Entries for May 1-15, 2025

Market/Commercialization Information

FORMOSA MINE REMEDIAL ACTION CAPPING PROJECT (SRCSGT) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Division Northwestern, Seattle District, Seattle, WA Contract Opportunities on SAM.gov W912DW25R000B 553, 2025

This is a sources sought notice for marketing research purposes only. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District is seeking interested business sources for the Formosa Mine Remedial Action Capping Project in Riddle. Oregon under NAICS 364-55510. This project source of work consists of activities necessary to implement primarily the earthwork related requirements of the EAR Another the Formosa Mine Superfund See 01. The Includes all subscreaments of the Includes and the Superfund See 01. The Includes all subscreaments of the Includes and the Superfund See 01. The Includes all subscreaments of the Includes and the Superfund See 01. The Includes all subscreaments of the Includes and the Superfund See 01. The Includes all subscreaments and the Includes and the Includes and the Includes and reaction and reacti

WATER EMERGENCY AND RAPID RESPONSE SERVICES (WERRS) (PRESOL) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 Contracting Office, San Francisco, CA Contract Opportunities on SAM-gov 68/Her092520003, 2025

When this solicitation is released sometime in June or July 2025, it will be competed as a full and open competition under NAICS code 562910. EPA Region 9 Contracting Office plans to issue a solicitation for support of its Water Emergency and Rapid Response Services contract. The purpose of the Water Emergency and Rapid Response Services contract is to provide consistent services to EPA and other federal officials implementing EPA's responsibilities, and fast support to drinking water and wastewater utilities located in EPA Region 9 during emergencies resulting from natural and mamade disasters, terrorist activities, weapons of mass destruction, and nuclear, biological or chemical incidents. These responsibilities with the region as well as outside the region on a backup regional response. For a complete the job. The contractor shall full these responsele with current credential/certifications, as well as all supplies, materials, tools, and equipment necessary to complete the job. The contractor shall full these responsele in Infastructure; jostifications, controlling splied material, waste treatment, restoration, removal actions, required for soties weater and wastewater services including emergency reparts to infastructure; jostifications, controlling splied material, waste treatment, restoration, removal actions, reamportation, treatment and disposal. There is no solicitation at this time. <u>https://sam.gov/opu/ar92/1655/ch0fda156/crock_1ab364/cruers</u>

SOURCES SOUGHT NOTICE-REMEDIAL ACTION AT FORMER KIL-TONE SUPERFUND SITE (SRCSGT) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Northwestern Division, Kansas City District, Kansas City, MO Contract Opportunities on SAM, gov PANIWUS2P000000553, 2025

This is a sources sought notice for marketing research purposes only. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers seeks to determine the interest of small businesses qualified to conduct remedial action activities at the Former Kil-Tone Superfund Site, Operable Unit 2, in Vineland, New Jersey under NAICS code 562910. The Former Kil-Tone Company site consists of ~4 arcs in a mixed residential and commercial area. The company manufactured pesticides, which included arsenic and lead, from ~1317 to 1350. In 1350, the property was sold to Lucas. New Jersey company, which continue to manufacture pesticides the property will at least 1353. This project soldness sold in Lucas in the ender sold and lead, from ~1317 to 1350. In 1350, and 1350, the property was sold to Lucas. New Jersey company, which continue to manufacture pesticides the property will at least 1353. This project soldness at the sold of U.2 property sold and the sold to 102 property sold at least 1560. The former Kil-Tone Company, which continue to manufacture pesticides the property will at least 1353. This project sold addresses the remediation of U.2 property sold at least 1560. The former Kil-Tone Company, which continue to manufacture pesticides the property will at least 1573. This project sold addresses the remediation of U.2 property sold at least 1560. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1560. The former Kil-Tone Company sold to Lucas 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least 1500. The former Kil-Tone Company and the sold at least

