

Waterfront Toronto: Carving a River through a Contaminated Site

SPEAKER

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Site Location





The Port Lands: Flood Protection and Redevelopment

- \$1.25-billion flood-protection project in Toronto's Port Lands district
- Largest urban redevelopment project currently underway in North America
- 100-hectares (~250 acres) of contaminated land
- Redevelopment includes
 - Building a new river valley and naturalizing the mouth of Don River for flood protection
 - Environmental risk management measures (RMMs) to leave contamination in place and prevent recontamination



The Past...



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1244, 11244_111440

#1440

Port Lands (circa 1930)

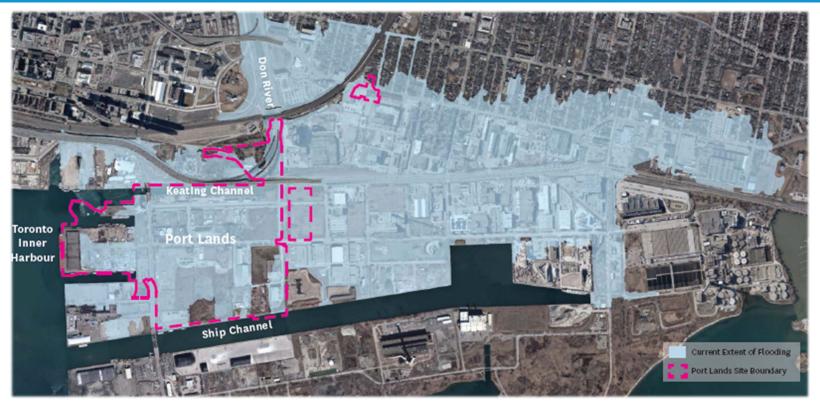


Port Lands, 1970s

Port Lands (1970s)



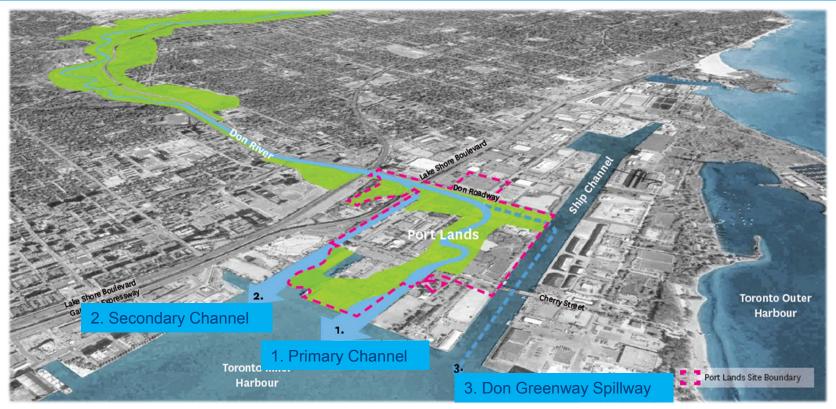
The Port Lands: Flood Protection and Redevelopment



Providing flood protection for 300 hectares (750 acres) of downtown Toronto



The Port Lands: Flood Protection and Redevelopment



Achieving flood protection through a 3-tier system

The Future...





Project Challenges

- Construct new river through a heavily contaminated area
- River finishes to be constructed in the dry
- Significant volume of debris from past construction
- Adjusting regulatory flood event with record increase in lake levels
- Aggressive construction schedule







RMM Design: Performance Criteria

Performance criteria for dissolved phase constituents for the RMM was developed based on ecological benchmarks (EcoBMC) from bioassay toxicity testing and provincial surface water quality criteria





Fathead Minnow



Rainbow Trout



Daphnia Magna (Pelagic Invertabrates)

