

Mount Washington Remediation: Four hectares of bituminous liner

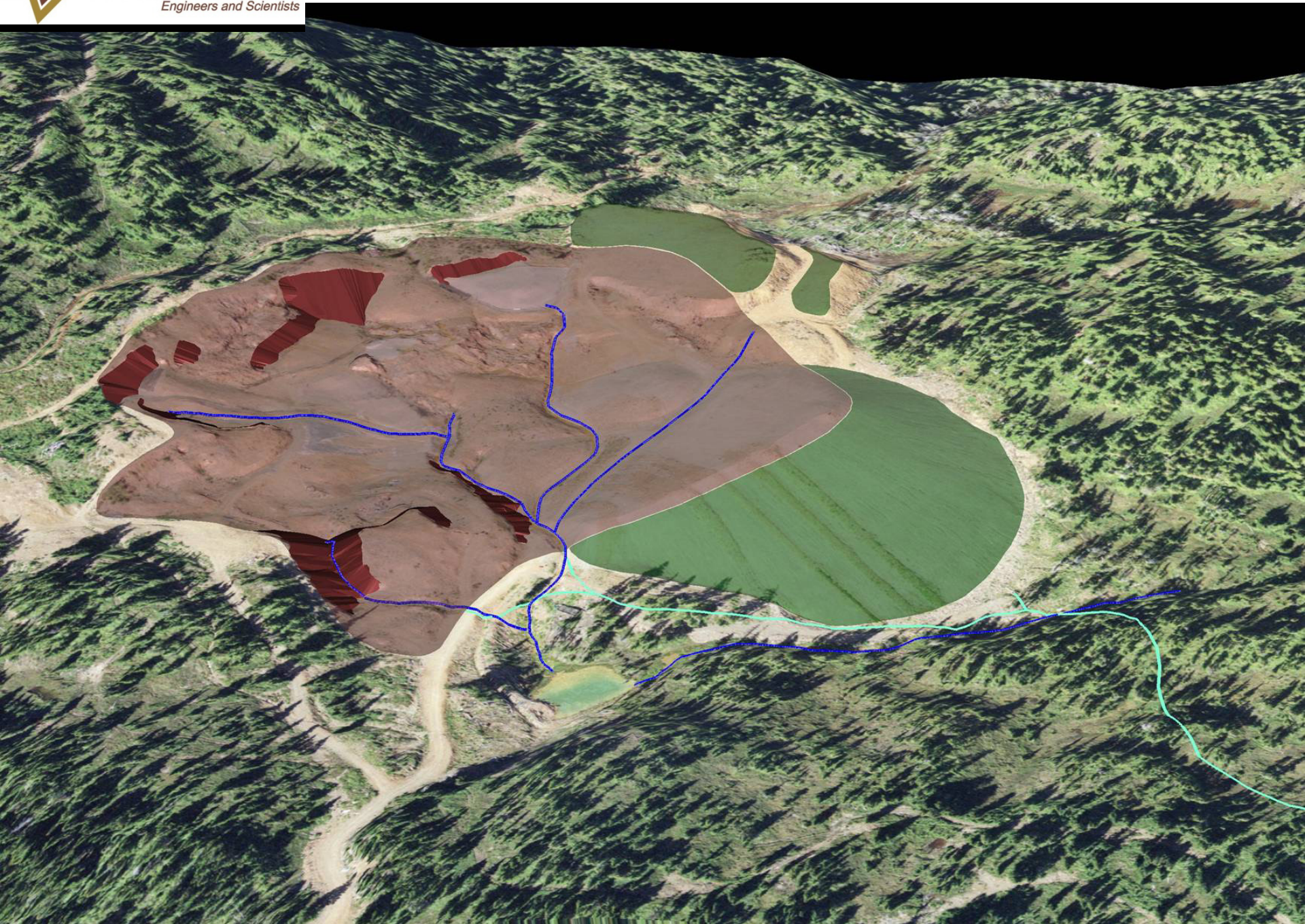
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SRK Consulting Canada





- Operated by Mount Washington Milling Company from 1964 to 1967
- Ore output: copper-bearing sulphide, chalcopyrite.
- Located near Courtenay, BC on Vancouver Island





















