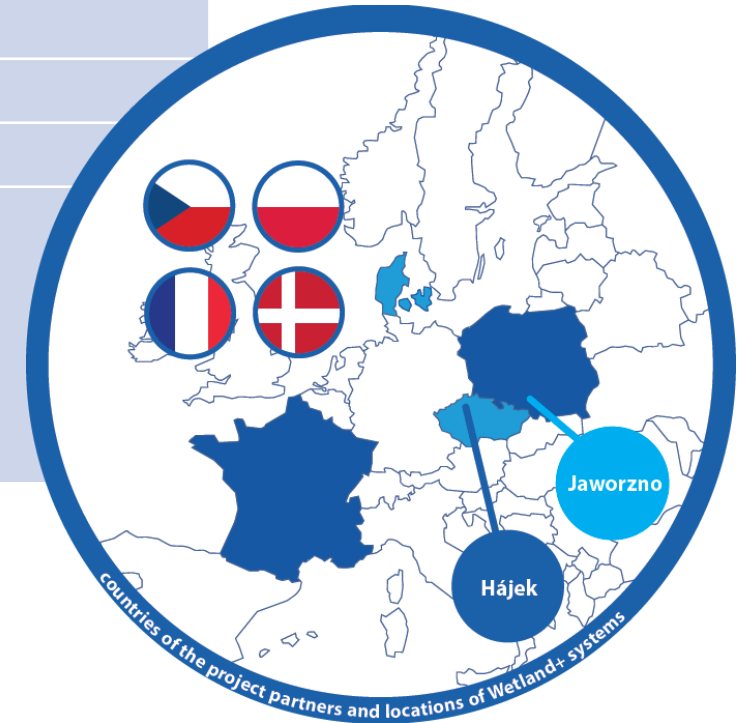


Sustainable resilience remediation of the Hajek HCH site using the Wetland+ system

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Project title	Innovative technology based on constructed wetlands for treatment of pesticide contaminated waters
Project acronym	LIFEPOPWAT
Duration	48 months (01/2020 – 12/2023)
Total budget	3.16 mil €
Coordinating beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical university of Liberec (CZ)
Associated beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Mining Institute GIG (PL) • City of Jaworzno (PL) • Aarhus university (DK) • SERPOL (FR) • DIAMO state enterprise (CZ) • Photon Water Technology s.r.o (CZ)



LIFEPOPWAT – „LIFE OVER POPS IN WATER“
<https://cxi.tul.cz/lifepopwat>

Sustainable Resilience Remediation:

- ✓ optimized solution to cleaning up a hazardous site
- ✓ maximize social and economic benefits
- ✓ create resilience against increasing threats



Objective:

Treatment of HCH polluted waters by a passive system (Wetland+)

Demonstration sites:

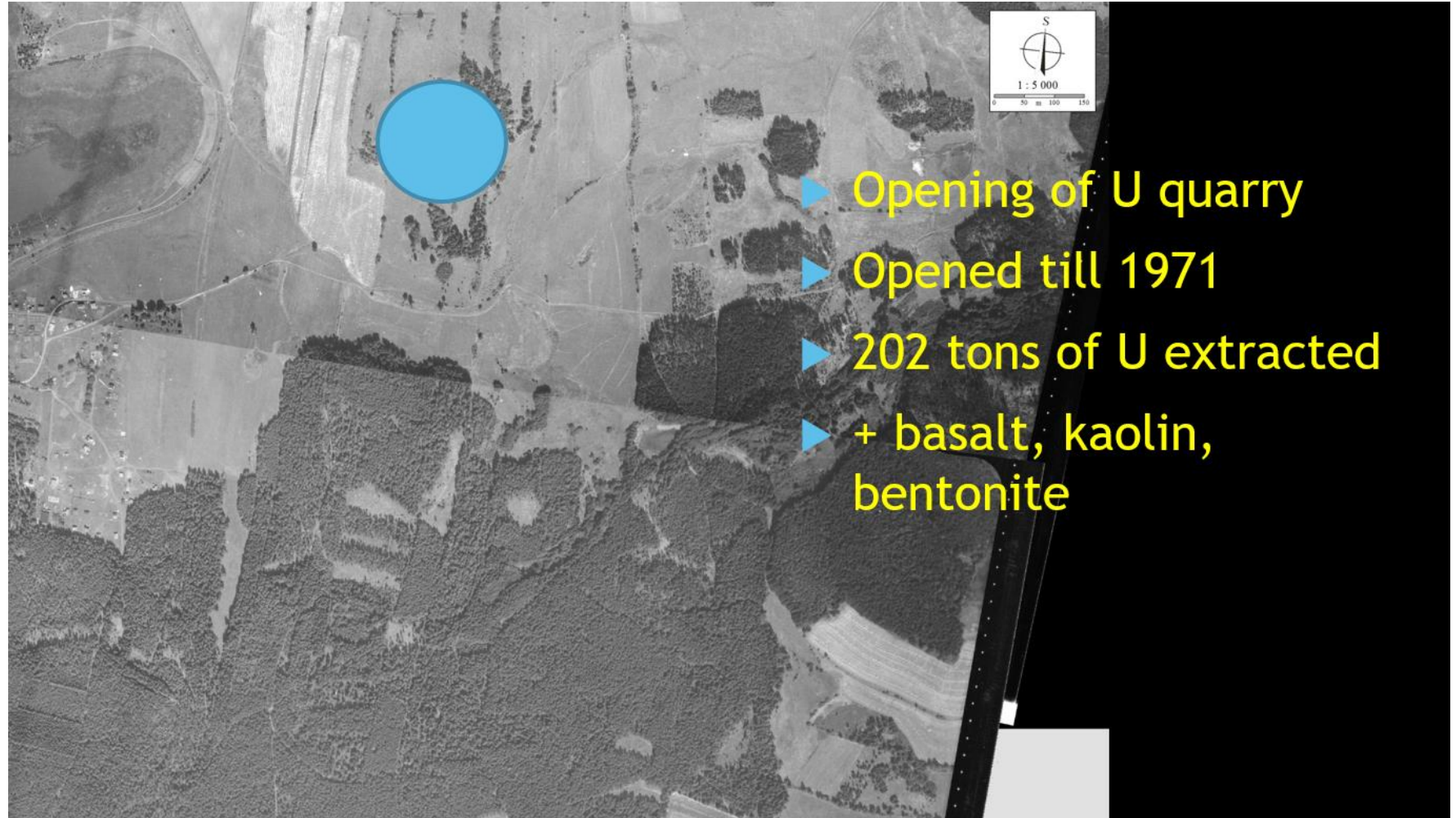
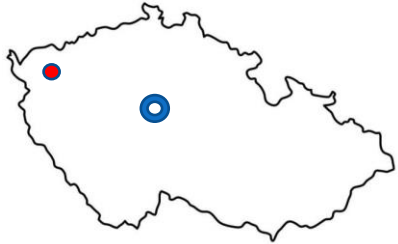
- ▶ Hajek (CZ) – full scale remediation (up to 3 L/s)
- ▶ Jaworzno – experimental system (HCH +other pesticides, 0.1 L/s)



