



Poplar-based Phytoremediation Processes

IPC Working Party
September 17, 2010

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Ecolotree, Inc.

Since 1990 - Ecolotree Headquarters in Iowa USA



1929 log cabin salvaged and remodeled for office

Ecolofarm Nursery Farm in Iowa, USA.

25 acres Nursery



Phytoremediation is Agronomy with a Twist



the science and
management of
**PREDICTABLE
PLANT
FUNCTION
&
Strategic
Location**

EBuffer Irrigated with Coal Bed
Well Water

Coal Gas Site, Kaycee WY

PHYTO FUNCTIONS :

- Removes Water



**Landfill Leachate EBuffer
Salisbury NC.**





PHYTO FUNCTIONS :

- Remove Water
- Stabilization Soil Surface
- Capture Nutrients (N&P)
- Beneficially uses Nutrients

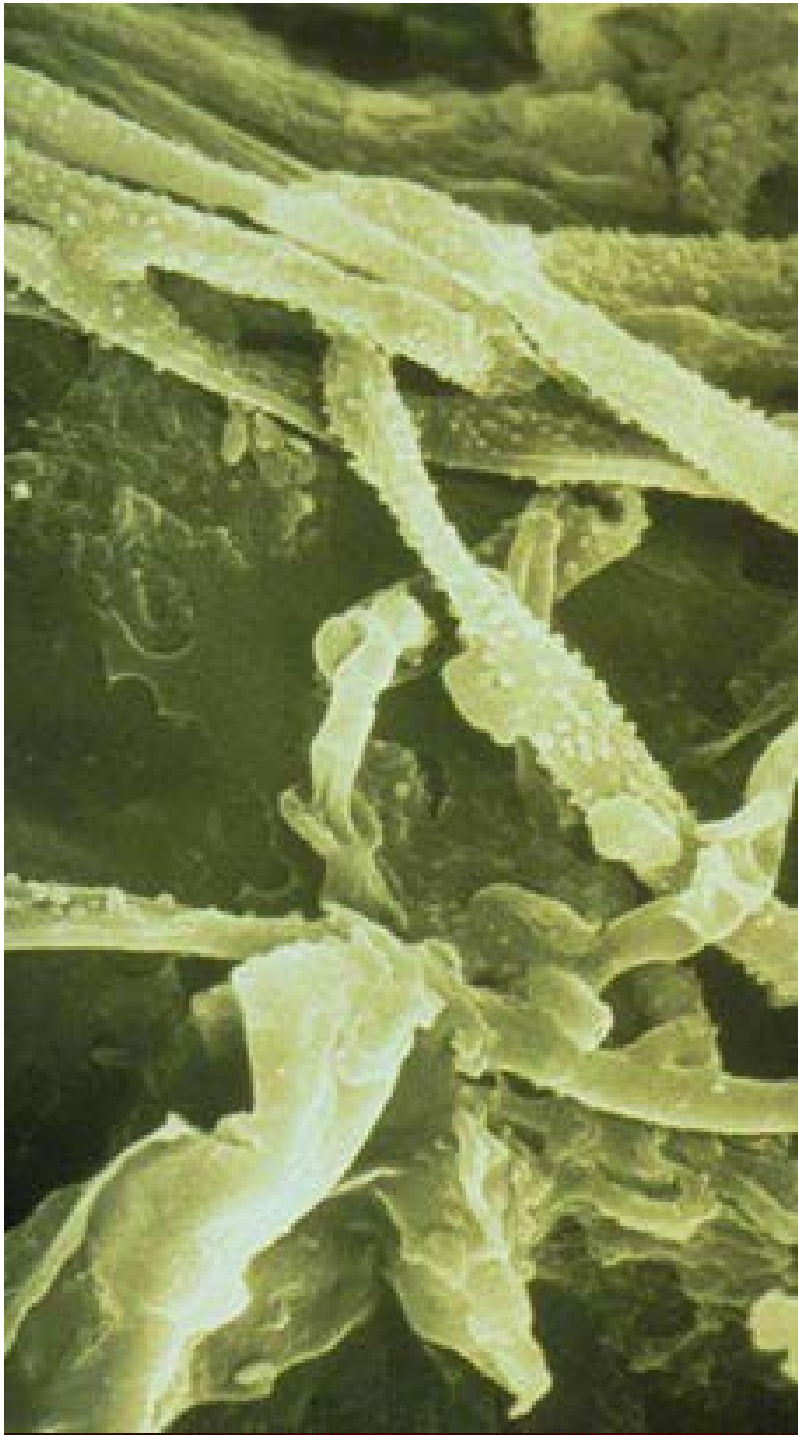
**Solvent UST Spill EBuffer
Watertown Paint and Repair
Clear Lake Iowa**



PHYTO FUNCTIONS :

- Remove Water
- Stabilization Soil Surface
- Capture & Use Nutrients (N&P)
- Add Carbon
- Adsorb Organic Chemicals
- Adds energy - electron donor
- Add Oxygen
- 10x anaerobic reaction rate
- Adds electron acceptor

Amana Riparian Buffer
Amana Iowa



PHYTO FUNCTIONS :

- Remove Water
- Stabilization Soil Surface
- Capture & Use Nutrients (N&P)
- Adds Carbon and Oxygen
- Stimulation Microbes
- Breakdown Organic BOD
- Oxidize metals
- Bio-complex metalloids

Solvent UST Spill EBuffer
Watertown Paint and Repair
Clear Lake Iowa

Why poplar & willow phyto?

1. Rapid growth, high water and nutrient uptake



Why poplar phyto?

