

Contaminant Pathway Evaluation and Control for

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Waterways Experiment Station

The High Points

- **CDFs are containment options**
- **Pathway evaluations are critical**
- **Tiered approach to testing and evaluations**
- **Testing/ evaluation procedures are available for all pathways**
- **Pathway controls are available**

Confined Disposal Facilities

- CDFs used for navigation because:
 - More economical for some projects
 - Most common option for material unsuitable for open water
- CDFs used for cleanup projects because:
 - Needed for pretreatment
 - Option for disposal







CDF Design Objectives

- Retain solids during placement
- Provide adequate volume storage for the project
- Contain contaminants

CDF Dikes

- Planning
 - Design life / Total volume
 - Staged construction vs one-time construction
- Design
 - Geotechnical - static and seismic
 - Coastal - waves
- Construction
 - Conventional earthwork
 - Special methods

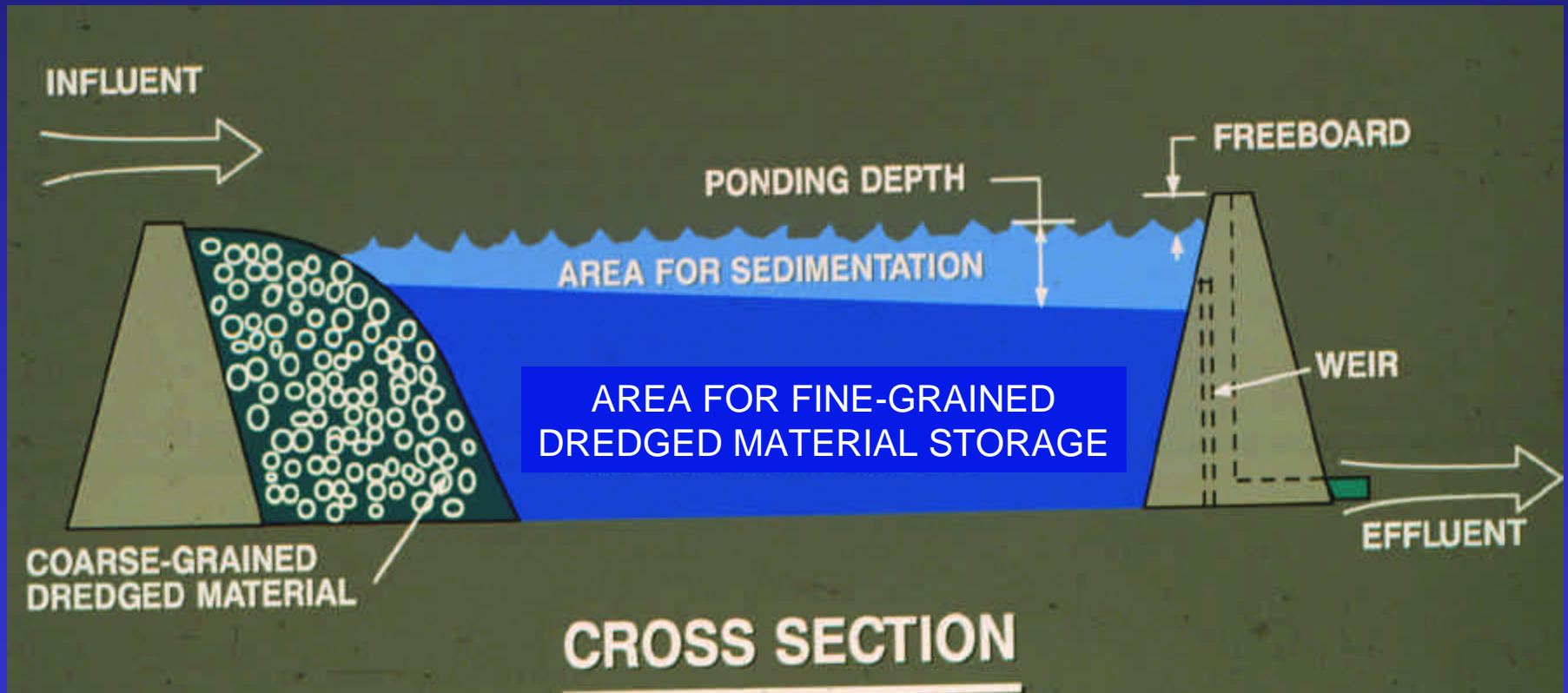
Initial Storage and Solids Retention (Hydraulic Filling)

- Volume required for initial storage during filling
- Ponded surface area required for effective settling
- Ponded volume required for solids retention

