DOTS Webinar Thin Layer Placement



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http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/thinlayer/

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DOTS Request

"An increasing interest in thin layer placement of O&M dredged materials for environmental enhancement warrants a webinar to provide information on current placement technology, applications, permitting issues, and case studies. Ways to maximize interagency cooperation and accomplishment of goals while limiting detrimental effects of a thin layer placement event could also be discussed. As an extension, rainbow placement into the nearshore waters to supplement shore protection project material could be covered as well and link up with active nearshore berm research..."



Kevin Hodgens



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Outline

- Definitions
- History
- Current Placement Techniques
- Containment and Water Control
- Case Studies
- Regulatory
 Considerations
- Engineering and Construction
- Thin Layer Placement Website





What is thin-layer placement?

- Deposition of dredged material in thin, uniform layers over emergent vegetation or shallow bay bottom
- Alternative to conventional disposal or placement methods to minimize impacts due to "thick-layer" deposition
- "Limited-thickness" placement of dredged material for beneficial use
- Environmental enhancement objectives
 - ► Wetland (or marsh) nourishment
 - ▶ Wetland creation/restoration
 - ► Sustainable sediment management





Definition of Thin Layer Depends on User

Wetlands nourishment approx 6 inches thick

Mobile Bay thin layer – 6 to 12 inches thick

Wetlands creation > 12 in.



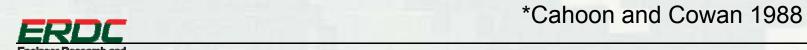




History – Thin Layer Placement



- Oil and gas exploration in Louisiana dredging of access canals
- Mechanical (bucket) dredging vs. hydraulic dredging (low pressure spray)
- High pressure spray placement first applied southern Louisiana 1979*





What do we know about thin-layer placement?

- Similar to historic sidecasting practices but with more operational controls
- Growing alternative to customary disposal and placement methods
- History of use in some areas of US
 - ► Relatively limited number of US thin layer projects
 - Relatively limited number of well-documented case studies
 - ► Little formal guidance





 Traditional open pipeline (low pressure spray) discharge



 Spreader plate for hydraulic pipeline discharge



High pressure spray placement







Continuous outfall repositioning



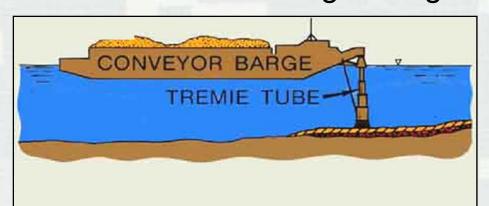


Split hull hopper barge





Underwater discharge using Tremie tube



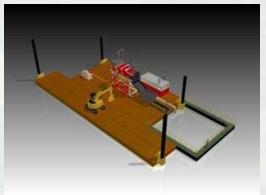


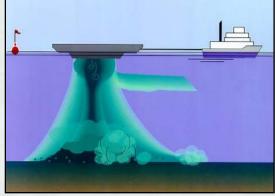


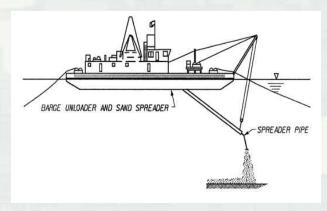
http://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/sediment/iscmain/four.html