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Return to top

Cleanup News

LESSONS LEARNED: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION SYSTEM AT THE NATIONS WORST CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CLEANUP Kennington, B. and G. Guyer. I DCHWS East 2025 Spring Symposium, 2-4 April, Philadelphia, PA, 15 slides, 2025

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AVOIDING PITFALLS WHEN THE RECORD OF DECISION SPECIFIES IN-SITU THERMAL TREATMENT Krueger, J. and J. Cole. I DCHWS East 2025 Spring Symposium, 2-4 April, Philadelphia, PA, 18 slides, 2025

An ongoing application of ISTT at the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) provides a case study in adaptive design for thermal treatment technology implementation. Subsurface contamination at source area SA-13 originated from a concrete pad used to store drums of spent chlorinated solvents, primarily TCE. DNAPL is encountered in select locations, however, the volume of solvents historically released from the pad remains unknown. Subsurface contamination at source area SA-13 originated from a concrete pad used to store drums of 5-50c+thick, water-bearing interval-composed of gravel, sand, and day on top of veabtered imsterone bedrock. The premeability of the residuum increases with depth and spans several orders of manylude. Water is typically encountered near the top of bedrock, forming a regional karst groundwater system with a variable degree of hydraulic connection to the residuum. https://mediacdn.guidebnok.com/upload/213715/0gnWukGIM729Hxuae01oa702Fr5Fr82RCr11.pdf

OPTIMIZING IN SITU TREATMENT BARRIERS: AN ADAPTIVE STRATEGY FOR A SUPERFUND SITE Yezuita, B. I DCHWS East 2025 Spring Symposium, 2-4 April, Philadelphia, PA, 14 slides, 2025

The remedial action (RA) program for the Commerce Street Plume Superfund site is underway, funded by an EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law grant. Contaminants of concern include TCE and its breakdown products, which are present in a shallow sandy aquifer above an impermeable clay layer at ~40 ft bgs. The remedial design detailed the installation of five in situ treatment barriers using bioremediation amendment injection in the hotspot where TCE was ~10,000 pb and zero-valent iron was emplaced in downgradient trenches where TCE was ~500 pb. Situ years after design-related investigation and a field pilot ISB linection organ, an intensive pre-RA characterization was conducted to provide an updated extent of contamination and inform full-scale trainment barriers using the scharacterization was conducted to provide an updated extent of contamination and inform full-scale trainment barriers using the scharacterization ements. Recent data from wells near the pilot injection program indicate sustained performance of the ISB amendment, which increased confidence in the full-scale ISB applications and refined expectations for injection frequency.

IN-SITU SOIL STABILIZATION WHEN PLAYING IN THE MUD WORKS OUT Bracken, J. I DCHWS East 2025 Spring Symposium, 2-4 April, Philadelphia, PA, 20 slides, 2025

SS technology was determined to be the most cost-effective option to remediate a former auto salvage/metal scrap recycling facility with a complex combination of varying comingled contamination from a century's worth of discharges and releases, including tar/crecosote, tree/residual petroleum product, VOCs, SVOCs/PAFs, metals, pesticides, and PCBs. Several bench-scale/plot tests were conducted to confirm the viability of ISS and develop the sitewide design criteria to address the mixed contamination. Bucket failunges to mere a test in the pol obtainch, at depths up to 20 to 20. The prime site presented multiple challenges to mere (metald adjoctives due to various contamination multiple adjoctives due to various contamination and white product, plannet, concentration gradems in any across the site. The start of t

Demonstrations / Feasibility Studies

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS TO MEASURE WHEN CONSIDERING ADSORPTIVE TREATMENT OF PFAS Strathmann, T. SERDP Project ER18-1063, 2 pp, 2023 (published 4/15/25)

healte from this SEBOP Project support the conclusion that anon exchance resine (AER), especially Profix-selective single-use resine, size highly effective for testing PrAS-impacted groundwater. Pilot study results comparing three different beiling from the SEBOP Project support the conclusion that anon exchance resine, AER), associally PrAS-impacted groundwater. Pilot study results comparing three testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results comparing three testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results comparing three testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results comparing three testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results comparing three testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from where testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from where testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from where testings and the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from the Study of the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from the Study of the Study results from the Study results from the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from the Study of the Study results from the Willow Grow PRA are andwater. Pilot Study results from the Study of the St be less p Fact she Final Rep Executiv

