

Innovative Approach to Determine the Rate of Abiotic Degradation of TCE in a Large Diffuse Plume

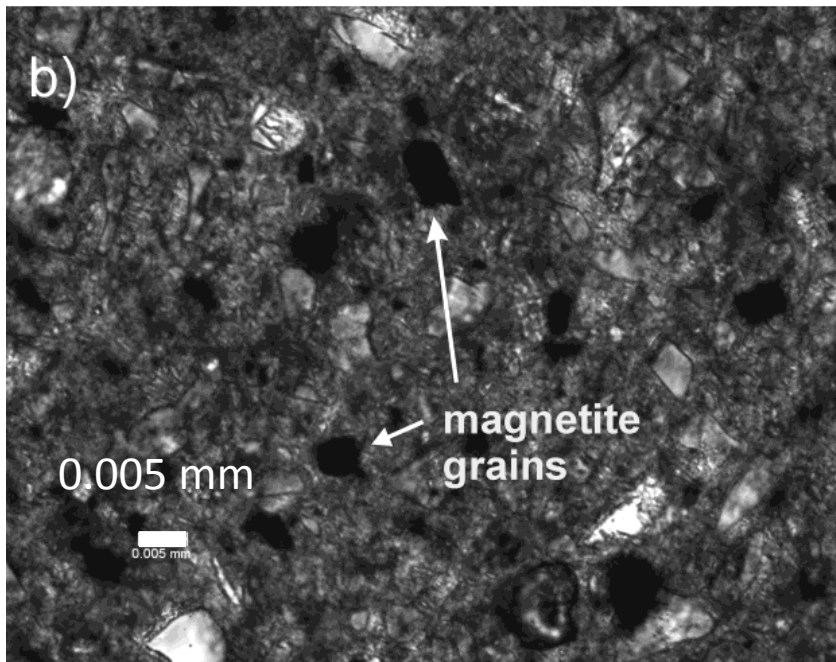
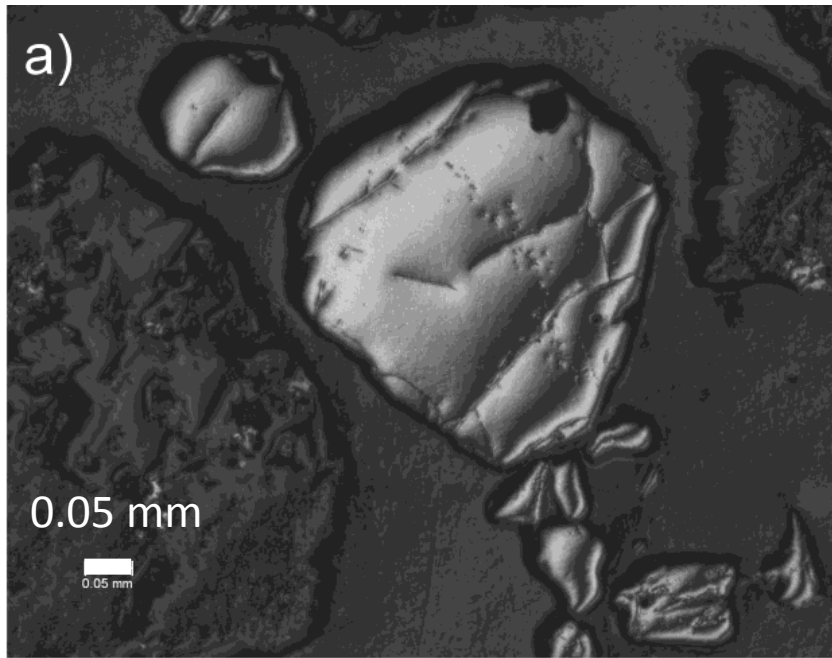
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Diana Cutt and Lorenzo Thantu (U.S. EPA Region 2, New York, NY, USA),
Brian Looney (Savannah River National Laboratory, Aiken, SC, USA),
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Environmental Solutions, LLC, Ada, OK USA),*

*The Fourth International Symposium on Bioremediation and Sustainable
Environmental Technologies (Miami, Florida; May 24 2017).*





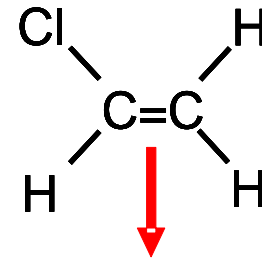
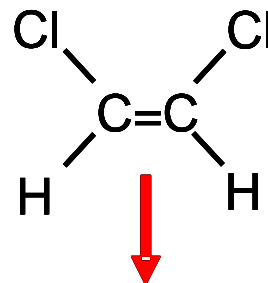
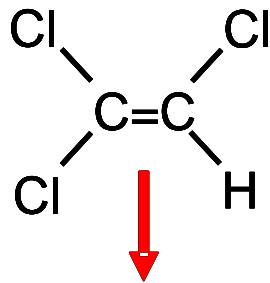
Magnetite in
Aquifer
Sediment can
Degrade TCE



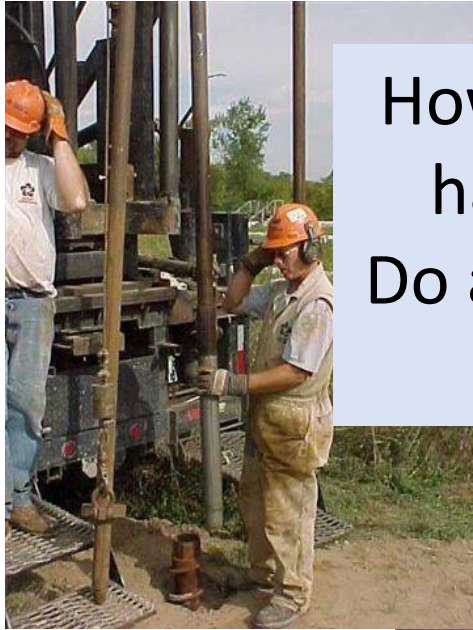
Much of the magnetite is of clay size.

Has high specific surface area.

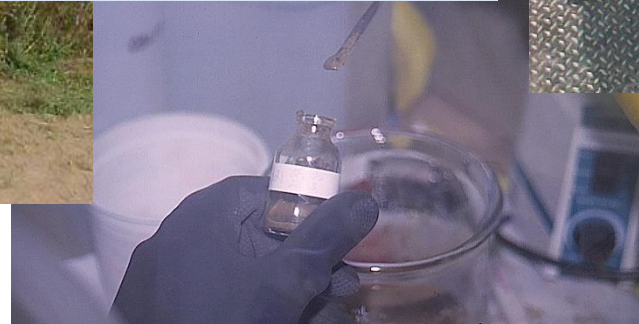
Abiotic Degradation Carried out by Magnetite