Spreader barge







Hydraulic washing of material from a barge









Containment and water control structures

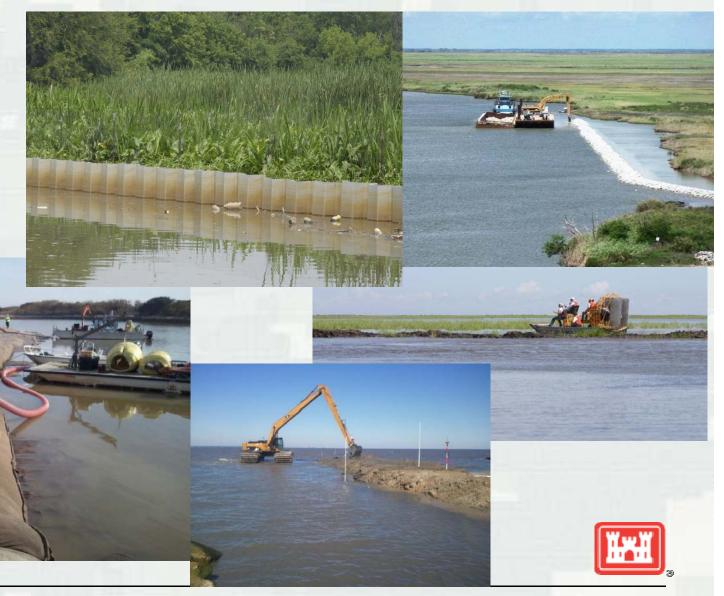
Bathy/Topo

Berms

Geotubes

Sheetpiling

Breakwater





Containment and water control structures

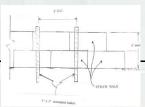
- Hay bales
- Coir (coconut) logs
- Silt curtains









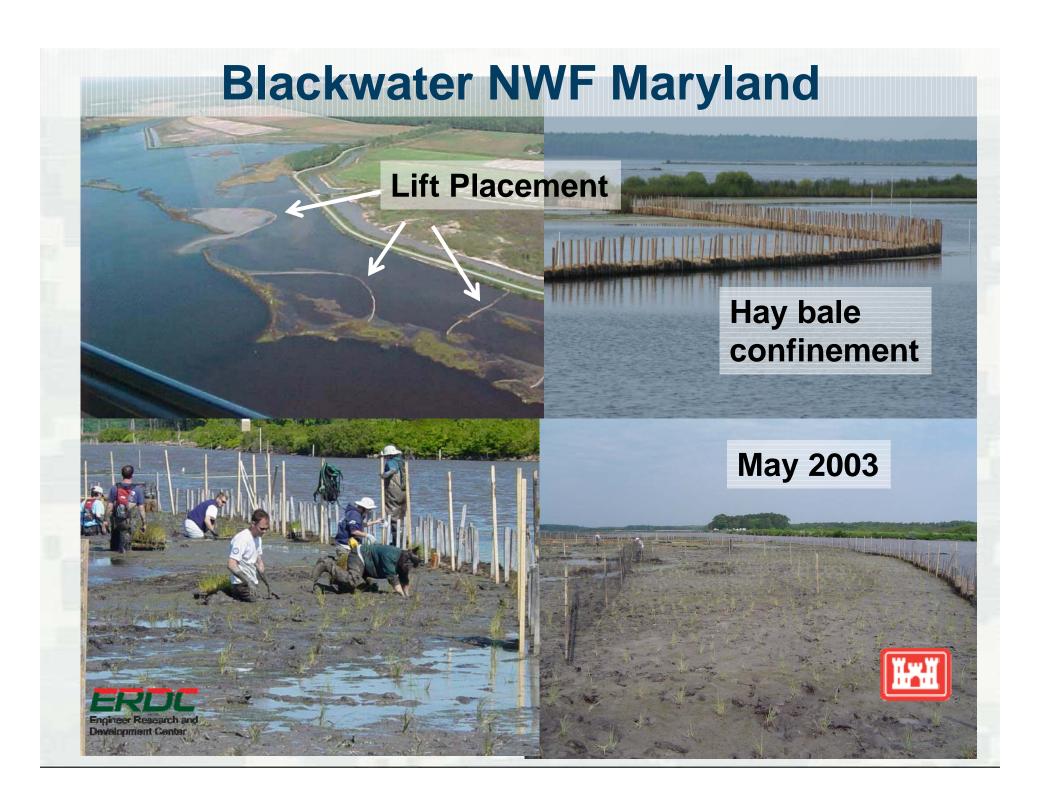




Blackwater NWF Maryland - NAB

- Demonstration Project Restoration techniques
- Cost \$300K
- 4 sites sprayed
- 2 Lift placement (1 to 2 acres each)





