

Review

DPSIR model applied to the remediation of contaminated sites. A Case study: Mar Piccolo of Taranto

Claudia Labianca, Sabino De Gisi*, Francesco Todaro and Michele Notarnicola

Department of Civil, Environmental, Land, Building Engineering and Chemistry, Polytechnic University of Bari, Via E. Orabona 4, 70125 Bari, Italy

*Correspondence: sabino.degisi@poliba.it; Tel.: +39 0805963561

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

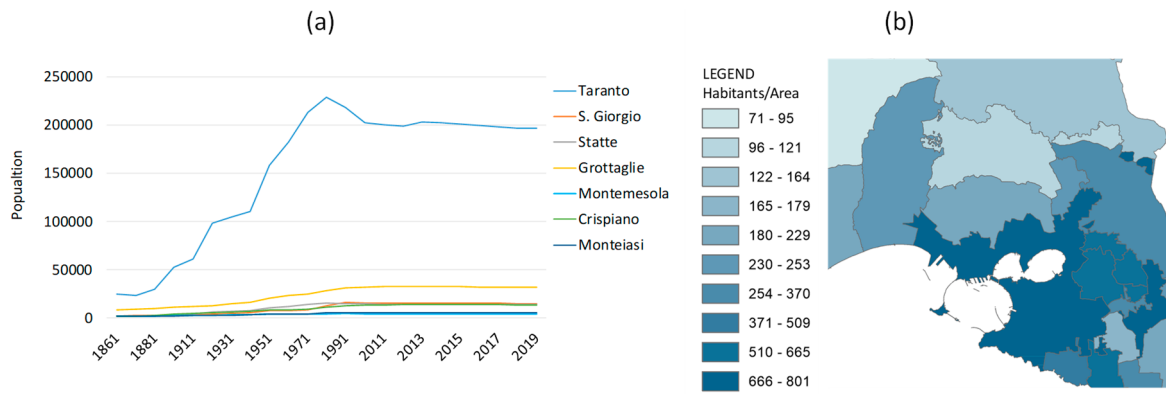


Figure S1. Population trend in cities falling into Mar Piccolo catchment area from 1861 to 2019 and (b) population density index (ratio between the number of inhabitants and area of town).

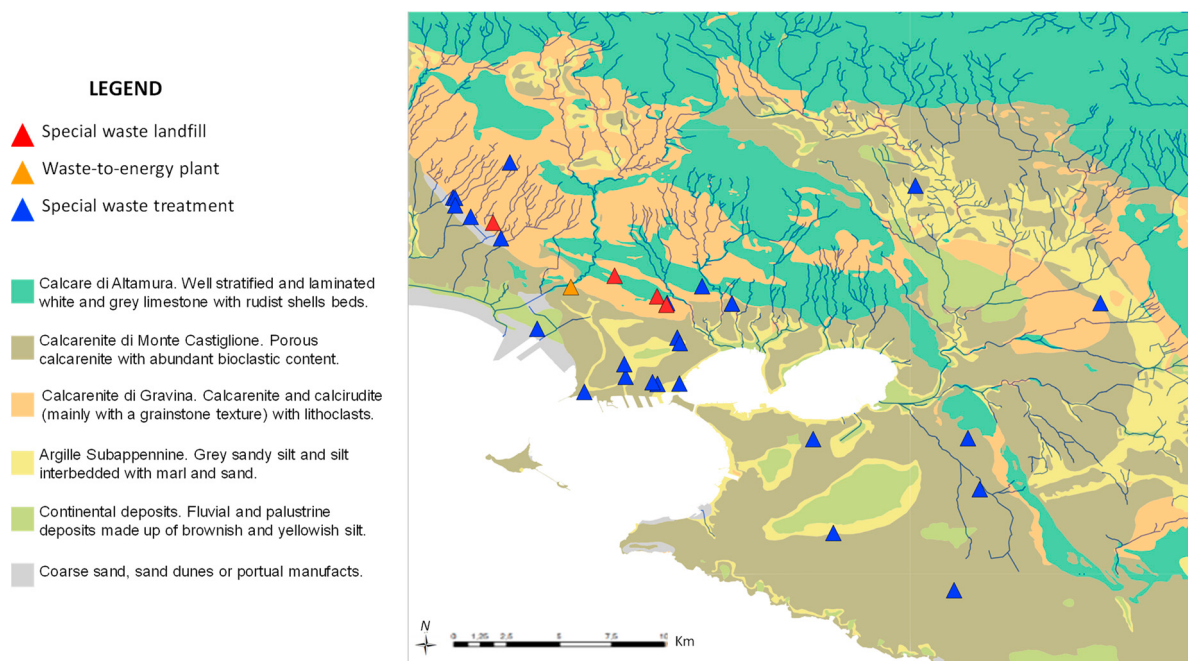


Figure S2. Localization of treatment and disposal sites for special waste, hydrogeological network, and lithotypes.

