



Crazy Horse Sanitary Landfill Closure with an Exposed Geomembrane “Hybrid”



40th Annual SWANA Western Regional Symposium, May 15-19, 2011

Crazy Horse Sanitary Landfill

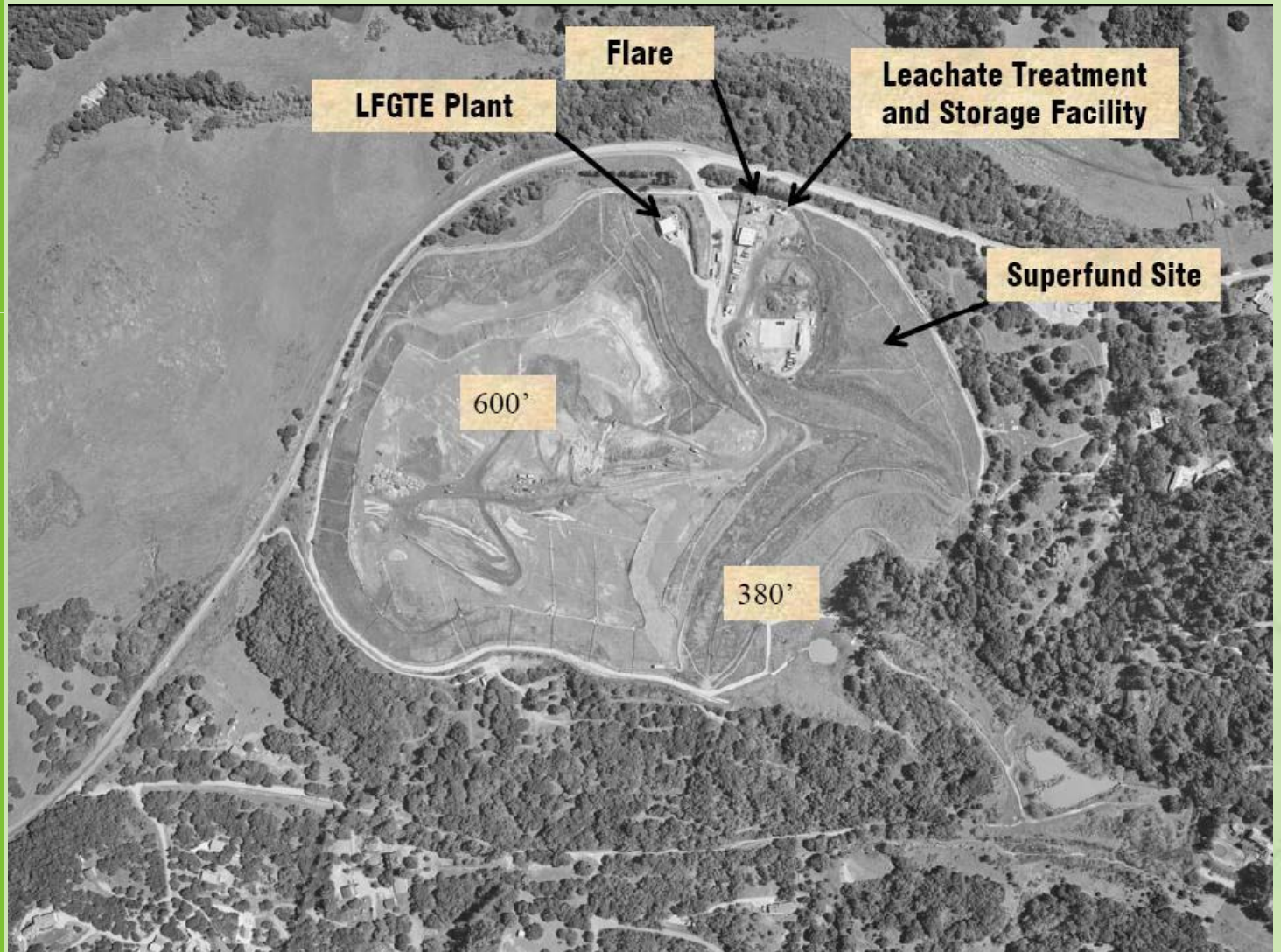
Operational 1934 – 2010

Module 1 was on NPL List. (Closed 1988)

