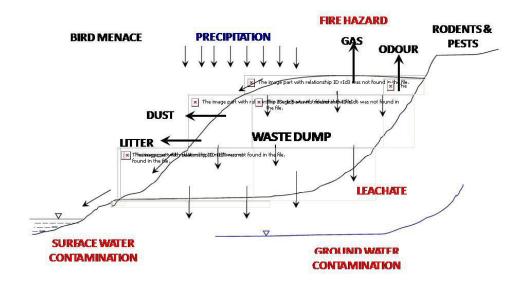
UNIT -I DISPOSAL

NON-ENGINEERED WASTE DUMPS



LANDFILL ENGINEERING SYSTEMS

- An engineered landfill is a controlled method of waste disposal.
- The objective of a landfill facility is to contain the waste in a manner that is protective to human health and the environment.
- Landfills perform by controlling and managing the movements of fluids.
- ❖ Landfills are engineered facilities for the disposal of
 - Municipal Solid Waste
 - Hazardous Waste

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Based on Site Topography and Capacity Requirements:

- > Above Ground Landfill (Area Landfill)
- > Below Ground Landfill (Trench Landfill)
- > Above and Below Ground Landfill
- > Slope Landfill
- > Valley Landfill (Canyon Landfill)

- > Above ground landfill / Area landfill:
- Landfill progresses with little or no excavation
- Used in areas with high ground water / terrain is unsuitable

- > Below ground landfill / Trench landfill:
- Waste is filled in a series of deep and narrow trenches
- Used for small waste quantities

- > Above and below ground landfill:
- Combination of two previously mentioned landfill types
- Excavation area is much larger than in a trench landfill
- Depth of excavation normally depends on the depth of ground water table.

- > Valley landfill / Canyon landfill:
- · Waste is filled between the hills or rolling terrain
- Control of surface drainage is often a critical factor

Based on Site Topography and Capacity Requirements:

- > Above Ground Landfill (Area Landfill)
- > Below Ground Landfill (Trench Landfill)
- > Above and Below Ground Landfill
- > Slope Landfill
- > Valley Landfill (Canyon Landfill)

- > Slope landfill:
- In some places, it is not possible to find flat ground for landfills. In such cases slope landfills have to be adopted.
- Control of inflowing water from hill slopes is a critical factor in design.

1. Site Selection

- Location criteria
- List of potential sites
- Selection of few best ranked sites
- Environmental impact assessment
- Final site selection

2. Site Investigation

- Subsoil investigation
- Ground water/ Hydrogeological investigation
- Topographical investigation
- Geological and Seismic investigation
- Environmental investigation

3. Landfill Planning & Design

- Essential components
- Design life
- Waste volume, waste compatibility and landfill
- Landfill layout and section
- Phased operation
- Estimation of leachate quantity
- Liner system
- Leachate drainage, collection and removal

Contd...

3. Landfill Planning & Design

- Leachate management
- Landfill gas management
- Final cover system
- Surface water drainage system
- Base stability, slope stability and seismic aspects
- Site infrastructure
- Environmental monitoring system
- Closure and post-closure maintenance system

- 4. Construction of landfill and operation criteria
 - Landfill site construction and development
 - Site procedures: Record keeping and waste inspection
 - Phase development
 - Phase operation
 - Pollution prevention and safety during operation
 - Phase closure
 - Landfill Closure
 - Post-closure vegetative stabilization

- 5. Inspection, monitoring and record keeping criteria
 - During construction of liners and covers
 - During operation
 - During closure and post-closure period
 - Environmental monitoring systems
- 6. Post-closure Criteria

Major Components:

- > Bottom and side liner system
- > Leachate collection and removal system
- > Leak detection system
- > Gas collection and removal system
- > Top liner system
- > Storm water management system
- > Environmental monitoring system
- > Other infrastructure

- Bottom & Side Liner System:
 - Single most important element of a landfill
 - Placed at the bottom and sides of a landfill
 - To prevent migration of leachate to the surrounding soil and water
 - Liner consists of multiple barrier and drainage layers
 - May consists of compacted clay liner, geomembrane, geosynthetic clay liner, geotextiles and/or a combination of these.