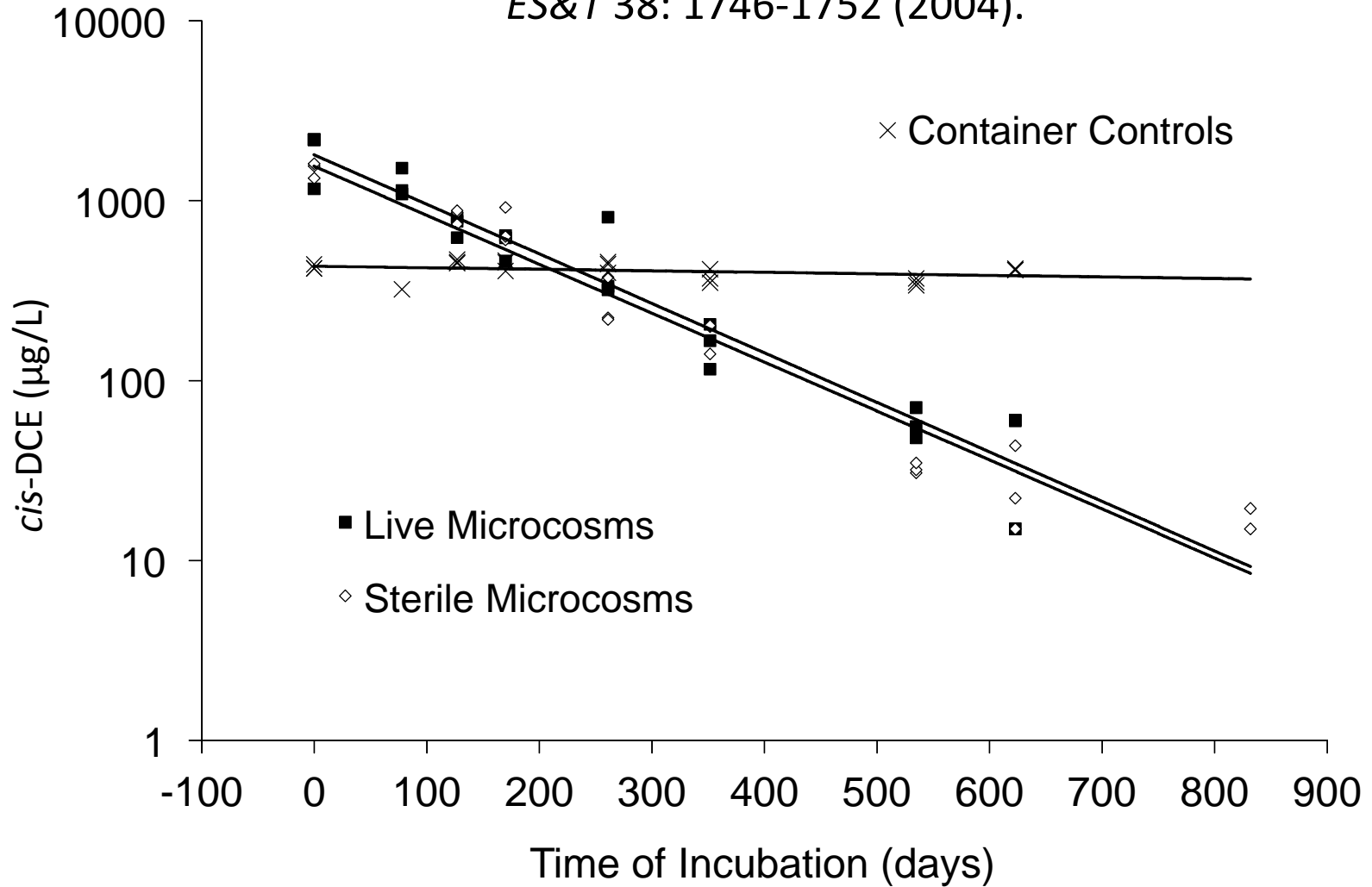
CO_2 and other oxidized products



How fast is this happening?
Do a microcosm study.

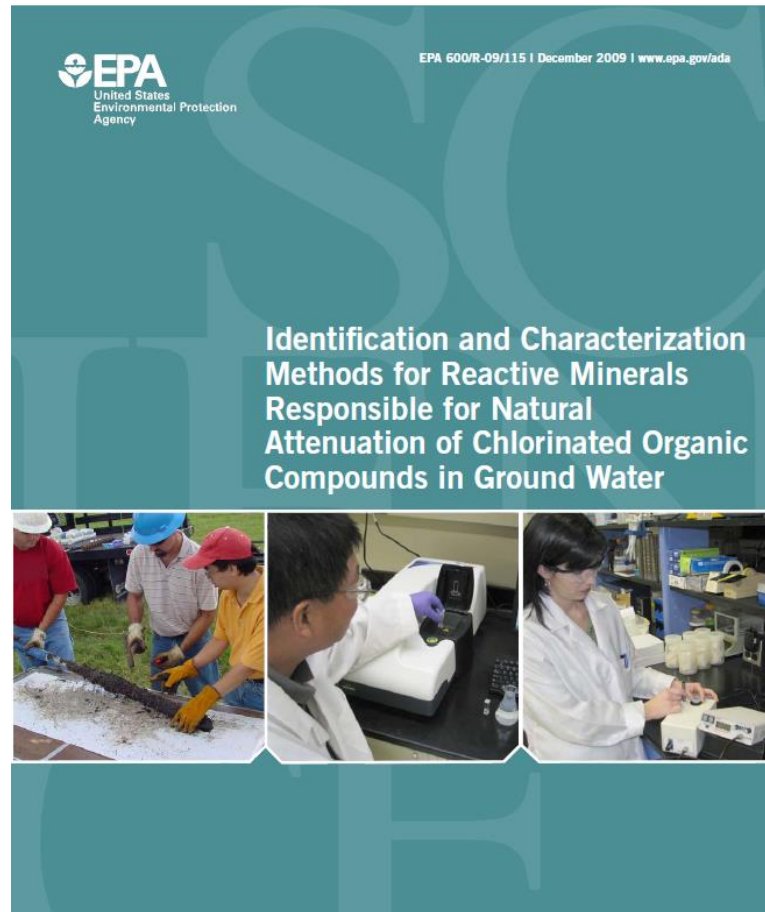


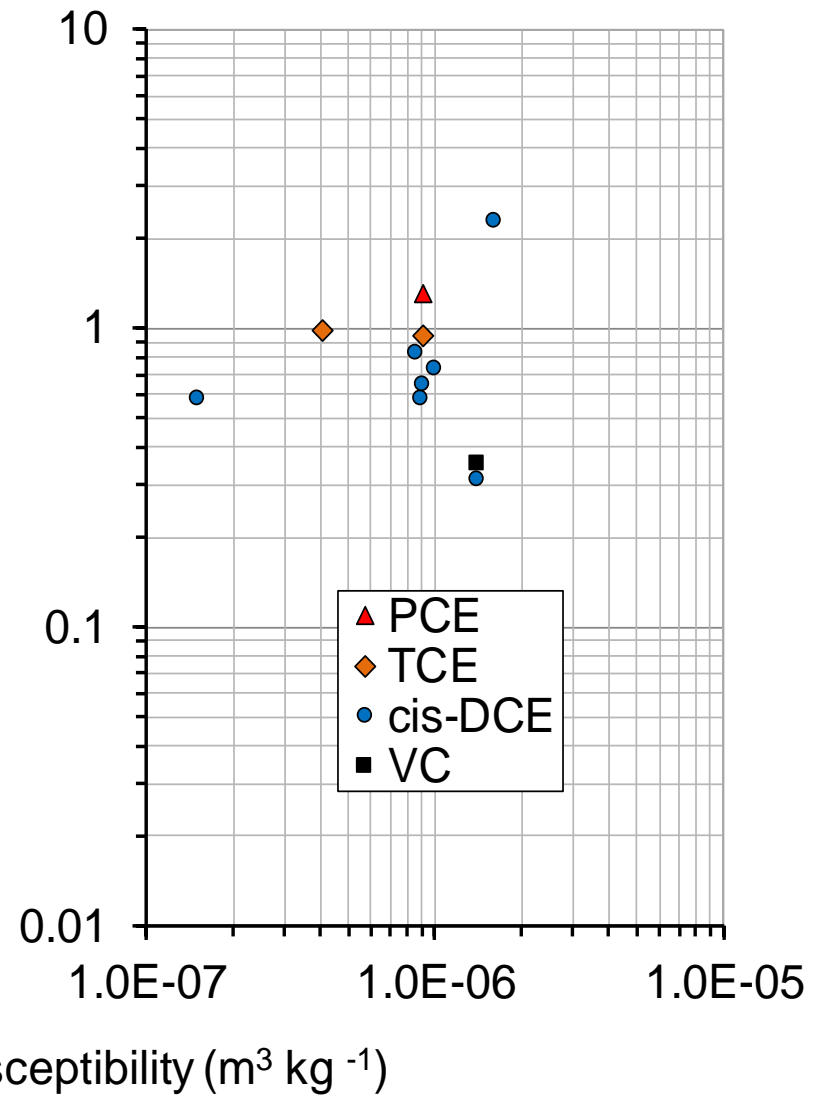
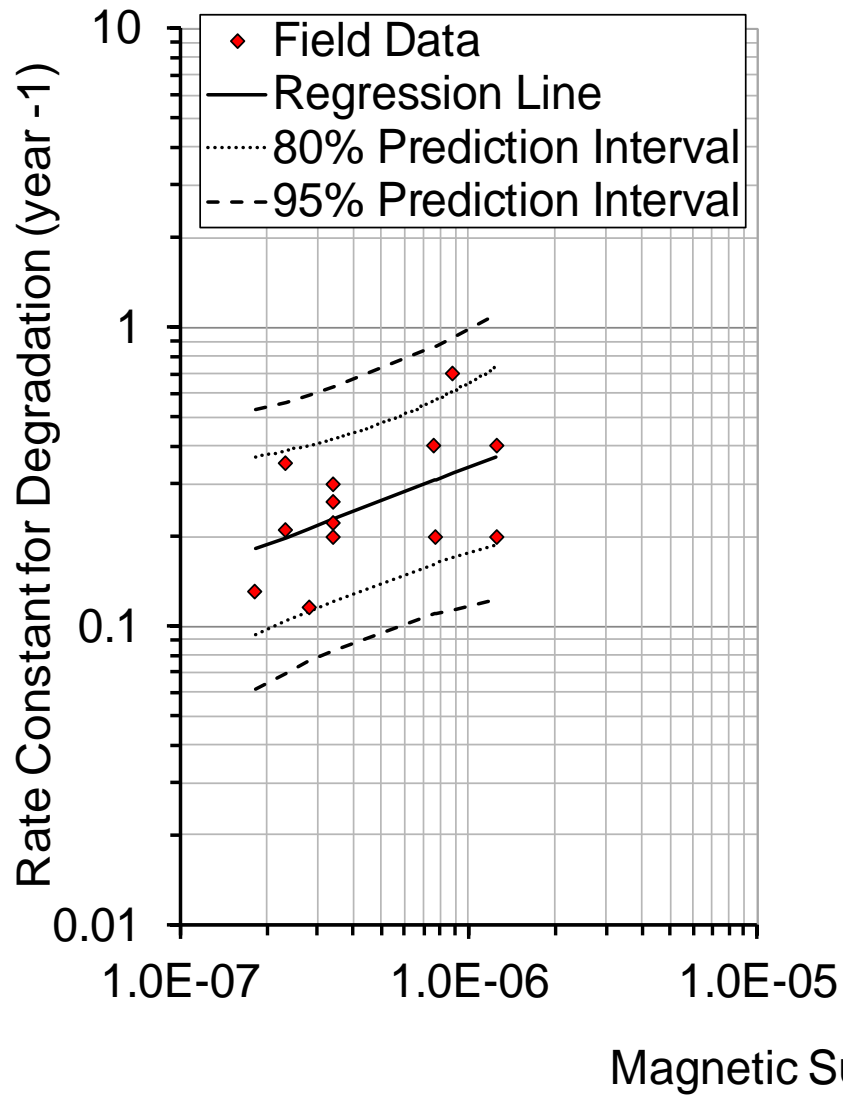
Removal of *cis*-DCE in Sediment from TCAAP
Intermediate Depth
ES&T 38: 1746-1752 (2004).



