

ENGINEERING A SUSTAINABLE REMEDIATION APPROACH



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Development Considerations



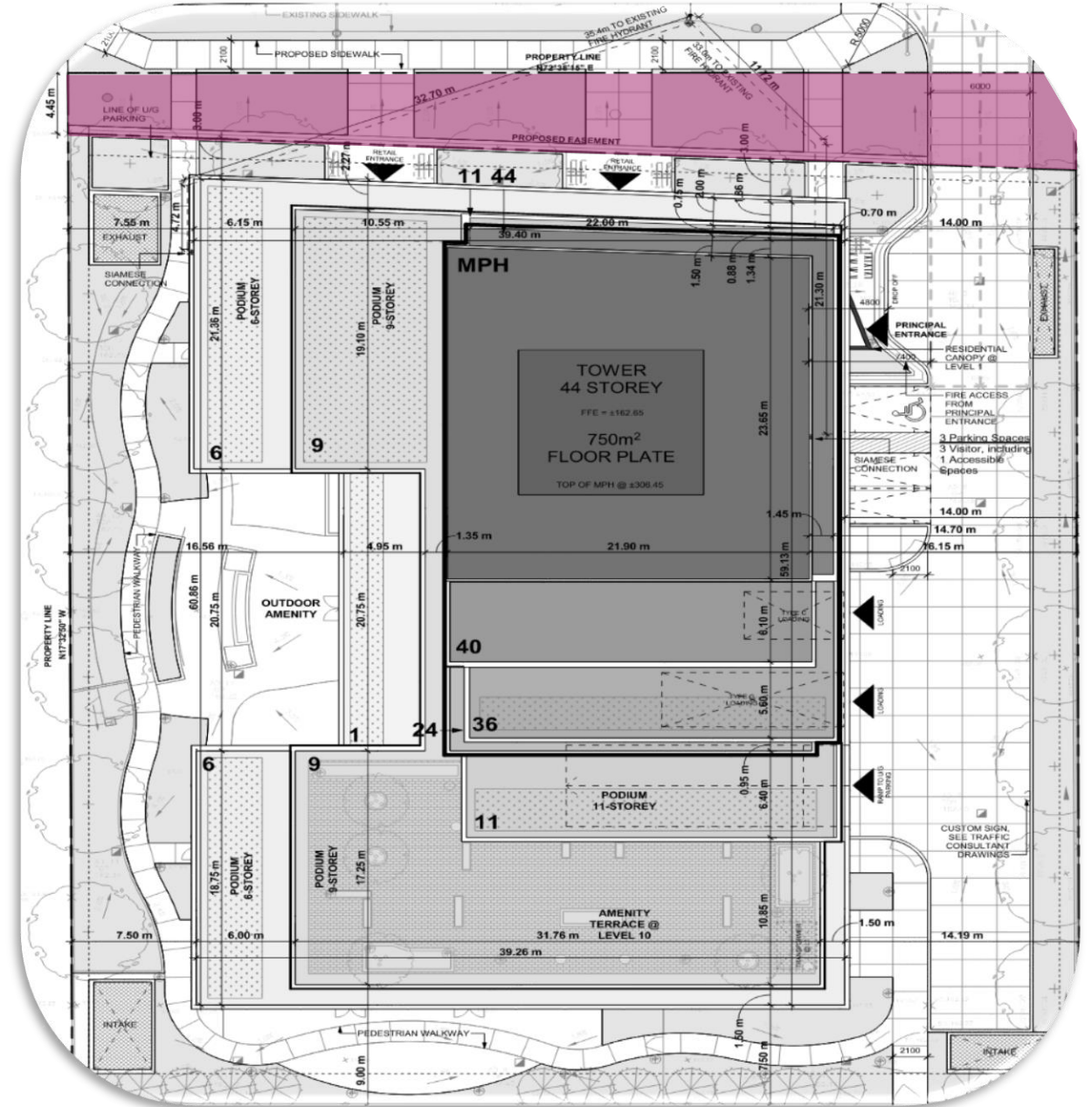
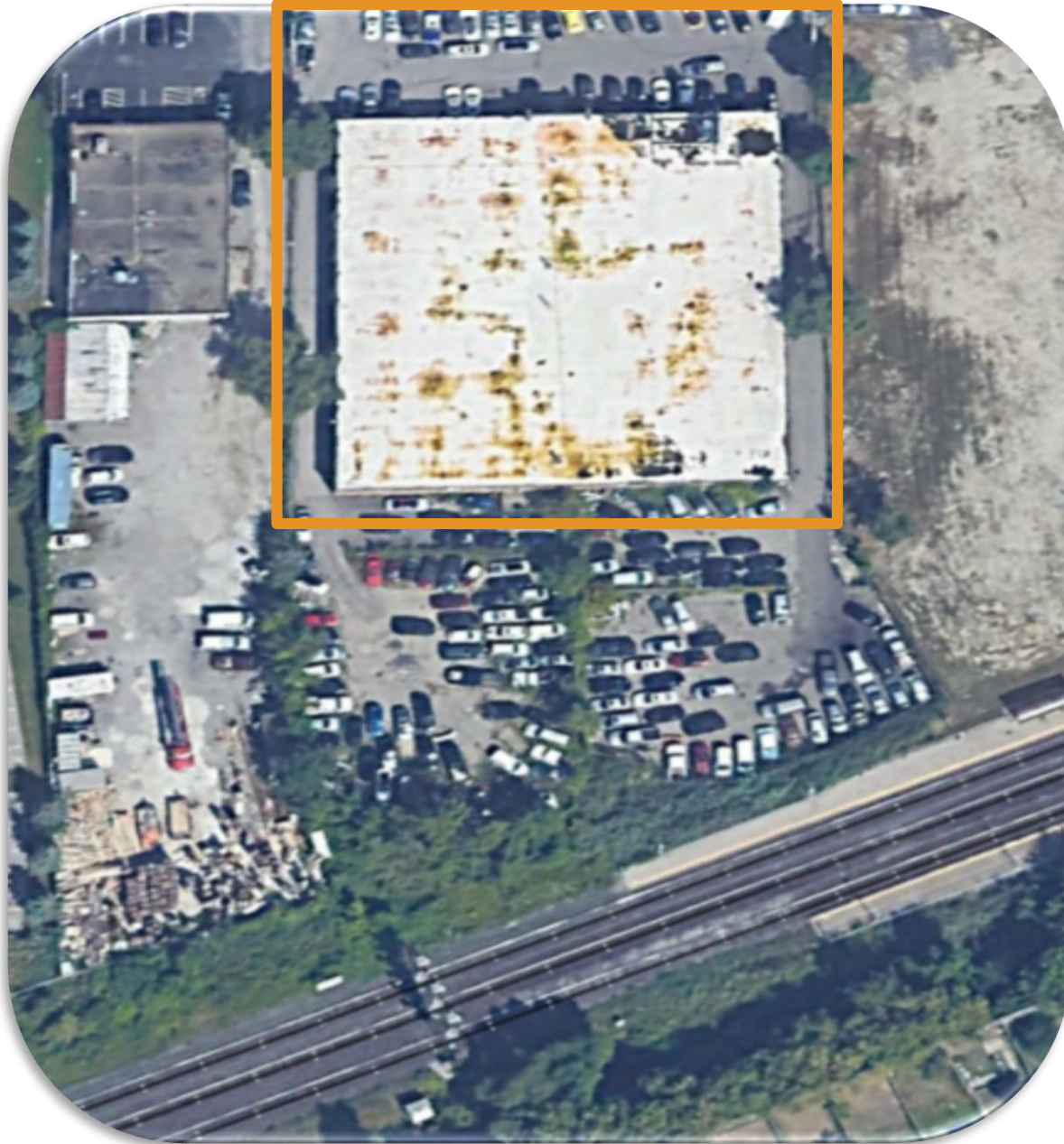
The Sustainability Scorecard

