

TRISOPLAST®

Soil & Groundwater Protection by Polymer Enhanced Mineral Barrier

RemTech Banff 2009

Dipl.-Geol. Mike Naismith

Contents

1. Introduction Trisoplast®
2. Why do we need Innovation? - Relevant Fields of Examinations
 - ... Cation Exchange, Desiccation und Root Penetration (Laboratory & Field Investigations)
 - ... Shear Strength / Slope Stability
 - ... Differential Settlement / Deformation
 - ... Properties / Durability
 - ... Functional Lifetime / Aftercare Costs
3. Conformity with European Directive
4. Examples
5. Conclusions

Trisoplast developed in the Netherlands



Environmental protection
is crucial!

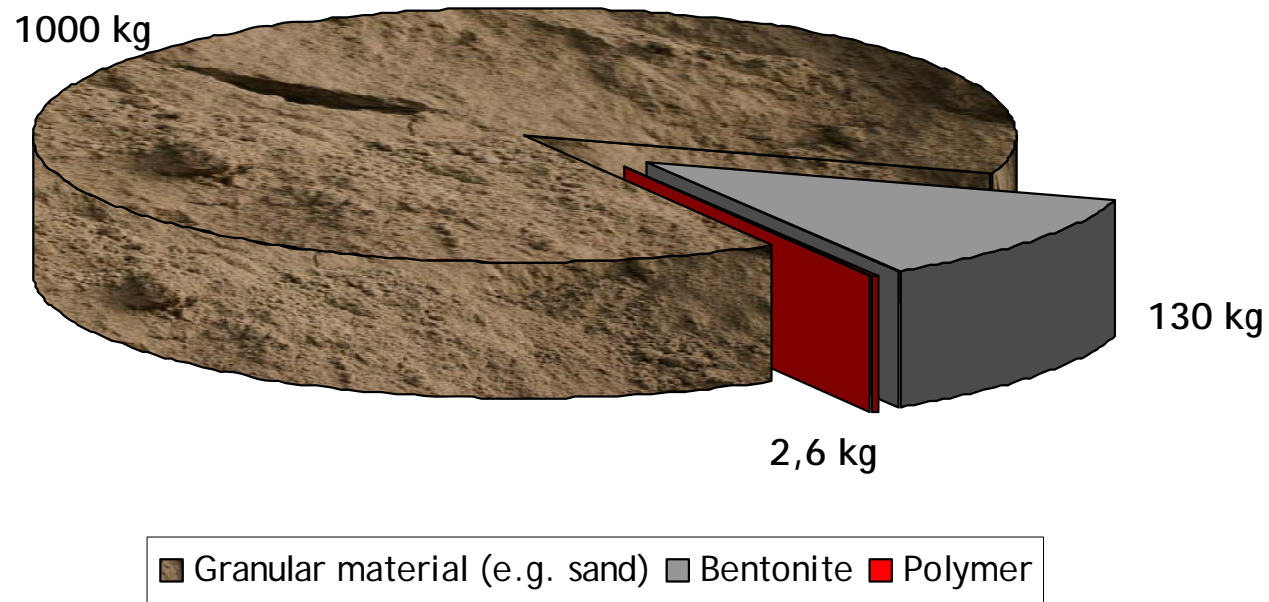


Trisoplast® Mineral Barrier

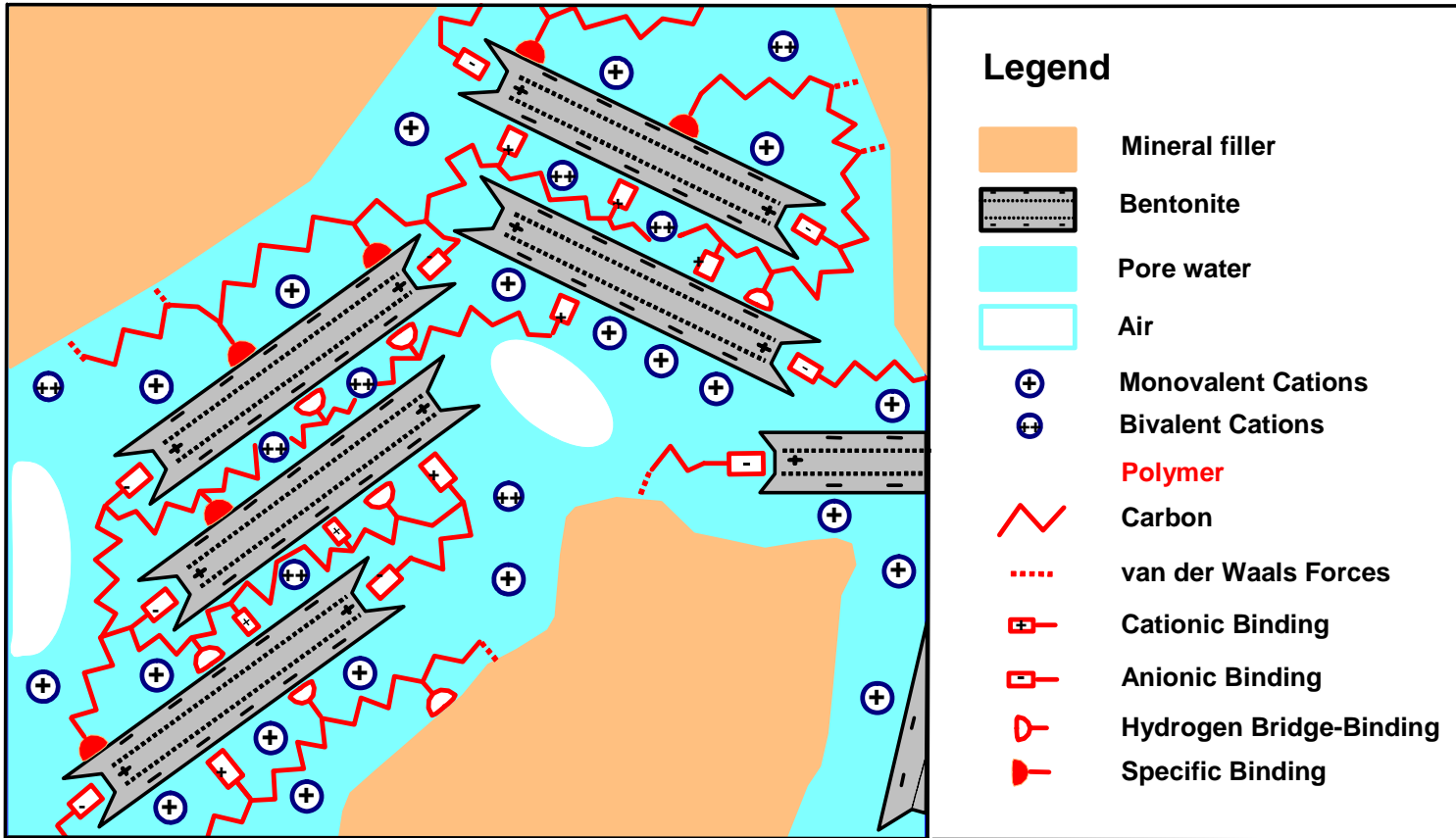


What is Trisoplast?

Trisoplast is a polymer modified mineral barrier



Trisoplast®: Schematic Presentation of the Interaction between Bentonite und Polymer





Mobile Mixing plant Setup in Swanscombe, UK

Trisoplast Installation Process



Trisoplast Installation Process



Standard Equipment and Handwork for Small Projects



Compaction with Roller on Slopes



Compaction with Vibrating Plates

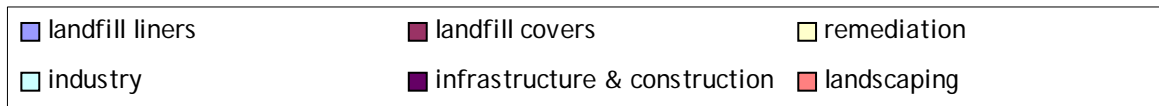
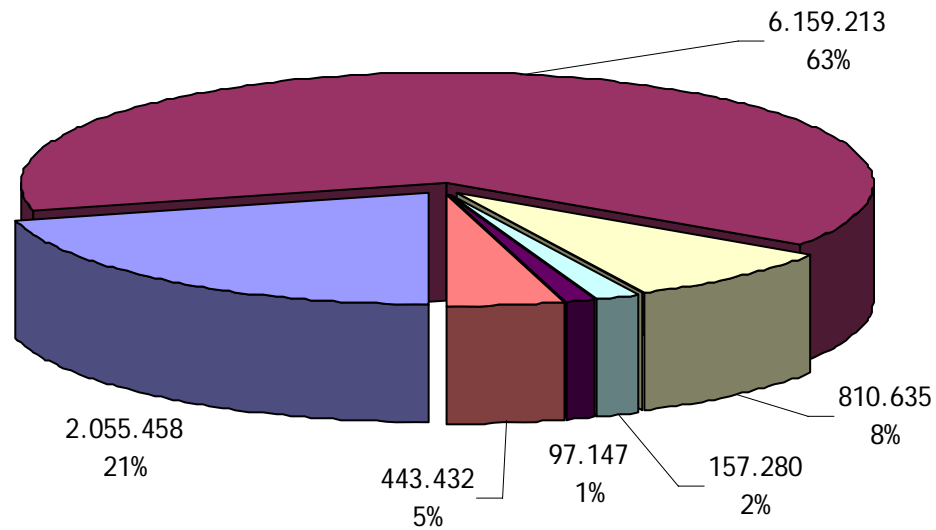


Trisoplast®: Surface Finish



±10 Million m² of Trisoplast installed

Trisoplast application 1995-2009
(in m² and in % of total)



Trisoplast world-wide today

- Argentina
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Dubai
- France
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Portugal
- Romania
- South Africa
- Serbia
- Singapore
- Spain
- Sweden
- The Netherlands
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom

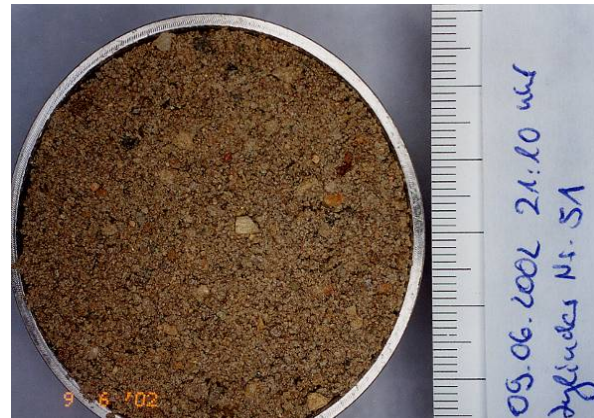
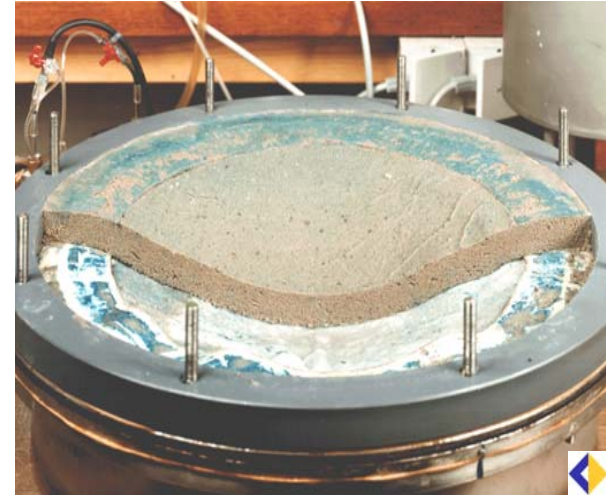
Trisoplast[®] is a polymer modified mineral Barrier

- **Produced / installed on site:**
 - Local personnel
 - Local Materials (only polymer delivered from NL)
 - Conventional machinery
- **Quality Controlled System:**
 - (Trisoplast Manual)
- **Know-how, Training and Support from the Netherlands :**
 - Field lab equipment and mobile mixing plant can be supplied from NL (for first references)