Hajek site

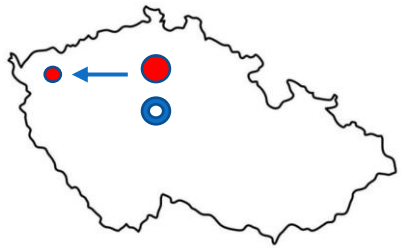


1965

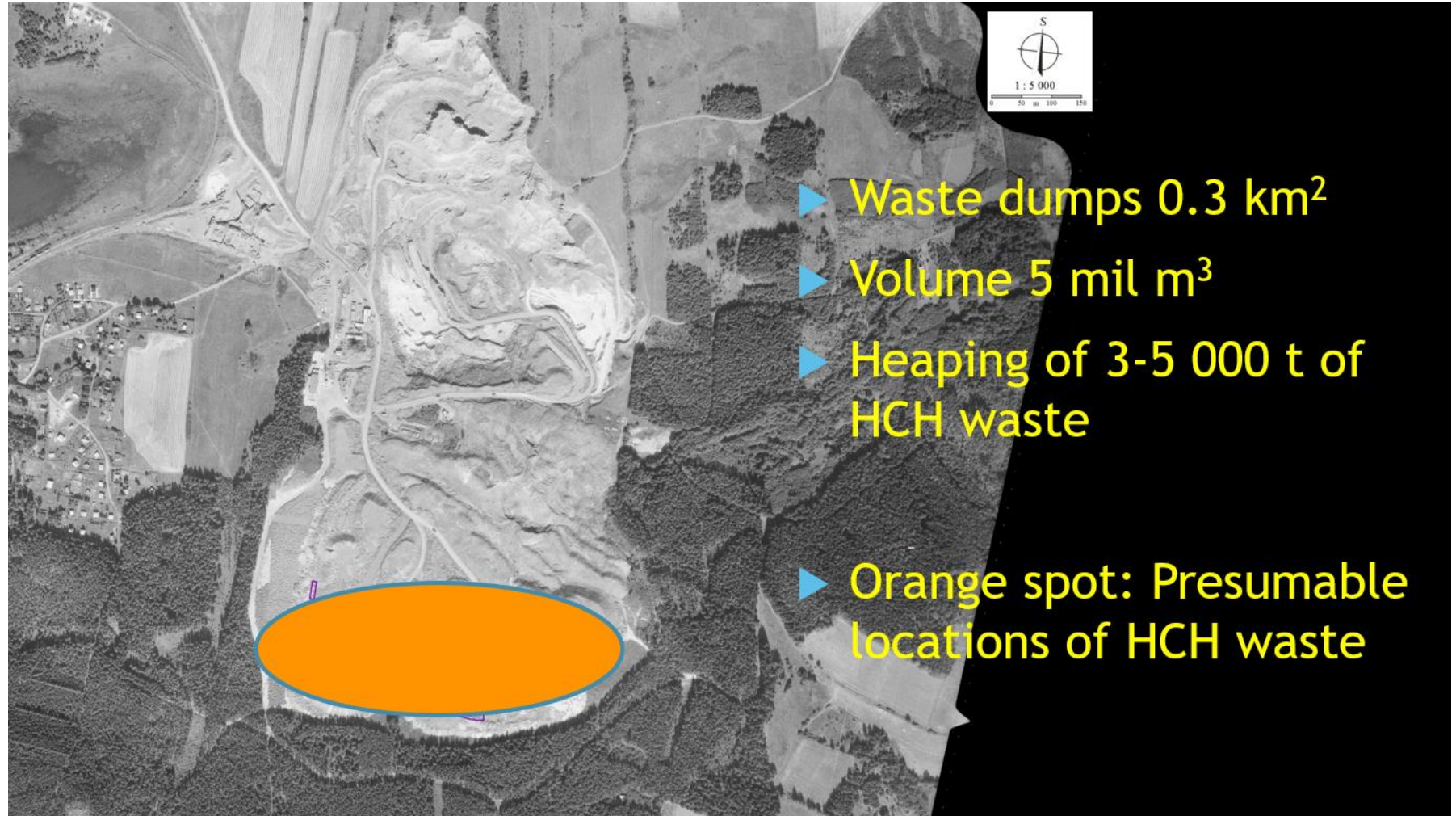


- ▶ Opening of U quarry
- ▶ Opened till 1971
- ▶ 202 tons of U extracted
- ▶ + basalt, kaolin, bentonite