2. Deep, dense roots
to desired depths
for a

**Predictable
Reactor Volume**

6 foot deep roots for 5-year
old hybrid poplar in Iowa

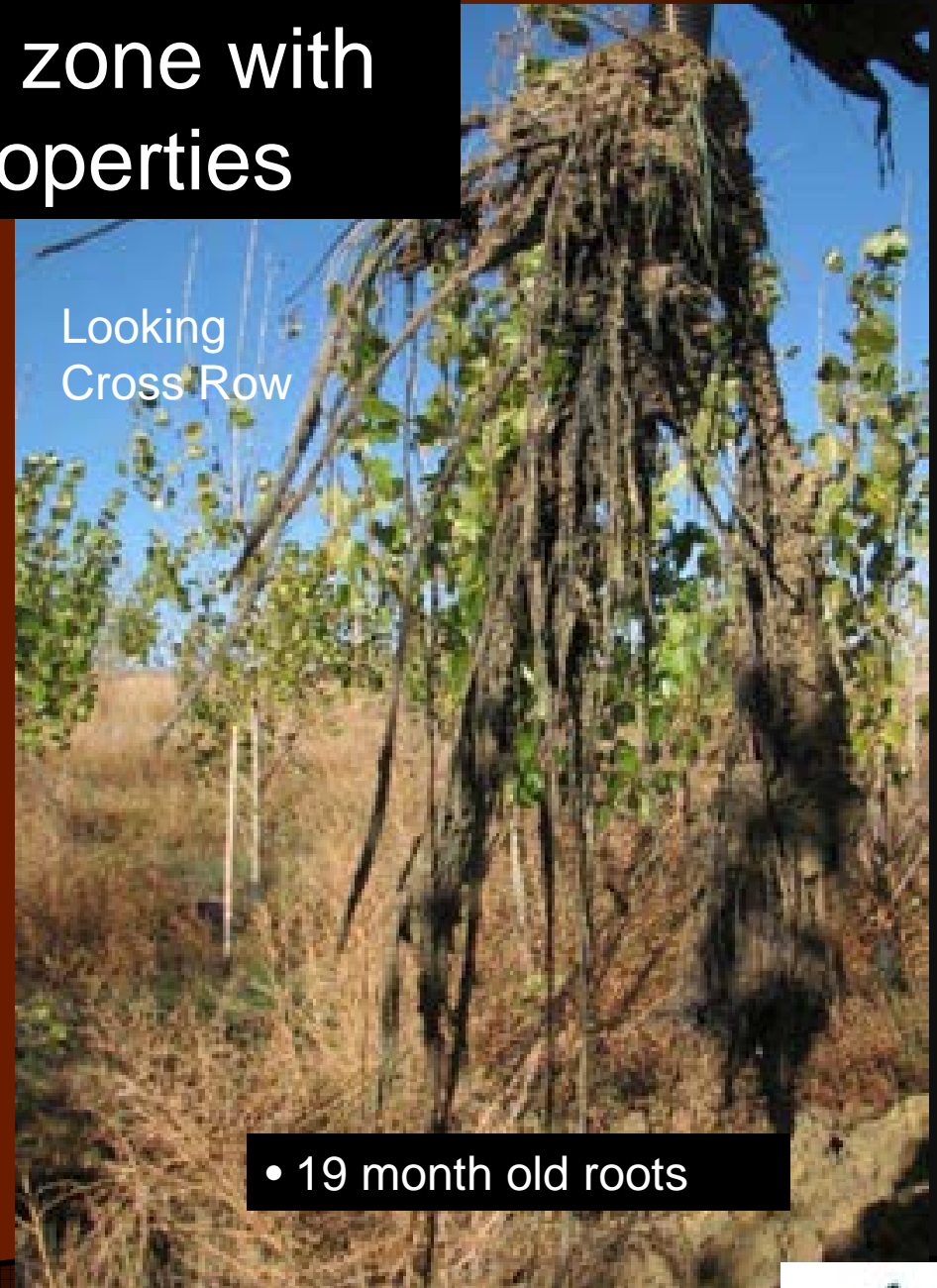


EBuffer root zone with predicted properties

Looking
In Row

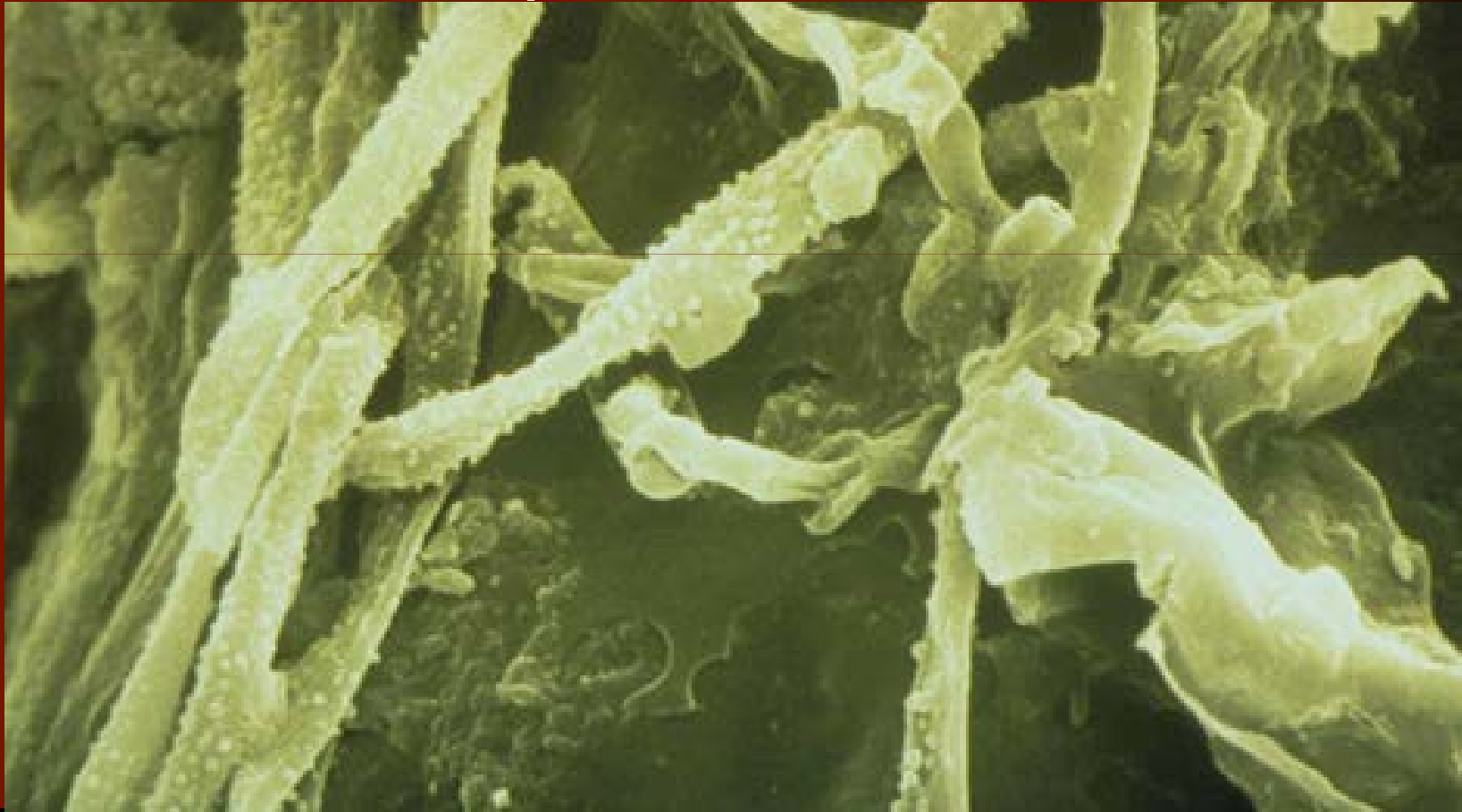


Looking
Cross Row



- 19 month old roots

Root-associated
