

***IN SITU* BIOREMEDIATION OF PERCHLORATE IN GROUNDWATER**

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TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES

- **Provide a fundamental understanding of perchlorate biodegradation in subsurface environments.**
- **Develop a biological treatment technology for *in situ* remediation of perchlorate in groundwater.**

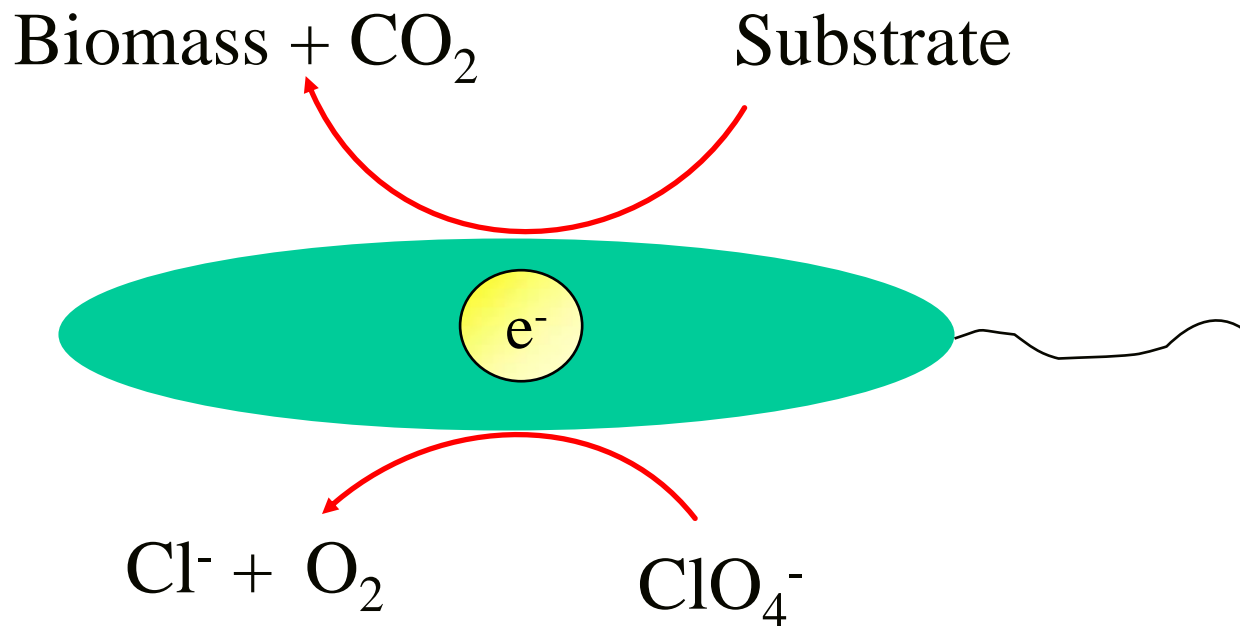
In Situ Perchlorate Bioremediation

Key Question for Technology Development: Why does perchlorate persist in groundwater?

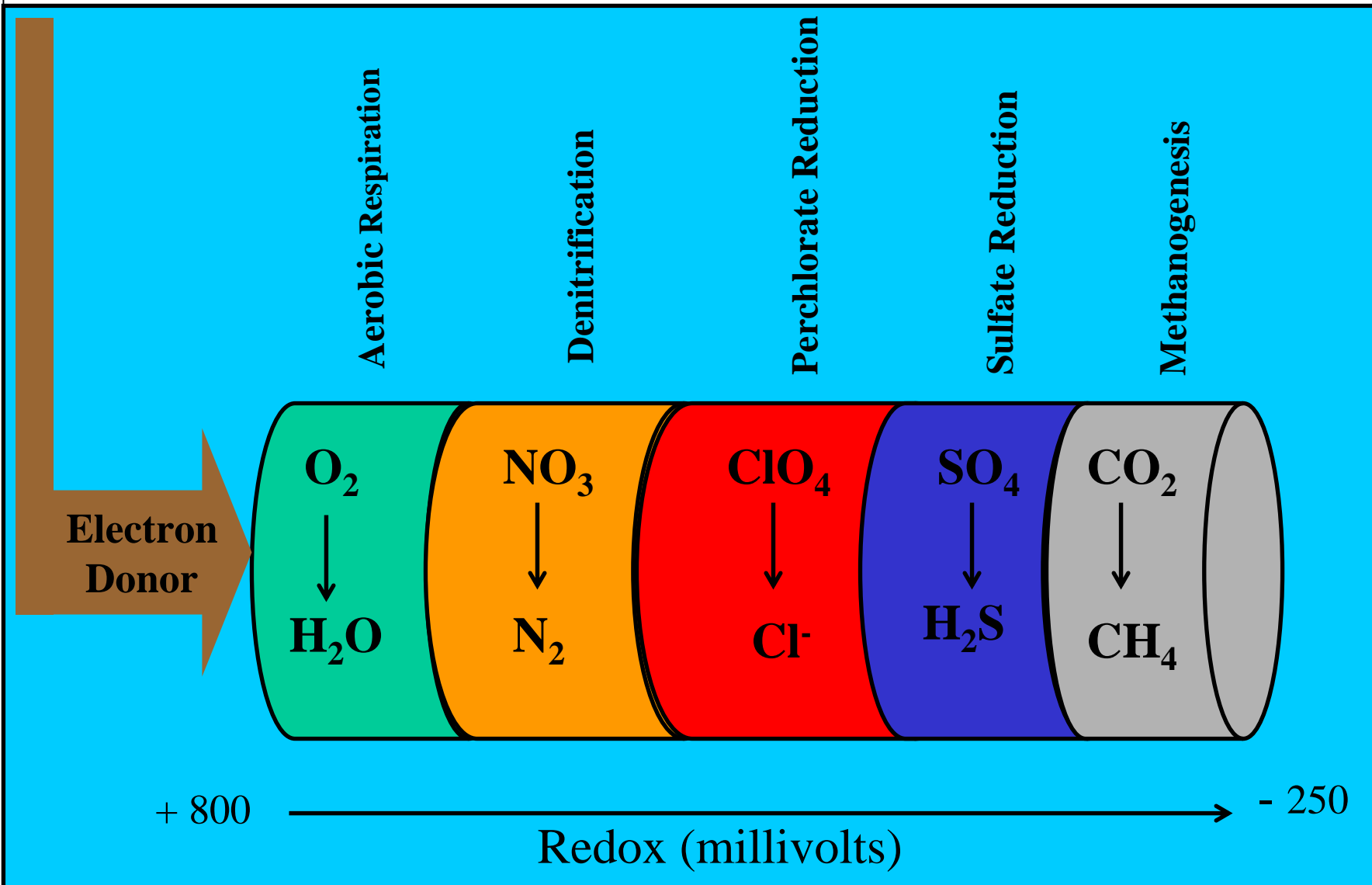
Hypotheses:

