

## REFERENCES

1. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR]. Public Health Statement for Trichloroethylene. ATSDR (1997).  
[Online]. Available from:  
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxProfiles/phs8824.html> [2003, April 8].
2. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services [HHS]. Trichloroethylene. 10<sup>th</sup> Report on Carcinogens. HHS (National Toxicology Program). (2002). [Online]. Available from:  
<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/roc/toc10.html> [2002, May 5].
3. Teeter, C. L. Biosorption Treatment of Plasticizers and Solvents. Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program [SERDP] Project Description. (2002). [Online]. Available from:  
<http://www.serdp.org/research/CU/CU-711.pdf> [2002, May 20].
4. US Peroxide. Fenton's Reagent iron-catalyzed hydrogen peroxide. Reference Library/Applications: Industrial Wastewater. US Peroxide (2001). [Online]. Available from:  
<http://www.h2o2.com/applications/industrialwastewater/fentonsreagent.html> [2002, March 10].
5. Siegrist, R. L. and West, O. R. In situ chemical oxidation for remediation of contaminated soil and ground water. Ground Water Currents. 37 (9) (2000).
6. Aceituno, M., Stalikas, C., D., Lunar, L., Rubio, S., and Bendito, D. P. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub> photocatalytic oxidation of metol. Identification of intermediates and reaction pathways. Water Research. (Uncorrected proof)
7. Araña, J., González, D., Saracho, M.M., and Rodríguez, J.M.D. Photocatalytic degradation of formic acid and using Fe/TiO<sub>2</sub> catalysts: the role of Fe<sup>3+</sup>/ Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions in the degradation mechanism. Applied Catalysis B.: Environmental. 32 (2001): 49-61.

8. Arslan, İ., Balcioglu, I., A., and Bahnemann, D. W. Advanced chemical oxidation of reactive dyes in simulated dyehouse effluents by ferrioxalate-Fenton/UV-A and TiO<sub>2</sub>/UV-A processes. Dyes and Pigments. 47 (2000): 207-218.
9. Butler, E. C. and Davis, A. P. Photocatalytic oxidation in aqueous titanium dioxide suspensions: the influence of dissolved transition metals. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry. 70 (1993): 273-283.
10. Hirakawa, T., and Nosaka, Y. Properties of O<sub>2</sub><sup>•-</sup> and OH<sup>•</sup> formed in TiO<sub>2</sub> Aqueous suspensions by photocatalytic reaction and the influence of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and some ions. Langmuir. 18 (2002): 3247-3254.
11. Legrini, O., Oliveros, E., and Braun, A. M., Photochemical process for water treatment. Chemical Reviews. 93 (1993): 671-698.
12. Peñuela, G. A., and Barceló, D. Photosensitized degradation of organic pollutants in water: processes and analytical applications. Trends in Analytical Chemistry. 17 (10) (1998): 605-612.
13. Ranjit, K. T., Willner, I., Bossmann, S., and Braun, A. Iron (III) phthalocyanine-modified titanium dioxide: A novel photocatalyst for the enhanced photodegradation of organic pollutants. Journal of Physical and Chemical B 102 (1998): 9397-9403.
14. Sclafani, A., Palmisano, L., and Davi, E. Photocatalytic degradation of phenol in aqueous polycrystalline TiO<sub>2</sub> dispersions: the influence of Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Ag<sup>+</sup> on the reaction rate. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry. 56 (1991): 113-123.
15. Weeks, K. R., Bruell, C. J., and Mohanty, N. R. Use of Fenton's reagent for the degradation of TCE in aqueous systems and soil slurries. Soil & Sediment Contamination. 9 (4) (2000): 331-345.
16. Wei, T. Y., Wang, Y. Y., and Wan, C. C. Photocatalytic oxidation of phenol in the presence of hydrogen peroxide and titanium dioxide powders. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry. 55 (1990): 115-126.