1970



 Spolana →
160 km



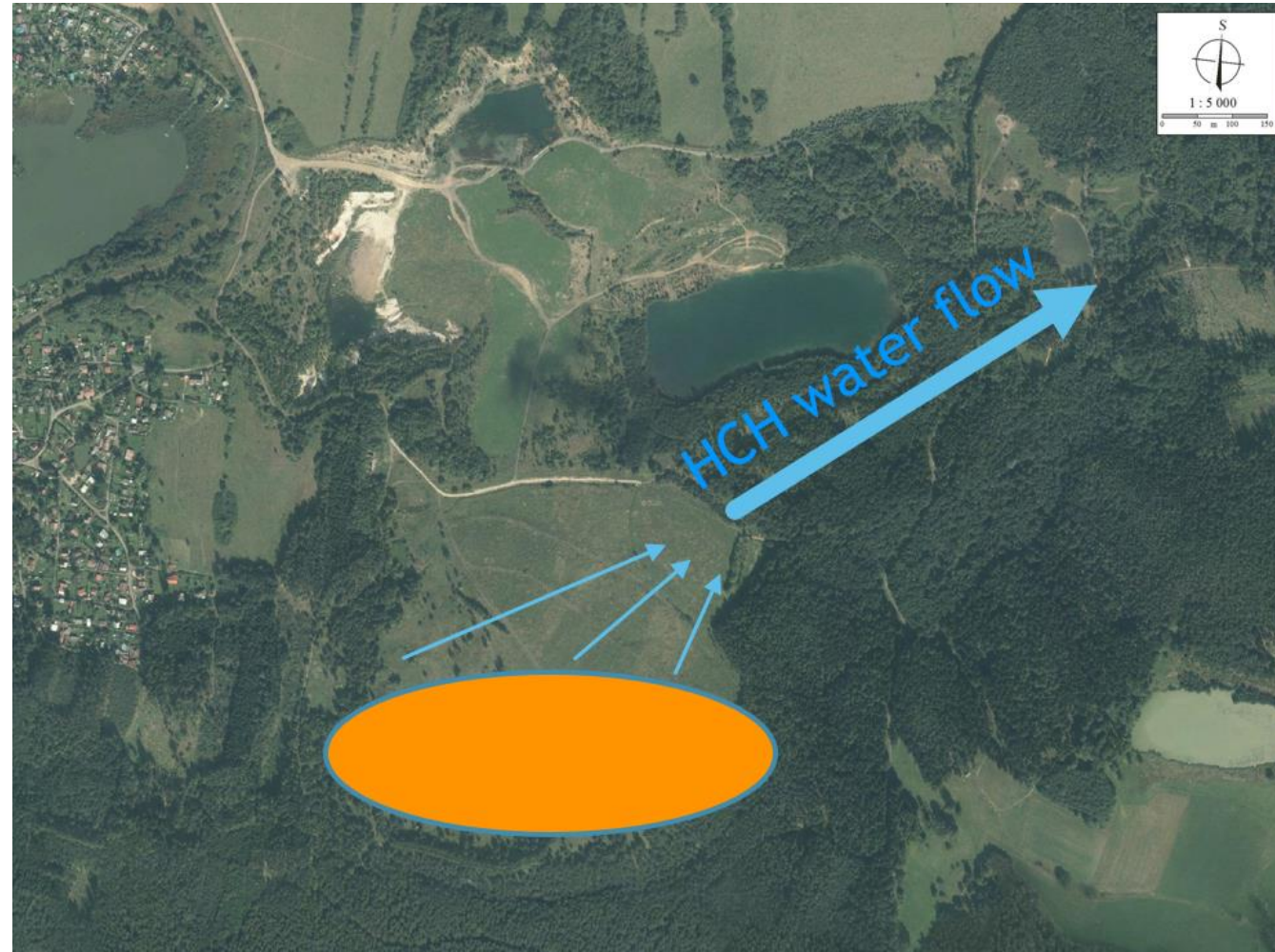
- ▶ Waste dumps 0.3 km²
- ▶ Volume 5 mil m³
- ▶ Heaping of 3-5 000 t of HCH waste
- ▶ Orange spot: Presumable locations of HCH waste

