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IN SITU BIORESTORATION OF A SUBSOIL,
CONTAMINATED WITH GASOLINE.

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Second interim report for the 2nd. International Meeting of the NATO/CCMS Pilot Study: Demonstration of remedial action technologies for contaminated land and ground water.

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SUMMARY

The objective of the research project 'In situ bioremediation of an oil contaminated subsoil' is to study the technical and financial feasibility of this technique. This research is executed in a number of phases. In this report the results of the pilot plant scale column studies are given and discussed. Moreover, a description of the site and the design of the actual clean-up operation are given.

In the undisturbed soil columns the gasoline was removed by two processes: leaching and (bio)degradation. By leaching predominantly the aromatic compounds were removed and especially in the first few weeks. Considerable (bio)degradation, besides leaching, was observed only in the cases of hydrogen peroxide used as additional oxygen source, recirculation of the effluent and a combination of these two. Both aromatic and especially aliphatic compounds were biodegraded. The gasoline concentrations remaining in the soil after 6 months of hydrogen peroxide addition were below the Dutch C-reference value (800 mg/kg) and in parts of the soil even below the background value (20 mg/kg). The fate of the gasoline in combination with the unexpected high removal observed in the recirculated columns is still unsolved.

It is concluded that a combination of hydrogen peroxide and recirculation will offer good perspectives for clean-up of the soil.

The design of the actual clean-up has been made based on the hydrology and the results of the research on laboratory and column scale.

Technically no problems have been encountered yet.

The costs seem to be lower than for the conventional techniques. Therefore it is concluded that in situ biological treatment offers a good alternative as a soil clean-up method, with advantages with respect to excavation with physical, chemical or biological treatment. But to avoid pitfalls it is necessary to perform preceding (biodegradability) laboratory research.

SAMENVATTING

Het doel van het project 'In situ biorestauratie van een met benzine verontreinigde ondergrond' is de beoordeling van de technische en economische haalbaarheid van deze techniek. Het onderzoek hiernaar is in een aantal stappen uitgevoerd. Dit rapport beschrijft en bediscussieert de resultaten van het pilot plant schaal kolomonderzoek. Daarnaast wordt een beschrijving van de proeflokatie en van het saneringsontwerp, gegeven.

De benzine werd in de ongestoorde grondkolommen door twee processen verwijderd: uitspoeling en (bio)degradatie. Door uitspoeling werden voornamelijk aromaten verwijderd en met name in de eerste weken. Aanzienlijke (bio)degradatie, naast uitspoeling, trad alleen op indien waterstofperoxide werd gedoseerd als extra zuurstofbron, als het effluent werd gerecirculeerd of als beide behandelingen werden gecombineerd. Vooral de alifaten werden (biologisch) afgebroken. De benzineconcentraties in de grond na 6 maanden peroxide dosering lagen beneden de C-referentie waarde (800 mg/kg) en in delen van de grond zelfs beneden de achtergrondwaarde (20 mg/kg).

Nog niet bekend is welke afbraakprodukten gevormd zijn en ook de onverwacht hoge afbraak in de recirculerende kolommen is nog niet verklaard.

Geconcludeerd wordt dat een combinatie van waterstofperoxide en recirculatie goede mogelijkheden biedt voor deze sanering.

Het ontwerp van de sanering, gebaseerd op de bovenstaande resultaten en de hydrologische gegevens heeft nog geen technische problemen opgeleverd. De kosten van in situ biorestauratie lijken lager te zullen liggen dan conventionele technieken. In situ biorestauratie biedt dus een goed alternatief als saneringsmethode, met voordelen ten opzichte van andere methoden die gebruik maken van afgraven. Voorafgaand (microbiologisch) laboratoriumonderzoek is echter gewenst om valkuilen te vermijden.

1 INTRODUCTION

An important part of the costs of soil clean-up is involved with excavation of the contaminated soil. These costs could be reduced considerably by an in situ treatment of the location. Moreover, clean-up is possible at greater depth and under buildings. In the framework of the Research Program on Biological Soil Clean-up Techniques the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment has assigned a research project to RIVM in co-operation with the Division Technology for Society of TNO.

The aim of the research project is to study the feasibility of biological in situ treatment, including aspects of costs and time.

The project consists of three stages:

1. A literature study and the selection of an experimental site;
2. Laboratory research, research in undisturbed soil columns and detailed [geohydrological and chemical] investigation of the site;
3. Design and execution of the clean-up.

The results of the literature study (1,2), the laboratory research (3) and the site investigation (4) have been reported. In this paper the results of the column study will be given and discussed, as well as the design of the clean-up. The complete results of this research will be reported in 1989. Preliminary results of the column study were presented at the second TNO/BMFT conference (5).

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

An oil polluted site has been chosen as the test site because a large number of sites in the Netherlands are contaminated with oil or oil products and because oil components are in principle biodegradable.

The selected site is a petrol-station located at Asten, in the province of Noord-Brabant. The subsoil has been contaminated with 30.000 l of gasoline from a leaking tank and a small quantity of Diesel oil. In observation-wells installed free product has been measured upto 150 cm thickness. About 20.000 l of free product has been recovered by pumping off. As result of this pumping-off the ground water level decreased from 2.5 to 3.5 meter below surface level.

Sampling at the site has provided information about the distribution of the remaining contamination. The horizontal distribution of the contamination is given by the dotted line in figure 1. The contaminated area is about $25 \times 25 \text{ m}^2$. In depth the soil is contaminated from about 2 to 4.5 meter below surface level. About 1500 m^3 of soil is contaminated with a measured maximum gasoline concentration of 12.000 mg/kg (table 1). The groundwater is contaminated upto 10 meters below surface with volatile aromatics (table 2). From a comparison of these concentrations with the ABC reference values in the guidelines of the Dutch government (6) and a risk evaluation it was concluded that soil as well as ground water had to be cleaned.

Figure 2 shows the composition of the soil at the site. The soil is generally sandy, without organic matter ($< 0.05 \%$). Until 15 to 20 meter below surface level some layers of clay and loam are present. At 20 meter a thick layer of porous material appears.

3 EXPERIMENTS IN UNDISTURBED SOIL COLUMNS

The aim of the column experiments was to verify the results of the laboratory experiments, to examine the effects of scaling-up and soil structure and to test the suitability of hydrogen peroxide and other alternative oxygen sources.

Column experiments have been set up based on the results of the intensive laboratory experiments, in which the influence of (a)biotic conditions on the degradation and leaching have been investigated (3 and 8: first interim report).

3.1 Design of the column experiments.

Experiments have been carried out in six stainless steel columns [length 70 cm, 20 cm i.d.]. At all columns sampling ports were installed at 27, 48 and 62 cm from the top of the column. To prevent disturbance of the pore structure, the columns were driven gently into the soil at the site just above the ground water table [2,8 - 3,3 m below surface]. At this depth the highest concentrations of gasoline had been found. During the filling of the columns several soil samples were taken at different depths near each column to estimate the amount of gasoline in the soil columns. In the laboratory the soil columns were build up in a temperature (10 °C) controlled room.

All columns were percolated in the up-flow mode with aerated artificial rainwater as the medium. The flowrate in the columns was initially 40 cm/d, but was increased after 100 days to 80 cm/d (figure 3). Before the flow rate was increased breakthrough curves have been made with chloride as tracer. Except for column 1 no significant differences were found. During the total operation period no problems occurred with the permeability of the columns (figure 3).

From the results of the laboratory experiments it was decided to use one C-N-P ratio and to add the phosphate as the acidity control agent. Besides air as oxygen source, hydrogen peroxide and nitrate were

examined as alternative oxygen sources. In spite of the disappointing results in the lab experiments nitrate was tested because of reported results (7). This resulted in the following modes of operation.

Column 1: only percolated with aerated rain water; used as a blank.

Column 2: addition of nitrogen [$12.5 \text{ mg N/l NH}_4\text{NO}_3$] and phosphate [15 mg P/l], as a buffer of KH_2PO_4 and Na_2HPO_4 , pH 6.9 at 10°C .

Column 3: as column 2 with H_2O_2 as an additional oxygen source [conc. upto 200 mg/l].

Column 4: as column 2 with an initial addition of sodium acetate to stimulate the biomass.

Column 5: as column 2 with nitrate as oxygen source [conc. up to 100 mg N/l].

Column 6: as column 2 but the effluent is recirculated after treatment.

To monitor the processes in the columns the effluents were analyzed for gasoline and twenty of its individual components [GC analysis], oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, nitrate, nitrite, ammonium, phosphate, pH, dissolved organic carbon (DOC), dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) and colony count. After dismantling the solid phase was analyzed for the remaining gasoline (components) and the colony count.

The columns 1, 2, 3 and 6 were dismantled after six months of operation.

The columns 4 and 5 were kept in operation for possible further experiments to confirm the experiences of the first test period. It was assumed that the behaviour in these columns had not been different from that in columns 1 and 2 considering the data obtained. After 9 months of operation the columns 4 and 5 were both changed for operation as recirculating columns. Moreover, in column 4 hydrogen peroxide was introduced as additional oxygen source. These two columns have been operated for another six months and were dismantled after a total incubation of 15 months because a breakthrough of oxygen occurred in column 4.

3.2 Results of the column experiments.

Leaching of the gasoline.

The leaching of the several individual gasoline components differed widely. Especially the volatile aromatics are leached from the soil, as shown in the figures 11a to 11d. No leaching was observed for the aliphatics present. The leaching of the aromatic compounds occurred at very high concentrations in the first week. After three weeks concentrations of 1 ug/l or less were observed.

Figure 4 shows as an example the leaching of total gasoline for column 3. The total amounts of gasoline leached from the columns after 180 days are given in table 3. No differences have been observed in the leaching behaviour of the columns, in spite of the differences in concentration and total amount of gasoline present. After the initial phase an average leaching rate of 9 mg C/kg/d was calculated. This is in agreement with the results of the laboratory experiments (3,8).

Considering the leaching in columns 4. and 5. in the extended test period it was obvious that a decreased leaching might be expected caused by the presence of less mobile/soluble compounds. Because the data are not yet available the data after 180 days are used in the calculations.

Oxygen.

Generally no breakthrough of oxygen has been observed and the oxygen concentrations in the effluents have been less than 1 mg/l, as shown for column 2 in figure 5a. However, in column 3 complete breakthrough of oxygen was obtained at the 62 cm port after one month, at 48 cm after three, at 27 cm after five and in the effluent after six months (figure 5b).

After the change of operation in columns 4 and 5 breakthrough of oxygen occurred in all sampling ports of column 4 in course of the test period. Finally the breakthrough in the effluent was observed after 151 days after change of operation. The hydrogen peroxide additions were adapted for the oxygen data observed.

