

# Phytoremediation Soil Treatability Study

**Yarrow Nelson, Professor**

**Matt Poltorak, Graduate Student**

**Michael Curto, Research Associate**

**Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering**

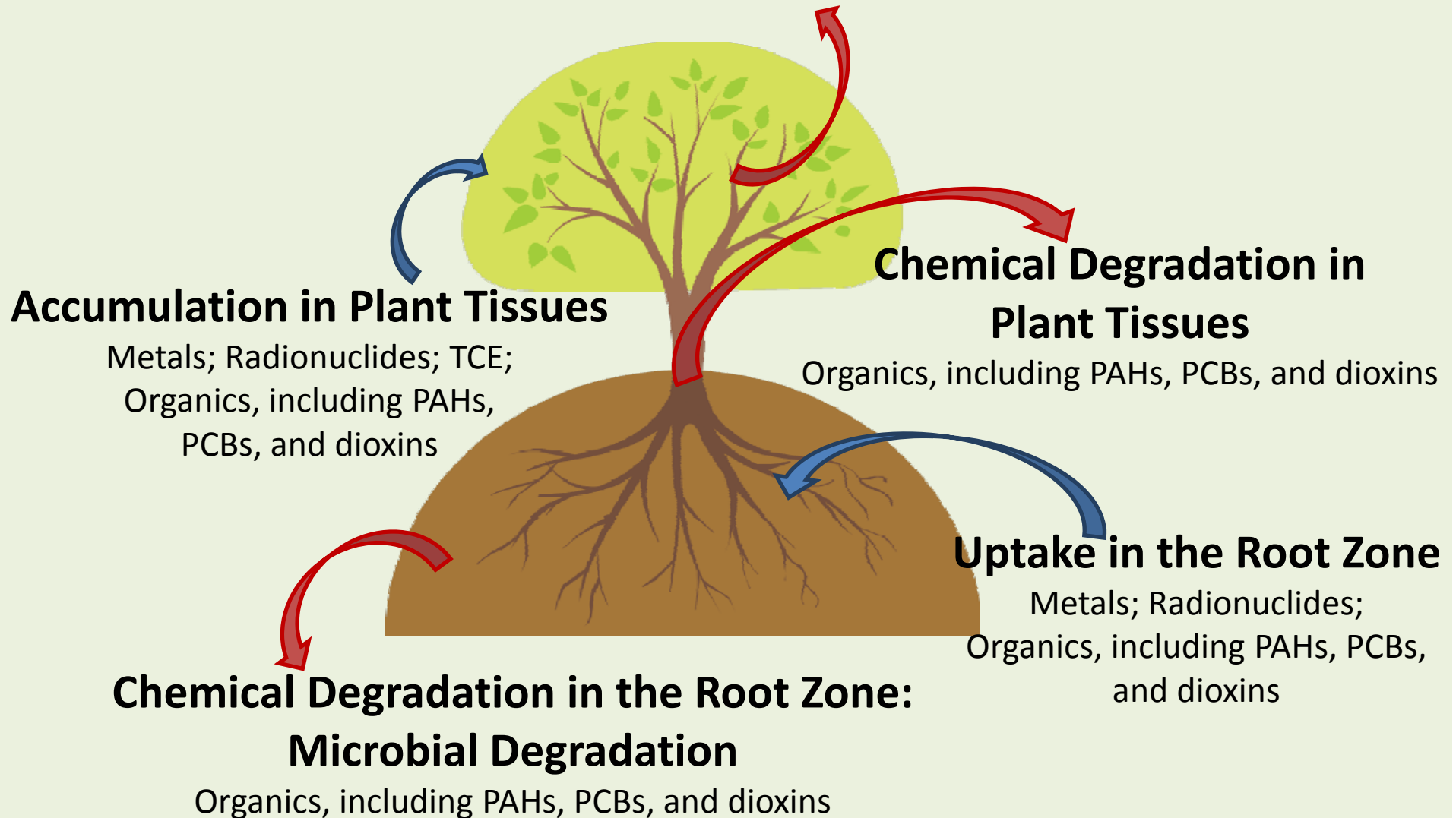
**California Polytechnic State University**

**San Luis Obispo, CA**

# How Does Phytoremediation Work?

## Volatilization and Transpiration into the Atmosphere

Mercury; TCE; Organics, possibly including PAHS, PCBs, and dioxins



# Phytoremediation Objectives

## Phase I: Field Study

- Identify & Select Potential Plant Species
  - Collect plants from field site  
& analyze for contaminant uptake

## Phase II: Controlled-Growth Study

- Determine Mechanism(s) of Phytoremediation
- Estimate Remediation Rates
  - Grow candidate plants in controlled experiments  
& measure uptake/volatilization/degradation

# **Phytoremediation Research Plan**

## **Phase I: Identify Suitable Plant Species**

- **Collect plant tissue samples from plants currently growing at Area IV to ascertain contaminant uptake**
- **Analyze plant tissues for metals, dioxins, PAHs, PCBs/PCTs, and TPH**

