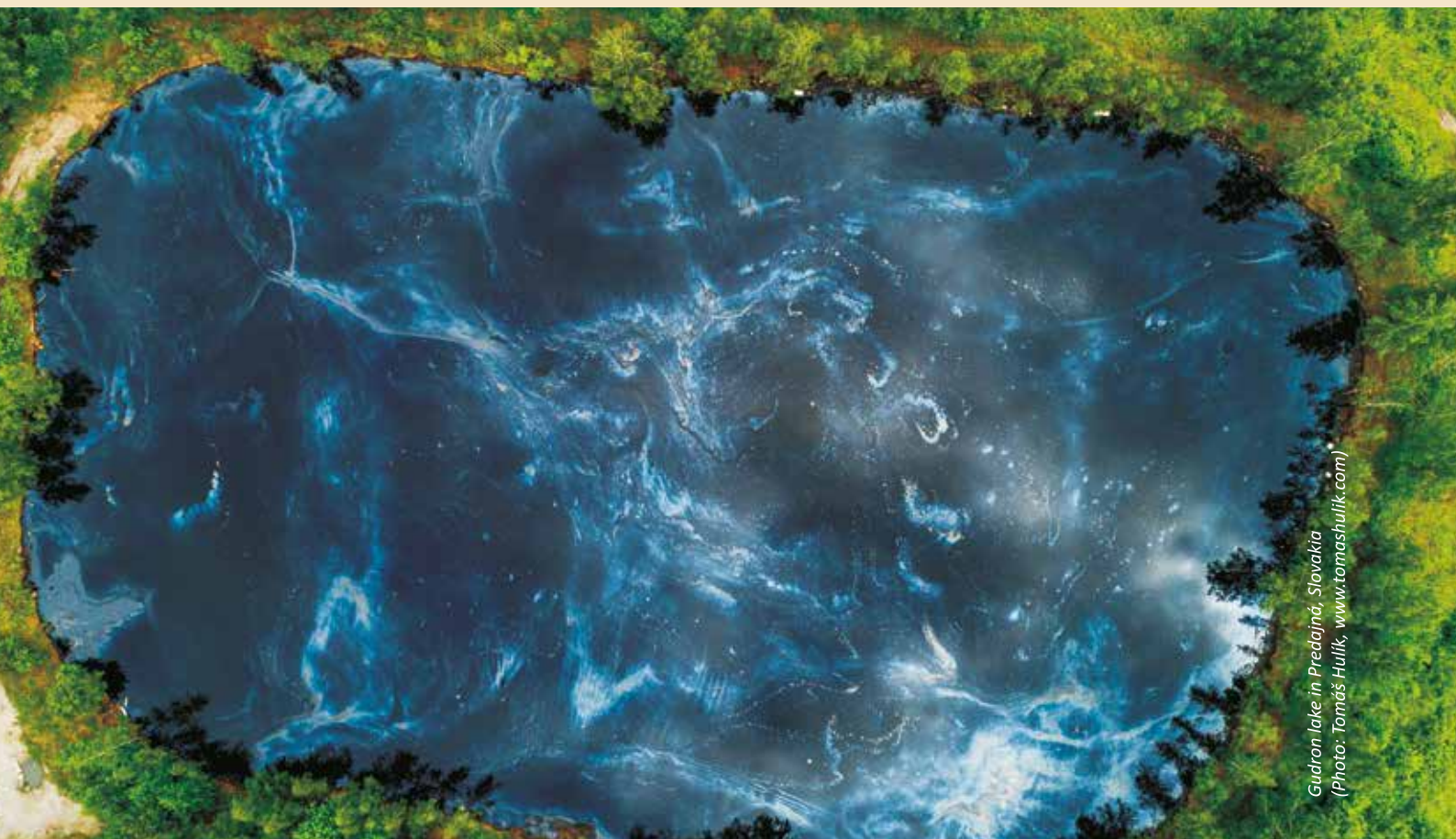


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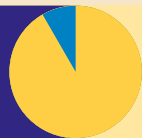
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*Gudron lake in Predajná, Slovakia
(Photo: Tomáš Hulík, www.tomashulik.com)*

