

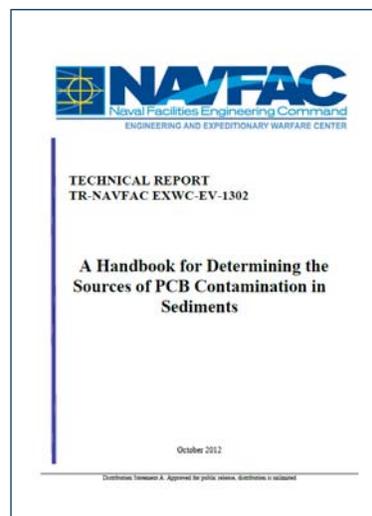
This e-mail is supported by NAVFAC's Alternative Restoration Technology Team (ARTT) to provide links to Technology Transfer (T2) tools and the latest information on policies, guidance, and training related to innovative technologies. The T2 topics highlighted in this issue will help support the ARTT's chartered goals of promoting the use of innovative technologies, removing barriers to implementing new technologies, and reducing cleanup costs, while remaining protective of the environment and human health.

Issue 104

March 4, 2013

NAVFAC Handbook for Determining the Sources of PCB Contamination in Sediment

Defining the source of anthropogenic contamination in sediments can be a difficult task. This is particularly true in waterways and coastal settings where multiple point sources are present, along with persistent non-point sources such as urban background. This situation often results in complex mixtures of contaminants in sediments. For sediment sites under the Environmental Restoration (ER) Program, Navy Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) are required to implement cleanup programs that include identifying the sources of contaminants at their sites; thus, there is a need for technical guidance on the application of techniques that can be used to determine these sources. This handbook provides information on conducting environmental forensic investigations for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at sediment sites. The document includes a discussion of: 1) the general forensic approach; 2) a summary of the technical methods that are used in a PCB environmental forensics investigation; and (3) a description of the application of the recommended procedures in two demonstration case studies.



Click on the link below to download the document:

[Handbook for Determining the Sources of PCB Contamination in Sediment](#)

PAH/PCB Fingerprinting Web Tool

It is important to distinguish Navy from non-Navy sources of contamination. Advanced chemical fingerprinting (ACF) can be an important tool for this purpose. This Web tool reviews how to implement ACF, its advantages and limitations, and when it is appropriate to use. The use of ACF is then discussed in more detail for both polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) and PCB contamination in sediments. The techniques discussed in this Web tool could apply to many contamination scenarios, but the focus of the discussion is primarily on contamination in sediments.

