PROJECT:

Fort Hall Building D007 ORC Injection

This project showcases Cherokee Construction Services' experience in performing In-Situ remediation of petroleum contaminated soil to meet CERCLA and RCRA regulations. The project consisted of injecting oxygen release compound (ORC) to the subsurface soils. Cherokee Construction Services personnel and subcontractors installed 28 well points to hydrate the ORC once injected. Cherokee Construction Services self performed over 75% of the contract value.

The project was completed at the Fort Hall Indian Reservation located to the north of Pocatello, Idaho. The project was performed for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as part of the Remedial Action Management Plan prepared to treat petroleum contaminated soil around and beneath an underground storage tank (UST) that had been closed in place in 2005.

Project Highlights:

- EPA Regulatory Drivers
- InSitu Treatment with ORC at 28 Injection Points
- Successfully Remediated Soil Up to 12-Feet in Depth
- Prepared All Planning and Closure Documentation

Project Vitals:

- **Client:** Bureau of Indian Affairs
- **Location:** Fort Hall, Idaho
- **Contract Amount:** $74,000.00
- **Contract #:** CMP0010004
- **Duration:** July 2010 – September 2010
- **Amount Self-Performed:** 75%
- **NAICS Code:** 541620

The ORC alternative chosen was injection of "off the shelf" chemical oxidation compounds (RegenOx Part A and Part B) to augment natural microbial populations and bio-degrade and reduce concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons through natural attenuation and degradation. The RegenOx has performed successfully in numerous other petroleum contaminated soil cleanup actions and was chosen based on site conditions.

Approximately 2,100 gallons of ORC compound as a slurry mixture was applied throughout a 14 feet long by 6 feet wide by 2.5 feet deep excavation/infiltration gallery with 28 injection borings completed to between 10 and 12-feet below ground surface around the location of the decommissioned UST. The infiltration gallery was lined with pea gravel to aid water and ORC infiltration into the contamination zone. Water was then allowed to percolate into the subsurface at an estimated less than 1 gallon per minute rate for approximately a 3 month period until freezing temperatures precluded such application. The ORC injections were performed within budget and the site was restored to match pre-existing conditions.