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CONTENTS

PROGRESS IN MANAGEMENT OF CONTAMINATED SITES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA 2021.....	4
THE FIRST NATIONAL DATABASE OF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SITES (PCSS) IN SLOVENIA AND A MODEL APPROACH FOR DETERMINING PRIORITY TREATMENT	8
INFORMATION SYSTEM OF CONTAMINATED SITES IN SLOVAKIA	12
THE INVENTORY OF CONTAMINATED SITES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC (NIKM 2019-2021)	16
USE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SURVEY RESULTS OF CONTAMINATED AREAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RISK ASSESSMENT AND GROUNDWATER STATUS WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE	22
THE DRAFT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES ACCORDING TO THE BUILDING ACT IN RELATION TO THE MINING ACT	25
REMEDICATION FEASIBILITY STUDY OF A FLOODPLAIN OF MORAVA RIVER IN CZECH REPUBLIC CONTAMINATED BY CHLORINATED ETHENES	28
WATER AND SOIL ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT IN LITHUANIA.....	32
UPDATED RISK ANALYSIS OF THE UNIPETROL LITVÍNŮV LANDFILL AREAS.....	36
REPRESENTATIVE CONCENTRATIONS IN QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT	41
USING A NOVEL INDEX TO FIND THE MOST APPROPRIATE AGGREGATION FUNCTIONS FOR COMPOSITE HAZARD RATING OF A WASTE DISPOSAL SITE	45
ASSESSMENT OF WATER RESOURCES CONTAMINATION NEAR LANDFILL USING LWPI MEASURE	49
CURRENT HYGIENIC STATE OF AGRICULTURAL SOILS IN KROMPACHY – RUDŇANY REGION.....	53
ARSENIC.....	58
LESSONS LEARNED IN REMEDIATION OF THE MOST POLLUTED SITE IN LATVIA – INCUKALNS ACID TAR PONDS	65
PROJECT: HISTORY OF ANTHROPOGENIC SEDIMENT CONTAMINATION IN INDUSTRIALIZED RIVER SYSTEMS (GRANT PROJECT: DSGS-2021)	67
REMEDICATION OF A FORMER MINE TECHNOSOL HIGHLY CONTAMINATED WITH AS AND PB USING (IN) ORGANIC AMENDMENTS COMBINED WITH SALIX SPECIES: A 5-YEAR FIELD STUDY	71
MERCURY CONTENTS IN LARGEMOUTH BASS (<i>MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES</i>) FROM THE VALDEAZOGUES RIVER, ALMADÉN HG MINING DISTRICT, SOUTH CENTRAL SPAIN	75
SOIL AND SEDIMENT CAPPING WITH ACTIVE GEOCOMPOSITES FOR SITE REMEDIATION	79
LYSIMETER RESEARCH – NEW EXPERIMENTS	84
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY ESTIMATION IN LYSIMETERIC TEST AT A LANDFILL SITE USING TRANSFER LEARNING APPROACH.....	88
FULL-SCALE APPLICATION IN ITALY OF THE EHC® LIQUID TECHNOLOGY FOR THE COMBINED ISCR AND ERD TREATMENT OF AN AEROBIC AQUIFER IMPACTED WITH TETRACHLOROMETHANE AND CHLOROFORM.....	92