LFG Flare(s)
29-MMBtu/Hr &
72 MMBtu/Hr

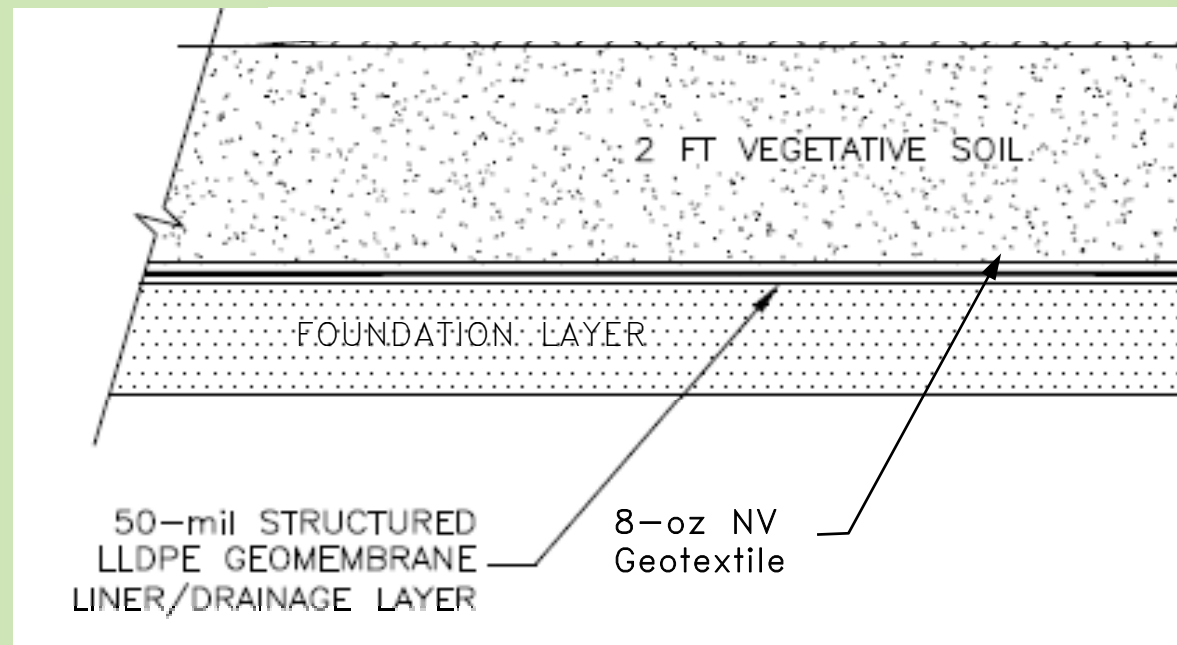
LFGTE – 1.5 mW
current interconnect.

Leachate Treatment
(Recirculation
During Postclosure)



Final Closure Design – Stage 1

Final Cover
Original Design
ET Cover – Too
Wet.
Foundation Layer
50-mil Structured
LLDPE
geomembrane
("Supergripnet")
8-oz NV Geotextile
Vegetative Cover



Final Closure Design – Stage 1

Design Issues

Stability

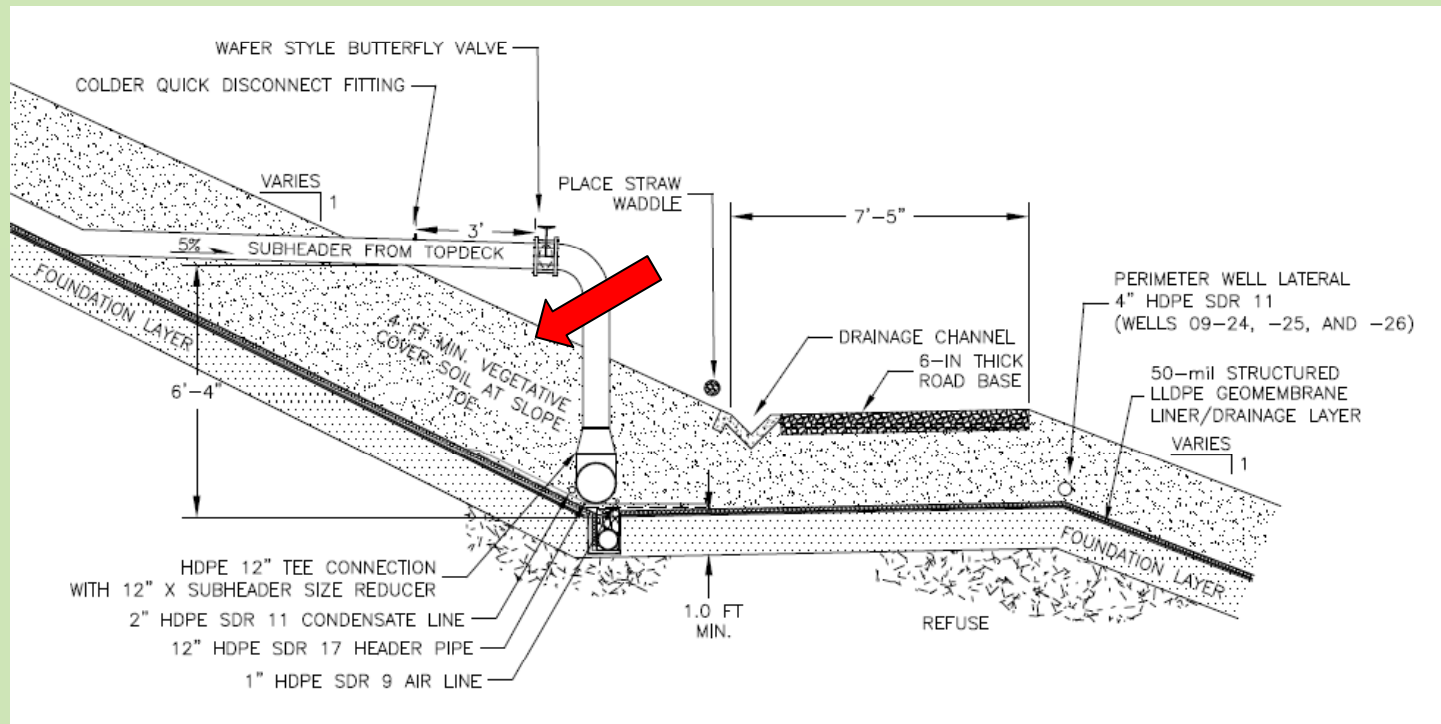
$MHA_{Rock} = 0.5 g!$

Required

Buttressed Fills in
Some Locations

Usual
Postclosure
Maintenance
Concerns;

Settlement,
Vegetative Cover
Erosion



Final Closure Design – Stage 1

Regarding
Vegetative
Soil Import

Would have been
~200,000 CY,
Between 9,000
and 10,000 Trips,
Up to 600,000
Diesel Miles
(JCLF),
Up to 900 MT of
eCO₂ Emissions

For CHLF, Poor Access = High Transport \$\$



More So Today!

