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Senior Researcher



EXPERIENCE FROM OPERATION AND TUNNING OF WETLAND+® TECHNOLOGY FOR TREATMENT OF HCH-CONTAMINATED WATER

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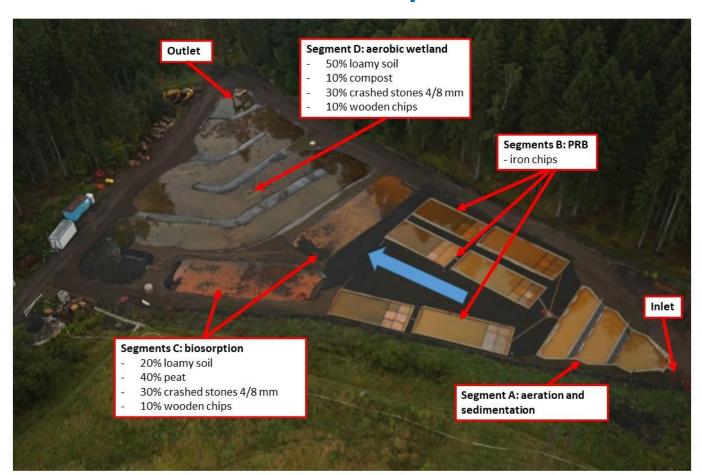