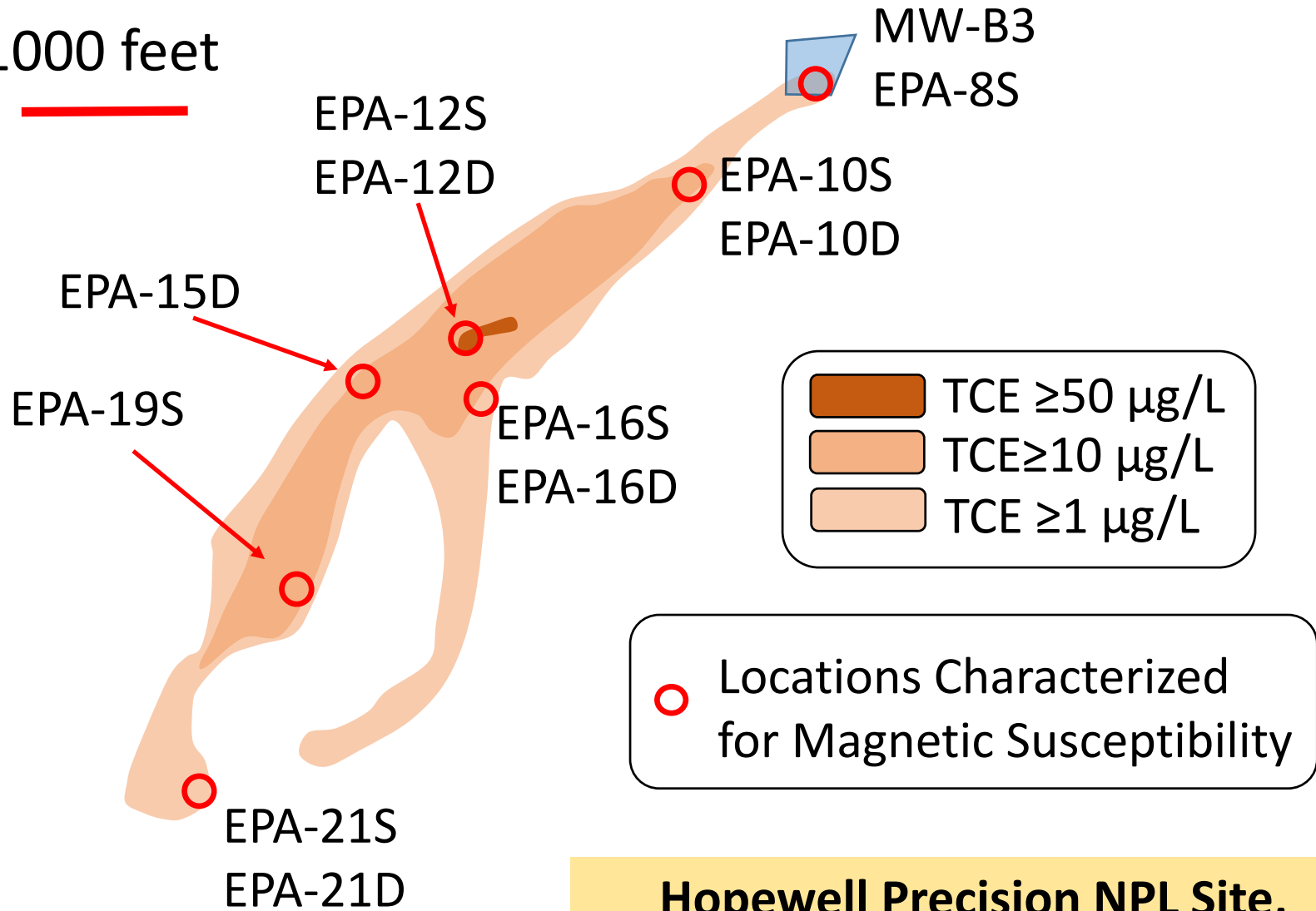
<http://www.epa.gov/nrmrl/pubs/600r09115.html>