2020

HCH = 160 $\mu\text{g/l}$

Chl.B.=500 $\mu\text{g/l}$

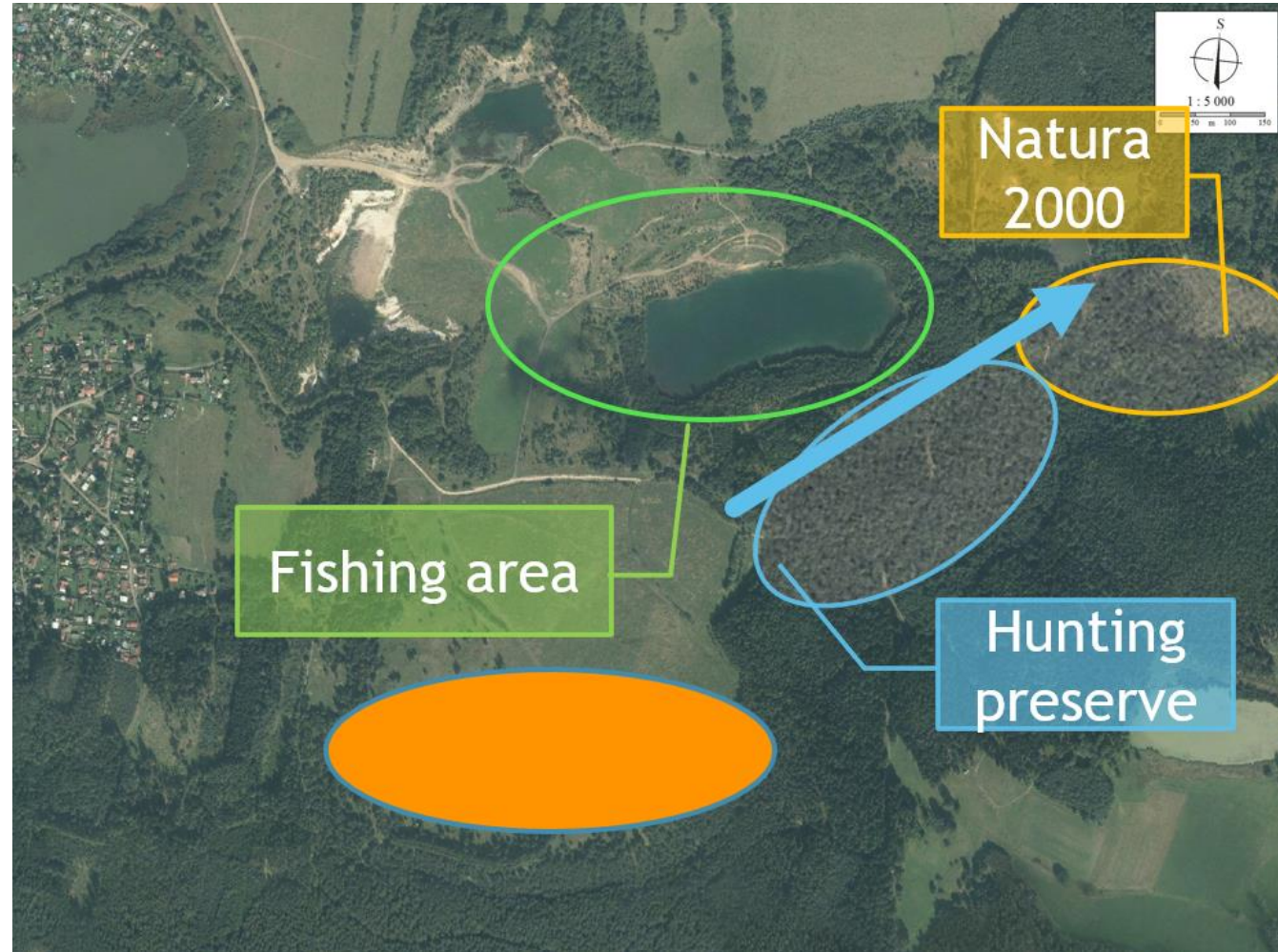
Flow = 1-3 l/s





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SRR:

- water protection
- long-term treatment
- sustainable remed.

SRR solution: impossible

- excavation
- containment
- active WWTP





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A

Sedimentation of suspended particles to prevent clogging (Fe-OH)

B

Chemical reduction of HCH, formation of reducing conditions

C

Biofilters and biodegradation

D

Polishing treatment step – aerobic wetland





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Wetland+ prototype P1 – 2 years of operation