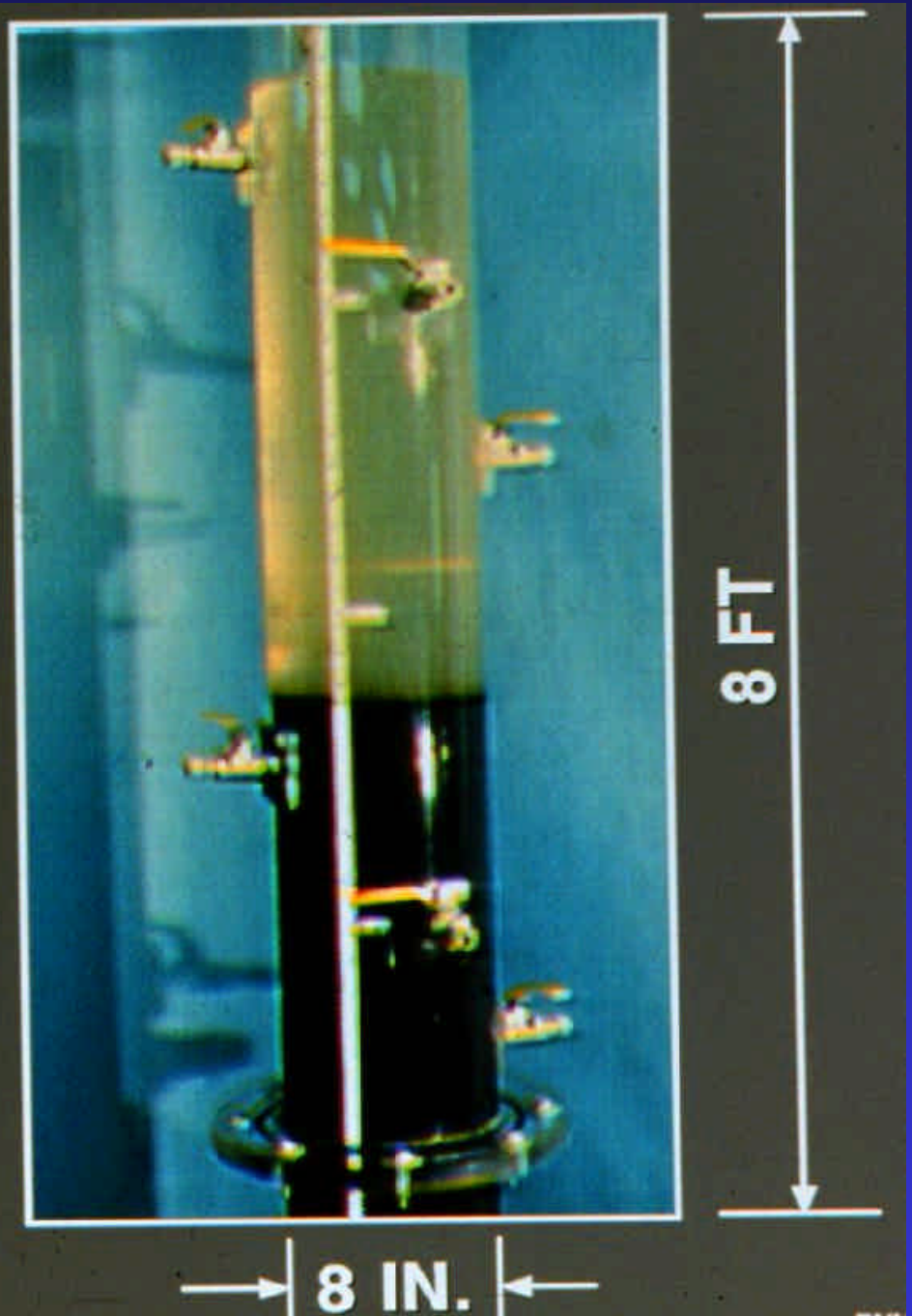




Basin



Standard 8-Inch Settling Column



Design and Management of CDFs

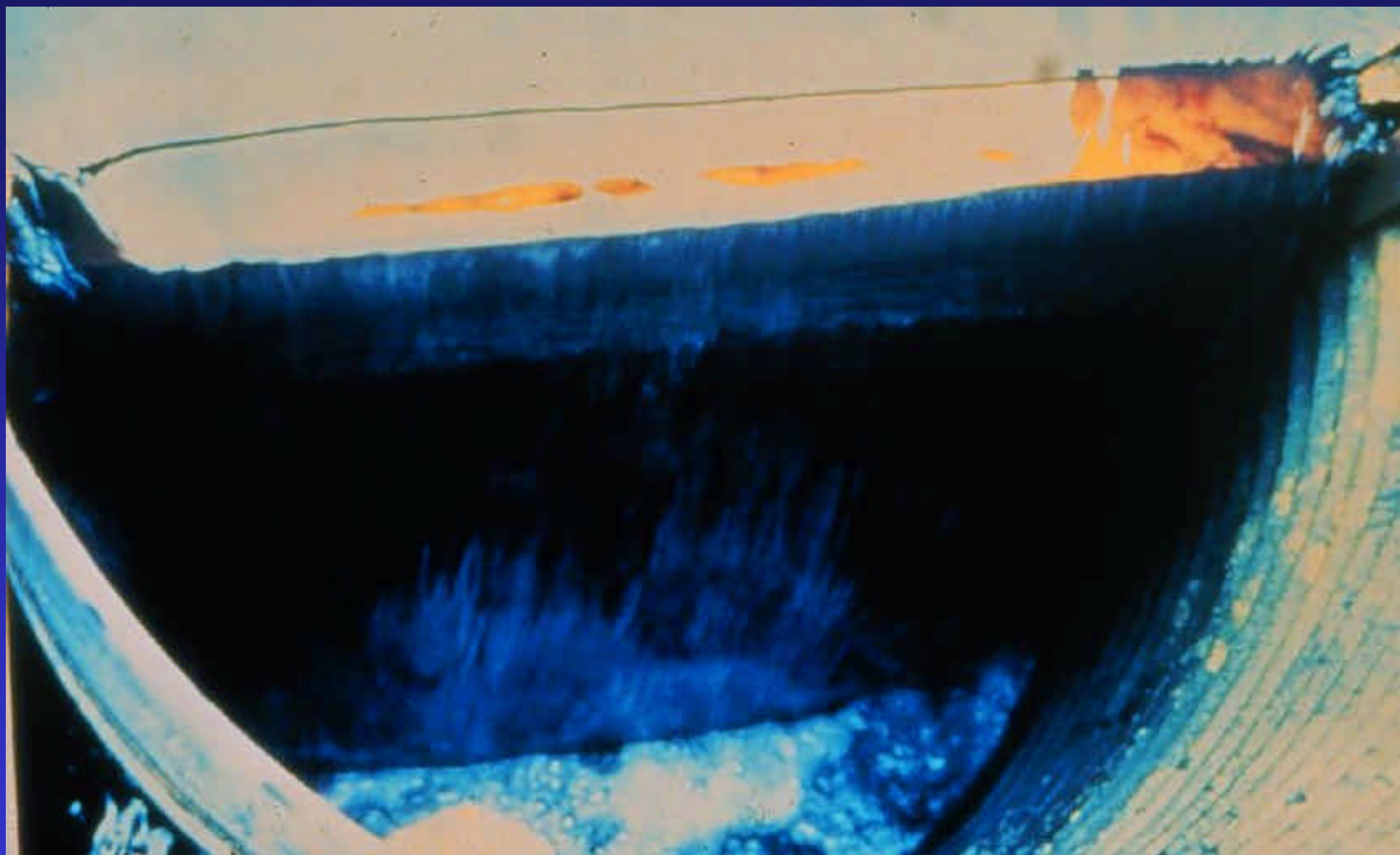
ADDAMS Programs

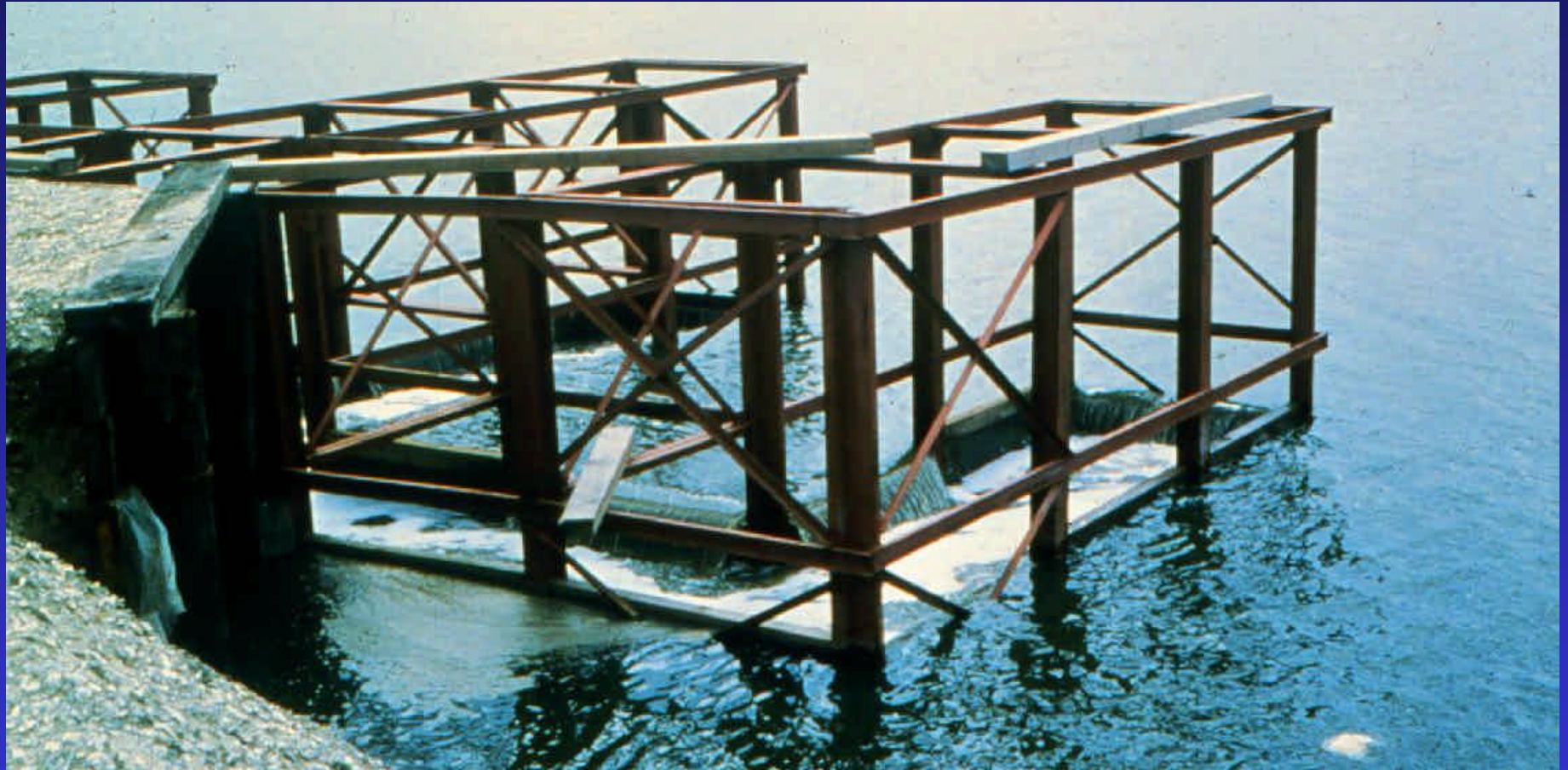
- SETTLE - Initial Storage and Solids Retention
- PSDDF - Long-term Storage and Dewatering

EM 1110-2-5027

Confined Disposal of Dredged Material

- Field investigations and sampling
- Site selection to avoid groundwater impacts
- Settling tests for evaluation of solids retention
- Consolidation tests for evaluation of long-term storage
- Design for solids retention
- Design for storage during filling
- Weir design
- Design of chemical clarification systems
- Prediction of dredged material consolidation
- Dredged material dewatering operations
- Design and construction of dikes
- Operation and management activities
- Long-term management plans





Long-Term Storage and Dewatering

- Prediction of consolidation / desiccation rates
- Site management for dewatering
- Dewatering equipment and operations









CDF Contaminant Pathways

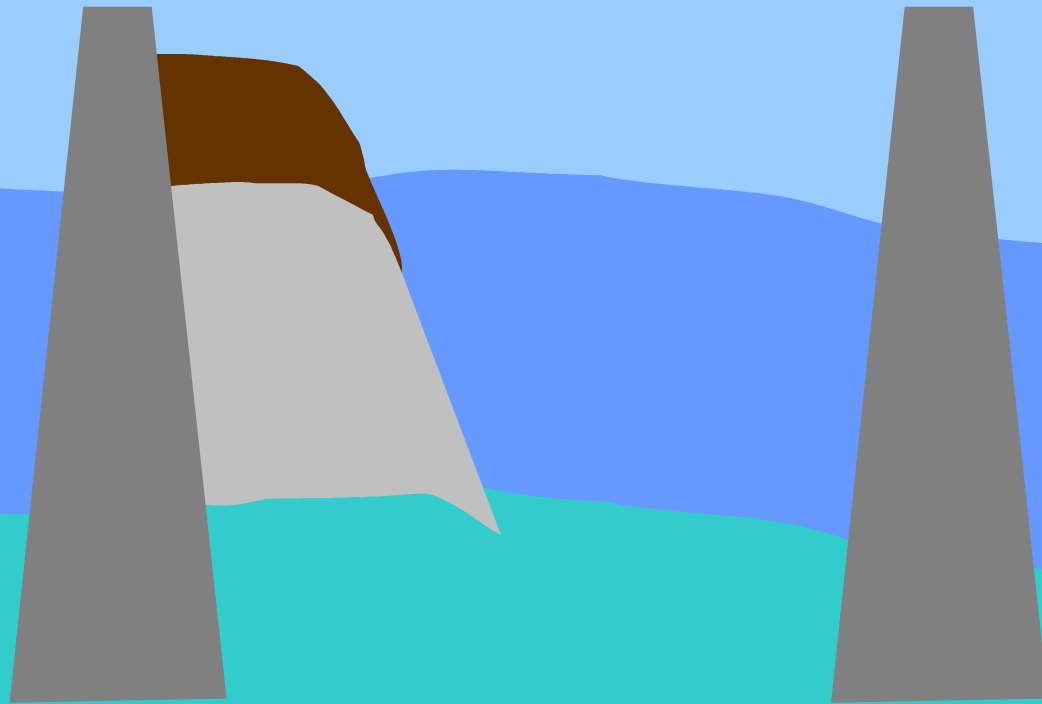
Confined (Diked) Disposal Contaminant Pathways

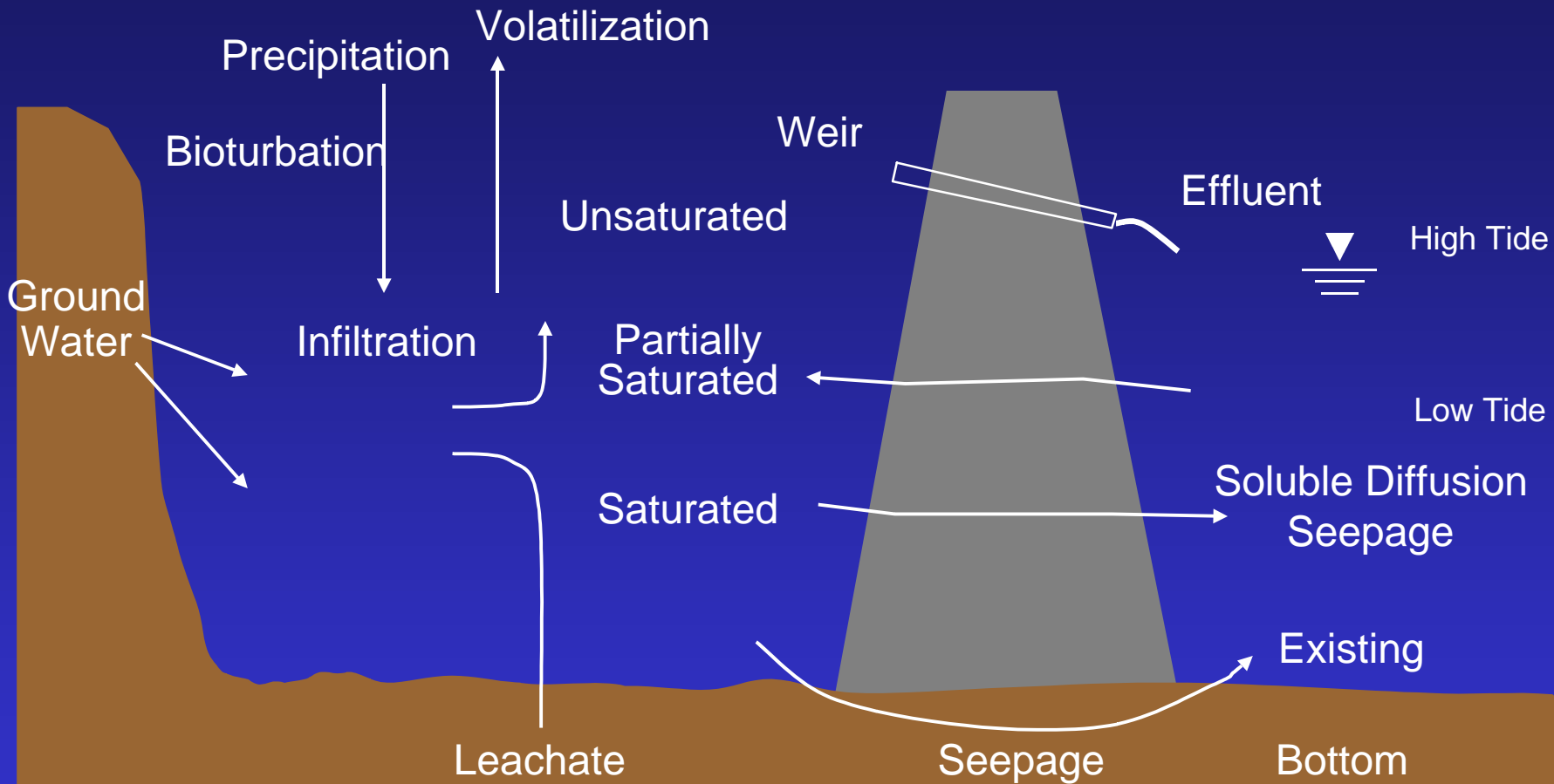
- Effluent During Filling
- Surface Runoff
- Leachate to Groundwater
- Direct Uptake by Plants/ Animals
- Volatilization to Air

