

# **Biological Treatment of Groundwater Containing Perchlorate Using Fluidized Bed Reactors**

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## **ENVIROGEN:**

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# Presentation Outline

1. **Envirogen/USFilter Partnership**
2. **Perchlorate Biological Degradation**
3. **Selection of Reactor Type**
4. **Fluidized Bed Reactor**
5. **Case Histories**
  - **Pilot**
  - **Full-Scale**
6. **Summary**



# Envirogen-USFilter Relationship

- **Joint Marketing for Perchlorate and MTBE applications**
- **Envirogen focus - microbiology and biocatalysts**
- **USFilter focus - systems and hardware**
- **Strong synergy between the two organizations**

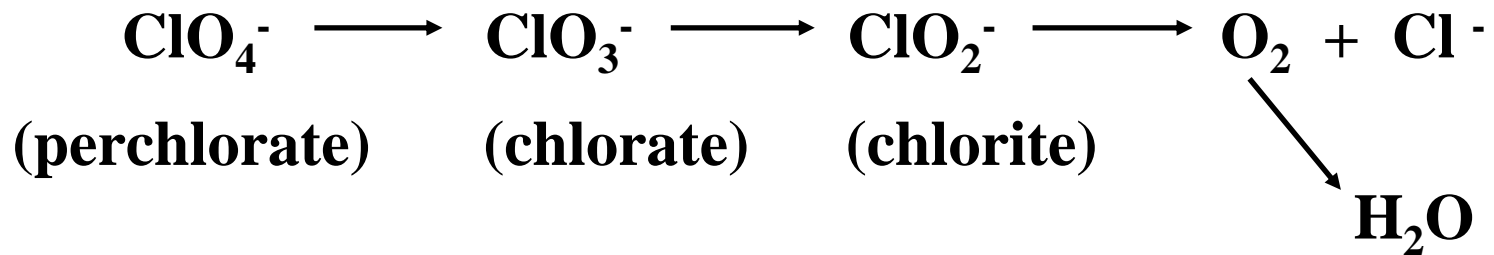


# Bacterial Metabolism

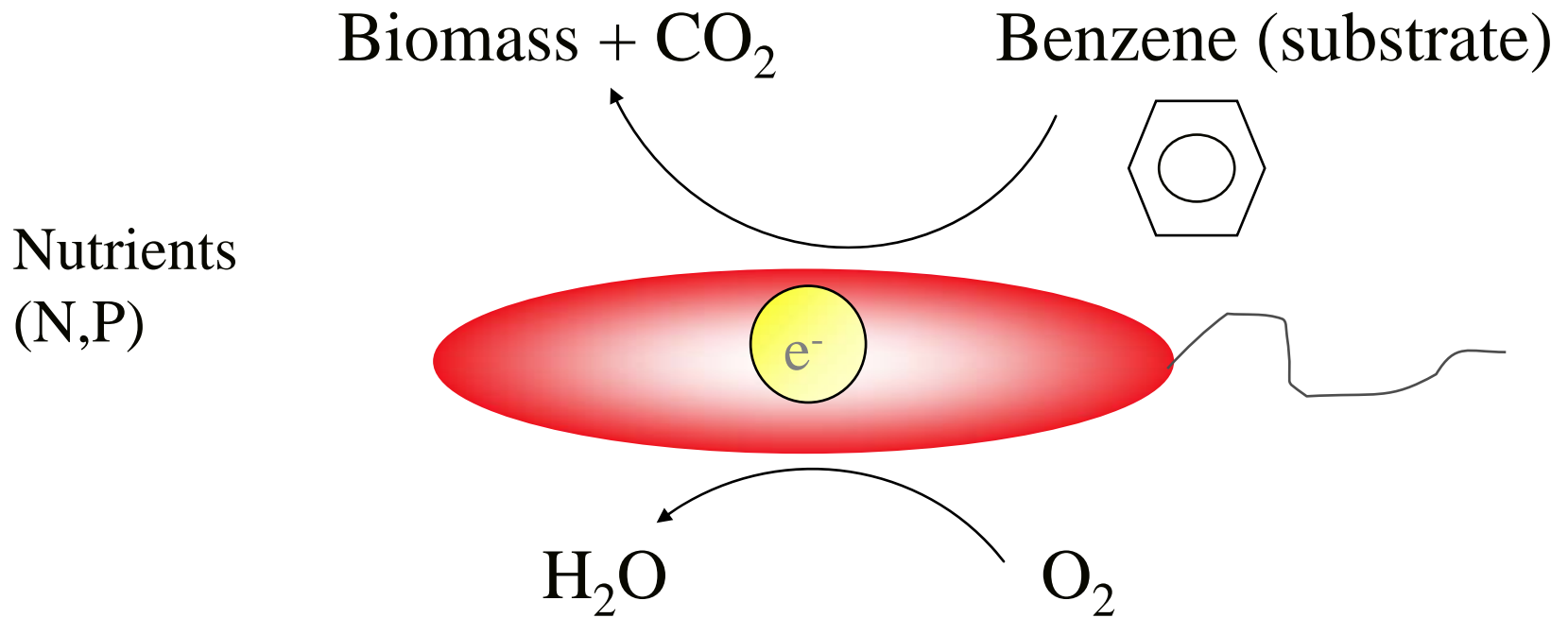
- **Requirements:**
  - Energy Source (organic or inorganic)
  - Electron Acceptor ( $O_2$ ,  $NO_3$ ,  $SO_4$ ,  $CO_2$ )
  - Carbon Source (organic or  $CO_2$ )
  - Macronutrients (N,P,S)
  - Mineral Ions (Ca, K, Mg, Fe, Cu, Zn, Co, et al.)
  - Vitamins and/or Amino Acids

