

Appendix C

C3 Waterloo Barrier Installation Report

Remedial Action Report

**Former Gulf States Creosoting Site
Hattiesburg, Mississippi**

WATERLOO BARRIER® SYSTEM INSTALLATION REPORT

**Pine Street & Gordon's Creek
Hattiesburg, Mississippi**



Prepared for:

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January 2004

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January 2, 2004

Kerr-McGee Chemical, LLC
Kerr-McGee Center
P.O. Box 25861
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
U.S.A.

Attn: Mr. Keith Watson

Re: Waterloo Barrier® QA/QC Report – Pine Street & Gordon's Creek Site, Hattiesburg,
Mississippi

Dear Mr. Watson:

The enclosed report provides detailed records of the sheet pile, helical tieback and sealant installation for the Waterloo Barrier® System, installed between May 19th, 2003 and July 25th, 2003 at the Pine Street & Gordon's Creek Site.

The data and information enclosed in this report is confidential. The information is intended for the sole use of the individual or entity named above. Any disclosure, copying or use of the contents of this report is expressly prohibited without the written consent of C3 Environmental Limited.

If, upon review of this report, any questions arise regarding the content or work completed, please contact the undersigned at your earliest convenience.

Regards,
C3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED


Albie Moffat, B.A.Sc.
Project Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides details of the installation of a Waterloo Barrier® cut-off wall during the period of May 19th, 2003 through July 25th, 2003 at the Pine Street & Gordon's Creek Site in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

C3 Environmental Limited was contracted by Kerr McGee Chemical, LLC to provide Quality Assurance/Quality Control services during the installation of the barrier wall. In addition, C3 Environmental Limited was responsible for the installation of the helical tiebacks, and the joint sealing for the barrier wall.

The cut-off wall was installed along the north side of Gordon's Creek with two wing walls extending from each end of the creek stretch of wall to the south, perpendicular to the creek. The WEZ95 profile of Waterloo Barrier® sheet piling was installed, along with a tieback system consisting of a waler and several Chance® Helical Tie-backs, to provide the cut-off wall with additional lateral support.

A pre-packaged silica fume modified, cementitious grout (WBS-301) was used to seal the joints of the Waterloo Barrier® cut-off wall. Detailed records were collected for each sheet pile installed, each joint grouted, and each helical tieback installed.

The area of the installed Waterloo Barrier® sheet piling was approximately 21,073 square feet. Approximately 9,501 linear feet of sealable cavity were grouted, as documented in the project records.

A total of 22 helical tiebacks were installed along the creek stretch of the cut-off wall to various depths and at various locations, as documented in the project records and indicated on the cut-off wall profile drawings.

Based upon the results of C3 Environmental's Quality Assurance/Quality Control inspection, the Waterloo Barrier® installation generally conformed to the procedures and specifications necessary to provide a low permeability groundwater barrier. A Statement of Certification for the installation is provided in Appendix A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. WATERLOO BARRIER® SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	1
2. PROJECT OVERVIEW	2
2.1. Sheet Pile QA/QC	2
2.2. Joint Sealant QA/QC	2
3. WATERLOO BARRIER® SHEET PILE SPECIFICATIONS	4
4. SEALANT MATERIAL	5
4.1. Sealant Mixing Data	5
5. SHEET PILE INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT	6
6. SEALANT INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT	8
7. WATERLOO BARRIER® INSTALLATION PROCEDURES	9
7.1. Sheet Pile Installation Inspection Procedures	10
7.1.1. Visual Inspection	10
7.1.2. Monitoring of Sheet Pile Driving	11
7.1.3. Sealable Cavity Inspection	12
7.2. Barrier Penetrations	13
7.2.1. Storm Sewer	13
7.2.2. Sanitary Sewer	15
7.2.3. Tieback Installation	17
8. SEALANT INSTALLATION PROCEDURES	21
8.1. Sealant Mixing	21
9. SEALANT INSTALLATION (JOINT GROUTING)	22
10. SEALANT QUANTITIES	23
11. CONCLUSIONS	25
APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION	
APPENDIX B: DRAWINGS	
APPENDIX C: VISUAL INSPECTION SUMMARY	
APPENDIX D: SHEET PILE DRIVING LOGS	
APPENDIX E: SHEET PILE DRIVING SUMMARY	
APPENDIX F: SEALABLE CAVITY INSPECTION SUMMARY	
APPENDIX G: SEALANT INSTALLATION LOGS	
APPENDIX H: SHEET PILE ELEVATIONS	
APPENDIX I: HELICAL TIEBACK LOGS	
APPENDIX J: WBS-301 SEALANT TECHNICAL DATA SHEET	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: WEZ95 Cross-Section	4
Figure 3.2: Foot Plate Cross-Section.....	4
Figure 7.1: Waterloo Barrier® Sheet Pile Axes	12
Figure 10.1: Waterloo Barrier® Sealable Cavity Cross-Section.....	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: WBS-301 Mixing Data	5
Table 7.1: Helical Tieback Installation Summary	18
Table 10.1: Theoretical Sealant Volumes	23

