

## Validation Of The Leachate Prognosis With PAH Contaminated Soil, Ash Of Domestic Waste And Material Of Road And House Demolition

Diffuse Einträge ins Grundwasser:  
Monitoring - Modellierung - Management  
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### Introduction & Objective

#### Recycling material

- Low contaminated materials
  - Used for road construction
- Distribution in sensitive soil depth
  - Stays permanently in soil

#### Hazards:

- 1) Contamination of deeper soil layers
- 2) Groundwater contamination

→ Leachate prognosis

Location of prognosis:  
upper edge of the saturated zone

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## SiWaP - BMBF - Leachate prognosis project

### Emission rate

- Elution of inorganic pollutants
- Mobilization of particle bounded pollutants
- Microbiological processes of release and fixation
- Column experiments to study the desorption of inorganic compounds
- Determination of emission rates with triaxial cell
- Simulation with TENSIC

### Transport prognosis

- Microbial degradation
- Column experiments
- Batch experiments/elution tests
- Macro pore flow
- Simulation with RICHY, SMART (Science), SEEPEP (practice)
- Central data base (DaSiWa)

### Reference experiments

Standard reference materials  
central lysimeter experiments  
(FZJ, GSF, LUA)

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## Application - reference materials in lysimeters

### PAH contaminated soil - lysimeter 302 ("Soil")

BO/IV.31-630/GB2

< 2 mm, 1510.0 kg

Layer thickness: 0.47 m

### Ash of domestic waste - lysimeter 306 ("Ash")

MV/IV.31.-631/GB 15

< 4 mm, 1660.0 kg

Layer thickness : 0.46 m

### Material of road and house demolition - lysimeter 307 ("Demolition")

BS/4.31-632/B109B110

< 4 mm, 1544.2 kg

Layer thickness : 0.45 m

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## Application - reference materials in lysimeters

Parameter	„Soil“	„Demolition“	„Ash“
Filled amount [kg]	1510.0	1660.0	1544.2
Layer thickness [m]	0.47	0.46	0.45
Grain size [mm]	< 2	< 4	< 4
Acenaphthene [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	10-50	1-5	-
Anthracene [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	1-5	1-5	-
Fluorene [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	10-50	1-5	-
Phenanthrene [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	10-50	-10	-
As [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	n.d.	1-5	5-10
Pb [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	5-10	10-50	500-1000
Cu [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	10-50	10-50	1000-2000
Zn [mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	10-50	50-100	2000-3000
Ca [g kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	10-50	10-50	50-100

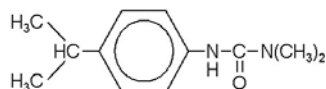


## Application - indicator substance/water tracer

### 1. Isoproturon:

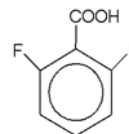
IUPAC: 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-  
1,1-dimethylurea

Solubility in water: 0.065 g L<sup>-1</sup>  
n-octanol/water-coefficient: 2.5



- transport process
- applied 0.80 m below top ground surface (TGS)
- application rate: 0.263 mL/lysimeter

### 2. 2,6-difluorobenzoic acid:



- transport process
- applied 0.80 m below top ground surface
- application rate : 12.6 g/lysimeter

