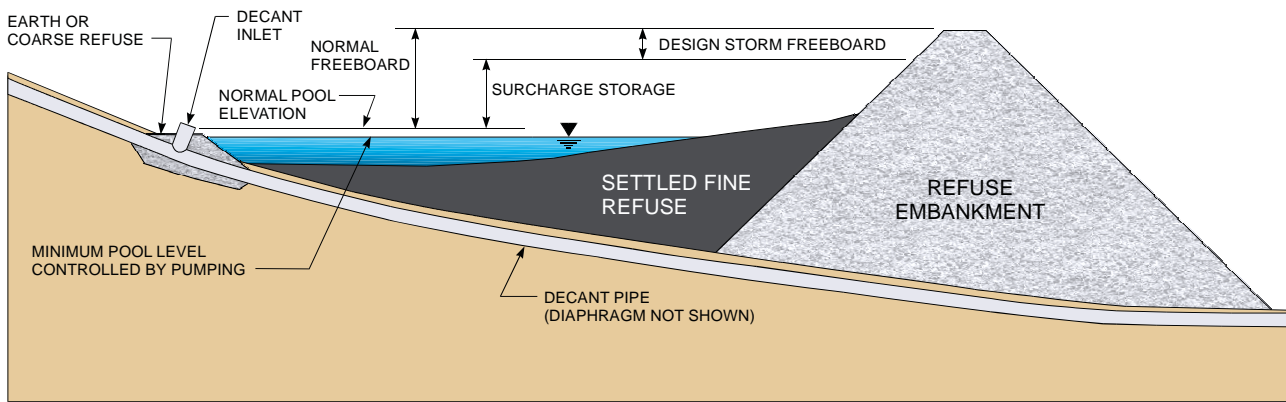
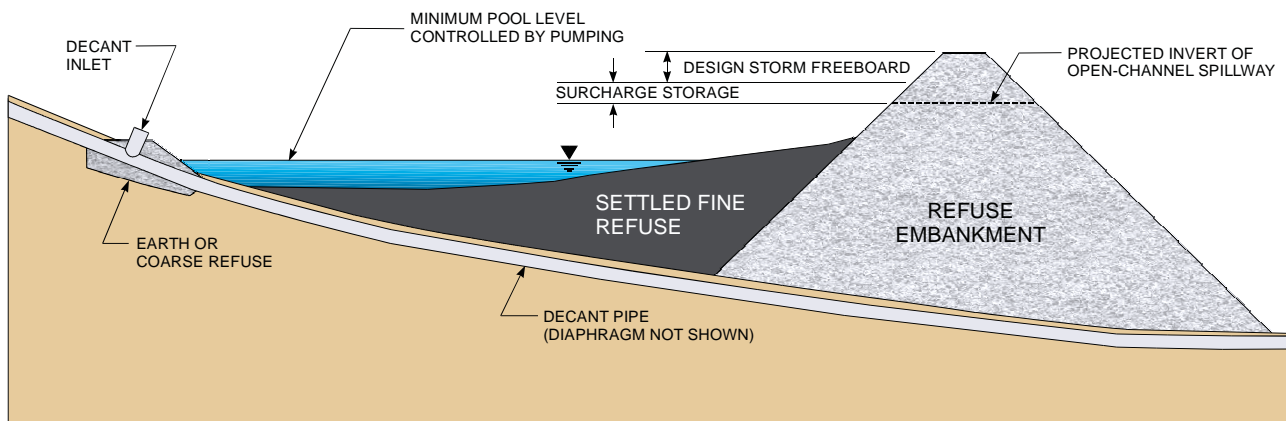


cell operation must be designed to minimize impounding capacity. Also, the closed and covered slurry cells must be oriented and dewatered such that they do not collectively represent a potential release of flowable material that would severely impact downstream development.

By achieving a low-hazard-potential classification or avoiding classification as a regulated impoundment, slurry cell systems can be designed for lesser design storm criteria (i.e., 100-year storm). Because the watershed area contributing to the slurry cells is minimal, only a small quantity of runoff has to be managed as part of the slurry disposal operation. While this reduces the influence of the design storm runoff on the overall configuration and staging of the slurry cell system, runoff from adjacent areas, particularly upstream watershed areas, must be diverted, which requires construction and maintenance of diversion channels that are incorporated into the embankment or disposal site configuration.



5.4a IMPOUNDMENT DESIGNED FOR 100-PERCENT STORAGE OF DESIGN STORM



NOTE: SLOPES ARE EXAGGERATED FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES.

5.4b IMPOUNDMENT DESIGNED WITH OPEN-CHANNEL SPILLWAY

FIGURE 5.4 ILLUSTRATION OF IMPOUNDMENT DESIGN STORM CONTROL

Drainage structures for slurry cells must have the capacity to control runoff from the design storm collecting within the cell, along with clarified water produced as the slurry is deposited. This drainage may be achieved by using a decant pipe with an appropriately sized inlet or riser to facilitate settling of the fine refuse. An open-channel spillway may also be needed depending on the slurry cell arrangement and contributing drainage area.