Or Search EPA 600/R-09/115





1000 feet



MW-B3

EPA-8S

EPA-10S

EPA-10D

EPA-12S

EPA-12D

EPA-15D

EPA-16S

EPA-16D

EPA-19S

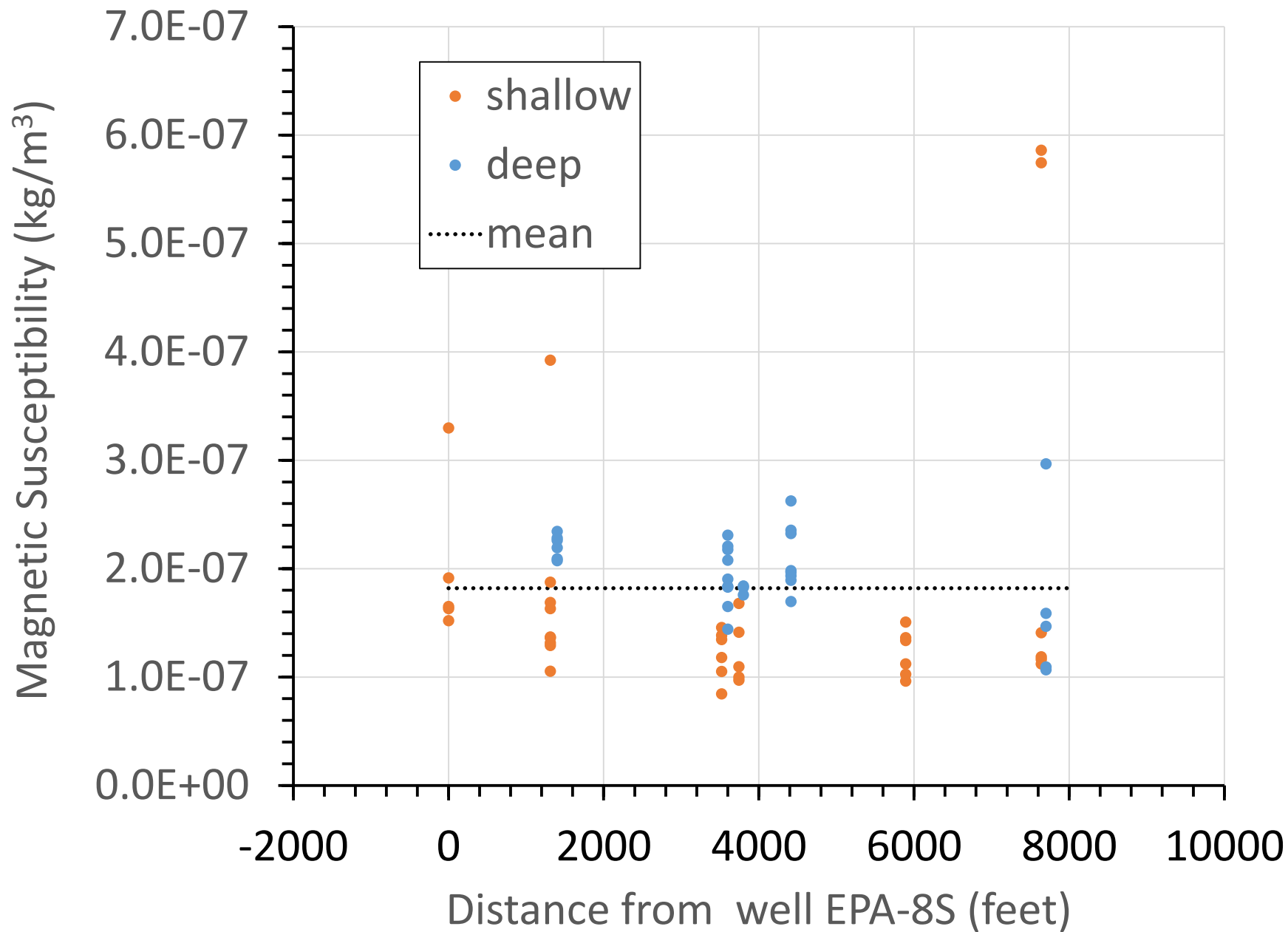
EPA-21S

EPA-21D

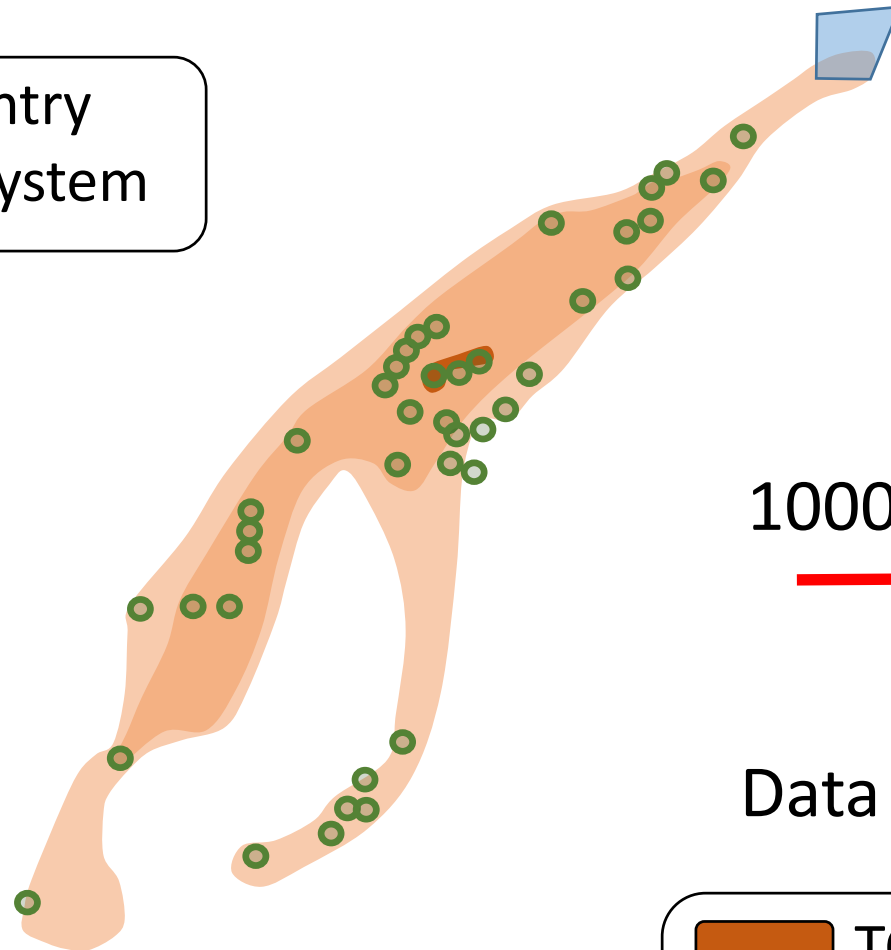
- TCE ≥ 50 µg/L
- TCE ≥ 10 µg/L
- TCE ≥ 1 µg/L

