Entries for October 1-15, 2026

Market/Commercialization Information

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2027 FLORIDA PANHANDLE OPTIMIZED REMEDIATION CONTRACT (ORC) AND MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM (MMRP) (SOL)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division, Mobile District, Alabama
Opportunities on SAM.gov W9127827RA002, 2026

This is a total small business set-aside under NAICS code 562910. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Mobile District requires comprehensive, performance-based environmental remediation activities to achieve Performance Objectives (Pos) at 58 Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites and 5 Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites at Eglin Air Force Base, Hurlburt Field, and Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida. The range of services includes investigation, design, construction of remedial systems, operation and maintenance of established remedies, remedy optimization at applicable sites, and achievement of site-specific objectives. The award will be a single-award, 10-year, stand-alone, Firm-Fixed-Price, Type C contract. Offers are due by 2:00 PM CST on December 18, 2026. https://sam.gov/workspace/contract/opp/8892b5c0aa014daf9764ddda5c8a41c9/view.

REMEDIATION AND RESTORATION ACTIVITIES (COMBINED)
U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary, 6913G6 Volpe Natl Trans Sys Center, Cambridge, MA
Opportunities on SAM.gov 6913G627Q300003, 2026

This is a total small business set-aside under NAICS code 238910. Under an Interagency Agreement, the U.S. Department of Transportation John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (Volpe Center) is providing support to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Facilities Environmental Cleanup (ECU) Program to procure a contractor to remediate lead- and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated soils at QPI RCAG in Matawan, New Jersey. Work will include developing a work plan within ten (10) business days of the project kick-off meeting that outlines the technical approach and schedule for all contaminated soil remediation, disposal, and site restoration activities; remediating all contaminated soil at the site; and promptly disposing of the excavated soil offsite, unless otherwise approved by the Volpe COR. The award will be a firm-fixed-price contract with a period of performance from approximately December 1, 2026, through May 31, 2027. Offers are due by 1:00 PM EST on November 23, 2026. https://sam.gov/workspace/contract/opp/69158f44e0ac4d2e84415879257d7dca/view

PRESOLICITATION NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION SERVICES MULTIPLE AWARD TASK ORDER CONTRACT (MATOC) WITH CONCURRENT SEED PROJECT (CARRINGTON ISLAND MRS) (PRESOL)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Pacific Engineering Division, South Pacific District, Sacramento, CA
Opportunities on SAM.gov W9123827RA002, 2026

When this solicitation is released sometime on or about November 20, 2026, it will be competed as a partial small business set-aside under NAICS code 562910. Both large and small businesses are encouraged to apply. USACE seeks contractors to perform under a partially set-aside Environmental Remediation Services Multiple Award Task Order Contract (MATOC) with a program ceiling of $230.5 million and a 5.5-year ordering period. Work will encompass a broad range of environmental remediation services, including Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste remediation, Military Munitions Response Program actions, and emerging contaminant cleanup, including PFAS. The solicitation will include a concurrent, funded seed task order for the Carrington Island Precision Bombing Range Munitions Response Site. Work will include the investigation, excavation, and remediation of munitions and debris. The competition will include four to six awards reserved for qualified Small Business concerns and one to three unrestricted awards for Large Businesses. The Government reserves the right to make fewer awards. The Offeror providing the best overall value for the seed project will receive the initial firm-fixed-price task order concurrently with its MATOC award. Remaining MATOC awardees will receive a basic contract with a $2,500 minimum guarantee. There is no solicitation at this time.
https://sam.gov/workspace/contract/opp/dd1a343fd852498d976a263586019aff/view.

FY27 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELD PROGRAM GRANTS
Environmental Protection Agency, Funding Opportunities, 2026

EPA's Brownfields Program provides funds to empower states, communities, tribes, and nonprofit organizations to prevent, inventory, assess, clean up, and reuse brownfield sites. The closing date for applications for all of these opportunities is January 21, 2027.

