



Interreg
North Sea Region
IMMERSE

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

Round 2: Session 6 – Sediment Quality

Chalmers University of Technology

Anna Norén



Göta älv





Dredging needed...

Port of Gothenburg

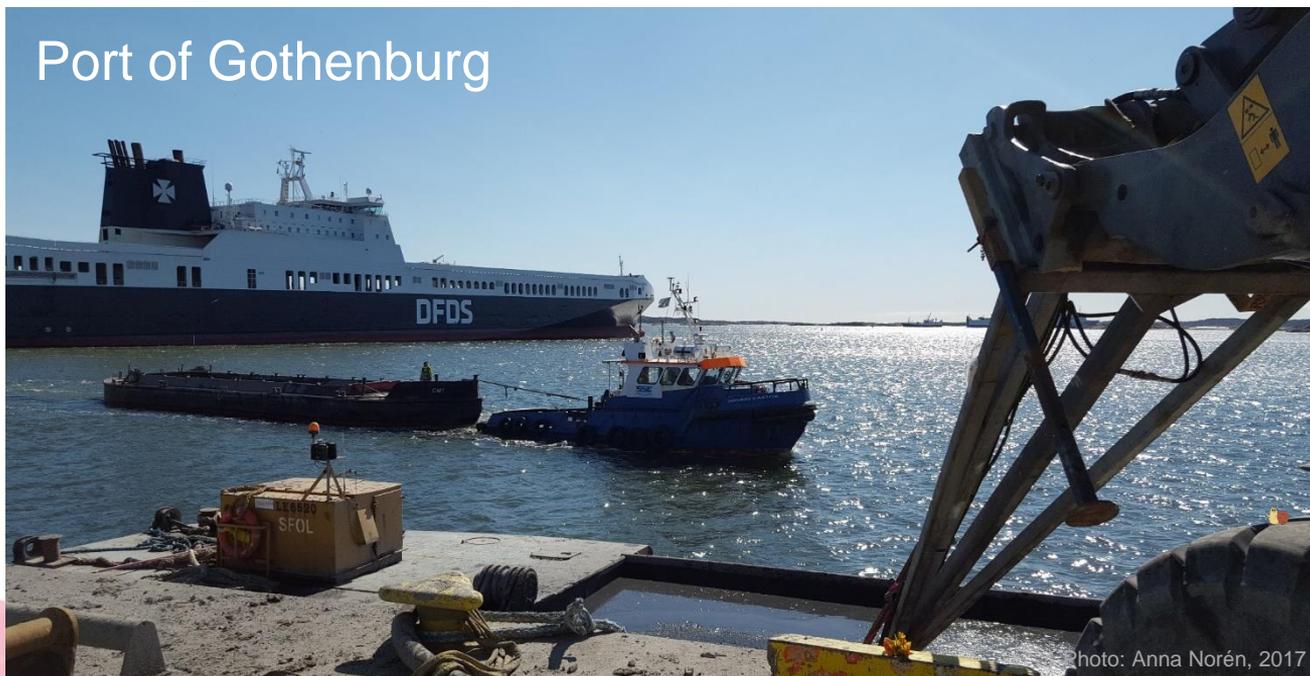


Photo: Anna Norén, 2017

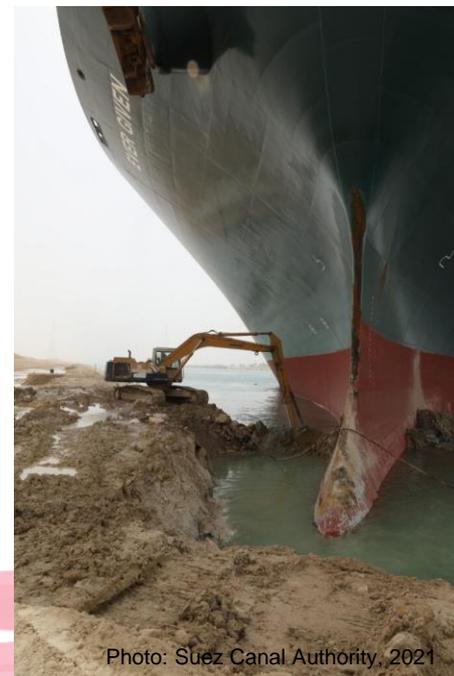


Photo: Suez Canal Authority, 2021



Norén, 2021

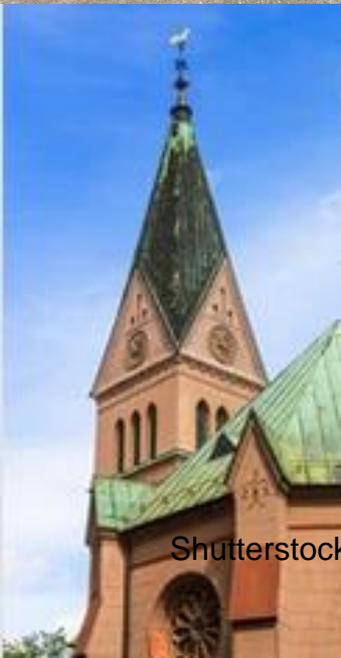


Shutterstock



