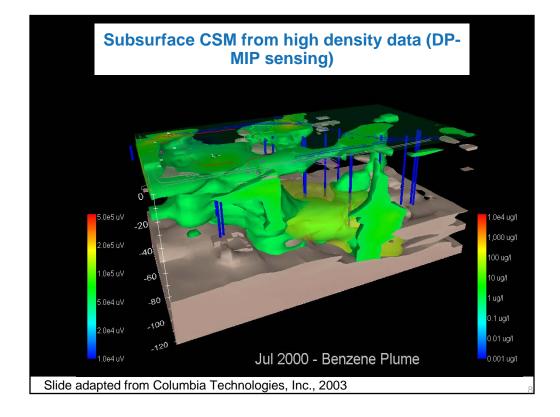
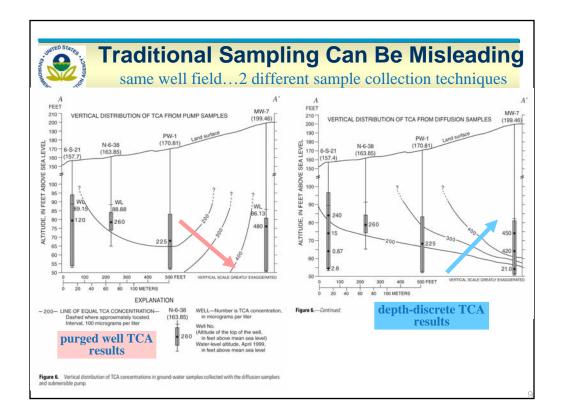


Common representation/depiction of a contaminant plume (TCE in this instance)

We are used to taking widely spaced samples and modeling groundwater plumes like this.

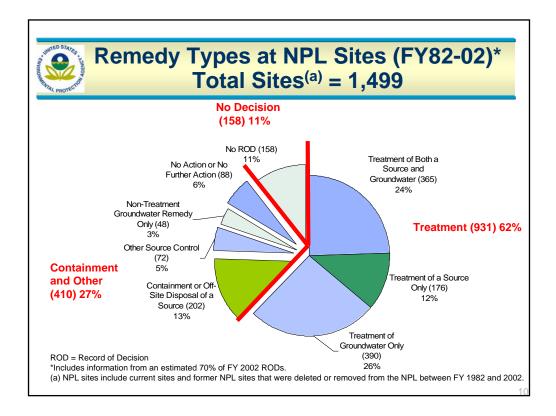


What the MIP technology is capable of in the hands of a sophisticated user.



Huffman, R.L. (2002) Comparison of Passive Diffusion Bag Samplers and Submersible Pump Sampling Methods for Monitoring Volatile Organic Compounds in Ground Water at Area 6, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 02-4203. Available on-line at http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/wri/wri024203/

CSM based on traditional sampling is very different from CSM based on more detailed, spatially accurate sampling that preserves the integrity of vertical stratification.



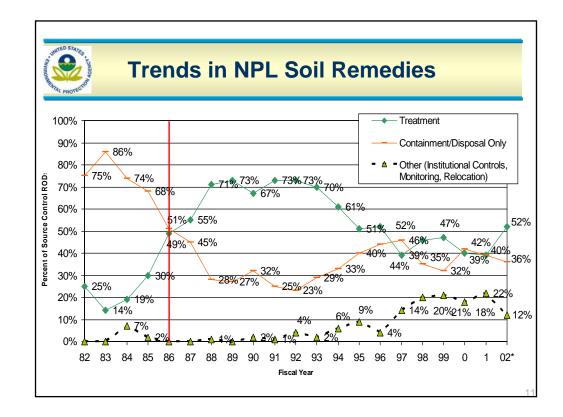
•Some 62% of sites have treatment as part of the remedy