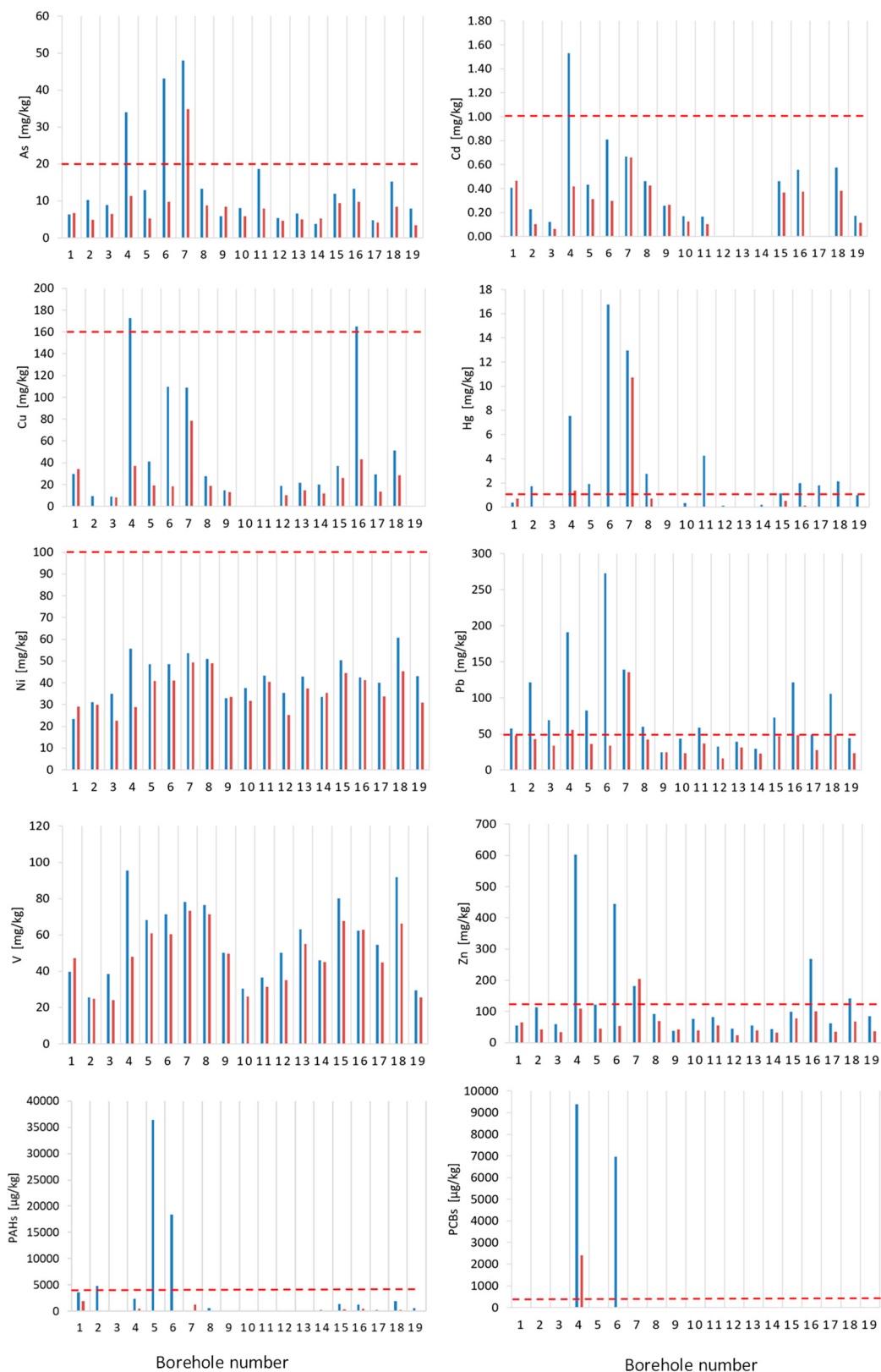


Figure S3. Metal concentrations (mg/kg) for As, Cd, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, V, Zn, and organic contaminants concentrations (µg/kg) for PAHs and PCBs in sediments (blue bars are used for samples taken at 0-1.5 m below the seafloor and red bars for samples taken at 1.5 - 3.0 m below seafloor). The red dashed