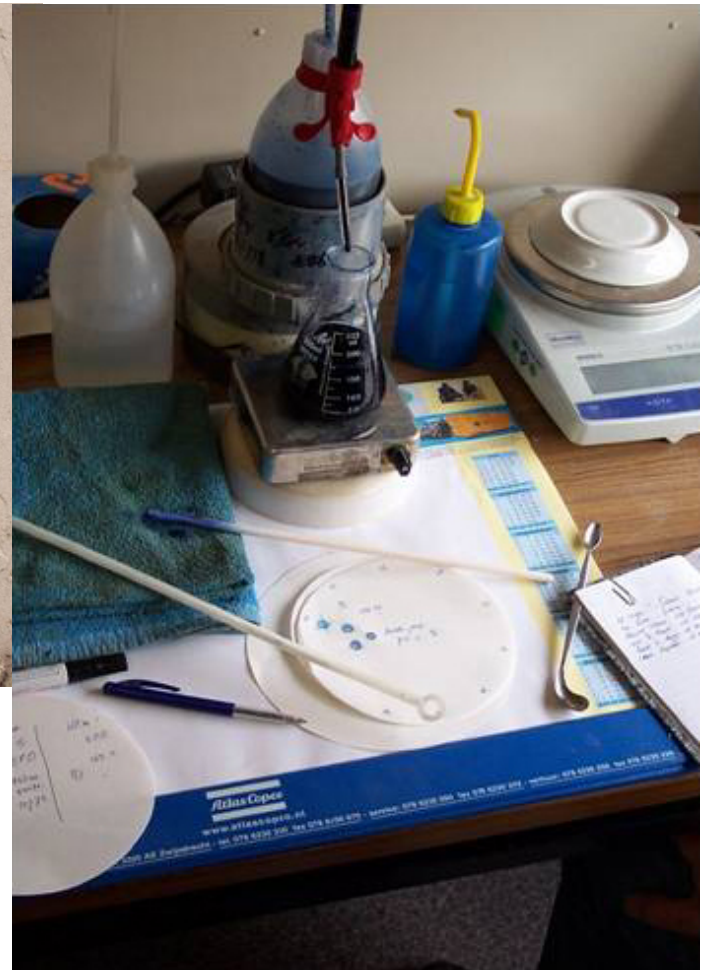
Properties of Trisoplast®

- Sealing performance Factor 100 to 1000 better than EU requirement for regular clay. (*kf 0,1 - 3 x 10⁻¹¹ m/s versus 1 x 10⁻⁹ m/s*)
- **Strength:** Friction like sand and cohesion like clay. Long term slope stability of 1:2 and more can be constructed.
- **Deformability:** ability to cope with Differential Settlements due to High Plasticity, Self-Healing ability.
- **Durability** at chemical, biological and physical influences. High resistance to wet/dry cycles, cation exchange.
- **Retention of contaminants:** 9 cm layer equivalent to the 1 meter natural reference impermeable mineral layer as specified in the EU Landfill directive.

Continuous Research by Independent Institutes



Quality Control Testing Trisoplast[®]



Percolation rates of different Landfill Barriers at Installation

	Trisoplast		GCL	BES	Geological Barrier / CCL		
Barrier thickness d [m]	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.25	1.00	1.00	5.00
Hydraulic conductivity k [m/s]	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-11}	1×10^{-10}	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-9}
Hydraulic gradient i [-]	14.3	11.3	94.0	4.7	1.9	1.9	1.2
Percolation rate q [mm/a]	14	11	89	15	6,086	61	37

According Darcy (0.3 m hydraulic head, -0.63 m below barrier = field capacity)

Desiccation Damage Clay Dominated Liners



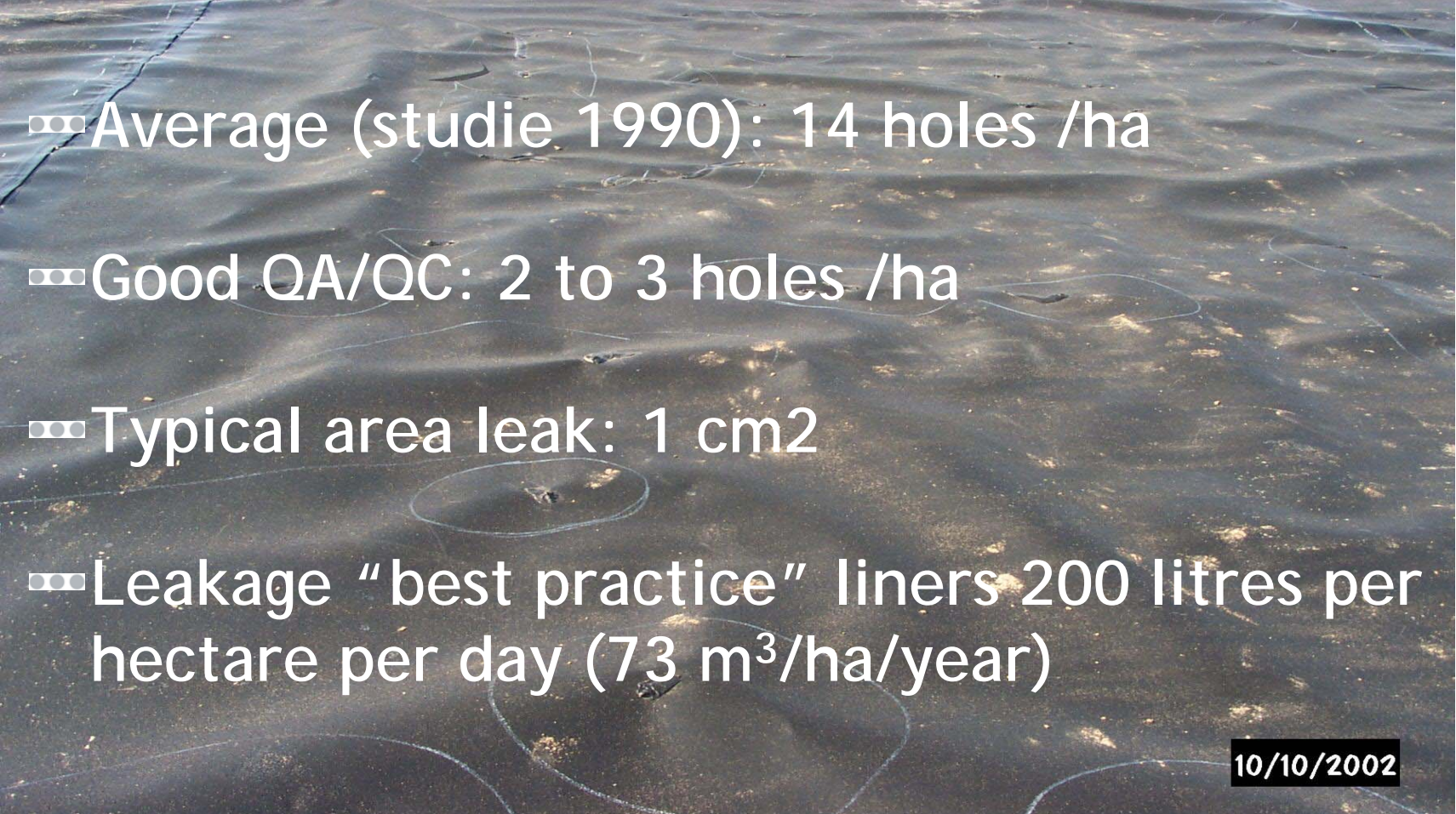
Compacted Clay Liner (CCL)



Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL)

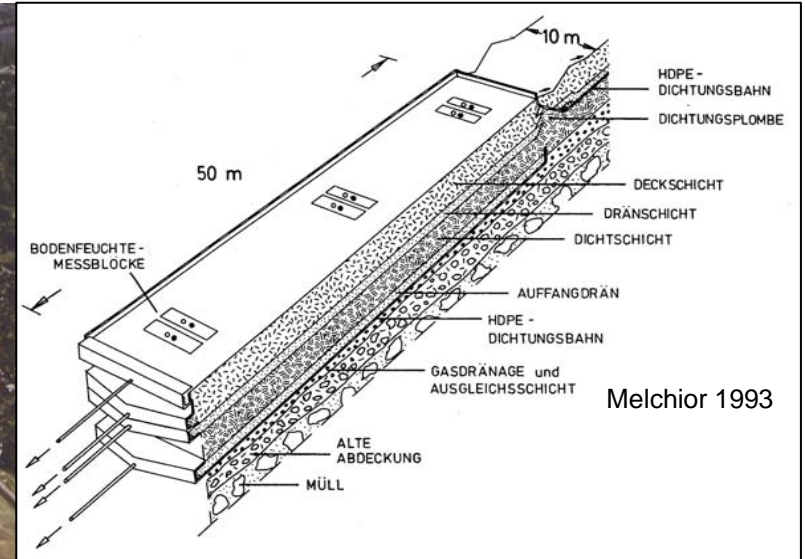
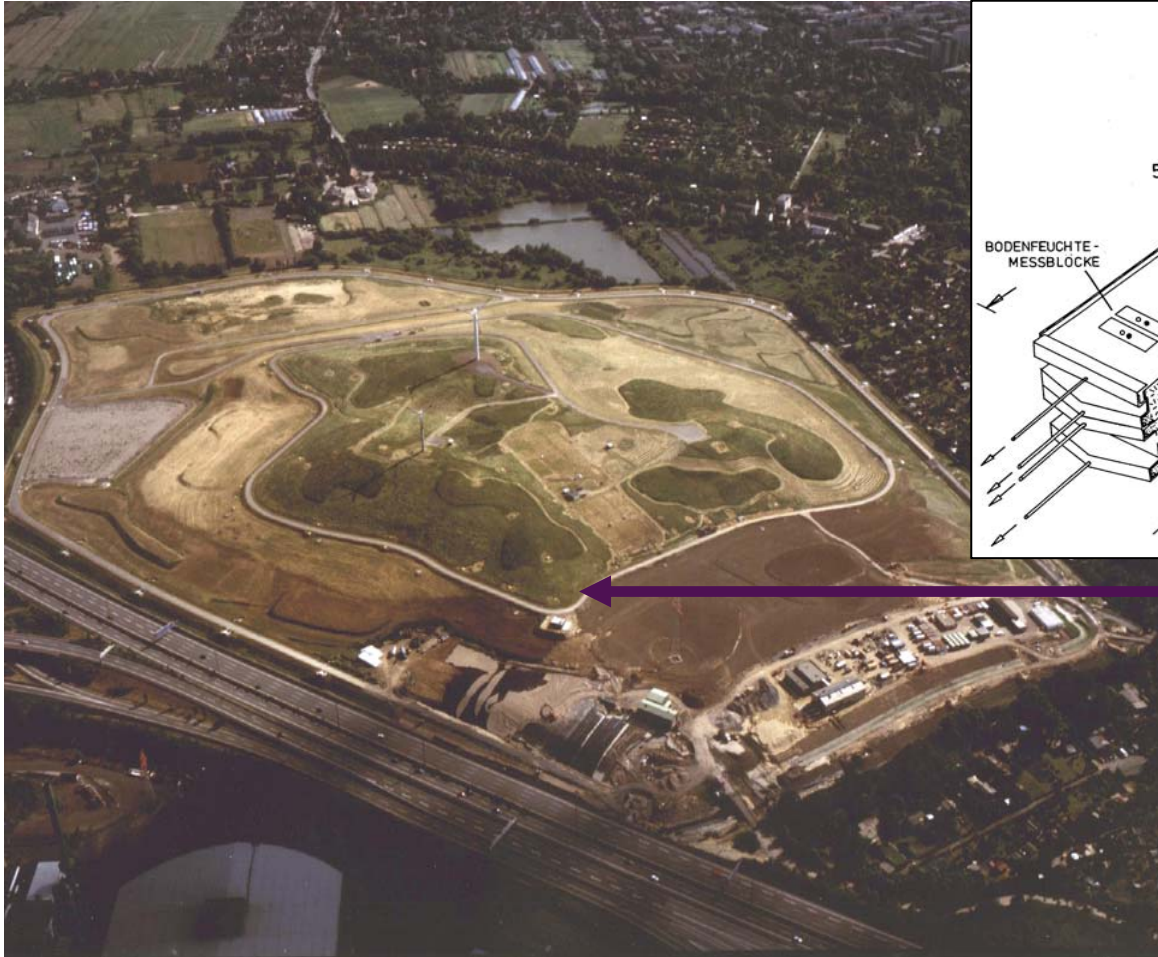
Melchior October 1995,
Excavations Field Trial Georgswerder, Hamburg

Damage by tools, larger particles or whilst installing the cover materials(Bonaparte and Gross 1990)

- 
- ☐ Average (studie 1990): 14 holes /ha
 - ☐ Good QA/QC: 2 to 3 holes /ha
 - ☐ Typical area leak: 1 cm²
 - ☐ Leakage “best practice” liners 200 litres per hectare per day (73 m³/ha/year)

