



#### IN SITU PERCHLORATE BIOREMEDIATION AT IHDIV NSWC

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# Problem Statement

#### <u>Perchlorate</u> ( $ClO_4^-$ )

Use: Perchlorate salts have been used extensively by DoD, NASA,

Aerospace Contractors during last 6 decades as fuel oxidants in

rockets and missiles.

Contamination: Groundwater contamination in at least 14 states, including CA,

NV, UT, TX, MD, MA. Greater than 15 million impacted.

**Toxicology:** Perchlorate inhibits thyroid function and influences

metamorphosis. Effects of low level exposure are

uncertain. California action level is now 4 ppb.

Characteristics: Anion, low volatility, high water solubility, chemically

stable, persistent in environment for years.

**Remediation:** Traditional ex situ technologies (e.g., air stripping, carbon

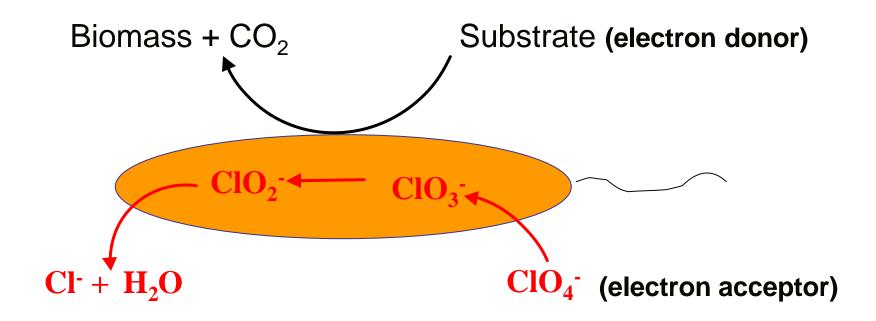
adsorption, filtration) are ineffective. Biological

remediation is considered the most promising approach.



### Perchlorate Biodegradation





<sup>\*</sup> Highly Favorable Reaction (-801 kJ/mol acetate)

\* Several Different Genera Isolated (Wolinella, Ideonella, Dechlorospirillum, Dechlorisoma, Dechlorimonas)

# Fluidized Bed Reactors > 7 BILLION GALLONS TREATED

### **Key Questions for In Situ Treatment**

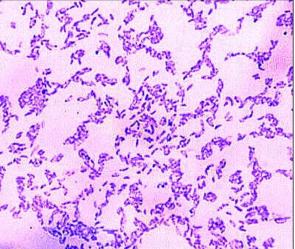


- \* What is the Natural Occurrence of Perchlorate Reducers?
- \* Can They be Stimulated to Degrade Perchlorate In Situ Using Electron Donor Addition? Which Donors?
- \* What are Potential Inhibitory Factors?









#### Potential for *In Situ* Remediation



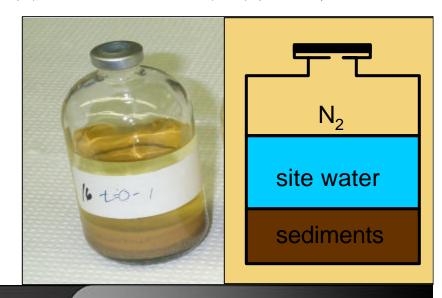


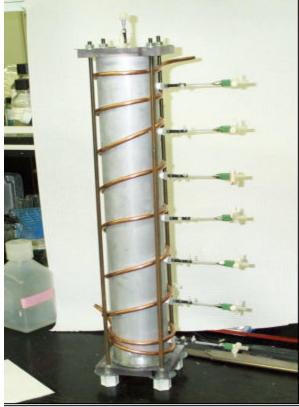
#### MICROCOSM AND COLUMN STUDIES:

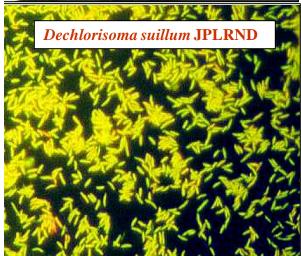
Occurrence of Perchlorate Reducers Electron Donors Alternate Electron Acceptors Environmental Variables Developed Biodegradation Model

#### **SITES EVALUATED:**

- (1) JET PROPULSION LABS (CA)
- (2) INDIAN HEAD NSWC (MD) (2 Sites)
- (3) THIOKOL PROPULSION (UT)
- (4) **SOUTH OYSTER** (VA) (Pristine Site).
- (5) LONGHORN AAP (TX) (3 Sites)
- (6) **BOEING CORP** (CA) (2 Sites)







### SERDP Laboratory Studies

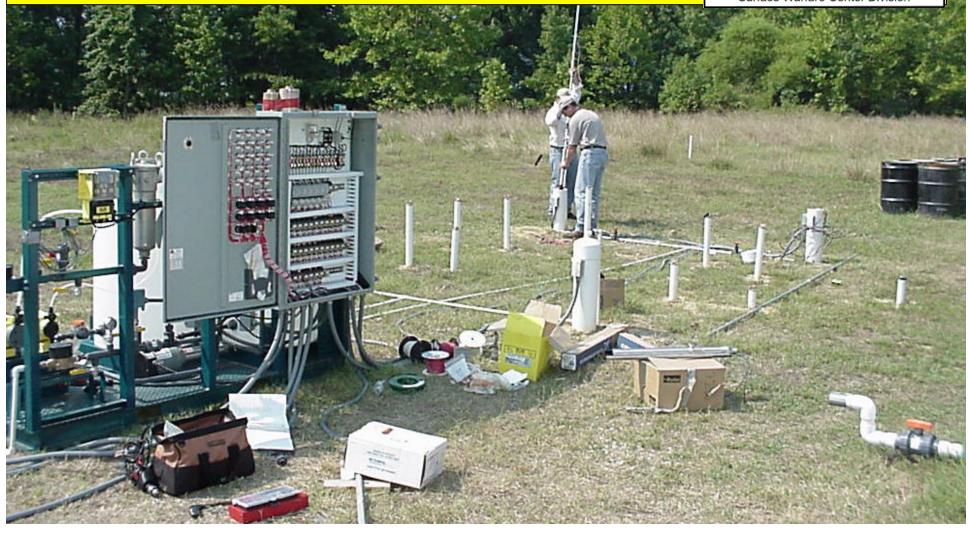
#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- Perchlorate-reducing bacteria are widely distributed: soils, groundwater, sewage, etc.
- Biostimulation is a promising *in situ* approach, but most effective electron donor is site specific.
- Oxygen and nitrate must be biodegraded before perchlorate reduction will occur.
- •Low pH (< 5.5) inhibits perchlorate reduction.
- Other common electron acceptors such as sulfate and ferric iron do not influence perchlorate reduction.

## INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER FIELD DEMONSTRATION

January 2002 - January 2003

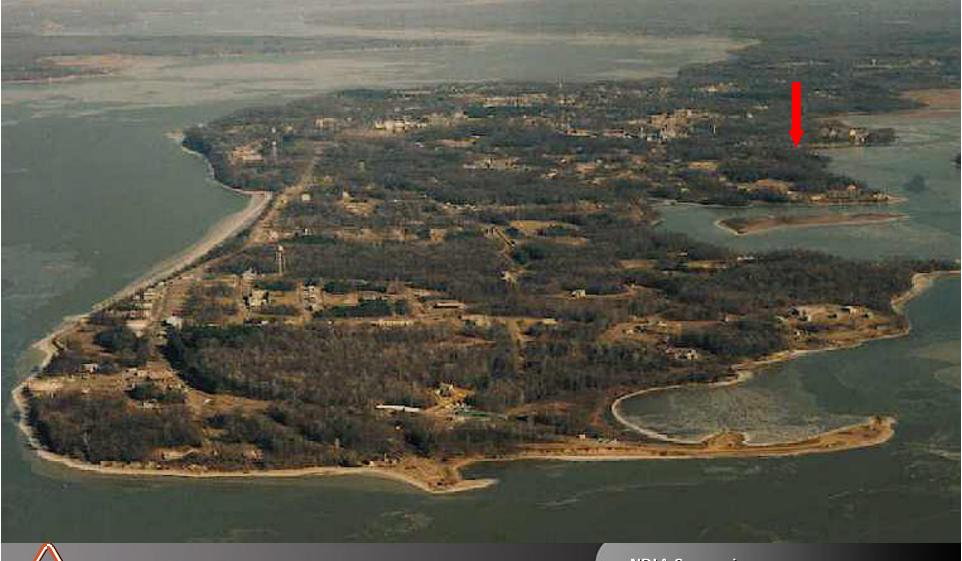








### **Demonstration Site**





# **Site Characteristics**

6'

#### **Groundwater Characteristics**

1. Depth 6 - 16 ft (BLS)

2. Perchlorate 50-400 mg/L

< 5.0 3. pH

4. Alkalinity ~20 mg/L

5. Sulfate 50-200 mg/L

2-12 mg/L(as N) 6. Nitrate

7. Nitrite < 0.4 mg/L

8. Oxygen ~ 1 mg/L

### Soil and Backfill **Sand Stringers** Sandy Silt/ **10**<sup>4</sup> Clayey Silt Sand/Gravel **Gray Clay**

#### **Laboratory Results**

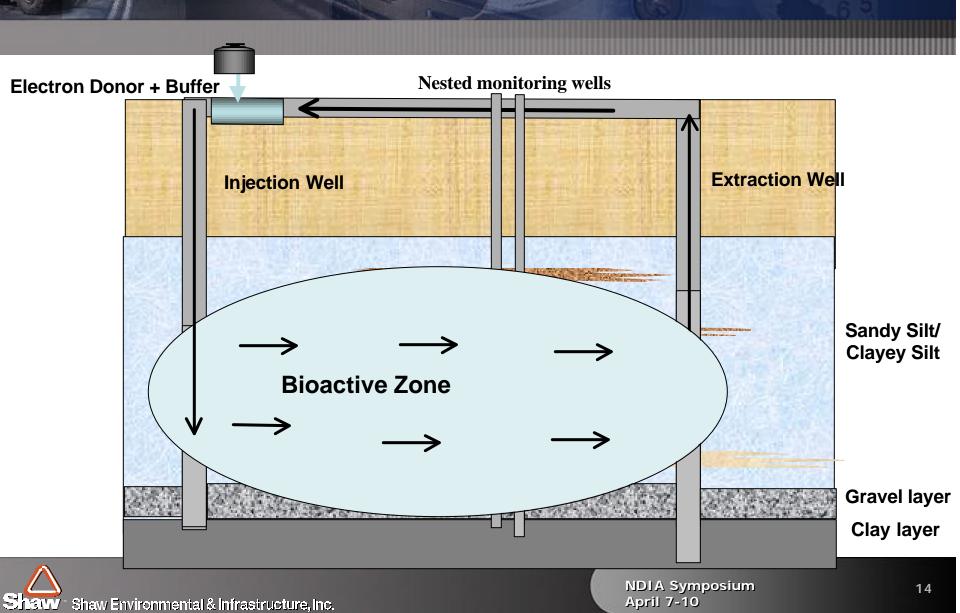
- 1. Perchlorate-Reducers Present.
- 2. No degradation at Site pH.
- 3. Degradation after Buffering.
- 4. Acetate, Lactate effective in Buffered Sediments.