✓	Water Conservation / Reuse	Less water use, taking, pumping
✓	Soil Conservation / Reuse	Stays on site, reused close to project
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle	No landfilling, use of treatment
✓	Emissions Reduction	Focus on reduction of transportation, processes
✓	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill	Reuse of land, buildings and materials
✓	Material Use Reduction / Recycling	Less raw materials, repurpose in product cycle
✓	Energy Reduction	Transportation, fuels, processes

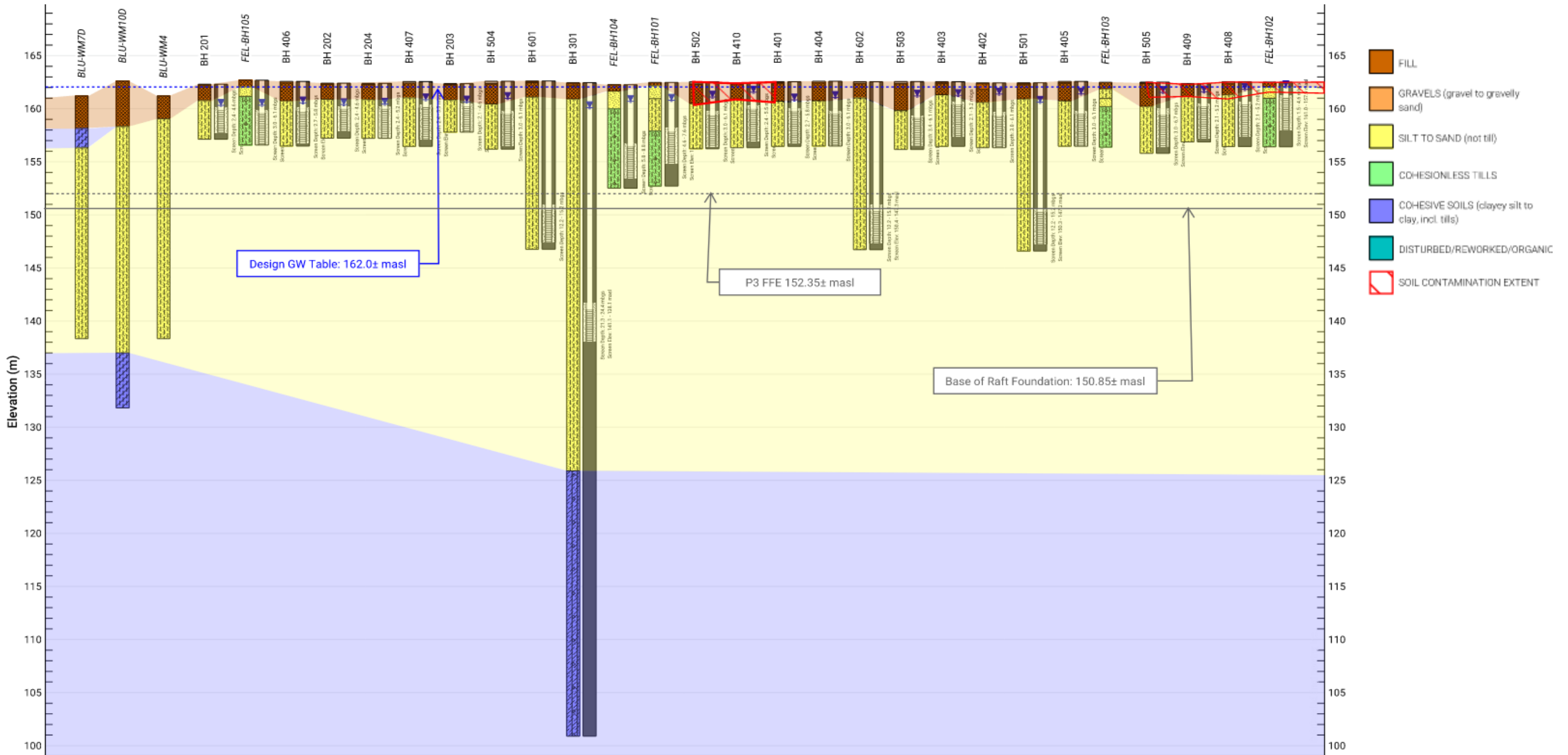
Case Study #1: Filtering the Contaminant



