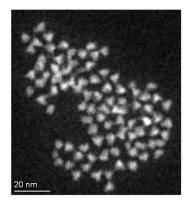
Cadmium and VOC Bioremediation in the Richmond Zeneca Site

BY ALEXANDER GOMEZ









# Introduction



#### Background Information about Cadmium

- Cd has gotten worldwide attention for its large accumulation in agricultural soils and its anthropogenic activities.
- Cadmium contamination in soil is a global issue, and has many negative side effects on our agricultural yields, oceanic toxicity, and human health

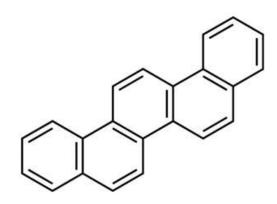


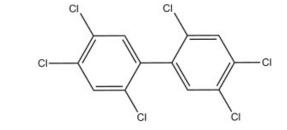
#### Zeneca Site: Location

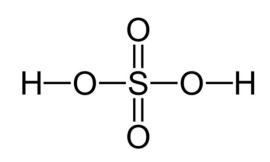
- Heavily contaminated site
- Richmond Shoreline
- Potential for housing use,
  - But lacks environmental safety.

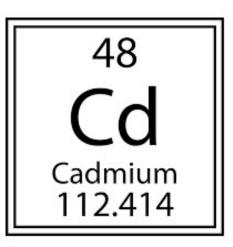
### Richmond Zeneca Site

- Manufacturing site for:
  - Sulfuric Acid
  - Pesticides
  - Fungicides
- Found in Soil:
  - Heavy metals (Cadmium compounds amongst many others)
  - Pesticides
  - Sulfuric Acid
  - VOCs
  - PCBs, PAHs (harmful aromatics)









### Current Efforts at Zeneca Site

REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED SOILS

SEDIMENT CAP REPLACEMENT

POST REMEDIAL GROUNDWATER, SURFACE WATER, AND STORMWATER MONITORING

POST REMEDIAL AIR MONITORING



#### Who Could Be Affected?

- Current nearby residents
- Possible homeless populations near the Zeneca site
- Future homeowners
- Surrounding shoreline wildlife
- Nearby Community Workers



#### Testimony from Community Member

"An unusual number of tumors, cancers and illnesses surfaced among 24 individuals out of 300 working full time in the neighborhood within a two year period. Of the 24 individuals, 11 are dead. Maybe some of those could be considered normal. I do not consider my case normal [...] I missed three days of work for illness in more than 25 years of professional work. A silent, insidious and deadly toxic exposure altered and damaged my genetic code, allowing these tumors to grow unfettered."

-Sherry B. Padgett< Berkeley Daily Planet, 11-9-2004

## Health Inequities At Play

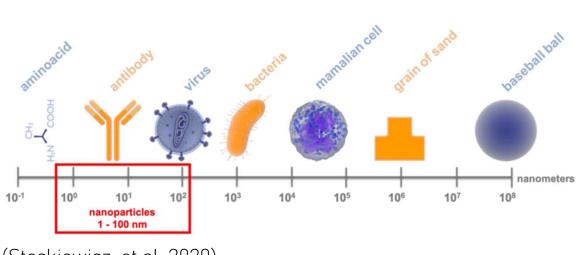


Built Environment

Lifestyle (for some)

Healthcare Access for affected residents and victims

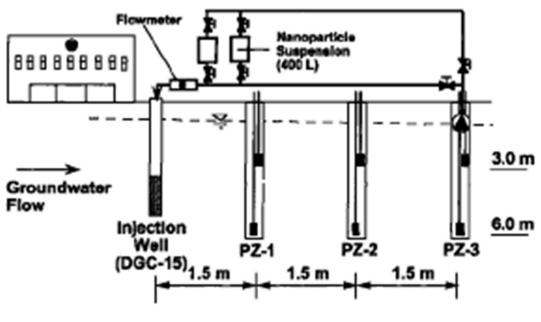
### Possible Solution(s): Nanoparticles



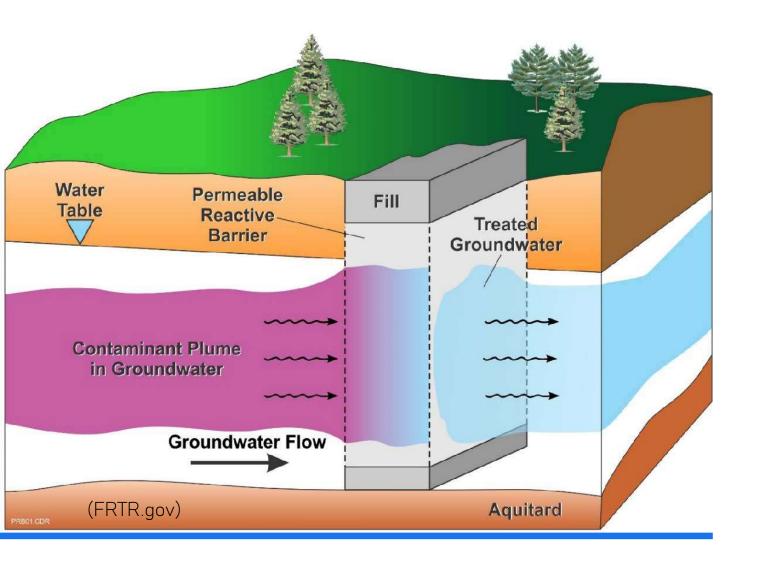
- Range between 1 and 100 nanometers
- Size of a nanoparticle impacts its properties
  - Example: Quantum Dots' light emission is proportionate to the size it is.

