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### DESCRIPTION

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The *Journal of Contaminant Hydrology* is an international journal publishing scientific articles pertaining to the **contamination** of **groundwater**. Emphasis is placed on investigations of the physical, chemical, and biological processes influencing the behaviour of organic and inorganic **contaminants** in both the unsaturated (vadose) and saturated zones. Articles on contamination of surface water are not included unless they specifically deal with the link between surface water and groundwater.

The journal's scope embraces a wide range of topics including: experimental investigations of contaminant sorption, diffusion, transformation, volatilization and transport in the unsaturated and saturated zones; characterization of soil and aquifer properties only as they influence contaminant behaviour; development and testing of mathematical models of contaminant behaviour; innovative techniques for restoration of contaminated sites; and development of new tools or techniques for monitoring the extent of soil and groundwater contamination.

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### AUDIENCE

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Hydrologists, Geochemists, Microbiologists, Soil Scientists, Environmental Scientists.

### IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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AGI's Bibliography and Index of Geology  
AGRICOLA  
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The last comments on Methods apply particularly to the development of new analytical and numerical solutions to flow, transport and reaction equations. A new mathematical solution must be a significant and useful advance over present methods. The new solution should also lead to new understanding of contaminant behavior. When possible, new analytical or numerical solutions should be compared with existing methods and/or with real data/observations.

The inverse of these comments on new models applies to papers that focus on experimental and field investigations. It is not sufficient to present data, no matter how elegant the experiment or interesting the field site! Data must be interpreted with a conceptual model of processes so that the results are potentially valuable to other sites and experiments.

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