

FIGURE 5.14 Changes in the vertical distribution of oil with time after a slug of oil is added to the top of a column of sand. Oil content and water content are expressed as a fraction of the total volume of the porous media. Source: D. K. Eckberg and D. K. Sunada, *Water Resources Research* 20, no. 12 (1984): 1891–97. Copyright by the American Geophysical Union.

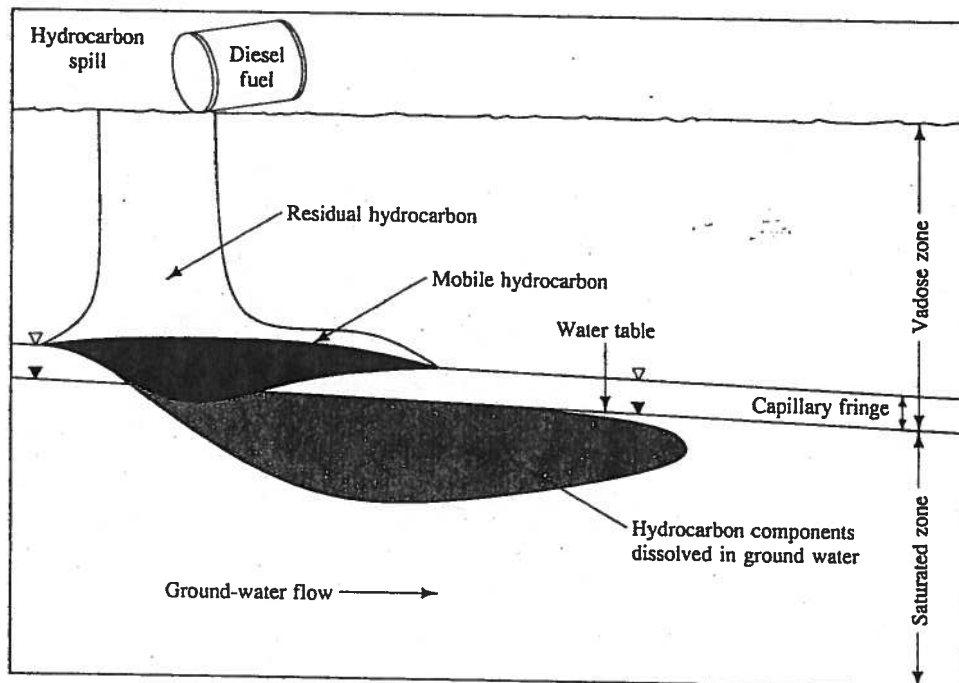


FIGURE 5.16 Subsurface distribution of an LNAPL spill.

