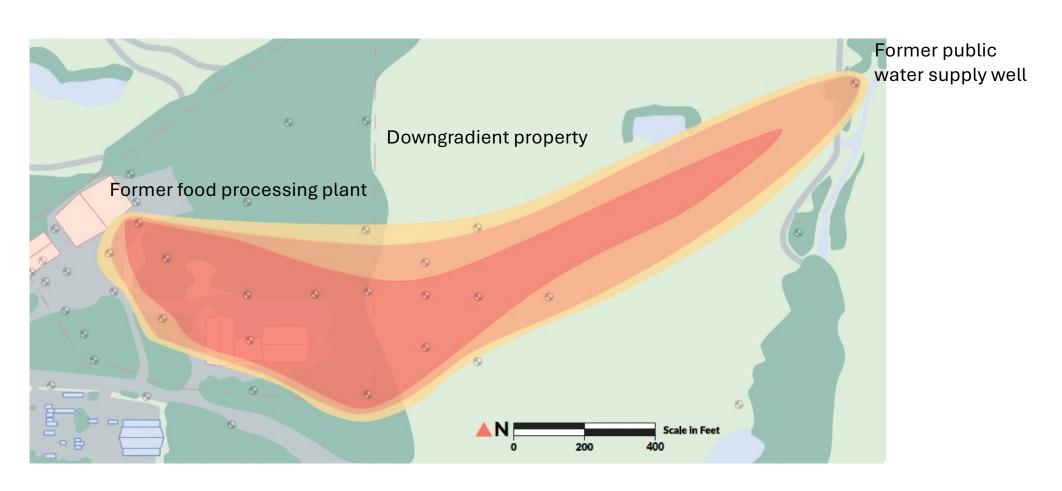


## Site background

- Former food processing plant (Indianapolis, IN)
- Operated from 1890-1950
- Major employer in the region (seasonal)
- Chlorinated solvents identified downgradient from the property
- An investigation showed that the contaminants had migrated from the former food processing plant
- Buildings were leased to several tenants; it is unclear which business was responsible for the release of chlorinated solvents
- Large plume being pulled towards a former public water supply well

# Site background



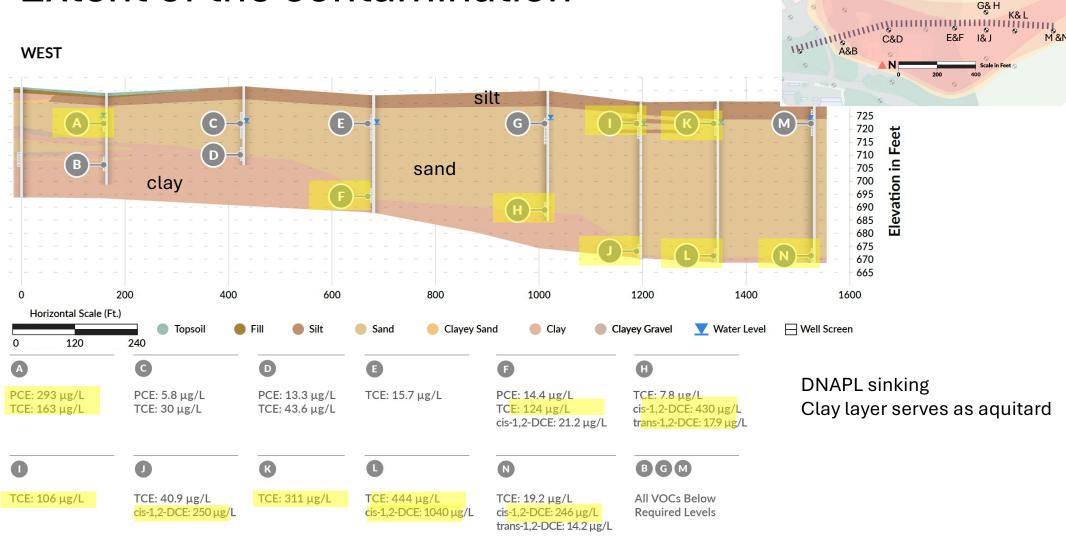
## Contaminant characteristics

• Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) 
$$\frac{cl}{cl} = c \frac{cl}{cl}$$

• 1,2-dichloroethylene (cis-DCE, trans-DCE)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} H & H & H & C \\ CI & CI & CI & H \end{array}$$

## Extent of the contamination



# Techniques considered and selected

#### Goals:

- Reduce concentrations to below level from the Remediation Closure Guide in Indiana
- 2. Demonstrate plume stability via Monitored Natural Attenuation
- 3. Long-term, reduce concentration to below drinking water standards (5 microg/L)