# Biological Perchlorate Reduction

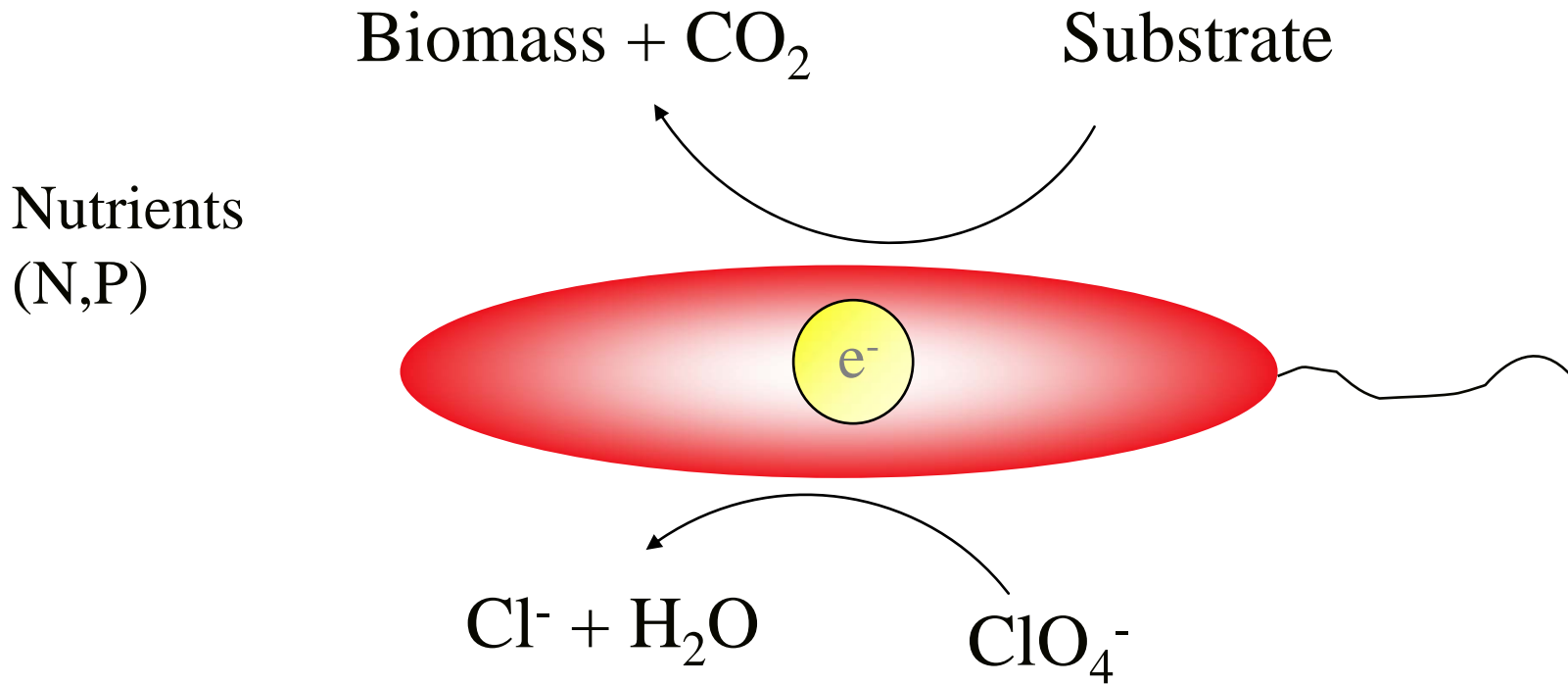
*Terminal Electron Acceptor:*



# Organic Pollutants

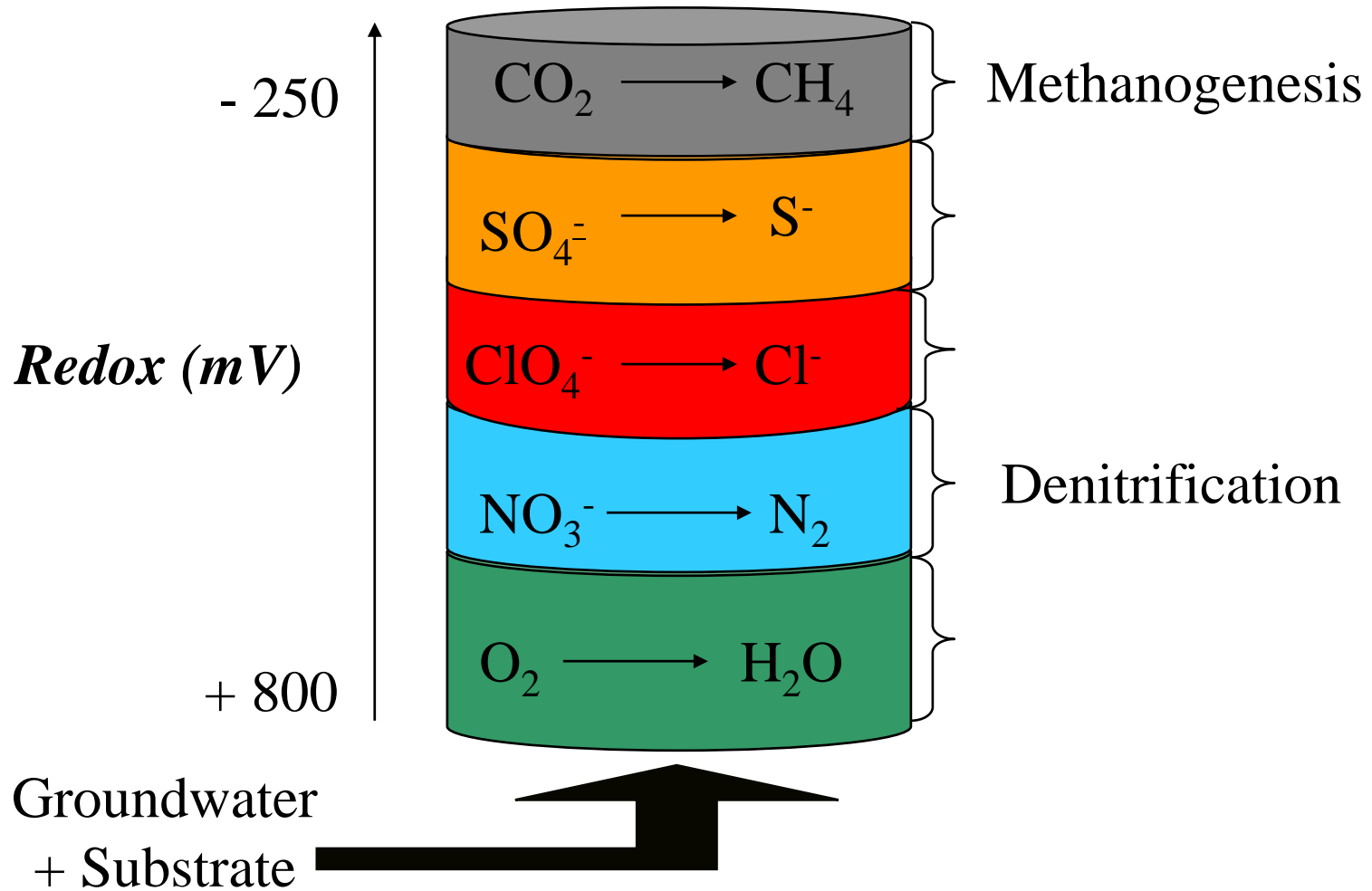


# Perchlorate

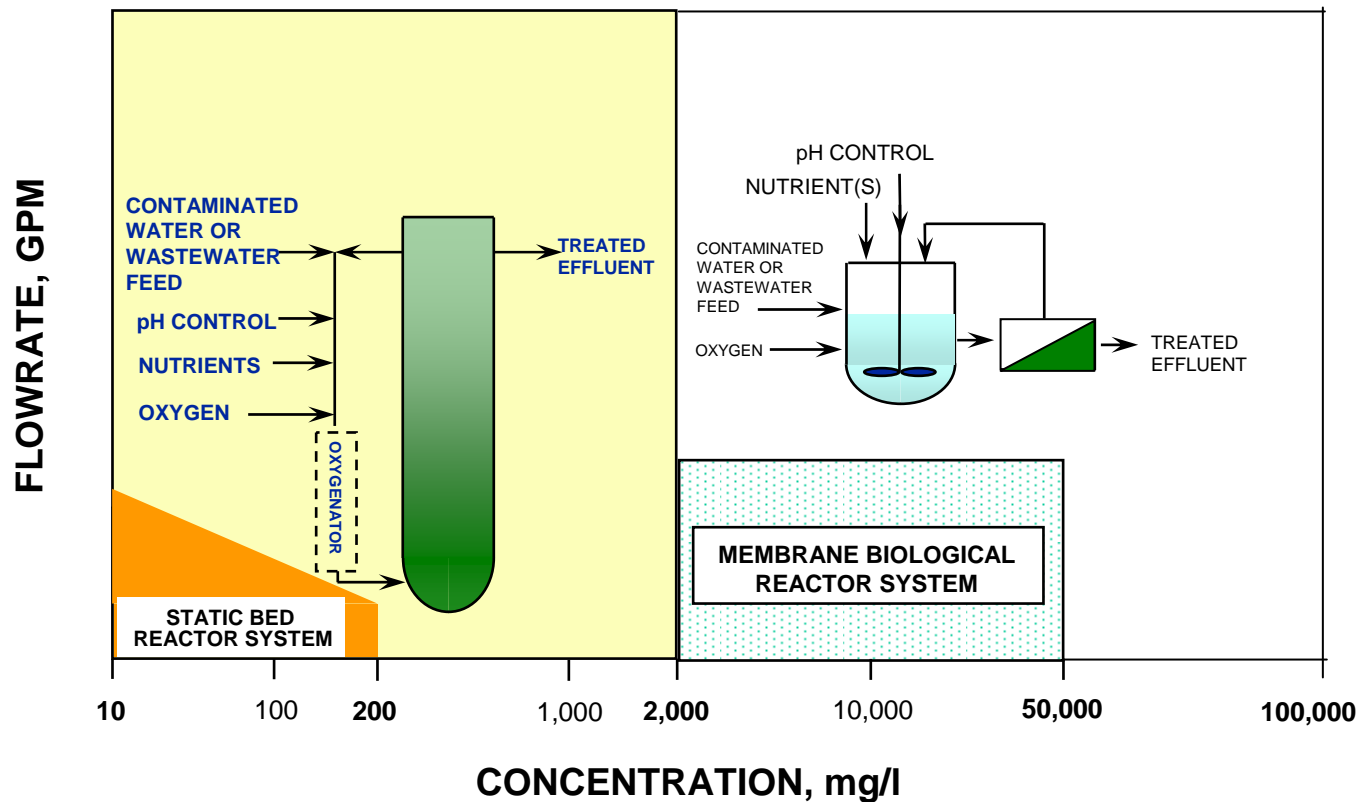




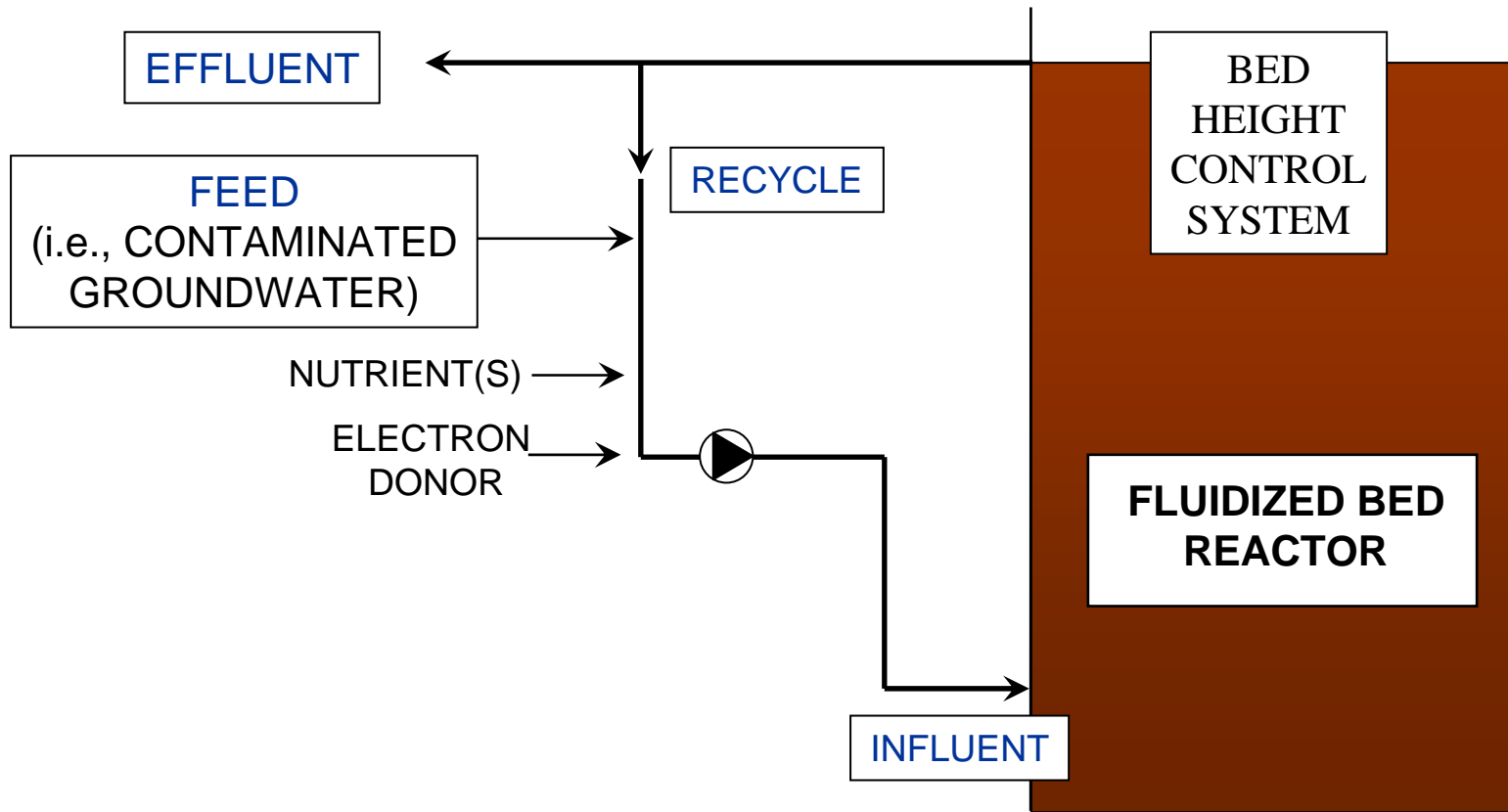