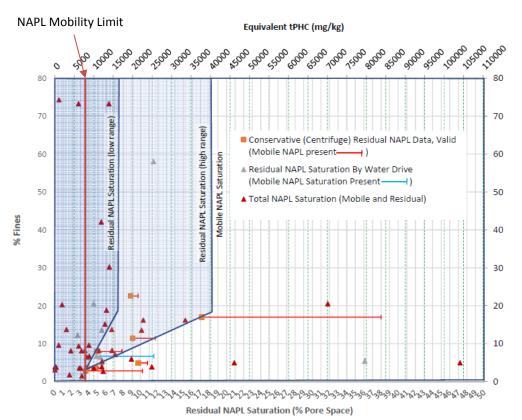


Freshwater Algae Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata



RMM Design: Performance Criteria





Performance criteria for nonaqueous phase liquid (NAPL) impacts for the RMM was developed based on site-specific NAPL mobility study

- Based on the NAPL mobility study following threshold concentrations for sheening potential and NAPL mobility are adopted:
 - Sheening Potential: Total PHC > 1,500 mg/kg
 - NAPL Mobility: Total PHC > 8,000 mg/kg



Nature and Extent of Contamination





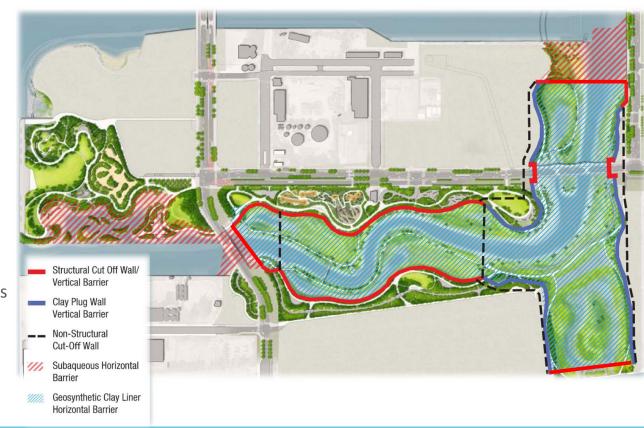
Design Objectives and Considerations

Design Objectives

- Hydraulic Control During Construction
- Long-term protection of residents, recreational users, and ecosystems from legacy contamination

Design Considerations

- Construction sequencing and aggressive schedule
- Poor quality soils
- Roadway and bridge relocations
- Work in the wet vs. in the dry
- Beneficial reuse of soil

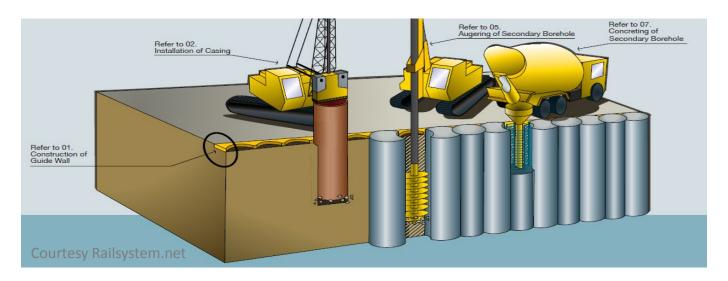


RMM Overview Park Upland River Floodplain A composite multilayered horizontal barrier was used to line the river valley to Secant Pile contain impacted soil Wall and groundwater RMM Liner (Horizontal Barrier) vertical barrier) Subgrade Fill **River Finishes** Levee Core Upland Floodplain Thicket Meadow Meadow Emergent Submergent Emergent Emergent Open Forest Marsh Marsh Marsh Marsh Forest Swamp Marsh Marsh Water ____5.0 - Top of Bank > Top of Bank 75.0 - 75.5 74.2 - 75.0 72.5 - 74.2 74.2 - 75.0 75.0 - 75.5 74.7-75.75

Secant pile walls were constructed along 1,100 m river valley to provide interim hydraulic controls for construction and a long-term vertical barrier for contaminants left in place