17. Aviado, D. M., Zakhari S., Simaan, J. A., Ulsamer, A. G. Methyl Chloroform and Trichloroethylene in the Environment. Solvents in the environment series Cleveland, Ohio: CRC Press, 1973.
18. Vulcan Chemicals. Trichloroethylene. Product Specification. Vulcan Chemicals (1996). [Online]. Available from:  
[http://www.vul.com/vulchemicals/products/pdf/MSDS/TRICHL O/trichloroethylene\\_msd s \(9-5-00\).pdf](http://www.vul.com/vulchemicals/products/pdf/MSDS/TRICHL O/trichloroethylene_msd s (9-5-00).pdf) [2002, May 1].
19. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Appendix C Basis of OSHA Carcinogen Listing of Individual Chemical. 2000 Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release. U.S.EPA (2002). [Online]. Available from:  
<http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/tri00/pdr/Appendix%20C.pdf>
20. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National primary drinking water regulations technical fact sheet on: Trichloroethylene. Technical Drinking Water and Health Contaminant Specific Fact Sheets. U.S.EPA (2002). [Online]. Available from:  
<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/dwh/t-voc/trichlor.html>. [2002, June 27].
21. Chen, G., Hoag, G. E., Chedda, P., Nadim, F., Woody, B. A., and Dobbs, G. M. The mechanism and applicability of in situ oxidation of trichloroethylene with Fenton's reagent. Journal of Hazardous Materials. B87 (2001): 171-186.
22. Esplugas, S., Giménez, J., Contreras, S., Pascual, E., and Rodriguez, M. Comparison of different advanced oxidation processes for phenol degradation. Water Research. 36 (2002): 1034-1042.
23. Chamarro, E., Marco, A., and Esplugas, S. Use of Fenton reagent to improve organic chemical biodegradability. Water Research. 35 (4) (2001): 1047-1051.
24. Tang, W. Z. and Huang, C. P. An oxidation kinetic model of unsaturated chlorinated aliphatic compounds by Fenton's reagent. Journal of Environmental Science and Health Part A-Environment Science and Engineering & Toxic and Hazardous Substance Control. 31 (10) (1996): 2755-2775.

25. Gates, D. D. and Siegrist, R. L. In-situ chemical oxidation of trichloroethylene using hydrogen peroxide. Journal of Environmental Engineering. (1995): 639-644.
26. Teel, A. L., Warberg, C. R., Atkinson, D. A., and Watts, R. J. Comparison of mineral and soluble iron Fenton's catalysts for the treatment of trichloroethylene. Water Research. 35 (4) (2001): 977-984.
27. Li, X., Chen, C., and Zhao, J. Mechanism of photodecomposition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> on TiO<sub>2</sub> surfaces under visible light irradiation. Langmuir. 17 (2000): 4118-4122.
28. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation. Handbook of Fine Chemical and Laboratory Equipment. (2002).
29. Yahoo Finance. Millennium chemicals announces price increases for titanium dioxide products. Millennium Chemicals. Yahoo Finance (2002). [Online]. Available from: [http://biz.yahoo.com/prnews/020130/nyw038\\_1.html](http://biz.yahoo.com/prnews/020130/nyw038_1.html) [2002, April 17].
30. American Public Health Association, Water Environment Federation, and American Water Works Association. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 20<sup>th</sup> ed. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, (1998), 6-37 to 6-41.
31. Anna, G. and Marina, T. Hydrogen peroxide photolysis, Fenton reagent and photo-Fenton for the degradation of nitrophenols: a comparative study. Chemosphere. 46 (2002): 913-922
32. Oxypure online. Method for high level Peroxide concentrations. Product Information. (2002). [Online]. Available from: <http://oxypure.h2o2.com/productinfo/highlevel.html> [2002, September 24].
33. Konnov, A. A. Reactions 301-450. Mechanism of A. A. Konnov. (1996) [Online]. Available from: [http://gopher.ulb.ac.be/~akonnov/science/mechanism/tab\\_301\\_450.html](http://gopher.ulb.ac.be/~akonnov/science/mechanism/tab_301_450.html) [2002, December 16].
34. Vault, E. C. how to grow weed at home. The Vaults of Erowid.

