

		Traditional Soil Stabilization	Electrokinetic Soil Stabilization (EKKS)
Costs	Removal of existing road surface	Complete removal of the road surface and bed is required	The existing road is left intact except for small boreholes for the insertion of electrodes
	Use of heavy equipment	Heavy equipment is required to remove roadbed, excavate soil, mix chemicals, place soil back, repave	Handheld drilling equipment only
	Pollution	High levels of noise and dust pollution are present throughout the life of the project. Harmful toxins potentially remain	Aside from brief initial drilling, there is no noise, dust, or other pollution
	Time	Years if removal of road surface and bed is required	3-6 Months
	Traffic interruption	Complete traffic interruption. Traffic must be rerouted where possible	Light interruption during initial installation, then normal traffic flow for the remainder of the project
	Project footprint	In addition to the roadbed which is completely removed and inaccessible, room is required for the heavy equipment (earth movers, mixers etc.). May be infeasible in certain space-restrictive areas	Some small footprint is required for the ancillary electrical equipment and for tanks of hardening solution.
	Labour costs	High levels of manpower are required to operate equipment, survey the area, supervise activities etc.	Once initial installation is complete, the project can be remotely monitored with occasional local inspection.
	Efficacy in fine soils	Traditional injection techniques are unable to penetrate through fine soils such as clay	Electro-osmosis
	Financial cost	High, due to equipment, labour, time	Moderate to Low, due to low levels of equipment and personnel
	Local economy cost	Moderate, due to local traffic disruption	Low, due to low disruption