Environmental Science & Technology

Addition/Correction

pubs.acs.org/est

Correction to Arsenic Speciation in Newberyite ($MgHPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$) Determined by Synchrotron X-ray Absorption and Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Spectroscopies: Implications for the Fate of Arsenic in Green Fertilizers

Jinru Lin, Ning Chen, and Yuanming Pan*

Environ. Sci. Technol. **2014**, *48* (12), 6938−6946. DOI: 10.1021/es405735p

We need to reiterate and emphasize that our study (Lin et al. 2014) was based on synthetic newberyite grown in our laboratory and natural newberyite from guano deposits. We did not analyze any commercial struvite recovered from wastewaters or any newberyite derived from commercial struvite. Crystal Green, which is produced by Ostara Nutrient Recovery Technologies' process, was not among the samples analyzed, nor was the Ostara crystallization process part of the research.

Moreover, Ostara Nutrient Recovery Technologies has informed the authors that Crystal Green is registered with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, which has deemed it safe for use as a fertilizer having satisfied the agency's requirements concerning heavy metals in general and arsenic in particular. Documents supporting this are publicly available at the CFIA Web site at http://www.inspection.gc.ca/active/eng/plaveg/fereng/fereng_dbe.asp.

We regret any confusion that may have been caused by reference to Crystal Green in the Introduction of Lin et al. (2014).

Published: October 21, 2014