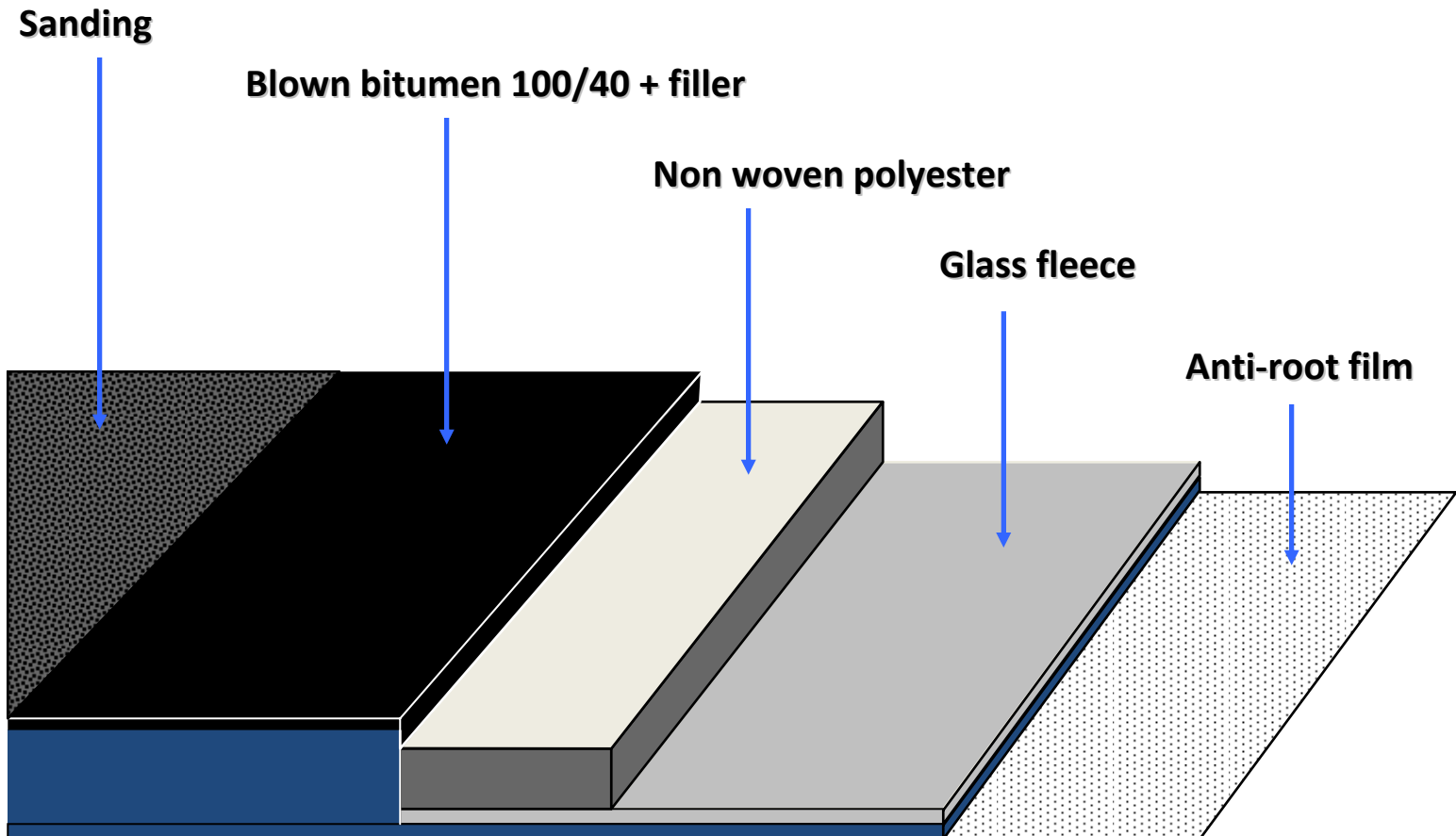






The next stage is an integrated slip layer which is a polymer soil modified glass mat that provides stability during manufacture and adds some tensile strength. It also prevents sticking over the water proofing, increases resistance and affects the ageing behaviour of the membrane.