LIST OF PHOTOS

Photo 5.1: Vibratory Hammer	6
Photo 5.2: Pile Driving Equipment - General Setup	7
Photo 6.1: Grouting Equipment.....	8
Photo 7.1: Sheet Pile Threading	9
Photo 7.2: Sheet Pile Driving	10
Photo 7.3: Primary Flushing.....	13
Photo 7.4: Continuous Weld Around the Penetration	14
Photo 7.5: Continuous Weld Along Affected Joints	15
Photo 7.6: Storm Sewer/Penetration Connection	16
Photo 7.7: Continuous Weld along Pipe Penetration	16
Photo 7.8: Sanitary Sewer Splice	17
Photo 7.9: Typical Tieback Installation.....	19
Photo 7.10: Angle Iron at Extension Arm Penetration.....	19
Photo 7.11: Extension Arm Secured to Angle Iron.....	20

1. WATERLOO BARRIER® SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The Waterloo Barrier® is a low hydraulic conductivity, groundwater cut-off wall which was developed at the University of Waterloo under the direction of Professor John Cherry.

The main difference between Waterloo Barrier® sheet piles and conventional sheet piles is that a sealable cavity is produced at the joints when the Waterloo Barrier® sheets are rolled. The sheet piling is available in a 7.5 mm (0.295 inch) thickness (WZ75) and a 9.5 mm (0.375 inch) thickness (WEZ95) and has been rolled in lengths up to 22.8 metres (75 feet). The patented section produced by this rolling method provides a cavity that is inspected to confirm the integrity of the joints after driving, and a controlled leak path that is sealed with a grouting compound. In addition, there are various grout designs that may be used on a site specific basis.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Pine Street & Gordon's Creek Site in Hattiesburg, Mississippi is currently owned by Kerr McGee Chemical, LLC (KMC). In conjunction with Shows, Dearman & Waits, Inc. (SDW), a consulting engineering firm based in Hattiesburg, KMC developed a remedial plan to address creosote contamination present in the soil and groundwater at the Site. As part of the remedial plan, a Waterloo Barrier® cut-off wall was installed to intercept contamination migrating from the boundaries of the Site. Helical tiebacks were also installed to provide the cut-off wall with additional lateral support. The cut-off wall and helical tiebacks were installed during the period of May 19th, 2003 through July 25th, 2003.

C3 Environmental Limited (C3) was hired by KMC to monitor the barrier system installation, install the helical tiebacks, and seal the joints of the cut-off wall. In order to complete the installation of the barrier system successfully, C3 implemented a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program for the installation of the sheet piles and the joint sealant. The three programs are summarized in the following sections.

SDW hired Michael Pisani & Associates, Inc. (MPA), an environmental management and engineering company to assist with soil and groundwater testing, and general co-ordination and project management through the duration of the project. KMC hired U.S. Environmental Services, LLC (USES) to undertake all construction activities on the Site. USES then subcontracted the majority of the work to Taylor Construction (Taylor), a contractor based in Hattiesburg, and retained a project supervisor on site to oversee the work performed by Taylor. Taylor subcontracted the pile driving to Magco, Inc. (Magco), a local pile driving company.

2.1. Sheet Pile QA/QC

The QA/QC program for the sheet pile installation included the following items:

- Visual inspection of the WEZ95 sheet piles prior to installation;
- Monitoring of sheet pile driving, including documentation of driving times and vertical alignment of each sheet pile;
- Inspection of the sealable cavities by flushing/probing of each joint to confirm that there were no obstructions and that the sheet piles were installed to the required depth; and,
- Surveying the final elevation of the top of each sheet pile.

