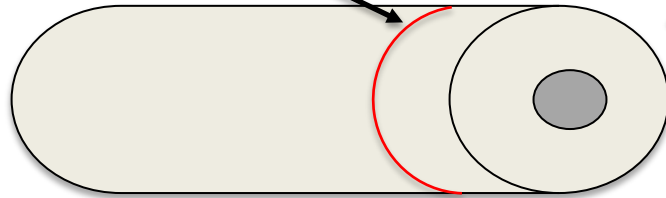
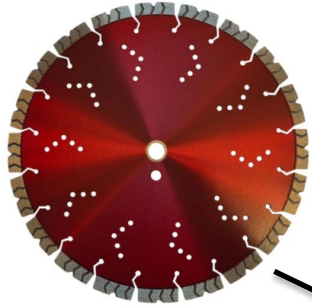


Use of Sediment Basins for Separation of Diamond Grinding Slurries

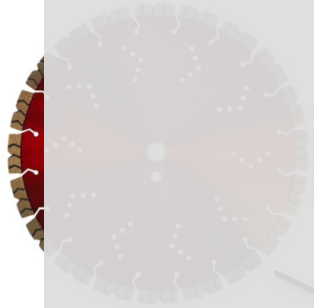
Karina Lenko

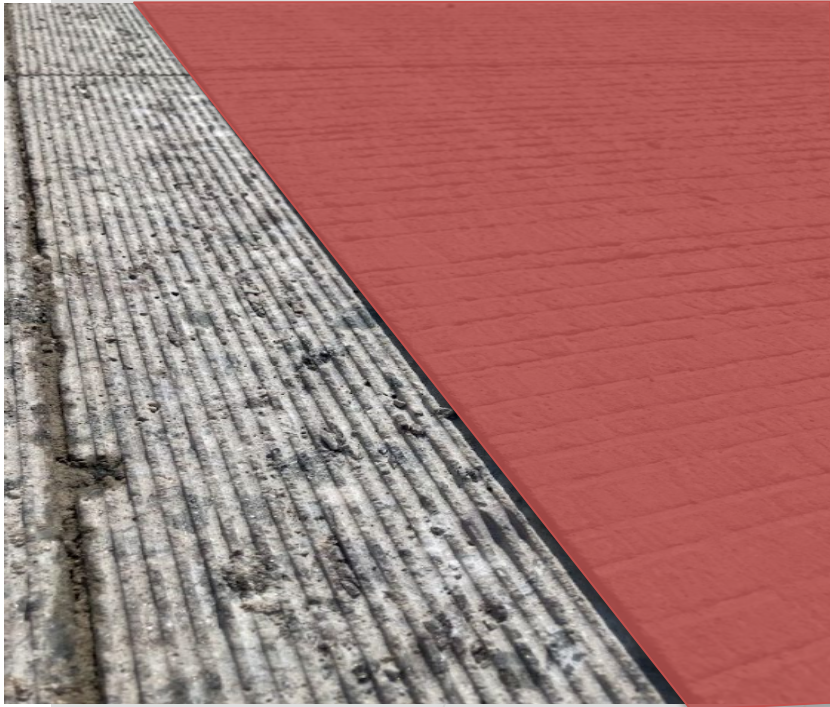
Josh Heitman, Christina Kranz, Adam Howard, Rich McLaughlin

Diamond Grinding



Diamond Grinding





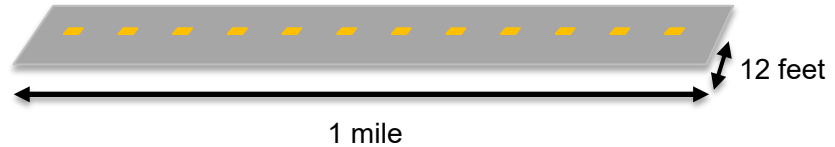
Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS)



pH between
9-12.5 depending
on the concrete



~4.33 gallons of slurry produced per
square yard of concrete resurfaced



~30,483.2 gallons of DGS generated

Equivalent to:
725.8 oil barrels

Would require 3.38 heavy-duty tanker trucks

Overview

- Diamond Grinding
- Diamond Grinding Slurry Management Practices
 - Roadside Application
 - Press Plate
 - Sediment Basin

Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS) Management

- Roadside Application



Via: IGGA

Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS) Management

- Roadside Application



Via: IGGA

Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS) Management

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Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS) Management

