



EPA Proposes New Regulations for Hazardous Contaminated Media

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Environmental Protection Agency is proposing new regulations for the management of contaminated media, which include contaminated soils, ground water and sediments. Through the proposal, "Requirements for Management of Hazardous Contaminated Media," but commonly referred to as the "Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for Contaminated Media" (HWIR-media), the EPA intends to develop more flexible management standards for media and wastes generated during cleanup activities. The proposal would establish modified land disposal restriction treatment requirements and permitting procedures for higher risk media that remain subject to the hazardous waste regulations. The proposal would also relieve many contaminated media management units (CAMUs) from the obligation to comply with minimum technological requirements. Also, the proposal would give the EPA and authorized states the authority to exempt certain contaminated media from regulation as hazardous wastes under Subtitle C of RCRA. The provisions would withdraw and replace existing regulations for CAMUs. Finally, the proposal would also provide an exemption from Subtitle C of RCRA for contaminated sediments dredged and managed according to permits issued under the Clean Water Act and the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Since the late 1980's the EPA has initiated several regulatory actions designed to provide flexibility in the RCRA regulatory system. In May 1992, the EPA published the proposed

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HWIR that would have exempted certain low-risk wastes and contaminated media from regulation as hazardous waste. Due to the controversy surrounding the proposal, the EPA withdrew the proposal and formed an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, co-chaired by the EPA and the states, and including representatives from the regulated community, environmental groups, and the hazardous waste treatment industry, to reexamine and develop new HWIR rules for both newly generated hazardous waste and contaminated media and other cleanup wastes. As a result of these negotiations, the EPA proposed the new Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR-waste) on December 21, 1995, to provide an exit from the RCRA Subtitle C system for listed hazardous wastes. The HWIR-media rule complements the reforms in the HWIR-waste rule with provisions designed specifically for cleanup wastes and contaminated media.

Copies of the proposed rules can be obtained by calling the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810. The proposed rules can also be obtained through the CLU-IN bulletin board at (301) 589-8366.

EPA Press Release, Monday, April 22, 1996.

President Signs Law Amending RCRA

President Clinton signed legislation (HR 2036) to revise hazardous waste law on March 26, 1996, enacting the first environmental reform bill of the 104th Congress. HR 2036 targeted two rule-makings under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), overturning court decisions that would have required the EPA to adopt stricter waste management standards than the agency originally intended. The legislation allows decharacterized hazardous waste headed for disposal in facilities regulated by the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act to escape stringent treatment standards under RCRA Subtitle C (26 ER 2131). A second, unrelated, provision of the bill removes ground water monitoring requirements for small municipal solid waste landfills located in dry or remote areas.

Environment Reporter, Vol. 26, No. 46, March 29, 1996, p. 2269.



EPA Issues Report On Environmental Compliance At Federal Facilities For FY93-94

The Environmental Protection Agency's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office has released "The State of Federal Facilities: An Overview of Environmental Compliance at Federal Facilities, FY 1993-94." The report analyzes federal facility performance under eight environmental statutes. The report contains data on the size and nature of the regulated federal facility, the number of inspections performed, and the number of enforcement actions taken. For FY93 and FY94, the EPA and states performed a total of 2,678 inspections at federal facilities nationwide resulting in 979 enforcement actions. Other sections of the report provide an overview of the range of federal facility activities and their relationship to environmental compliance issues, enforcement highlights, EPA technical and compliance assistance activities for federal facilities, and the EPA's role in base realignments and closures. The report also reviews conclusions and next steps to address compliance problem areas. The report will be available electronically through the EPA's Enviro\$en\$e network by contacting Isabelle Lacayo at (202) 564-2578. For more information on the report, contact Kelly Conrad at (202) 564-2459.

EPA Press Release, April 12, 1996.

