This special issue focuses on new methods in controlling different polluting elements such as chemical pollutants, acoustical noise, and natural radioactivity. In particular, this issue contains research papers on the following different topics:

**Chemical pollutants**: In the paper by Julia Griselda Ceron Breton et al., a large field measurements campaign was conducted in the area of Monterrey, Mexico. The correlation between different collected data was analyzed. In particular, a relation among criteria pollutants, meteorological parameters, and aromatic hydrocarbons was found using Principal Component Analysis, identifying associations among the pollutants originating from common sources. Air pollutants' maximum concentrations were observed when winds blow from the North-East, where important industrial sources and areas with high vehicular traffic are located. The data did not show a clear pattern of volatile organic compounds/NOX sensitiveness to ozone formation during the study period.

**Air pollution**: The paper by Ahmad Fadzil et al. presents an experimental approach to air pollution study, based on field measurements taken in Selangor, Malaysia, in 2012. The comparison with simulation results, using the Operational Street Pollution Model, showed good agreement, indicating suitability of the model for use in Malaysia conditions. Air quality trends for criteria pollutants in this month were studied, in comparison with the levels of the Malaysian Ambient Air Quality Guideline. The comprehensive review revealed that moving vehicles create a significant impact on air quality in specific locations.

**Natural radioactivity**: Two papers focus on Radon concentration analysis. The first paper, by Michele Guida et al., is related to water assessment and management. It presents field measurement in the Bussento river basin, located in the south-east of Campania region, to be merged with hydrological modeling tasks. The aim of this work was to develop an useful methodology for the localization of the contributions to Radon concentrations of the groundwater along the riverbed, and for their proportional assessment compared with the superficial back return flow.

The second paper on natural radioactivity, by Domenico Guida et al., presents an interdisciplinary research program with contributions from Geology, Geomorphology, Soil Science, Environmental Physics, Building Engineering, and Radiology and Epidemiology, aiming to develop a standard methodology based on a multi-scale hierarchical (regional - provincial - sector - zone site) procedure of assessment of the Radon exhalation from soils. The approach described in this paper, implemented in a GIS framework, turns out to be a powerful tool in many environmental and territorial planning approaches, especially wherever a “vast area” approach is needed to the environmental issues, i.e., the case of the urban acoustical or the electromagnetic pollution zoning.

Finally, the environmental impact due to road traffic noise is presented in the last paper. In particular, Claudio Guarnaccia presents a set of advanced tools for noise modeling, particularly focused on non-conventional situations, such as road intersections, traffic jams, extreme traffic flow, etc., where the standard Traffic Noise Models usually fail. The main idea is to implement a dynamical approach in the traffic noise prediction, i.e. to include the dependence of noise emission by kinematical parameters, such as speed, position, and eventually acceleration. This can be achieved by means of different approaches, some of them introduced in the paper, for instance cellular automata, traffic theory (Fundamental Diagram),
source power dependence from the speed, etc. The implementation of these models in easy to use tools represents the new horizon in traffic noise prediction.

Finally, as editors of this Special Issue, we would like to express our praise to all the authors, reviewers and journal staff. The contribution of each of them was essential to the making of a very interesting and useful, in our humble opinion, collection of research papers.