Considering the stability of hydrogen peroxide it can be remarked that in the point of entrance in the column three times increased oxygen concentrations could be measured if 200 mg/l was dosed. At the end of the experiment hydrogen peroxide has been measured in the sampling port at 48 cm. This shows the possible stability of the peroxide. The instability of peroxide seems to be related to the presence of organic material.

Nitrogen, phosphate and pH.

In none of the columns uptake of nitrate has been observed, even in spite of the "absence" of oxygen in the columns. Some transformation of ammonium into nitrate was observed. As a result no net uptake of nitrogen by the microorganisms took place (shown for columns 3 and 5 in figure 6).

Also no net uptake has been found for phosphate. The phosphate, added as buffer, was necessary for maintenance of the acidity. In the recirculating columns 4 and 5 discontinuous addition of the buffer was necessary to maintain the neutral pH. In the first, unstable period the acidity could drop to 5.2, while in the stable period a pH of 6.5 to 6.9 was maintained.

Dissolved organic and inorganic carbon.

Because of imperfections in the techniques of sampling and analysis for these parameters only reliable data have been obtained for the extended test period with the columns 4 and 5. Higher dissolved organic and inorganic carbon concentrations were determined in column 4 (figures 7 and 8). The succession of the degradation in the column could be followed in column 4 by the zones of DIC production. As figure 9 shows the degradation proceeded from the bottom to the top of the column and ceased at the end of the experiment. This progress through the column is in agreement with the access of oxygen.

Colony count and ATP.

The data obtained on these parameters are very scarce and not shown. The colony counts of the solid phase could be made only at the end of the experiment. It appeared that the highest activity occurred in the zone where oxygen was present and degradation was assumed. For columns 4 and 5 the observations for colony count and ATP agreed. Generally, in column 4 ten times higher counts were found compared with column 5.

Solid phase concentrations after dismantling.

Table 4 gives the solid phase concentration after dismantling of the columns. These results show a high removal of gasoline in the columns 3 to 6. The concentrations can be compared with the estimated start concentrations.

Comparison of the concentrations with the Dutch ABC reference values (6) shows that after six months of operation with peroxide addition (columns 3 and 4) the gasoline concentrations have been reduced to a level below the C-value. The lower parts of the columns even turned out to be below the A-value. Recirculation only also provided good results, as shown for columns 5 and 6.

Mass balances and [biological] removal.

In table 3 and figure 10 the results of the mass balances for the columns in terms of gasoline are given. The [bio]degraded amount is calculated from equation 1.

$$M_i = M_r + M_l + M_d \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

In which

- M_i = the total quantity initially present in the column,
- M_r = the amount of gasoline recovered from the soil after dismantling of the column,
- M_l = the total amount of gasoline leached from the column,
- M_d = the amount of gasoline [bio]degraded.

The result for the amount biodegraded is compared with the amount which could be mineralized theoretically based on the input of oxygen, assuming that 2,5 gram of oxygen is needed to degrade 1 gram of gasoline.

No distinction can be made between chemical and biological degradation.

Results of mass balances for the individual components are shown in figures 11a to 11d for the columns 1, 2, 3 and 6. The data for columns 4 and 5 are not yet available.

3.3 Discussion.

Considering the first four dismantled columns degradation has occurred in the columns 3 (hydrogen peroxide) and 6 (recirculation). Hardly any degradation has occurred in columns 1 (blank) and 2 (NP addition). Based on the oxygen input data this result was not surprising, except for column 6. A hypothesis for the high degradation in column 6 is that as a result of the recirculation an increased leaching/bioavailability has appeared, caused by the continuous production of emulsifiers which in this column were recirculated and accumulated. Although no continuous data were available, the final results for these columns showed the higher DIC concentrations in column 3 compared with column 6, confirming the higher availability of oxygen in column 3.

Based on the data obtained a similar mass balance pattern was expected for columns 4 and 5 as for columns 1 and 2.

These two columns 4 and 5 have confirmed after change in operation the results of the first test period. Recirculation again led to the same unexpected high removal of gasoline as experienced in column 6. The higher oxygen availability in column 4 was confirmed by the higher DIC concentration in column 4, but not by the DOC concentration, which was expected to be higher in column 5 because of lack of oxygen.

The combination of DIC and DOC production and leaching accounts for only a small part of the biodegraded gasoline. Further statements about

these results cannot be made at this moment.

A proces based on both treatments, recirculation as well as hydrogen peroxide addition, is expected to give the optimal clean-up result because of the combination of increased bioavailability during recirculation and the use of hydrogen peroxide as additional oxygen source.

3.4 Conclusions.

The quantities leached from the soil columns were independent of the amount of gasoline present.

During leaching predominantly aromatic compounds were removed, especially in the first three weeks.

Hydrogen peroxide appeared to be a very useful alternative oxygen source, in contrast to nitrate, which was not taken up by the microorganisms.

(Biological) degradation of the gasoline, besides leaching, has only been observed for the columns with hydrogen peroxide addition or recirculation of a combination of these.

In case degradation occurred, the percentages leached and degraded of the aromatics were about the same. The aliphatics were removed only by degradation and then almost completely.

Net uptake of nitrogen or phosphate has not been observed.

The gasoline recovered in the soil of the peroxide columns was below the C-reference value after six months of operation; parts were even below the background value.

The fate of the degraded gasoline is not yet solved. A part is transformed to leachable DOC, another to DIC, but a large part is still unknown.

In spite of the small differences in results for hydrogen peroxide and recirculation separately it is still concluded that a combination of both is needed.

4 DESIGN OF THE CLEAN-UP

Aim of the clean-up is a simultaneous clean-up of the contaminated soil and ground water. A design has been made based on the hydrology and the results of the research on laboratory and column scale. This means that the contaminated soil will be water saturated, the pH of the soil is made neutral, hydrogen peroxide is added and if necessary nutrients (N and P) are dosed. During the start of the clean-up phosphate is dosed for a proper adjustment of the required pH.

The flow chart of the clean-up is given in figure 12 and figure 13 gives a cross-section of the site with an overview of the restoration process for the soil: infiltration and shallow withdrawal and for the ground water: deep withdrawal (8-12 m below surface level).

The water will be infiltrated at a rate of 35 m³ by drains (length of 180 m, placed parallel to each other), which will be installed 1 m below surface. Withdrawal of the water will take place by pumping wells at a rate of 38 m³/h. The water will pass a stripping tower [connected with a biofilter for air purification] for removal of volatile hydrocarbons and aeration and a sand filtration. In the infiltrating water nutrients and hydrogen peroxide will be added. The whole system will be controlled automatically.

In order to optimize the location of the infiltration drains and the pumping wells the computer program CONTOUR has been used. Special attention has been paid to the waterflow under the buildings at the site.

Based on this design and an expected duration of the bioremediation of 6 to 12 months the costs have been estimated at Mf 0.7. The costs for excavation of the site and thermal treatment (incineration) of the contaminated soil have been calculated at Mf 1.0. Not included in these costs are the loss of income because of the estimated three weeks of duration of the clean-up. During in situ treatment sales will proceed normally.

5 EVALUATION

Until now this research has shown that in situ bioremediation offers good perspectives. Technically no problems have been encountered yet. The column experiments have demonstrated that hydrogen peroxide is a useful alternative oxygen source and recirculation gave no problems with the permeability if proper treatment of the effluent was assured. High levels of clean-up could be obtained.

The costs seem to be lower than for the conventional techniques. Therefore it is concluded that in situ biological treatment offers a good alternative as a soil clean-up method, with advantages with respect to excavation with physical, chemical or biological treatment. These experiments and other projects have shown that preceding research is necessary to avoid pitfalls. During this research attention has to be paid to the balance between geohydrological and biodegradation research.

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TABLE 1. Concentrations of gasoline in the soil [mg.kg^{-1}]. N is the number of samples.

DEPTH (CM)	MEDIAN	RANGE	N
0 - 200	14	5 - 17	4
200 - 250	70	18 - 810	9
250 - 300	1600	160 - 5200	23
300 - 350	4800	9 - 12000	14
350 - 400	360	5 - 1300	6
400 - 500	220	17 - 460	4
500 - 600	12	15 - 20	2

REFERENCE VALUES

A: 20
B: 100
C: 800

TABLE 2. Highest concentrations [$\mu\text{g.l}^{-1}$] of some individual gasoline components found in the deeper ground water.

DEPTH (M)	BENZENE	TOLUENE	NAPHTHALENE
8	919	1800	109
14	0.3	1.4	—
20	—	0.4	—

REFERENCE VALUES

A	0.5	0.5	0.2
B	1.0	15.0	7.0
C	5.0	50.0	30.0

TABLE 3. Mass balances for all columns with respect to gasoline [g].

The percentages are related to the initial amount present.
 M_i = initially present, M_l = leached after 6 months, M_r = recovered,
 M_d = degraded, M_d th. = theoretically degraded.

column	M_i [g]	M_l [g]	M_l [%]	M_r [g]	M_r [%]	M_d [g]	M_d [%]	M_d th. [%]
1	100	66	[66]	32	[32]	2	[2]	12
2	111	61	[55]	58	[52]	-8	[-7]	11
3	132	63	[48]	12	[9]	57	[43]	55
6	187	63	[34]	28	[15]	96	[51]	6
4	155	63*	[40*]	4	[3]	88	[57]	59
5	192	63*	[33*]	20	[10]	109	[57]	12

TABLE 4. Gasoline concentrations of the solid phase [mg/kg] at the start of the column experiments (C_i) and recovered after 6 (columns 1,2,3 and 6) and 15 (columns 4 and 5) months of operation (C_r).

