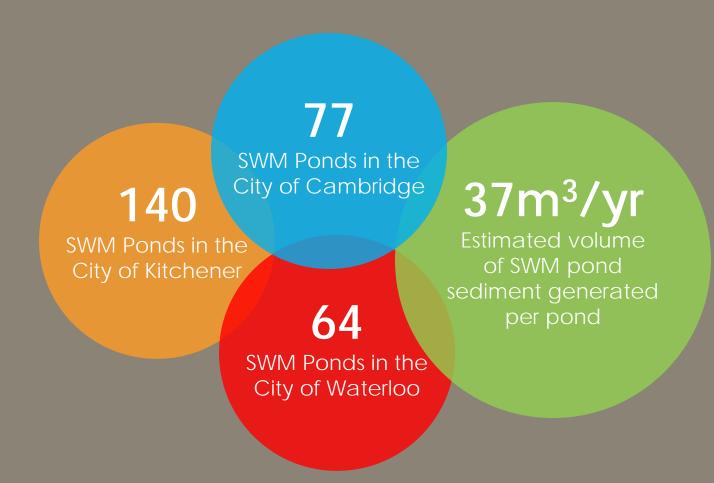


## Presentation Layout

- 1 Study Background & Context
- 2 Project Background
- 3 Test Program Set-up and Methodology
- 4 Study Results to Date
- 5 Next Steps & Conclusions
- **6** Questions
- 7 Acknowledgements







#### Primary COCs in SWM Pond Sediment:

**PAHs** 

**PHCs** 

NaCl

Organic Nitrogen





## Numerous studies on SWM ponds and sediment management

Non-impacted SWM pond sediment management options

Impacted SWM pond sediment management options

**BMPs** 



## Many studies to date on options for treating low level PAHs impacts in sediment/soil

PAHs are transferred, degraded and sequestered

Aerobic degradation
Anaerobic degradation
Cometabolism
Biostimulation
Composting
Landfarming
Phytoremediation



#### **Regulatory Environment**

Ontario Regulation 153/04 Draft Guidance Soil Management Compost Guidelines



## Rehabilitation of Victoria Park Lake in Downtown Kitchener, Ontario

#### Work included:

- Environmental Assessment Study
- Detailed Design and Construction
  - including management of >55,000 tonnes of impacted sediment in the Lake

Stantec approached Kitchener and the Region on innovative approach

Kitchener and the Region entered into an agreement and received funding from MOE

Funding for this project was provided by the Showcasing Water innovation Grant through the Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE). Such support from the MOE does not indicate endorsement by the Government of Ontario of the contents of this material



# Questions we asked ourselves



Broader scale applications may include:

Minimize

Reuse Soil and Material

Establish

Stockpile

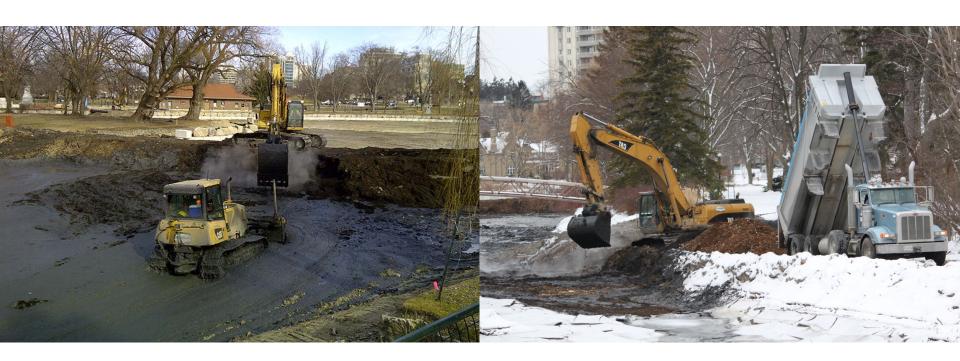
Treat & Manage

Reuse Treated vs. Recycling Products



#### Project elements:

Excavation Stabilization





#### Project elements:

Sampling

In situ Ex situ At study site



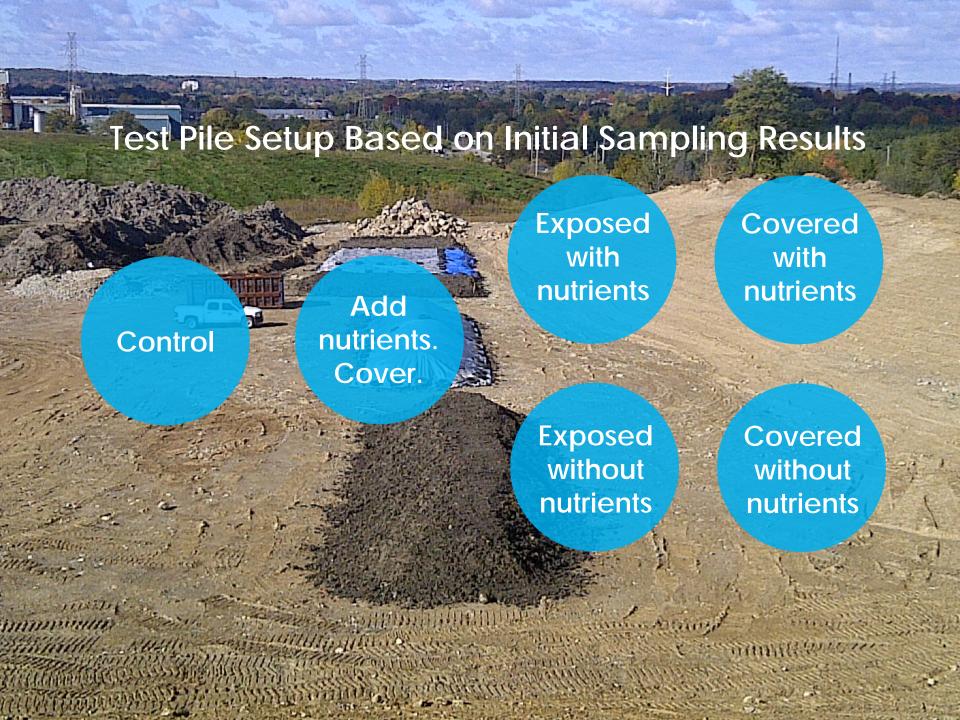
#### 3 Test Program Set-up and Methodology

Stockpiles: Untreated, Nutrient Added, Compost Sampling Program Reduction in concentrations of COCs Planned Beneficial End Use











#### Pile A

10% material: compost ratio

#### Pile C

add 10% material to the pile after 4 months

#### Pile B

20% material: compost ratio

#### Pile D

add 20% material to the pile after 4 months

#### Pile E

Control

#### 3 Test Program Set-up and Methodology

#### Sampling Program Design Composites Appropriate Volume Representativeness





#### 3 Test Program Set-up and Methodology

#### Challenges

Funding Material State Winter Conditions

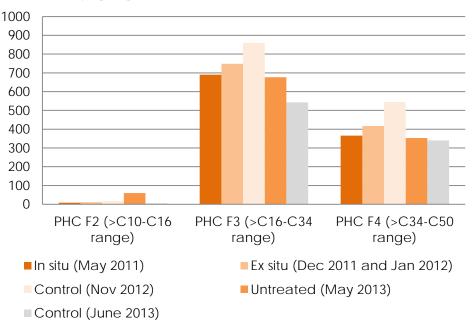




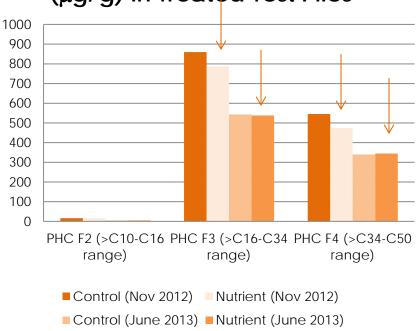
In situ vs. ex situ
Elevated SAR
Elevated organic nitrogen
Elevated PHCs and PAHs



