The objective of this project is to provide services to safely locate, identify, recover, evaluate, manage and make final disposal of munitions and explosives of concern, munitions constituents, chemical warfare materiel, biological waste and associated environmental impacts. The contract also includes provision for the development of new and additional support services, such as reducing DoD Conventional Munitions Stockpile (DCMS) and other federal contract munitions (excluding foreign assistance). A target NAACT cost of a total of 10 contracts is approximately $94 million from fiscal year 2018, with option in capacity to be shared among awardees over a period of 5 years.

VENDOR COLLABORATION (NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM FOR THE SUPERFUND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE TEAM CLASS OF CONTRACTS, REGION 6)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Chicago
Federal Business Opportunities, FBO-5287, Solicitation 590-15-0006, 06-16-2015

The effort is to provide services to safely locate, identify, recover, evaluate, manage and make final disposal of munitions and explosives of concern, munitions constituents, chemical warfare materiel, biological waste and associated environmental impacts, required to support DCMS and other federal contract munitions (excluding foreign assistance). A target NAACT cost of a total of 10 contracts is approximately $94 million from fiscal year 2018, with option in capacity to be shared among awardees over a period of 5 years.

DEMIL TECH RECOVERY PROCESSING SERVICES
Raytheon, Bunker Hill, Indiana
Federal Business Opportunities, FBO-5287, Solicitation 590-15-0006, 06-16-2015

The effort is to provide services to safely locate, identify, recover, evaluate, manage and make final disposal of munitions and explosives of concern, munitions constituents, chemical warfare materiel, biological waste and associated environmental impacts, required to support DCMS and other federal contract munitions (excluding foreign assistance). A target NAACT cost of a total of 10 contracts is approximately $94 million from fiscal year 2018, with option in capacity to be shared among awardees over a period of 5 years.

Water countermeasures are being implemented at the Fukushima Daichi Nuclear Power Station to limit the releases and impacts of radiactively contaminated water to the surrounding environment. The diverse countermeasures work together in an integrated manner to provide different types and levels of protection. In general, the strategy represents a comprehensive approach of a "defense in depth" concept that is used for nuclear facilities around the world. One of the key components of this freeze wall barrier system is the installation of a frozen barrier using horizontal wells. The temperature increase in the saturated zone led to about one order of magnitude higher Hg concentration in the water as solubility increased, but no increased spreading was seen outside the pilot cell. Installation drilling inside the site fissures, which dominate the lateral flow field, is planned for 2016.

The technical characteristics of a frozen barrier are very well suited to the Fukushima-specific conditions and the need for inflow reduction. This independent review generally supports the countermeasures design, installation strategy, and operation for the Fukushima Daichi Nuclear Power Station. This contract is one of the Co-operative Agreements that is funded up to $145,000 for work that will support designing, assembling, and field testing one or more mobile mercury-free gold processing plants to be used for training miners within the ASGM sector of Bolivia and Peru. Eligibility is limited to U.S. higher educational institutions and research centers that have established relationships with regional institutions and/or organizations. The closing date for applications is June 13, 2016, 12:00 PM Eastern Standard Time, at which time the Department of Energy will stop accepting applications. All information acquired from this notice will be used to adjust the XM14 acquisition strategy and contribute to determining the method of procurement. Multiple awards may be made. An Industry Day for XM14 is contemplated in mid or late August 2016. The objective of this contract is to provide services to safely locate, identify, recover, evaluate, manage and make final disposal of munitions and explosives of concern, munitions constituents, chemical warfare materiel, biological waste and associated environmental impacts, required to support DCMS and other federal contract munitions (excluding foreign assistance). A target NAACT cost of a total of 10 contracts is approximately $94 million from fiscal year 2018, with option in capacity to be shared among awardees over a period of 5 years.
potential of redeveloping or reusing a site following the removal of AC after stabilization treatment: standardization of field monitoring methods using polyethylene passive samplers; and development of a user-friendly, stand-alone sandpack for evaluating treatment effectiveness. The SERDP project page hosts reports for phases 1, 2, and 3 if this effort, a description model in a poster file; and a user manual.

IMPACTS OF ENHANCED REDUCTIVE BIOREMEDIATION ON POST-REMEDIATION GROUNDWATER QUALITY
SERDP Project ER-2131 (2015), 188 pp, 2015

Electronic donor addition can be very effective in stimulating enhanced reductive bioremediation (ERB) of a wide variety of groundwater contaminants; however, ERB can fail in secondary water quality impacts (SWQI), such as decreased levels of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) and increased levels of some natural occurring substances (NOSs). This study compared ERB performance to natural attenuation alone in a contaminated aquifer that has undergone extensive historical industrial activity with the presence of chlorinated solvents, dissolved inorganic iron, and sulfate at low levels in groundwater. Sites differed in terms of groundwater chemistry, hydrogeology, and contaminant distribution. Sites 1 and 2 were treated with ferrous sulfate and hydrogen peroxide at low pH and Sites 3 and 4 were treated with ferrous and manganese sulfate at low pH. The study found that ERB increased the levels of oxidizable iron and dissolved iron production in Site 1, while it reduced DBPs and NOSs in Sites 2 and 3. Sites 4 and 5 showed no significant improvement in groundwater quality compared to Site 6. The study concluded that ERB can be an effective treatment technology for reducing groundwater contaminants, but additional research is needed to better understand the factors influencing ERB performance.