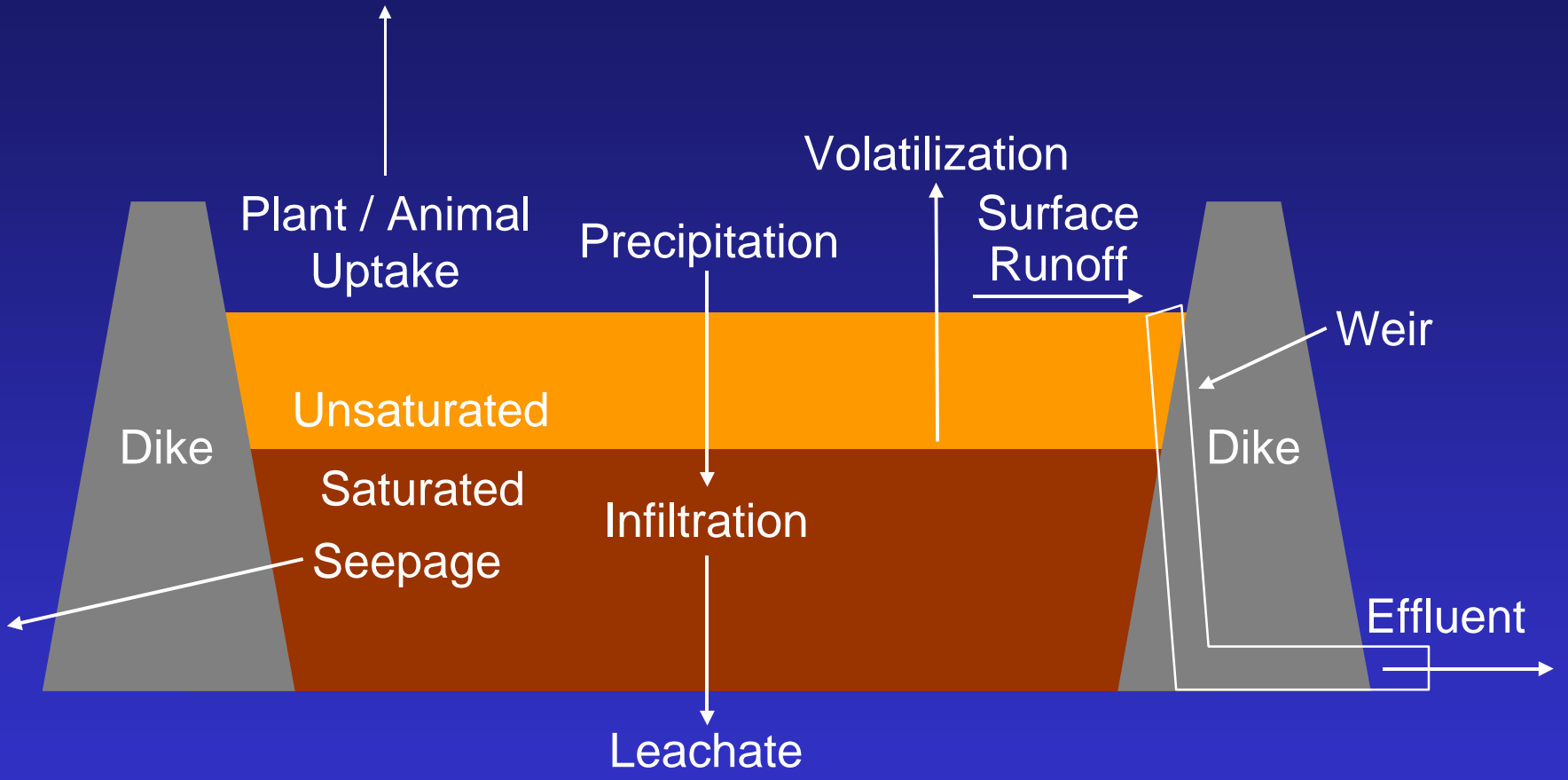
Upland

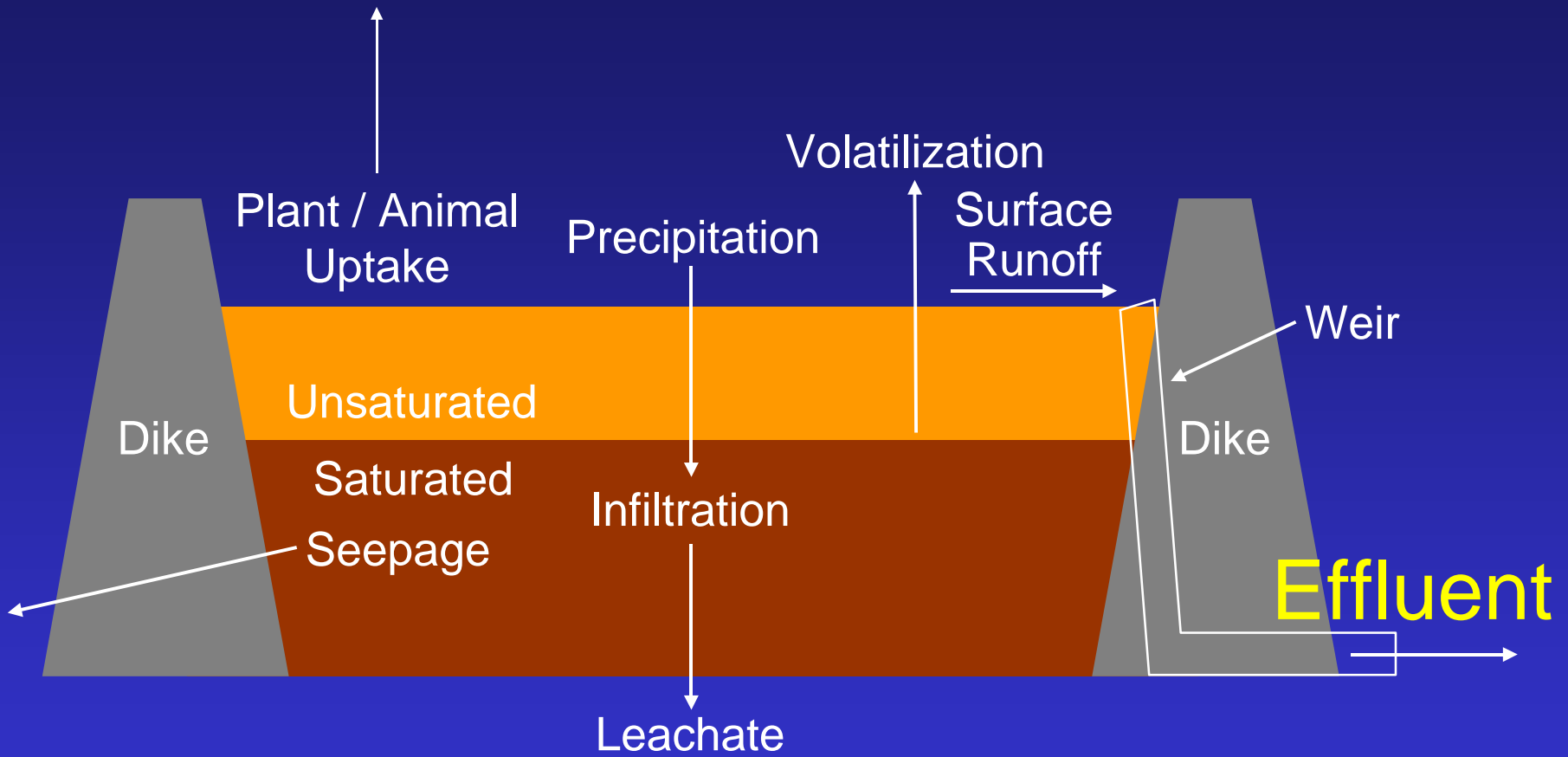
Wetland

Aquatic

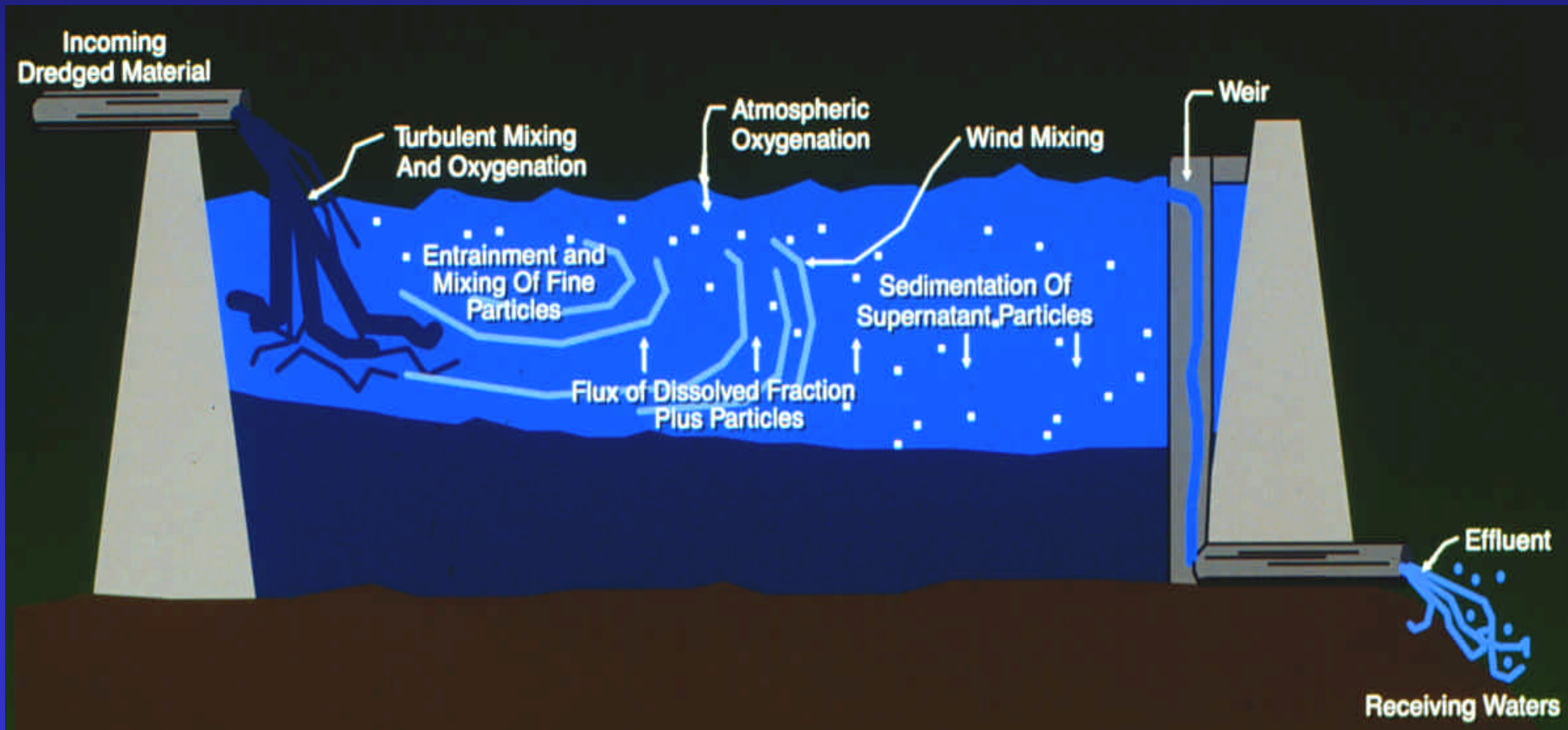


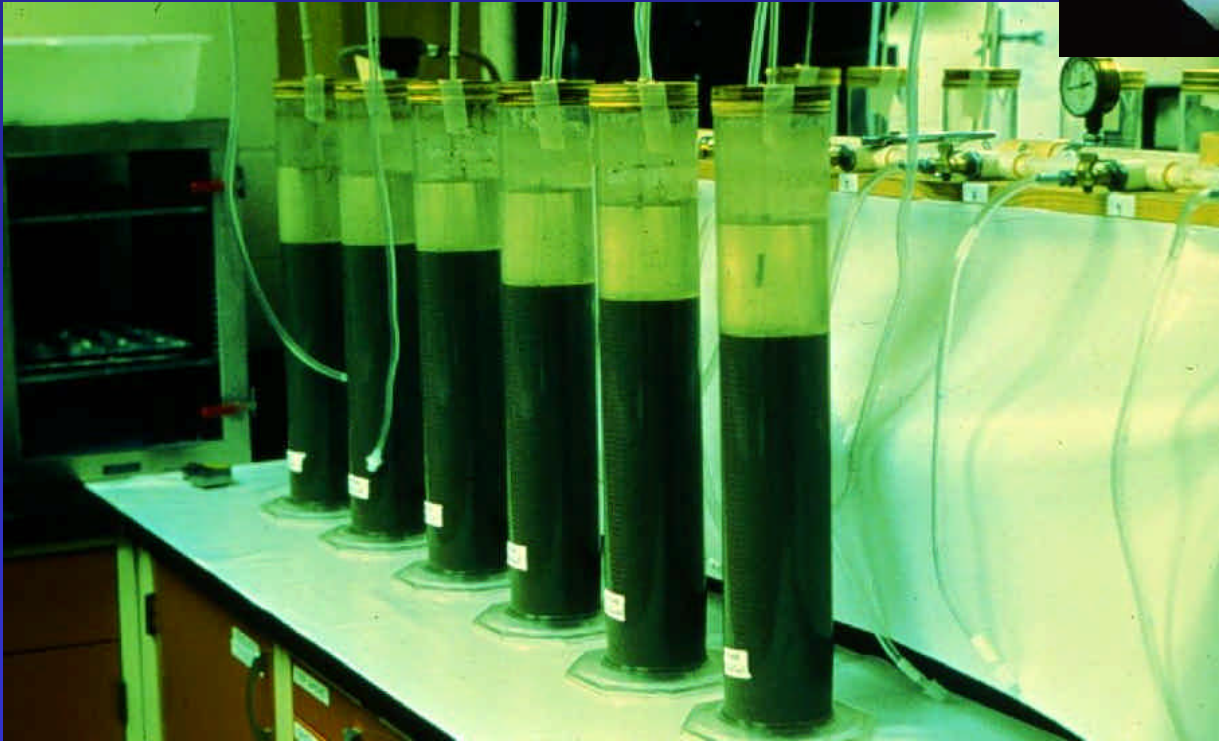






CDF Supernatant Water Interactions

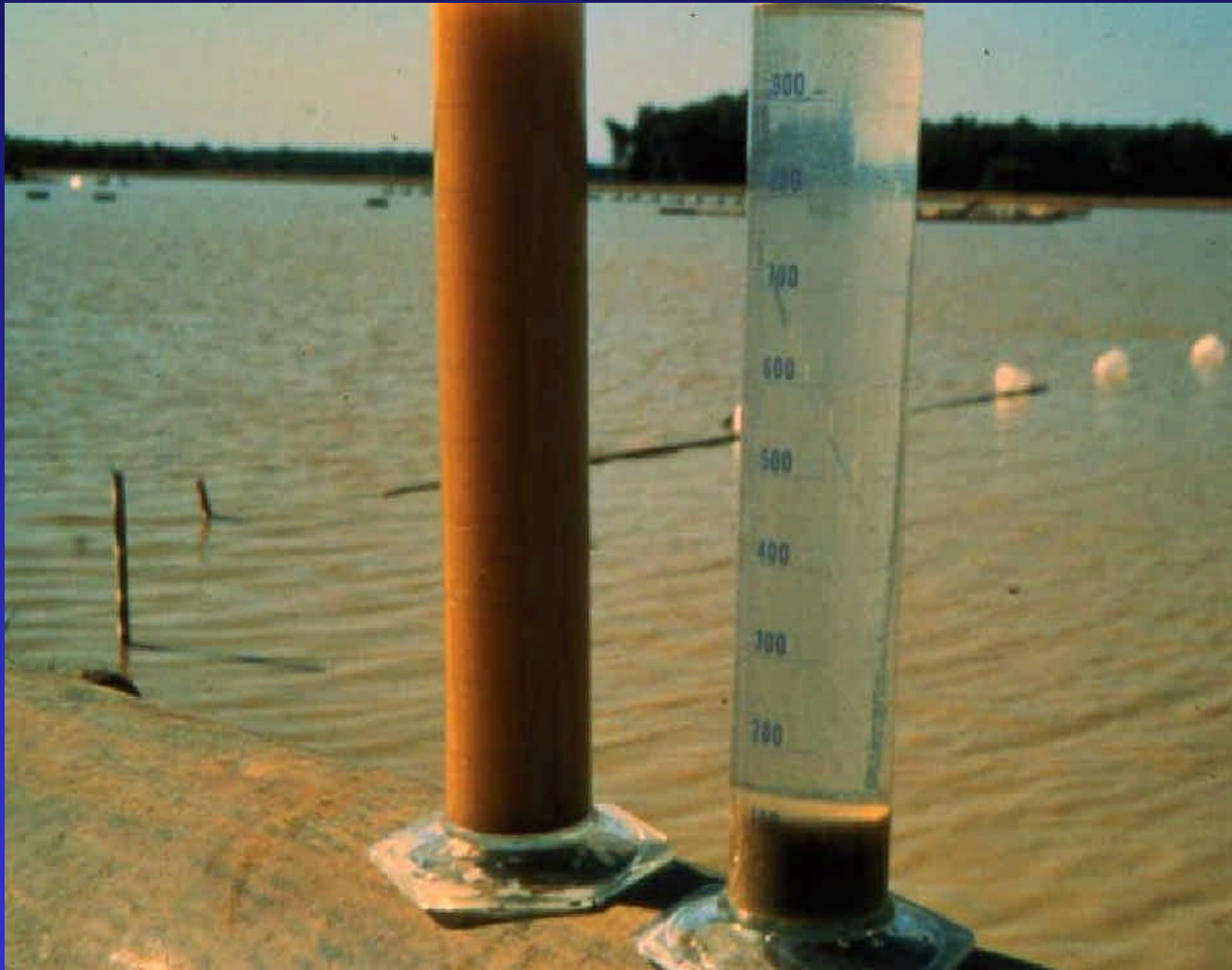


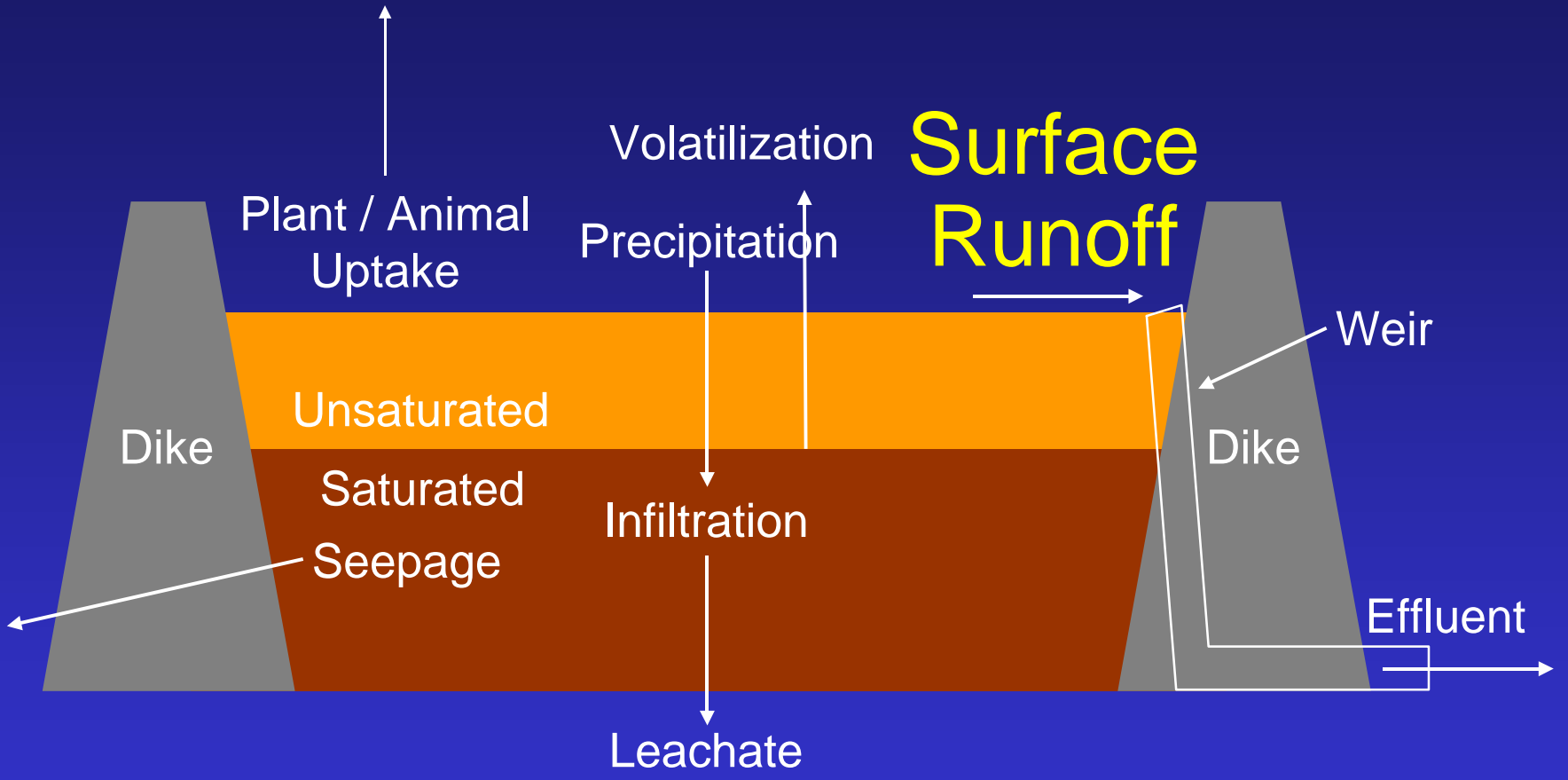


Effluent Quality Controls for TSS

- Operational modification
 - Reduce inflow rate
 - Increase ponding
- Filtration