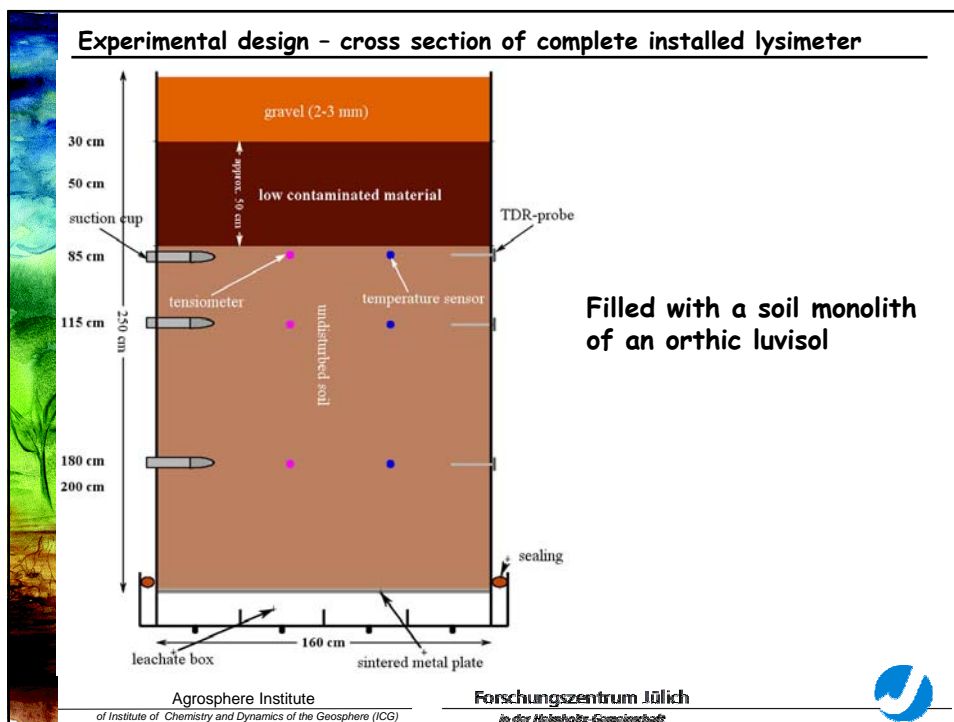
### 3. D<sub>2</sub>O (deuterium oxide)

- conservative water tracer
- applied on surface
- application rate: 2 L/lysimeter

### 4. Potassium bromide

- conservative water tracer
- applied 0.80 m below top ground surface
- application rate: 31.3 g/lysimeter





## Experimental design

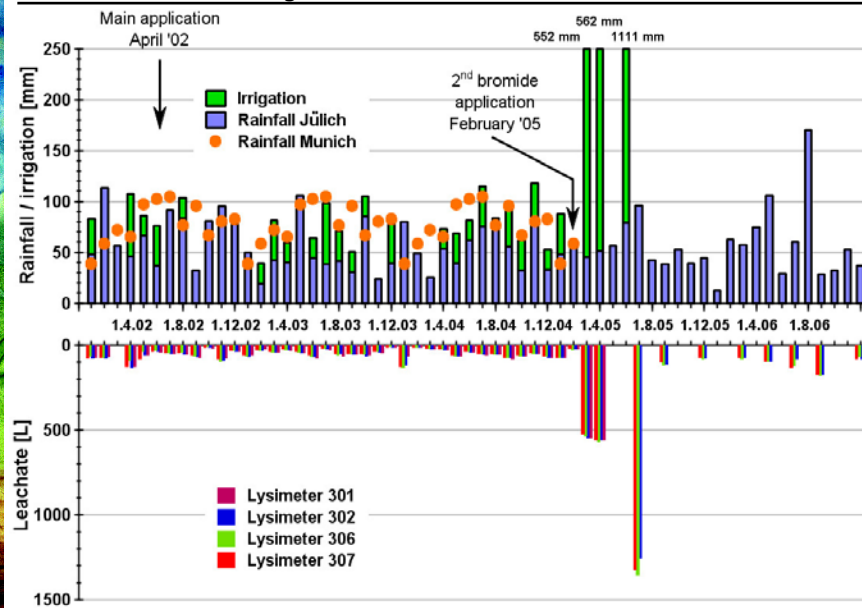


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## Leachate: rainfall, irrigation and leachate amount



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## Soil solution & leachate: amounts from 6.05.02 to 14.12.06

lysimeter/ depth	301	302	306	307
0,85 m	161.3	302.3	282.2	322.5
1,15 m	54.0	126.1	93.7	126.6
1,80 m	346.7	390.2	575.0	633.8
Leachate	5778.8 <sup>1</sup>	9631.2	9740.8	9435.1
Sum	6340.8	10449.8	10691.7	10518.0
% of rain	79.5/83.4	81.5/85.7	82.4/88.6	79.8/86.0