**Sampling of both native & naturalized species**

**Phytoremediation using best native or naturalized remediators**

**Restoration later using local natives only**

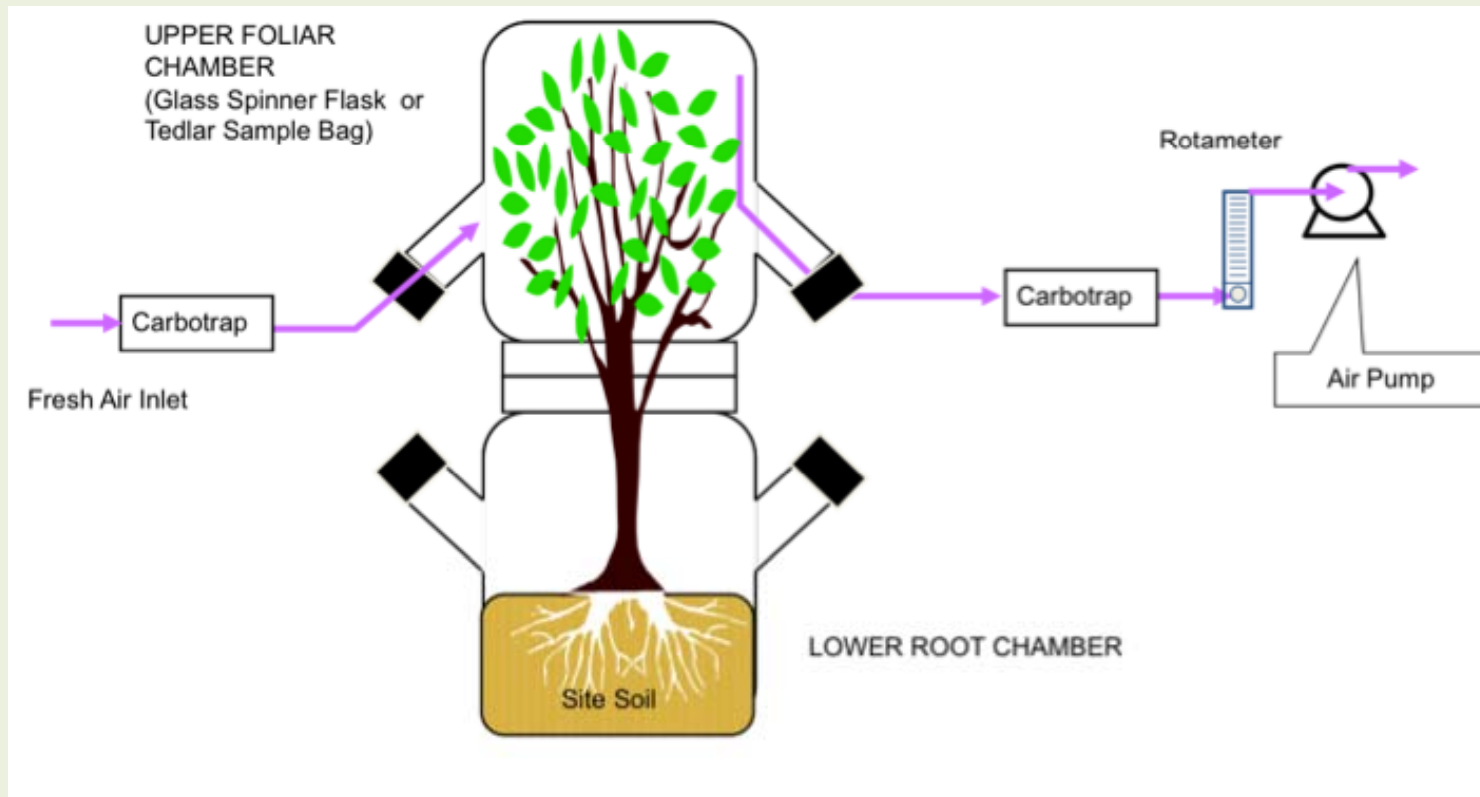
# Potential SSFL Plant Species for Phytoremediation

| Species               | Metals | Dioxins | PAHs | PCBs | PCTs | Petroleum |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Mustards              | ●      |         |      |      |      |           |
| Legumes               |        |         | ●    | ●    | ●    | ●         |
| Sunflowers            | ●      |         |      |      |      |           |
| Cottonwoods           |        | ●       |      |      |      |           |
| Willows               |        |         |      | ●    | ●    |           |
| Grasses <i>Barley</i> | ●      |         |      |      |      |           |
| <i>Brome</i>          | ●      |         |      |      |      |           |
| <i>Fescue</i>         | ?      |         | ●    | ●    | ●    | ●         |
| <i>Wildrye</i>        | ?      |         | ●    | ●    | ●    | ●         |
| <i>Needlegrass</i>    | ?      |         | ?    | ?    | ?    | ?         |