- EPA-OLEM-OBLR-26-02: FY27 Guidelines for Brownfield Assessment Grants (Community-wide Assessment Grants). EPA anticipates 30 awards for brownfield assessment, for a total estimated program funding of $15M. https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/ab2ee1d0-17cd-44e8-9a0e-a77aac958391
- EPA-OLEM-OBLR-26-03: FY27 Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants (Assessment Coalition Grants). EPA anticipates 13 awards for brownfield assessment for a total estimated program funding of $13M. https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/1c1ee2d8-caee-473d-ad92-2bbeaea66809
- EPA-OLEM-OBLR-26-04: FY27 Guidelines for Brownfield Assessment Grants (Community-wide Assessment Grants for States and Tribes). EPA anticipates 12 awards for brownfield assessment, for a total estimated program funding of $12M. https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/0d35825d-03c3-4a2f-9e1f-fa94977b0442
- EPA-OLEM-OBLR-26-05: FY27 Guidelines for Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund Grants. EPA anticipates 10 awards for brownfield assessment, for a total estimated program funding of $10M. https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/2b18ff57-bb05-4dd3-b40a-7ed854518476
- EPA-OLEM-OBLR-26-06: FY27 Guidelines for Brownfields Cleanup Grants. EPA anticipates 28 awards for brownfield assessment for a total estimated program funding of $14M. https://simpler.grants.gov/opportunity/5dffb7bc-0970-4eb8-87f0-8a968e9bee5d

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Cleanup News

PASSIVE ABIOTIC AND BIOTIC REMEDIATION OF CHLORINATED SOLVENTS: THREE FIELD CASE STUDIES USING TARGETED AMENDMENT EMPLACEMENT
Procter, D. | RemTech 2026: Remediation Technologies Symposium, 14-16 October, Banff, Alberta, Canada, 24 slides, 2026

Three field case studies demonstrate the application of targeted amendment emplacement to remediate chlorinated-solvent contamination in groundwater and soil under challenging geological conditions. The projects used targeted injection and soil mixing to deliver reactive amendments into selected treatment intervals, improving amendment distribution and contaminant contact in heterogeneous subsurface environments. At a former trucking facility in Bountiful, Utah, targeted injection of ~9.1 metric tonnes each of ZVI and sand addressed a persistent TCE source zone within an existing remediation system. Nine injection points and multiple vertically spaced treatment intervals were implemented in less than five days. Monitoring at the targeted source location indicated >99.5% source mass reduction without observed rebound, eliminating the need for additional planned electron-donor treatment. At a commercial property in British Columbia, injection of 3,700 kg of EHC-L, an amendment combining an organic carbon source with ferrous iron, targeted chlorinated-solvent contamination contributing to high-risk site conditions. Following treatment, PCE concentrations at a monitoring well decreased from 52,000 to 77 µg/L, representing a 99.85% reduction. The subsequent assessment reported that high-risk conditions were no longer identified, although elevated daughter-product concentrations, including DCE, and some offsite groundwater exceedances remained. At a former dry-cleaning facility in Millcreek, Utah, ZVI was injected into groundwater and mixed into shallow source soils to address PCE contamination and support redevelopment. Approximately 31 metric tonnes of ZVI were injected through 27 boreholes across 110 discrete intervals, with an additional 3.95 metric tonnes used for shallow soil treatment. Groundwater monitoring indicated that reported contaminant concentrations met the applicable maximum contaminant levels, supporting site closure under a corrective action plan with controls. Results emphasize the importance of matching treatment chemistry and delivery methods to site-specific geology, contaminant distribution, and remedial objectives, with performance monitoring guiding decisions for additional treatment. Https://esaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/GORD-GUEST.pdf

A TALE OF TWO REMEDIATION SYSTEMS: MPE SOURCE TREATMENT + PULSED OXYGEN BIOSPARGING PLUME TREATMENT AT A WELL SITE
Stein, V. | RemTech 2026: Remediation Technologies Symposium, 14-16 October, Banff, Alberta, Canada, 22 slides, 2026.

