Upland Disposal Management of Confined Disposal Facilities (CDFs)

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When do we use upland disposal?

- Logistics
 - Open water is not first option
 - Upland disposal site in close proximity
- Unsuitable for open water disposal
 - Unacceptable risk
 - Benthic toxicity
 - Dilution attainable





CDF Planning Stage

Screen potentially suitable sites

- Location
- Adjacent land uses
- Available area
- Access
- Ownership/acquisition
- > Transportation
- Utilities
- Encroachments
- Wetlands
- Site specific receptors

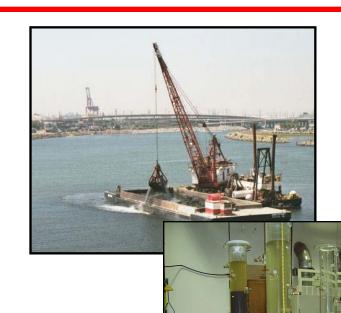






CDF Conceptual Design Stage

- Design objectives
 - Retain solids
 - Contain contaminants
 - Material recovery
- Information/data required
 - Sediment characterization
 - Dredging plan
 - Dredging/offloading method
 - Column settling tests
 - Consolidation testing
- Three step process....







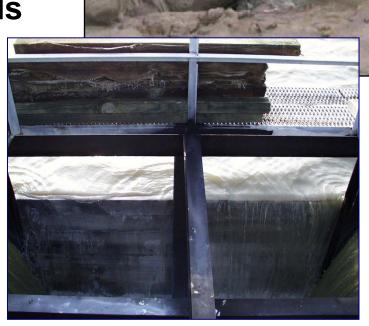
Step I Capacity Evaluation

SETTLE

- Storage & clarification area
- Outlet weir length
- Effluent suspended solids

PSDDF

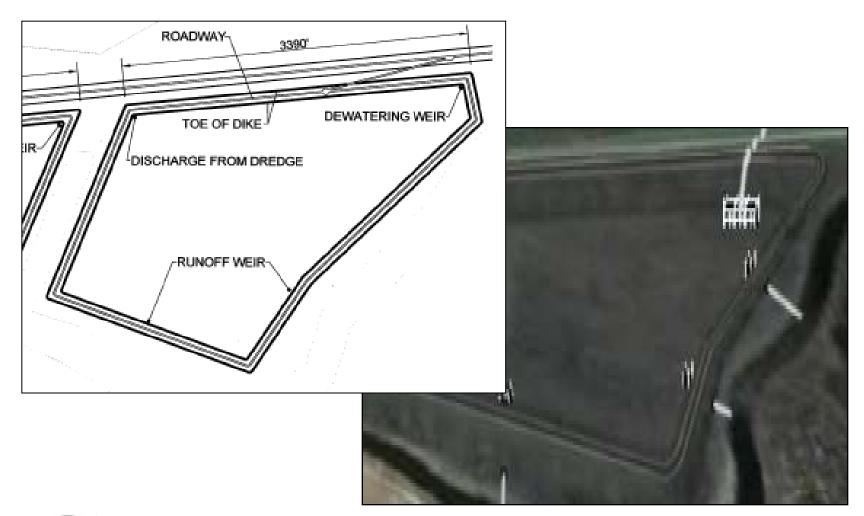
- Long term consolidation
- Multiple placements







Step II Preliminary Layout

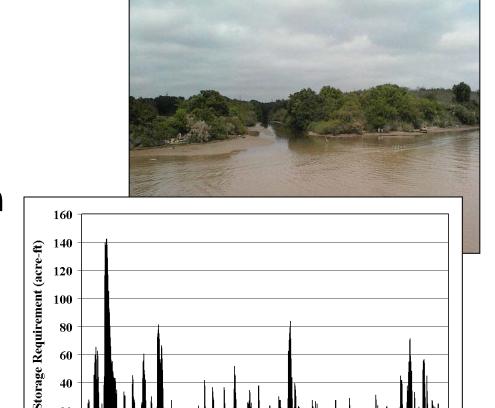






Step III Information Gathering

- Borrow materials
- Receiving waters
 - > Flow
 - Water quality
- Site characterization
 - Geotechnical
 - Chemical
- Climate information
 - > Stormflows
 - Dewatering



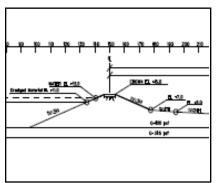
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Time (days)



CDF Detailed Design Stage

- Construction/RFP level specifications
- Site appurtenances
- Dike design
 - Material specifications, side slopes
 - Construction staging
- Outlet structures
 - Size, type, number and placement
- Water management
 - > Pumping or treatment requirements
- Overall Management Plan









Construction

- Site preparation
 - Grubbing
 - Grading
 - > Foundation treatment
- Dike construction
- Dewatering trench
- Liners, filters
- Utilities
- Roadways
- Fencing







CDF Management Plan

Objectives

- Maximize storage capacity
- Accelerate dewatering
- Environmental compliance
- Typical Management activities
 - Dewatering
 - Vegetation control
 - Effluent monitoring
 - Material recovery
 - Dike raising
 - Closure and capping







Dewatering

- Perimeter trenching
 - Long reach excavator
- Cross trenching
 - Typically 100'-200' on center
 - Low pressure tracked vehicles
 - Requires crust formation
- Mechanical dewatering
 - Rare material processing
 - Off-site disposal
- Vertical drains
- Underdrains



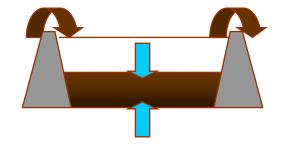




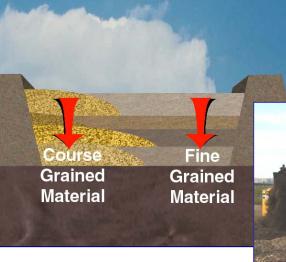
Material Recovery

- Beneficial use = sustainability
- Recovery methods
 - Simple excavation
 - Composting