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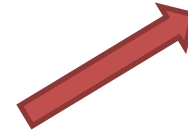
DGS
transported via
tanker trucks to
the press plate
system

Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS) Management

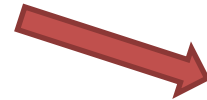
- Roadside Application
- Press Plate



DGS transported via tanker trucks to the press plate system



Water reused in grinding or sent to water treatment plant



Solids used as backfill or sent to a landfill for disposal

Diamond Grinding Slurry (DGS) Management

- Roadside Application
- Press Plate
- Sediment Basin



Via: IGGA

Separation of Diamond Grinding Slurry via Sediment Basin

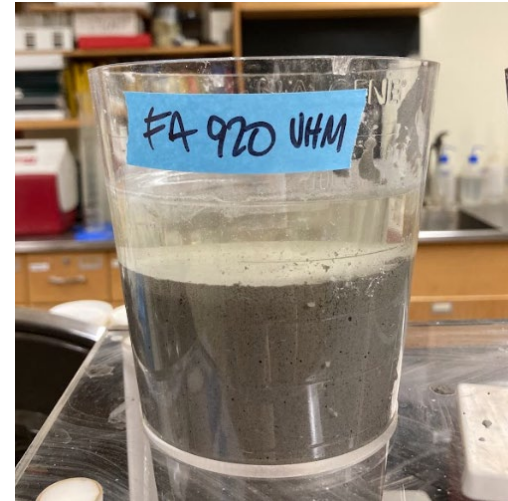
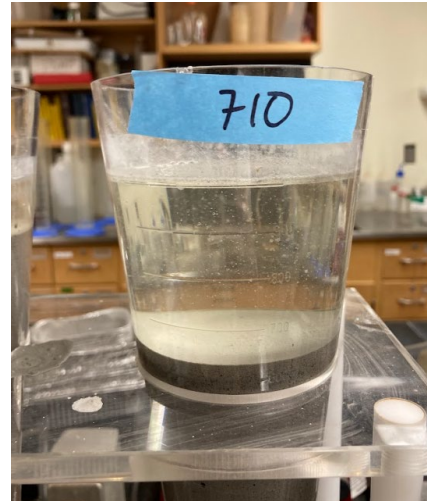
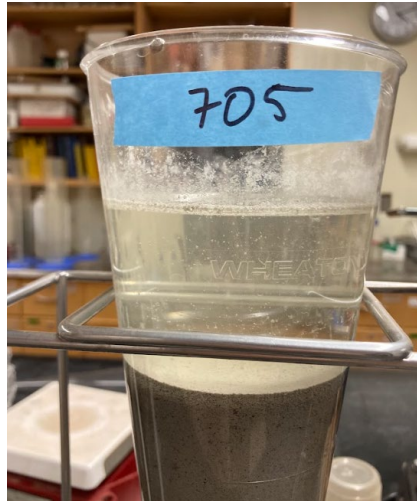
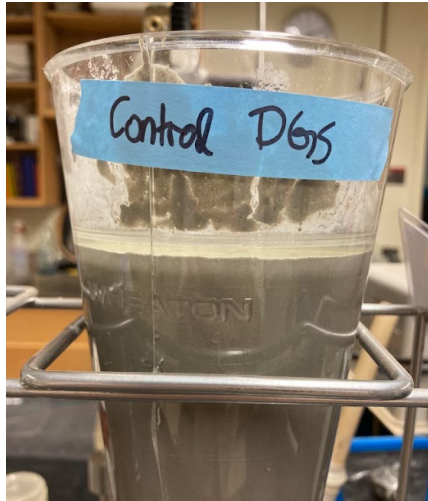


Separation of Diamond Grinding Slurry via Sediment Basin



Separation of Diamond Grinding Slurry via Sediment Basin

Polyacrylamide is a viable option for enhanced settling of DGS



Separation of Diamond Grinding Slurry via Sediment Basin



Separation of Diamond Grinding Slurry via Sediment Basin



DGS Sediment Basin End of Life

DGS Sediment Basin End of Life

Two Waste Products:

Wastewater

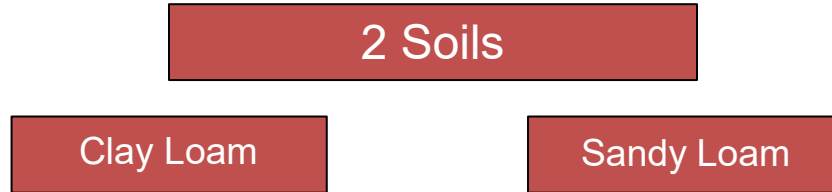


Concrete Solids

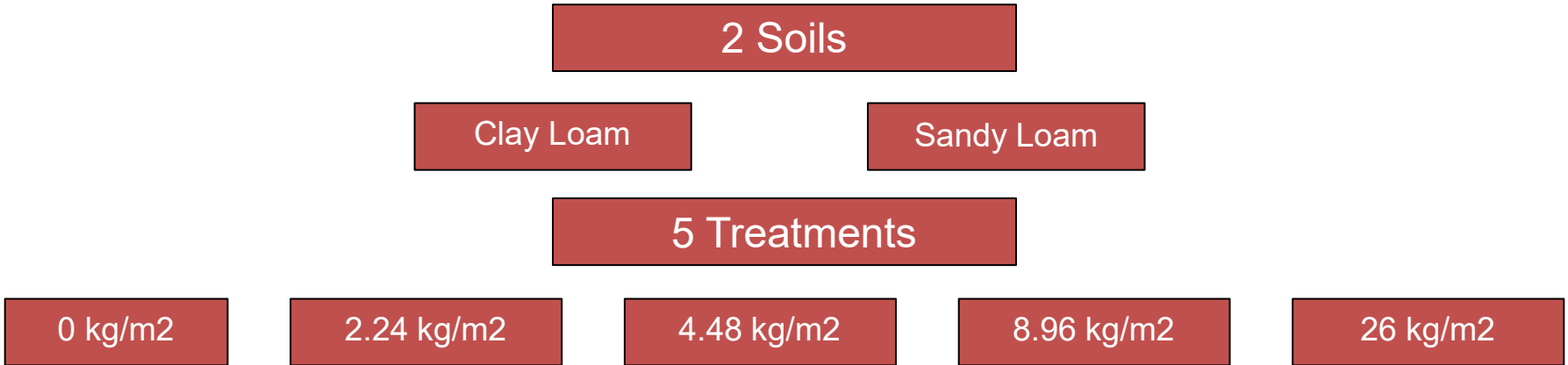


DGS Concrete Solids Liming Experiment

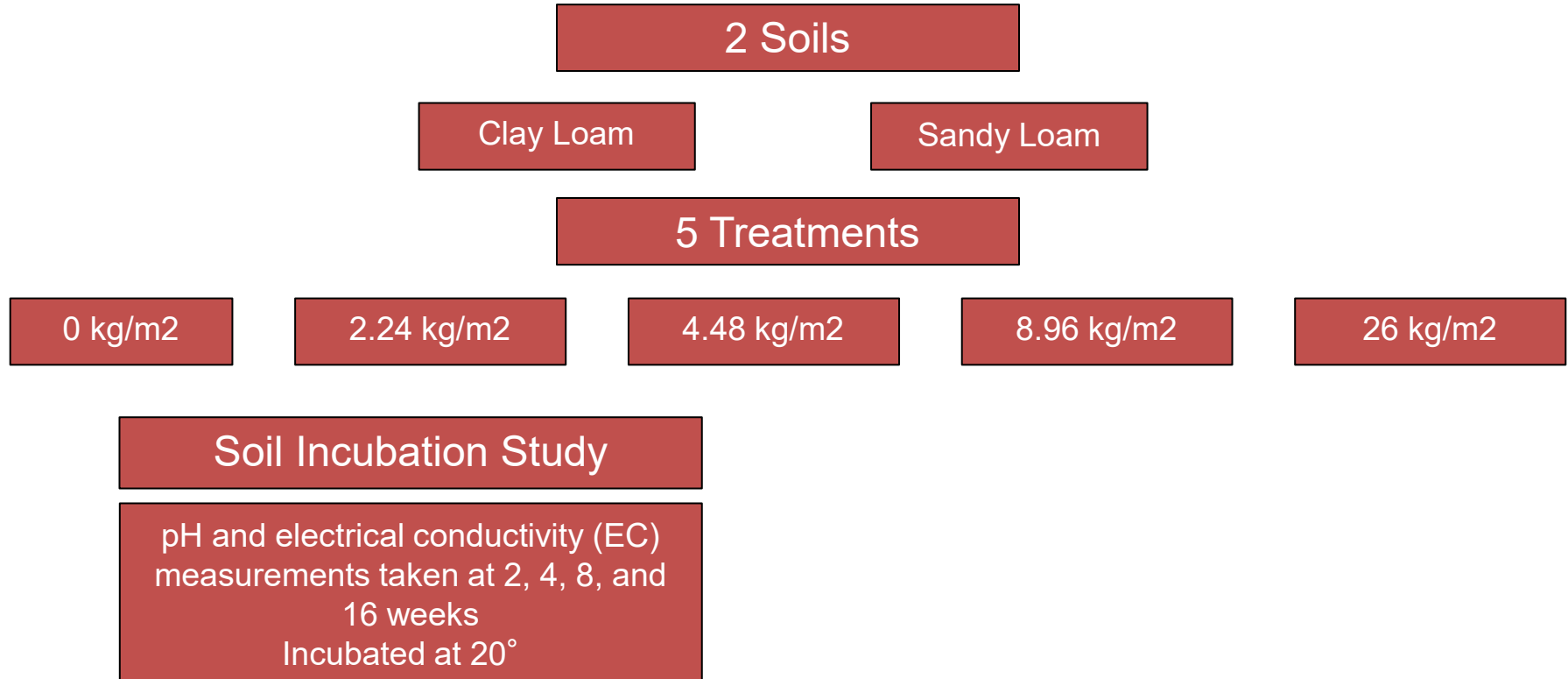
DGS Concrete Solids Liming Experiment



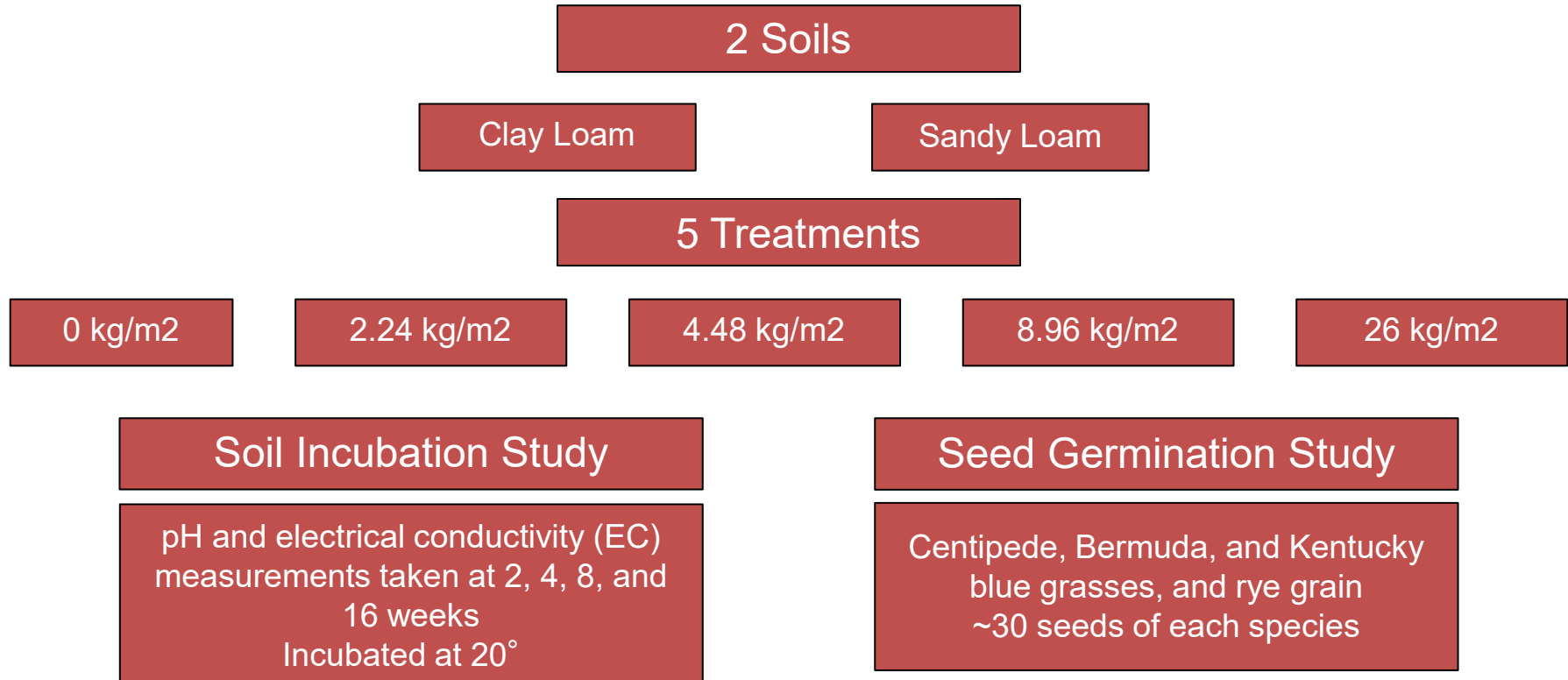
