

BAM Injection Treating Alachlor

Agronomy Co-op – Eastern Wisconsin

One Round of DPT Injection

Project Summary: ORIN conducted direct injection treatment to target groundwater contaminated with Alachlor using BAM, a pyrolyzed cellulosic material. Previously, an excavation was completed to try and remove the contaminated soil and the source of groundwater contamination. After little effect at reducing the concentrations BAM was selected. First, a treatability test was conducted to prove BAM could reduce alachlor at the site. With successful results field scale treatment was applied. Twelve injection points were utilized for treating a 1,190-ft² area.

Exceeds 97% Reduction

Site Conditions:

Groundwater Contaminants –

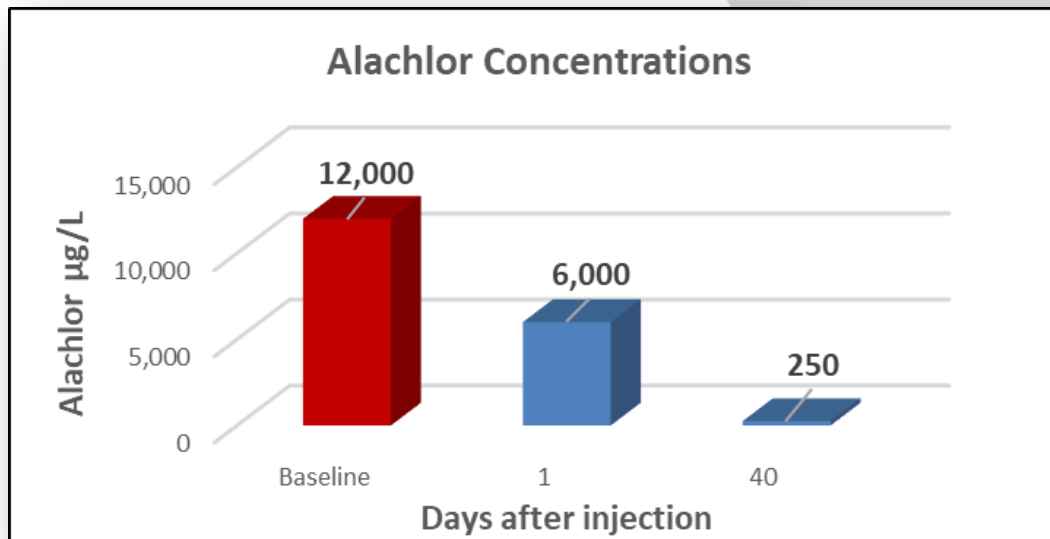
Alachlor: 12,000 µg/L

Impacted Matrix –

Silty and Clayey Till

Treatment Chemistry –

BAM



Project Results: Baseline sampling indicated alachlor concentrations of 12,000 µg/L within the groundwater immediately before treatment. The initial sampling event following the BAM injection occurred 24 hours after completion. Results from the 24-hour sampling event revealed that alachlor concentrations were reduced by 50% to 6,000 µg/L. A third sampling event occurred 40 days after the BAM injection. The results indicated a significant reduction from baseline concentrations. The alachlor levels were reduced by 97.9%.