•At 24% of sites both soil and groundwater are being treated

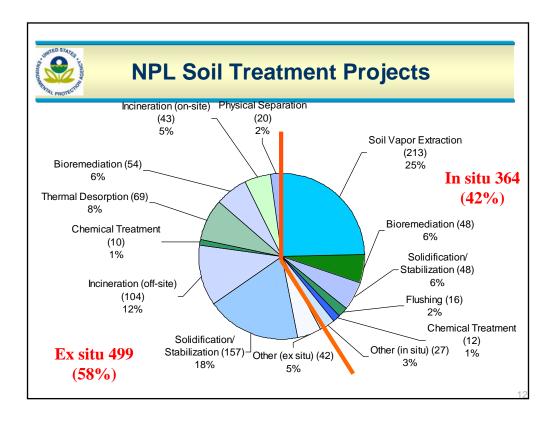
•13% have selected containment but not treatment. Some of the "off'site disposal" may include treatment, but it is not counted as such due to lack of supporting data. Additionally, removal actions may have taken place at these sites, but are not counted either due to limitations in the available information.

•Only 8% have selected only non-treatment and non-containment remedies, such as institutional controls or alternative water supply

This slide shows information on a site basis, and presents a snapshot of the current state of Superfund remedial actions. The remedies shown for treatment are actual remedy types implemented or currently planned. Treatment remedies that have been changed to another remedy type are not shown.



- The percent of source control RODs selecting treatment climbed to 52% in 2002
- Treatment and containment RODs have held steady at about 40% each between 1997 and 2001
- 2002 saw a drop in RODs selecting "other" remedies, mainly IC's, as the <u>sole</u> remedy
- 31% of the newly selected treatment remedies are innovative technologies (Bioremediation, chemical treatment, phytoremediation, etc.)
- Cumulatively, 50% of source control RODs have selected treatment



Most Common	Most
Innovative	

Soil vapor extra	action (213 projects, 25%)	(
Solidification/ s	tabilization (157 projects, 18%)	ł
Incineration	(104 projects, 12%)	-

Chemical treatment (12 projects, 1%) Phytoremediation (6 projects, <1%) Thermally enhanced recovery (8 projects, 1%) Multi-phase extraction (8 projects, 1%) Flushing (16 projects, 2%)

Bioremediation (102 projects, 12%) Thermal desorption (69 projects, 8%)

•Two of the most commonly selected remedies, SVE and thermal desorption, were once considered "innovative" technologies.

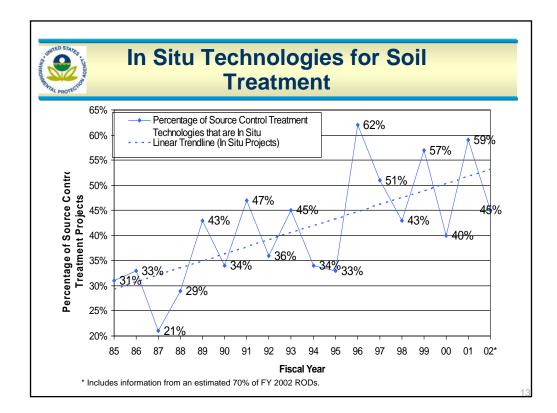
•SVE is used most frequently for volatile organics, S/S is used most frequently for metals

•Incineration, bioremediation, and thermal desorption are used to treat organics

•Chemical treatment, thermally enhanced recovery, and flushing are being used more frequently to treat chlorinated volatile organic compounds and DNAPLs. There is currently some disagreement in the literature about whether chemical treatment is effective for DNAPLs or only for soil and dissolved-phase contaminants

•Phytoremediation is being used more frequently as a low-cost alternative to more aggressive technologies

