

Stormwater Investigations
Treatment solutions and best practices

Facing challenges related to high groundwater levels and/or the presence of sulfide clay



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Ida Gomez Bergström
M. Sc. in Environmental Engineering
and Sustainable Infrastructure.

Team Leader for stormwater consultants at AFRY Sweden, overseeing teams in Uppsala, Gävle, and Västerås.



Sophia Flybring

B. Sc. in Environmental Engineering

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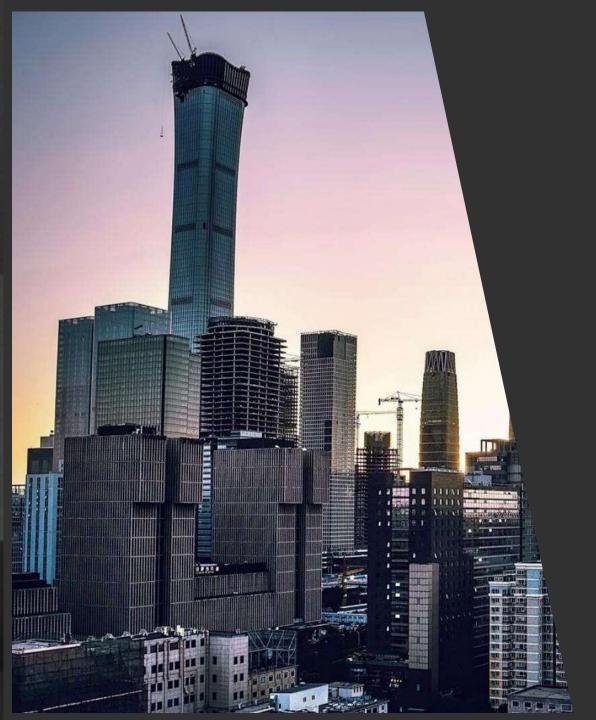
Stormwater consultant at AFRY Sweden Gävle.





- AFRY: global company, operations in many countries
- Division: Infrastructur
 BA: Water Mid
- 14 stormwater consultants and water & wastewater project engineers
- Uppsala, Gävle, Borlänge, Västerås and Kalmar
- Collaborate across sections





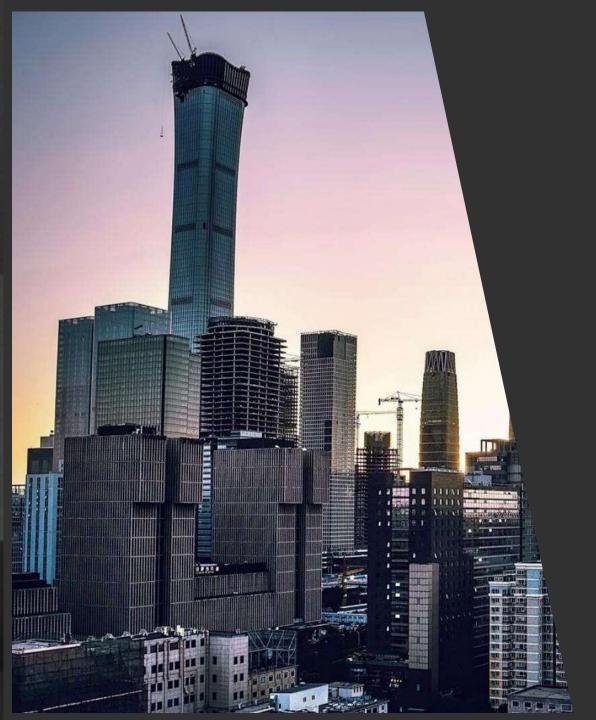
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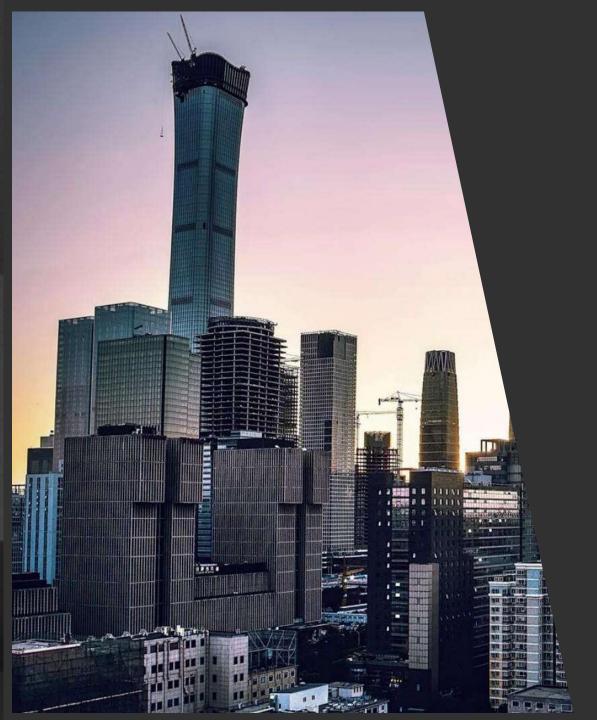
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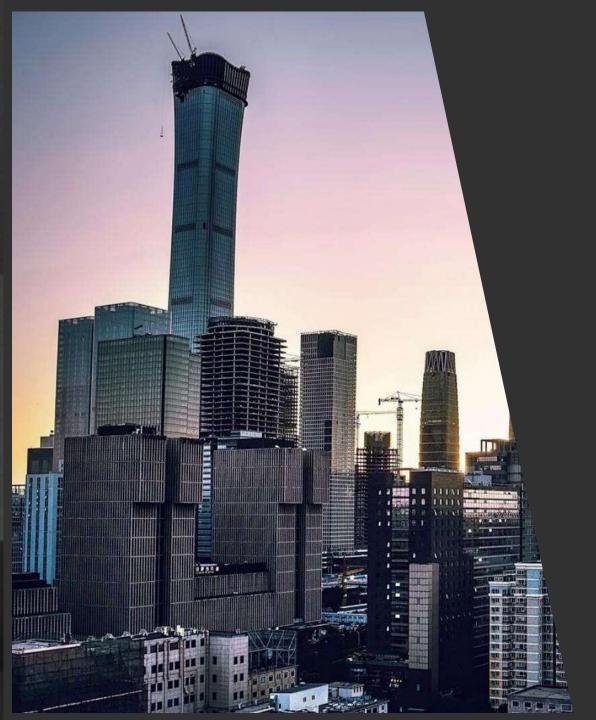
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Agenda