Wetland+ layout













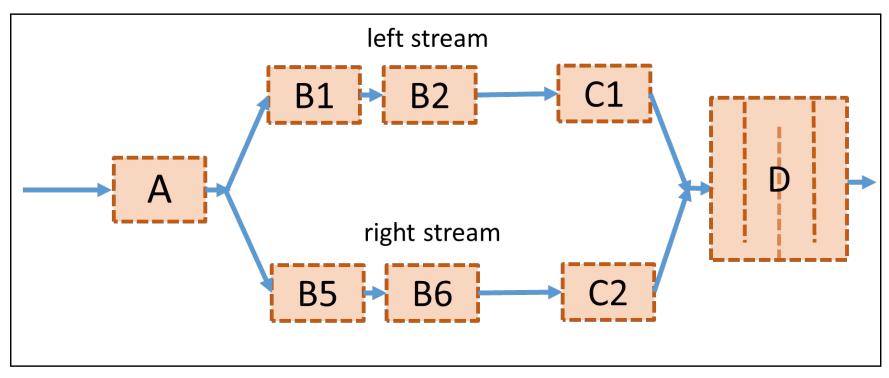








Wetland+ system operated in the period IX.2021 - VI.2022













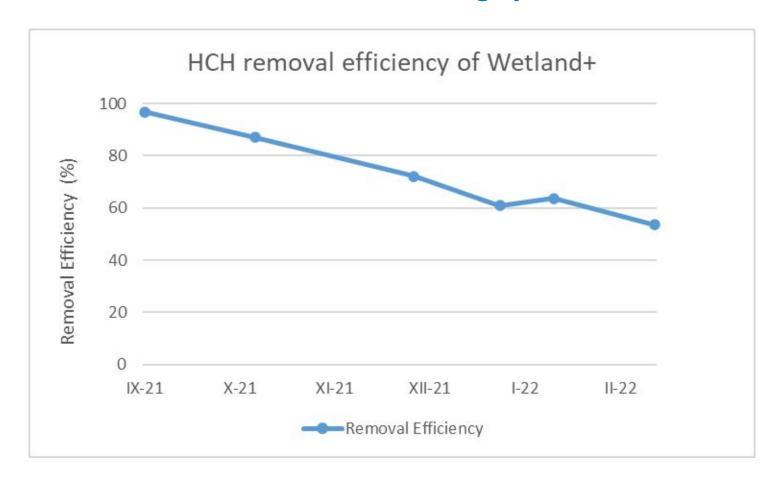








Wetland+ monitoring system













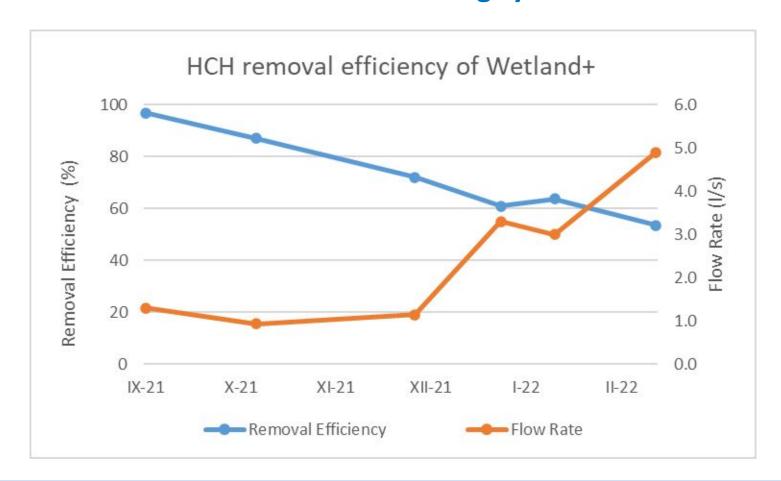








Wetland+ monitoring system











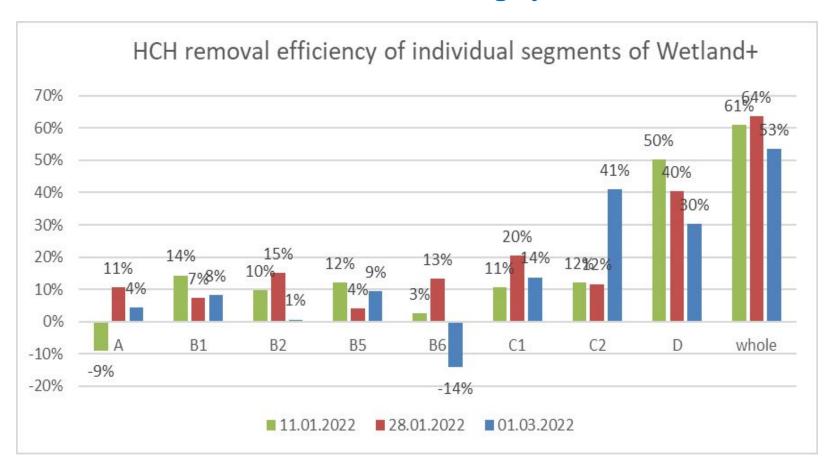








Wetland+ monitoring system













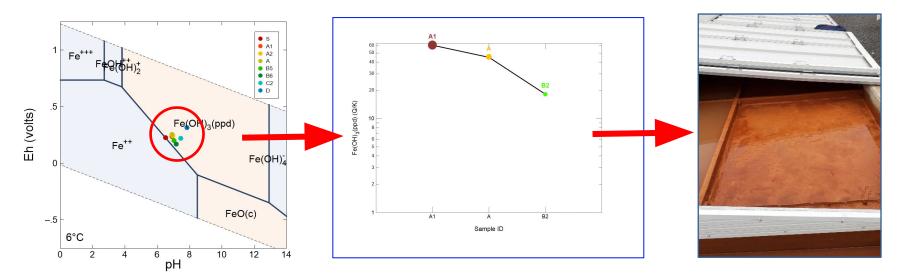








Wetland+ - efficiency analysis:



- Current flow through segments B (macroFe⁰) and chemical content of inflow water result in aerobic rather than anoxic corrosion of Fe⁰.
- Aerobic corrosion of Fe⁰ does not generate H₂, that is main reducing agent for highly chlorinated organic compounds, incl. HCH.
- Furthermore, Fe(OH)₃ precipitates under aerobic conditions that rapidly clogs and deactivate macroFe⁰.











