

# Enhanced Aerobic Bioremediation of Soils Containing PAHs, PCP, Phthalates, and Petroleum Hydrocarbons

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# Field-Proven Portfolio of Remediation Technologies

## Chemical Oxidation

- Klozur® Persulfate Portfolio
  - Klozur® SP
  - Klozur® KP
  - Klozur® One
  - Klozur® CR
- Hydrogen Peroxide

## Aerobic Bioremediation

- Terramend® Reagent
- PermeOx® Ultra
- PermeOx® Ultra Granular

## Metals Remediation

- MetaFix® Reagents

## Chemical Reduction

- EHC® ISCR Portfolio
  - EHC® Reagent
  - EHC® Liquid
  - EHC® Plus
- Daramend® Reagent

## Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination

- ELS® Microemulsion
- ELS® Liquid Concentrate
- ELS® Dry Concentrate

## BioGeoChemical

- GeoForm® Reagents



# Our Presenter



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- M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Soil Chemistry and Environmental Microbiology at the University of Guelph in Canada
- Expertise in soil chemistry and reductive remediation techniques including pesticides, energetics, and metals
- 30 years of industry experience and product development, including Daramend<sup>®</sup>, Terramend<sup>®</sup>, EHC<sup>®</sup>, and MetaFix<sup>®</sup> technology portfolios
- Numerous patents, peer reviewed technical publications, and conference presentations
- Based in southern California

# Agenda

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1. Applicability
2. Terramend® Reagents
  - ✓ Composition of Terramend® Carbon & Terramend® Inorganic reagents
  - ✓ Compare and Contrast with traditional fertilizer-based approach
  - ✓ Microbiology & Biochemistry during soil treatment
3. Bench-scale treatability approach and results
4. Project Snapshots (very brief case studies)
5. Questions & Answers

# Approaches to Aerobic Soil Bioremediation

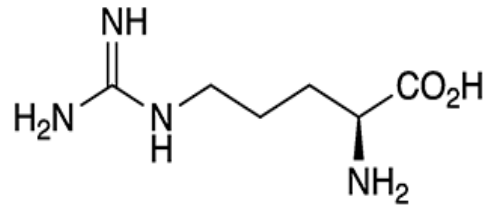
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- Traditional focus has been on supplying adequate inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus to support biodegradation of target hydrocarbons, adjusting soil water content, and soil mixing for aeration.
- Generally supplied in the form of commercial/agricultural fertilizer
- Target an “optimized” C:N:P ratio based on an estimate of bioavailable carbon including target compounds and native organic matter
- Commonly target C:N:P at 120:10:1 molar ratio
- This approach often fails because inorganic nutrients are used very quickly when bioavailable and are also lost through wasteful processes including luxury consumption, denitrification, and precipitation.
- This approach also fails to address the issue of low bioavailability of water in hydrophobic soils and the acute microbial toxicity created by some contaminants (e.g., PCP, Lindane)
- We use a different approach that is based on supplying nutrients, increasing bioavailable water, and overcoming acute microbial toxicity with our Terramend family of soil amendments.

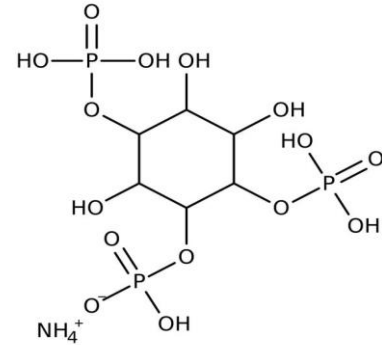
## Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon, Terramend<sup>®</sup> Inorganic, and Daramend<sup>®</sup> Reagents

Attribute	Terramend <sup>®</sup> Carbon	Terramend <sup>®</sup> Inorganic	Daramend <sup>®</sup>	Daramend <sup>®</sup> Plus
High Surface Area Hydrophilic Plant Fiber	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slow-release Organic Carbon & Nutrients (N, P, S)	✓	✓	-	-
Rapid-release Organic Carbon & Nutrients (N, P, S)	-	-	✓	✓
Inorganic Nitrogen & Phosphorus	-	✓	-	-
Emulsifying Agent	✓	✓	✓	✓
pH Balanced	✓	✓	✓	✓
Microscale ZVI			✓	✓
Activated Carbon				✓

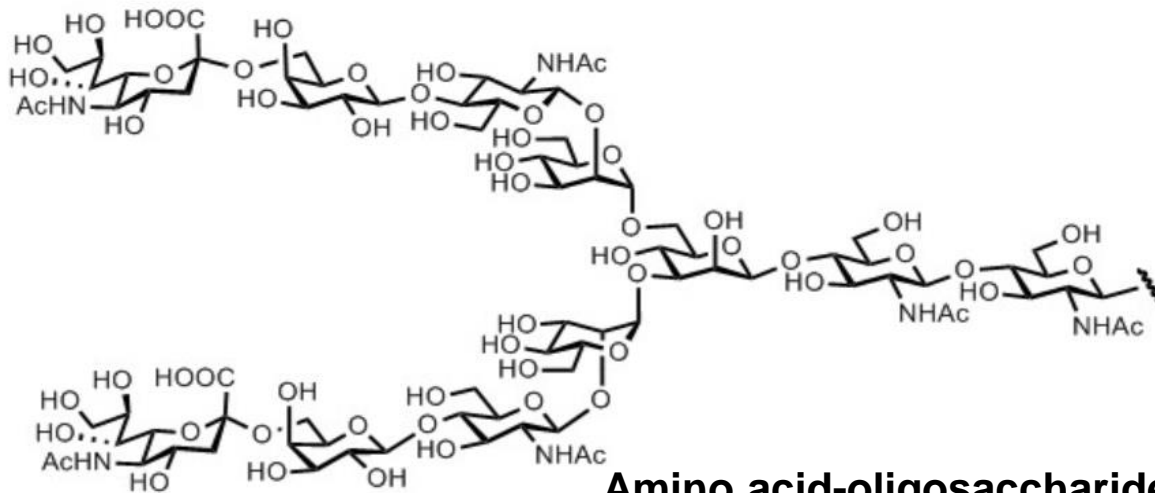
# Rapid & Slow-release Organic Forms of Carbon, Nitrogen & Phosphorus in Terramend® Reagents



**Arginine**



**Phytic acid**



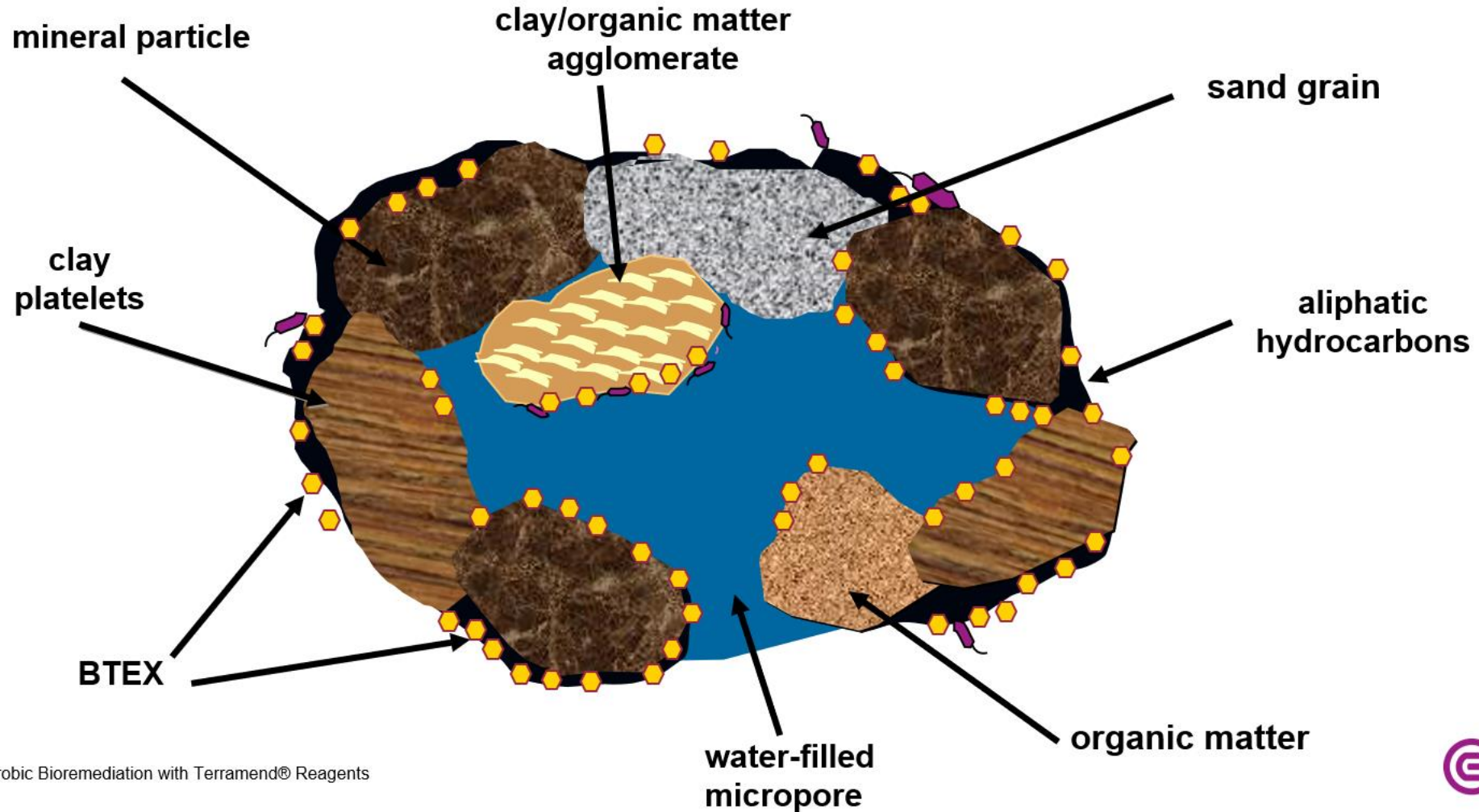
**Amino acid-oligosaccharide**

## Carbon & Nutrients in Terramend® Reagents

- Between 4% and 10% in rapidly available forms including sugars, polysaccharides, and amino acids.
- More slowly-released forms including hemicellulose and amino acid-oligosaccharide structures
- Provides a range of rapidly and slowly released carbon and nutrients to support a variety of aerobic bioremediation applications
- Natural, sustainable, optimized food source for soil microorganisms



