

In-Situ Treatment of PCB-Impacted Sediments with Bioamended SediMite

Kevin R. Sowers and Upal Ghosh

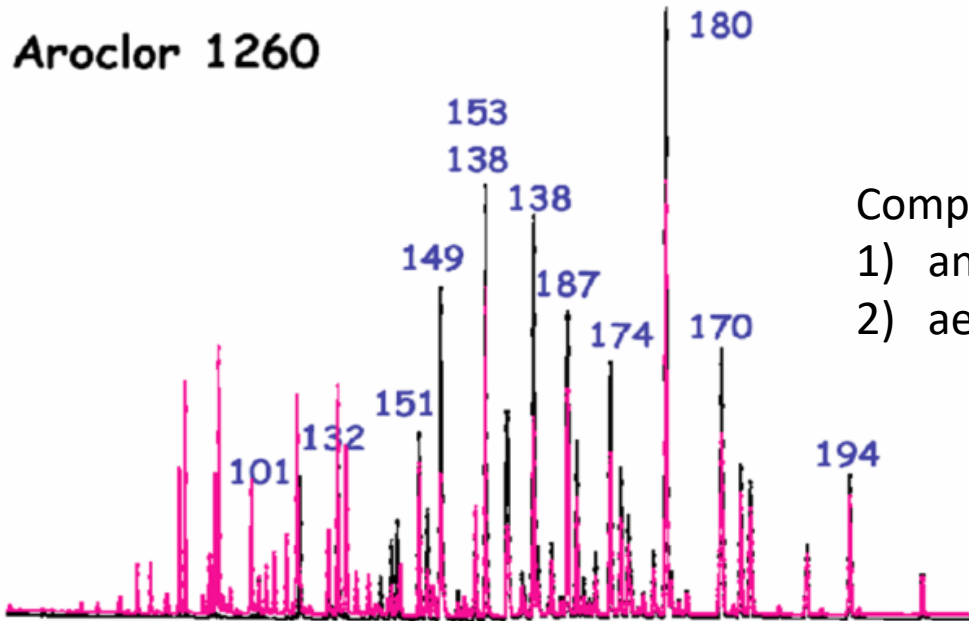
RemBac Environmental LLC

International Symposium on Bioremediation and
Sustainable Environmental Technologies

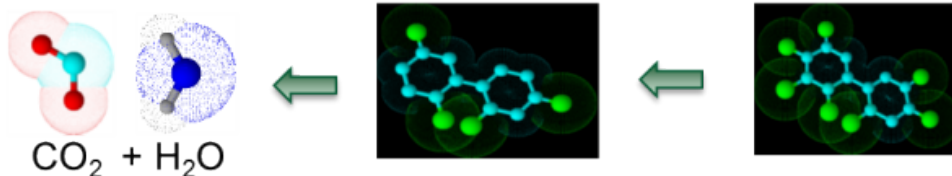
May 10, 2023

Austin Texas

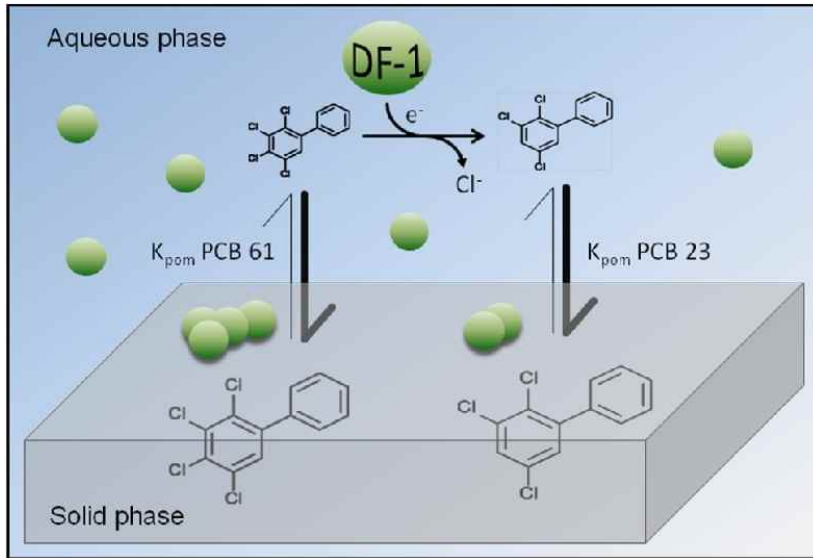
Microbial degradation of PCBs



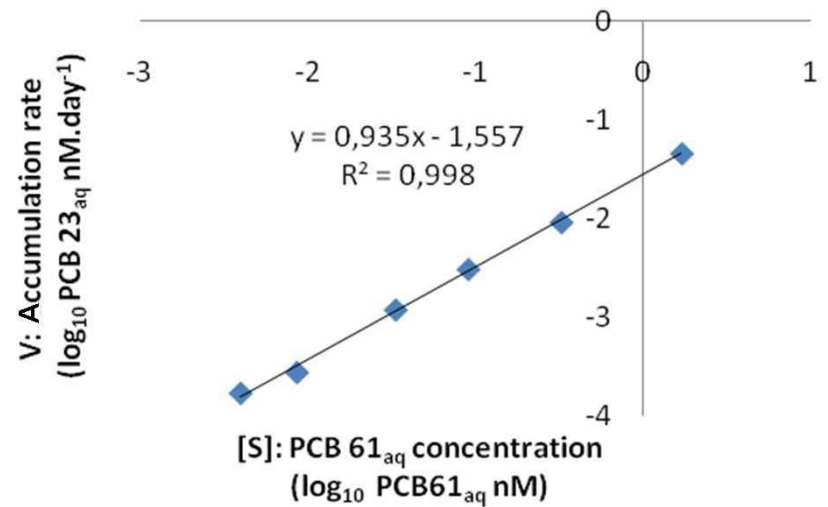
- Complementary activities of:
- 1) anaerobic halo-respiring bacterium
 - 2) aerobic oxidizing/dechlorinating bacterium