- **Absence of suitable electron donor (substrate)?**
- **Inhibition by alternate electron acceptors?**
- **Lack of indigenous bacteria capable of perchlorate reduction?**
- **Unfavorable environmental conditions?**

Biological Perchlorate Degradation



Electron Acceptors



Perchlorate - Degrading Bacteria

Few Strains Studied to Date:

Strain CBK (Bruce et al., 1999); Strain Perc1ace (Herman et al., 1999);
Strain GR-1 (Rikken et al., 1996); *Wolinella succinogenes* HAP-1 (Wallace et al., 1996)
Ideonella dechloratans (Malvquist et al., 1994)
Vibrio dechloraticans (Korenkov et al., 1976)

Natural Occurrence Unknown:

Most strains isolated from anaerobic sludge or wastewater.
Occurrence in aquifers unknown?

Differing Respiration:

Most are facultative anaerobes (i.e., can use O₂);
All use ClO₃⁻, many use NO₃⁻, one Mn (IV), one SO₄⁻.

Variable Substrate Requirements:

Some use simple carbon (acetate), some require complex carbon (yeast extract), a few use inorganic substrates (H₂, Fe(II)), one has trace mineral requirements.

Environmental Variables

1. Salinity
2. pH
3. Co-Contaminants
 - Chlorinated Solvents (TCE, PCE)
 - BTEX

Research Approach

- **Collect Aquifer Solids and Groundwater**
- **Enumerate and Isolate Perchlorate -Degradars**
- **Conduct Aquifer Microcosm Studies**
- **Conduct Studies with Flow-Through Model Aquifers**
- **Apply Functional Models**
- **Evaluate Methods for Field Implementation**
- **Conduct Field Demonstration**
- **Commercial Application**

Collect Aquifer Samples



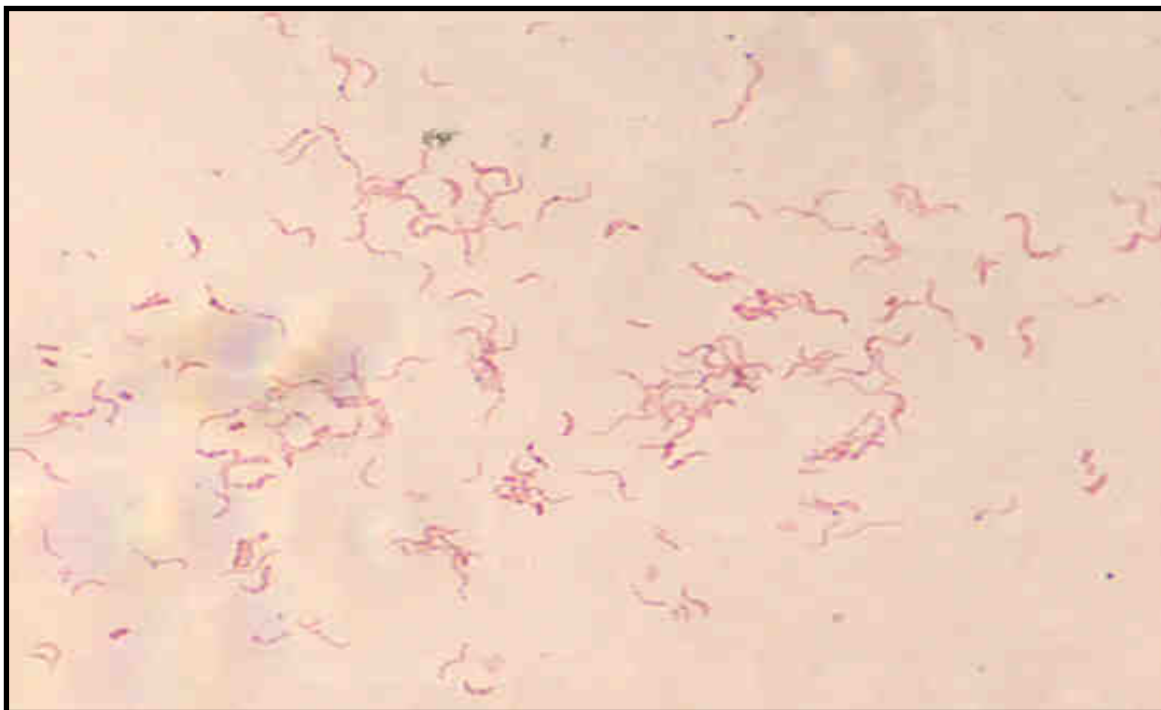
Current Site List

- (1) JET PROPULSION LABS (CA).***
- (2) INDIAN HEAD NSWC (MD).***
- (3) LONGHORNE ARMY AMMN. DEPOT (TX).**
- (4) OYSTER VIRGINIA (*Pristine Site*).***
- (5) COMMERCIAL SITES.**

*** Studies Underway or Complete**

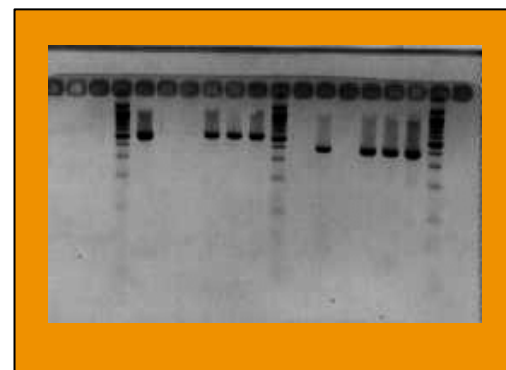
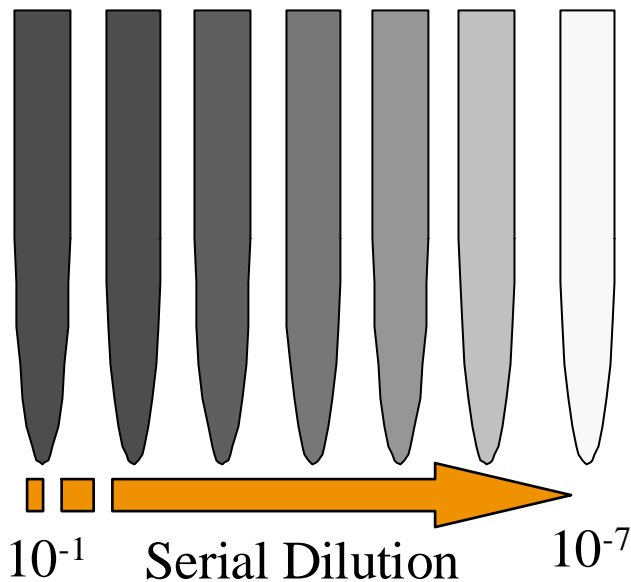
Enumerate and Isolate Perchlorate -Degrading Bacteria