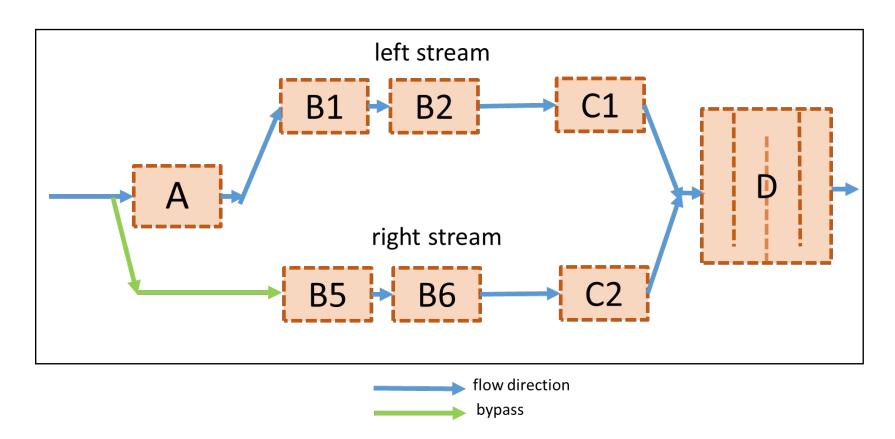








Wetland+ modification













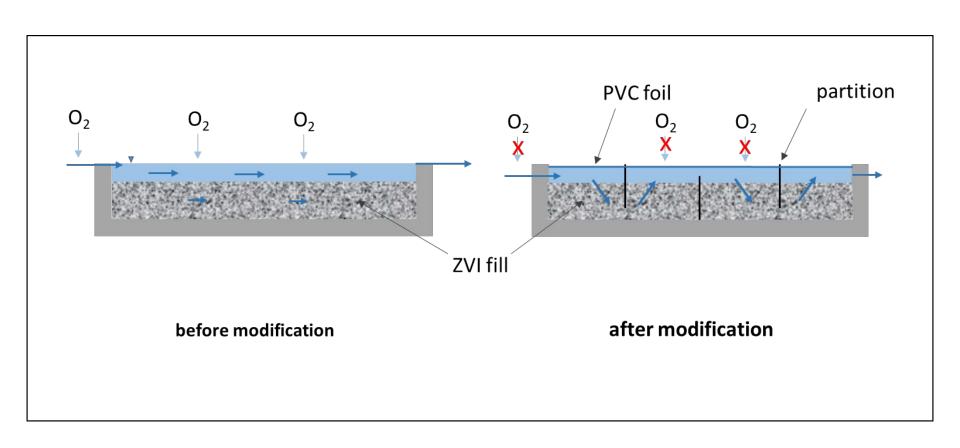








Wetland+ modification

































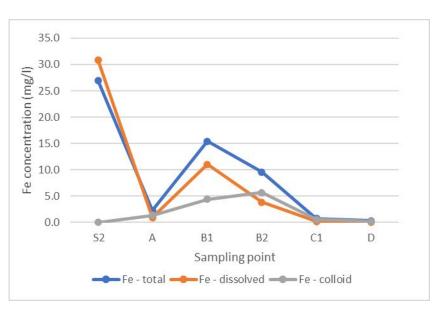


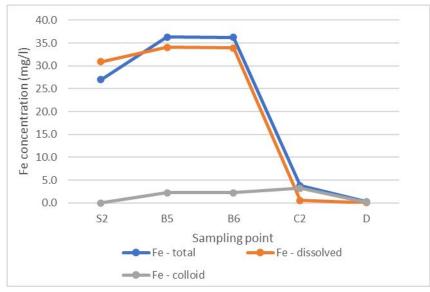






Wetland+ monitoring – August 2022 data





B1 – B2 pathway (unmodified)

B5 – B6 pathway (modified)