Physico-Chemical Treatment











Sediment Treatment

- Applicability
 - Navigation dredging limited (\$\$)
 - More common to remediation dredging
- Basic Processes
 - Separation
 - Contaminant immobilization
 - Contaminant destruction





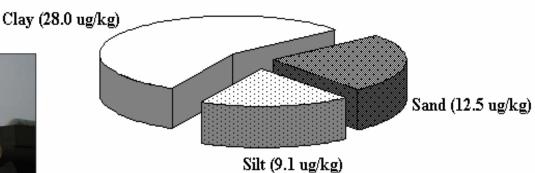


Separation

- Grain size separation
 - Sand recovery
- Density separation
 - Contaminant bearing phases







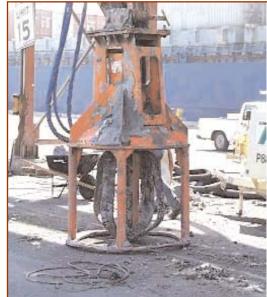


Contaminant Immobilization

Contaminant binding amendments

- > Lime
- Portland Cement
- > Fly Ash
- Mechanical mixing
 - Barge
 - > Pit





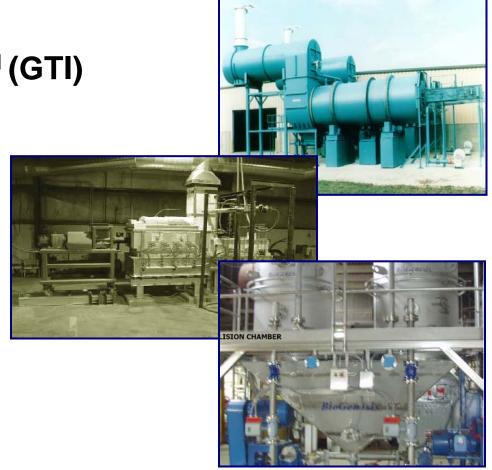
(Photos courtesy of Sand Diego Unified Port District)





Contaminant Destruction

- Thermal
 - Rotary Kiln (RK)
 - ▶ GTI Cement LockTM (GTI)
 - Minergy (MIN)
- Soil Washing
 - Biogenesis (BG)







Beneficial Use Products

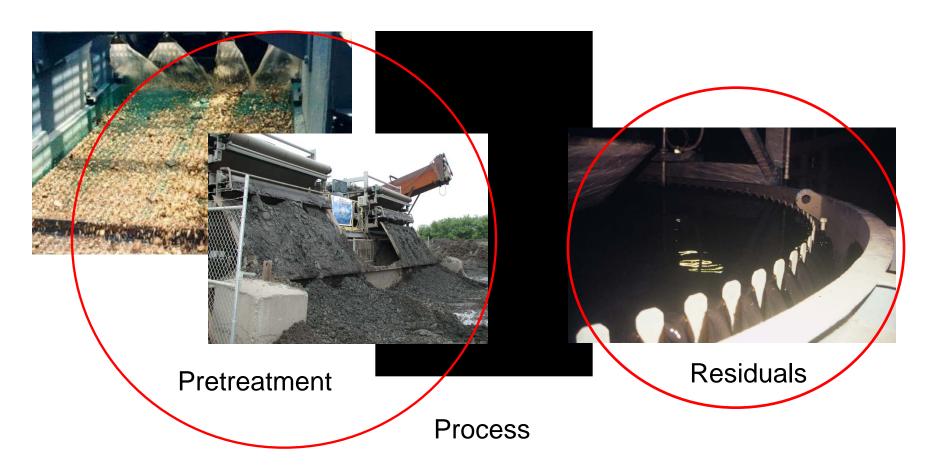
- Rotary Kiln (RK)
 - Construction-grade light-weight aggregate (LWA)
- GTI Cement LockTM (GTI)
 - Construction-grade cement
- Minergy (MIN)
 - > Glass aggregate
- Biogenesis (BG)
 - Decontaminated soil







Treatment Trains







Pretreatment





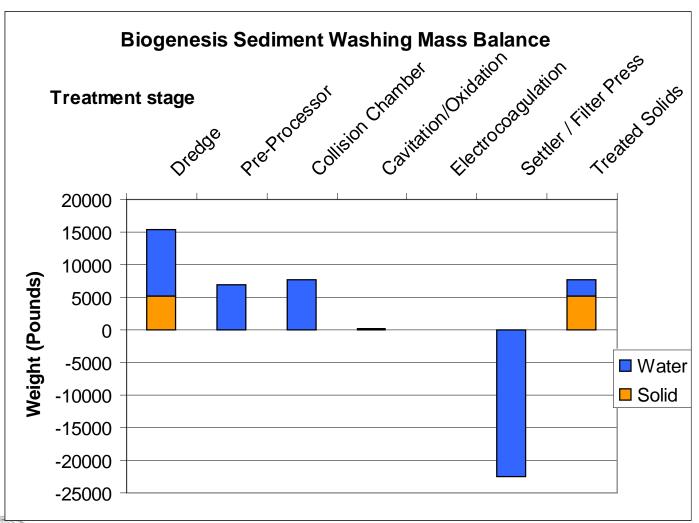
Oversize/Trash Removal

Separation/Dewatering/Drying





Residuals = Cost







CDF Closure

- Capping
- End uses
 - Municipal facilities
 - Recreation areas
 - Agricultural areas
 - > Habitat



Moving away from closure to sustainable use....