Collaborative with Dr. John Coates, SIU



Enumeration of Perchlorate -Degrading Bacteria

Most Probable Number Counts



Temperature Gradient
Gel Electrophoresis



SERDP

Strategic Environmental Research
and Development Program

Improving Mission Readiness Through
Environmental Research

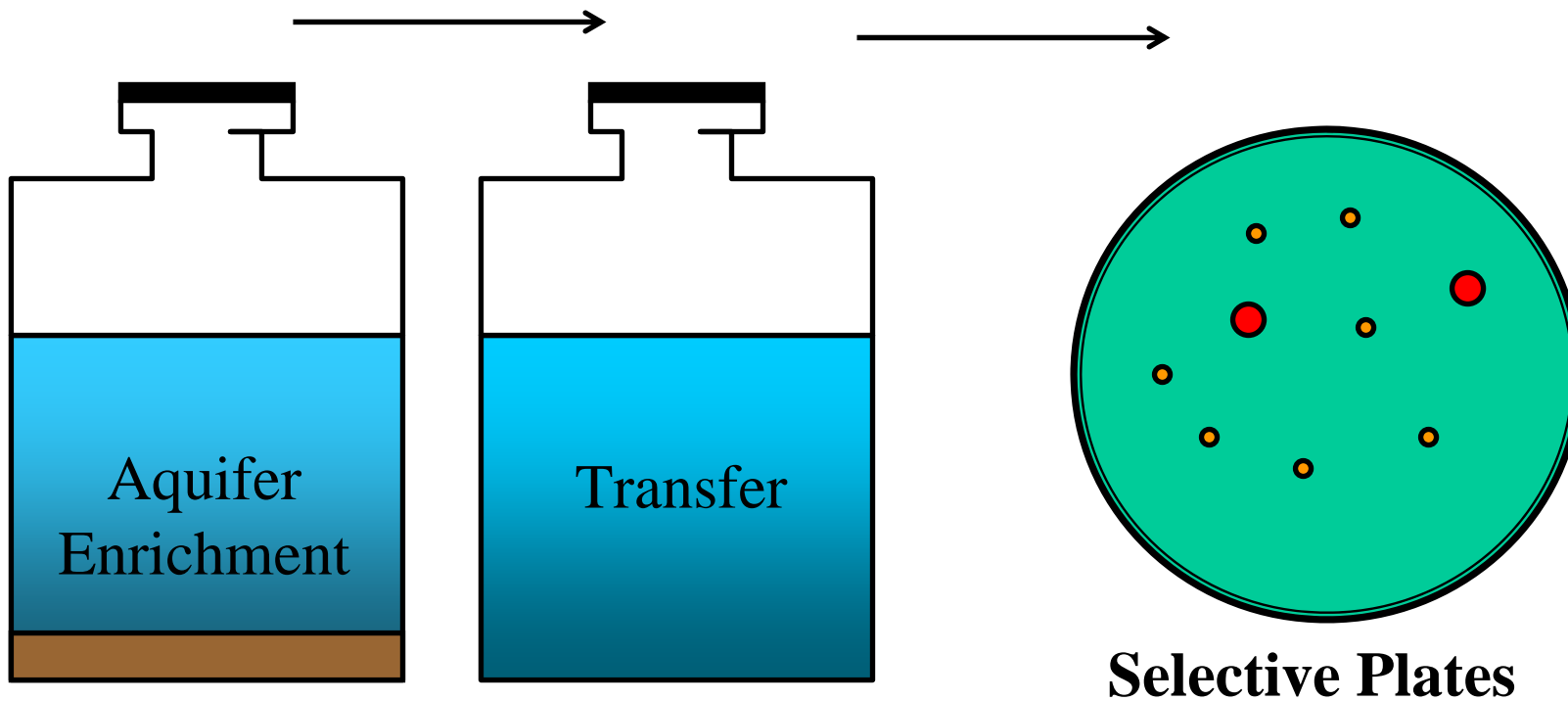
TECHNICAL APPROACH



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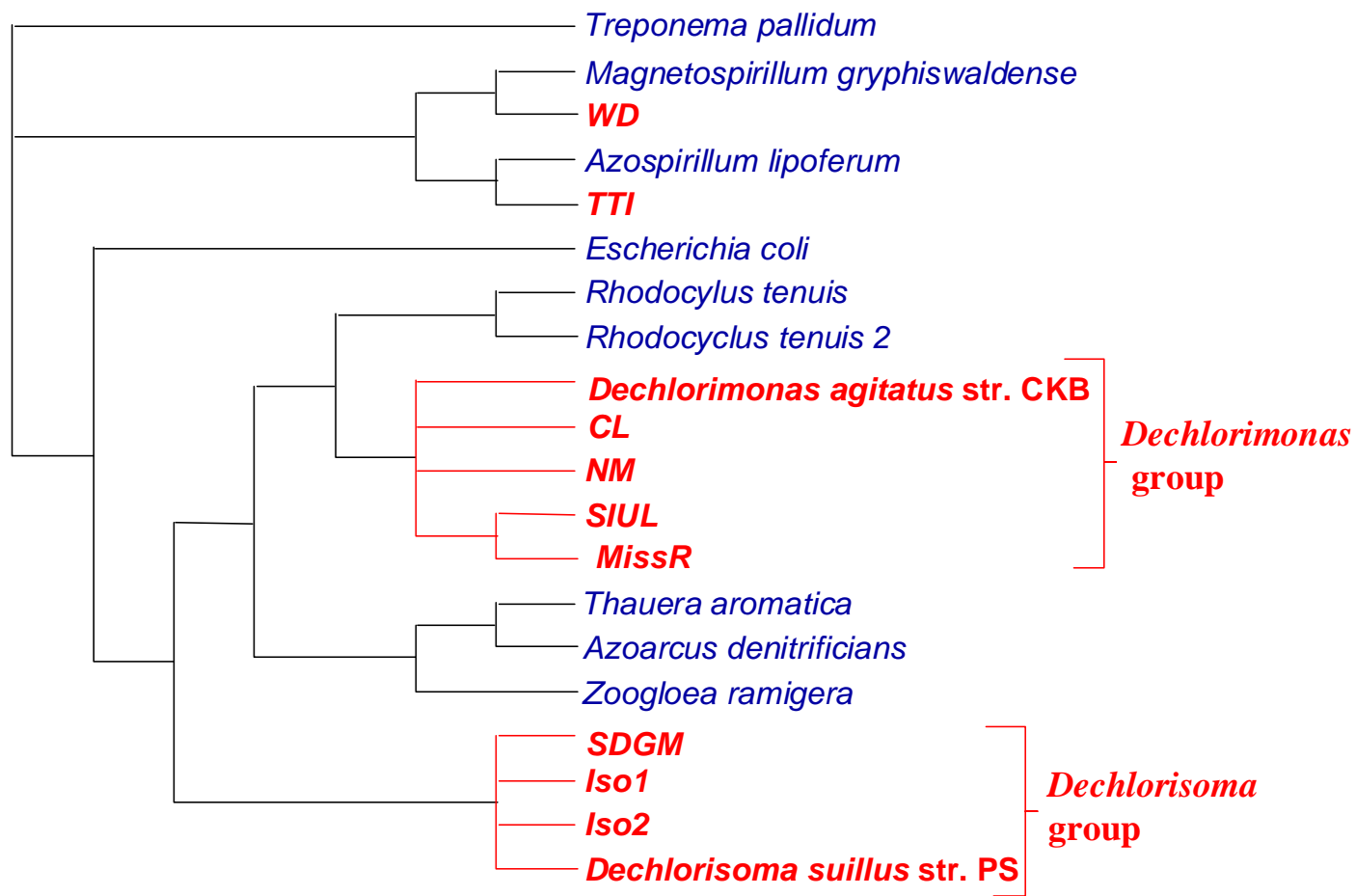
Cost Effective Leadership for a Cleaner Environment

Microbial Enrichment and Isolation



Identify and Group Isolates Using rRNA Analysis

(John Coates, SIU)



Aquifer Microcosms

Serum Bottles:

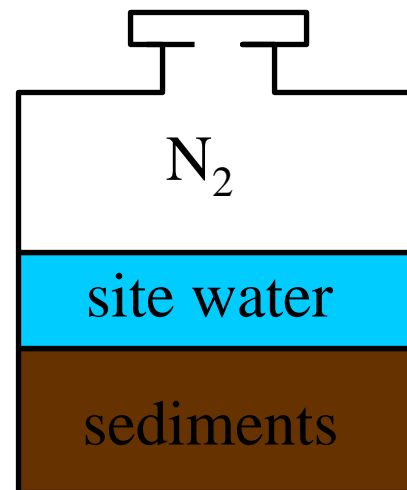
Site Sediments

Site Groundwater

Perchlorate

Tests:

- 1. Electron Donors**
- 2. Alternate Electron Acceptors**
- 3. Environmental Variables**
- 4. Biostimulation and Bioaugmentation**



JET PROPULSION LABORATORY - MICROCOSM STUDIES



STUDIES

- Electron Donors
- Bioaugmentation
- Alternate Electron Acceptors
- pH
- Salinity

Perchlorate Degradation in JPL Sediment/Groundwater Microcosms Amended with Various Electron Donors or Perchlorate-Degrading Bacteria.

Treatment	Perchlorate Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)		
	<i>Day 0</i>	<i>Day 10</i>	<i>Day 21</i>
<i>Electron Donors</i>			
Killed Control	310 \pm 0	293 \pm 6	320 \pm 0
Benzoate	310 \pm 0	297 \pm 6	150 \pm 135
Methanol	310 \pm 0	77 \pm 57	< 5
Hydrogen	310 \pm 0	177 \pm 61	< 5
Propane	310 \pm 0	283 \pm 6	< 5
No Addition	310 \pm 0	14 \pm 19	< 5
Sucrose	310 \pm 0	92 \pm 67	< 5
Ethanol	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Lactate	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Molasses	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Yeast Extract/Ethanol	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Acetate	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
<i>Bacteria Added</i>			
Killed + Inoculum FBR2	310 \pm 0	385 \pm 7	415 \pm 7
Inoculum FBR2+ YE/Etoh	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Inoculum FBR2+ Acetate	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Inoculum PC1+ YE/Etoh	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS
Inoculum PC1+ Acetate	310 \pm 0	< 5	NS

Figure 2. Perchlorate Degradation in Groundwater Microcosms Amended with Various Electron Donors.