IN SITU DESTRUCTION OF TCE DNAPL AND PLUME USING EMULSIFIED ZERO VALENT IRON AND ZVI PRBS Rathmell, S. I AEHS Foundation 40th Annual International Conference on Soils, Sediments, Water and Energy 21-24 October, Amherst, MA, 19 slides, 2024

A field pilot test at a site in Connecticut with soil and groundwater impacted by CVOCs was implemented to address ecological concerns associated with subsurface impacts. The ongoing source area mass is sustaining a groundwater plume that has the potential to impact a new surface water body. High-resolution site characterization delineation of source and plume areas was used in conjunction with 3D modeling (using EVS software) to guide the targeted in situ remediation design. The in situ chemical reduction (ISCR) remediation approach utilized emission of the source transmission of

PFAS DESTRUCTION IN IX STILL BOTTOMS WITH PLASMA VORTEX TECHNOLOGY Higgins, R.J., H.S. Kim, E. Houtz, P. Newman, D. Casey, and Y.I. Cho. CS EST Water 5(5):2110-2119(2025)

The feasibility of remediating PFAS-contaminated groundwater using a combined regenerable ion exchange (IX) and plasma treatment approach was investigated at Joint Base Cape Cod in Massachusetts. Regenerable IX treated ~1,200,000 L of groundwater, meeting the treatment opail of 20 mg/ (bit 2) perfluorocctaness) fonate, perfluorone canales, per

INTERIM MEASURES PLUMESTOD® INJECTION PILOT STUDY UPDATE REPORT BASE SUPPORT BUILDING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT 014 KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, FLORIDA AECOM TECHNICAI SERVICE, INC. FOR VASA'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASURANCE BRANK, VAS DP, 2023

A PlumeStop injection event was completed at the Base Support Building at 12 locations to create a permeable reactive barrier (PRB). The specific goals of the pilot study were to observe changes in PFAS mass flux in groundwater downgradien of the PlumeStop PRB; determine whether groundwater flow is being diverted around or under the PRB; and acquire design parameters meedsary for future remedial design activities. Injection parameter flaw is being diverted around or under the PRB; and acquire design parameters meedsary for future remedial design activities. Injection parameter data were recorded during the injection event to provide design parameters for future injection activities. Field measurements and observations collected during the injection event supported a conservative estimate for a lateriar lations of influence (ROI) of 5 f. that collected before and after the pilot study indicated that there were no changes in groundwater velocity or direction. This report summarizes performance monitoring data collected on November 1, 2024, and January 28, 2025, respectively. Consultation activities and allowed for PRAS compounds, total organic carbon, and/or aluminum. PRAS concentrations were compared to EPAS (MCL or the EPA Regional Screening Levels for tap water if no NCL was available. The PRB appears to be effective in reduring PFAS concentrations in groundwater downgradient of the PRB. Continued sampling is expected to confirm the long-term efficacy of a CC PRB. <u>Later Vinter activities on production and on the PRB. Continued sampling is</u>

Research

DESIGNING ULTRAPOROUS MESOSTRUCTURED SILICA NANOPARTICLES FOR THE REMEDIATION OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES Huang, C., R. Lewis, S., Thomas, Z., Tang, J. Jones, S. Nason, N. Zuverza-Mena, Z. Piskulich, T. O'Keefe, B. Tuga, A. Paredes-Beaulieu, V. Vasiliou, Q. Cui, J. Dalluge, J. White and C. Haynes. ACS Nano 19(2):19777-19789(2025)

