# Tools for Monitoring Contaminant Biodegradation When Combined with Colloidal Activated Carbon

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#### Overview

- FAQs: PlumeStop Liquid Activated Carbon
  - 1. Are adsorbed contaminants bioavailable?
  - 2. How can we know biodegradation is occurring?
- Proof of concept biodegradation demonstrations
  - Column study
  - Microcosm
  - Dual porosity tank study
- Field examples



#### PlumeStop<sup>®</sup> Liquid Activated Carbon<sup>™</sup>

#### Colloidal remediation agent

- Non-toxic, black "ink"
- 1-2 micron activated carbon
- polymer/sorbent/additives
- Patented formulations and methods





#### PlumeStop<sup>®</sup> Liquid Activated Carbon<sup>™</sup>

Goals:

- Decrease the remediation footprint
- Increase the residence time of contaminants in the reactive zone

Key questions:

- Are adsorbed contaminants bioavailable?
- What tools can we use to
   monitor biodegradation?



#### Monitoring Biodegradation: VOC Concentrations

ERD Treatment:

PlumeStop + ERD:



Schaefer et al. Chemosphere, 75, 2009, 141-148.

#### Monitoring Biodegradation: Multiple Lines Of Evidence

Need to heighten our awareness to other indicators

- Are the conditions right?
  - Geochemical parameters: TEAs, ORP, DO, etc.
- Biodegradation products
  - Ethene, trace intermediates?
- Microbial Indicators
  - Are the right bacteria present?
  - At useful concentrations?

Important to monitor these parameters over time -> trends



#### Proof of Concept: Laboratory Studies

> Are sorbed contaminants bioavailable?

#### Expt 1: Column study

• Evidence for sorption + biodegradation

Expt 2: PCE Microcosm studyConfirmed contaminant destruction

Expt 3: Dual porosity tank studyBack diffusion solution







# Expt 1: Column Study Set-Up

**Column Conditions:** 

- 1. <u>Sterile Control</u>: No treatment
- 2. <u>Sterile PlumeStop</u>: Initial PlumeStop treatment
- 3. <u>Biotic PlumeStop</u>: Initial PlumeStop treatment & bioaugmentation with *Dehalococcoides*, on-going lactate

Continuous TCE flow through all columns: 1-2 mg/L



Expt 1: Column Study Results



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#### Expt 1: Column Study Results



#### Expt 1: Conclusions

- TCE @ ND throughout experiment
  - Ethene throughout experiment
- Confirmed no inhibition on biodegradation from presence of colloidal activated carbon



#### Proof of Concept: Laboratory Studies

- Expt 1: Column study
- Evidence for sorption + biodegradation
- Expt 2: PCE Microcosm studyConfirmed contaminant destruction
- Expt 3: Dual porosity tank study
- Back diffusion solution







#### Expt 2: PCE Microcosm Set-Up

Conditions:

- 1. <u>Sterile Control</u>: no treatment
- 2. <u>Sterile PlumeStop</u>: 50 mg/L PS
- 3. <u>Biotic PlumeStop</u>: 50 mg/L PS, DHC, lactate

Contaminant Loading:

• 10 mg/L PCE spiked every two weeks

Measurements:

- Dissolved phase PCE
- Total mass PCE across all phases (extraction)







Sterile PlumeStop: No destruction, mass retained

Biotic PlumeStop: PCE is destroyed

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## Expt 2: Conclusions

Demonstrated:

- Regeneration cycle
  - 4 rounds of sorption and biodegradation
- Sustained treatment of PCE mass "flux"
  - Low GW levels throughout expt
- Definitive contaminant destruction
  - Confirms contaminant bioavailability



#### Proof of Concept: Laboratory Studies

- Expt 1: Column study
- Evidence for sorption + biodegradation
- Expt 2: PCE Microcosm study
- Confirmed contaminant destruction
- Expt 3: Dual porosity tank study
- Back diffusion solution







# Expt 3: Dual Porosity Tank Study



Collaboration with:

- Kevin Saller, CDM Smith
- Tom Sale, Colorado State University



Colorado



Investigators in a SERDP funded project: "Treatment of Contaminants in Low Permeability Zones"

 Used this tank set-up to simulate back diffusion and evaluate different remediation treatments (SERDP Project ER-1740)

#### Our study goal:

 Compare the performance of a PlumeStop treatment under similar test conditions to ERD REGENESIS\*

#### **Back Diffusion**





**Biological** PLUME STOP<sup>®</sup> Recoverable mass ↓ clean-up standard Back diffusion time



## Expt 3: Dual Porosity Tank Study Procedure

- 1. "TCE Spill"
  - a. TCE saturated water flowed through tanks (~12 PV)
- 2. Back diffusion:
  - a. Influent switched to clean water until effluent TCE <5 mg/L
- 3. Inject remediation treatments



## Expt 3: Conditions Tested

- Tank 1Control, no treatment
- Tank 2PlumeStop only
- Tank 3ERD Treatment>Lactate + DHC
- Tank 4Biotic PlumeStop≻PlumeStop, lactate, DHC





## Expt 3: Analyses



![](_page_21_Picture_2.jpeg)

- Effluent samples collected throughout experiment for VOCs
- qPCR analysis of water and soil upon completion of experiment

![](_page_21_Picture_5.jpeg)

#### Expt 3: Tank Effluent Results

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

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#### Expt 3: Tank Effluent Results

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Expt 3: Tank Effluent Results

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### PlumeStop Transport

Tank 2: PlumeStop only Tank 4: PlumeStop + bio where a strend and a strend and the

Noticeable penetration into low k zones

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![](_page_26_Figure_0.jpeg)

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#### Expt 3: qPCR Data - Soil

No detectable DHC on soil in tanks that were not bioaugmented

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### Expt 3: qPCR Data - Soil

Over 2 orders of magnitude DHC population increases in presence of PlumeStop

![](_page_28_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Expt 3: Dual Porosity Tank Study Conclusions

Demonstrated:

- Improved containment of back diffusing contaminants over ERD treatments alone
- Minimal daughter products
- Orders of magnitude increase in *Dehalococcoides* + functional genes populations with PlumeStop

![](_page_29_Picture_5.jpeg)

## Case Study - Introduction

- No Daughter Products (since 2001)
- No Detected Dehalogenating Bacteria
- No Attenuation
- Sandy Aquifer
  10 m/yr GW Flow

![](_page_30_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_6.jpeg)

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#### **Contaminant Concentrations**

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

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#### Dehalococcoides

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

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## **Electron Donor Concentration**

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

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#### **Daughter Products**

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

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#### **Case Study - Conclusions**

- Effective Adsorption and Biodegradation
  - Dehalococcoides is an Obligate Halorespiring Microbe
  - Dehalococcoides Decreased when e<sup>-</sup> Donor was Consumed
  - Daughter Products Detected after Low Concentration
     of Dehalococcoides
- Microbial Monitoring Critical after PlumeStop®
  - Daughter Products Not Detected during Biodegradation
  - Daughters Only Detected after Biodegradation Slowed

![](_page_35_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### Summary

- Monitoring biodegradation with a PlumeStop application requires the use of multiple indicators
- Laboratory experiments confirm the bioavailability of adsorbed contaminants

![](_page_36_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Picture_4.jpeg)

# **Ongoing Research**

- Sorption + biodegradation is a continued focus of REGENESIS R&D
- Improved predictions & designs
- Goal: Success at your site
- Collaborations
- Internal research efforts

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![](_page_37_Picture_7.jpeg)

# Thank you!

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![](_page_38_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_3.jpeg)