

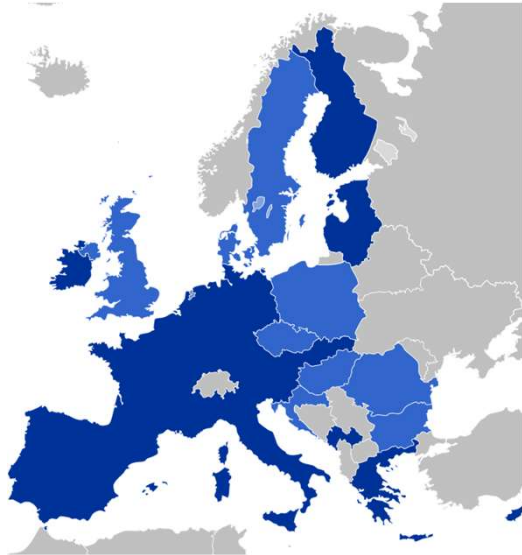
# CONTRIBUTION OF GEOPHYSICAL METHODS TO THE STUDY OF OLD LANDFILLS: A CASE STUDY IN ONOZ (BELGIUM)



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# RAWFILL project



100,000 – 500,000  
landfills

**Landfill mining**

Needs:

- Raw materials
- Energy sources
- Land

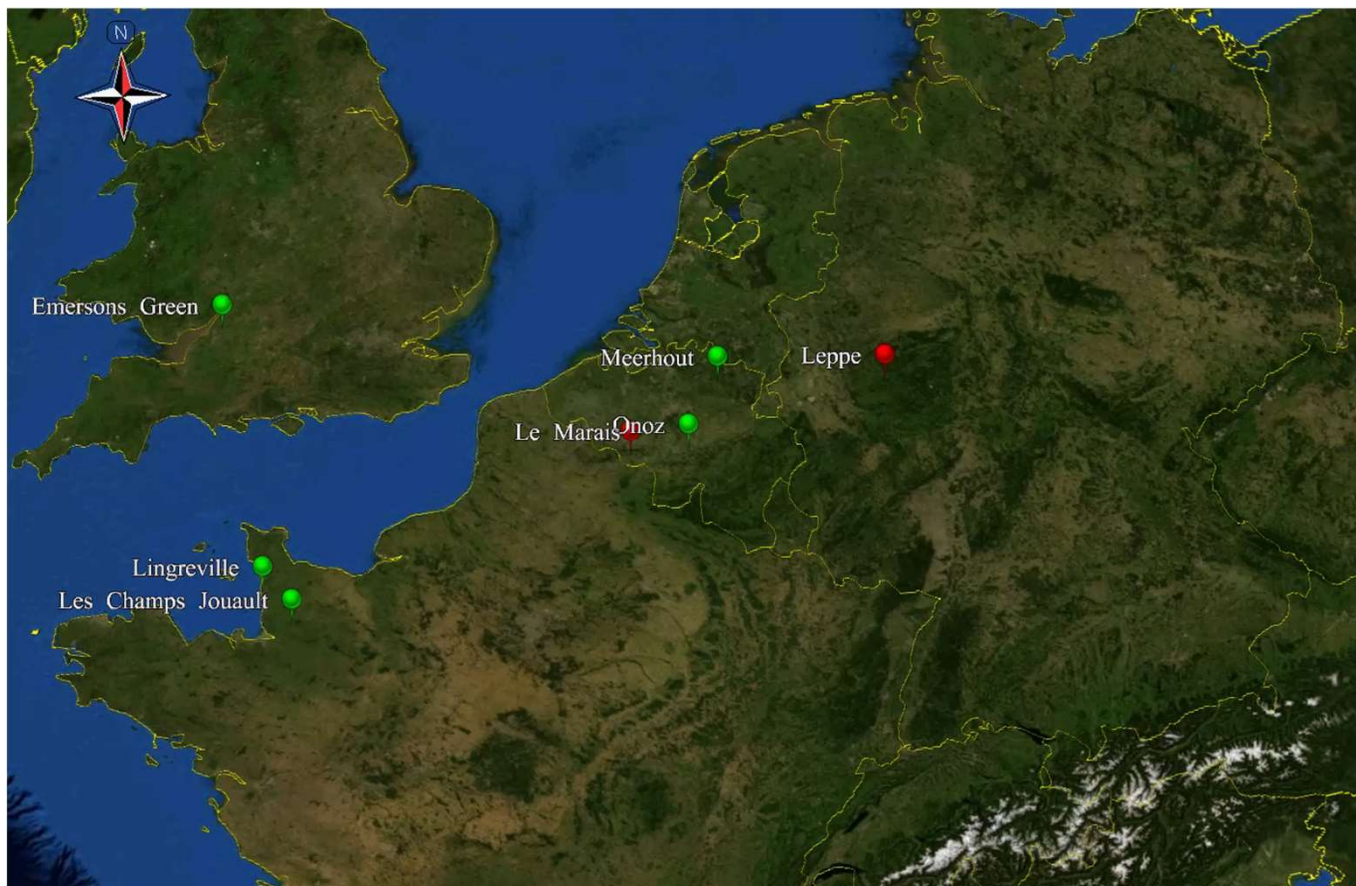
(Jones et al. 2013)

**RAWFILL = Raw materials recovered from landfills**

- focus on developing **new methods** to **reduce the economic risk** of LFM projects

More information at the workshop  
“Landfill mining- Myth and Reality”  
at 15:30 in Naturista hall

# Geophysics within RAWFILL



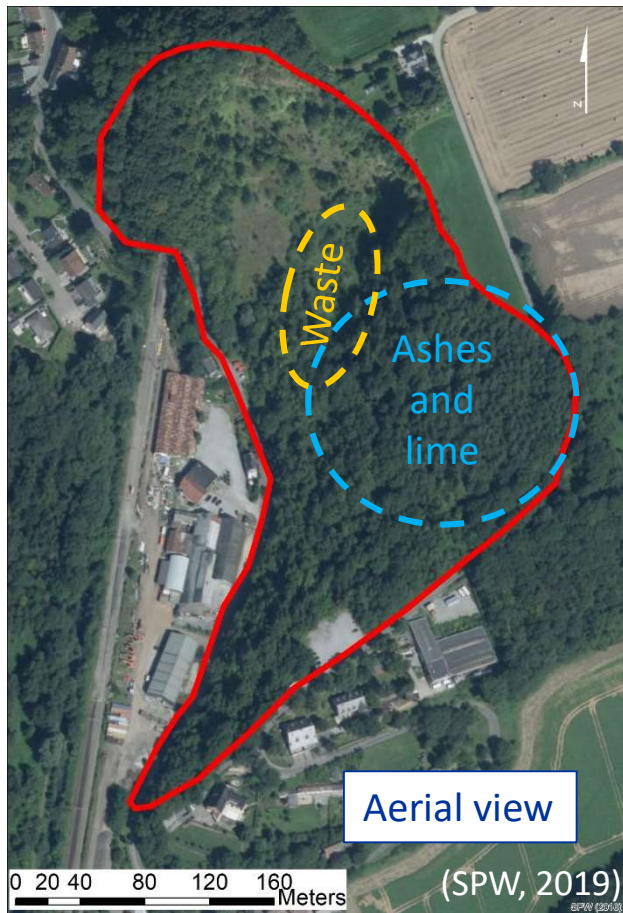
# Context: history

- 1902-1967:
  - quarry (limestone extraction)
- 1967-1976:
  - slacked lime deposits followed by ashes deposits
- 1982-1987:
  - heterogeneous wastes (inert, tires, rubber, plastic, car parts, household...)





# Context: current state





# Context





# Selected methods

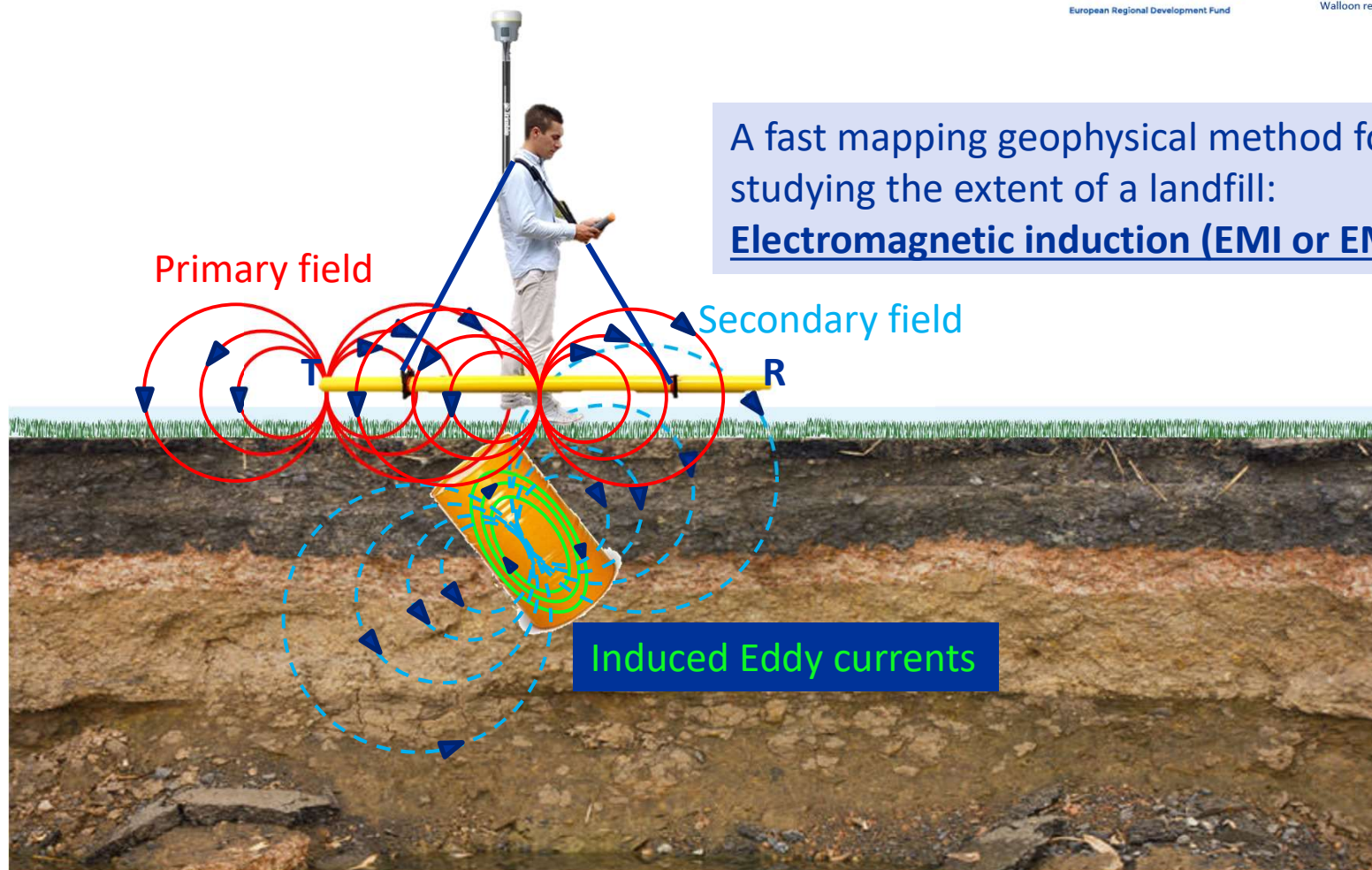
- Electromagnetic induction (EM)
- Magnetometry (MAG)
- Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and Induced Polarization (IP)
- Seismic method
  - Horizontal to Vertical Noise Spectral Ratio (HVNSR or H/V)