2.2. Joint Sealant QA/QC

The QA/QC program for the joint sealant installation included the following items:

- Flushing of loose material from the sealable cavities of the WEZ95 sheet piles;

- **Monitoring of the sealant mixing;**
- **Random sampling of the sealant during installation to confirm the physical characteristics of the sealant; and,**
- **Documentation of the grouting times and volumes of sealant installed for each sheet pile joint.**

Appendices C through H contain the QA/QC project records for each stage of the sheet pile and sealant installations.

3. WATERLOO BARRIER® SHEET PILE SPECIFICATIONS

The steel sheet piling used to construct the cut-off wall at the Site was the Waterloo Barrier® WEZ95 profile. A typical cross-section and general section properties of this type of sheet pile are shown in Figure 3.1.

The Waterloo Barrier® WEZ95 sheet piles are patented sections with enlarged joints that allow for the installation of a site-specific sealant material to seal the joints of the barrier wall.

A key procedure in ensuring proper installation of the WEZ95 sheet piles is the attachment of a driving shoe (or foot plate) at the base of every enlarged joint as shown in Figure 3.2. The driving shoe minimizes the entry of debris through the base of the joint during sheet pile installation.

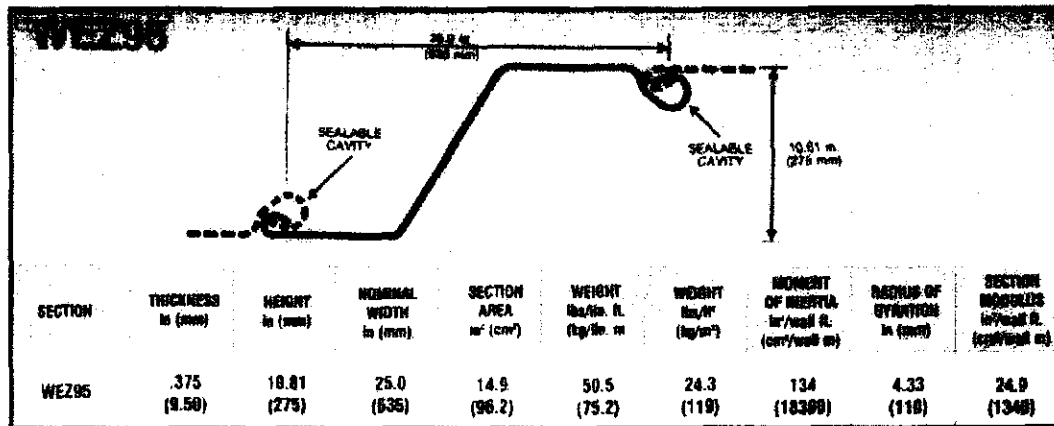


Figure 3.1: WEZ95 Cross-Section

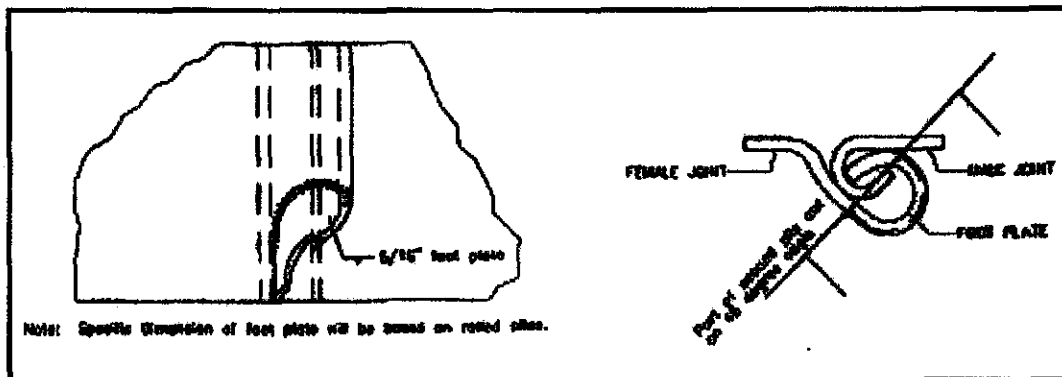


Figure 3.2: Foot Plate Cross-Section

4. SEALANT MATERIAL

A pre-packaged silica fume modified, cementitious grout (WBS-301) was used to seal the joints of the Waterloo Barrier® sheet piles. WBS-301 grout consists of a blend of fly ash, silica fume, cement and chemical admixtures which forms a stable and impermeable grout.

