

ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING; AN EFFECTIVE, PERMANENT SOLUTION WITH PROVEN TECHNOLOGY

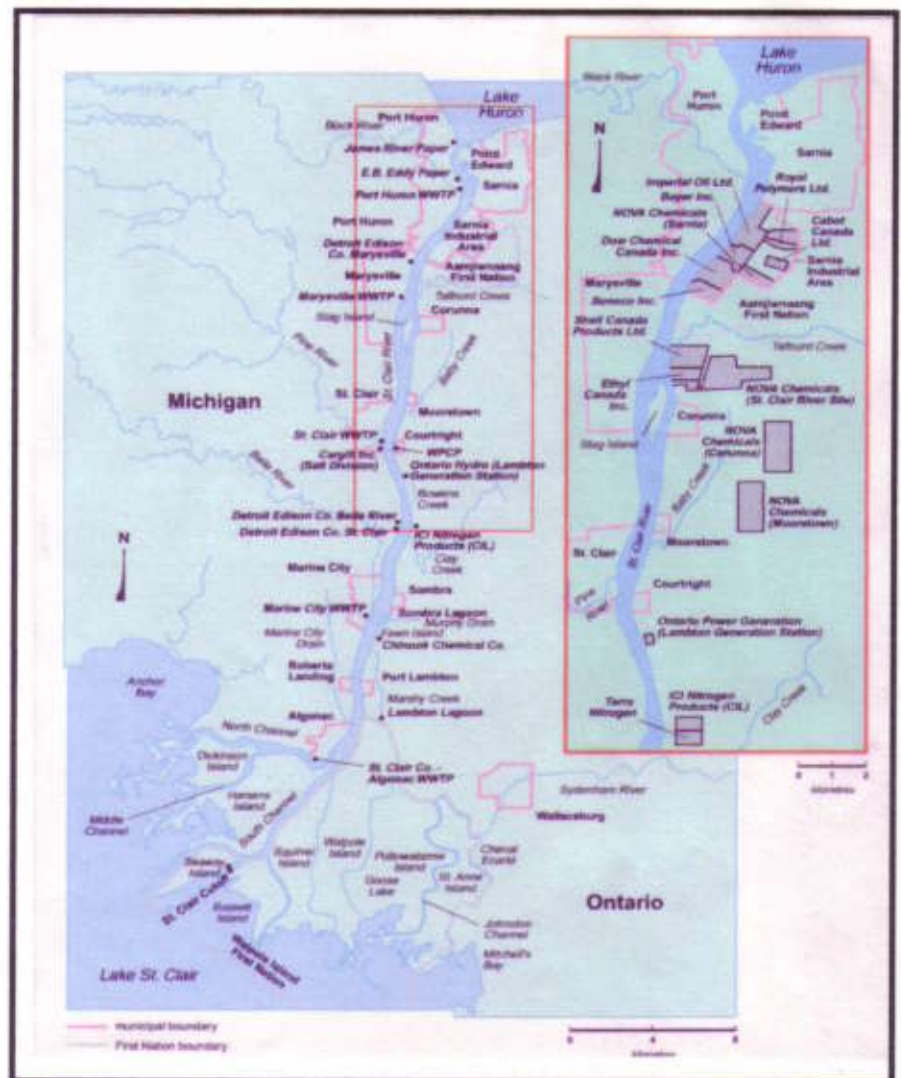
Under the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy sediment assessment and remediation activities undertaken in the United States and Canada.

A US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) affiliate, both of which are committed to:

“Complete or be well-advanced in remediation of priority sites with contaminated bottom sediments in the Great Lakes Basin by 2006.”

In the past, this particular Project site had been part of a targeted Remedial Action Plan (RAP) shared by Canada and the United States that was identified as one of (42) Areas of Concern (AOC) in the Great Lakes Region. Plans to remove the contaminated sediments were then approved by **Environment Canada** and the **Ontario Ministry of Environment (OMOE)** and a Certificate of Approval was issued for the work to be done. The removal of the sediment from the river bottom occurred in three separate phases between May of 2002 and December 2004.

The conditions that existed at this industrial site have been documented since the 1950's and as a result of past historical activities, toxic pollutants became fixed into the sediments that existed offshore. In an area approximately 375,000 sq. ft. sediments containing metals, chlorinated organics and free-phase organic chemicals such as mercury, cadmium, lead, Hexachlorobenzene(HBC), Hexachlorobutadiene(HCBC), Octachlorostyrene, Carbon Tetrachloride and Perchloroethylene had been dumped from an outfall area at the north end of the property. Here, the dredge encountered face cuts over 9-ft. high and a 3-6in layer of Calcium Carbonate to punch through in order to remove those sediments deposited previously and trapped beneath it.



TM Technologies came highly recommended to create and build a dredge that could transfer sediment from the river bottom to a holding pond using its patented pumping system. The ability of the pump to move solids of 30-80% through 3,500-ft. of conveyance pipe up a 70-ft. rise to the pond while being able to maintain 1900-2000 gpm made the Tornado II dredge well suited for the unique conditions present at the St. Clair River site. This dredge was engineered to pump solids in 2-30ft. of water and designed with an articulated head to surgically remove toxic sediments in/around confined spaces. At the same time it adjusts to the ever-changing contours of the river bottom and delivers a level cut leaving behind only guard marks in the clay.

The dredging operations effectively removed 98-100% of the depositional sediment that amounted to a combined total of 28,000 cu. yards of material over the (3) phase period before flocculants and polymers were added at the pond. While environmental buckets may be an answer for some toxic applications, the puddles of Perchloroethylene on the bottom would have gone down river and not to the pond for safekeeping.



Environmental Monitoring

An extensive environmental monitoring program to evaluate the impact of the dredging operations on downstream water quality was administered and upheld by the OMOE. Turbidity monitoring at the dredge head and at 75-ft. downstream from the dredge along with periodic water sampling for chemical constituents and total suspended solids (TSS) proved a healthy regime in protecting and preserving the quality of drinking water.



Dredging contaminated sediments for environmental improvement has moved from a limited success status to that of absolute success. Tornado Motion's proven technology has already impacted future generations. TMT has taken great strides to help move the St. Clair River towards being de-listed as a Great Lakes Areas of Concern. Now, the environmental "wish list" has been reduced by one.