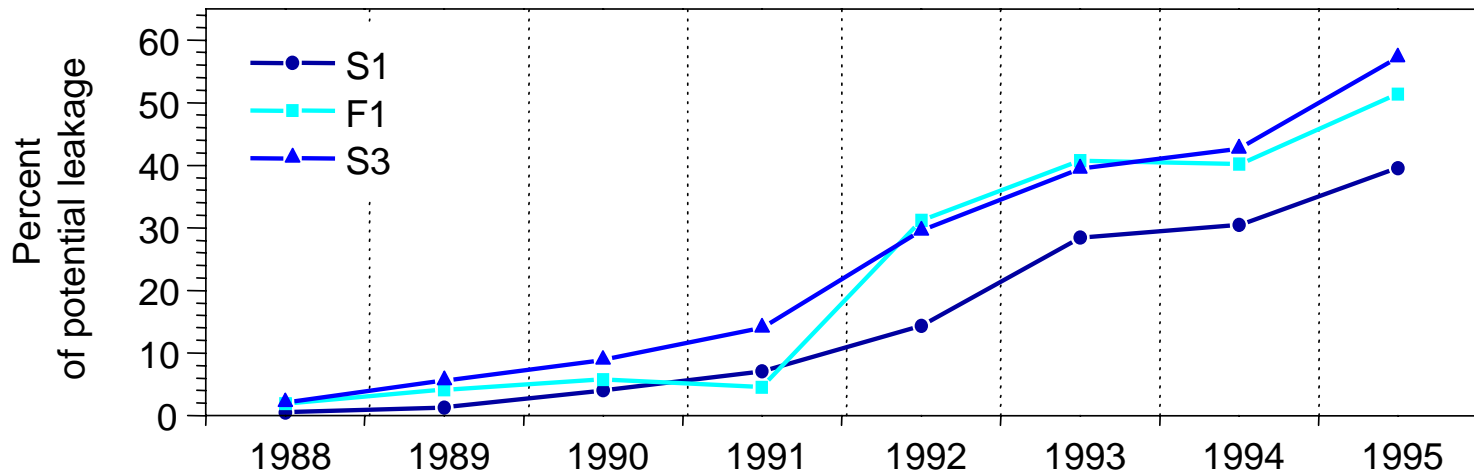
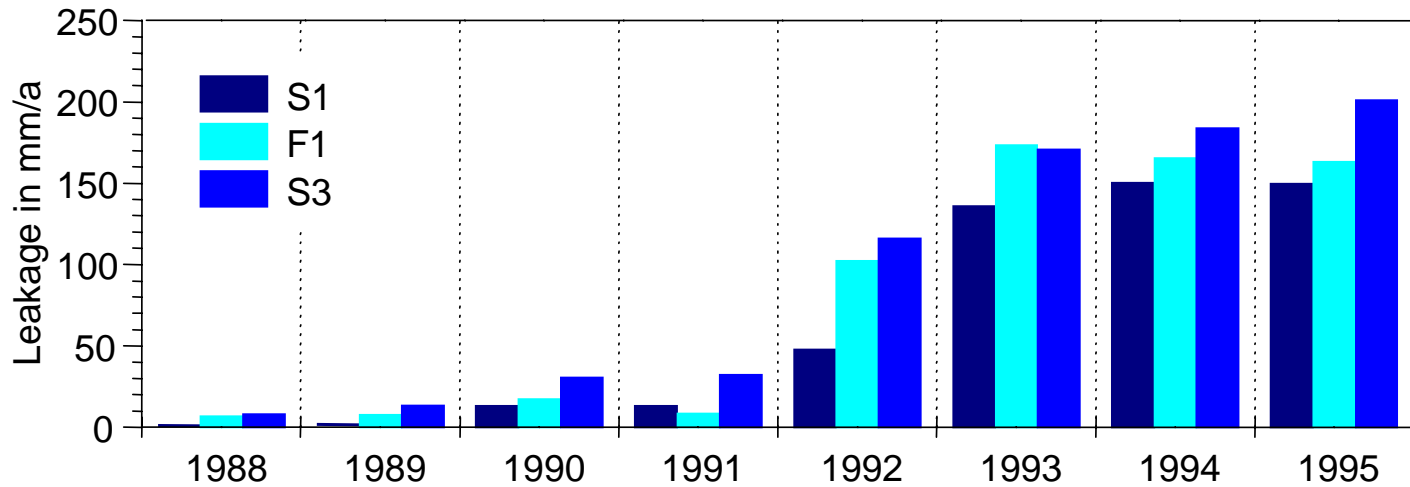
10/10/2002

Landfill Hamburg-Georgswerder



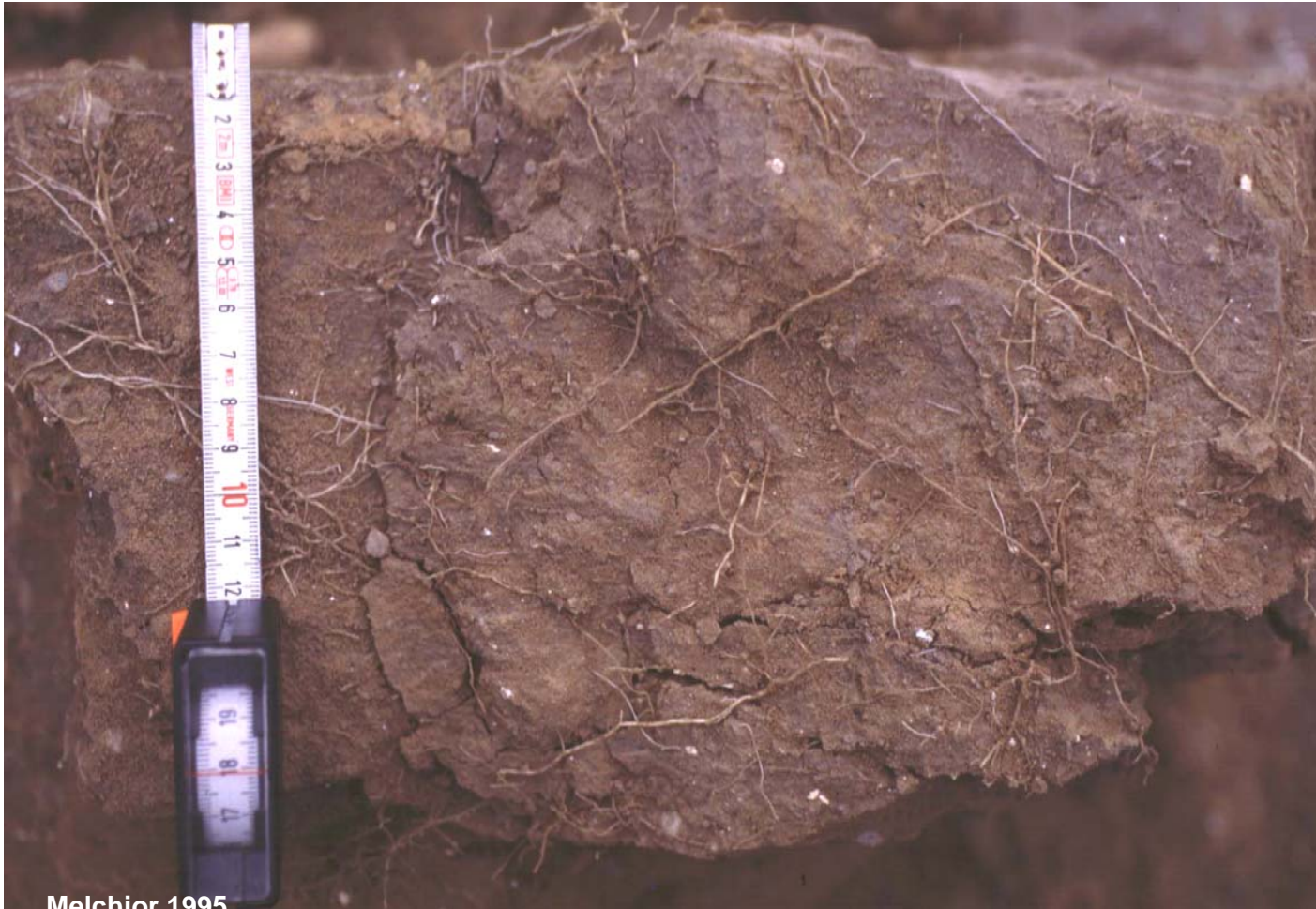
Field Trials

Annual leakage through compacted cohesive soil barriers



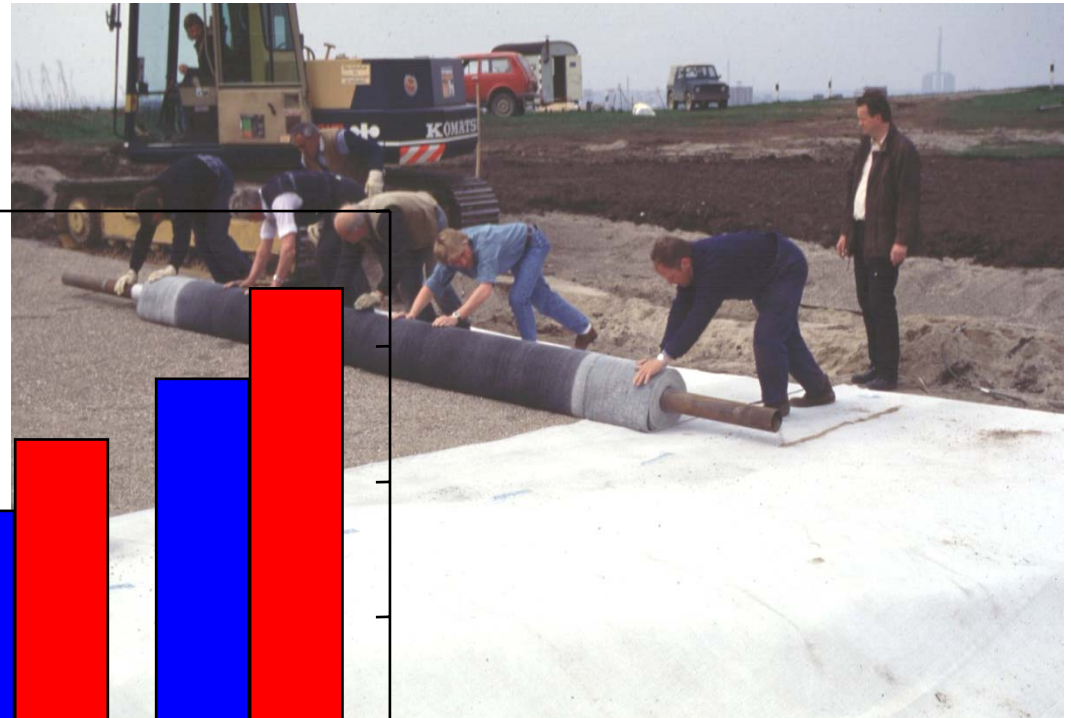
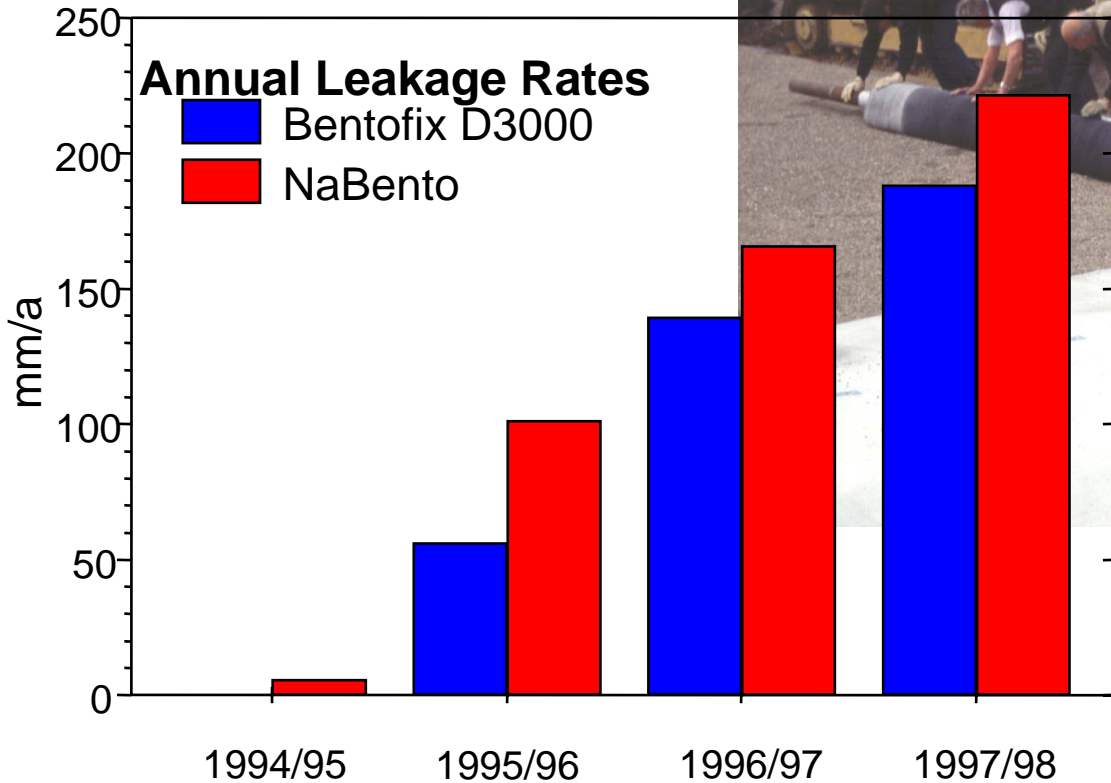
Melchior 1998, 2001

