

Differentiation Through Technology and Services

Schlumberger Water Services (SWS) provides a complete range of cost-effective water exploration, utilization and optimization solutions for public, and private sectors.

Working as an integral part of your team, or as technology providers, we offer several scalable solutions to meet your business needs.

With over two decades of environmental experience, our teams of professionals are ready to assist you in all aspects of your water and groundwater resource projects.

Applied Technologies:

- Westbay System
- Pressure Profiling
- Discrete Sampling

Remedial Investigation at a Maryland Superfund Site

Maryland, USA



Drilling underway at the Galaxy Spectron site

Highlights:

- Site of Galaxy Chemicals/Spectron, Inc. was shut down by the State of Maryland and placed on National Priorities list by US EPA
- Volatile organic compounds contaminated the groundwater
- Remedial investigation was conducted and Conceptual Site Model was developed
- Westbay System was chosen for cost-effectiveness, accuracy, and longevity

Background

Between 1962 and 1988 Galaxy Chemicals/Spectron, Inc. recycled chemical solvents and blended fuels at a site located just six miles off busy Interstate 95 in Elkton, Maryland USA. In 1988, after nearby residents complained of careless practices at the plant, the State of Maryland shut Spectron down. The company declared bankruptcy and abandoned the site. Soon afterward, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) placed the site on its National Priorities List. Remedial investigation (RI) work has been taking place at the present-day Spectron Superfund site ever since.

Challenges

During the time Galaxy occupied the site volatile organic compounds such as trichloroethene (TCE), perchloroethene (PCE), and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) contaminated the groundwater in the area.

For the purposes of the RI, the Spectron site was divided into two operable units: OU-1 (overburden soil) and OU-2 (bedrock groundwater). Of the two, OU-2 was more difficult to characterize. Because of the site's complex fractured-rock hydrogeology and the dense, non-aqueous nature of the site contaminants, a larger than usual amount of data was required to assess the extent of contamination and develop a Conceptual Site Model (CSM).