- Chemical flocculants



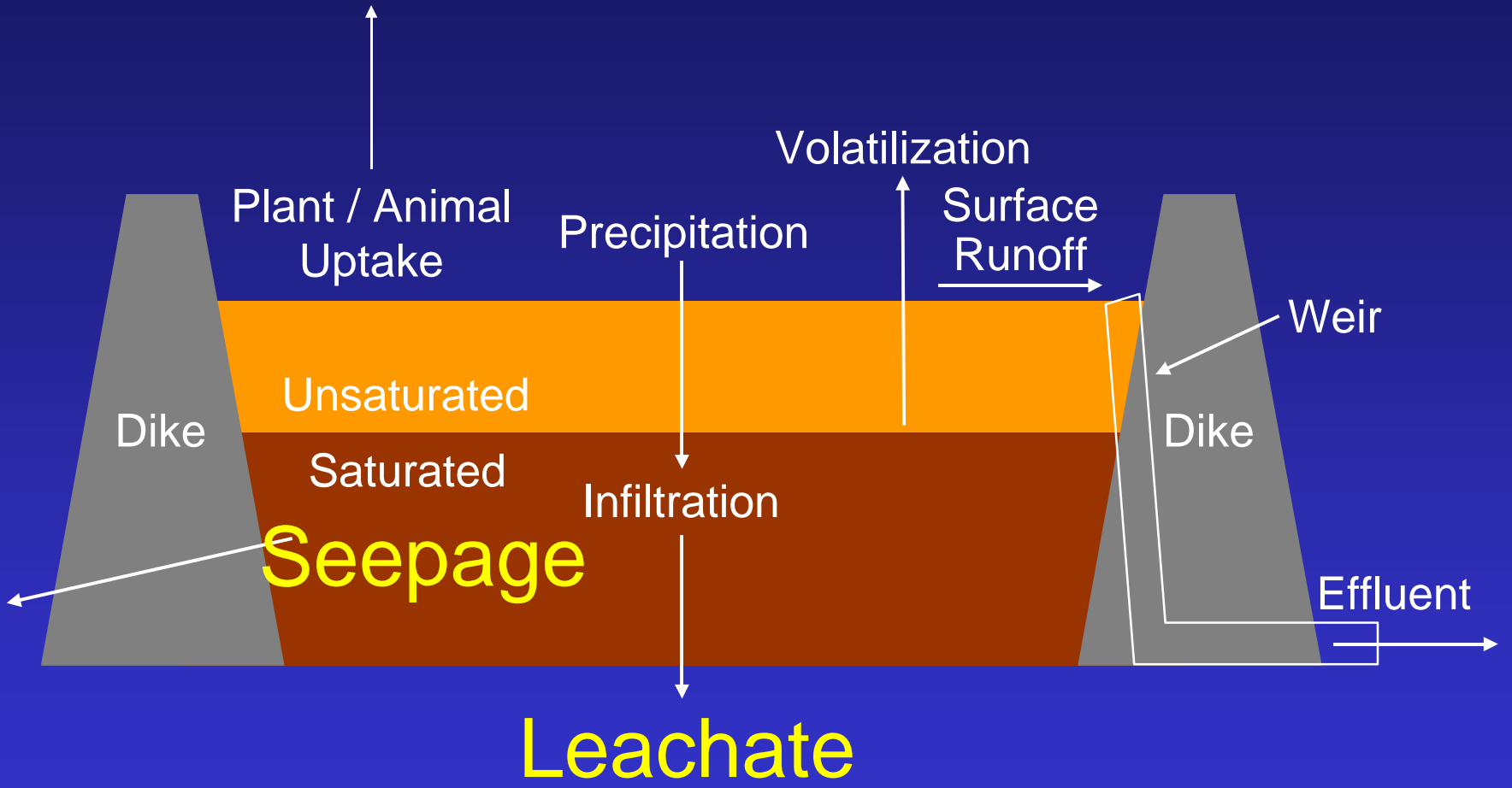




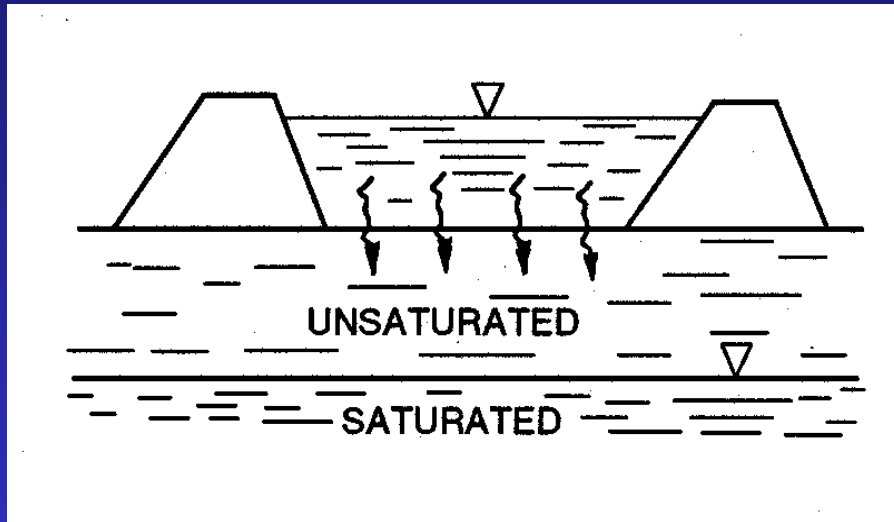
Surface Runoff Tests

- Simplified Laboratory Runoff Procedure (SLRP)
- Field-portable lysimeter system for runoff prediction



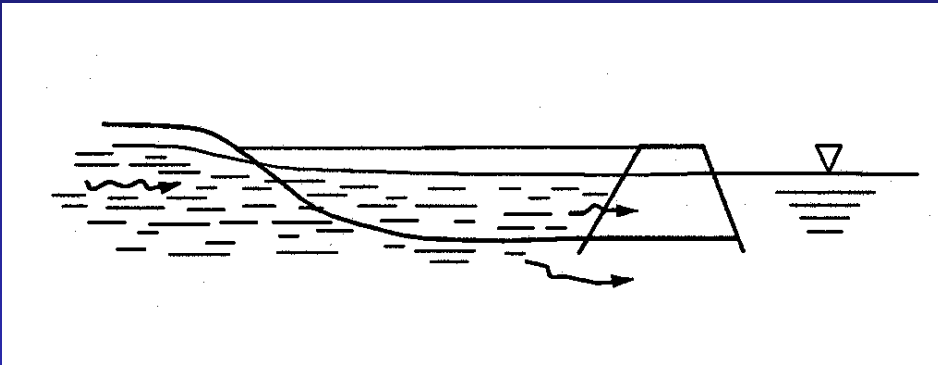


Upland CDF



The CDF is separated from groundwater by the vadose zone; flow is into foundation soils and toward groundwater. Hydraulic gradient is approximately one.