Halorespiring bacteria are ubiquitous but natural attenuation of PCBs is slow

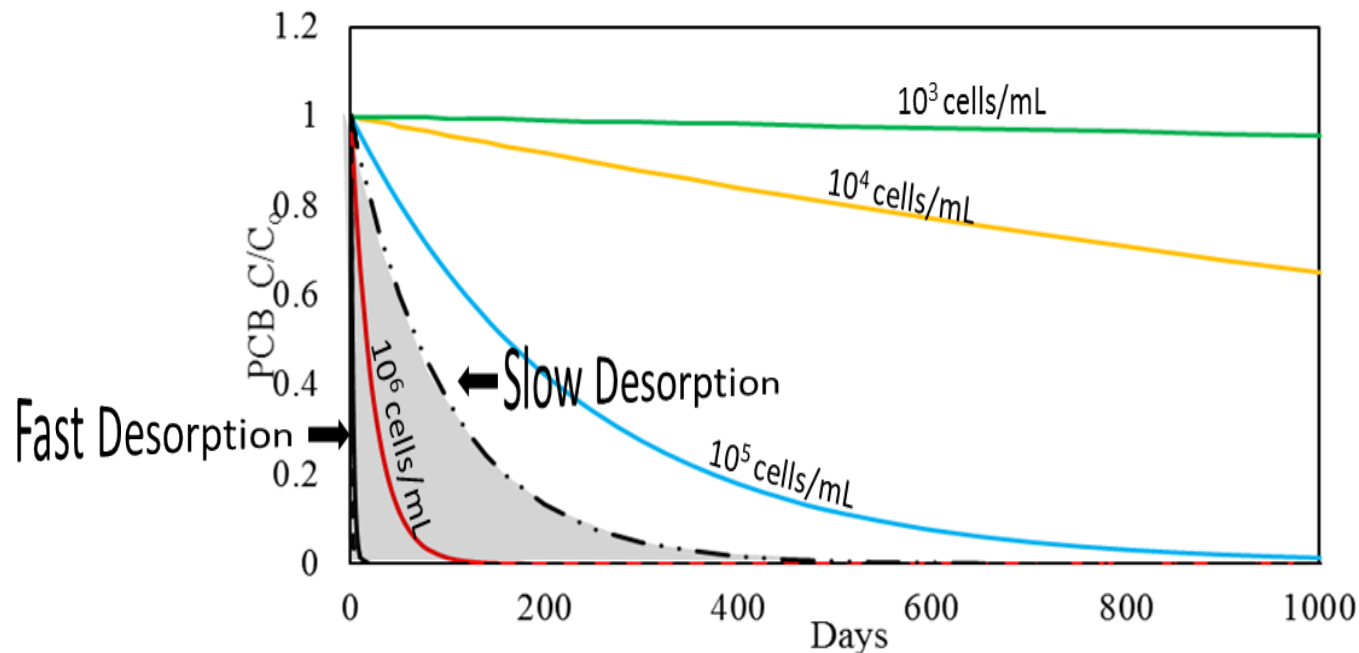


Halorespiration = 1st order rate kinetics



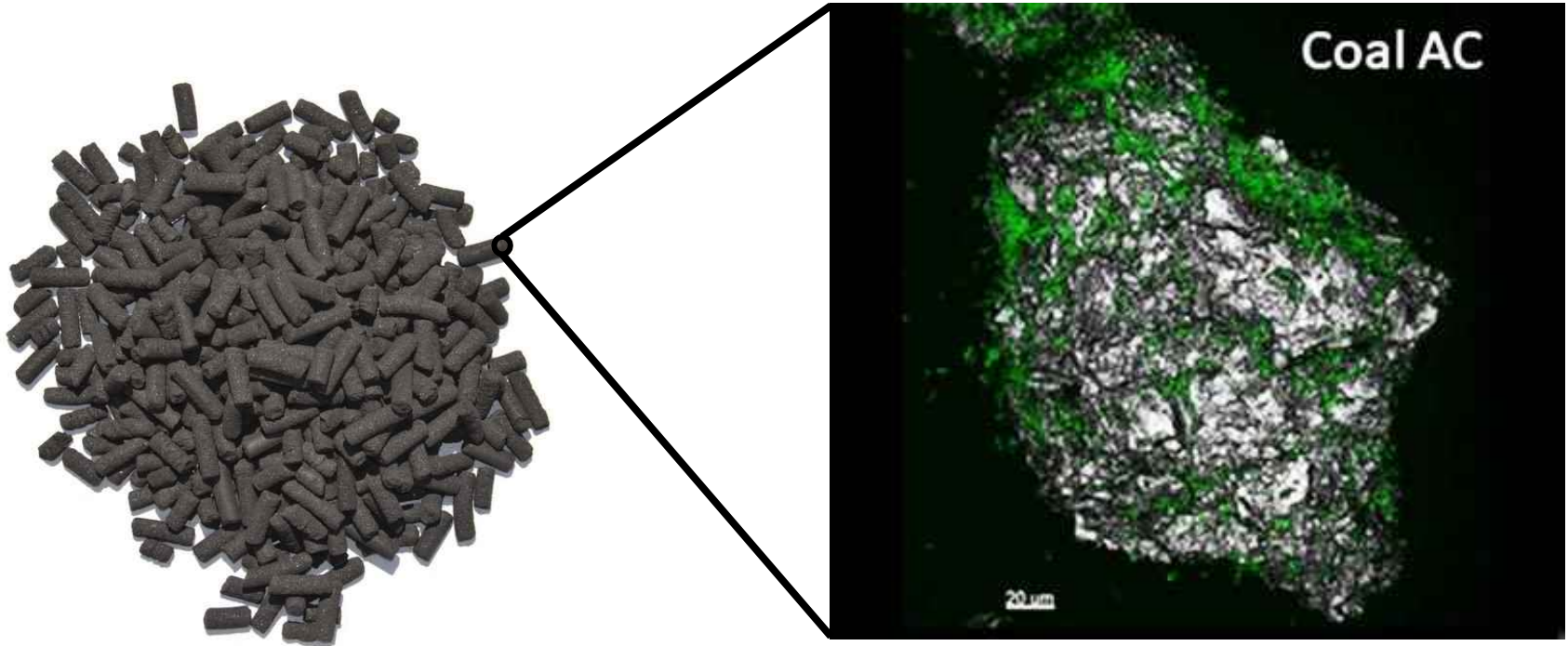
- PCB dechlorinating population typically $<10^3$ cells mL⁻¹
- Halorespiration of PCBs occurs at 1 ng L⁻¹ (limit of detection)
- Aqueous PCB concentrations too low to support large indigenous population