The Project



Site Conditions

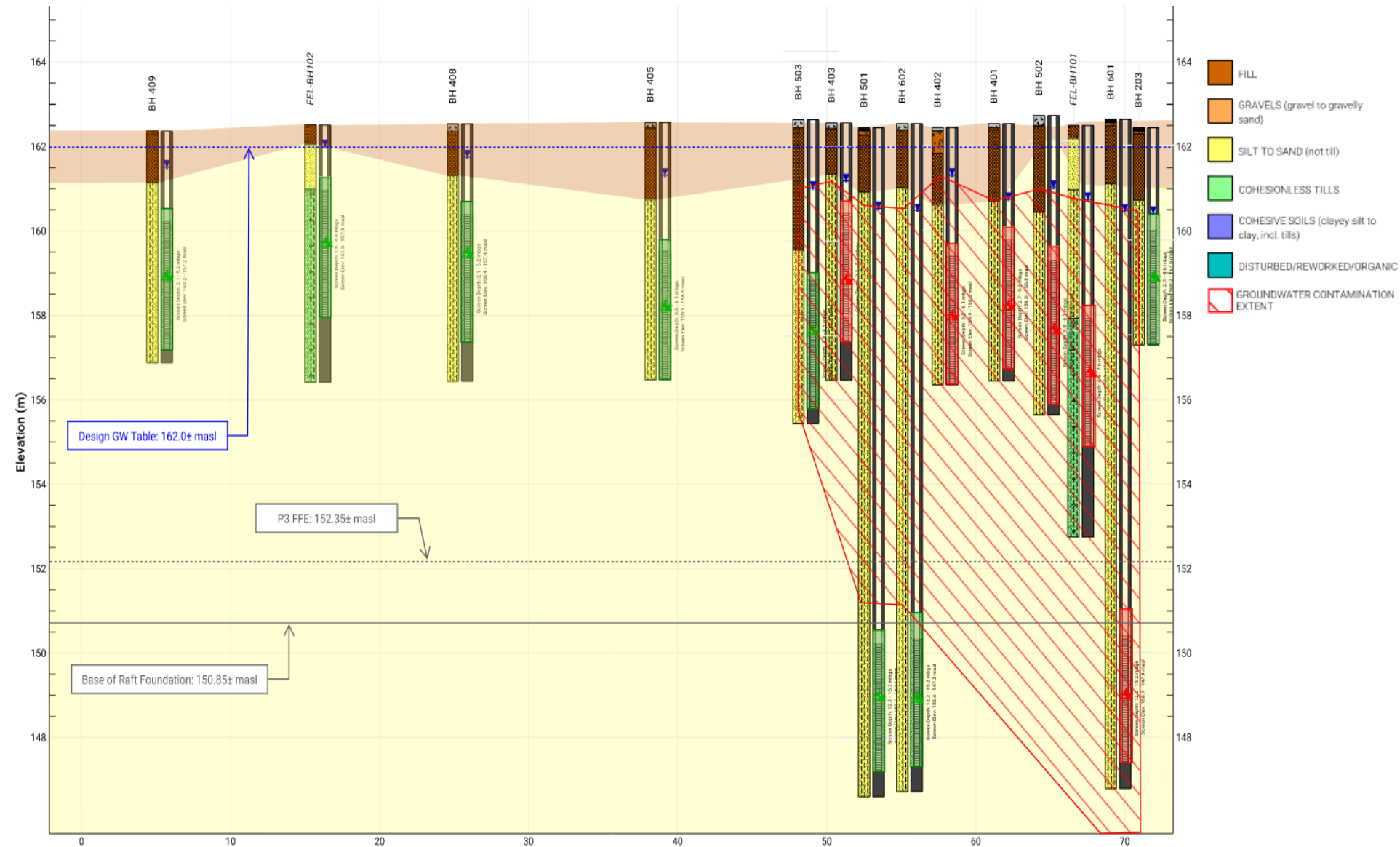


SITF MAP

Boreholes Equally Spaced

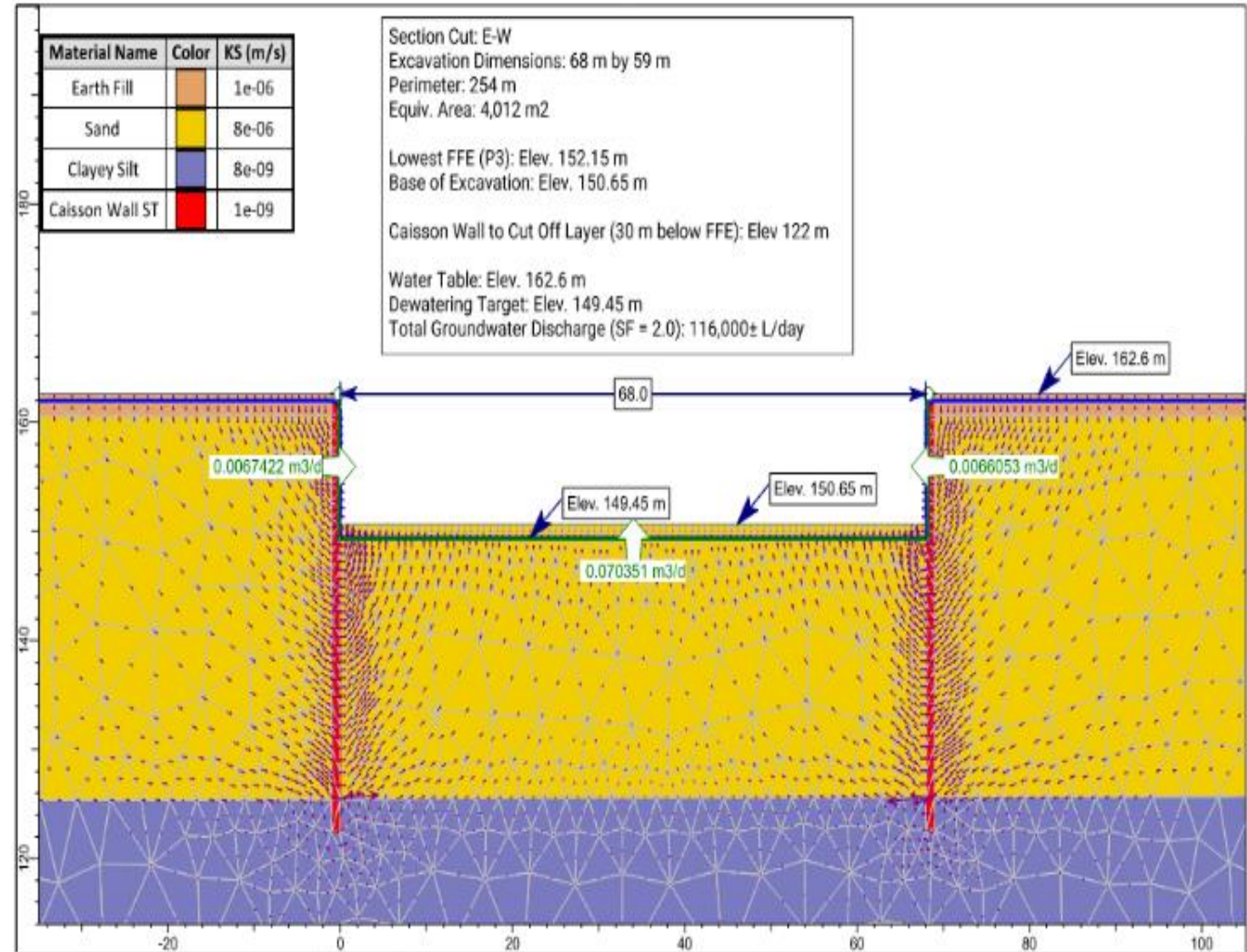
Development Constraints & Challenges

- ❑ 3 levels of U/G parking
- ❑ Groundwater control
- ❑ Raft foundation on caissons or CFAs
- ❑ Low level contamination below excavation
- ❑ Conveyance lands may be contaminated



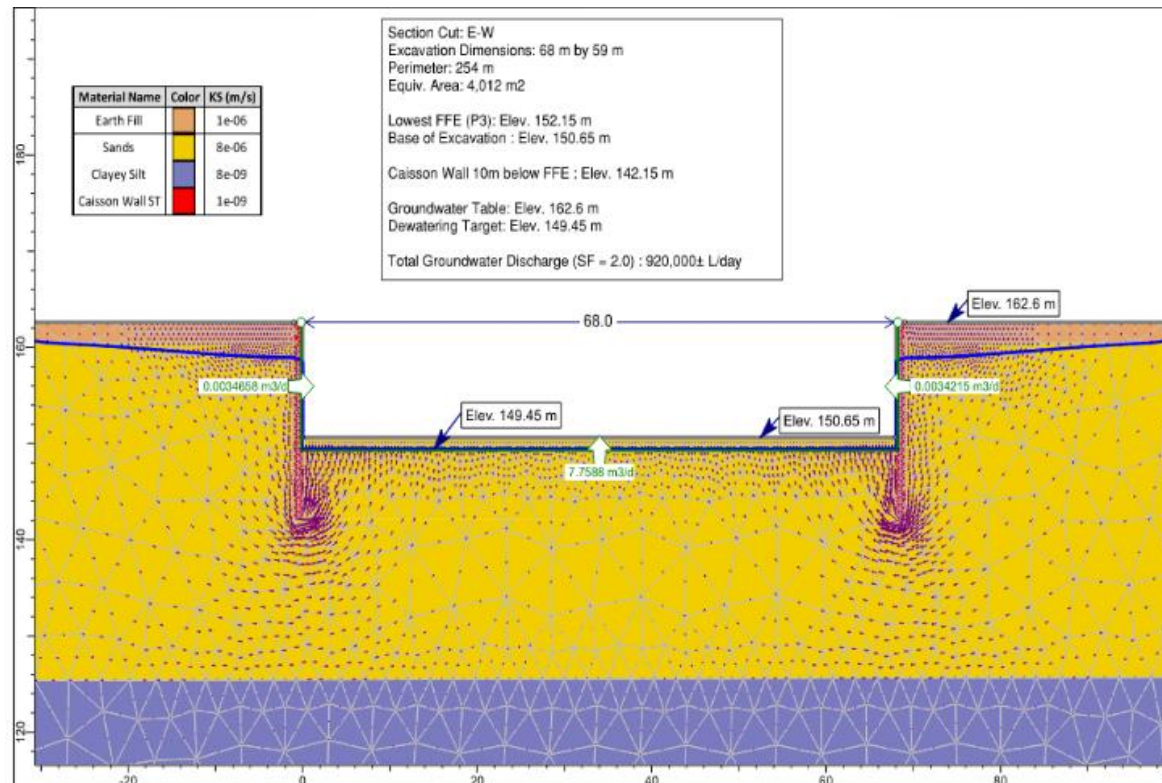
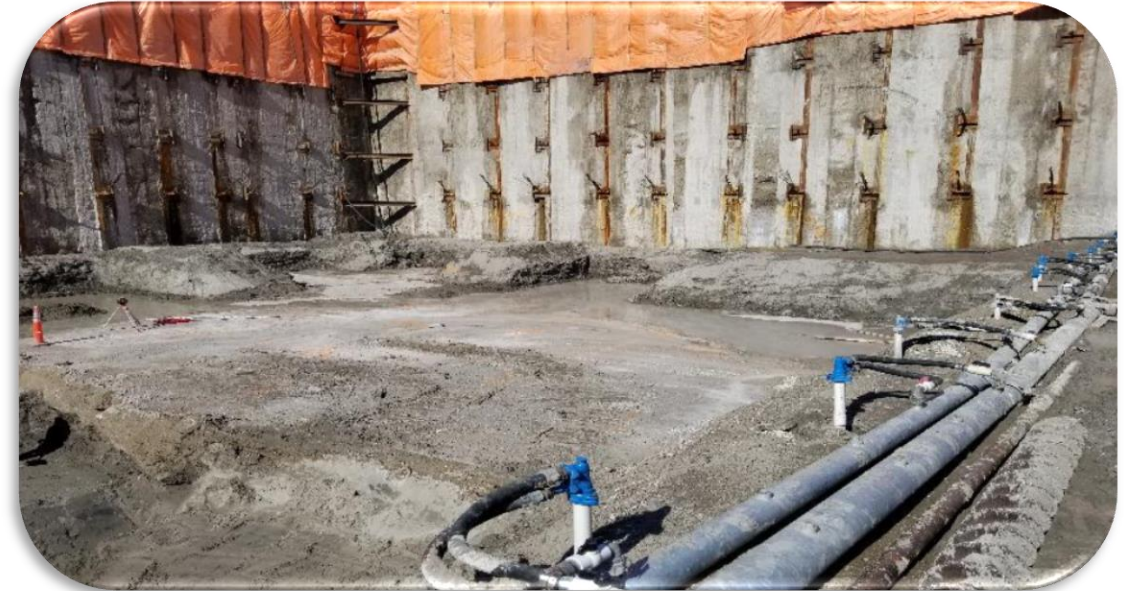
Engineering Options Assessment