2021

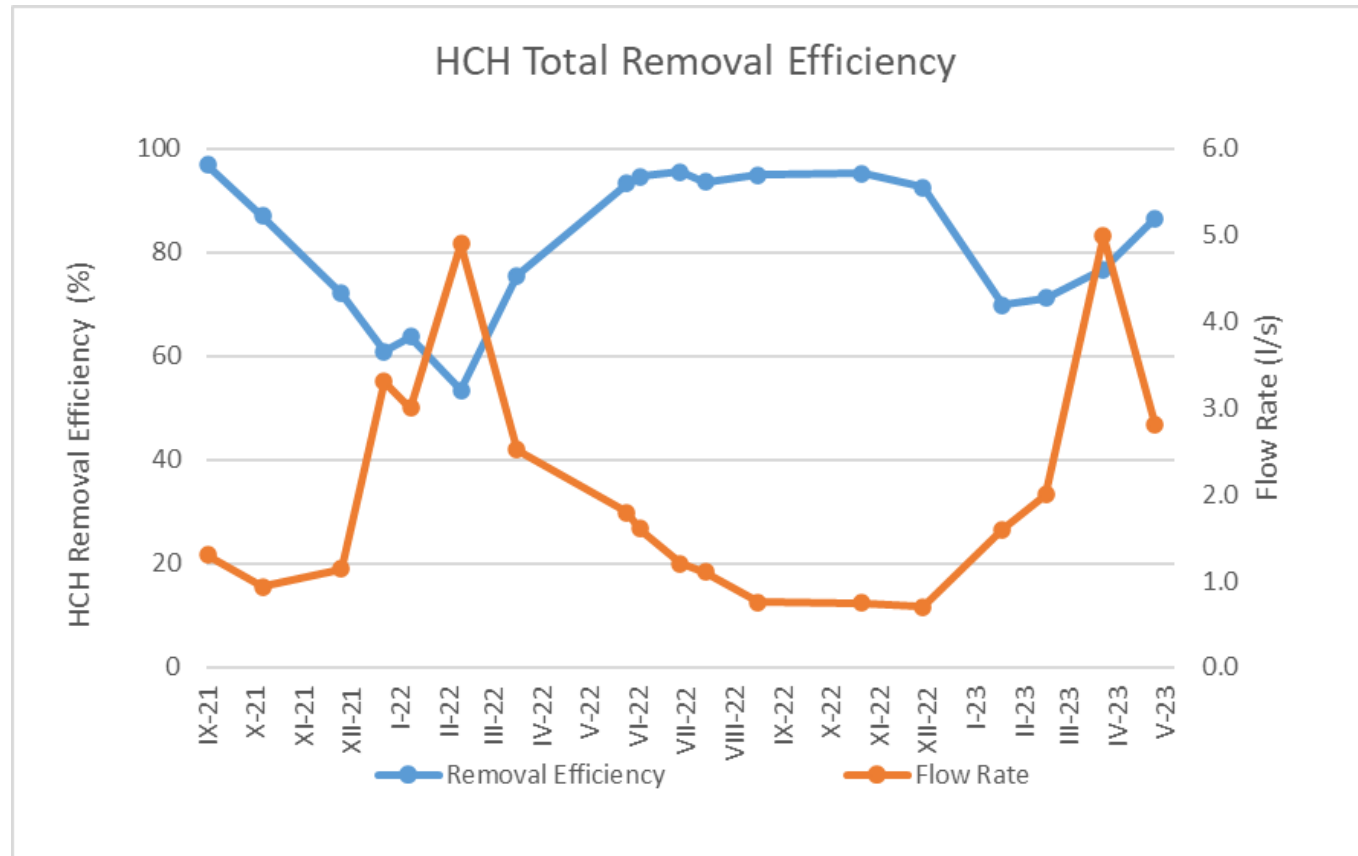


2023





Wetland+ monitoring



Wetland+: Present efficiency of HCH and other contaminants removal

	Σ CLB [$\mu\text{g/l}$]	Σ CLF [$\mu\text{g/l}$]	Σ HCH [$\mu\text{g/l}$]
inlet	773,0	27,9	154,9
outlet	2,5	1,5	5,6
efficiency %	99,7	94,8	96,4

Sustainable remediation process – not only environment

- Benefit is **greater** than its impact
- Sustainable remediation is site and project **specific**
- Best solution is selected based on **balanced** decision-making process (e.g. CL:AIRE 2010 by SuRF-UK, ISO 18504:2017)
- Indicators: **environmental, society, economic** (balanced)
- It is a **multifactorial** task → 15 indicator categories, > 70 questions

Three scenarios – Wetland+ x WWTP x No intervention

Wetland+

- + Low emission
- + Biodiversity increase
- + Less expensive solution
- + Increase of land value
- + Education facility
- Not-proven technology