Desorption Rate vs Dechlorination Rate



- PCB desorption rates exceed dechlorination rates of indigenous halo-respiring populations
- Bioaugmentation increases dechlorination at rates similar to desorption rates

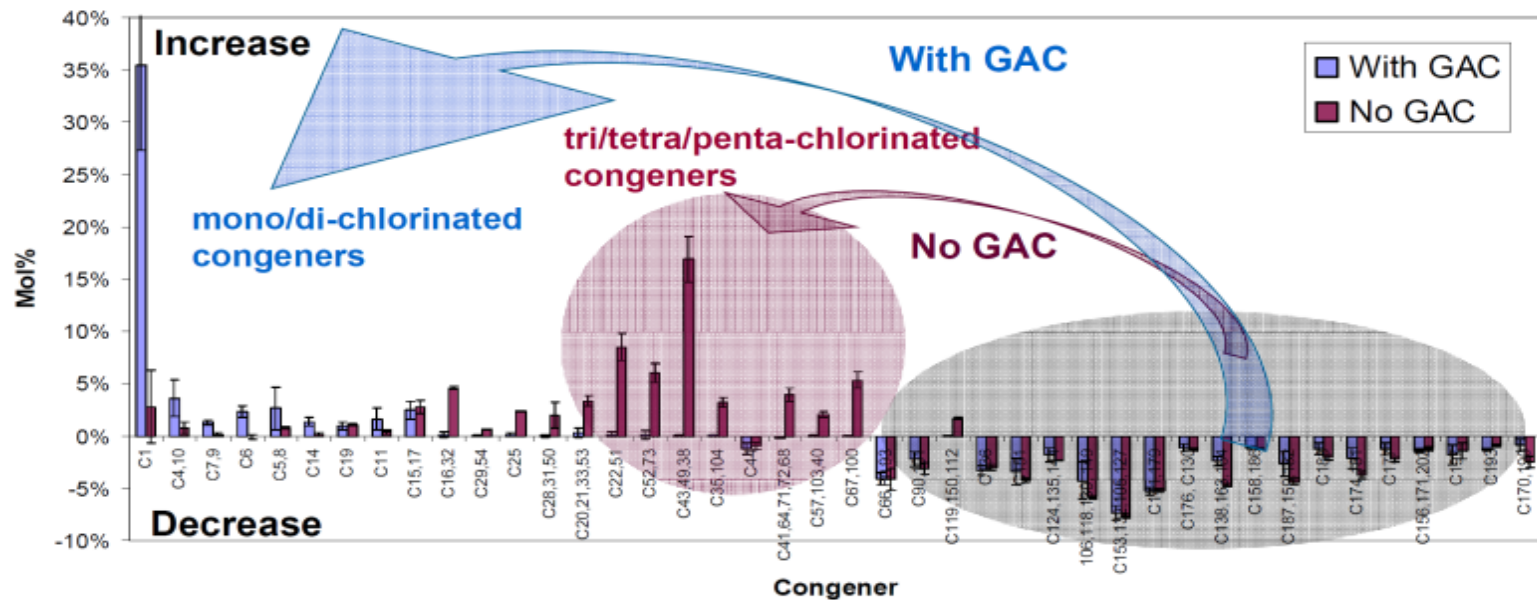
Bioamended Activated Carbon



- CLSM image of SediMite™ loaded with PCB transforming microorganisms stained with SYBR green

Capozzi et al., 2019. *Biofouling*: 10.1080/08927014.2018.1563892

Effect of Activated Carbon on Halorespiration

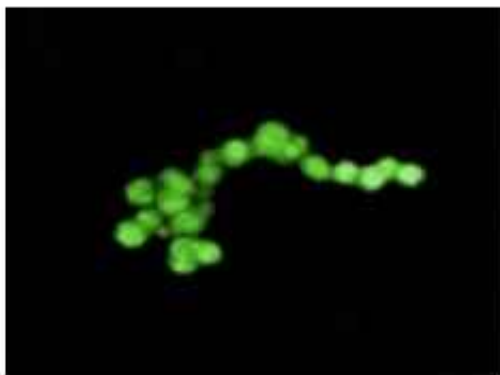


- Halorespiration of Aroclor 1260 not inhibited by AC
- AC results in more extensive dechlorination of Aroclor 1260