	Depth [cm]	C_i [mg/kg]	C_r [mg/kg]	
column 1	0 - 20	1800	1600	
	20 - 40	6200	2300	
	40 - 60	3400	30	
column 2	0 - 20	4900	2900	
	20 - 40	4400	1500	
	40 - 60	2200	1200	
column 3	0 - 20	2900	600	ABC-reference values A: 20 mg/kg B: 100 mg/kg C: 800 mg/kg
	20 - 40	6400	380	
	40 - 60	3400	< 10	
column 6	0 - 20	6500	760	
	20 - 40	5800	1500	
	40 - 60	6100	< 10	
column 4	0 - 20	2400	200	
	20 - 40	6700	140	
	40 - 60	8300	260	
column 5	0 - 20	8100	1200	
	20 - 40	7100	1400	
	40 - 60	3500	330	

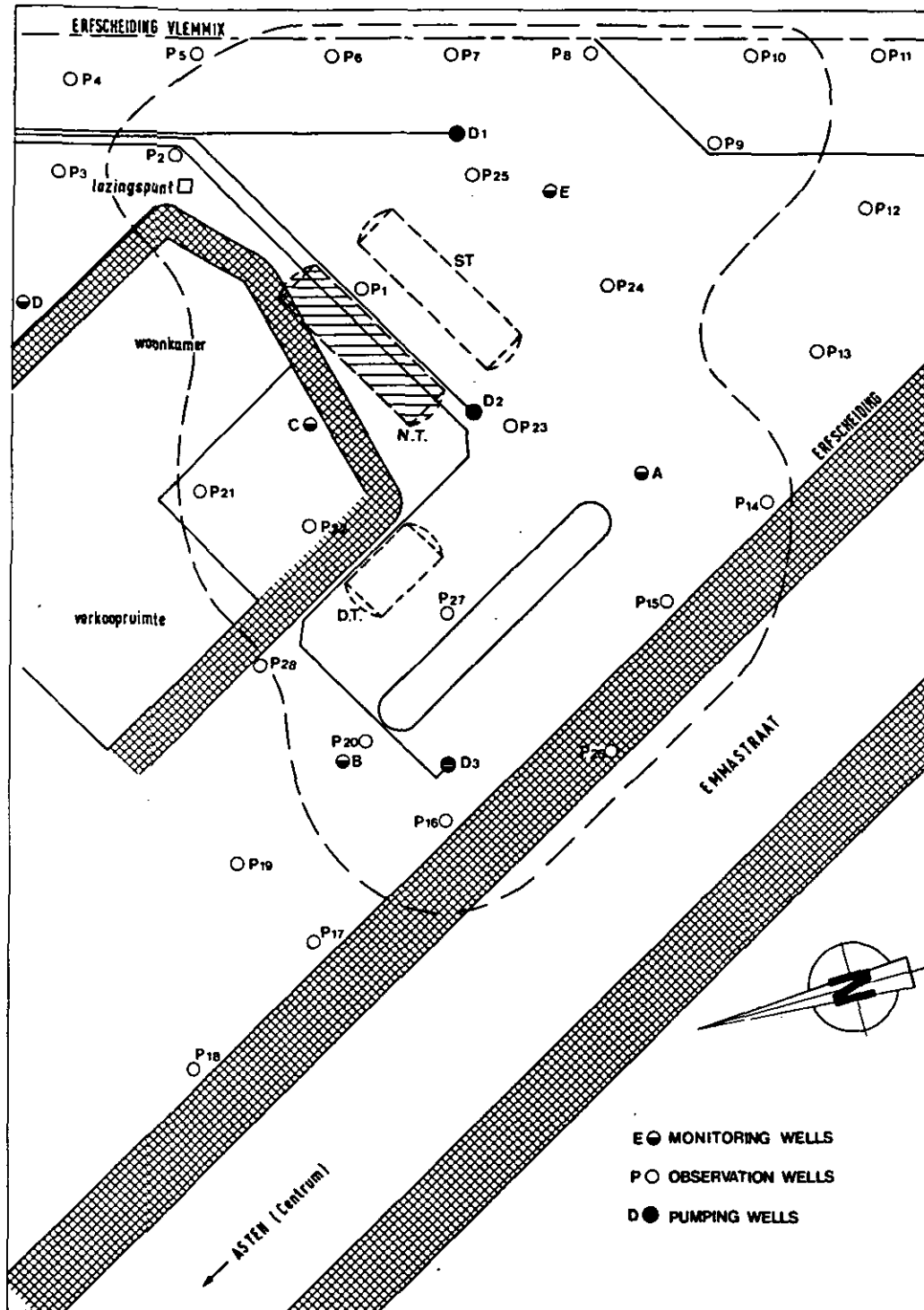


FIGURE 1. Map of the selected site at Asten [N-Br.]. The dotted line gives the contour of the horizontal spreading of the gasoline. The leaking tank is indicated by NT.

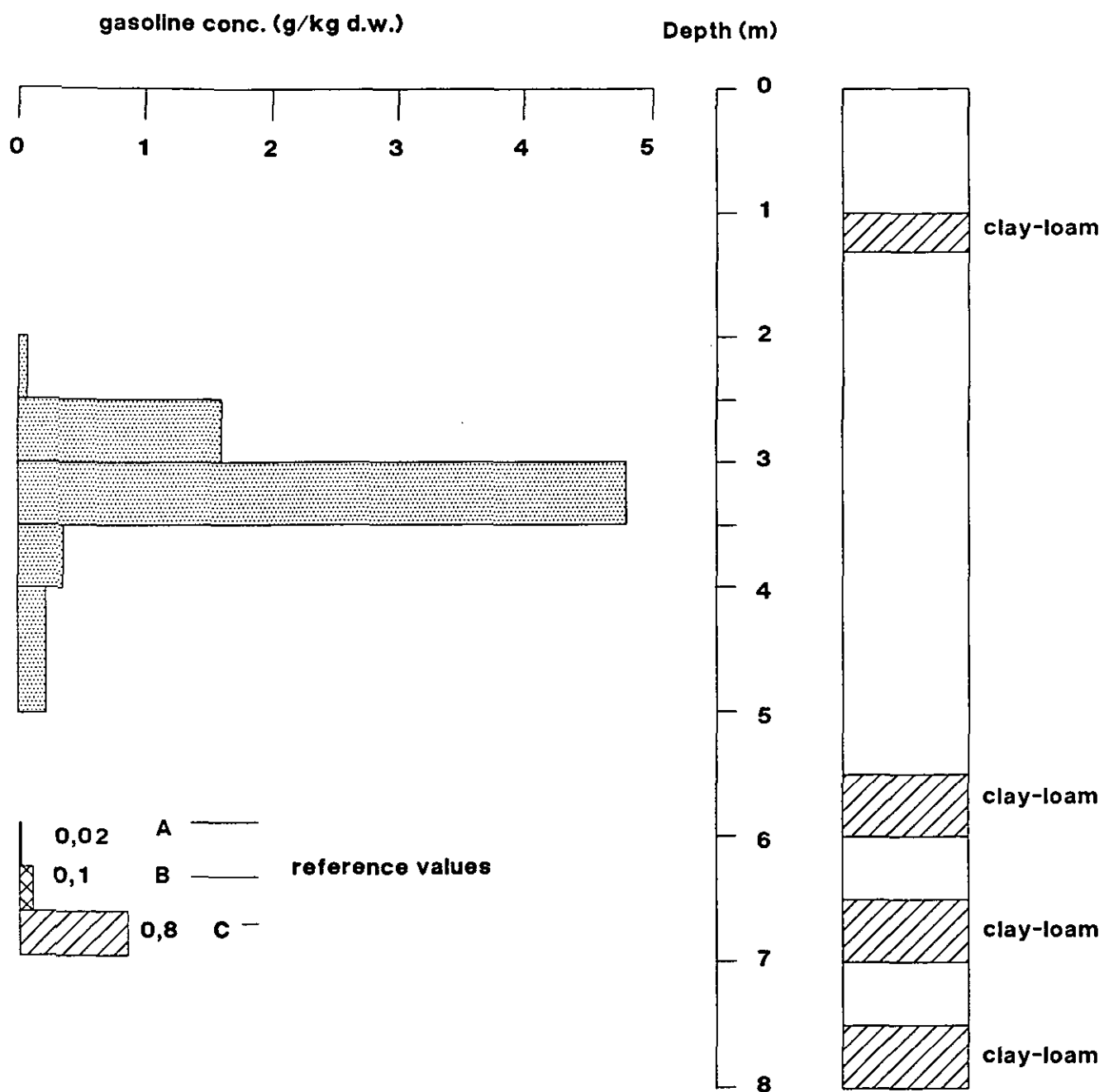


FIGURE 2. Soil profile and average concentrations of gasoline at the contaminated site [Asten], compared with the A, B, C-reference values of the Dutch government.

COLUMN 3.

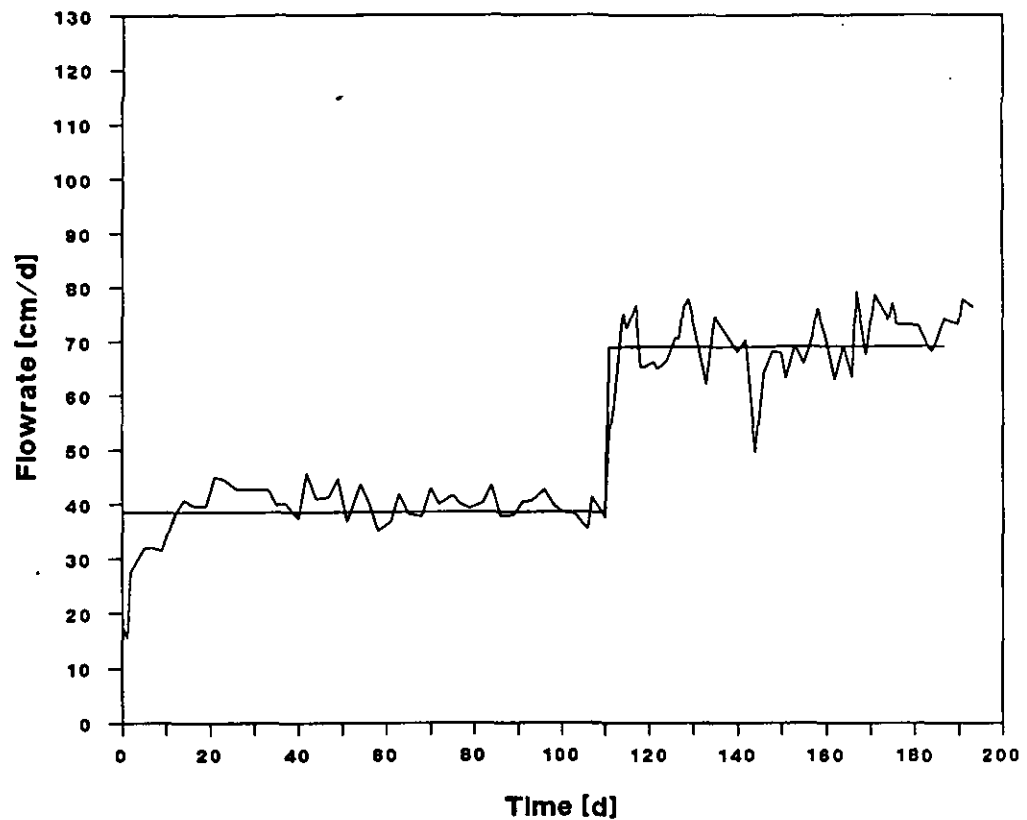


FIGURE 3. Flowrate [$\text{cm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$] in soil column no 3 with the average rate [solid line] during the experiments. After 100 days the flow rate has been increased.