Field Trial Georgswerder in October 1995



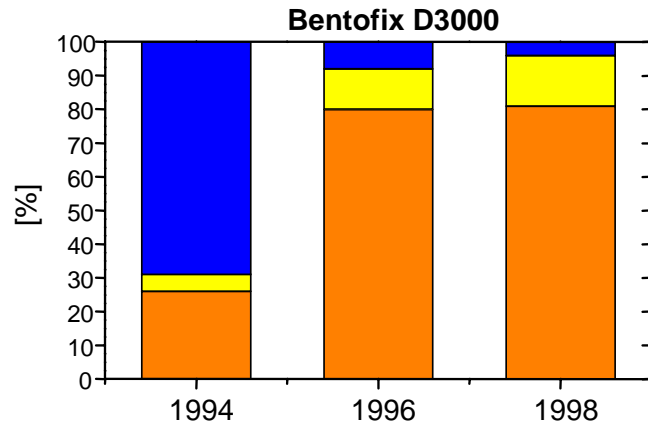
Melchior 1995

Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL): Field Trial Georgswerder

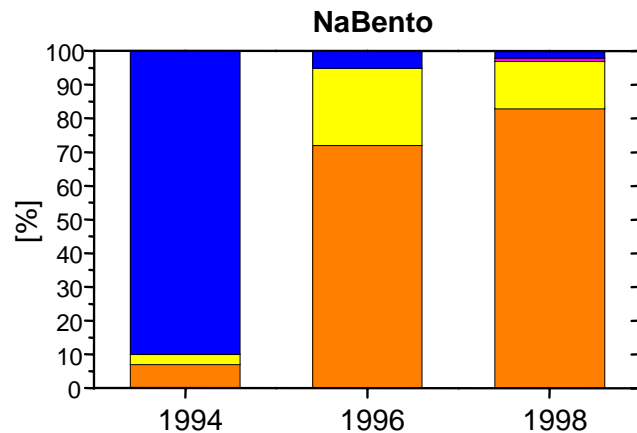


Melchior 1995

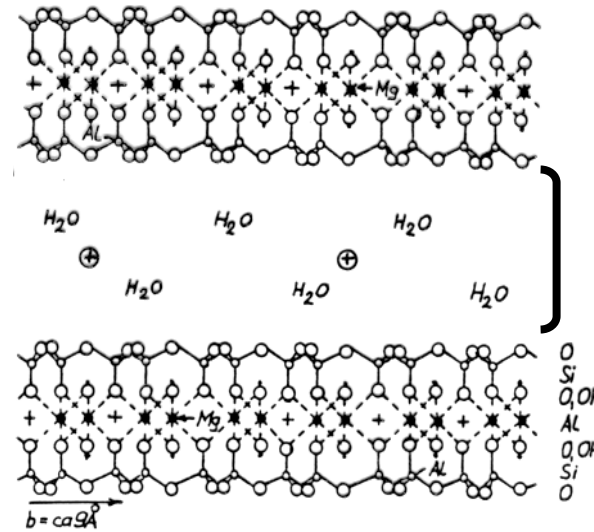
Cation Exchange in Geosynthetic Clay Liners: Field Test Georgswerder



■ Sodium ■ Potassium
■ Magnesium ■ Calcium



Melchior 1998, 2002

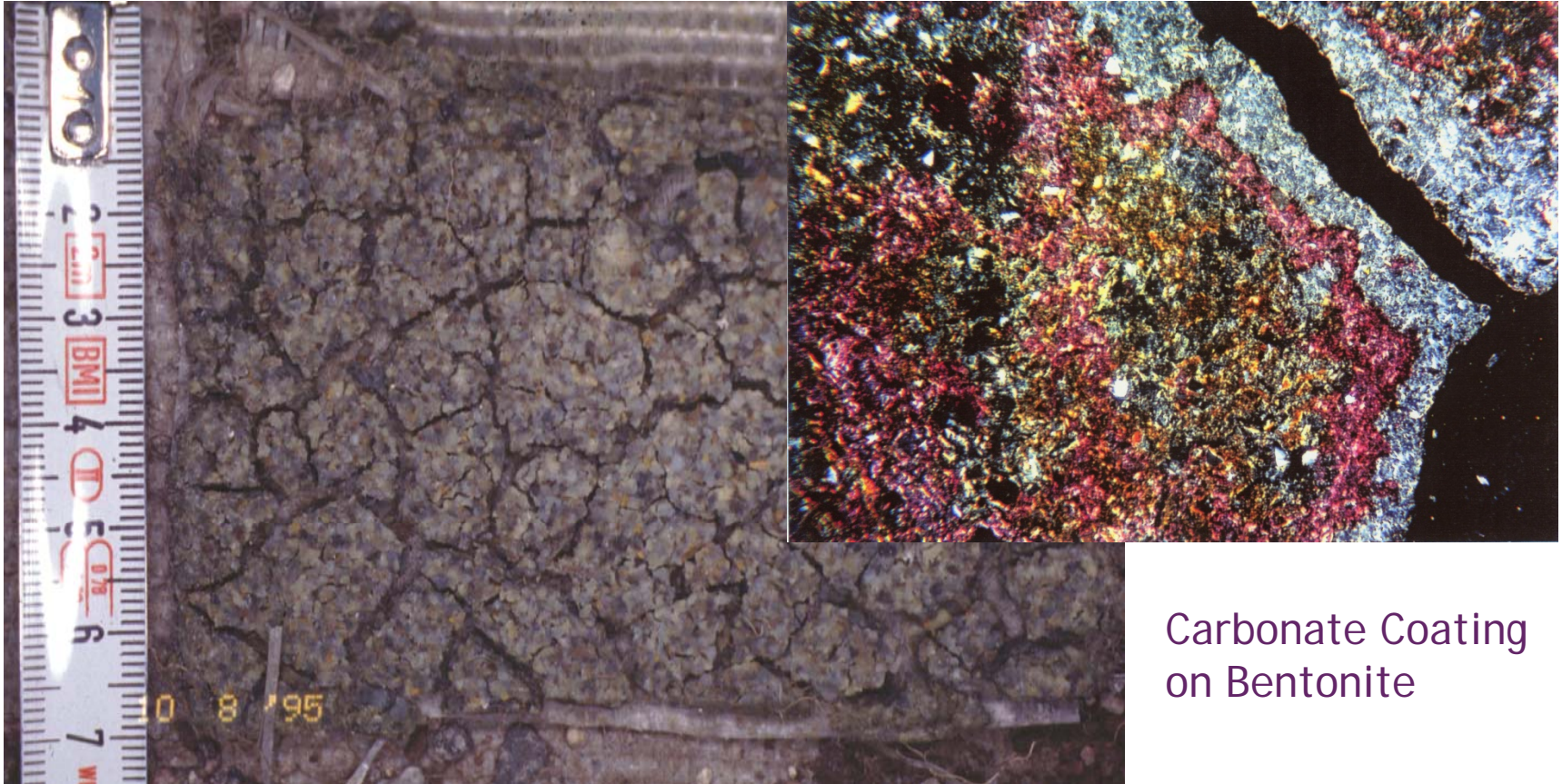


Montmorillonite structure

Na⁺ / Ca⁺⁺
→ Swell

Carbonate Coating on Bentonite aggregates

Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL): Field Trial Georgswerder



Carbonate Coating
on Bentonite

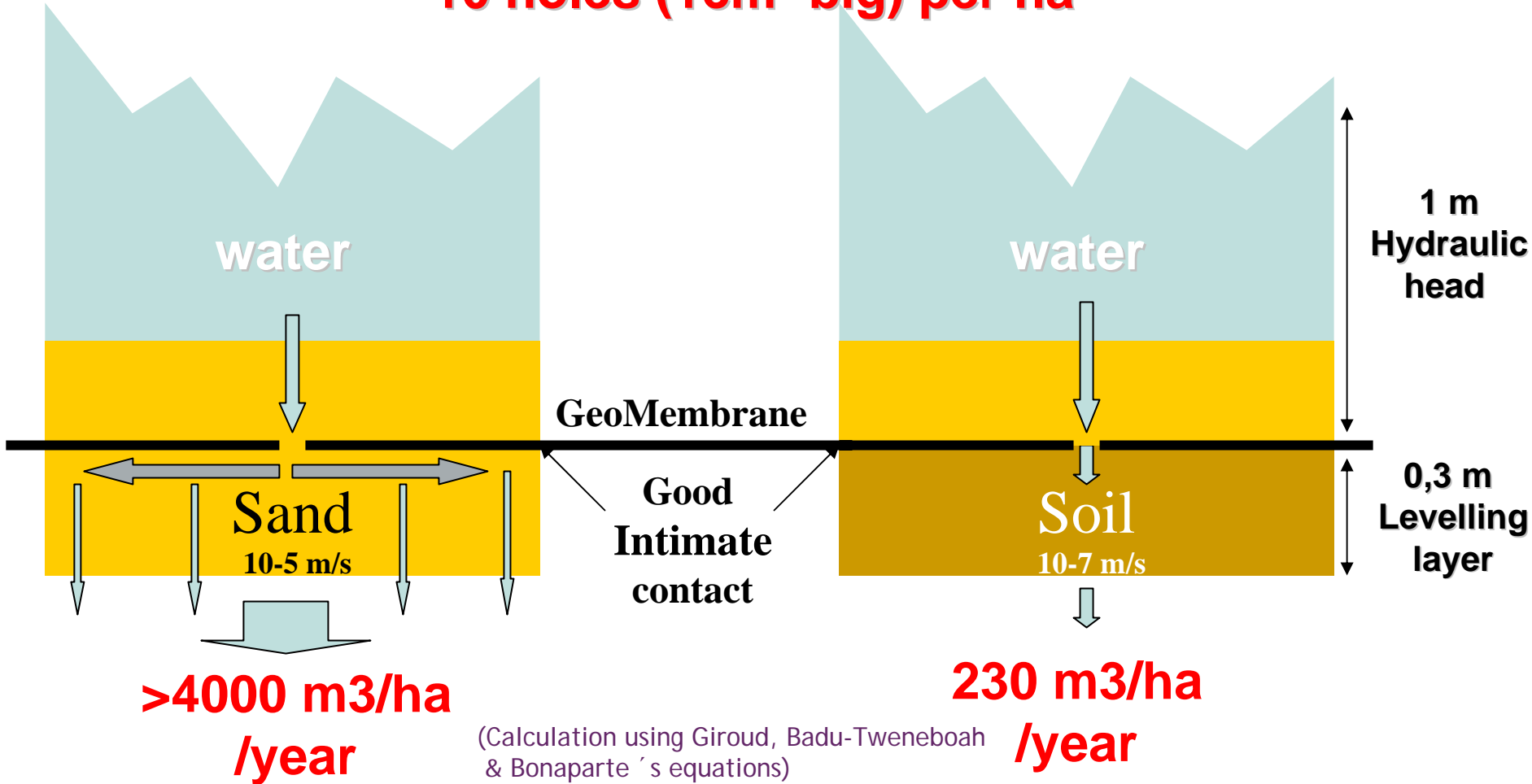
Annual percolation rates through four different mineral liners used in a cap

	TRISOPLAST®	GCL	CCL	BES
Barrier thickness d [m]	0.07	0.01	1.00	0.50
Hydraulic conductivity k [m/s] as installed	3×10^{-11}	3×10^{-11}	1×10^{-9}	5×10^{-10}
likely increase factor after 10 to 100 years	1-2	10-100,000	2-10,000	2-100
Percolation rate q [mm/a] fresh / after 10 years	8 / 8-16	52/ >400	35/ 70->400	26/ 52->400

(calculation using Darcy's equation assuming a total hydraulic head of 1 m (0.5 m suction tension, 0.5 m hydraulic head above the mineral liner) over a period of 200 days directly after installation and after 10 – 100 years (based on experiences and independent research results)

Percolation rates Geomembrane

10 holes (1cm² big) per ha



Annual Percolation rates through a geomembrane

Intimate contact to subgrade and permeability subgrade of high influence on percolation rates:

GM= Geomembrane	GM over 0.3 m soil @ 10^{-7} m/s	GM over 0.3 m soil @ 10^{-6} m/s	GM over 0.3 m soil @ 10^{-5} m/s
good intimate contact (not likely)	23	127	>400
poor intimate contact	121	>400	>400

Percolation rates through 10 round holes (1cm² big) per ha in a geomembrane (calculation using Giroud, Badu-Tweneboah & Bonaparte 's equations and a total hydraulic head of 1m (0.5 m suction tension, 0.5 m hydraulic head above membrane) overlying a 0.3 m thick levelling layer of different permeability

Leachate Treatment Cost

Formula $T = I \cdot (1+R)^a$
Total Nett Value (T)

	TRISOPLAST	GCL
Inflation	3,0%	3,0%
Installation Cost per m ²	10 €	5 €
Instalation costs (I)	200.000,00 €	100.000,00 €
Interest Rate (R)	4,50%	4,50%
Surface Area	20.000,00 m ²	20.000,00 m ²
Lechate in mm	10 mm	200 mm
Lechate Treatment Cost	10,00 €/m ²	10,00 €/m ²
Yearly Lechate	200 m ³	4.000 m ³
Yearly Lechate Treatment Cost	2.000 €	40.000 €

Year	Direct Cost Trisoplast	Interest gain Trioplast	Direct Cost GCL	Morecosts GCL	Morecoast GCL / m ²
0	200.000,00	0	100.000,00	-100.000 €	-5,00 €
1	202.060,00	-4.500,00	141.200,00	-65.360 €	-3,27 €
2	204.181,80	-7.441,20	183.636,00	-27.987 €	-1,40 €
3	206.367,25	-8.700,62	227.345,08	12.277 €	0,61 €
5	210.936,82	-5.646,18	318.736,40	102.153 €	5,11 €
10	223.615,59	41.495,89	572.311,83	390.192 €	19,51 €
30	298.005,36	1.302.612,99	2.060.107,13	3.064.715 €	153,24 €
50	432.361,55	6.911.953,80	4.747.230,93	11.226.823 €	561,34 €

(simplified fictive Prices!)

