

Studies on the Rapid *In Situ* Chemical Oxidation of Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and Intermediates Using PersulfOx[®]

Background

Pentachlorophenol (PCP) is a pesticide and disinfectant that is used industrially as a wood preservative.¹ PCP is an environmental and health concern due to its bioaccumulation and potential carcinogenic properties.² It is desirable to treat PCP in soil and groundwater using cost-effective *in situ* technologies such as bioremediation, oxidation, or reduction. With each of these potential treatment approaches, it is important to validate the efficacy of treatment and to confirm that potentially toxic intermediate degradation products do not persist.

This study was performed to investigate the ability of PersulfOx[®] *in situ* chemical oxidation (ISCO) to treat PCP contamination.

PersulfOx Oxidation of PCP

Water samples containing PCP (20 mg/L) were treated with 0.5% w/w PersulfOx for 27 days. The reaction was monitored using LC/ELSD^A, LC/MS^B, and GC/MS^C. Laboratory results indicate that PCP oxidation occurs rapidly when treated with PersulfOx. After one day of treatment, analysis by liquid chromatography (LC) shows a complex mixture of products and a small amount of residual PCP (Figure 1b). After seven days, the PCP peak was no longer present in the LC trace (Figure 1c). After 21 days, the peaks on the LC had disappeared, suggesting that PCP and the unidentified mixture of products had been destroyed (Figure 1d). The mixture was analyzed again at 27 days by GC/MS and the results show >99.9% oxidation of PCP compared with the control sample.

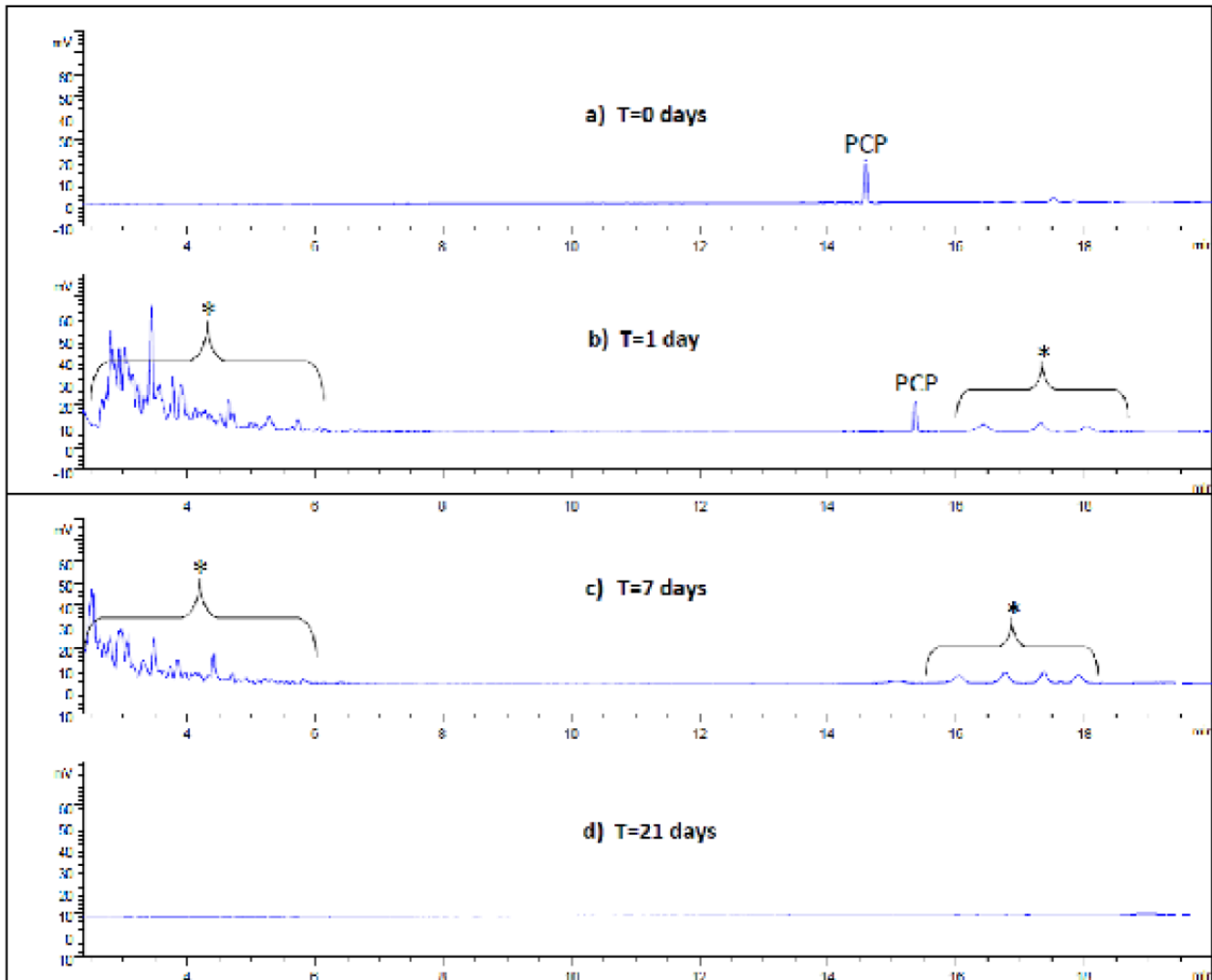
To tentatively identify the intermediates formed during the reaction, an aliquot of water from the PersulfOx/PCP reaction mixture after 48 hours was evaluated by LC/MS analysis. The identification of intermediate compounds was inconclusive, but the fragmentation patterns suggest that the majority of the products are not chlorinated compounds. Furthermore, the toxic potential intermediates tetrachlorohydroquinone and tetrachloro-1,4-benzoquinone were not detected by LC/MS analysis.

^A Liquid Chromatography/Evaporative Light Scattering Detector

^B Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

^C Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

Figure 1. Liquid chromatogram (LC) at different time points during oxidation of PCP with PersulfOx



*: Oxidation products

References

1. "Pentachlorophenol and its Uses a Wood Preservative" United States Environmental Protection Agency . 09 May 2012. US EPA. 12 November 2014 <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/chemicals/pentachlorophenol_main.htm>.
2. R.S. Chhabra. "Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Pentachlorophenol in Rats." *Toxicological Sciences* 48 (1998): 14-20. [Toxsci.oxfordjournals.org](http://toxsci.oxfordjournals.org). Web. 12 Nov. 2014. <<http://toxsci.oxfordjournals.org/content/48/1/14.full.pdf.html>>.