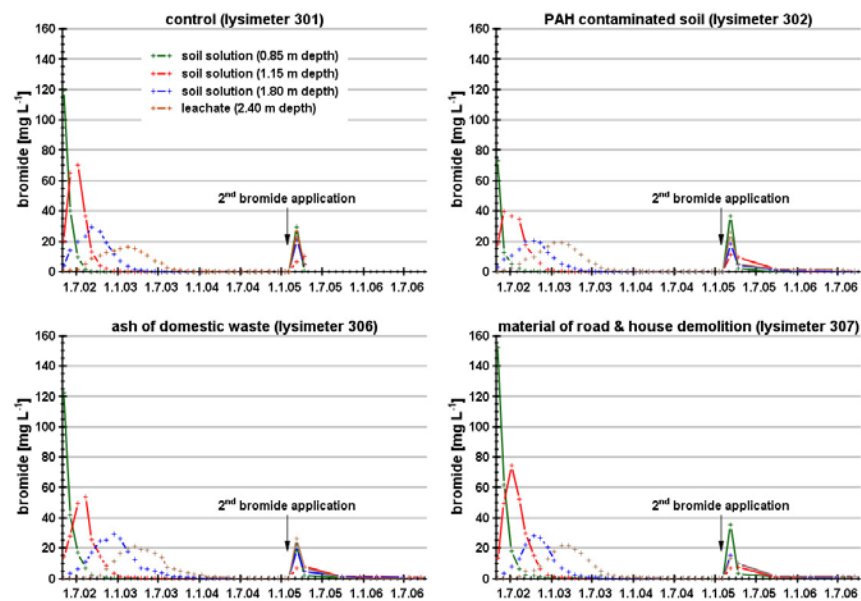
<sup>1</sup> experiment ended April 2005

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## Water tracer: bromide

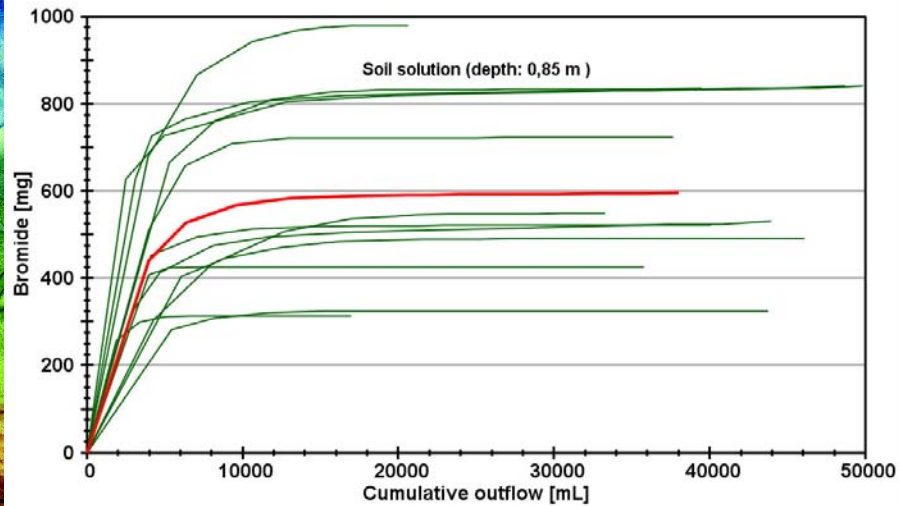


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## Water tracer: bromide breakthrough curves - variation

