Facility or Tank ID:	Leak ID:			-
Do not proceed unless a site characterization has been completed that fully	delineates the	extent of conta	mination.	
Do not proceed unless you have obtained a UIC permit or a Rule Authorizat authorizing injection of materials into the subsurface. Attach the authoriza			undwater progr	am
What chemical oxidant are you using? If using a chemical oxidant that does not appear in the below list, submit a to	raditional CAP.			
☐ Hydrogen peroxide ☐ Ozone		Persulfate		
☐ Fenton's reagent ☐ Permanganate		Percarbonate		
Please list additional chemicals that may be used to activate the cher	nical oxidant.			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	/	/		
I. Applicability Determination (Initial Screening)	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Ineffective	
1. Provide a general description of the <b>intrinsic permeability (k)*</b> of			_	
soils in the area of remediation measured in $cm^2$ .				
☐ Based on soil type ☐ Calculated ☐ Field/lab test	k ≥ 1x10 <sup>-8</sup>	$1x10^{-8} \ge k$	k < 1x10 <sup>-10</sup>	
Stratified soils may require special consideration in design to ensure lesspermeable stratum are addressed. This will require documentation.		≥ 1x10 <sup>-10</sup>		
2. Is the treatment zone area soils homogenous (i.e. no stratified				
soils)?				
	YES		NO	
3. Have all recoverable volumes of free product been removed from the treatment area?				
Do not proceed with chemical oxidation if recoverable volumes of free product	_		_	
are present in the treatment area.	YES		NO	4
4. Does the site exhibit limestone geology?				
If yes, Fenton's Reagent may not be used.				
	YES		NO	
5. Has it been confirmed that active utilities and/or UST system				
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	YES		NO	

with contaminants.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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 dissolved iron concentration in the site groundwater < 10	YES		NO	
mg/L?	YES		□ NO	
II.a Oxidation Design			•	
1. What is the radius of influence of the proposed injection points/wells?				
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		□ NO	
4. Are monitoring wells adequately distributed between oxygen delivery locations to collect groundwater to evaluate the performance of the chemical oxidation system?	YES		□ NO	
II.b Oxidation Design				
1. How will the oxidant be introduced into the treatment area? (select of	all that apply )			
☐ Direct push technology ☐ Injection wells				
☐ Existing monitoring wells ☐ Other (specify):				
Estimate the treatment area (length x width x depth) in square feet.  Length:				
Width:				
Depth:				

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					
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.					
Does the compliance sampling plan specifically exclude sampling from oxygen delivery wells when collecting data to					
evaluate chemical oxidation system performance? <b>Note</b> : It is preferred that wells used as injection points are not also used for compliance sampling. It they are, a minimum of 1 month must pass between injection and sampling and/or additional					
-	pling may be required.				

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

Use the CAP Analytical Attachment Sheet.

Example		ample
	Well Name	Substance(s)
	MW - 1	BTEX, MTBE
	MW - 3	BTEX, MTBE

#### 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