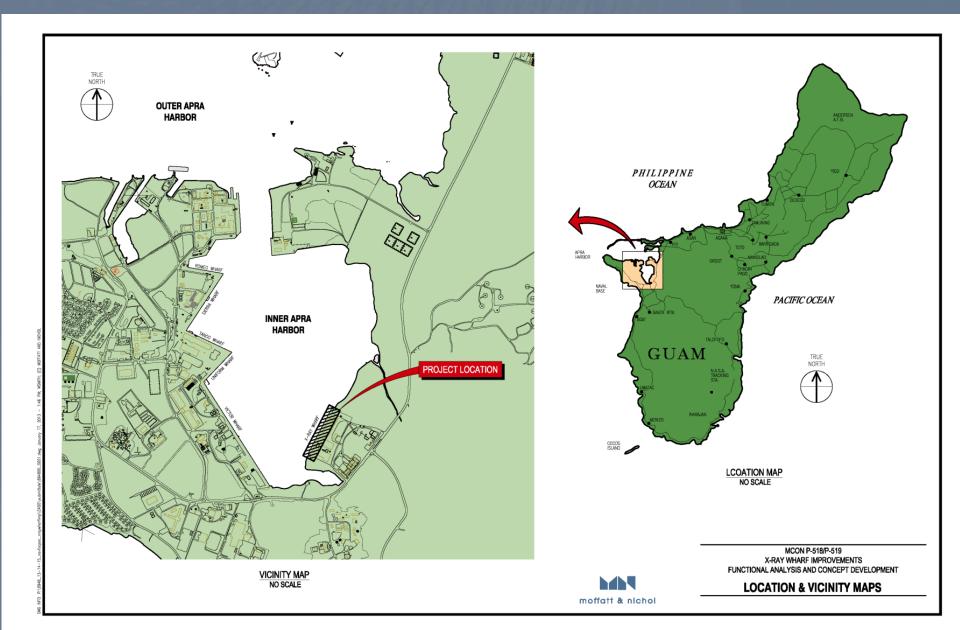


Mission Requirements & Basic Scope

WHARF IMPROVEMENTS

- Rehabilitate and modernize X-Ray Wharf
 - Support T-AKE
- Provide a new vertical bulkhead and wharf platform
- Accommodate increased dredge depth and operational loads
- Provide new dolphins to accommodate longer design vessels

Location and Vicinity Map



Overall Site Plan



Design Vessel

USNS LEWIS AND CLARK (T-AKE 1)

Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ship



USNS Lewis and Clark is one of Military Sealift
Command's fourteen <u>Dry Cargo/Ammunition Ships</u> and is
part of the 34 ships in Military Sealift Command's <u>Combat</u>
Logistics Force.

210 m (689 ft)

32.2 m (105.6 ft)

9.7 m (31.82 ft) - Scantling

• Length:

• Beam:

• Draft:

• Displacement: 41,000 long tons

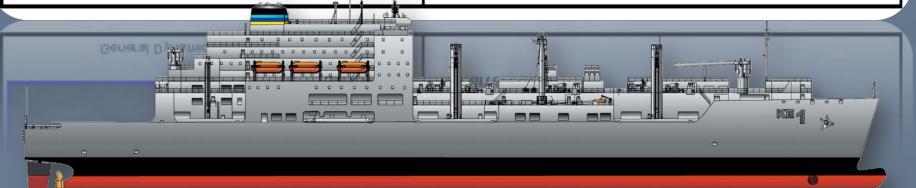
• Speed: 20 knots

• Civilian: 124 civil service mariners

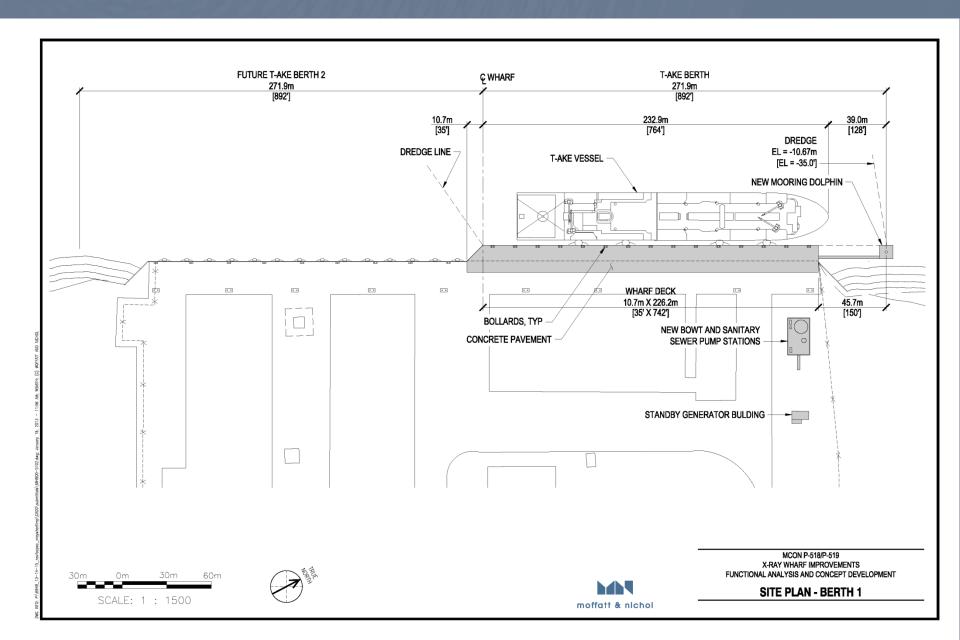
• Military: 11

 Government-Owned/ Government-owned Chartered:

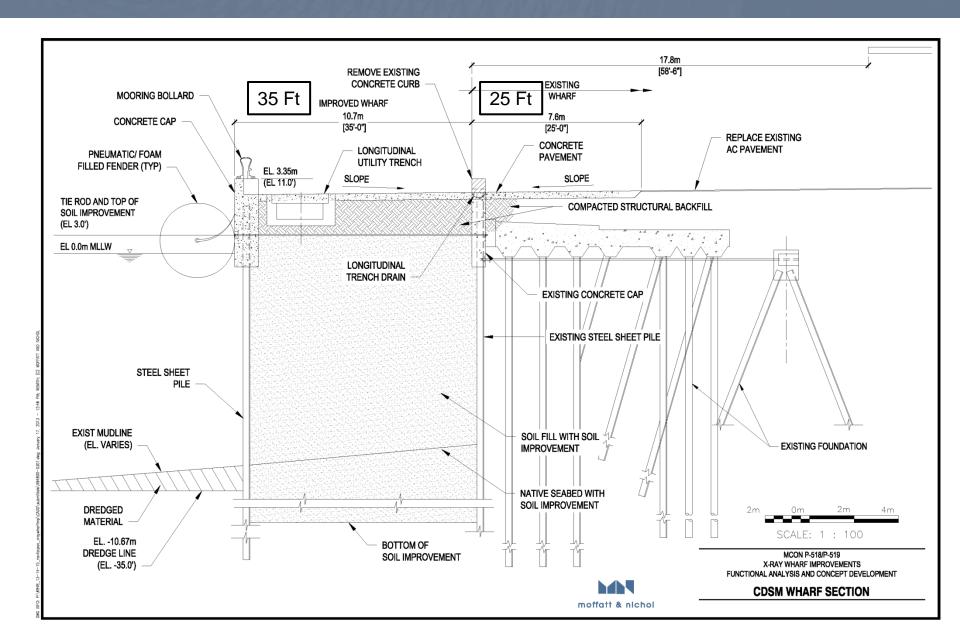
General Dynamics NASSCO photo



Site Plan – P-518 Berth 1 (North)



New Wharf Cross Section



Proposed Ground Improvement Option for New Fill (Cement Deep Soil Mixing (CDSM)

