

APPENDIX

Abbreviations and Definitions

Appendix Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviations

AS	Air Sparging
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
atm	atmosphere (pressure)
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
Btu	British thermal unit
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CFU	Colony Forming Units
DNAPL	Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DPE	Dual-Phase Extraction
FID	Flame Ionization Detector
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
GC	Gas Chromatograph
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
Hg	Mercury, elemental
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
LTTD	Low Temperature Thermal Desorption
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MS	Mass Spectrometer
NAPL	Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OUST	Office of Underground Storage Tanks (USEPA, Washington, DC)
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon
PID	Photoionization Detector
PNA	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
psi	pounds per square inch (pressure)
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
ROI	Radius of Influence
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (EPA Method 1311)
TEA	Terminal Electron Acceptor
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TRPH	Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 418.1)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Definitions

abiotic: not biotic; not formed by biologic processes.

absorption: the penetration of atoms, ions, or molecules into the bulk mass of a substance.

Actinomycetes: any of numerous, generally filamentous, and often pathogenic, microorganisms resembling both bacteria and fungi.

adsorption: the retention of atoms, ions, or molecules onto the surface of another substance.

advection: the process of transfer of fluids (vapors or liquid) through a geologic formation in response to a pressure gradient that may be caused by changes in barometric pressure, water table levels, wind fluctuations, or infiltration.

aeration: the process of bringing air into contact with a liquid (typically water), usually by bubbling air through the liquid, spraying the liquid into the air, allowing the liquid to cascade down a waterfall, or by mechanical agitation. Aeration serves to (1) strip dissolved gases from solution, and/or (2) oxygenate the liquid. The rate at which a gas transfers into solution can be described by Fick's First Law.

aerobic: in the presence of oxygen.

afterburner: an off-gas posttreatment unit for control of organic compounds by thermal oxidation. A typical afterburner is a refractory-lined shell providing enough residence time at a sufficiently high temperature to destroy organic compounds in the off-gas stream.

aggregate: coarse mineral material (e.g., sand, gravel) that is mixed with either cement to form concrete or tarry hydrocarbons to form asphalt.

algae: chiefly aquatic, eucaryotic one-celled or multicellular plants without true stems, roots and leaves, that are typically autotrophic, photosynthetic, and contain chlorophyll. Algae are not typically found in groundwater.

aliphatic: of or pertaining to a broad category of carbon compounds distinguished by a straight, or branched, open chain arrangement of the constituent carbon atoms. The carbon-carbon bonds may be either saturated or unsaturated. Alkanes, alkenes, and alkynes are aliphatic hydrocarbons.

alkanes: the homologous group of linear saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} . Alkanes can be straight chains, branched chains, or ring structures. Also referred to as paraffins.

alkenes: the group of unsaturated hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n} and characterized by being highly chemically reactive. Also referred to as olefins.

alkynes: the group of unsaturated hydrocarbons with a triple Carbon-Carbon bond having the general formula C_nH_{2n-2} .

ambient: surrounding.

anaerobic: in the absence of oxygen.

anisotropic: the condition in which hydraulic properties of an aquifer are not equal when measured in all directions.

aqueous solubility: the extent to which a compound will dissolve in water. The log of solubility is generally inversely related to molecular weight.

aquifer: a geologic formation capable of transmitting significant quantities of groundwater under normal hydraulic gradients.

aquitard: a geologic formation that may contain groundwater but is not capable of transmitting significant quantities of groundwater under normal hydraulic gradients. In some situations aquitards may function as confining beds.

aromatic: of or relating to organic compounds that resemble benzene in chemical behavior. These compounds are unsaturated and characterized by containing at least one 6-carbon benzene ring.

asymptote: a line that is considered to be the limit to a curve. As the curve approaches the asymptote, the distance separating the curve and the asymptote continues to decrease, but the curve never actually intersects the asymptote.

attenuation: the reduction or lessening in amount (e.g., a reduction in the amount of contaminants in a plume as it migrates away from the source).