DGS Concrete Solids Liming Experiment



DGS Concrete Solids Liming Experiment



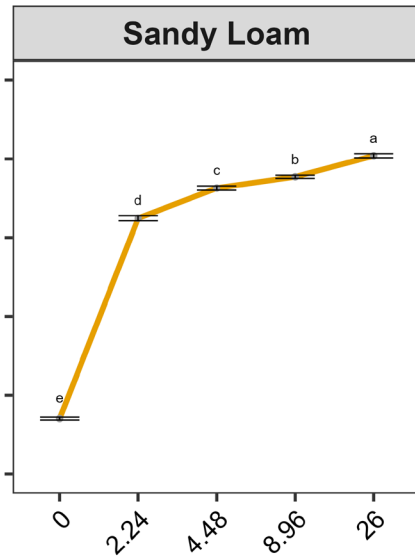
DGS Concrete Solids Liming Experiment



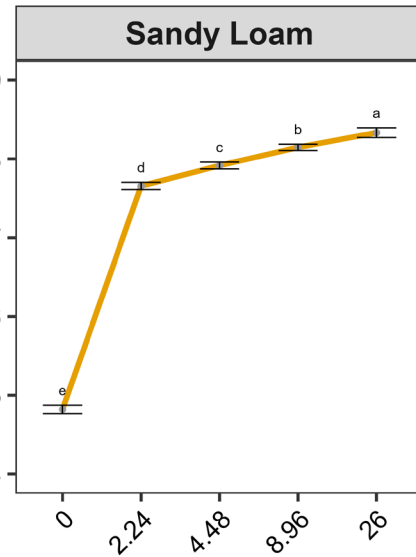
Soil Incubation Study Results