LIFE SOURCE PROJECT: TESTING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO ENHANCE PFAS POLLUTED GROUNDWATER TREATMENT	97
UTILIZATION OF ENERGY CROP <i>MISCANTHUS</i> × <i>GIGANTEUS</i> BIOMASS CULTIVATED IN THE POST-MINING AND POST-MILITARY SOILS	101
MOBILITY OF ZN IN A METAL-ENRICHED SLUDGE SOIL AMENDED WITH BIOCHAR AND/OR COMPOST; COMPARISON BETWEEN A POT AND RECIRCULATING COLUMN LEACHING TESTS	105
HEAVY METAL TOLERANCE AND PESTICIDE DEGRADATION BY TWO SOIL BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM AGRICULTURAL FIELD OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA- A BIOREMEDIATION APPROACH	108
HEAVY METAL PROFILES IN PADDY SOILS AND DIFFERENT RICE VARIETIES IN WESTERN TAMIL NADU, INDIA	113
ENHANCED BIOREMEDIATION OF SOILS USING SUSTAINABLY PRODUCED ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS	117
STUDY OF THE VEGETATION COVER OF AN ENVIRONMENT CONTAMINATED BY HEAVY METAL SULPHIDES: STRATEGIES AND SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTION	118
RESEARCH ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SLAG CONTAMINATION IN THE CAVE SYSTEM OF RUDICKÉ PROPADÁNÍ – BÝČÍ SKÁLA	123
GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURES IN CONTAMINATED AREAS	126
EFFECTIVENESS OF SPECIFIC COOLING VESTS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTUAL RESPONSES OF FIRST RESPONDERS IN CONTAMINATED AREAS	128
APPLICATION OF LOW-COST ADSORBENT BASED ON FLY ASH FOR THE REMOVAL OF DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE (DDT) FROM WATER	131
LEVELS OF SOIL CONTAMINATION IN VICINITIES OF THE RUSSIAN ANTARCTIC STATIONS	134
SOURCES OF SOIL POLLUTION AND ITS HEAVY METAL CLEANING	136
UTILIZATION OF THE ION-EXCHANGE ABILITY OF ZEOLITE 4A POROUS MATERIAL FOR PURIFICATION OF POLLUTED RIVER WATERS	140
CHANGES IN THE CONCENTRATION OF POTENTIALLY TOXIC ELEMENTS IN PLANTS GROWN IN SOILS TREATED WITH NATURAL SORBENTS	141
UTILIZING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS (PCA), HIERARCHICAL CLUSTER ANALYSIS (HCA) AND SPECIATION CALCULATION FOR CONTAMINATED SITES ASSESSMENT OF PREDAJNÁ 1 AND PREDAJNÁ 2 LANDFILLS	142
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT`S BACTERIA RESISTENT TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF HEAVY METALS	145
TRACE ELEMENTS IN THE ALLUVIAL SOILS WITH DIFFERENT TECHNOGENIC LOAD	147
EFFECTS OF NATURAL SORBENTS ON THE GERMINATION AND EARLY GROWTH OF GRASSES ON SOILS CONTAMINATED BY POTENTIALLY TOXIC ELEMENTS	149
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME ENVIRONMENT 2014–2020	150
DETAILED QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT AT THE FORMER COMPRESSED GAS PLANT	152
REDUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY USING RANEY ALLOY FOR QUICK AND EFFECTIVE DEGRADATION OF HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN CONTAMINATED WATERS	155

ASSESSMENT OF THE SOIL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FROM MITIDJA PLAIN, ALGERIA	158
THE POSSIBILITY OF PLANTING THE FAST-GROWING TREE SPECIES AT THE LANDFILLS OF THE KOLUBARA MINING BASIN.....	161
TRACE ELEMENTS CONTENT IN SOILS AND INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL HERBS IN THE AREA OF HIGHLY DEVELOPED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	165
THE POTENTIAL OF <i>MISCANTHUS X GIGANTEUS</i> FOR REMEDIATION OF SITES CONTAMINATED WITH OIL-PRODUCTS.....	168
RADIONUCLIDES AND DAMAGED SOILS OF EASTERN HERZEGOVINA.....	170
PRODUCTION OF BIOFUELS USING RAW ALGAE (<i>CHLORELA</i>).....	172
INVESTIGATIONS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF SOME BIOPRODUCTS IN BIOLOGICAL CONTROL ASH [UNCINULA NECATOR (SCHW.)] IN HARDHI	176
FISHPOND SEDIMENT AS A FERTILIZER OR FEED SUPPLEMENT	177
ADSORPTION OF HEAVY METAL IONS FROM WATER WITH ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY SORBENT-BASED ON ELDER TREE CORE	180
MAPPING OF ANTHROPOGENIC CONTAMINATION OF SEDIMENTS OF DAM RESERVOIRS IN THE VÁH RIVER BASIN	182
HISTORY OF ANTHROPOGENIC SEDIMENT CONTAMINATION IN INDUSTRIALIZED RIVER SYSTEMS (GRANT PROJECT: DSGS-2021)	185
SULFIDATED ZERO-VALENT IRON NANOPARTICLES: PROPERTIES, REACTIVITY AND MIGRATION	188
IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL BASELINE LEVELS IN DERIVED THRESHOLD VALUES: AN EXAMPLE WITH DEEP MARINE SEDIMENTS	191
PLANTS AND MACROMYCETES FROM AREAS AFFECTED BY ORE MINING – BIOCONCENTRATION FACTORS	195
NIKM – DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONTAMINATED SITES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC	197
QUICK TEST FOR CASCADING USAGE OF <i>MISCANTHUSXGIGANTEUS</i> BIOMASS CULTIVATED IN THE POST-MINING AND POST-MILITARY SOILS.....	200
ADSORPTION OF FULVIC ACIDS AND THEIR COMPLEXES WITH TRACE ELEMENTS BY CLAY MINERALS	202
PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF DIFFERENTLY SOURCED BIOCHARS AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE FOR THE PHYTOSTABILISATION OF SOILS POLLUTED BY TRACE ELEMENTS.....	204