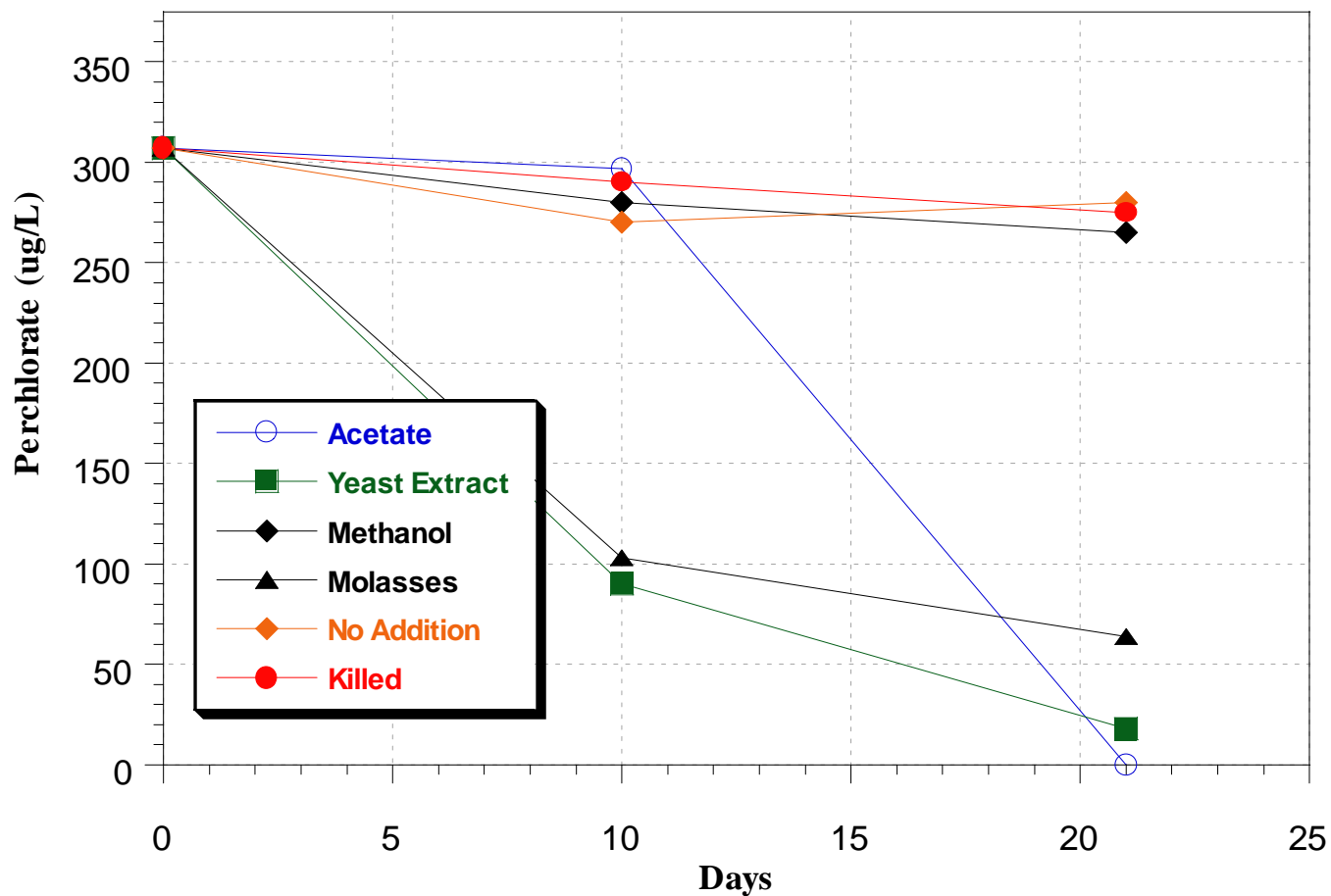


Figure 3. Degradation of Perchlorate (100 mg/L) and Nitrate (100 mg/L) in Aquifer Microcosms from JPL with Ethanol as a Substrate

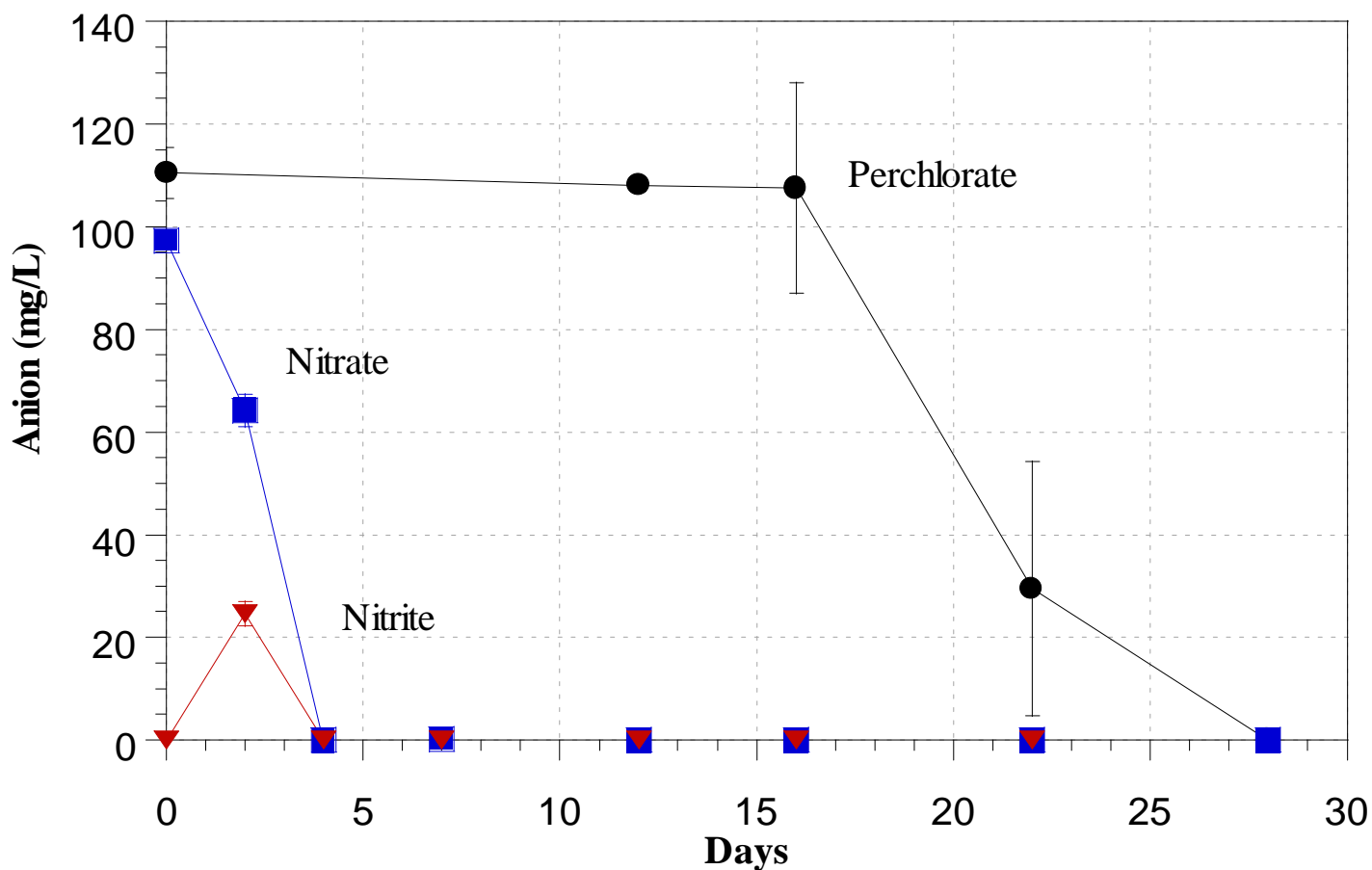


Figure 4. Influence of Nitrate (100 mg/L) on Perchlorate Biodegradation in Aquifer Microcosms from JPL

