### **Chemical Oxidation**

UST Permit #: Release #:			
Do not proceed unless the full extent of the contamination for the release has been delineated.			
Do not proceed unless you have obtained a UIC permit from the Bureau of Water Underground Injection Control Program authorizing injection of materials into the subsurface.			
What chemical oxidant are you using? If using a chemical oxidant that does not appear in the below list, additional	documentation w	vill be required.	
Hydrogen peroxide Ozone		Persulfate	
Fenton's reagent Permanganate		Percarbonate	
Please list additional chemicals that may be used to activate the cher	nical oxidant.		
	/	Somowhat	
I. Applicability Determination (Initial Screening)	Effective	Effective	Ineffective
1. Provide a general description of the intrinsic permeability (k)* of			
soils in the area of remediation measured in cm <sup>2</sup> .			
□ Based on soil type □ Calculated □ Field/lab test	k ≥ 1x10 <sup>-8</sup>	$1 \times 10^{-8} \ge k$	$k < 1x10^{-10}$
Stratified soils may require special consideration in design to ensure less-		≥ 1x10 <sup>-10</sup>	
permeable stratum are addressed. This will require documentation.			
2. Is the treatment zone area soils nomogenous (i.e. no stratified			
3013):			
3 Have all recoverable volumes of free product been removed from	YES		NO
the treatment area?			
Do not proceed with chemical oxidation if recoverable volumes of free product			
are present in the treatment area.	YES		NO
the proposed oxidant (e.g. carbonates)?			
If yes, Fenton's Reagent may not be used.	VES		NO
5. Has it been confirmed that active utilities and/or UST system	125		NO
components are not located in the immediate treatment area?			
	YES		NO
6. Have samples been collected at the site to determine the natural			
oxidant demand of the site?			
Chemical oxidants may preferentially react with naturally occurring organic soils and/or certain metals thus reducing the amount of oxidant available to react with contaminants	YES		NO

\* Intrinsic permeability is a measure of the ability of soils to transmit fluids and is an important factor in determining the effectiveness of chemical oxidation.

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I. Applicability Determination (Initial Screening)	Effective	Somewhat effective	Ineffective	7
7. Is the soil profile determined from boring logs generally free of natural organic material (e.g., layers of peat or humic material)?				
8. Is the soil temperature expected to be 10°C or higher during remediation?	YES		NO	
9. Is the pH of site groundwater between 5 and 9?	YES		NO	
10. Is the discoluted interconstruction in the site groundwater $< 10$	YES		NO	
mg/L?	VES			
II.a Oxidation Design				
<ol> <li>What is the radius of influence of the proposed injection points/wells?</li> </ol>				
Must be identified by showing the ROI on a site diagram.	> 25 ft.	> 5 ft. but ≤ 25 ft.	< 5 ft.	
2. Are the density and configuration of the injection points/wells adequate to uniformly disperse the treatment chemicals through the target treatment zone, given site geology and hydrologic conditions?	YES		NO	
3. Is the capacity of the chemical oxidation treatment system sufficient to generate and deliver oxygen at the required design rate?	YES		D NO	
4. Are monitoring wells adequately distributed between oxygen delivery locations to collect groundwater to evaluate the performance of the chemical oxidation system?	U YES		□ NO	
II.b Oxidation Design				
<ol> <li>How will the oxidant be introduced into the treatment area? (select a</li> <li>Direct push technology</li> <li>Injection wells</li> <li>Existing monitoring wells</li> <li>Other (specify):</li> </ol>	ll that apply )			
<ol> <li>Estimate the treatment area (length x width x depth) in square feet.</li> <li>Length:</li> </ol>				
Width: Depth:				

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II.b	Oxidation Design (continued)			
3.	How many injection points will be used?			
4.	Will any injections be performed at multiple depths?			
	Yes No			
	If yes, which injection point(s) and what are the depths of injections?			
5.	What is the injection approach?			
	🗌 Single point 🗌 Circular 🗌 Multi point 🗌 Random			
	Other (describe):			
6.	If utilizing wells for injection, what will be the screen interval?			
7.	What is the calculated mass (in lbs.) of contaminants requiring biodegradation?			
8.	What is the mass (in lbs.) of dissolved oxygen required to biodegrade the contaminants?			
III. Sampling				
1.	What is the estimate of time to achieve cleanup of the site?			

Sampling of dissolved oxygen, redox potential, and pH should be performed on at least a monthly basis to evaluate the effectiveness of chemical oxidant treatment.

Existing monitoring wells may not be utilized for the purpose of injection. *Note* : It is preferred that a minimum of 1 month must pass between injection and compliance sampling and/or additional sampling may be required.

List the monitoring and analytical parameters that
will be sampled quarterly as part of the CAP
monitoring report.

 Example

 Well Name
 Substance(s)

 MW - 1
 BTEX, MTBE

 MW - 3
 BTEX, MTBE

Use the CAP Analytical Attachment Sheet.

#### IV. Sitemap

Attach a site map to this document

Site map(s) drawn to scale illustrating the following:

- a. Location of all present and former tanks, piping and dispensers in area of release;
- b. Footprint of surface and/or subsurface soil contamination;
- c. Footprint of other structures (buildings, canopies, roads, utilities, etc..);
- d. Location of injection points/wells;
- e. Monitoring wells that will be used for sampling;
- f. Groundwater flow direction;
- g. North arrow, bar scale, and map legend

# CAP Analytical Parameters Attachment

Well/Sample Location	Parameters to be Monitored
	1

Comments