Mapping

Imaging

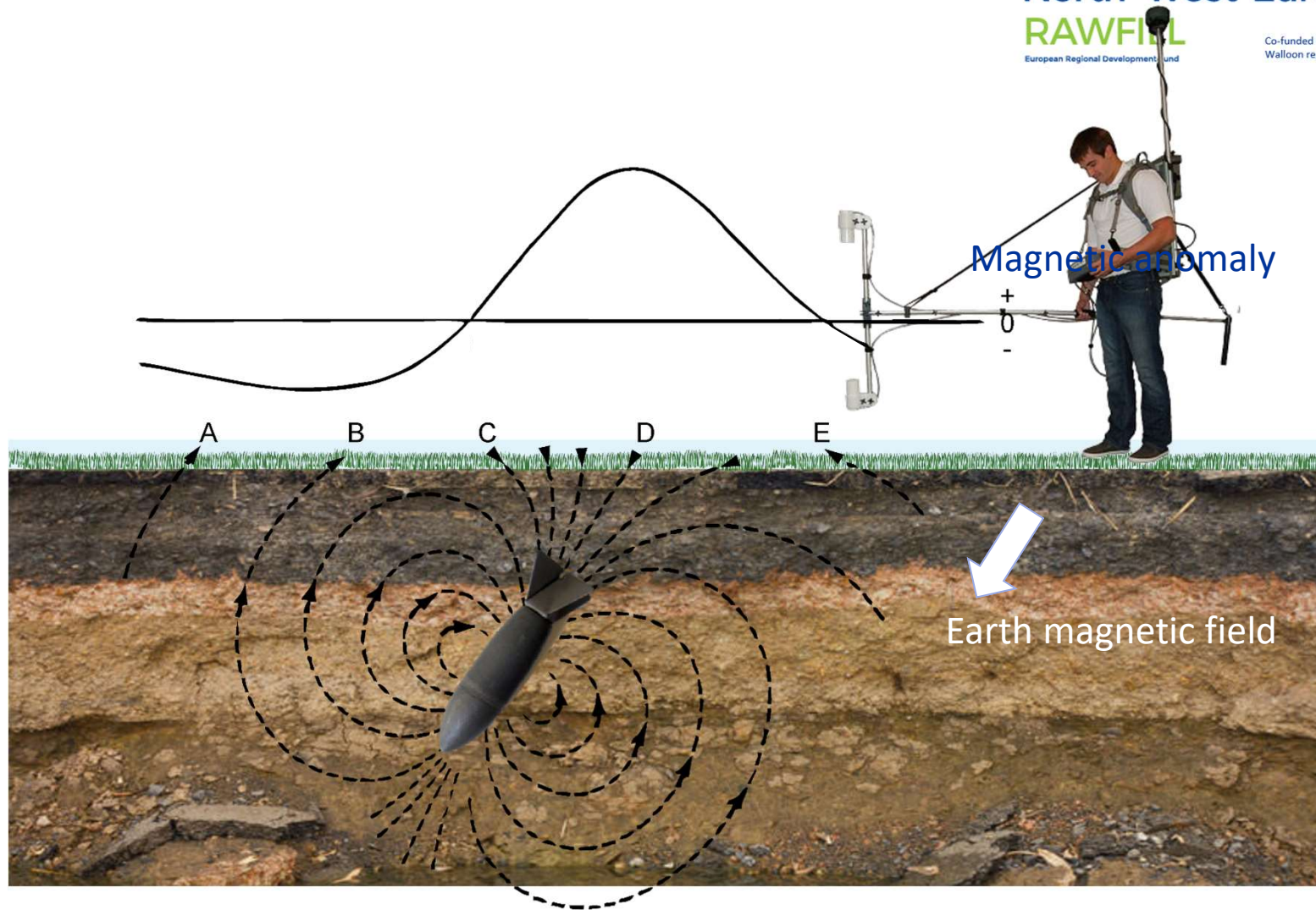
Sounding

# Selected methods: EM

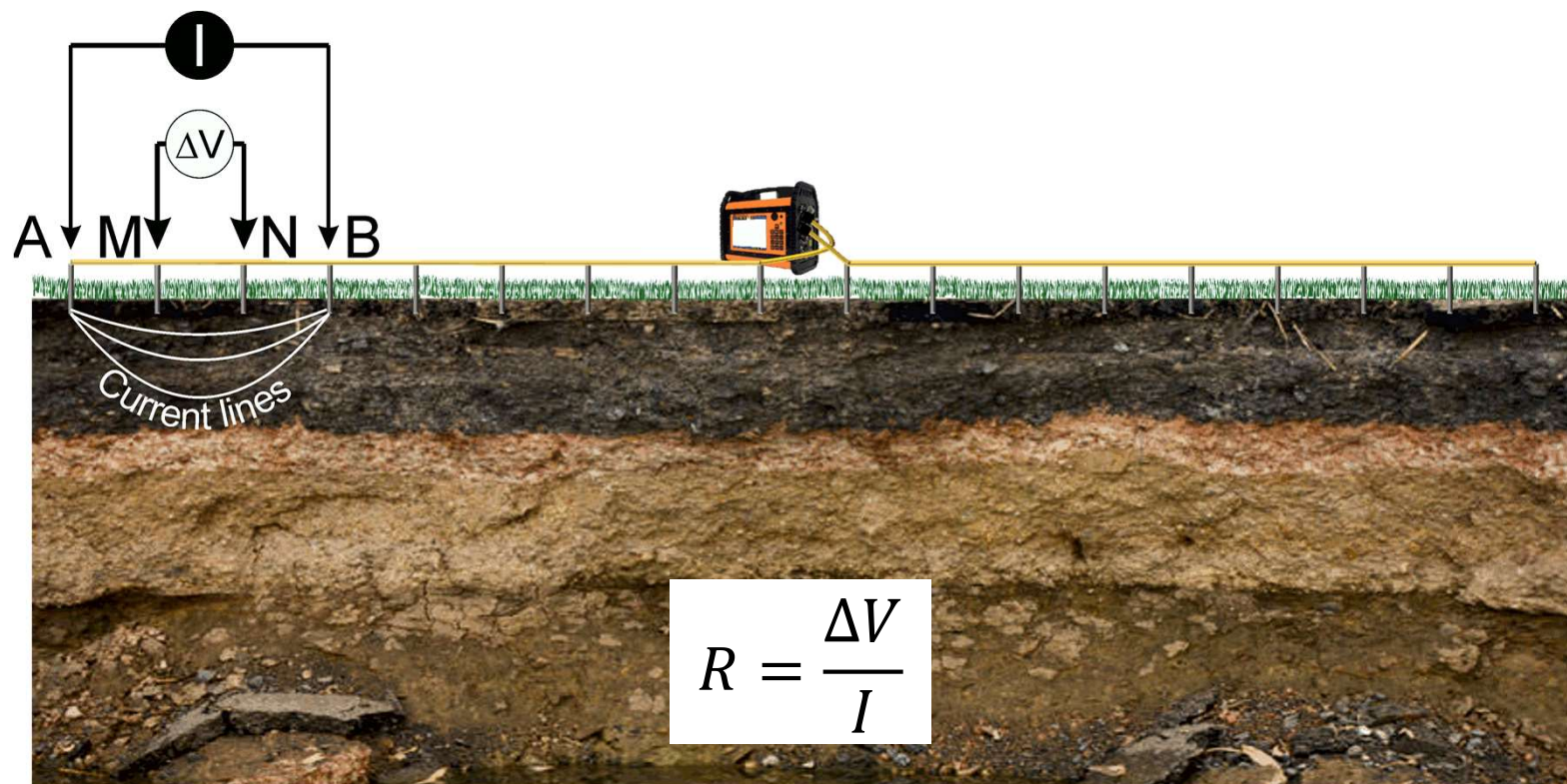




# Selected methods: MAG

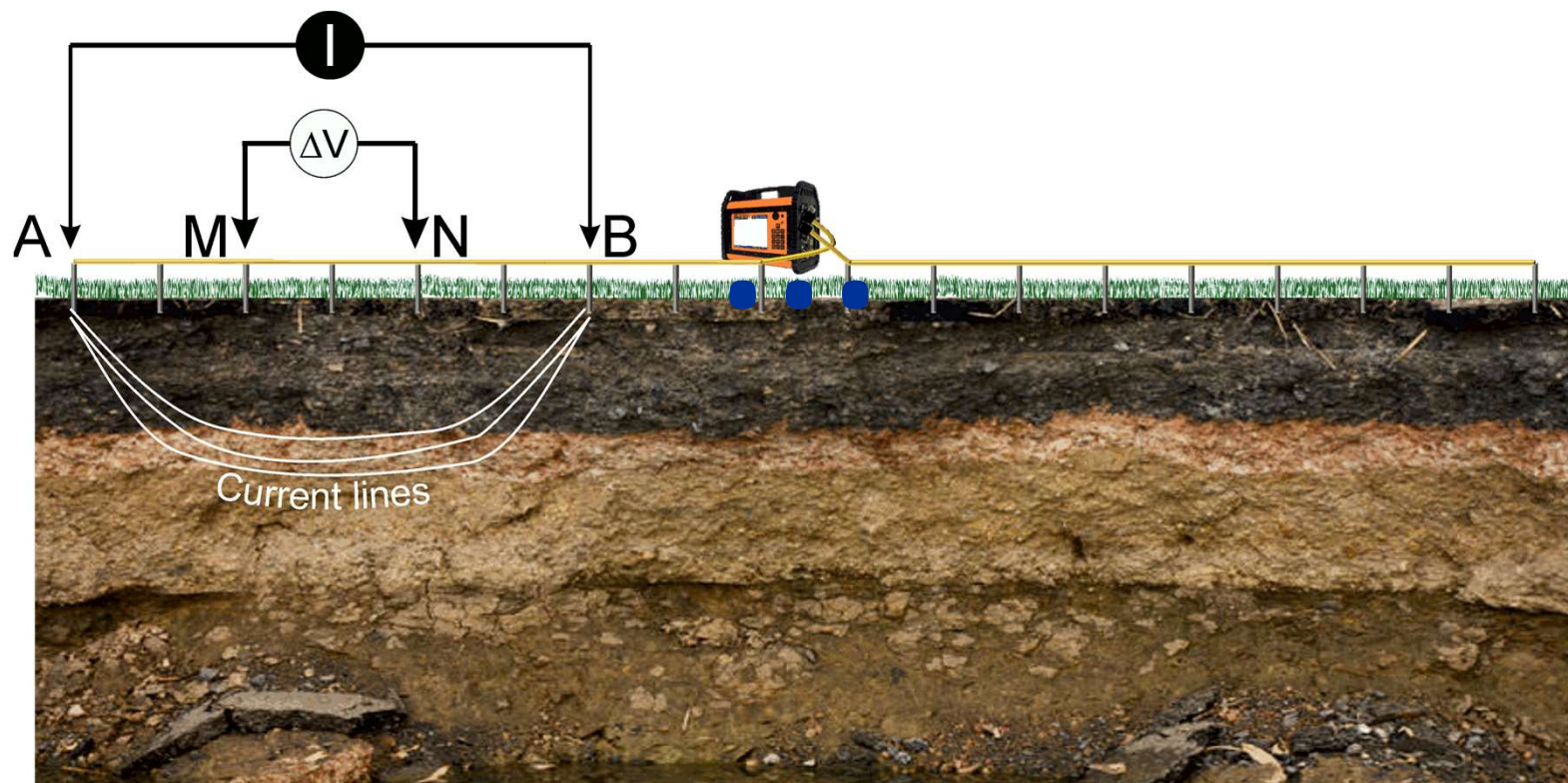


# Selected methods: ERT/IP

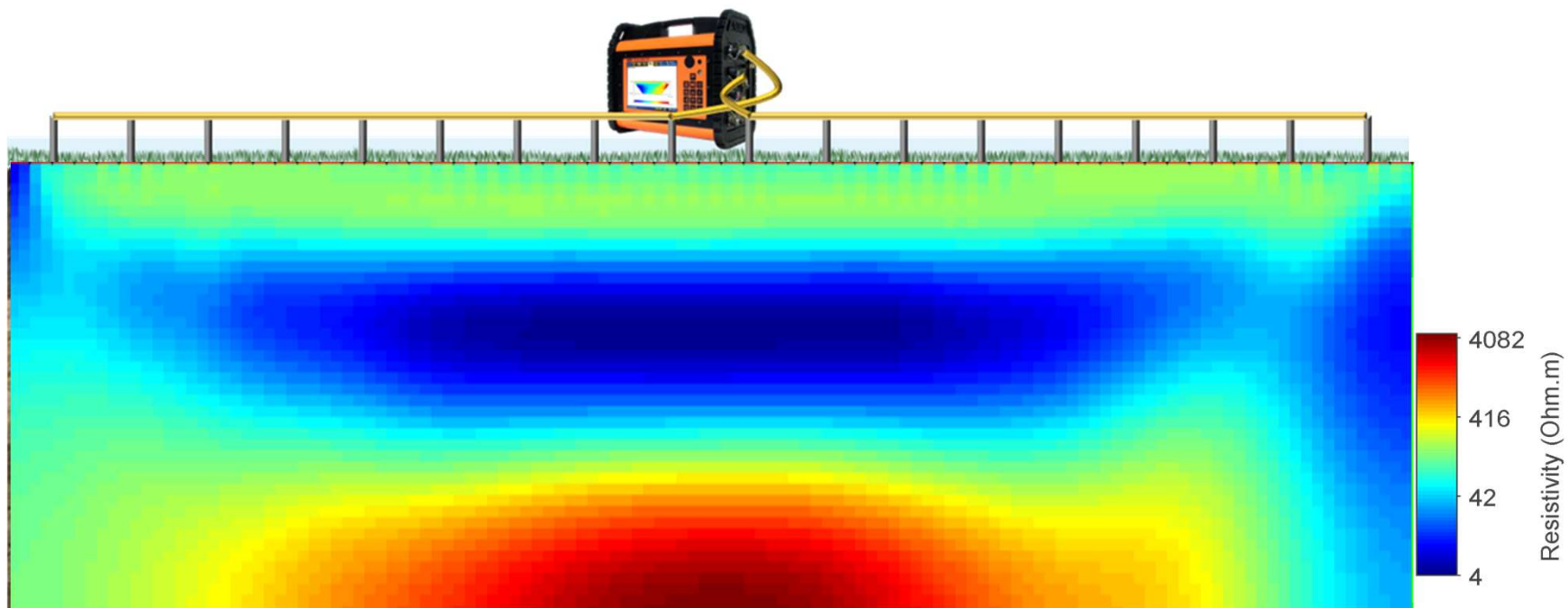




# Selected methods: ERT/IP



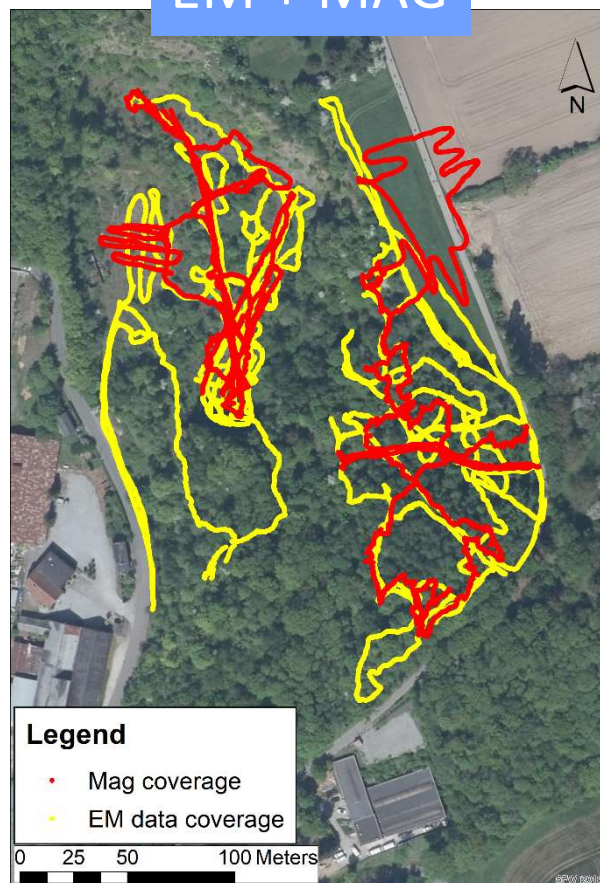
# Selected methods: ERT/IP



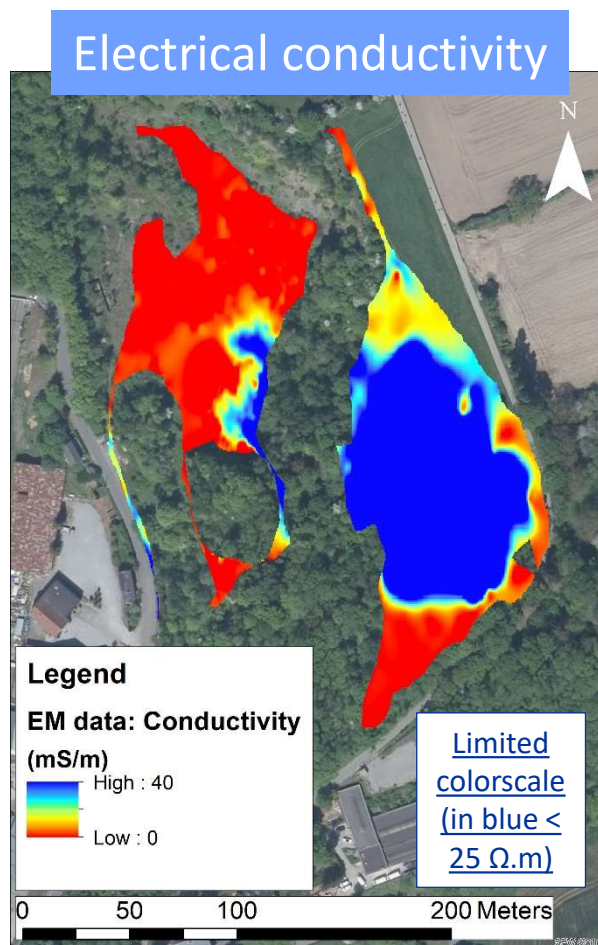