# Utilization of Electron Acceptors



# Bioreactor System Options for Treatment of Organic Chemicals



# FBR Flow Schematic



# FBR Advantages

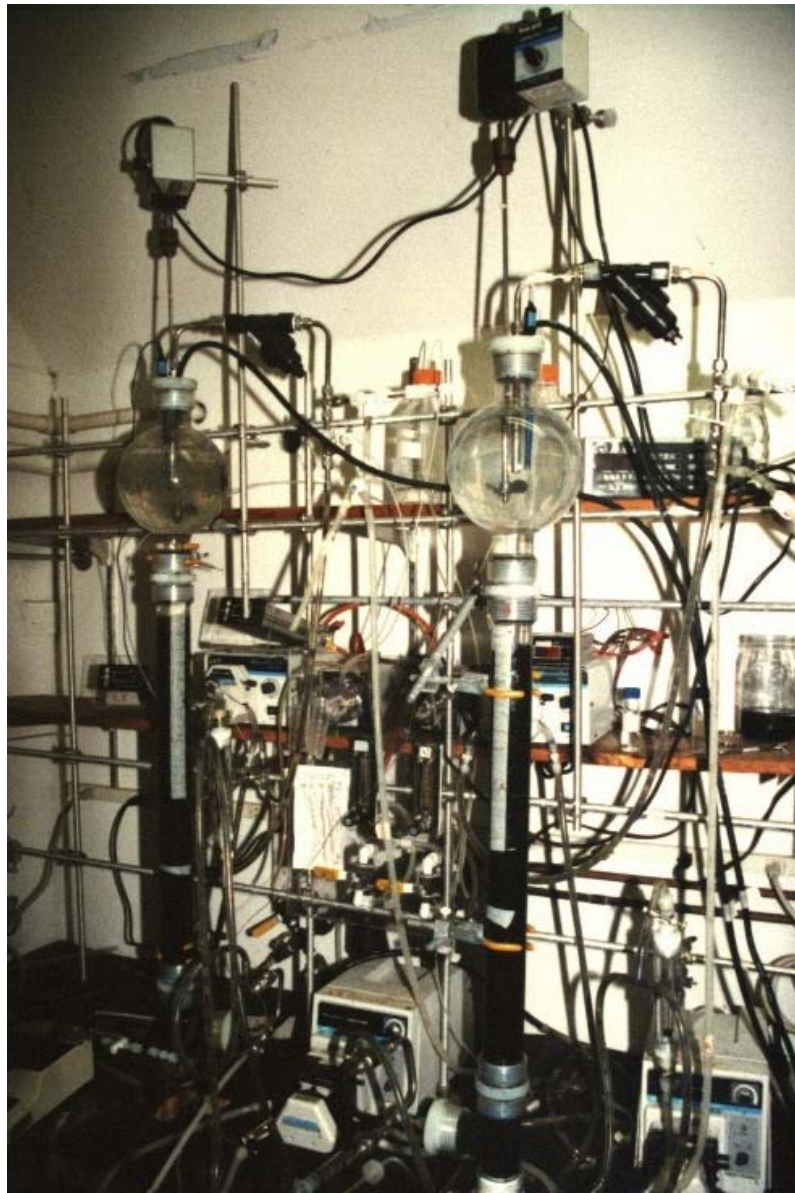
- **High biomass concentration means long SRT and short HRT**
- **High volumetric efficiency translates to compact system**
- **Simplicity of operation minimizes need for operator attention**
- **Small impact from changing feed conditions, as feed is combined with recycle before entering the reactor**

