

**Table A-8.B. Evaluation factors**

Remedial time frame	Concern
	Discussion
Safety	Concern
	Discussion
Waste management	Concern
	Discussion
Community concerns	Concern
	Discussion
Carbon footprint/energy requirements	Concern
	Discussion
Site restrictions	Concern
	Discussion
LNAPL body size	Concern
	Discussion
Other regulations	Concern
	Discussion
Cost	Concern
	Discussion
Other	Concern
	Discussion

## for cosolvent flushing

Very low to low

Very short to short. Cosolvent flushing is ideal to address the removal of residual LNAPLs that have become trapped in the pore spaces of a water-bearing unit. Need to be able to sweep the LNAPL by infiltrating or injecting the cosolvent and extracting simultaneously downgradient to maintain hydraulic control.

Moderate

A number of chemicals on site along with mechanical equipment; flammability awareness on some alcohols.

Moderate

Wastewater, cosolvent, and LNAPL need to be properly disposed.

Moderate

There is a series of injection and extraction wells, mixing tanks, fluid separation, and wastewater-handling equipment. Personnel in PPE. Concern with use of chemical treatment, volatile emissions, odors, noise.

Moderate

Depends on whether the cosolvent is gravity fed or injected. Extraction and treatment of waste require energy source.

Moderate to high

No significant construction activity or subsurface disruption but may need to limit access to application area while injecting and recovering fluids (possibly more safeguards than for SESR). Field team on site during application of technology.

Moderate

The success rate is higher for very small areas. As the treatment area increases in size, the chance for success decreases. May consider the technology as a follow-up to a traditional technology such as MPE to remediate areas missed. A large area can be broken up into several smaller areas for treatment.

Moderate to high

May need permits to inject and discharge.

High

The cost of the cosolvent and treatment/disposal of the generated wastewater drive the total remediation cost. The ability to remove COCs from recovered fluid for recycling and injecting back into the subsurface, and reduce disposal costs, control the cost of cosolvent flushing.