# Approach ( )

- Amend Aquifer with Sodium Lactate as Electron Donor (~ 350 mg/L) and a Bicarbonate/Carbonate Mixture as Buffer (~ 2500 mg/L).
- Design a Recirculation System to Ensure Thorough
  Mixing of Amendments with Perchlorate-Contaminated
  Groundwater.
- Install Two Plots: A Test Plot that Receives Amendments and a Control Plot (No Amendments) to Monitor any Abiotic Decline in Perchlorate Concentrations.

### Recirculation System

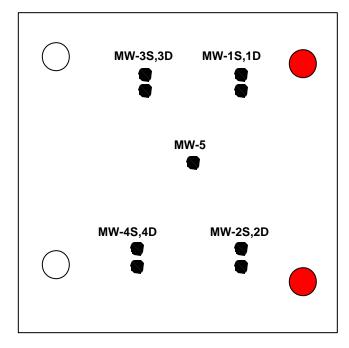




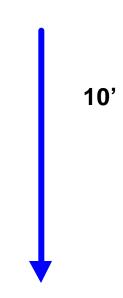
### Field Pilot Design



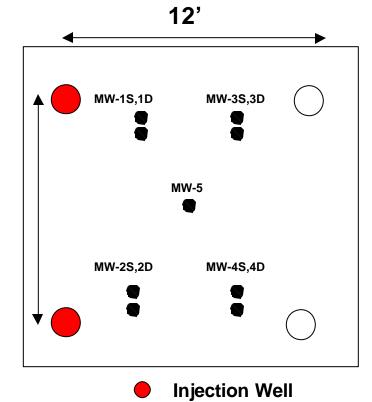
#### **Control Plot**



#### Injection Skid



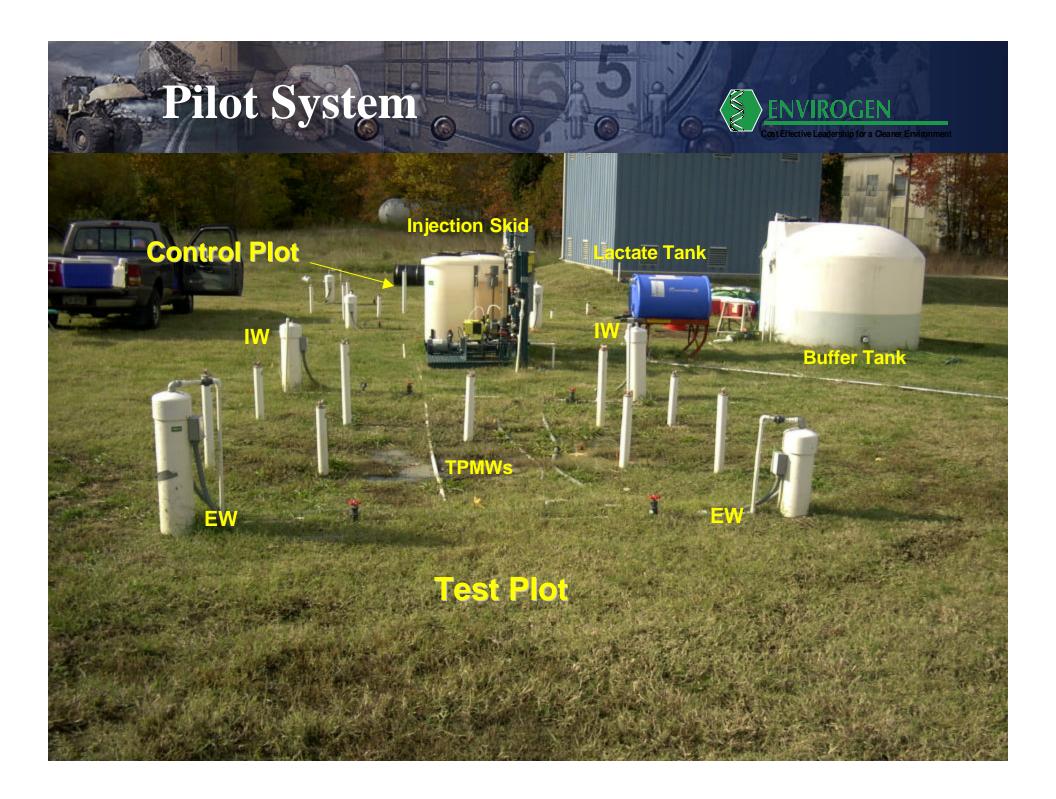
#### **Test Plot**





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**Extraction Well** 





# HDIV Field Pilot

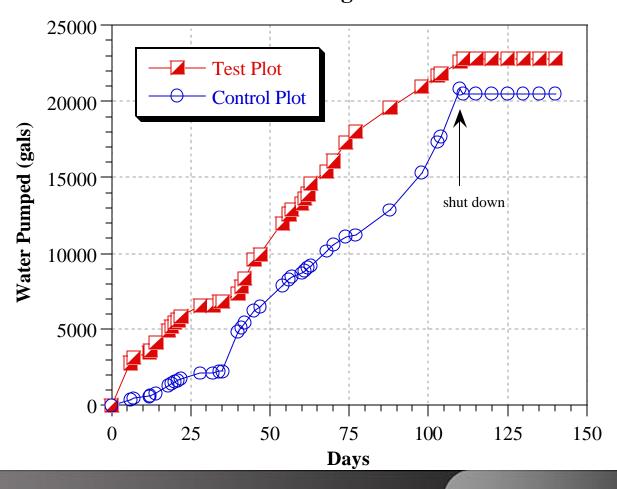
#### **PROJECT SCHEDULE**

- Begin Adding Buffer/Electron Donor 7/25/02.
- Performed 2 Baseline Sampling Events (5 wks, 1 wk before)
- Groundwater Sampling (2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20 wks)
- Completed Sampling 12/12/2002