Sandy Loam Soil Incubation Results - pH

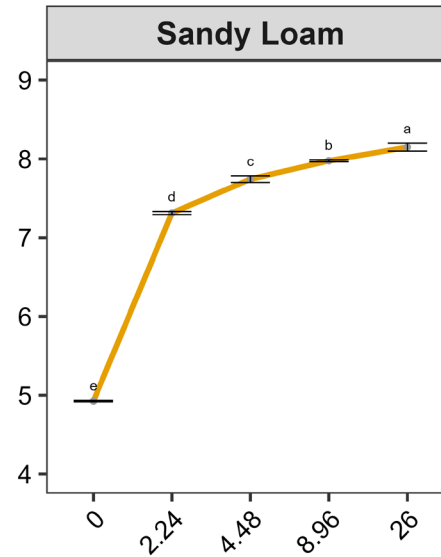
Week 2



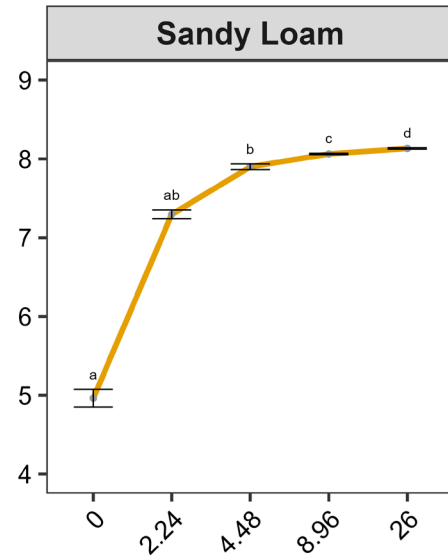
Week 4



Week 8



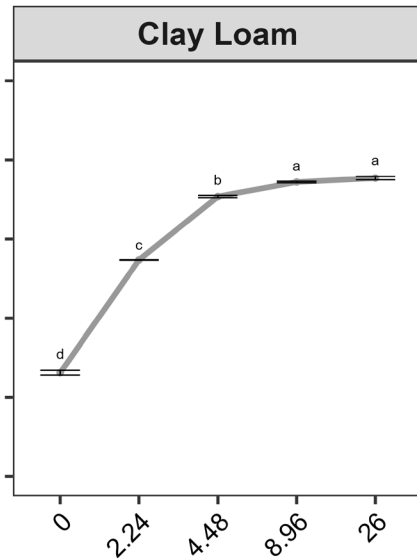
Week 16



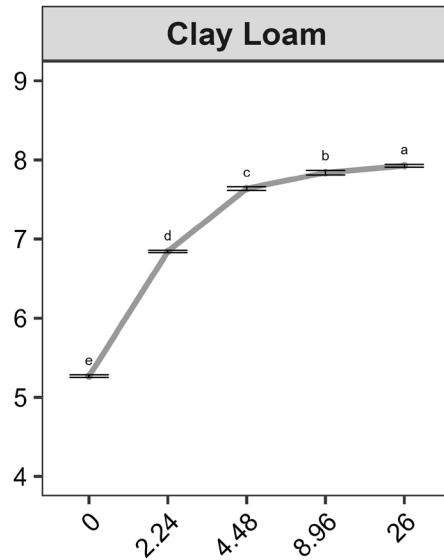
Rate (kg/m²)