# Key Mechanical Components

- **Device and method used to distribute influent flow to the reactor**
- **Device and method used to control the expansion of the fluidized bed due to biofilm growth**
- **Method to control electron donor dosage rate**

# **Pilot-Scale Laboratory Testing for Perchlorate**





# Laboratory-Pilot FBR

- **Treatability**

- **Application:** Groundwater treatment
- **Feed:** 6-10 ppm  $\text{C1O}_4$ , 1-2 ppm  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$
- **Effluent:** < 4 ppb  $\text{C1O}_4$  ( $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  not measured)

- **Treatability**

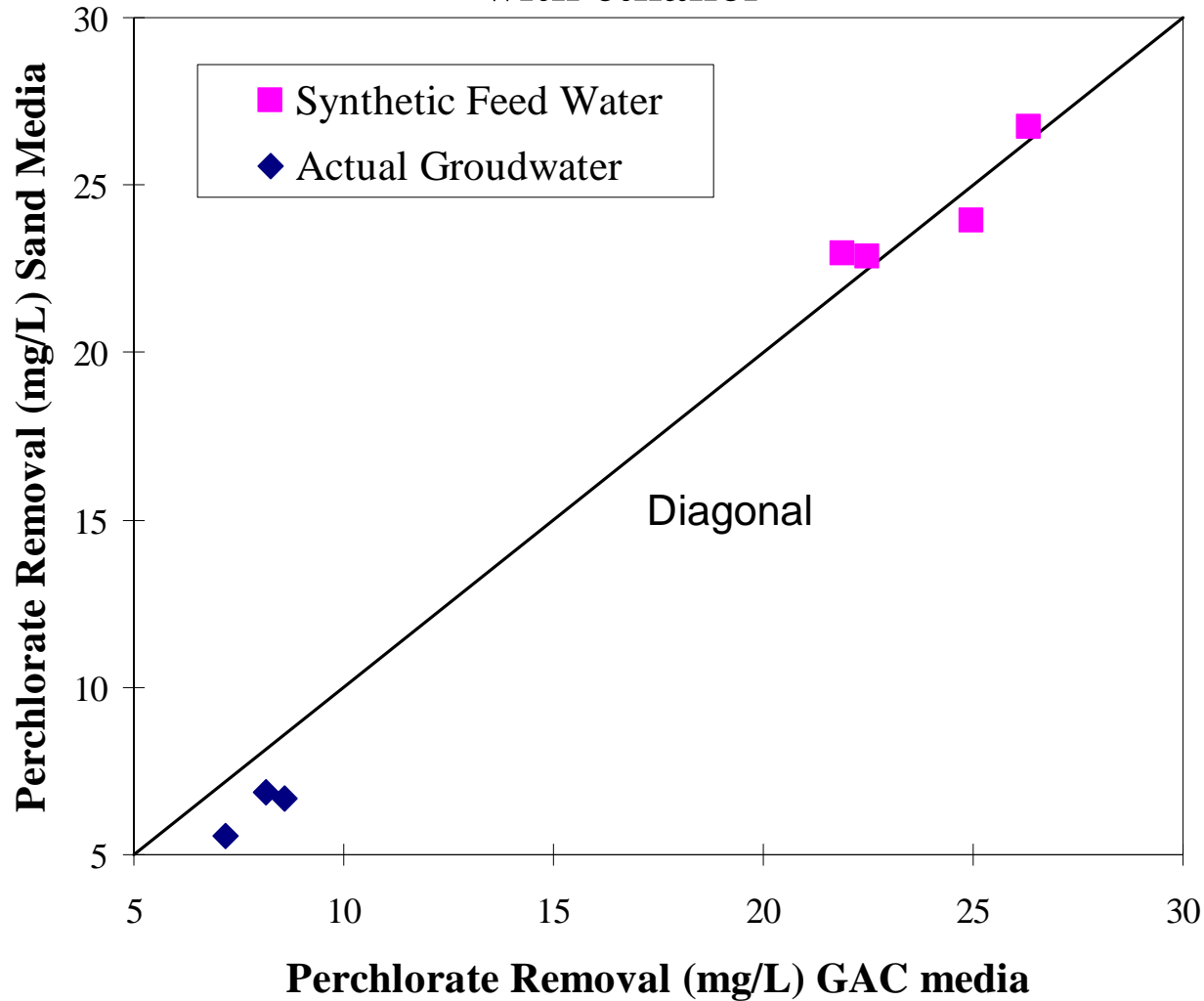
- **Application:** Groundwater / Process water
- **Feed:** 400 ppm  $\text{C1O}_4$ , 480 ppm  $\text{C1O}_3$ , 20 ppm  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$
- **Effluent:** < 0.02 ppm  $\text{C1O}_4$ , < 1 ppm  $\text{C1O}_3$  < 1 ppm  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$



