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Wick Drains for Soil Consolidation and Environmental Remediation

- Introduction
- Technology
- Installation
- Project Summary
- Additional Technology





Atlantic Wood Industries Site Portsmouth, VA

- About 50 acre Superfund site on Elizabeth River
- Approximately 30 acres contaminated sediment
- Surrounded by industrial properties
- 66 year history as wood treating facility
- Naval Shipyard also utilized site

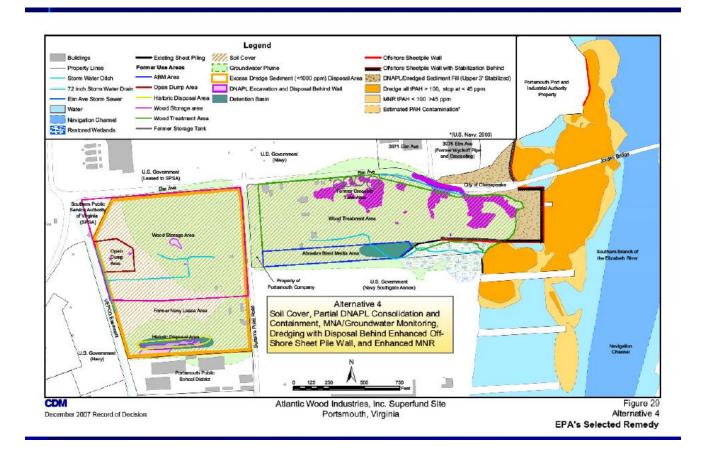


Atlantic Wood Industries Site

- Contaminants include:
 - Creosote
 - Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
 - Abrasive Blast Media with copper, lead, zinc, arsenic
 - Acetylene sludge byproducts
- Site added to EPA National Priority List (NPL) in 1990



EPA Selected Remedy





AWI Site Remediation 2009-2017

- Step 1 Offshore sheet pile wall McLean Contracting
- Step 2 Water treatment facility
- Step 3 Dredge contaminated river sediments
- Step 4 Amend/Treat contaminated DM
- Step 5 Spread treated dredged fill
- Step 6 Install PVD/Wick drains HB
- Step 7 Surcharge site
- Step 8 Cap to final site grade
- Step 9 Long term monitoring
- Step 10 Return to commercial use
 - Sevenson Environmental Services



Vertical Prefabricated Drain Technology



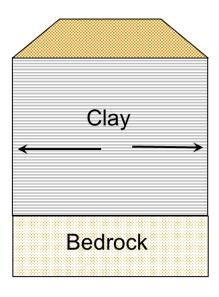
The Theory Basics

- A structure constructed on a site that is underlain by soft, saturated soils
- Load on the soil is partially supported by incompressible water within the soil matrix
- As time passes, the excess pore water pressure dissipates as the contaminated water slowly drains
- Then, the load share is increased in the soil and consolidation and settlement occurs
- Process can take a very long time

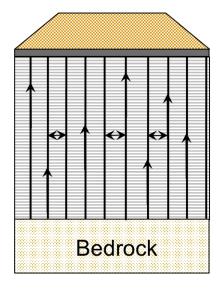


The General Idea

Without Drains

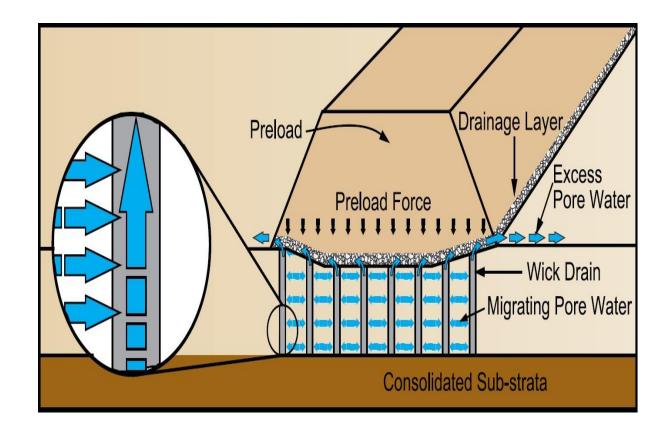


With Drains





PREFABRICATED VERTICAL DRAINS (PVD or Wick Drains)









