

February 14, 2019

SOLIDIFICATION OF MARINE SEDIMENTS

At a New Jersey MGP Site

SED-18 (12-181)

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TAKEAWAYS

- Keys to success for sediment ISS:
 - Begin with the end in mind
 - Keep it simple
 - Aim for early wins
 - Water is the enemy

STRUCTURE OF THIS TALK



- Site context and field methods
- Sediment composite attributes
- Reagent selection and dosing
- Performance data (strength, K, leach)
- Scaling it up to the field



SITE CONTEXT





BEGIN WITH THE END IN MIND





FIELD METHODS





FIELD METHODS





NATIVE

SEDIMENT CORES

SOFT







KEEP IT SIMPLE: COMPOSITING



BUT NOT TOO SIMPLE...







GRAIN SIZE



% +3"	% Gravel		% Sand			% Fines	
	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay
0.0	0.0	2.2	1.3	3.5	30.7	62.3	
9/ ±2"	% Gravel		% Sand			% Fines	
70 +3	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay
0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	8.6	63.5	27.0	

ORGANICS CONTENT





MOISTURE CONTENT





WATER IS THE ENEMY

For a constant volume of dry solids, this is the accompanying volume of water:



Uplands soil



water Soft sediment organics solids



KEEP IT SIMPLE: REAGENTS





portland silica fume bentonite



CLOSER LOOK AT REAGENTS





CLOSER LOOK AT REAGENTS (2)

Portland or slag particle

50 µm

- Bentonite

Silica fume



28-day strength vs reagent dose



AIM FOR EARLY WINS: K



28-day hydraulic conductivity vs. reagent dose





LEACH METHODS





1315 method



SPLP method



LEACH DATA: FLUX







PERFORMANCE: DURABILITY



Avoid this...







TAKING IT TO THE FIELD





TAKING IT TO THE FIELD (2)







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