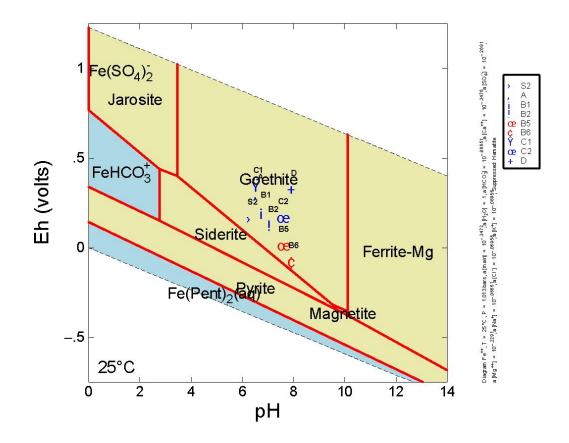








Wetland+ related research – geochemical modeling













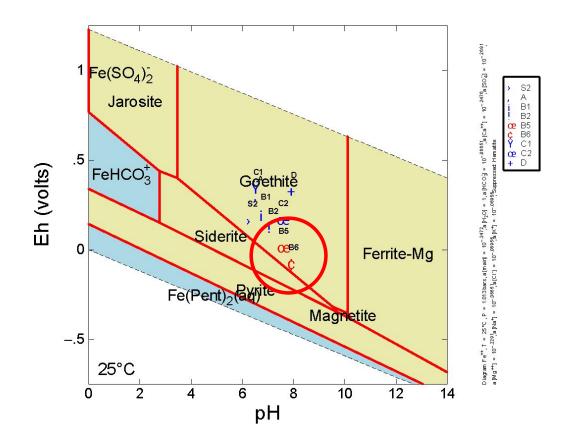








Wetland+ related research – geochemical modeling









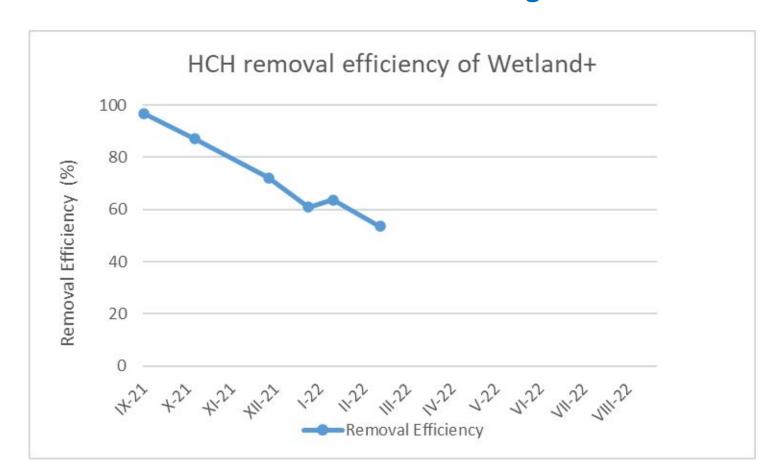




















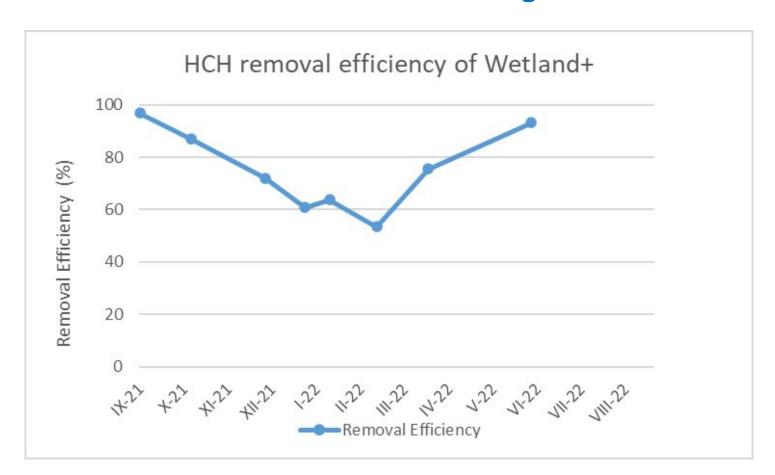








Wetland+ monitoring











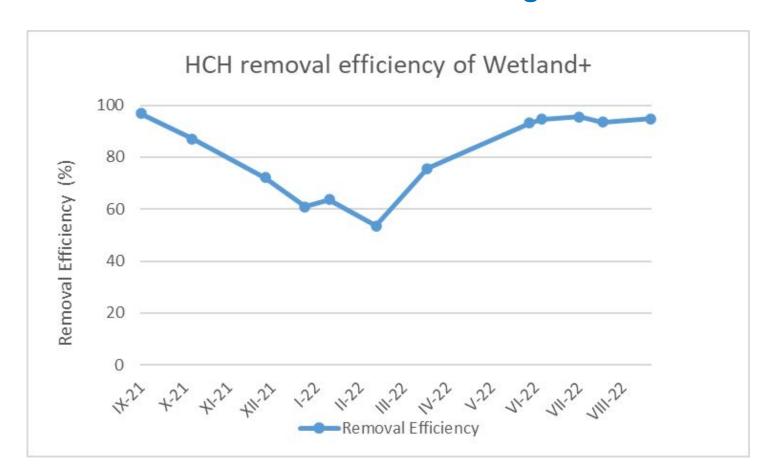






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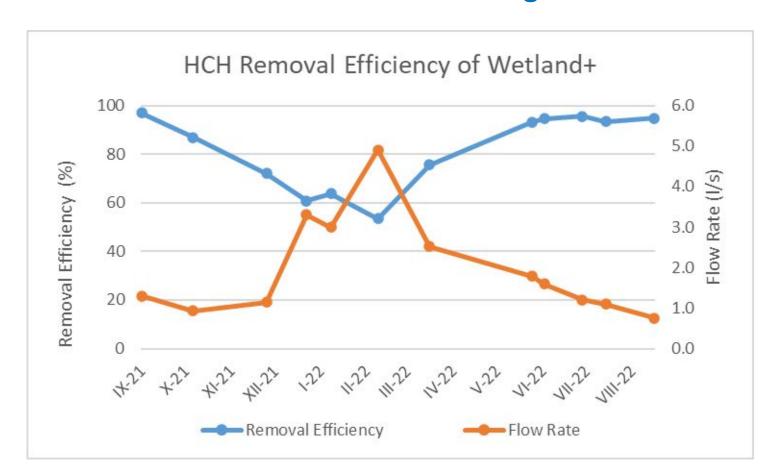




















