Soil Fate and Transport

1,4 Dioxane (14DX-1)

Environmental fate and transport describes the movement of contaminants through various types of media, including soil, groundwater, surface water, and air. Fate and transport is affected by multiple factors, such as site-specific factors and physical/chemical characteristics of the contaminant.

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Section 3 (Environmental Fate, Transport, and Investigative
Strategies)
Provides an overview of the chemical and physical properties
of 1,4-dioxane and discusses the fate and transport processes
in the context of these properties.
Integrated DNAPL Site Characterization (ISC-1)
Figure 2-1 and
Section 2.3.4 (Interfacial Tension and Wettability);
Section 2.3.6 (Viscosity);
Section 2.3.7 (Volatility)
Discussion about DNAPL fate and transport including
interfacial tension, viscosity, and volatility.
Integrated DNAPL Site Strategy (IDSS-1)
Section 2.2 (Key Subsurface Transport and Reaction Processes)
Section 2.5.1 (The 14-Compartment Model)
Section 5.4.3 (Mass Flux/Discharge)
Discussion about DNAPL fate and transport in soil.
Overview of In-Situ Bioremediation of Chlorinated Ethene DNAPL
Source Zones (BIODNAPL-1)
<u>Section 2.1.3.1</u> (Dissolution)
Section 2.1.3.2 (Sorption and Adsorption)
Section 2.1.3.3 (Drainable and Residual DNAPL Fractions)
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Provides an understanding of partitioning processes

essential in predicting the behavior of contaminants released

as a DNAPL.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS-1)

Section 5 (Environmental Fate and Transport Processes) and Figure 5-1

Provides current information about PFAS fate and transport in the environment.

Phytotechnologies (PHYTO-3)

Section 2.3.3.2 (Fate and Transport Studies)

Discusses fate and transport in phytotechnologies remediation systems.

Small Arms Firing Range (SMART-1)

Section 2.5 (Fate and Transport Considerations)

Discusses fate and transport information and considerations at closed small arms firing ranges sites.

Small Arms Firing Range (SMART-2)

Section 2.1 (Fate, Transport, and Exposure)

Discusses how lead can be dispersed into the environment at ranges.