

Process of dredging, dewatering and phytoremediation of wastewater sludges polluted with PAHs

Lucas Gossiaux, Sophie Guimont, VALTERRA Dépollution Réhabilitation 3, Allée de Chantilly 54 500 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy

Context

- In France, wastewater sludge is a waste managed by local authorities.
- The traditionnal treatment channels for this kind of waste are composting and agricultural land spreading.
- An important amount of sludge are treated in expensive ultimate waste channels (non-hazardous waste storage facility or incineration) because its chemical properties are not in accordance with legislation on agricultural valorisation channels, especially PAHs (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons).
- →VALTERRA has developed a process coupling sludge dredging, dewatering and phytoremediation of PAHs polluted sludge. The objective is to make the sludge compatible with the agricultural valorisation channels.

Method

A. Dredging and dewatering

The sludge was dredged by an amphibious vehicle, floculated and dewatered in filtration bag.



B. Experiment in plant-growth chamber

 \Box The objective was to identify the \Box The filtration bag was planted appropriate plant species for the phytoremediation process. An additive (CaO₂) was mixed to the sludge.



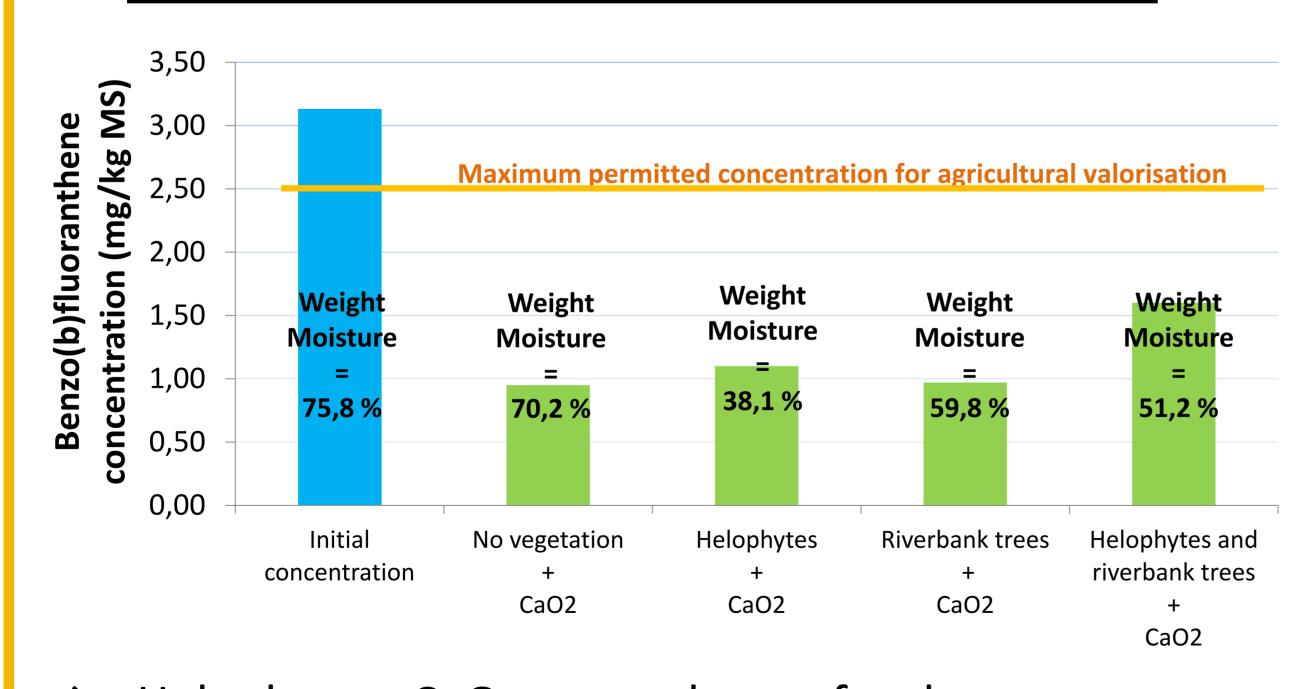
C. Real scale experiment

with the selected species and amended with CaO₂. After a season of growth, the sludge was analyzed.



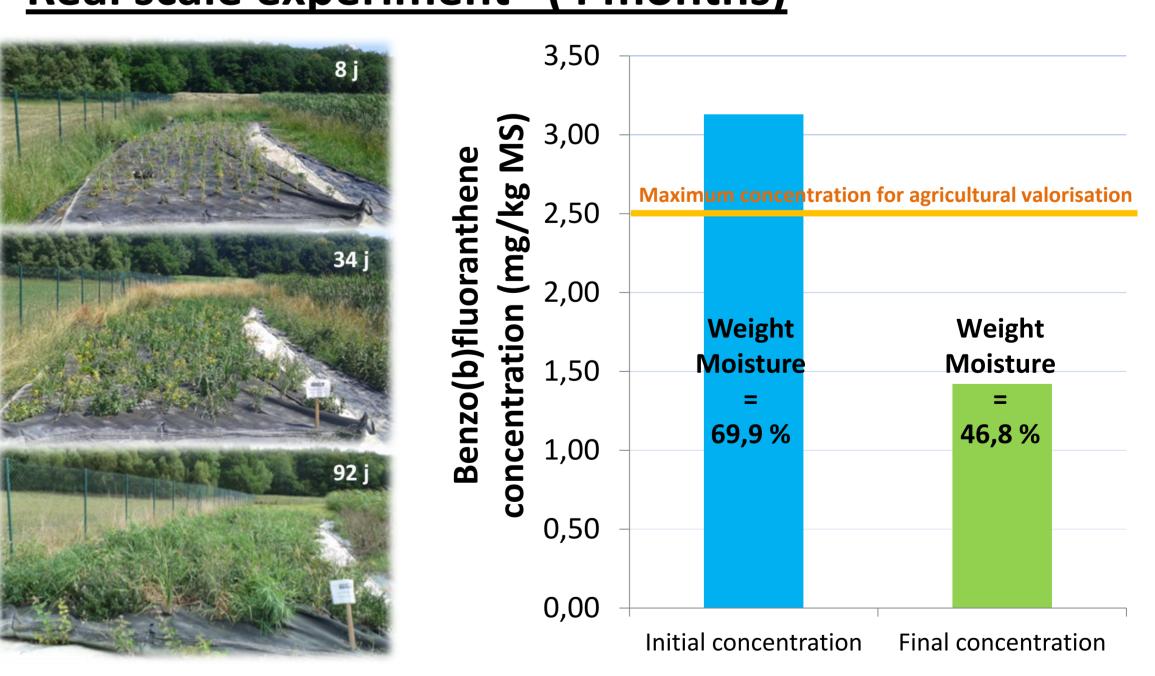
Results and Discussion

A. Experiment in plant-growth chamber (49 days)



 \rightarrow « Helophyte + CaO₂ » was chosen for the next step

B. Real scale experiment (4 months)



→The sludge became compatible with an agricultural reuse

Conclusion and Perspectives

- VALTERRA has developped a process to treat wastewater sludges polluted with PAHs to make it compatible with agricultural reuse. A real scale experiment led to an operational success and significant savings (€).
- ☐ The ambition is now to translate this process to polluted freshwater sediments and other industrial sludges.