Norén, 2021

Main problems:
TBT, Cu and Zn
marine silt & clay



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Norén, 2013



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How can we manage
contaminated
sediment?



How can we treat
contaminated
sediment?



Can we use treated
sediment?



Conventional sediment management

Disposal out at sea
Landfilling

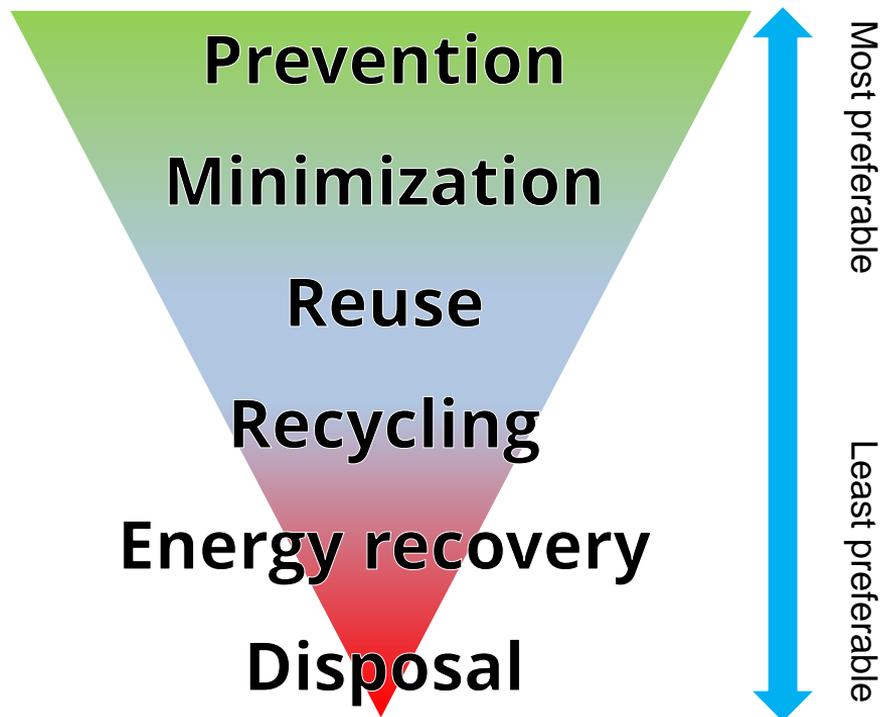


Photo: Royal IHC, n.d.



