

# Migration of contaminants in ground- water at a landfill: a case study. edited by John A. Cherry

Elsevier - Migration of contaminants in ground

Description: -

Civil law -- Germany, West -- Examinations, questions, etc.

India -- Military policy.

Nuclear nonproliferation.

Atomic bomb -- India.

Spanish language -- Readers.

Foxes

Foxes -- Juvenile literature

Risk.

Debt or creditor -- United States.

Bankruptcy -- United States.

Morocco -- Economic policy.

Morocco -- Economic conditions.

Dueling -- History.

France -- Armed Forces -- Recruiting, enlistment, etc. -- History.

Draft -- France -- History.

Suspense fiction

Terrorists -- Fiction

Nuclear terrorism

Ex-police officers -- Fiction

Corey, John (Fictitious character) -- Fiction

Water, Underground Migration of contaminants in ground- water at a landfill: a case study. edited by John A. Cherry

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Notes: 11

This edition was published in -

Tags: #Front #Matter

**Migration of contaminants in groundwater at a landfill: A case study: 3. Tritium as an indicator of dispersion and recharge**

Such sites are difficult to manage due to the

poor source accessibility and the complexity of factors determining mass transfer controlling groundwater pollution and thus, the quality of associated waste water streams. Abstract: This paper is based on a laboratory experiment, investigating the migration mechanism and distribution characteristics of LNAPL in unsaturated layered heterogeneous porous media. Journal of Soil Science 1988, 39 3 , 469-482.

## Front Matter

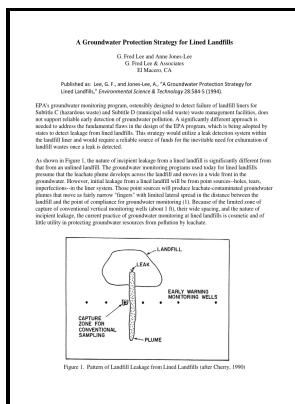
VARIABILITY OF BOTTOM SEDIMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. The strong longitudinal dispersion is believed to be caused by mixing between the ubiquitous layers of fine- and medium-grained sand and silty sand that comprise the aquifer. Subsurface chromatography effects have been observed for high molecular weight hydrocarbons in crude oil reservoirs , and a similar depletion may have occurred during DNAPL migration presently.

## Migration of contaminants in groundwater at a landfill: A case study: 3. Tritium as an indicator of dispersion and recharge

For example, if a spill is small, it may never reach the saturated zone due to residual entrapment of the contaminant within the unsaturated zone. The hydraulic conductivity controls the amount of water that can be supplied to a well and therefore reflects the ease with which dissolved contaminants can be removed from the aquifer. However, the subsurface oxygen supply is often limited, and therefore the activity of the other types of bacteria shown in often determines the extent of degradation of organic compounds in the anoxic part of a contaminant plume.

## Frontiers

Northward from the landfill, the vertical thickness of the plume decreases and the top of the plume is farther below the water table. The study also



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looks at many of the fundamental questions and uncertainties that require additional scientific research for the prediction of contaminant transport and the control of ground-water contamination.

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