Clay Loam Soil Incubation Results - pH

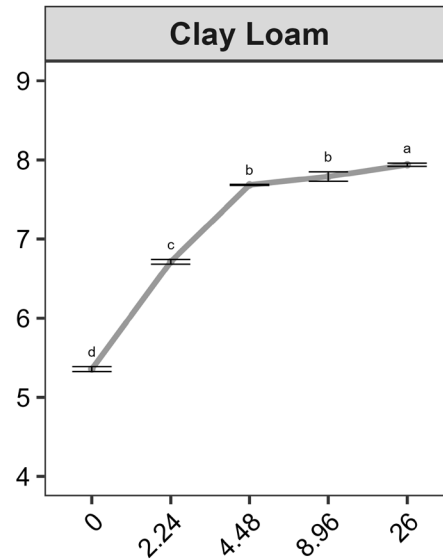
Week 2



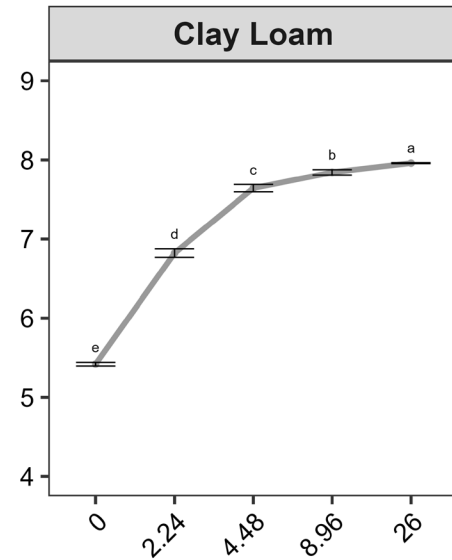
Week 4



Week 8



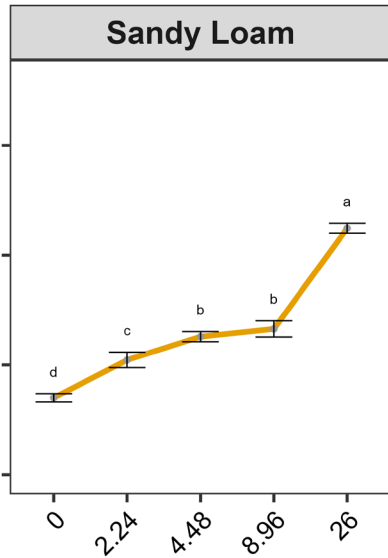
Week 16



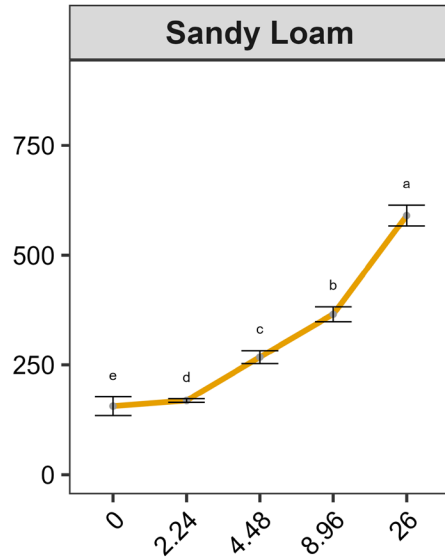
Rate (kg/m²)