- Hyperreal Drug Archives (2001). [Online]. Available from:  
[http://www.erowid.org/plants/cannabis/cannabis\\_cultivation11.shtml](http://www.erowid.org/plants/cannabis/cannabis_cultivation11.shtml) [2003, January 15].
35. Frenklach, M., Bowman, T., Smith, G., and Gardiner, B. C-H-O reactions. GRI-Mech. Gas Research Institute (GRI). (2002) [Online]. Available from:  
[http://www.me.berkeley.edu/gri\\_mech/data/rxn\\_table.html](http://www.me.berkeley.edu/gri_mech/data/rxn_table.html) [2003, January 10].
36. Madden, K., P. Hydroxyl Radical Reaction Rates. NDRL Radiation Chemistry Data Center. The radiation chemistry data center of the Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory (2003). [Online]. Available from:  
<http://www.rcdc.nd.edu/compilations/Hydroxyl/OH.HTM> [2003, January 12].



## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

**Table A1. Treatment of 100 ppm TCE contaminated wastewater using Fenton's reagent**

Sample	Condition	R	Reaction Time (min.)	TiO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	%TCE degradation	%H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> degradation	Initial pH	Final pH
BR1/1	B	10:1:1	5	500	60.05	7.75	3.00	2.48
BR1/2	B	10:1:1	15	500	62.25	9.25	3.00	2.32
BR1/3	B	10:1:1	30	500	67.98	11.85	3.01	2.45
DR1/1	D	10:1:1	5	500	63.58	7.75	3.00	2.46
DR1/2	D	10:1:1	15	500	69.99	9.75	2.99	2.38
DR1/3	D	10:1:1	30	500	80.45	13.85	3.00	2.64
BR2/1	B	20:1:1	5	500	73.91	25.65	3.00	2.58
BR2/2	B	20:1:1	15	500	80.60	29.75	3.11	2.55
BR2/3	B	20:1:1	30	500	91.20	32.75	2.85	2.47
DR2/1	D	20:1:1	5	500	75.36	16.55	3.05	2.33
DR2/2	D	20:1:1	15	500	82.61	31.85	3.00	2.75
DR2/3	D	20:1:1	30	500	92.31	36.75	3.02	2.54
BR3/1	B	20:2:1	5	1000	84.03	34.52	2.95	2.53
BR3/2	B	20:2:1	15	1000	93.32	37.80	3.01	2.44
BR3/3	B	20:2:1	30	1000	96.18	38.92	3.00	2.36
DR3/1	D	20:2:1	5	1000	87.32	50.92	3.00	2.55
DR3/2	D	20:2:1	15	1000	95.44	45.98	3.10	2.33
DR3/3	D	20:2:1	30	1000	98.27	55.64	3.09	2.48
BR4/1	B	40:2:1	5	250	94.67	35.45	3.03	2.41
BR4/2	B	40:2:1	15	250	99.15	36.75	3.07	2.51
BR4/3	B	40:2:1	30	250	100	36.75	3.00	2.39
DR4/1	D	40:2:1	5	250	95.97	35.75	3.00	2.49
DR4/2	D	40:2:1	15	250	99.98	37.75	3.04	2.51
DR4/3	D	40:2:1	30	250	100	38.00	2.98	2.37

**Table A2. Treatment of 100 ppm contaminated wastewater using Fenton's reagent from recycled reagent**

Sample	Condition	R	Reaction Time (min.)	TiO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	%TCE degradation	%H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> degradation	Initial pH	Final pH
BR3re	B	20:2:1	15	1000	85.71	-	3.45	2.86
DR3re	D	20:2:1	15	1000	92.25	-	3.21	2.75
BR4re	B	40:2:1	15	250	90.26	-	3.01	2.56
DR4re	D	40:2:1	15	250	95.78	-	3.12	2.53



## APPENDIX B

### CALCULATION

**Treatment of 100 ppm TCE contaminated wastewater using Fenton's reagent, R = 20:2:1, TiO<sub>2</sub> = 1,000 mg/L**

*Given data:*

Density of standard concentrated TCE = 1.456 g/mL

Density of Hydrogen peroxide 35%w/w solution= 1.132 g/mL

Atomic and Molecular Weight

Fe = 55.847, S = 32.06, K = 39.098, Mn = 54.938 Cl = 35.453 FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O = 277.913,