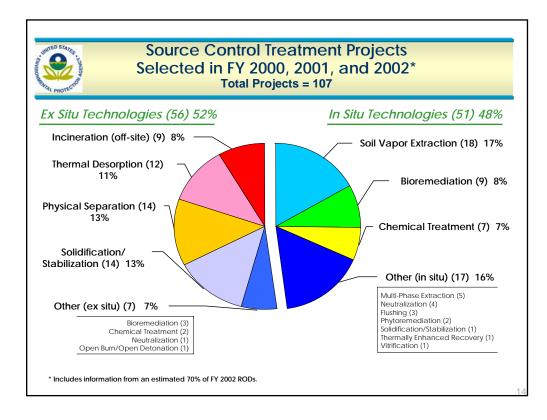
•Multi-phase extraction is used most often to treat sites with LNAPLs (BTEX, petroleum hydrocarbons)

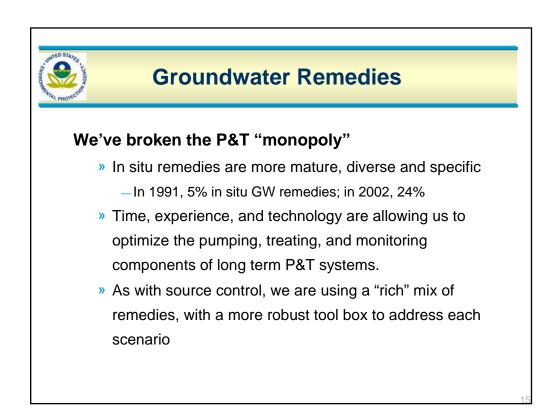


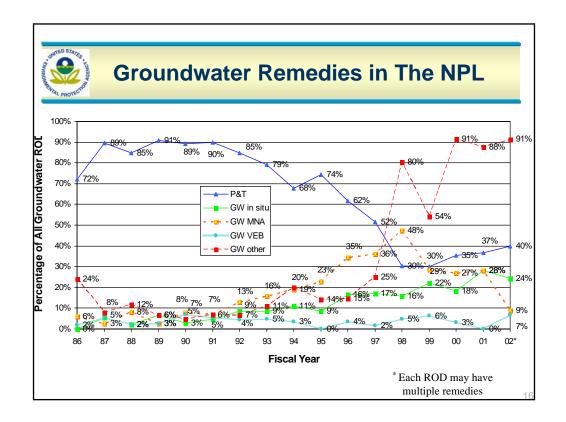
•124 soil treatment projects have been selected since the last report (17 older projects were deleted)

•Figure 2.6 represents source control remedies, NOT groundwater remedies (covered in following slides)

•In situ remedies often address complex contamination problems such as contamination under buildings, deep underground, or over large extensions, in addition frequent cost advantages







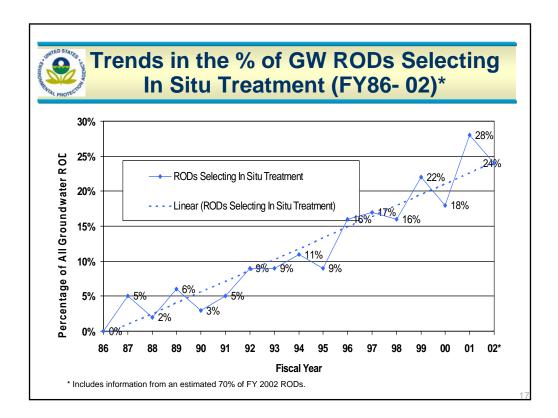
•P&T has declined as the sole remedy in RODs from 83% in 1991 to 27% in 2002

•In recent years, Groundwater RODs have a richer mix of remedies than in early years of the program

•"Other" remedies, mainly Institutional Controls, were selected in 91% of RODs in 2002, up from 20% averages before 1997