COLETANCHE® NTP structure



2.1.4 STABILITY CALCULATION – FRICTION ANGLE

Friction angles between different protective materials and Coletanche are given in the next table:

	Standard	Unit	NTP1	NTP2	NTP3	NTP4	ES1	ES2	ES3
Internal friction angle with different building materials									
Anchored membrane	Friction angle								
Rolled sand	NF EN 495-2		39.5°	39.5°	39.5°	39.5°	39.5°	39.5°	39.5°
Crushed gravel	(Laboratory of the French Ministry of Agriculture)		40°	40°	40°	40°	40°	40°	40°
Dry soil	CEMAGREF	1 \ 1.5	35°	35°	35°	35°	35°	35°	35°
Waterlogged soil		1 \ 2	27°	27°	27°	27°	27°	27°	27°
Damp clay		1 \ 3	20°	20°	20°	20°	20°	20°	20°
Dry alluvial aggregate		1 \ 1.5	35°	35°	35°	35°	35°	35°	35°
Waterlogged alluvial aggregate		1 \ 2	25°	25°	25°	25°	25°	25°	25°
Dry or waterlogged quarry materials		1 1	45°	45°	45°	45°	45°	45°	45°
Precast concrete – cobbles		1 \ 1	45°	45°	45°	45°	45°	45°	45°
Non anchored membrane	NF EN 495-2								
Rolled sand			32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Water flow									
Manning Coefficient				83				83	