C<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>3</sub> = 131.39

Ratio of initial substance (R) = H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>:Fe<sup>2+</sup>TCE = 20:2:1 by molar

#### 1.) Amount of TCE in reactor

155 mL of 100 ppm TCE solution

$$= (100 \text{ mg/L} * 0.155 \text{ L}) * 1 \text{ g/1000 mg}$$

$$= 0.0155 \text{ g}$$

$$= 0.0155 \text{ g} * 1 \text{ mol/} 131.39 \text{ g}$$

$$= 1.18 * 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

#### 2.) Amount of Fe<sup>2+</sup> in reactor

$$= 2 * 1.18 * 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 2.36 * 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 2.36 * 10^{-4} \text{ mol} * 55.847 \text{ g/1 mol}$$

$$= 0.013 \text{ g}$$

$$= 13 \text{ mg}$$

Fe<sup>2+</sup> 13 mg in 155 mL solution

$$= 13 \text{ mg/} 0.155 \text{ L}$$

$$= 83.87 \text{ mg/L}$$

Prepare from 30,000 ppm  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  stock solution

$$C_1V_1 = C_2V_2$$

$$(83.87 \text{ mg/L})(0.155 \text{ L}) = (30,000 \text{ mg/L})(V_2)$$

$$V_2 = 0.43 \text{ mL}$$

Then, add 0.43 mL of 30,000 ppm  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  stock solution into the reactor

### 3.) Amount of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ in reactor

$$= 20 * 1.18 * 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 2.36 * 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$= 2.36 * 10^{-3} \text{ mol} * 34 \text{ g} / 1 \text{ mol}$$

$$= 0.08 \text{ g}$$

Prepare from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  35% w/w reagent

$$\text{Then, add } \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ 35\% w/w} = 0.08 \text{ g} * 100 / 35$$

$$= 0.23 \text{ g}$$

$$= 0.23 \text{ g} * 1.132 \text{ g} / 1 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 0.26 \text{ mL}$$

### 4.) Amount of $\text{TiO}_2$ in reactor

$$= 1,000 \text{ mg/L} * 0.155 \text{ L}$$

$$= 155 \text{ mg}$$

## APPENDIX C

## PICTURES OF ACCESORIES AND MATERIALS USED IN THIS RESEARCH

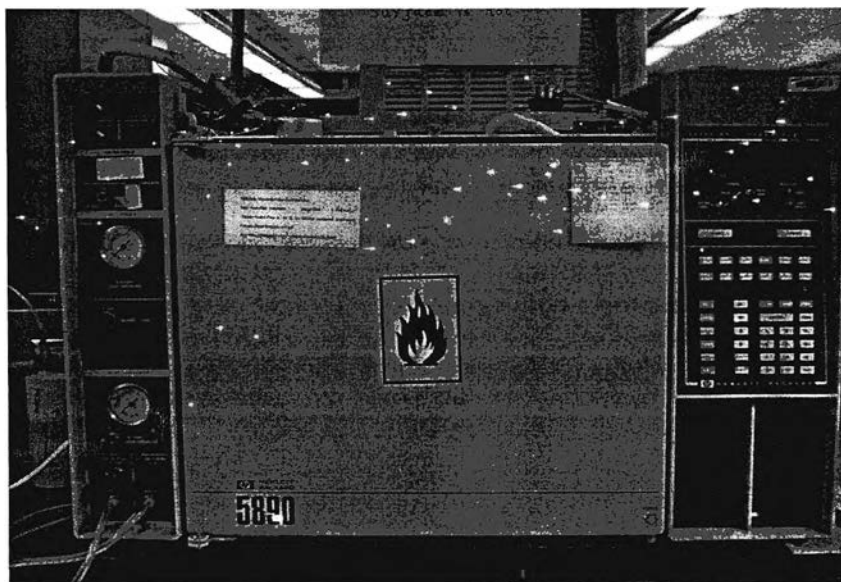


Figure C1 Gas Chromatograph (GC) Hewlett Packard model 5890 with Electron Capture Detector (ECD)

