Geosyntec consultants

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

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

Photograph 17: Electric powered grinders were used to abrade the surface of the geomembrane prior to extrusion welding.

Photograph 18: Hand-held extrusion welders were used to weld repairs.

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Photograph 19: Fusion welded seams were non-destructively tested using the air pressure test method.

Photograph 20: Extrusion welds were non-destructive tested using the vacuum test method.

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Photograph 21: A non-woven geotextile cushion (24 oz/syd) was deployed over the installed geomembrane. Adjacent geotextile panels were joined using a fusion welder.

Photograph 22: The slopes of Phase II were leak tested using the water lance method prior to installation of a sacrificial geomembrane layer.

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Photograph 23: Panels of the sacrificial geomembrane were deployed using an excavator equipped with a spreader bar. The rolls were suspended and unrolled along the length of the slope.

Photograph 24: The anchor trench was backfilled and compacted following placement of the sacrificial geomembrane. The backfill was placed in lifts.

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Photograph 25: Temporary tarpaulins were used to cover areas of installed geotextile to minimize UV exposure. the tarpaulins were re-located with the placement of gravel.

Photograph 26: Two foot thick access roads were established inside the Phase II area on which trucks transporting drainage gravel used. After unloading, gravel was placed to a thickness of 1 ft using Caterpillar D6N LGP dozers.

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Photograph 27: The tarpaulins covering the geotextile were removed as drainage gravel placement progressed.

Photograph 28: Sprinklers were used to apply water to the installed drainage gravel layer and underlying geosynthetics to facilitate electrical leak location surveying (ELLS).

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Photograph 29: The ELLS was performed using the dipole method. The locations of data anomalies were excavated. Located holes were repaired, the gravel was reinstalled, and the area retested.

Photograph 30: A boot was installed around inclinometer SI-G1 in 2012 as a temporary measure. The inclinometer was abandoned in March 2013.

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Photograph 31: Abandonment of inclinometer SI-G1 and removal of the associated boot left an approximately 6-in diameter hole within the geomembrane.

Photograph 32: Chenango mobilized to the SCA on 3 April 2013 to repair the hole at the former location of inclinometer SI-G1 by extrusion welding a patch. Parsons placed the gravel drainage layer after repairs were completed.