SIMPLE MODEL TOOL FOR RECONSTRUCTING SOURCE HISTORY USING HIGH-RESOLUTION CONTAMINANT PROFILES FROM LOW-K ZONES
Remedial Action Focus Group, 22 pp, 2015

This simple model tool is intended to aid decision makers in reconstructing source history using high-resolution contaminant profiles from low-k zones. The tool helps users determine the relative ages of contaminant plumes, identify potential source units, and estimate the mass and distribution of contaminants. It is designed to provide a quick and easy way to visualize and analyze data, facilitating informed decision-making.

ESTIMATING REMEDIATION AND CONTAMINANT EMISSIONS RESPONSES FOR ALTERNATIVES BASED UPON USE OF THE FOLLOWING TECHNOLOGIES: EVAPORATION DISK AND LOW-K TANK USEFUL FOR BOTH CONTAMINANT REMOVAL AND TREATMENT
Richardson, B. L. and C. J. Kupce.
Remedial Action Focus Group, 25 pp, 3-56, 2015

This document presents a greenhouse gas emissions assessment for a hypothetical site based on the use of the following technologies: evaporation disk and low-k tank. These methods are used for both contaminant removal and treatment, offering potential benefits in environmental impact reduction.

U.S. EPA’s 2015 Vapor Intrusion Guidance Document (VIGD) specifies two conditions for demonstrating that mitigation is needed: (1) proof of a VI pathway; and (2) evidence that human health risks exceed established thresholds. The guidance outlines various approaches to mitigation, including excavation and in situ treatment. This article discusses the VIGD and its implications for regulatory decisions, focusing on the importance of evidence-based approaches and the role of interdisciplinary teams in assessing Vapor Intrusion.

INDEX TO ARIZONA HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES: IMPROVING THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR DECISION-MAKING
Hurst, B. L. and S. W. Chapman.
SERDP Project ER-2131, 68 pp, 2015

This index provides a comprehensive database of Arizona hazardous waste sites, including site information and risk assessment data. The purpose is to enhance decision-making processes by providing a more robust evidence base for evaluating site-specific risks and implementing effective management strategies.

PERFORMANCES OF LAB-SCALE ANAEROBIC BIOREACTORS AT LOW TEMPERATURE USING YUKON NATIVE MICROORGANISMS
A ALERT, A. and J. Hargreaves.

Four lab-scale anaerobic bioreactors were monitored for one year to evaluate their capacity to reduce metal concentrations at ambient laboratory temperatures, and then at 5°C and 37°C. A. actinomycetae and Zn concentrations were comparable, while Cu and Zn concentrations were lower. This study demonstrated the feasibility of using low-temperature anaerobic bioreactors for metal removal.

EVALUATION OF A SOIL-BASED SYSTEM TO DISPERSE MULTIPLE TETRACLES
SERDP Project ER-2131, 23 pp, 3-56, 2015

Soil columns were employed to simulate a soil-based bioreactor (SBBR) during tests for dispersion of a mixture of five herbicides and two insecticides from seven different chemical families. Atrazine, diquat, fluometuron, metolachlor, and prometryn were identified as being the most persistent, while the herbicide metabolites were the most abiotic. In the system, the columns showed significant degradation of the pesticide mixture.

REAL TIME MONITORING OF RATES OF SUBSURFACE MICROBIAL ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH NATURAL ATTENUATION AND ELECTRON DONOR AVAILABILITY
SERDP Project ER-2131, 5 pp, 2015

This grant project successfully developed new sensing technologies for monitoring rates of microbial activity in soils and sediments in addition to a novel proof-of-concept for monitoring the presence of bioavailable contaminants of diverse nature and toxicity. These technologies allowed for in situ monitoring of contaminant degradation, but not in situ monitoring of contaminant sources and sinks.

TESTING NOVEL, CB & DEP DETECTOR SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSURFACE FRACTURES, SODA SPRINGS, ID
INJURY−13240−2015, 4 pp, 2015

U.S. EPCB, with assistance from the EPRC, tested a novel detection technology for identifying subsurface fractures. The technology utilizes a combination of geophysical and geotechnical methods to identify potential fractures in the subsurface. This project tested the technology at a site in Idaho, and the results indicated the potential for this technology to be used as a tool for identifying subsurface fractures in other environments.

MAPPING CONCENTRATION AND SOURCE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CONTAMINANTS IN A DRY-CLAY LENS - THE SANTA CRUZ-CAPITOLA, CA Area.
McAlexander, B.L. and K.V. Tuggle.
SERDP Project ER-2131, 6 pp, 2015

This study investigated the concentration and source distributions of contaminants in a dry-clay lens using a combination of traditional monitoring methods and advanced geophysical techniques. The results indicated that the dry-clay lens is an important contaminant plume, and the study provided insights into the dynamics of contaminant transport in the subsurface.

THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF IN SITU NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND REDEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC MILITARY INSTALLATIONS
Karpinski, D. and B. Zavala.

This study examined the growth and protection of in situ nature-based solutions for renewable energy and redevelopment of historic military installations. The study highlighted the importance of integrating ecological and socio-economic considerations in the planning and implementation of such initiatives.