# Terramend® Treatment Mechanism

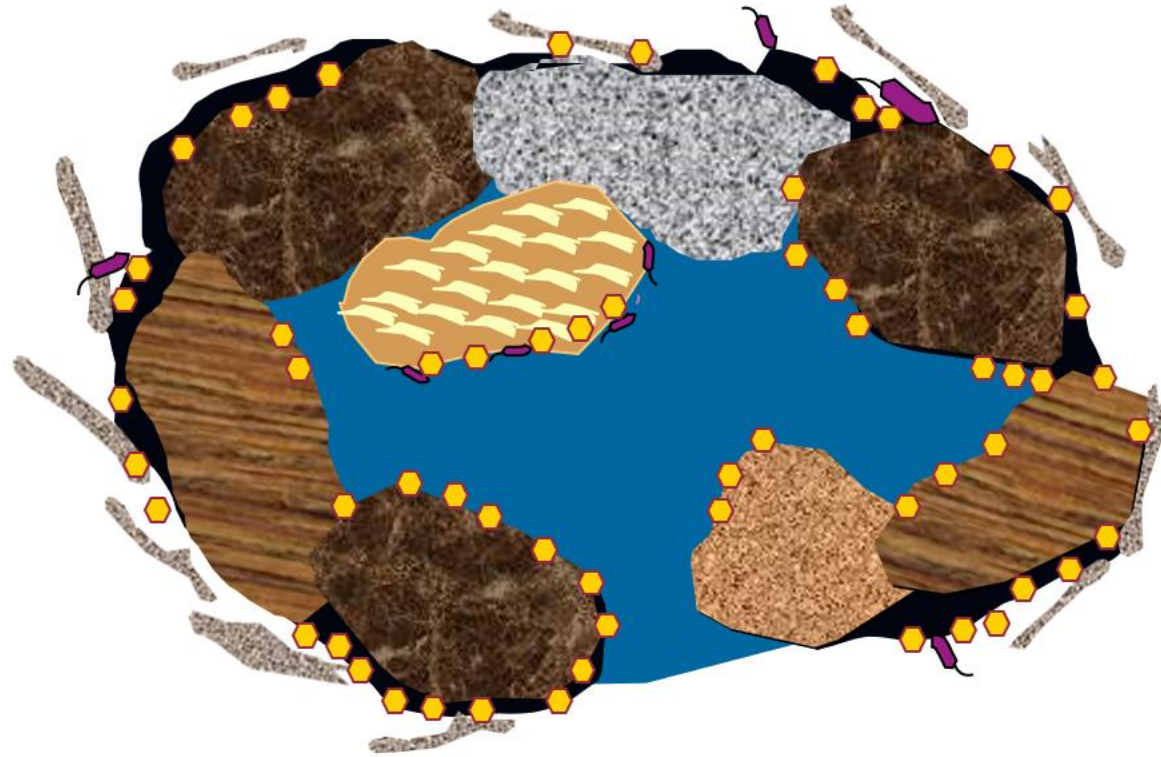




# Terramend® Treatment Mechanism

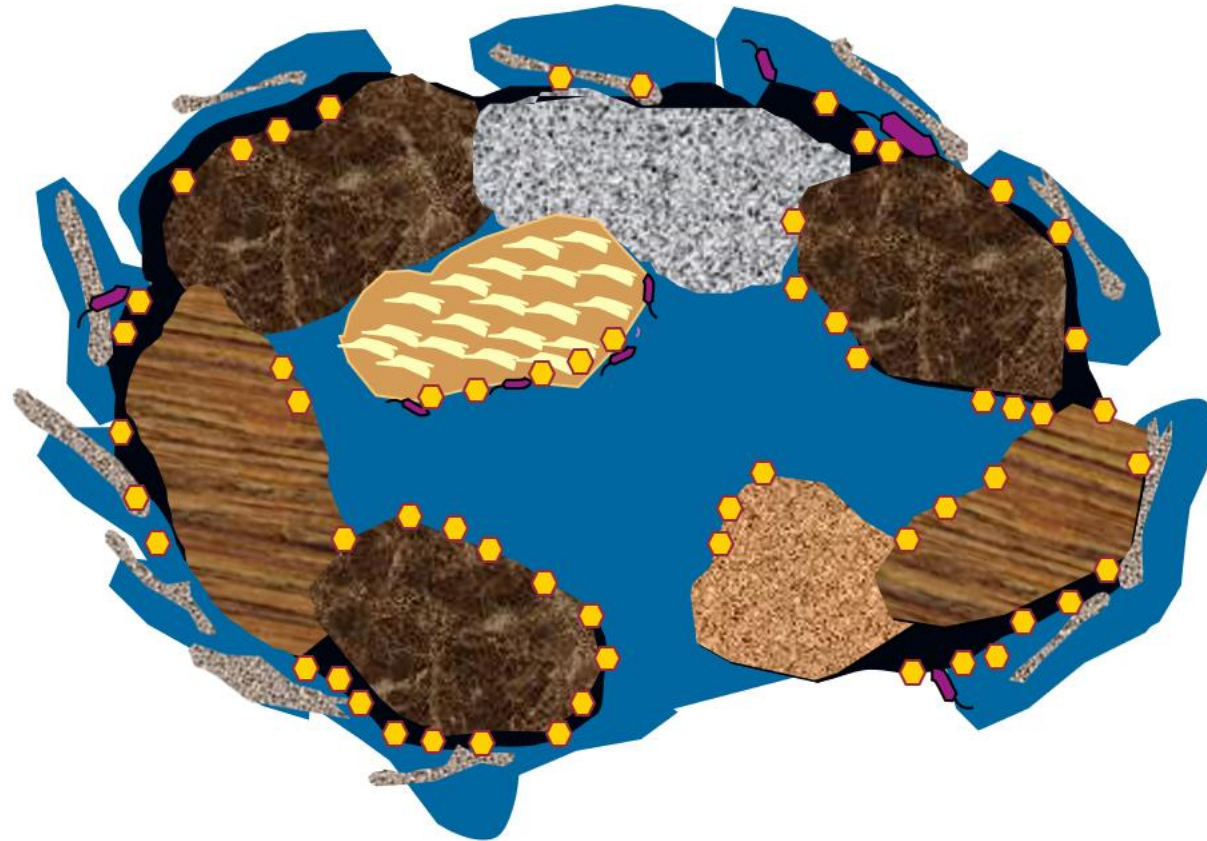
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## Terramend® Added