Final Closure Design – Stage 2

Exposed
Geomembrane
with Solar PV
Laminates



Tessmann Road Landfill, Texas

- Wind uplift would have required additional anchor trenching along slopes. (~50 feet C.C.)
- Solar power is expensive (~ \$12 million at CHLF)
- Regulators demanded Postclosure Pledge of Revenue include capitalization of exposed geomembrane replacement .

Deal Killer!

- “Next” was a Exposed Geomembrane “Hybrid”

Final Closure Design Stage 3

Exposed
Geomembrane
Hybrid

Claimed Benefits

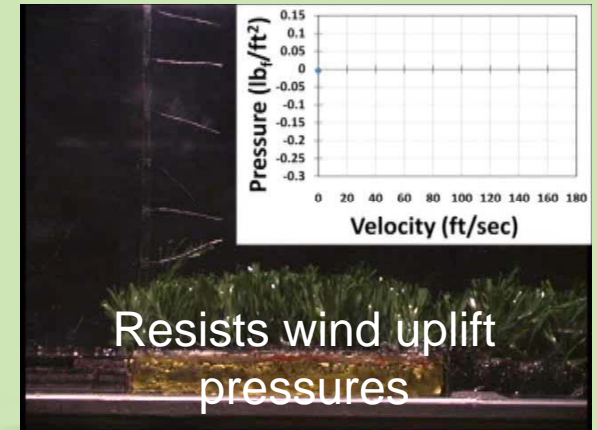


Eliminates vegetative cover
layer

(Photo LaSalle/Grant Parish Landfill in
Jena, Louisiana)



Supports
Rigid Solar
Panel
Installation



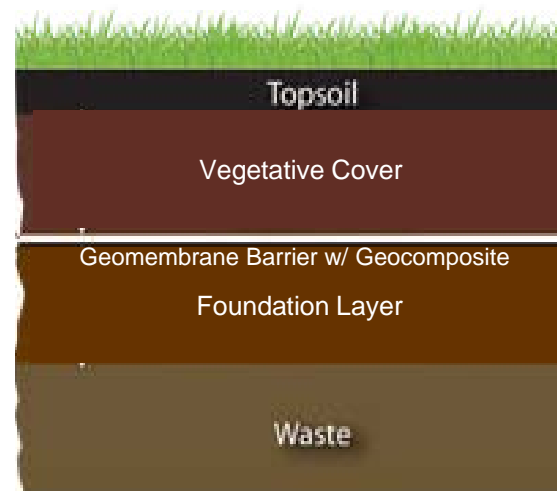
Reduces Need for
Vertical LFG wells

Trade Name = Closure Turf ®

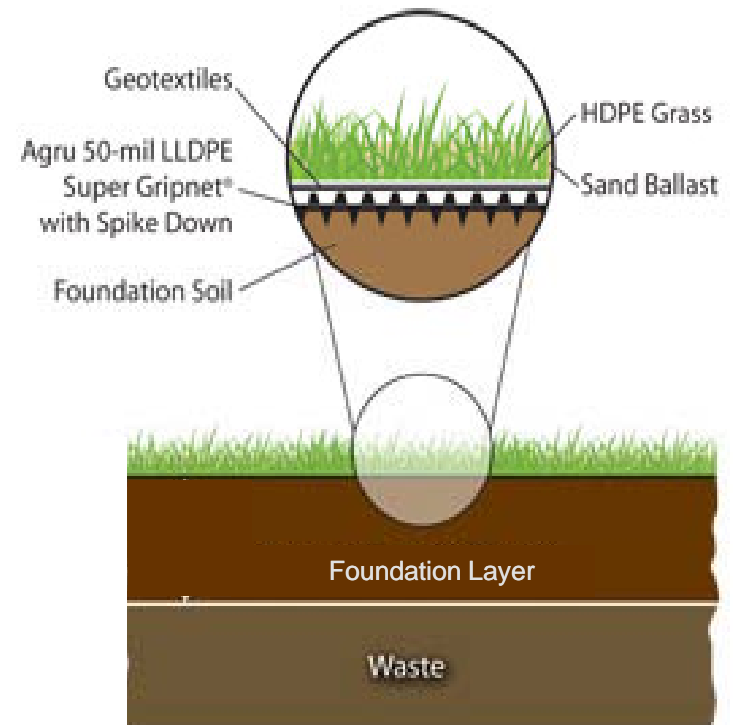
Patented Components

- Structured geomembrane (AGRU's Supergripnet)
- Double layer woven PE geotextile
- Sewn HDPE artificial grass
- Coarse to medium sand ballast

- An Entirely Synthetic Final Cover System
- (Well, except for the sand)



Traditional Final Cover System



vs.