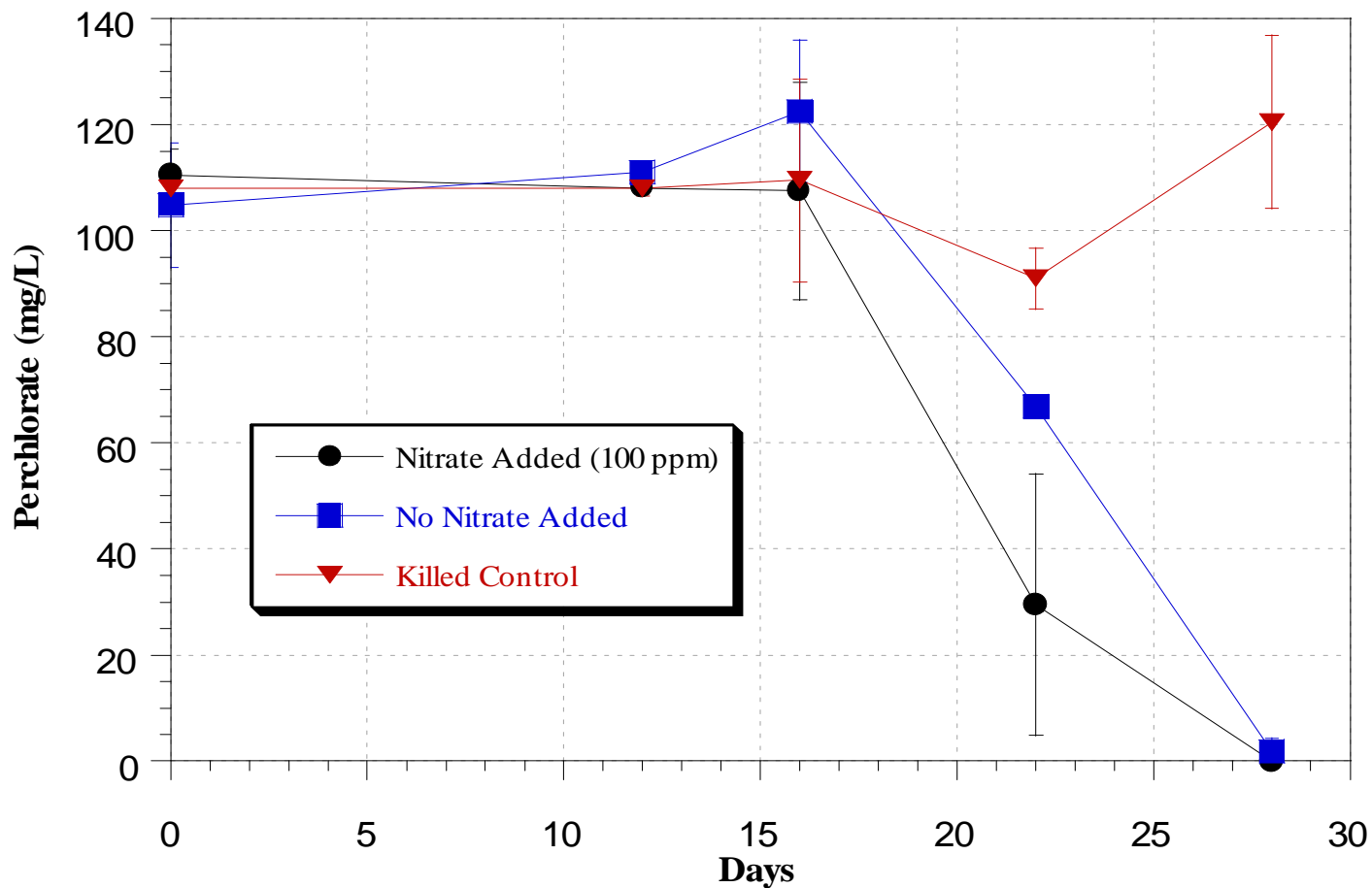
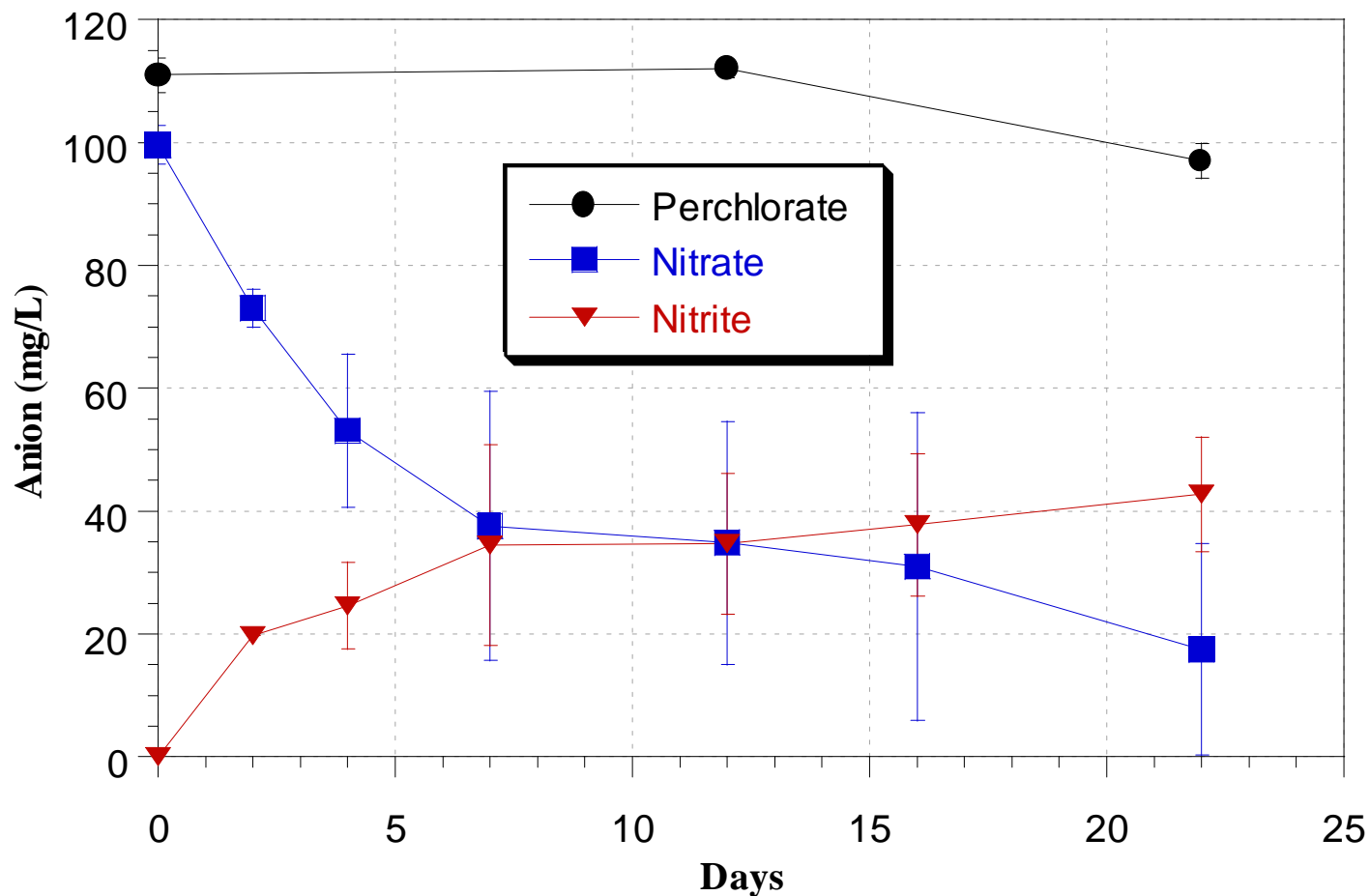
