

2013 WEDA Midwest Chapter Conference

St. Louis, MO

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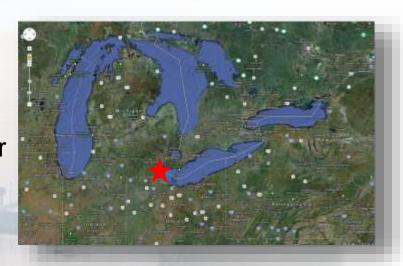






Background

- River Raisin AOC Site located in Monroe, MI
 - Extends from ½ miles into Lake Erie to an upstream point 2.6 miles upriver
- Sponsored by:
 - Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)
 - Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
 - Other Non-Federal Sponsors
- Contaminants of Concern
 - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)



Overview

- CDF Excavation
- 4 Stages of Remediation
 - 1. Hydraulic removal overburden of non-TSCA sediment
 - 14 Sediment Management Units (SMU)
 - 2. Mechanical removal TSCA classified sediments
 - 9 TSCA areas
 - 3. Hydraulic removal of remaining non-TSCA sediment
 - 4. Residual sand cover to achieve SWAC

Background



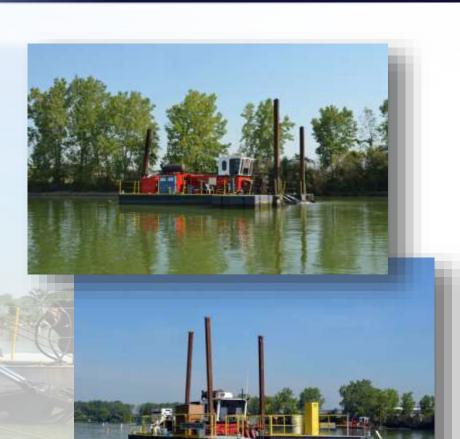
CDF Excavation



- CDF located at Sterling State Park
- 2 Cell configuration
 - Excavation took place in the non active cell
 - Dredge spoils were pumped to the active cell
- Excavation process
 - Removed 102,000 cubic yards
- Excavated material was used for beneficial backfill reuse by private PRP

Phase 1 Overburden Removal

- 2 Hydraulic Cutterhead Dredges
 - 8" Articulated, swinging ladder
 - 10" Swinging ladder
- Total Removal of 3,800 CY of Non-TSCA material
- Preceded, then paralleled Phase 2



Phase 1 Hydraulic Transport



- Transport System
 - (2) 10" Booster Pumps
 - 8" sealed HDPE pipeline
 - 4 Mile total pumping distance
- Combined pipeline for both dredges
 - Kept velocities up
 - Easier to manage
 - Lake Erie portion was anchored to the lakebed

Phase 2 TSCA Removal

- Mechanically Excavated
 - 2,500 CY of TSCA classified sediments
 - Internally developed, hydraulically actuated trenching bucket
 - Turbidity control moon pool
 - RTK-GPS tracking
- Sediment handling
 - Material placed in sealed, 20 CY roll-off containers
 - Transport using shallow draft jet drive vessel
 - Container transfer with 150-ton lattice boom crane



Phase 2 TSCA Removal

Material thickening

- Mixed with Portland Cement to thicken the soft sediments
- Internally developed, hydraulically driven mixing tool
- Performed to allow adherence to landfill paint filter requirements

Disposal

 All TSCA material was trucked offsite to Wayne Disposal Facility in Bellville, MI



Phase 2 TSCA Removal

Wastewater Treatment

- Onsite mobile plant
- Water was treated and released to the City of Monroe water treatment plant for further processing

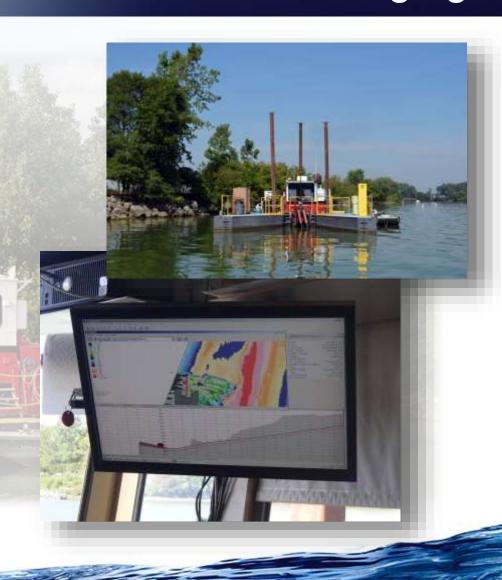
Load out

- Thickened sediments were dumped onto asphalt containment area
- Material was loaded into lined trucks and transported to landfill



Phase 3 Non-TSCA Dredging

- Hydraulic removal and transport of remaining non-TSCA sediment
 - 70,200 CY removed
 - 24 hour dredge operations
- Efficiency dredging
 - Larger dredge focused on production
 - Smaller dredge focused on residual cleanup



Sand Cover

- 6-inches of sand placed in areas where post dredge samples did not meet 1 PPM SWAC
- Broadcast Capping System (BCS™) used
 - No disturbance to underlying sediments
 - Sand cover placed in water and along shoreline
 - Armament placed on shoreline cover







Challenges Encountered



High-Subgrade

- Hard pan clay found above design elevation
- Reduced total quantity from 122,000 CY to 70,200 CY
- Only about 30% of areas could be dredged to the design elevation

Solution:

- Surgical dredge techniques
- Increased sampling to define areas of soft sediment
- 2nd pass operations when required



Challenges Encountered



- Additional TSCA material found through sampling
 - 2 additional hot spots
 - 1 area had concentrations far exceeding initial concentrations
 - Additional dredging for shoreline area
 - Solution
 - Additional Sampling
 - Manual split spoon cores
 - Drill rig borings
 - Proposals for remedial options
 - Navigational channel restrictions
 - Interim adsorptive cover
 - 5% by wt. Organoclay additive



QUESTIONS?