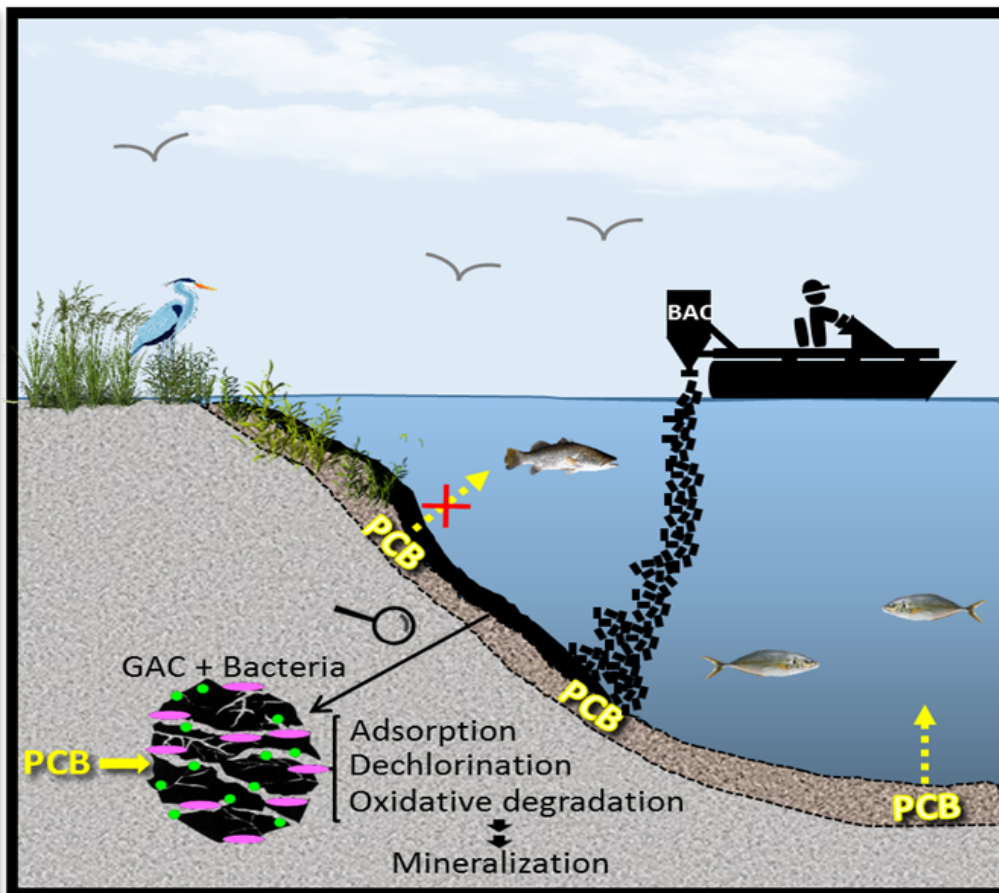
PCB Degrading Co-Culture



Burkholderia xenovorans LB400

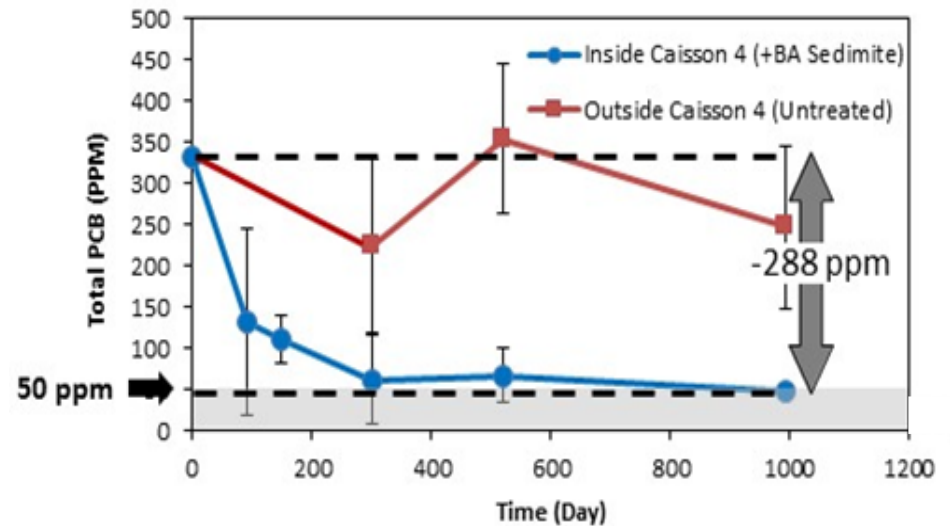


Dehalohalobium chlorocoercia DF-1



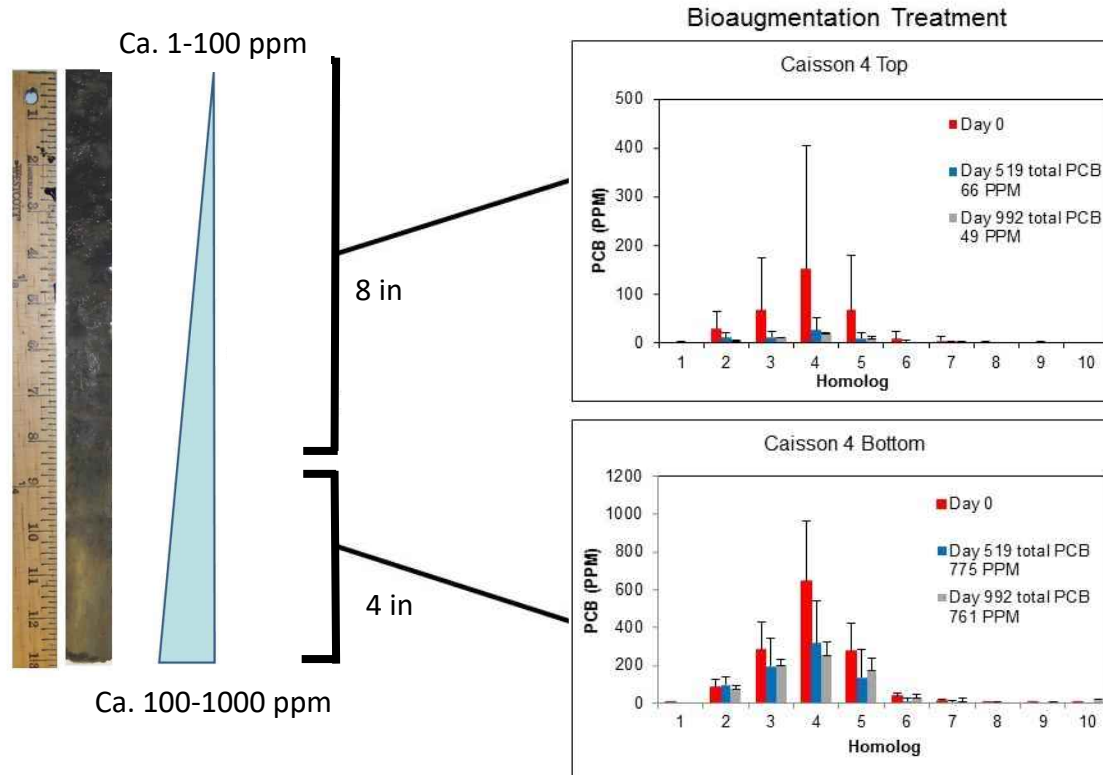
Waste Water Treatment Pond, Altavista VA

0.26m² Caisson Pilot Study



- 28,650 m² former wastewater treatment pond contaminated with Aroclor 1248
- Concentrations from a few mg/kg to several thousand mg/kg
- Treated with 3% Bioamended AC