lines indicate the site-specific law (ICRAM, 2004) [45].

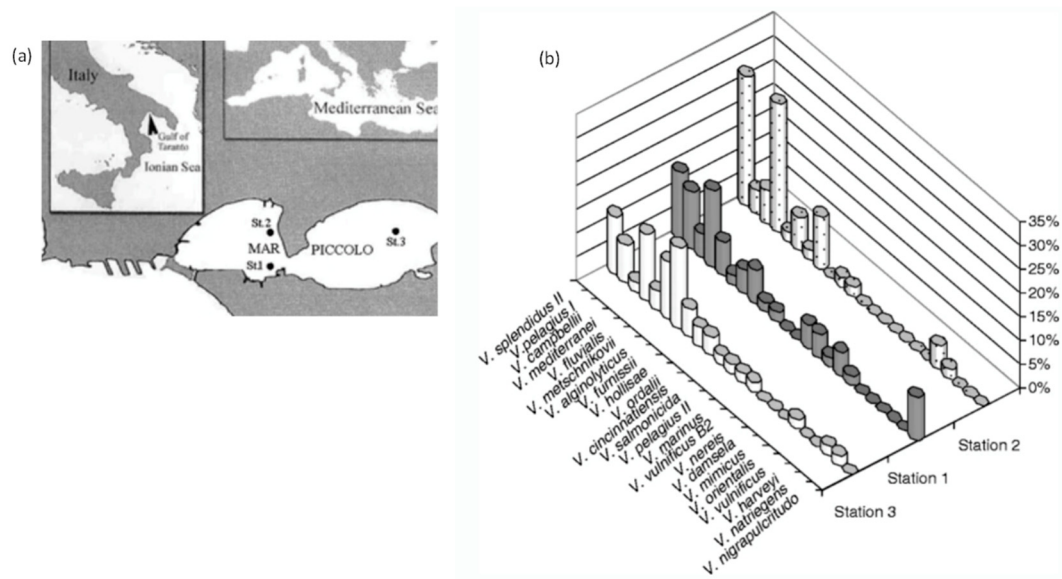


Figure S4. (a) Localization of investigation stations and (b) percentages of *Vibrio* species isolated in water samples [47].

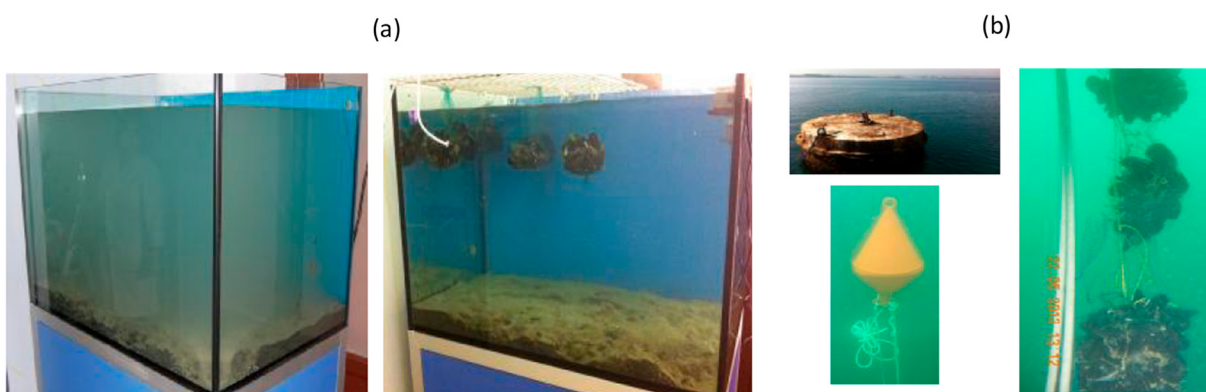


Figure S5. (a) Ex situ bioaccumulation tests and (b) in situ bioaccumulation tests (Adapted from [30]).