Surcharging

- Surcharge prior to construction is placing a temporary fill upon the area
- Wick drains are used to greatly accelerate the drainage of pore water –with contaminants
- Allows the consolidation to occur much quicker
- Pore water is collected and treated



The Product

- Wick Drains are a plastic band shaped conduit
- Approximately 4 inches wide by ¼ inch thick
- Composed of a poly strip with drainage channels wrapped in a filter fabric
- Relatively inert to chemical reaction





Vertical Wick Drain Installation Process



Installation Methods

- Static Push
- Vibratory Energy
- Preparatory drilling
 - Data Acquisition





Project Summary: Consolidation of DNAPL

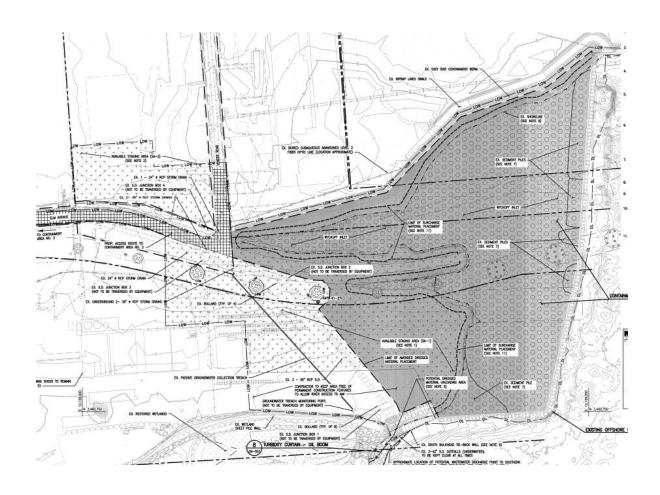


Environmental Remediation with Wick Drains

- Similar to standard port berth creation
- Required wick drains to accelerate consolidation
- Allows the pore water to be collected
- And, treated at on site facility



