



Hydraulic Cement Its Properties, Testing, and Use

By -

RareBooksClub. Paperback. Book Condition: New. This item is printed on demand. Paperback. 122 pages. Original publisher: Cincinnati, Ohio. : National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2007 OCLC Number: (OCOLOC)123082403 Subject: Ethylene dichloride -- Environmental aspects -- United States. Excerpt: . . . Abstract At most hazardous waste sites where monitored natural attenuation (MNA) of chlorinated solvents in ground water is successful as a remedy, the chlorinated solvents are biologically degraded to harmless end products such as ethylene or ethane. Many organisms can degrade chlorinated solvents such as tetrachloroethylene or trichloroethylene, to dichloroethylene and vinyl chloride. This contributes little to risk reduction because vinyl chloride is more toxic and more carcinogenic than tetrachloroethylene or trichloroethylene. The only organisms known to degrade dichloroethylenes and vinyl chloride to ethylene or ethane are members of the Dehalococcoides group. As a result, these organisms have a critical role in the evaluation of MNA at chlorinated solvent sites. In recent years, biochemical assays for the presence of DNA from the organisms have become commercially available. These assays are based on the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the amplification of DNA extracted from ground...



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