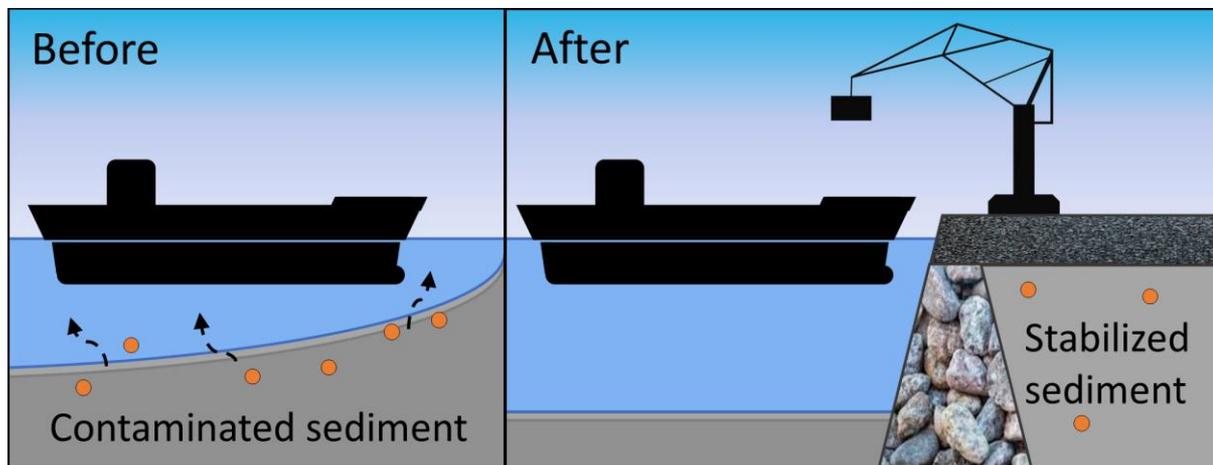
Sediment management

- Disposal in landfills
- Disposal at sea
- Stabilization and solidification





Stabilization and solidification (S/S)



- Sediment
- Binders
 - Cement
 - Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS)
 - Fly ash

Norén, 2021





How should we manage contaminated sediment?



How should we manage contaminated sediment?

An integrated assessment method was developed, using life cycle assessment (LCA) and multicriteria analysis (MCA)

- Costs
- Metal quantity and value
- Climate impact (CO₂)
- Other environmental impacts short- and long-term

Step 1. Sediment characterization

Environmental guidelines
Environmental legislation
Pollutant concentrations

Output: Sediment quality

Step 2. Management strategies

Volume and weight of dredged sediment
Mass management guidelines
Mass management legislation
Pollutant concentrations

Output: Selection of management alternatives

Step 3. Management costs

Mass classification and management options
Volume and weight of dredged sediment
Mass management costs