DOD Joins Environmental Stewardship To Reduce Pesticide Use

In a recent agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense (DOD) has committed to reduce its pesticide use by 50 percent by the end of fiscal year 2000. In making the commitment, DOD joined the EPA as a partner in a program called the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP), a broad effort to reduce pesticide use and related risks to public health in both agriculture and non-agricultural settings. The DOD said that integrated pest management (IPM) will be the primary tool used to achieve its goal and that it will make every effort to institutionalize IPM in all its facilities and operations. The DOD will use a three-fold strategy: examine all areas and determine where use of pesticides is necessary; use safer pest control alternatives whenever possible; and stimulate technology for safer, non-chemical methods of control. "Precision targeting," a technique under development by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in cooperation with the DOD, is one innovative technology expected to be used in achieving major reductions in pesticide use. Using this technique, pesticides are applied only when necessary and where these products will have optimal effects.

The Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program is a development of the Pesticide Use/Risk Reduction Initiative jointly adopted by the EPA, the USDA and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1993. The two major goals of the initiative are: development of specific use/risk reduction strategies that



include reliance on biological pesticides and other approaches that are safer than traditional chemical methods; and, by the year 2000, having 75 percent of U.S. agricultural acreage adopt integrated pest management programs. The EPA's Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program is directed toward the first goal, while the USDA has focused its attention on the second. Since the stewardship program was established in December 1994, 37 associations or organizations including the DOD have joined the EPA as partners in a commitment to reduce the use and risk of exposure to pesticides. To learn more about the PESP, call the PESP hotline at (800) 972-7717.

EPA Press Release, April 11, 1996.

DOD Environmental Award Winners Named

On April 25, 1996, Secretary of Defense William J. Perry commemorated the 26th annual observance of Earth Day by announcing the winners of the 1995 Defense Natural Resources Conservation, Environmental Quality, Pollution Prevention, Recycling and Environmental Cleanup Awards. The following Navy individuals and commands are among the DOD winners: Willie Barnes, hazardous waste branch manager at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, VA, won the individual award in the Environmental Quality Award category. This award commends installations that make significant progress in avoiding and controlling air, water, land and noise pollution. Under Barnes' leadership, the installation has attained 100 percent environmental compliance in all state inspections since 1992.

Naval Station San Diego, CA won the Recycling Non-Industrial Installation Award. Recycling is growing in importance as a means of improving the environment and conserving natural resources. Recycling avoids landfill and associated costs and expands the opportunity for new products to be created from recycled materials. San Diego is one of the largest naval stations in the world, with 49 Pacific Fleet ships, 14 piers, 52 tenant commands and approximately 35,000 military and civilian personnel. Naval Air Station Cecil Field, FL, won the Environmental Cleanup Award for developing outstanding partnerships with environmental regulators and the public. Environmental cleanup contains or removes threats to human health or the environment that have resulted from past operations on DOD lands.

U.S. Navy Wire Service, NWSA1702.



NAS Sigonella Wins SecNav Environmental Quality Award

NAS Sigonella, Italy, won the Secretary of the Navy's Environmental Quality Award for non-industrial stations. This is the first time an overseas base has won any SecNav environmental award. There are several award categories including natural resources, recycling, and pollution prevention, but the Quality Award is for the best overall program in the Navy.

NAVEUROPA, Vol. 4, No. 3, Spring 1996.

SCAPS-LIF Receives California EPA Certification

The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) intends to certify the hazardous waste technology developed by the U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Division (NRaD). SCAPS-LIF, Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System with Laser-Induced Fluorometry, was developed as a field screening technology for the real-time in situ detection of PNA-containing petroleum hydrocarbons in the subsurface, both above and below the water table. The purpose of the certification program is to provide an independent technical evaluation of technologies to identify those meeting applicable quality standards, so as to facilitate regulatory and end-user acceptance and to foster growth of California's environmental technology industry. SCAPS was highlighted in a number of ways during the final meeting of the Western Governors Association/Demonstrating Onsite Innovative Technology's (WGA/DOIT) work group for Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation (ITRC) in Washington D.C.



SCAPS-LIF on display at the Cal/EPA certification ceremony in Sacramento, California.