Advantages

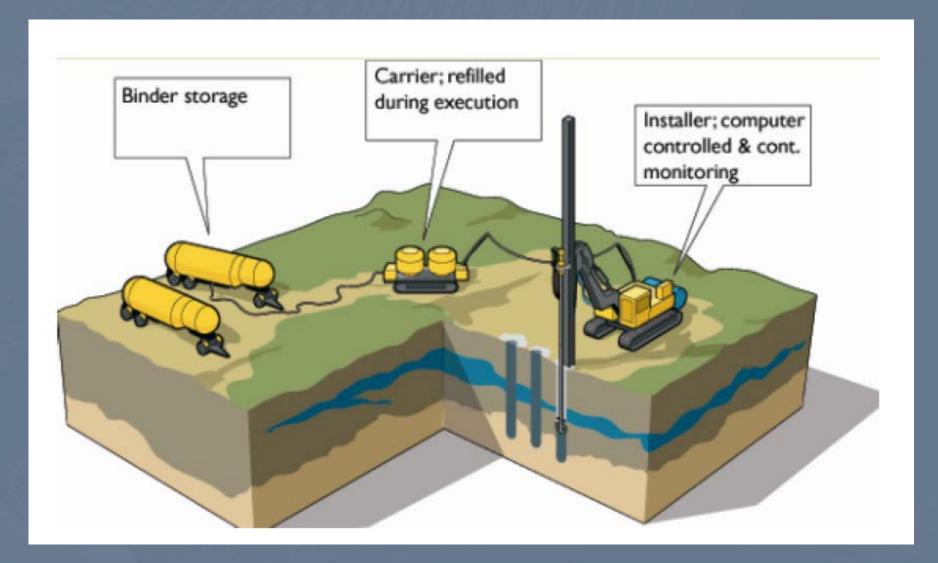
- Eliminates the need for additional back land support
- Negligible vibration

Disadvantages

- Has not be used on the island before

NOTE: Stone column ground improvement was used at Uniform / Tango Wharves (P-204) — This method will still require king piles and tie-back system supported by anchor block on piles