• DATA

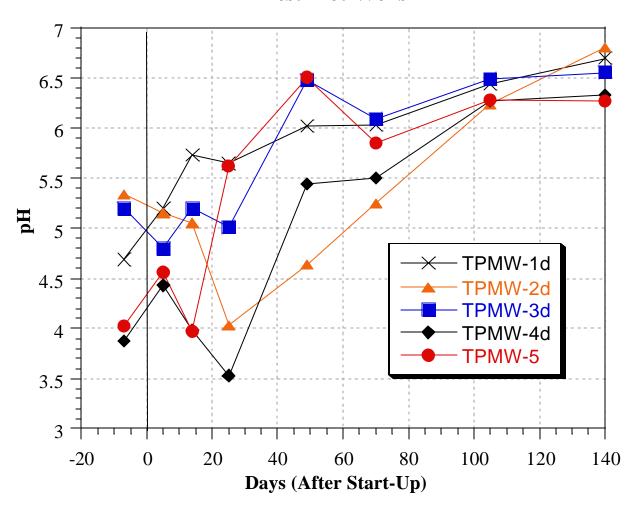


#### **Water Recirculated During the Field Demonstration**



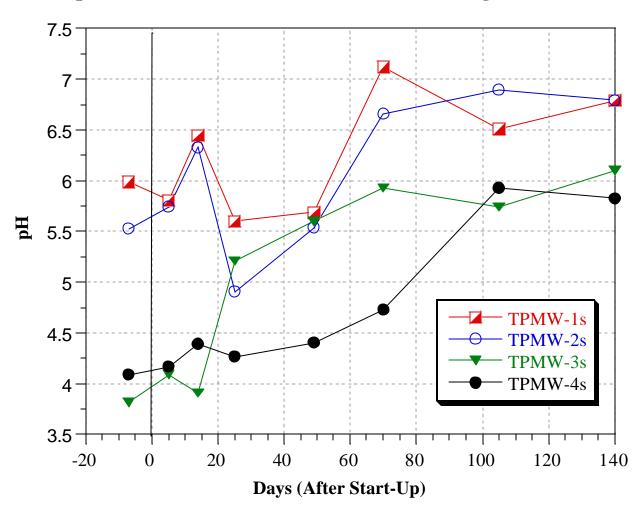


#### Influence of Buffer Addition on pH in Deep Test Plot Wells

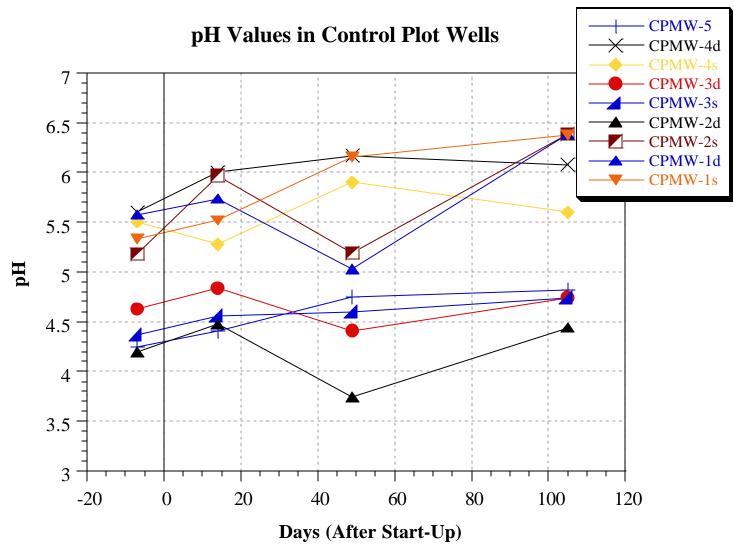




#### pH Values in Shallow Test Plot Wells During Buffer Addition

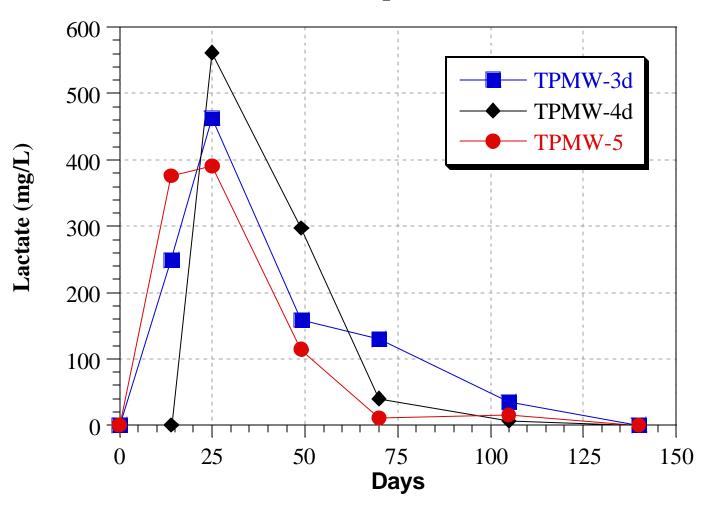






