

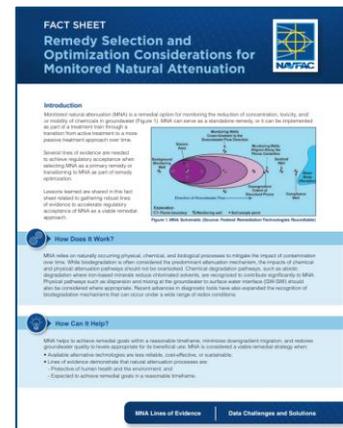
This e-mail supports the NAVFAC Environmental Restoration Program with the latest information on policy, guidance, and training related to innovative technologies. Links are provided to Technology Transfer (T2) resources and tools. Our goal is to promote use of innovative technologies, remove barriers to implementing new technologies, and reduce cleanup costs, while remaining protective of the environment and human health.

Issue 207

January 11, 2022

## NAVFAC Fact Sheet on Remedy Selection and Optimization Considerations for Monitored Natural Attenuation

Monitored natural attenuation (MNA) relies on naturally occurring physical, chemical, and biological processes to address impacted groundwater. While biodegradation is often considered the predominant attenuation mechanism, the role of chemical and physical attenuation pathways should not be overlooked. Recent advances in diagnostic tools have also expanded recognition of the biodegradation mechanisms that occur under a wide range of redox conditions. Several lines of evidence can be used to establish that MNA is ongoing at a sufficient rate and will maintain protectiveness over time. However, practitioners should be aware of potential data collection and interpretation challenges in order to proactively support the selection or transition to MNA. Lessons learned are shared in this fact sheet related to gathering robust lines of evidence to accelerate regulatory acceptance of MNA as a viable remedial approach.



View the fact sheet at:

[https://www.navy.mil/content/dam/naefac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expeditionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er\\_pdfs/r/Remedy%20Selection%20MNA%20Fact%20Sheet%20Nov%202021.pdf](https://www.navy.mil/content/dam/naefac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expeditionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er_pdfs/r/Remedy%20Selection%20MNA%20Fact%20Sheet%20Nov%202021.pdf)

## Department of Defense and Environmental Protection Agency Collaborate on Laboratory Analytical Method for PFAS in Various Matrices

The Department of Defense (DoD) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have collaborated to develop a draft method to test for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds in wastewater, surface water, groundwater, soil, biosolids, sediment, landfill leachate, and fish tissue by liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS-MS). EPA and DoD are scheduled to complete a multi-laboratory validation study of the method in 2022. Per the memorandum below, the DoD Environmental Data Quality Workgroup (EDQW) has determined that Draft EPA Method 1633 meets the precision, accuracy, and limits of quantitation needed to support sound decision-making. All new contracts and task orders after December 31, 2021 should specify the use of this method for the analysis for PFAS in matrices other than drinking water using a DoD-accredited laboratory.

View the memorandum at:

[https://www.navy.mil/content/dam/naefac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expeditionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er\\_pdfs/u/4\\_USA002084-21,%20TAB%20A%20MEM,%20Implementation%20of%20PFAS%20Method%20In%20Substances%20Other%20Than%20Drinking%20Water%202008Dec21.PDF](https://www.navy.mil/content/dam/naefac/Specialty%20Centers/Engineering%20and%20Expeditionary%20Warfare%20Center/Environmental/Restoration/er_pdfs/u/4_USA002084-21,%20TAB%20A%20MEM,%20Implementation%20of%20PFAS%20Method%20In%20Substances%20Other%20Than%20Drinking%20Water%202008Dec21.PDF)

For more information, please contact [EXWC\\_T2@navy.mil](mailto:EXWC_T2@navy.mil) or visit our Web page at: [www.navy.mil/go/erb](http://www.navy.mil/go/erb)