Table: Friction angles on Coletanche









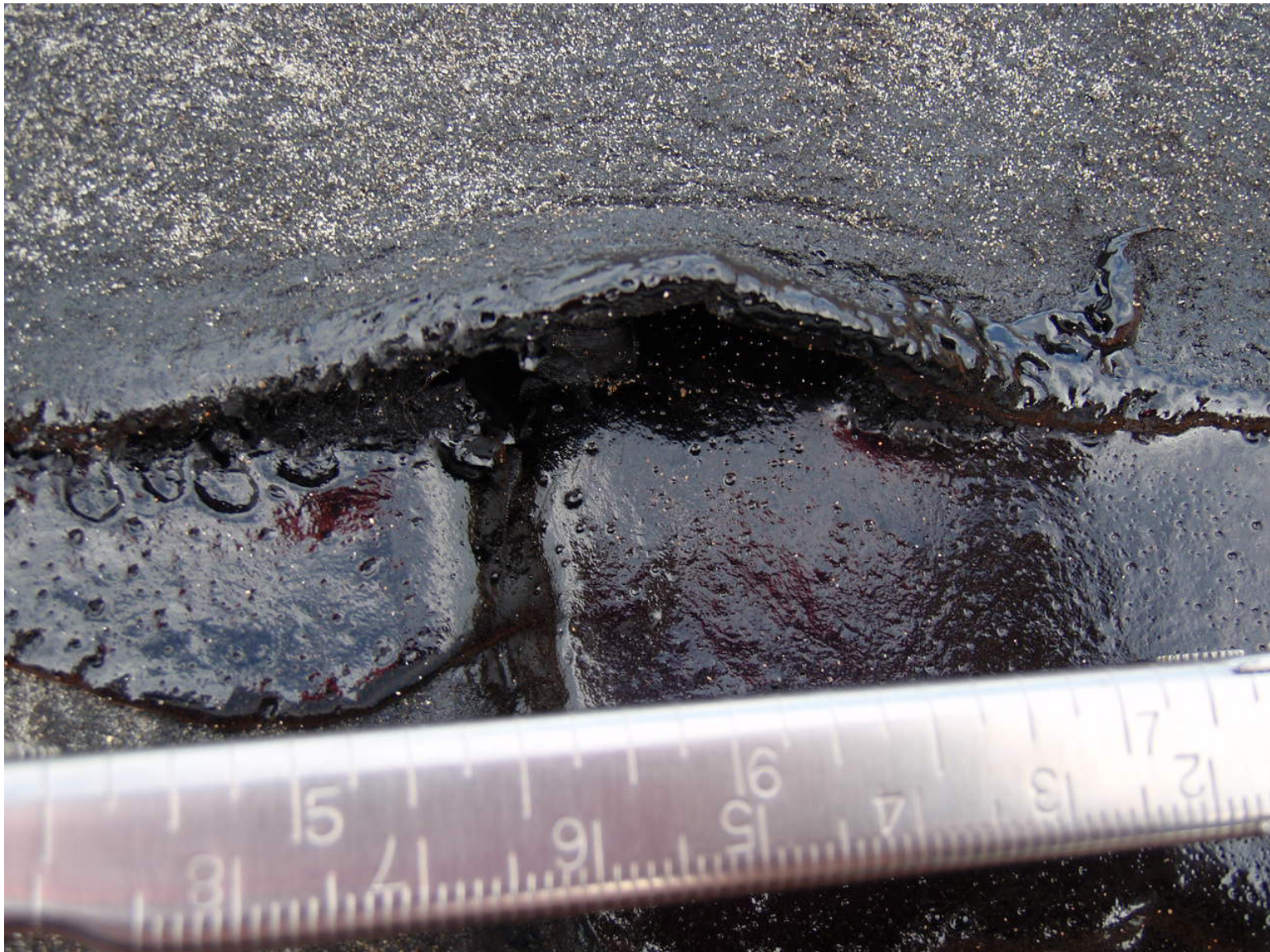


