Data	Site-specific data for	Site size and soil	Soil water content, buried debris, subsurface utilities, soil
requirements	technology evaluation	characteristics	permeability, total organic carbon, bulk density, heat capacity, site boundary. Site treatment area generally corresponds to the extent
			of LNAPL contamination.
		Groundwater	Hydraulic conductivity (or aquifer permeability) and hydraulic
		characteristics	gradient to determine groundwater flow rate through treatment area.
		LNAPL characteristics	Chemical properties (vapor pressure, boiling point, octanol-water partitioning coefficient, viscosity, etc.), concentrations.
		LNAPL depth	Shallow contaminants may need to implement surface cover/cap.
		LNAPL location	Open area or under building, near utilities.
		Off-gas treatment	Vapor phase granular activated carbon is generally used for small
			sites, thermal oxidation can be used at larger sites.
			Concentrations of nontarget contaminants may affect loading and
	-		vapor technology selection.
	Bench-scale testing	Generally only required fo	r high boiling point hydrocarbons.
		Soil characteristics	Permeability, moisture, classification.
		Heating effectiveness/	Relationship between heating time, steam production and mass
		mass recovery	recovery.
		groundwater geochemistry	Not required.
	Pilot-scale testing	Not generally required. No	prmally estimated via modeling by the thermal vendor.
	Full-scale design	Power application/	Power application and consumption are generally estimated by
		consumption	numerical modeling performed by the thermal vendor. Secure sufficient power supply/transformer.
		Steam generation	Record amount of in situ steam generated by subsurface heating
		-	to determine energy removal during the remedy.
		Off-gas treatment	Selection of off-gas treatment dependent upon contaminant type and mass, regulations, etc.
		Heating rate	Time needed to reach optimal/maximum temperature in treatment zone (and compare to estimates by the thermal vendor).
		Water injection	Possibility of water addition into the treatment zone to maintain conductivity of soil.
		Safety concerns	High voltage, electrical connections, buried metal objects, vapor/ lower explosive limit.
	Performance metrics	Groundwater concentrations	Groundwater concentrations can be expected to increase as the site is heated, and then decrease as the LNAPL is removed.
		Temperature in treatment zone	How quickly maximum/optimum temperature was reached and how long it was held constant. Ensure that the target treatment temperature is reached or exceeded throughout the treatment area.
		Temperature outside of treatment zone	Determine extent of heating at edge of treatment zone.
		Mass removal rates	Removal rates are expected to increase as the site is heated, then decrease as the amount of mass remaining in the treatment area diminishes. Monitor for vapor, extracted water and recovered NAPL.
		Off-gas concentrations	Monitored for compliance with permits.
Modeling tools/applicable models		The thermal vendors will perform the required modeling.	
Further information		Heat it All the Way - Mechanisms and Results Achieved using In-Situ	
		Thermal Remediation. 200	06. http://terratherm.com/pdf/white%20papers/paper6-11-6-09.pdf
		USACE. 2009. Engineering and Design: In Situ Thermal Remediation. EM-1110-1-4015.	
		https://clu-in.org/download/techfocus/thermal/EM_1110-1-4015.pdf	

## Table A-10.C. Technical implementation considerations for thermal conduction heating

<u>h</u>	Heron, G., Lachance, J. and Baker, R., 2013. Removal of PCE DNAPL from tight clays using
ii	in situ thermal desorption. Groundwater Monitoring & Remediation, 33(4), 31-43.
k	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gwmr.12028/full
	Stegemeier, G.L. and Vinegar, H.J., 2001. Thermal conduction heating for in-situ thermal desorption of soils. In Chang H. Oh (ed.), Hazardous and Radioactive Waste Treatment Technol. Handbook, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. Chapter, 4, pgs. 1-37. https://www.crcpress.com/Hazardous-and-Radioactive-Waste-Treatment-Technologies- Handbook/Oh/p/book/9780849395864