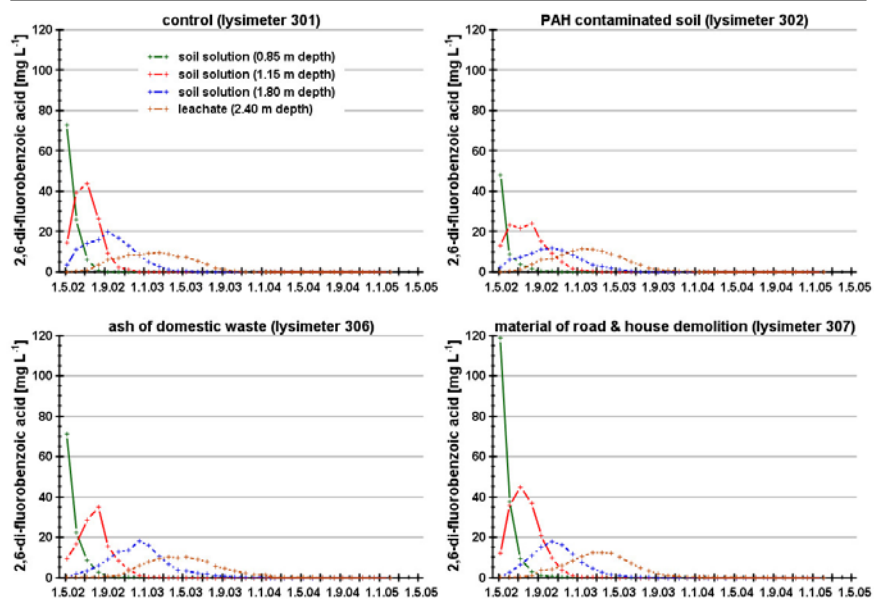


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