An integrated source-and-plume treatment strategy combined multiphase extraction (MPE) with pulsed oxygen biosparging at a petroleum-impacted well site. Pilot testing and airflow modeling informed the full-scale MPE system design, while a separate oxygen-delivery pilot supported expansion of biosparging into a sensitive forested wetland area. Over seven months, the full-scale MPE system reportedly removed ~17.7 m ^{3} of NAPL-equivalent hydrocarbon mass, including ~5,700 L of recovered LNAPL and additional vapor- and dissolved-phase equivalents. Measured natural source-zone depletion provided a site-specific benchmark for evaluating the continued value of active extraction. Following commissioning of both systems, seep benzene concentrations declined from ~1.2 to < 0.095 mg/L, while petroleum hydrocarbon fraction F1 concentrations declined from 6.8 to below 0.10 mg/L. The presentation illustrates adaptive remedy management linking active source recovery, lower-disturbance plume biodegradation, and assessments of diminishing returns. Https://esaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/VINCENT-STEIN.pdf

INTEGRATED REMEDIATION: COMBINING IN-SITU BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYTOREMEDIATION FOR PLUME CONTROL
Hachborn, E. | RemTech 2026: Remediation Technologies Symposium, 14-16 October, Banff, Alberta, Canada, 29 slides, 2026

This presentation describes an integrated groundwater remediation approach combining in situ biogeochemical treatment and phytoremediation to control a cVOC plume, primarily involving TCE. The project addresses a shallow, unconfined groundwater aquifer consisting of silty sand overlying an impermeable clay layer, where variations in the clay surface influence localized contaminant accumulation and plume migration. The remedial strategy involved injecting EHC-L, an iron-based, fermentable carbon amendment, to stimulate reducing conditions and promote enhanced reductive dechlorination of TCE. Following a successful pilot test, the first full-scale injection program was conducted, involving 109 injection points and ~67,620 L of diluted reagent. A second injection event included 93 injection points and ~57,600 L of diluted reagent. Phytoremediation was incorporated to provide additional plume control and enhance contaminant degradation. A total of 180 trees, consisting of poplar, willow, and cedar, were planted downgradient of the injection area. The trees provide hydraulic control through groundwater uptake, stimulate microbial degradation through rhizodegradation, and facilitate phytovolatilization of chlorinated compounds. Groundwater monitoring following the two injection events demonstrated degradation of TCE and its daughter products, including cis-1,2-DCE and VC. The presentation discusses implementation challenges, including variable site topography, weather-related delays, groundwater recharge, and protection of sensitive receptors. Continued groundwater monitoring and evaluation of the phytoremediation system are planned to assess long-term remediation performance. Https://esaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/ELLEN-HACHBORN.pdf

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Demonstrations / Feasibility Studies

THERMAL IN SITU SUSTAINABLE REMEDIATION TO ENHANCE BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC REACTIONS AND ACCELERATE REMEDIATION TIMEFRAMES
Divine C., J. Munholland, E. Zardouzian, S. Justicia-Leon, J.V. Aspinall, D. Randhawa, R. Falta, D. Freedman, and M. Becke. ESTCP Project ER20-5028, 350 pp, 2025

This project demonstrated thermal in situ sustainable remediation (TISR) technology to treat a CVOC groundwater source zone at site SD015 at Vandenberg Space Force Base, located near Lompoc, California. Prior to TISR, the source zone and downgradient groundwater plume were managed with enhanced in situ bioremediation (EISB) and a dynamic groundwater recirculation approach. The TISR system included 8 borehole heat exchangers (BHEs) and was designed to treat a subset of site SD015 near a monitoring well. The system increased temperatures from an ambient average background of 17°C to a peak above 50°0C at the BHEs and between 20C and 35°C in other areas. A 2% molasses substrate was injected into the TISR footprint as total organic carbon had been depleted since the previous injection event. The heating and EISB resulted in accelerated treatment, including CVOC reduction by 2 to 4 orders of magnitude, and a decrease in the total remedial treatment time by ~5 years. Implementing TISR for 5 years is estimated to reduce the total source zone remedial timeline by ~5 years for comparable cost to EISB, suggesting an overall benefit in liability reduction associated with this technology. Lessons learned from the demonstration project further emphasize the importance of sustainable energy assessments, site-specific thermal modeling, power reliability planning, and robust in situ temperature monitoring to support effective and resilient system performance. Https://serdp-prod-0001-124733793621-us-gov-west-1-s3.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2026-03/ER20-5028%20Final%20Report.pdf?VersionId=DEPTrmCTMNZQA8akZR589pmWHle5G2E