(Steckiewicz, et al. 2020)

#### Zero Valence Iron Permeable Reactive Barriers



<sup>(</sup>Galdames. et al. 2020)



#### Permeable Reactive Barriers

- Used for treating groundwater
- In situ soil treatment is very promising as it requires little alteration of soil structure and integrity.
- BUT presents issues with lower remediation potential because of varying contaminant levels.
  - Zero Valence Iron (ZVI) is implemented to these systems to amend these issues.

Review

#### Zero-Valent Iron Nanoparticles for Soil and Groundwater Remediation

Alazne Galdames<sup>1</sup>, Leire Ruiz-Rubio<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Maider Orueta<sup>3</sup>, Miguel Sánchez-Arzalluz<sup>3</sup> and José Luis Vilas-Vilela<sup>1,2</sup>

- Inert state of Iron (Fe0)
- Modular in how it can be applied (naturally polymerized NZVI)
- Inexpensive, nontoxic, moderate reducing agent.
- When paired with water, can form hydrogen peroxide, which then gets reduced back to water.
  - This property allows it to be a strong oxidative capability to degrade organic contaminants and metals

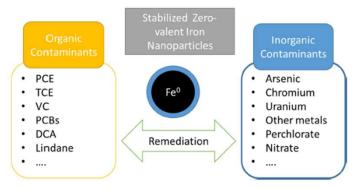


Figure 7. Summary of the main contaminants remediated with stabilized NZVI.

$$\begin{split} &\mathrm{Fe}^{0}+\mathrm{O}_{2}+2\mathrm{H}^{+}\rightarrow\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}_{2}\\ &\mathrm{Fe}^{0}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}_{2}+2\mathrm{H}^{+}\rightarrow\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}+2\mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}\\ &\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\mathrm{O}_{2}\rightarrow\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}+\cdot\mathrm{OH}+\mathrm{OH}^{-} \end{split}$$

(Galdames. et al. 2020)

## NZVI in PRB Technology

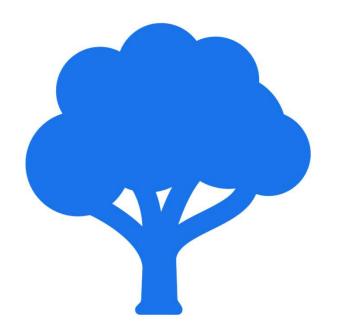
Pollutants	Conc. Decrease	Addition Method	Site	Comments	Location	Reference
Chlorinated compounds	>90%	Injection in two phases		30 days	Hamilton Township, New Jersey (USA)	[32]
TCA, DCE, TCE, PCE	80-90%	n/a	Soil	n/a	Naval Air Engineering Station of Lakehurst (USA)	[98]
TCA, DCE, TCE, PCE	80-90%	n/a	Soil	n/a	Naval Air Station of Jacksonville (USA)	[98]
PCE	90%	n/a	Soil	2 years after, more reduction	Bornheim, Germany (Europe)	[137]
PCE, TCE, DCE	60–75% for Horice and 90% for Pisecna	Injection (82 injection wells)	Soil	n/a	Czech Republic (Horice and Pisecna)	[137]
Chlorinated compounds	>90%	n/a	n/a	30 days	Hamilton Township, New Jersey (USA)	[32]

Table 6. Summary of pilot and full-scale tests for polymer coated NZVI particles.

"Some pilot and full-scale tests have carried out by using stabilized NZVI (Table 6). In Hamilton Township, New Jersey (USA), a remediation strategy based on this nanotechnology showed positive results. The NZVI were injected in two phases and the duration of the test was 30 days. The results showed a decrease in the concentration of chlorinated contaminants of up to 90 percent"

(Galdames et al. 2020)

### Limitations



- Formation of nanoparticle aggregation
- Lack of mobility of bare NVZI
  - Where polymer coating comes in
- More analysis on potential ecological and environmental risk because of their nanoparticle scale
- Lack of studies on the ecotoxicity or bioaccumulation on pilot and complete clean up.

### Conclusion



NZVI's can be a promising solution to restoring the Richmond Zeneca site



Provides a wide ranged list of targeted contaminants, (metals, VOCs, PCBs, etc.)



Has a high concentration % decrease in contaminants



Has versatile colloidal properties that can allow them to improve when treated with biodegradable polymers

# Questions?



### Works Cited

- Galdames, A., Ruiz-Rubio, L., Orueta, M., Sánchez-Arzalluz, M., & Vilas-Vilela, J. L. (2020, August 11). Zero-valent iron nanoparticles for soil and groundwater remediation. International journal of environmental research and public health. https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7460444/
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