Case Study: Installing Landfill Gas Controls Within a Redeveloped Inactive Landfill

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Acknowledgements

EBA Engineering Consultants

Province of Alberta

Calgary Zoological Society





Presentation Outline

Site and Project Background

Conceptual Site Model

LFG Controls – Selection and Design

LFG Controls – Implementation

Conclusions



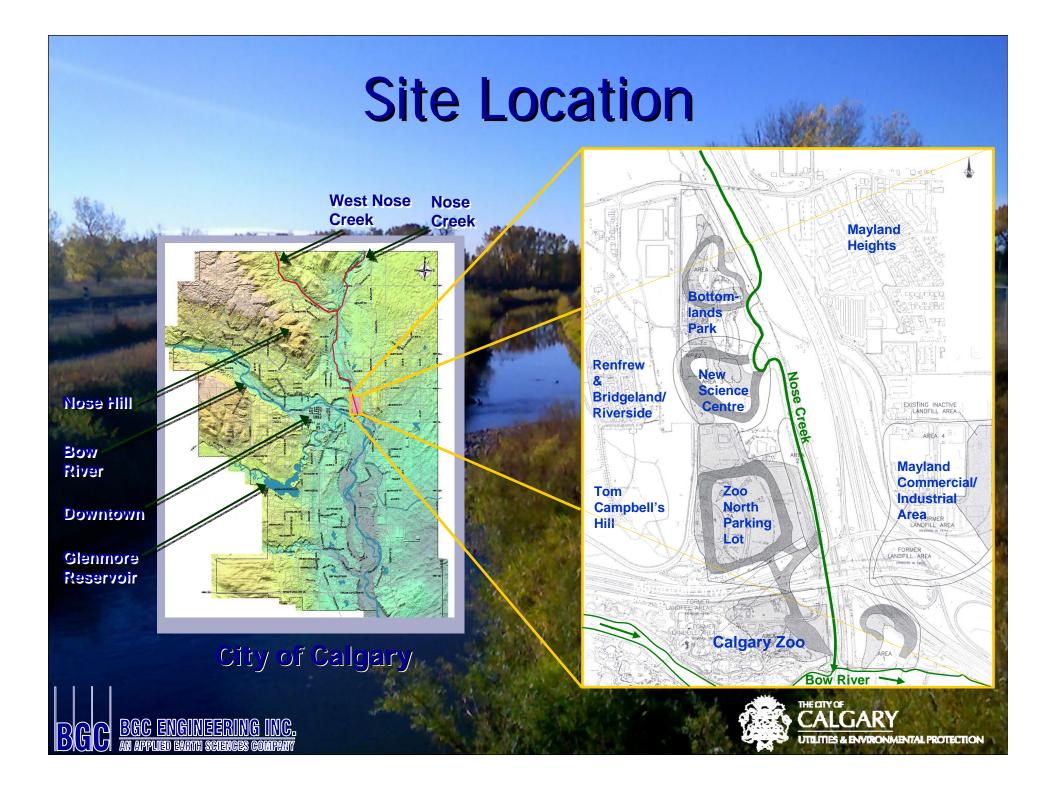


Property.

Background







Nose Creek Landfill History

Landfilling from as early as 1914 to early 1980s

Facility closed in 1967
Early activity and post-1967 activity lacks clocumentation

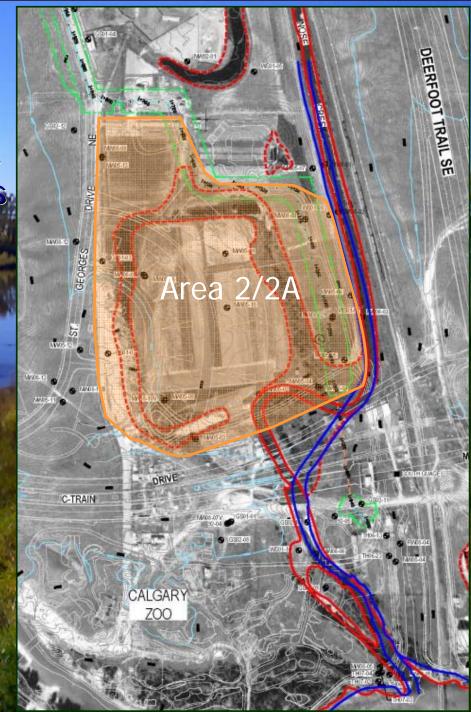
 Oxbows, stream channel, valley ravines, general low lying areas were filled