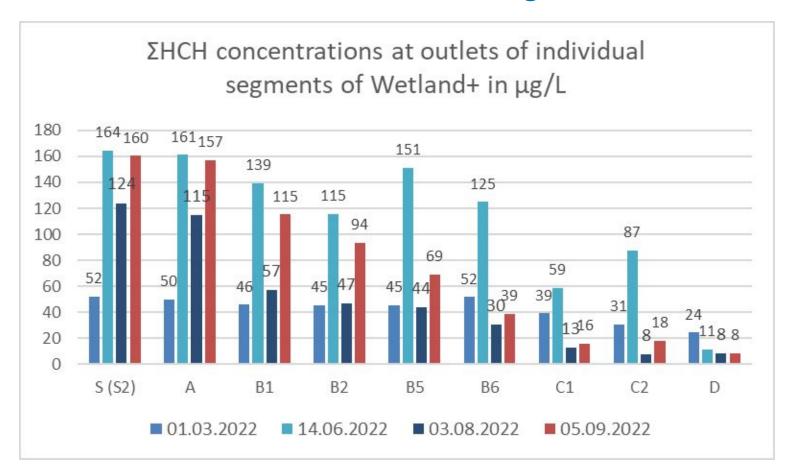


















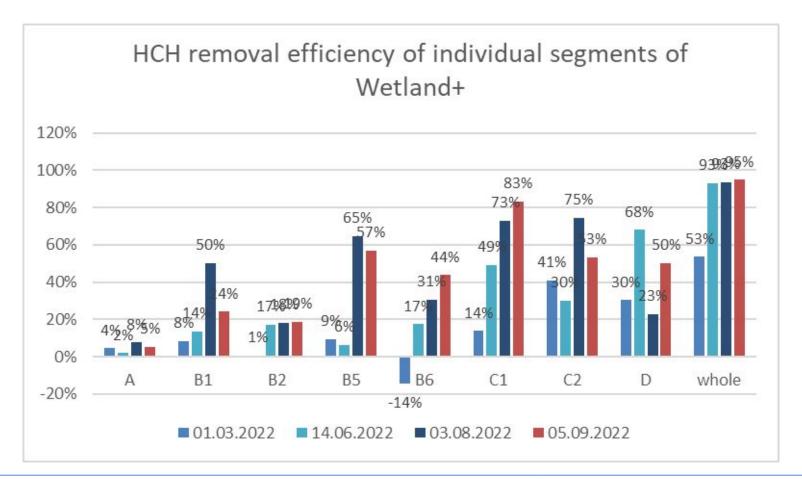






















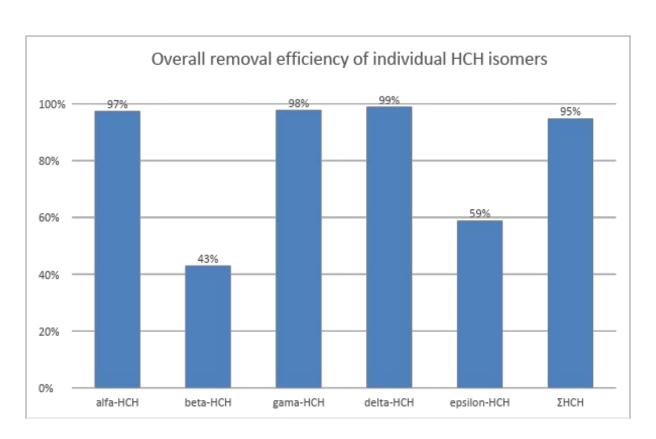








Wetland+: Overall Removal Efficiency of HCH Isomers



September 2022 data











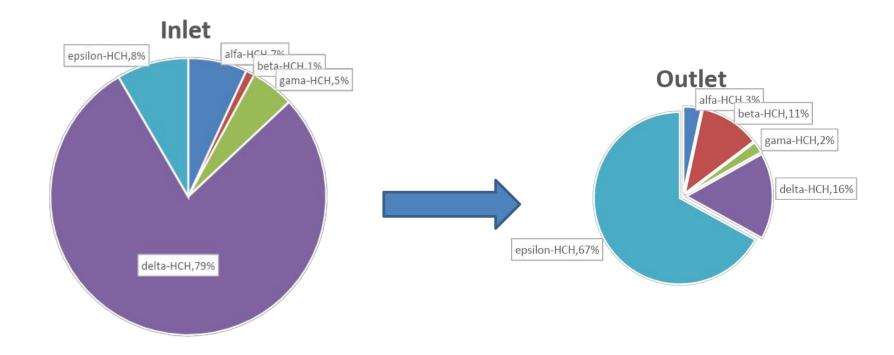








Wetland+ monitoring



September 2022 data













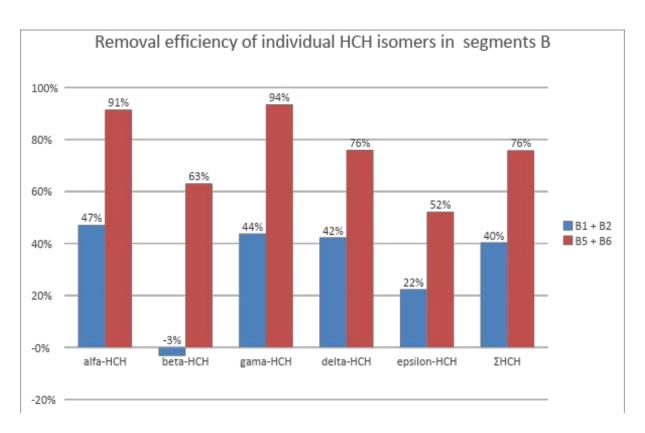








Wetland+: Removal Efficiency of HCH Isomers in Segments B