Cumulative leached O.C. [GC-analysis]

COLUMN 3. ADDITION OF PEROXIDE

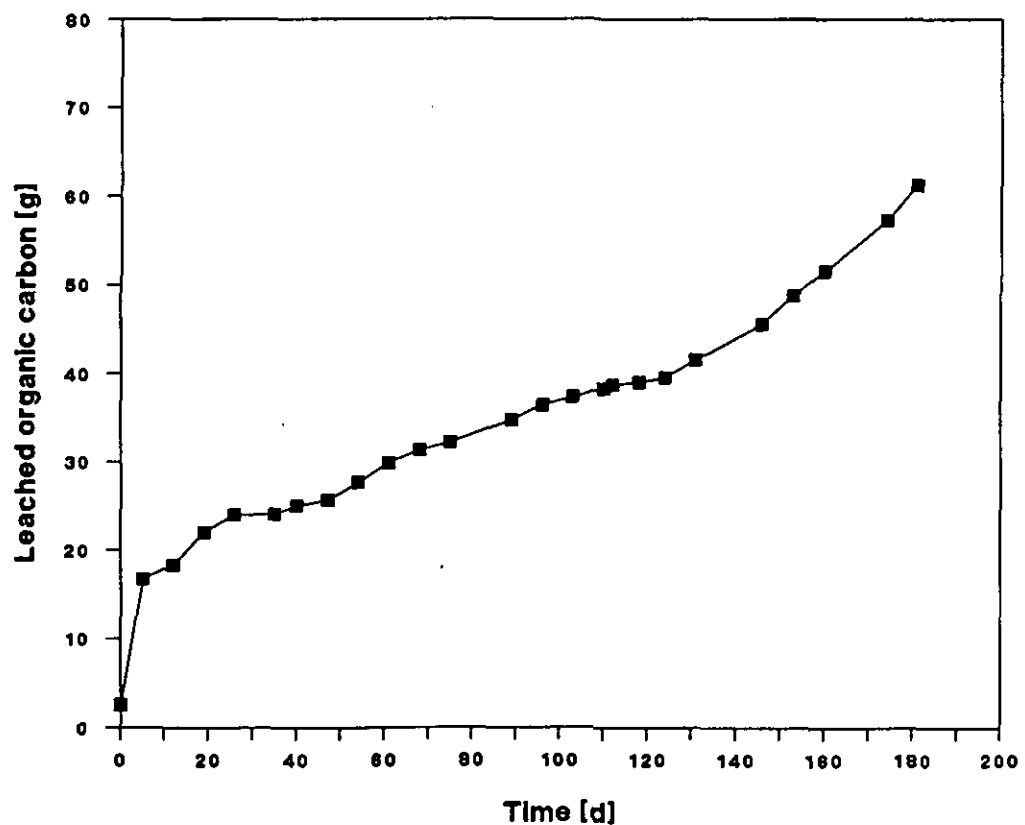
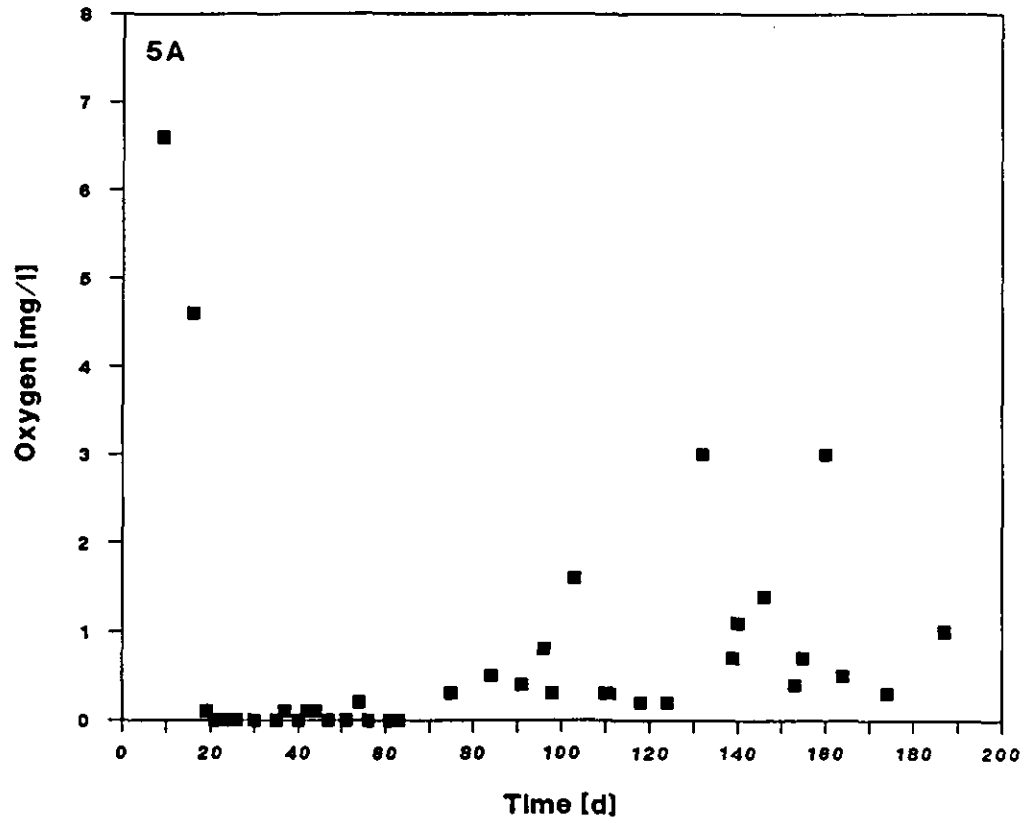


FIGURE 4. Cumulative leaching curves of gasoline [g] for column 3.

COLUMN 2.



COLUMN 3.

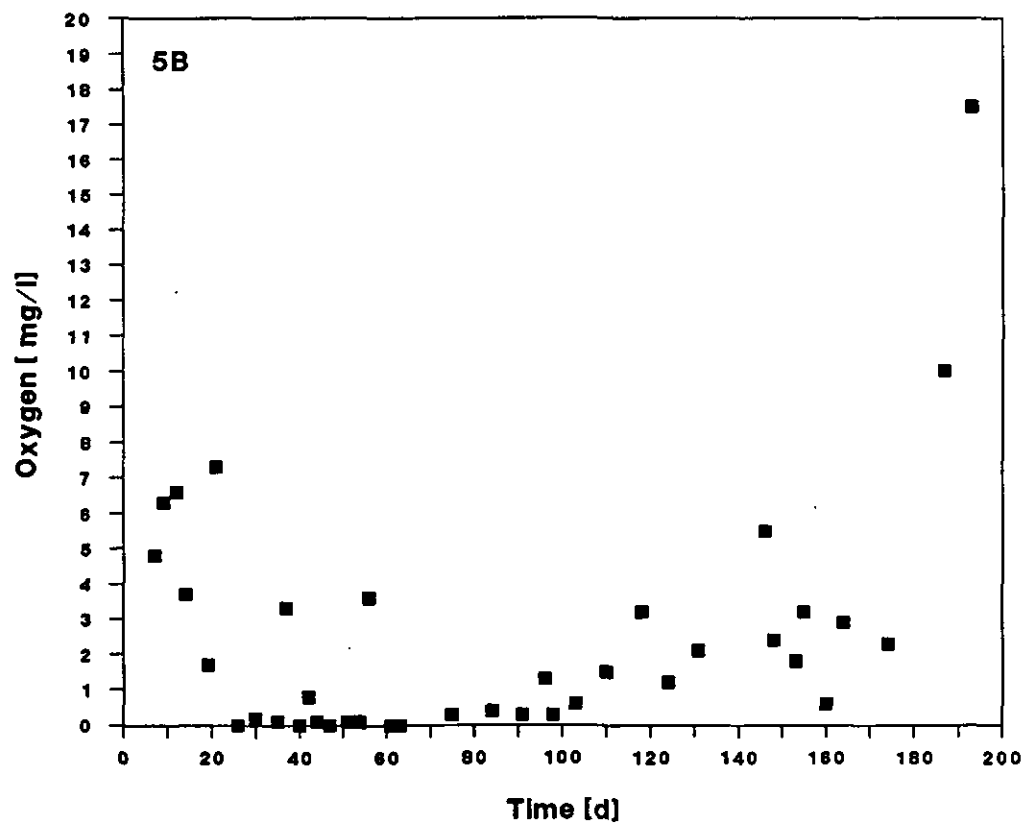
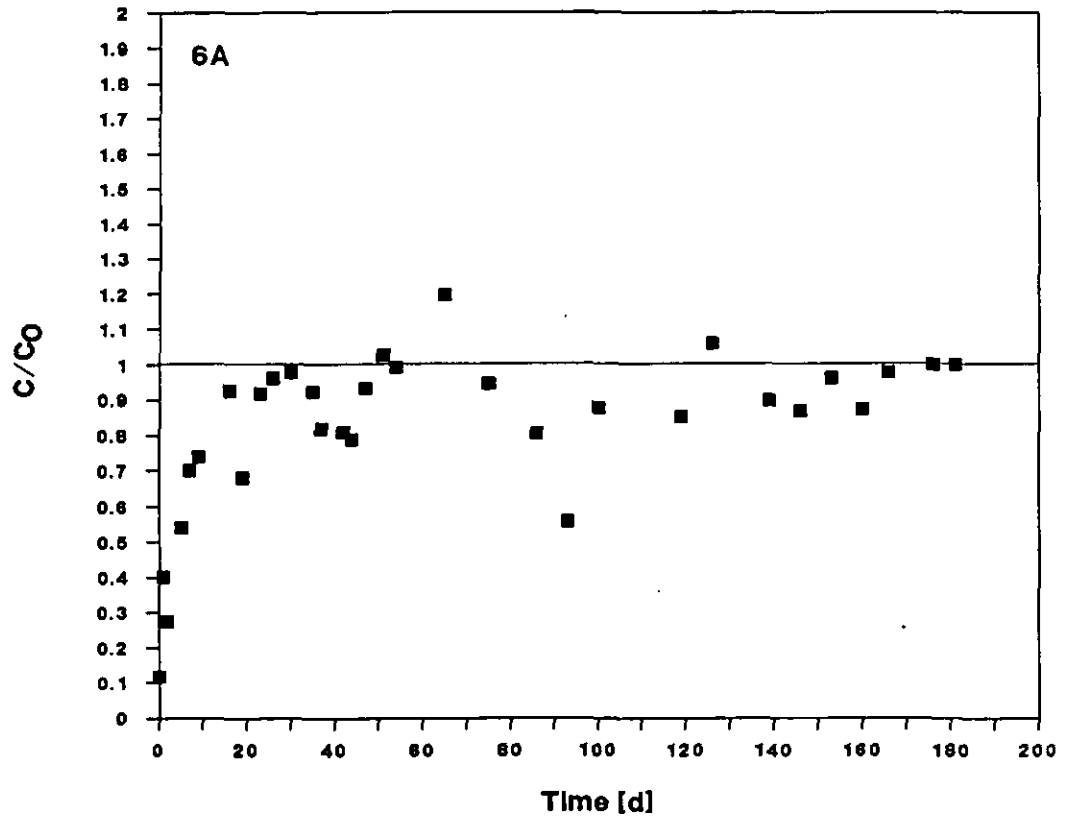


FIGURE 5. Oxygen concentrations [mg.l^{-1}] in the effluents of the columns 2 (A) and 3 (B). Mind the different scale for column 3.