# Spatial coverage: EM & MAG

EM + MAG

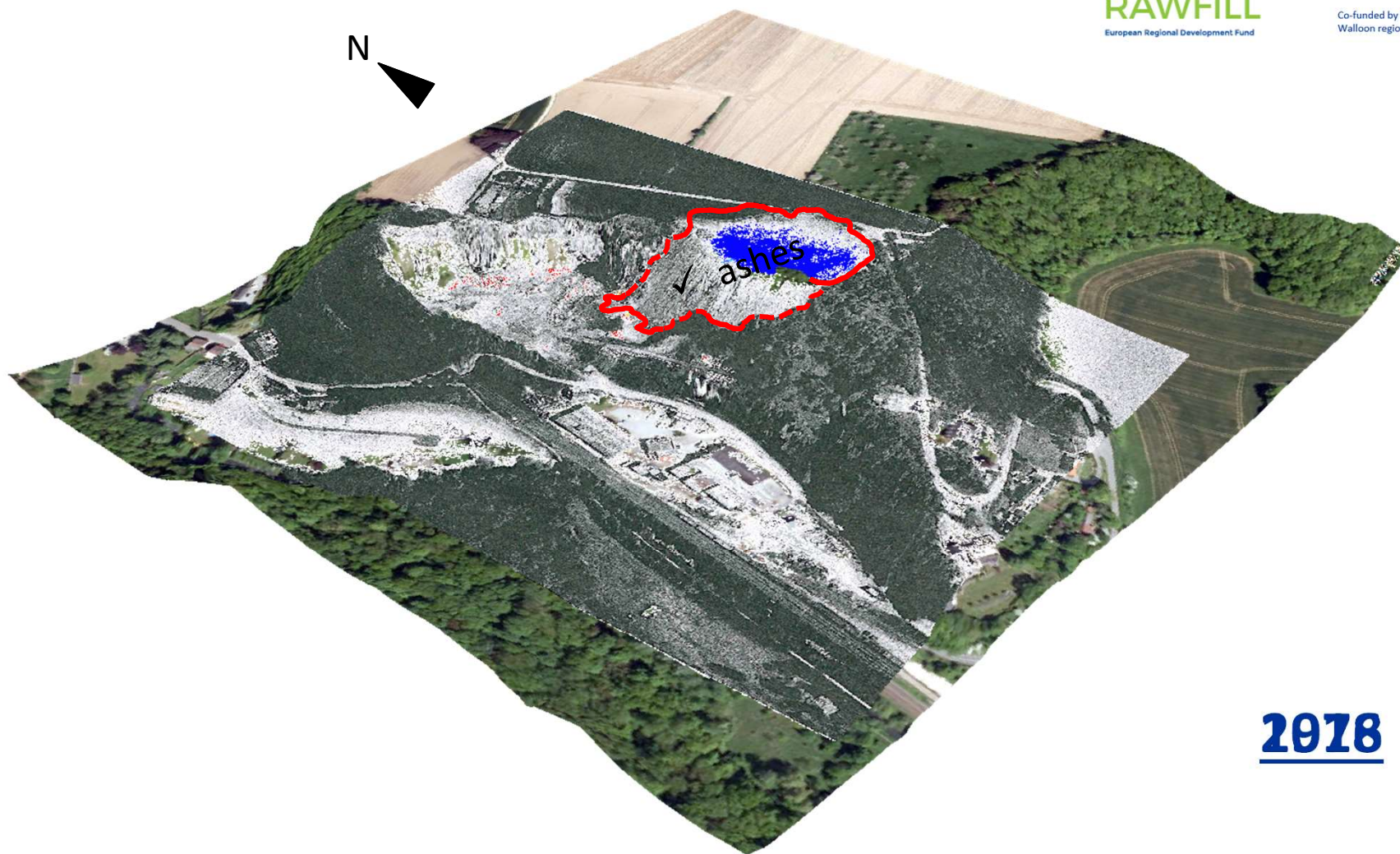


# Results: EM at around 6 m depth





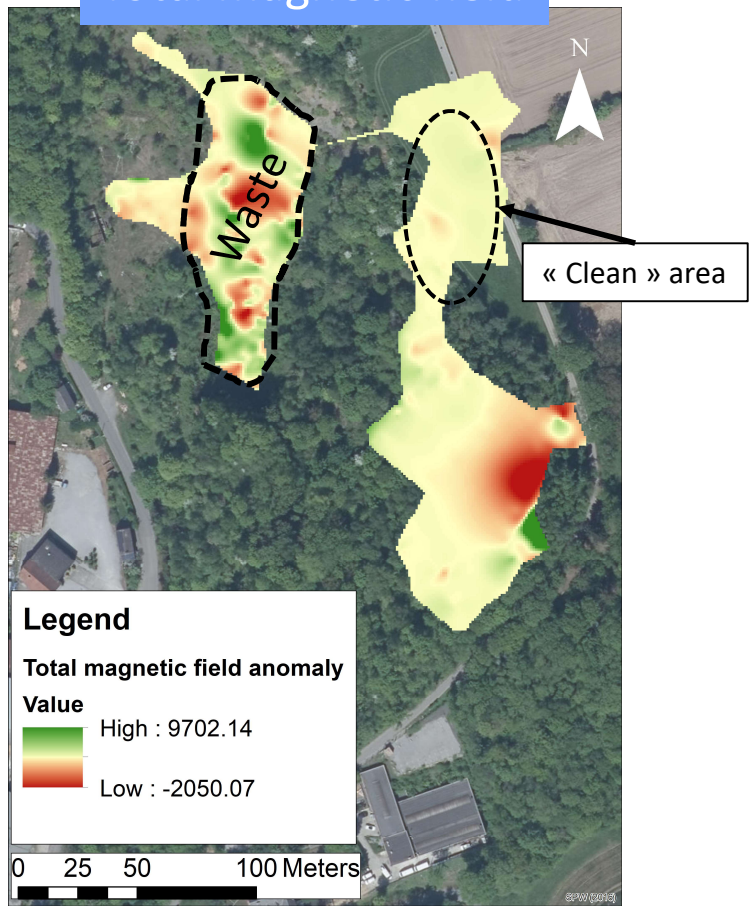
# Interpretation: EM



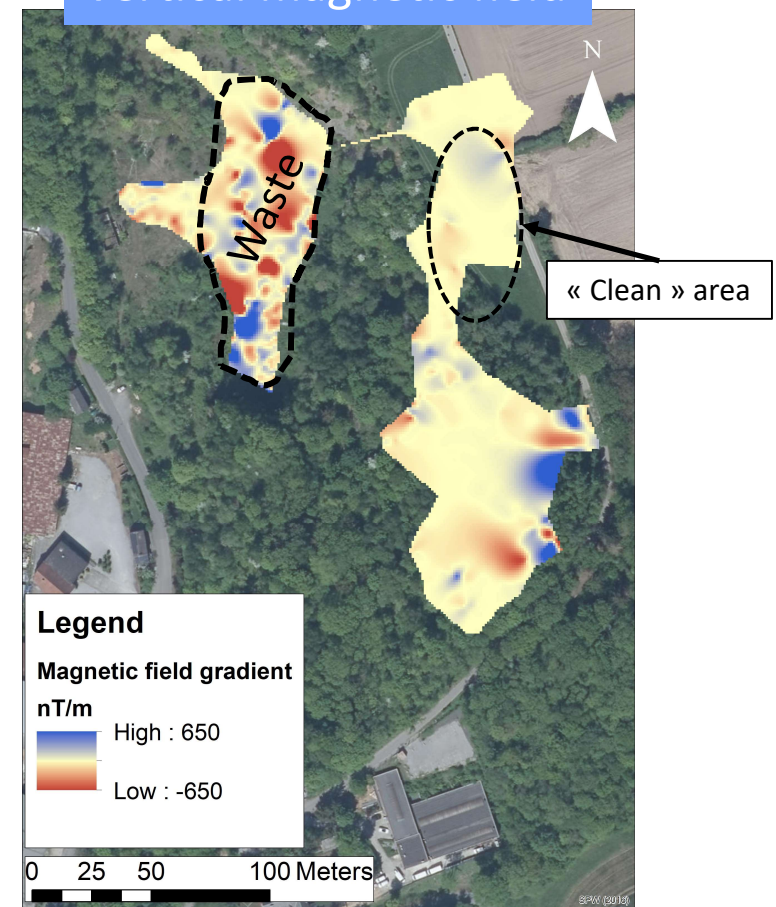
**2018**

# Results: Magnetometry

Total magnetic field

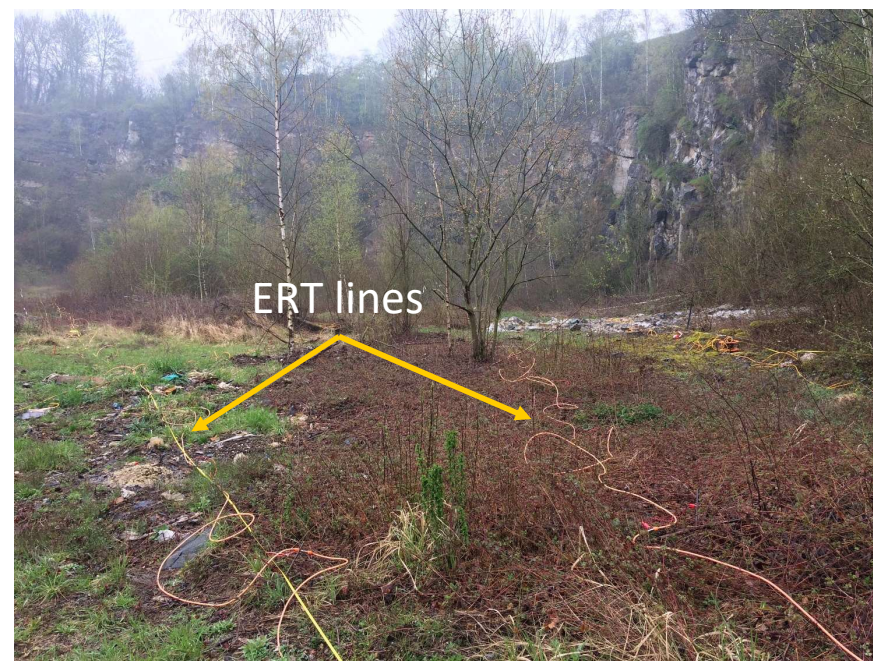
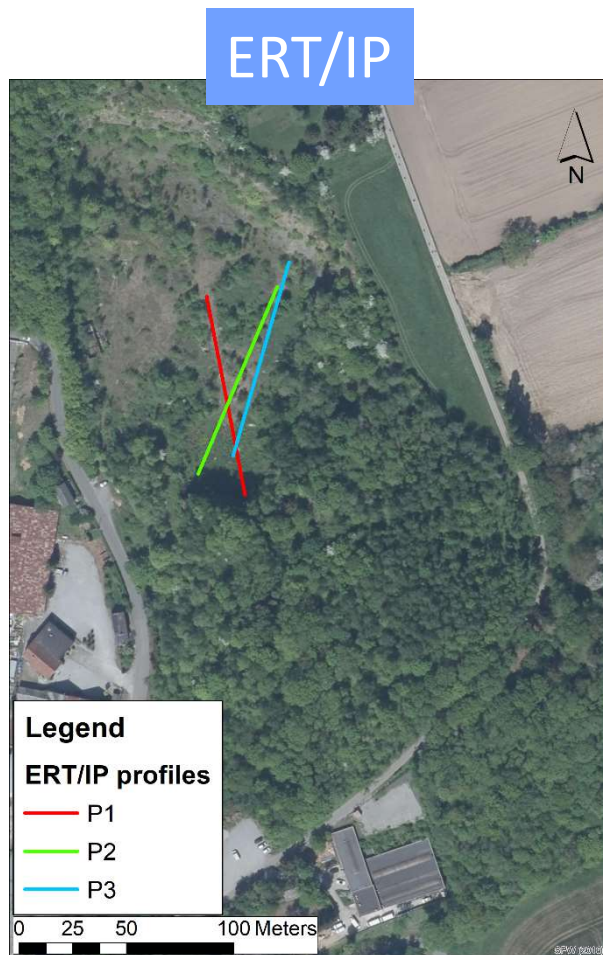