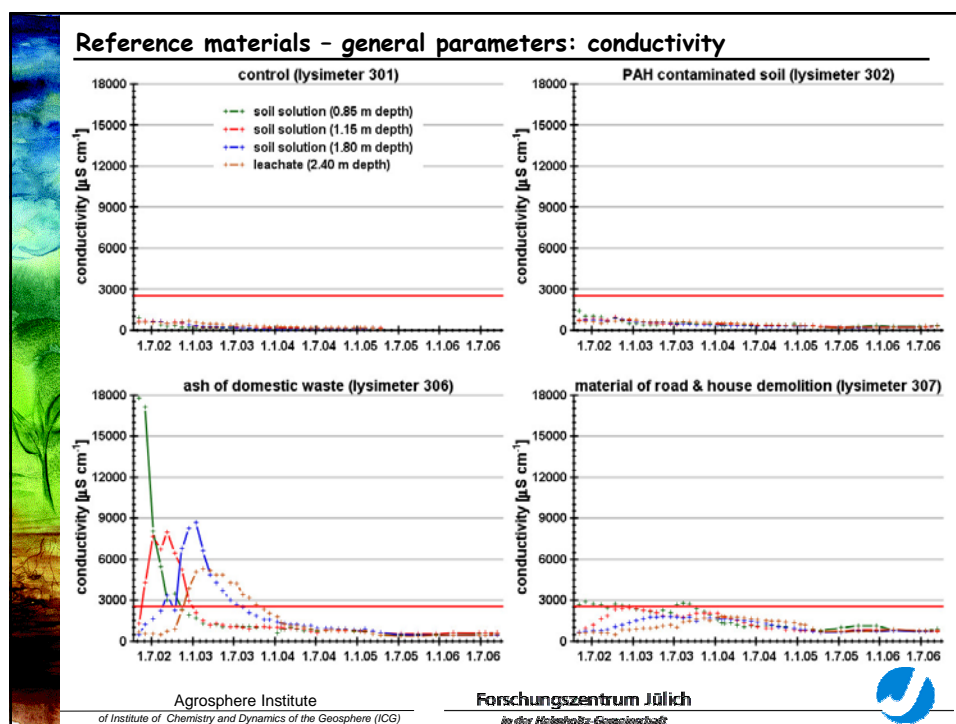
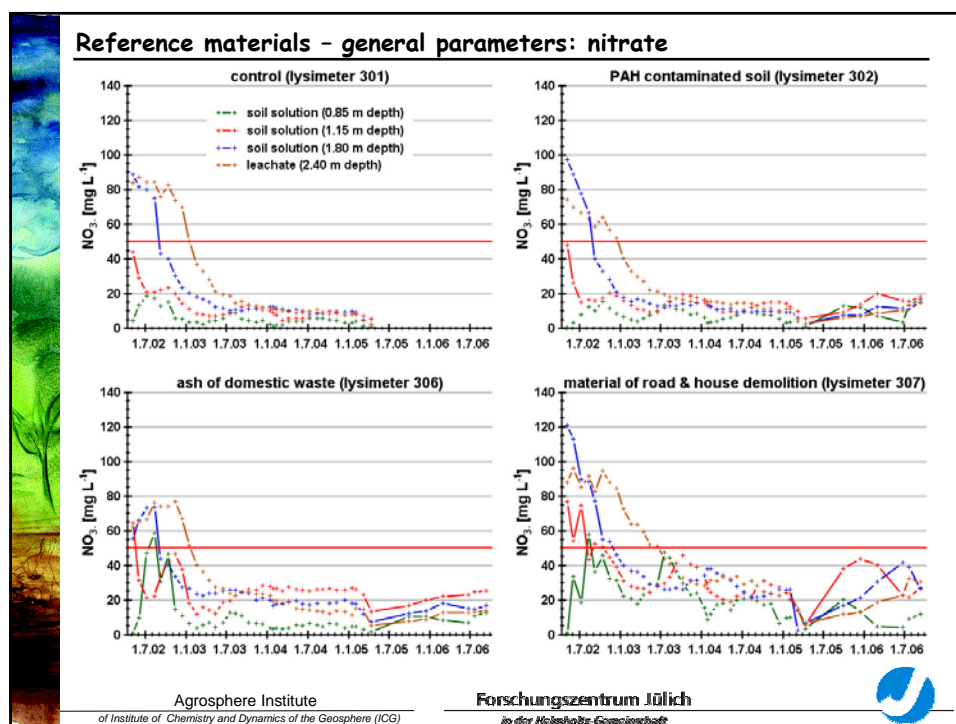
## Indicator substances: 2,6-di-fluorobenzoic acid