Closure Turf Final Cover System

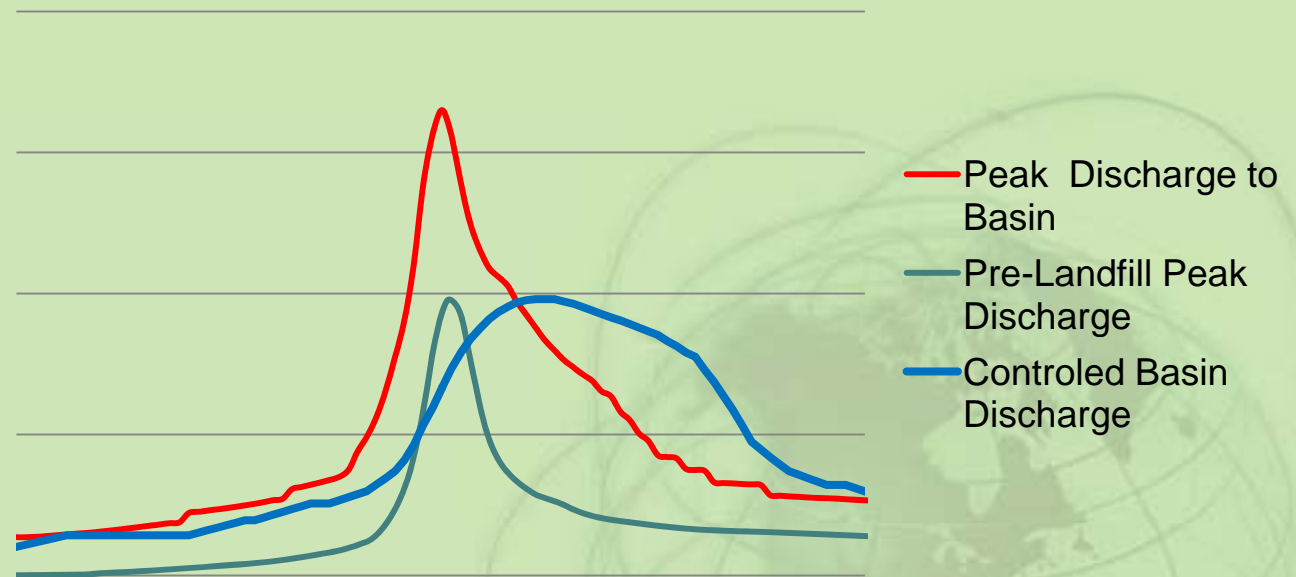
Crazy Horse Design Considerations

Higher
Hydraulic
Response

No
Vegetative
Cover =>

Increase in Peak Run-off Discharge

Synthetic Final Cover Curve Number = 95
- With Solar Panels, 98



CCRWQCB subscribes to Low Impact Development (LID) Guidelines.

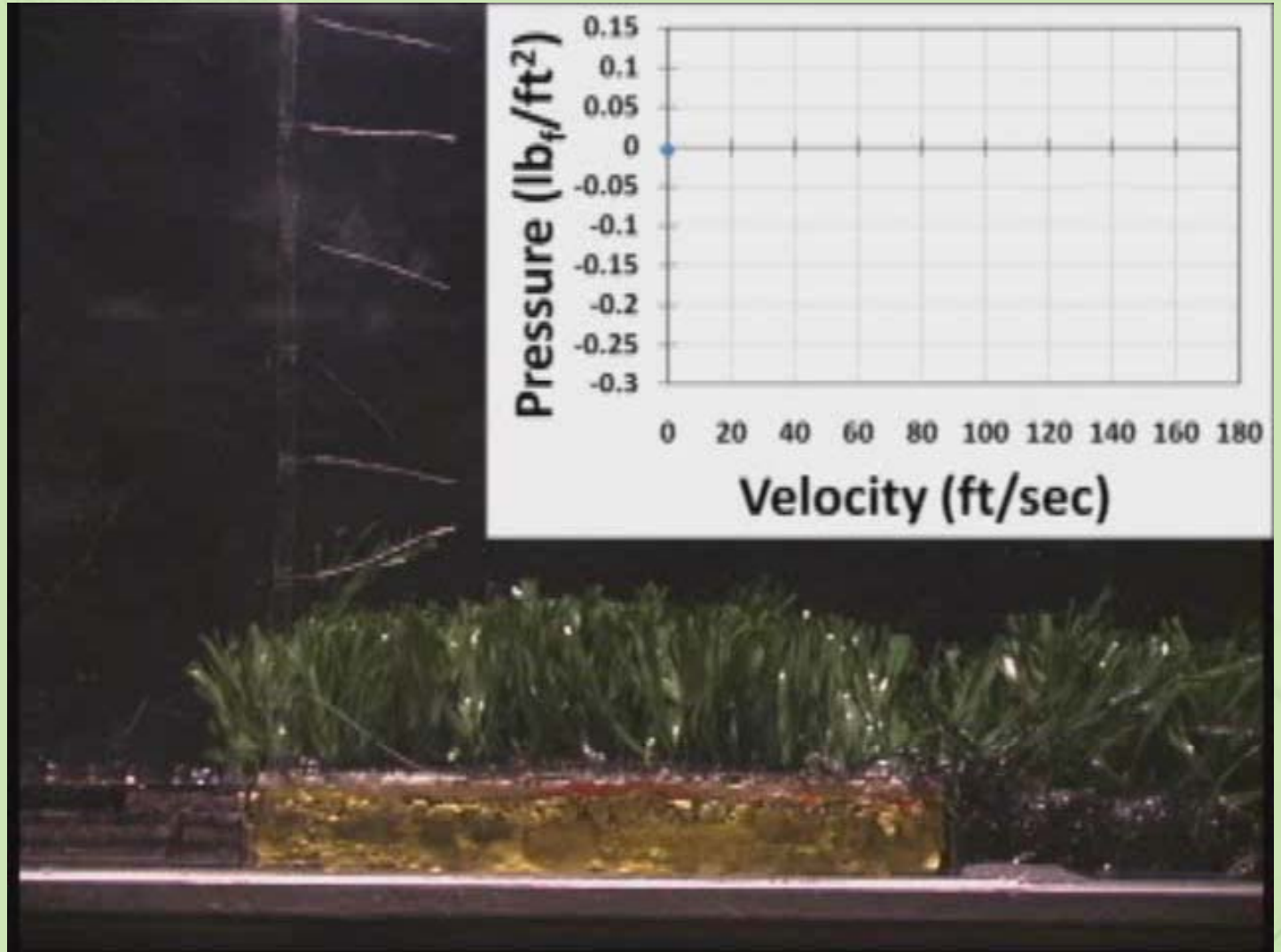
Peak discharge required attenuation (Sluice Gate over Basin Outlet)

