

## Tool 4.6: Considerations for Determining the Feasibility of Soil Treatment

**LIMITATION:** The following table represents the state of technologies as of January 2022. EPA, DoD, and other agencies are leading ongoing research and technology evaluation, and users of this guidebook should refer to those agencies for the most up-to-date information on technologies and their applicability to the remediation project in question.

Soil Remediation Remedies — Major Factors Affecting Costs		
Item	Potential to Affect Costs	Rationale
<b>Capital</b>		
Design	Low-Medium	Selection of more intensive treatment (e.g., grid-type layout in the source) may attain remedial goals faster than a barrier system along property line.
Site Constraints	Medium-High	Site geology, hydrogeology (e.g., groundwater flow rates), current/future use, and other site factors would affect type of excavation, the need for shoring, dewatering the excavation.
Presence of Co-Contaminants	Low-Medium	Co-contaminants (VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides) could impact the waste disposal profile and disposal costs.
Treatment Goals	High	Treatment goals will determine lateral and vertical extent of the excavation, and ultimate volume of contamination
Off-Site Transportation/Disposal Costs	High	The waste profile, ultimate disposal facility, and associated disposal costs have significant impact on project costs.
Site Restoration Costs	Low-Medium	These costs will vary with future site use, and the portion which is allocated as environmental costs. Basic site restoration (backfill, compaction, seeding) will be less expensive than restoring/redeveloping the site (e.g., building foundations, parking lots, runways).
<b>O&amp;M</b>		
None, unless a containment cell is constructed on-site	Low-Medium	O&M costs for maintaining a containment cell would vary based on design, but could include LTM, mowing, maintaining leachate and off-gas

ACRP Project 02-93

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