



## Mechanisms of natural reductive biodechlorination (RDC) of chlorinated solvents in an old polluted site

Ioannis Ignatiadis, Stéphanie Betelu, Romain Rodrigues, Frédéric Garnier, Stéfan Colombano, Clément Zornig

### ► To cite this version:

Ioannis Ignatiadis, Stéphanie Betelu, Romain Rodrigues, Frédéric Garnier, Stéfan Colombano, et al.. Mechanisms of natural reductive biodechlorination (RDC) of chlorinated solvents in an old polluted site. 6th European Bioremediation Conference, Jun 2015, Chania, Greece. hal-01144045

**HAL Id: hal-01144045**

**<https://brgm.hal.science/hal-01144045>**

Submitted on 20 Apr 2015

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# MECHANISMS OF NATURAL REDUCTIVE BIODECHLORINATION (RDC) OF CHLORINATED SOLVENTS IN AN OLD POLLUTED SITE

Ioannis Ignatiadis, Stéphanie Betelu, Romain Rodrigues, Frédéric Garnier, Stéfan Colombano and Clément Zornig

BRGM, Water, Environment and Eco technologies division, 3, avenue Claude Guillemin, 45060, Orléans, France

Corresponding author email: [ioannis.ignatiadis@brgm.fr](mailto:ioannis.ignatiadis@brgm.fr)

## ABSTRACT

A thirty years old polluted site (Néry-Saintines, Oise, France) is selected for the development and *in situ* implementation of a chemical process for the reductive dechlorination (RDC) of chlorinated solvents (CS) in groundwater. Before this implementation, the pollution was investigated through the underground water analyses: i) during 15 years (2000-2014) from several tens of piezometers distributed in a large area of more than 1 km<sup>2</sup>, and ii) during 6 months (July-December, 2014) locally, from 12 piezometers sampled at minus to depths (-10 and -20 m) and located in the pilot implementation zone of 50 m x 50 m, or 2500 m<sup>2</sup> (0.0025 km<sup>2</sup>). The objective of the study is to improve understanding on the mechanisms and kinetics of natural bioremediation occurred in the groundwater of this so old polluted site.

The pollution in the sandy aquifer (Cuisian period) stands today as a majority of CSs and their metabolites. The nature and the relative abundances of these compounds are investigated and their spatiotemporal evolutions are charted. Some other parameters or species were measured and considered (temperature, pH, redox potential, conductivity, contents in chloride, bicarbonate, dissolved iron, sulfate, phosphate, sulfide, ..). Chloride ion is the principal produced component (evolution from 20 mg/L in a near not impacted zone to up to 350 mg/L, fig. 1), as well as bicarbonate (150 to up to 650 mg/L). Chloride ion, is the result of reductive biodechlorination of (presence in w/w percentage): Tetrachloroethylene or PCE (0.3-1.0%), Trichloroethylene, TCE (25-45%), trans-1,2-DiChloroEthylène (DCE) (0.3-0.4 %), cis-1,2-DCE (0.5-15.0 %) and 1,1-DCE (40-50%), Vinyl Chloride (VC) (0.7-1.0%), 1,1-DiChloroEthane (0.8-1.3%), DC-Methane (0.2-0.4%), TCMethane (3.5-6.0), TetraCMethane (0.3-0.4%). The nature and the relative abundances of the components show the mechanism and the limiting steps of the RDC. The bicarbonate is resulted from CO<sub>2</sub> dissolution after its production by the total biodegradation of organics. The higher the chloride content, the higher the conductivity, the higher the bicarbonate content and the lower the redox potential. This means that the reductive biodechlorination and the anaerobic biodegradation occur concurrently in the same zones. These investigations once again confirm the mechanism of RDC (fig. 1) as proposed in the literature by Morrison and Murphy (2006), for natural RDC and also give and clear indication on its kinetics.

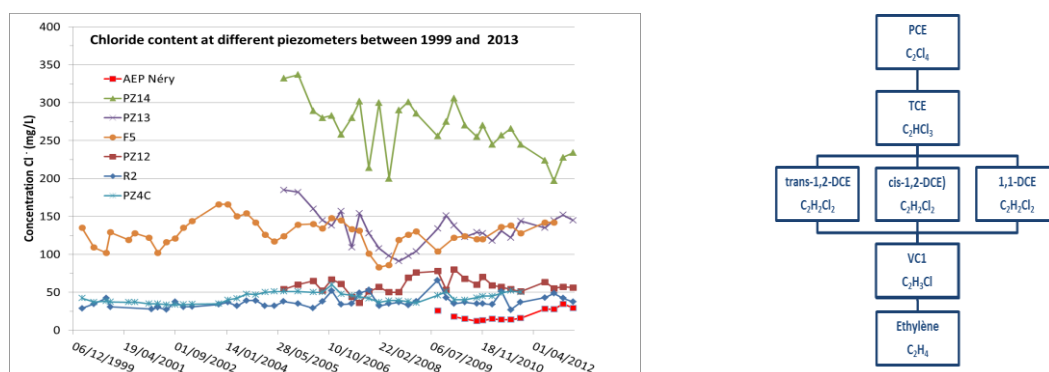


Fig. 1. Chloride spatiotemporal content evolution at some piezometers and mechanism of the RDC of PCE.

**Acknowledgements:** This study is accomplished within the framework of DECHLORED, a project financed by ADEME, the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Resources (Eco-Industries 2011 program).

**References:** Morrison R.D., Murphy B.L. (2006). Environmental Forensics: Contaminant Specific Guide, Chapter 12: Chlorinated Solvents. Elsevier Academic Press, 259-277.