Locations Characterized for Magnetic Susceptibility

**Hopewell Precision NPL Site,
Hopewell Junction, NY**

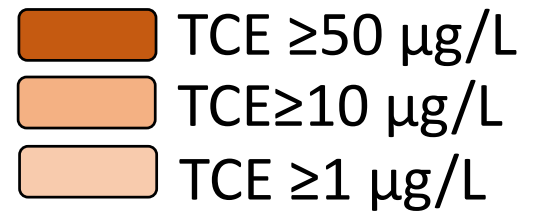


● Point of Entry
Treatment System

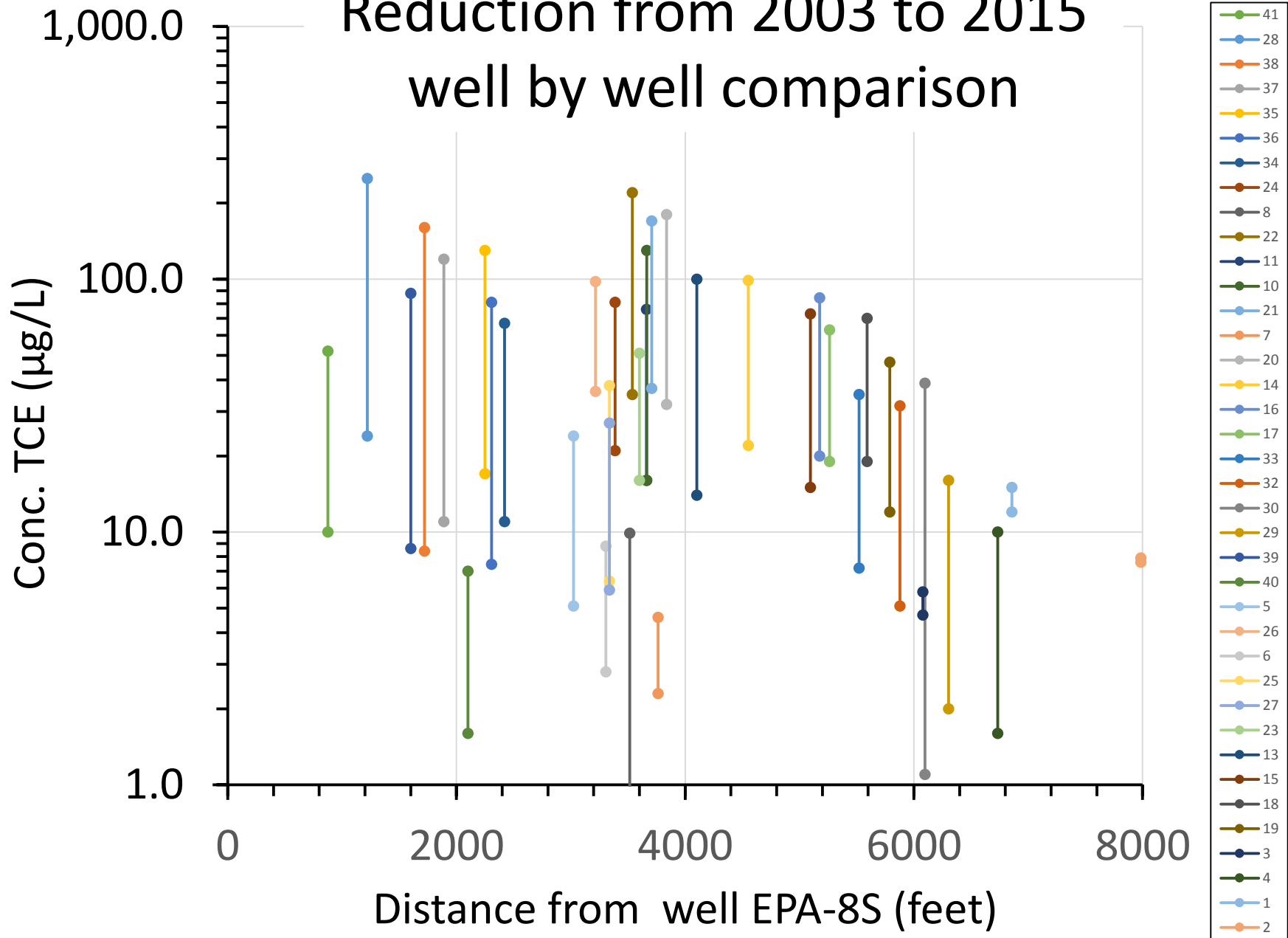


1000 feet

Data for 2010



Reduction from 2003 to 2015 well by well comparison

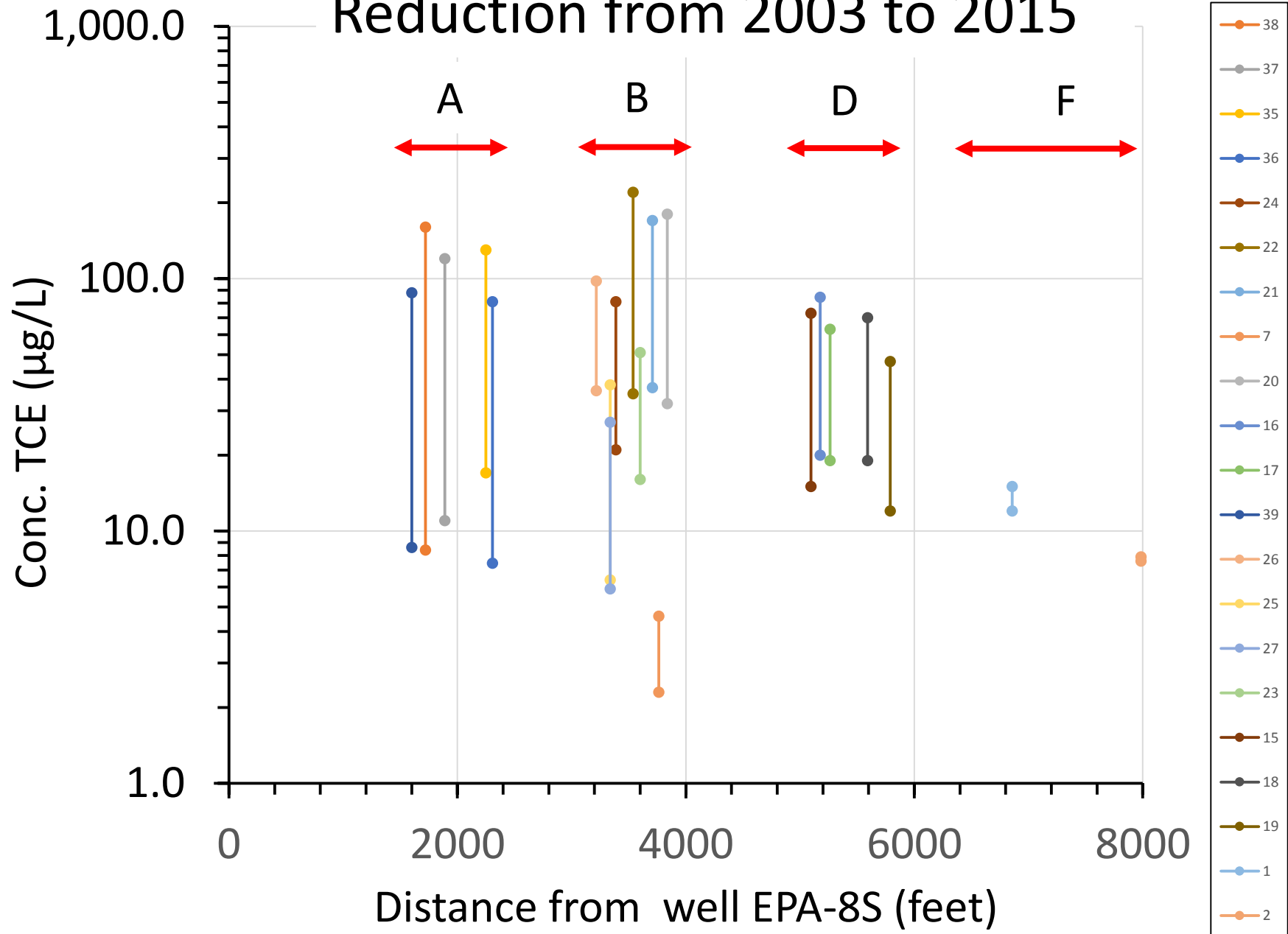


The average first order rate constant for attenuation over time in the POET wells is-

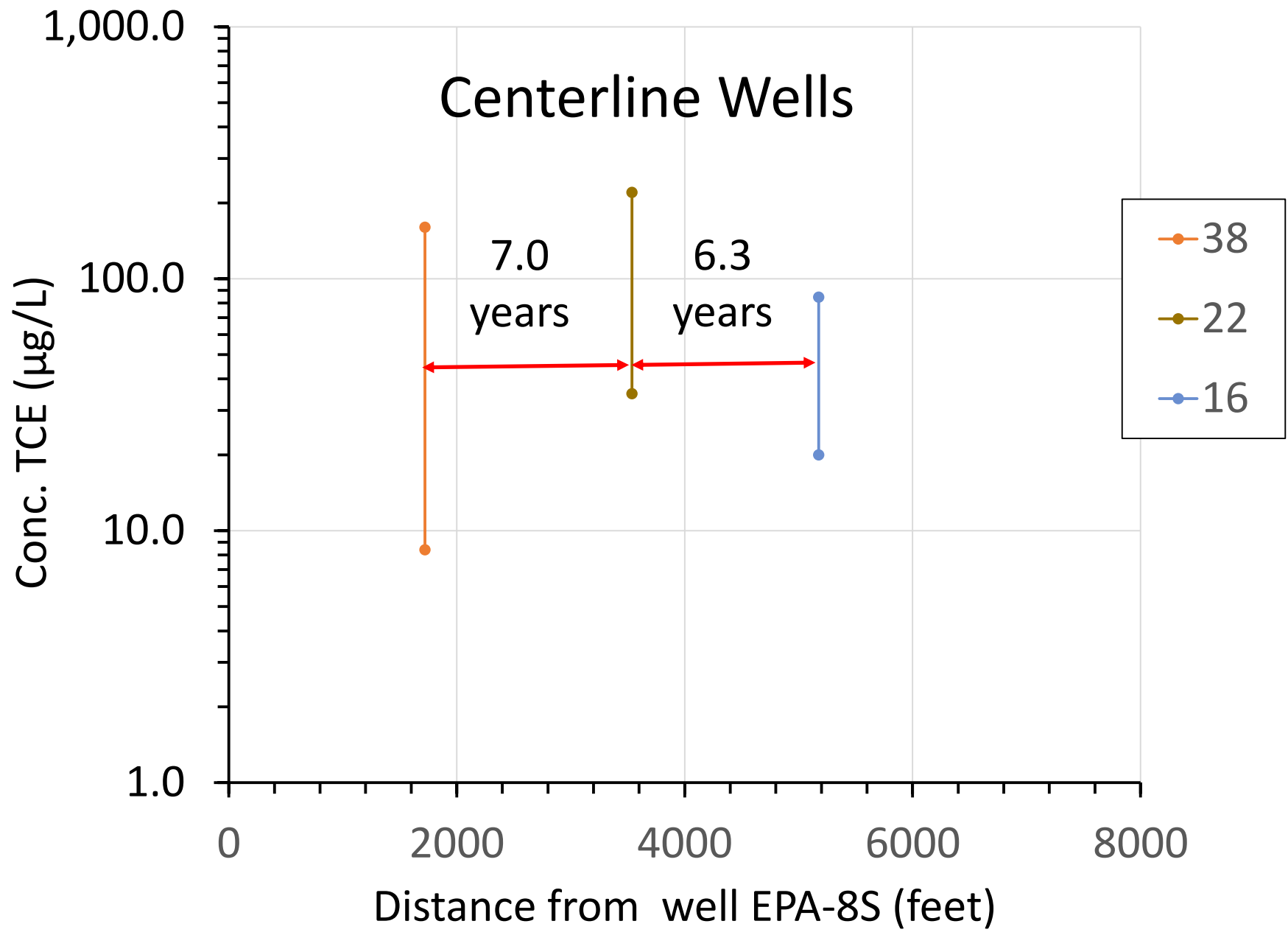
0.17 per year, \pm 0.027 per year at 95% confidence.

This rate constant is most sensitive to the rate of attenuation of the source.

Reduction from 2003 to 2015



Centerline Wells



Up Gradient			Down Gradient			Travel Time	Rate Constant
Well	Date	(µg/L)	Well	Date	(µg/L)	years	per year
38	Jun-03	94.7	22	Jun-10	46.0	7.0	-0.103
38	Jun-04	52.7	22	Jun-11	38.5	7.0	-0.045
38	Jun-05	56.0	22	Jun-12	35.0	7.0	-0.067
38	Jun-06	48.3	22	Jun-13	42.0	7.0	-0.020
38	Jun-07	31.3	22	Jun-14	33.5	7.0	0.010
38	Jun-08	30.7	22	Mar-15	35.0	7.0	0.019
22	Jun-03	166.7	16	Jun-09	31.0	6.3	-0.267
22	Jun-04	101.3	16	Jun-10	31.0	6.3	-0.188
22	Jun-05	96.0	16	Jun-11	24.5	6.3	-0.217
22	Jun-06	81.8	16	Jun-12	20.0	6.3	-0.224
22	Jun-07	73.3	16	Jun-13	23.0	6.3	-0.184
22	Jun-08	69.0	16	Jun-14	18.0	6.3	-0.213
22	Jun-09	64.0	16	Mar-15	20.0	6.3	-0.185