Output: Estimated management costs

Step 4. Net revenue

Management costs
Metal content
Metal prices

Output: Potential net revenue

Step 5. Assessment

Short- and long-term perspectives
Environmental impacts

Output: Pros and cons

Step 6. Comparative analysis

Outputs from previous steps

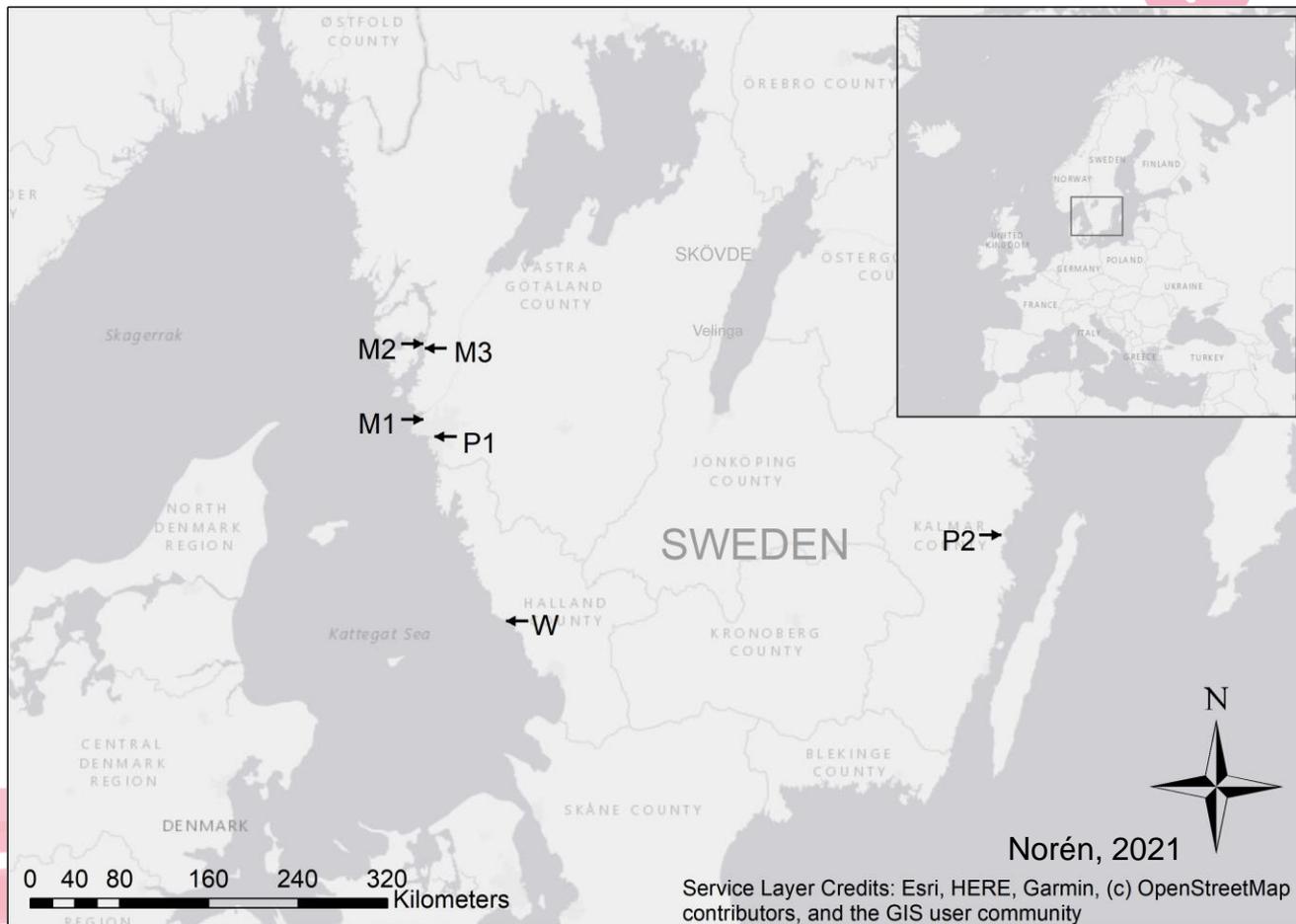
Output: Comparative assessment of management alternatives