Crazy Horse Design Considerations

Wind Resistance

Exposed Geomembrane Susceptible to Wind Uplift Stresses.

Application of Sand Ballast to Hybrid's Artificial Component Resists Uplift and Shear



**Uplift (Normal Force) Response:
Uplift Force Peaks and Then Declines**

Crazy Horse Design Considerations

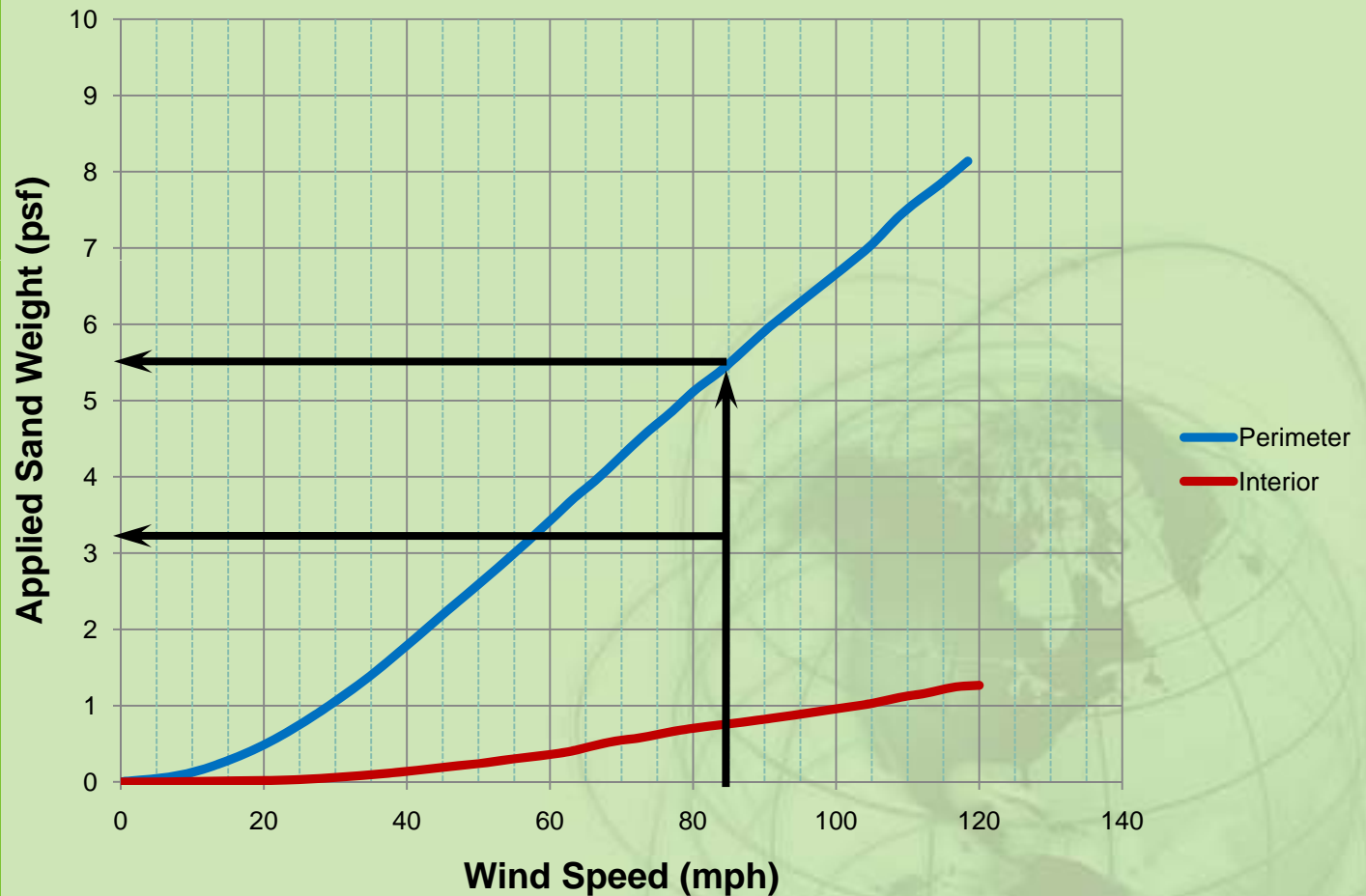
Wind
Resistance
Tested by
Georgia Tech

Shear Force
Governs.
Continues to
Increase.