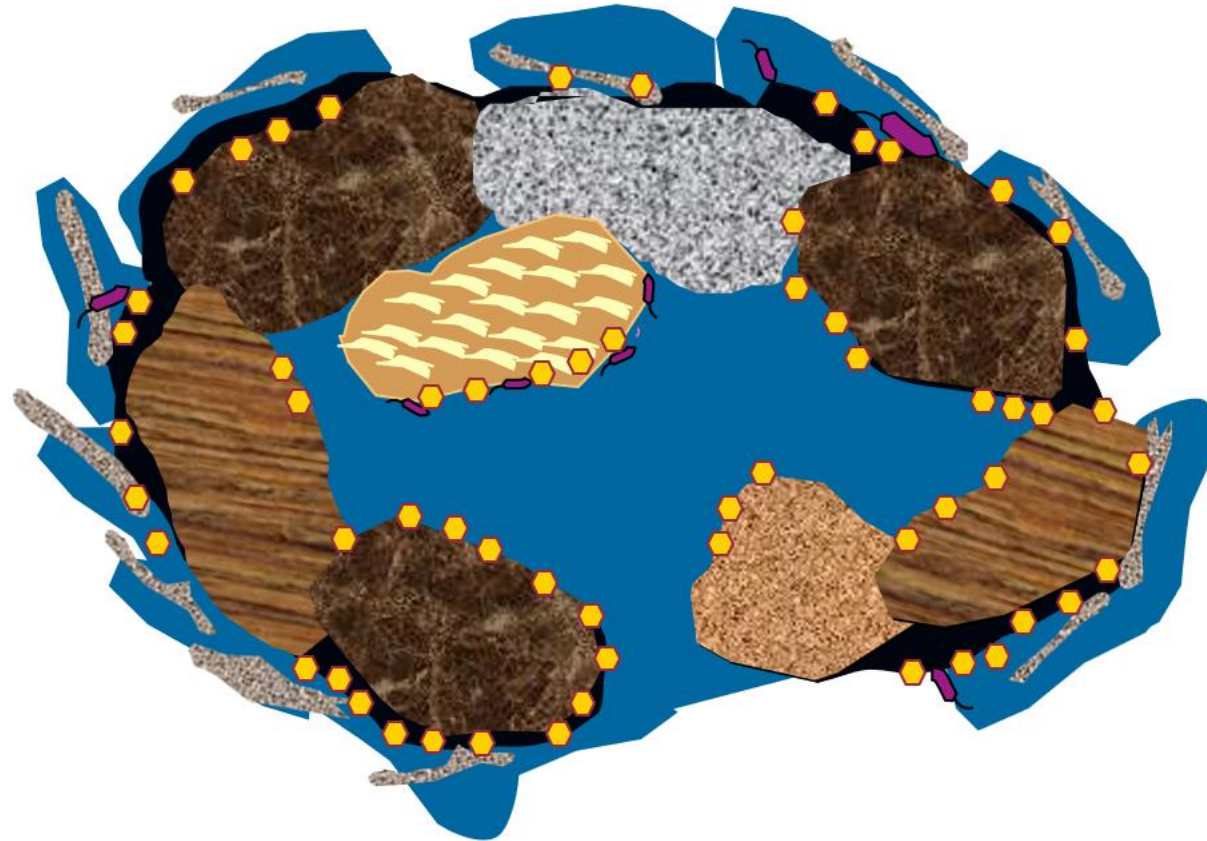
# Terramend® Treatment Mechanism

## Terramend® Hydrated



# Terramend® Treatment Mechanism

## Nutrients Released

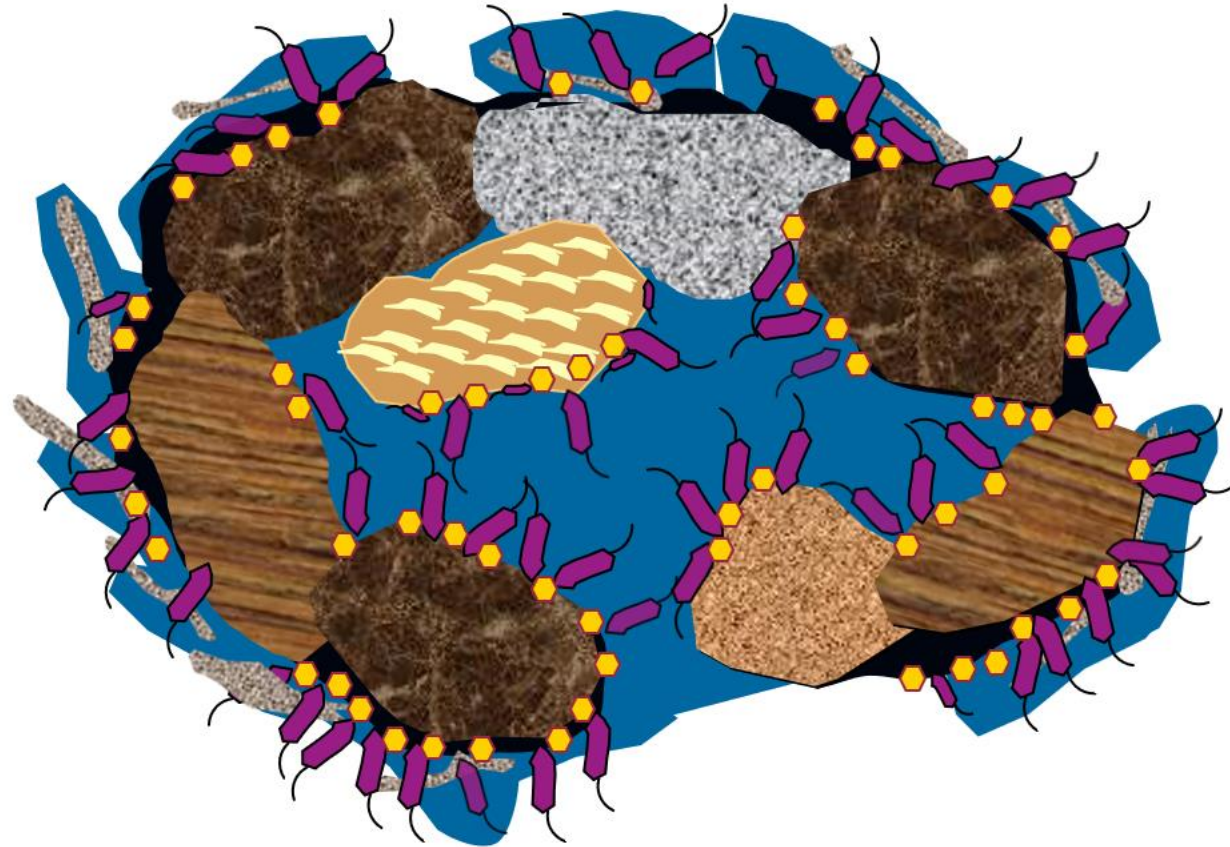




# Terramend® Treatment Mechanism

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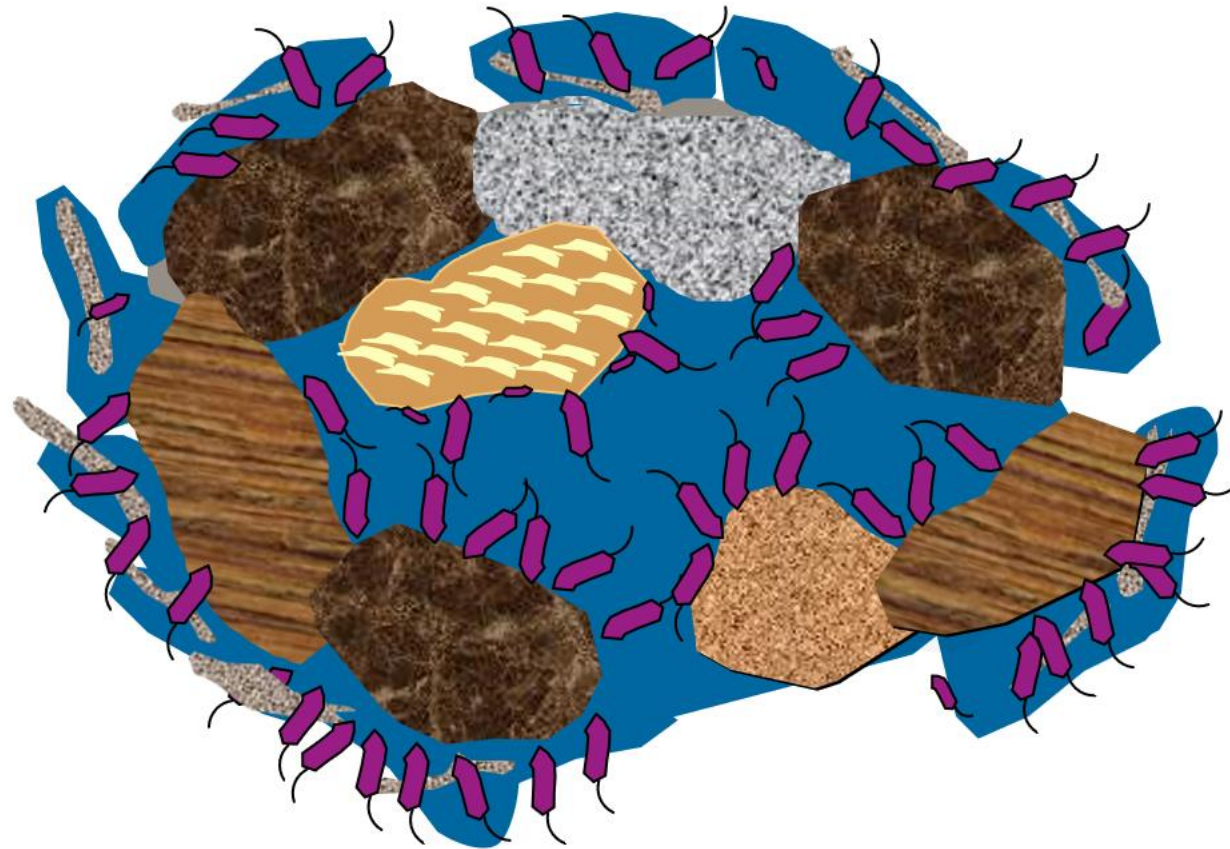
## Bacteria Grow



# Terramend® Treatment Mechanism

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## Contaminants Destroyed





# In Situ Terramend Treatment of PAHs, PCP, and Mineral Oil Industrial Wood Preserving Site

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# Ex Situ Treatment of Chlorinated Phenols Chemical Manufacturing Site

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# In Situ Treatment of Herbicides and Chlorinated Pesticides Former Agricultural Site





# Windrow Treatment of Petroleum Hydrocarbons and PAHs

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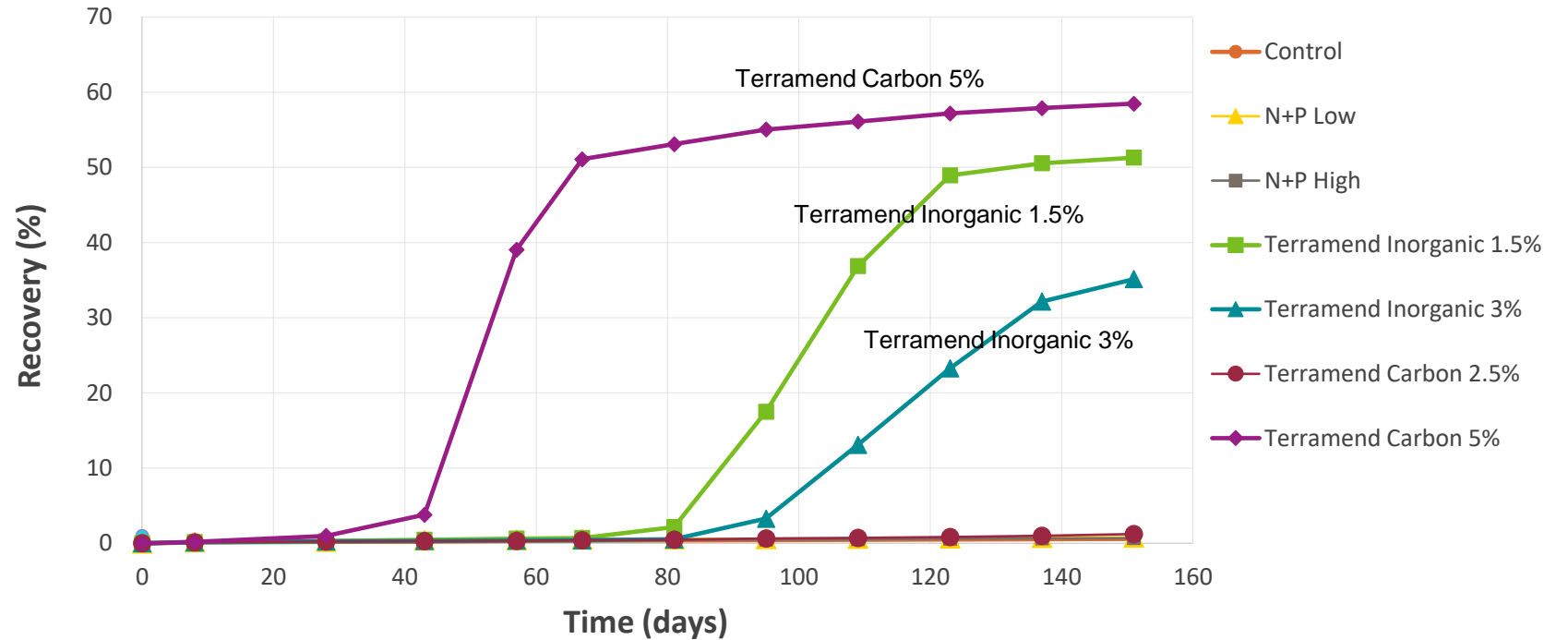
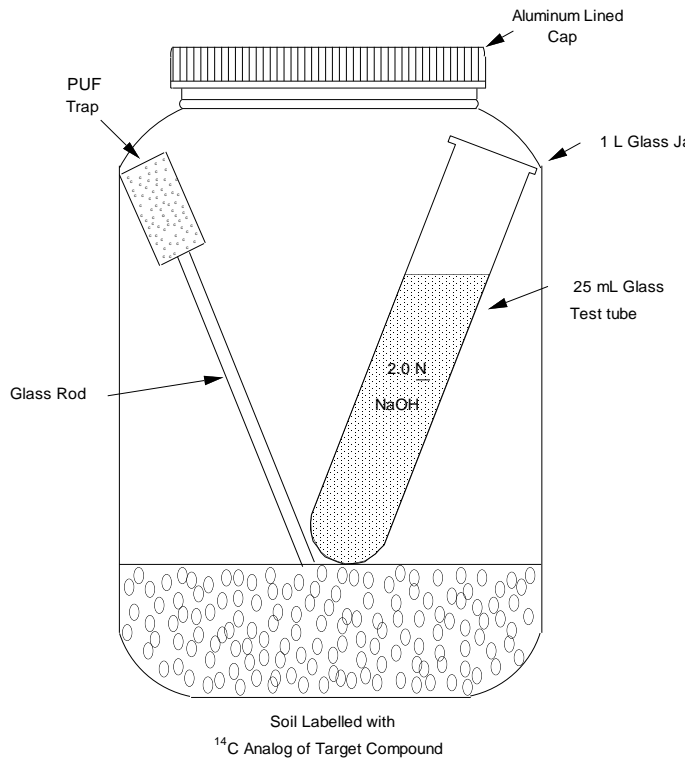


# Bench-scale Treatability Testing

- ✓ Objectives
- ✓ Methodology
- ✓ Results for PCP, Lindane, and Petroleum Hydrocarbons