Sandy Loam Soil Incubation Results - EC

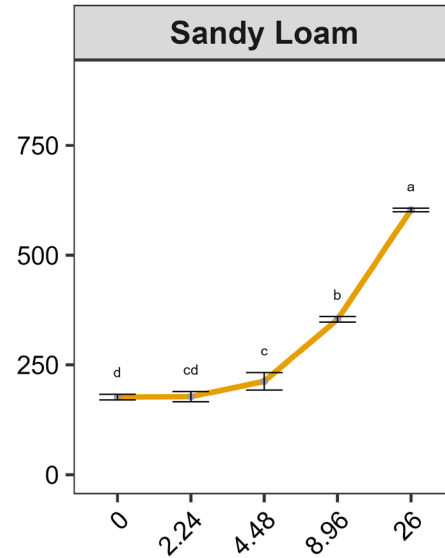
Week 2



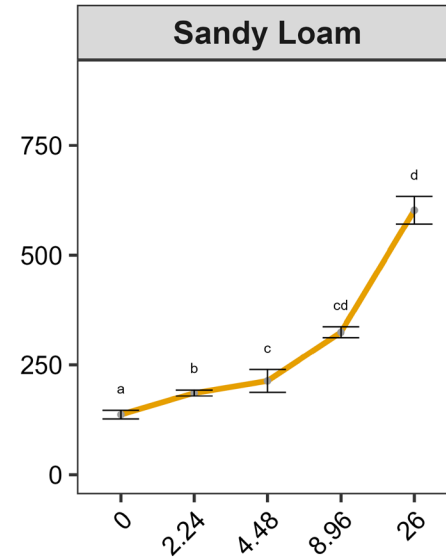
Week 4



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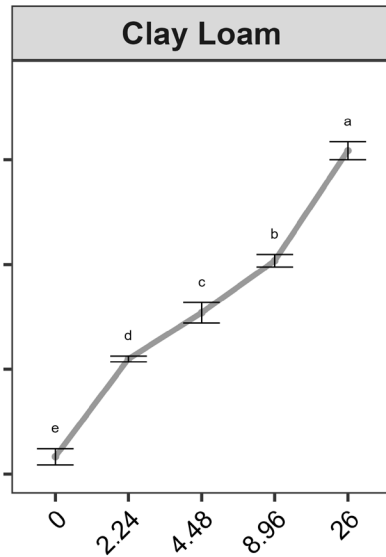
Week 16



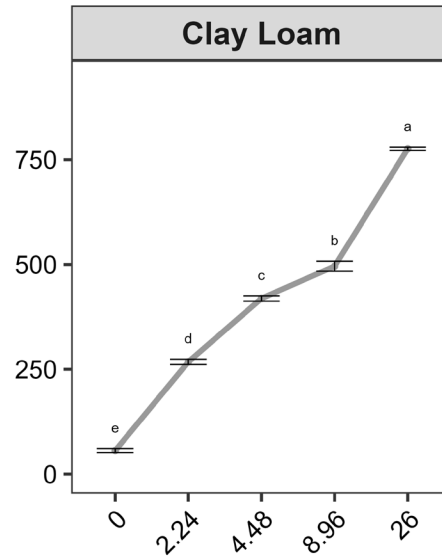
Rate (kg/m²)