•In 2002 56% of GW RODs had some form of treatment

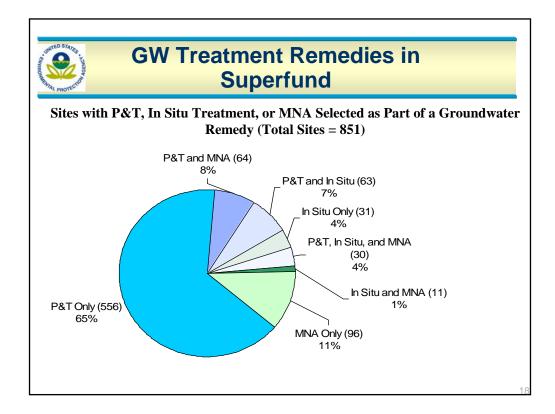
•Cumulatively, 73% of GW RODs have selected groundwater treatment



•In situ treatment has been experiencing a healthy growth, and stood at 24% of all GW RODs in 2002

Most common In situ Groundwater treatment technologies

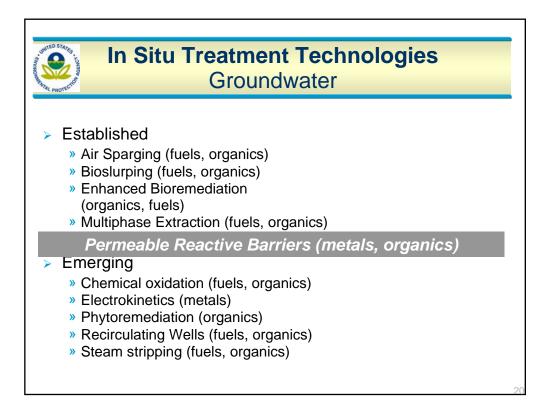
- ≻Air sparging
- ➢Bioremediation
- ≻Chemical treatment
- ➢Permeable reactive barriers
- ➤In-well air stripping

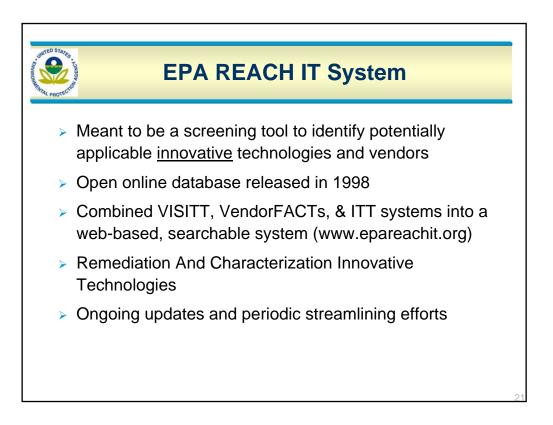




Becoming "Main Stream"; In Situ Groundwater Treatment Remedies Selected in 2000 -- 2002* N= 66

Technology	Number of New Projects
Bioremediation	21
Chemical Treatment	15
Air Sparging	10
Permeable Reactive Barrier	7
Multi-Phase Extraction	4
In-Well Air Stripping	3
Phytoremediation	3
Flushing	2
In Situ Thermal Treatment	1





UNITED STATES

Characterization/Monitoring Technologies Listed In EPA REACH IT

Acoustic Wave Chemical Sensors	Ion Mobility Spectroscopy
Air Measurement (Weather Measurement	Laser-induced Fluorescence
Technologies Excluded)	Magnetometry
Air/Gas Sampling Technologies	Mass Spectroscopy (may include GC/MS)
Analytical Detectors (Stand Alone Only)	Multimedia Sampling
Analytical Traps	Non-Specific Screening Tests
Borehole	Physical Characterization
Chemical Reaction-Based Indicators (Colorimetric)	Resistivity/Conductivity
Chromatography	Seismic Reflection/Refraction
Direct-push	Software
Downhole Sensors-Vadose Zone	
Electrochemical-based Detectors	Soil Gas Analyzer Systems
Electromagnetic	Soil Sampling Technologies
Fiber Optic Chemical Sensors	Solid Phase Extraction
Fourier-Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy	Spectroscopy
Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption	Thermal Desorption (Characterization)
Ground Penetrating Radar	Water Monitoring Technology
Immunoassays	Water Sampling Technologies
Infrared Monitors	X-Ray Fluorescence Analyzers