Vertical magnetic field

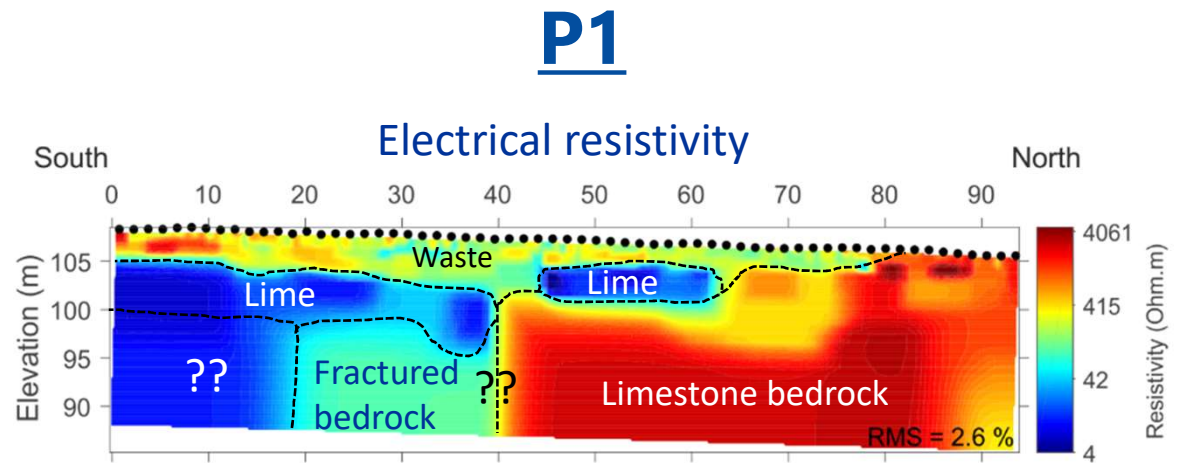
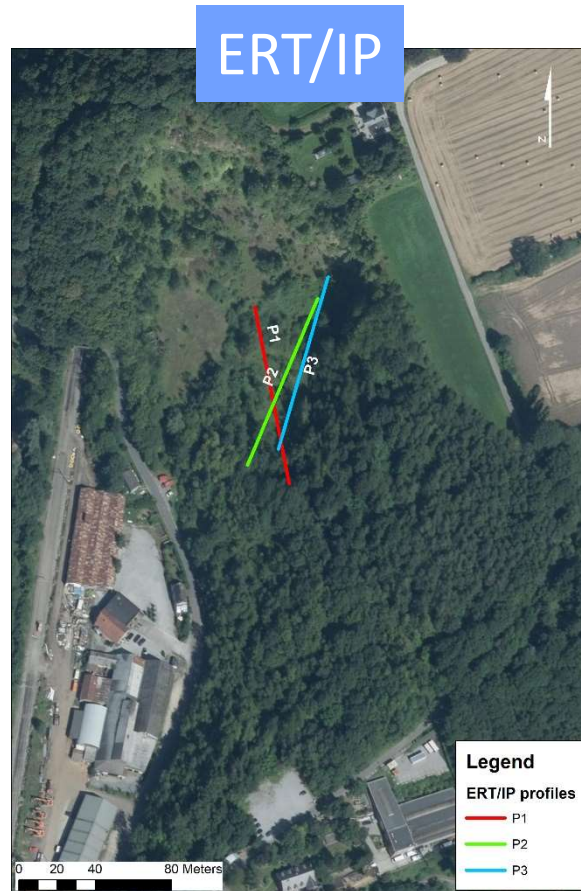




# Spatial coverage: ERT/IP



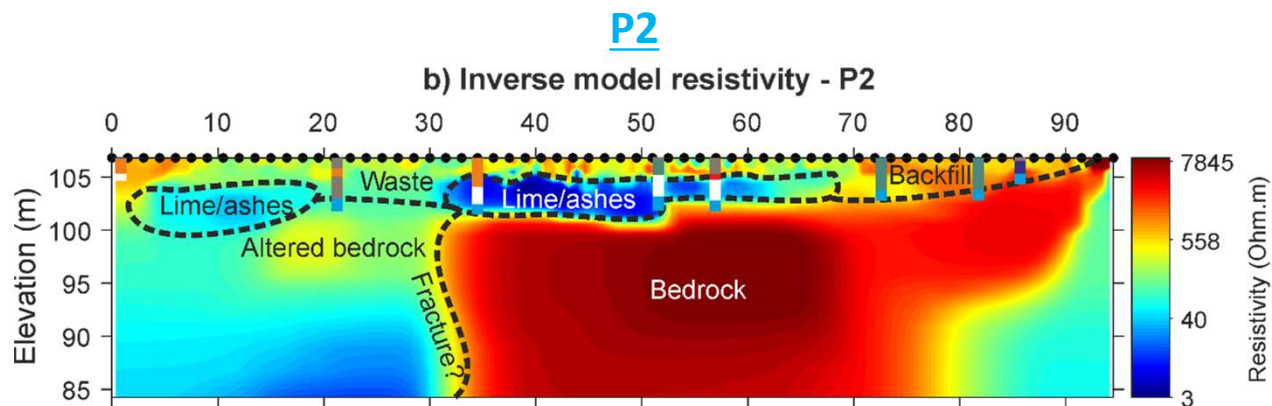
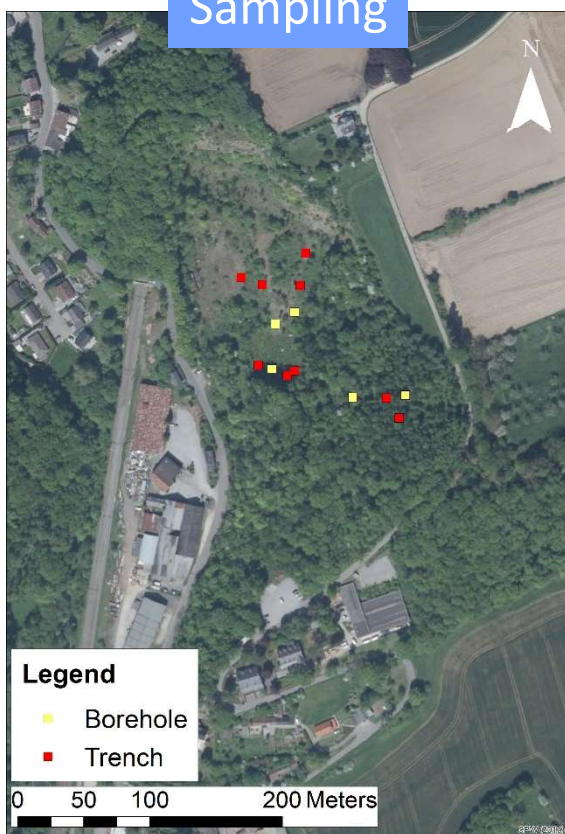
# Results: ERT/IP





# Validation with ground truth data

Sampling

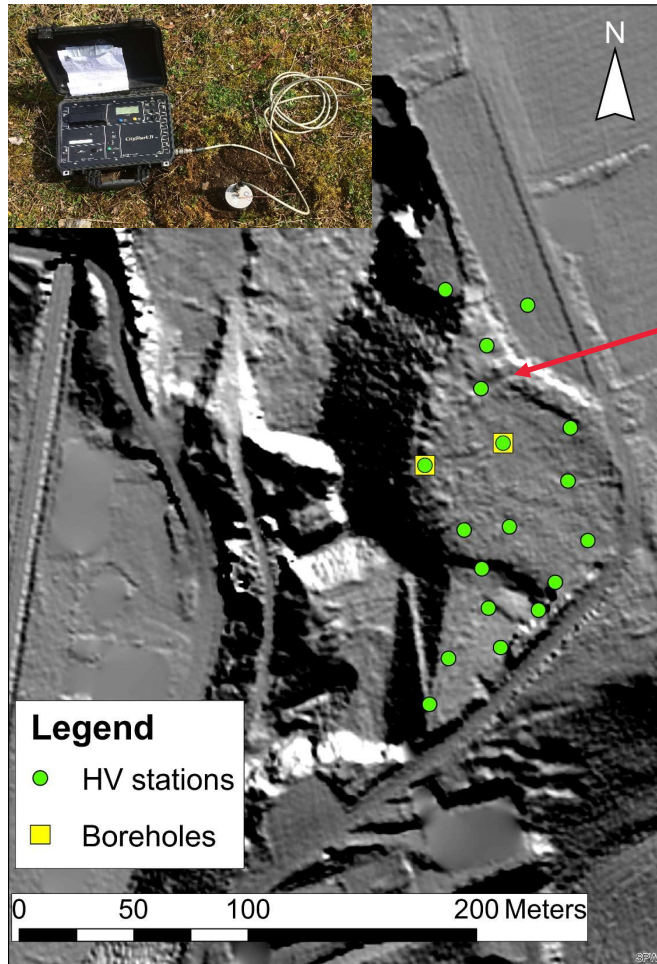


**Legend**

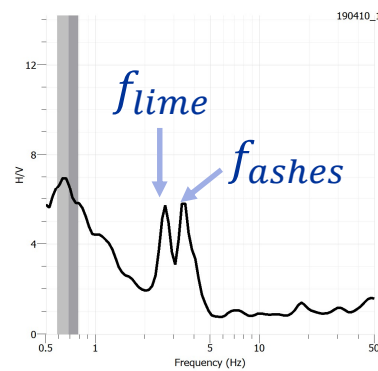
- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  Brown soil       |  Wastes        |  Backfill     |  Lime/ashes |
|  Brick foundation |  Cherry stones |  Black powder |  Bedrock    |



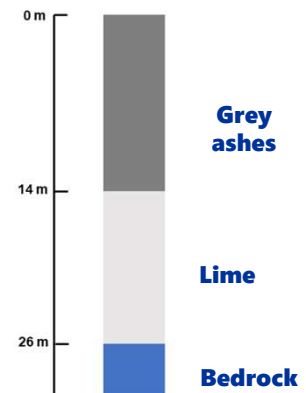
# Refinement: H/V measurements



H/V measurement



Borehole log



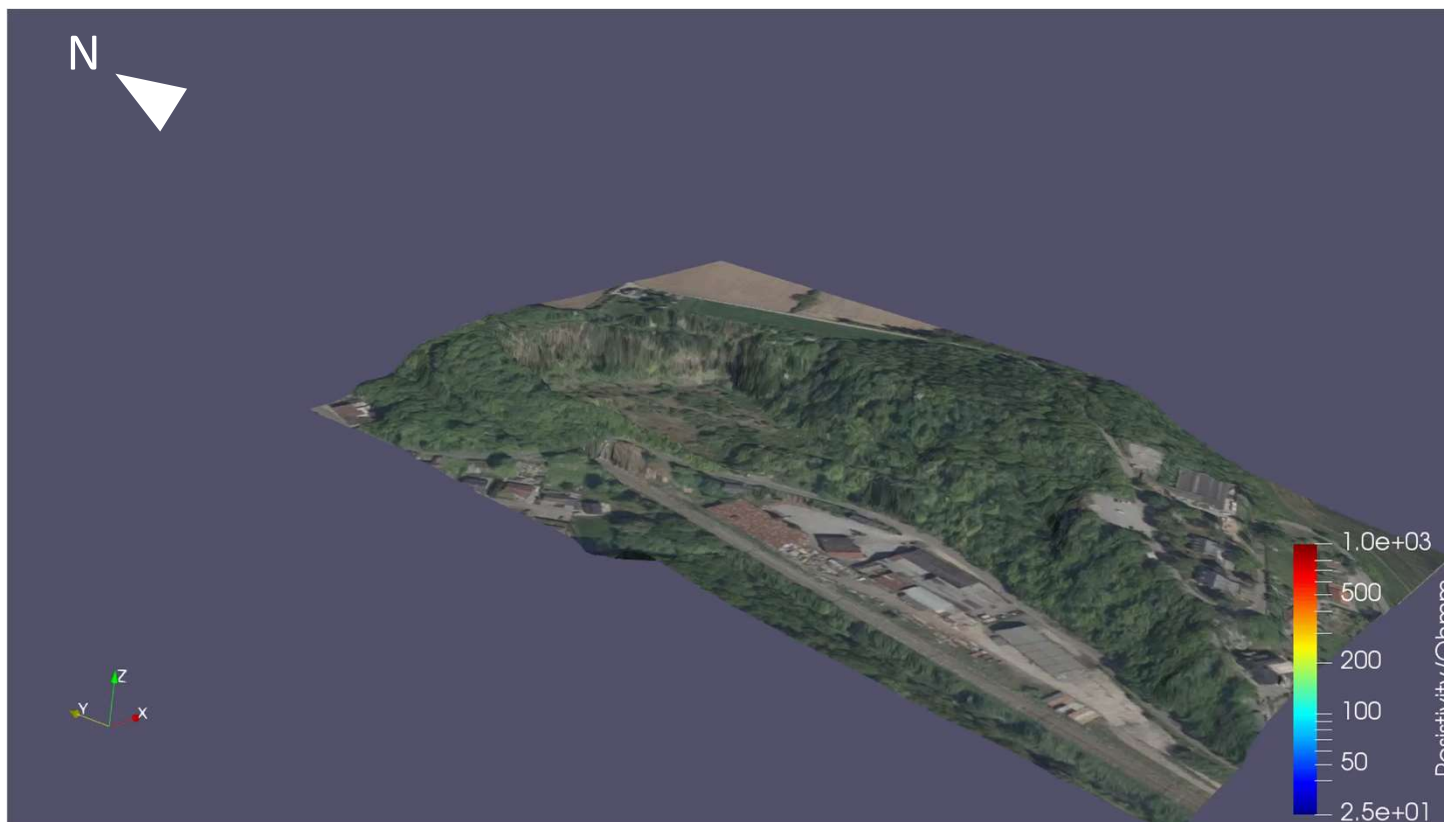
$$V_{s_{lime}} = 318 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$V_{s_{ashes}} = 271 \frac{m}{s}$$