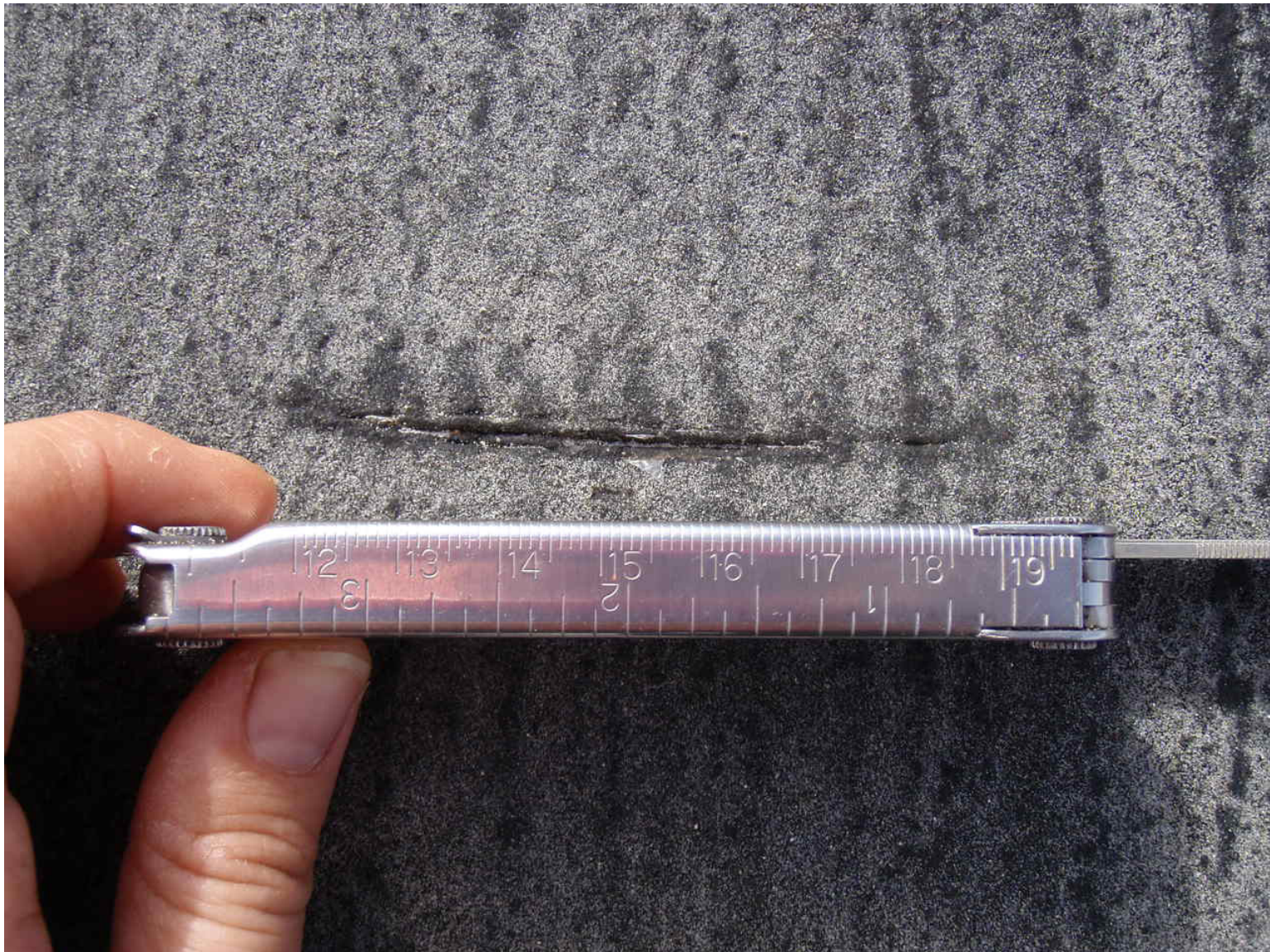












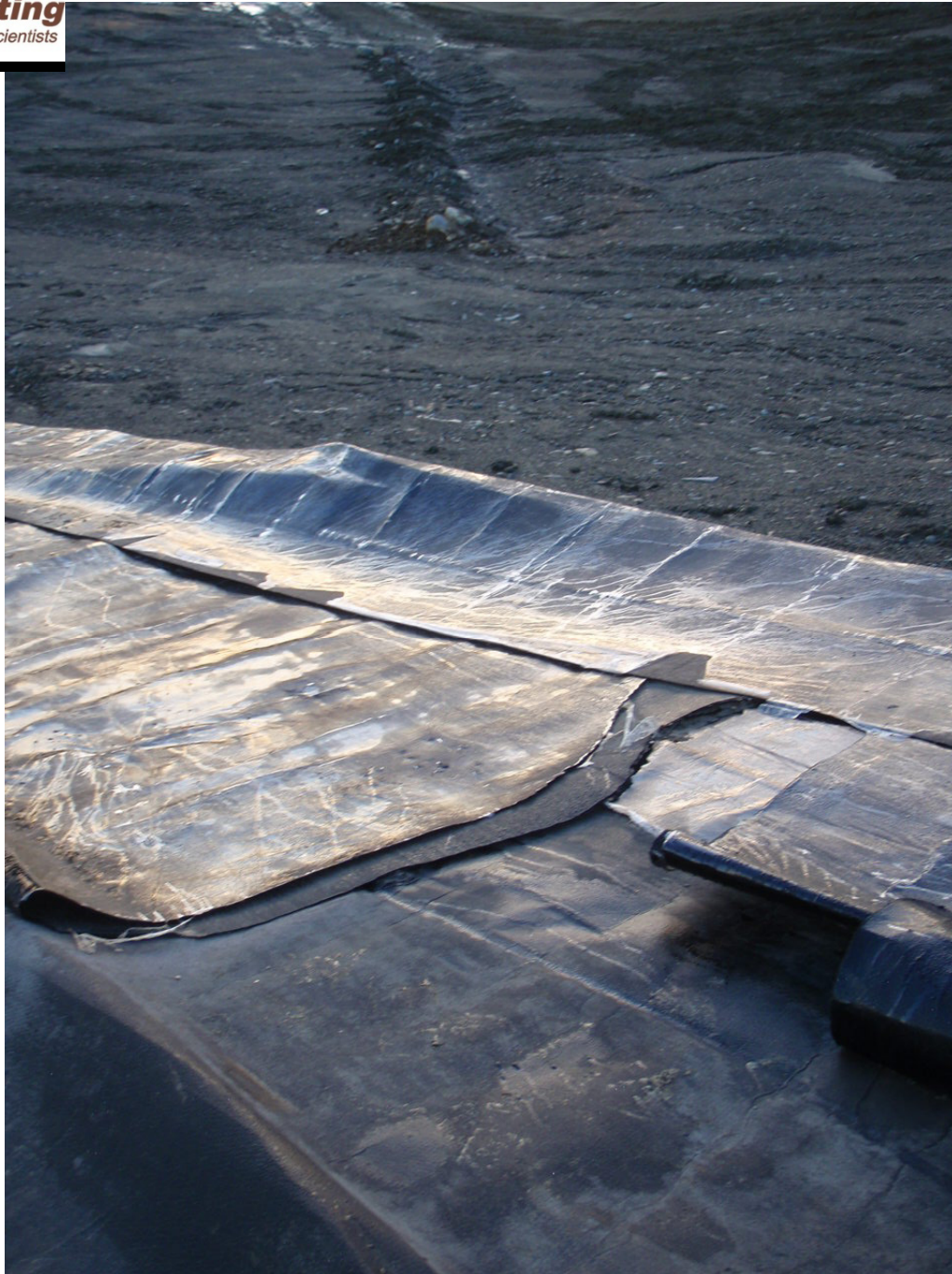
























