APPENDIX A

Photographic Documentation

Geosyntec consultants

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

PROJECT NAME: Onondaga Lake SCA Phase II	PROJECT NO.: GJ4706B
CLIENT.: Honeywell	FILE NAME: Photolog.pptx

Photograph 1: The Phase II LP soil material was placed using Caterpillar D6N dozers equipped with GPS guidance systems. The material was placed in multiple lifts to achieve a minimum thickness of 1-ft.

Photograph 2: A dozer and draw-type harrow was used to homogenize placed lifts of LP soil.

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Photograph 3: Placed lifts of LP soil were compacted using a CAT CS-56 vibratory roller.

Photograph 4: The surface of LP soil lifts were scarified approximately 2-in deep prior to placement of subsequent lift.

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Photograph 5: Water was added to the scarified surface, as necessary, to promote adhesion between the lifts of LP soil and to maintain the moisture content of the LP layer.

Photograph 6: An excavator was used to remove overburden along the Phase I tie-in.

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Photograph 7: The geomembrane in Phase I was rolled back and ballasted to facilitate access to the underlying LP soil to allow the Phase II LP soil to be keyed in.

Photograph 8: The LP soil layer in Phase I was trimmed to a shear face to ensure the minimum layer thickness was achieved along the tie-in.

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Photograph 9: LP layer thickness verification was performed by Parsons using either a driven probe rod (shown) or a drill bit to contact steel plates.

Photograph 10: Additional geomembrane rolls were delivered to the site during construction of Phase II. The material was unloaded and stockpiled on-site using a telehandler.

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Photograph 11: The Phase I geomembrane was unfolded over the completed LP soil layer prior to welding a connection to the Phase II geomembrane.

Photograph 12: A compact track loader was used to deploy panels from rolls of 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane.

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Photograph 13: Deployed geomembrane panels were manually positioned to achieve the proper overlap for seaming.

Photograph 14: Calibrated tensiometers were used to conduct field testing of trial welds and destructive samples.

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Photograph 15: Seams between adjacent geomembrane panels were constructed using fusion welding equipment.

Photograph 16: Repairs to the geomembrane were initially heat bonded to facilitate preparation for extrusion welding.