SOIL EXCAVATION

Facility or Tank ID: _____ Leak ID: _____

To utilize excavation as a presumptive remedy, the excavation soil must be disposed of at an approved landfill.

If the answer to any of the questions in section I is NO, then excavation of the soil is not applicable as a sole remedy. Excavation in conjunction with another remedy may be applicable; however, you may want to consider an in situ remedial technology instead.

To determine if soil excavation is a practical method of remediation for your site, complete the following worksheet.

I. Applicability of Excavation as a Remedy	Effective	Ineffective as only method
1. Is the contamination found at depths less than 25 feet?	☐ YES	☐ NO
2. Is contaminated soil found at a sufficient distance from buildings, building foundations, roads, or other structures to allow removal without damaging the structure?	☐ YES	☐ NO
3. Is contaminated soil found at a distance away from private or public utility lines?	☐ YES	☐ NO
4. Is the area of contamination free of slopes or other physical constraints which may make excavation impractical or unsafe?	☐ YES	☐ NO
5. Is the excavation material unrestricted or otherwise safe for disposal in a landfill?	☐ YES	☐ NO

If the answer to all questions above are YES, then proceed to the following questions to further determine the practicality of excavation.

I.a Applicability of Excavation as a Remedy	Effective	Somewhat effective
1. Will the depth of the excavation remain clear of groundwater or the capillary fringe?	☐ YES	☐ NO
2. Can contaminated soils be removed without the need to dewater?	☐ YES	☐ NO
3. Can excavation of contaminated soil be performed without the need for extensive excavation support?	☐ YES	☐ NO
4. Is the soil contamination located in single, discrete location? *Answer **NO** if multiple discrete locations will require excavation*	☐ YES	☐ NO
5. Can excavation of contaminated solid be achieved without creating odor related issues?	☐ YES	☐ NO

If the answer to any of the questions in I.a above is NO, excavation may not be practical, but may be utilized with the proper design and site management. Additional information will be needed for any questioned answered with a "no". Proceed to section II.

SOIL EXCAVATION

II. General Questions

1. Provide the name and location of the landfill where the contaminated soil will be disposed.

   You must attach a copy of the landfill approval.

   Name: _____

   Location: _____

   _____

2. Briefly describe the field screening methods used to distinguish contaminated from uncontaminated soil.

   ☐ PID ☐ FID ☐ Conductance meter ☐ pH meter

   ☐ Other (describe): _____

III. Evaluation

1. Provide a brief summary of the number of confirmation samples and proposed analytical parameters that the samples will be analyzed to show the site has been remediated.

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 the release;
b. Footprint of surface and/or subsurface soil contamination;
c. Footprint of other structures (buildings, canopies, roads, utilities, etc..);
d. Footprint of the final dimensions of excavation(s) with contour lines (maximum 2-foot contour intervals) showing the final depths of the excavation(s);
e. Layout and dimensions (length, width, and depth) in imperial units of the final excavation. If multiple pits were excavated, reference each separately;
f. Location of stockpiled overburden soil and stockpiled contaminated soil, if any;
g. Proposed location of confirmation samples;
h. North arrow, bar scale, and map legend