## Average PHC Concentrations (μg/g) in Untreated Test Piles

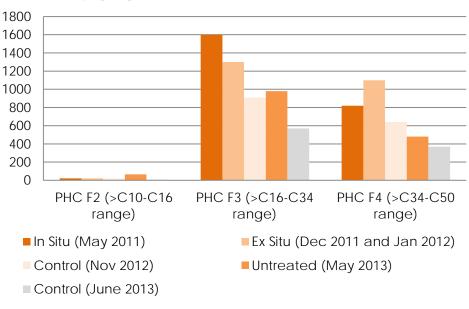


## Average PHC Concentrations (µg/g) in Treated Test Piles

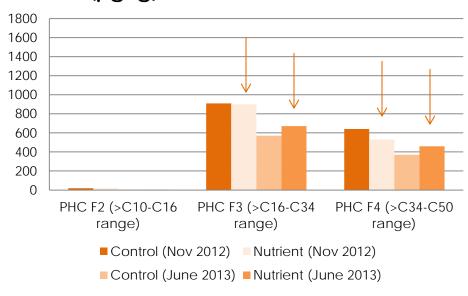




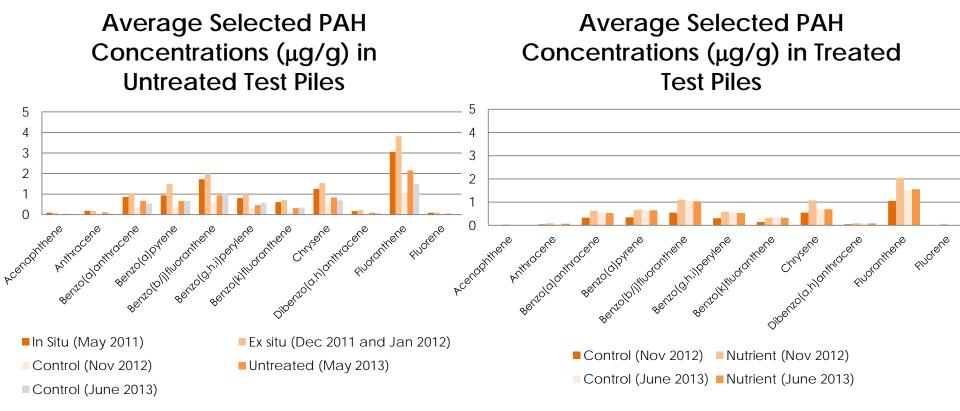
## Maximum PHC Concentrations (μg/g) in Untreated Test Piles



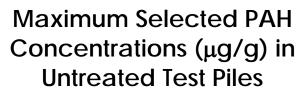
## Maximum PHC Concentrations (μg/g) in Treated Test Piles



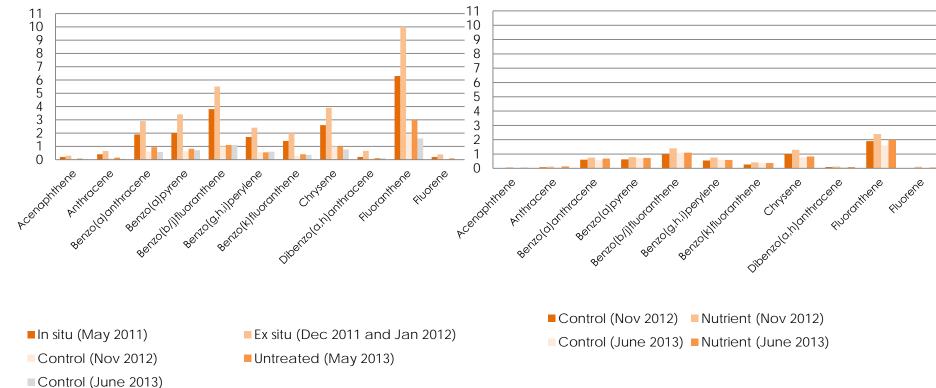








## Maximum Selected PAH Concentrations (µg/g) in Treated Test Piles





#### **Summary**

Nutrient Value Reductions in PHCs, PAHs, & SAR Impact on Compost Quality



#### Summary

Analysis/Sampling of study stockpiles – on going Compost study – on going Discussion on options for soil management in

the Region - on going



#### 5 Next Steps & Conclusions

Additional sampling in 2013 Comparison of results Determination of end use



#### 7 Questions





#### 8 Acknowledgements

#### Thanks to:

Naz Ritchie & Mike Greenhill (Regional Municipality of Waterloo) Melissa Ryan & Nick Gollan (City of Kitchener) Tiana Robinson, Mike Charles & David Wilson (Stantec)