# Laboratory-Pilot FBR

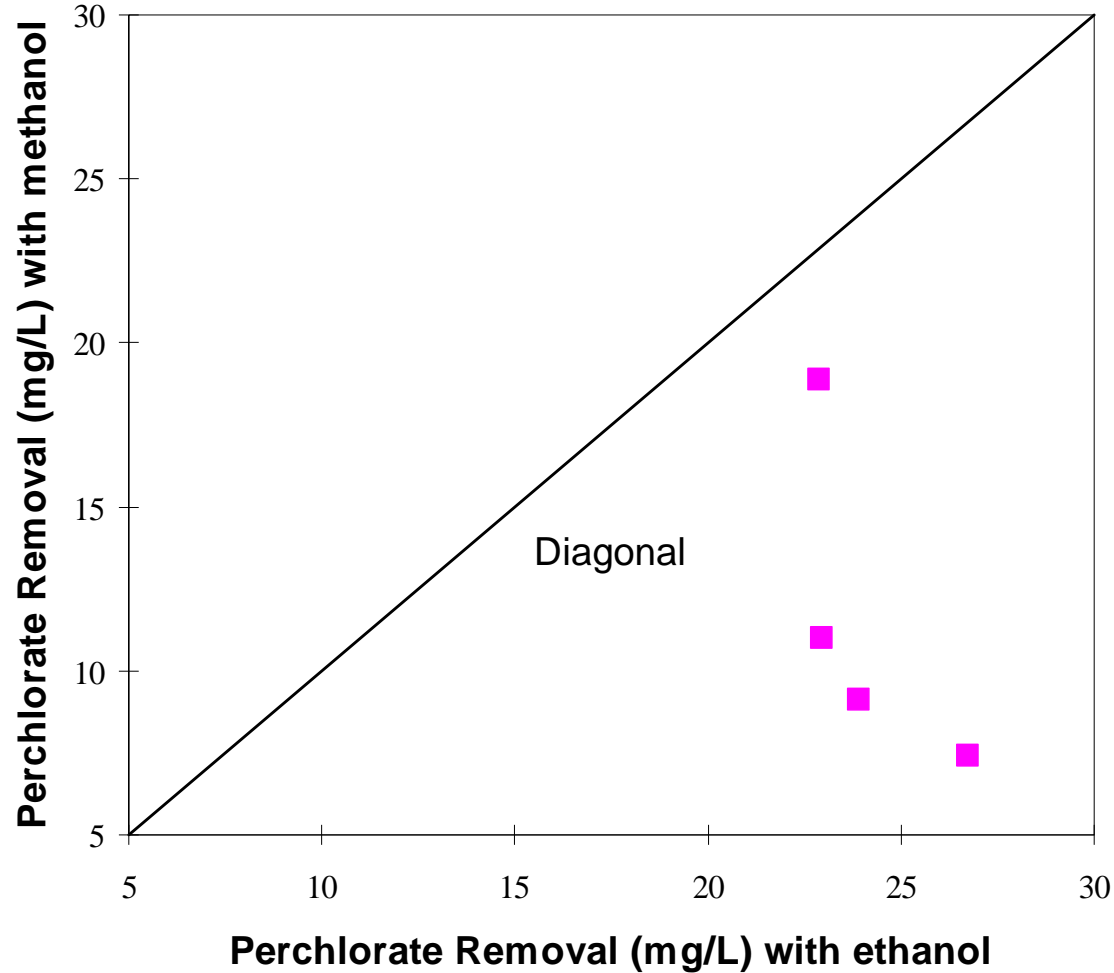
- **Application:** Media Comparison, sand vs. GAC
- **Feed:** 20-25 ppm  $\text{ClO}_4$
- **Effluent:** < 4 ppb  $\text{ClO}_4$
  
- **Application:** Electron Donor Comparison (Ethanol, Methanol, Acetate)
- **Feed:** 20-25 ppm  $\text{ClO}_4$
- **Effluent:** < 4 ppb  $\text{ClO}_4$  (EtOH), < 20 ppb (HAc), ~1 ppm (MeOH), < 4 ppb (EtOH/MeOH)