A study developed surface-modified ultraporous mesostructured silica nanoparticles (UMNs) to facilitate PFAS phytoremediation. UMNs were synthesized and functionalized to tune their hydrophobicity and surface charge to enhance their affinity for PFAS. Dynamic light scattering, sigma-potential, and nitrogen physicorption show that the modified UMNs had similar physical characteristics. Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry analysis shows that postively charged UMNs have a higher affinity for PFAS than negatively charged UMNs (with 20% of PGA remaining in solution, respectively). When includeed with multiple PFAS, UMNs show greater removal efficiency for functional groups on the silica surface and PFAS molecules showed the importance of the combination of hydrophobic and electrostatic interactions to drive PFAS uptake. The study highlights the potential of surface-modified UMNs to enhance the uptake of PFAS from the environmental matrix and promote phytoremediation.

ELECTROCHEMICAL ACTIVATION OF ALUM SLUDGE FOR THE ADSORPTION OF LEAD (PB(II)) AND ARSENIC (AS): MECHANISTIC INSIGHTS AND MACHINE LEARNING (ML) ANALYSIS Kim, H.B., M.F. Ehsan, A.N. Alshawabkeh and J.G. Kim. Bioresource Technology 430:132563(2025)

Electrochemical activation was proposed as a sustainable method to enhance alum sludge adsorption performance by generating oxygen-containing functional groups on its surface. Cathodic-activated AIS (E-AIS) leads to the formation of hydroxyl and carboxyl groups, which serve as key active sites for Pb(II) adsorption through complexation mechanisms. E-AIS effectively removed both Pb(II) and As within 4 hrs, showcasing its dual functionality for cationic and anionic contaminants. While HCI- and KOH-activated AIS also achieved 100% Pb (II) removal, hey caused substantial aluminum (AI) leaching, exceeding 1,000 mg/L, due to structural instability. In contrast, E-AIS minimized AI leaching, preserved structural instability. In contrast, E-AIS minimized AI leaching, preserved structural instability. In contrast, E-AIS minimized AIS as achieved 100% Pb (II) adsorption capacity than raw AIS. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and machine learning validated the enhanced adsorption performance of E-AIS. Findings highlight electrochemical activation as cost-effective and environmentality friendly remediation.

COMPLETE BIODEGRADATION OF INSENSITIVE HIGH EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS Field, J.A. SERDP Project ER19-1069, 3 pp. 2025

The goal of this project was to demonstrate the complete biodegradation of insensitive munition compounds (IMCs) to benign mineral products, using 3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one (NTO), by developing multiple microbial cultures that catalyzed the degradation of IMCs. It offers strategies to promote the complete mineralization of IMCs, thereby minimizing the accumulation of toxic aromatic amines and related byproducts. A highly enriched NTO-respiring culture was discovered that can intrasform (NTO) into 3-amino-1,2,4-triazol-5-one (NTO) and describes a microbial community associated with the anaerobic biotransformation of NOA. In the study further demonstrated that a sulfact-reducing enrichment culture can transform (NTO) into a sequencial anaerobic-aerobic treatment systems, full NTO and TO biointerization of a product was a tating and the chemical reduction of a broad array of nitroaromatics, which can play an important role in determining the environmental fate of IMCs and can facilitate distrates role through the continuous-flow biotive canonal biotic reactions. The study further array of nitroaromatics, which can play an important role in determining the environmental fate of IMCs and can facilitate distrates of the softer canonal biotic reactions. The study further interval indered microbial cultures can be designed to mineralization to a sequencial anaerobic conversion was a prerequisite for complete NTO mineralization. By providing shifting reactions in IMC biodegradation, A link was discovered between the microbial respiration of natural organic matter by quinone-respiring bacteria and the chemical reduction of a broad array of nitroaromatics, which can play an importes thowed that keel is further transform divide abiotic reactions. The study also showed that talicerd microbial cultures can be designed to mineralize IMCs in specific Fact Sheet os://sepub-prod-0001-124733793621-us-oov Z8nT42t1zb vEMCI63z Co9O3iaK_0t rest-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-nublic/2025-04/ER19-1069%20Eact%20Sheet.ndf?Ve

