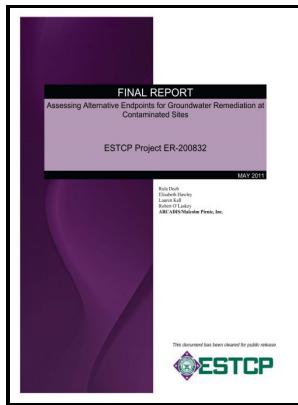


Enhanced removal of residual DNAPL with hot water injection

National Library of Canada - Fact sheet: Soil mixing—chemical process—in situ — Guidance and Orientation for the Selection of Technologies — Contaminated sites — Pollution and waste management — Environment and natural resources — Canada.ca



Description: -

-Enhanced removal of residual DNAPL with hot water injection

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Canadian theses = -- Thèses canadiennes Enhanced removal of residual DNAPL with hot water injection

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Karst hydrogeology presents unique challenges. Two NAPLs were selected for this study—a light NAPL with hydraulic properties that have moderate temperature dependencies and a dense NAPL with significant viscosity temperature dependency. Overheating caused by the buildup of scale or deposits formed by these impurities can lead to catastrophic tube failures, costly production losses, and unscheduled downtime.

EP2001611A2

Air was recovered through a central extraction well. A loss in salt splitting capacity reduces the ability of the resin to remove silica and carbonic acid. A Review of Multidimensional, Multifluid Intermediate-Scale Experiments: Nonaqueous Phase Liquid Dissolution and Enhanced Remediation.

DeepDyve

Water Resources 30 11 2579—2586.

In

Concentrators: Abanaki Oil Concentrators® provide a secondary separation step after oil skimming to virtually eliminate water from skimmed product. The overall rate of solubilization of the contaminant is controlled to a value predetermined by the user of the method. These tools have been highly successful in hydrocarbon detection.

6.12 Former UGI Columbia Manufactured Gas Plant, Columbia, Pennsylvania

Tick, Nihat Hakan Akyol, Yong Zhang. Frequently, VOCs will accumulate preferentially on the surface of and within clay lenses and layers.

EP2001611A2

Treatment type Long-term considerations following remediation work Depending on the type of contamination, amendment and complementary technology selected, follow-up or re-sampling of soils may be required to evaluate treatment effectiveness and need for further amendments or additional complementary treatment. At many DNAPL-contaminated sites, the DNAPL is composed of one or more common chlorinated solvents, while the dissolved-phase plume emanating from the DNAPL source zone often contains additional compounds that are metabolites of the chlorinated solvents. The percentages of VOC and SVOC contaminants removed are also depicted.

Oil Skimming

These resins were very stable and had much greater exchange capacities than their predecessors. The contamination of soils as a result of prior chemical production can often be unpredictable and diverse. Advantages Air sparging is relatively inexpensive.

Role of NAPL Thermal Properties in the Effectiveness of Hot Water Flooding

These alternatives, of course, add to the cost of remediation. The service flow rate guidelines for a demineralizer range from 6 to 10 gpm per square foot of resin. Researchers have bred special poplars with leaves four times as large as usual to increase the rate of water and contaminant uptake.

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