Nearshore CDF



The CDF is partially sited in the saturated zone; water table is seasonally dependent and flow is through site. Hydraulic gradient is near zero.

Selection of Test Procedure

- **Freshwater Dredged Material: Batch testing**

Generally yields well-behaved contaminant desorption isotherm or single point K_D if clustered concentration data result

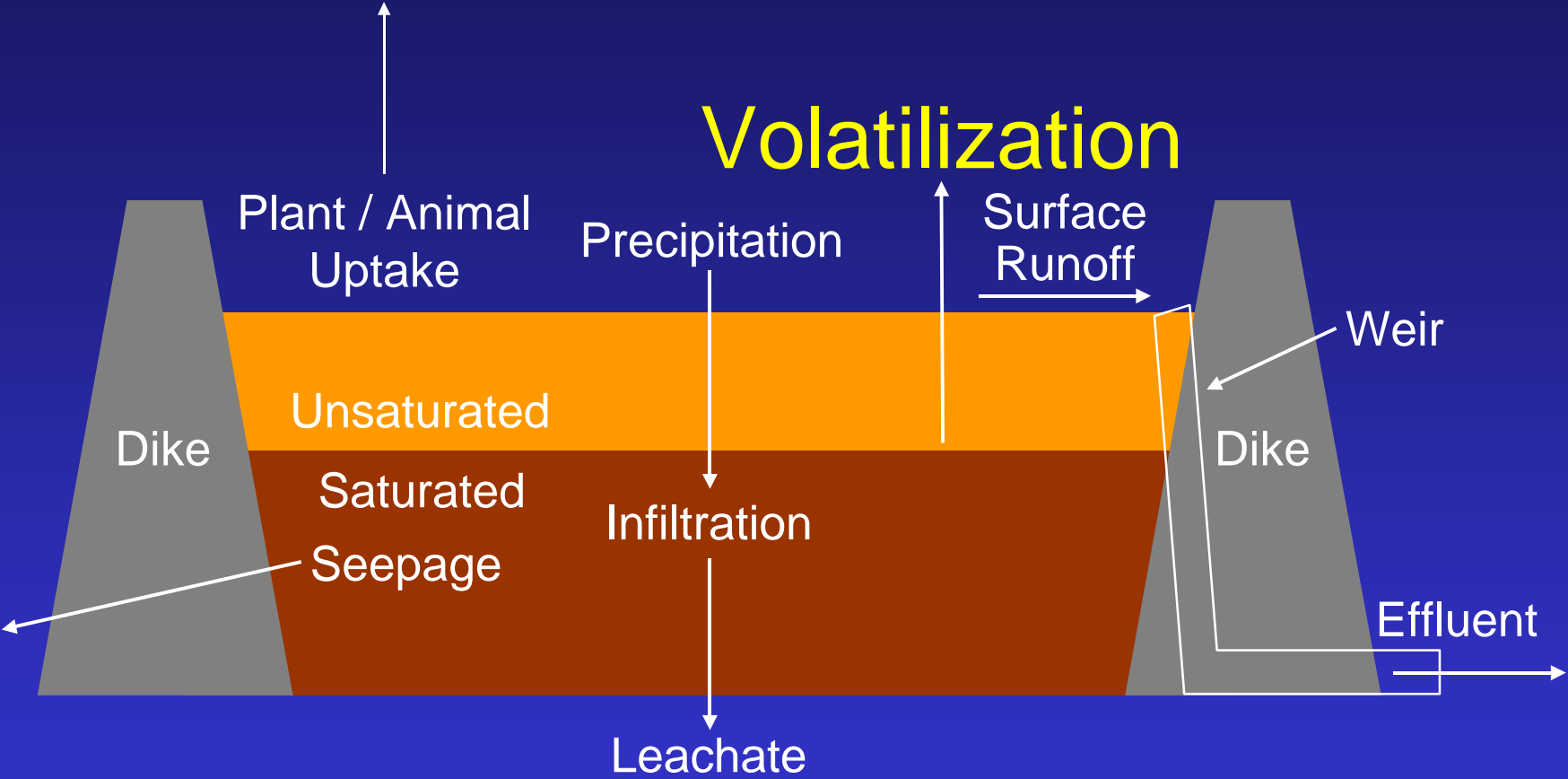
- **Saline Dredged Material: Column Testing**

Salt elution from saline dredged materials results in colloid release to leachate that cannot be quantitatively described by batch test results because of the effects of leachate shear velocity