microbes + exudates + plant enzymes
= increased pollutant reaction rates



Why poplar phyto?

3. Controlled and selected genetics



Why poplar phyto?

4. More peer-reviewed research than with any other tree The University of Iowa has 39 Ph.D. and 68 M.S. Theses

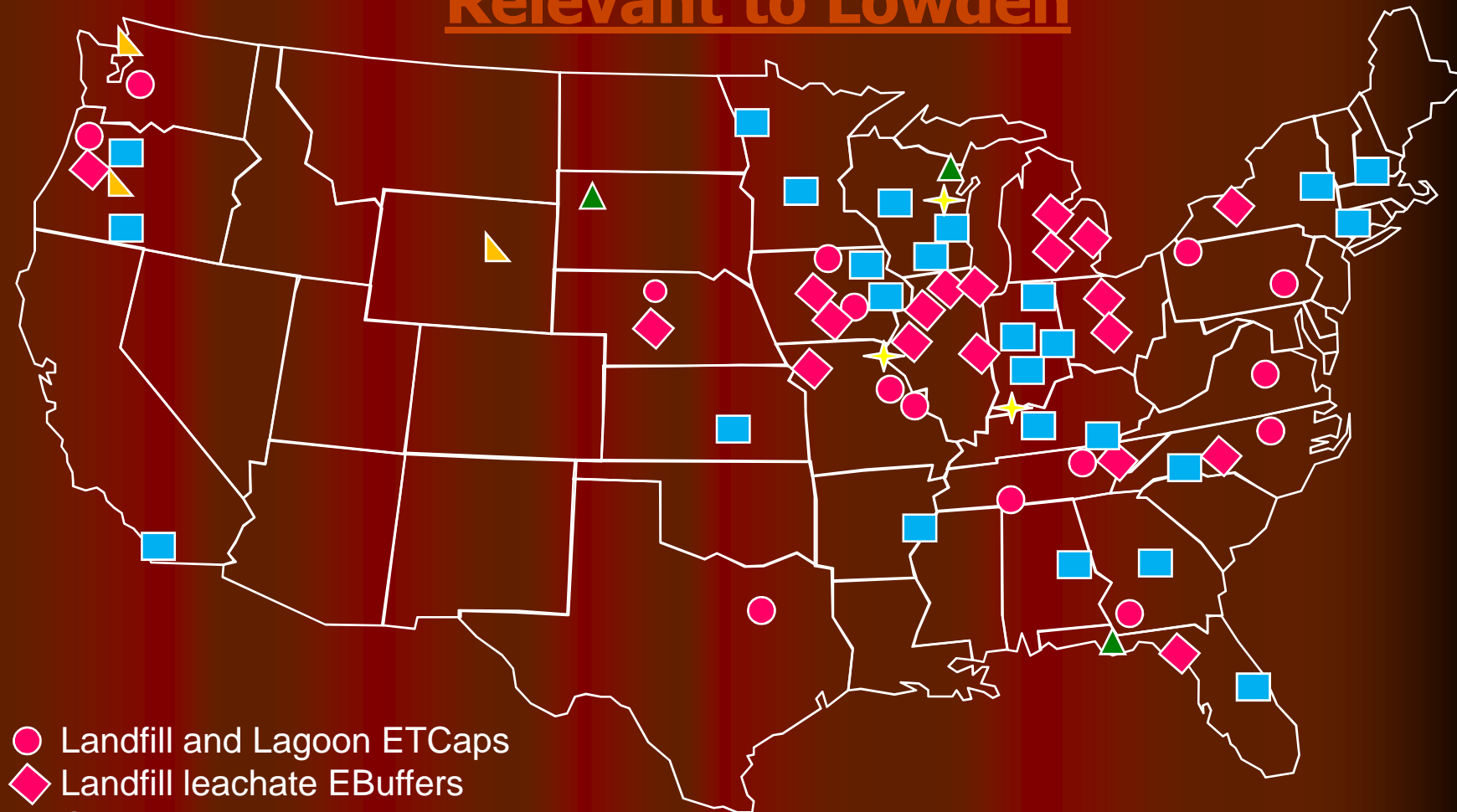


Why poplar phyto?