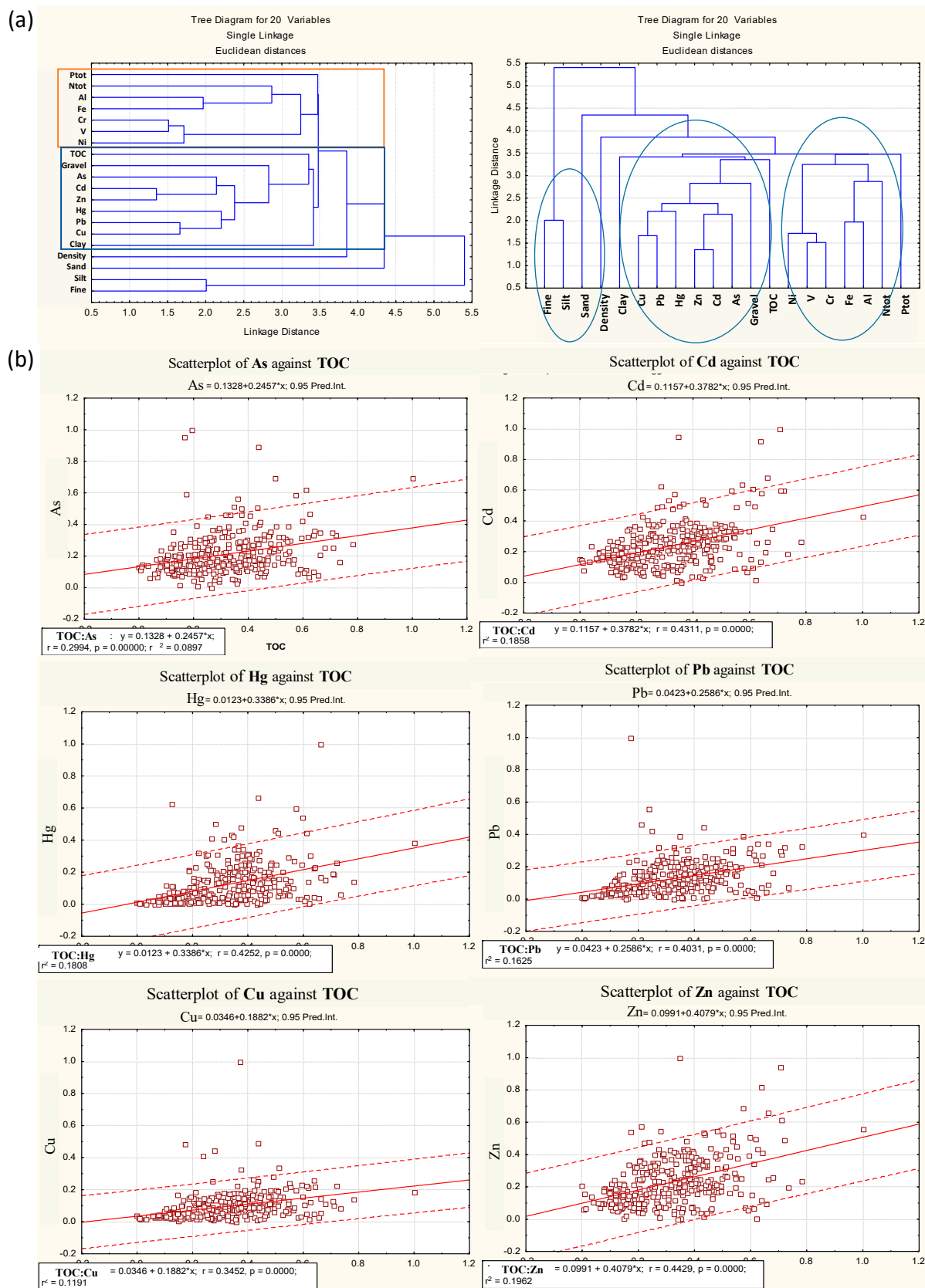


Figure S6. (a) Dendrogram for 20 variables with identification of two main clusters and (b) first cluster correlations (TOC, As, Cd, Hg, Pb, Cu, Zn) [1].