- ❑ Redesign above WT
- ❑ Deepen caisson wall to cut off layer
- ❑ Risk assessment
- ❑ Remediation (In/ex-situ)



Solution – Contaminant Dewatering

- Hydrogeological conditions require:
 - Watertight raft with practicable caissons
 - Aggressive construction dewatering
 - Treatment required to discharge



Sustainability Score Card

Preferred Option – Contaminant Dewatering

	Water Conservation / Reuse
✓	Soil Conservation / Reuse
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle
	Emissions Reduction
✓	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill
	Material Use Reduction / Recycling
✓	Energy Reduction

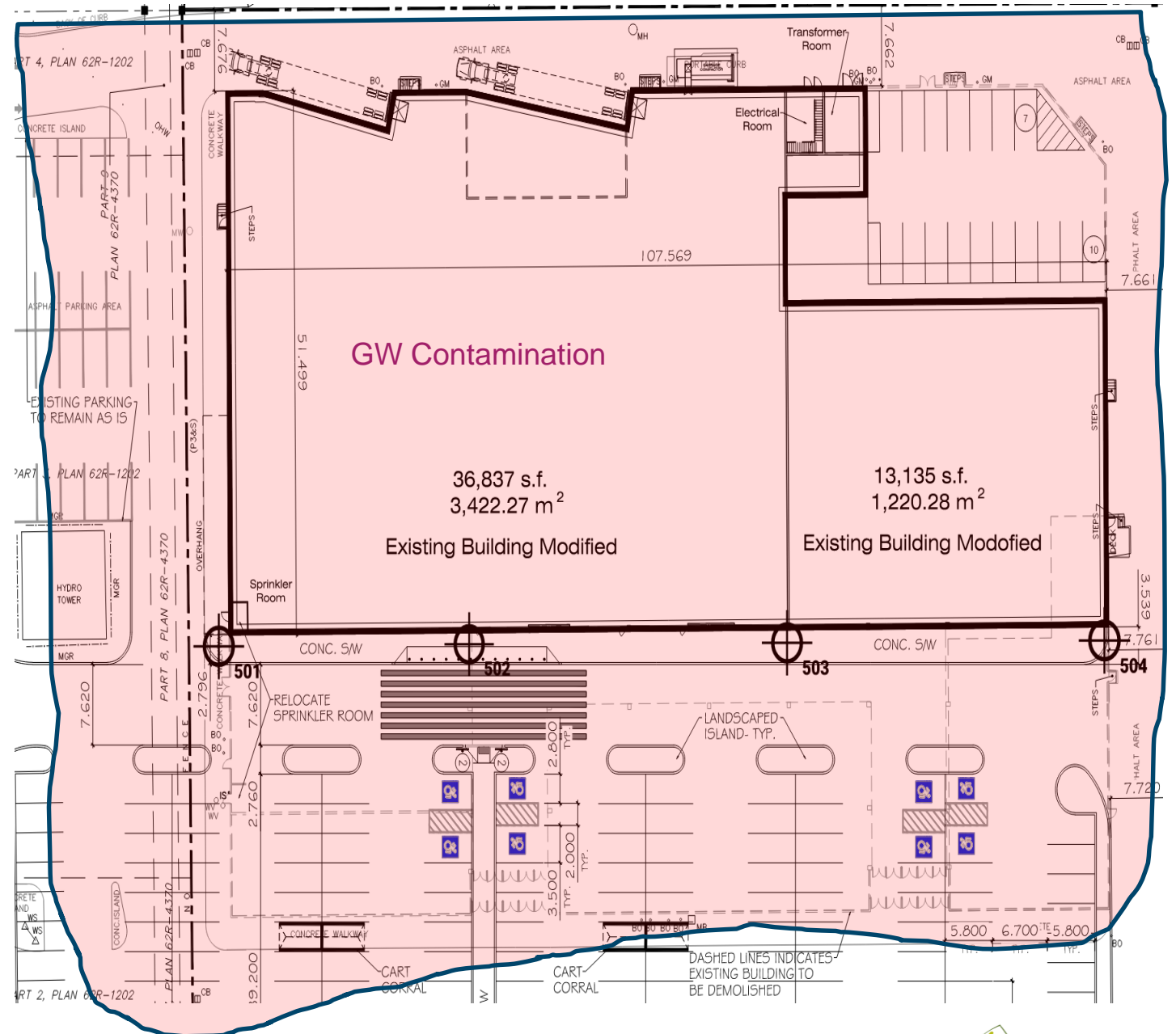


Case Study #2: The Dirt on Piles

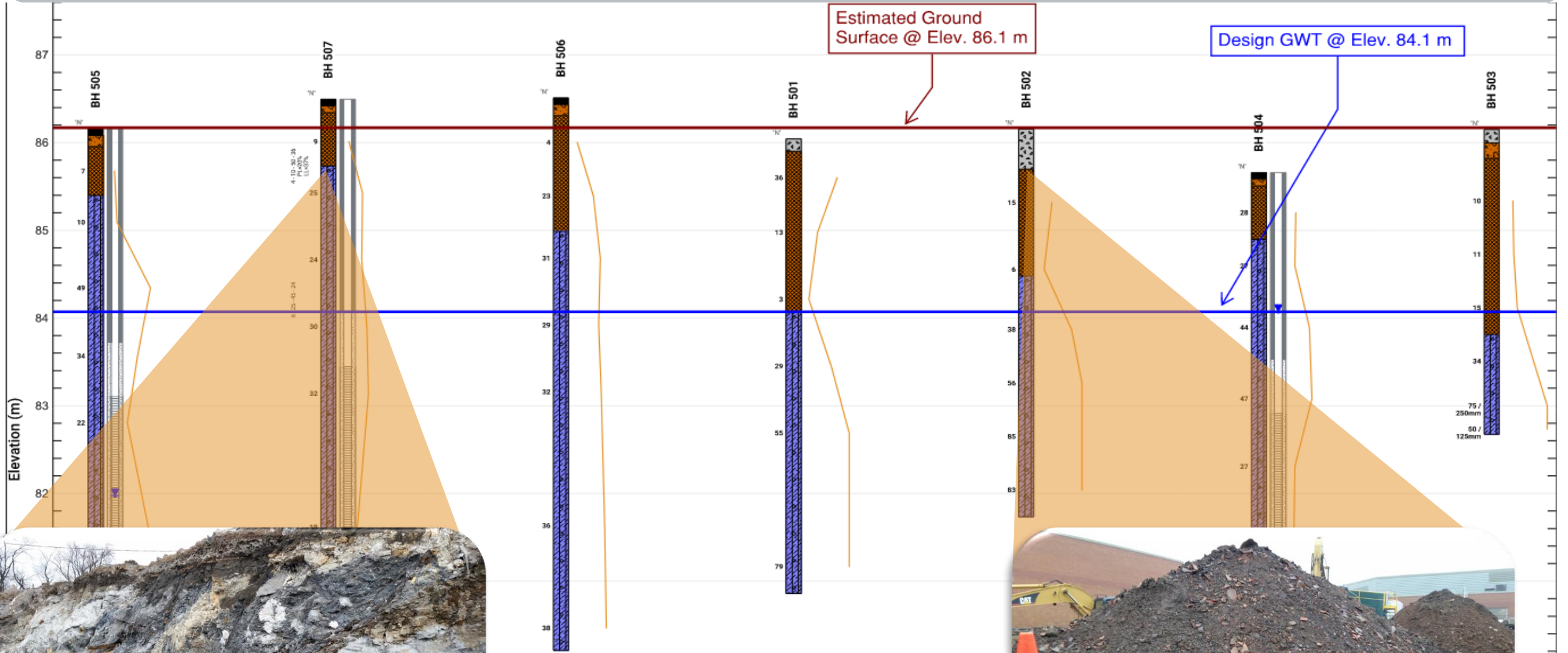


The Project

- ❑ Historical industrial land use
- ❑ Large existing building and parking – all hardscape
- ❑ Surrounding residential
- ❑ Re-purpose building to a new commercial use
- ❑ No basements
- ❑ New footings needed to support modified building



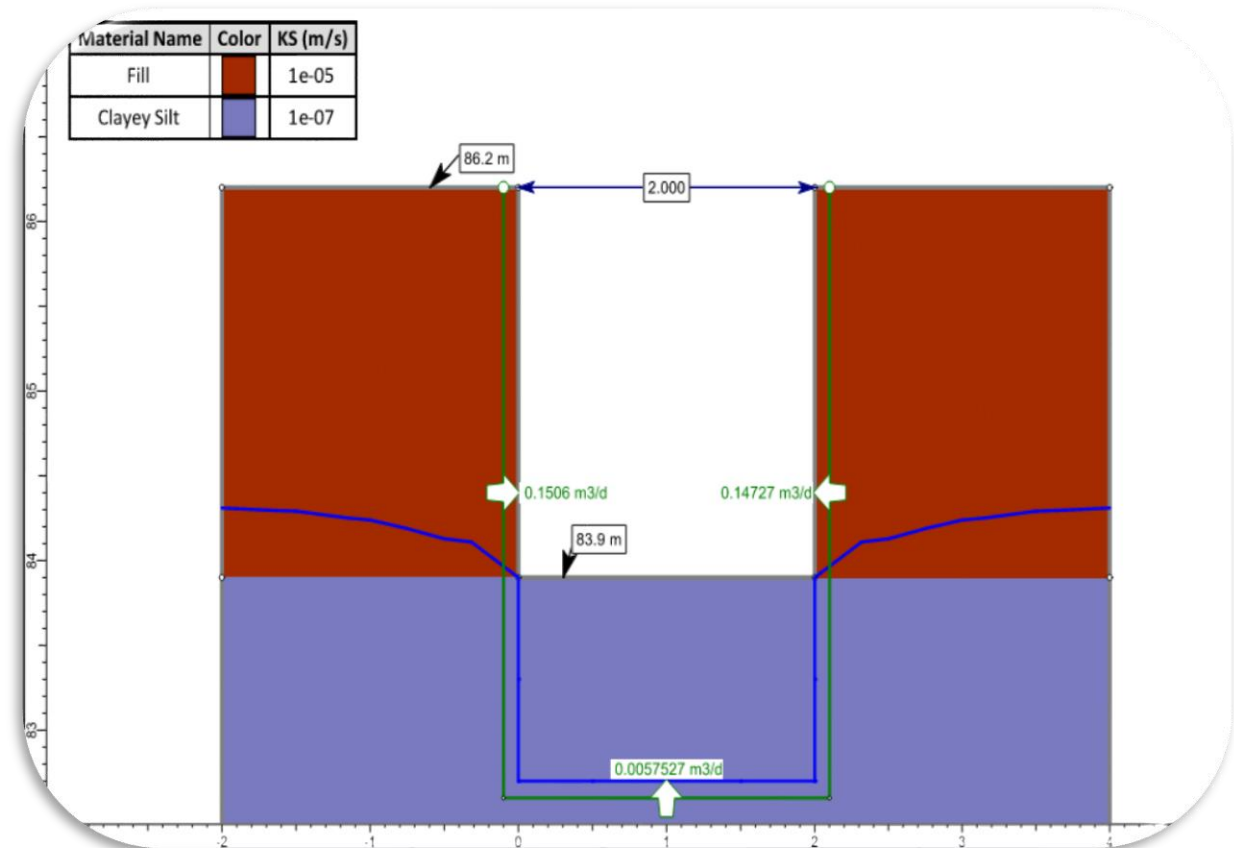
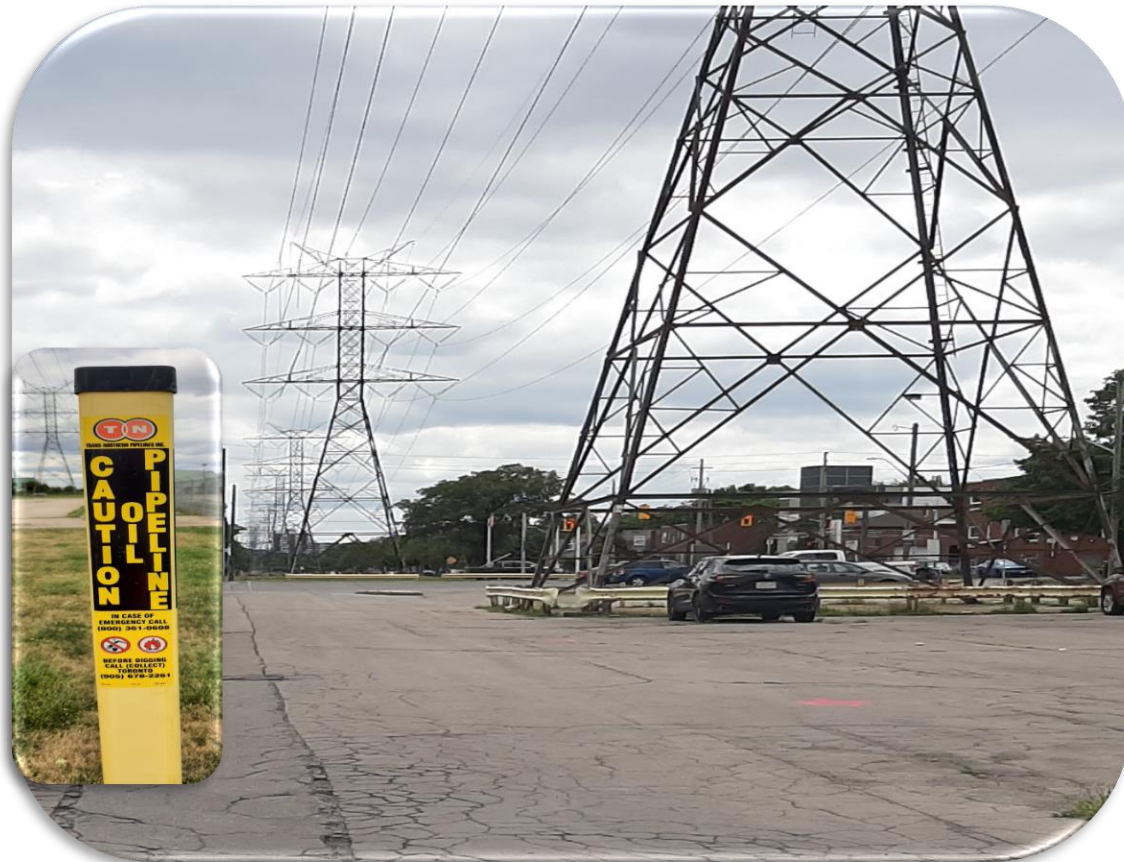
Site Conditions



