Product Applications

REGENESIS products can be applied to the subsurface through a number of different techniques including:

- Excavation
- Soil mixing
- Direct-push injection
- Borehole backfill
- Permanent injection points
- Filter sock application

Difficult to Reach Contaminants

REGENESIS products can also be applied at sites where contaminants are more difficult to reach. These include sites with fractured bedrock or with contamination beneath large structures or adjacent to buildings. These more challenging installations often require special equipment like straddle packers, horizontal wells and directional drilling rigs to effectively position/distribute the product.

Placement Strategies

Excavation Treatment
Designed to treat residual contamination remaining after an excavation has been undertaken. These approaches are often implemented after the bulk concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons or chlorinated solvents have been removed leaving sorbed and dissolved contaminants to be treated.

Source Area Treatment
Designed to degrade contaminants at the “source” or main area of concentration within certain concentration limits. Sources of contamination may occur in difficult to reach places, i.e. beneath structures or buildings. The goal of this approach is source contaminant reduction and removal.

Migrating Plume Treatment
This approach is designed specifically to treat migrating groundwater contamination. Plume treatment is typically accomplished by arranging a grid of injection points throughout the estimated plume area and applying the specified product. The goal of this approach is to reduce migrating contaminants emanating from and moving downgradient of the plume.

Barrier Installation
Also termed “plume cut-off,” this approach is designed to create a reactive barrier between property lines and/or downgradient sensitive receptors. The goal of this approach is to reduce the likelihood of contaminant migration and the liability associated with off-site impacts.

Filter Sock Application
ORC and ORC Advanced are available in filter sock form. Filter socks are typically inserted into dedicated application wells and arranged in a barrier formation to allow contaminants to flow through the oxygenated area and be degraded. Socks also allow the oxygen supply to be conveniently replenished to facilitate on-going aerobic degradation.