Roles of cover systems components



Vegetative Cover – reduces infiltration, wind erosion, and improves slope stability.

Filter Layer – Prevents sifting of cover soil into drainage layer.

Drainage Layer – provides conduit for water to exist cover system.

Barrier Layer – minimizes infiltration through cover, barrier for vectors, and odour control.





Clay cover systems

- Readily constructible.
- Low capital cost (if suitable material available)
- Approvals well defined.
- Susceptible to shrinkage cracking and/or freeze/thaw cycles.
- May have higher permeability than base liner.
- May be susceptible to differential settlement.



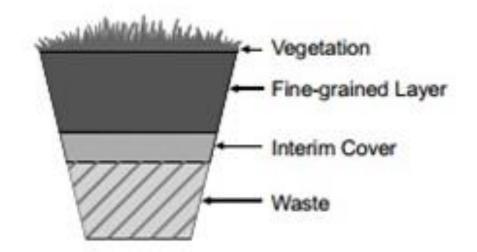






Evapotranspiration covers

- Climatic specific. Suitable for semi-arid environments only.
- Not significantly impacted by drying or freeze/thaw cycles.
- May be more effective than compacted clay covers.
- Design and regulatory approvals more intensive.
- Suitable soils required.







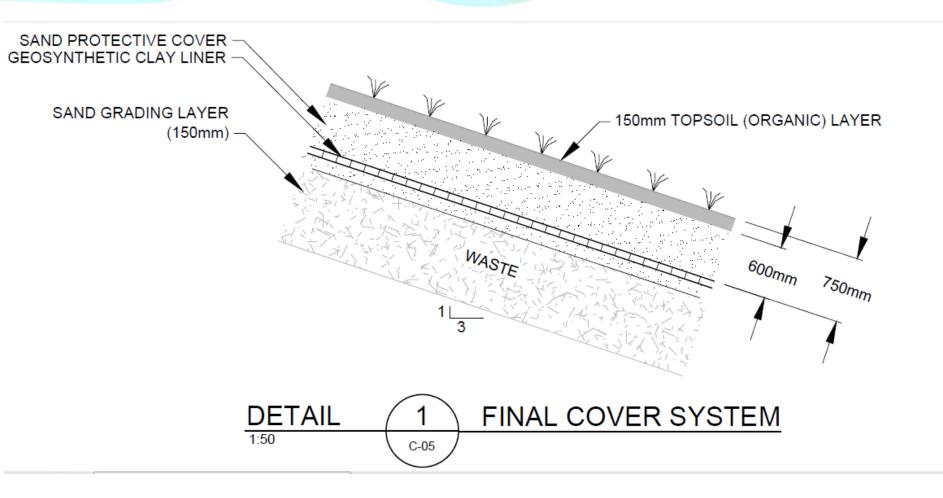
Composite cover systems

- Excellent performance with very low infiltration rates possible.
- Suitable for high sensitivity.
- Not affected by freeze/thaw or drying.
- Decreased profile depth.
- May have higher capital costs relative to clay.
- Design and regulatory approvals may be more intensive.
- Require specialized installation and QA/QC.













Stormwater management

- Manage, at a minimum the 1:25 year event. May be required to manage the 1:100 year event depending on site conditions and receptors.
- Ongoing maintenance and inspection.