- Up to 2.3 m of heavily contaminated fill
- Contaminated groundwater
- Not competent for new footings
- PCBs and geotechnical - reuse issues

Development Constraints & Challenges

- ❑ Complex underground utilities
- ❑ Contamination everywhere
- ❑ Loose fill
- ❑ Saturated shallow conditions
- ❑ Free flowing groundwater



Engineering Options Assessment

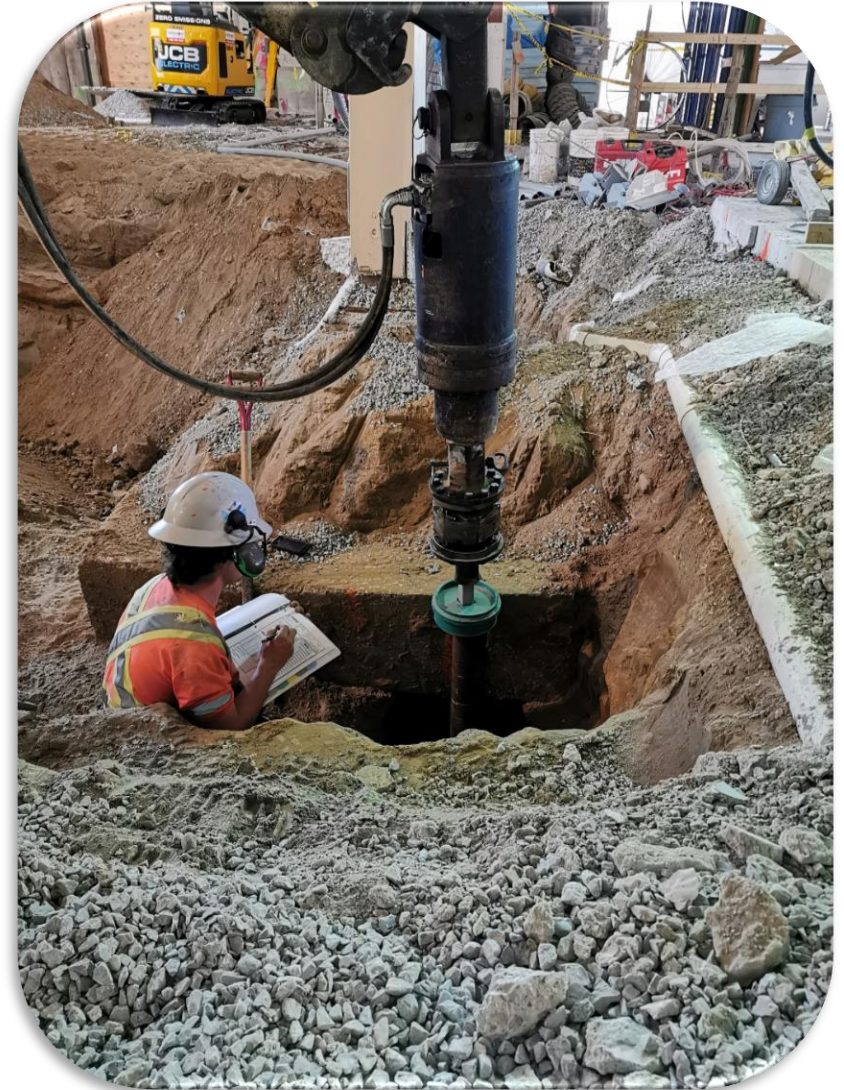
- ❑ Conventional spread footings
 - ❑ Remove fill and replace with engineered fill
 - ❑ Fill Removal = cost prohibitive - PCBs
 - ❑ Disposal of groundwater
- ❑ Alternative engineering approach needed



Solution – Helical Piles



- ❑ Will support the required loads
- ❑ Easy to install in retrofit situations
- ❑ No significant excess soil vs. caisson spoils
- ❑ No importation of engineered fill
- ❑ No groundwater management



Solution – Helical Piles (Contd.)

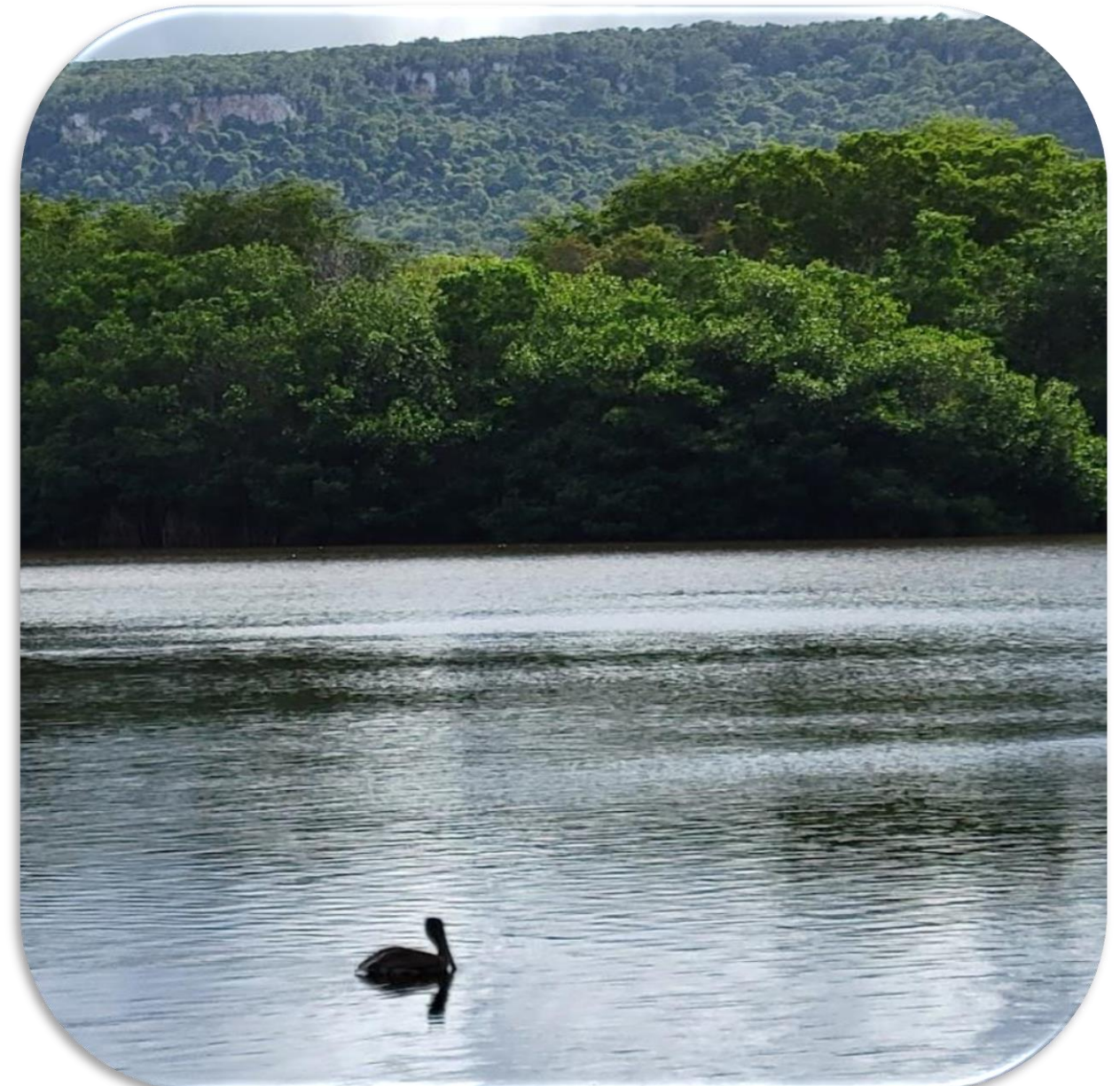
❑ Cost Effective!