# FBR Media Performance Comparison with ethanol

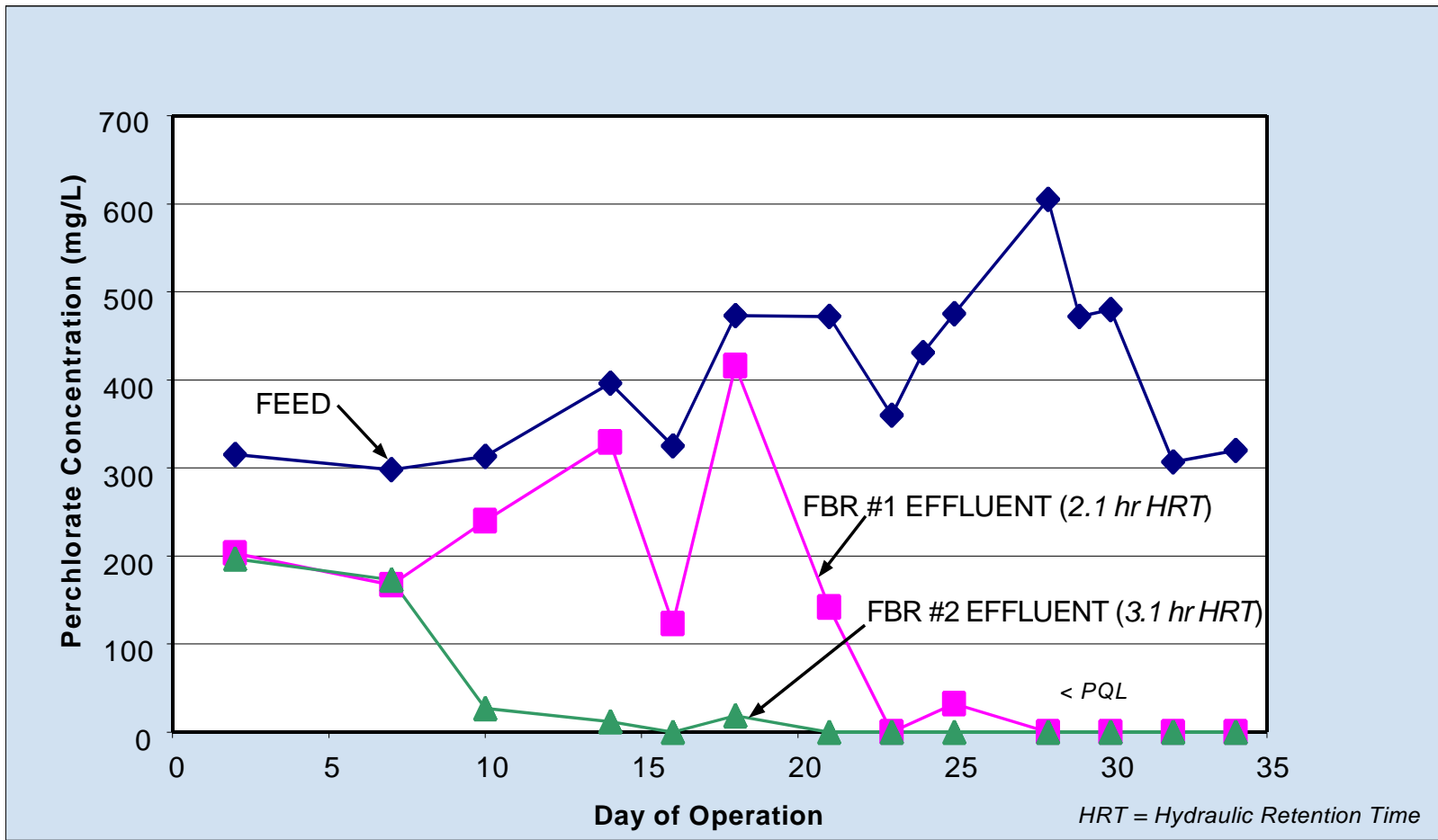


# Electron Donor Performance Comparison

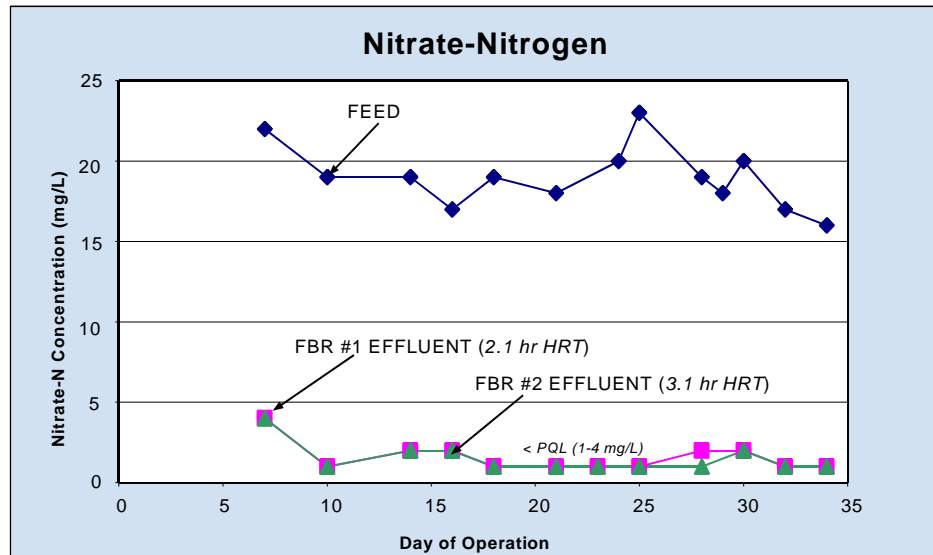
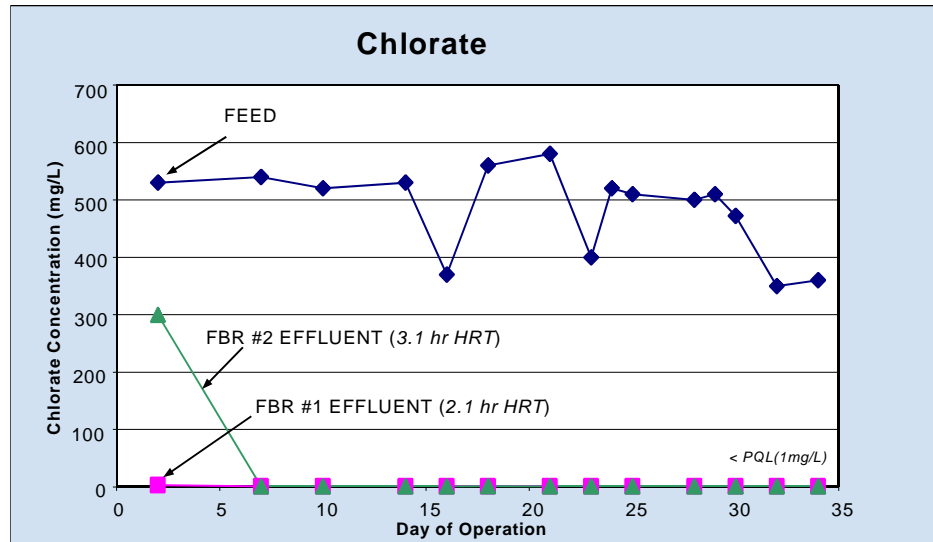
with silica sand FBR media