Image from Norén, 2020



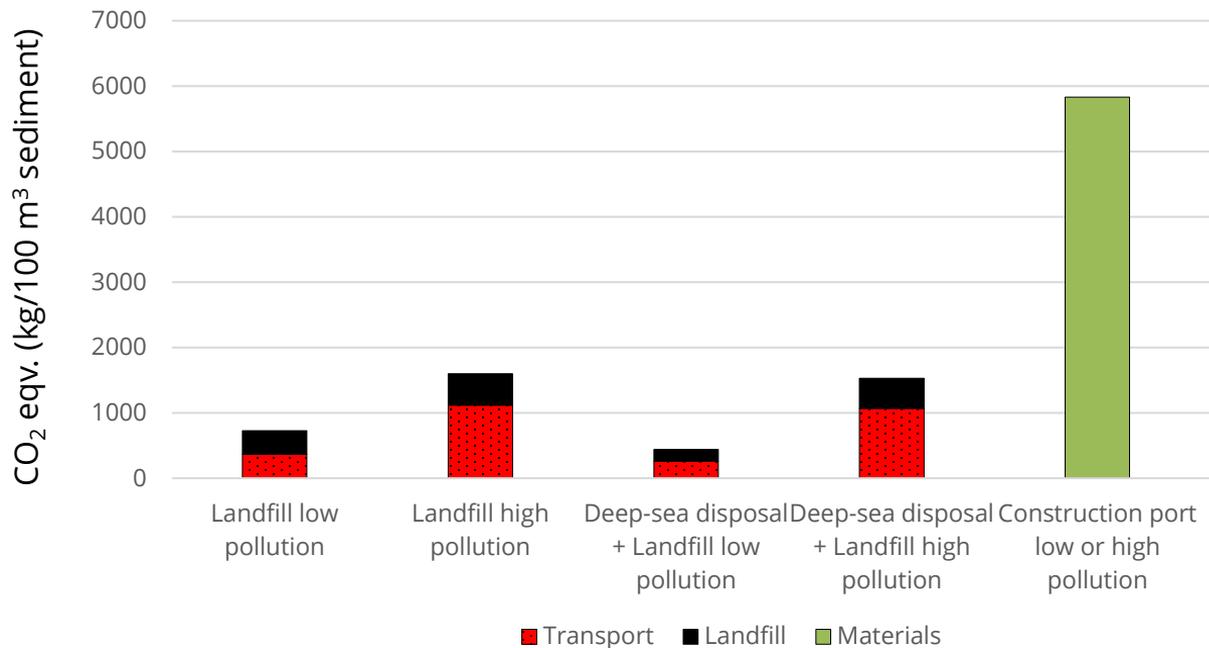
Studied sites

- 3 Marinas (M)
- 2 Ports (P)
- 1 Waterway (W)



