Green Remediation Focus

Minimizing the environmental footprint of site cleanup

A Profile in Using Green Remediation Strategies Additional profiles available at www.clu-in.org/greenremediation

Crozet Orchard Crozet, VA

Superfund Removal

Cleanup Objectives: Remove metals and pesticides such as lead-arsenates from soil at a former apple orchard **Green Remediation Strategy:** Employ phytoremediation supported by gravity-fed and renewable energy-powered irrigation techniques

- Installed 20,000 Chinese brake ferns for hyperaccumulation of arsenic existing primarily in surface soil (within nine inches)
- Captures and stores hill-top spring water in a 4,000- gallon tank from which water is transferred by gravity to 17 of 24 fern plots when needed
- Uses solar-powered low-flow pumps to transfer water from a hill-bottom spring to a second storage tank, from which water is delivered to other (sloped) plots by way of gravity-fed drip methods

Results:

- Reduced arsenic concentrations in seven plots to below the 58 parts per million (ppm) action level after two growing seasons, consistent with projections of 20-50 ppm each season
- Reduced arsenic concentrations in five plots to levels within 10 ppm of cleanup goals
- Stores uncontaminated spring water for onsite use during dry spells
- Avoids costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with consumption of grid electricity during the treatment process
- Provides unobtrusive methods to remediate residential properties

Property End Use: Residential and open space *Point of Contact:* Myles Bartos, U.S. EPA Region 3



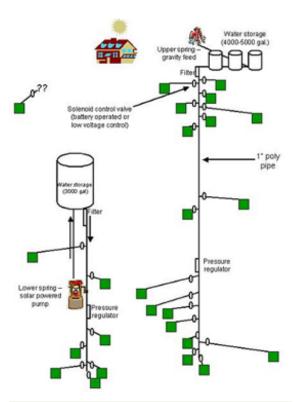
Chinese brake ferns (Pteris vitattata) were planted in 2005 and first harvested in November 2007. Harvested material (including arsenic that hyperaccumulated primarily in fern fronds) was disposed offsite as hazardous waste.



The hilltop gravity irrigation system uses a small filter and network of 1-inch PVC piping equipped with a pressure gauge.

Crozet Orchard

http://www.cluin.org/greenremediation/profiles/subtab_d19.cfm



Two spring sources bring a combined capacity of 5,000 gallons of water for irrigation each day during dry conditions.



Solar energy to generate electricity for water pumping is captured by a 390-W photovoltaic array consisting of three 12-volt panels.



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