Certification Statement

Under the authority of Section 25200.1.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, DTSC hereby certifies the NRaD SCAPS-LIF technology as a Site Characterization technology when operated, monitored, and maintained according to NRaD's protocols and specifications subject to conditions specified in this certification. The method is an in-situ field screening technique for characterizing the



subsurface distribution of POL contamination prior to the installation of monitoring wells or soil borings. As a field screening method, it is not a replacement for soil sampling borings and monitoring wells; but is a means of reducing the number, and improving the placement, of borings and monitoring wells required to achieve site characterization. The new method provides field screening data on the in-situ distribution of POL products indirectly from the fluorescence response induced in PNAs when the PNAs are components of the POL products; the most effective fluorescence response is obtained for POL products containing PNAs with three or more aromatic rings. The method detects PNAs in the soil matrix throughout the vadose, capillary fringe and saturated zones. The method provides a "detect/non-detect" field screening capability relative to a specified detection limit derived for a specific fuel product in a site-specific soil matrix.

For each specific site, calibration procedures are required to determine a fluorescence threshold and corresponding site detection threshold, typically in terms of mg/kg DFM. The detection threshold is subsequently applied to TPH or TRPH data for parallel soil boring samples to classify each into a "detect" or "non-detect" category. Site-specific detection limits typically vary from levels equivalent to approximately 100 mg/kg Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH, Modified EPA Method 8015) or Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH, EPA Method 418.1) to over 1,000 mg/kg TPH or TRPH. Direct comparisons of sensor data with TPH or TRPH laboratory data for field-selected, non-random samples, collected using a split spoon sampler by boring over and adjacent to the SCAPS push hole with a conventional hollow-stem auger, show approximately 85% agreement when using the "detect/non-detect" criteria determined for each site.

Limitations of Certification

The certification is limited to use of the SCAPS-LIF technology as a qualitative to semi-quantitative field screening method for hydrocarbon-contaminated sites. Use of the technology is limited to hydrocarbon contaminated sites where sufficient levels of PNA fluorophores are present in the hydrocarbon matrix to exhibit significant fluorescent responses at the 337 nm excitation wavelength which are above and distinguishable from background fluorescence levels. The technology has been shown to be applicable to a variety of sites contaminated by POLs, including diesel fuel marine, diesel no. 2, JP-5, and unleaded gasoline. Each site and contamination problem must be assessed for applicability by both site-specific calibration procedures and confirmation boring samples. The technology has not been shown to be applicable, for instance, to JP-4 contamination.

In its present configuration, the method cannot be used for direct detection of non-PNA (e.g. aliphatic or single-ring aromatic) compounds. Importantly, the technology cannot directly detect the presence of BTEX compounds (e.g. benzene) or other compounds of concern which do not fluoresce in response to the 337 nm excitation energy (lower emission wavelength lasers, beyond the scope of this certification, are being developed to extend the detection capability to BTEX).



Duration of the Certification

This certification will remain in effect for three years from the date of issuance, unless it is revoked for cause or unless a duration for certifications different from that specified in this certification is adopted in regulations. If a different duration is specified in regulations, the duration of this certification will be that provided for in the regulations, beginning from the original date of the issuance of this certification.

California Regulatory Notice Register, Register 96, Vol. 9-Z, March 1, 1996, p. 373.

U.S. EPA Issues Verification Statement For SCAPS-LIF

SCAPS-LIF has also received a verification statement from the Environmental Technology Verification Program at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This program facilitates the development and use of innovative environmental technologies through performance verification and information dissemination. The Environmental Technology Verification Program is intended to assist those involved in the design, distribution, permitting, and purchase of environmental technologies. The main savings attributable to the SCAPS-LIF system is that it can substantially reduce the number of wells drilled at a site. In a general characterization effort, it can provide site characterization data in less time and far less expensively than conventional drilling and sampling.