Aftercare Costs (if allowed for right from the start-excluding the reoccurring earthworks/excavation!!!)

Formula $T = I * (1 + R)^a$

Total Nett Value (T)

Average Replacement Periods (a)

Inflation

Installation Cost per m²

Installation costs (I)

Interest Rate (R)

Surface Area

TRISOPLAST

GCL

100 Years

15 Years

3,0%

3,0%

10 €

5 €

200.000,00 €

100.000,00 €

4,50%

4,50%

20.000,00 m²

20.000,00 m²

Trisoplast	Time (year)	Lifetime of Barrier (year)	Real Installation Costs (€)	Required Individual Investment today (€)	Required Total Investment today (€)	System Cost (€/m ²)
	0	100	200.000	200.000	200.000	10,00
105	200	3.843.726	47.111	247.111	12,36	
Maximum Cost Eternity					261.628	13,08

GCL	Replacement Period (year)	Lifetime of Barrier (year)	Real Installation Costs (€)	Required Individual Investment today (€)	Required Total Investment today (€)	System Cost (€/m ²)
	0	15	100.000	100000	100000	5,00
15	30	155.797	80503	180503	9,03	
30	45	242.726	64808	245311	12,27	
45	60	378.160	52173	297484	14,87	
60	75	589.160	42001	339484	16,97	
75	90	917.893	33812	373296	18,66	
90	105	1.430.047	27220	400516	20,03	
105	120	2.227.966	21913	422429	21,12	
Maximum Cost Eternity					512.741	25,64

Total Cost Saving Trisoplast

251.113 €

Saving per m²

12,56 €

(simplified fictive Prices!)

Gain of Void Space

Price of Waste: 100 €
Size of Project: 20.000,00 m²
Density of Waste: 1 t/m³

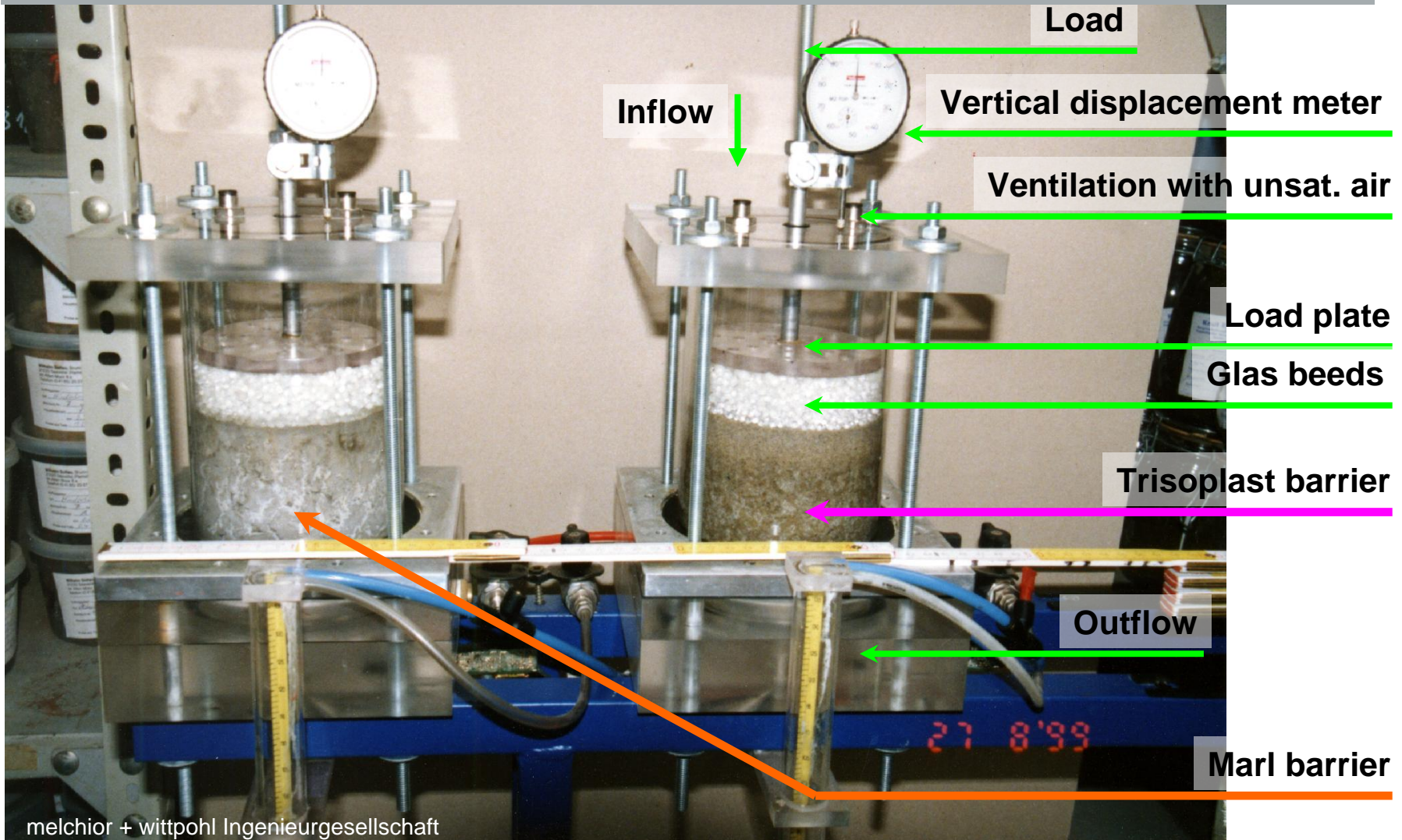
	Trisoplast	Trisoplast +Attenuation Layer	Clay
Thickness	0,09 m	0,50 m (0,09 m+0,41 m.)	1 m
gained Voidspace in m ³	0,91	0,50	0,00
cost savings in € per m ²	91,00	50,00	0,00
Total cost saving in €	1.820.000 €	1.000.000 €	0,00

(simplified fictive Prices!)

Root Penetration Experiments with Barley on Trisoplast and the Georgswerder Cohesive Soil Barrier Melchior et al. 2001



Percolation Test Cells



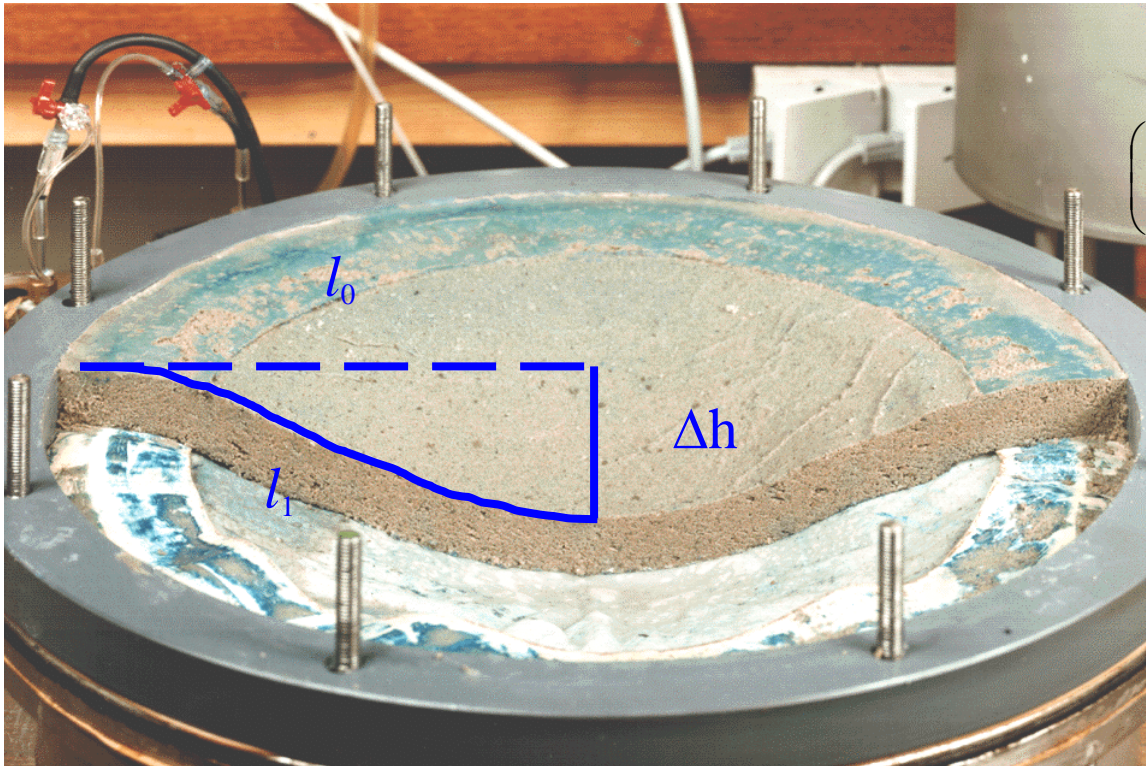
6 year without damage

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS

Results of wet/dry cycles

- **Clays and GCLs: Strong influence of drying cycles**
 - Glacial Marl (18% clay) fails completely after one drying cycle, visual cracks.
 - Schlieper Ton (36% clay): extremely high initial permeability after two cycles. Original permeability never reached again.
 - Both Calcium and 7kg Na-bentonite GCL have extremely high initial permeability after drying cycles. After saturation (4 - 10 weeks) factor remains 10 to 100 higher than initially. Na-bentonite mat shrinks 5 mm and loses swelling capacity.
- **Trisoplast: Saturation and desiccation processes take place extraordinary slowly. Low permeability remains unaffected after several drying cycles (even after 5 years testing) with desiccation stresses of up to 1500 hPa.**

TRISOPLAST® : PERMEABILITY AFTER DEFORMATION



Deformation n (%) $\left(\frac{l_1}{l_0} - 1\right) \times 100$	Permeability ($\times 10^{-10}$ m / s)	
	Saturated	Unsaturate d
0	0,06	
1	0,09	
2	0,11	
3	0,16	
5	0,23	
7,5	0,21	
10	0,21	0,60 0,37

Deformation without damage

BOELS & VAN DER WAL (1999)