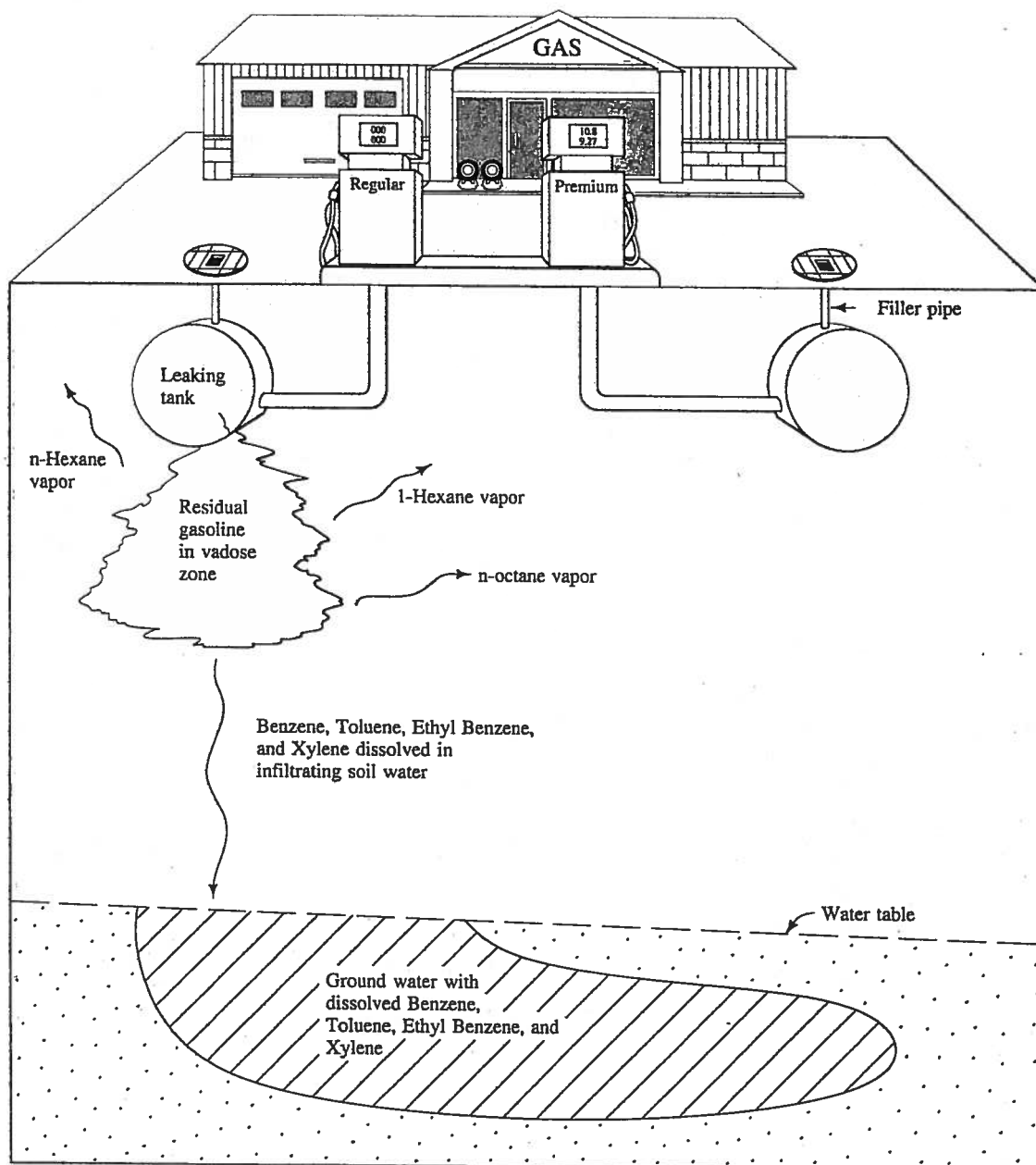


FIGURE 5.18 Process of ground water being contaminated by gasoline constituents from residual gasoline in the vadose zone.

