

FACTS:

- The State of Sao Paulo has a high production of waste;
- •There is **scarcity of adequate available sites** near the urban areas of big cities;
- •Environmental protection systems in a landfill demands an **expensive infrastructure**.

CONSEQUENCES:

Disposal centralization of MSW in large ventures for a better usage of area and of the expensive necessary infrastructure

LANDFILLS BECOME HIGH

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Large MSW landfills need:

Prediction of geotechnical stability Geotechnical monitoring

Stability analysis

- MSW failure may be represented by a Mohr-Coulomb envelope
- Limit-equilibrium slope stability methods

Shear strength parameters

(cohesion - c and friction angle - φ)

 Obtained by means of backcalculation of real failures or laboratory tests



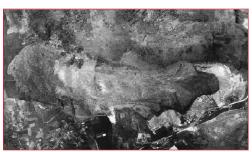
Sitio São João landfill – City of São Paulo

Height: more than 150 meters (492 ft)

Failure in 2007: 220,000 m³ of MSW (no victims)

Satellite view of Leuwigajah landfill -Indonesia

Failure in 2005: 2,700,000 m³ of MSW (147 people died)



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DETERMINATION OF SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS

Back-calculation of failures: uncertain events

Laboratory tests: lack of representativeness of collected samples

Recently: large scale laboratory tests.

This research: determination of shear strength parameters by means of *in situ* tests

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OBJECTIVE

In situ tests in a large sanitary landfill to contribute to the evaluation of shear strength parameters of MSW.

Results of static plate load tests aplied to **Terzaghi's bearing** capacity formula (Azevedo et al. 2006, Ribeiro 2007).

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BEARING CAPACITY

1943: Terzaghi presents a method to evaluate **bearing** capacity of strip footings.

Assumptions: soils have a rigid-plastic behavior, equilibrium of forces at the imminence of failure, the resistance offered by the weight of the soil and by the surcharge can be evaluated independently, and a particular failure configuration.

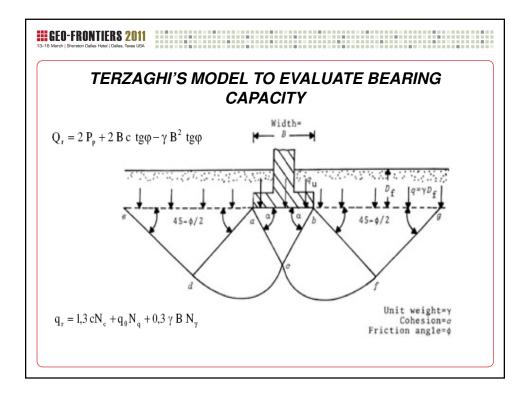


PLATE LOAD TEST

Determination of the bearing capacity and the stressstrain behavior of the soil under a shallow foundation

Brazilian (NBR 6489-84) and ASTM (D1194-94) standards to normalization of plate load tests are very similar

Failure stress: Load under which the soil fails, or the load correspondent to a maximum deformation criterion (a common value is 10% of plate diameter).

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CASE STUDY - Itapevi Waste Management Center



- Located about 42 km of the city of Sao Paulo
- Attends 8 municipalities on the west side of Sao Paulo metropolitan region.
- Certified for 1,200 tons per day of MSW in co-disposal policy with non-hazardous industrial waste.
- Landfill operation: 100,180 m²
- Volumetric capacity: 3.2 million tons

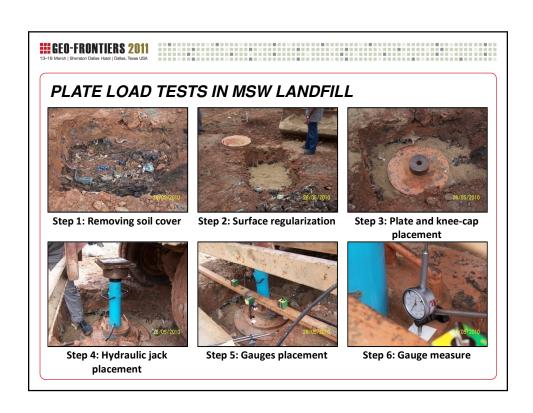




PLATE LOAD TESTS IN MSW LANDFILL



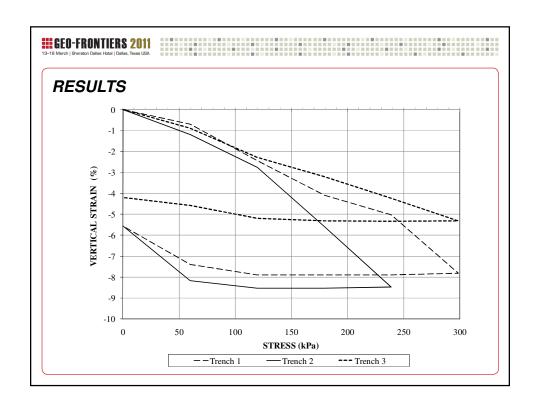
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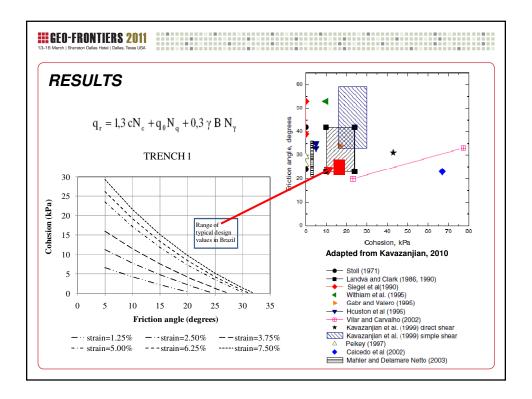
Test ends when the heterogeneity of waste causes the tilting of plate (dangerous for the operators).

Truck carried with soil or crushed stone to react against the jack

Maximum plataform loading: 30 tf







COMMENTS

Static plate load tests are not an adequate method to obtain shear strength parameters of MSW.

Physical limitations do not allow to reach high strain and failure does not occur (necessary for Terzaghi's bearing capacity method).

Loaded region and confining stresses are **more representative** than laboratorial triaxial tests.

Values of cohesion and friction angles **are probably more accurate** than laboratorial tests.

Continuation of the research: **representativeness** of elastic-plastic or visco-elastic-plastic models to the MSW behavior

