

## ENGINEERED BARRIERS, CONTAINMENT & ENCAPSULATION

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### OVERVIEW:

**In-ground barriers can be used to isolate and contain contaminants below the surface, breaking the pathway between contaminant source and receptor.**

**Walls and soil capping technologies are used to isolate contaminants and break pollutant linkages, allowing regeneration to proceed.**

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### OUR ADVANTAGES:

- Often a very cost-effective technique, allowing contaminant sources to remain on-site or undisturbed
- Good sustainability aspects – unnecessary materials movements and physical treatments can be eliminated or reduced
- Our extensive experience of a range techniques ensures the very best solution is used for each individual site

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### TECHNIQUES:



**Top surface barriers** or caps can be constructed in a number of ways:

- Impermeable geosynthetic membrane materials, such as HDPE, LDPE
- Impermeable geosynthetic clay liners
- Compacted clay – either site won or imported
- ‘Natural’ capping systems – well established, shallow rooting vegetation in conjunction with subsurface drainage layers can dramatically reduce infiltration via a combination of evapotranspiration and drainage

**Vertical side barriers**

- Bentonite slurry cut-off walls – supports the sides of the excavation, typically allowing narrow, deep cut-offs to be created.
- Grout curtains and deep soil mixing (DSM) – cement bentonite slurry mixtures are added into the ground to reduce permeability
- Shallow open trenches and excavations can be lined with geosynthetic membranes or filled with compacted clay. This provides a very cost effective barrier against horizontal migration
- Hydro-milling – for very deep cut-offs or cut-offs extending into rock

**Basal Barriers** can be formed:

- Using compacted clay or geosynthetic membranes where the material to be contained will be excavated and moved to the containment cell.
- Where the material is to remain in-situ, deep soil mixing or jet grouting can be used to modify the permeability of the ground by drilling through the contaminant mass from the surface.