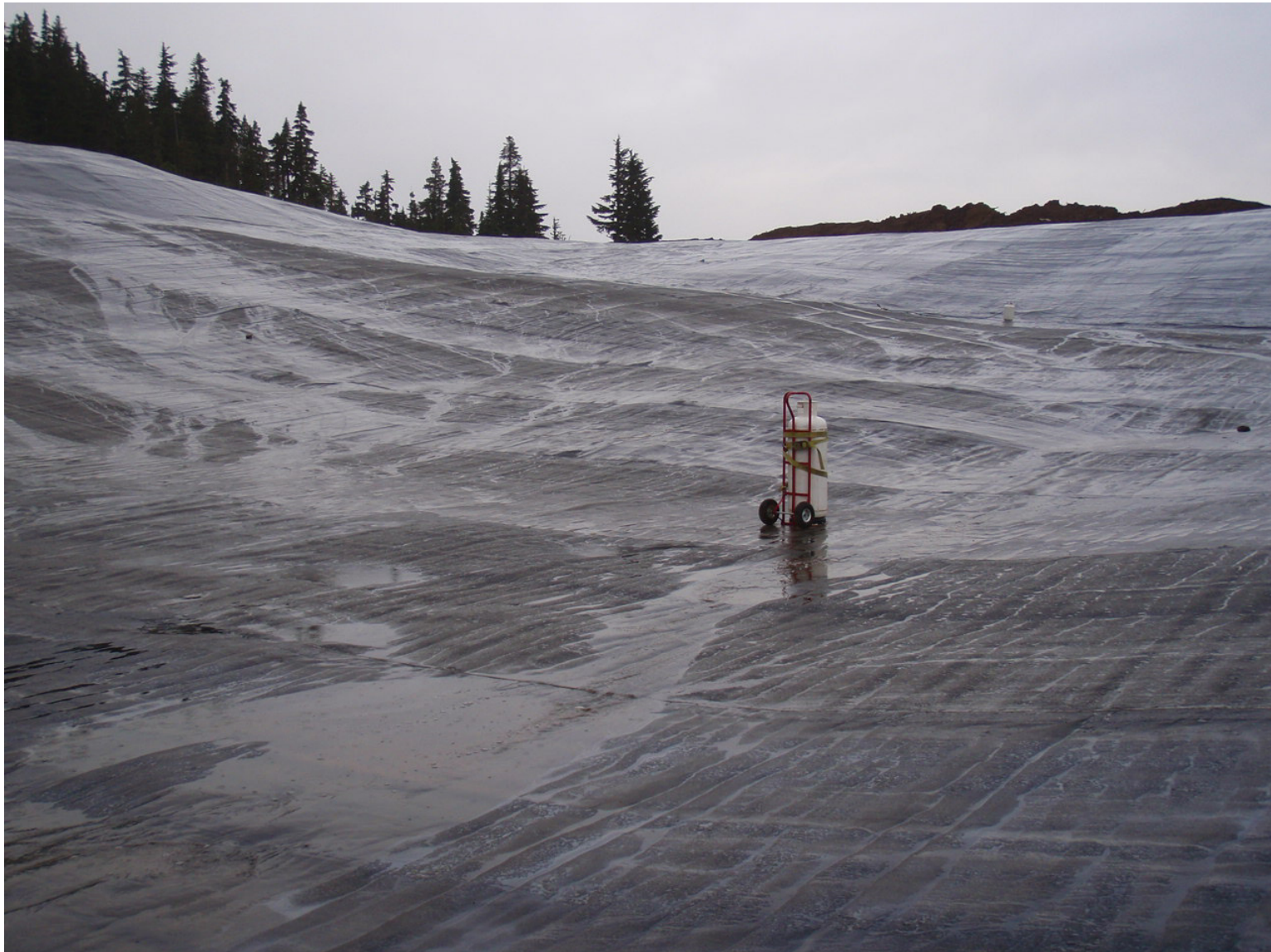




