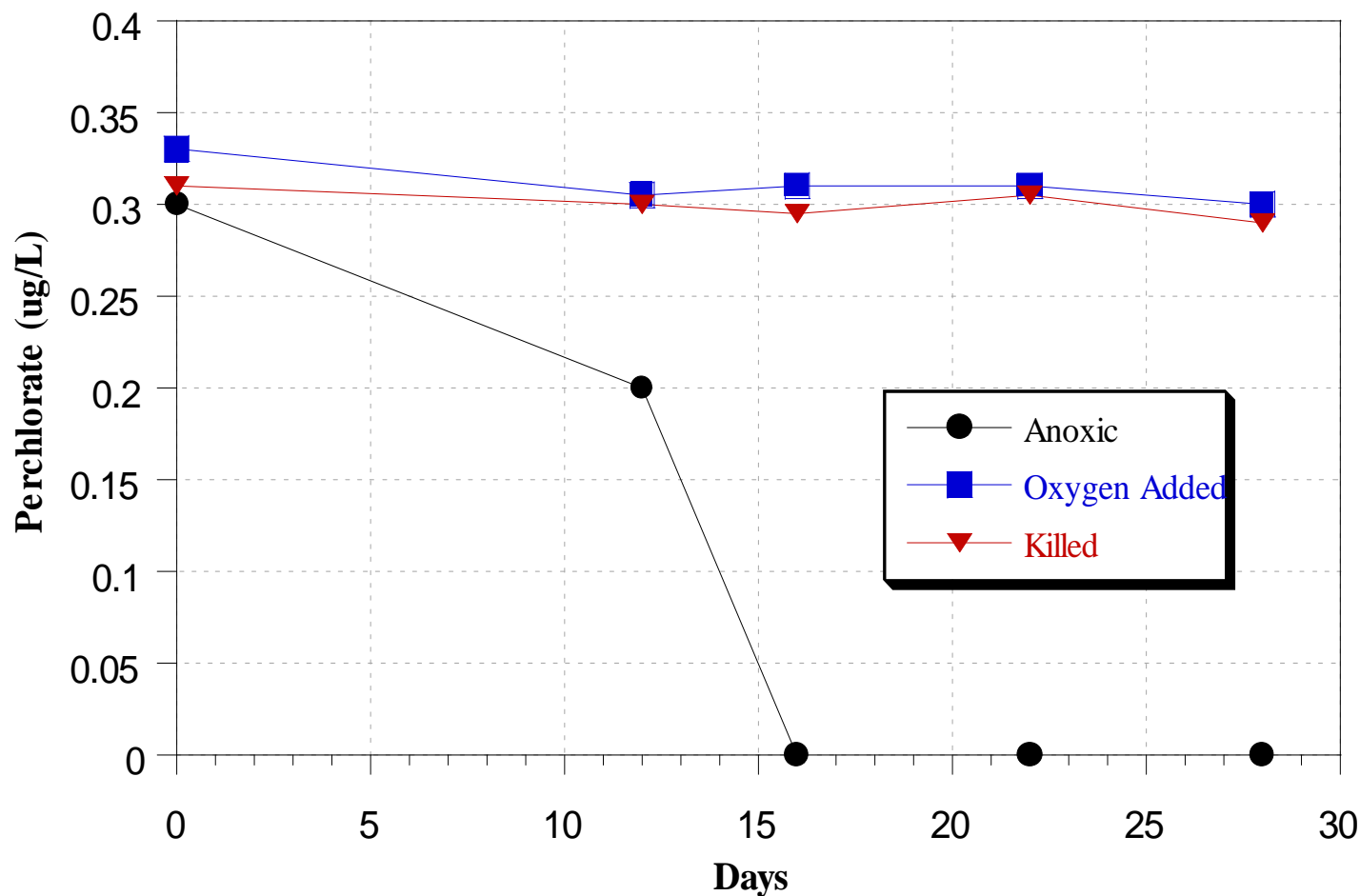