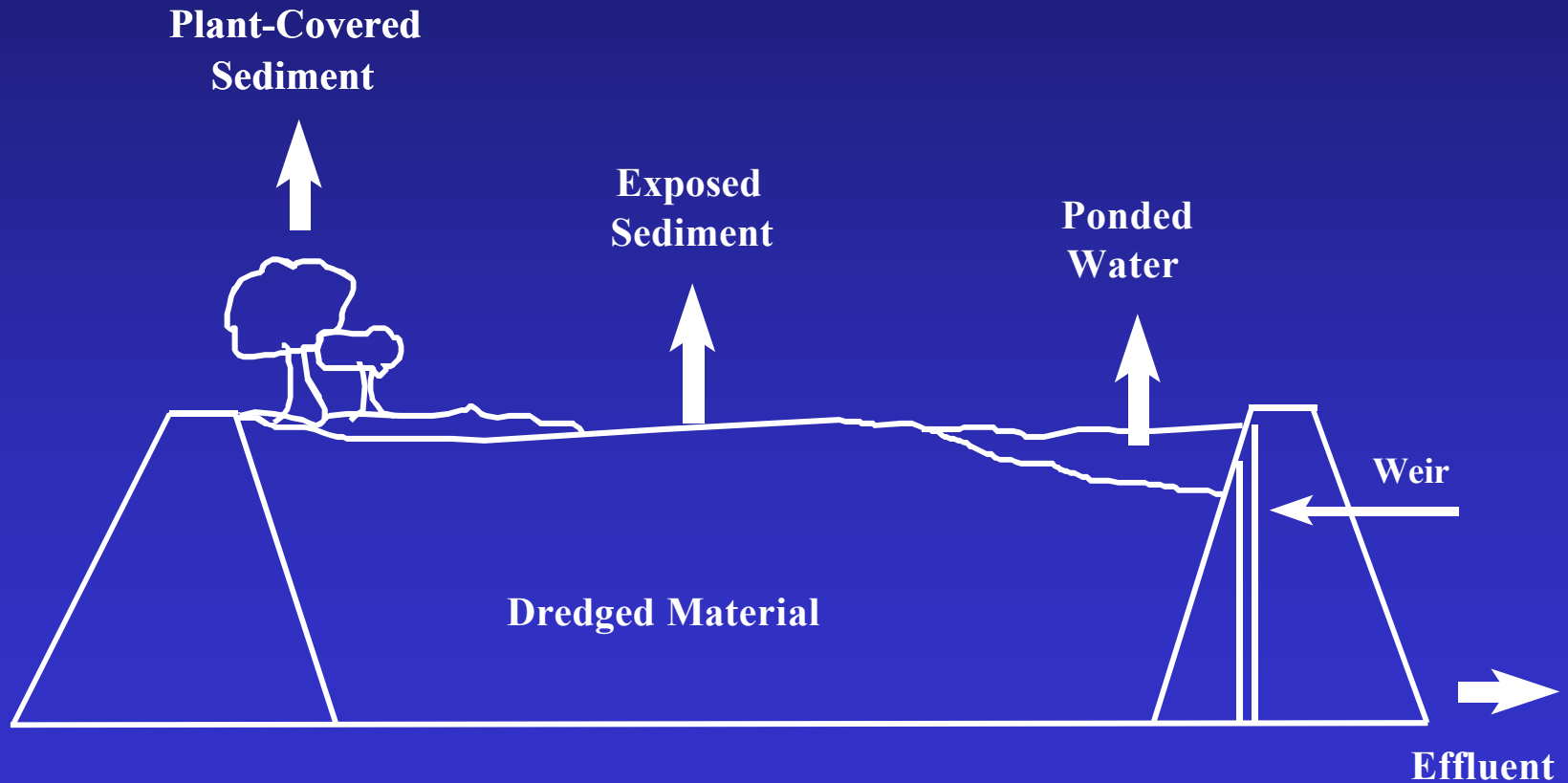
“Pancake” column leach test



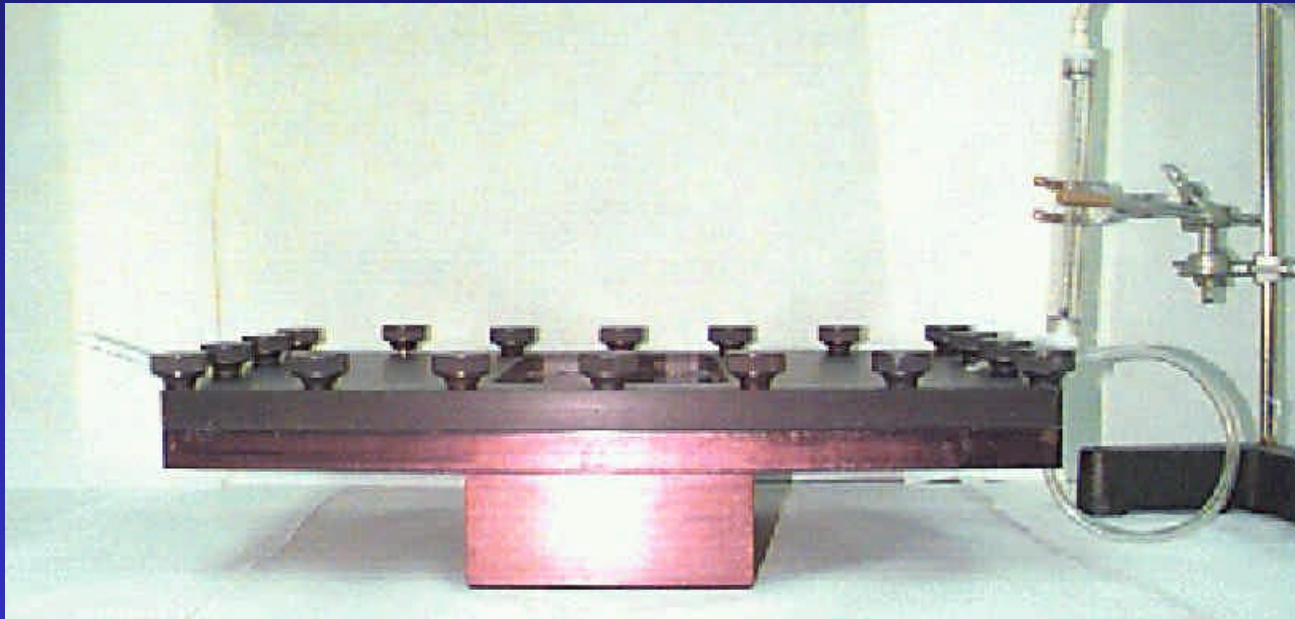
Volatilization



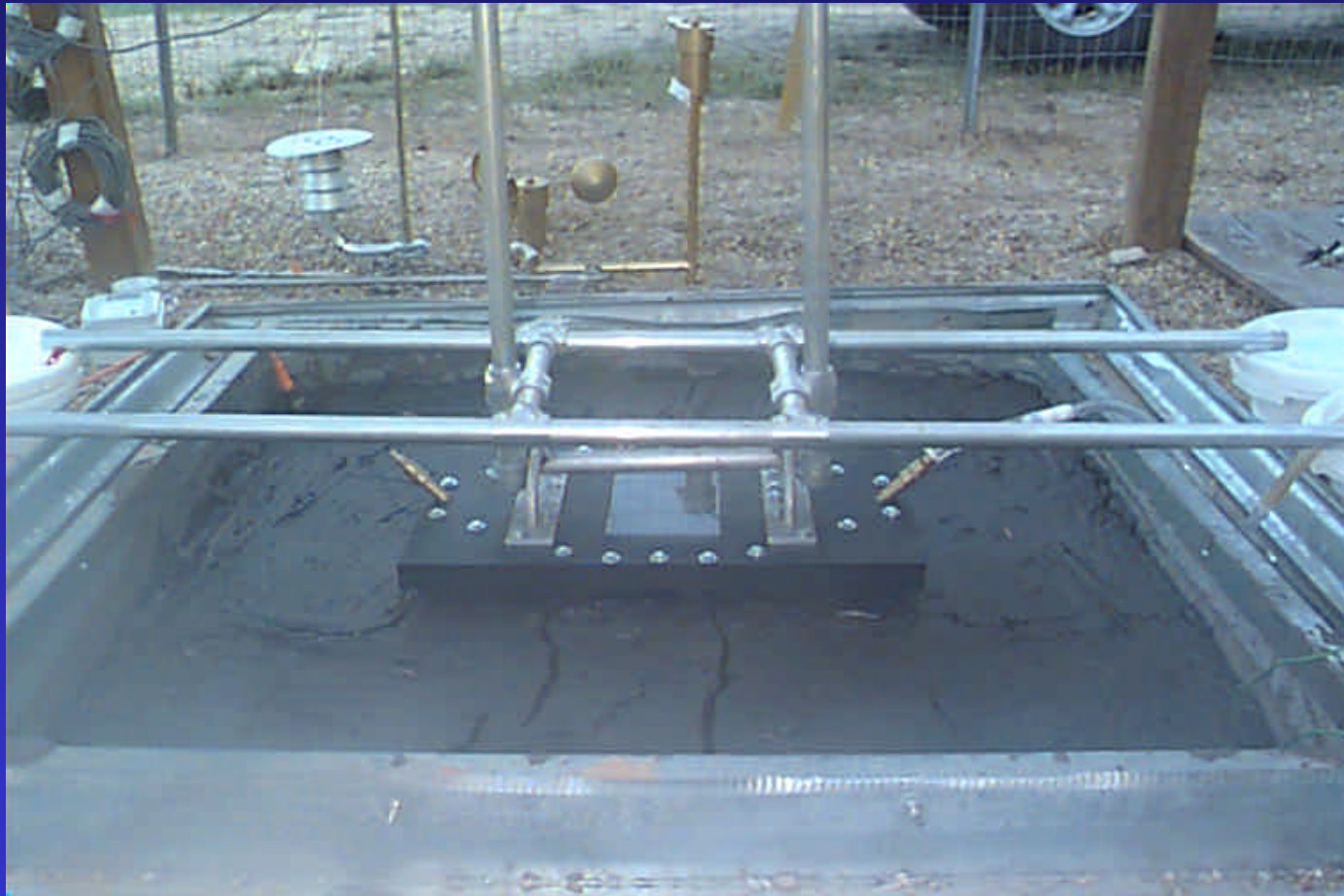
Volatile Emissions from Dredged Material



Volatile Test Apparatus



Field Apparatus



Plant / Animal

Uptake

Precipitation

Volatilization

Surface
Runoff

Weir

Dike

Unsaturated

Dike

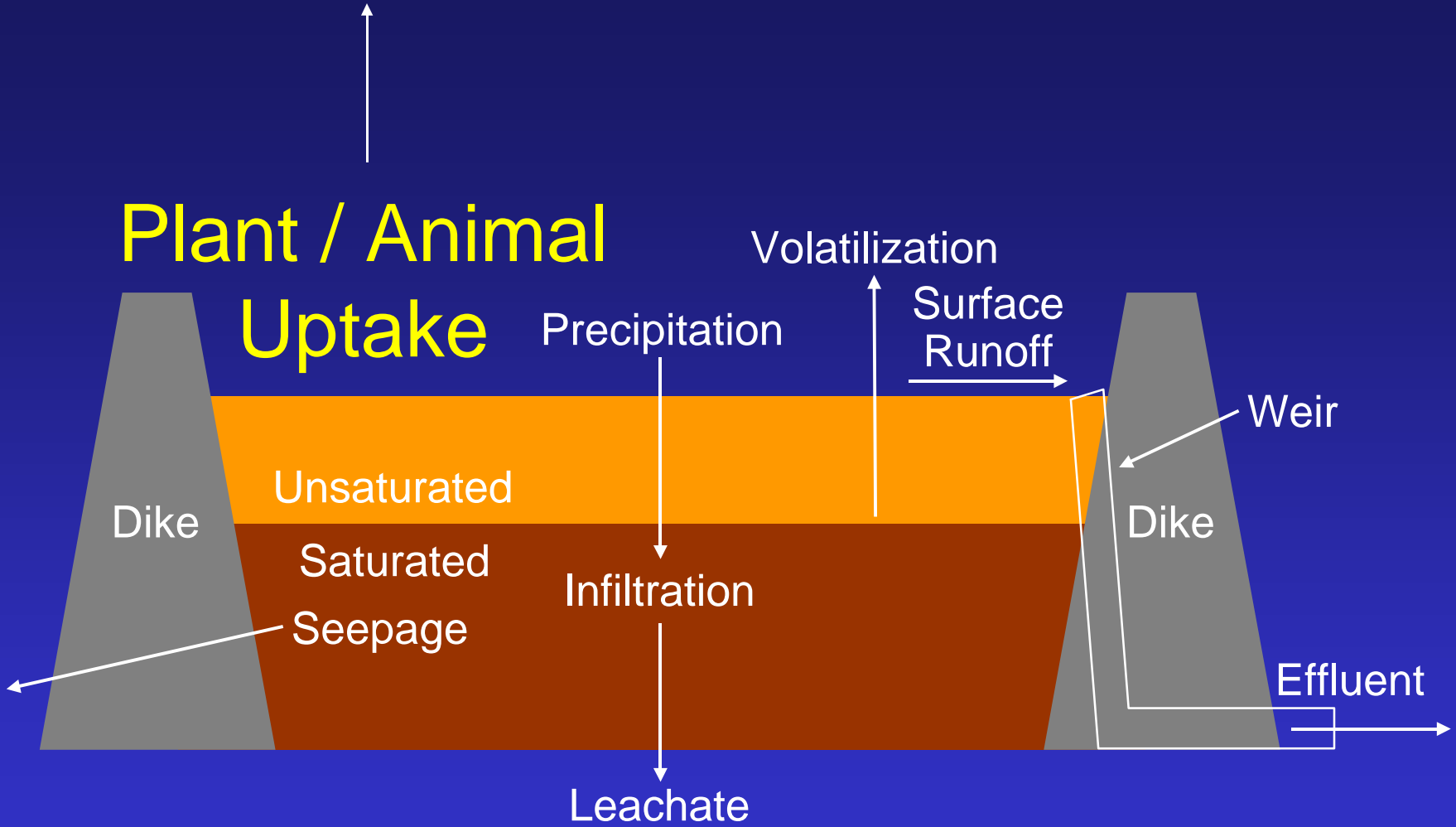
Saturated

Infiltration

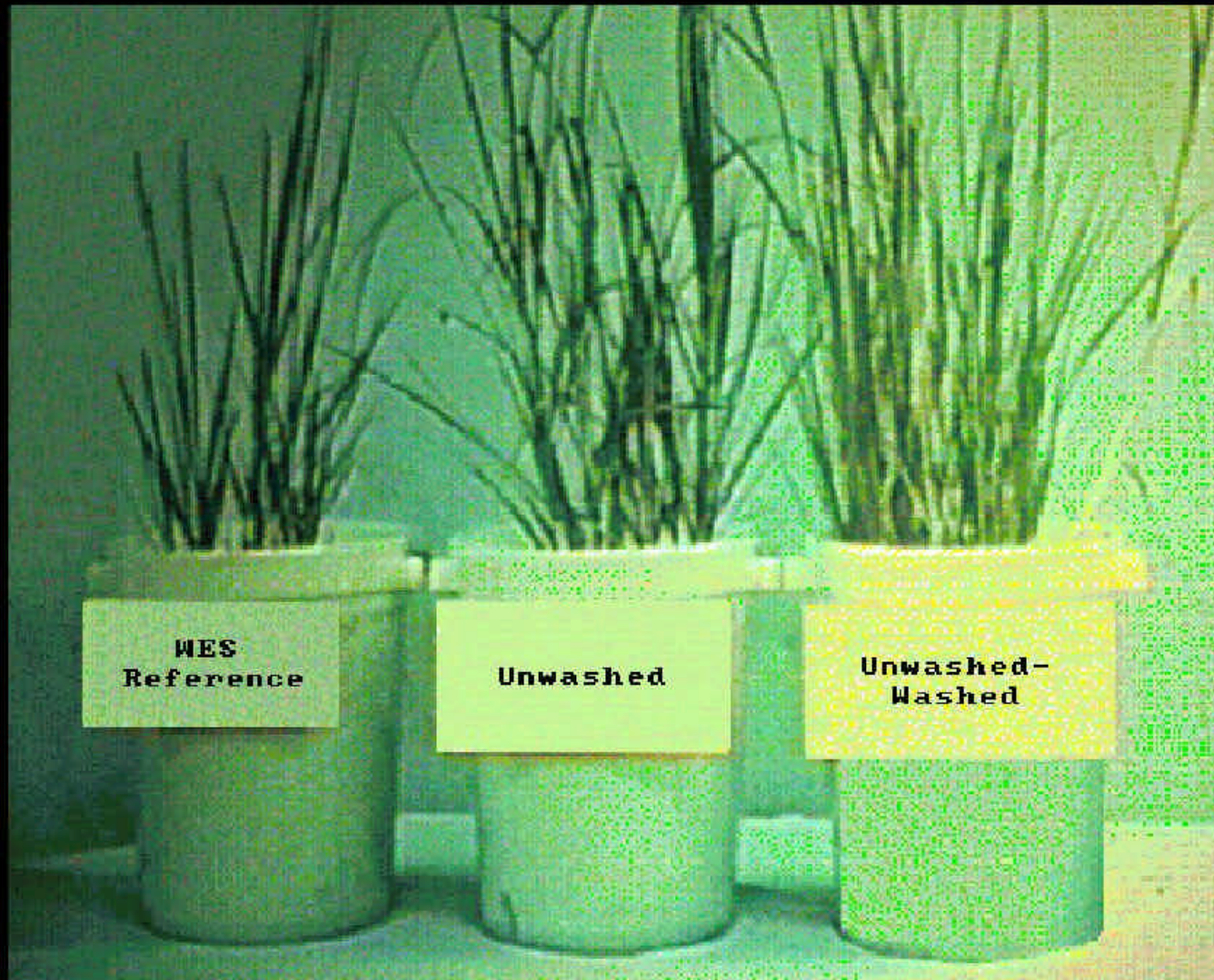
Seepage

Effluent

Leachate

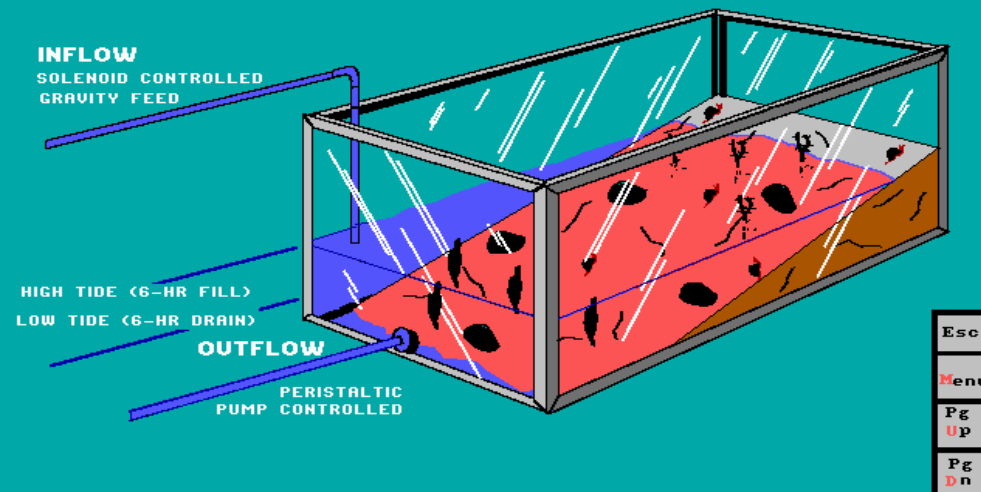


FLOODED - BLACK ROCK HARBOR



- Salinity of dredged material (<10 ppt)
- Earthworm bioassay for toxicity (7 days)
- Bioaccumulation (28 days)
- Analyze for metals, PAHs, PCBs, etc.
- Compare to reference controls