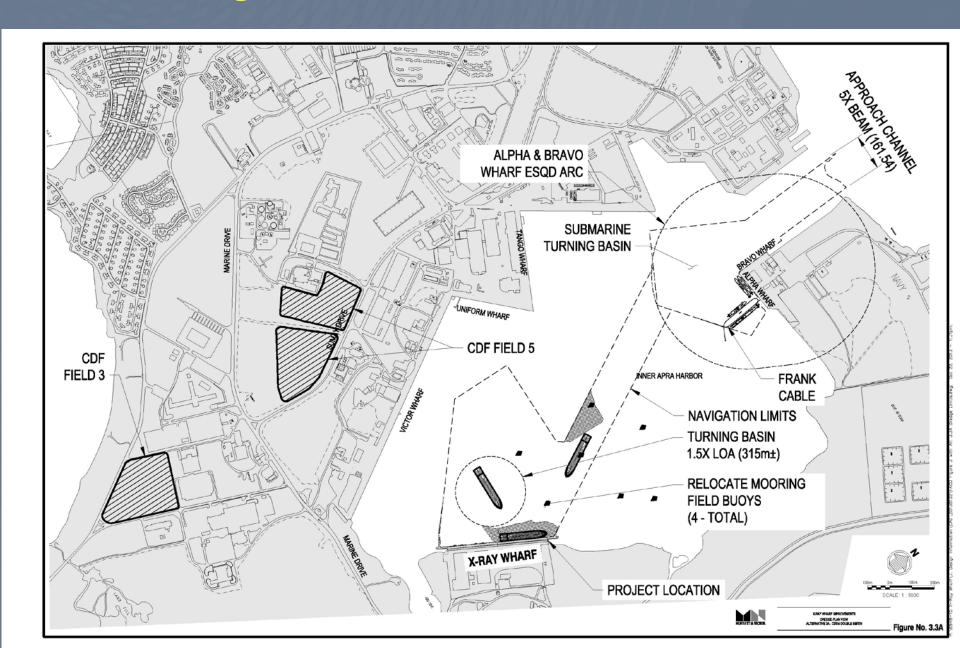
Site Logistics







Navigation Plan and CDF Location Plan



Dredge Approach Channel and Berth

DREDGE REQUIREMENTS

10.67m (35'), plus 0.6m (2') over-dredge

Neatline – 21,200 m³
 O/D – 17,650 m³

Total – 38,850 m³

HANNEL DREDGING

Neatline – 9,700 m³

 $O/D - 10,500 \text{ m}^3$

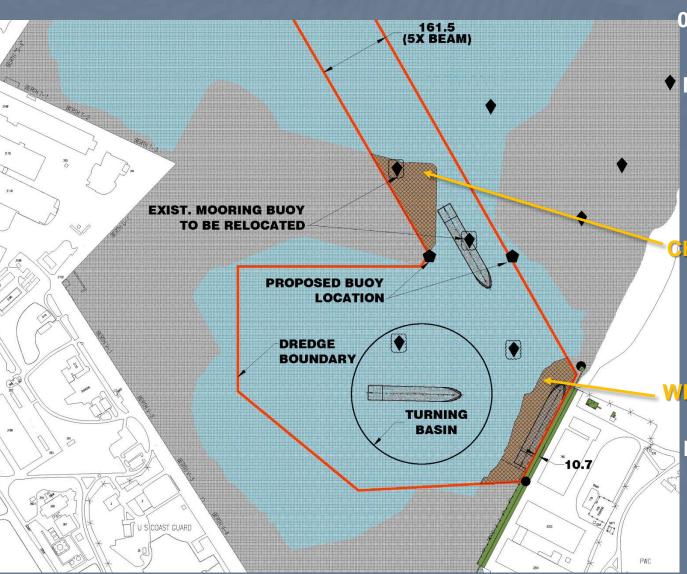
Total $-20,200 \text{ m}^3$

WHARF AND TURNING BASIN DREDGING

Neatline - 11,500 m³

 $O/D - 7,150 \text{ m}^3$

Total – 18,650 m³



Dredge Approach Channel and Berth

Disposal

- Placement at confined disposal facility (CDF)
- Deep ocean disposal site

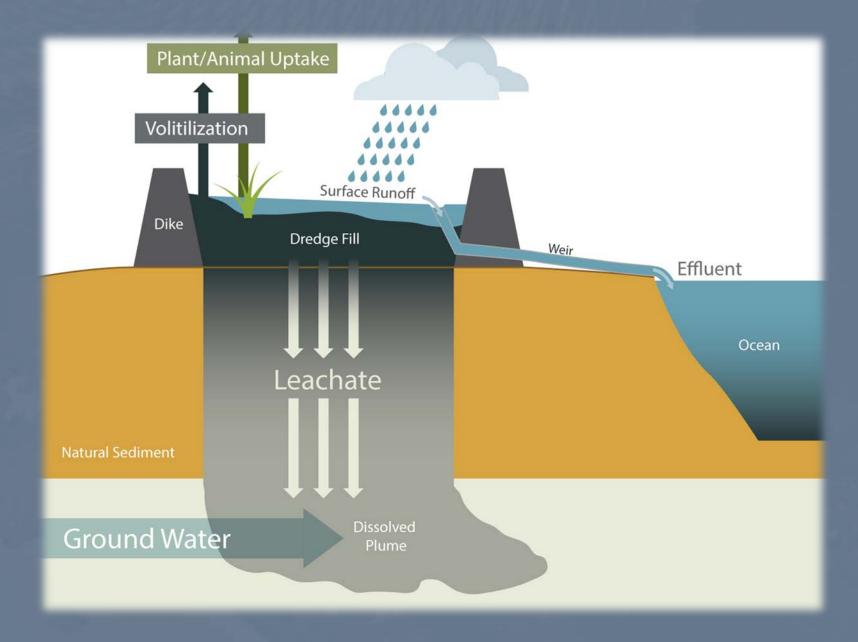
Dredged characterization

- Most material is believed suitable for ocean disposal
 (Element Environmental and Weston Solutions, Inc. 2012)
- Pending final EPA approval