Figure 5. Biodegradation of Perchlorate (100 mg/L) and Nitrate (100 mg/L) in JPL Microcosms with No Substrate Added.



**Figure 6. Influence of Oxygen on Perchlorate Degradation
in Aquifer Microcosms from JPL**



Flow-Through Aquifers

Tests: Based on Microcosms:

1. Biostimulation
2. Bioaugmentation
3. Environmental Variables

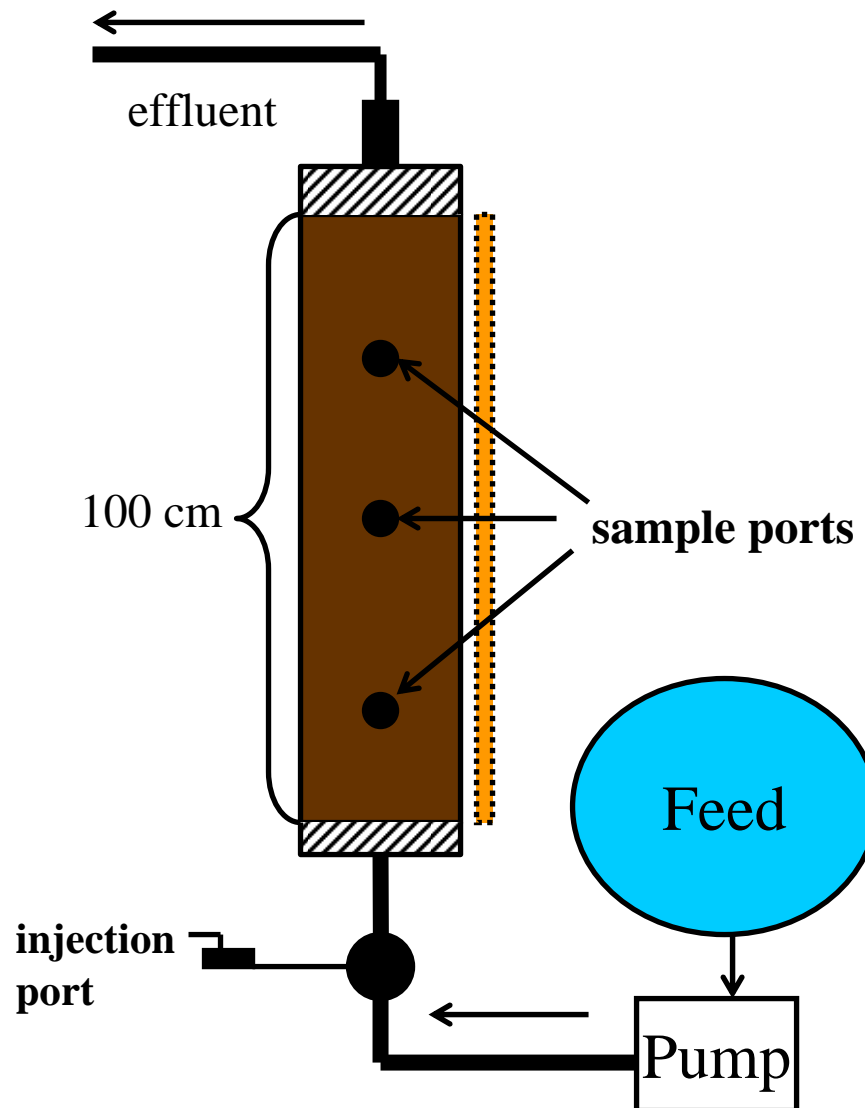
Results:

Degradation Rates and Extents

Substrate Requirements

Inoculum Activity/ Transport

Modeling Parameters



Modeling

Apply existing functional flow and reactive transport models

- “MODFLOW-MT3D-RT3D”
- “hydrobiogeochem”

Modeling results

- validate laboratory studies
- evaluate field implementation strategies
- identify hydrogeological settings where the technology is applicable



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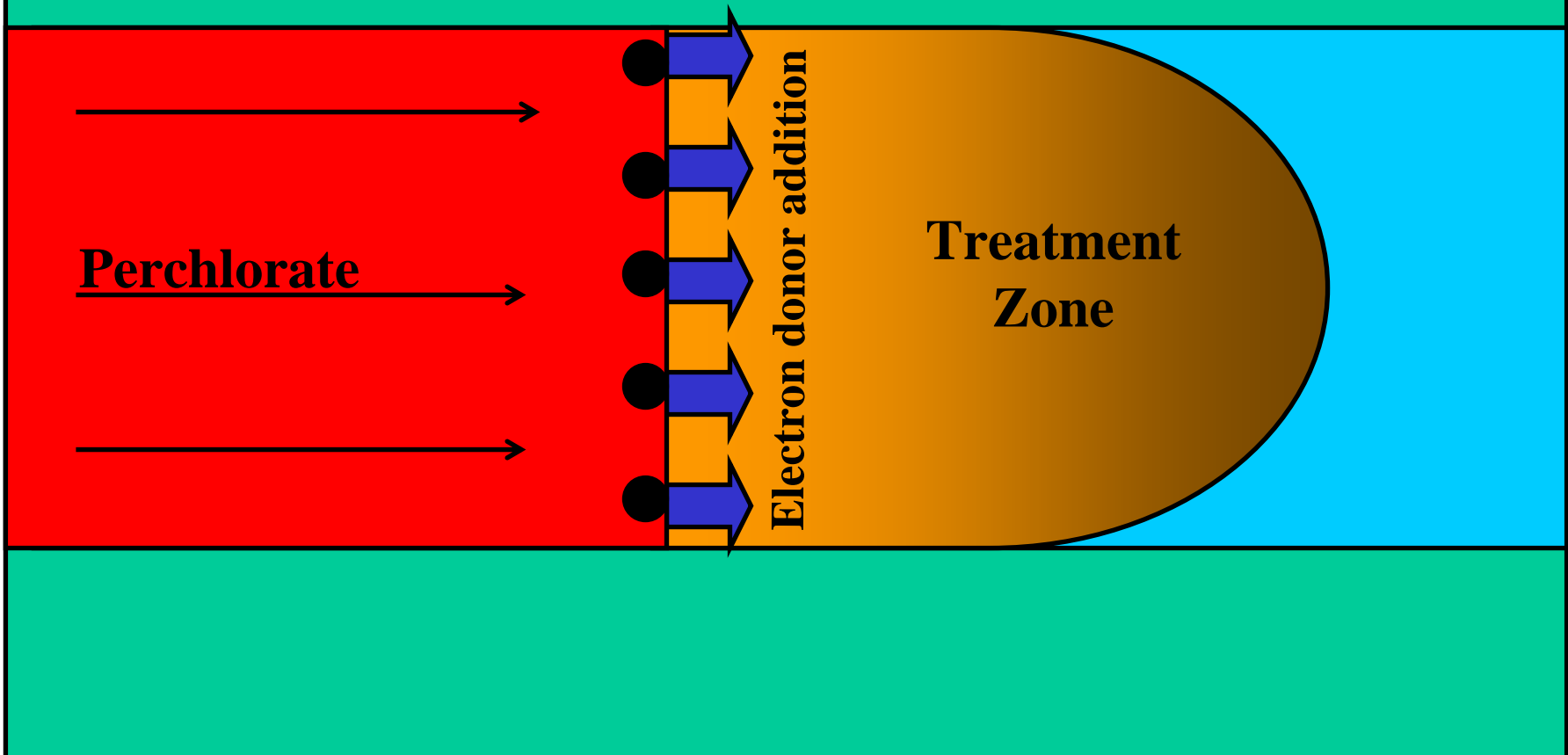
TECHNICAL APPROACH



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Cost Effective Leadership for a Cleaner Environment

Field Demonstration *Reactive Barrier Technology*



REACTIVE BARRIER TECHNOLOGY - DOVER LANDFILL



Factors

- **Depth to Groundwater**
- **Plume Characteristics**
- **Hydraulic Control**
- **Economics**
- **Waste Generation**
- **Water Use and Reuse**
- **Aquifer Geochemistry**
- **Co-Contaminants**
- **Political Considerations**
- **Social Acceptance**
- **Regulatory Issues**