WATERJET INJECTION TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE BIOREMEDIATION OF CHLORINATED SOLVENTS CONTAMINATION.
Chien, S.-W. C., J.-W. Liu, P.-T. Wu, Y.-H. Lee, and T.-P. Wang.
Water Environment Research 98(6):e70444(2026)

A 2-year pilot-scale study aimed to remediate cVOCs in a low-permeability aquifer, with TCE and 1,2-DCA as the target contaminants. A high-pressure waterjet injection technique was applied to create fine circular slots within the aquifer, enabling the directional delivery of electron donor substrates and improving their distribution in low-permeability zones. The efficiency of substrate transport and reaction was evaluated using time-lapse cross-hole electrical resistivity tomography and groundwater monitoring data, including total organic carbon, chloride, and metabolic by-products such as ethene and methane. Prior to injection, the aquifer was under aerobic conditions with low organic carbon content, indicating insufficient electron donor availability and unfavorable conditions for reductive dechlorination. After waterjet injection, geochemical results indicated that reducing conditions were rapidly established, accompanied by the gradual depletion of dissolved electron acceptors. As anaerobic conditions developed, concentrations of TCE and 1,2-DCA decreased to below Taiwan's groundwater pollution control standards (0.05 mg/L) within 1 month, with no rebound observed during the subsequent monitoring period. In addition, the formation and subsequent transformation of intermediate dechlorination products, along with the detection of ethene and methane, further confirmed the ongoing reductive dechlorination process. Results demonstrate that waterjet injection is a robust and practical approach for delivering amendments in heterogeneous, low-permeability formations.

REMEDIATION OF AFFF-IMPACTED GROUNDWATER USING NOVEL CYCLODEXTRIN ADSORBENT (DEXSORB®)
Cassou F., M. Healy, A. Kankam, Y. Ling, and R. Wang. ESTCP Project ER23-8379, 147 pp, 2026

This ESTCP project demonstrated the use of DEXSORB for the P&T remediation of AFFF-impacted groundwater at Former Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove. A pilot-scale packed-bed filtration (PBF) system was deployed to evaluate PFAS removal, media regeneration, and desorption and concentration of resulting PFAS waste. Over 228 days of operation, the DEXSORB system treated a total of 634,000 gals of groundwater in two phases: 125 days with first-use (virgin) media and 103 days with regenerated media. The system achieved complete removal of all EPA-regulated PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, GenX, PFHxS, PFBS), demonstrating removal of PFAS to below human health risk levels in the lead vessel and confirming DEXSORB's molecular selectivity and reliable performance in complex groundwater. Both first-use and regenerated DEXSORB performed equally. Full PFAS recovery from spent media was achieved, corresponding to a concentration factor of 80,000x, which provided a viable feed for downstream destruction technologies. This end-to-end process integrates selective adsorption, regeneration, and concentration, offering a sustainable, cost-effective solution compliant with evolving PFAS regulations. This project demonstrated that DEXSORB is an effective end-to-end PFAS remediation technology that can meet emerging regulatory requirements and provide DoD with an economic and sustainable solution with future-proof

benefits. Https://sepub-prod-0001-124733793621-us-gov-west-1-s3-us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2026-05/ER23-8379%20Final%20Report.pdf?VersionId=IaZ7eYc6_4825fMEH15NbkkPM_bVpn1S

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Research

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE DEGRADATION RESULTS FOR 200-ZP-1 OPERABLE UNIT
Bagwell, C., G. Wang, D. Saunders, K. Heal, A. Kugler, J. Torgeson, S. Brooks, N. Escobedo, and J. Robinson. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory ZP1-RPT-003, 91 pp, 2026