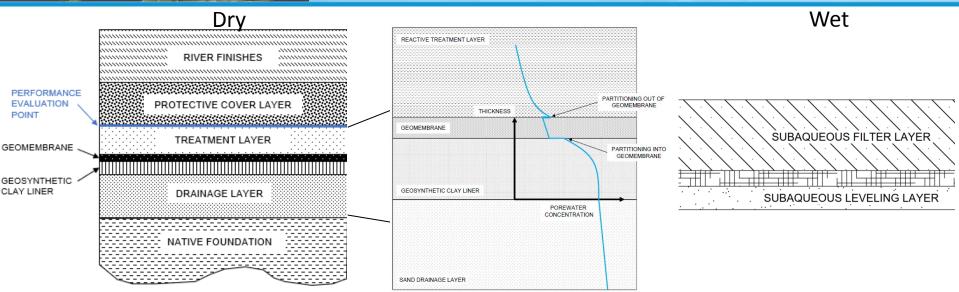


RMM Design: Secant Piles



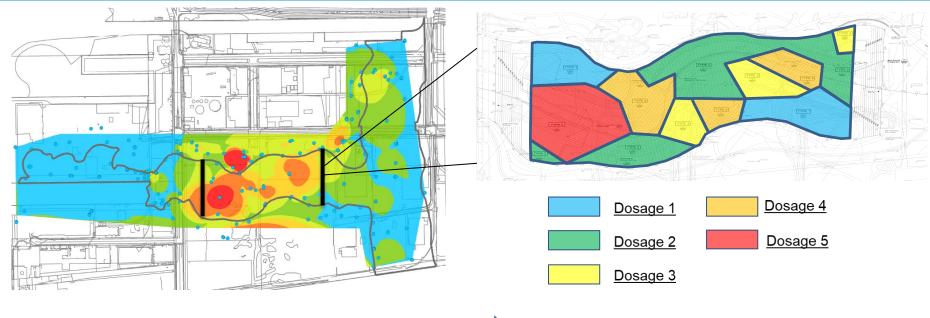
- Interlocked secant pile wall extends 80 to 120' bgs and keys into bedrock
- 2.5 to 3.0' thick low hydraulic conductivity vertical barrier (< 1x10⁻⁸ cm/s)
 - Hydraulic cutoff to facilitate construction in the dry and minimize volume of water for treatment
 - Long-term environmental protection by isolating river finishes from contamination outside of the River Valley





- Design Criteria: Prevent dissolved phase concentrations at performance evaluation point exceeding EcoBMCs for 100-year design life
- Selected PHC F2 (EcoBMC: 170 ug/L), naphthalene (EcoBMC: 193.5 ug/L) and anthracene (EcoBMC: 1 ug/L) as representative proxy constituents for design

Reactive Treatment Layer (RTL) Design



Characterization of the nature and extent of groundwater contaminants provided a design basis for a horizontal barrier



POLLUTE modeling was used to evaluate the reactive treatment layer configuration (i.e., amendment dosage)