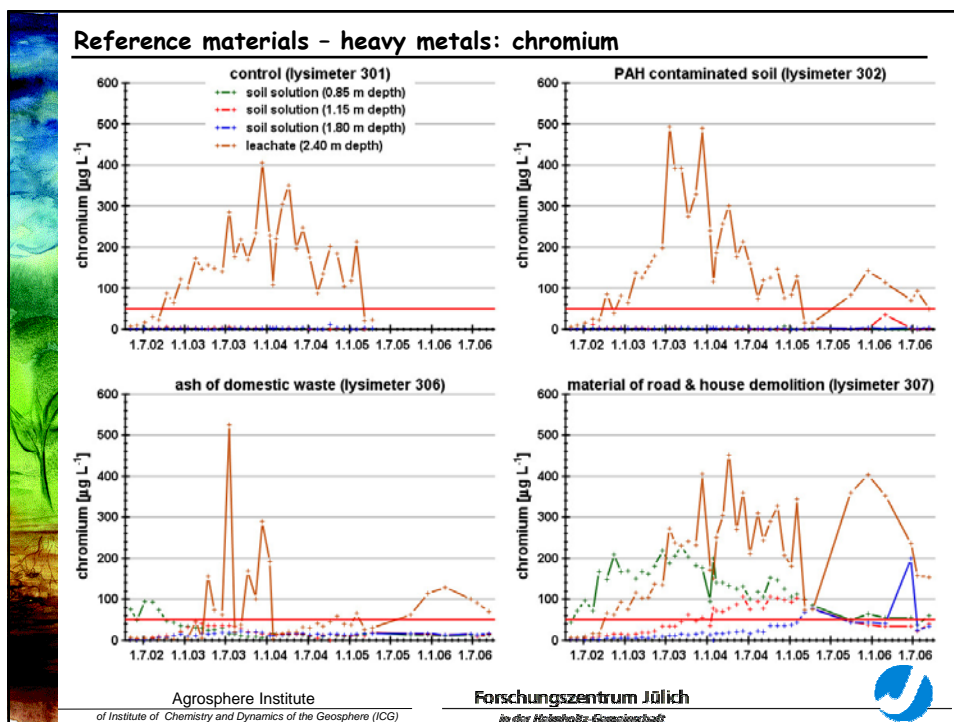
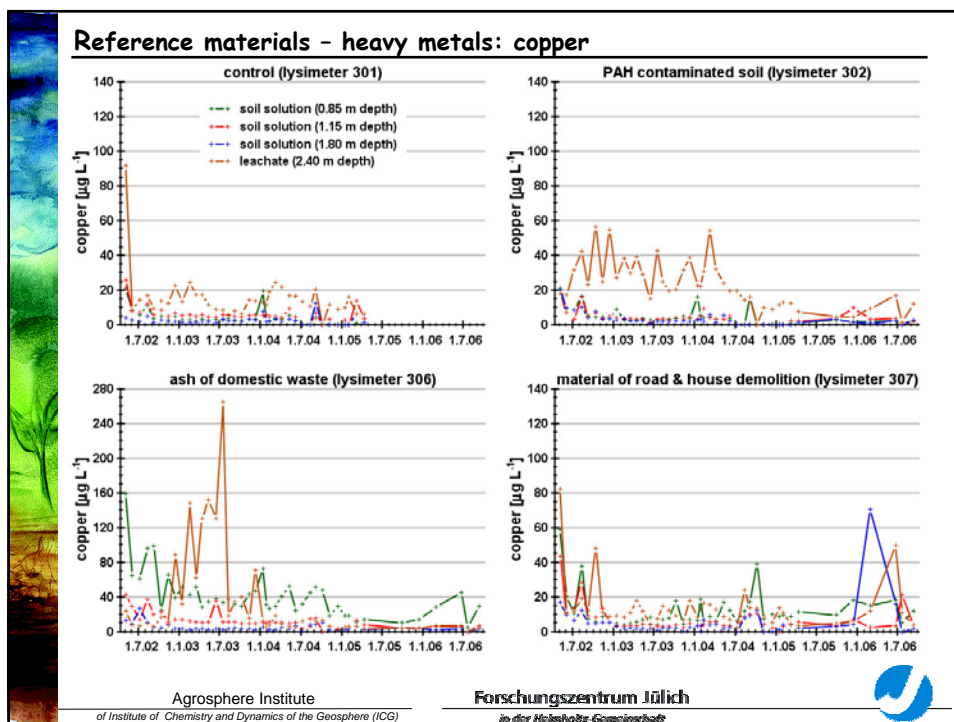
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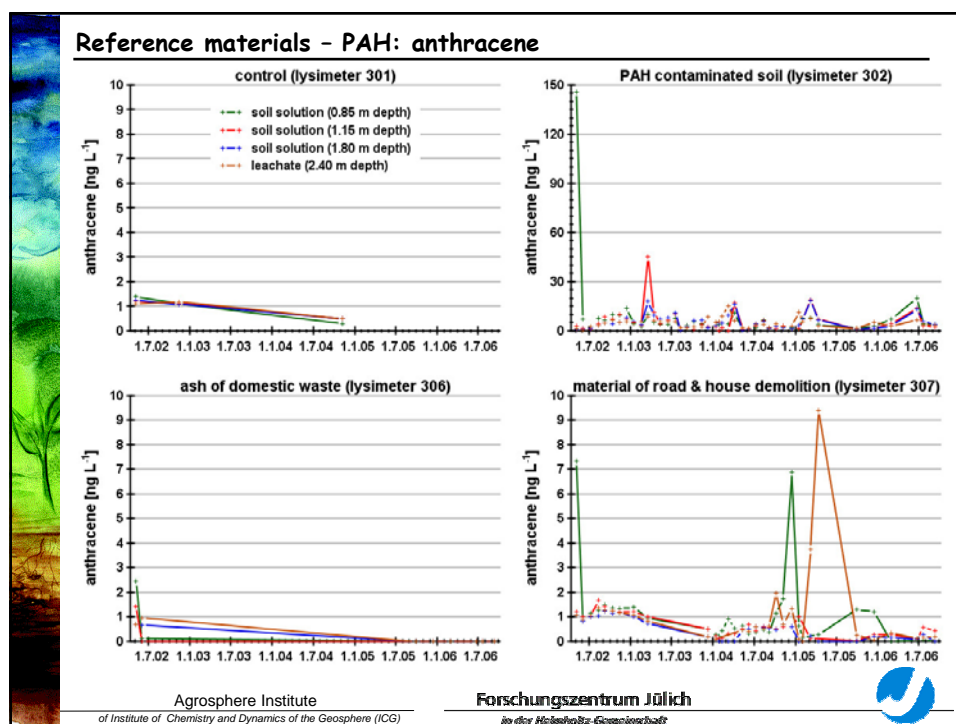
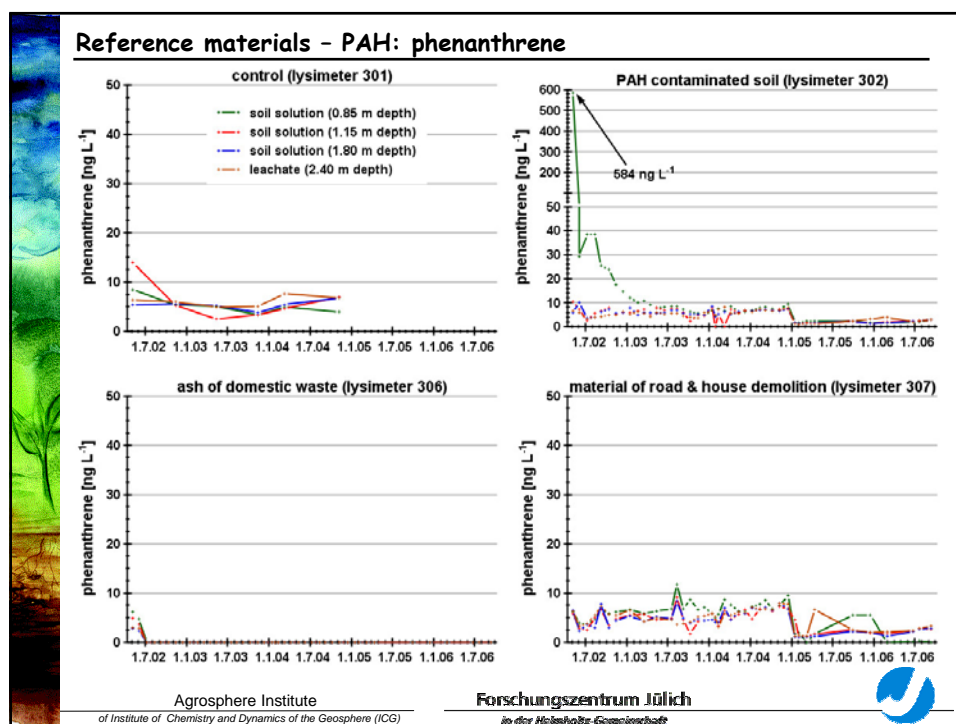
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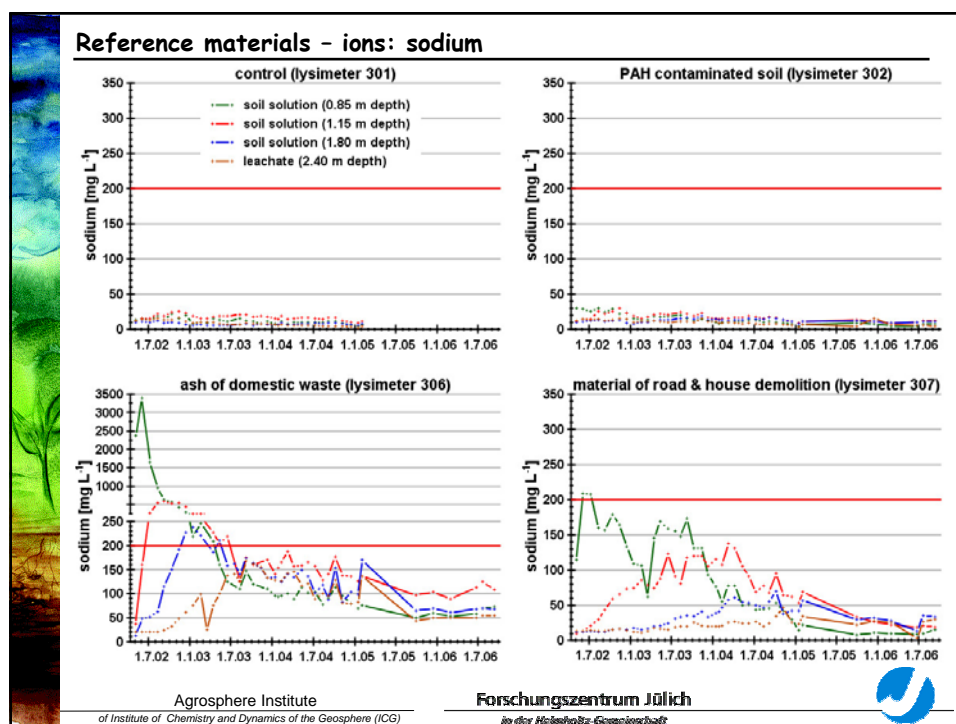
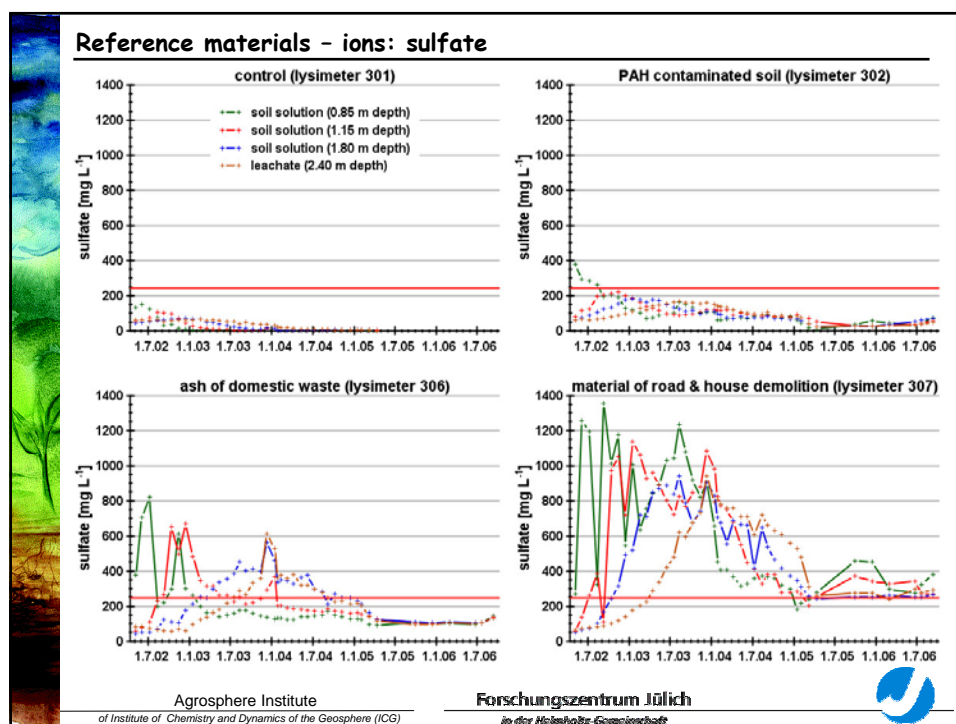












## Conclusions

**Only interim result is possible !!!!**

**Following trends are cognizable:**

General parameters:	very high leachate amounts, at the beginning in part high values, stabilization on low level
Water tracer:	complete breakthrough curves
Indicator substances:	complete breakthrough curves or single detections (preferential flow)
Heavy metals:	in essence no critical concentrations, but nickel and chromium exceeded significantly the threshold values
Ions:	breakthrough in part on a very high level, all ions exceeded significantly the threshold values (exception: potassium)
PAH:	in part continuous low level detections



## Thank

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