# Bench-scale Treatability Testing for PCP in Soil

## Mineralization of $^{14}\text{C}$ -PCP to $^{14}\text{C}$ - $\text{CO}_2$



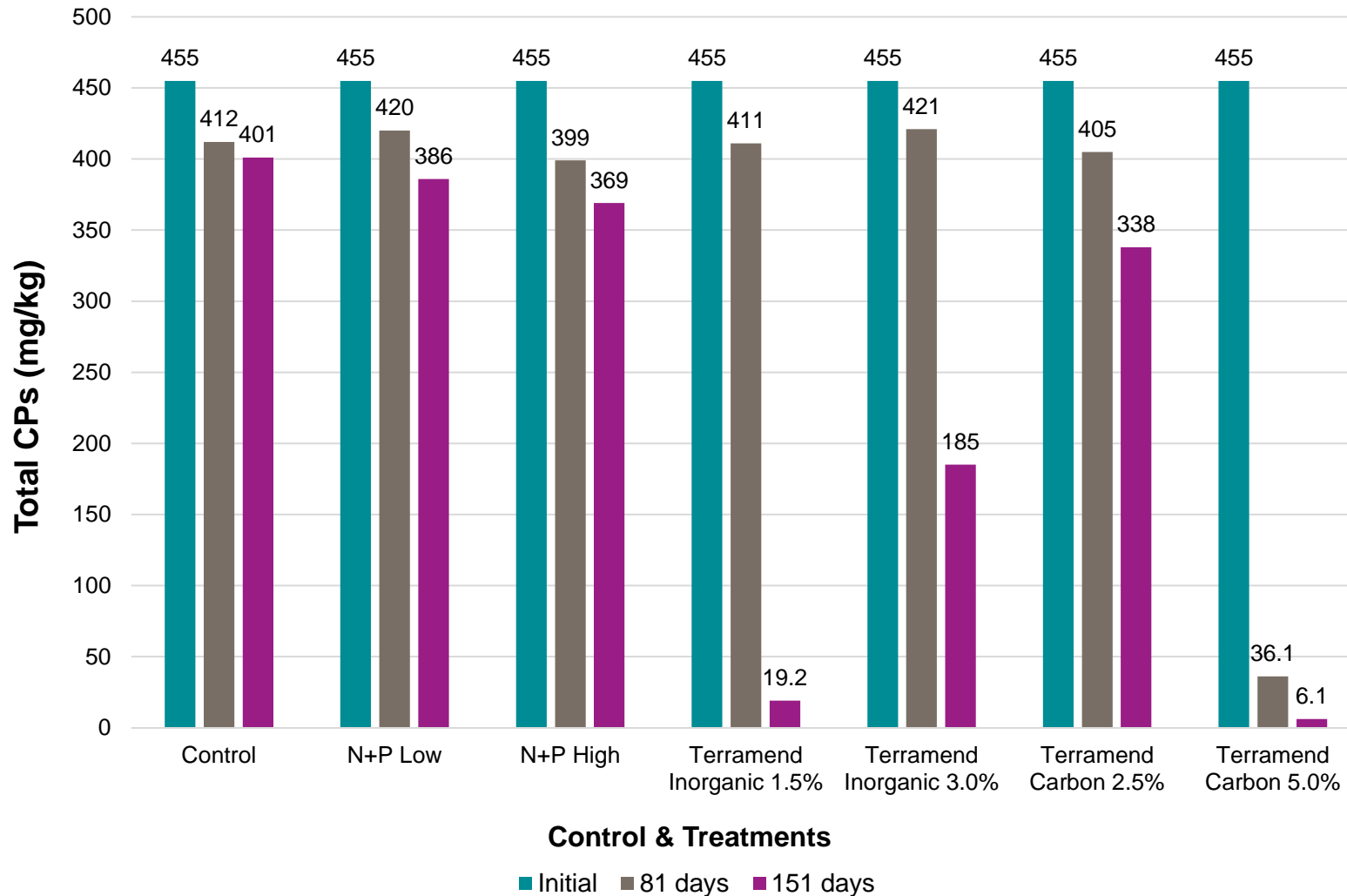
- Documents complete biodegradation of PCP
- Compares performance of reagents & dosages
- Supported by traditional extraction & GC analysis



- Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon at 5% w/w performed best
- Order of performance same as increase in soil WHC
- Hydrophobic soil with acutely toxic COI
- Poor response to both N+P nutrient treatments

# Bench-scale Treatability Testing for PCP in Soil

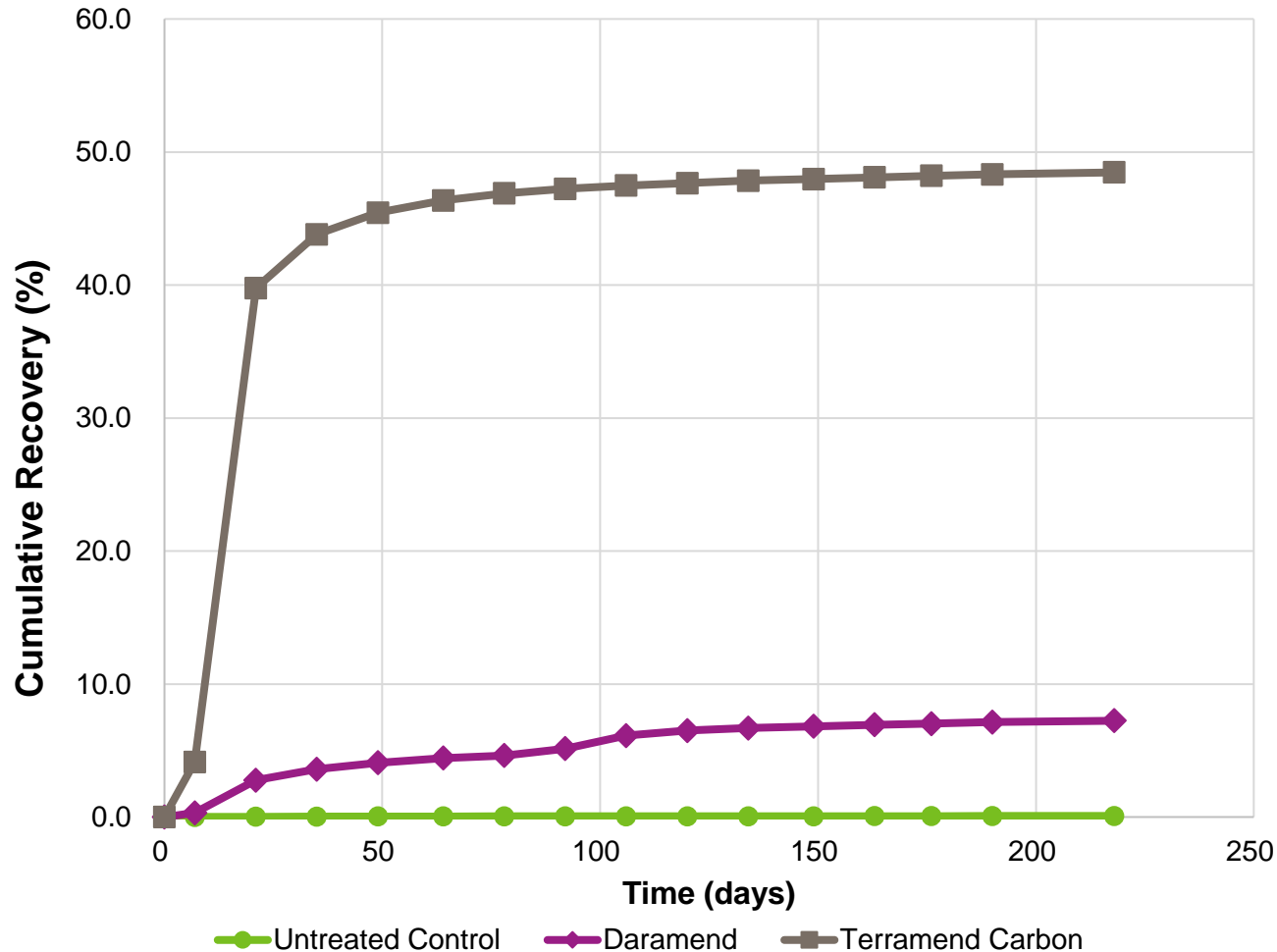
## Total Extractable Chlorinated Phenols



- ✓ Very good agreement between mineralization of  $^{14}\text{C}$ -PCP and reduction in total extractable CPs
- ✓ Treatments that supported greatest conversion of radiolabeled PCP to  $\text{CO}_2$  also achieved lowest residual CP concentrations
- ✓ Higher dose of slowly-released Terramend Carbon provided large increase in soil WHC without turning soil anaerobic
- ✓ More rapidly-released Terramend Inorganic at the higher dose may have resulted in less oxic conditions in this soil
- ✓ Inorganic N+P was ineffective regardless of dosage

# Bench-scale Treatability Testing for Lindane in Soil

## Mineralization of $^{14}\text{C}$ -Lindane to $^{14}\text{C}$ - $\text{CO}_2$



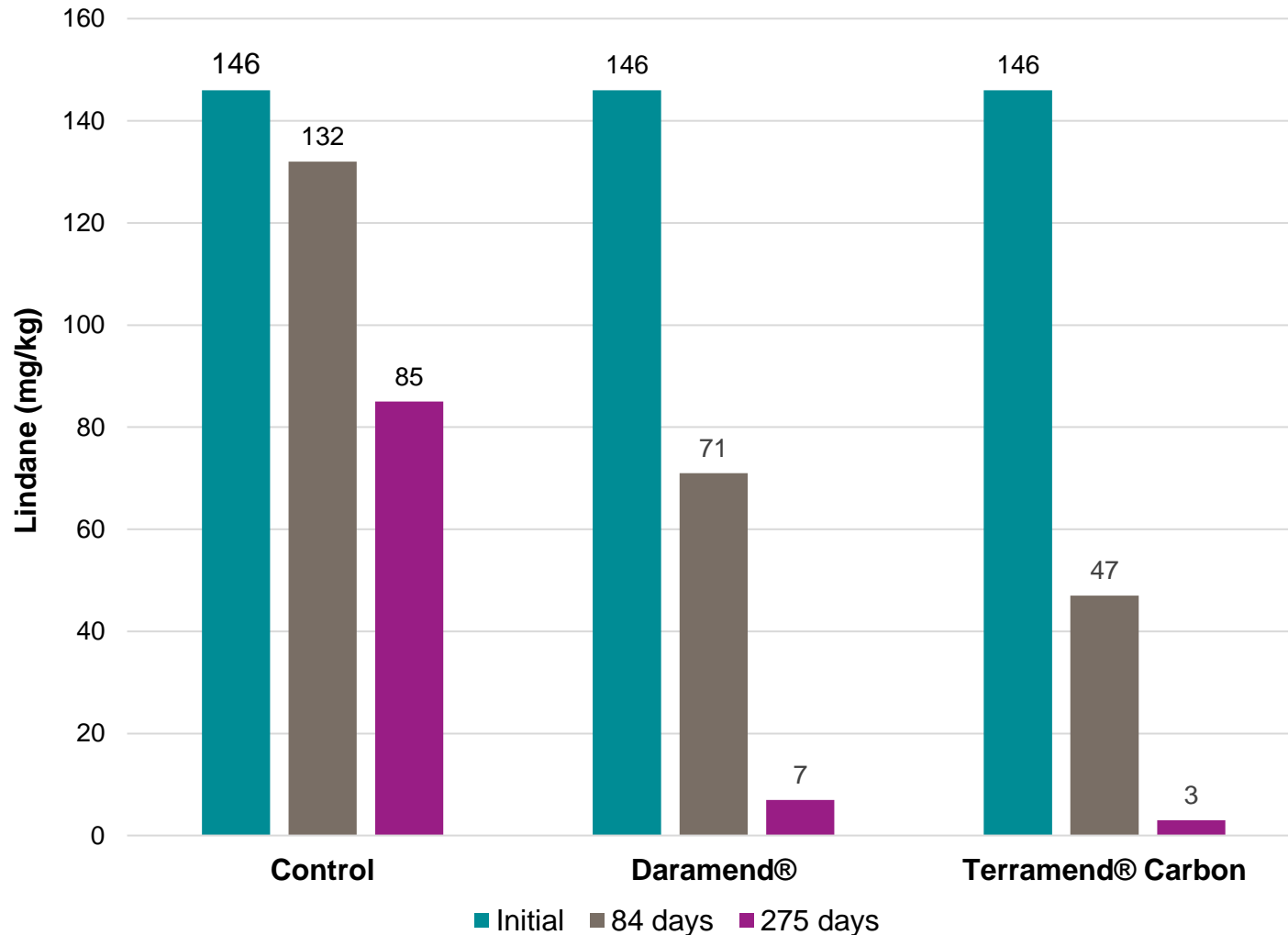
### Radioisotope Fate Study

- Industrial soil from Lindane manufacturing site
- Tracked conversion of  $^{14}\text{C}$ - $\gamma$ -hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) to  $^{14}\text{C}$ - $\text{CO}_2$  in glass microcosms
- Compared untreated control to soil amended with Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon (3.0%) or Daramend<sup>®</sup> (4.0%)
- Literature says half life of Lindane should be shorter under anaerobic conditions
- Our results differed as we found more rapid and more substantial biodegradation of Lindane under optimized aerobic conditions than under highly reduced anaerobic conditions (ORP = -450 mV)