Atterberg limits: the moisture contents which define a soil's liquid limit, plastic limit, and sticky limit.

auger: a tool for drilling/boring into unconsolidated earth materials (soil) consisting of a spiral blade wound around a central stem or shaft that is commonly hollow (hollow-stem auger). Augers commonly are available in flights (sections) that are connected together to advance the depth of the borehole.

autoignition temperature: the temperature at which a substance will spontaneously ignite. Autoignition temperature is an indicator of thermal stability for petroleum hydrocarbons.

autotrophic: designating or typical of organisms that derive carbon for the manufacture of cell mass from inorganic carbon (carbon dioxide).

bacteria: unicellular microorganisms that exist either as free-living organisms or as parasites and have a broad range of biochemical, and often pathogenic, properties. Bacteria can be grouped by form into five general categories: cocci (spherical), bacilli (rod-shaped), vibrio (curved rod-shaped), spirilla (spiral), and filamentous (thread-like).

baghouse: a dust-collection chamber containing numerous permeable fabric filters through which the exhaust gases pass. Finer particulates entrained in the exhaust gas stream are collected in the filters for subsequent treatment/disposal.

ball valve: a valve regulated by the position of a free-floating ball that moves in response to fluid or mechanical pressure.

Bentonite: a colloidal clay, largely made up of the mineral sodium montmorillonite, a hydrated aluminum silicate. Because of its expansive property, bentonite is commonly used to provide a tight seal around a well casing.

berm: a sloped wall or embankment (typically constructed of earth, hay bales, or timber framing) used to prevent inflow or outflow of material into/from an area.

bioassay: a method used to determine the toxicity of specific chemical contaminants. A number of individuals of a sensitive species are placed in water containing specific concentrations of the contaminant for a specified period of time.

biodegradability (or biodegradation potential): the relative ease with which petroleum hydrocarbons will degrade as the result of biological metabolism. Although virtually all petroleum hydrocarbons are biodegradable, biodegradability is highly variable and dependent somewhat on the type of hydrocarbon. In general, biodegradability increases with increasing solubility; solubility is inversely proportional to molecular weight.

biodegradation: a process by which microbial organisms transform or alter (through metabolic or enzymatic action) the structure of chemicals introduced into the environment.

biomass: the amount of living matter in a given area or volume.

boiling point: the temperature at which a component's vapor pressure equals atmospheric pressure. Boiling point is a relative indicator of volatility and generally increases with increasing molecular weight.

Btu: the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at 39°F; used as the standard for the comparison of heating values of fuels.

bubble radius: the maximum radial distance away from a biosparging well where the effects of sparging are observable. Analogous to radius of influence of an air sparging well.

bulk density: the amount of mass of a soil per unit volume of soil; where mass is measured after all water has been extracted and total volume includes the volume of the soil itself and the volume of air space (voids) between the soil grains.

butterfly valve: a shut-off valve usually found in larger pipe sizes (4 inches or greater). This type of valve can be used for non-critical flow control.

capillary fringe: the zone of a porous medium above the water table within which the porous medium is saturated by water under pressure that is less than atmospheric pressure.

capillary suction: the process whereby water rises above the water table into the void spaces of a soil due to tension between the water and soil particles.

catalytic oxidizer: an off-gas posttreatment unit for control of organic compounds. Gas enters the unit and passes over a support material coated with a catalyst (commonly a noble metal such as platinum or rhodium) that promotes oxidation of the organics. Catalytic oxidizers can also be very effective in controlling odors. High moisture content and the presence of chlorine or sulfur compounds can adversely affect the performance of the catalytic oxidizer.

chemotrophs: organisms that obtain energy from oxidation or reduction of inorganic or organic matter.

coefficient of permeability: see hydraulic conductivity.

condensate: the liquid that separates from a vapor during condensation.

conductivity: a coefficient of proportionality describing the rate at which a fluid (e.g., water or gas) can move through a permeable medium. Conductivity is a function of both the intrinsic permeability of the porous medium and the kinematic viscosity of the fluid which flows through it.

cone of depression: the area around a discharging well where the hydraulic head (potentiometric surface) in the aquifer has been lowered by pumping. In an unconfined aquifer, the cone of depression is a cone-shaped depression in the water table where the media has actually been dewatered.

confined aquifer: a fully saturated aquifer overlain by a confining layer. The potentiometric surface (hydraulic head) of the water in a confined aquifer is at an elevation that is equal to or higher than the base of the overlying confining layer. Discharging wells in a confined aquifer lower the potentiometric surface which forms a cone of depression, but the saturated media is not dewatered.

