

Permitting and Design of Sediment Cleanup for the Rhine Channel in Newport Beach, California

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The Rhine Channel, Lower Newport Bay



History of the Rhine Channel

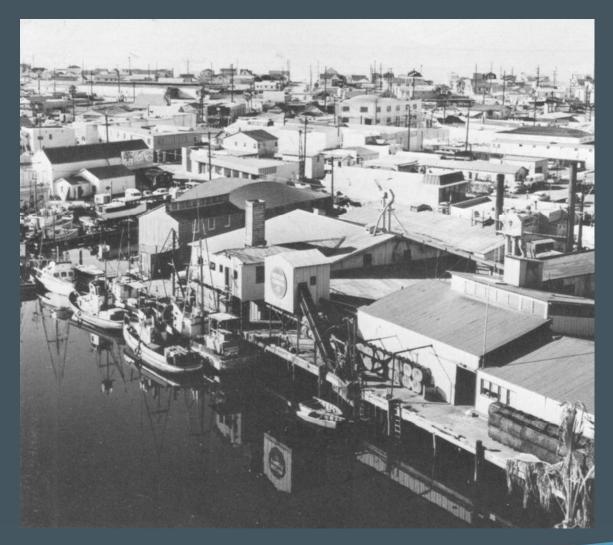
- Historical uses
 - 1940 to 1950 Mine sweepers, sub chasers and rescue boats
 - Newport Plating Facility
 - Cannery
 - Boatyards



The Rhine Channel in 1966



The Cannery in 1966



The Rhine Channel Today

- Current uses
 - Residential
 - Private boating

- Commercial/restaurants
- Remaining boatyards





Sediments

- In 1996, Newport Bay was included as an impaired water body on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list.
- The Rhine Channel has been identified as a contributor to Bay-wide contamination.
 - Metals, pesticides, PAHs, PCBs



Sediments

- The Rhine Channel has been targeted as a priority for cleanup by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).
- Without action by the City of Newport Beach, the RWQCB would issue a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO).

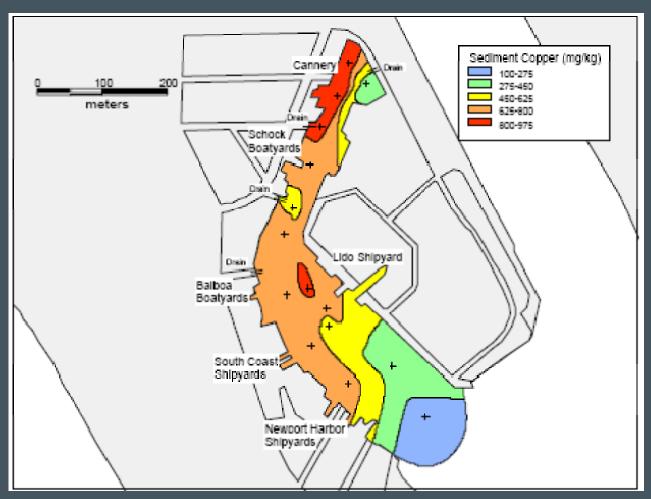


Sediment Characterization





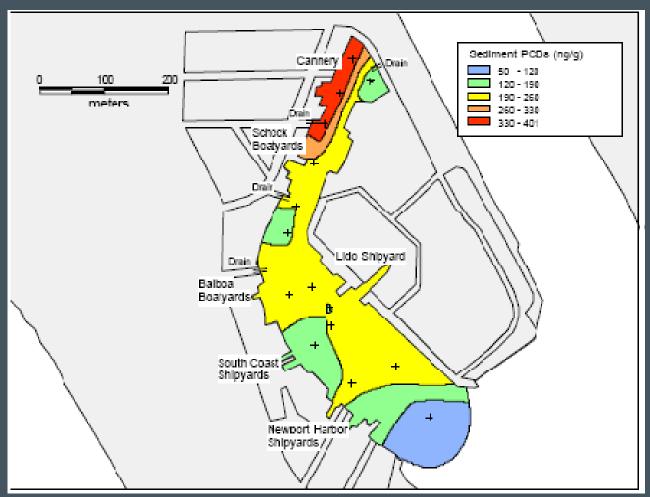
Spatial Distribution of Copper



Pattern of Surface Copper Concentration in the Rhine Channel



Spatial Distribution of PCBs



Pattern of Surface PCB concentration in the Rhine Channel



Alternatives Selected for Final Consideration

- Feasibility study undertaken by Orange County Coastkeeper in 2005
- Capping not feasible
- Lack of suitable or cost-effective sediment disposal options
 - Alternative 1: No action (baseline only)
 - Alternative 2: Dredging/landfill disposal
 - Alternative 3: Dredging/offsite confined disposal facility (CDF)
 - Alternative 4: Dredging/confined aquatic disposal (CAD)