5. Over 100 Installed Sites

- Waste water Treatment
- Manufactured gas plants
- Refineries
- Fuel terminals & tank farms
- Military locations
- Cleaning solvent spills
- Landfills
- Urban Brownfields
- Urban and ag stream buffers

2009 Ecolotree Project Sites Relevant to Lowden



- Landfill and Lagoon ETCaps
- ◆ Landfill leachate EBuffers
- Organic chemical* EBuffers
- ▲ Arsenic EBuffers
- ★ Brownfield EBuffer
- ▲ EWastewater POTW

Why poplar?

6

6. Commodity Cash Crop

Woody Fiber
Lumber, Art, and
Renewable Energy

Changes Economics!





25,000
acres trees



Sawmill

Greenwood Industries
Boardman OR

January 2009





Poplar Burn Trial
6 Acres – 9 yr old
Lowden IA.

December 2010





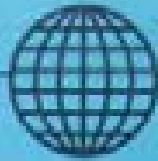
Poplar Burn Trial
200 tons
Blended with coal

December 2010

Why poplar?
7. Good-to-Go
Now!



Agricultural Engineering



Technology for Food and Agriculture

February 1990



- Agricultural Ecosystems
- Integrated Manure Management
- Professional Ethics

*It was 22 years ago
that we planted our
first poplar Riparian
water treatment
buffer*

*funded by Leopold Center
for Sustainable
Agriculture*

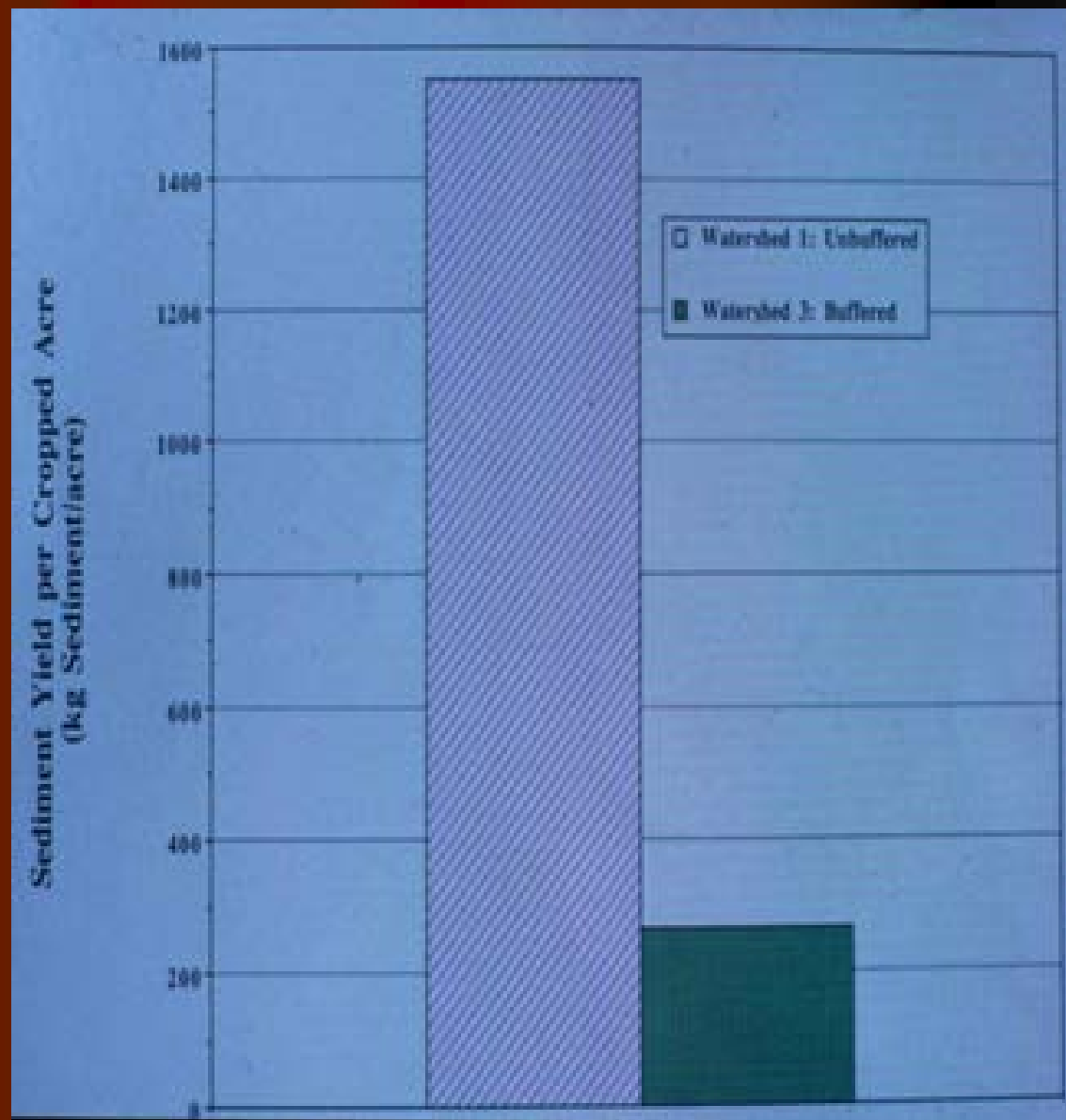
The buffer and stream now looks like this!



Amana Iowa

11 years after planting





1993 – two-year riparian poplar buffer reduces sediment in stream by >80%, Amana Iowa

First ECap Prototype - Lakeside Landfill
After planting 7,500 hybrid poplar whips (Earth Day 1990)



Lakeside after 7 Years



October 10, 2009 Welsh Road Landfill, Morgantown PA – 4th Growing season



Goal – No **Further** Engineered Action

October 10, 2009 Welsh Road Landfill, Morgantown PA – 4th Growing season



Good growth & diversity = Water uptake & stability



Zone 3

2010 Landfill Cover Full Site Start Up 3 months – Chicago IL.

EBuffers treat Seeping Landfill Leachate

May 2009 around Air Force Landfill



Zone 3



Dr. Garrett Struckhoff,
ETree Intern, UI '09 Grad

Chanute AFB, EBuffer 2 Months after installation,



Evansville IN: Retired Oil Distributor 'Brown Field' Cleanup





This site was ugly. Soil was 2% Diesel fuel in places



Site west boundary looking North.