Possible to estimate the thickness of ash and lime at other HV stations

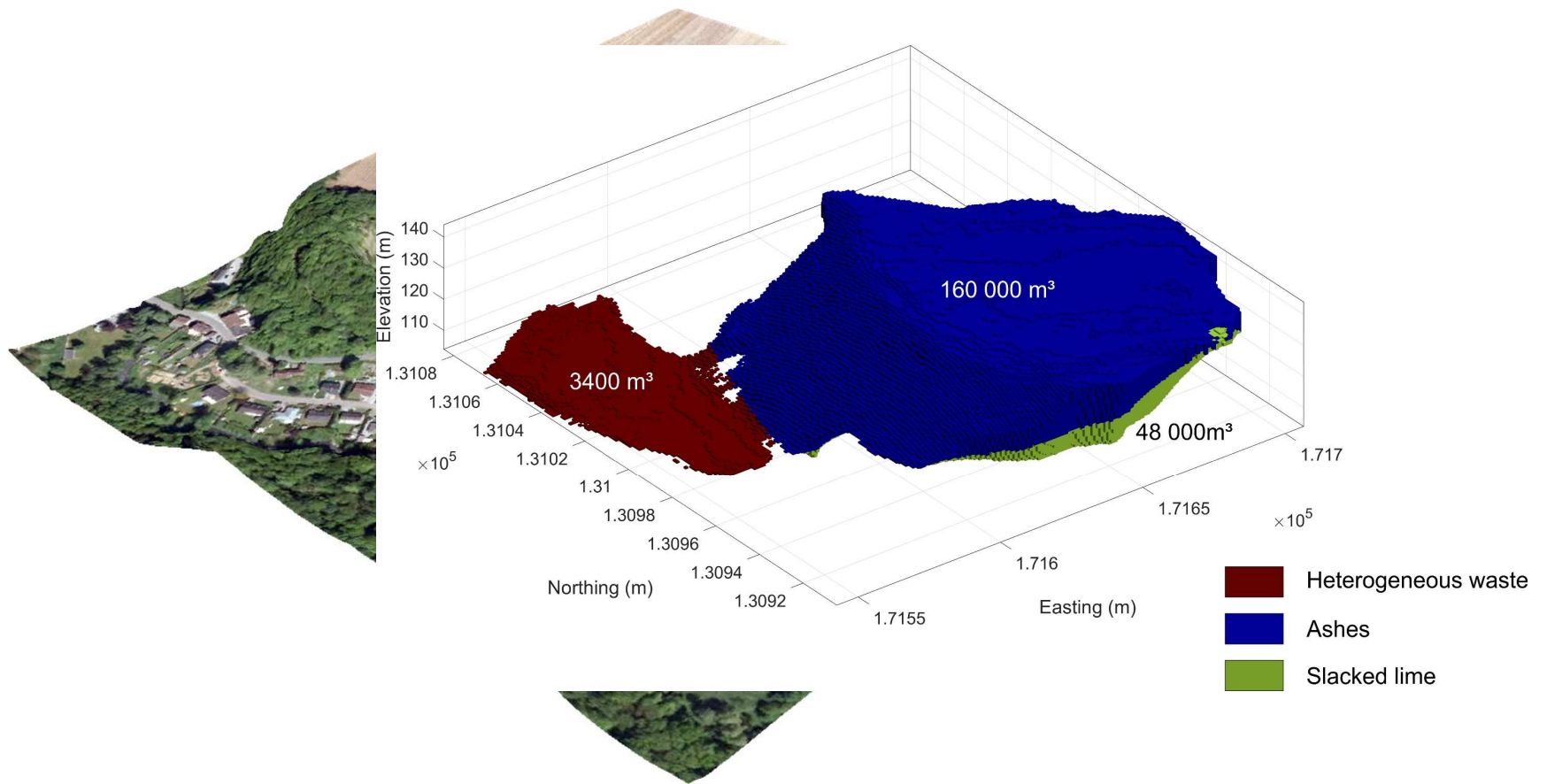
(Debouny, 2019)

# Refinement: 3D ERT/IP





# Resource distribution model



# Summary: RAWFILL approach

- 1) Gather all available information
- 2) Use mapping methods (e.g. EM & Mag) to quickly delineate landfill extent, identify anomalies and decide upon location for more detailed 2D or 3D-surveys (ERT/IP, seismic)
- 3) Define a sampling plan based on geophysical results
- 4) Use ground truth data to calibrate and verify geophysical data
- 5) Build resource distribution model

In Onoz, this approach allowed to save up to 75 % of characterization costs



# Raw materials recovered from landfills



The Interreg North-West Europe Project is coordinated by SPAQuE and unites 8 partners from 4 EU regions.



# Interreg



EUROPEAN UNION

# North-West Europe

# RAWFILL

European Regional Development Fund

Co-funded by the  
Walloon region



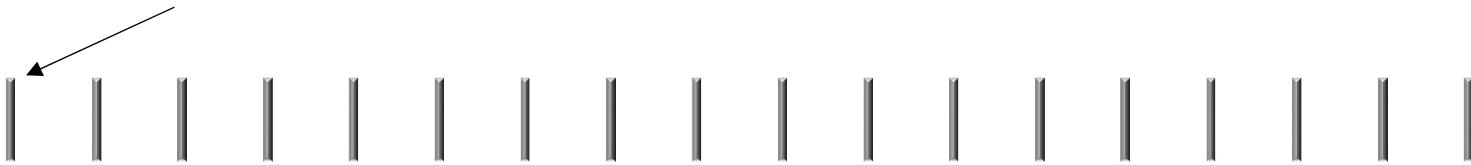
# Thank you!