- **80%** decrease in mass from **275 to 49 mg/kg** after 2.7 years
- No significant change in untreated controls
- Objective: reduce PCB concentration to <50 mg/kg

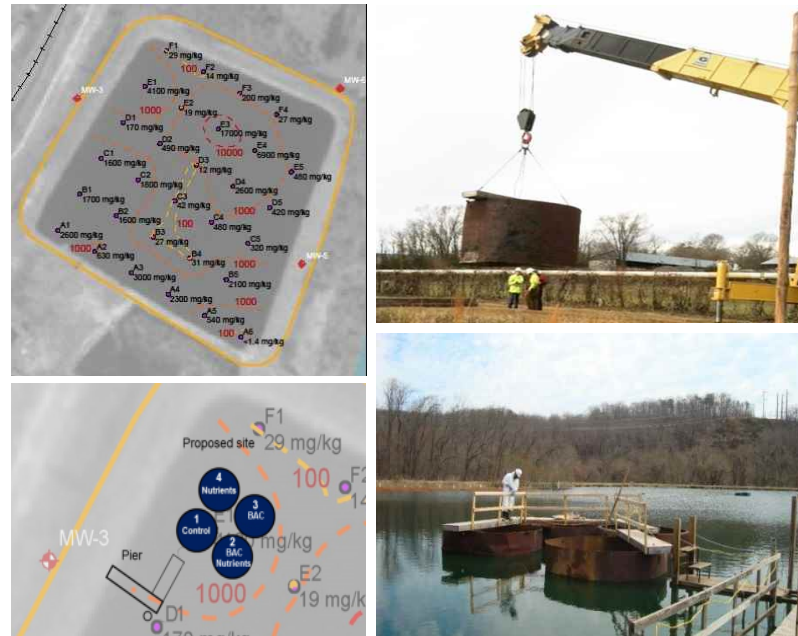
PCB Depth Profile



- Highest concentrations of PCBs in lower sediment
- Bioamendment was less effective in lower depth due to lack of penetration
- Sediment would have to be tilled for effective bioremediation

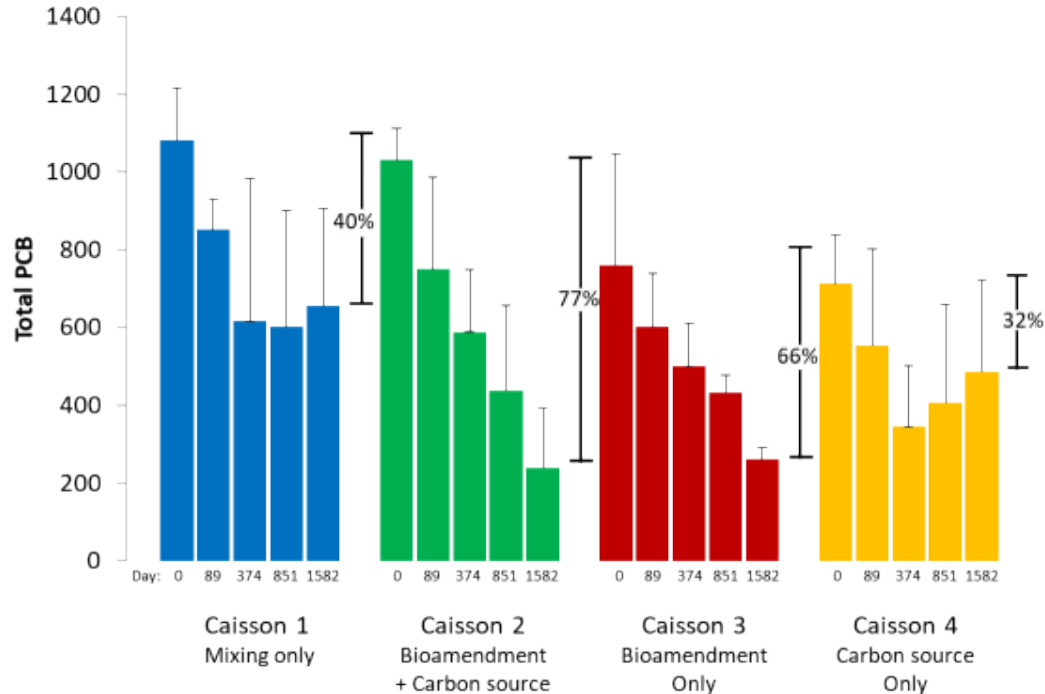
Waste Water Treatment Pond, Altavista VA