Carbon tetrachloride (CT) contamination in the 200-ZP-1 Operable Unit (OU) at Hanford originated from large-volume discharges to the subsurface during plutonium production operations. The ROD requires reducing groundwater CT concentrations to 3.4 µg/L within 125 years. Current groundwater modeling projections estimate that the existing P&T system, even when combined with monitored natural attenuation, will not achieve this target within the designated timeframe, primarily due to the extremely slow rate of CT hydrolysis under aquifer conditions (estimated half-life of 630 years). This report documents the results of a two-phase lab investigation designed to characterize and quantify the capacity of site-specific sediments and groundwater to support natural attenuation of CT through biotic and abiotic pathways. Phase I was a scoping study conducted using sediment cores from the high-concentration source zone and the low-concentration plume perimeter to establish qualitative evidence of attenuation. Phase II incorporated improved core preservation protocols, standardized experimental procedures, and an electron capture detector analytical method to build on the initial Phase I findings and produce quantitative site-specific degradation rate estimates. The study showed that native microbial communities in 200-ZP-1 OU sediments can drive rapid and near-complete CT degradation under anoxic conditions without any augmentation of organic carbon or other electron donors. Phase II batch experiments with sediments produced quantitative first-order half-lives ranging from ~2.5 to 11 days and 7 to 10 days, respectively, in the presence of substantial background nitrate concentrations of 179.0 and 49.8 mg/L. Although degradation products downstream of chloroform (CF) were not directly monitored, the incomplete recovery of initial CT mass as CF, and the subsequent stabilization and decline of CF concentrations during extended incubation, provide indirect evidence consistent with continued reductive dechlorination beyond the CT-to-CF conversion step. Https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/3684050

(HYPER)BIOACCUMULATION OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) IN THE FLOWERS AND POLLEN OF WILD PLANTS: A POTENTIAL POLLINATOR EXPOSURE PATHWAY
Leippert, G. Y., S. C. Gilvarg, M. F. Satchwell, T. M. Green, L. A. Newman, and N. C. Pflug.
Chemosphere 412:145104(2026)

A preliminary survey examined PFAS concentrations in the soil, leaves, pollen, and flowers of plant species growing in a forest with known direct contamination. Bioconcentration factors (BCF) were used to report the bioaccumulation (BCF > 1) or hyperaccumulation (BCF > 10) of multiple PFAS species in flowers and pollen, with BCFs ranging from 0 to 2420. At least one PFAS compound was detected in the flower or pollen tissue of every species examined. Comparing flower or pollen BCF to leaf BCF showed that the tissues meet or exceed leaf BCF for some compounds. Among the plant species sampled are those that are entomophilous, including species of huckleberry (*Gaylussacia bacatta*) and blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*). Although direct exposure was not shown, results suggest that pollinators may be exposed to PFAS through interactions with flowers and/or pollen.

A NOVEL SURFACTANT-IMBIBITION DNAPL REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY WITH HORIZONTAL EXTRACTION WELLS
Cepeda-Salgado, B., G.S. Lee, F.T.-C. Tsai, and S.I. Kam. | InterPore 3(2)(2026)

A study investigated the feasibility of an in situ surfactant-imbibition method for remediating DNAPLs, where the surfactant solution is drawn into the upper vertical wells while formation fluids are actively extracted through the lower horizontal wells. The fundamental mechanism was analyzed using a dimensionless group (F) associated with capillary forces, combined with sweep efficiency. A two-dimensional simulation study showed that the technology can achieve a 36-37% greater cumulative DNAPL recovery compared to simple water imbibition methods with 10 m horizontal well spacing. The recovery increased to 52-53% when well spacing was reduced to 3-5 m. The improvement is attributed to the system configuration and design, which successfully create a sufficient pressure gradient for the surfactant solution to lower the level of capillary trapping and thus mobilize oil blobs, while generating large contact areas to sweep the contaminants.
Https://injournal.interpore.org/index.php/interpore/article/view/106/124

LABORATORY-SCALE LEACHING BEHAVIOR AND PARTITIONING MECHANISM OF PFAS DURING ORGANIC SOLVENT-ASSISTED SITE SOIL WASHING
Zhang, L., S.M.H. Kazmi, J. Du, S. Quan, C. Xu, H. Zheng, and C. Yi.
Journal of Hazardous Materials 514:142577(2026)