Design Wind
Speed for Pacific
Coast = 85 MPH
(ASCE-07)



Required Applied Ballast Sand Weight Due to Wind Uplift and Shear Force



$$W_{\text{sand}} = \tau / \tan \phi_s \times 1.5 + P \quad (\text{with } \phi_s = 33^\circ)$$

Final Closure Design Stage 3

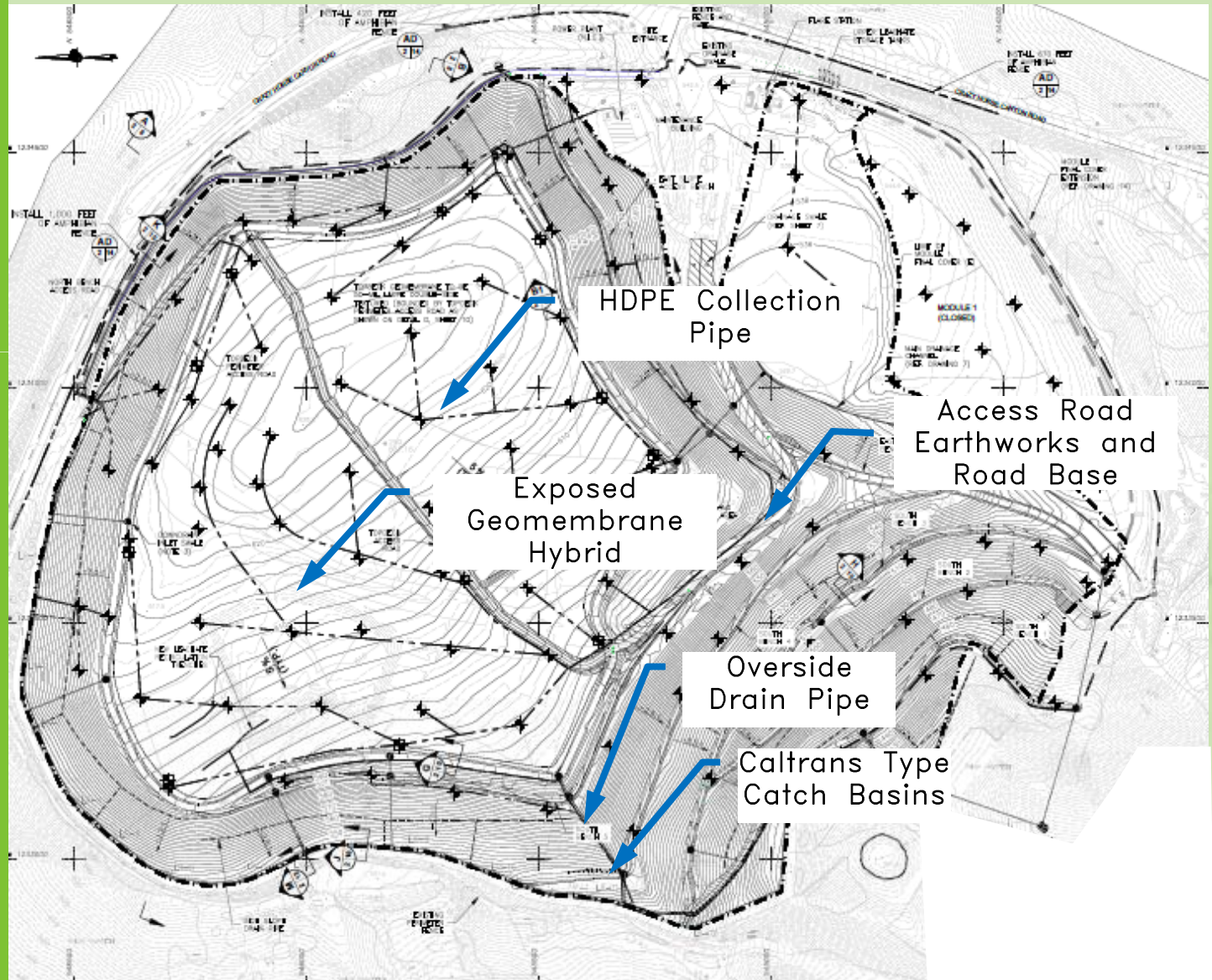
Final Closure
Plan

Approved By:

Monterey County
Dept. of Health
(LEA)

Central Coast
Regional Water
Quality Control
Board

Cal Recycle
(formerly
CIWMB)



Final Closure Design Stage 3.1

Revised
Project
Elements

Exposed
Geomembrane
Hybrid

~~Combined with
Vegetative Cover
Type
Infrastructure?~~

First

Revised
Drainage
Infrastructure



Closure Turf product was tested for concentrated flow hydraulics (ASTM D 6460)

- Sand washed out at low shear values (0.6 psf)
- Cemented sand mix (3:1 sand:lime-cement) resisted hydraulic shear forces as high as 15 psf
- Calculated hydraulic shear at Crazy Horse <5.5 psf
- Cumulative cemented sand loss ~ 0.025 inches

