



Approximately 150,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be excavated from seven on-Site source areas. Excavated soil will be treated using a bioremediation process.



Three buildings are being constructed on-Site to house the biological treatment process.



The soil storage building, which is 100 feet wide, 344 feet long and 20 feet high, will hold approximately 7000 cubic yards of contaminated soil from several different source areas.



Pile Preparation Building

Soil Storage Building

In the pile preparation building, which is 44 feet wide, 138 feet long and 20 feet high, soil from different source areas will be mixed with straw or wood chips, nutrients and water and formed into piles. Each pile will be 420 cubic yards (12 feet wide by 6 feet high and 200 feet long).



Soil treatment will occur in the Primary Treatment Building which is 100 feet wide, 456 feet long and 20 feet high. The soil will remain in this building for approximately five weeks.



The soil piles will be placed over trenches through which air will be drawn to provide the necessary oxygen for the bioremediation of the soil.



Sprinklers in the Primary Treatment Building will provide the moisture necessary for the bioremediation process.



The soil piles must be mixed as part of the treatment process.
This piece of equipment is used to periodically turn the piles.





After the concentration of contaminants in the soil have been reduced, the material is moved outside to a pad to continue the treatment process. Material will remain on the Secondary Treatment Pad for approximately two months until it meets treatment standards and can be backfilled on Site.



Air from the buildings must be treated to remove contaminants before release to the atmosphere. Components of the air handling system duct work are shown here.



The first stage in the air treatment process is a bio-filtration. Two bio-filters are currently being constructed on Site.



The bio-filters are filled with a media that contains wood chips, soil from the site and carbon.





After the bio-filters, the air will be treated in three parallel carbon units before being release to the atmosphere.



Windows and an observation deck have been installed at the Primary Treatment Building so the public can have an opportunity to view the treatment process.