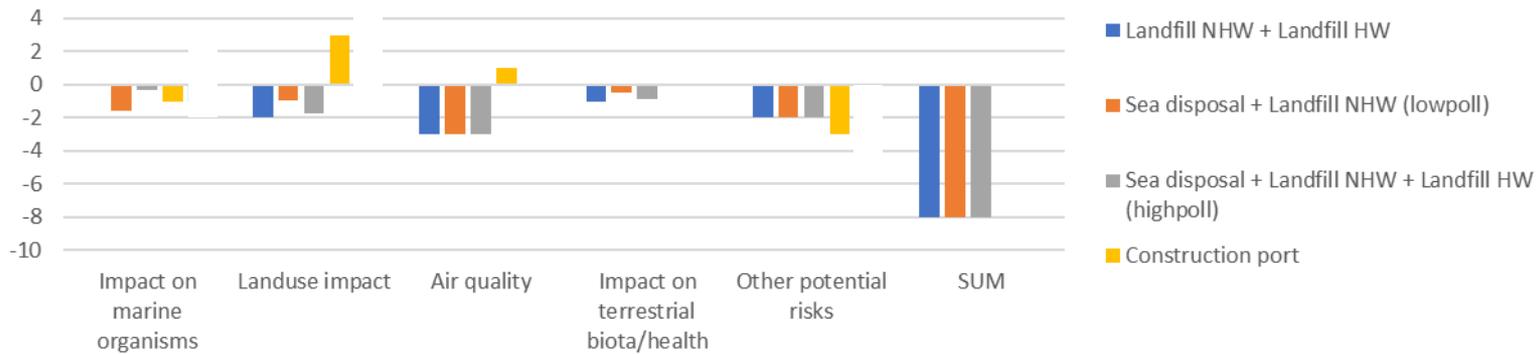


Climate impact

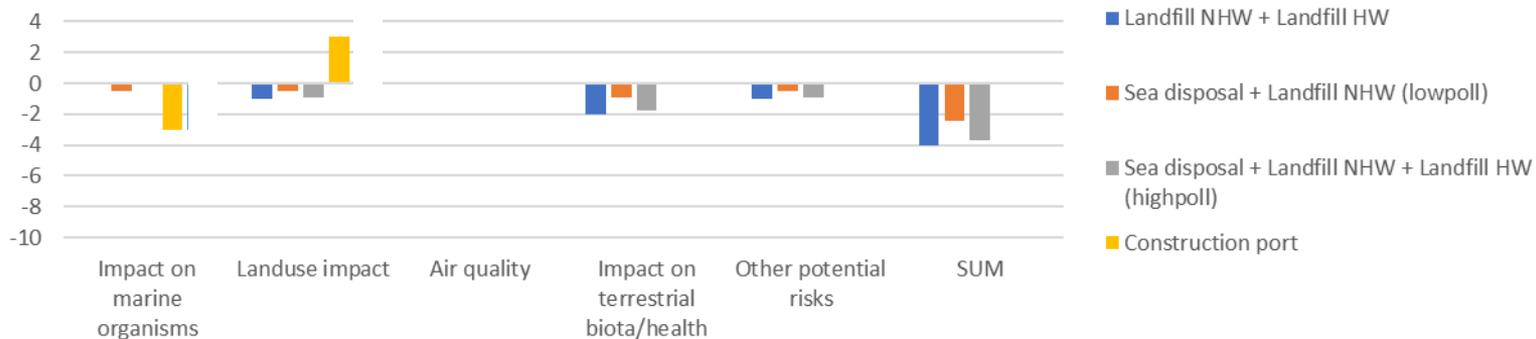




Short-term



Long-term





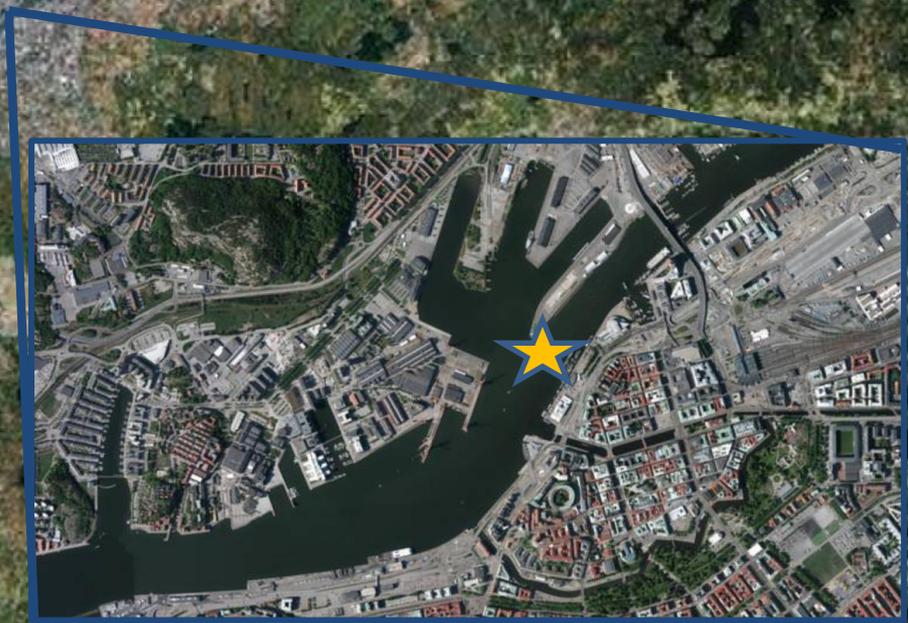
Metal recovery

- Break-even treatment cost ~120-390 USD/tonne
- Metal recovery might be more attractive in the future



How can we treat contaminated sediment?

Gothenburg





Leaching

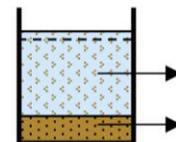
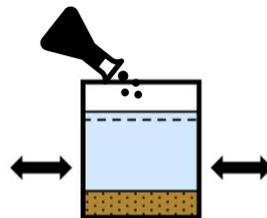
- Low environmental impact leaching agents
- Tougher leaching agents

Oxidation

- Electrochemical treatment
- Fenton's reagent ($\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$)

Batch leaching

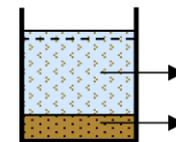
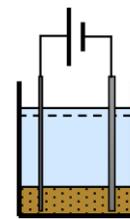
EDDS
 HPC
 Humic acid
 Iron colloids
 Soap
 Ultra-pure water
 Fenton's reagent



Centrifugation,
collection of
fine sediment
and leachate

Collection of
coarse sediment

Electrochemical degradation



Centrifugation,
collection of
fine sediment
and leachate

Collection of
coarse sediment



Metal recovery
from cathode



Results

	Electrochemical oxidation	Fenton reagent oxidation	Ultra-pure water
Removal [%]			
TBT	58	64	46
Cu	13	45	15
Zn	13	40	12
+	Relatively unchanged sediment residue, which enables potential use in construction.	The highest reduction of TBT and high reduction of metals.	Unchanged sediment residue, which enables potential use in construction. Low working environment risks.
-	High environmental impact by the production of electrodes. Working environment risks (gas production during electrolysis). Management of leachate.	Low pH, changed sediment residue (smaller particles). Working environment risks (handling of chemicals, gas production during treatment). Management of leachate.	Expensive equipment for the production of the leaching agent. Management of leachate.