September 2022 data









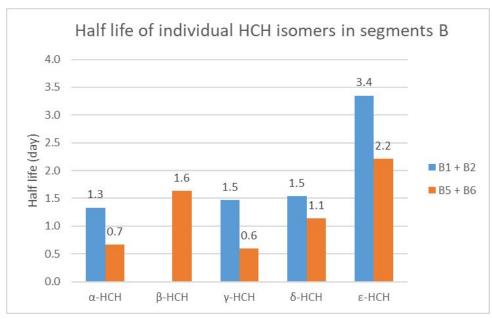








Wetland+: Removal Efficiency of HCH Isomers in Segments B



September 2022 data

decay rates: $\alpha = \gamma > \delta > \beta > \epsilon$



















Wetland+: analysis of degradation pathways

Possible pathways of lindane dechlorination by ZVI (Wang et al. 2009)









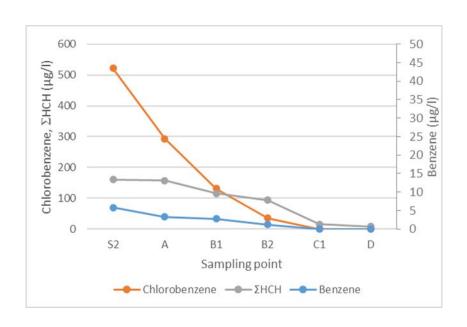


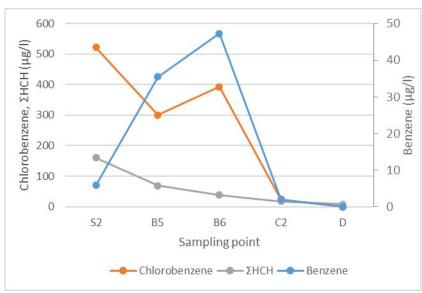












B1 + B2 pathway (unmodified)