ITEM	SPREAD FOOTING	HELICAL PILES
SOIL DISPOSAL	\$ 411,000	\$ 64,500
WATER MANAGEMENT	\$ 700,000	\$ 11,000
BACKFILL	\$ 33,750	\$ 2,250
PILES	\$ -	\$ 275,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,144,750	\$ 352,750

Sustainability Report Card

Preferred Option – Helical Piles

✓	Water Conservation / Reuse
✓	Soil Conservation / Reuse
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle
✓	Emissions Reduction
✓	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill
✓	Material Use Reduction / Recycling
✓	Energy Reduction



Case Study #3: Dam-ing with Diaphragm Wall



The Project



NORTH PLUG

CANOE COVE AREA

WEST PLUG AREA

SOUTH P

PC: Waterfront Toronto

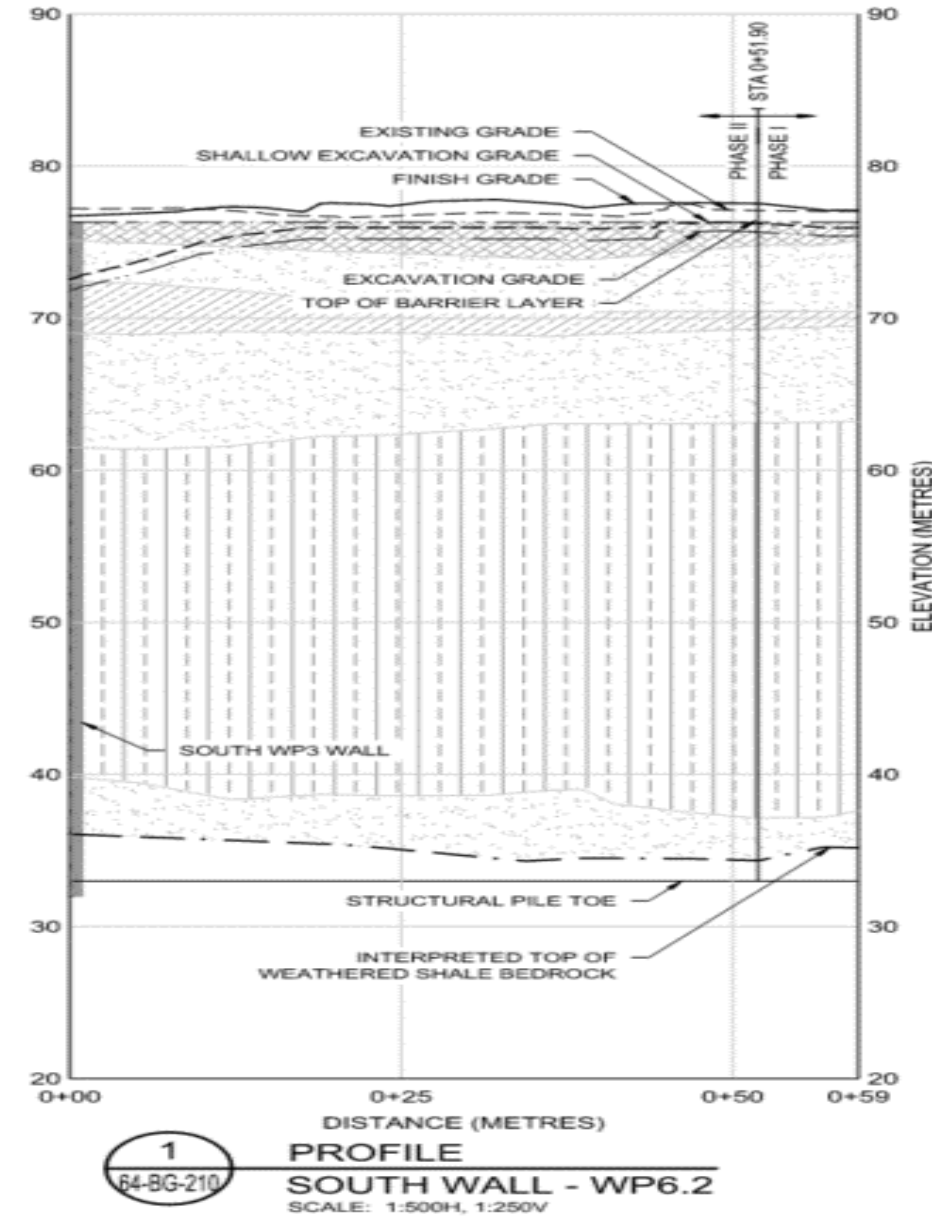
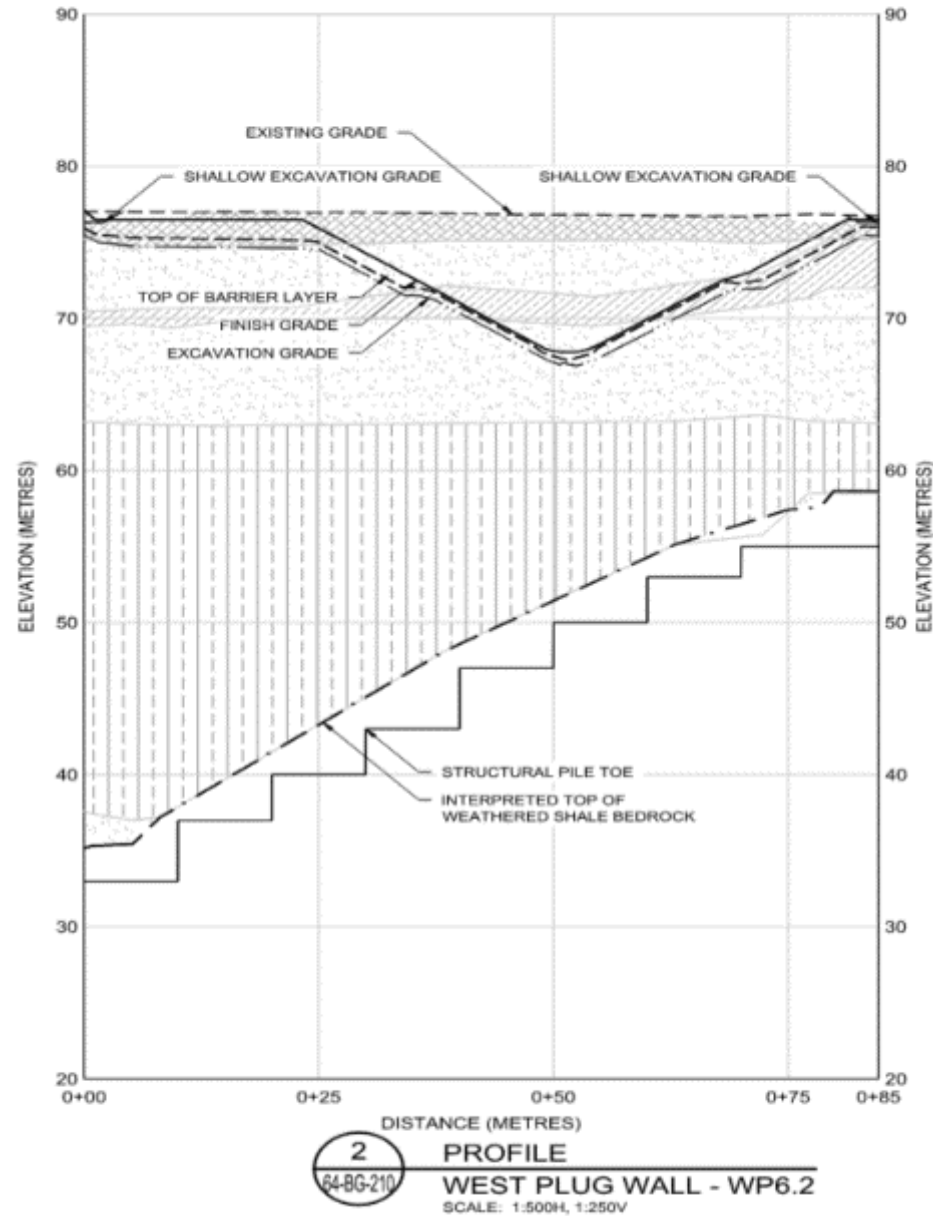
Site Conditions