confining layer: a geologic formation characterized by low permeability that inhibits the flow of water (see also aquitard).

conservative: (a) in the case of a contaminant, one that does not degrade and the movement of which is not retarded; is unreactive. (b) in the case of an assumption, one that leads to a worst-case scenario, one that is most protective of human health and the environment.

constituent: an essential part or component of a system or group (e.g., an ingredient of a chemical mixture). For instance, benzene is one constituent of gasoline.

cyclone: a type of separator for removal of larger particles from an exhaust gas stream. Gas laden with particulates enters the cyclone and is directed to flow in a spiral causing the entrained particulates to fall out and collect at the bottom. The gas exits near the top of the cyclone.

Darcy's Law: an empirical relationship between hydraulic gradient and the viscous flow of water in the saturated zone of a porous medium under conditions of laminar flow. The flux of vapors through the voids of the vadose zone can be related to a pressure gradient through the air permeability by Darcy's Law.

degradation potential: the degree to which a substance is likely to be reduced to a simpler form by bacterial activity.

denitrification: bacterial reduction of nitrite to gaseous nitrogen under anaerobic conditions.

density: the amount of mass per unit volume.

diffusion: the process by which molecules in a single phase equilibrate to a zero concentration gradient by random molecular motion (Brownian motion). The flux of molecules is from regions of high concentration to low concentration and is governed by Fick's Second Law.

dispersion: the process by which a substance or chemical spreads and dilutes in flowing groundwater or soil gas.

dissolution: dissolving of a substance in a liquid solvent (e.g., water).

downgradient: in the direction of decreasing static head (potential).

drawdown: lowering the water table due to withdrawal of groundwater as from a well.

dynamic viscosity: a measure of a fluid's resistance to tangential or shear stress.

effective porosity: the amount of interconnected pore space in a soil or rock through which fluids can pass, expressed as a percent of bulk volume. Some of the voids and pores in a rock or soil will be filled with static fluid or other material, so that effective porosity is always less than total porosity.

effluent: something that flows out, especially a liquid or gaseous waste stream.

empirical: relying upon or gained from experiment or observation.

entrained: particulates or vapor transported along with flowing gas or liquid.

enzyme: any of numerous proteins or conjugated proteins produced by living organisms and functioning as biochemical catalysts.

eucaryotes: an organism having one or more cells with well-defined nuclei.

evaporation: the process by which a liquid enters the vapor (gas) phase.

ex situ: moved from its original place; excavated; removed or recovered from the subsurface.

facultative anaerobes: microorganisms that can grow in either the presence or the absence of molecular oxygen. In the absence of oxygen these microorganism can utilize another compound (e.g., sulfate or nitrate) as a terminal electron acceptor.

Fick's First Law: an equation describing the rate at which a gas transfers into solution. The change in concentration of gas in solution is proportional to the product of an overall mass transfer coefficient and the concentration gradient.

Fick's Second Law: an equation relating the change of concentration with time due to diffusion to the change in concentration gradient with distance from the source of concentration.

field capacity: the maximum amount of water that a soil can retain after excess water from saturated conditions has been drained by the force of gravity.

flow tube: a calibrated flow measuring device made for a specific range of flow velocities and fluids.

flux: the rate of movement of mass through a unit cross-sectional area per unit time in response to a concentration gradient or some advective force.

free product: a petroleum hydrocarbon in the liquid ("free" or non-aqueous) phase (see also non-aqueous phase liquid, NAPL).

friable: easily crumbled, not cohesive or sticky.

fungi: aerobic, multicellular, nonphotosynthetic, heterotrophic microorganisms. The fungi include mushrooms, yeast, molds, and smuts. Most fungi are saprophytes, obtaining their nourishment from dead organic matter. Along with bacteria, fungi are the principal organisms responsible for the decomposition of carbon in the biosphere. Fungi have two ecological advantages over bacteria: (1) they can grow in low moisture areas, and (2) they can grow in low pH environments.

gate valve: a valve regulated by the position of a circular plate.

globe valve: a type of stemmed valve that is used for flow control. The valve has a globe shaped plug that rises or falls vertically when the stem handwheel is rotated.

groundwater: the water contained in the pore spaces of saturated geologic media.

grout: a watery mixture of cement (and commonly bentonite) without aggregate that is used to seal the annular space around well casings to prevent infiltration of water or short-circuiting of vapor flow.

heat capacity: the quantity of energy that must be supplied to raise the temperature of a substance. For contaminated soils heat capacity is the quantity of energy that must be added to the soil to volatilize organic components. The typical range of heat capacity of soils is relatively narrow, therefore variations are not likely to have a major impact on application of a thermal desorption process.