AWI - Site Plan



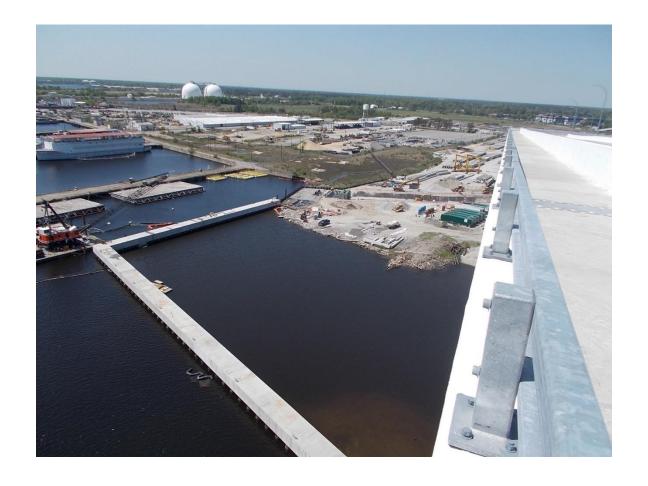


AWI North – Prior to Construction





AWI South – Prior to Construction





Spreading Sand Drainage Blanket









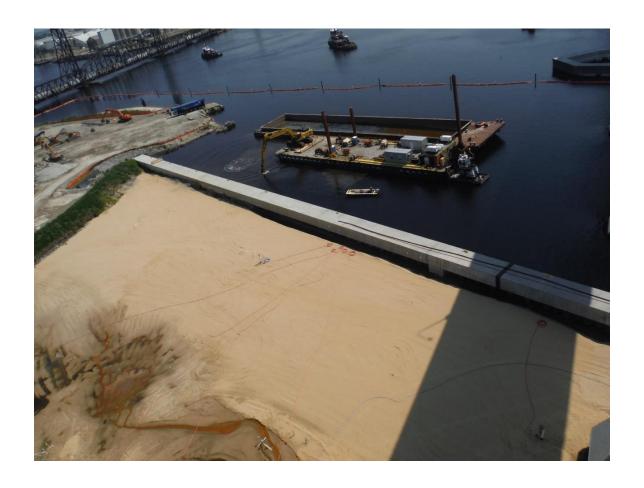
Finished Sand Blanket

Shows leaching contaminants to surface



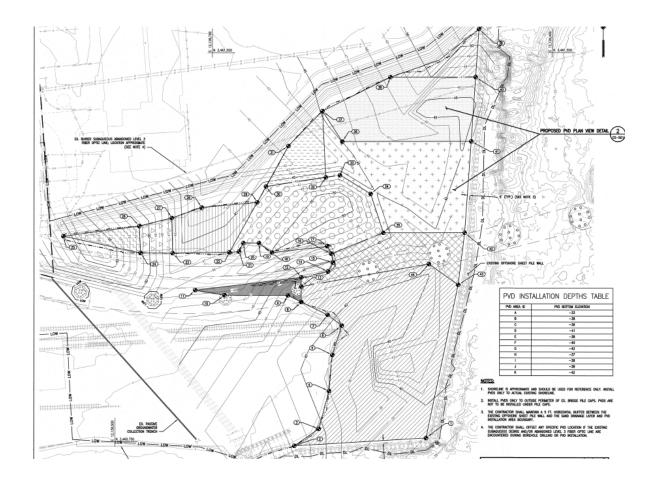


Dredging of Contaminated Sediments



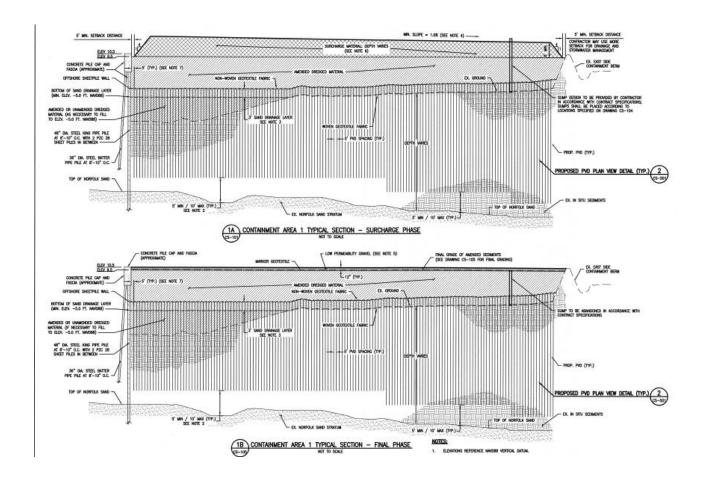


PVD Installation Layout Plan





Wick Drain Section





AWI- Wick Drain Layout in North Cell





PVD Layout With Monitoring Wells & Sumps





Spreading Treated DM