 Deposits of household and construction waste



Landfill Area 2/2A

- Environmental investigations undertaken from early-1990s
 – (and ongoing)
- ~40 investigation locations across Area 2/2A
 - 35 monitoring wells at 19 locations, 10 vapour probes
- Studying
 - Landfill Waste
 - <mark>Soi</mark>l
 - Soil vapour / landfill gas
 - Groundwater
 - Surface water
 - GW / SW interaction



Risk Assessments

Ecological and human health risk assessments conducted for Area 2/2A

- Evaluating soil, groundwater, surface water and soil vapour conditions
- Based on current land use and current surface water conditions
- Physical hazard from methane component of landfill gas not considered



Conceptual Site Model / Environmental Management

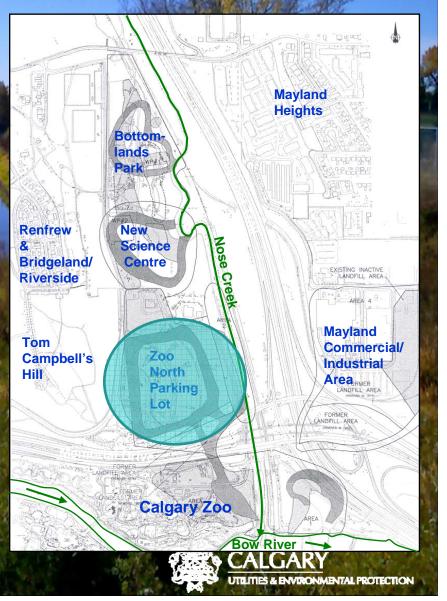




Environmental Management Plan

Comprehensive plan being developed

- Active exposure scenarios identified
- Maintenance of inactive exposure scenarios
- Mitigation of active exposure scenarios
- Contingency plans
- LFG controls planned for Area 2/2A

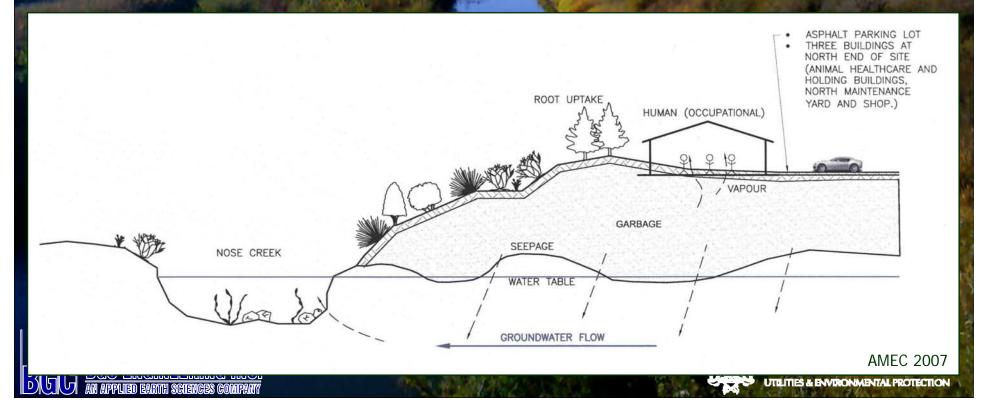


Conceptual Site Model

Exposure scenarios

Intersection of source, pathway and receptor

 Soil contact, surface water contact/ingestion (incl. subsurface soil/waste leaching to groundwater), groundwater contact/ ingestion, soil vapour inhalation



Landfill Gas Controls

Impetus

- Methane not fully considered in HHERA, elevated levels present in areas of high activity
- Vapour inhalation pathway exposure scenario potential concern in future development
- Precautionary measures planned
 - Mitigate methane accumulations in subsurface
 - Prevent potential migration off site or into on-site enclosed spaces
 - Also beneficial to control of NMOC





LFG Source

Municipal Sanitary Waste

- Area 2/2A ~700,000 m³

LFG Composition

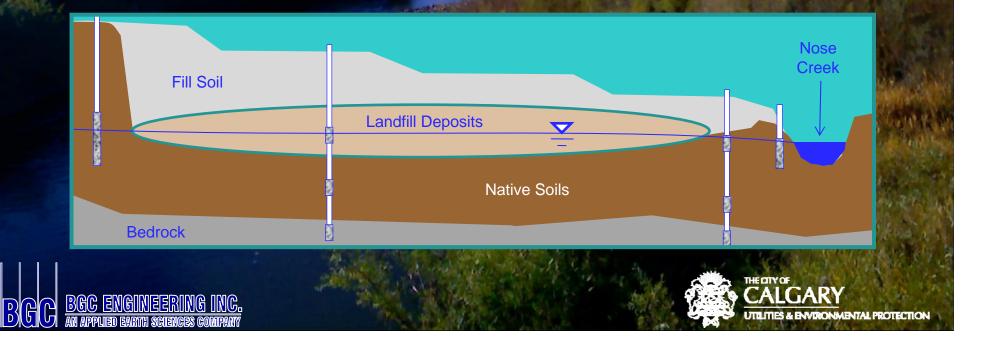
- Methane
 - From ppmv range to ~70% CH4.
 - Higher levels at south end
- NMOC
 - Volatile organic compounds
 - Hydrocarbons
 - Chlorinated solvents
- CO2, H2S
 - Elevated CO2, H2S relatively low