# Bench-scale Treatability Testing for Lindane in Soil

## Total Extractable Lindane

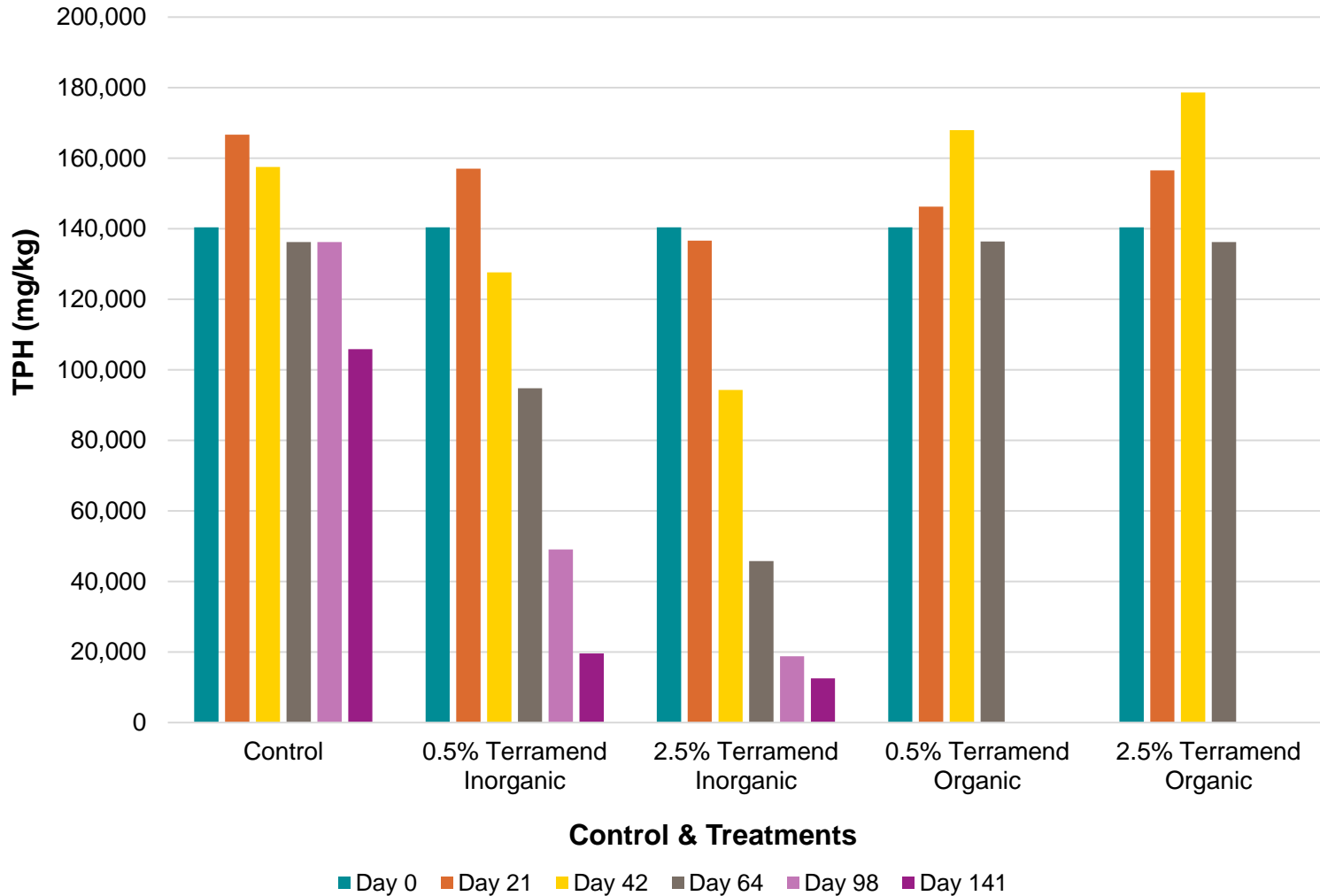


- Total extractable Lindane by EPA 3540 and 8081B
- Total extractable Lindane was in good agreement with results from mineralization of added  $^{14}\text{C}$ -Lindane to  $\text{CO}_2$
- Both reductive dechlorination (Daramend®) and aerobic bioremediation (Terramend® Carbon) were effective in degradation of Lindane in this soil
- Isolates of *Sphingomonas japonicum* and several other bacteria have been shown to use Lindane as sole source of carbon and energy through aerobic dechlorination and hydroxylation and ring cleavage
- Extracellular enzymes produced by soil fungi have also been shown to degrade Lindane



# Bench-scale Treatability Testing

## Terramend® Treatment of Stabilized Drill Cuttings



- Very high TPH drill cuttings from oil extraction
- Initial treatment was stabilization with wood mulch followed by aerobic tillage; however, this approach did not achieve the desired degree of TPH reduction
- The as-received drill cuttings (already treated with wood mulch at 10% w/w) were subjected to 141 days of Terramend treatment at RT with weekly aeration by mixing
- Sharp difference in response to Terramend Inorganic vs Terramend Carbon.
- Most effective treatment was the higher dosage of Terramend Inorganic
- TPH was reduced by 91% in response to this treatment

# Project Snapshots

1. Terramend<sup>®</sup> Inorganic Treatment of Aged Hydraulic Oil and Diesel Fuel
2. Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon Treatment of Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate
3. Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon Treatment of PAHs, PCP, and Mineral Oil TPH
4. Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon Treatment of MGP PAHs
5. In Situ Daramend<sup>®</sup> Treatment of Chlorinated Pesticides

# Project Snapshot 1

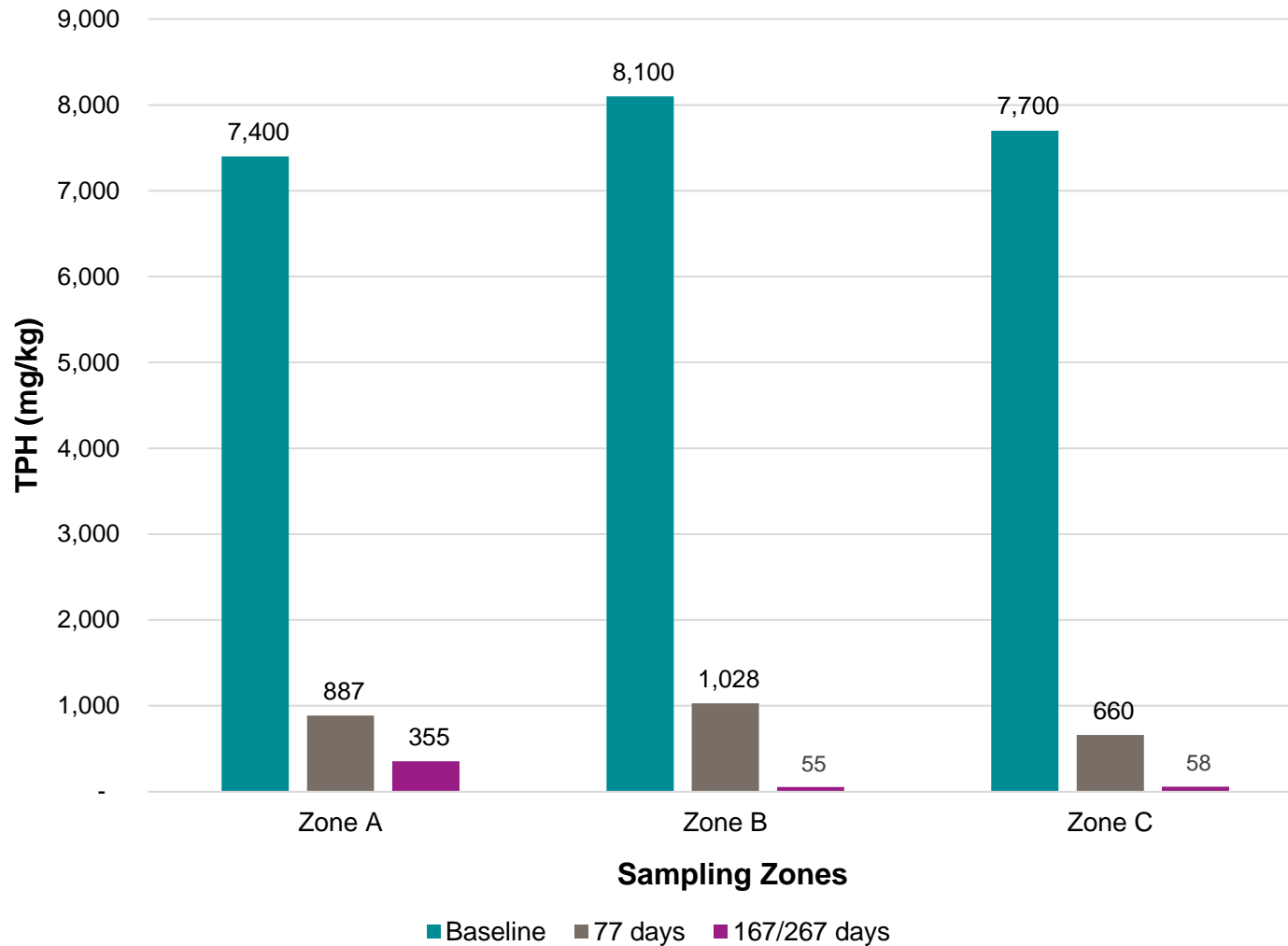
Terramend® Inorganic

Ex Situ Treatment of Hydraulic Oil  
& Diesel Fuel

- Midwest Industrial site
- Former agricultural equipment repair facility
- Approximately 4,400 tons of soil treated on-site



# Bioremediation of Hydraulic Oil + Diesel Fuel Contaminated Soil with Terramend® Inorganic Reagent



## On-Site Treatment of Industrial Soil

- 4,400 tons treated in HDPE lined biocell with soil in a layer of 24" (60 cm) thickness
- Hydraulic oil and diesel fuel (C<sub>16</sub> – C<sub>35</sub>)
- Calcareous sandy loam, neutral pH, low organic matter
- Terramend® Inorganic dosage of 3.0% w/w in split application (2.0% at start and 1.0% on day 90)
- Soil water content maintained near 60% WHC
- Aeration by tillage twice weekly for the first month, with tillage reduced to weekly thereafter
- Each data point represents the mean of 5 composite samples with each composite created by blending 10 grab samples from full depth of treatment