# Methods

- ERT/IP

Stainless steel electrodes



# Methods

- ERT/IP





# Methods

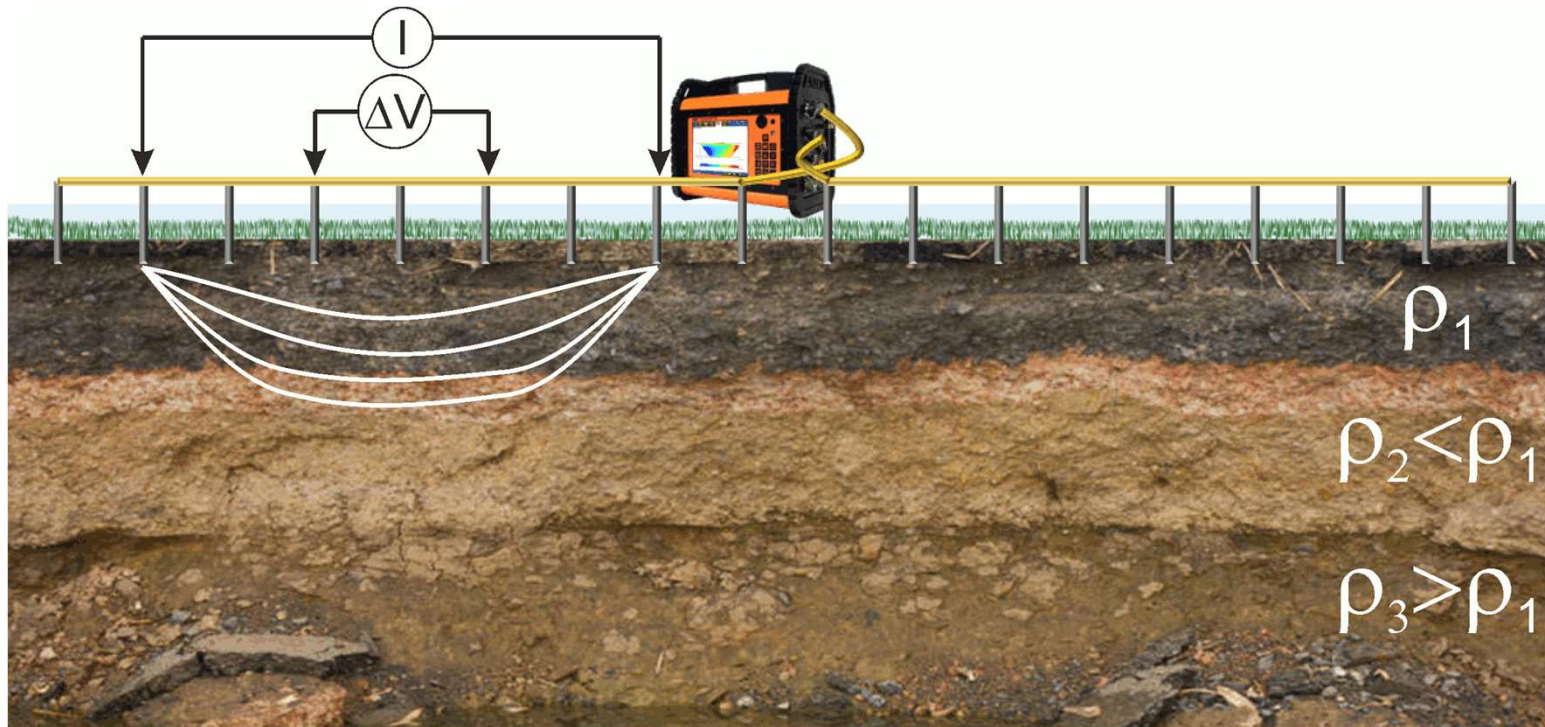
- ERT/IP



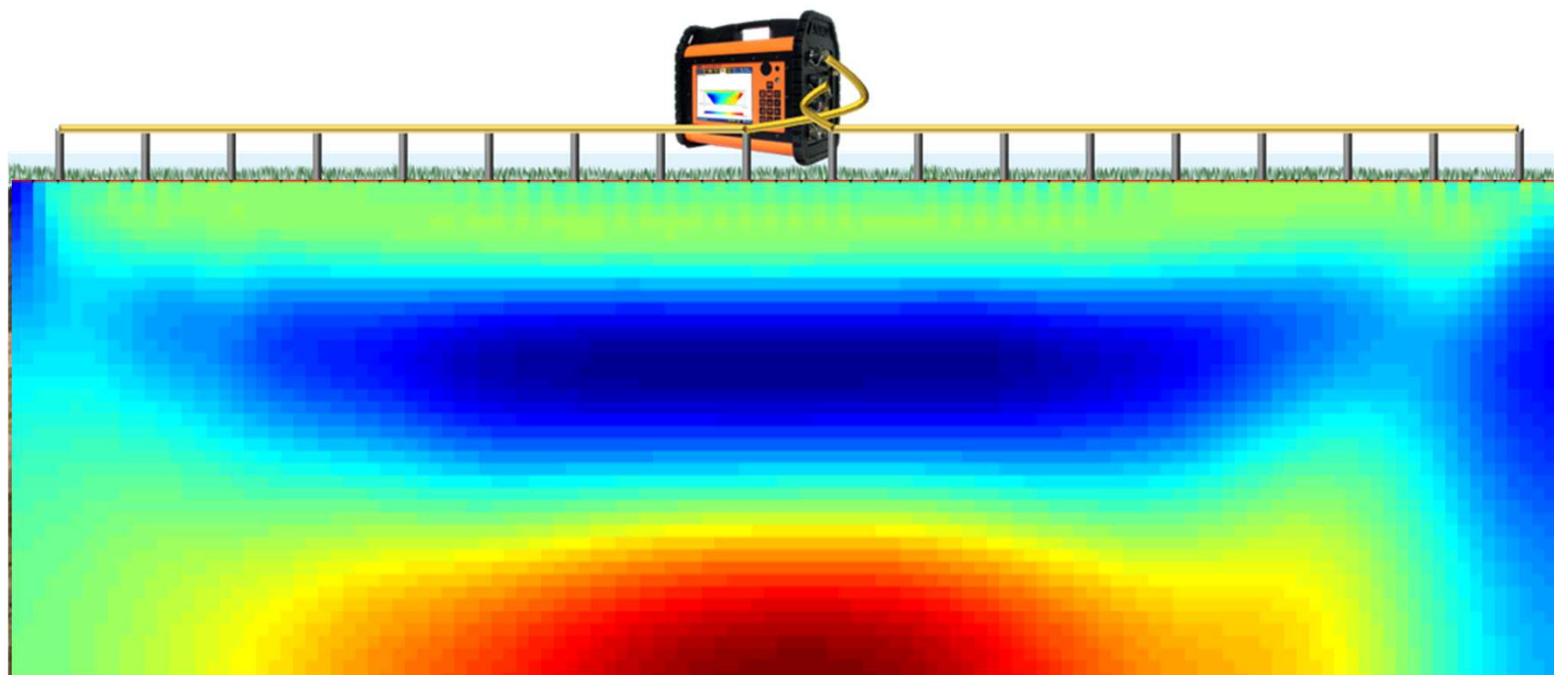


# Methods

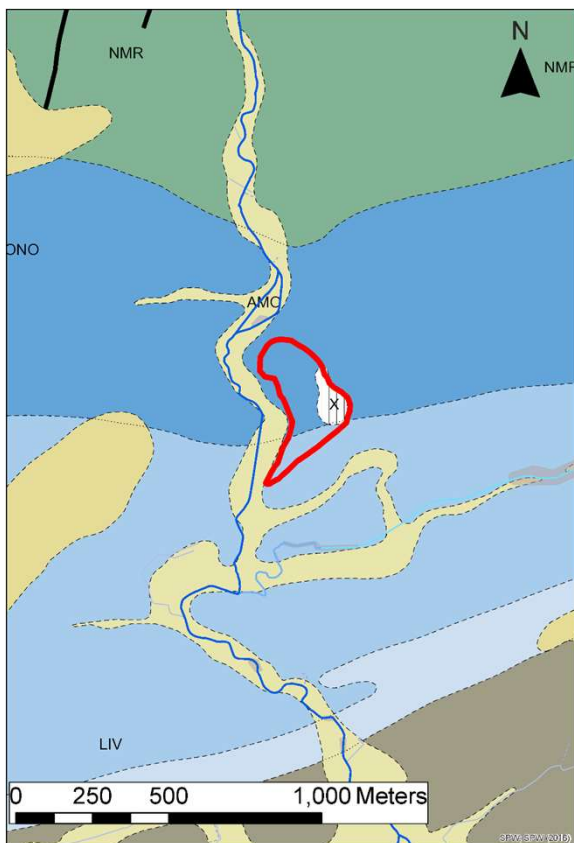
- ERT/IP



# Methods



# Site overview: geology



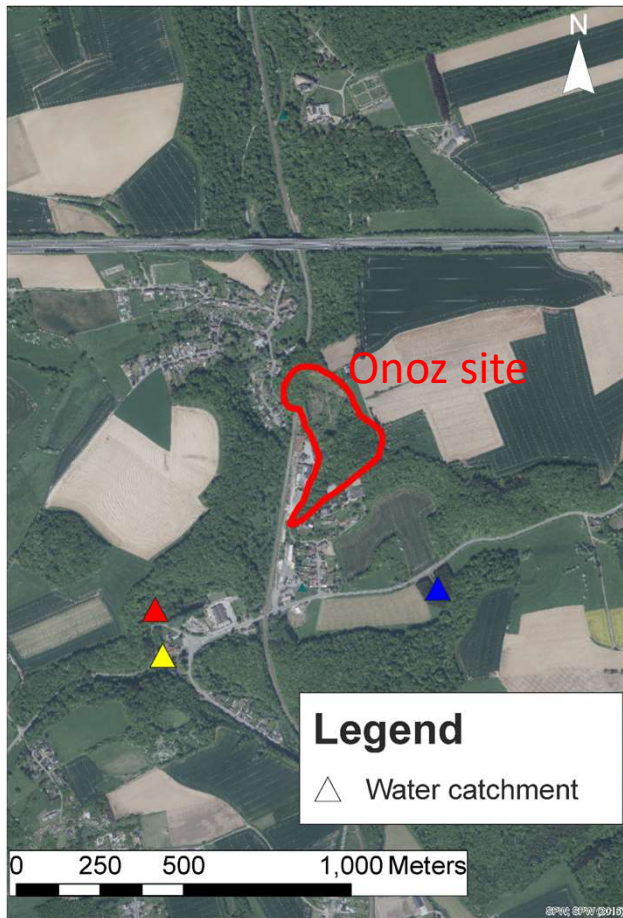
## Legend

- Orneau river
- Modern alluvium - AMO
- Bruxelles formation - BXL
- Houiller group - HOU
- Hoyoux group - HOY
- Lives Formation - LIV: Well-bedded limestones**
- Onoz Formation - ONO: Thin- to thick-bedded limestones**
- Namur Formation - NMR





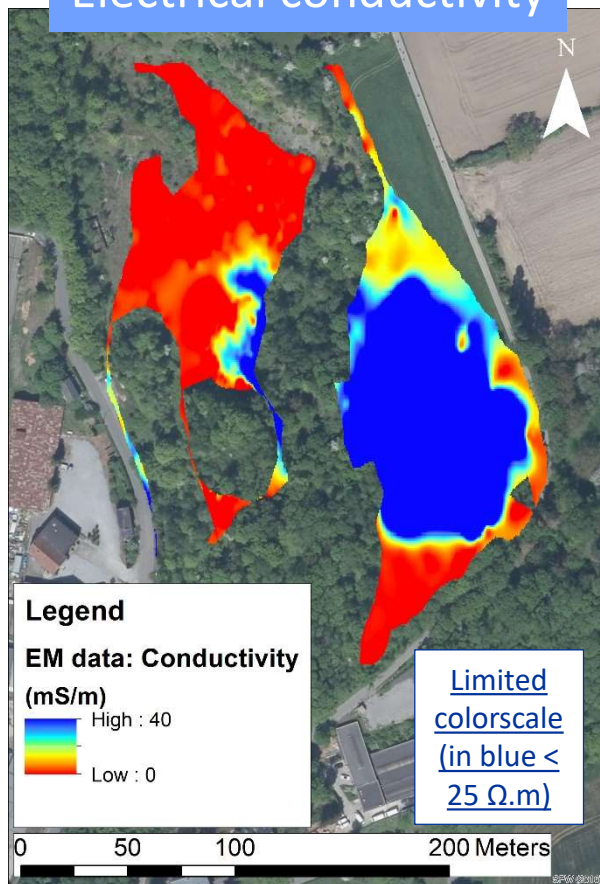
# Context: water catchment



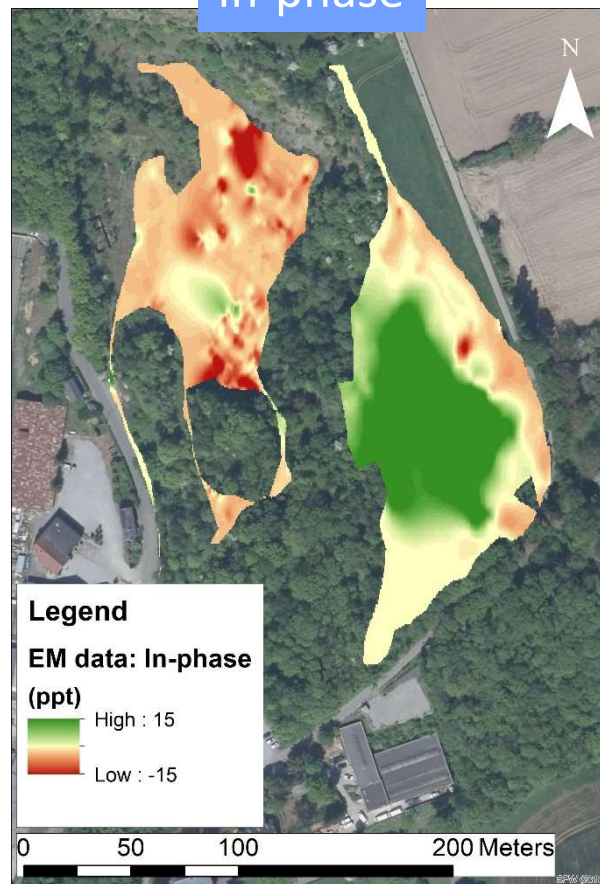
- Landfill is in the vicinity of three water catchments... and is located inside their distant protection zone

# Results: EM at around 6 m depth

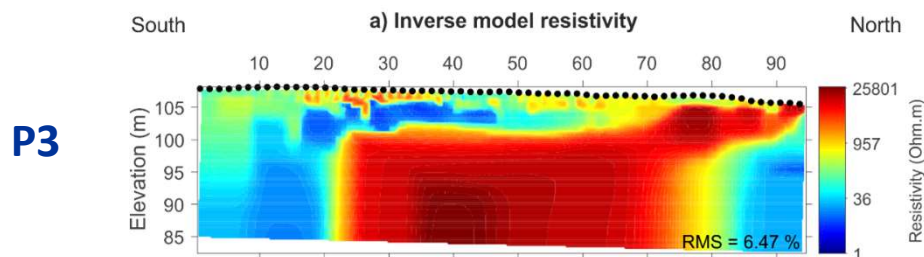
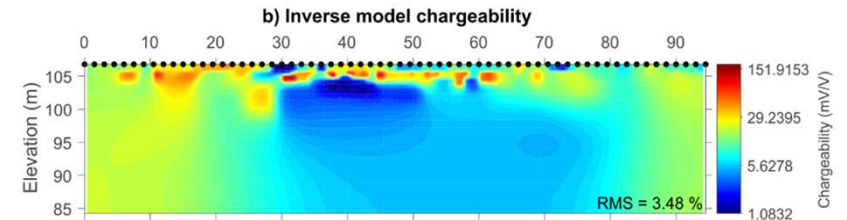
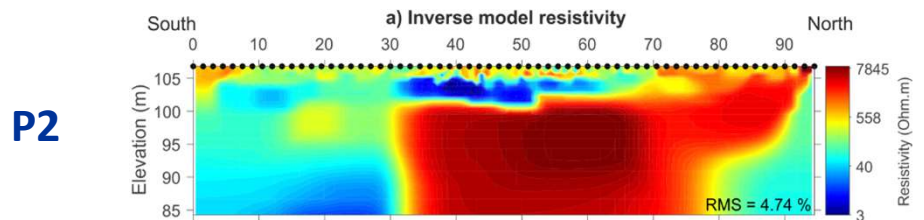
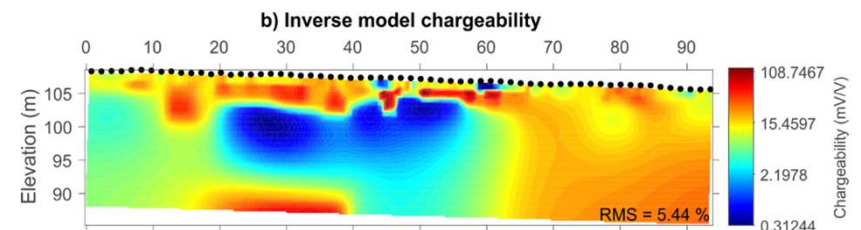
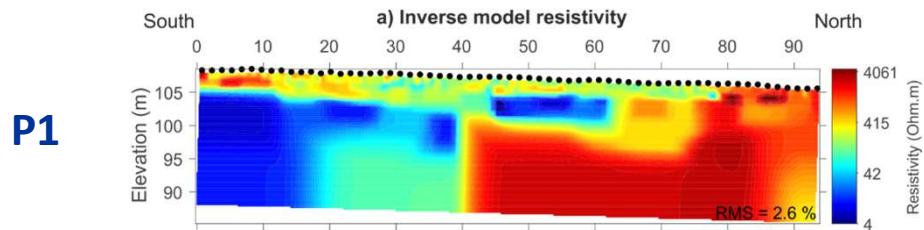
Electrical conductivity