A study employed soil washing to remediate PFAS-contaminated brown loam soil, focusing on evaluating the effectiveness of methanol (MeOH), ethanol (EtOH), and acetonitrile (CAN), and co-solvent systems. EtOH and CAN reached maximum elution efficiency at 25%, while MeOH reached 50%. MeOH outperformed EtOH and CAN in removing PFOS, PFOA, and PFBS under their respective optimal concentrations. The role of the co-solvent systems was investigated, revealing higher PFAS removal efficiencies compared to those achieved with a single solvent system. The 15% EtOH + 200 mM NaOH co-solvent system markedly promoted PFAS leaching from contaminated soil, with efficiencies of 86.45% for PFHpA, 89.74% for PFPeA, 84.34% for PFOA, 75.32% for PFOS, 80.59% for PFBS, and 73.59% for PFHxS, with PFCAs achieving a higher removal rate than PFSAs. The partitioning coefficient (K_d) of PFAS was investigated in pure water, EtOH, and EtOH + NaOH. The lower log K_d values correlated with higher PFAS leaching rates, reflecting high mobility in corresponding solutions. A strong positive linear relationship was observed between PFAS' molecular weights and average log Kd values (R^2=0.986, p

IMPROVED REMEDIATION MECHANISM OF GROUNDWATER CIRCULATION WELLS BASED ON ULTRASONIC PERMEABILITY ENHANCEMENT
Zhao, Y., L. Yang, S. Li, M. Ji, and R. Dong.
Process Safety and Environmental Protection 209:108530(2026)

This study elucidates the mechanisms underlying ultrasound-enhanced GCW remediation through an integrated multi-scale experimental framework: (1) Microstructural characterization through NMR-coupled column experiments quantifying porosity and hydraulic conductivity enhancement; (2) Mesoscale transport analysis employing 2D sandbox simulations to investigate the expansion mechanisms of remediation radius under ultrasound-GCW coupled operation; and (3) Synergistic investigation through an innovative ultrasound-GCW-chemical oxidation system evaluating degradation efficiency and interaction mechanisms. The study confirmed the permeability enhancement effect of ultrasonic stimulation in unconsolidated aquifers and demonstrated the improved contaminant remediation effectiveness of the GCW-ultrasound coupled system. Findings significantly expand the engineering application prospects of GCW-coupled remediation technology and provide theoretical and technical support for the effective treatment of organic pollution in low-permeability zone aquifers.

BIOREMEDIATION OF COMPLEX CHLORINATED-SOLVENT IMPACTED GROUNDWATER
Landers, E., M. Lee, R. Rajendran, E. F. Harding, K. Picott, M. Parsa, and M. Manefield.
Frontiers in Microbiology 17:17:1845514(2026)

Groundwater from two regions of a heavily and mixed chlorinated solvent-impacted site in Sydney, Australia, with minimal historical evidence of natural attenuation was used to establish bench-scale microcosms to identify factors that modulate successful bioremediation. Results demonstrate that the success of enhanced bioremediation is minimally impacted by initial bacterial abundance, with significant degradation of chlorinated hydrocarbons detected in microcosms with as low as 83 16S rRNA gene copies/mL following enhanced bioremediation. Sulfate concentrations exceeding 71 mg/L may preferentially stimulate sulfate-reducing bacteria, while chlorinated hydrocarbon concentration and composition remain the most inhibitory factors limiting bioremediation success.

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General News

EPA'S FIRST EVER PFAS TECH STRATEGY SPURS INNOVATION IN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TO ADDRESS PFAS
EPA fact sheet, 8 pp, 2026

EPA's PFAS TECH Strategy outlines a two-year initiative to accelerate the development, evaluation, and implementation of technologies for PFAS removal, destruction, and treatment. The strategy emphasizes public-private partnerships, lab research, pilot-scale demonstrations, and collaboration with federal agencies, states, and drinking water utilities to advance cost-effective remediation solutions. Key technology development and research initiatives include:

- Water treatment: Evaluating granular activated carbon (GAC), ion exchange, reverse osmosis, novel sorbents, and foam fractionation for PFAS removal from drinking water and wastewater.
- PFAS destruction: Investigating supercritical water oxidation (SCWO), hydrothermal alkaline treatment (HALT), electrochemical oxidation, anaerobic digestion, and other destructive treatment approaches.
- Soil and groundwater remediation: Researching organomineral amendments for PFAS immobilization, in situ liquid carbon injections, permeable reactive barriers, and biological treatment approaches.
- Treatment residuals: Evaluating technologies for PFAS destruction in biosolids, wastewater residuals, and other contaminated materials.

