

## Case Study

**Client:**

COWI A/S

**Site Location:**

Denmark

**Project Duration:**

July - October 2008

**Services Provided:**

- Treatability study

“Based on the performance of KB-1® Plus bioaugmentation in the bench-scale study, EISB was selected for field implementation.”

# Technology Evaluation Bench-Scale Treatability Testing for a 1,1,1-TCA/TCE Site

## Project Highlights

- The study results were used by the client to select the most appropriate remedy for field implementation
- Study demonstrated that KB-1® Plus bioaugmentation promoted 1,1,1-TCA dechlorination and TCE dechlorination to ethene
- Study demonstrated that alkaline-activated persulfate promoted the complete destruction of TCE and partial destruction of 1,1,1-TCA

## Problem Definition

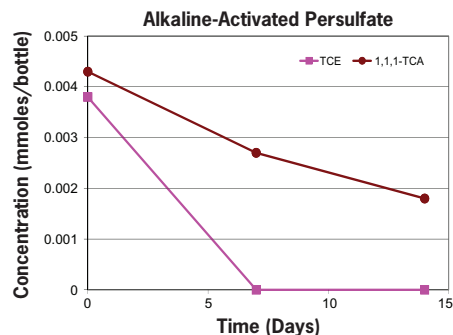
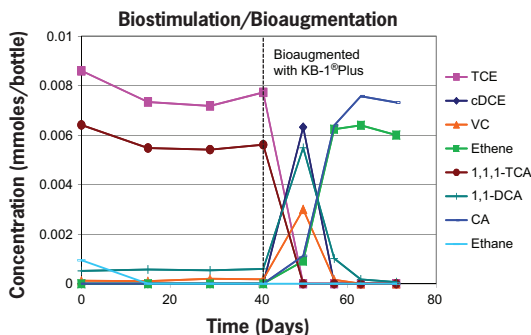
Enhanced in situ bioremediation (EISB) and in situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) were considered as the preferred remedial technologies for field implementation. Bench-scale tests of the two technologies were performed to provide critical information to support the selection of the most efficient and effective technology. The primary site contaminants were 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and trichloroethene (TCE). Due to the contaminant mixture there was uncertainty as to how these technologies would perform. Specifically, 1,1,1-TCA is known to inhibit the reductive dechlorination of TCE if the requisite dechlorinating microorganisms are absent.

## Solution

Bench-scale testing was performed by SiREM to evaluate (1) EISB; and (2) ISCO with alkaline-activated persulfate. Biotreatability microcosms were constructed to evaluate the rate and extent of 1,1,1-TCA and TCE reductive dechlorination under biostimulation (emulsified vegetable oil [EVO]) and bioaugmentation (KB-1® Plus) conditions. ISCO reactors were constructed to evaluate the potential for alkaline-activated persulfate to oxidize both 1,1,1-TCA and TCE.

## Notable Results

Biotreatability testing results indicated that EVO alone did not promote complete dechlorination of either 1,1,1-TCA or TCE. In contrast, EVO combined with KB-1® Plus bioaugmentation culture promoted dechlorination of 1,1,1-TCA (5 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) to chloroethane (CA) and complete dechlorination of TCE (5 mg/L) to ethene within 20 days. Alkaline (sodium hydroxide)-activated persulfate promoted complete destruction of TCE (5 mg/L) after 7 days and 60% destruction of 1,1,1-TCA (5 mg/L) after 14 days. Based on the performance of KB-1® Plus bioaugmentation in the bench-scale study, EISB was selected for field implementation.



Sequential dechlorination of TCE through cDCE and VC to ethene and 1,1,1-TCA through 1,1-DCA to CA (left). Destruction of TCE and partial destruction of 1,1,1-TCA by sodium hydroxide-activated persulfate (right).