STUDY OF THE VEGETATION COVER OF AN ENVIRONMENT CONTAMINATED BY HEAVY METAL SULPHIDES: STRATEGIES AND SPECIFIC DISTRIBUTION

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KEYWORDS

Sulphide metals pollution; plant colonization strategies; pioner plants; nurse plants

ABSTRACT

After the extraction of sulfide minerals such as galena, sphalerite and pyrite for decades, the abandoned minesites are a sort of mosaic of different substrates related with the different activities carried out on mineral management and processing. After the exploitation time, a slow but steady natural colonization starts by a select group of species, resilient enough to the very harsh conditions. The presence of high levels of heavy metals, acidic pH and a poor water retention are the key limiting factors. The list of the species and their specific role in the colonization strategies have been studied with the aim of determining the physiological or ecological mechanisms involved in overcoming the environmental restrictions. *Phragmites australis* can be considered as a pioner species, colonizing first the substrate and creating the necessary conditions for other species to stablish themselves in the area. This species creates a shallow network of rhizomes that allows the accumulation of resources (organic matter, finer mineral particles, etc.) that will ease the germination and growth of other species, specially *Retama sphaerocarpa*.

We have observed some interspecific strategies that lead to the improvement of edaphic conditions, increasing the organic matter content, favoring compaction, water retention and some enzymatic activities linked to microbial activity. This study draws predictions on the hypothetical ability to generate resources by plants and how different soil types alter plant strategies to achieve a sustainable plant cover, despite trenchant environmental constraints. The general objective of this study is to gather knowledge to understand the relationship between soil properties and species distribution in harsh environment.

SUMMARY

An abandon mine area is an excellent site to study the processes used by plants to overcome environmental constraints. In our work we have analyzed and quantified the small scale spatio-temporal patterns of colonization and the phenomena involved in both the advance of the vegetation cover and in the increase in biodiversity. Having knowledge about soil properties, microbial activity and composition (Ailstock, 2000; Gallego et al, 2021) and plant cover patterns as well as changes in the relation and structure of coexisting species, is crucial in determining the functionality of the ecosystem and to identify opportunities for management of the degraded lands (Bradley 2014).

Our studies are focused on a galena and sphalerite mine, abandoned since the middle of the 20th century (Mina de San Quintín, Ciudad Real, Spain). Currently it is an area of approximately 1.5 km² that stands out as an interruption of the landscape patterns. The vegetation cover is characteristic of these Alcludian slate and greywacke substrates, generally of the dehesa type, with a clear predominance of holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), sporadic presence of broom, and the spontaneous vegetation generally associated with this ecosystem (Table 1). Surrounding the minesite we find oak-

scattered pastures dedicated to extensive sheep and cattle farming, alternated with cereal and olive plots and with a relative human presence. The minesite appears as a highly altered area with piles of rubble, mining tailings and scarce vegetation. Making a detailed study of the surface we identify the following areas (Fig 1):

TD: Totally Degraded areas. Characterized by the original soil has been totally removed or replaced by different materials.