Blackwater NWF Maryland

August 2003







- Maintenance dredging freshwater fringe wetland creation
- Cost \$3.3M
- 2 sites created lift placement (4 & 13 ac.)
- 74k cy of material placed
- 4,300 ft of vinyl sheetpile
- 350k plant plugs







- Maintenance dredging wetland creation
- Multiple events
 - 2008 \$873k, 52k cy and 33k plants
 - 2003 \$3.6M, 300k cy, 10 acres created
 - 2000 \$3.6M, 3,400' breakwater 273k cy & 150k plants
- Initial geotube containment then armored
- Bulldozers achieved final grading



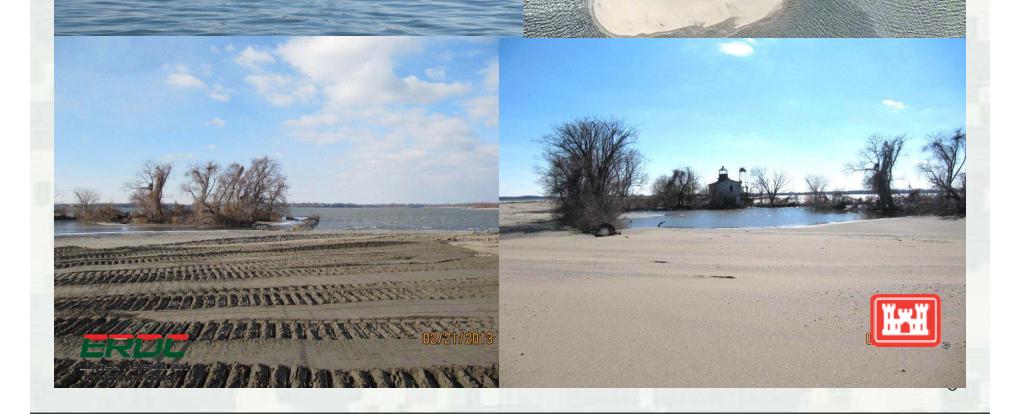


- Maintenance dredging wetland creation
- Cost \$1.3M
- 43k cy, 6 acres created
- Goose fencing, coir log, sheet piling





- Maintenance dredging island creation
- Cost \$1.7M
- 200k cy, 11 acres created



Galveston Bay, TX

- Maintenance dredging marsh restoration of intertidal habitat fringe marsh
- Unconfined placement mound building
 - Hydraulic placement
 - Settlement 0.3 to 0.7 ft

2004



Development Center
WWW.hdrinc.com

https://www.estuaries.org/pdf/2012posters/Augustin_RAE_2012_poster.pdf

Bolivar Marsh Project, TX



http://www.gba-inc.com and the Port of Houston

Golden Pass LNG - Port Arthur, TX

- Maintenance dredging Marsh Restoration
- Unconfined placement over subsided marsh
- 2M cy placed at 24 in. lift w/ hydraulic dredge
- 2000 acres restored, 3-5 mi. pumping required
- 200 grade elevation control sites



http://www.ducks.org

http://streamwetlands.com/golden-pass-Ing-beneficial-use-project.html

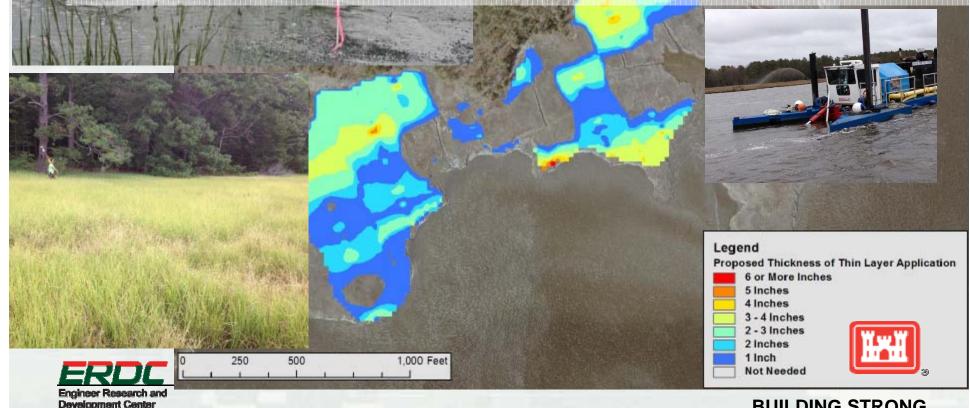
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation Lacombe La