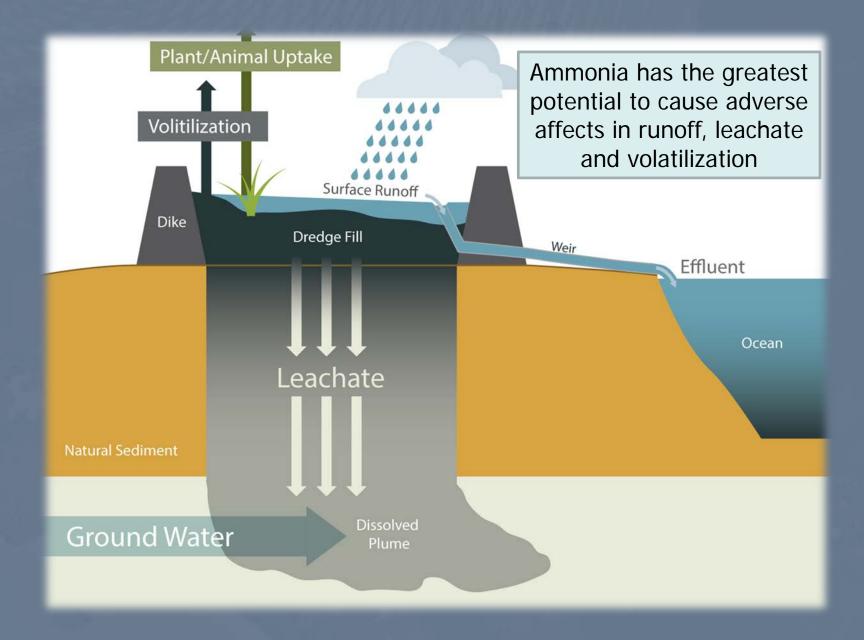
Confined Disposal Facilities

- DMMP identified 6 potential upland areas to be considered for placement of dredged material (MEC/Weston 2004)
- Contaminant fate and transport studies were evaluated for 3 sites preferred by the Navy (Weston 2005)
- Upland Testing Manual (USACE 2003) applied