In-phase



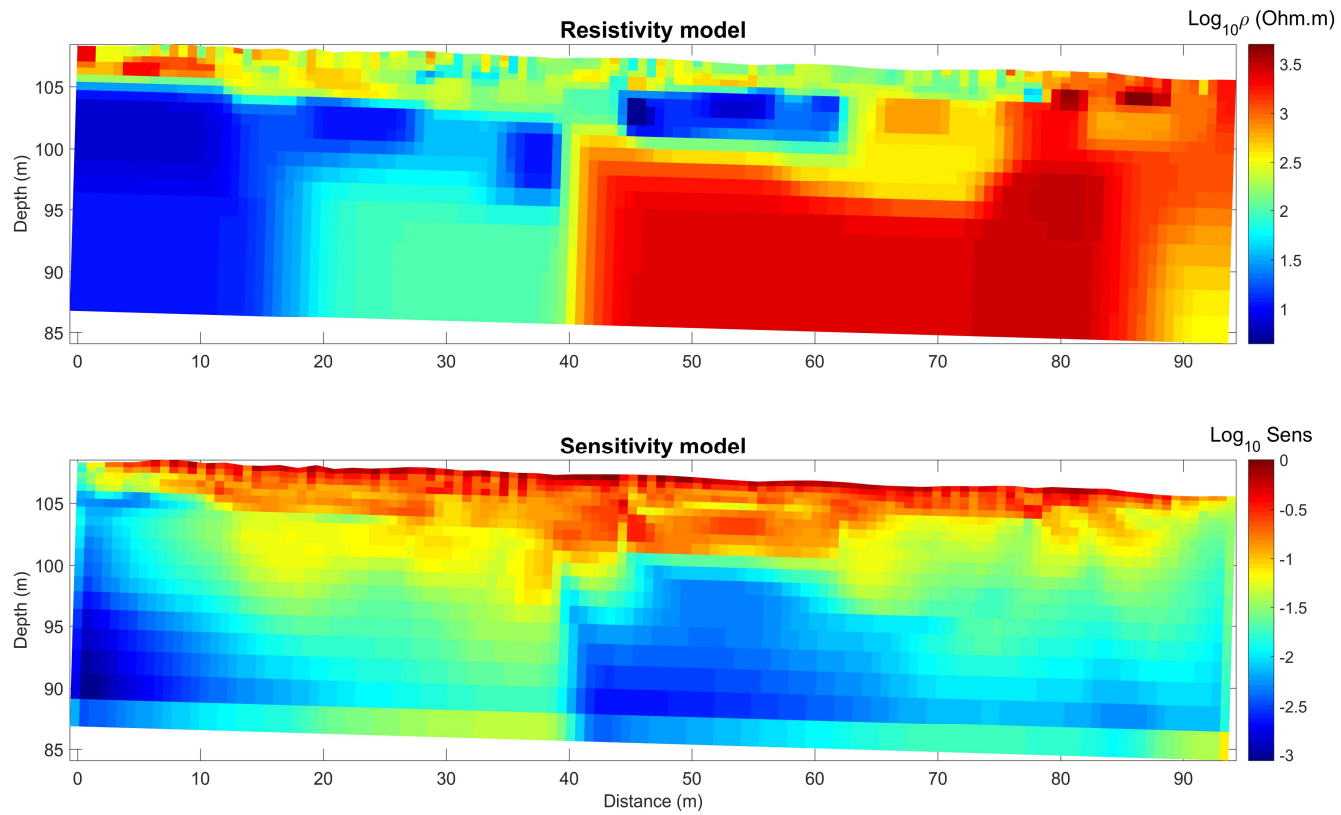
# Results: ERT/IP



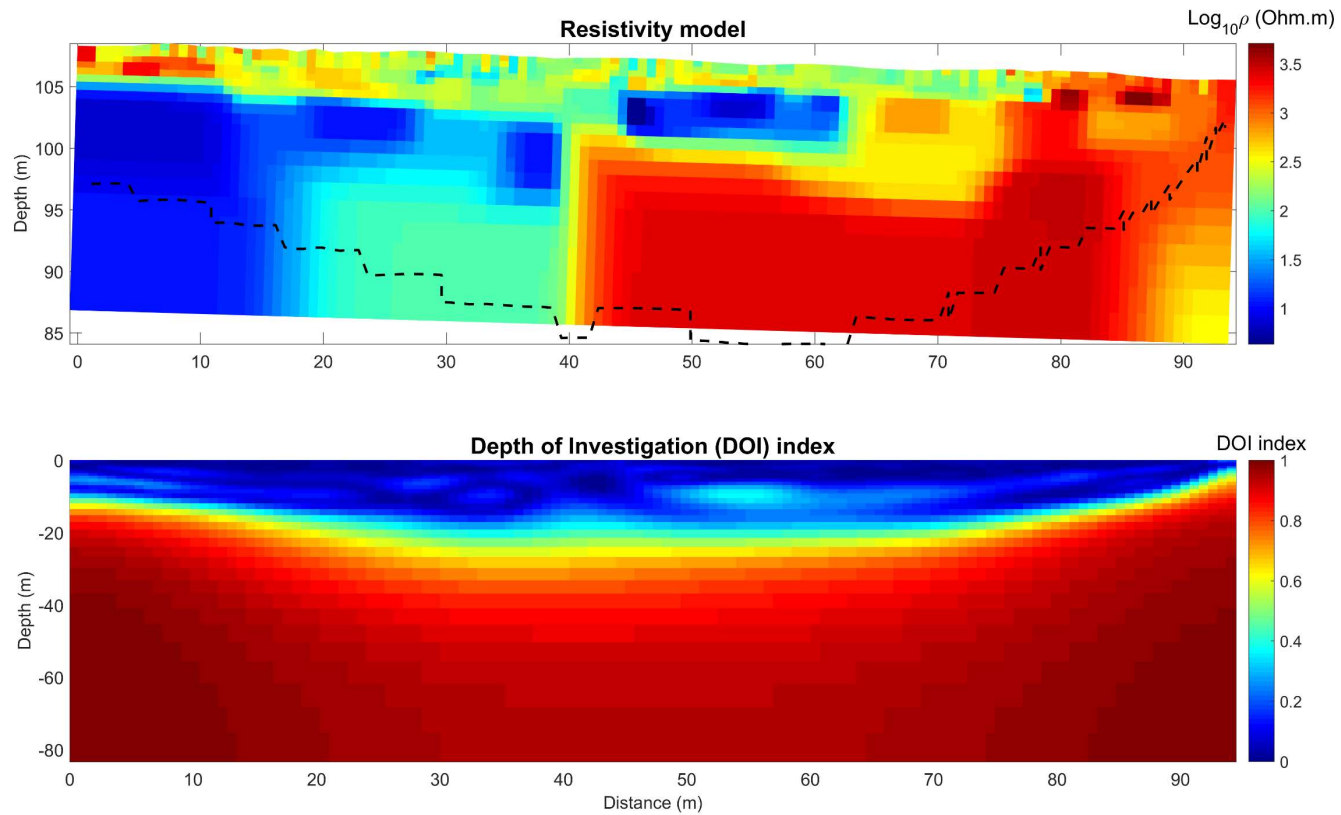
Similar structures  
observed in P2 and P3



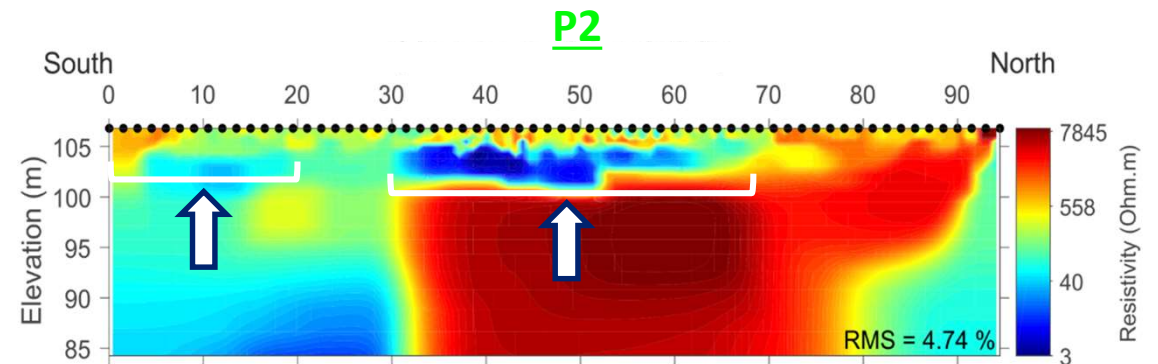
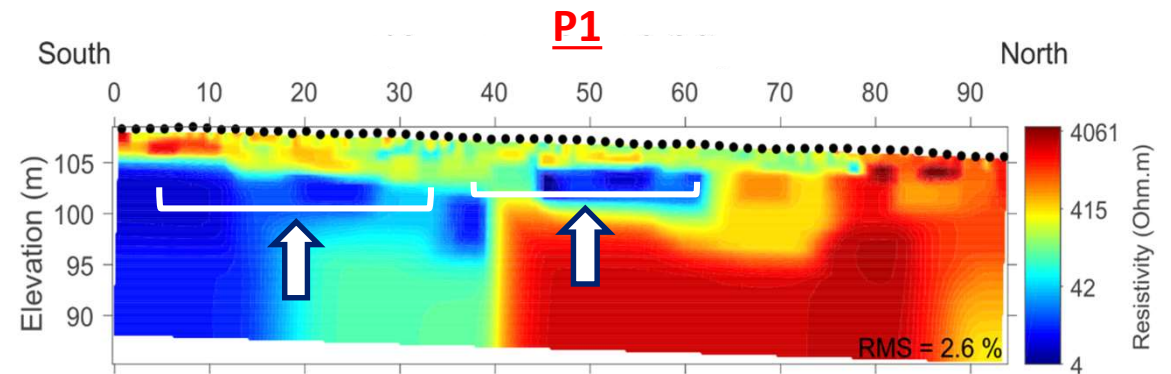
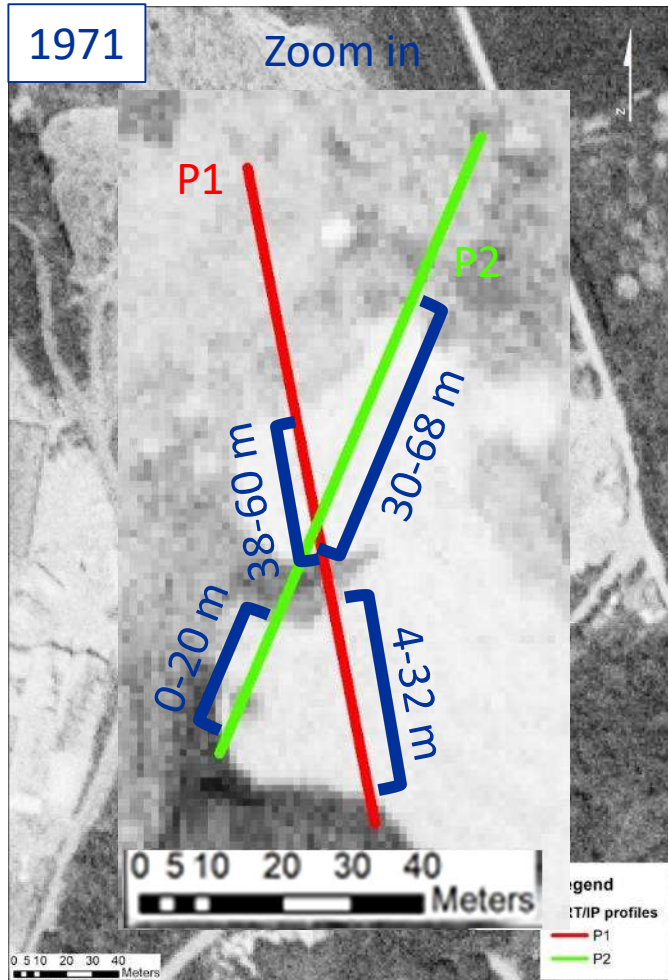
# Sensitivity



# DOI

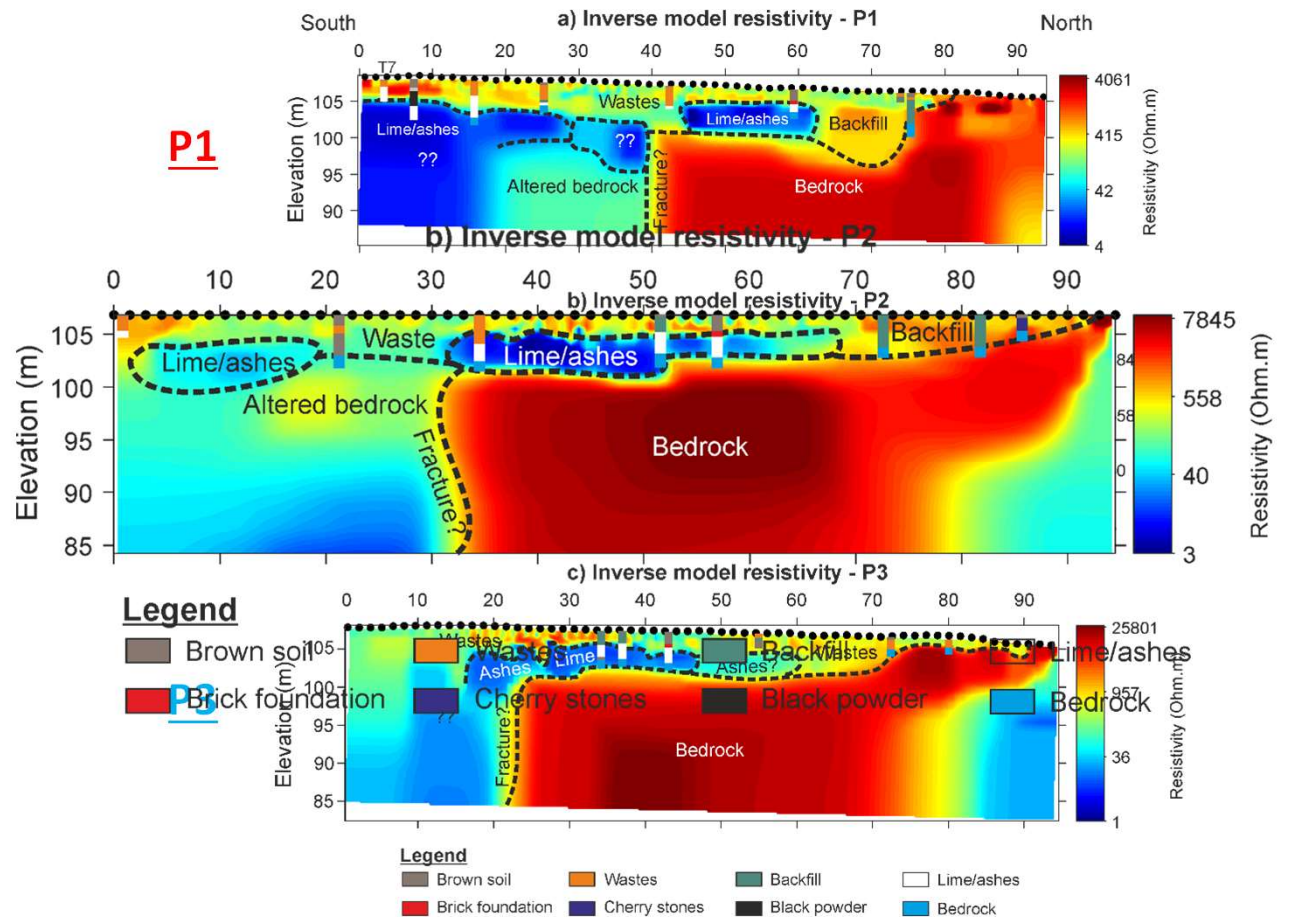
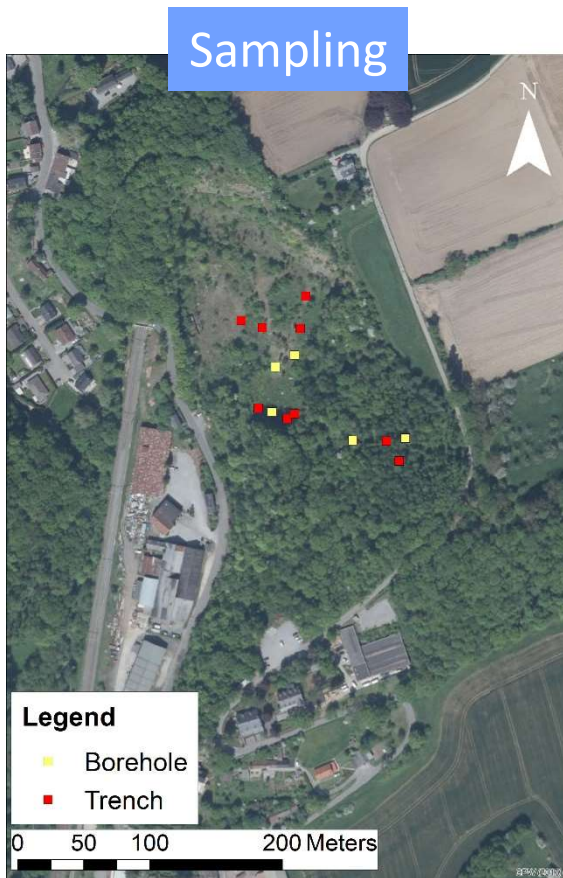