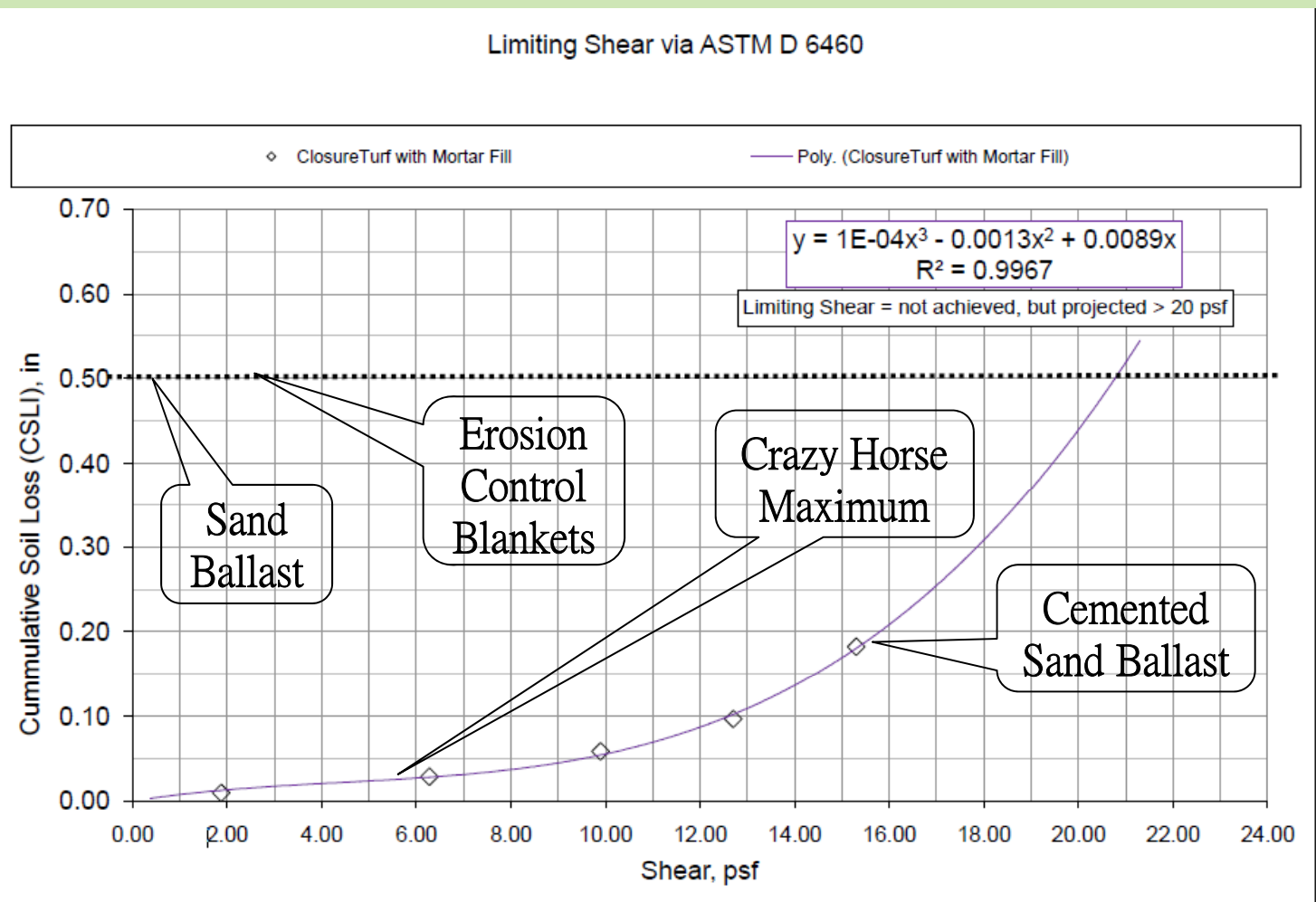
Final Closure Design Stage 3.1

Revised Project Elements

Drainage Infrastructure:

Replaced overside drain pipe with overside chutes

Hydraulic Shear Test Results



Source: TRI/Environmental Inc.