# Proposed Analytical Methods

| Analyte                  | Analytical Method        |                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
|                          | Soil matrix              | Plant tissue matrix |
| <b>Dioxin/PCB</b>        | EPA 1613B                | EPA 1613B/1668C     |
| <b>TPH (DRO and GRO)</b> | EPA 8015B/C/D            | GC/FID              |
| <b>Metals</b>            | EPA<br>6010C/6020A/7471A | ICP/HRMS            |
| <b>Mercury</b>           | Cold Vapor AA            | Cold Vapor AA       |
| <b>PAHs</b>              | EPA 8270C/D SIM          | GC/HRMS             |
| <b>PCBs</b>              | EPA 8082A                | EPA 8082A           |

# Phase II: Assessment of Remediation Potential using Controlled-Growth Experiments



# Controlled-Growth Experiments

## 1. Determine the Mechanism of Phytoremediation

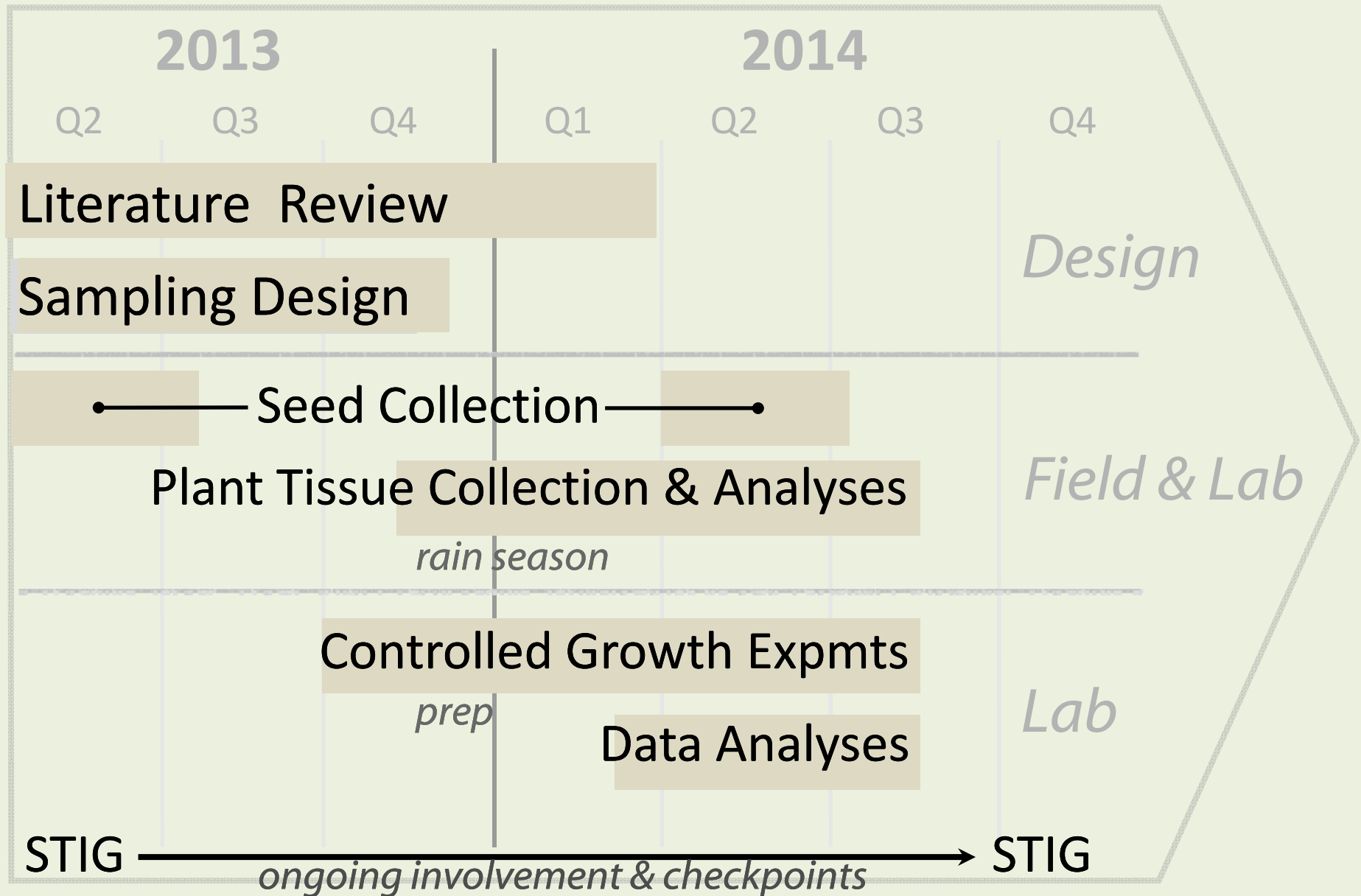
- Measure potential volatilization of contaminants
- Measure soil contaminant concentration changes
- Run controls with soil bacteria/fungi killed
- Examine mercury conversion?

## 2. Determine Remediation Rates

- Estimate from change in soil contaminant concentrations
- Can nutrients/additives stimulate/increase phytoremediation rates?



# SSFL Phytoremediation Timeline



***Questions?***