WWTP

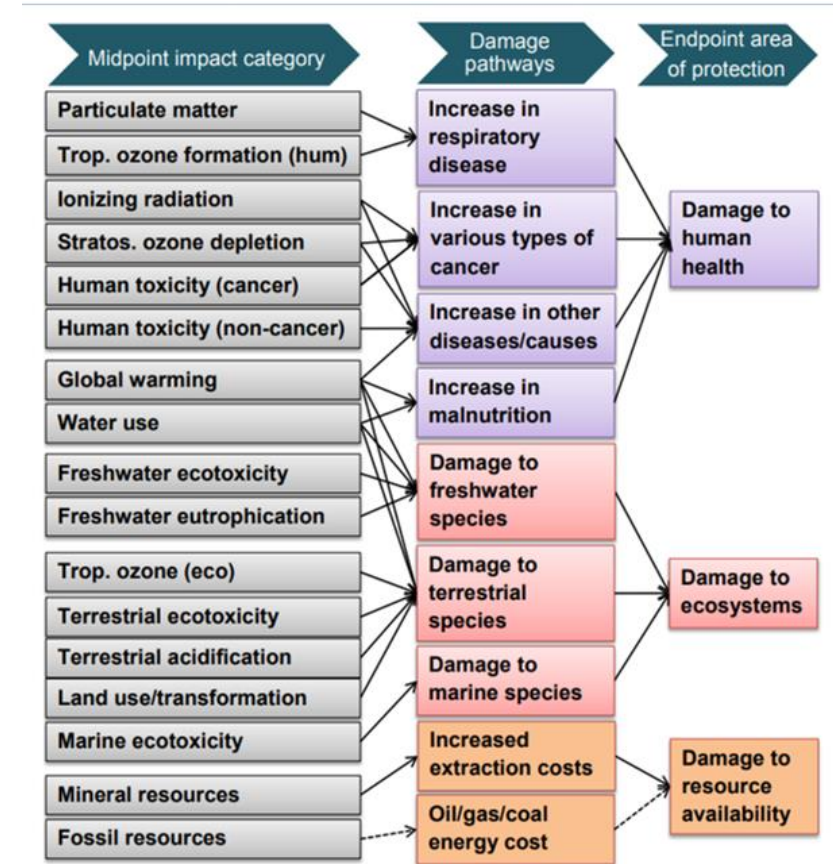
- + Creation of jobs
- + Robust and standard treatment
- Waste production
- Operational costs
- Workers risks
- Risk of crime



Life Cycle Assessment: **Wetland+**® vs. **WWTP**

4 stages:

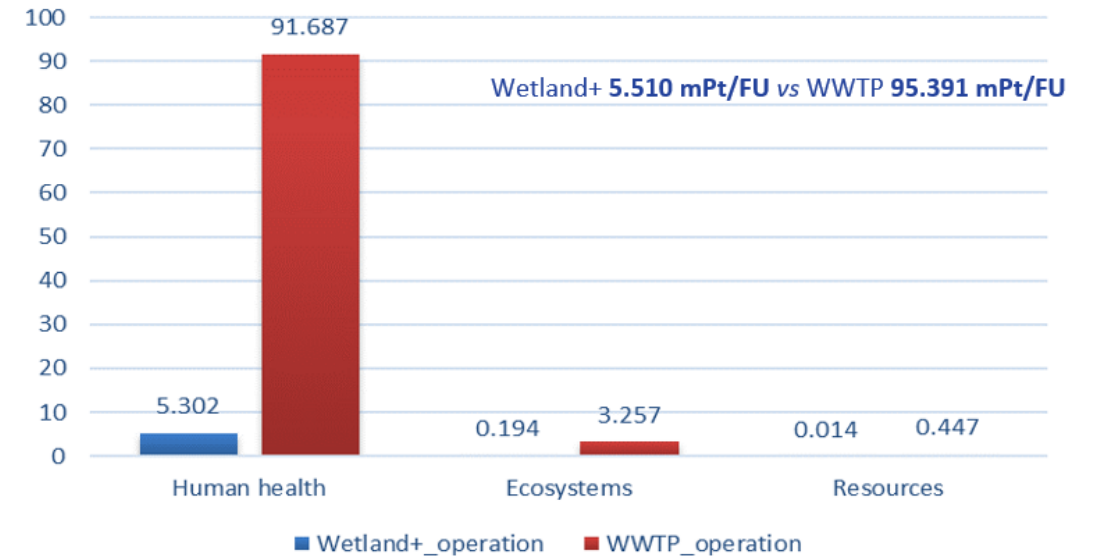
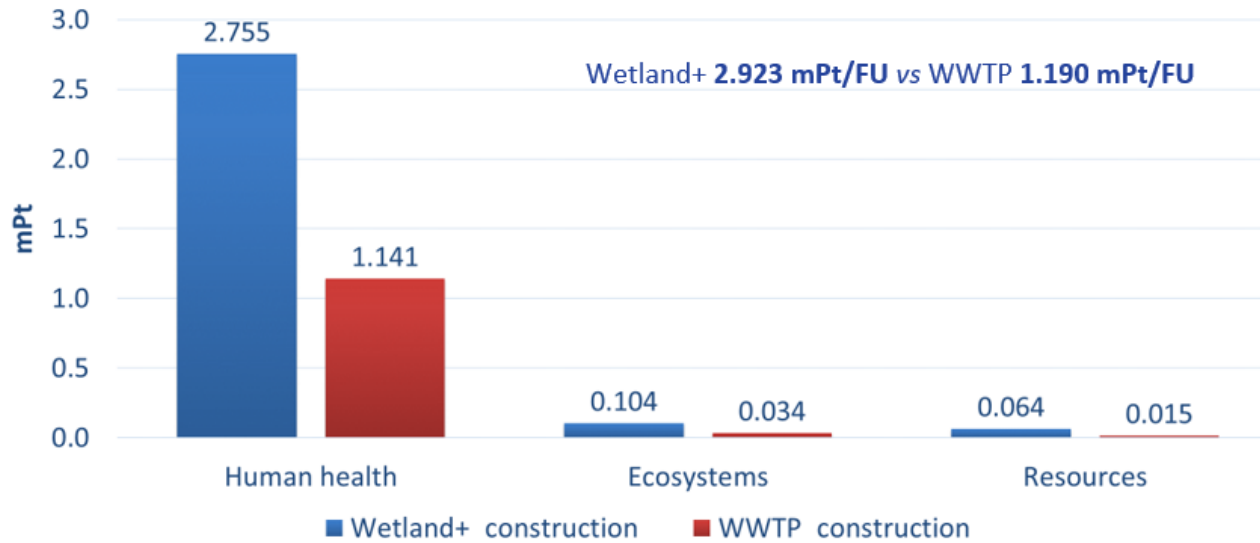
- defining the boundaries
 - amount of treated drainage water
 - 25-year lifetime of the systems
- inventory analysis (Life Cycle Inventory – LCI),
 - construction stage x operation stage
- impact assessment (Life Cycle Impact Assessment),
 - ReCiPe2016 method → Sima Pro software
- interpretation (LCA)



ReCiPe 2016 method (Huijbregts et al. 2016)

LCA results

Wetland+[®] vs. WWTP



Comparison of ReCiPe Endpoint H/A results after the weighing stage for the **construction** stage of the Wetland+ and WWTP systems

Comparison of ReCiPe Endpoint H/A results after the weighing stage for the **operational** phase of the Wetland+ and WWTP systems.



Conclusions

- ✓ **Wetland+**[®] at Hájek site (CZ) led to a decrease of HCH concentrations at the outlet <math><10 \mu\text{g}/\text{l}</math>, and an efficiency at 95%;
- ✓ Various removal efficiency for individual HCH isomers: $\alpha = \gamma = \delta > \beta = \epsilon$
 δ -HCH dominates at the inlet, **ϵ -HCH dominates at the outlet**;
- ✓ HCH mass discharge to the Ostrovský Creek 25 g/day \rightarrow 0.8 g/day;
- ✓ In a year we removed approximately:
8 kg HCH + 25 kg ClB + 0.5 kg ClPh
- ✓ LCA analysis showed also economic and social advantages of the system

Thank you for your attention....

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