4.1. Sealant Mixing Data

Due to the properties of the sealant, a colloidal mixer was required to develop the necessary shear-force to thoroughly mix the material. Table 4.1 contains general mixing data for the WBS-301 sealant. Refer to Appendix H for the WBS-301 technical data sheet. Random samples were taken to ensure that proper gel and set times for the sealant were achieved.

Description	Requirements
Colloidal Mixer	1400 – 1700 RPM mixing speed
Mixing Time	2 – 3 minutes
Viscosity	95 – 120 flow cone seconds
Gel Time	1 ½ - 2 hours @ 20°C (68°F)
Set Time	6 – 8 hours
Cure Time	28 days

5. SHEET PILE INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT

The Waterloo Barrier WEZ95 sheet piles were installed by Magco, using the following equipment:

- Terex HC80 – 80 tonne crane;
- Man lift;
- Kobelco SK210LC excavator;
- John Deere 544C front end loader;
- HPSI 300 vibratory hammer; and,
- Welding and cutting equipment.

Some of the equipment used to install the sheet piling is shown in Photos 5.1 and 5.2.



Photo 5.1: Vibratory Hammer



Photo 5.2: Pile Driving Equipment - General Setup

6. SEALANT INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT

The sealant installation was completed by C3 using the following equipment:

- Colloidal mixer with Lister-Petter diesel engine;
- Air-driven grout holding/agitator tanks;
- Portable diesel 185 CFM air compressor;
- Air-driven Moyno 3L4 progressive cavity pump;
- Volumetric measuring equipment;
- Grout lines and pressure control valves; and,
- John Deere 544C front end loader.

Photo 6.1 shows some of the grouting equipment used for this project.



Photo 6.1: Grouting Equipment

7. WATERLOO BARRIER® INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

Magco began the sheet piling installation by driving Sheet # 1 (refer to Drawing 1 in Appendix B) to approximately mid-depth. Sheets were then threaded onto the previous, partially driven pile in sequence using the crane and the man lift. Once three or four sheets were threaded, they were driven to approximately mid-depth using the vibratory hammer. The partially driven sheets were driven to the final depth in sequence following an inspection to ensure adequate verticality. Sheets were driven such that the male joint was leading. The purpose of this procedure was to ensure that the enlarged interlock (female joint) with the affixed foot plate, would be driven onto the smaller interlock (male joint), minimizing the entry of debris in the cavity. With some exceptions (noted in the drive logs in Appendix D) this procedure was followed for the entire project. Photos 7.1 and 7.2 show the sheet pile threading and driving operations.



Photo 7.1: Sheet Pile Threading



Photo 7.2: Sheet Pile Driving

7.1. Sheet Pile Installation Inspection Procedures

The sheet pile quality assurance inspection was performed in three stages: visual inspection, pile driving monitoring, and sealable cavity inspection.

7.1.1. Visual Inspection

A visual survey of the Waterloo Barrier[®] sheet piles was conducted by C3. The following items were visually inspected and recorded:

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Pine Street & Gordon's Creek Site
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

- 1) **File Thickness** - To verify the thickness of the sheet piling.
- 2) **Linearity Inspection** - To ensure that the piles had not been bent or bowed during transportation to the site.
- 3) **Surface Condition** - The surface of the piles were inspected for defects and/or deformations prior to installation.
- 4) **Sheet Pile Length** - Each sheet pile was measured to confirm the specified length.
- 5) **Pile Marking** - One to five-foot graduations were marked on the sheet piles to assist in the recording of driving logs during pile installation.
- 6) **Foot Plate Inspection** - A visual inspection of each foot plate was conducted to ensure proper installation of the foot plate prior to driving.

Refer to Appendix C for the Visual Inspection Summary.