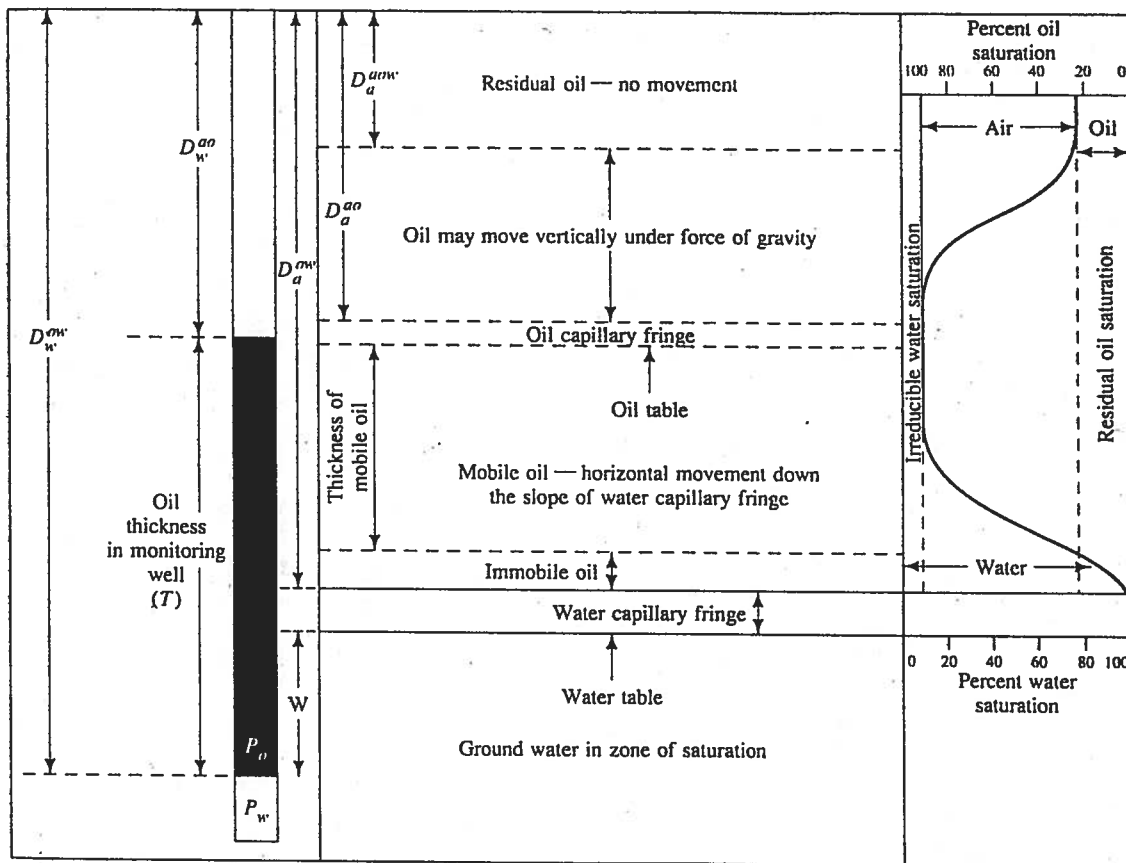
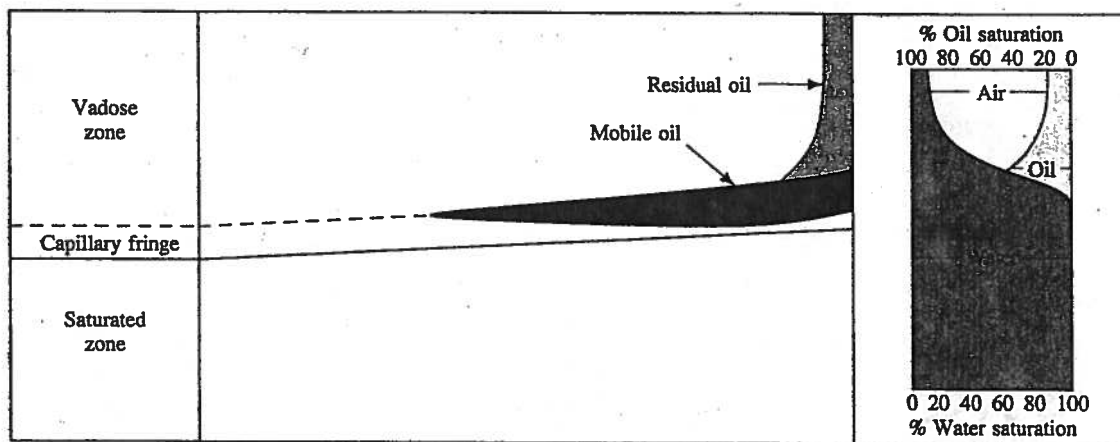
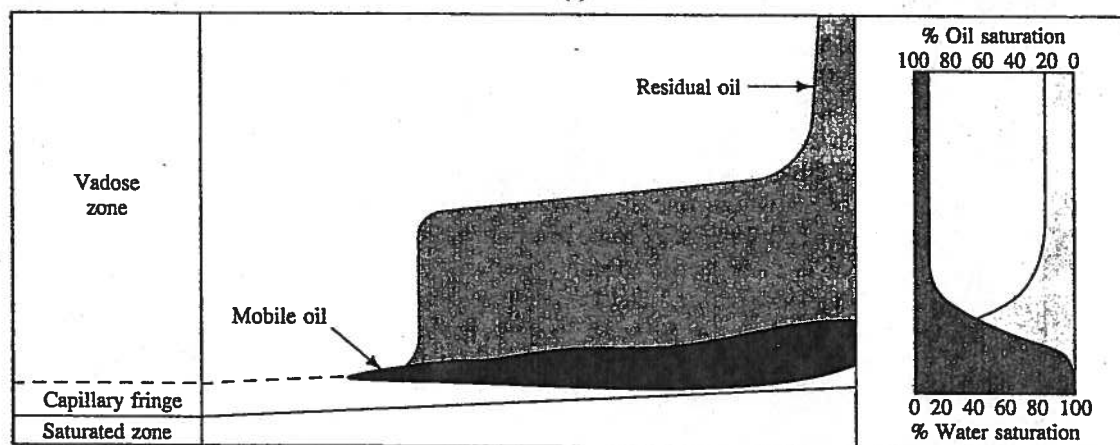