## Project Snapshot 2

### Terramend® Carbon On-Site Treatment of Phthalates in Excavated Soil

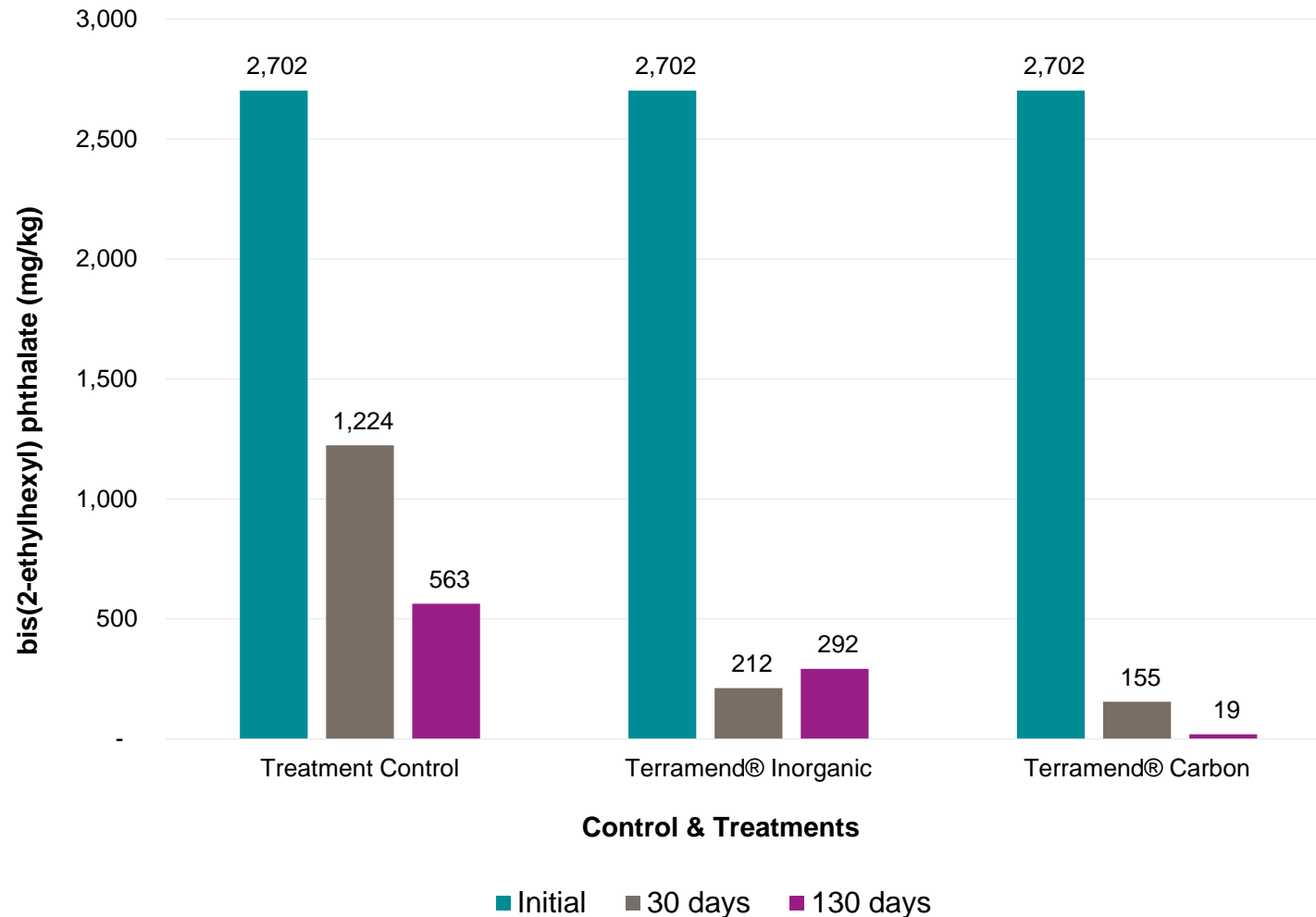
- Industrial site in eastern New Jersey
- Former chemical industry facility
- Approximately 600 tons of soil treated on-site
- Two 300-ton batches in biocell





# Bench-scale Treatability Testing Results

## Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in New Jersey Chemical Industry Soil

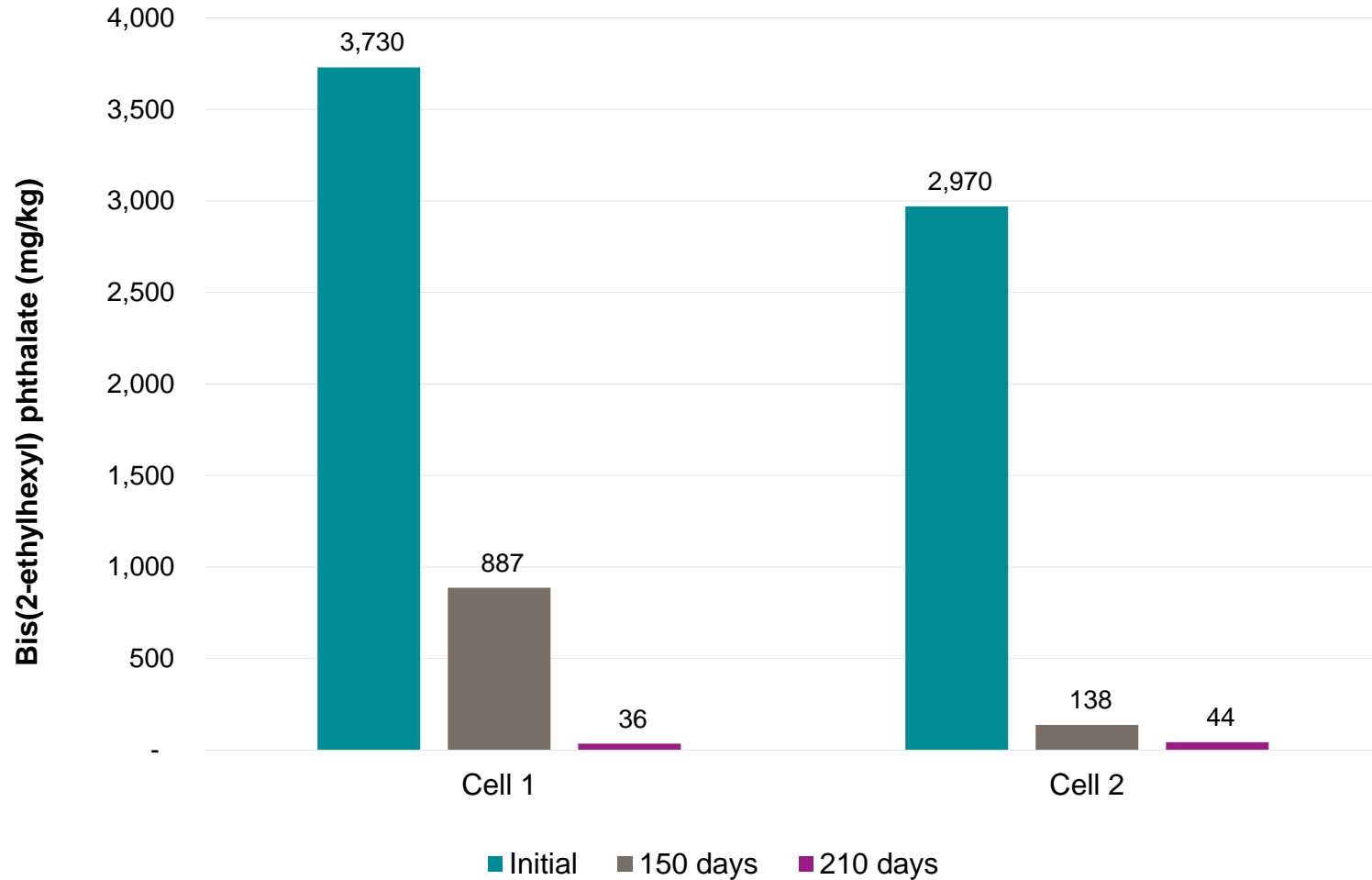


### Interpretation of Results

- Low solubility of phthalate makes it relatively slow to degrade
- Terramend® Inorganic at 2.0% w/w and Terramend® Carbon at 3.0% w/w.
- Longer lasting reagent (Terramend® Carbon) was better suited
- High native organic matter and fine-grained texture made it more difficult to maintain aerobic conditions in soil treated with Terramend® Inorganic
- Possible that native bacteria produced more biosurfactant under lower nutrient status in soil with Terramend® Carbon
- Visible fungal growth on soil with Terramend® Carbon

# Terramend® Inorganic Treatment of Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate

## Ex situ On-Site Treatment in New Jersey



- Ex situ soil treatment on-site in New Jersey
- Terramend formulation and dosage established during bench-scale treatability testing
- Soil moisture set to 60% WHC by spray irrigation system
- Reagent dosage of 3.0% w/w for both
- Slowly released carbon and nutrients was proven more effective
- Visible fungal growth on soil treated with Terramend® Carbon



# Project Snapshot 3

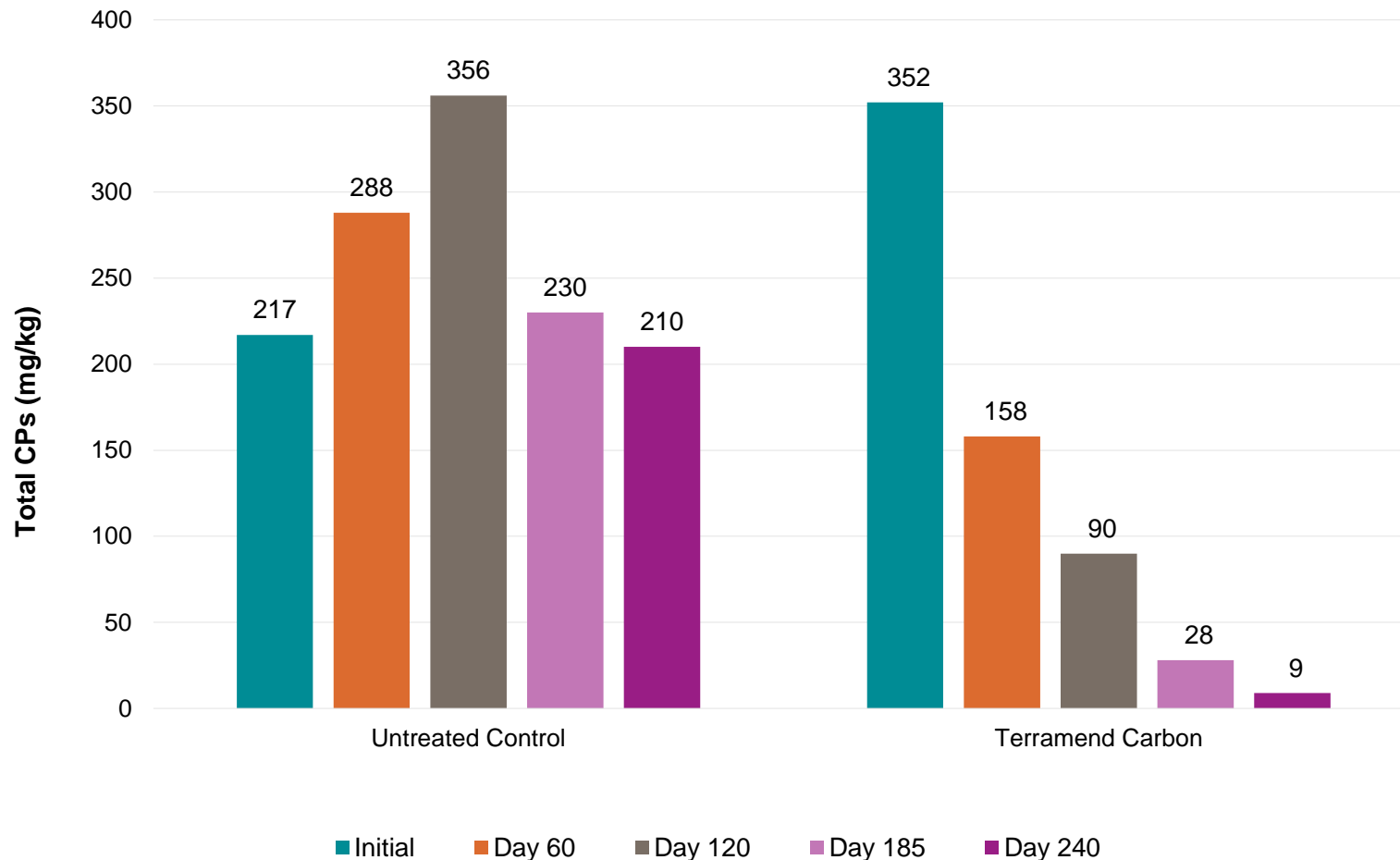
Terramend<sup>®</sup> Carbon

Ex Situ Treatment of PAHs, PCP, and  
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