COLUMN 3



COLUMN 5.

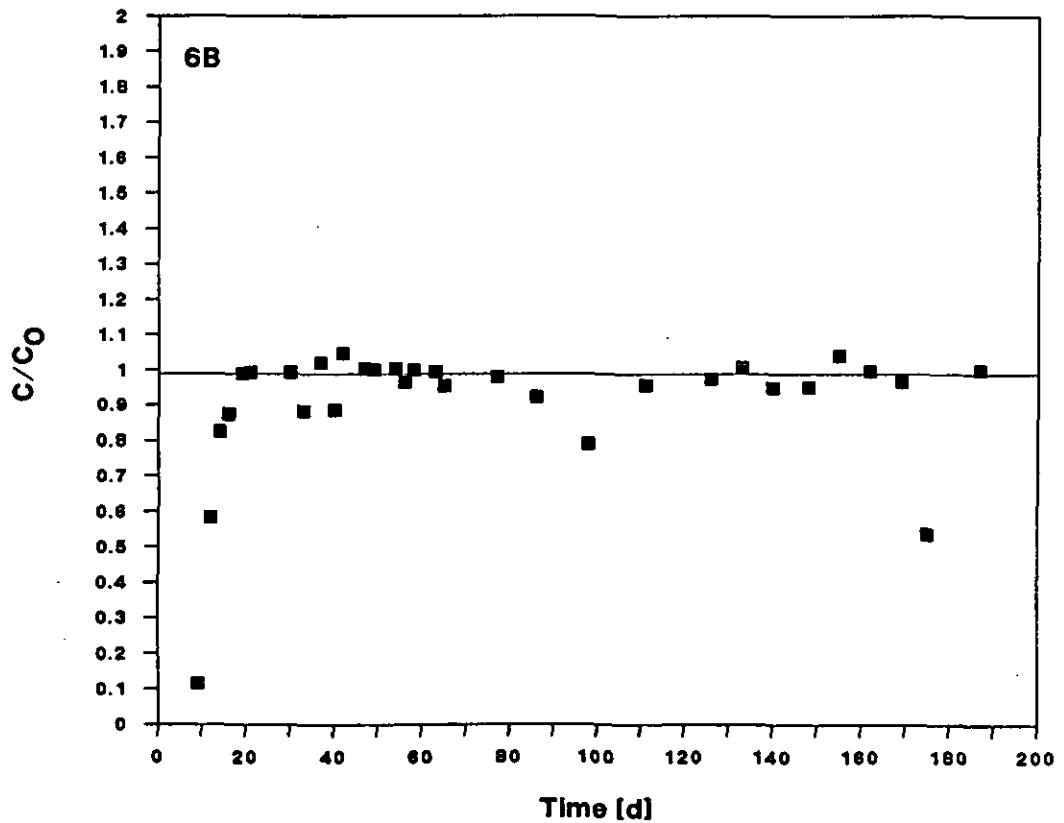
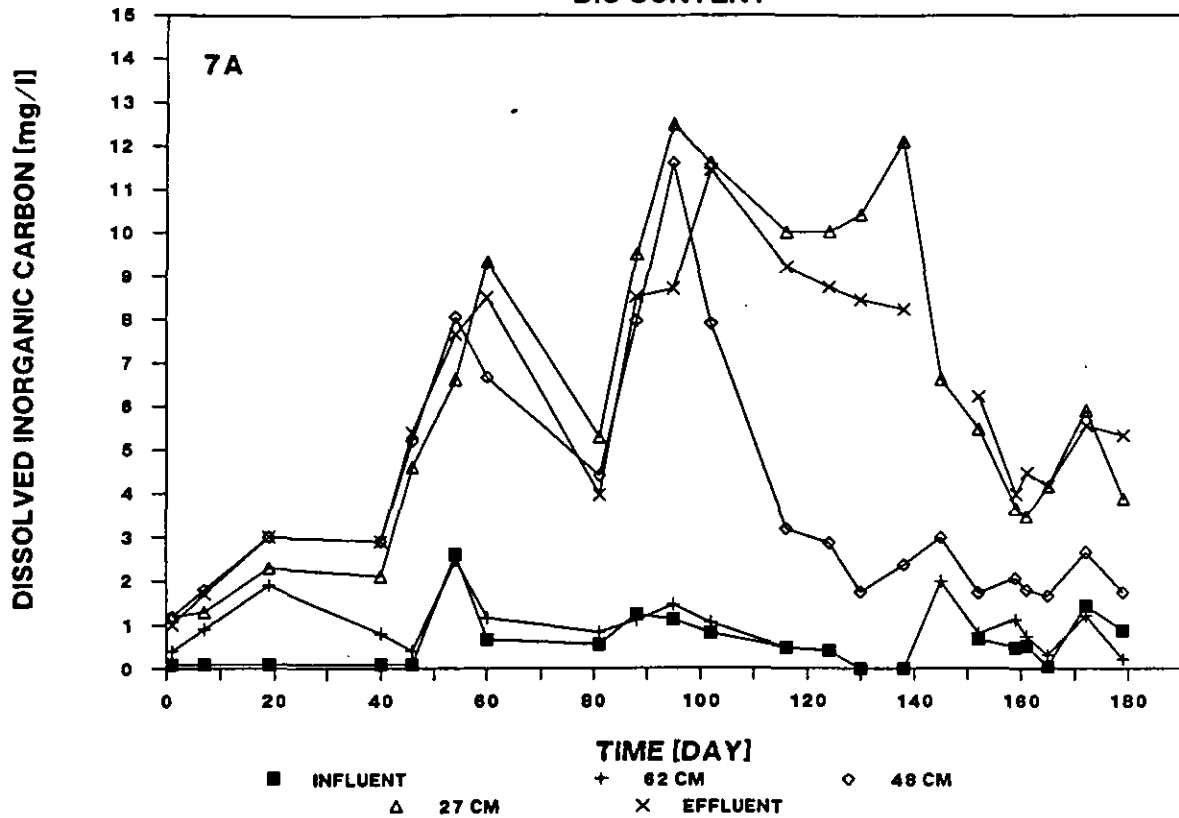


FIGURE 6.

Total nitrogen balance [NO_3^- -N, NO_2^- -N, NH_4^+ -N] for the
columns 3 (A: C $15,5 \text{ mg N l}^{-1}$) and 5 (B: C 103 mg N l^{-1}).

COLUMN 4. ADDITION OF H₂O₂

DIC CONTENT



COLUMN 5. RECIRCULATION ONLY

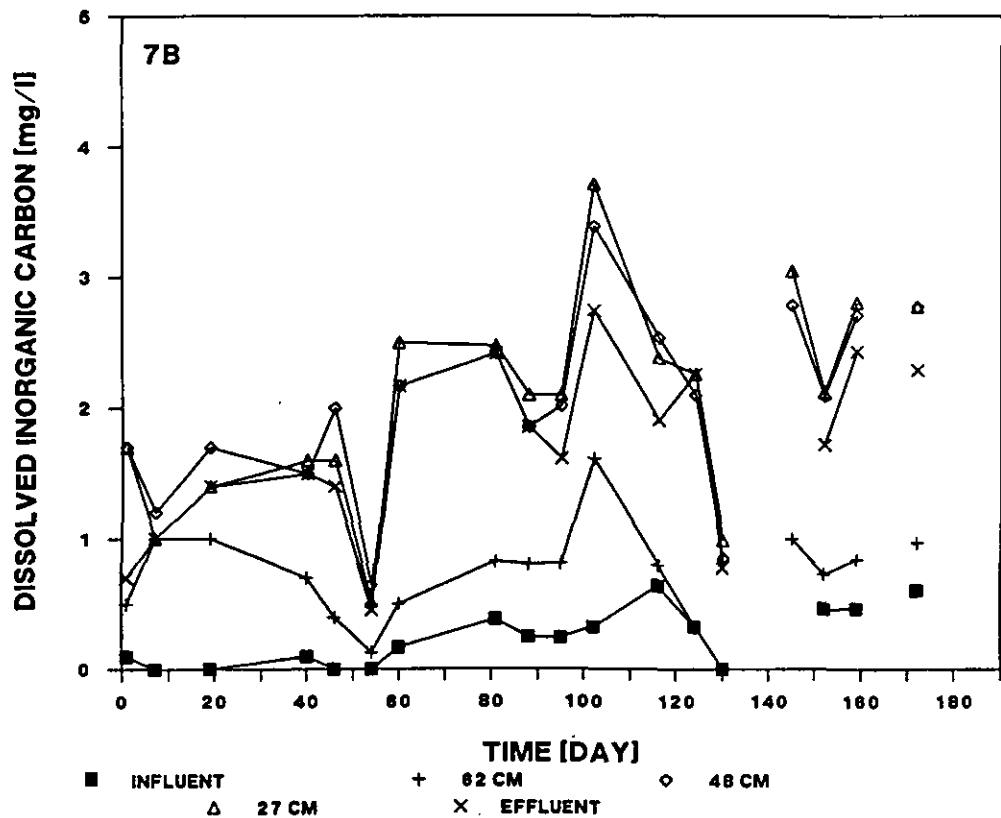
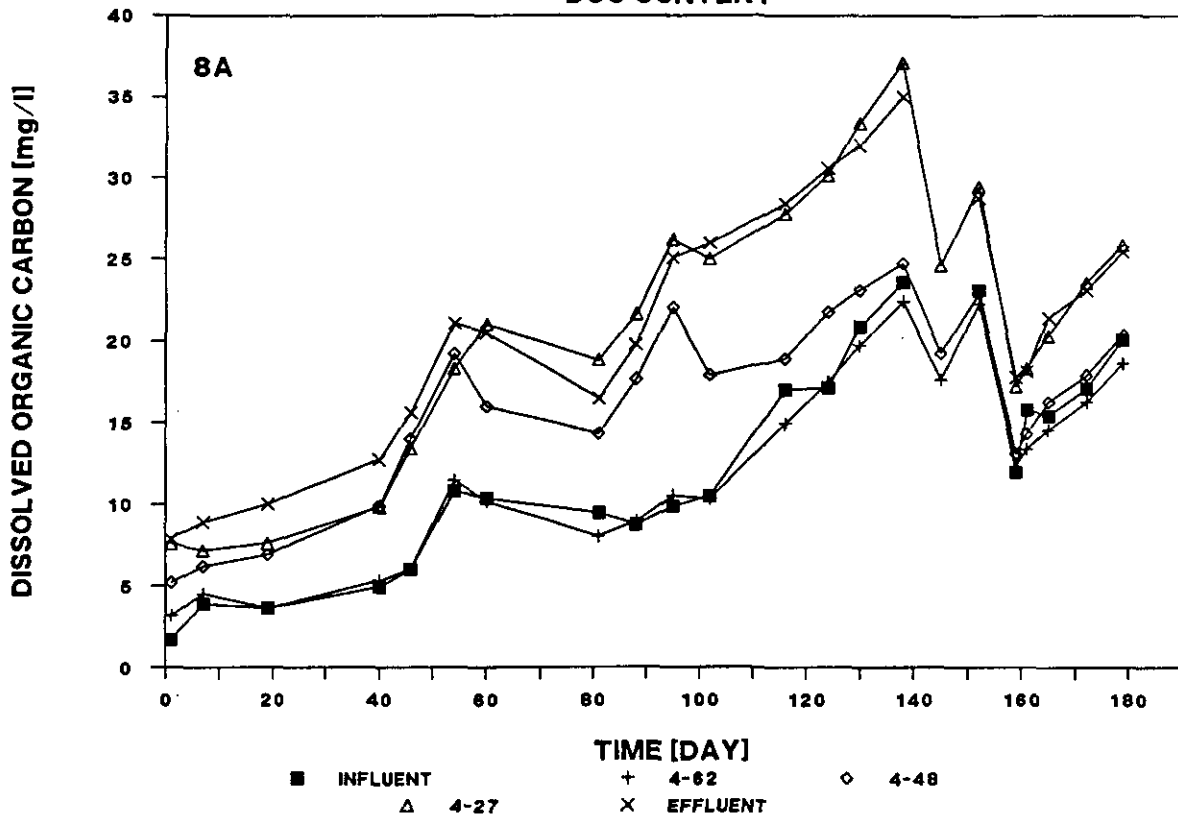