New Jordan Bridge Foundations Bisect Site





AWI - South Cell



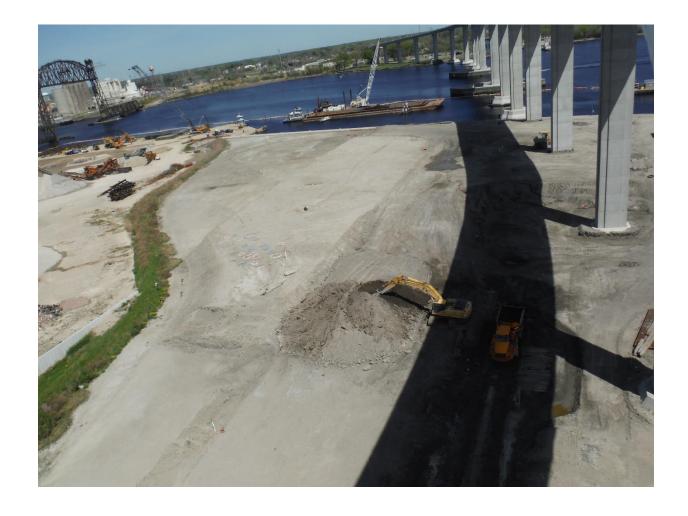


DM mixing and wick installation



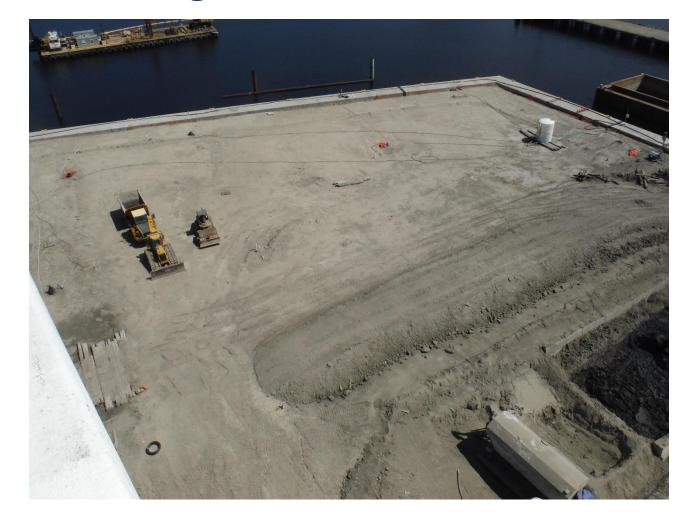


AWI- Surcharge on North cell





AWI- Surcharge on South cell

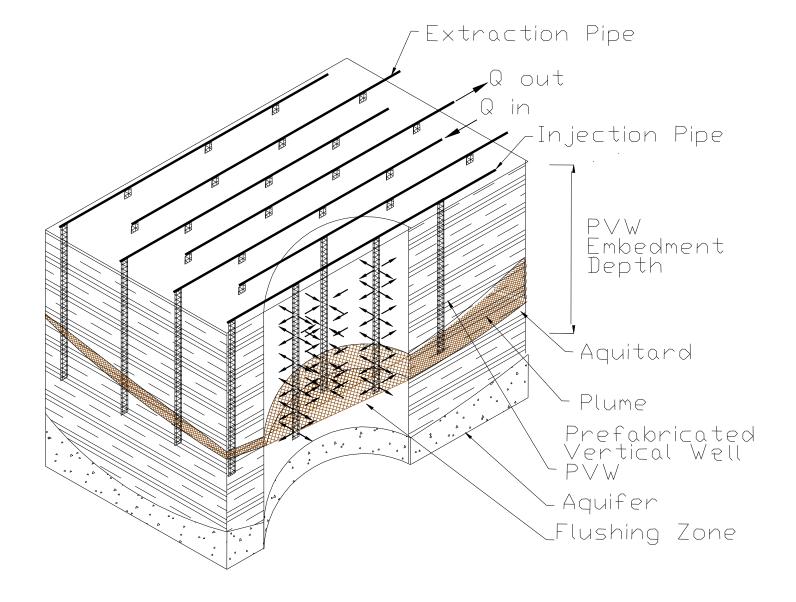




An Additional Wick Drain Environmental Technology: WIDE

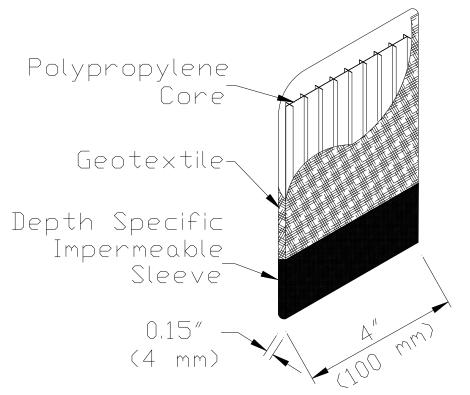
- Well Injection Depth Extraction
- Used on ACOE, DOE, USAF test projects
- Developed with WVU, Water Institute
- An efficient means of plume capture and treatment





