CLEANTNG UP PESTICIDE-CONTAMINATED SOIL WITH IRON METAL

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Abstract

Spills at agricultural cooperatives and farmsteads can result in ground and surface water contamination by pesticide and fertilizer products. Finely ground iron metal (zerovalent iron, Fe⁰ can be used to promote rapid degradation of many chlorinated and nitrogenated compounds. including common agrochemicals. When Fe^{0} is added to soil under anaerobic conditions, corrosion (oxidation) of the iron can be effectively coupled to reductive dechlorination and nitro group reduction. We conducted a field demonstration at a Nebraska farm cooperative on soil contaminated with metolachlor (>1400 mg kg⁻¹), atrazine (>250 mg k⁻¹), alachlor (>90 mg k⁻¹), pendimethalin (>90 mg k⁻¹), chlorpyrifos (>15 mg kg⁻¹), and nitrate-N (>900 mg kg⁻¹) Contaminated soil was placed in windrows and mixed with a high-speed mixing and fractionation implement. Soil windrows were treated with Fe^0 , Fe^0 + aluminum sulfate, and/or acetic acid and incubated under clear plastic at a soil water content >35%. Within 90 d, pesticide concentrations decreased by as much as 99% (metolachlor, adachlor, pendimethalin), 96% (atrazine), and 96% (chlorpyrifos), while nitrate-N concentration decreased by >90%, Laboratory experiments using radio-labeled metolachlor indicate that the Fe⁰ treatments can result in products that are more biodegradable. These results combined with the relatively low cost of Fe^0 support its use for fieldscale treatment of pesticide-contaminated soil, especially when land spreading or landfilling is prohibitive.

Key Words: remediation, zerovalent iron, chemical reduction, dechlorination, abiotic degradation