7.1.2. Monitoring of Sheet Pile Driving

Records were collected for each of the sheet piles as they were installed. A C3 Quality Assurance Engineer/Technician was on-site during the entire driving process. The following is a brief description of the documented inspection items:

- 1) **Sheet Pile Identification** - Each sheet pile was numbered for reference purposes.
- 2) **Driving Records** - Driving records were collected on a laptop computer for each sheet pile installed in the Waterloo Barrier[®] System. These records documented the driving rates and any notes regarding the installation. Refer to Appendix C for the Sheet Pile Drive Logs.
- 3) **Driving Depth** - The installed depth of each sheet pile was measured and documented.
- 4) **Sheet Pile Alignment** - After the installation of the sheet piles, the alignment of each pile was recorded using a digital inclinometer. The alignment was measured in two directions, or axes. Refer to Appendix E for the Sheet Pile Driving Summary. See Figure 7.1 for axis definition.
- 5) **Elevation** - The elevation of the top of the wall was surveyed, at each sheet pile, and the elevation of the bottom of the wall was calculated using the final length of each sheet pile, taking into account any sheets that were cut at the top as a result of being driven to refusal. Refer to Appendix H for the Sheet Pile Elevations.

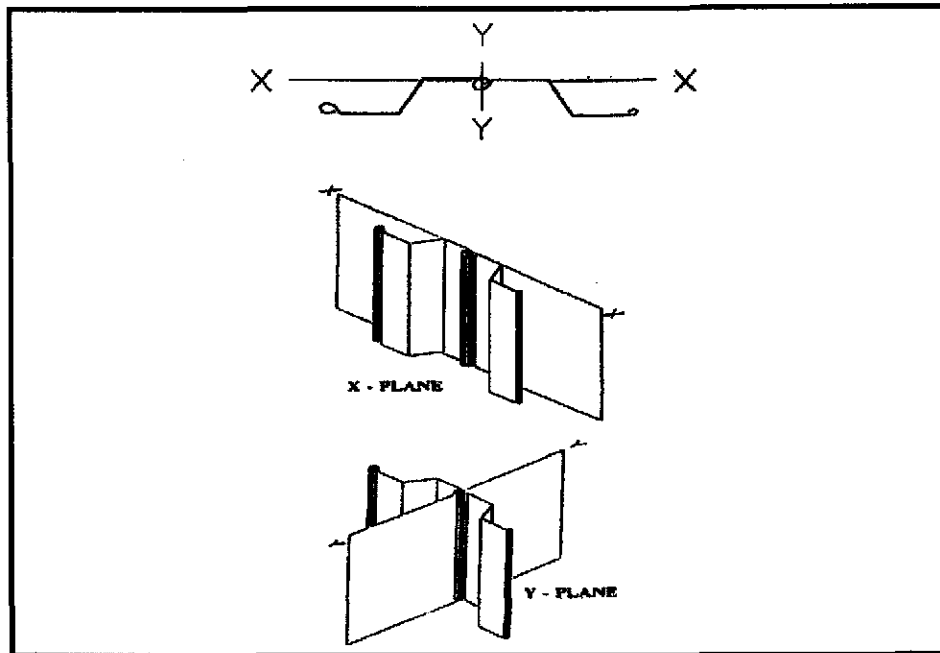


Figure 7.1: Waterloo Barrier® Sheet Pile Axes

7.1.3. Sealable Cavity Inspection

Inspection of the sealable cavities was the final stage of the Sheet Pile Installation QA/QC Program. Joint flushing equipment was used to inspect the integrity of each of the WEZ95 sealable cavities. The first time a joint was flushed was referred to as primary flushing. Potable water delivered under pressure was used to flush soil and debris out of each joint. Primary joint flushing was completed to ensure that a sound sealable cavity was maintained during installation and that the sealable cavity was free of obstructions for the full length of the sheet. Refer to Appendix F for the Sealable Cavity Inspection Summary. Photo 7.3 shows the flushing of a sealable joint.

The following is a description of the documented inspection items:

- 1) **Depth Measurement** - The depth of penetration of the inspection probe was recorded for each joint, along with any pertinent comments.
- 2) **Condition of Sealable Cavity** - Any unusual conditions encountered during the inspection of the sealable cavities were recorded. Unusual conditions that may be encountered include: damage to the top of joint due to driving, debris at the base of the sealable cavity and obstructions or restrictions in the sealable cavity.
- 3) **Inspection Report** - Deficiencies were reported and addressed prior to the initiation of joint sealing.



Photo 7.3: Primary Flushing

7.2. Barrier Penetrations

Along the river section of the wall, penetrations of the barrier were required to make concessions for a storm sewer, a sanitary sewer and numerous tiebacks.