- Industrial Wood Preserving Site
- On-site treatment of excavated soil in HDPE-lined cell
- 1,200 tons/year in batch system

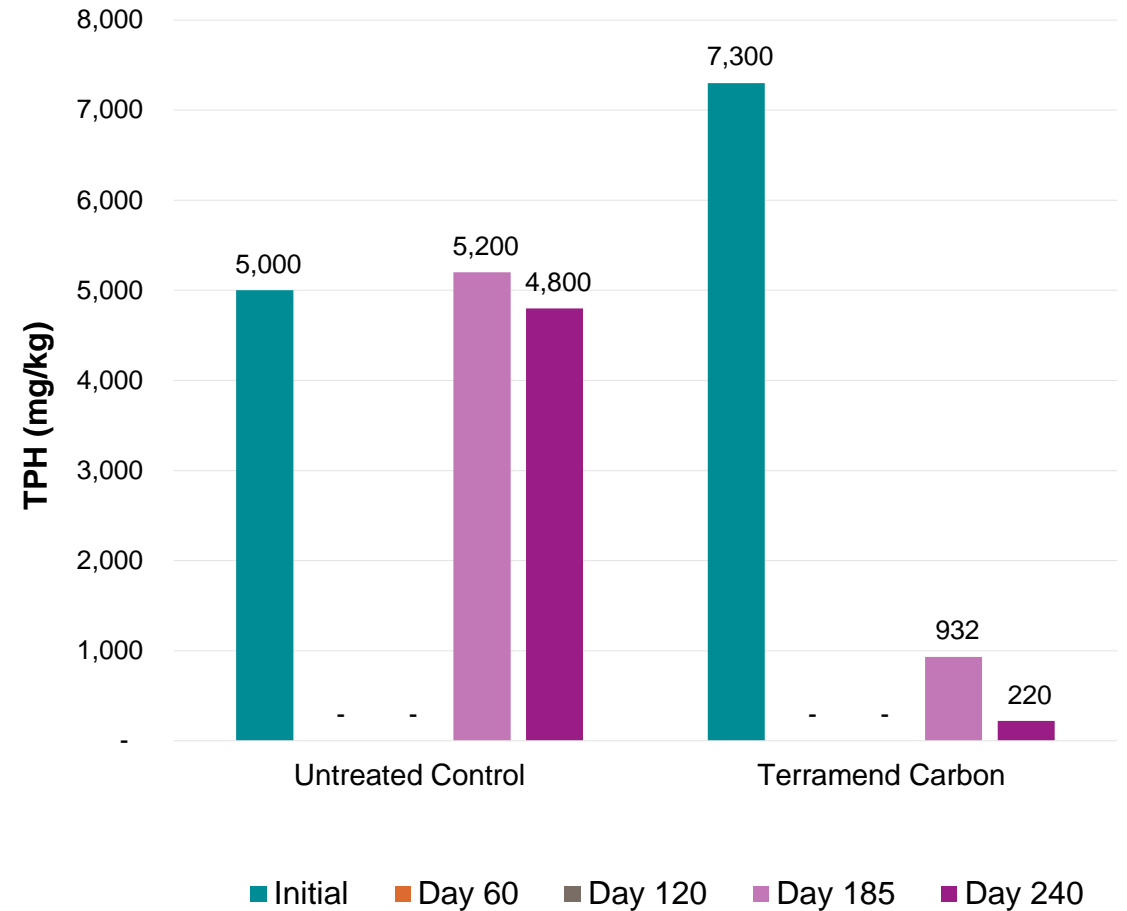
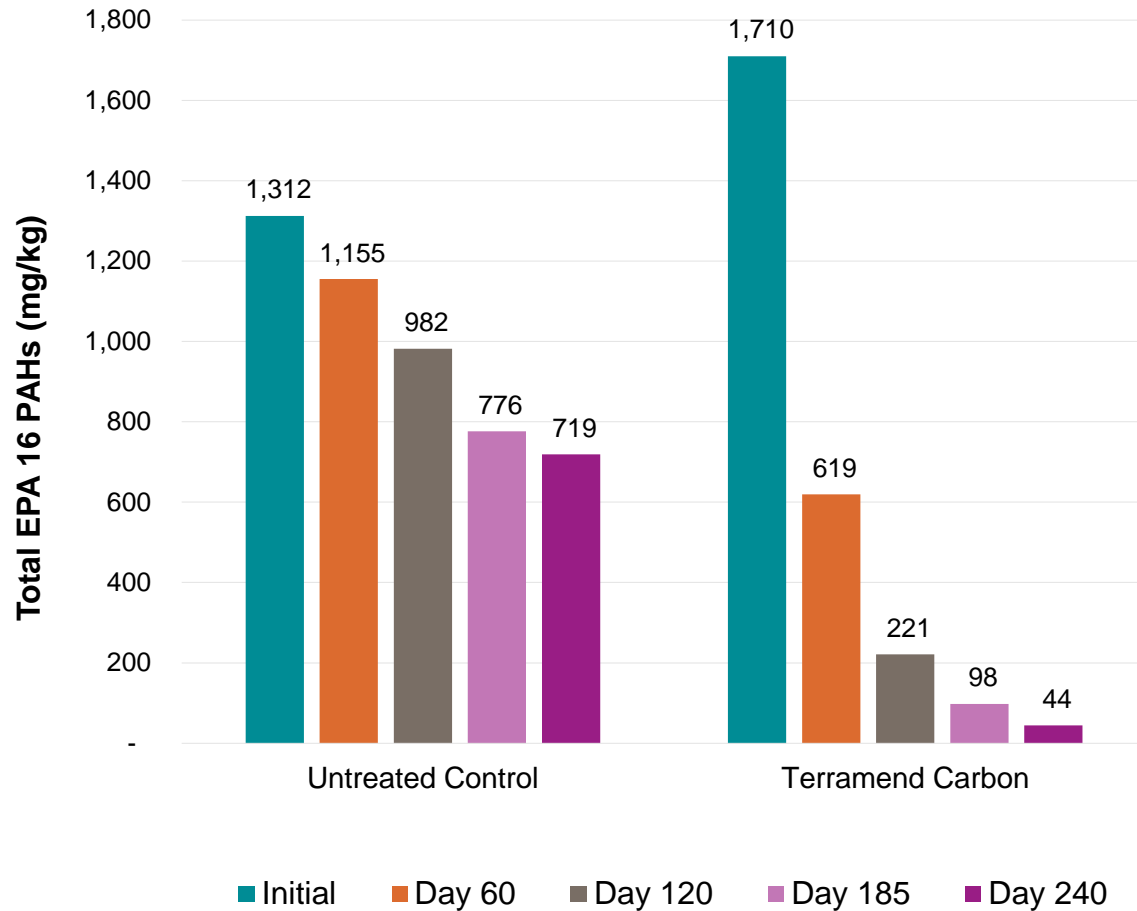


# Ex Situ Bioremediation of Wood Treatment Soil with Terramend® Carbon



- Industrial wood preserving site in operation since 1950
- Pressure treatment using creosote and PCP in mineral oil
- Batch treatment of 1,200 tons/year over three years
- Excavated soil in HDPE-lined bioremediation cell
- Covered to extend treatment season in cool climate area
- First batch included monitoring of untreated control soil simultaneous with Terramend Carbon treated soil
- Also treated 4,800 tons of lightly impacted soil in situ (0 – 24" bgs)

# Treatment of PAHs and Petroleum Hydrocarbons



# Project Snapshot 4

Terramend® Carbon

Ex Situ Treatment of PAHs  
at MGP Site

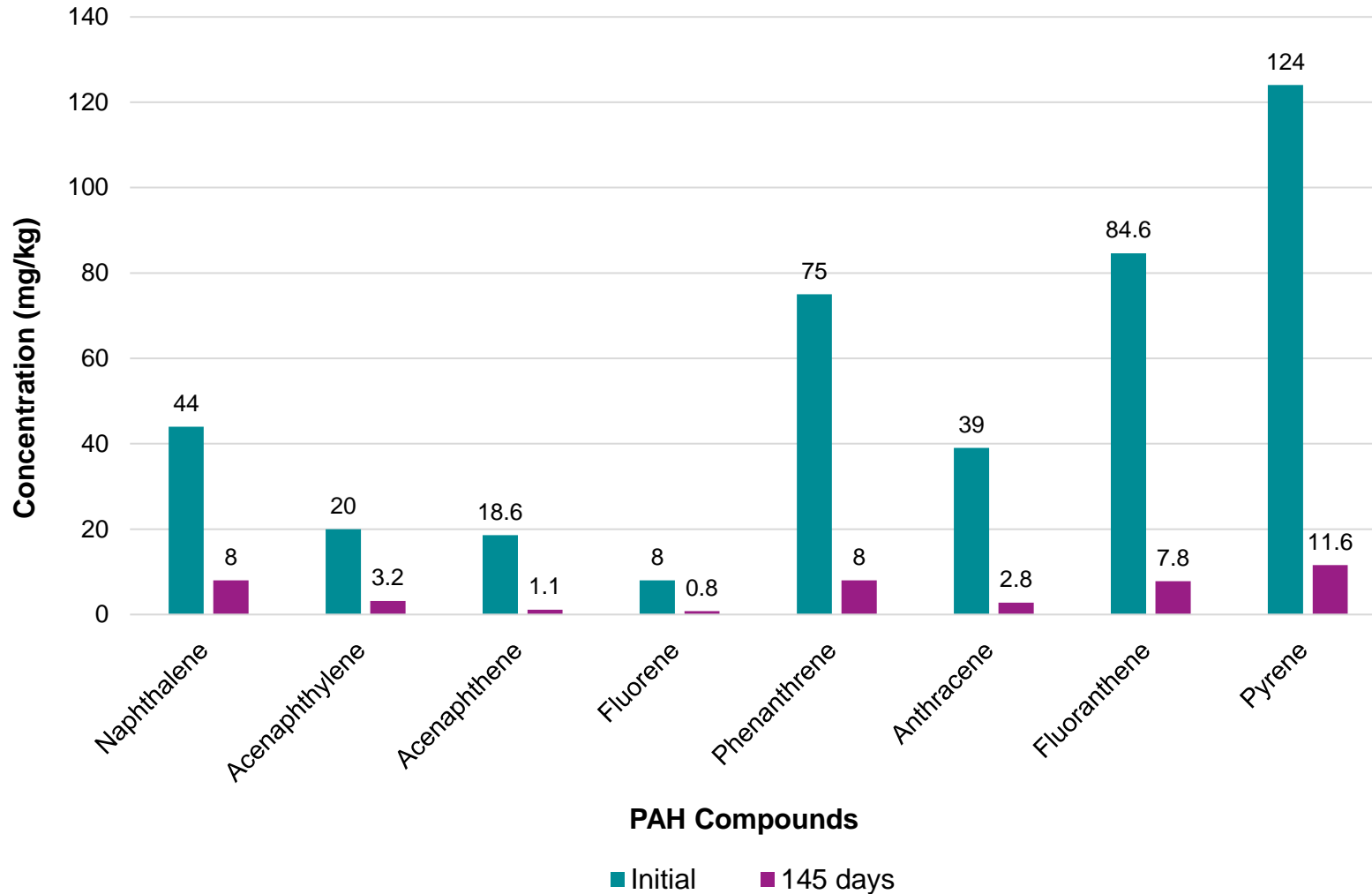


- Pacific Northwest Manufactured Gas Plant Site
- On-site treatment of excavated soil in biocell