The EPA verified the following performance claims:

- Push rate was 1m/min. Data was collected every 0.2 ft. or less if the cone was slowed or stopped;
- Average percent agreement for both sites was 94 percent correct with 1 percent false positives and 5 percent false negatives;
- Good agreement with the pattern of contamination was derived from an analysis of the subsurface soil samples;
- All spectral data was stored and easily retrieved;
- Real time sensor data acquisition was achieved during both demonstrations; and
- Hydrocarbons were detected in the vadose zone at Sandia National Laboratories, NM, demonstration site, and in the saturated and capillary fringe zones at the Port Hueneme, CA, demonstration site.

SCAPS-LIF on display at the EPA Environmental Technology Verification Program ceremony in Washington, D.C.



This technology can provide useful, cost-effective data for environmental problem-solving and decision-making. It can be employed in a variety of applications, ranging from serving as a complement to data generated in a fixed analytical laboratory to generating data that will stand alone in the decision making process.

EPA Environmental Technology Verification Program Verification Statement.

State Environmental Highlights

Florida Report Recommends Against Environmental Self-Audit Policy

In a report issued on March 4, 1996, the Florida Legislature's Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability has recommended that legislation that would enact a statewide environmental self-audit policy that provides businesses with immunity or other legal privilege be rejected. The review said the state's Department of Environmental Protection instead should continue its "cooperative" regulatory approach with industry by adopting policies that encourage self-audits. Those options would include reducing penalties, declining prosecutions, and entering into agreements with businesses to conduct the audits, according to the study. Copies of the report, *Review of the Issues Related to an Environmental Self-Audit Policy*, (No. 95-42) may be obtained from OPPAGA Report Production, P.O. Box 1735, Tallahassee, FL. 32302; telephone (904) 488-1023; FAX (904) 487-3804.

Environment Reporter, Vol. 26, No. 44, March 15, 1996, p. 2147.

Washington Environmental Legislation Signed

Washington Governor Mike Lowry on March 30, 1996, signed a bill (HR 2716) creating a statutory exemption from the State Environmental Policy Act for the issuance, reissuance, or modification of a waste discharge permit that contains conditions no less stringent than federal effluent limitations and state rules. The exemption applies to existing discharges only. The law is effective 90 days after adjournment of the legislative session.

On March 25, 1996, Governor Lowry also signed legislation (HR 2875) that will reorganize efforts to clean up and protect water in the Puget Sound. Under the bill, the Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team will be created to replace the Puget Sound Water Quality Authority, which was created in 1985 to plan for the cleanup and protection of the sound and was destined to go out of business on June 30, 1996. According to a statement from the governor's office, the new team will comprise agency directors, a chair appointed by the governor, and representatives from regional cities and counties. The new organization



will coordinate permitting requirements between agencies for watershed plans and resolve conflicts between agencies. Governor Lowry said the authority has made significant progress over the last 10 years in cleaning up and preserving waters of Puget Sound.

Environment Reporter, Vol. 26, No. 47, April 5, 1995, p. 2312.

EPA Agrees to Relieve Texas Landowners of Liability Under Cleanup Program

Region VI of the Environmental Protection Agency agreed May 1, 1996, to refrain from pursuing federal enforcement action involving contaminated properties that are cleaned up to specifications of the Texas Voluntary Cleanup Program. Under a memorandum of agreement between the EPA and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, landowners and lenders that investigate and remediate so-called brownfields under the state program will be absolved of liability for previous contamination under the Resource Conservation Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. No other state-sponsored remediation program has received EPA assurance that the release from liability will apply for both federal statutes, lenders and landowners already were absolved of liability under state law.

The memorandum stipulates that the EPA could initiate or resume enforcement action if a site poses a threat to human health or the environment, the participant fails to complete clean up, or an emergency situation arises. The state's voluntary cleanup program, mandated by HB 2296, began on September 1, 1995. Implementing rules were adopted in March, 1996. So far, 154 sites have signed up for the program, and 14 have received certificates of completion which serve to release owners from enforcement liability.

Environment Reporter, Vol. 27, No. 1, May 3, 1996, p. 19.