EXAMINING DISPARITIES IN PFAS PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS: IMPACT OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION, FOOD ACCESS, PROXIMITY TO INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND SUPERFUND SITES LI, S., JA. Goodrich, E. Costello, D.I. Walker, C. Cardenas-Injuguez, J.C. Chen, T.L. Alderete, D. Valvi, S. Rock, S.P. Eckel, R. McConnell, F.D. Gilliland, J. Wilson, B. MacDonald, D.V. Conti, A.L. Smith, D.L. McCurry, A.E. Childress, A.M.-A. Simpson, L. Golden-Mason, and L. Chazi. L. Environmental Research (26/S) Control (20/S) (20/ Superfund sites was associated with higher plasma PFDA, PFHpS, increase in plasma PFOA and 0.06 (0.02, 0.1) increase in plasma P

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF PFAS-SELECTIVE ADSORBENTS IN HARD-TO-TREAT RESIDUAL WASTE STREAMS Butzlaff, A.H., B. Mezgebe, A. Collins, Z.-W. Lin, D. Lassalle-Vega, I.M. Harmody, O. Coronell, F.A. Leibfarth, W.R. Dichtel, M. Nadagouda, and M. Ateia. Chemical Engineering Journal 511:161983(2025)

A study investigated the performance of three cyclodextrin-based polymers, a hydrogel, and a polymer-metal oxide hybrid against traditional granular activated carbon (GAC) and ion exchange (IX) resins. This study comprehensively evaluate emerging PFAS-selective materials across five distinct and challenging waste matrices, providing critical insights into their practical applicability. The PFAS-selective adsorbents exhibited faster adsorption kinetics and higher PFAS removal efficiencies in these complex matrices. The key to enhance dhe performance was designing the interplay of multiple factors, including electrostatic tratcation and hydrophobic capture, as well as pore configuration or fluorophilic interactions, that lead to higher affinity for PFAS removal. Mechanistic desorption studies demonstrated that a solvent-sait combination significantly improved PFAS recovery rates, up to 225-fold higher than single-component regenerants. Findings suggest a pathway toward sustainable PFAS removal as on environmental impact by enabling adsorbent reuse. The study highlights the high potential of the novel adsorbents to enhance PFAS management in diverse aqueous environments. Future work should focus on refining adsorbent formulations significantly to regulatory frameworks and environmental contexts.

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY TOXIC TRANSFORMATION PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON BIOREMEDIATION USING SUSPECT AND NON-TARGET SCREENING Huizenga, J.M., L. Semprini, and M. Garcia-Jaramillo. Environmental Science & Technology 59(15):7561-7573(2025)

Treatment strategies for PAHs can lead to the formation of PAH-transformation products (PAH-TPs) that are unregulated and understudied in environmental monitoring and remediation despite having the potential for adverse ecological and human health effects. Suspect and nontrayer screening approaches were utilized to identify PAH-TPs produced by *Rhodocaccus rhodochrous* ATCC 21198 using liquid chromatography-high resolution mass spectrometry. Open-source tools were used to predict biotransformation products, predict potential PAH-TP structures from mass spectra, and estimate health hazards of potential PAH-TPs. The workflow developed allowed for the tentative identification of 16 PAH-TPs, seven of which were not previously detected by targeted analysis. Several new potential transformation products or the potential previously detected by the PAH-TPs, including carboxylation, sufforation and to three hydroxylation reactions. A computational toxicity assessment indicated that the PAH-TPs shared many hazard characteristics with their parent compounds, including genotoxicity and endocrine disruption, highlighting the importance of considering PAH-TPs in future PAH.

Return to tor General News

TECHNOLOGY PROFILE-PHYTOREMEDIATION Waltermire, K., D. Gwisdalla, and M. Mahoney. EPA/600/R-25/137, 51 pp, 2025

This guide provides key information to help environmental cleanup professionals and other stakeholders understand how different phytotechnologies work and assess their applicability to remediate or control contaminants in various media. It also includes case studies and practical guidance for planning a phytotechnology application, such as effective plant-contaminant pairings, resilience considerations, operation and maintenance, and long-term monitoring.