- ❑ Reclaimed during the 1800s/mid-1900s
- ❑ Reclamation used different sources of fill
- ❑ Heavy industrial usage to date
- ❑ Sand and silt overburden, extensive areas of peat & non-soils.
- ❑ Variable Georgian Bay bedrock

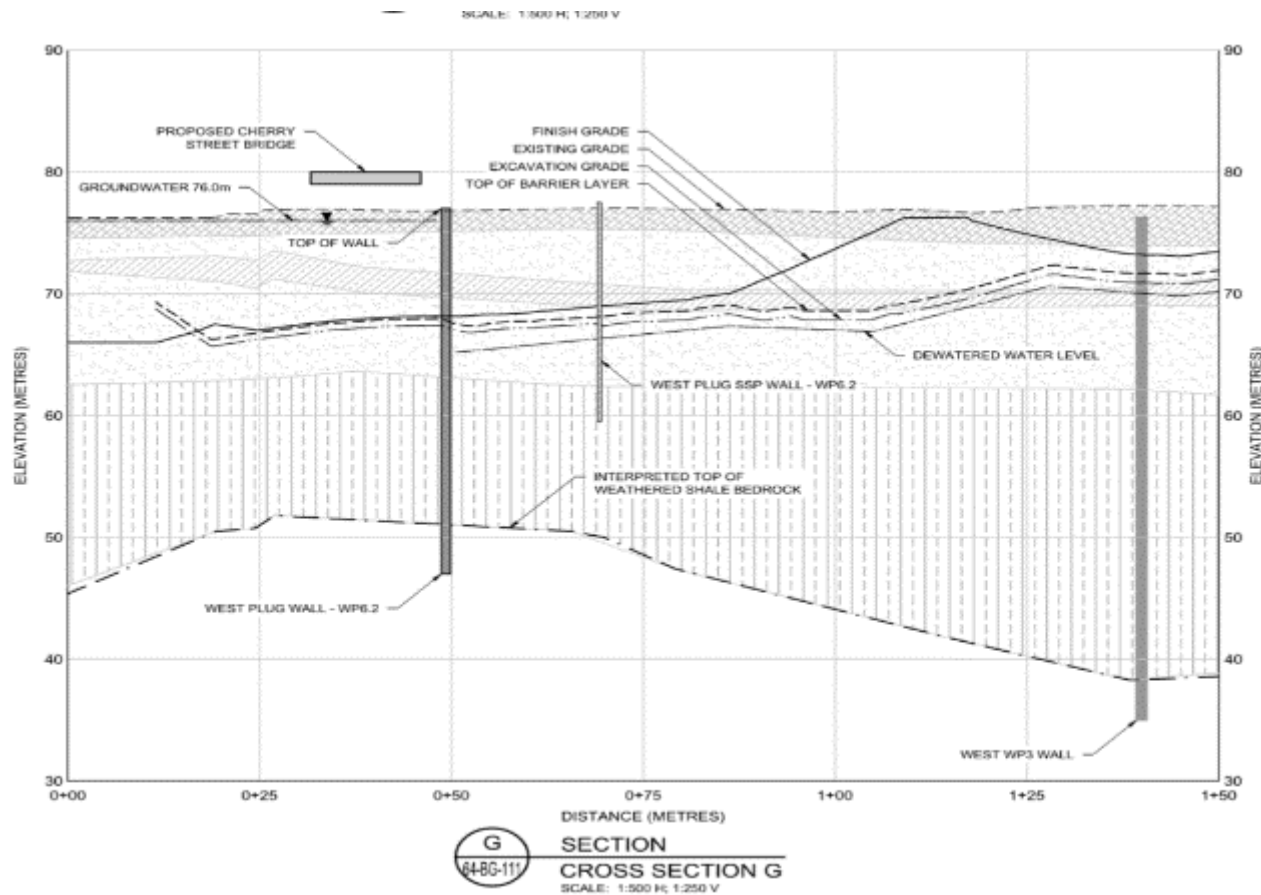


Development Constraints & Challenges

- ❑ River mouth design considerations
- ❑ Need a permanent barrier
- ❑ Need groundwater & contaminant control
- ❑ Schedule pressures



Engineering Options Assessment



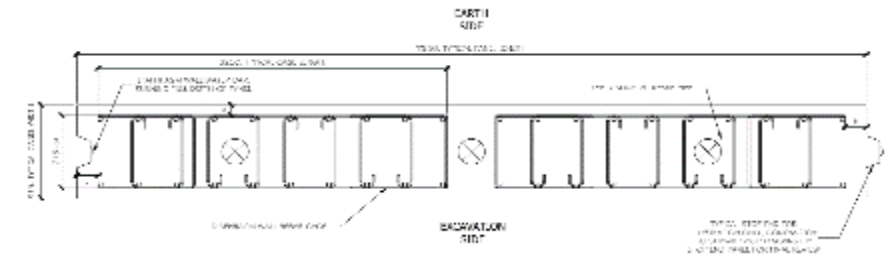
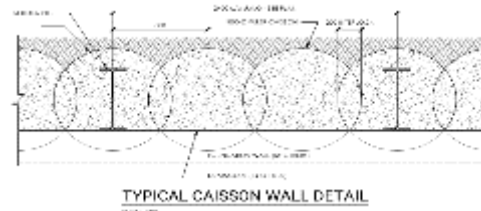
- ❑ Structural capacity was insufficient to dam the Lake
- ❑ Required multi-stage construction, detailed sequencing

Solution – DWalls

Development Considerations

Schedule

- Reduced number of excavations & concrete pours
- Less than half the number of lateral support compared to secant wall.



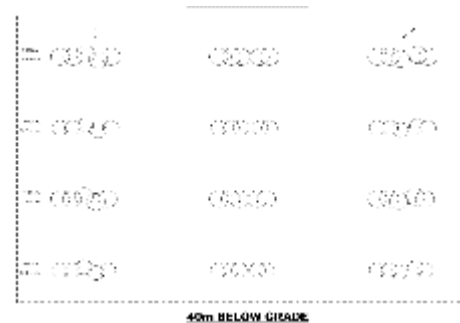
Structural Design

- Huge increase in stiffness compared to secant wall.
- Creativity shaft geometry often reduces (or eliminates) number of supports needed



Leaktightness

- Cold joints are cleaned by hydromill
- Improved vertical control
- Minimized number of joints
- Structural concrete designed for long-term durability



Costs Savings

- Less concrete since no shaving off caisson joints
- Schedule
- Less material ie no SSP

D-Wall Installation



Sustainability Score Card

Preferred Option – D-Wall

	Water Conservation / Reuse
	Soil Conservation / Reuse
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle
✓	Emissions Reduction
	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill
✓	Material Use Reduction / Recycling
✓	Energy Reduction



Conclusions

Filtering the Contaminant

	Water Conservation / Reuse
✓	Soil Conservation / Reuse
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle
	Emissions Reduction
✓	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill
	Material Use Reduction / Recycling
✓	Energy Reduction

The Dirt on Piles

✓	Water Conservation / Reuse
✓	Soil Conservation / Reuse
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle
✓	Emissions Reduction
✓	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill
✓	Material Use Reduction / Recycling
✓	Energy Reduction

Dam-ing with D-Wall

	Water Conservation / Reuse
	Soil Conservation / Reuse
✓	Waste Reduction / Separation / Recycle
✓	Emissions Reduction
	Land Use Density / Retrofit / Infill
✓	Material Use Reduction / Recycling
✓	Energy Reduction

QUESTIONS?