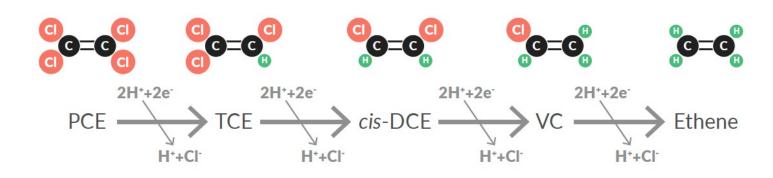
#### • Techniques considered:

- Pump and treat
- Air sparging and soil vapor extraction
- In situ chemical oxidation + reductive dichlorination (RD)
- PlumeStop (commercial product) + reductive dichlorination (RD)

- Permeable reactive barriers (PRBs):
  - to treat the source zone and
  - to limit off-site migration
- Amendments to enhance biotic and abiotic degradation processes in the plume

#### Biological RD Pathway

Dichloroacetylene



# Abiotic RD Pathway PCE TCE cis-DCE VC Ethene Ethane Classic Color C

Acetylene

Chloroacetylene



Slurry of particles with high surface area resulting in adsorption of contaminants (removal from groundwater)



Zerovalent iron that chemically reduces contaminants



Bacteria that reductively dehalogenate chlorinated solvents



Electron donor that stimulates the biological reductive dichlorination of chlorinated solvents

#### **Onsite Treatment Area**

















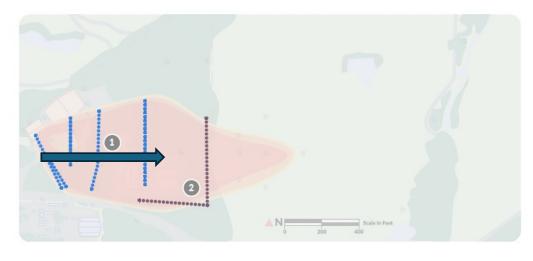
Offsite Treatment Alea

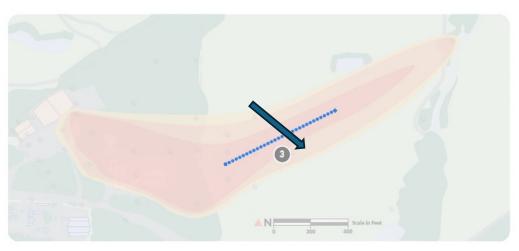












#### PRB (blue): onsite

- stimulates microbial degradation and chemically degrades contaminants
- Perpendicular to water flow

#### PRB (red): onsite

- Prevents plume migration
- Chemically degrades contaminants
- Designed to contain the plume

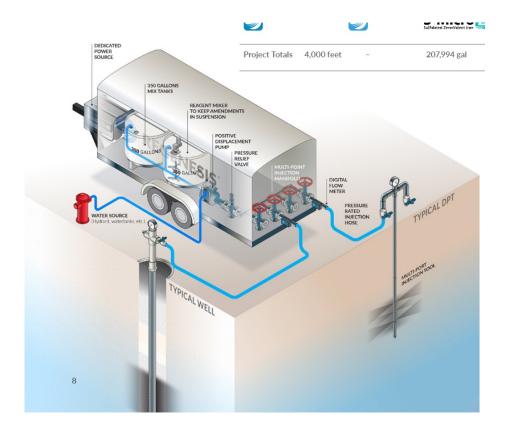
#### PRB (blue): offsite

- stimulates microbial degradation and chemically degrades contaminants
- parallel to water flow

# Remediation implementation

#### In Situ Groundwater Remediation Design Summary

Treatment Area	Barrier Length	Treatment Depths	Injection Volume	Injection Points
Onsite	2,500 feet	10-30	70,242 gal	313
MICROE	MULSION	BIO-DECHLOR INOCULUM	S-Micro Sulfidated Zero-Valent Iron	ZVI°
Onsite	850 feet	10-30	91,664 gal	142
PLUME S	ТОР	BIO-DECHLOR INOCULUM	S-Micro Sulfidated Zero-Valent Iron	ZVI°
Offsite	650 feet	10-60	46,088 gal	81
MICROE	MULSION	BIO-DECHLOR INOCULUM	S-Micro Sulfidated Zero-Valent Iron	ZVI°
Project Totals	4,000 feet	-	207,994 gal	536



## Results of the remediation

- Successful remediation but no details on the measured concentration
- Fall/Winter 2021: probably 6-9 months

### Conclusions

- Very intensive remediation strategy
- A good example of chlorinated solvent contamination (DNAPL)
- Combination of techniques
- Challenges:
  - Wooded area
  - Depth distribution
  - Contamination off the primary site
- Limited information due to the commercial nature of the document