The first order rate constant for attenuation along the flow path is-

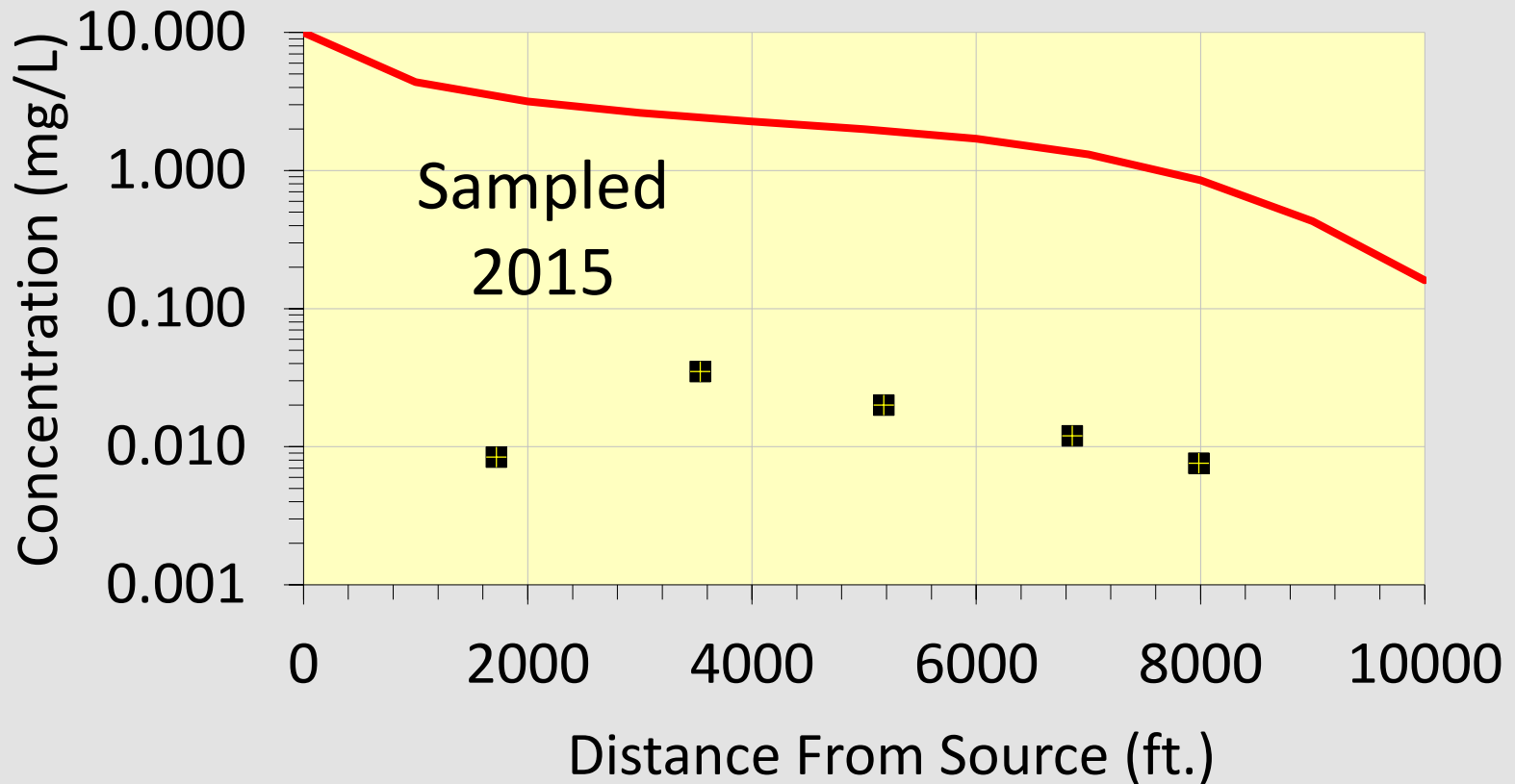
0.13 per year, \pm 0.060 per year at 95% confidence.

This rate constant is sensitive to natural degradation processes in the ground water.

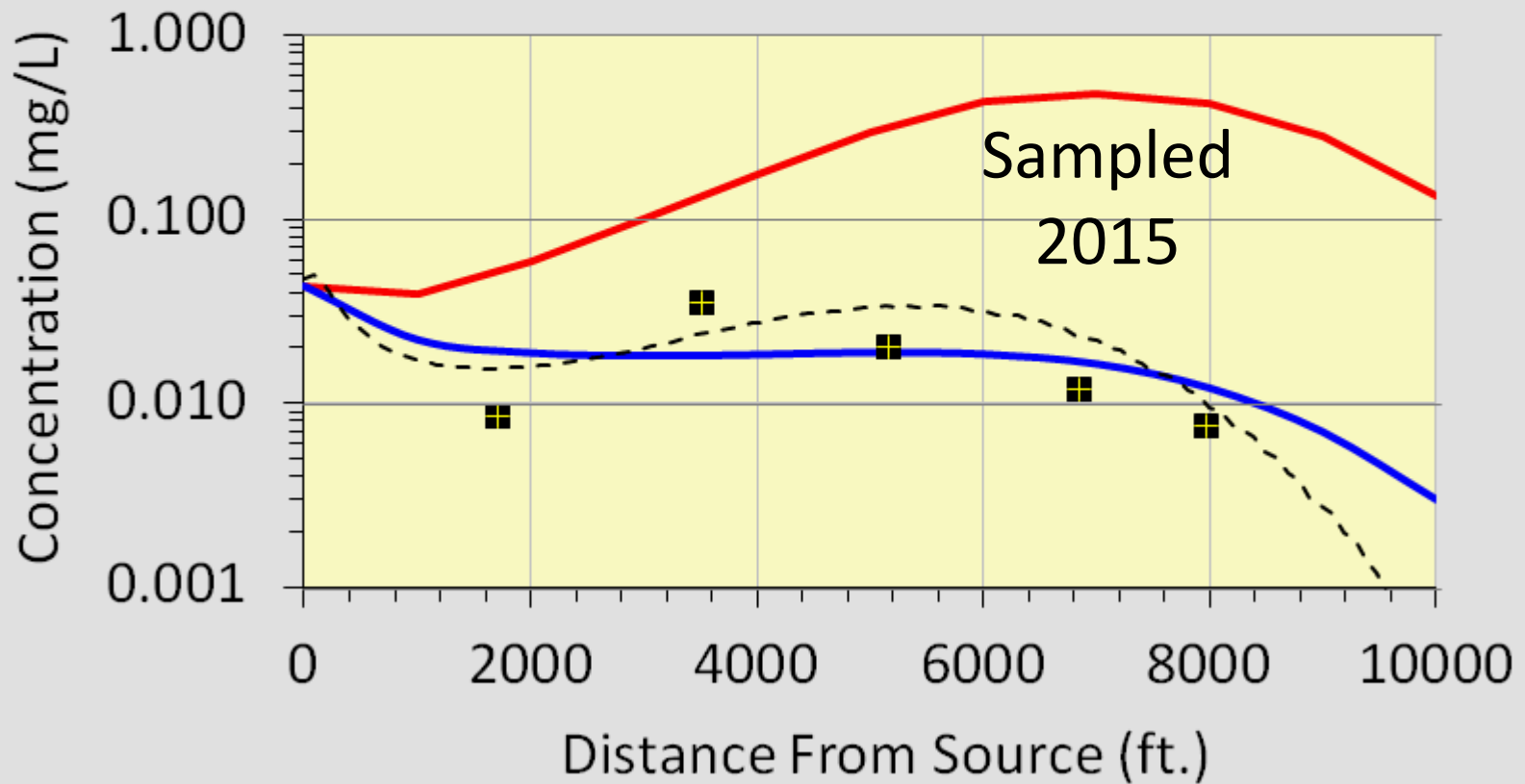
No Degradation of Source or in Groundwater