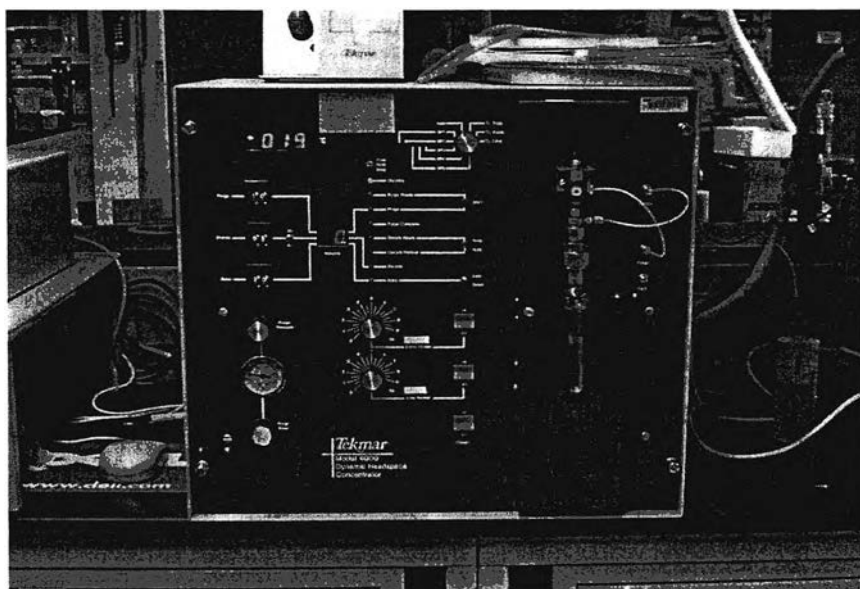
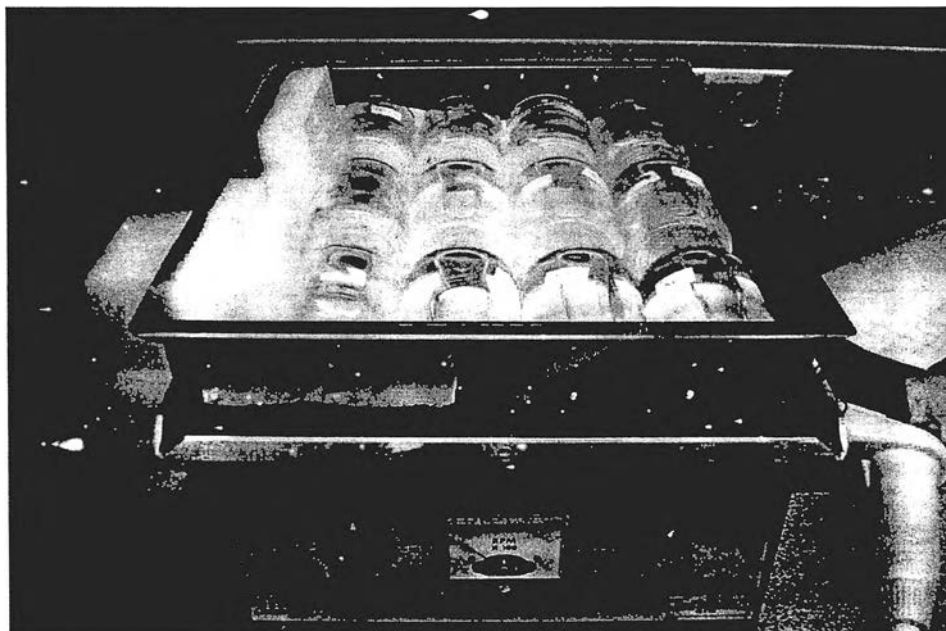
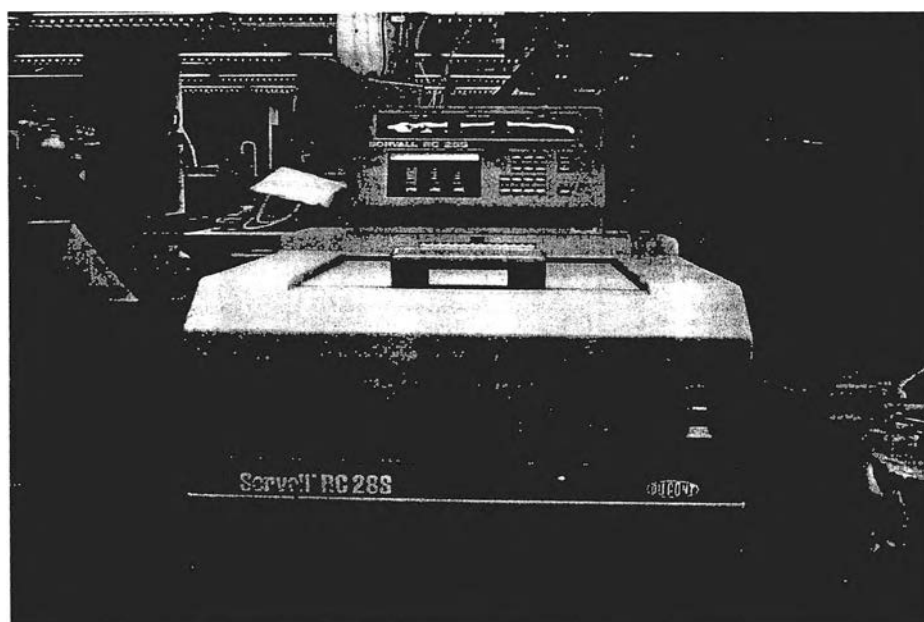


