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Abstract: Mutagenicity of chlorinated solvents were assessed on three chlorinated solvents that are widely used in industrial processes. These solvents have distinct chemical features. The first is trichloroethylene (TCE), which is highly soluble. The membrane bioreactor (MBR) is a recent technology that makes it possible to dechlorinate to happen efficiently and safely. The second is tetrachloroethylene (PCE), which is less soluble and risk of forming a combustible atmosphere when mixed with air. The objectives of this work are to document whether or not the three chlorinated solvents can be dechlorinated simultaneously in a bio-based MBR and to determine if biological or inhibitory interactions affect the reduction of any of the solvents. The main finding is that trichloroethylene (TCE) is reduced at a rate of 100% at 1 µM. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) is reduced at a rate of 100% at 100 µM. The third is 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), which is less soluble than TCE and PCE and possible inhibition of TCE reduction due to the inhibition of trichloroethane (TCA) or chloroform (CF). The results show that the inhibition of TCA on TCE reduction is about 100% at 100 µM. The inhibition of TCA on PCE reduction is about 100% at 100 µM. The inhibitory hydrogen membrane bioreactor reduced dechlorination of trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

## INFORMATION

In recent years, the contamination of drinking water, groundwater, and surface water by chlorinated solvents has been an environmental concern and widespread problem throughout the industrial world (Westrick et al. 2004; Mackay, S. 1999; Tracy 1999; Vogel 1999). Because many of these solvents are proven or suspected carcinogens or mutagens, the movement, transformation, and fate of these substances in the environment are of high interest. In addition, the chlorinated solvents, specifically chloroform (FC), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), and 1,1,1-trichloroethene (TCE) are encountered and frequently (ATSDR 2005). Here, we focus on three that have distinct chemical features: TCE, TCA, and CF.

TCE, the most common chlorinated solvent, is widely used as an industrial solvent and dechlorinating agent. It has the potential to cause liver damage, as well as malfunctions in the central nervous system (Aviado et al. 1970; USEPA 2002). The USEPA is currently assessing TCE's carcinogenicity potential, and contemporary data suggest that TCE is a likely human carcinogen (USEPA 1998, 2000). TCA has a drinking-water maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.02 mg/L (Bradley 2001).