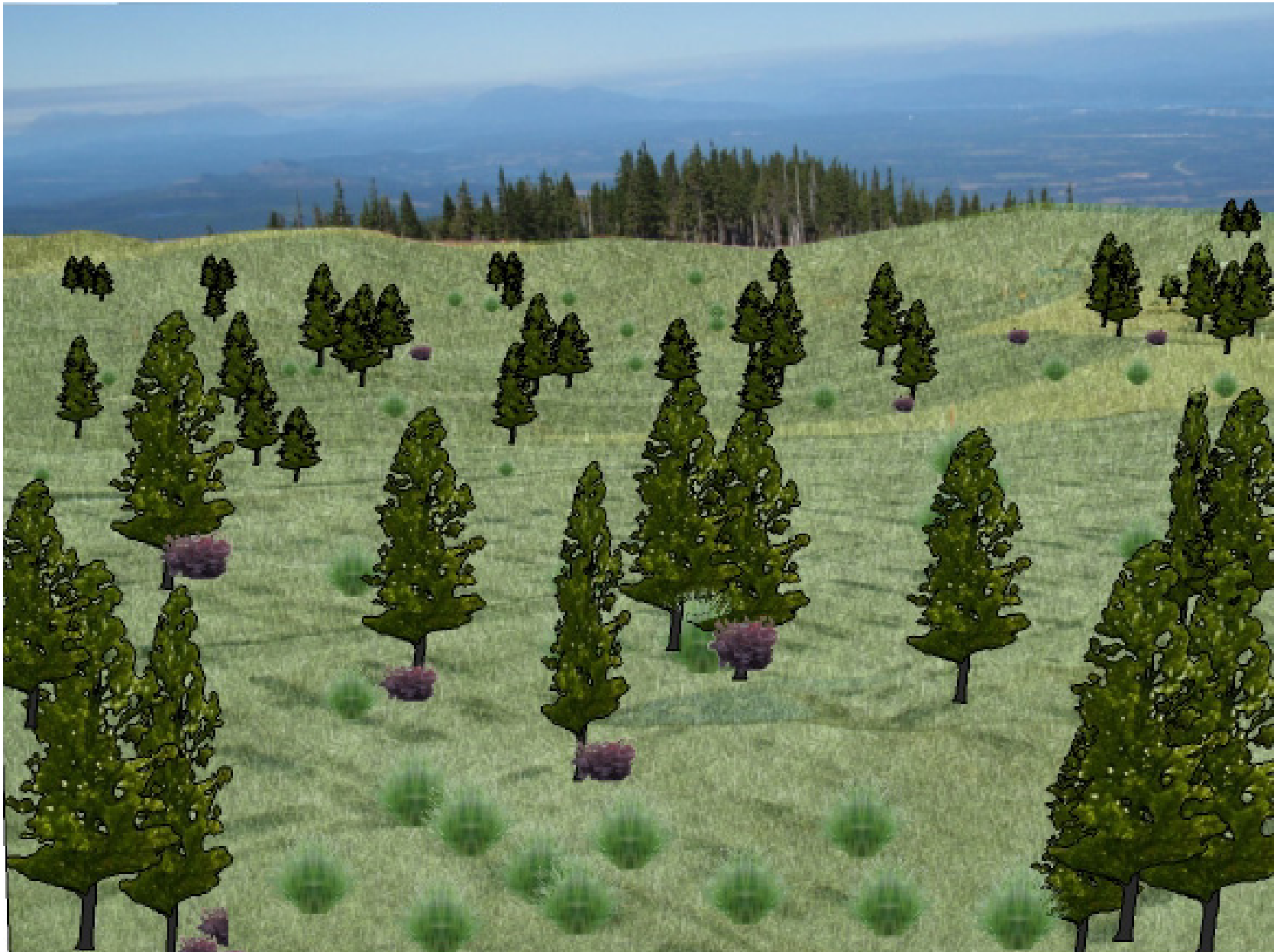












Questions?

