroform concentrations
- *Dehalococcoides* dominance
- Outside source area: active -> passive
- Source area: is shrinking but still residual DNAPL present
- Combination of different monitoring techniques helps explain degradation processes



Contact and Questions

For soil related questions, Greensoil can always be contacted