FIGURE 7. Concentration of dissolved inorganic carbon [mg C.l^{-1}] in column 4 [H_2O_2 and recirculation, 7A] and column 5 [recirculation, 7B] in the period after the change of operation.

COLUMN 4. ADDITION OF H_2O_2 DOC CONTENT



COLUMN 5. RECIRCULATION ONLY

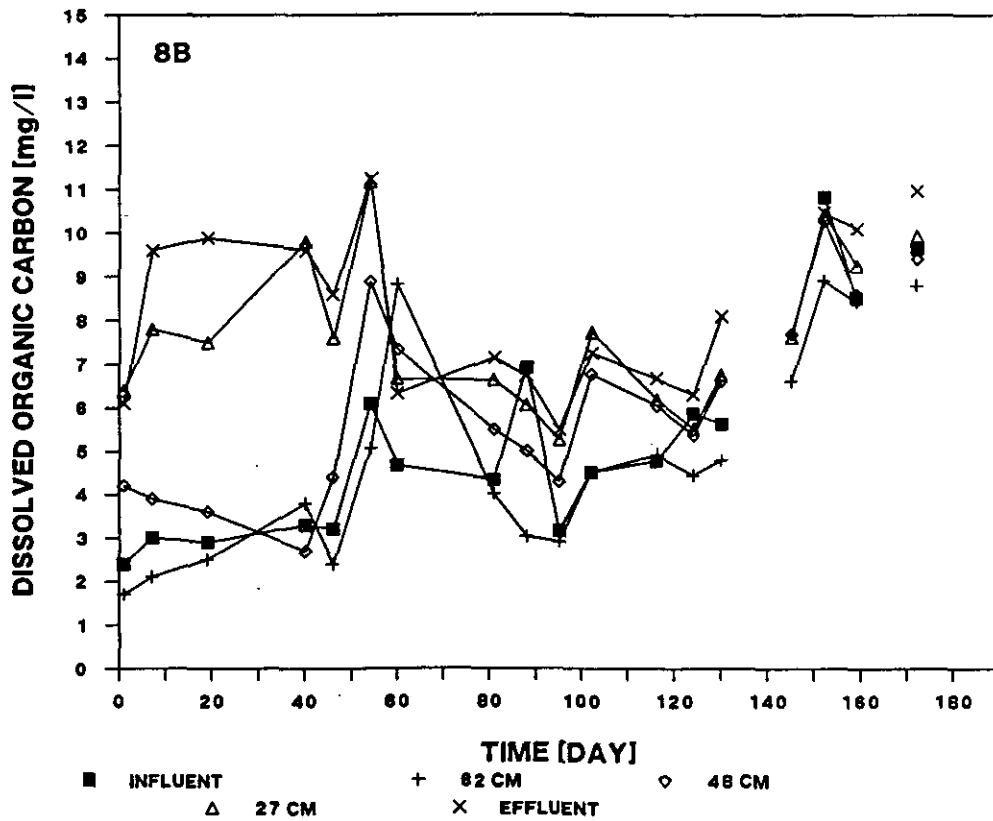


FIGURE 8. Concentration of dissolved organic carbon [$mg\ C.l^{-1}$] in column 4 [H_2O_2 and recirculation, 8A] and column 5 [recirculation, 8B] in the period after the change of operation.

DIC PRODUCTION AT EACH SAMPLING DEPTH

COLUMN 4. ADDITION OF PEROXIDE

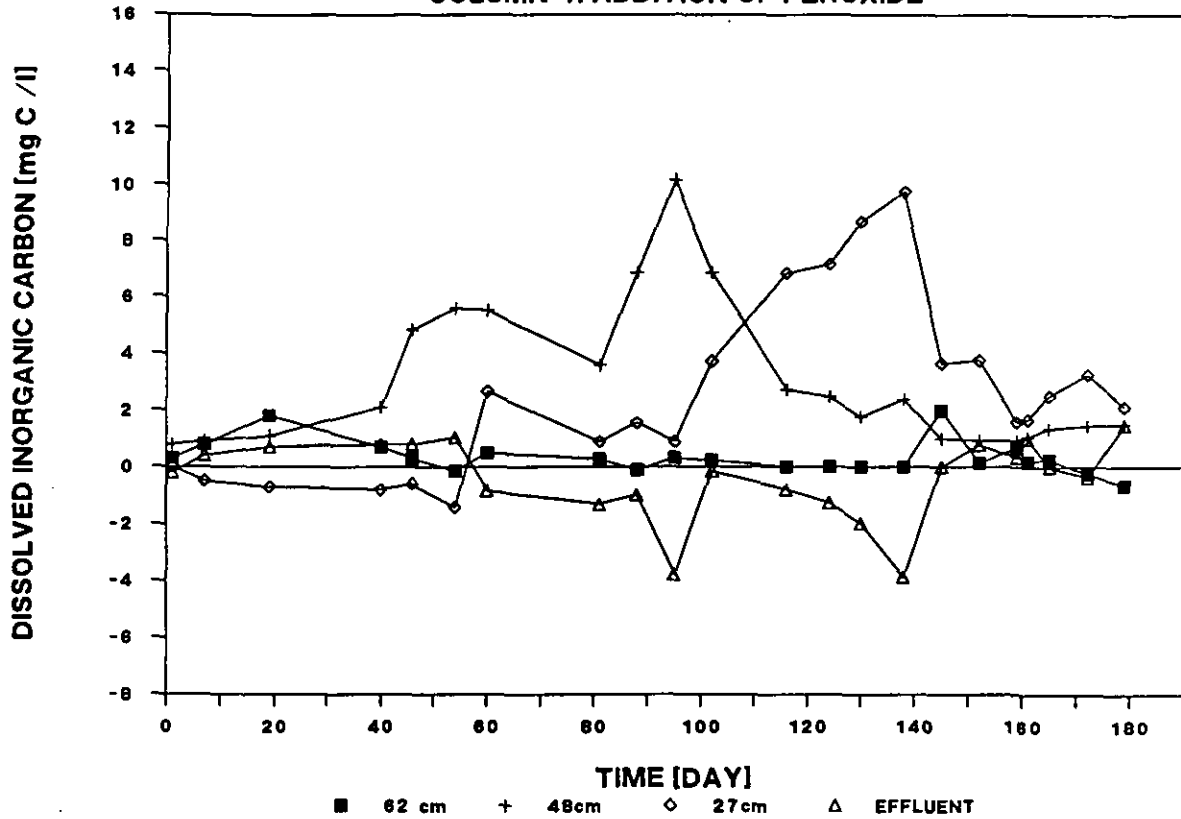


FIGURE 9. Production of the dissolved inorganic carbon [mg C.l^{-1}] in column 4 at each sampling depth as a function of time after change of operation.