7.2.1. Storm Sewer

A circular penetration in the wall was installed to allow a new storm sewer to pass through the barrier. The penetration was installed to accommodate a 1200 mm (48") concrete storm sewer running beneath Pine Street, through the site and into Gordon's Creek. The penetration passed through Sheets # 193, # 194 and # 195 (near the middle of the creek stretch). In order to ensure that the pipe penetration was watertight, it was sealed by means of a continuous weld along the circumference on both sides of the wall (see Photo 7.4). The pipe penetration passed through two joints (# 194 and # 195). The affected joints were welded continuously below and above the pipe penetration (see Photo 7.5). This was achieved by welding a 1-inch wide flat bar across each joint on both sides of the wall for the full length of the joint. In addition, the space around the footplate was welded 100 percent to seal the bottom of the wall.



Photo 7.4: Continuous Weld Around the Penetration

After the penetration was welded in place, the new concrete storm sewer was affixed to the penetration with a mastic adhesive and the penetration was secured to the storm sewer by tightening two bolts as shown in Photo 7.6. In addition, a concrete slab was poured beneath the connection to provide additional support.

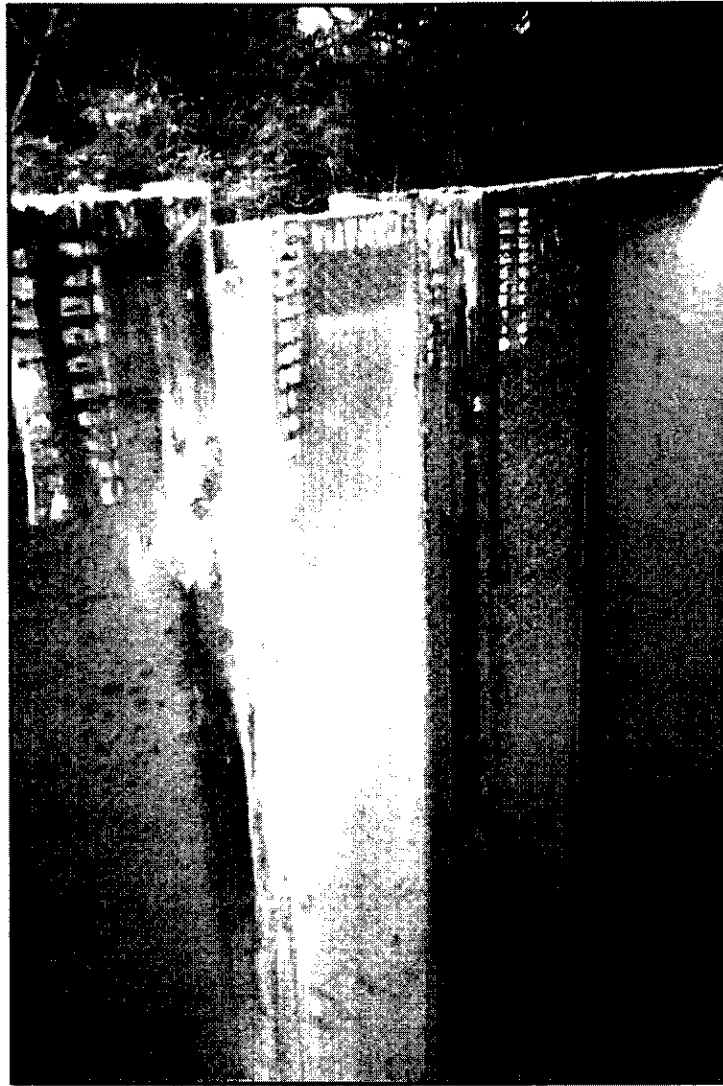


Photo 7.5: Continuous Weld Along Affected Joints

7.2.2. Sanitary Sewer

A circular penetration in the wall was installed to allow an existing sanitary sewer to pass through the barrier. The penetration was installed to accommodate a 200 mm (8") steel sanitary sewer passing through Sheet # 214 (near the middle of the creek stretch). In order to ensure that the pipe penetration was watertight, it was sealed by means of a continuous weld along the circumference on both sides of the wall (see Photo 7.7). The penetration was then attached to the existing sanitary sewer by using two splice sections, one on each side of the cut-off wall (see Photo 7.8).