7.4 m Caisson Study



- 400 lbs bioamended SediMite deployed into four caissons
- Final concentration 3% bioamended SediMite & 10^5 cells g^{-1} sediment
- Sediments homogenize down to clay liner with sump pump

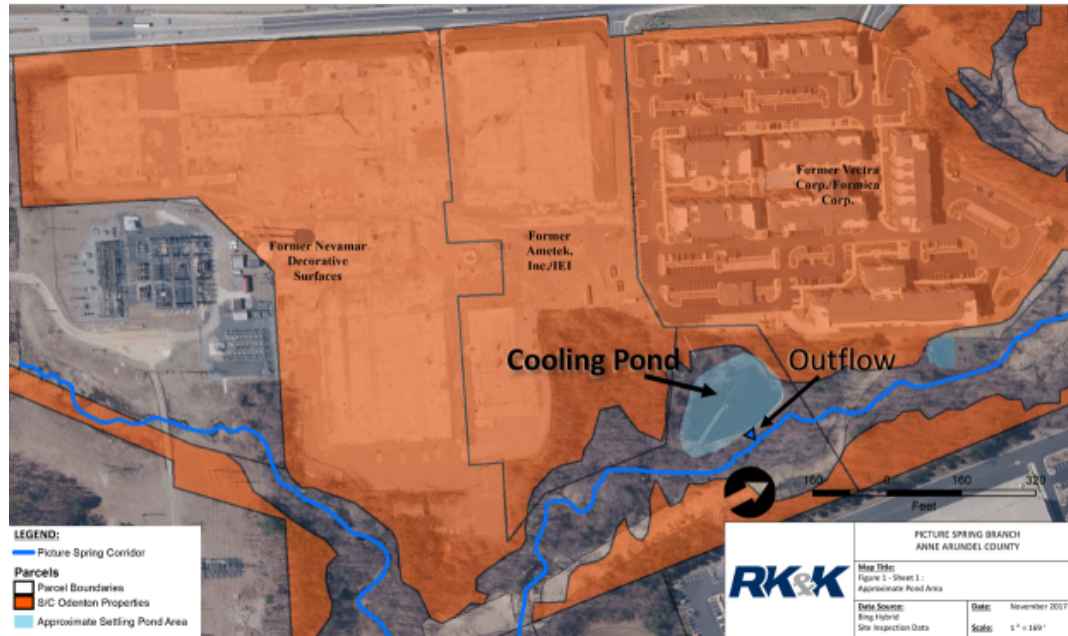
PCB Concentration Post Treatment



- Only significant changes observed in bioamended caissons
- Bioamendment + carbon source decreased by **800 PPM** after 4.3 years
- Untreated & carbon source without bioamendment showed some activity but stopped after 1 year
- PCB concentration on downward trend

