A.1 Technology Name

Fossil Fuel Traps

A.1.1 Source

GHD - Not published

A.1.2 Summary

Media:	Soil gas
Study Type:	Other
Technology:	Accumulation
Peer Reviewed:	No
Publication Date:	Not published

A.1.3 Site Description

- General site description and conditions – Above ground release of approximately 190 cubic metres of crude oil to a pump station in British Columbia. The release resulted in impacts to the soil and groundwater within the pump station property.
- Contaminants of concern – LNAPL
- Sampling frequency of contaminants of concern – approximately semi-annual
- Technology used – Fossil Fuel Traps

A.1.4 Remedial Phase

Used in assessment of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) biodegradation, known as natural source zone depletion or NSZD, for evaluation as a potential basis for the long-term LNAPL management plan.

A.1.5 Outcome

Results from NSZD testing conducted to date (fossil fuel CO2 trap testing and temperature profiling) indicate that LNAPL in the subsurface is actively degrading at an average rate of 1,000-4,000 U.S. gallons of LNAPL degraded per acre per year.

A.1.6 References

List references or citations.

1. ITRC, 2018. LNAPL Site Management: LCSM Evolution, Decision Process, and Remedial Technologies, LNAPL- Washington, D.C.: Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council. LNAPL Update Team
2. American Petroleum Institute (API), May 2017. Publication #4784 – Qualification of Vapor Phase-related Natural Source Zone Depletion Processes, First Edition

3. Cooperative Research Centre for Contaminated Site Assessment and Remediation (CRC CARE), August 2018. Technical Report 44: Technical measurement guidance for LNAPL natural source zone depletion