- Marsh Restoration
- Confined placement 5 sites (49,557 ft earthen perimeter containment dikes)
- 3.1M cy placed from borrow sites w/ 24 in. hydraulic dredge
- 566 acres created, 155 acres nourished



Pepper Creek - Delaware

- Maintenance dredging Marsh Restoration
- Unconfined placement sprayed over marsh
- Cost \$125k for 35k cy
- 4 in. high-pressure nozzle



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Mobile Bay - SAM

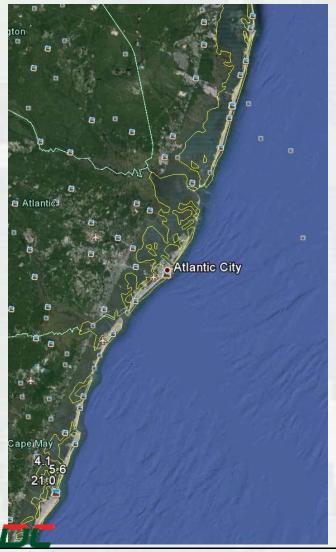
- 40 mi, to ODMDS
- Thin Layer in bay placement
- 9 M cy 2012
- 6 to 12 in.
- Spill barge
- 2,500 ft from channel
- 35% of material back in channel
- 65% spreads around the bay
- x M cy 2015

Engineer Research and Development Center



Planned Thin Layer Projects East Coast

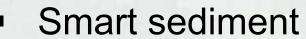
Philadelphia District, State of New Jersey, National Refuges, etc.





Regulatory Aspects and Considerations

- USACE Maintenance dredging events typically only require WQC, NEPA 404.b1, EFH, and ESA, when placed on private or federal lands
- Sovereign submergered lands if on state property
- Interagency Working Group instrumental
 - Gov't
 - NGO's
 - Stakeholders
- Resiliency sea level rise
- Living shorelines
- Intertidal wetland building
- Marsh nourishment





management



Regulatory Aspects and Considerations Teamwork!

Mobile Bay Thin Layer Placement

An Interagency Working Group (IWG) was established to evaluate and provide guidance pertaining to alternative sediment management practices in Mobile Bay. The IWG consists of the following local, State and Federal

agencies:

Alabama State Port Authority

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

U.S. Army, Engineer Research and Development Center

Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management

Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division

Alabama Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, Marine Resources Division

Geological Survey of Alabama

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Marine Fisheries Service, Habitat Conservation Division

Mobile Bay National Estuarine Preserve

Dauphin Island Sea Lab

The Nature Conservancy

Mobile County Environmental Department

Federal Aviation Authority





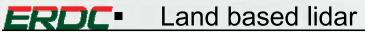
Engineering Design & Construction Monitoring

- Production ~50 cy/hr spraying
 - Spraying dist. 50 to 300 ft
 - Placement (rules of thumb NAB)
 - 800 cy/acre-ft silt
 - 1000 cy/acre-ft mixed
 - 1200 cy/acre-ft sand
- Time and costs drawbacks
 - Production reduced (cy/hr)
 - Duration increases
 - Cost per cy increases
- Thin layer placement benefits selective & homogenous
 - No real estate acquisition
 - Minor site development required minimal containment
 - Overall inclusive life cycle dredging and placement costs can be competitive with traditional operations



Engineering Design & Construction Monitoring

- Elevation grade control
 - Invasive specie management
 - Brazilian pepper
 - Salt Cedar
 - Consolidation
 - Est. to achieve desired grade
 - Adaptive process
 - Multiple placements events
 - Sampling
 - Push probes
 - Cores
 - Quality control
 - Grade stakes
 - Eyeballing against existing vegetation
 - RTK