LFG Pathways

Site Geology

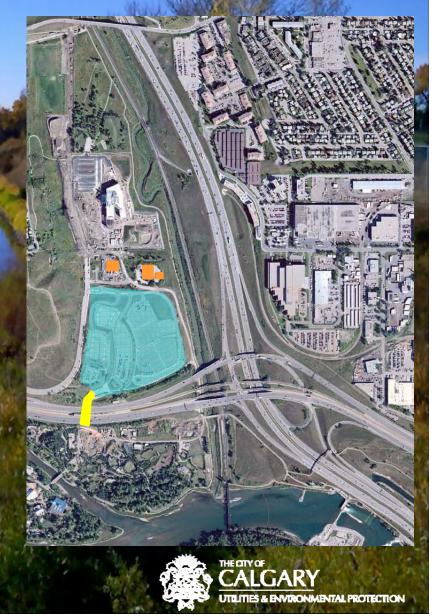
- Fill soil (silt), waste (with soil), silt/sand, sands and gravels, bedrock Topography and ground cover
 - Ground highest in west, decreasing toward creek in east
 - Primarily asphalt cover, except landscaping islands and natural vegetation around buildings in north, road and tunnel in south



LFG Receptors

Indoor Environments and Enclosed Spaces

- Maintenance shop and animal hospital in north
 - Zoo workers
- Admissions facility and tunnels in south
 - Public access
- Storm sewers and utility manholes across site
 - Utility workers
- Outdoor spaces
 - Emission control



Area 2/2A LFG Controls – Selection & Design





LFG Controls - Objectives

Precautionary measures

Mitigate methane accumulations in subsurface

 Prevent potential migration off site or into onsite enclosed spaces





Stakeholder Considerations

- Current leaseholder with significant existing development on lands
- Ongoing public access daily, throughout year and across the area
- Worker exposure
- System design must consider structures and infrastructure
- Installation activity must consider access restrictions
- System selection must consider long term impact



Development Opportunity

- Major redevelopment of parking lot in 2009
- Opportunity to coordinate installation
- Design testing
- Coordinate design with parking lot design and tendering
- Coordinate installation with parking lot construction



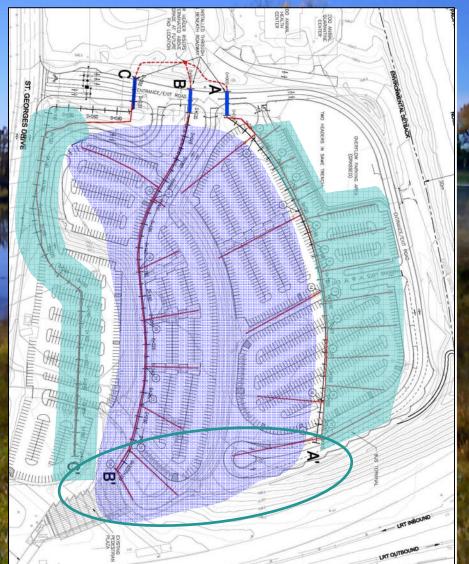




LFG Controls Layout

Four headers installed

- Horizontal extraction vents
 - on headers A_{east}, A_{west} and B
 - Lower elevations, closer to waste deposits
- Vertical extraction wells on header C
 - Higher elevation, deeper waste deposits
- Perimeter control





Project Staging

- Assessment of available site information
- Focused testing to obtain design parameters
- Preliminary design for parking lot tender docs
 - Eastern vent spacing based on pilot tests
 - Central vent spacing based on redevelopment opportunity
- Header installation during parking lot redevelopment
- Pilot extraction well installation and pilot testing
- Vertical vent design & installation
- Long term pilot test of piping network
- Extraction treatment system design and installation





Project Implementation





Coordination

Site access

- Limitations due to site development asphalt areas, sidewalks, access roads, topography, buildings, utilities
- Coordination with land use
 - Daily, weekly and seasonal limitations
- Zoo parking lot redevelopment program
 - One time opportunity for enhanced site access
 - Required staged approach to design and installation
- Sanitary sewer trunk line upgrade
 - Followed piping installation, required protection during
 - program
 - Design considerations to sewer trunk line