Former laminate plant cooling pond

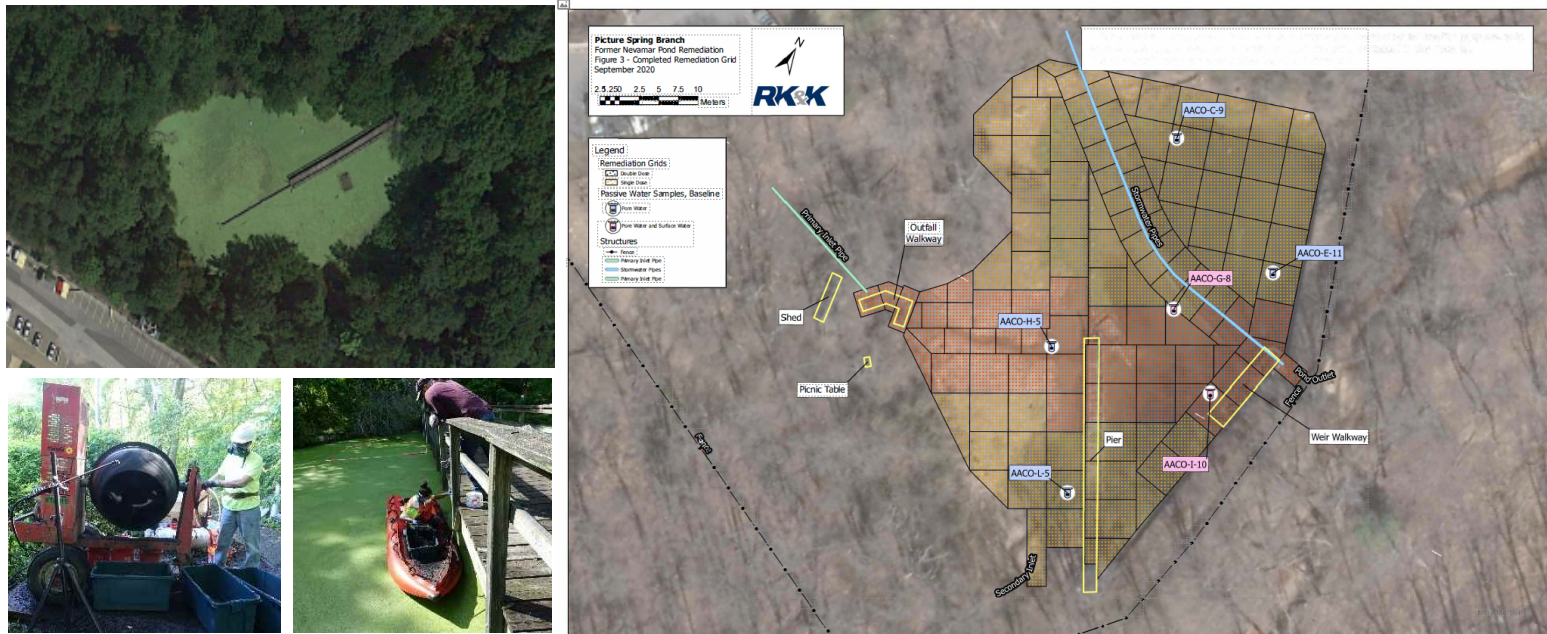
Anne Arundel County, MD



- Surface area 22,072 ft² (2,050 m²)
- Average water depth between 2 and 4 ft (60-120 cm²)
- Aroclor 1254 and 1260 detected at a mean concentration of 704 µg/kg
- Objective: reduce point sources of PCBs flowing to Severn River watershed

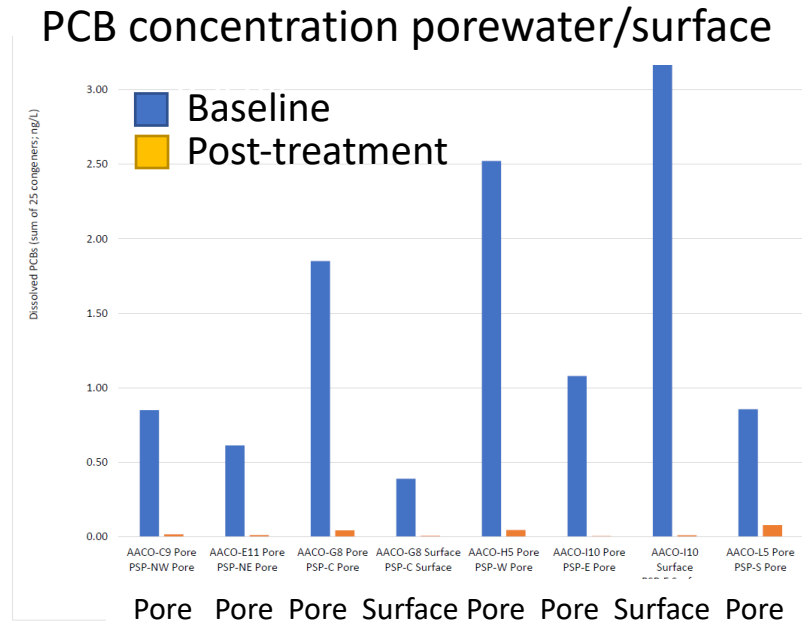
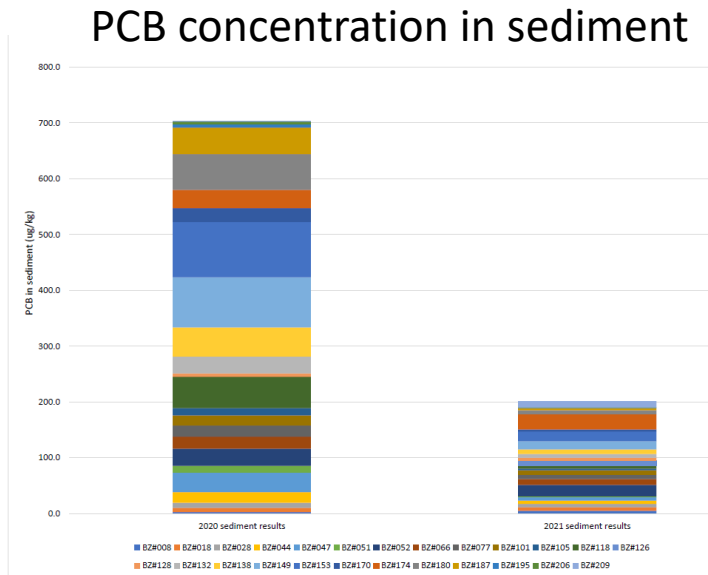
Former laminate plant cooling pond