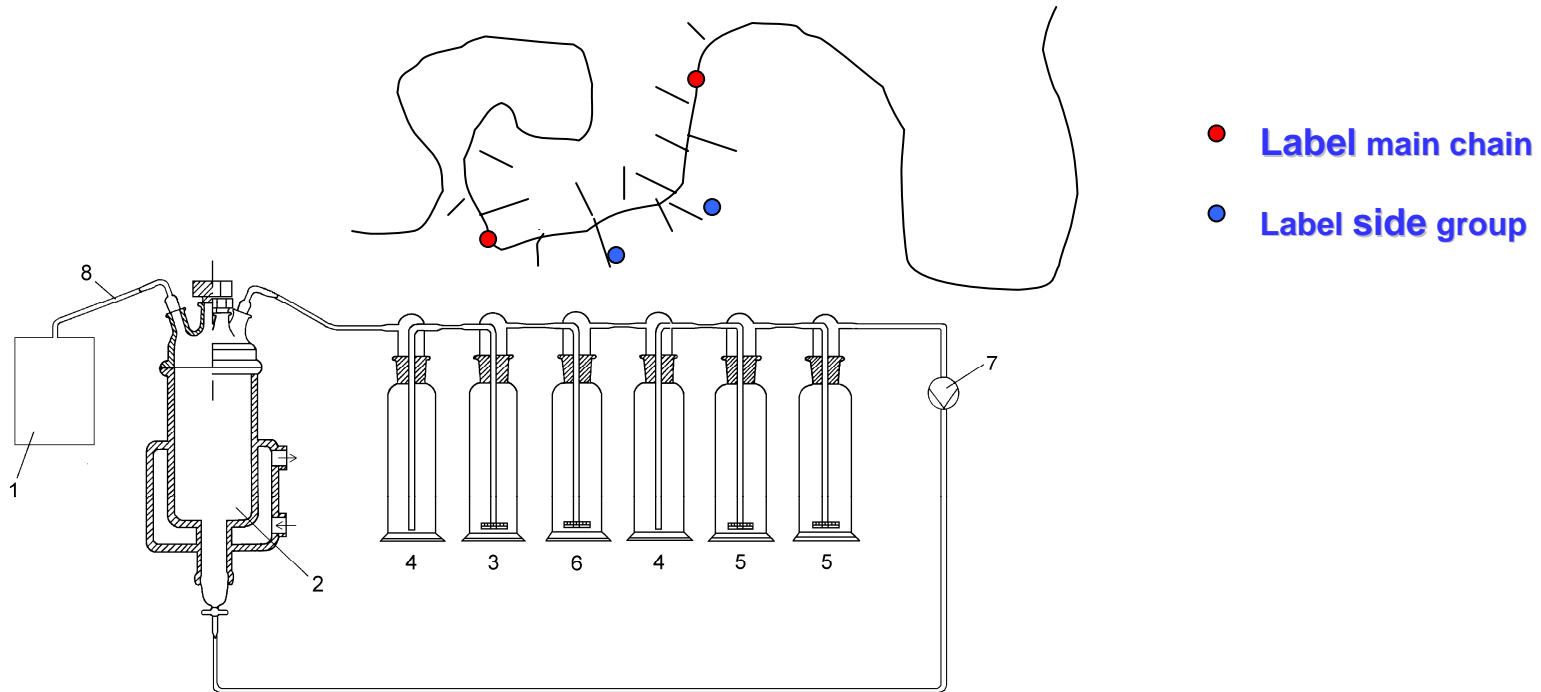
Shear characteristics of Trisoplast

Recommendation for slope stability calculations for preliminary design planning for landfill covers according to AK Trisoplast, 2002

CONSTRUCTION PHASE		LONG TERM SHEAR PARAMETERS	
State of failure	State of sliding	State of failure	State of sliding
$\phi' = 35^\circ$	$\phi'r = 30^\circ$	$\phi' = 30^\circ$	$\phi'r = 30^\circ$
$c' = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$	$c' = 10 \text{ kN/m}^2$	$c' = 10 \text{ kN/m}^2$	$c' = 10 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Biological and Chemical Stability by C14-Labelling Method

r. Wienberg Umwelttechnisches Labor



Main Conclusion: → These highly accurate tests confirmed that the actual polymer is marginally or totally non-degradable for a very long time even under very extreme conditions

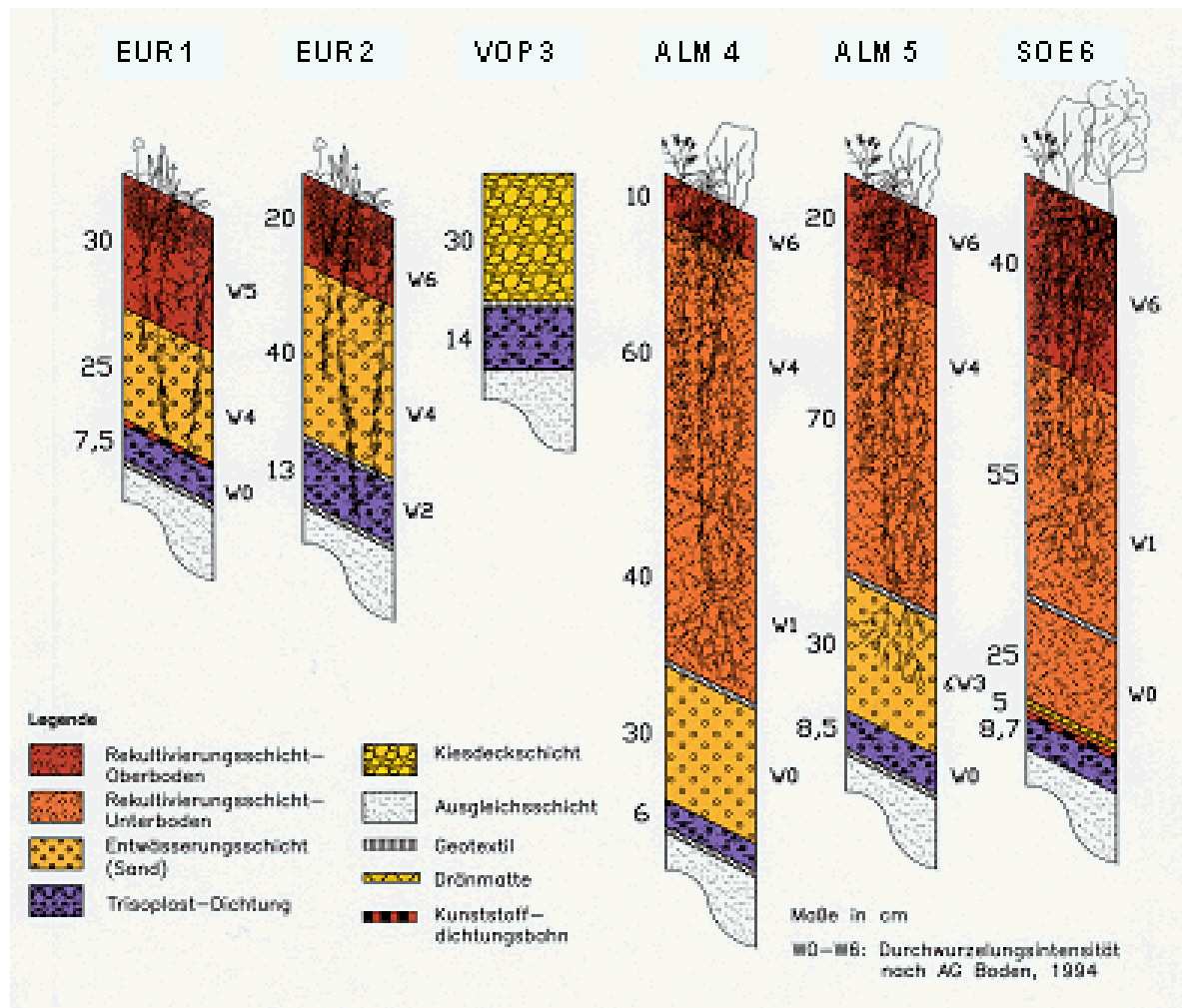
Excavations Trisoplast sites (build 1995 - 1996)

2001: Alterra (Uni Wageningen NL) and Melchior & Wittpohl (Hamburg)



- Investigation of any negative influences caused by:
 - Roots
 - Desiccation
 - Cation Exchange
 - Cracking
 - Aggregate Forming
 - k-value changes

Excavations Trisoplast Seals in The Netherlands (September 2000)



Braambergen, Almere (130.000 m²)



VBM Rotterdam



VBM Rotterdam



Trisoplast Barrier (no Geomembrane)



Trisoplast Barrier (no Geomembrane)

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS

Results of the Excavations:

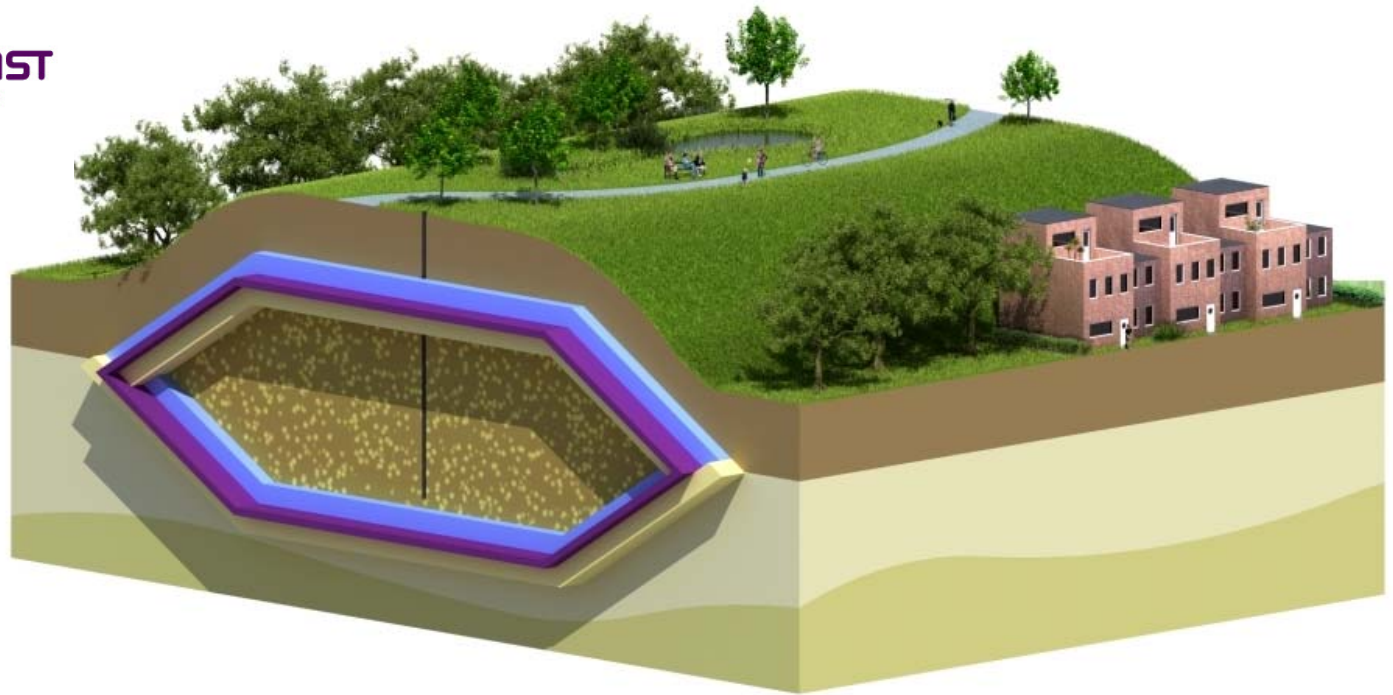
- All the excavated Trisoplast seals were intact.
- The permeability remained unchanged at its low level (2,2 to 3,1 *10⁻¹¹ m/s).
- No crack formations or other irregularities could be observed.
- The Trisoplast layers were homogeneous, moist and the plasticity was unchanged.
- Even the layers protected by only very thin cover soils and roots penetrating the layer showed no damage, a good placity and had a low permeability.

Acceptance of Trisoplast/Compliance with the European Directive

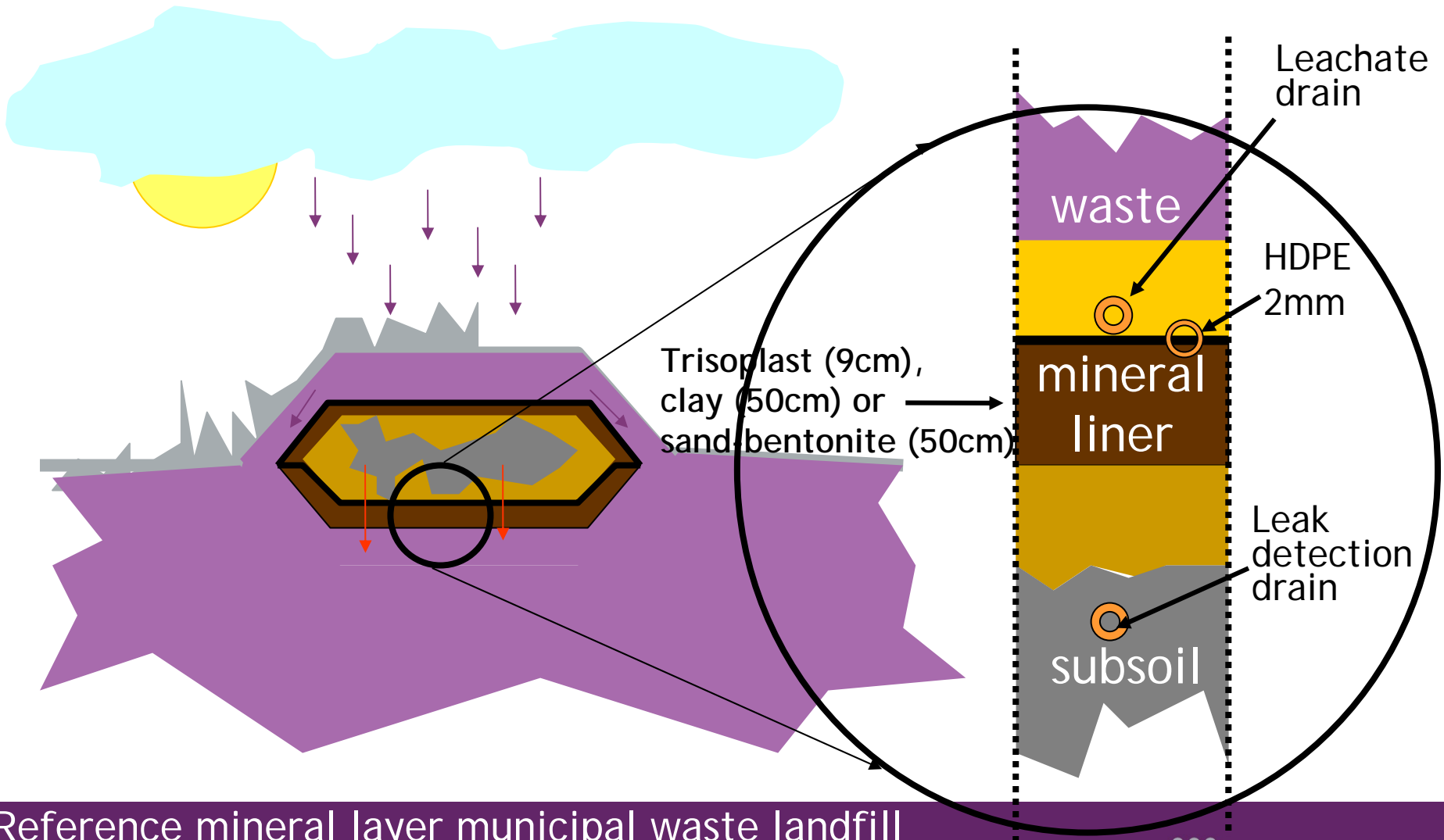
- 0.07 m of Trisoplast can be regarded as equivalent to much thicker Clay (e.g. Germany: 0.5 m at 1×10^{-10} m/s)
- 0.09 m Trisoplast + 0.41 m of an existing Subsoil generally offer a better protection than the 0.5 m thick artificially reinforced Geological Barrier as specified in the European Directive
- Trisoplast has already been approved as Mineral Barrier for Landfill Capping and Basal Lining in a number of European & Non-European Countries