Here we can find:

TDMG. Totally Degraded Mine Gangues: Large mounds of material several meters thick of sulphurous material extracted from the mine with ore richness lower than required to be extracted and processed (metallic sulphides around 2-5%). This material has ecological importance since they generate acid drainage due to the contact of sulfides with rainwater. Normally the acidic water percolates down to the impermeable base layers and then appears on the surface forming streams that end up affecting the surrounding area. Originally, a drainage channel was built to collect these runoffs and direct them to a nearby stream, characterized by a red color due to the presence of *Acidothiobacillus ferredoxidans* and the consequent ferric hydroxides. It is an area practically without vegetation with some isolated individuals of plants resistant to acidic substrate (Soil pH≈2.0) (**Table 1**).

TDHT. Totally Degraded Heap of Tailings: With a surface of about 3000 m² this heap rises above the original level between 5 and 2 m. It is made up of a fine material coming from the grinding and subsequent extraction by physical decantation of the sulphide ores. The whole area consists of a deep substrate of fine material of silt and fine sand fractions, coming from the marly slates materials that surrounded the sulphurous veins. The resulting material is sulphides free. In this area a gradation of soil formation and compaction can be observed and studied. It has also been possible to observe the process of colonization of the lower parts through the years. *Phragmites australis* is the unique species homogeneously distributed throughout the whole covered area and it can be considered as a pioneer (Ait, 2004). The collaboration between the *Phragmites australis* and *Retama sphaerocarpa* species for said colonization has been studied.

PD: Partially Degraded areas. In this case, the soil has undergone gradual physical or chemical alterations but preserving its original composition and level. This alteration can be considered extreme, in the center of the mining area, or weaker, in the edge spaces. The disturbance may be due to the presence of non-native materials, mainly carried by the wind, contaminated liquid spills, acid drainage or soil compaction due to the continuous heavy hauling activity derived from mining processes.

We can find:

PDAD. Partially Degraded affected by Acid Drainage: It is an area affected by the acid drainage coming from the gangue deposits (**Fig. 2**). During the rainy season, the leached water from this material spreads over the flat and low-lying areas until it converges in a stream that empties into a nearby lagoon, outside the mining area. In the area affected by acid drainage we find very little vegetation and species that are very resistant to these conditions (**Fig. 3**). The vegetation is formed almost exclusively by patches of *Spergularia purpurea* and *Molineriella laevis*, perfectly associated and with a special location, leaving *S. purpurea* outside, in contact with acidic water (pH around 2.5). In places where conditions allow the formation of patches with a diameter greater than 1 m, the species *Micropirum tenellum* usually occupies the center.

PDLL. Partially Degraded Low-Level areas: Characterized by receiving materials from neighboring areas, specially, wind-borne fine material (clay and silk). A thin but impermeable layer is formed resulting harsh conditions for plant colonization. These areas flood in the wet season and dry up in summer. Due to these wet/dry cycles a salt crust appears in the surface. This area is colonized mainly by *Phragmites australis* and *Tamarix africana*, both of them resistant to high values of edaphic electric conductivity (10-16 dS/m). Processes closely linked to the evolution of natural ecosystems such as wind deposits of fine material, erosion by storm avalanches, colonization by pioneer species, etc, can be seen, measured and tracked. In general terms, the vegetal biodiversity is varied, and we

can find species such as *Linum tenue*, *Retama sphaerocarpa*, *Centaurium eritreae*, *Hirschfeldia incana*, *Jasione montana* and *Thymus mastichina* among others.

PDCS. Partially Degraded Compacted Soil: Characterized by a deep alteration of the original substrate but keeping the original level. They are wide and irregular areas of gravel and loose sand, with a certain undulation with varied vegetation. Here we find a high incidence of therophytes, mainly *Molineriella laevis* and *Rumex bucephalophorus* as predominant species, accompanied by *Piptatherum milliaceum* when edaphic conditions allow it. Allochthonous organic material, dumped in some areas, relieves the edaphic conditions and allows the appearance of new species such as *Holcus lanatus*.

PDME. Partially Degraded Marginal Edges: They are characterized by slightly disturbed soil. In these areas we find transitional vegetation with the most common ruderal species in the spaces surrounding the mining area. In this area, *Biscutella auriculata* and *Retama sphaerocarpa* are the most representative.