Thin Layer Placement of Dredged Material for Beneficial Use

The purpose of this site is to compile all of the information currently available regarding thin layer placement of dredged material for * surposes of beneficial use. This site contains a variety of resources pertaining to design, construction, cost a ા estimating. You will also find points of contact for technical assistance, and links to supporting docum as. At present, much of the published information with relevance to thin layer placement of gra and in the capping and remediation literature; despite the disparity in objectives, these resources tion pertaining to all aspects of project implementation adaptable, to thin layer placement of in the process of preparing summary paragraphs for these resources so that you will be able to ation relevant to thin layer placement. As we complete these, the resources will be uploaded rovided, so that you can access them. Over time, our goal for the site is to collect information and trations of thin layer placement for beneficial use; ultimately, we expect a very robust information ad thin layer placement from art to science, and ensure more, and more successful, projects.

There are a variety of considerations relevant to implementing thin layer placement of DM, including but not limited to, placement method-temporary or permanent containment structures-



Additional information and case studies would be welcomed; click the link here (CAC required to access) to fill out a brief survey with information of your project, input attachments and your obtact information. We will follow up with you to obtain additional information. If you need assistance or have questions about the survey please contact us.

Points of Contact

Resources

- * Planning
- * Regulatory
- * Design
- * Construction
- * Monitoring
- * Cost

References

Access thin-layer placement survey

http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/thinlayer/

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Thin-layer Placement Website

Primary Objectives

- Create a web-based portal to aggregate the present state of the art practices
- Compile all available literature and resources
- Solicit and populate site with case studies
- Develop or link to useful tools for all project stages
 - ► Design, Construction, Cost, Planting, Monitoring