# Interpretation: ERT/IP



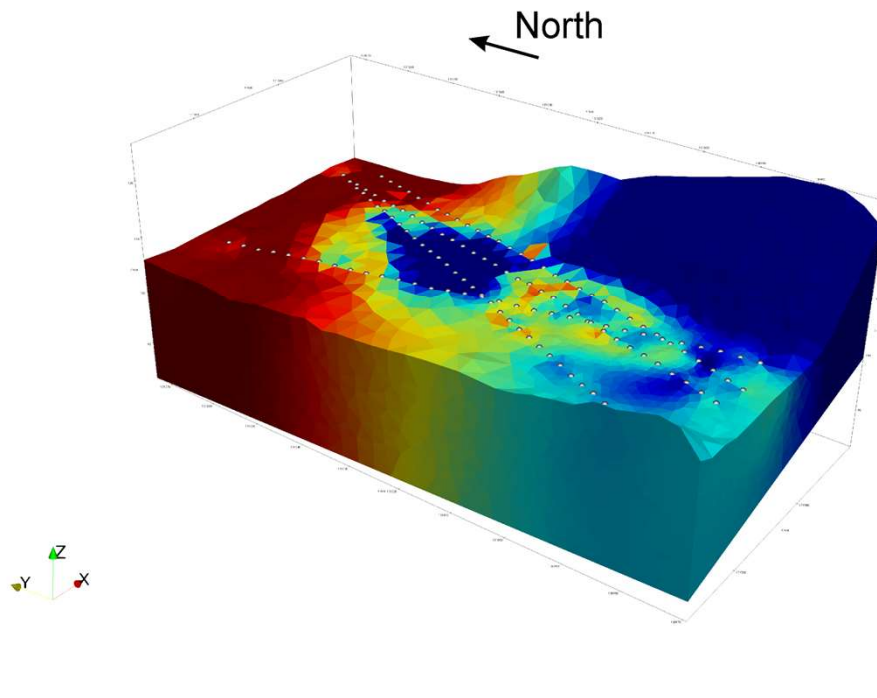


# Validation with ground truth data

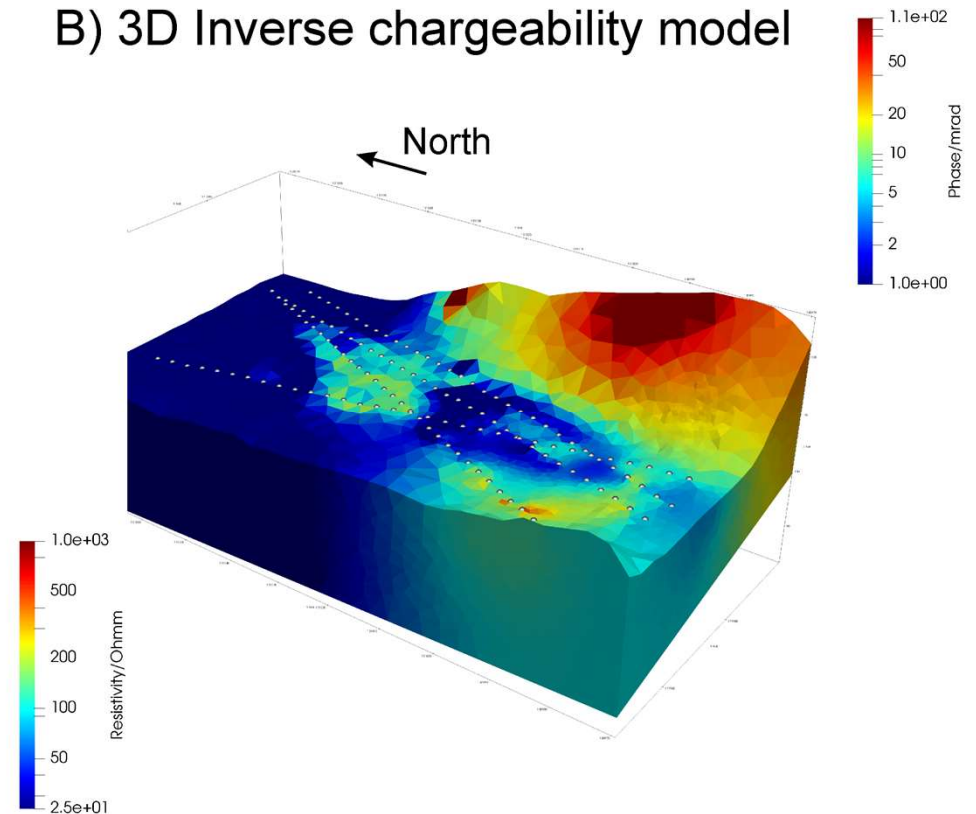


# Refinement: 3D ERT/IP

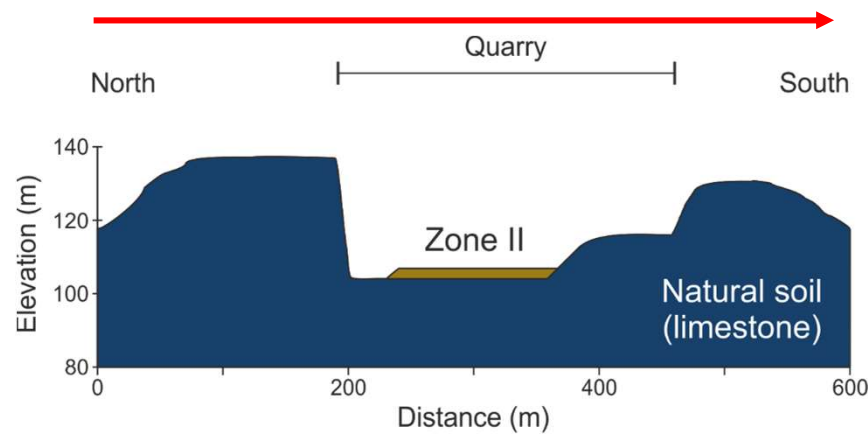
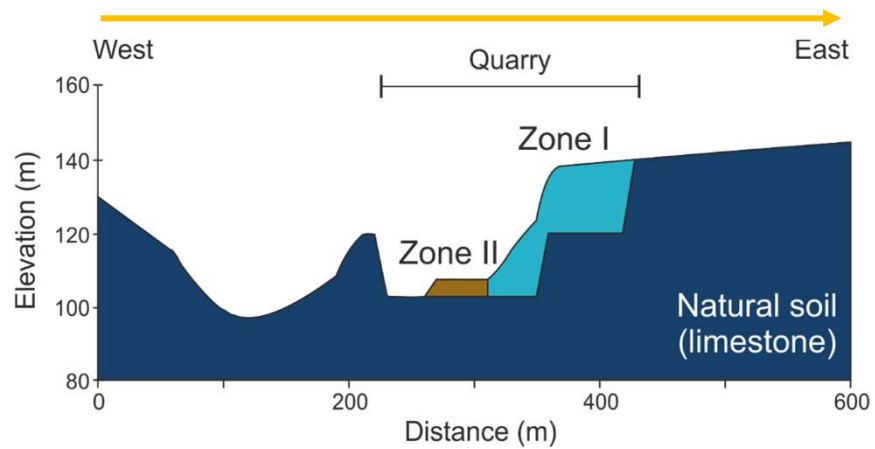
A) 3D Inverse resistivity model



B) 3D Inverse chargeability model



# Site overview: current state





# Soil contamination

ZONE	LAYER	TEST	POLLUTING ELEMENTS AND NORM EXCEEDANCE*
Lower	Waste	Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PAH &gt; <b>TV</b> (T1,T2,T4,T6, F2), <b>VI</b> (T1, T4, F2)</li> <li>▪ VOHC &gt; <b>TV</b> (T1,T6, F2)</li> <li>▪ Heavy metals &gt; <b>TV,LV, VI</b> (T1 to T7 F2)</li> <li>▪ Mineral oils &gt; <b>TV</b> (T1,T2,T5,T6,T7, F2), <b>VI</b> (T1,T3,T4,T6, F2)</li> <li>▪ Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) &gt; <b>LV</b> (T1,T6)</li> </ul>
		Leaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Heavy metals &gt; <b>TV</b> (Pb), <b>VI</b> (Cu), <b>LV</b> (Al, Sb)</li> <li>▪ Mineral Oils &gt; <b>TV, VI</b></li> <li>▪ Total Organic Carbon (TOC) &gt; Signal value</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
	Lime	Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Heavy metals &gt; <b>TV</b> (T1,T6), <b>VI</b> (T6, F2), <b>LV</b> (T6, F3)</li> <li>▪ Mineral oils &gt; <b>TV</b> (T1, T6, F2, F3)</li> <li>▪ PCB &gt; <b>LV</b> (T1)</li> <li>▪ VOHC &gt; <b>TV</b> (T1, F3), <b>VI</b> (T6, F2, F3)</li> <li>▪ Hydrocarbons &gt; <b>LV</b> (F2, F3)</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
		Leaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VOHC &gt; <b>TV</b></li> <li>▪ Heavy metals &gt; <b>TV</b> (Pb), <b>LV</b> (Al, Ba)</li> <li>▪ TOC &gt; Signal value</li> </ul>
Upper	Lime	Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mercury &gt; <b>TV</b> (F4, F5), <b>VI</b> (F4)</li> <li>▪ Aluminium &gt; <b>LV</b> (F4)</li> <li>▪ Mineral oils &gt; <b>TV</b> (F4, F5), <b>VI</b> (F5)</li> <li>▪ VOHC &gt; <b>TV</b> (F4), <b>VI</b> (F4, F5)</li> <li>▪ Hydrocarbons &gt; <b>LV</b> ( F4, F5)</li> <li>▪ ...</li> </ul>
		Leaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VOHC &gt; <b>TV</b></li> <li>▪ Heavy metals &gt; <b>TV</b> (Pb), <b>LV</b> (Al, Ba)</li> <li>▪ TOC &gt; Signal value</li> </ul>
	Ashes	Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aluminium &gt; <b>LV</b> (T8, F4, F5)</li> <li>▪ Mineral oils &gt; <b>TV</b> (F4, F5)</li> <li>▪ PAH &gt; <b>TV, VI</b> (F5)</li> <li>▪ VOHC &gt; <b>VI</b> (F4, F5)</li> </ul>
		Leaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arsenic &gt; <b>TV</b></li> <li>▪ Aluminium &gt; <b>VL</b></li> <li>▪ Fluorides &gt; <b>VL</b></li> </ul>

(Debouny, 2019)

# HVNSR theory

## BIMODAL MODEL

$$f_0 = \frac{V_s}{4H}$$

## TRIMODAL MODEL

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{4 \left( \frac{H_0}{V_{s0}} + \frac{H_1}{V_{s1}} \right)}$$

# Cost-benefit analysis

## Onoz case

	Traditional approach only		RAWFILL approach	
Characterization actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 borehole per 250 m<sup>2</sup> (20 m depth in Zone 1, 6 m depth in Zone 2) → 736 m in total</li> <li>1 trial pit per 250 m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 ERT and IP profiles</li> <li>EM mapping (1/2 day)</li> <li>MAG mapping (1/2 day)</li> <li>4 trial pits</li> <li>5 boreholes (65 m in total)</li> </ul>	
Estimated cost	736 × 100 € 4 × 800 € <u>1000 €</u> <b>77800 €</b>	Boreholes 4 days of trial pitting <u>Machine transport</u> <b>TOTAL</b>	65 × 100 € 2 × 800 € 3 × 2500 € 1100 € 2000 € <u>1000 €</u> <b>19700 €</b>	Boreholes 2 days of trial pitting ERT/IP profiles EM mapping MAG mapping <u>Machine transport</u> <b>TOTAL</b>
<div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>75% savings with the RAWFILL approach for this site</b> </div> <span style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0 10px;">↔</span>				