

Soil Remediation For UST Sites

Excavation And Off-Site Treatment

Excavation and off-site treatment is a method for removing contaminants from small volumes (less than 1,000 cubic yards) of soil that cannot be treated effectively on site. Contaminated soil is excavated and then treated. Typical treatment facilities include:

- Low temperature thermal desorption facilities
- Asphalt plants
- Incinerators

This technique can be used with many different kinds of soils and contaminants. It offers the benefit of actually destroying contaminants rather than simply moving them from one location to another.

Petroleum Types And Constituents

• All types of petroleum products

Excavation And Off-Site Treatment	
Advantages	 Easy and rapid to implement Destroys contaminants Minimizes long-term liability Can reuse some types of soil for backfill Effective on soils with varying concentrations and constituents
Limitations	 Expensive for large volumes of soil with low contaminant concentrations, high moisture, or clay content Transportation costs can be high
System Components	 System components can include: Excavation equipment Trucking equipment Equipment for sorting and sizing Rotary dryer or kiln Thermal screw Offgas treatment equipment
Wastestream Treatment	Air emissions equipment
Parameters to Monitor ¹	Contaminant concentrations in pre- and post-treatment soil
Cleanup Levels and Timing ²	 Can excavate to cleanup standards >99% removal efficiency Typically completed in 1 to 3 days
Costs ³	• For an average site ⁴ , \$70,000 to \$180,000 (\$70 to \$180/cu yd)

 ^{1&}quot;Parameters to monitor" are for performance purposes only; compliance monitoring parameters vary by state.
 2Cleanup standards are determined by the state.
 3Costs include equipment, and operation and maintenance.
 4An "average site" assumes minimal delays in corrective action and a moderately heterogeneous and permeable subsurface.