

Dewatering and containment of heavy-metal-contaminated sediments with geotextile containers and polymers. Developing and validating system performance and design.

RemTech East 2023

Presented by Tyler Anderson



# Agenda:

- 1) Technology overview
- 2) Bench testing
- 3) On-site pilot testing
- 4) Full-scale systems
- 5) Filtrate management
- 6) Dewatered materials management
- 7) Results and application examples





# Bishop Solids Management Solution

Filling  
2,000 L/min  
or more.



Polymer activation  
and injection



# Onsite dewatering methods

## Mechanical dewatering

- Centrifuge or belt press
- Offers automated operation
- Compact footprint
- Energy intensive
- Limited rate of sludge feed
- Dewatered solids must be continually hauled away



## Semi-passive dewatering

- Geotube dewaterers as quickly as solids are pumped in
- Offers automated operation
- Energy efficient, gravity-based process
- Less costly
- Solids can remain onsite for extended periods and dewatering continues
- Customizable to suit available space



# Sludge samples and Rapid Dewatering Test (RDT)



- 20L pail filled with samples from multiple points
- Sludge testing determines:
  - Optimal polymer
  - Sediment density
  - Total estimated volume
  - Sediment dewaterability
  - Filtrate quality
  - Estimated dewatered volume
  - Contaminants of concern



# Project results show significant retention



## YCBo8 composite sample

Raw slurry solids concentration	5.88%
Attained solids after 24 hours	24.35%
Filtrate TSS	36 mg/L
Filtrate arsenic	6.03 mg/L

Influent arsenic concentration was as high as 9,800 mg/L

# Geotube Dewatering Test (GDT)



- Gravity and pressurized tests
- Simulates performance of full-size Geotube
- Accepts much larger volume of material

# GDT results

	Dry Weight 1:1	Dry Weight 1:2	Attained solids 24 hours	TSS filtrate mg/L	As Filtrate mg/L	As of Raw diluted mg/L
<b>Red tailing</b>	14.8%	6.28%	31.7%	28	.715	9,410
<b>Peat/Red Mud</b>	10.82%	5.38%	23.4%	70	.471	8,500
<b>Peat/Organic</b>	6.26%	2.66%	26.0%	12	.210	600
<b>Clay/Peat/Red Mud</b>	15.6%	6.88%	38%	20	.999	6,230



# Pilot testing with Geotube Mobile Dewatering System (MDS)



# Pilot testing with Geotube Mobile Dewatering System (MDS)





# VEPAS polymer system





# Filtrate testing



Onsite testing of filtrate informed the design of a supplemental water treatment system

# Full-scale results

## Required

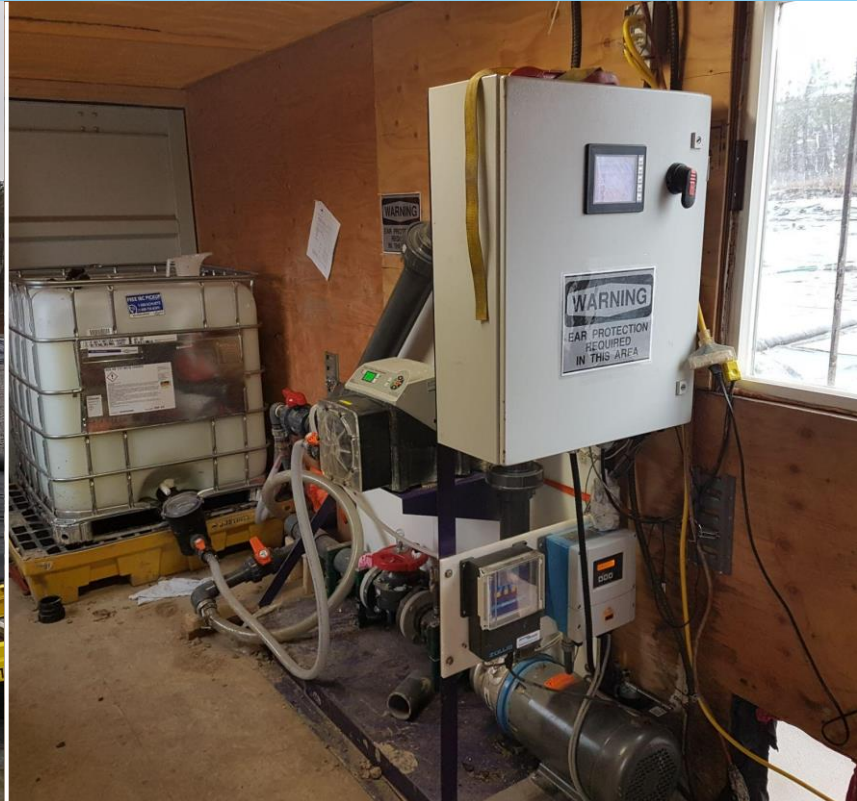
Parameter	Discharge Criteria
TSS	25 mg/L
Arsenic	0.1 mg/L
Cobalt	49 µg/L
Copper	20 µg/L
Nickel	37 µg/L