Before Planting Site Appearance – March 13, 2007


Site excavation and Sampling – March 28, 2007



1. Top soil 18 inches
2. Gravel layer 4 inches
3. Carbon material 42 inches
4. Native clay below



Note: Buried pipe and groundwater with 'sheen'



Zone 2 typical tar
layer

This photograph shows a cross-section of a soil profile. A prominent, dark, asphaltic layer is visible, characterized by its wavy, undulating texture. Above this layer is a lighter, brownish soil, and below it is a more granular, light-colored material. A red rectangular object is placed on the right side of the asphaltic layer for scale. Some green vegetation is visible at the top and bottom edges of the frame.



Heavy asphaltic layer with worm at soil interface



Planting Site — 14 ft rooted poplar in 6 – 8 ft trench



Finishing Zone 3 with grass interplant & drip irrigation

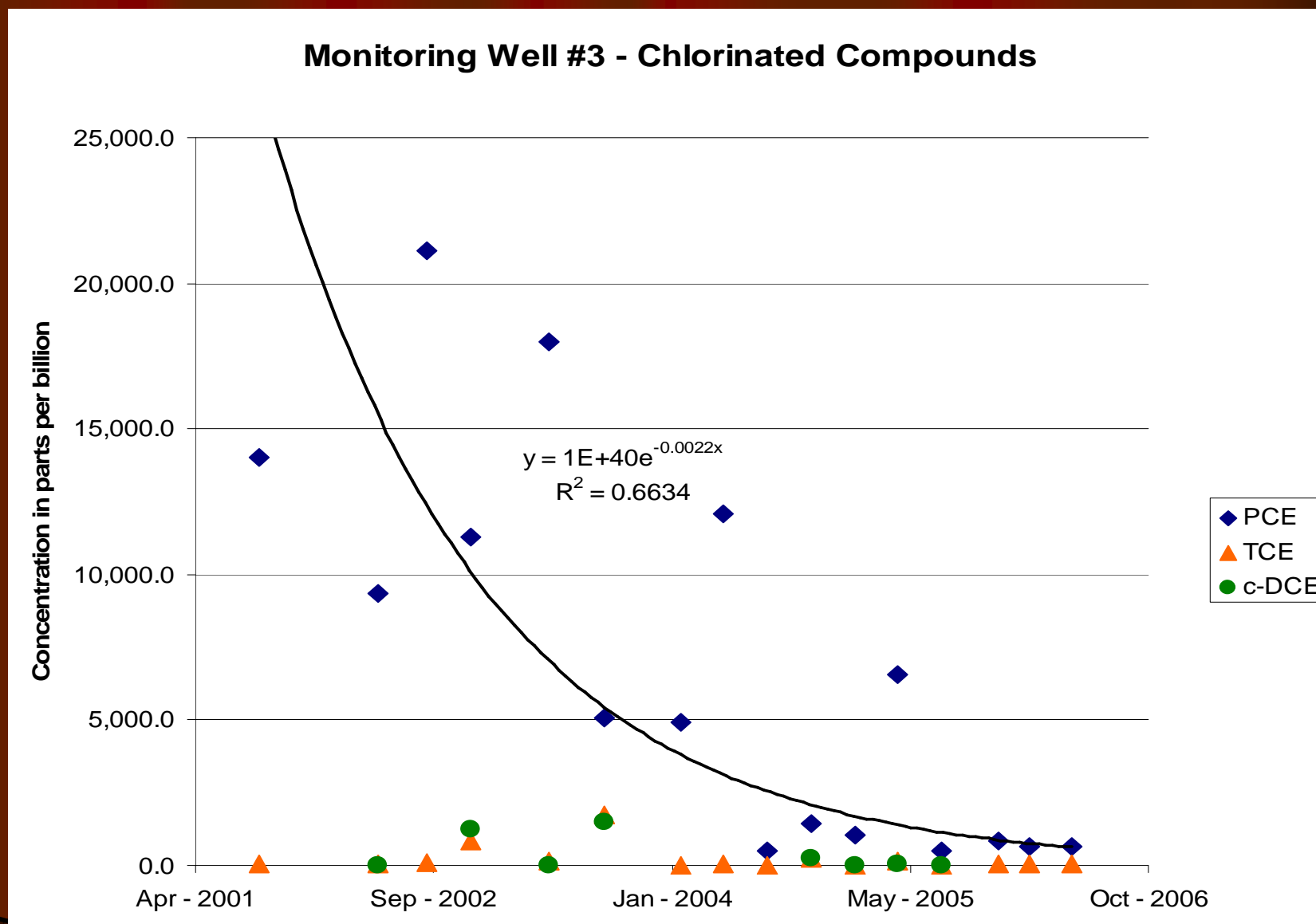


Finished MGP Site Installation – Full Site Closure

Alliant Energy, Fond du Lac WI. MGP site –
24 months after planting



Chlorinated solvent concentration in groundwater samples




Phyto Municipal Wastewater Treatment

Woodburn Oregon

Planted 1995 – Present



A photograph showing a woodburn system. In the foreground, there is a grassy field with a red cap on a black pipe. A row of young trees with white-painted trunks extends from the foreground into the background. The trees are planted in a grid-like pattern. In the background, there is a body of water and some industrial structures under a bright sky.