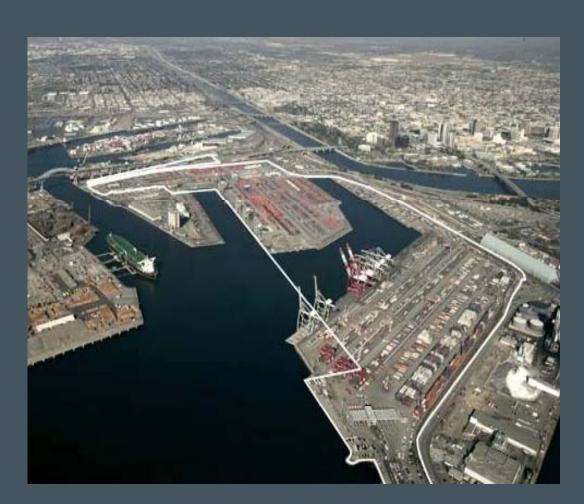


An Opportunity Arises



Potential Location for Sediment Placement

Middle Harbor,
Port of Long
Beach (POLB)



Application for Placement of Material in Middle Harbor Fill Site

- POLB requested applications in May 2010
- Project conditionally approved for placement in Layer 1 of the fill
- Rhine Channel material tentatively scheduled to be placed between May and August 2011



Project Planning and Design Begins



Permitting Steps

- Concurrent with design to meet required POLB Middle Harbor project approval timelines
- City of Newport Beach completed California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process on July 27, 2010
 - Mitigated Negative Declaration
 - Air quality impacts mitigated to avoid need for environmental impact report (EIR)



Permitting Steps

- Coordination of multiple permit processes
 - RWQCB 401 water quality certification (issued 9/10)
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) standard individual permit (expected 12/10)
 - California Coastal Commission (CCC) coastal development permit (expected 12/10)



Dredging Design

- What thickness of sediment needs to be removed?
- How much contaminated material can be removed without adversely affecting adjoining docks, seawalls, etc.?
- How can dredging be accomplished around or beneath floating structures?



Evaluating Existing Conditions

- Sediment probes
- Compilation of previously existing data and asbuilt information
- Geotechnical explorations (in-water borings, on-land cone penetrometer tests [CPTs])
- Probing of seawall embedment depths
- Impact-echo testing of guide piles
- Reconnaissance of dock and guide pile conditions



Geotechnical Explorations



Depth of Dredging



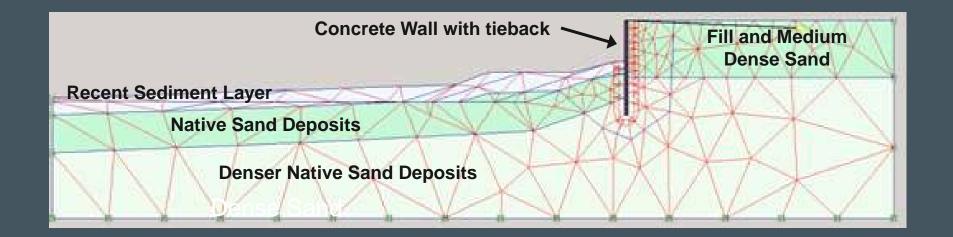


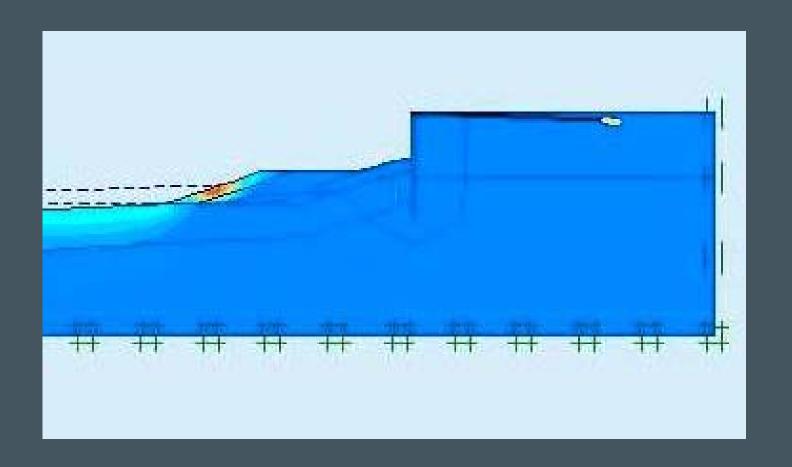
Analyzing Dredging Setback Distance

- Anticipate side slopes 3H:1V to 4H:1V
- Rough evaluation indicated 25 to 30 foot offset from seawall
- Force-balance equilibrium/factors of safety
- Finite element modeling (PLAXIS) code used to compare results of different offsets