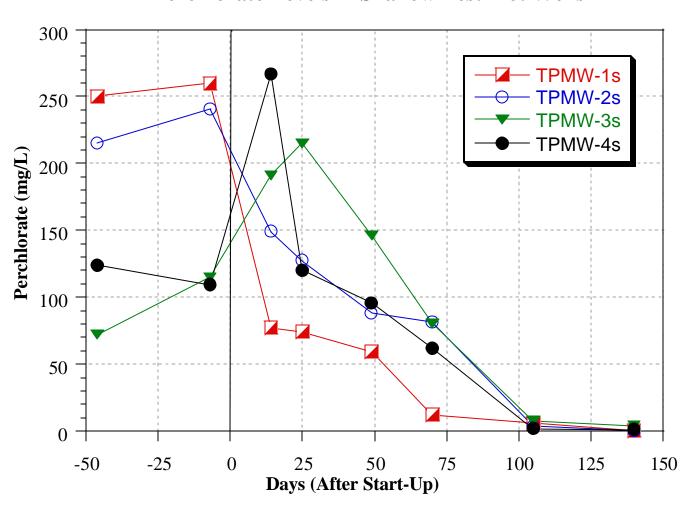
# IHDIV Field Pilot - Lactate

#### **Lactate Levels in Representative TPMWs**

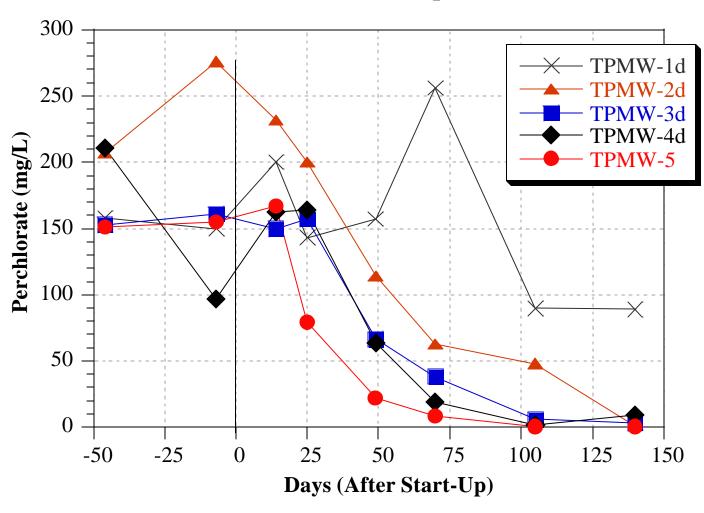


### IHDIV Field Pilot - Perchlorate Cost Effective Leadership for a Cleaner Environment

#### **Perchlorate Levels in Shallow Test Plot Wells**

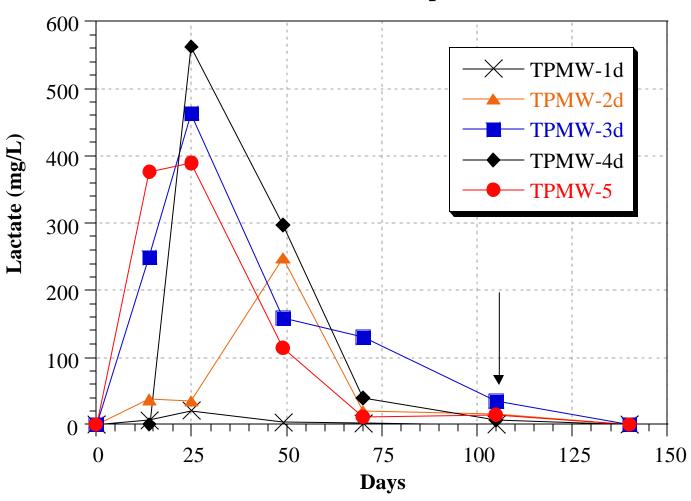