## Attained

Sample Date	Sample Description	*Temp °C in the field	*pH in the field	Lab pH	Arsenic mg/L	Cobalt mg/L	Copper mg/L	Nickel mg/L
10/02/12	Day 1 Comp Raw	13.5	6.1		0.3140			
10/02/12	Day 1 Comp LIME only	13.5	9.5	10.30	0.0154	.0231	.0026	.0126
10/02/12	Day 1 Comp 250 ppm PAC	13.5	7.3	7.59	0.0151	.0091	.0017	.0083
10/02/12	Day 1 Comp 500 ppm PAC	13.5	7.0	7.61	0.0136	.0191	.002	.0144
10/03/12	Day 1 Comp 500 ppm FeCl <sub>3</sub>	17.0	8.5	8.67	0.0043	.0013	.0001	.0049
10/03/12	Day 1 Comp 1000 ppm FeCl <sub>3</sub>	17.0	7.3	4.54	0.0035	.205	.0021	.059



# Setting up a full-scale system





# Dredging options



# Geotube Capacity Estimates

Project Name:	River System
Location:	Ontario
Contact:	Owner
Date:	2020-10-10
Type of Material:	River Sediment

Input	Units
Volume	5,000 Cubic Meters
Particle Specific Gravity	1.60
% Solids in Place	25.0%
% Solids During Pumping	5.0%
Target dewatered % Solids	50%
% Coarse grain & sand*	0.0%

\* % Coarse grain & sand is removed from the calculation for volume reduction due to dewatering and added back in at the end in required Geotube® volume.

<b>Production:</b>	
Pumping Rate (LPM)	2,000
Hours per Day	10.0
% Efficiency	80%


**Material type:**  
Silt and/or Organics

**Percent of Maximum Filled Capacity**  
80%

Output	Units
Total Volume Pumped	27,072 CM
Slurry Volume Pumped Per Day	960 CM
Bone Dry Tons Per Day	49 Tons (metric)
Total Bone Dry Tons	1,378.7 Tons (metric)
Estimated Pumping Days	28.2 Days
Estimated Dewatered Volume	2,241.4 CM
Estimated Dewatered Weight	2,757.4 Tons (metric)
Density of Dewatered Slurry	1.23 Relative Density

<b>Estimated Geotube® Quantity:</b>	
Circumference X Pumping Height	Meters
25.91m X 2.59m	104

- Geotube Estimator (volumetric capacity requirements)
- Geotube Simulator (filled dimensions and practical parameters)



10-10-20	Project:	River System
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Units:	Metric		Circumferential Tensile Force (T) =	20.78	kN/m
Water Level	Fully Emerged		Geotube® Base Contact Width (B) =	10.66	m
Geotube® Height (H) =	2.3	m	Geotube® Filled Width (W) =	11.88	m
Geotube® Circumference (C) =	25.91	m	Geotube® Cross Section Area (A) =	24.55	sq m
Relative Density of Fill Material =	1.6	sg	Geotube® Volume Per Unit of Length (V) =	24.55	cu m/m
Geotube® Fabric Type:	GT500		FS of Circumferential Failure =	3.4	FS
Geotube® Fabric Type:	Rigid Mechanical		Axial Direction FS (AFS) =	4.3	FS
			FS of Fill Port Failure =	3.8	FS