Landfills and Remediation

-  covering layer
-  drainage layer
-  waste
-  **TRISOPLAST**
MINERAL LINERS
-  subgrade



Engineered barriers for Dutch landfills (e.g. basal liners)



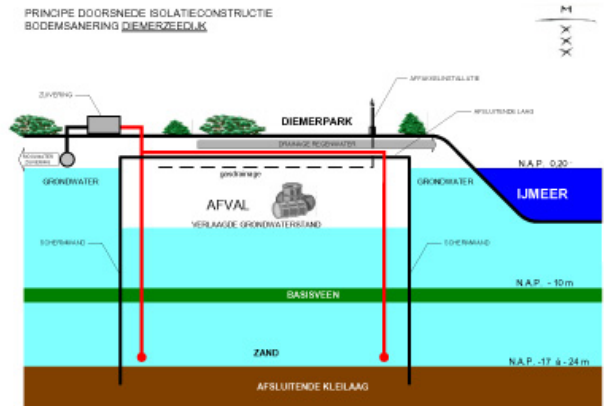
Reference mineral layer municipal waste landfill

NL: 0,5 m ; k-value < $2,3 \times 10^{-10}$ m/s

EU: 1 m ; k-value < $1,0 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s

1998-2001

- Clean up and Isolation Constructions 155 Mio €
- Estimation of full modern liner and capping construction max 40 Mio €



Eternal aftercare for pumping system



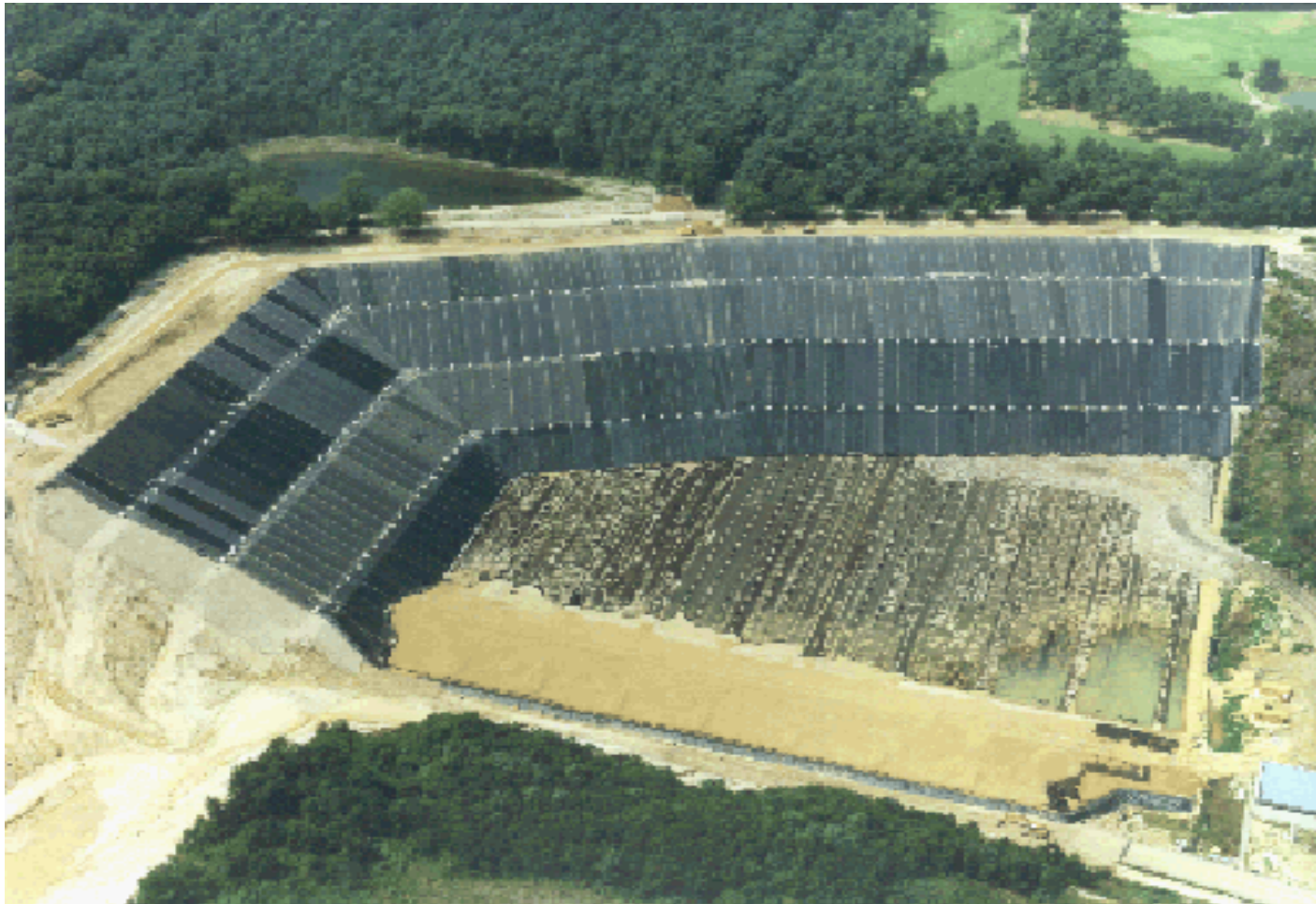


Landfill bottom liner
Hengelo, the Netherlands 2007

Basal Lining Landgraaf 1/2 (60.000 m²)



Basal Lining Landgraaf 2/2 (60.000 m²)



Landfill Cap



Trisoplast® handling by -10° Celsius



Capping Zevenbergen (215.000 m²)



Trisoplast® Landfill Capping Netherlands



VBM Rotterdam: Re-capping 10 year old BES with Trisoplast



Capping Frizzi-Au, Italy 12.500 m²



Basal Lining Italy Steep Slope Application



Slope Angle:
 $1:1.5 = 34$

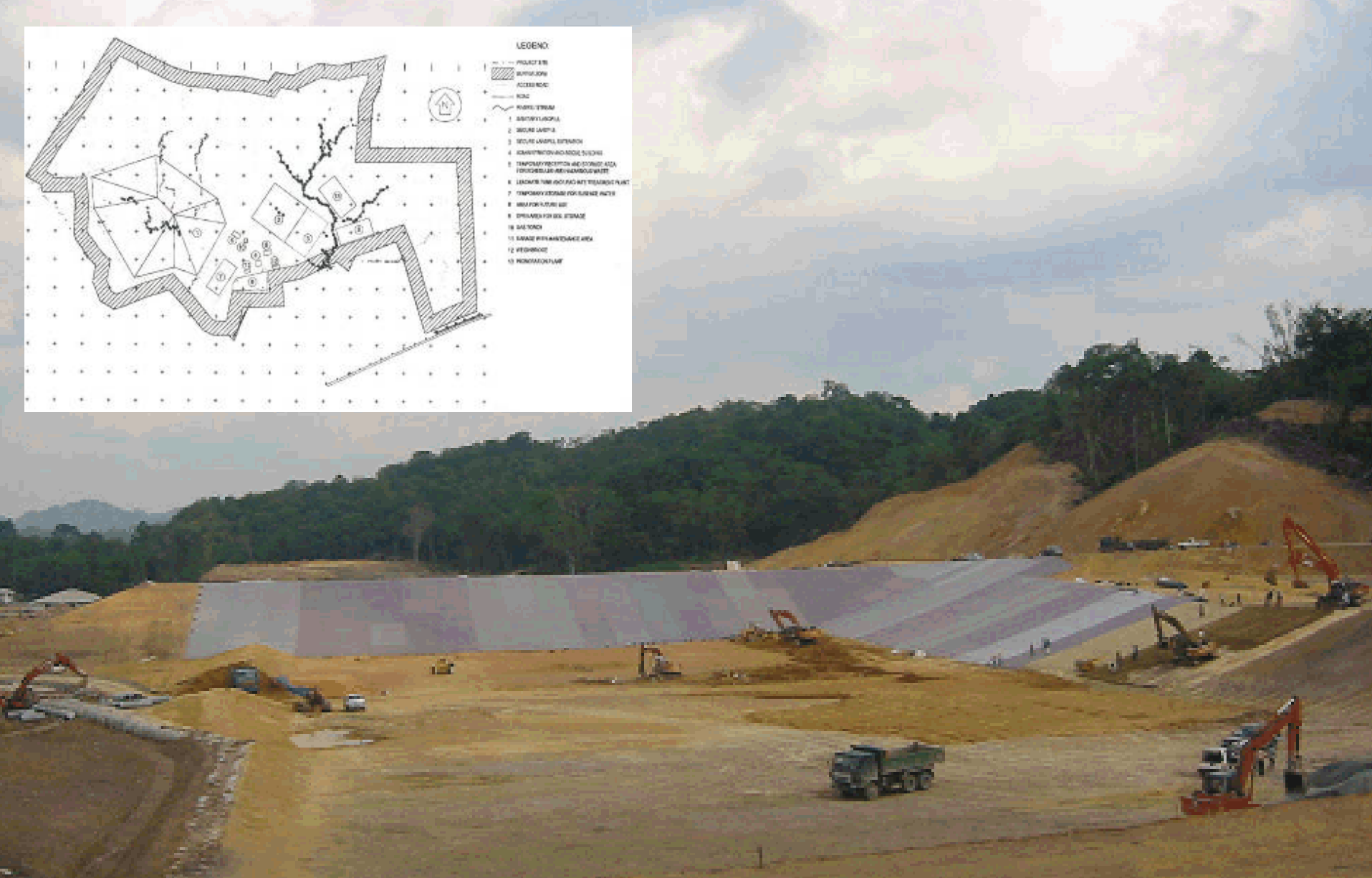
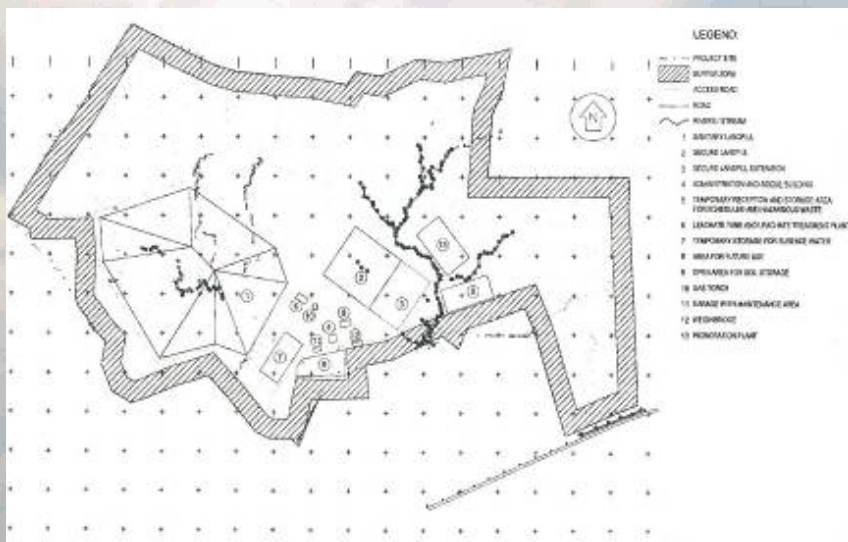
Slope length:
65 mtr

Basal Lining with Trisoplast, Landfill Frizzi Au 2005



Steeper than you can walk!!!