Bay Area Defense Conversion Action Team Environmental Technology Partnership News

The Bay Area Defense Conversion Action Team (BADCAT) Environmental Technology Partnership (BADCAT ETP) is a public-private partnership of the Bay Area Economic Forum (BAEF), the Bay Area Regional Technology Alliance (BARTA), the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Navy, the Chevron Research and Technology Company and other technical experts working to expedite clean-up and economic conversion of Bay Area closing military bases through the application of new environmental technologies.

The objectives of BADCAT ETP are as follows:

- Expedite clean-up and reuse of properties on the Bay Area's 12 closing and closed military bases;
- Stimulate the region's environmental technology industry as a means of mitigating economic impacts of defense downsizing;



- Foster commercialization of emerging environmental technologies with region wide applicability by testing on selected parcels at the closing bases; and
- Expand international exports for the Bay Area's environmental technology industry.

A selection Board consisting of Cal/EPA, the EPA, Chevron and the Navy evaluated proposals from companies interested in testing environmental technologies, and recommended a number of technologies to the BADCAT ETP Steering Committee for testing on closing Navy Bases. The BADCAT ETP steering committee selected the following three technologies for their efficient, cost effective and innovative capabilities.

X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Detection Technology: This field measurement technology was selected for its tremendous cost saving potential. The XRF technology will provide measurements in the field with detection limits below most risk-based action levels, and complements other treatment technologies.

In-Situ Electrokinetic Metal Removal and Geo-Oxidation of Organics: This in-situ remediation technology was selected for its tremendous breakthrough potential in providing a cost effective method to address remediation problems found in the Bay Area and nationwide. This technology is most effective in soils with high clay and moisture content.

Volume Reduction Remediation Technology: This remediation technology was selected for its potentially fast and cost-effective method of recovering contaminants from soil. Traditionally, treatment costs for metals are very high. This technology offers an inexpensive method to dramatically reduce the volume of contaminated soil and greatly reduces these costs.

In addition the BADCAT ETP Steering Committee determined that the asphalt encapsulation technologies proposed could provide substantial remediation and reuse benefits if issues pertaining to implementation of such technologies are adequately addressed. To further explore the feasibility of using asphalt encapsulation technologies on the closing bases, BARTA and BADCAT are holding a technical conference. Experts at this conference will discuss technical issues that BADCAT will make available to stakeholders. For more information about the BADCAT ETP, formed to spur development, acceptance and implementation of technologies that can expedite military base conversion, contact Erika Bley at BADCAT at (415) 357-3100.



Upcoming Key Environmental Compliance Dates

- July 23, 1996 Deadline for indirect discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines under 40 CFR 414 for organic chemicals, plastics and synthetic fibers to comply with pretreatment standards for 11 additional pollutants listed under 40 CFR 414.111. Notice 58 FR 36872, 36875, 36892; 07/09/93.
- August 1, 1996 Deadline for owners or operators of facilities required to submit reports on toxic chemicals manufactured, processed, or otherwise used during the previous calendar year in excess of the threshold quantities specified in 40 CFR 372.25(a). The July 1, 1996, deadline was extended by the EPA on January 29, 1996, (61 FR 2722) due to delays in completing and distributing the reporting packages. Notice 62 FR 27221 01/29/96.
- August 1, 1996 Deadline for owners or operators of facilities that manufactured, processed, or otherwise used any of 286 specified chemicals and chemical categories to submit its first annual report. The July 1, 1996, deadline was extended by the EPA on January 29, 1996, (61 FR 2722) due to delays in completing and distributing the reporting packages. Notice 60 FR 49803; 09/27/95, 61 01/29/96.
- August 1, 1996 Deadline for owners or operators of facilities that meet alternate reporting threshold and certification requirements to submit certification statements containing information on toxic chemical releases during 1995. Notice 59 FR 61501; 11/30/94.

Environmental Compliance Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 10, April 22, 1996, p. 11.