Henry's law: the relationship between the partial pressure of a compound and the equilibrium concentration in the liquid through a proportionality constant known as the Henry's law constant.

Henry's law constant: the ratio of the concentration of a compound in air (or vapor) to the concentration of the compound in water under equilibrium conditions.

heterogeneous: varying in structure or composition at different locations in space.

heterotrophic: designating or typical of organisms that derive carbon for the manufacture of cell mass from organic matter.

homogeneous: uniform in structure or composition at all locations in space.

hose barb: a twist-type connector used for connecting a small diameter hose to a valve or faucet.

hydraulic conductivity: a coefficient of proportionality describing the rate at which water can move through a permeable medium. Hydraulic conductivity is a function of both the intrinsic permeability of the porous medium and the kinematic viscosity of the water which flows through it. Also referred to as the coefficient of permeability.

hydraulic gradient: the change in total potentiometric (or piezometric) head between two points divided by the horizontal distance separating the two points.

hydrocarbon: chemical compounds composed only of carbon and hydrogen.

hydrophilic: having an affinity for water, or capable of dissolving in water; soluble or miscible in water.

hydrophobic: tending not to combine with water, or incapable of dissolving in water; insoluble or immiscible in water. A property exhibited by non-polar organic compounds, including the petroleum hydrocarbons.

hypoxic: a condition of low oxygen concentration, below that considered aerobic.

in-line rotameter: a flow measurement device for liquids and gases that uses a flow tube and specialized float. The float device is supported by the flowing fluid in the clear glass or plastic flow tube. The vertical scaled flow tube is calibrated for the desired flow volumes/time.

in situ: in its original place; unmoved; unexcavated; remaining in the subsurface.

indigenous: living or occurring naturally in a specific area or environment; native.

infiltration: the downward movement of water through a soil in response to gravity and capillary suction.

injection well: a well used to inject under pressure a fluid (liquid or gas) into the subsurface.

inlet well: a well through which a fluid (liquid or gas) is allowed to enter the subsurface under natural pressure.

inoculate: to implant microorganisms onto or into a culture medium.

intergranular: between the individual grains in a rock or sediment.

intrinsic permeability: a measure of the relative ease with which a permeable medium can transmit a fluid (liquid or gas). Intrinsic permeability is a property only of the medium and is independent of the nature of the fluid.

isotropic: the condition in which hydraulic properties of an aquifer are equal when measured in any direction.

kinematic viscosity: the ratio of dynamic viscosity to mass density. Kinematic viscosity is a measure of a fluid's resistance to gravity flow: the lower the kinematic viscosity, the easier and faster the fluid will flow.

liquid limit (LL): the lower limit for viscous flow of a soil.

liquidity index (LI): quantitative value used to assess whether a soil will behave as a brittle solid, semisolid, plastic, or liquid. LI is equal to the difference between the natural moisture content of the soil and the plastic limit (PL) divided by the plasticity index (PI).

lithology: the gross physical character of a rock or rock types in a stratigraphic section.

lower explosive limit (LEL): the concentration of a gas below which the concentration of vapors is insufficient to support an explosion. LELs for most organics are generally 1 to 5 percent by volume.

magnehelic gauge: a sensitive differential pressure or vacuum gauge manufactured by Dwyer Instrument Co. that uses a precision diaphragm to measure pressure differences. This gauge is manufactured in specific

pressure or vacuum ranges such as 0 to 2 inches of water column. Magnehelic gauges are typically used to measure SVE system vacuums.

manifold: a pipe with several apertures for making multiple connections.

manometer: an instrument for measuring fluid pressure. Typically a U-shaped tube in which opposing fluid pressures reach an equilibrium. The pressure is equal to the differences in the levels of the fluid on either side of the tube.