Key factors in stormwater investigations

- Project approach
- Typical obstacles and challenges
- Coordination needs with other technical disciplines

Examples of solutions and lessons learned; focus on coastal regions

- High groundwater level
- Presence of sulfidic clay



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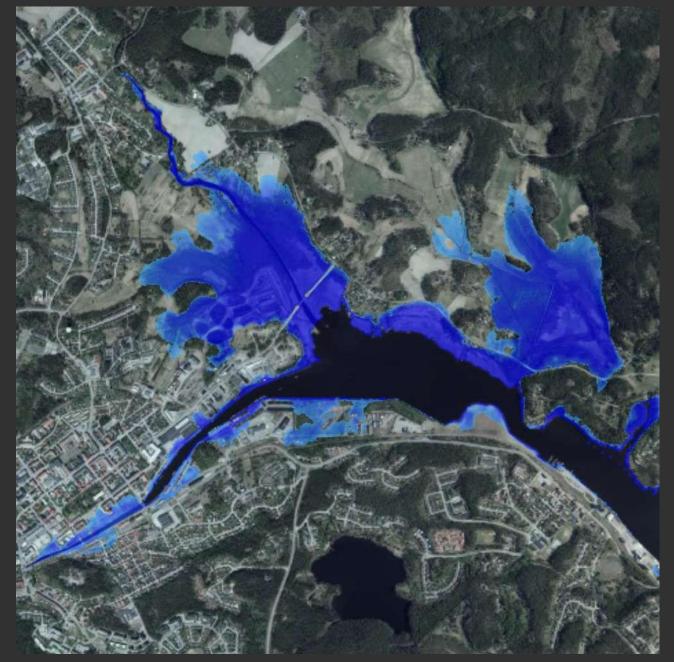
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Client type and purpose of investigation

Bildkälla: SCALGO



Available data and need for additional information



Model creation, simulation, and analysis







Client type and purpose of investigation

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Available data and need for additional information



Model creation, simulation, and analysis







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Model creation, simulation, and analysis







- Tight deadlines
- Optimal location for stormwater management is unavailable



- Order of operations
- Difficulty in defining the bigger picture and correct boundaries



- The model's connection to reality and project focus
- Result detail level, plausibility, and uncertainty assessment



- Conservative assessments provide margin; lacking margin requires further studies.
- Revisions are costly.
- Optimal solution,
- other interests?





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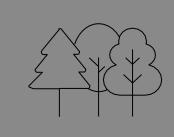
Landscape architects



Road and infrastructure engineers



Geotechnical specialists



Hydrogeologists



Environmental specialists





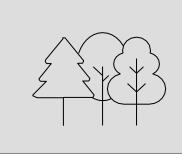
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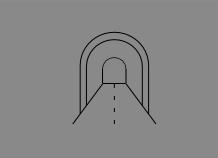
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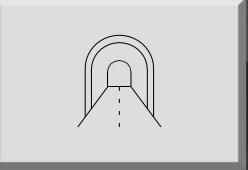
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- Groundwater level vs sea water level
- Local measures are preferred source control
- End of pipe solutions
- Legal responsibility, land ownership, operation and maintenance programs
- Geotechnical and structural concerns groundwater levels impact stormwater management
- Counteracting forces
- Construction Pumping and excavation





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- Oxidation \rightarrow sulfuric acid \rightarrow low pH \rightarrow metal leaching \rightarrow environmental damage
- Lowering groundwater increases oxidation risk;
 the clay must remain saturated for stability
- Avoid disturbance (minimize excavation)
- If excavated: cover, don't stockpile, sample for risk assessment
- Treat as hazardous waste
- Reuse possible with lime (neutralizes pH, improves buffering – e.g. good in Stockholm, poorer in northern Sweden)
- Mismanagement = costly, long-term impact



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Thank you for listening! Any questions?

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