Final Closure Design Stage 3.1

Revised
Project
Elements

Second

Exposed
Geomembrane
Hybrid as Travel
Surface

Two Vehicle Scenarios

1. Maintenance Traffic (Pickup Trucks, ATVs)
2. Fire Department Water Tender



45
psi

GVWR =
12,000 lbs



120
psi

GVWR =
55,000 lbs

Final Closure Design Stage 3.1

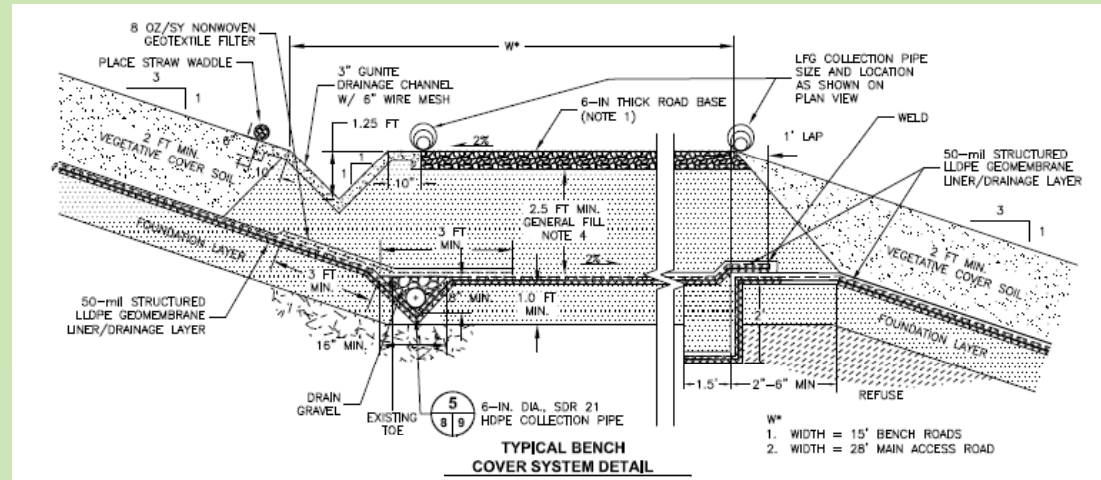
Revised
Project
Elements

Second

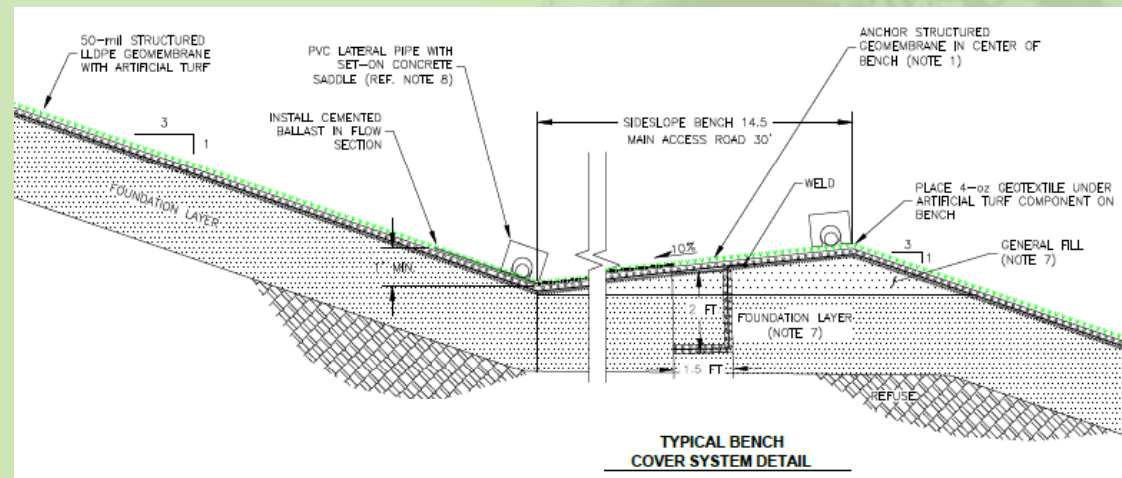
Exposed
Geomembrane
Hybrid as Travel
Surface

Designed for
Puncture,
Tensile, and
Braking Force

Previous roadway design of:



To:



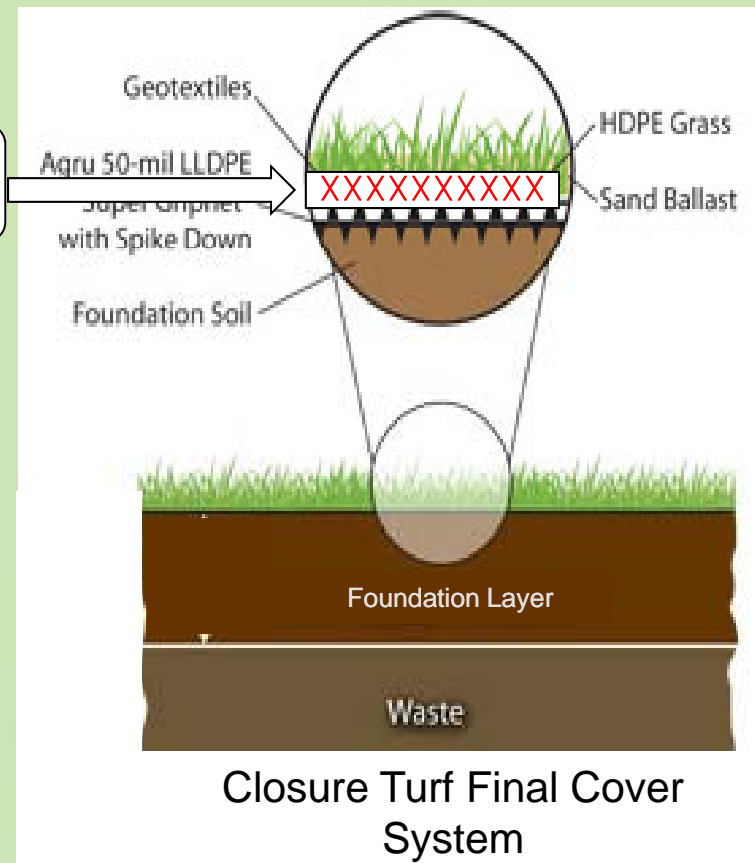
Geotextile Reinforcement - Traffic

Components

- 50-mil LLDPE structured geomembrane (AGRU's Supergripnet)
- Double layer woven PE geotextile
- Sewn HDPE artificial grass
- Coarse to medium sand ballast

- 4-oz Geotextile for Light Vehicle Roads
- 12-oz Geotextile for Fire Dist. Water Tender Roads

Add non-woven geotextile Reinforcement



Final Closure Design Stage 3.1

Revised Project Elements

Third:

PVC Pipe on
vs.
HDPE Pipe



- HDPE – Very Tough, but High Thermal Expansion
- Requires extensive anchoring



PVC Pipe – Lower Thermal Expansion

- Currently in Use
- Not UV Resistant - Requires Painting (and Repainting)

Post Closure Maintenance

“Different”
Postclosure
Maintenance

Reduce with
Proper CQA

Occurs Along
Boundary. Get
out the
Roundup!

Reduce with
Proper CQA



Sand Ballast
Replacement



Poor Sand Placement =
Turf Damage from....



Volunteer Vegetation



Questions?

**Thank
you**

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