MASSBALANCE OF TOTAL GASOLINE

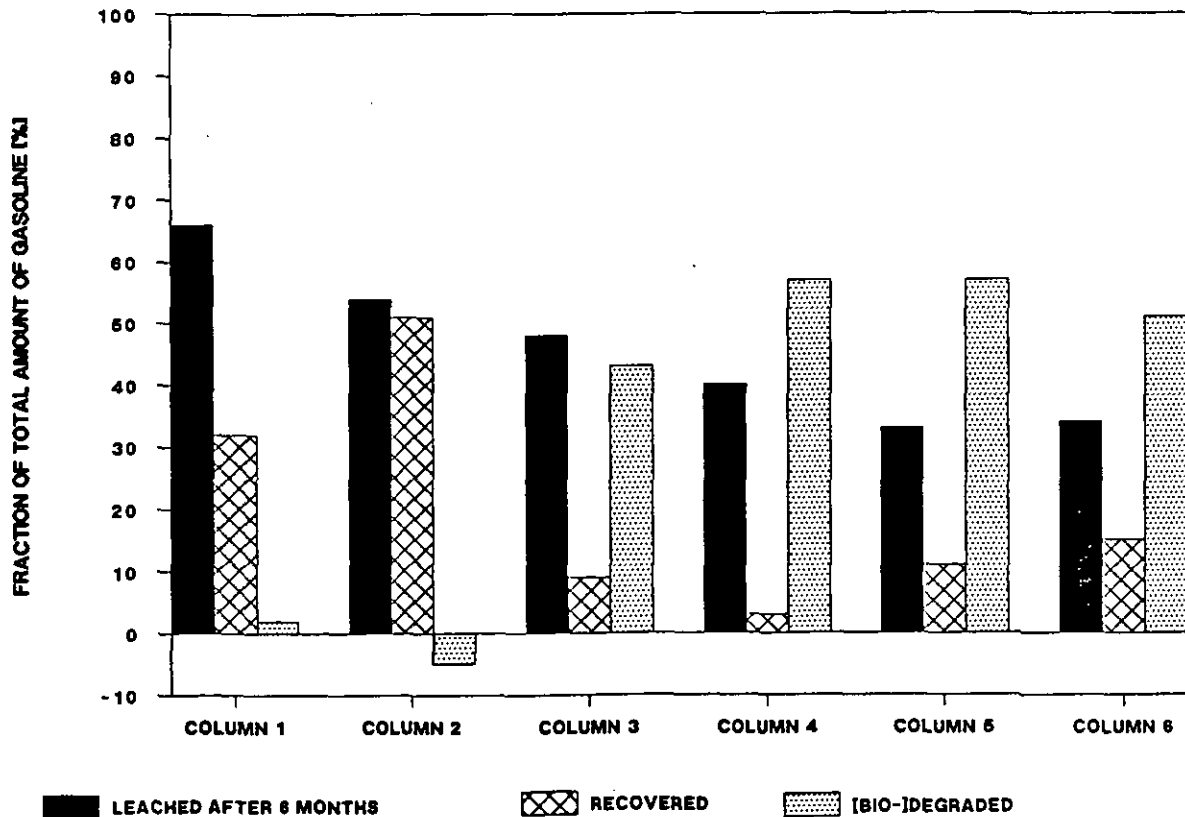
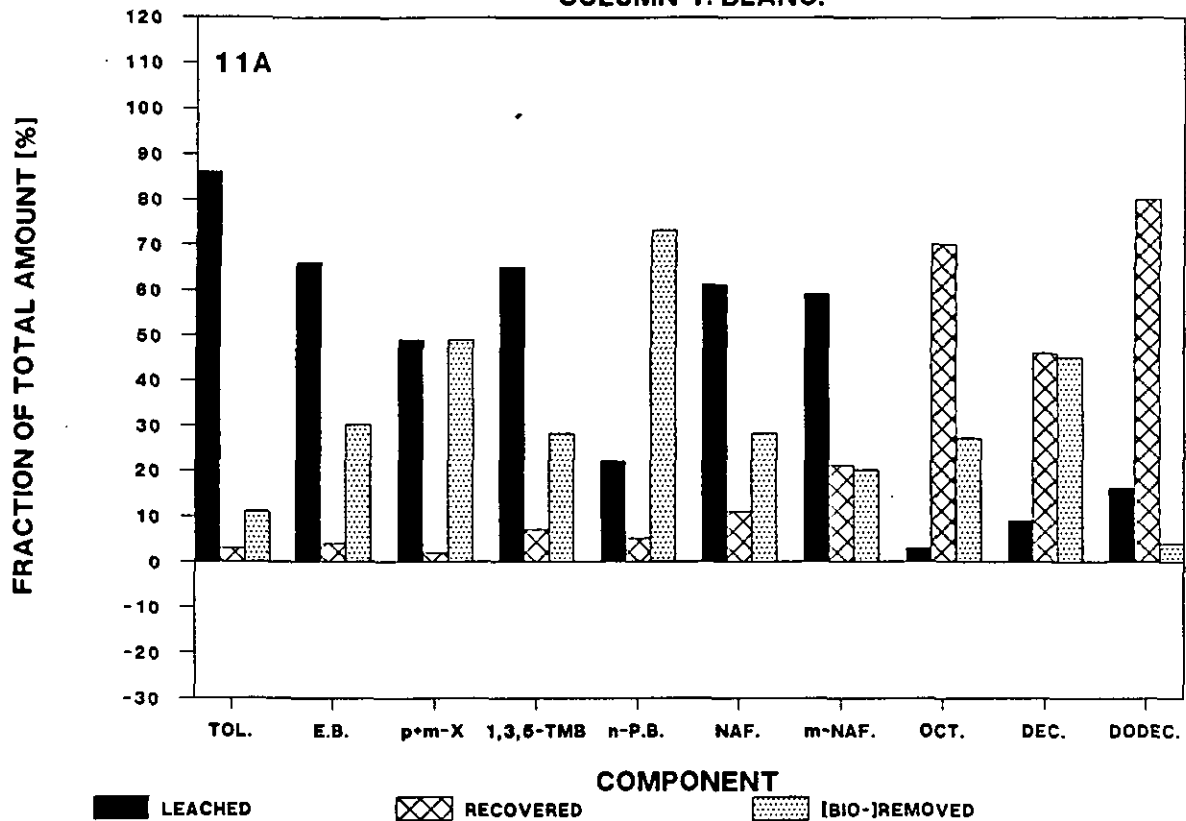


FIGURE 10. Mass balance for the column experiments with respect to the gasoline [g] and calculated as percentage of the initial amount divided in leached, recovered and [bio-]degraded part.

BALANCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

COLUMN 1. BLANC.



BALANCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

COLUMN 2. N AND P ADDITION.

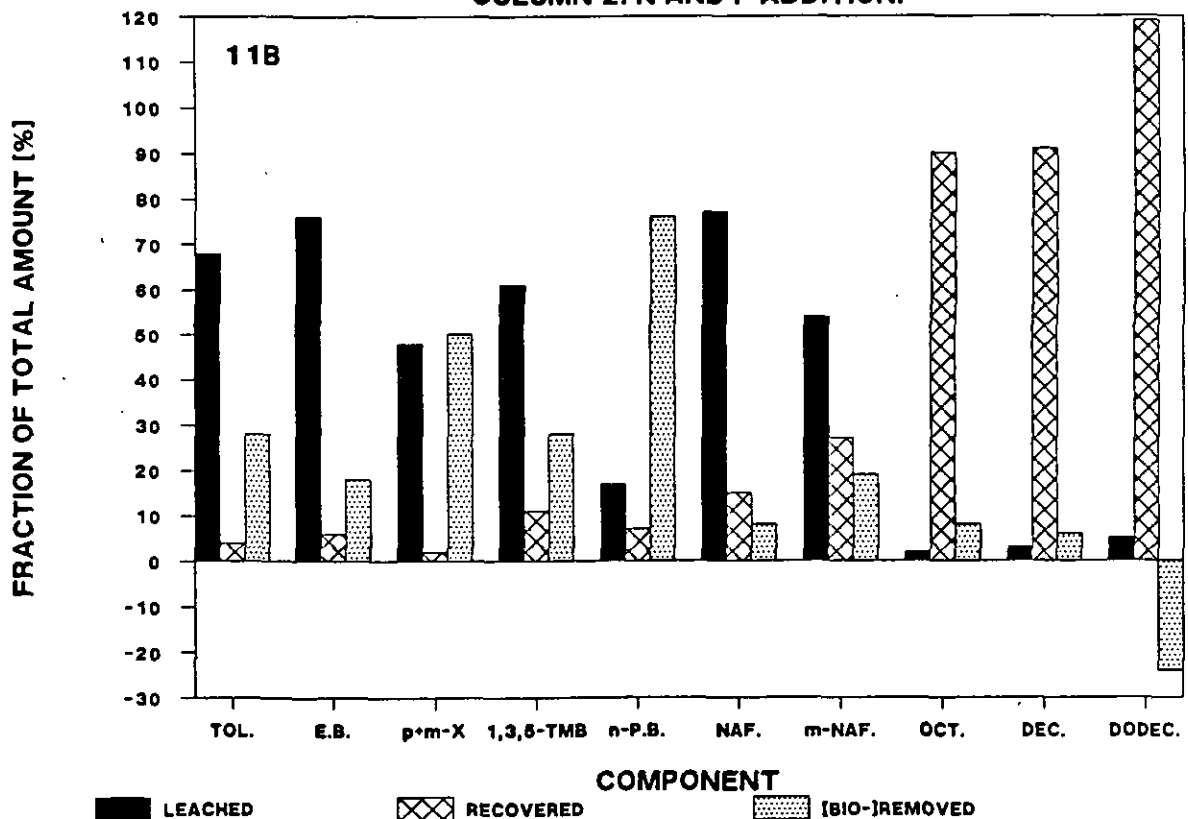
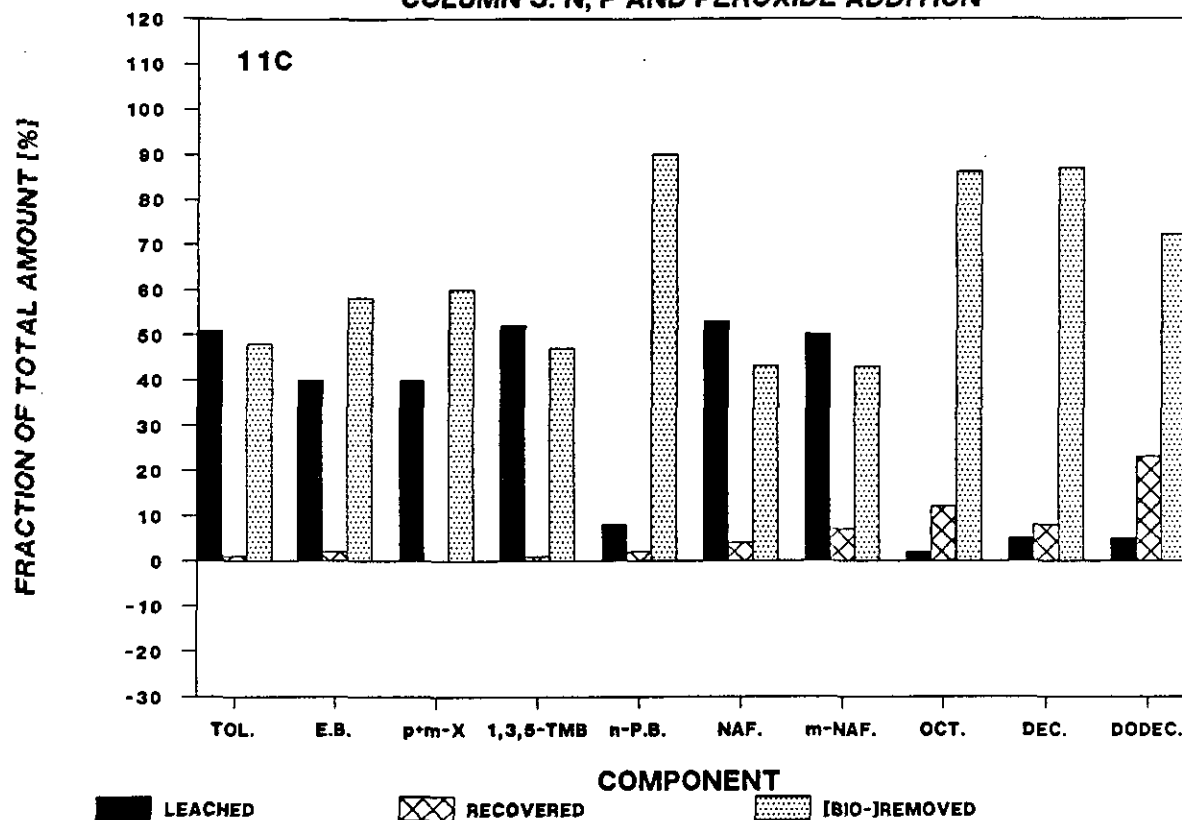