ASSESSING PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) LEACHING FROM SOIL TO GROUNDWATER NAVFAC Fact Sheet, 5 pp. 2025

Understanding the nature and strength of PFAS leaching from soil to groundwater is critical for effective site management. Soil can retain PFAS, potentially resulting in a long-term source of PFAS in groundwater. The unique physicochemical properties of PFAS result in complex fate and transport behavior in the vadoes zone, and in some cases may require specialized evaluations to determine how soil-to-groundwater leaching fits into a particular conceptual site model. This fact sheet explains how different PFAS migrate through the vadoes zone, how to estimate groundwater recharge rates, and how to estimate PFAS concentrations in porewater. This sheet explains how different PFAS migrate through the vadoes zone, how to estimate groundwater recharge rates, and how to estimate PFAS concentrations in porewater.

VERTICAL DELINEATION OF CONTAMINATION IN AQUIFERS DISCUSSED AT WORKSHOP REPORT Smith, K.P., F.D. Day-Lewis, J.P. Heneghan, and N.P. Qafoku. PNNL-37298, 20 pp, 2024

RemPlex collaborated with the United Kingdom's Nuclear Decommissioning Authority to host a two-day workshop focusing on the challenge of vertical delineation of contamination in aquifers underlying and/or impacted by complex sites. The workshop brought together an international group of researchers, site operators, government agency staff, practitioners, and regulators to identify challenges and potential solutions to enable the design and optimization of targeted remedies and groundwater monitoring programs. Final Report: https://www.pnal.gov/sites/default/files/media/file/RemPlex_NDA%200ctober%202024%20/Workshop%20Report%20%28PNNI-37298%29.pdf, Presentations: https://www.pnal.gov/sites/default/files/media/file/RemPlex_NDA_Workshop_Resentations-Combined_16_16_10_204.pdf

SUBSURFACE SENSING: ADVANCING ELECTRICAL GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES FOR NON-INVASIVE CHARACTERIZATION AND MONITORING AT COMPLEX SITES Slater, L., A. Flores-Orozco, and H. Emerson. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory RemPlex seminar, 80 slides, June 2025

This seminar explores the application of geophysical techniques for understanding, characterizing and monitoring complex remediation sites, with a special focus on the Spectral Induced Polarization (SIP) method. SIP is an emerging geophysical techniquey that can offer unique non-invasive information on both the physical and geochemical conditions of the subsurface, particularly in environments where contamination and heterogeneous geological conditions pose significant challenges to collecting data at rejections fast and temporal scales. The presenters highlight recent advancements in both lab-scale analysis of SIP signals and therif field-scale applications, including several case studies. This session provides environmental scientists, engineers, and practitioners with an understanding of how SIP might be used to enhance the understanding of subsurface processes and improve remediation outcomes at complex sites. https://www.nnl.ovy/sites/default/files/methodia/file/RemPHY.Seminar_SUB/race-SeminarSIP ongenetation/SIP.str.

A NEW GROUNDWATER ENERGY TRANSPORT MODEL FOR THE MODFLOW HYDROLOGIC SIMULATOR Morway. E.D.. Aldern M. Provost, Christian D. Langevin, Joseph D. Hughes, Martijn J. Russcher, Chieh-Ying Chen, Yu-Feng F. Lin. I Groundwater 63(3):409-421(2025)

Heat transport in the quivariant is part of research neated to the effects of a warming climate on accouncies, the development of goothermal resources for entry hanking schemes, and the effects of transports are provided rquility is a scheme and the effects of transport and transport and transport properties during transmitting transmittin nput (GWF)

The Technology Innovation News Survey welcomes your comments and suggestions, as well as information about errors for correction. Please contact Michael Adam of the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation at <u>Adam michaelebrag and</u> or (703) 603-9015 with any comments, suggestions, or corrections.

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