



## **Active Soil Gas Analysis**

Active soil gas analysis represents a quantitative technique, which provides a good comparison between sampling sites and provides soil emission and flux measurements. The following represents a description of a number of sampling formats and the various applicable analyses.

### **Tube media**

Sorbent tubes such as those containing Anasorb, Tenax or silica gel are available from a number of suppliers. The multiple bed absorbents are the most versatile and will collect a wide range of organic VOCs. A known volume of sample is drawn through the tube and analyzed by direct desorption. Supelco (800-359-3041) Carbotrap 317 # 20877 is a glass tube format.

### **Canister or bag media**

Both formats can be used for active soil gas collection. The canister format may be a 6-liter Summa canister or a 0.5-liter Summa mini-canister. The soil gas probe is first evacuated using a gas tight syringe connected to a quick connect fitting. The canister, which has been evacuated to less than 50 milli-torr, is connected directly to the soil gas probe. Bag sampling is more difficult since a negative pressure container is used for filling the bag. Bags are available from SKC (80-752-8472) and canisters are available from DAT (800-733-8644).

### **Headspace techniques**

The use of headspace analysis has provided a means of determining the in-situ soil gas. The techniques used are RSK-175 developed by the Air Force and Method SW-3810. This technique has many applications for light C1-C6 hydrocarbons.

### **Analysis of active devices**

Since active devices are usually targeted for the ppb to low ppm range of analytes, direct analysis or concentration followed by direct analysis is performed. Concentration of the sample using a TO-14/15/17 approach will provide suitable sensitivity for site assessment. In addition to general VOCs light gasses such as light hydrocarbons and permanent gasses can also be measured.

