



Preparing and Submitting Drycleaning Site Profiles - SCRD Website

To qualify for entry on the website, the site must be an active or former drycleaning facility or wholesale drycleaning supply facility where a remedial system has been installed and operated for a minimum period of one year. In the case of in-situ remediation, at least one injection should have been performed at the site with a minimum of one year of post-injection monitoring conducted.

General Site Information

Site Description: *Brief* discussion (one or two paragraphs) that answers the following questions or addresses the following areas, as applicable:

- Is the facility active or abandoned and if abandoned what currently occupies the site?
- What are the operation dates for the drycleaner?
- What types of solvent or solvents are/were used?
- What is the site setting? (E.g. commercial/residential, shopping center/strip mall, etc.)
- Were there any reported solvent or waste discharges at the facility?
- What are the identified contaminant source areas?
- Are there any nearby receptors?
- Are there any other environmental problems (e.g. USTs, adjacent contaminated properties, etc.)?
- Did any remediation occur at the site prior to the remedial system discussed in the site profile? If so, provide some brief information on any prior remedial activities.
- Include any other *pertinent* information.

Media

Check the boxes for all media sampled and if there is presumptive evidence for the presence of DNAPL.

DNAPLs present? If *any* of the following conditions occur at the site, then there is at least presumptive evidence of the presence of dense non-aqueous phase liquids at the site:

- Free-phase solvent was recovered.
- Solvent contaminant concentrations in soil exceed 10,000 mg/kg.
- Solvent concentrations in groundwater exceed 10% of the aqueous solubility of the solvent.

Technologies Used

Why was technology or technologies selected? Briefly describe why this technology was selected.

Final remediation design: Briefly describe the remedial design. A detailed description is not necessary or desirable but the system design must be adequately described. The parameters discussed will be based on the type of remedial system but some pertinent information based on types of systems would be:

Excavation – Note how the excavation was performed and the volume or weight of contaminated soil/sediment excavated.

SVE – number, & screened interval for SVE and air inlet wells (as applicable), type of wells (horizontal/vertical), blower size & design capacity, vapor treatment system, radius of influence of system,

Air Sparging/Dual Phase Extraction – type and number of wells & screened intervals, depths, designed flow/recovery rate, water/vapor treatment methods and water disposal method.

In-situ Remedial Technologies: type & quantity of injectant, method of injection (wells, direct push, etc.), number of injection points, spacing for injection points, injection interval, injection pressure

Results and Next Steps

- Date the system was shut down.
- Estimate the mass recovered.
- How did the system operate relative to design projections (e.g. operational flow rates vs. design flow rates, radius of influence, etc.)?
- What problems were encountered during system operation and how were they overcome?
- What modifications were made to the system?
- For in-situ remedial systems compare pre-injection and post-injection contaminant concentrations
- Discuss likely causes of rebound/failed remedial actions.

Costs

This is *very valuable* information and should be provided if available. Make a special effort to include *comprehensive* cost data. If remediation is not complete, provide costs for *completed phases* of the work. Partial costs (such as only the costs, which a state program reimburses,) may be misleading; these costs should not be submitted.

Cost data will be more valuable if they are broken out. For example:

- Site Assessment
- Pilot Project (if applicable)
- Design & Construction
- System Operation & Maintenance
- Groundwater Monitoring
- System Decommission/Site Restoration
- Total Costs – Provide only for completed sites!

Lessons Learned

The best way to improve our remedial systems is to study failures. Address the following questions, as applicable in this section.

- What did you learn from this site?
- If you had a similar site would you use the same technology and approach? If not, what would you do differently?
- How could the remedial system be improved?