Engineered Soil Covers For Management of Salt Impacted Sites

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Outline/Purpose

- Present design concepts of soil covers used in the mining industry and it's potential applicability for salt impacted sites.
- Present a hypothetical analysis.
- Present a process for further research and development.





Introduction

- Salt impact at operating oil and gas facilities is a significant environmental concern.
- Drainage improvement and chemical amendments have limited success at fine grained sites.
- Excavation and disposal is costly.





Introduction

- Good majority of sites fine grained and low sensitivity sites wrt. to groundwater
- major environmental challenge vegetation sustainability and mitigation of long term impact.
- Research into new approaches is ongoing.
- Another option, Engineered soil covers.







Soil Cover Systems Mining Application

- The use of Engineered Soil Cover Systems in mining – since late 1980's.
- Primarily used in ARD.
- Significant body of theoretical research, instrumented test

covers and constructed covers.





ARD Design Objectives

Minimize flux of oxygen.
 Minimize flux of precipitation.
 Long term stability – physical and ecological.



Water Mark



Types of Engineered Soil Covers

 Conventional low k covers.
 Store and release covers
 Covers incorporating a Capillary barrier.





Low k Covers

 Compacted clay, 10⁻⁹ m/s.
 Effective where precip. = evap.
 Semi arid climate (precip < evap) likely desiccation.





Store and Release Covers

Effective when precip < evap.</p>

- Acts as a sponge infiltration of moisture then evapotranspiration before wetting front moves below base of rooting zone.
- Effective when precipitation events are not excessive and of long duration.







'e 2.15 Hydraulic conductivity function for the coarse and fine textured materials used in the capillary barrier diversion length example.





Unsaturated Groundwater Flow Case Study

- theoretical & laboratory scale study to characterize moisture movement through layered sand and clay
- high flux & low flux scenario



Schematic of a column with segregated coarse and fine textured materials (O'Kane et al., 1999).





Flow Through Sand or Clay?



NaterMark



Application to Salt Impacted Sites

Fine grained sites - Low sensitivity wrt Groundwater **Design Objectives** Properly reclaimed soil for vegetation growth. Minimize (zero) infiltration. Minimize exfiltration flux. Long term sustainability





Proposed Soil Cover System

Fine Textured Soil Layer

Coarse Textured Soil Layer

Waste Material





Regulatory Framework

Risk Management an option.
Criteria to meet

- Equivalent land capability restored – reclamation and store and release cover.
- No long term impact to environment and human health demonstrated – moisture movement limited.





Hypothetical Analysis

Hypothetical Site Characteristics

- agricultural land base
- Iocated near Edmonton (climate data)
- clay till profile
- 3 m depth to groundwater table
- Iow sensitivity wrt groundwater utilization
- shallow profile impacted by salinity





Hypothetical Analysis

Analysis Objectives

- numerical modelling to predict vadose zone groundwater movement through various soil profiles
- attempt to design cover system to control vertical gw movement
- SoilCover Model used
 - climatic data Edmonton climatic Normal season
 - soil properties typical sand and clay properties, no site specific data available





SoilCover Analysis

BASE CASE: no cover. **COVER SYSTEM 1:** 1 m of uncompacted till (store) and release cover). **COVER SYSTEM 2:** 0.5 m capillary break layer and 1 m of uncompacted till (store and release).





Base Case – no cover
 exfiltration causing upward migration of salts.
 No short term improvement
 No long term improvement due to long term salts migration.





Cover System 1: 1 m store and release cover. Upward exfiltration flux. Less than Base Case, but upward migration of salts. Short term improvement due to importing clean fill. Long term decrease in productivity due to long term salts migration.





Cover System 2: 1 m store and release cover and capillary break. Net infiltration flux ~ 1% of precip or 4 mm/yr – could be engineered to zero. Short term improvement due to importing clean fill. Long term vegetation sustainability by controlling salt migration.



















Where to From Here?

Stakeholder Input Research Study Program Pre-Feasibility Study **Site Selection** Feasibility Study **Field Trial** Long Term Performance **Trends** Full Scale Investigation





Summary

- Application of Soil Cover Systems to salt impacted sites possible.
- Research and development approach required similar to mining approach.
- Multi stakeholder involvement required.