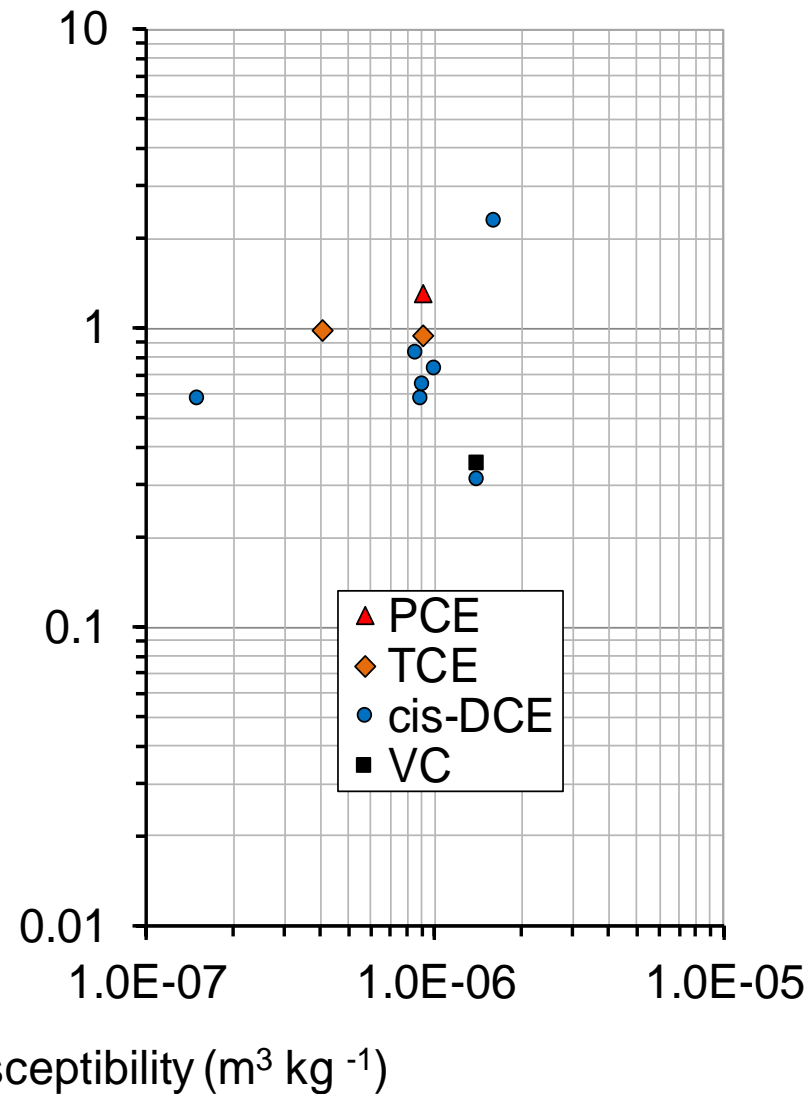
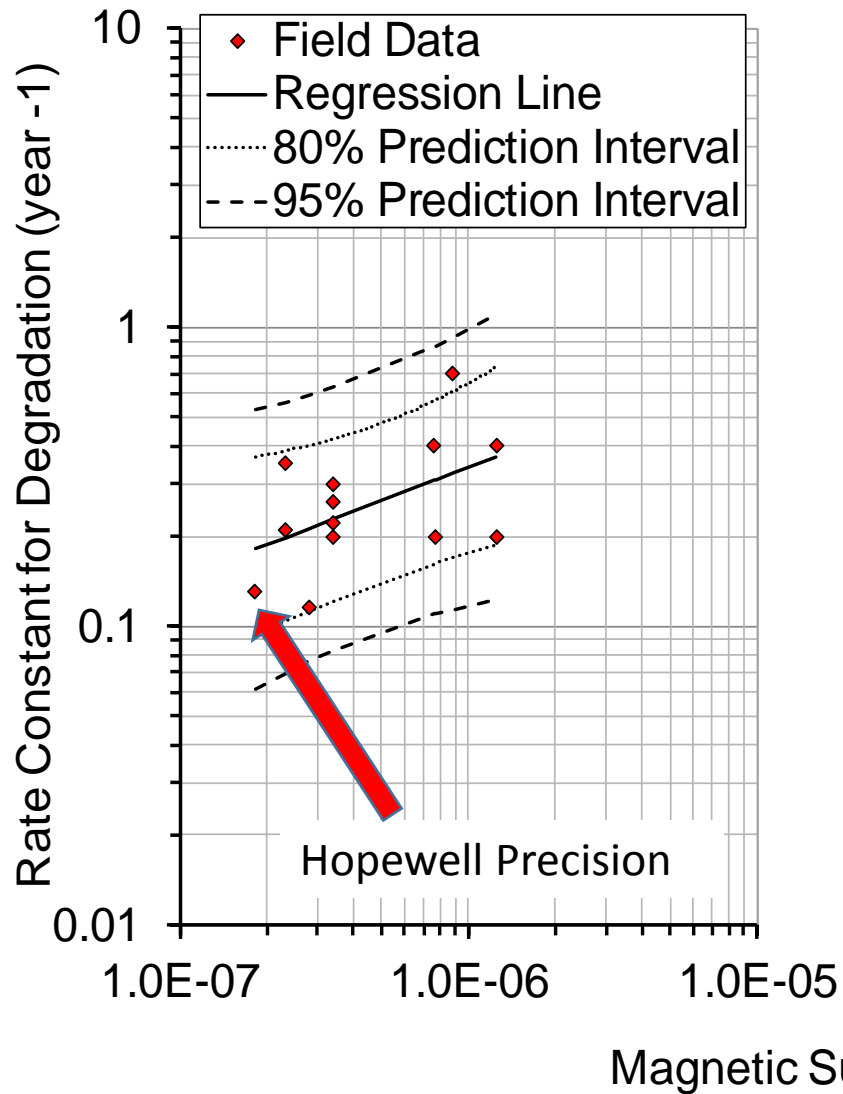
— No Degradation/Production

■ Field Data from Site



- REMChlor Simulation 1st Order Decay
- No Degradation/Production
- BIOCHLOR Simulation 1st Order Decay
- Field Data from Site







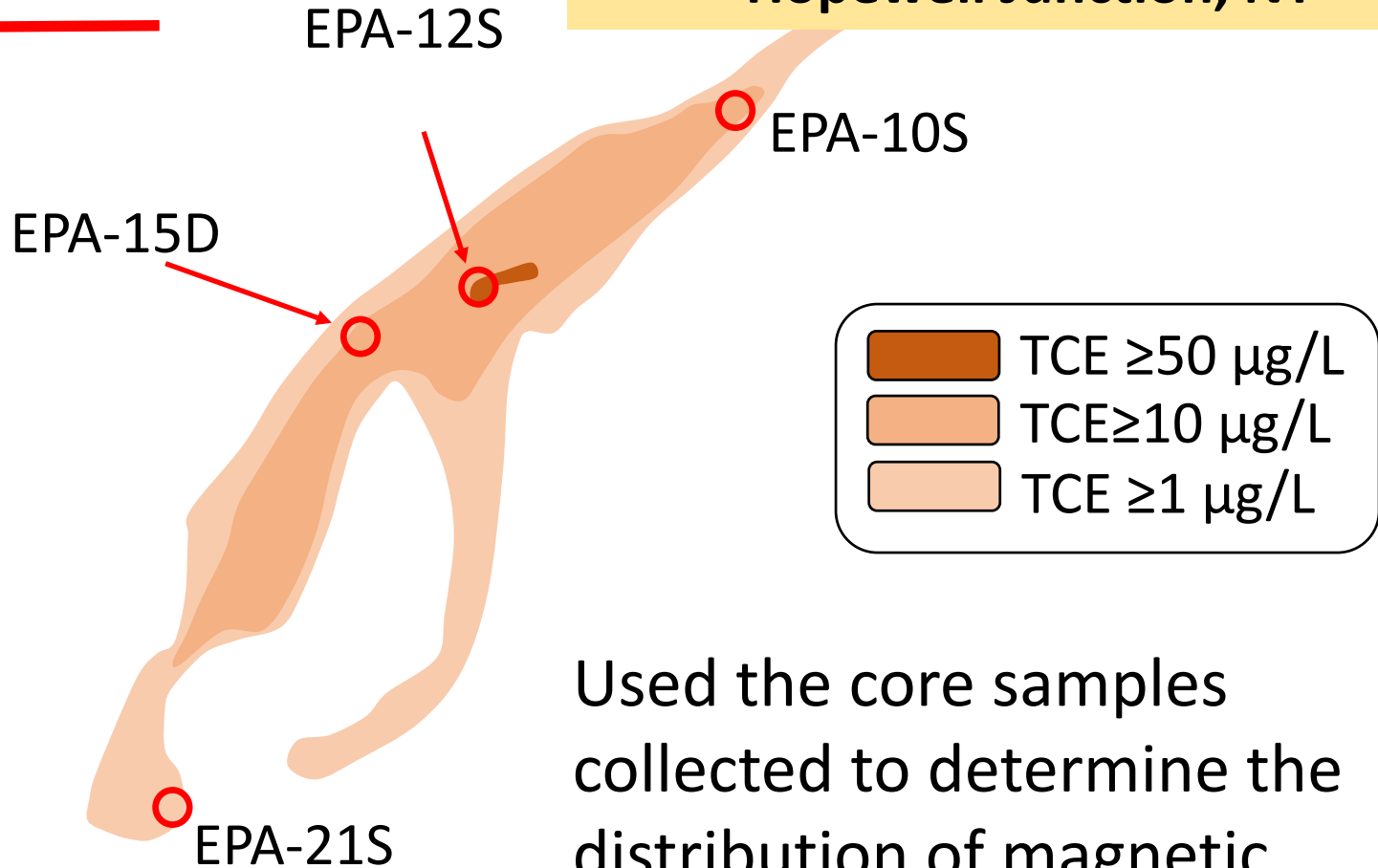
Eugene Madsen
Department of Microbiology
Cornell University-

pointed out that all we had
was calibrations with
models.

There was no direct
information to show that
TCE was actually being
degraded.