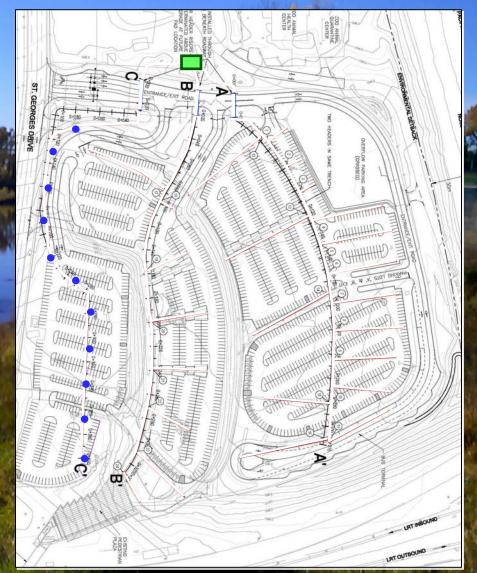


Installation

Culvert installation

Header and vent installation during parking lot redevelopment

- Eastern vent spacing
- Central vent spacing
- Vertical vent installation and tie in
- System fabrication and installation







Header and Horizontal Vent Installation



Vertical Extraction Well Installation







Extended Pilot Test & System Design

October-November 2011

Pilot Test Objectives

- Obtain flow data and area of influence for extraction design
- Obtain long term LFG quality data for treatment design

System Design

- Emissions threshold definition
- Stakeholder input land use considerations
- Operational requirements





System Fabrication/Installation

Anticipated: January – March 2012
Commissioning: March 2012



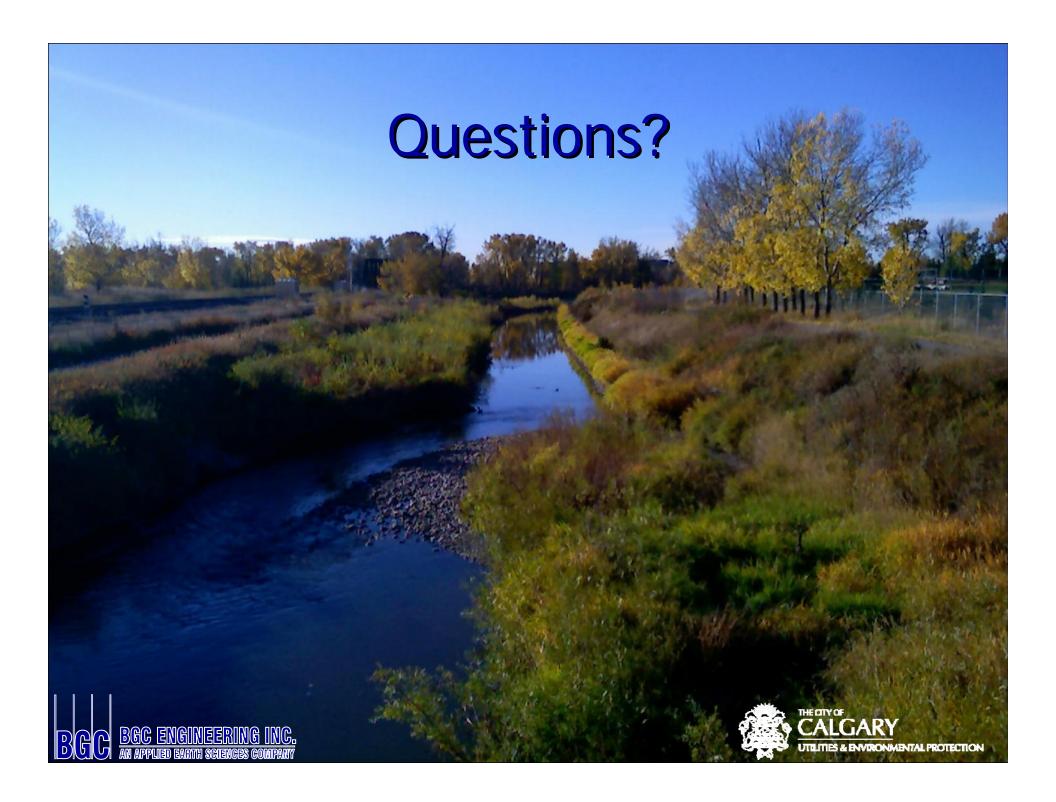


Conclusions

- Successful installation of subsurface infrastructure across a large, active facility
- <u>Staging</u> of both design and construction allowed this installation without major disruption to the facility
- Involvement and cooperation of the land user was key to attaining success
- Retrofitting a redeveloped landfill is possible if flexibility and stakeholder engagement are strongly applied
- Premium costs of system retrofit can be avoided through opportunistic design and installation









BGC