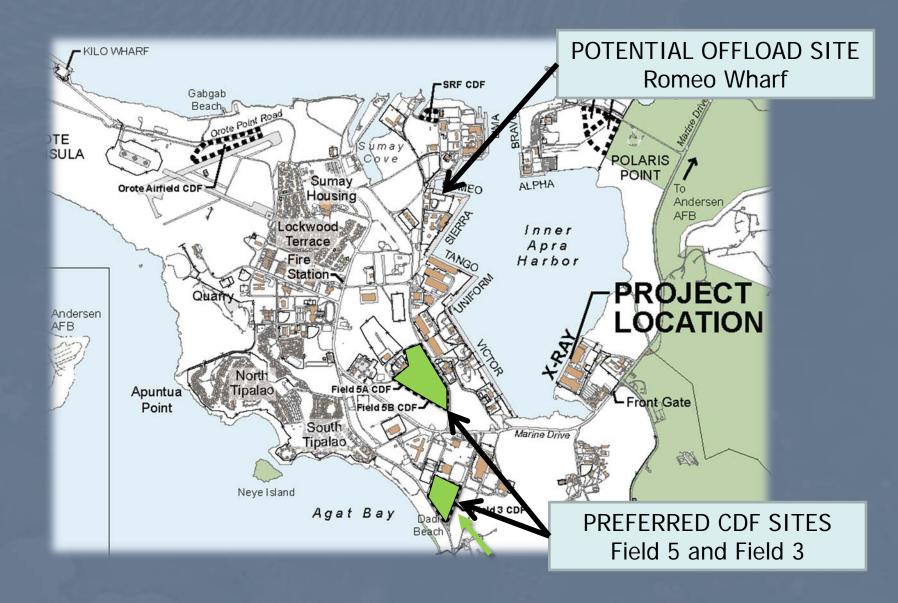
Upland CDF Site Designation



Upland CDF Site Designation

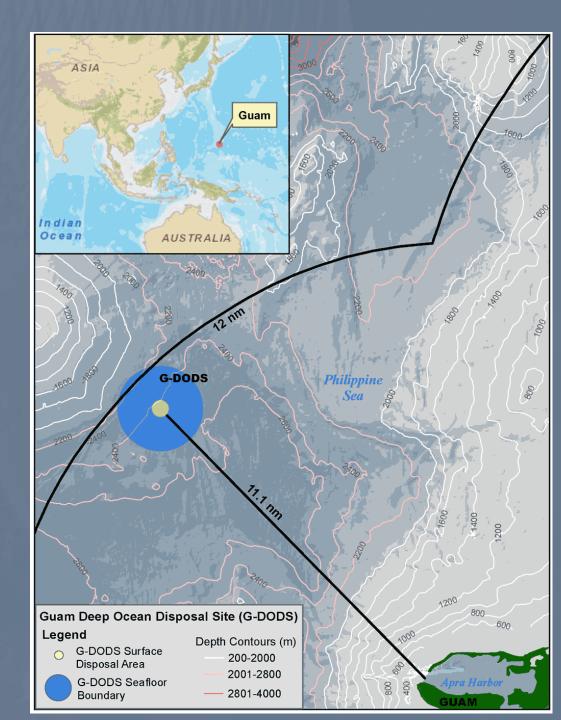


CDF's

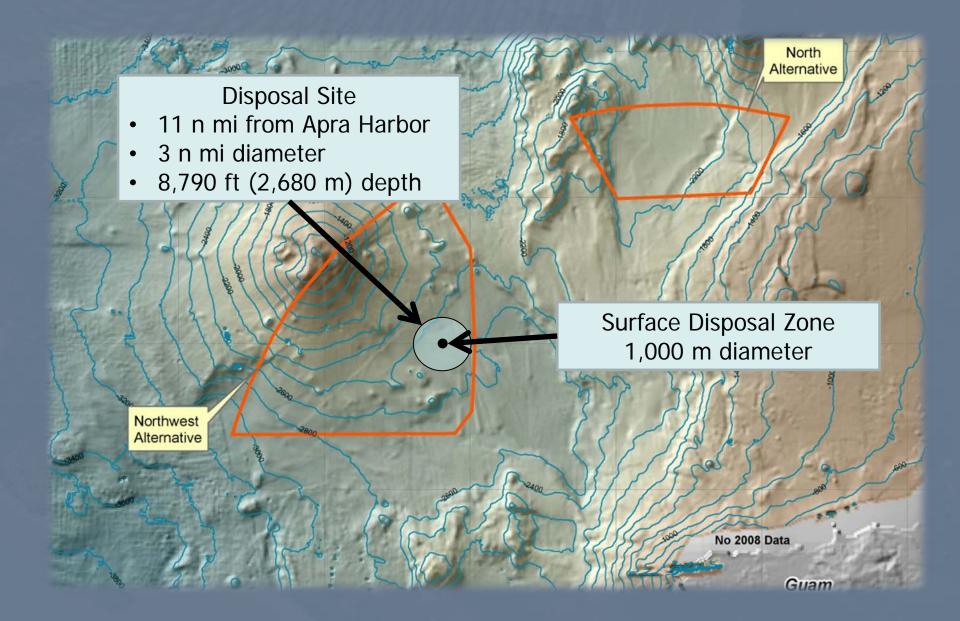


Guam Deep Ocean Disposal Site

- G-DODS
- DesignatedSeptember 2010
- Lack of beneficial reuse options for dredged materials
- Limited capacity
 and competing
 projects for CDF's



Guam Deep Ocean Disposal Site



Guam Deep Ocean Disposal Site

- Site use limited to permitted projects, with clean material having no practicable alternative;
- Maximum 1,000,000 cy per calendar year;
- No disposal operations during coral spawning;
- No disposal during unsafe weather/sea conditions;
- Required documentation for each trip:
 - Satellite tracking to confirm surface discharge location;
 - Sensors on scows to detect any leaking or spilling during transit;
 - Scow certification checklist for each load.

Summary

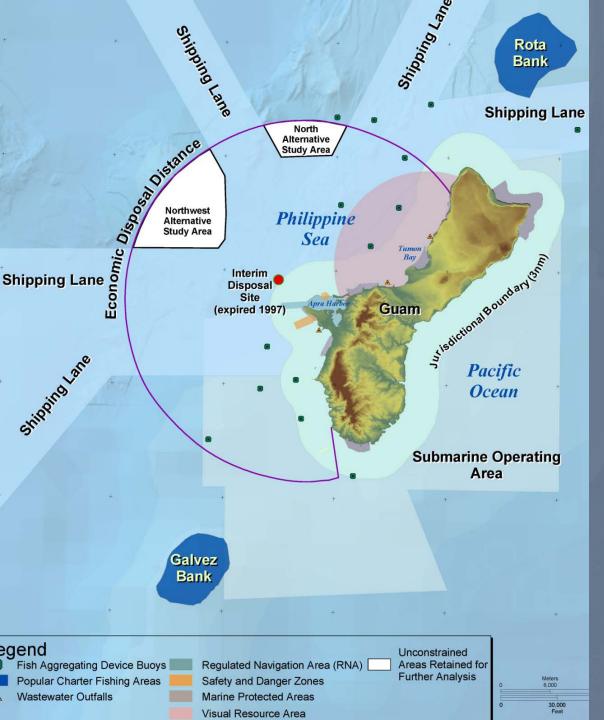
- Bids expected to be released March 2013
- Unique challenges of working in Guam
 - Cement deep soil mixing
 - Ocean disposal
 - Jones Act US flagged vessels

Questions



FY14 MCON P-518 – Berth 1 FY15 MCON P-519 – Berth 2 X-RAY WHARF IMPROVEMENTS APRA HARBOR, GUAM





Zone of Siting Feasibility Study

ODMDS location

- Cost of transport
- Navigational restrictions
- Political/jurisdictional boundaries
- Environmental/
 Sensitive resources

Field 5 CDF



Haul Route to CDF 5