methanogenic: referring to the formation of methane by certain anaerobic bacteria during the process of anaerobic fermentation.

microaerophilic: obligate aerobes that function best under conditions of low oxygen concentration.

microcosm: a diminutive, representative system analogous to a larger system in composition, development, or configuration. As used in biodegradation treatability studies, microcosms are typically constructed in glass bottles or jars.

microorganisms: microscopic organisms including bacteria, protozoans, yeast, fungi, mold, viruses, and algae.

moisture content: the amount of water lost from a soil upon drying to a constant weight, expressed as the weight per unit weight of dry soil or as the volume of water per unit bulk volume of the soil. For a fully saturated medium, moisture content equals the porosity.

molecular weight: the amount of mass in one mole of molecules of a substance as determined by summing the masses of the individual atoms which make up the molecule.

molecular diffusion: process whereby molecules of various gases tend to intermingle and eventually become uniformly dispersed.

monoaromatic: aromatic hydrocarbons containing a single benzene ring.

non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL): contaminants that remain as the original bulk liquid in the subsurface (see also free product).

nutrients: major elements (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus) and trace elements (including sulfur, potassium, calcium, and magnesium) that are essential for the growth of organisms.

obligate anaerobes: organisms for which the presence of molecular oxygen is toxic. These organisms derive the oxygen needed for cell synthesis from chemical compounds.

obligate aerobes: organisms that require the presence of molecular oxygen (O₂) for their metabolism.

occlude: to cause to become obstructed or closed and thus prevent passage either into or from.

octanol/water partition coefficient (K_{ow}): a coefficient representing the ratio of the solubility of a compound in octanol (a non-polar solvent) to its solubility in water (a polar solvent). The higher the K_{ow}, the more non-polar the compound. Log K_{ow} is generally used as a relative indicator of the tendency of an organic compound to adsorb to soil. Log K_{ow} values are generally inversely related to aqueous solubility and directly proportional to molecular weight.

off-gas treatment system: refers to the unit operations used to treat (i.e. condense, collect, or destroy) contaminants in the purge gas from the thermal desorber.

olefins: see alkenes.

orifice plate: a flow measurement device for liquids or gases that uses a restrictive orifice plate consisting of a machined hole that produces a jet effect. Typically the orifice meter consists of a thin plate with a square edged, concentric, and circular orifice. The pressure drop of the jet effect across the orifice is proportional to the flow rate. The pressure drop can be measured with a manometer or differential pressure gauge.

oxidation-reduction (redox): a chemical reaction consisting of an oxidation reaction in which a substance loses or donates electrons, and a reduction reaction in which a substance gains or accepts electrons. Redox reactions are always coupled because free electrons cannot exist in solution and electrons must be conserved.

paraffins: see alkanes.

partial pressure: the portion of total vapor pressure in a system due to one or more constituents in the vapor mixture.

permeability: a qualitative description of the relative ease with which rock, soil, or sediment will transmit a fluid (liquid or gas). Often used as a synonym for hydraulic conductivity or coefficient of permeability.

pH: a measure of the acidity of a solution. pH is equal to the negative logarithm of the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution. A pH of 7 is neutral. Values less than 7 are acidic, and values greater than 7 are basic.

phototrophs: organisms that use light to generate energy (by photosynthesis) for cellular activity, growth, and reproduction.

pilot test: operation of a small-scale version of a larger system to gain information relating to the anticipated performance of the larger system. Pilot test results are typically used to design and optimize the larger system.

pitot tube: a device used to measure the total pressure of a fluid stream that is essentially a tube attached to a manometer at one end and pointed upstream at the other.

plastic limit (PL): the lower limit of the plastic state of a soil.

plastic soil: one that will deform without shearing (typically silts or clays). Plasticity characteristics are measured using a set of parameters known as Atterberg Limits.

plasticity index (PI): the range of water content in which soil is in a plastic state. PI is calculated as the difference between the percent liquid limit and percent plastic limit.

polyaromatic hydrocarbon: aromatic hydrocarbons containing more than one fused benzene ring. Polyaromatic hydrocarbons are commonly designated PAH.

polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon: synonymous with polyaromatic hydrocarbon. Designated PNA.