FIGURE 11. Mass balance for the column experiments with respect to the individual gasoline components [g] and calculated as percentage of the initial amount.
11A: column 1, 11B: column 2.

TOL=toluene, EB=ethyl benzene, p-m-X=para- and meta-xylene, 1,3,5-TMB=1,3,5-trimethyl benzene, n-PB=n-propyl benzene, NAF=naphthalene, m-NAF=methyl naphthalene, OCT=octane, DEC=decane, DODEC=dodecane.

BALANCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

COLUMN 3. N, P AND PEROXIDE ADDITION



BALANCE OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

COLUMN 6. N, P AND RECIRCULATION

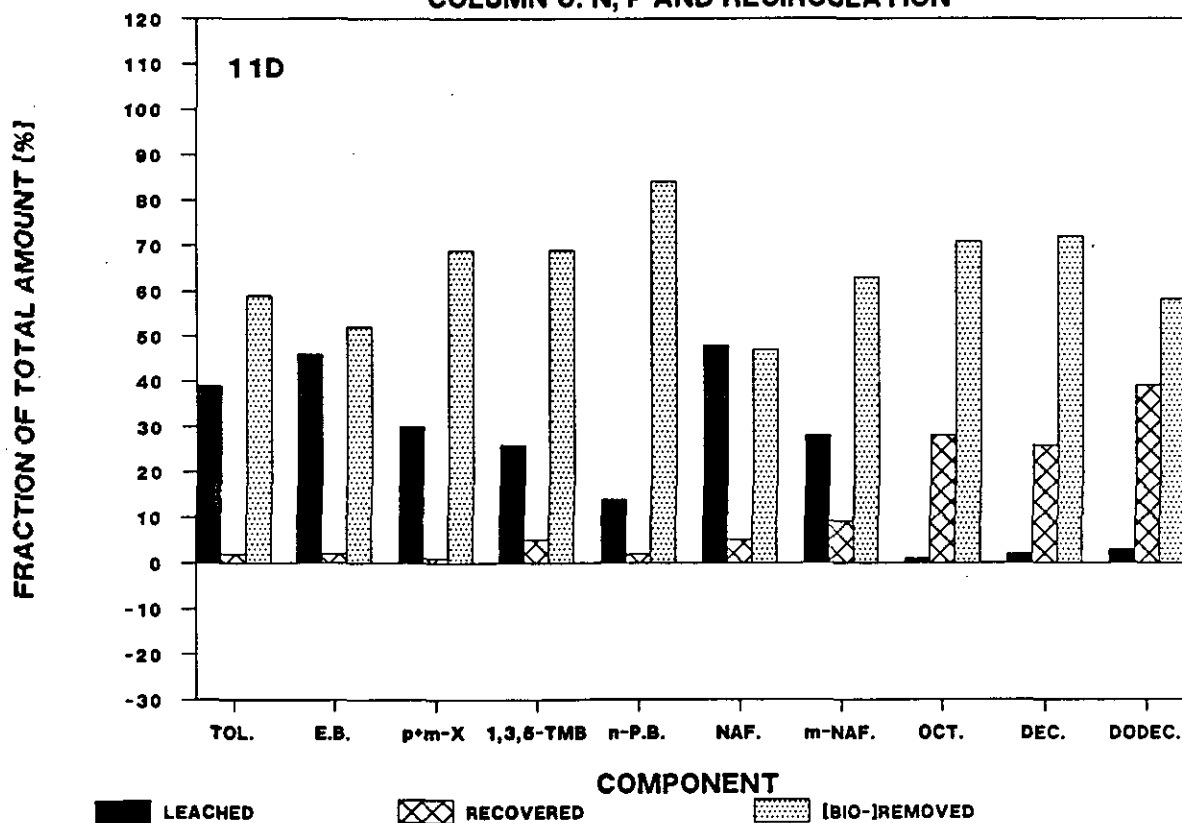


FIGURE 11. Mass balance for the column experiments with respect to the individual gasoline components [g] and calculated as percentage of the initial amount.
11C: column 3, 11D: column 6.

TOL=toluene, EB=ethyl benzene, p+m-X=para- and meta-xylene, 1,3,5-TMB=1,3,5-trimethyl benzene, n-PB=n-propyl benzene, NAF=naphthalene, m-NAF=methyl naphthalene, OCT=octane, DEC=decane, DODEC=dodecane.

FLOW-CHART IN SITU BIORESTORATION

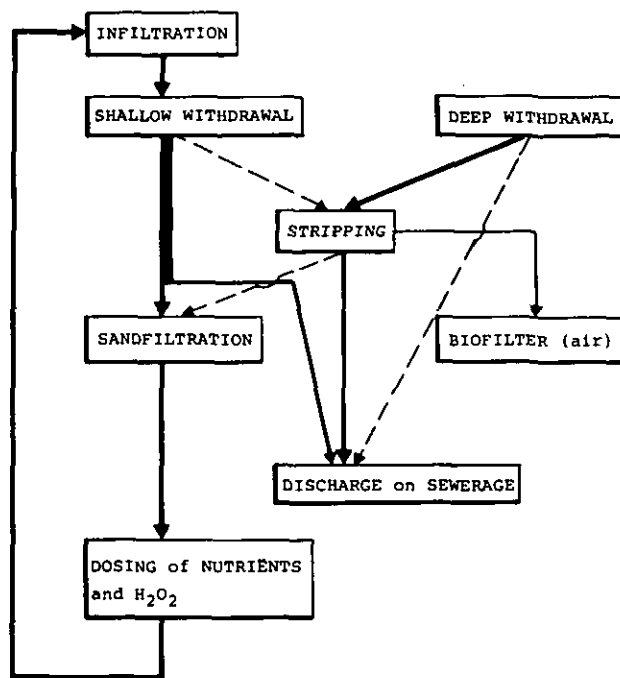


FIGURE 12. Flow chart of the In Situ Bioremediation.

IN SITU BIORESTORATION OF A SUBSOIL

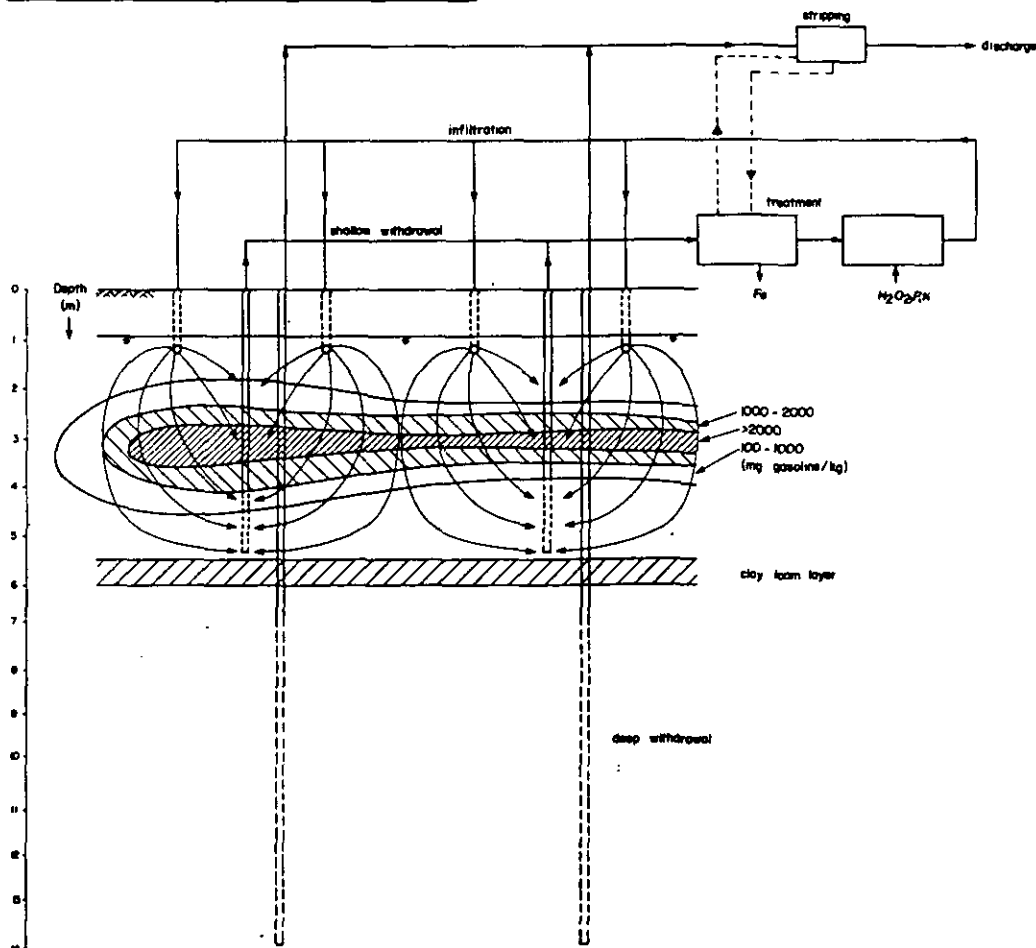


FIGURE 13. Cross-section of the soil with an overview of the restoration proces.