Treatment Approach



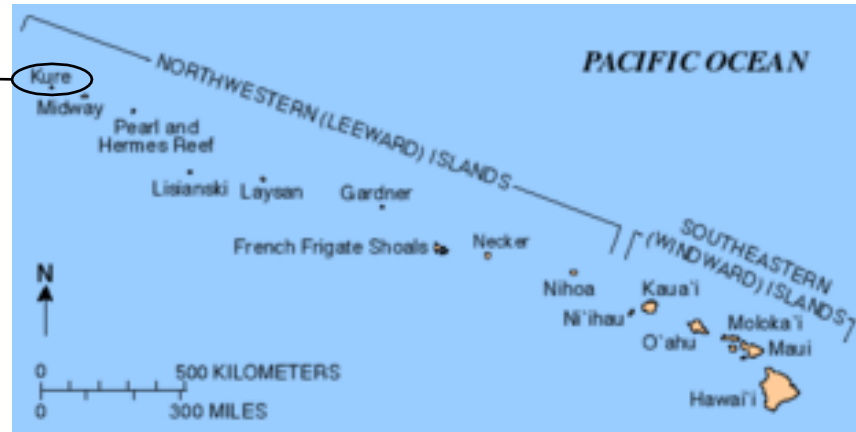
- 15 tons of bioamended AC manually deployed into 10 and 15 ft² grids
- Final concentration 3% bioamended SediMite in north and south portions of pond and 6% bioamended SediMite in central pond between inlet and outlet
- Final bioamendment concentration was 10⁵ cells/g sediment

PCB Concentrations Pre- and Post Treatment



- **72%** reduction total PCBs in sediment 1 year after treatment
- **97-99%** reduction PCBs in porewater 1 year after treatment
- Congeners driving dissolved concentrations fully equilibrated

Green Island, Kure Atoll, HI



- Former LORAN station contaminated with Aroclor 1260 from waste dump
- Extreme logistical challenges: 1,400 miles from Honolulu; no infrastructure/power
- Access only by ship and landing craft: standard dig and haul not practical
- An in situ remedy was preferred due to remote location and logistics

Green Island, Kure Atoll, HI

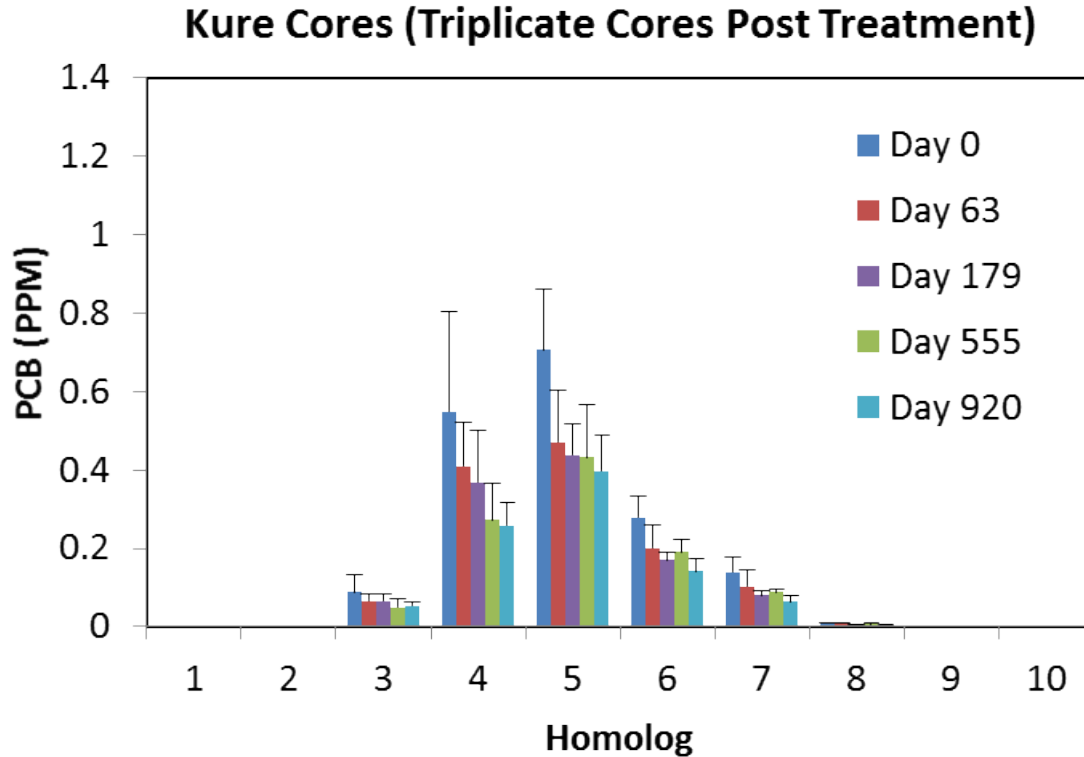
Treatment



- Element Environmental excavated contaminated soil and transferred to trench lined with AC fabric in center of island
- Bioamendment was mixed with nutrient buffer
- Soil treated by spraying bioamendment onto sequential layers
- Cores returned to lab and incubated in dark

Green Island, Kure Atoll, HI

Results



- 48% decrease in mass from 1.7 to 0.9 mg/kg after 2.7 years
- Return to site for sampling anticipated in 2024

Outcomes & Lessons Learned

In situ bioremediation was effective for treating PCBs in a sites with:

- limited access
- high PCB concentrations
- both PCB impacted soil and sediment
- fluctuating seasonal temperatures
- environmentally sensitive sites

Limitations:

- physical mixing required in absence of benthic activity

Advantages of bioamended AC

- Both sequesters & degrades total and soluble PCBs
- Rapidly deployed and minimally invasive
- Low carbon footprint
- No extensive waste management or habitat restoration
- Different application methods available depending on site requirements

Other treatment projects with bioamended SediMite on-going or in planning stages



Contributors, Collaborators, Funding Sources

- **Kevin R. Sowers and Upal Ghosh**
RemBac Environmental & University of Maryland Baltimore County
- **Rayford Payne, Nathalie Lombard and Trevor Needham**
University of Maryland Baltimore County
- **Hal May**
Medical University of So. Carolina

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