The strategy also includes development of the PFAS Break the Bond Navigator, a searchable public resource intended to help communities identify appropriate PFAS removal and destruction technologies. EPA is also expanding technical assistance and infrastructure funding to help drinking water and wastewater utilities evaluate and implement treatment systems. Https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2026-10/pfas-tech-strategy_final.pdf

WATERSHED CONTAMINATED SOURCE DOCUMENT (WCSD) UPDATE WITH PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONSIDERATIONS
NAVFAC, Report TM-NAVFAC EXWC-SH-2601, 22 pp, 2026

NAVFAC updated a memorandum to assist in the development of Watershed Contaminated Source Document (WCSDs). This memorandum enhances and adds to the content of the original WCSD fact sheet developed in 2003 with emphasis on PFAS-related considerations for literature review, conceptual site model development, and source evaluation. It incorporates lessons learned and recommendations based on a review of twelve WCSDs completed since 2003. The updated memorandum also clarifies the process to be followed in accordance with the CNO Policy on Sediment Site Investigation and Response Action, and includes considerations for sites with PFAS sources.
Https://exwc.navfac.navy.mil/Portals/88/Documents/EXWC/Restoration/er_pdfs/s/Final_WCSD_Report_Apr26.pdf?ver=eoUXy2ATCc9IR88QQ3_Vbw%3D%3D

THE EVOLVING ROLES OF ELECTRICAL GEOPHYSICAL METHODS FOR IN SITU REMEDIATION ASSESSMENT: PROGRESS AND PERSPECTIVES
Xia, T., M. Li, L. Slater, X. Hu, A. Binley, X. Ma, and D. Mao.
Water Resources Research 62(4):e2025WR043172(2026)

This review synthesizes advances in geophysical monitoring of in situ chemical oxidation/reduction (ISCO/ISCR), in situ bioremediation (ISB), in situ thermal remediation (ISTR), and permeable reactive barriers (PRB). The review examines how variations in hydrogeology, temperature, hydrochemistry, and contaminant indicators influence electrical responses, and discusses the principles, advantages, and limitations of ERT/IP for each technology. A bibliometric analysis of over 200 studies identified current trends, critical challenges, and future research directions. Integrating geophysical methods with direct sampling is essential to transform electrical signatures into actionable insights for remediation management. Continued progress will be made via advances in petrophysical relationships, multi-source data fusion, coupled inversion frameworks, and the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning approaches to enable real-time, adaptive remediation strategies.

PFAS AND THE LIMITS OF CONVENTIONAL REMEDIATION IN AUSTRALIA: LESSONS FROM SOURCE WATER, DEFENSE, AND FIREFIGHTING INFRASTRUCTURE CASES
Guerin ,T.F. | Remediation 36(4):e70077(2026)

This paper examines PFAS as a stress test for existing practice rather than as a wholly separate remediation problem. It synthesizes Australian guidance, selected fate and transport literature, analytical developments, and case evidence to show how PFAS management operates across the Assessment of Site Contamination National Environment Protection Measure, PFAS National Environmental Management Plan 3.1, jurisdictional contaminated land legislation, audit systems, drinking water guidance, ecological guideline values, and remediation guidance. Four Australian examples are considered as distinct management archetypes: Royal Australian Air Force Base Williamtown as a complex Defence-scale site; the Blue Mountains as a source water and exposure management case; Kemps Creek Training Facility as a pathway control case; and Blaxland Rural Fire Station as an infrastructure and drainage pathway case. The author argues that effective PFAS management requires receptor-focused investigation, staged conceptual site models, matrix-specific treatment selection, residual waste planning, audit-aware decision-making, and long-term stewardship. Remediation success should therefore be defined by demonstrated risk reduction, treatment validation, pathway control, and continuing responsibility, not only by contaminant removal.

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 and Emergency Management at adam.michael@epa.gov or (703) 399-4268 with any comments, suggestions, or corrections.

Mention of non-EPA documents, presentations, or papers does not constitute a U.S. EPA endorsement of their contents, only an acknowledgment that they exist and may be relevant to the Technology Innovation News Survey audience.