pore volume: the total volume of pore space in a given volume of rock or sediment. Pore volume usually relates to the volume of air or water that must be moved through contaminated material in order to flush the contaminants.

porosity: the volume fraction of a rock or unconsolidated sediment not occupied by solid material but usually occupied by water and/or air.

pressure gradient: a pressure differential in a given medium (e.g., water or air) which tends to induce movement from areas of higher pressure to areas of lower pressure.

procaryotes: a cellular organism in which the nucleus has no limiting membrane.

protozoa: single-celled, eucaryotic microorganisms without cell walls. Most protozoa are free-living although many are parasitic. The majority of protozoa are aerobic or facultatively anaerobic heterotrophs.

psi (pounds per square inch): a unit of pressure or pressure drop across a flow resistance. One psi is equivalent to the pressure exerted by 2.31 feet of water column.

psig (pounds per square inch (gauge)): 0 psig = 14.696 psia (psi absolute) = 1.0 atmosphere.

pugmill: a chamber in which water and soil are mixed together. Typically mixing is aided by an internal mechanical stirring/kneading device.

radius of influence: the maximum distance away from an air injection or extraction source that is significantly affected by a change in pressure and induced movement of air.

recalcitrant: unreactive, nondegradable; refractory.

redox: short for oxidation-reduction.

refractory index: a measure of the ability of a substance to be biodegraded by bacterial activity. The lower the refractory index, the greater the biodegradability.

retardation: preferential retention of contaminant movement in the subsurface resulting from adsorptive processes or solubility differences.

saturated zone: the zone in which all the voids in the rock or soil are filled with water at greater than atmospheric pressure. The water table is the top of the saturated zone in an unconfined aquifer.

septa fitting: a special fitting used to seal vials (a liner for a threaded cap) or gas chromatographs (GCs) to provide closure. Septas can be manufactured in single, double, or triple layers of silicone rubber and other plastic materials. A syringe with a measured quantity of contaminant can be injected through a septa closure and into a GC column for separation analysis.

sentinel well: a groundwater monitoring well situated between a sensitive receptor downgradient and the source of a contaminant plume upgradient. Contamination should be first detected in the sentinel well which serves as a warning that contamination may be moving closer to the receptor. The sentinel well should be located far enough upgradient of the receptor to allow enough time before the contamination arrives at the receptor to initiate other measures to prevent contamination from reaching the receptor, or in the case of a supply well, provide for an alternative water source.

SESOIL: a one-dimensional model for estimating pollutant distribution in an unsaturated soil column. SESOIL results are commonly used to estimate the source term for groundwater transport modeling of the saturated zone.

short circuiting: as it applies to SVE and bioventing, the entry of ambient air into the extraction well without first passing through the contaminated

zone. Short circuiting may occur through utility trenches, incoherent well or surface seals, or layers of high permeability geologic materials.

soil moisture: the water contained in the pore spaces in the unsaturated zone.

solubility: the amount of mass of a compound that will dissolve in a unit volume of solution.

sorbent canisters: gas-tight canisters typically filled with activated carbon (charcoal) for collection and transport of vapor samples. In the laboratory the vapors are desorbed and analyzed to identify the organic compounds and quantify their concentration.

sorbent tubes: glass tubes filled with a sorbent material that reacts chemically with specific organic compounds. Based on the nature of the sorbent and the extent of the chemical reaction, organic compounds can be identified and their concentration quantified.

sorption: a general term used to encompass the processes of absorption, adsorption, ion exchange, and chemisorption.

sparge: injection of air below the water table to strip dissolved volatile organic compounds and/or oxygenate the groundwater to facilitate aerobic biodegradation of organic compounds.

specific gravity: the dimensionless ratio of the density of a substance with respect to the density of water. The specific gravity of water is equal to 1.0 by definition. Most petroleum products have a specific gravity less than 1.0, generally between 0.6 and 0.9. As such, they will float on water--these are also referred to as LNAPLs, or light non-aqueous phase liquids. Substances with a specific gravity greater than 1.0 will sink through water--these are referred to as DNAPLs, or dense non-aqueous phase liquids.

sticky limit: the limit at which a soil loses its ability to adhere to a metal blade.

stratum: a horizontal layer of geologic material of similar composition, especially one of several parallel layers arranged one on top of another.

stratification: layering or bedding of geologic materials (e.g., rock or sediments).

sump: a pit or depression where liquids drain, collect, or are stored.

