

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.

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## FRTR Presents Large-Dilute Plumes: Challenges and Opportunities

Recently, "large-dilute plumes" of chlorinated solvents have emerged as a key challenge in environmental clean-up. This class of plume has several defining characteristics. These characteristics include biogeochemical conditions that result in slow contaminant degradation and that allow for plume expansion. In addition, matrix diffusion can result in secondary sources and extend the remediation timeframe. A 2-hour Webinar is being facilitated by the Navy on May 1, 2013 at 2:00 to 4:00 pm Eastern Standard Time titled "Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable (FRTR) Presents Large-Dilute Plumes: Challenges and Opportunities." This Webinar will present current industry practice for remediating large dilute groundwater plumes on complex sites, including presentations from the Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center (NAVFAC EXWC), the Department of Energy (DOE), and industry.

Click on the link below for more information and to register for the Webinar:

<http://clu-in.org/conf/tio/FRTRPresents/>

## Innovative Vapor Intrusion Site Characterization Methods

Vapor intrusion (VI) is the migration of volatile chemicals from soil and/or groundwater into the indoor air of overlying buildings. This fact sheet was prepared to provide an overview of several emerging and innovative methods for the characterization of indoor air at potential VI sites. These methods include passive sampling, use of a portable gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) instrument, use of building pressure control techniques, hydrocarbon fingerprinting, compound specific isotope analysis (CSIA), and radon sampling. These innovative techniques allow for a better understanding of VI given the natural, inherent temporal variability of the phenomenon and can help to improve the understanding of potential background sources of VOCs. Two case studies where innovative VI site characterization techniques were applied at Navy sites are also discussed.

Click on the link below.

[https://www.navfac.navy.mil/content/dam/navfac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expeditionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er\\_pdfs/v/navfacexec-ev-tds-1301-vi-sitechar-201302.pdf](https://www.navfac.navy.mil/content/dam/navfac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expeditionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er_pdfs/v/navfacexec-ev-tds-1301-vi-sitechar-201302.pdf)