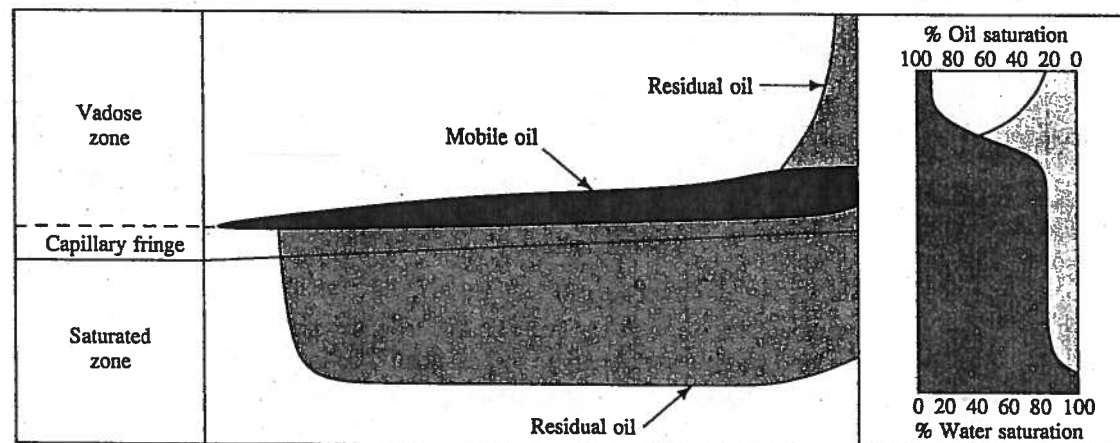
FIGURE 5.19 Comparison of distribution of mobile oil in an aquifer with the thickness of floating oil in a monitoring well for the case where a water capillary fringe exists below the zone of mobile oil.



(a)



(b)



(c)

FIGURE 5.22 Effect of a falling and then rising water table on the distribution of mobile and residual phases of an LNAPL.

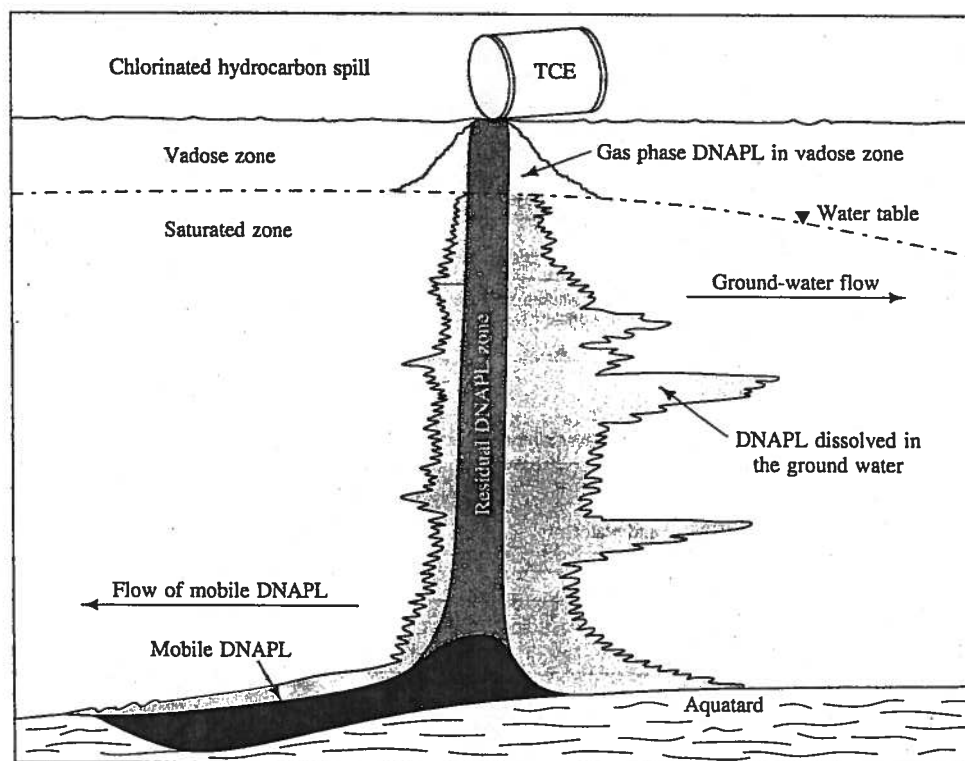


FIGURE 5.25 Distribution of a dense nonaqueous phase liquid in the vadose and saturated zone.