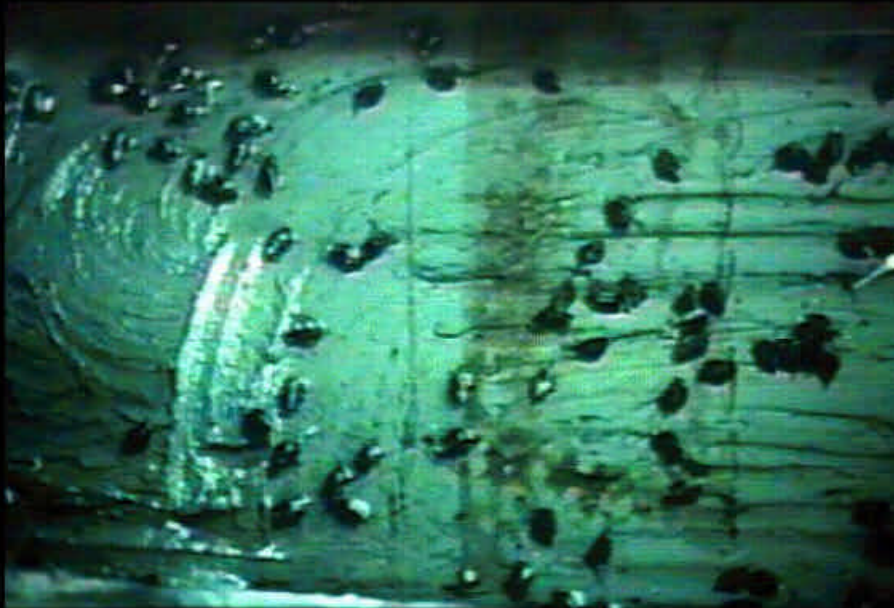
WETLAND BIOASSAY APPARATUS



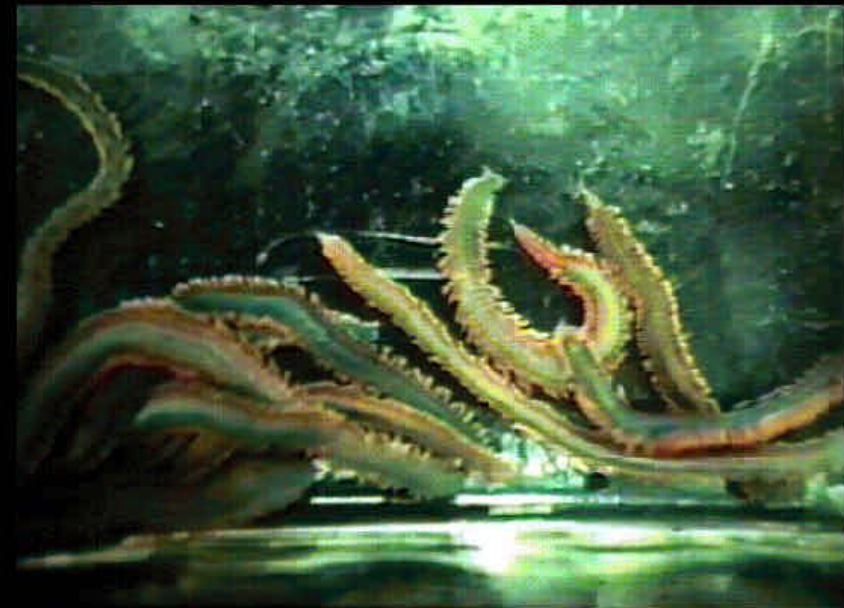
RIBBED MUSSELS (*Modiolus demissus*)



MUD SNAIL (*Nassarius obsoletus*)



SANDWORMS (*Nereis virens*)