Remediation Technologies Listed In EPA REACH IT		
Acid Extraction	Flushing (in situ)	
Adsorption (in situ)	Fracturing - Hydraulic	
Air Sparging (in situ) - Groundwater	Fracturing - Pneumatic	
Bioremediation (in situ) - Lagoon	In Situ Thermal Treatment	
Bioremediation (ex situ) - Biopiles	In Well Air Stripping	
Bioremediation (ex situ) - Composting	Magnetic Separation	
Bioremediation (ex situ) - Land Treatment	Materials Handling/Physical Separation	
Bioremediation (ex situ) - Slurry Phase	Mechanical Soil Aeration	
Bioremediation (ex situ) - Solid Phase	Multi-Phase Extraction	
Bioremediation (in situ) - Biosparging	Off-Gas Treatment	
Bioremediation (in situ) - GW	Permeable Reactive Barrier	
Bioventing	Phytoremediation	
Chemical Immobilization	Pump and Treat	
Chemical Treatment - Groundwater	Pyrolysis	
Dechlorination	Soil Vapor Extraction	
Decontamination of Debris	Soil Washing	
Delivery/Extraction Systems	Solidification/Stabilization	
Chemical Treatment - Oxidation/Reduction	Solvent Extraction	
Electrical Separation/Electrokinetics	Thermal Desorption (ex situ)	

Vendor data

287 vendors

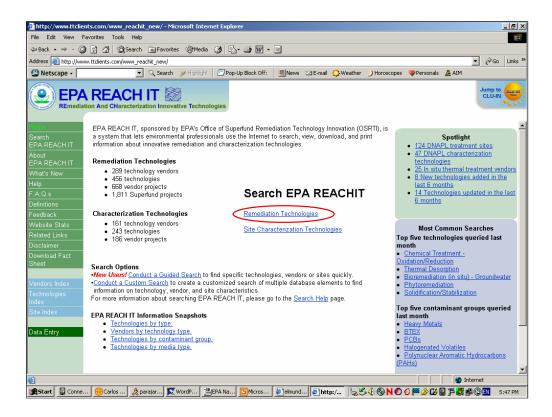
437 technologies

702 vendor projects using remediation technologies

EPA-verified data

1,811 projects at Superfund sites using remediation technologies (ASR Data)

Vitrification



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Disclaimer Download Fact Sheet Vendors Index Technologies	Pneumatic Fracturing Extraction (PFE), a process developed jointly by Accutech Remedial Systems, Inc. (ARS) and the New Jers of Technology (NJIT), is designed to treat in situ contamination located within geologic formations with low permeability. The patent has been demonstrated at numerous sites to significantly increase subsurface permeability and hydraulic conductivity, as well as mass removal and fluid recovery. PFE applies controlled bursts of high pressure air into a well through a proprietary pneumatic inje system. When the downhole pressure exceeds the in situ stresses of the formation, channels or fractures are created propagating fracture well. Each pneumatic injection is completed within 20 seconds. Using the proprietary "HQ" injector, injections can be acc several discrete intervals of the formation within the same borehole. These intervals are chosen based upon geologic characteristic during well installation. Once the permeability of the formation is increased, contaminants in either the vaoor phase, dissolved obase.	ed process contaminant ction from the omplished at s observed	
Index Site Index Data Entry	phase can be removed more efficiently and from a much larger surface area than is naturally feasible. As the technology has developed, PFE has been used in conjunction with the following in situ remediation technologies: soil vapor dual vapor extraction, bioremediation, bioventing, hot-gas injection, free product recovery, ground water pump and treat systems, a gallery enhancement for treated ground water. Process equipment has also been modified to inject either a fluid or reactive iron por operations to enhance bioremediation, in situ vitrification technologies or in situ chemical treatment technologies.	extraction, nd infiltratior	
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