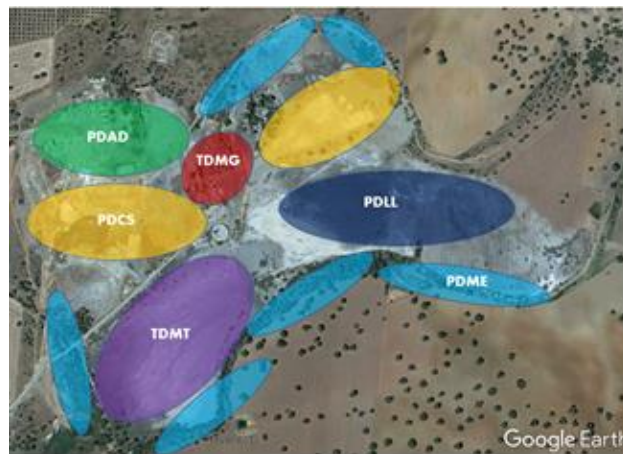


Fig 1. Defined areas.



Fig 2. Acid drainage, coming from the gangue piles, affect the lower areas. Only scattered patches of *Spergularia purpurea* and *Molineriella laevis* can be found on this zone.

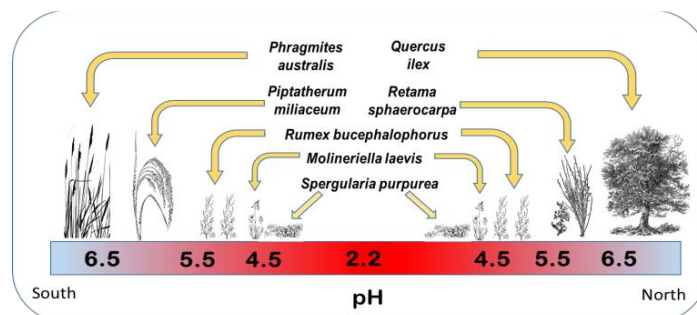


Fig 3. Plant cover transect across affected Acid Drainage zone (PDAD)

Table 1: Species distribution according with identified areas. TDMG: Totally Degraded Mine Gangues. TDHT: Totally Degraded Tailings Heap. PDAD: Partially Degraded affected by Acid Drainage. PDLL Partially Degraded Low-Level areas. PDCS: Partially Degraded Compacted Soil areas. PDME: Partially Degraded Marginal Edges areas. Presence: +++ abundant, forming tight communities; ++ dispersed individuals through a wide area; + isolate or rare individuals.

Species	TDMG	TDTR	PDAD	PDLL	PDCS	PDME
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> L.		+				
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> L.						+
<i>Avena barbata</i> Pott ex Link						++
<i>Biscutella auriculata</i>					++	+++
<i>Bromus rubens</i> L.		+		+	+	++
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i> L.						+
<i>Carlina corymbosa</i> L.						+
<i>Carlina racemosa</i> L.						+
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> Rafin.		++		++	+	+
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i> L.						+
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Pers. ex Cass.						+
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.						+
<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.				+	+	+
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> (L.) Moench.					+	++
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (L.) Lagréze-F.	+	++		++	++	+
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L.					+	
<i>Jasione montana</i> L.		+		+	++	++
<i>Linum tenue</i> Desf.		+		++		
<i>Lomelosia stellata</i> (L.) Raf.		+		+		++
<i>Micropirum tenellum</i> Link.			+		+	
<i>Molineriella laevis</i> (Brot.)			+++		+++	
<i>Onopordum illyricum</i> L.						+
<i>Papaver roeas</i> L.				+		+
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i> (Burnat)		+		+	+	++
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin.		+++		+++		
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> (L.) Coss.			+	+	++	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.					+	+
<i>Quercus ilex</i> L.						+
<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i> (L.) Boiss.		+		+	+	++
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.		+				+
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> L.	+				+++	
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> L.		+		+		
<i>Scrophularia canina</i> L.		++				
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i> (Pers)	+		+++		+	
<i>Serapias lingua</i> L.						+
<i>Tamarix africana</i> Poir.				++		
<i>Thymus mastichina</i> (L.) L.		+		++	+	+

Species	TDMG	TDTR	PDAD	PDLL	PDCS	PDME
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.		+				+
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> L.						+
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> L.						+
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> L.						+
<i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreb. in Sturm.						+

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