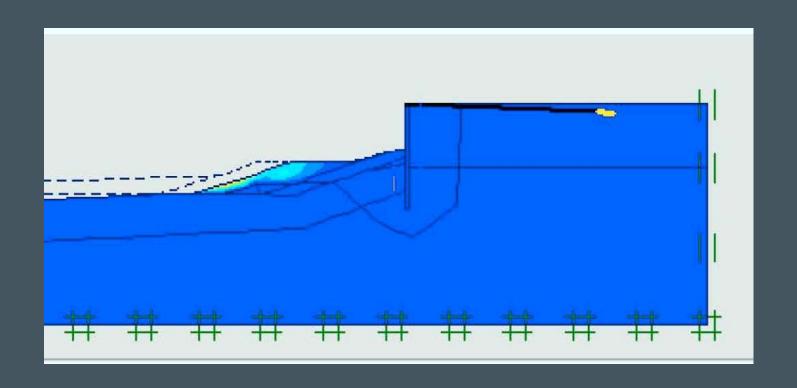


Finite Element Modeling – Grid Set-Up

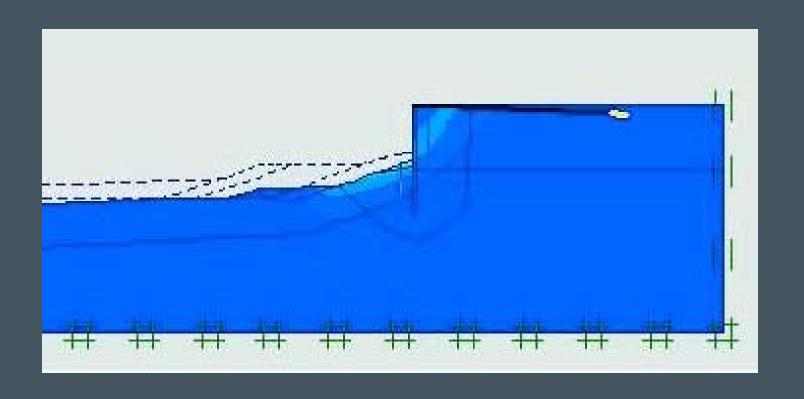




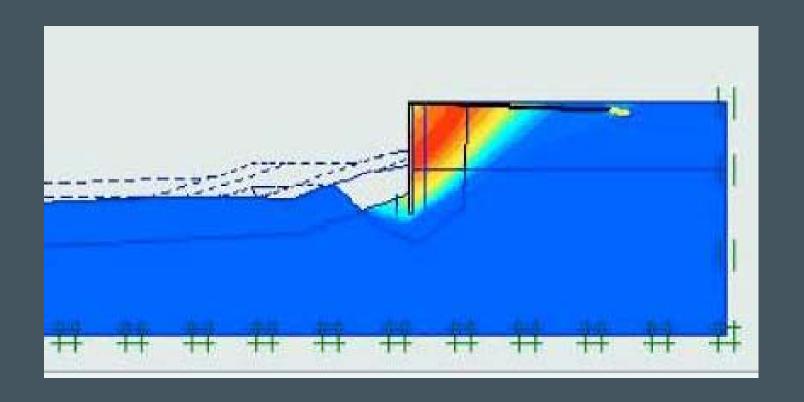






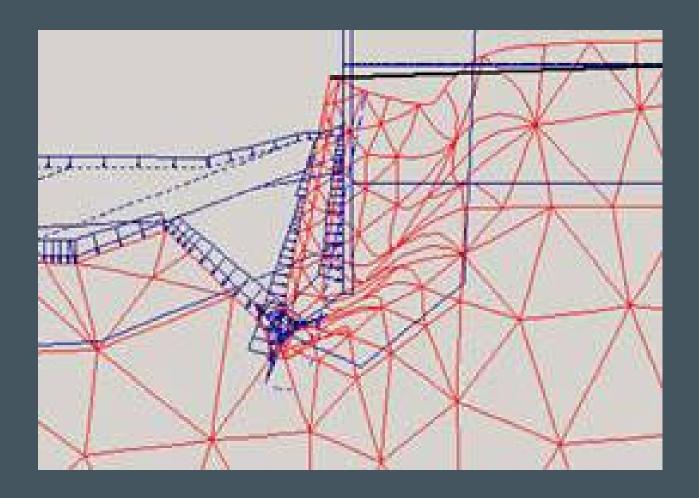








Deflected Mesh when Dredging Close to Wall





Existing Guide Piles and Docks





Conclusions and Discussion