Vertical Cut-off Wall Construction





Horizontal Barrier Placement







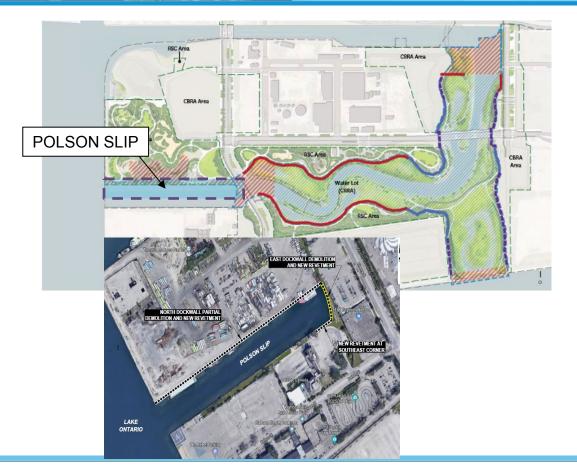






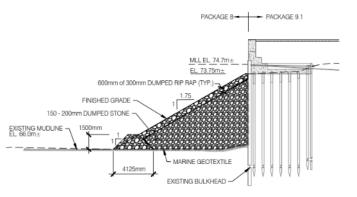


Polson Slip Sediment Cap Design

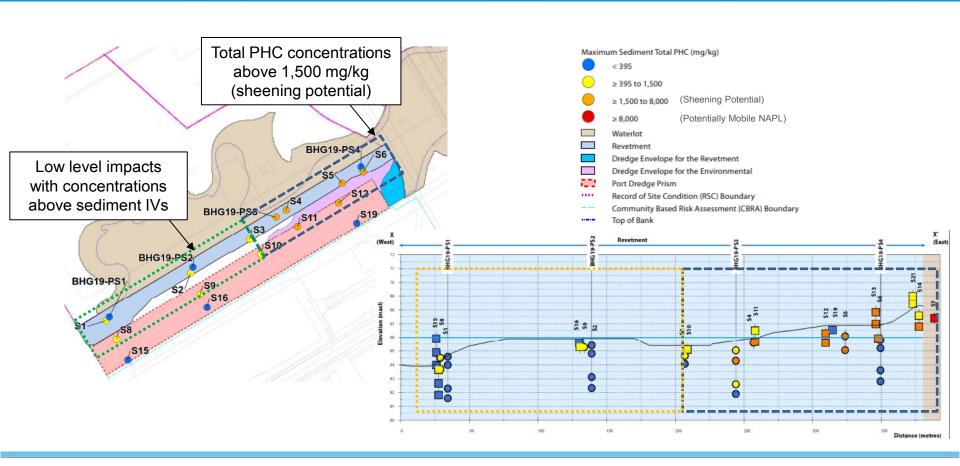


Construction Elements

- Demolition of Existing Dockwall
- Dredging in Polson Slip
- Permanent revetment design that ties Polson Slip into Canoe Cove
- Sediment cap at the base of the revetment to manage underlying impacts

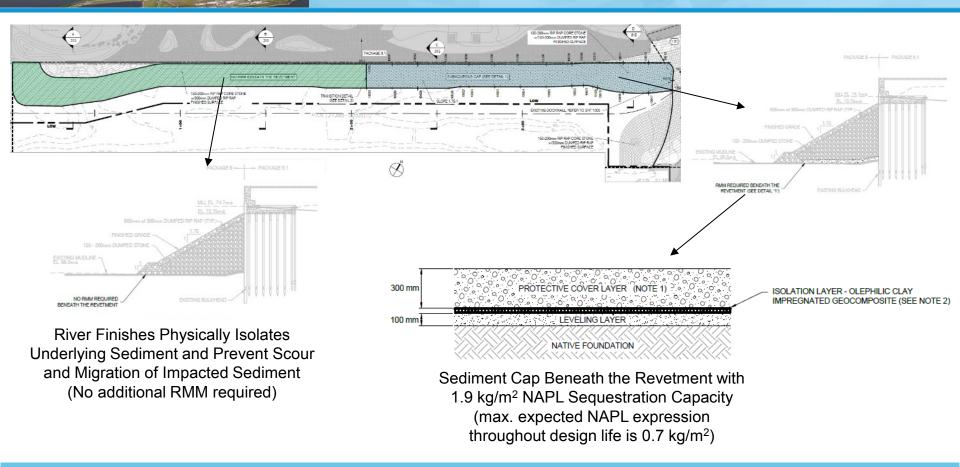


Polson Slip Sediment Cap Design



Pols

Polson Slip Sediment Cap Design





Polson Slip Cap Construction





Transport to Site

On-shore Setup for Placement

Placement of Geocomposite Cap







Field Construction Oversight with Unmanned Submarine Vessel and Dredge Visualization System



Sequence of Geocomposite Cap Placement



Acknowledgements and Questions



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