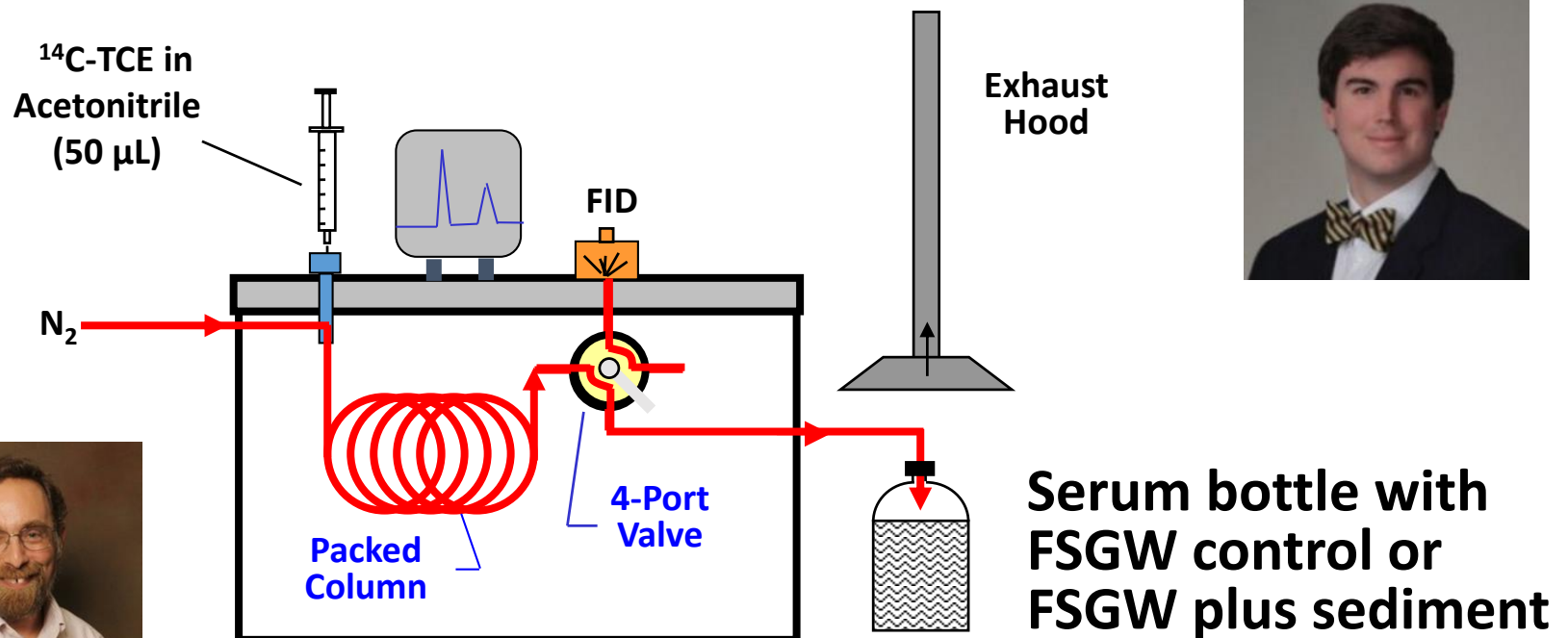
Hopewell Precision NPL Site, Hopewell Junction, NY

1000 feet



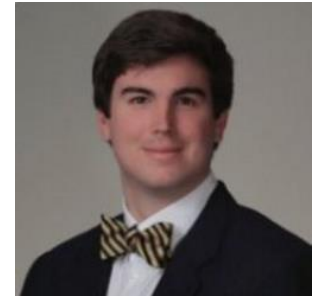
Used the core samples collected to determine the distribution of magnetic susceptibility to conduct a ^{14}C assay of TCE degradation.

Clemson Approach: Abiotic Degradation Using ^{14}C -TCE



Gas Chromatograph

$\sim 315 \mu\text{g/L}$ TCE added along with $\sim 1.1 \times 10^6$ dpm ^{14}C



Periodically, a small aliquot (3 mL) is taken from the microcosm containing 92 mL of liquid.

The pH of the aliquot is adjusted with base.

The TCE is purged out of the water with a stream of nitrogen.

Then the remaining ^{14}C activity is determined using liquid scintillation counting.

The accumulation of ^{14}C over time is assumed to be degradation products of the TCE.

Lessons Learned

The decay of ^{14}C TCE produces ionizing radiation that causes radiolysis of TCE in addition to the abiotic degradation.

Do a control with groundwater from the site. The control should be filter sterilized to preclude biological cooxidation.

Calculate a net rate of abiotic degradation corrected for radiolysis.

Lessons Learned

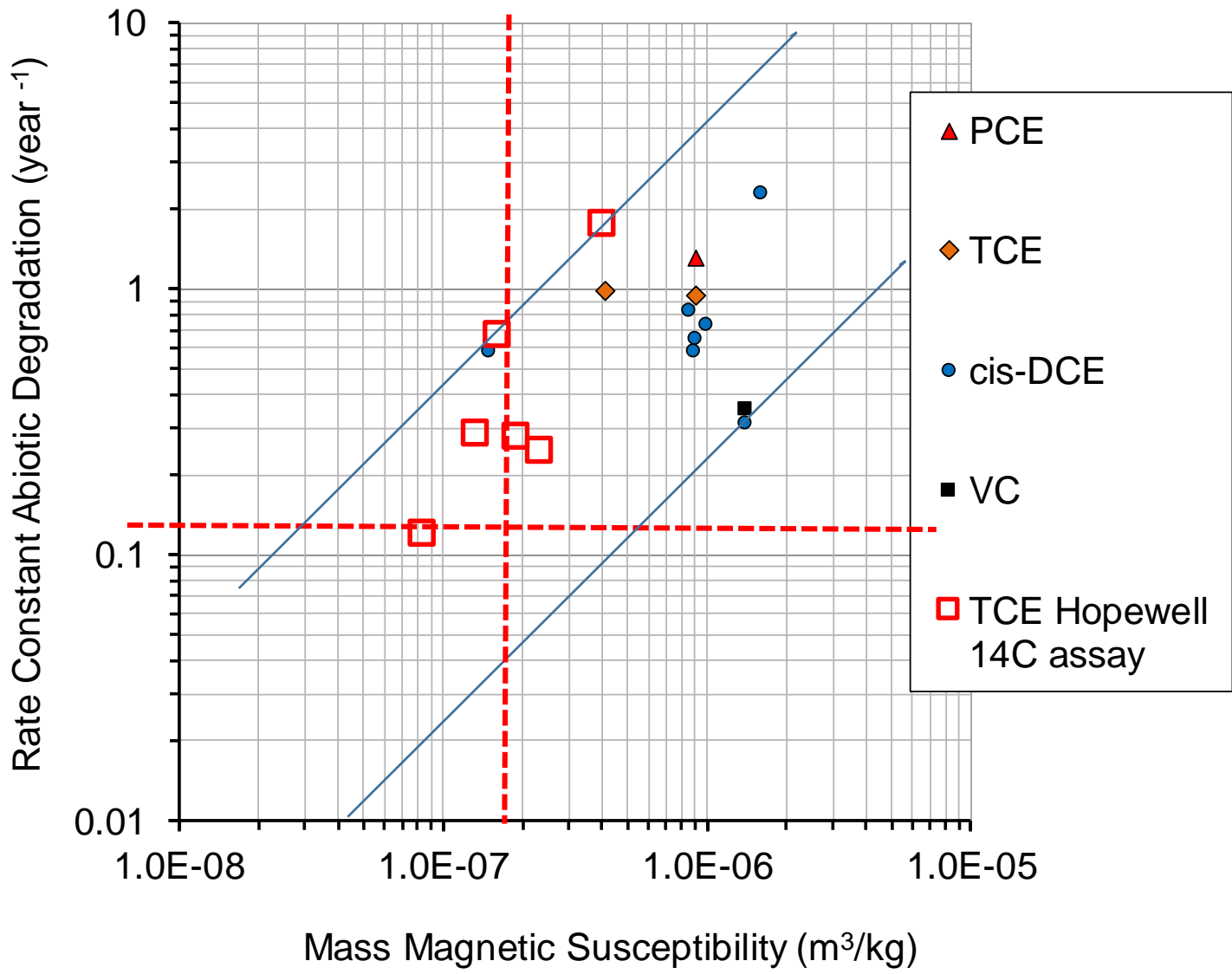
TCE can sorb to suspended solids, and the sorbed TCE is not purged and is interpreted as degradation products.

Count the ^{14}C label after purging a alkaline solution.

Then acidify, purge, and count the label again.

The difference is $^{14}\text{C-CO}_2$ produced from abiotic degradation of TCE.

Use the accumulation of label in $^{14}\text{C-CO}_2$ to calculate the rate of abiotic degradation.



	k	MMS	k/MMS
	yr ⁻¹	m ³ kg ⁻¹	kg m ⁻³ yr ⁻¹
EPA-12S_25-30'_8-19"	0.12	8.4E-08	1.4E+06
EPA-12S_25-30'_19-32"	0.68	1.6E-07	4.2E+06
EPA-21S_15-20'_10-15"	0.29	1.3E-07	2.2E+06
EPA-15D_35-36.5'_0-12"	0.25	2.3E-07	1.1E+06
EPA-15D_27-30'_19-28"	0.28	1.9E-07	1.5E+06
EPA-10S_30-35'_0-1"	1.75	4.0E-07	4.4E+06
Microcosm mean			2.5E+06
Microcosm geomean			2.1E+06
Field Scale	0.13	1.8E-07	7.2E+05