ISCR Treatment of Hydraulically Complex Hexavalent Chromium and Chlorinated Volatile Organic Plumes

Group 2 Posters Abstract #995 Poster Session D9 Board #136

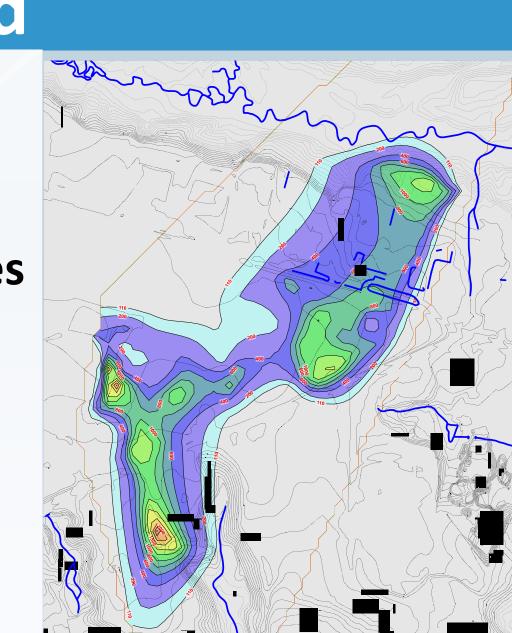
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Background

- Co-mingled plumes from metal finishing and degreasers.
- **Release located on hydraulic divide**
- Resulted in two (2) bifurcated plumes
- Plumes migrated up to 3,500 feet
- Distial deltaic sediments comprising fine sand, silt, clays
- Desiccated clays permitted vertical migration and buffered pH
- Contaminants 50 to 80 feet deep

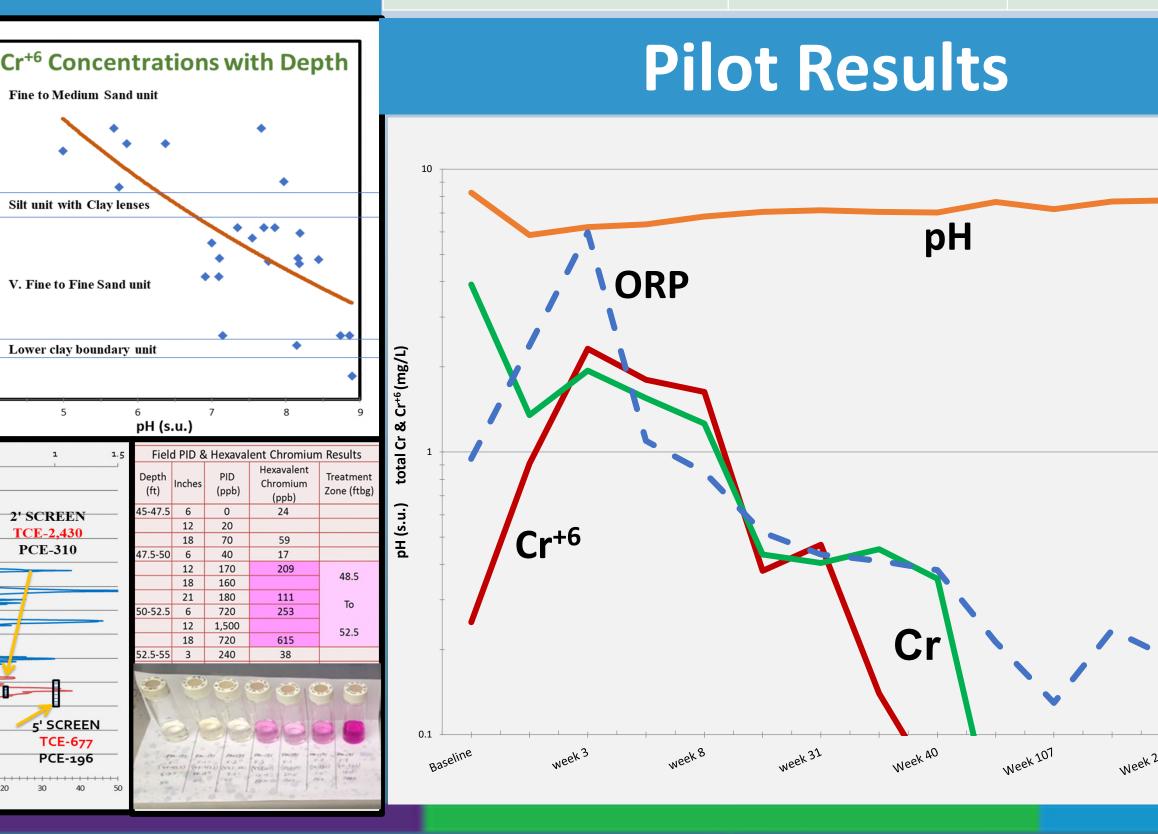
Approach

- Completion of HRSC to target the contaminant transport zones
- Completion of ISCR Pilot pilot identified methanogenesis > 10 Yr.
- Aquifer geochemistry resulted in high pH and strong oxidizing conditions
- Contaminant migrating in thin stratigraphic units
- Develop geochemical reducing condition using electron donors (molasses, lactic acid, long-term release amendments - 3DmE)