# Treatment of High Concentration Perchlorate Waters using Pilot FBRs



# Treatment of Chlorate and Nitrate in Pilot FBRs



**Full-Scale  
FBR Treatment  
of  
Perchlorate**



# Full-Scale FBR Installation (Perchlorate Reduction)

- **Design Basis**
  - 4,000 gpm
  - Four reactors
  - Ethanol as electron donor
  - GAC media
  - Volumetric  $\text{ClO}_4$  loading = 44 lb/day/kcf



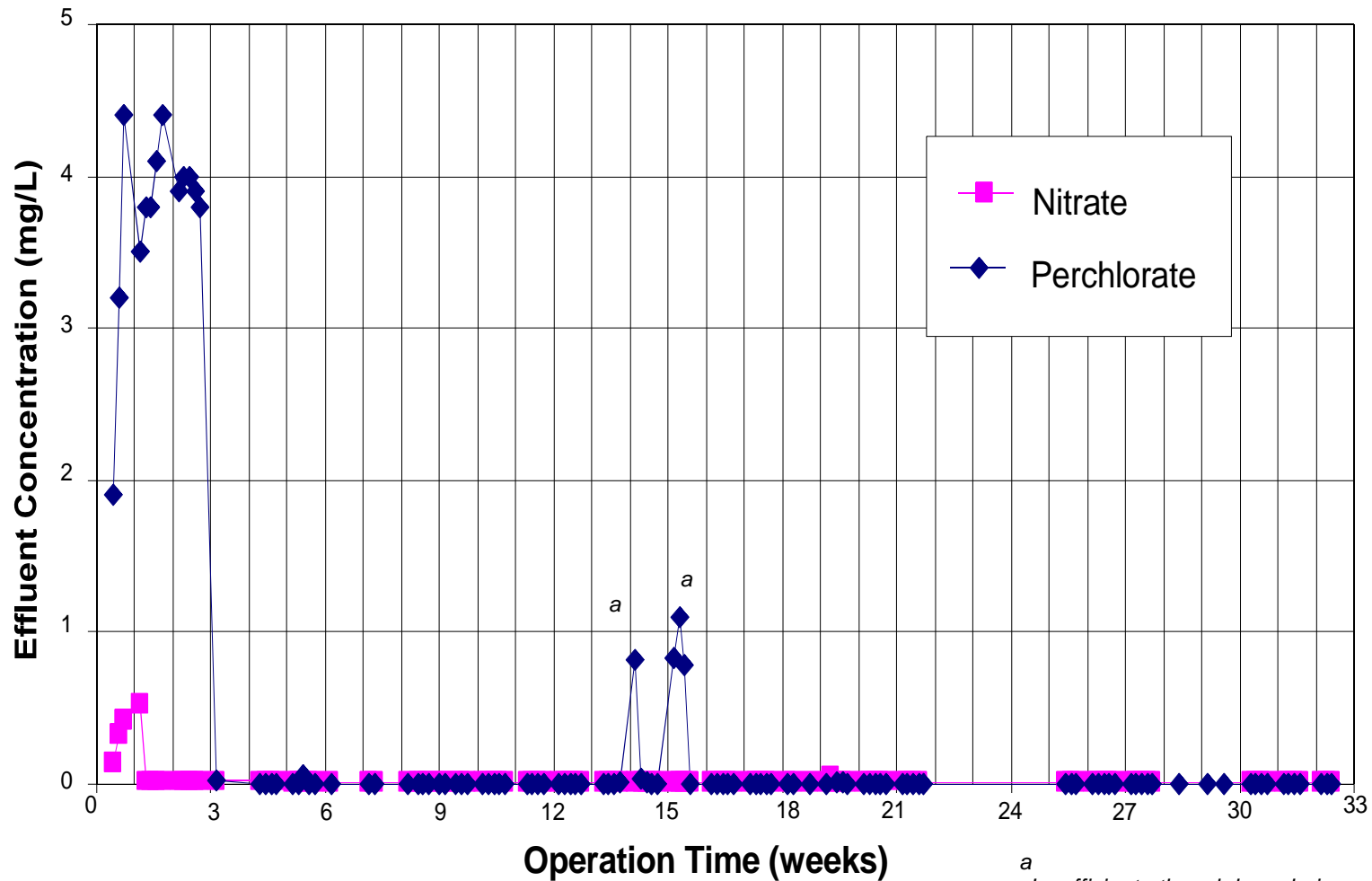






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# Full-Scale FBR Performance



<sup>a</sup> Insufficient ethanol dose during system tests.



# Summary

- **GAC media yielded quicker startup and showed more resiliency than sand.**
- **Ethanol is a more effective electron donor than methanol.**
- **Biological treatment to below quantitation limits has been demonstrated for high and low concentration waters.**
- **Consistent treatment of perchlorate to below quantitation limits has been demonstrated in a full-scale FBR system for more than 1 year.**