- Leachate Collection & Removal System:
 - To collect the leachate produced in a landfill
 - To prevent the buildup of leachate head on the liner and to drain leachate effectively outside the landfill for treatment
- ❖ Leak Detection System:
 - To drain the leachate if at all present in the secondary liner system

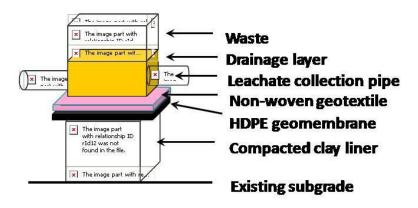
- Gas Collection & Removal System:
 - Municipal solid waste can generate large quantities of gas during decomposition.
 - Two primary constituents: Methane and Carbon dioxide
 - System to collect and extract gas from within the landfill
 - Landfill gas can either be used to produce energy or flared under controlled conditions
- ❖ Top Liner System:
 - -Enhances surface drainage, prevents infiltrating water and supports surface vegetation

♦ Top Liner System:

- Consists of barrier and drainage layers
- Main purpose is to minimize the water infiltration into the landfill to reduce amount of leachate generated after closure
- Soil layer is included at the top to protect the underlying layers against intrusion, damage and to enhance surface drainage & vegetation

SINGLE COMPOSITE LINER SYSTEM

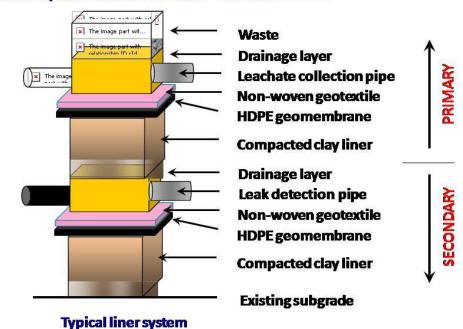
*Liner system for municipal solid waste & nonhazardous waste landfills



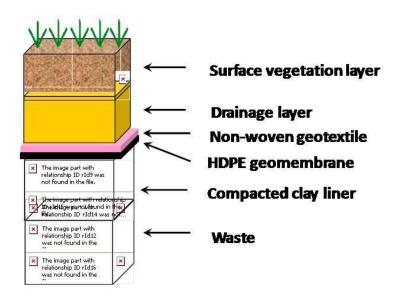
Tunical liner exctam

DOUBLE COMPOSITE LINER SYSTEM

Liner system for hazardous waste landfills



TOP LINER SYSTEM



Typical liner system

GEOSYNTHETICS IN LANDFILLS

❖ Geosynthetic Products:

- > Geosynthetic clay liner
- > HDPE geomembrane
- > Nonwoven geotextile
- > Geonet & geocomposite drain
- ➤ Geogrid
- > Woven geotextile
- > Geomat & Geocell
- > Geopipe

GEOSYNTHETICS IN LANDFILLS

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>	Compacted clay liner					
		Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL)				

> Drainage layer with sand & aggregates on slopes

Geonet & geocomposite drain

Advantages:

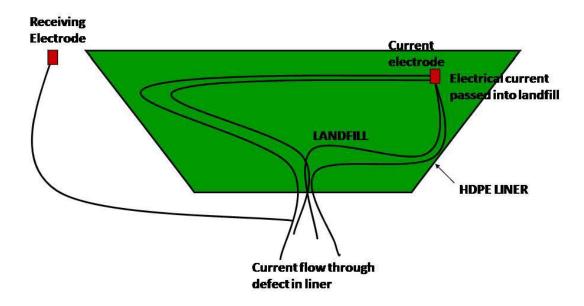
- > Creates extra landfill capacity by replacing conventional clay liner with geosynthetics like GCL
- > Geosynthetic reinforced embankments can reduce the base width of embankment which result in substantial savings in earthwork for high rise embankments

INSTALLATION OF GEOSYNTHETIC MATERIALS

INSTALLATION OF HDPE GEOMEMBRANES

- *Joining of geomembrane: key aspect in landfill construction
 - Hot wedge welding (used where machine is feasible to operate)
 - Extrusion welding (corners, intermediate joints, repairs/patches)
- **♦ Testing of Seams:**
 - Non destructive testing
 - Air pressure test (seams by hot wedge welding)
 - Vacuum Box test (mostly seams by extrusion welding)
 - Destructing testing (by tensiometer)
 - Shear test (seams by hot wedge welding)
 - Peel Test (seams by hot wedge welding)

INSTALLATION OF HDPE GEOMEMBRANES



Leak Detection Test: Two Electrode Method

CASE STUDIES - LANDFILLS:

(executed by Garware-Wall Ropes Ltd., Pune)

- **♦ Municipal Solid Waste Landfills**
- ***Hazardous Waste Landfills**
- **&Landfill Capping**

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

MUNICIPAL SOILD WASTE LANDFILL - INDORE



Liner Installation

Courtesy: Garware-Wall Ropes Ltd., Pune

MUNICIPAL SOILD WASTE LANDFILL - RAMPUR



Liner Installation

Courtesy: Garware-Wall Ropes Ltd., Pune

NONHAZARDOUS LANDFILL – CAIRN ENERGY, BARMER - RAJASTHAN



Courtesy: Garware-Wall Ropes Ltd., Pune

HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLS

HEIGHT RAISING OF JAROSITE POND - DEBARI

Project: Height raising of Jarosite pond by 3 m to create additional capacity, HZL - Debari

♦ Features of the Pond:

Area : 18 hectares

• Existing embankment height: 3 - 11 m

• Length of embankment : 1500 m