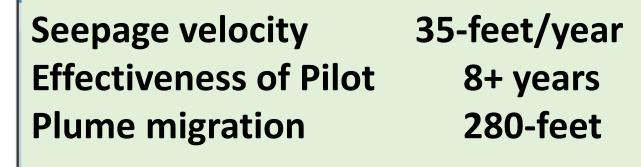


Silt unit with Clay lense

Bas	eline Data	Data	
Parameters	Low Level	High Level	
Hexavalent Chromium	0.41 mg/L	38.2 mg/L	
Dissolved Oxygen	4.0 mg/L	8.6 mg/L	
Nitrate	2.9 mg/L	6.5 mg/L	
Sulfate	266 mg/L	4,570 mg/L	
рН	6.1	9.5	
ORP	116 mV	550 mV	
Heterotopic Plate Counts	64 cfu/mL	1,030cfu/mL	



Barrier Design



Distance between injection zones 80-feet Effective radius of influence 15-feet (177 sf)

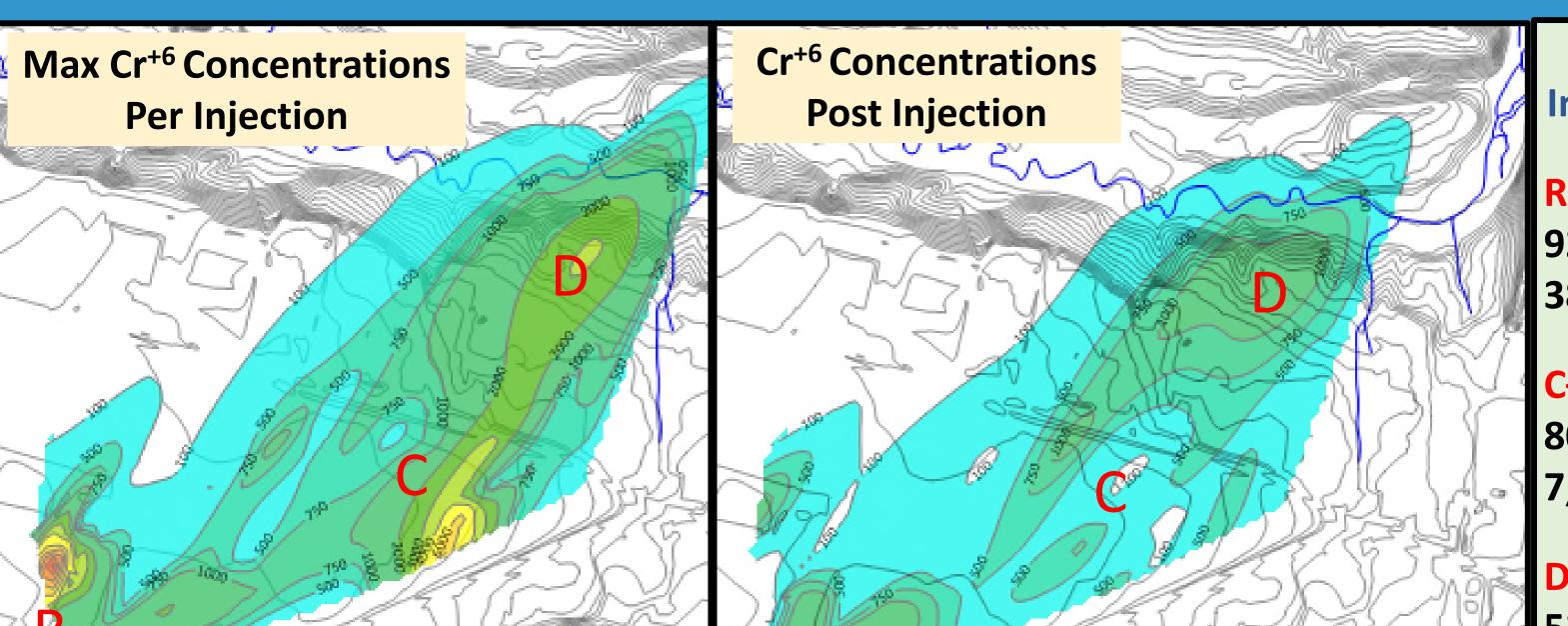
Sodium Lactate 2.7 to 3.3 gallons per foot 3-DMe 3.7 to 6.0 gallons per foot

Total injection area (barrier) 5-acres, 155-points

1-foot injection probe, Bottom-up injection

Injection Thickness 10 to 29-feet

Results



12 months -Post **Injection Concentrations**

R – Release Zone

92% CR⁺⁶ reductions 38,200 μg/L to 8.2 μg/L

C– Core Zone

80% CR⁺⁶ reductions 7,270 μ g/L to 355 μ g/L

D – Downgradient Zone

53% CR⁺⁶ reductions 3,390 μg/L to 1,570 μg/L