Woodburn

Treating N, P, temperature

Irrigating 900,000 gal/day
secondary effluent

2006 – 100 irrigated acres





Woodburn

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Irrigating 900,000 gal/day
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2006 – 100 irrigated acres



Woodburn

Treating N, P, tempera

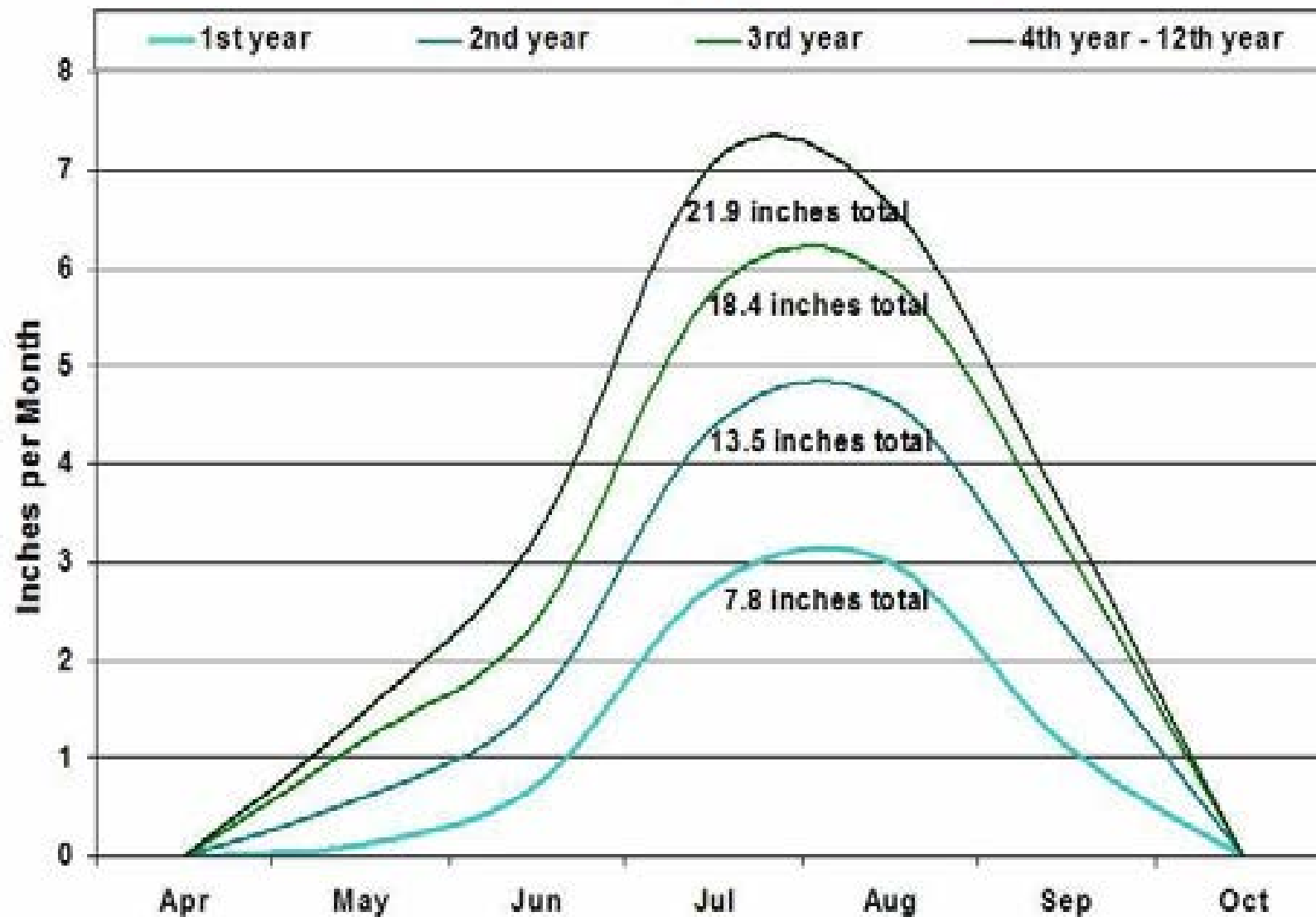
Irrigating 900,000 gal/
secondary effluent

2006 – 100 irrigated a



Irrigation Water Use Pattern for Poplar in Washington Like Oregon (Smesrud, 2004)