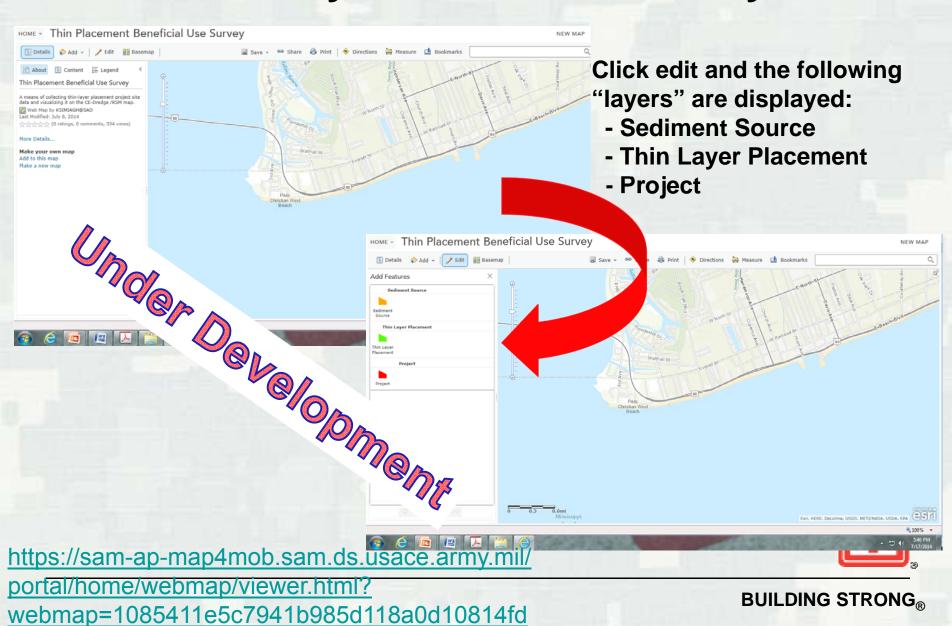
Thin-layer Placement Website

Secondary objectives

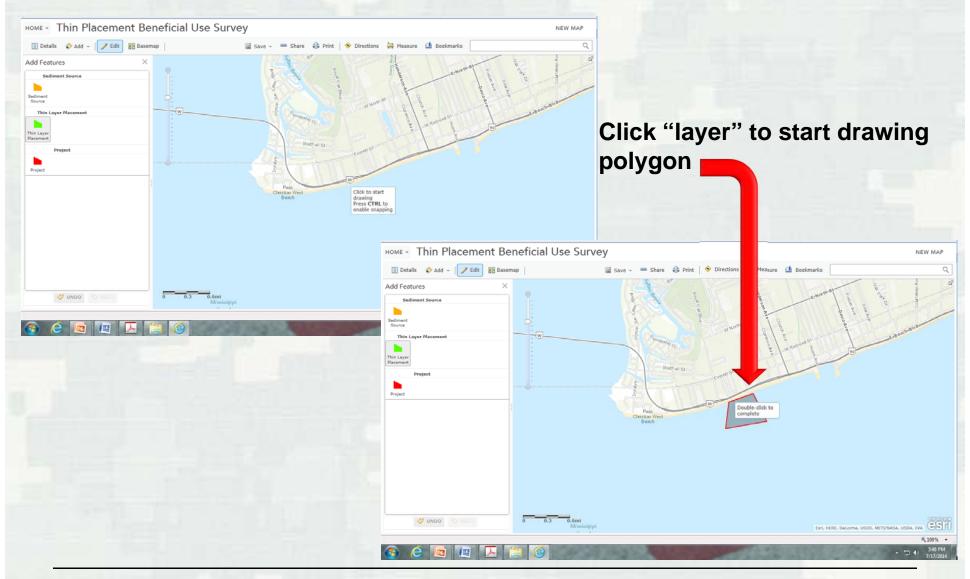
- Establish a database in conformance with the Data Integration Initiative
 - ▶ Uniform data formatting
 - ► Accessible/utilizable by compatible models
- GIS based interface
 - ▶ Warehouse available project information and data
 - ► Facilitate project planning and robust design
 - ► Facilitate coordination with dredging efforts



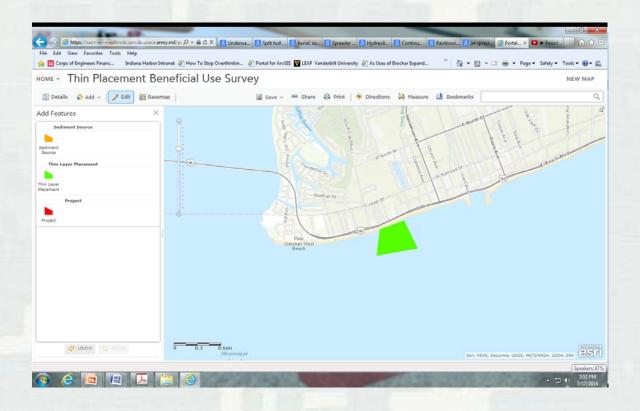
Thin-layer Placement Survey



Thin-layer Placement Survey



Thin-layer placement survey



Once the polygon is drawn, the user can start filling out the survey pertaining to each layer.

Thin-layer placement survey

Sediment Source Survey Project Survey Date Start Project Name Date End Description Volume Project Purpose VolumeUOM County County District City State State Approved by Project Manager Dredging Contract Number Project Cost Confined Disposal Facility identifier Other Location Identifier Pre-construction: Site description projectReferenceIDFK Containment or Water Control Strictures Chemical Characteristics of source/fill material Design/Estimating Tools Construction: Dredging Operations Details Construction: Offloading Method Contact Email Construction: Staning or Dewatering Area Sediment Source ID Construction: Placement Details Post Construction: Site Description Pictures or Images Monitoring Browse Project Funding Regulatory Aspects Lessons Learned Construction: Dredging Operations Details Construction: Offloading Method Construction: Staging or Dewatering Area Thin Layer Placement Survey Construction: Placement Details Post Construction: Placed/Fill Material Details Pictures or Images Monitoring Project Funding Description Regulatory Aspects Lessons Learned Placement Type Planned placement at a thickness to reduce impacts to biota or hasten recruitment of biota to the material without tra-Resources Additional Information Permit Type Author Date Start Project Footprint Date End Contact Email Project ID Dredging Contract Number Browse... Confined Disposal Facility identifier Other Location Identifier Chemical Characteristics of source/fill material Physical Characteristics of source/fill material Author Placement Footprint Contact Email Sediment Source ID Attachments:

Thin-layer placement survey