# Ex situ Terramend® Treatment of PAHs

## Pacific Northwest MGP Site

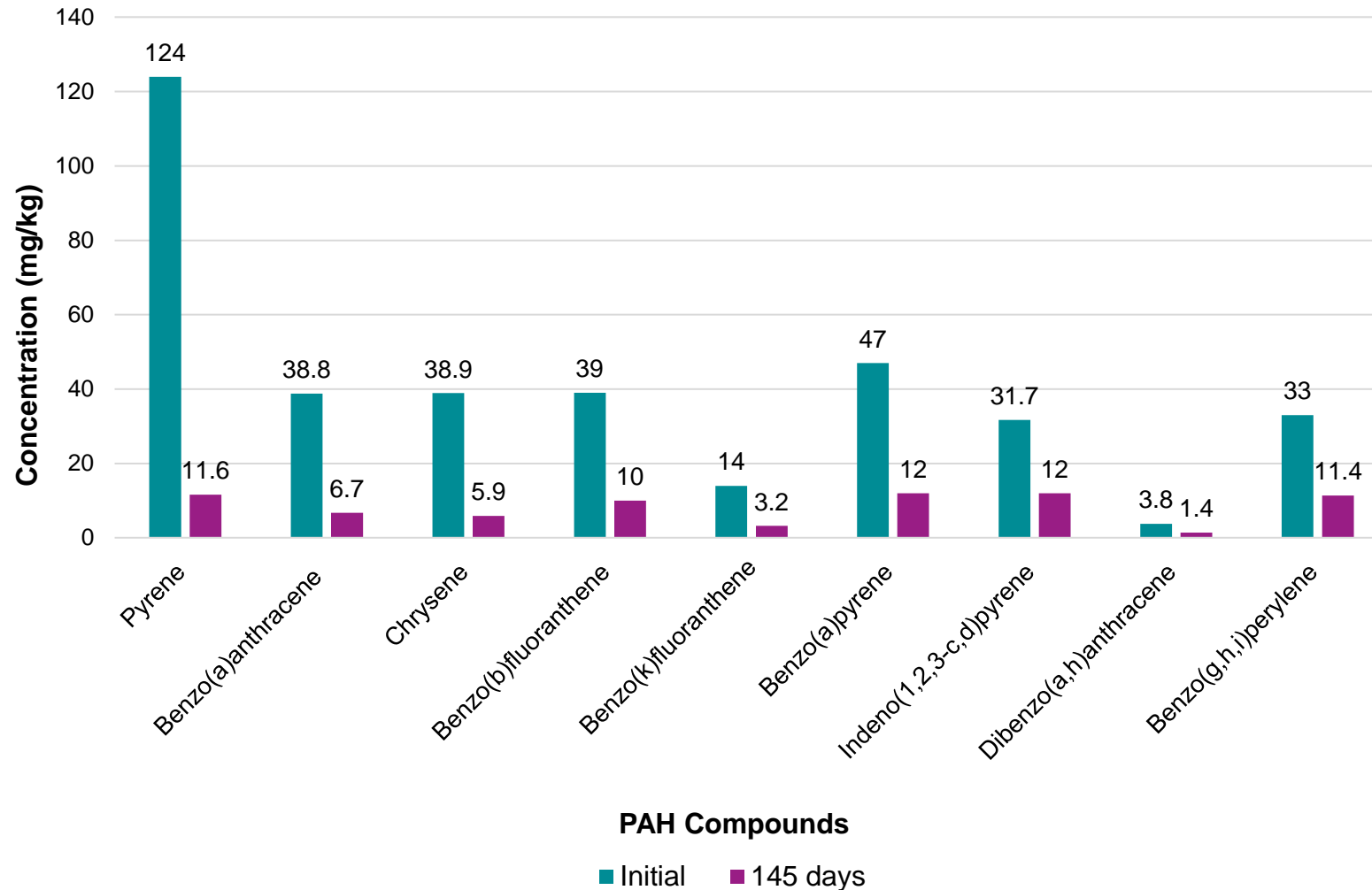


### Lower MW PAH Compounds

- Pacific Northwest MGP Site
- Excavated soil in HDPE-lined Biocell
- Terramend Carbon application at 4.0% w/w
- Weekly tillage for aeration
- Removal efficiencies of 90% or more for most of the lower molecular weight PAHs

# Ex situ Terramend<sup>®</sup> Treatment of PAHs

## Pacific Northwest MGP Site



### Higher MW PAH Compounds

- Good treatment efficiency on even high molecular weight PAHs
- Lower removal efficiencies than for the lower MW (more soluble) PAHs
- Removal efficiencies between 60% and 85% for most of the higher MW PAHs
- Somewhat lower removal efficiency than for creosote soils
- Possibly related to acute soil toxicity?

# Project Snapshot 5

Daramend®

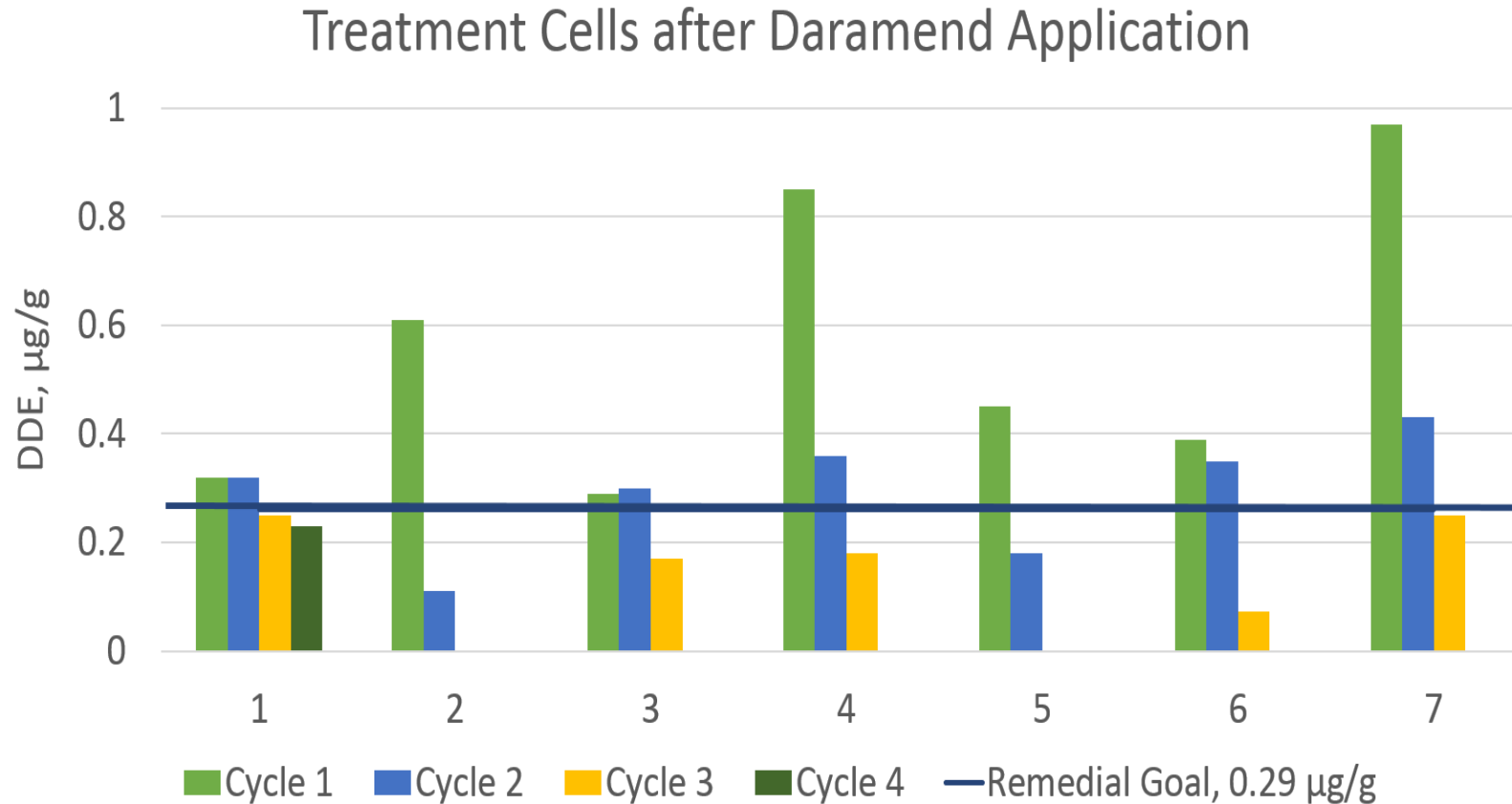
In Situ Treatment of Chlorinated Pesticides

- Former agricultural site for residential development
- In situ treatment of 34 acres (14 hectares)
- About 110,000 tons of soil in total
- Surface soil to a depth of 24" (60 cm)
- Residual metabolites from use of DDT as an insecticide
- Major target compound was DDE





# In Situ Treatment of DDE at Former Agricultural Site Remediation for Residential Development



## Achievement of Residential Land Use Criteria

- Treatment of large areas in situ sharply reduces total cost
- Total cost including Daramend, equipment, and labor was less than US\$50,000/acre
- Equivalent to about \$14/ton of treated soil

# Terramend® Reagents Summary

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- ✓ Proven performance on PAHs, chlorinated phenols, phthalates, bunker oil, diesel fuel, and Lindane
- ✓ Excellent performance in simultaneous removal of PCP + PAHs + Petroleum Hydrocarbons for wood treatment sites
- ✓ Supported by experienced staff including bench-scale treatability and optimization capability
- ✓ Sustainable and economical alternative to off site disposal for many soils, sediments, and even many industrial process wastes
- ✓ Excellent 25-year worldwide track record in many field-scale applications

# Available Terramend® Case Studies

- ✓ PAHs
- ✓ PCP
- ✓ Bunker Oil
- ✓ Diesel Fuel
- ✓ Phthalates
- ✓ Lindane
- ✓ Wood Preserving Sites
- ✓ MGP sites
- ✓ Lindane

**Questions  
are  
Welcome!**



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