Net Poplar Irrigation Requirements - Corvallis, OR



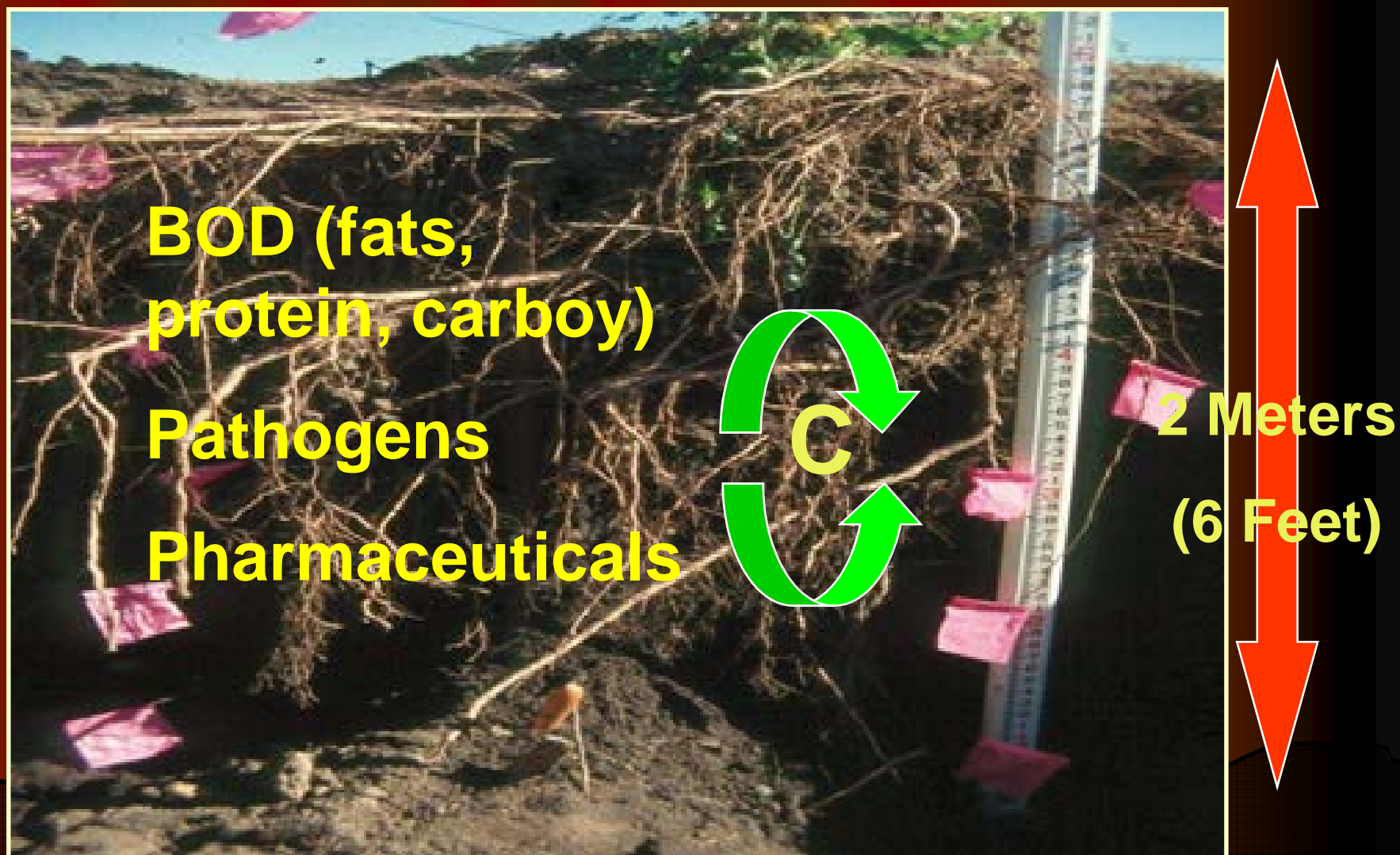
Patterns:

1. Older bigger trees use more water
2. Trees use more water in hotter summer months
3. Midwest water use pattern will be same