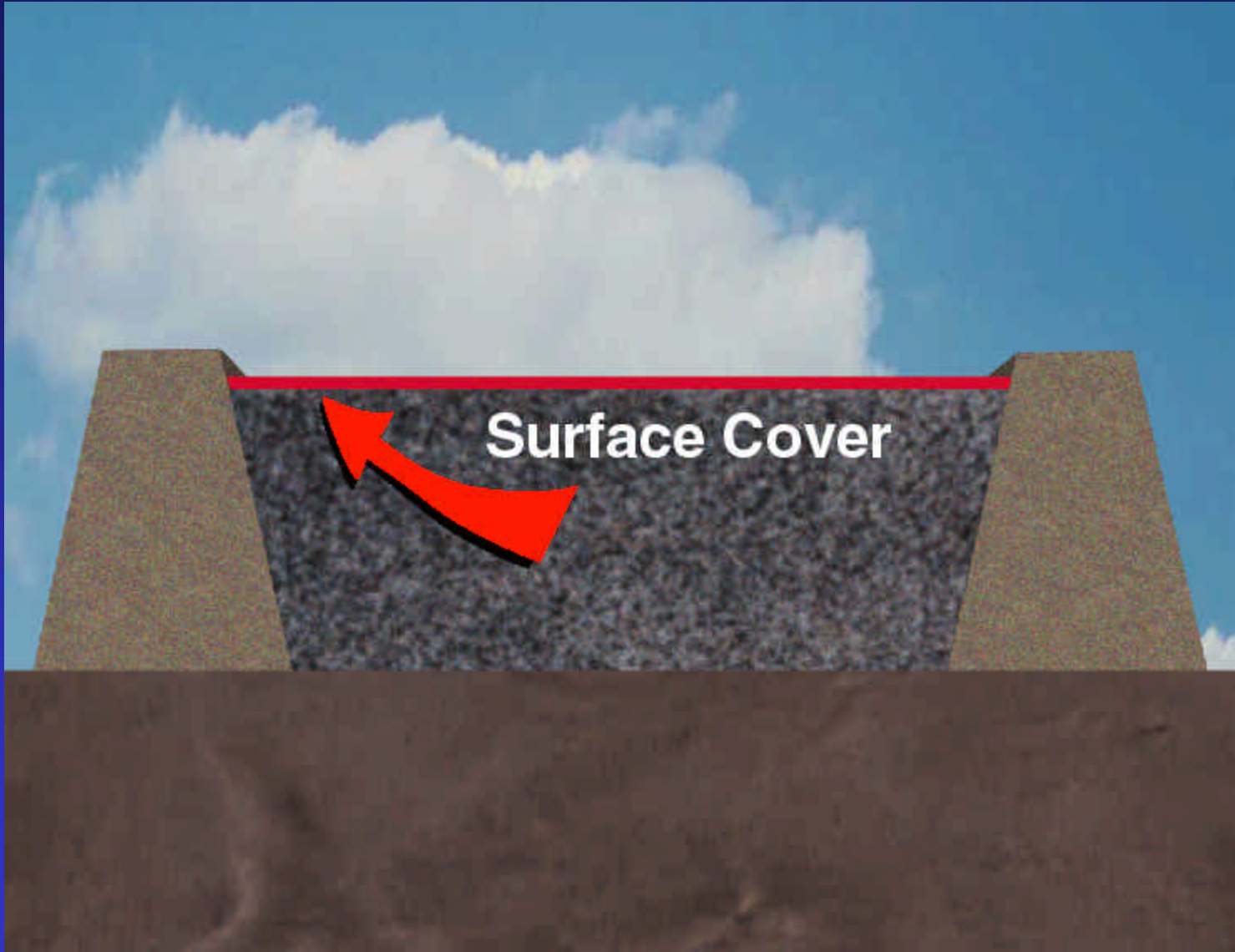


CDF

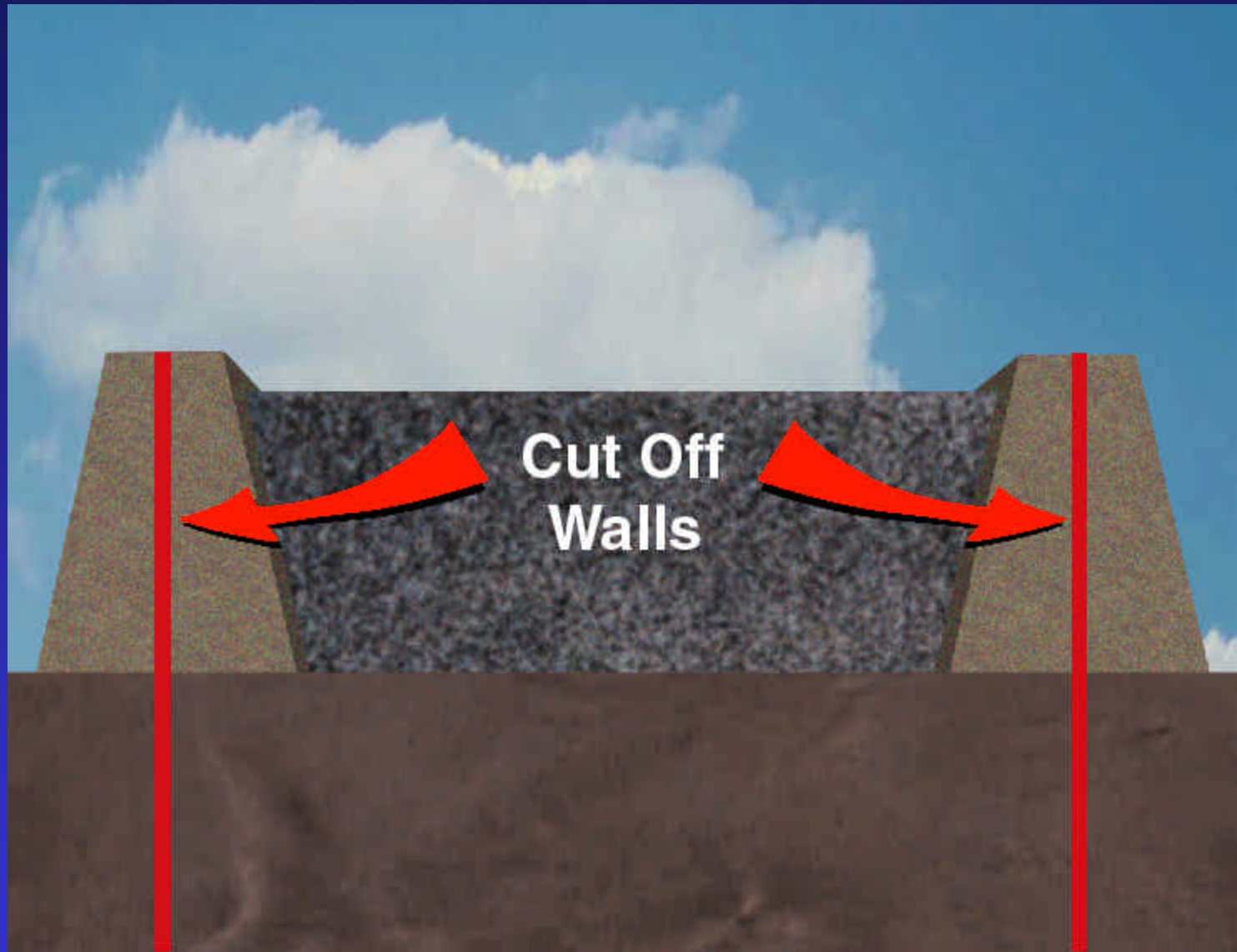
Containment Features

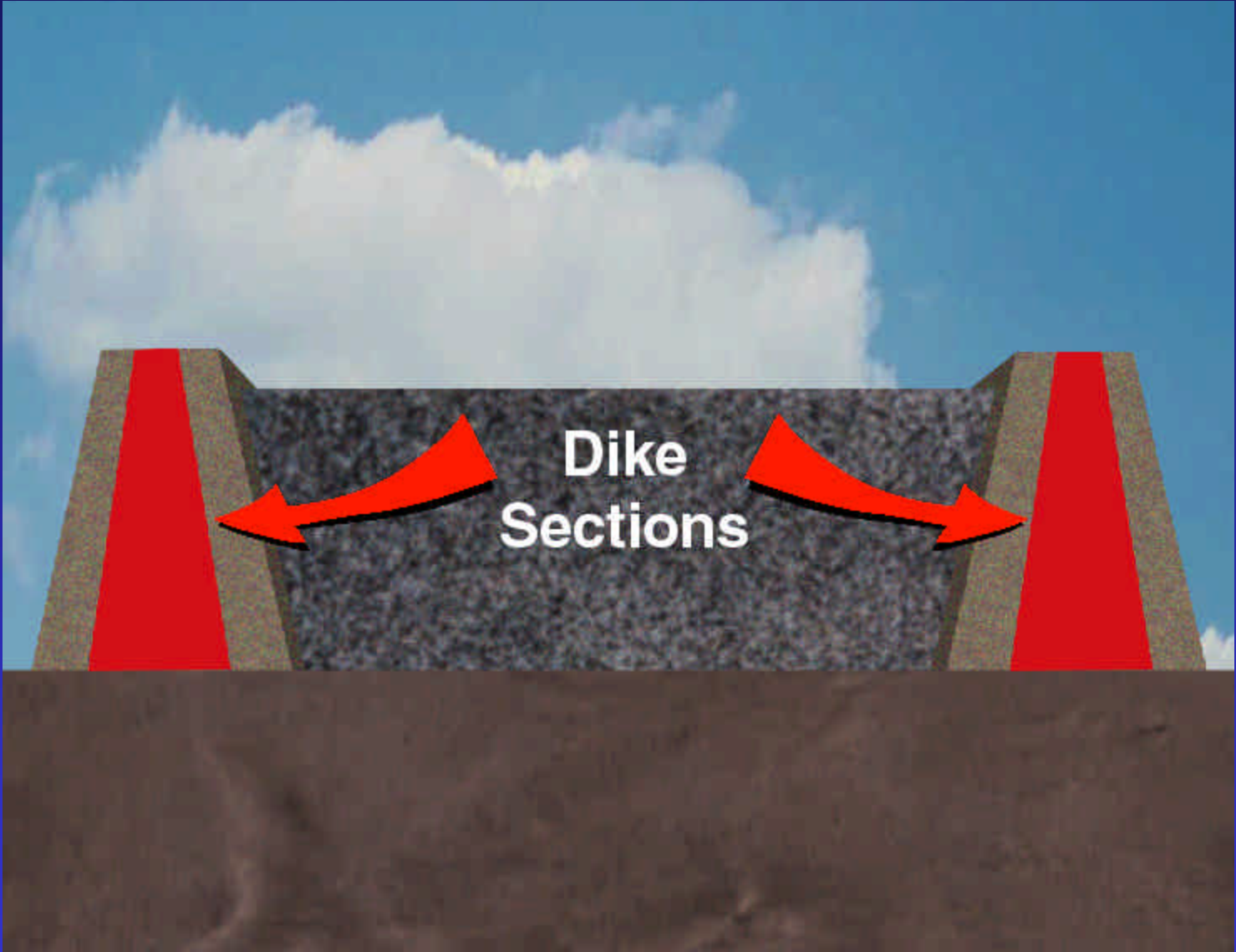
CDF Pathway Controls

- Operational
 - Selective placement
 - Self sealing
- Engineered Controls
 - Surface Covers
 - Liners
 - Lateral Containment

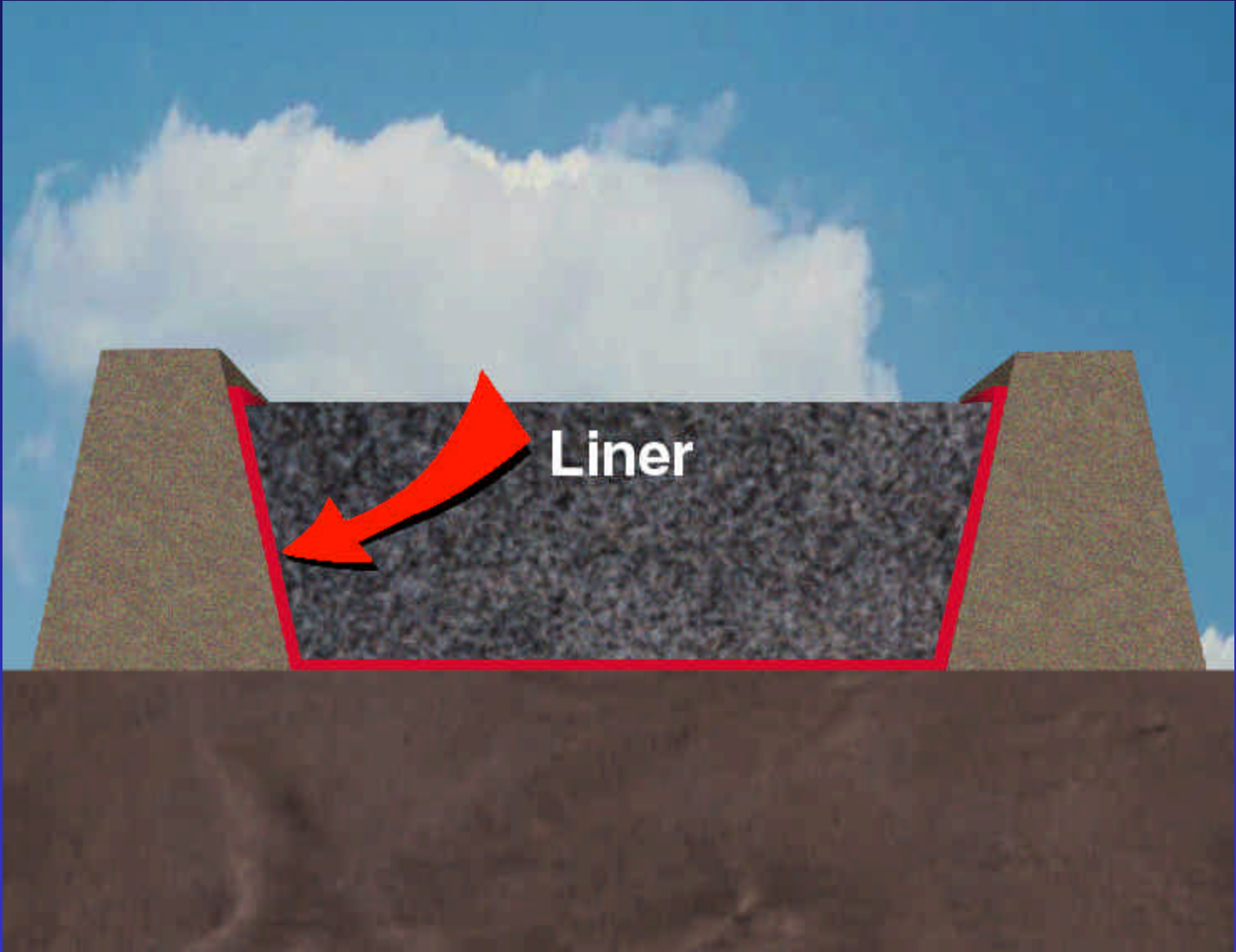


Surface Cover



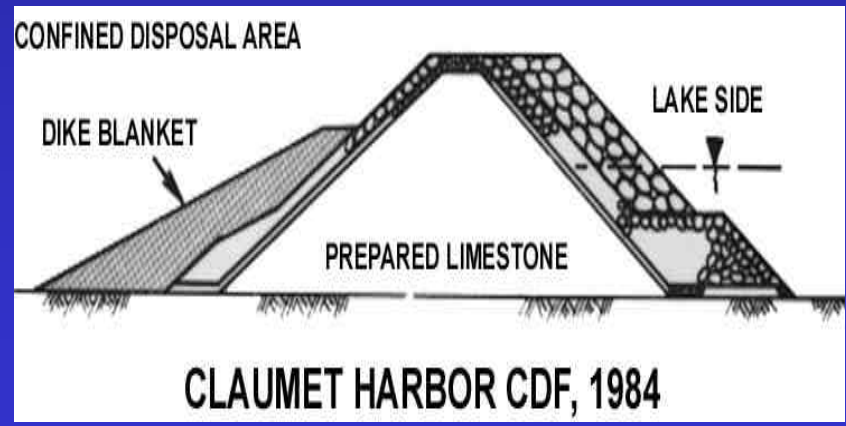


**Dike
Sections**



Liner

Calumet Harbor, Chicago, Illinois



Michigan City, MI



Guezenhoeck - Ghent, Belgium

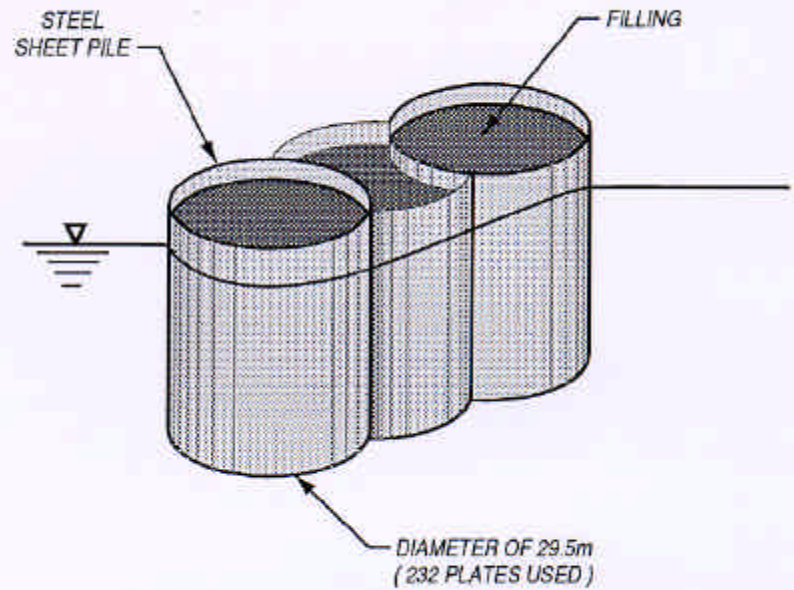




Terminal 3 Tacoma, WA



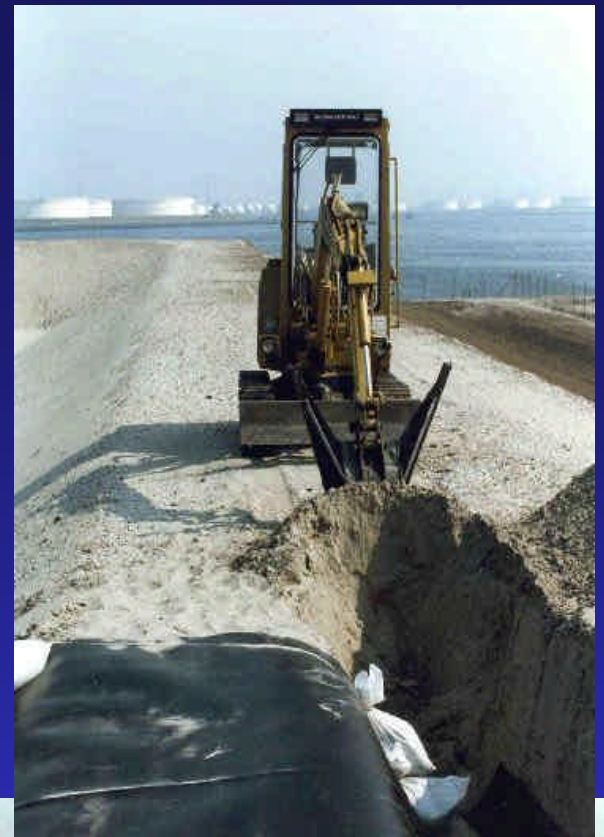
Minamata Bay, Japan



Waukegan Harbor, Illinois



Parrot Beak, Rotterdam, The Netherlands



Hamburg, Germany



- Number of sites with containment features is limited
- Need for controls established primarily by mandate
- Designs have been case by case
- Effectiveness poorly documented
- No CDF-specific guidance for design or construction

Guidance Documents for CDFs

- Engineer Manual 1110-2-5027 Confined Disposal of Dredged Material
 - <http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/usace-docs/eng-manuals/em1110-2-5027/toc.htm>
- USACE/EPA Technical Framework
 - <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/oceans/framework/>
- DOTS Website
 - <http://www.wes.army.mil/el/dots>

Take Home Message

- CDFs must be properly engineered
- CDFs can be effective containment options
- Solutions must be project specific
- Solutions must be site specific
- Solutions must be material specific



ERDC
Center for Contaminated
Sediments

CCS Website:

[http://www.wes.army.mil/
el/dots/ccs/index.html](http://www.wes.army.mil/el/dots/ccs/index.html)

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