Tedlar bags: gas-tight bags constructed of non-reactive material (Tedlar) for the collection and transport of gas/vapor samples.

terminal electron acceptor (TEA): a compound or molecule that accepts an electron (is reduced) during metabolism (oxidation) of a carbon source. Under aerobic conditions molecular oxygen is the terminal electron acceptor. Under anaerobic conditions a variety of terminal electron acceptors may be used. In order of decreasing redox potential, these TEAs include nitrate, manganic manganese, ferric iron, sulfate, and carbon dioxide. Microorganisms preferentially utilize electron acceptors that provide the maximum free energy during respiration. Of the common terminal electron acceptors listed above, oxygen has the highest redox potential and provides the most free energy during electron transfer.

thermal desorption system: refers to a thermal desorber and associated systems for handling materials and treated soils and treating offgases and residuals.

thermal desorber: describes the primary treatment unit that heats petroleum-contaminated materials and desorbs the organic materials into a purge gas or off-gas.

total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH): a measure of the concentration or mass of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents present in a given amount of air, soil, or water. The term total is a misnomer, in that few, if any, of the procedures for quantifying hydrocarbons are capable of measuring all fractions of petroleum hydrocarbons present in the sample. Volatile hydrocarbons are usually lost in the process and not quantified. Additionally, some non-petroleum hydrocarbons may be included in the analysis.

total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH): an EPA method (418.1) for measuring total petroleum hydrocarbons in samples of soil or water. Hydrocarbons are extracted from the sample using a chlorofluorocarbon solvent (typically Freon-113) and quantified by infrared spectrophotometry. The method specifies that the extract be passed through silica gel to remove the non-petroleum fraction of the hydrocarbons.

travel time: the time it takes a contaminant to travel from the source to a particular point downgradient.

turbine wheel: a rotor designed to convert fluid energy into rotational energy. Hydraulic turbines are used to extract energy from water as the water velocity increases due to a change in head or kinetic energy at the expense of the potential energy as the water flows from a higher elevation to a lower elevation. The fluid velocity tangential component contributes to the rotation of the rotor in a turbomachine.

unconfined aquifer: an aquifer in which there are no confining beds between the capillary fringe and land surface, and where the top of the saturated zone (the water table) is at atmospheric pressure.

unsaturated zone: the zone between land surface and the capillary fringe within which the moisture content is less than saturation and pressure is less than atmospheric. Soil pore spaces also typically contain air or other gases. The capillary fringe is not included in the unsaturated zone.

unsaturated: the characteristic of a carbon atom in a hydrocarbon molecule that shares a double bond with another carbon atom.

upgradient: it the direction of increasing potentiometric (piezometric) head.

vadose zone: the zone between land surface and the water table within which the moisture content is less than saturation (except in the capillary fringe) and pressure is less than atmospheric. Soil pore spaces also typically contain air or other gases. The capillary fringe is included in the vadose zone.

vapor density: the amount of mass of a vapor per unit volume of the vapor.

vapor pressure: the force per unit area exerted by a vapor in an equilibrium state with its pure solid, liquid, or solution at a given temperature. Vapor pressure is a measure of a substance's propensity to evaporate. Vapor pressure increases exponentially with an increase in temperature.

venturi: a short tube with a constricted throat for determining fluid pressures and velocities by measuring differential pressures generated at the throat as a fluid traverses the tube.

viscosity: a measure of the internal friction of a fluid that provides resistance to shear within the fluid. The greater the forces of internal friction (i.e. the greater the viscosity), the less easily the fluid will flow.

volatilization: the process of transfer of a chemical from the aqueous or liquid phase to the gas phase. Solubility, molecular weight, and vapor pressure of the liquid and the nature of the gas-liquid interface affect the rate of volatilization.

water table: the water surface in an unconfined aquifer at which the fluid pressure in the pore spaces is at atmospheric pressure.

weathering: the process during which a complex compound is reduced to its simpler component parts, transported via physical processes, or biodegraded over time.

wellhead: the area immediately surrounding the top of a well, or the top of the well casing.

windrow: a low, elongated row of material left uncovered to dry. Windrows are typically arranged in parallel.