Clay Loam Soil Incubation Results - EC

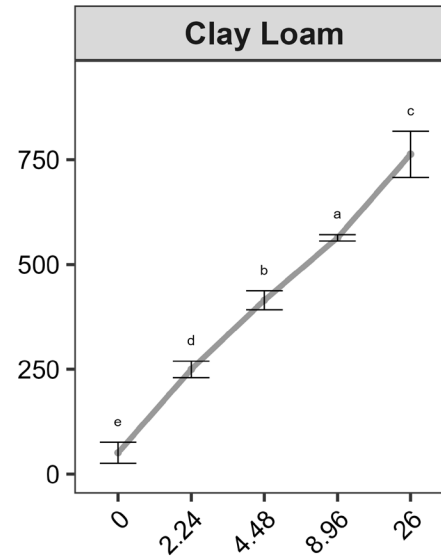
Week 2



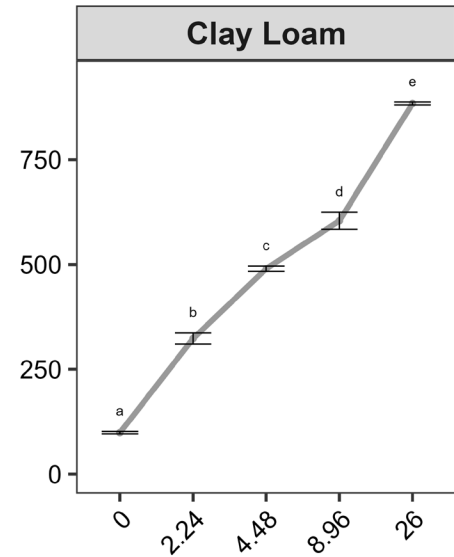
Week 4



Week 8



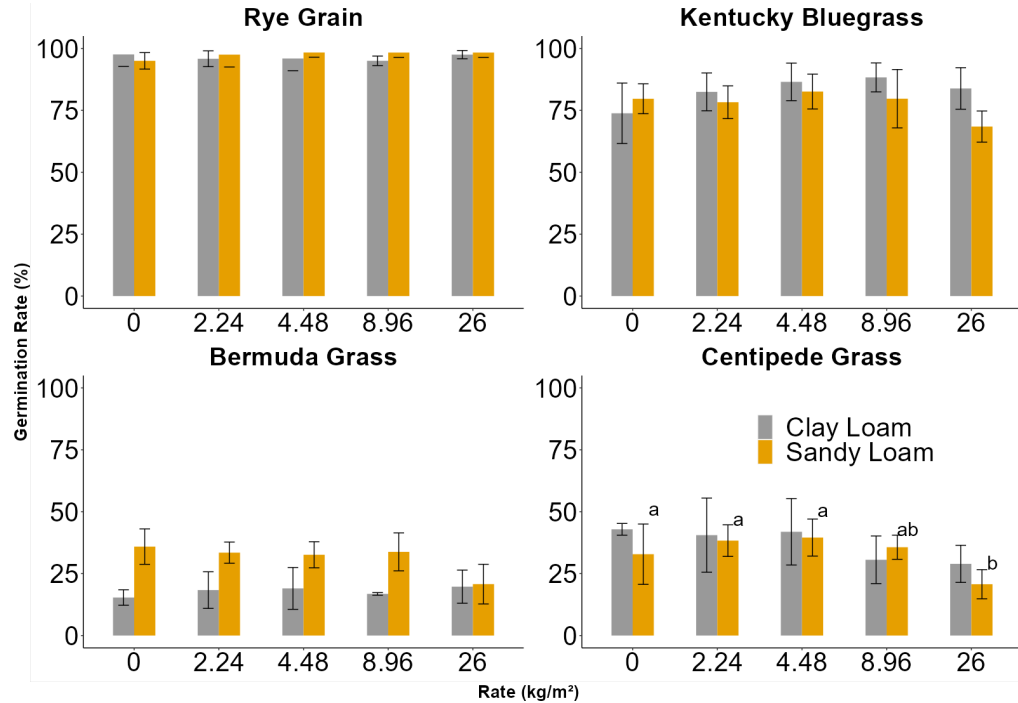
Week 16



Rate (kg/m²)

Germination Study Results

Germination Study



Key Takeaways

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- Sediment basins are an effective option for on-site DGS separation
- Polyacrylamide is effective in DGS
- DGS solids could potentially be used on-site for liming
- DGS additions to NC soils increase soil pH and EC
- Germination of rye grain, Bermuda grass, and Kentucky bluegrass was not impeded by DGS additions to soil
- Centipede grass germination was diminished when high rates of DGS were added to soil

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Acknowledgements

- NCDOT (RP 2023-13)
- Ana Casillas-Rodriguez & April Dobbs
- Lane Construction

Questions?

Please Remember to Complete the End of Workshop Evaluation



<https://bit.ly/2023EscEval>