Figure C2 Dynamic Headspace Concentrator Tekmar model 4000



**Figure C3 Junior Orbit Shaker from Lab-Line Instruments, Inc.**



**Figure C4 Centrifuger Sorwall RC 28S from Dupont**

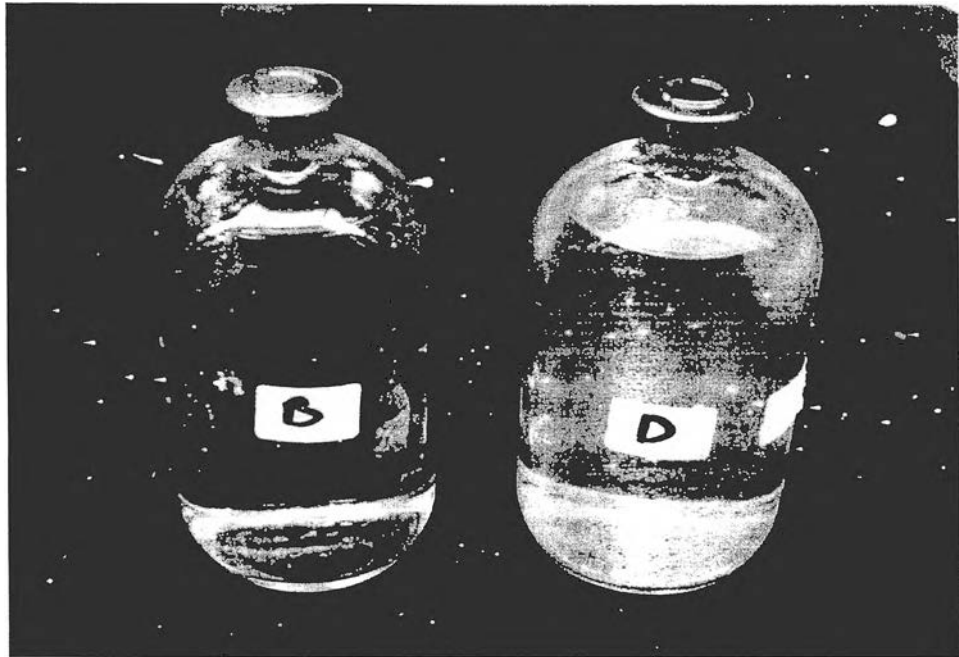


Figure C5 Comparison of sample in condition B on the left and condition D on the right



Figure C6 Recycled sludge; left: pure iron sludge, right: sludge of mixed iron and  $\text{TiO}_2$



## CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr. Ronnachai Tiyarattanachai was born in Bangkok, Thailand, on March 10, 1979. He was graduated from the Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University in 2001. He started as a graduate student with a major in Environmental Management, Chulalongkorn University in June 2001 and completed his study in March 2003.