Nitrification/Denitrification



Expect Organics, Pathogens & Pharmaceuticals to be mineralized



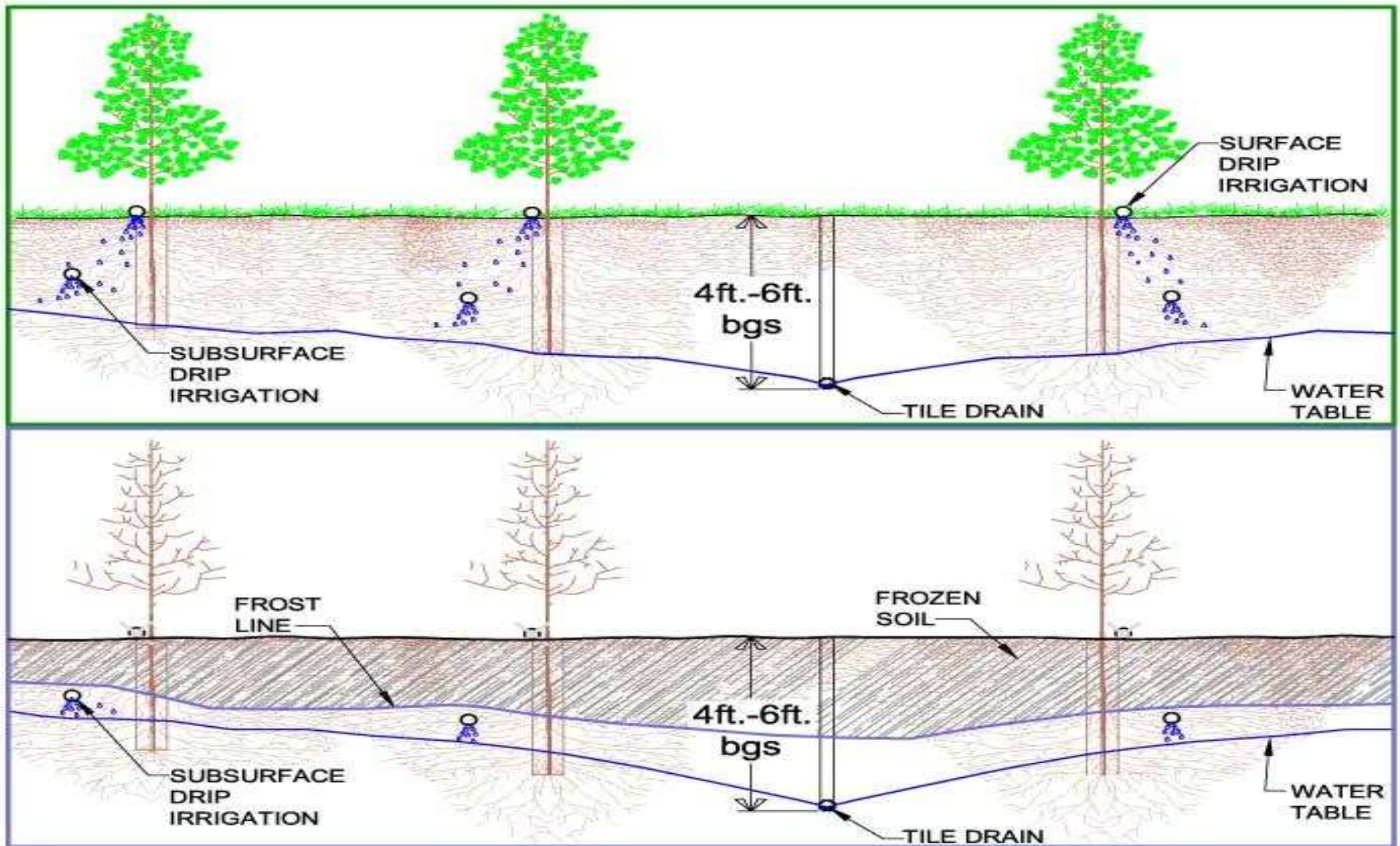


zone 2



Post-secondary filter, pump, valves





Finished E Wastewater Site Operation – Growing & Dormant Seasons





Finished EWastewater Site Installation – Full Site Installation

Proposed location
for Ewaste water
swail

Zone 1

Zone 2





Existing new Retention Basin Downgrade from Future EBuffer Swale Location

Proposed
location for
Ewaste water
swail



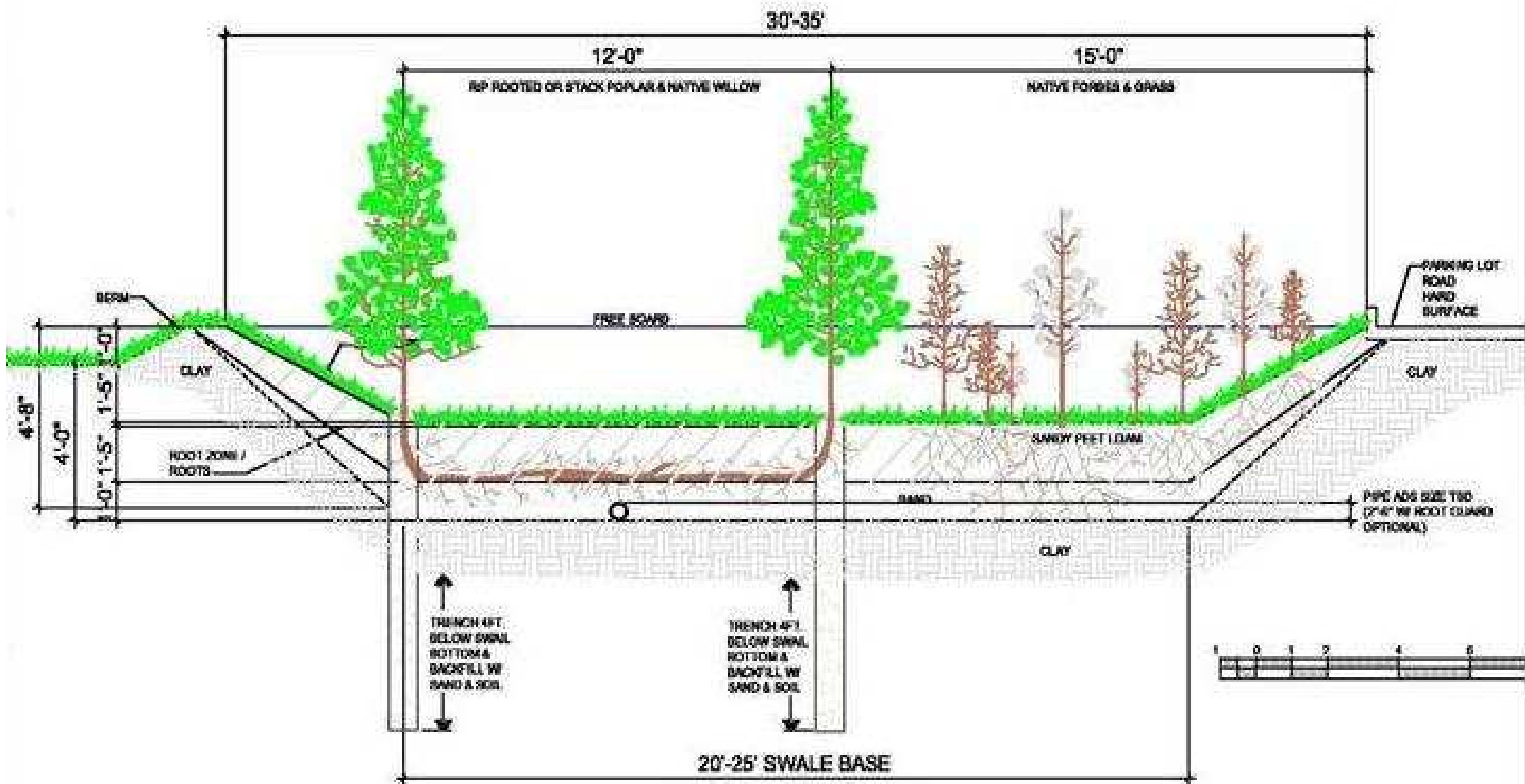












2-year Trees on Water treatment Site



•Predicted Rhyzofiltration Pollutant Removal Effect:

Yes! Capture

Yes! Adsorb, Humus

Yes! Adsorb, Uptake

Yes! Capture many

Some! Adsorb &
Breakdown

Yes! Capture,
Adsorb, Humus &
Breakdown

Yes! Precipitate,
No! Not table salt

- Mineral solids – sand, cobble, silt, clay
- Organic matter -(BOD)
- Nutrients that accelerate algae growth (N & P)
- Fecal pathogens (Virus, bacteria, fungus)
- Pharmaceuticals – man-made drugs and hormones
- Petrochemicals Pesticides, herbicides,
- Automotive oils, fuels, grease
- Industrial & home – paint, degreaser
- Metals (Cu, Zn, Pb)
- Salts – sodium chloride, ice remover, sea spray

Phyto's BIG IDEA:

1. Every drop
2. passes within an inch of a root
3. before it reaches a drain pipe or percolates.

Barje Landfill Sept. 14, 2010

Ljubljana Slovenia



Landfill Phyto Cover

10 Hectares Planted in '93

Now Repurposed as Golf Course







Pollutant Management by Phyto

1. Soil/Plant covers – keep pollutants from moving
2. Root/amendment/water – capture and break down
3. Swale/percolate/treat – runoff pollutant treatment
4. Irrigate/percolate –water pollutant treatment plant

1. Air pollutant capture – solids and aerosols
2. Sound energy reduction

1. Greenhouse gas uptake or conversion