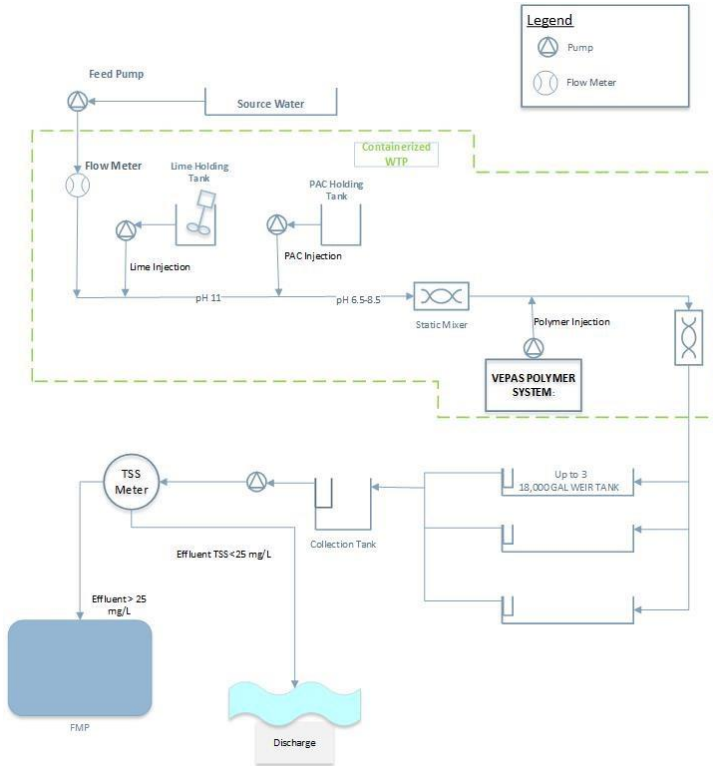


# Filling and consolidation





# Onsite water treatment



# Water treatment system





# Results exceed discharge requirements

	Arsenic (mg/L)	Cobalt (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)	Nickel (mg/L)	Tss (mg/L)	pH
Jun-15 Avg. Influent	1.22	0.026	0.014	0.024	6.38	7.67
Jul-15 Avg. Influent	1.08	0.015	0.017	0.019	2.14	8.09
Aug-15 Avg. Influent	1.29	0.020	0.031	0.022	13.62	8.13
<b>Effluent Limit</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.049</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6.5-8.5</b>
Jun-15 Avg. Effluent	0.027	0.006	0.004	0.010	7.62	7.82
Jul-15 Avg. Effluent	0.032	0.003	0.005	0.007	6.64	8.09
Aug-15 Avg. Effluent	0.033	0.002	0.006	0.005	6.23	7.95



# Hydrocarbon remediation



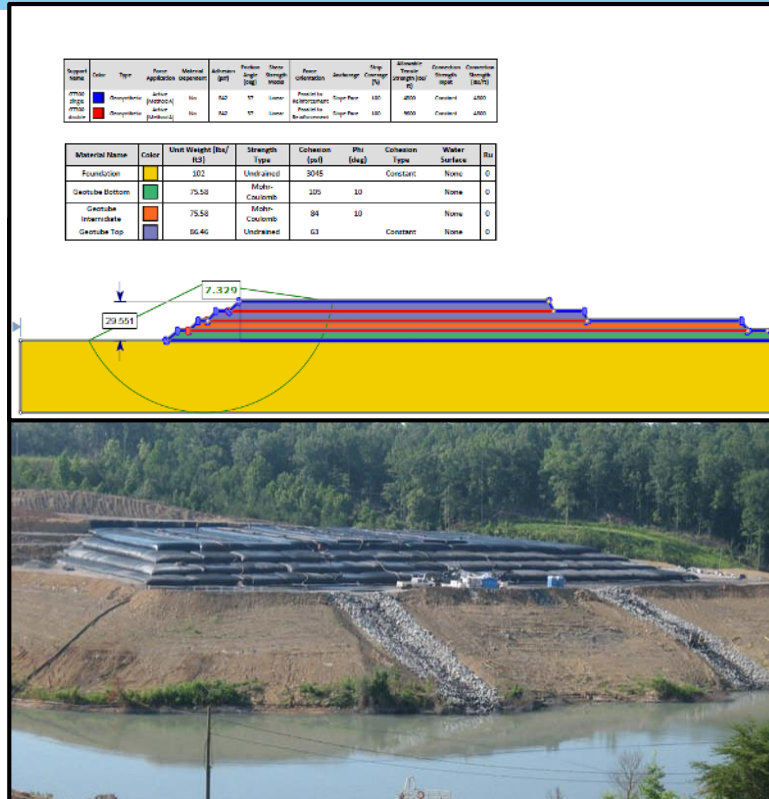


# Permanent onsite containment



# Stacking considerations

Analysis	Parameters
Geotube® Stability Analysis	Dewatered material unit weight
	Dewatered material cohesion
	Dewatered material friction angle
	Foundation unit weight
	Foundation material cohesion
	Foundation material friction angle
Geotube® Settlement Analysis	Ground water level
	Foundation geological profile - Yes/No
	Bathymetric survey (if installed in water) - Yes/No
	Saturated unit weight dewatered material
	Unit weight dewatered material
	Saturated unit weight foundation
	Foundation unit weight
	Foundation geological profile - Yes/No
	Foundation material cohesion
	Foundation material friction angle
Foundation compression index	
Foundation initial void ratio	



Stability and settlement analysis





# Bishop Water Technologies: Who We Are



- Bishop Water specializes in simple, reliable, low-energy solutions for solids management and nutrient removal.
- These solutions are used by municipal, industrial and agricultural clients to affordably solve water and wastewater challenges while protecting the environment.
- Our highly experienced teams provide exemplary service and work collaboratively with partners to continually enhance the performance, value and sustainability of our solutions.
- Over 10 years of growth and success. Our solutions are distributed by partners in Canada, United States, Australia and Latin America.

# Renowned service and support:

- Experienced teams work closely with clients to assess needs and design appropriate solution
- Made-in-Canada systems designed to provide reliable, trouble-free operation
- Skilled field technicians efficiently and safely mobilize equipment and operate systems
- We are committed to providing responsive, effective support for the duration of the project

“We’ve had great communication and support from Bishop Water, not only during plant commissioning, but on an ongoing basis.”

*Allan Nesbit, Operator  
North Rustico WWRF, PEI*





# Questions?



Thank you!



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