

Table A-17.B. Evaluation factors for natural source zone depletion

Remedial time frame	Concern	High to very high
	Discussion	Very long term; LNAPL mass transfer (i.e., volatilization, dissolution, intracellular diffusion) and biodegradation rates control the time frame.
Safety	Concern	Low
	Discussion	NSZD monitoring is minimally intrusive and may include groundwater sampling, soil gas flux measurements, or temperature measurements.
Waste management	Concern	Low
	Discussion	Minimal to no investigation-derived wastes (IDW) generated in quantification methods.
Community concerns	Concern	Low to moderate
	Discussion	Potential perception of no action. Community may want active remediation and expedited cleanup of site instead of monitoring. Need for more monitoring and reporting of results to educate the community on the effectiveness of NSZD as compared to other alternatives.
Carbon footprint/ energy requirements	Concern	Low
	Discussion	Minimal emissions or energy requirements from monitoring activities.
Site restrictions	Concern	Low
	Discussion	No constraints except to access monitoring network.
LNAPL body size	Concern	Low
	Discussion	NSZD occurs across the entire aerial extent of LNAPL plume. Although rates may be higher in areas with larger vertical extents and specific volume, it's possible that areas with higher LNAPL saturations may take longer to remediate.
Other regulations	Concern	Low
	Discussion	No additional regulatory or permitting requirements.
Cost	Concern	Low to moderate
	Discussion	Long-term monitoring of the site is typically needed.
Other	Concern	
	Discussion	