Landfill bottom liner
Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia 2003

Trisoplast® using Foundry Sand



Trisoplast® Davor Landfill, Croatia





Tailing ponds at Baia Mare project
Maramures, Romania 2004



Tailing ponds at Baia Mare project
Maramures, Romania 2004

**TRISOPLAST**
MINERAL LINERS

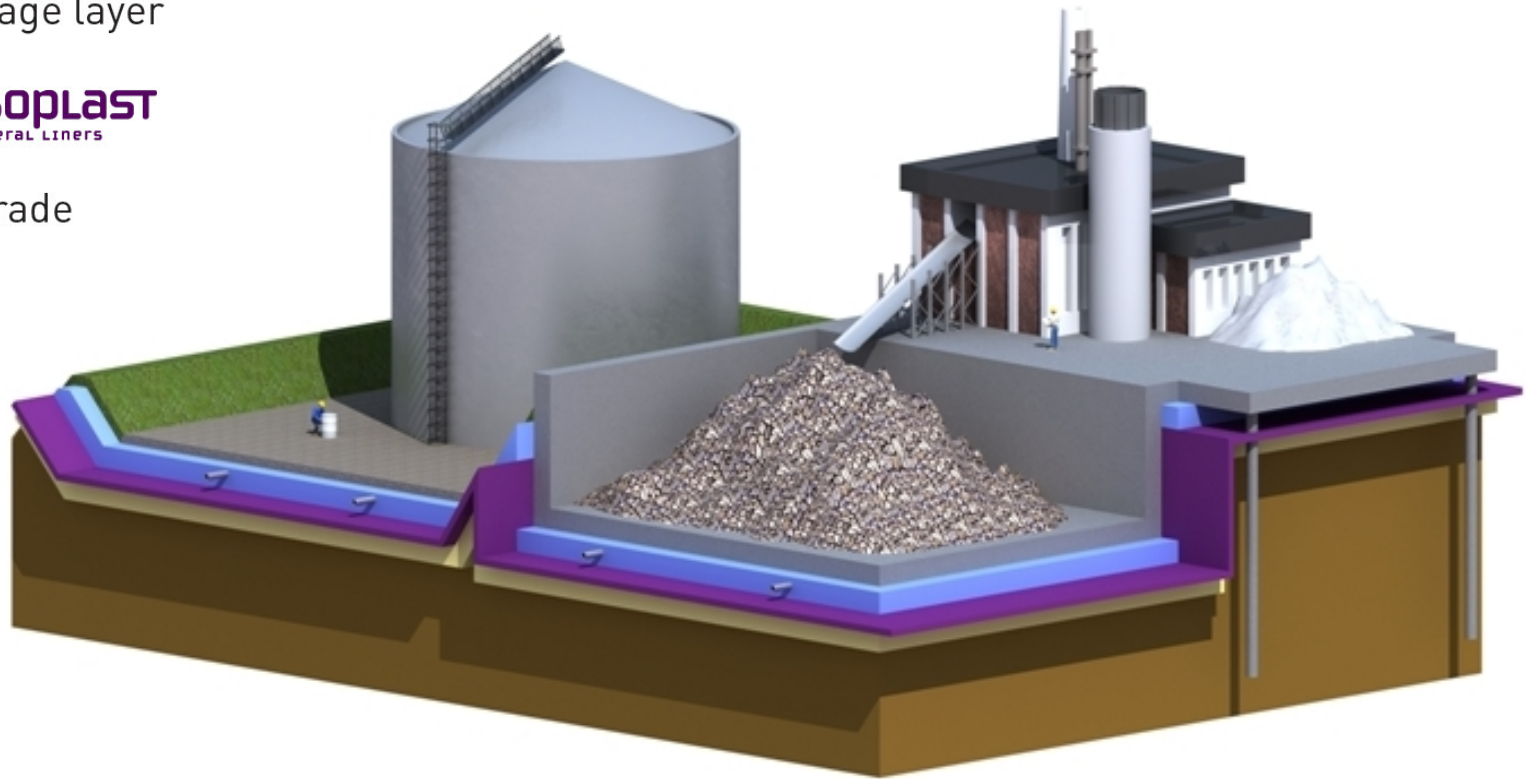
Industry

concrete / gravel

drainage layer

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS

subgrade



Tank park





Liner for (benzene) tank park Shell
Singapore 2008



Liner for (benzene) tank park Shell
Singapore 2008

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Remediation Buyskade, capping of polluted area
Amsterdam, Netherlands 1996



Remediation former gas plant, capping polluted area + pond construction
Westergasfabriek Amsterdam, Netherlands 2004

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS

Trisoplast® for Industrial Sites

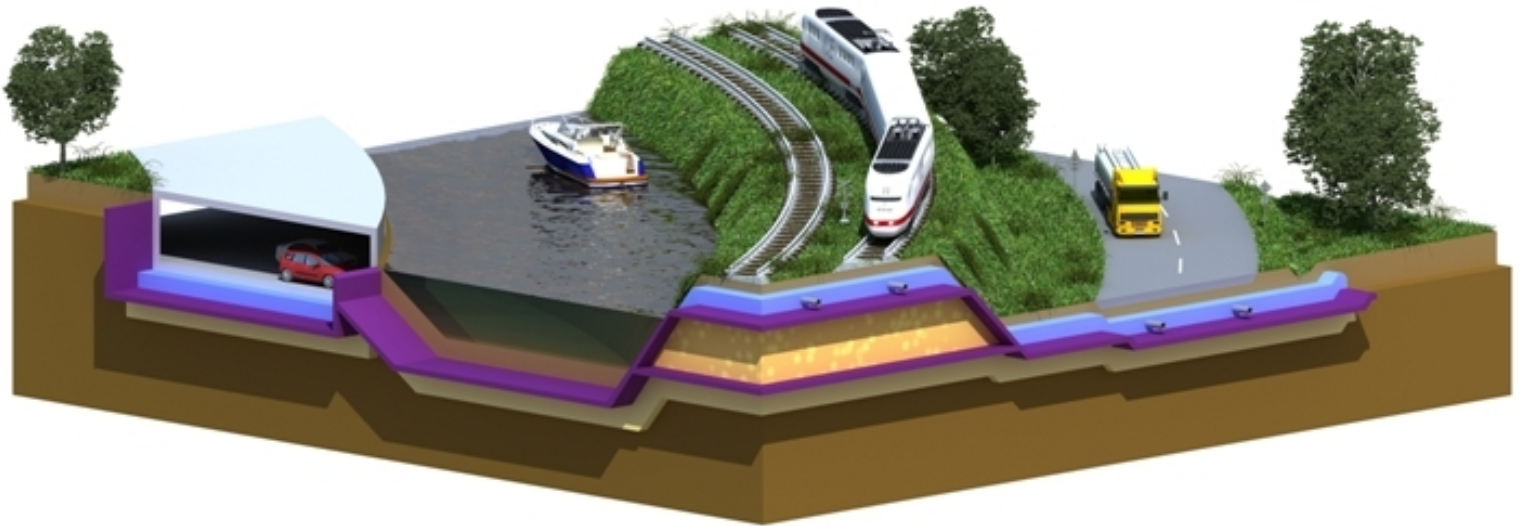


Trisoplast® for Industrial Sites



Infrastructure and Construction

-  covering layer
-  drainage layer
-  waste
-  **TRISOPLAST**
MINERAL LINERS
-  subgrade





Highway construction
Oss Paalgraven, Netherlands 2005-2006



Highway construction
Oss Paalgraven, Netherlands 2005-2006

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Canal
Orléans, France 2007

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Canal
Orléans, France 2007


TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



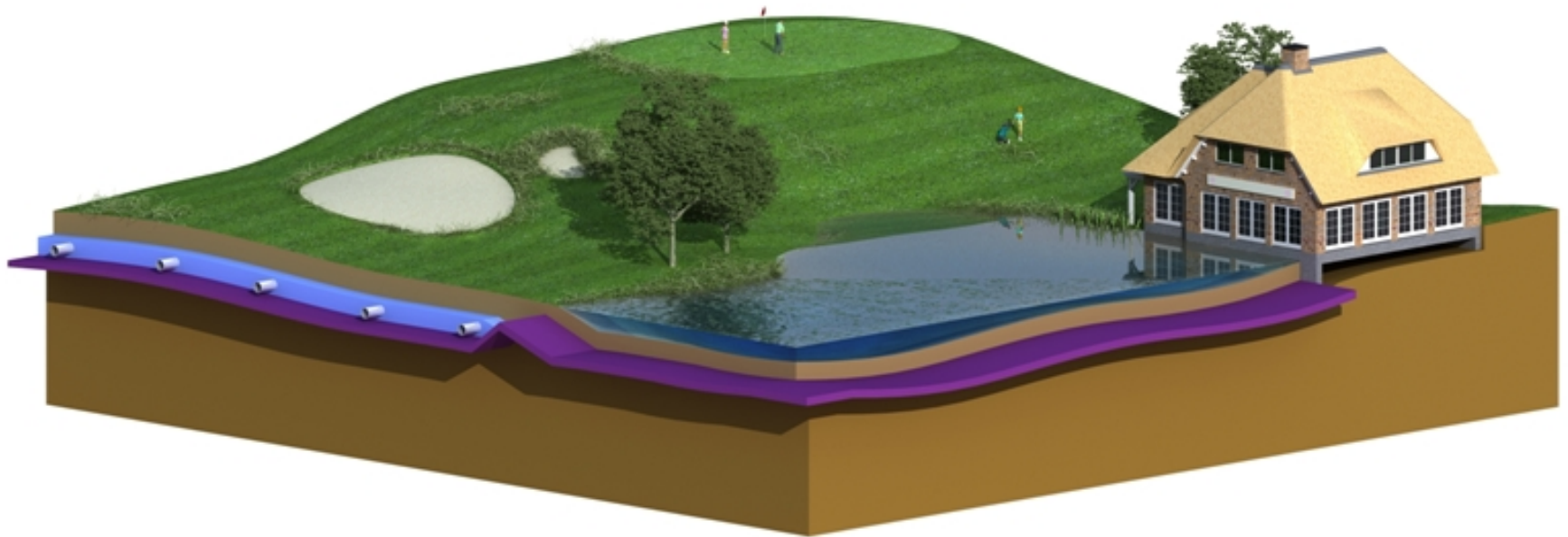
Canal
Orléans, France 2007

Landscaping

 covering layer

 drainage layer

 **TRISOPLAST**
MINERAL LINERS





Private pond
Tanques, France 2006



Ponds Golf course De Scherpenbergh
Lieren, Netherlands 2005



Ponds Golf course De Scherpenbergh
Lieren, Netherlands 2005


MINERAL LINERS



Ponds Golf course Prise d'eau
Tilburg, Netherlands 2007

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Ponds Golf course Prise d'eau
Tilburg, Netherlands 2007



Ponds Golf course Prise d'eau
Tilburg, Netherlands 2007



Ponds Spielberk Office Centre
Brno, Czech Republic 2006



Ponds Spielberk Office Centre
Brno, Czech Republic 2006



Ponds in public park
Thiais, France 2007



Ponds for Recultivation at Former Mining Area
Drocourt, France 2007



Ponds for Recultivation at Former Mining Area
Drocourt, France 2007



Ponds for recultivation at former coal mining area
Drocourt, France 2007



Ponds for Recultivation at former Coal Mining Area
Drocourt, France 2007



Ponds for Olympics 2012 Development
Swanscombe, London, UK 2008. 170.000 m²

TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Private pond
Nuenen, Netherlands, 2006



Private Pond
Nuenen, Netherlands, 2006



Private Ponds Duysels Hof Estate
Duizel, Netherlands 2002-2003



Private Ponds Duysels Hof Estate
Duizel, Netherlands 2002-2003


TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Private ponds Duysels Hof Estate
Duizel, Netherlands 2002-2003


TRISOPLAST
MINERAL LINERS



Private Ponds Duysels Hof Estate
Duizel, Netherlands 2002-2003

**TRISOPLAST**
MINERAL LINERS



Private pond
Kaatsheuvel, Netherlands 2002



Pond Crayenstein estate
Vught, Netherlands 2005



Ponds at Fauna Overpass De Borkeld
Rijssen, Netherlands 2003

Summarising Main Advantages Trisoplast:

- **Sealing** like the highest quality of clay, self-healing ability
- **Strength** like sand (durable slopes up to 1:1.5)
- **Flexibility** like chewing gum, no stress cracking
- **Durability** robust natural materials improved by modern polymer technique
- **Quality** simple installation of homogeneous mixtures, simple sealing to structures and penetrations, not damaged by sharp particles

Thank you

t o p q u a l i t y b e l o w

For more information, please contact us directly
or visit our website www.trisoplast.com

**TRISOPLAST**
MINERAL LINERS