How can we use treated sediment?

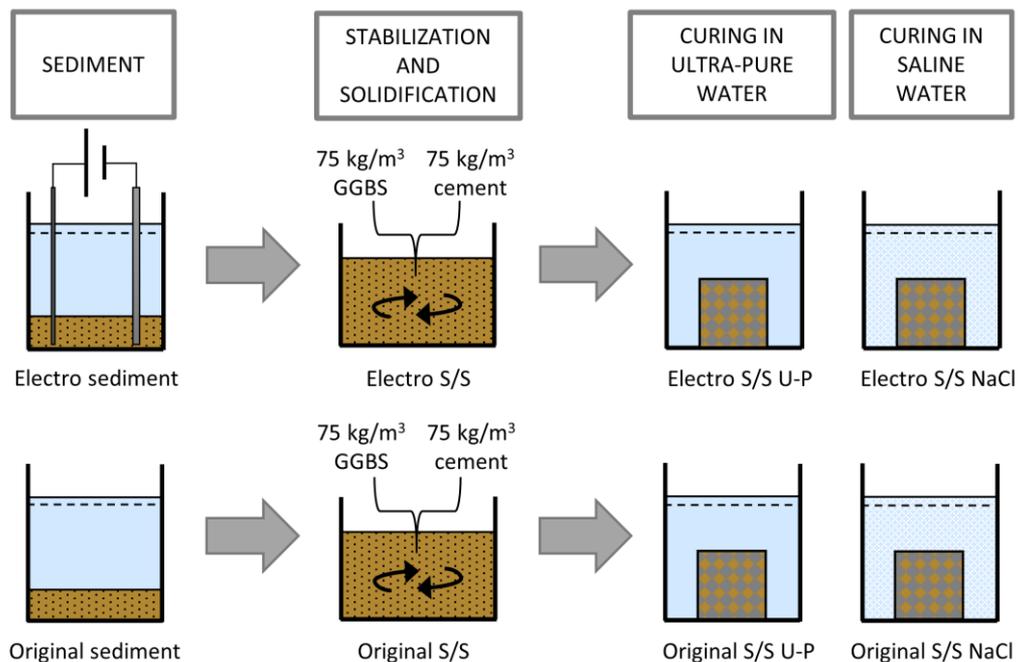


Norén



Stabilization and solidification

- Compression strength
- Leaching





TBT reduction after S/S

	Electrochemical oxidation	Fenton reagent oxidation	Stabilization and solidification	Ultra-pure water
Removal [%]				
TBT	58	64	46 ^a	46
Cu	13	45	61 ^a	15
Zn	13	40	-13 ^a	12

^a Reduction with S/S alone from initial original content (dilution effect excluded).



Electrolysis pretreatment – effect on S/S



+ DECREASED THE LEACHING OF
METALS



- DECREASED THE COMPRESSION
STRENGTH
(STILL PASSED THE SET
REQUIREMENTS)



Curing in saline water – effect on S/S



- INCREASE THE
LEACHING OF METALS



+ DECREASE THE
LEACHING OF TBT



+ INCREASE THE
COMPRESSION
STRENGTH



How can we manage contaminated sediment?

Integrated assessment with MCA and LCA

→ Include social aspects



How can we treat contaminated sediment?

Both leaching and degradation could be effective (e.g., ultra-pure water, electrolysis)

→ Toxicity + sequential leaching tests

→ Technique development

→ Scale up treatment



Can we use treated sediment?

Stabilization and solidification

→ Other uses?





References



Published work behind this presentation within the IMMERSE project

- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.135510>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2020.111906>
- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-17554-8>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2021.11.031>
- https://research.chalmers.se/publication/525021/file/525021_Fulltext.pdf