Teleconference for Remedial Project Managers

The Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) in Port Hueneme, CA, has started a second edition of the Technical Teleconference for Naval Remedial Project Managers (RPM's). This bi-weekly teleconference is designed to assist project managers with the wide range of technical issues associated with site remediation. Advantages of the teleconferences: speak with other RPM's who have had or are currently experiencing similar problems, help other RPM's who may benefit from your past experiences and lessons learned, initiate a network of contacts for future technical support, discuss technical issues with invited experts, and keep current with innovative technologies and strategies associated with NFESC's Tiger Team efforts. For information contact Andrew Drucker at (805) 982-4847; e-mail: adrucke@nfesc.navy.mil or FAX (805) 982-4303.



The NFESC on-line discussion group, "LANDFILLCAPPING," provides a forum for sharing information on alternative landfill caps other than the standard Resource Conservation and Recovery Act cap. Discussions may include concepts of cover systems, design issues, applicability, site conditions, regulatory issues, cost information, implementation, research, and other relevant issues. To subscribe to this discussion group mailing list, send an E-mail message to: mailmgr@nfesc.navy.mil. On your e-mail subject line you must include: SUBSCRIBE LandfillCapping. Contact David H. Garcia with any problems or questions at (805) 982-1764.

Fourth European Conference SECOTOX 96

A call for papers has been announced for the Fourth European Conference SECOTOX 96 on August 25-28, 1996, which will be held in France. The topic will be on Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, Environmental Risk Assessment and Innovative Strategies for Assessing Risks on the living World in a Realistic Scheme. Titles of sessions to be held are:

- Fate of chemicals in the environment;
- Mechanisms of cellular toxicity;
- Biomarkers in environmental monitoring;
- Sediment toxicity assessment;
- Effects on aquatic species and ecosystems;
- Effects on soil organisms and terrestrial ecosystems;
- Alternative to conventional tests, Biosensors and early warning systems;
- Environmental modeling, Environmental risk assessment;
- Remediation of contaminated sites, Development of environment friendly products and processes ;
- Environmental management; and
- Environmental and Human health.

For information contact : Dr. P. VASSEUR, Centre des Sciences de l'Environnement BP 4025. 57040 METZ Cedex, France; telephone: 33 87 75 81 81; FAX: 33 87 75 81 89 or 33 87 75 67 10.



Environmental Information On The World Wide Web

Environmental Indicators Home Page

<http://www.epa.gov/indicators/index.html>

The EPA has recently unveiled a new Web page covering environmental indicators. The page is designed to provide data for decision makers where environmental concerns are present. The site includes definitions of terms, FAQs, and sources of data. The information itself is available by a variety of criteria including region, state, county and zip code.

Interagency Ecological Program for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Estuary, California

<http://www.iep.ca.gov>

This site offers information on the Estuary program being conducted by a consortium of state and federal environmental agencies. Information includes a bibliography of published work and data on several of the program elements. The program data contains METADATA, FORMAT, and MAP (sample location) information. Links are provided to all the member organizations and other Bay/Delta area resources.

How to Eliminate Petroleum Pollution from Soil & Water With Inexpensive Bacteria and Nutrient Mixes

<http://tigger.jvnc.net/~levins/microbes.html>

This new World-Wide Web site provides comprehensive background data about these state-of-the-art petroleum hydrocarbon bioremediation techniques. Entitled "BIOREMEDIATION: A Layman's Guide to Techniques and Materials," the extensive reference resource provides practical, "hands on" information for persons who need to understand the process of bioremediation to better manage outside contractors performing such work, or who want to undertake their own bioremediation projects in accordance with currently accepted scientific standards.



ABOUT THE *MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATE*

This newsletter is produced quarterly by the Marine Environmental Support Office (MESO), and is dedicated specifically to inform the Navy about marine environmental issues that may influence how the Navy conducts its operations. MESO is located at the Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Division (NRaD) in San Diego, California. The mission of MESO is to provide Navy-wide technical and scientific support on marine environmental science, protection and compliance issues. This support covers a broad spectrum of activities, including routine requests for data and information, technical review and consultation, laboratory and field studies, comprehensive environmental assessments, and technology transfer. Significant developments in marine law, policy, and scientific advancements will be included in the newsletter, along with references and points of contact for further information. The Marine Environmental Support Office may be reached at:

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