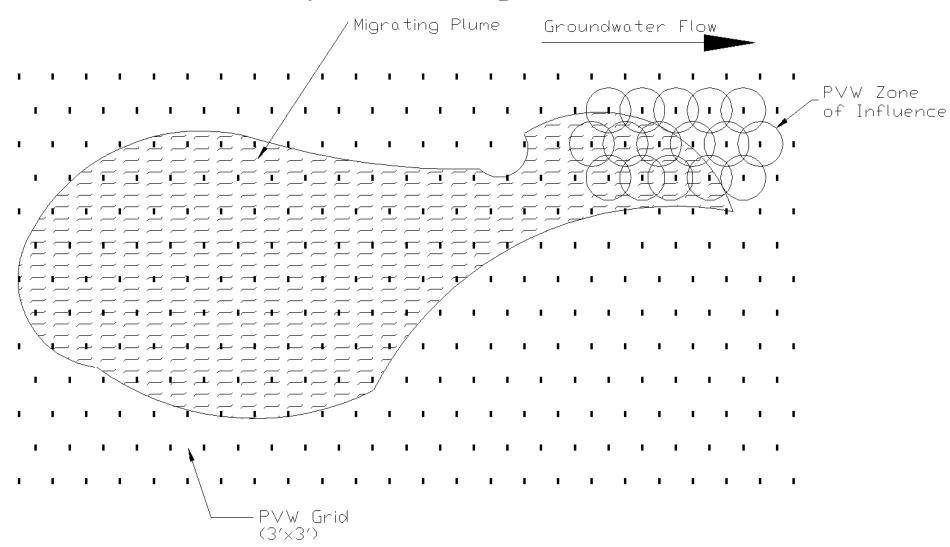
Well Injection Depth Extraction (WIDE) Soil Flushing

Prefabricated Vertical Well (PVW)





WIDE System - Conceptual Plan View



WIDE System Advantages

- Reduced Drainage Path (2 5 ft) for Accelerated Flushing
- Redundancy for Efficient Collection
- Applicability to Diverse Soil Types and Conditions (Low k 10⁻³ to 10⁻⁸ cm/s, High Clay %)
- Target Flushing Area for Source Plume Control
- Cost-Effective, Rapid Installation, Off-the-shelf Components
- Separation of VOC and Metal Waste Streams
- Workers Isolated from Extracted Waste









WIDE - System Performance

Objective

- Groundwater Profile Determination
- Contaminant Transport Path Prediction

Forecast to Optimize

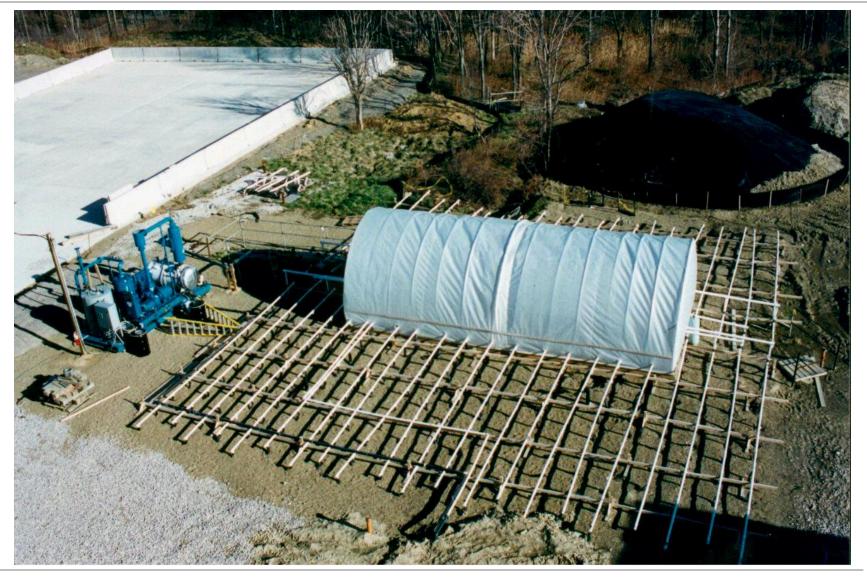
- Well Spacing
- Pumping Duration
- Pumping Rate





WIDE System







Current vacuum extraction option

New modular system
Very efficient
Quick installation





Summary

- Contaminated dredged materials and soil can be treated on site.
- Wick drains can be utilized to consolidate and stabilize the fine grained dredged material
- Discharged pore water can be collected and treated
- A rehabilitated port facility is created
- Injection/Extraction Option available
- Targeted plume remediation







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