#### **Perchlorate Levels in DeepTest Plot Wells**

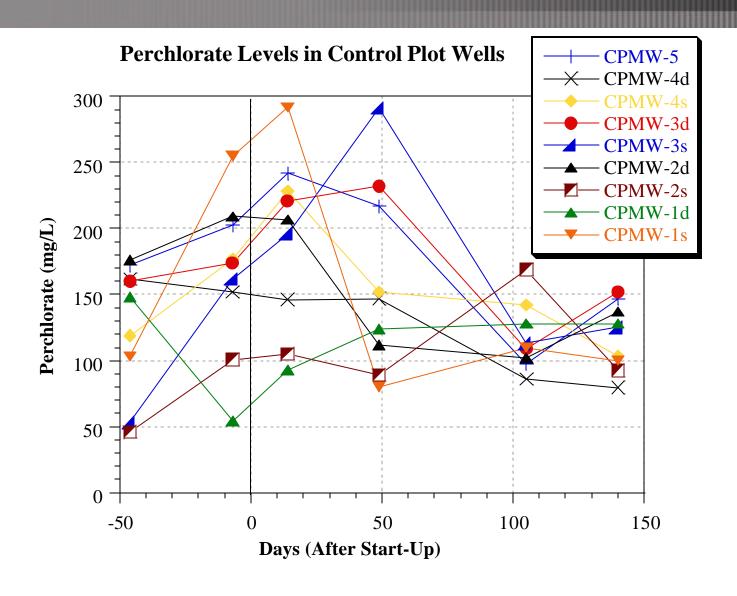


### IHDIV Field Pilot - Lactate

#### **Lactate Levels in Deep TPMWs**



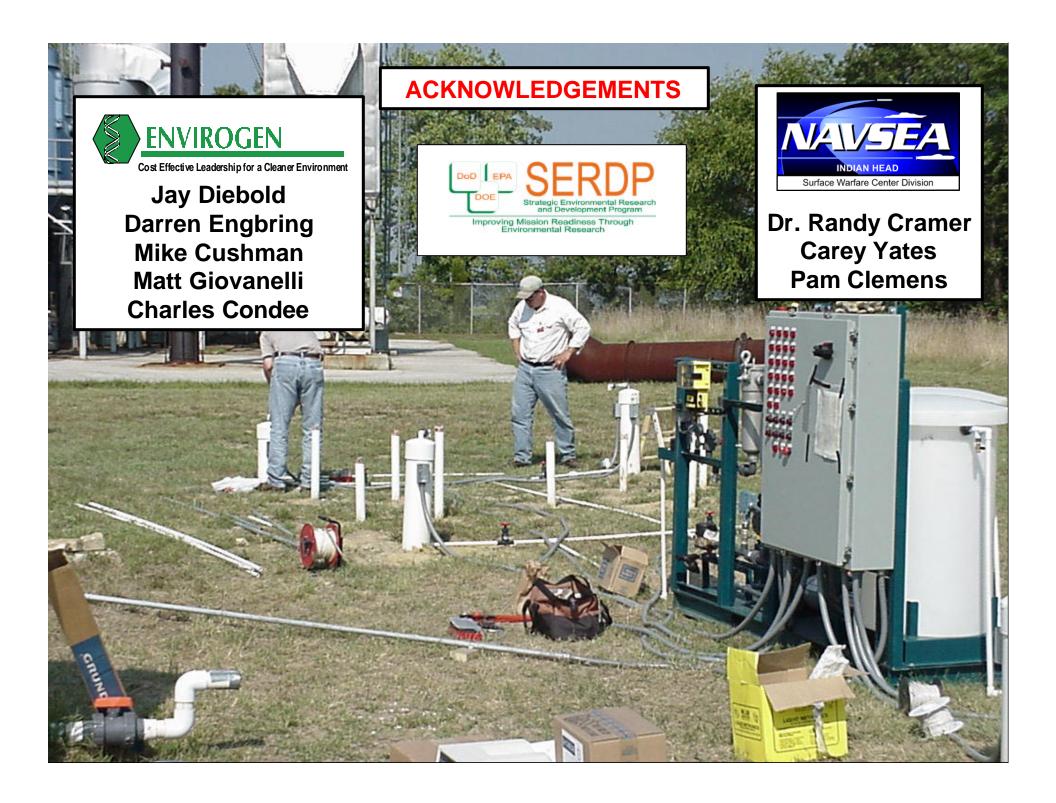
# IHDIV Field Pilot Perchlorate Perchlorate





#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

- 1. The Recirculation System Effectively Delivered Buffer and Electron Donor Throughout the Test Plot.
- 2. Perchlorate and Nitrate Biodegradation Occurred Rapidly After the Amendments were Applied to the Aquifer.
- 3. In Situ Treatment Using Electron Donor and Buffer Addition is a Viable Bioremediation Option for Perchlorate Treatment in Source Areas.



# OUESTIONS?

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