B5 + B6 pathway (modified)











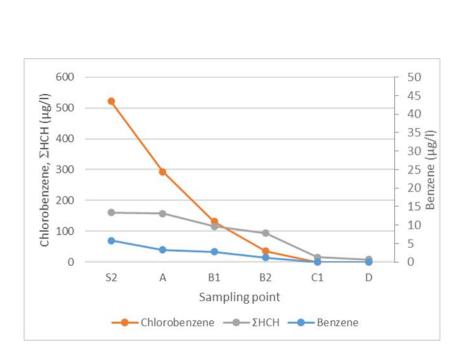


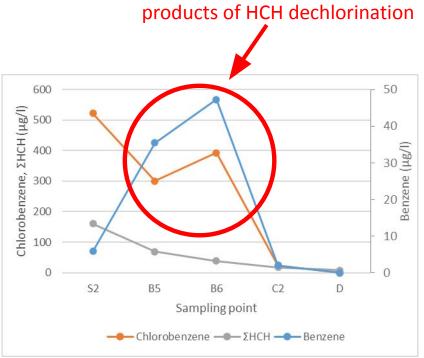












B1 + B2 pathway (unmodified)

B5 + B6 pathway (modified)



















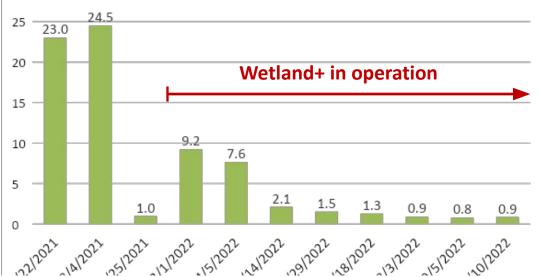




Wetland+ Mass Discharge

HCH Mass Discharge into the Ostrovský Creek [g/day]

Ostrovský Creek



Horní Štít Pond











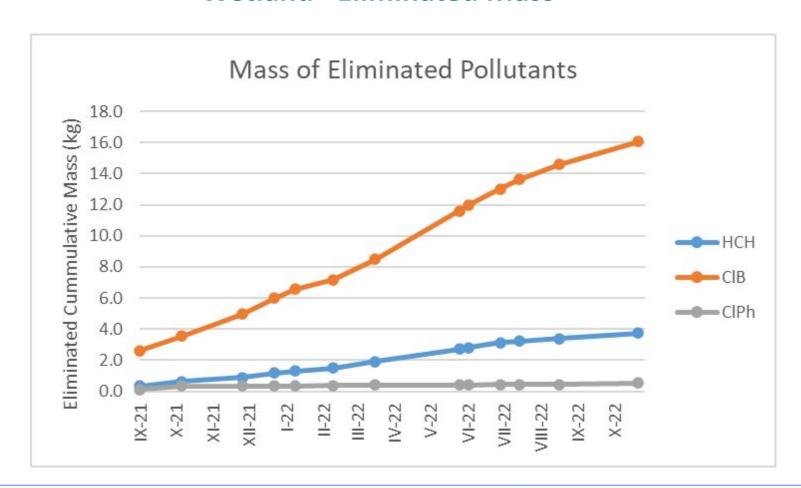








Wetland+ Eliminated Mass



















Summary

- Modification of Wetland+ at Hájek led to low HCH concentrations at the outlet (<10 μg/l), and high HCH removal (95% to date);</p>
- ✓ Various removal efficiency for individual HCH isomers: α = γ = δ > β = ε
 - \rightarrow δ -HCH dominates at the inlet, ϵ -HCH dominates at the outlet;
- ✓ HCH mass discharge to the Ostrovský Creek decreased from 23 to 25 g/day to 0.8 0.9 g/day (approximately 97% decrease);
- ✓ Till 10 November 2022 P1 removed :
 - approximately 3.8 kg HCH
 - approximately 16 kg ClB
 - approximately 0.5 kg ClPh
- ✔ Further modification needed to sustain efficiency!!

















Thank you for your attention!













