INOVATIVE METHODS FOR RESERVOIR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT

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Innovative solutions for a safer, better world

US Army Corps of Engineers.

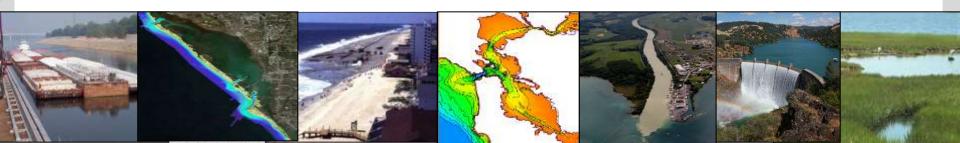
U.S.ARM

Regional Sediment Management Established 1999, CERB Charge



"A systems approach using best management practices for more efficient and effective use of sediments in coastal, estuarine, and inland environments for healthier and more resilient systems."

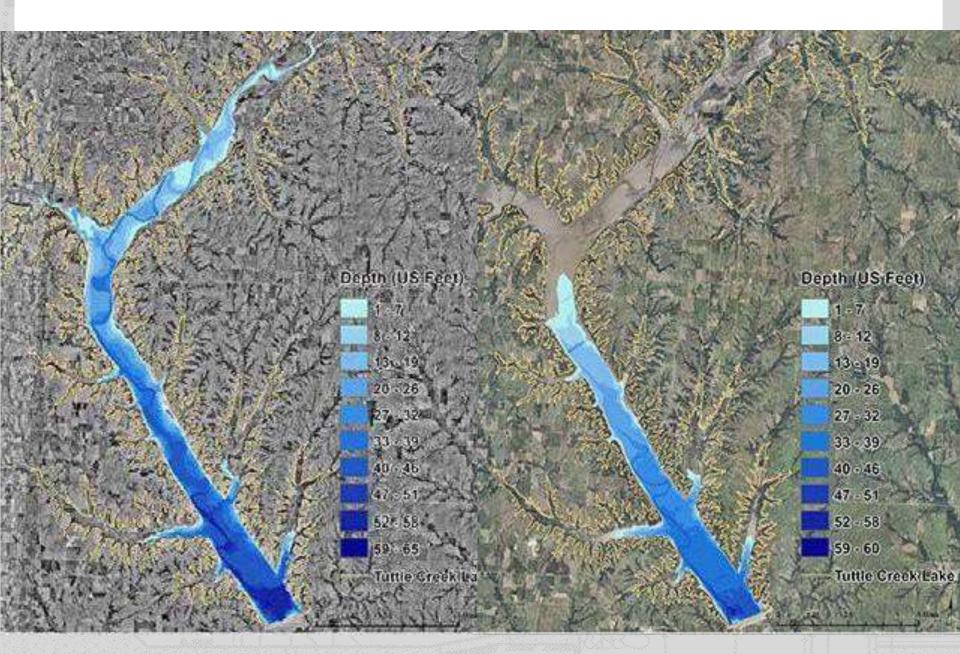
- Recognizes sediment as a valuable <u>resource</u>
- <u>Work across business lines, projects, and authorities</u> to create short and long-term economically viable and environmentally sustainable solutions
- Improve operational efficiencies and natural exchange of sediments
- <u>Consider</u> regional implications of project scale actions and benefits
- <u>Apply/Enhance</u> tools and technologies for regional approaches
- <u>Share</u> lessons learned, information, data, tools, and technologies
- <u>Communicate and collaborate</u>

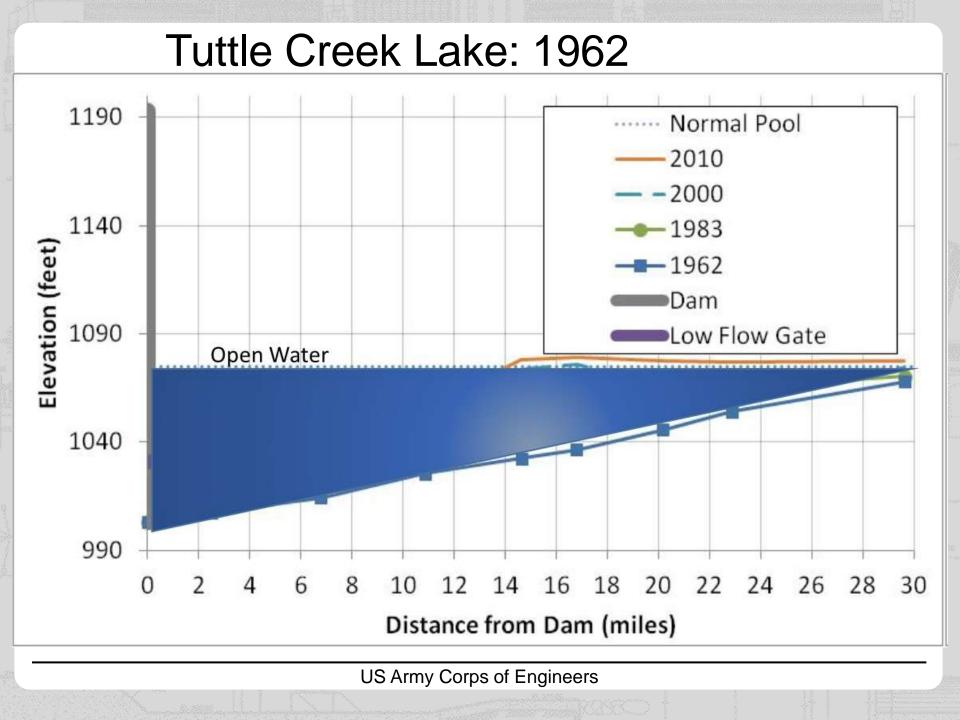


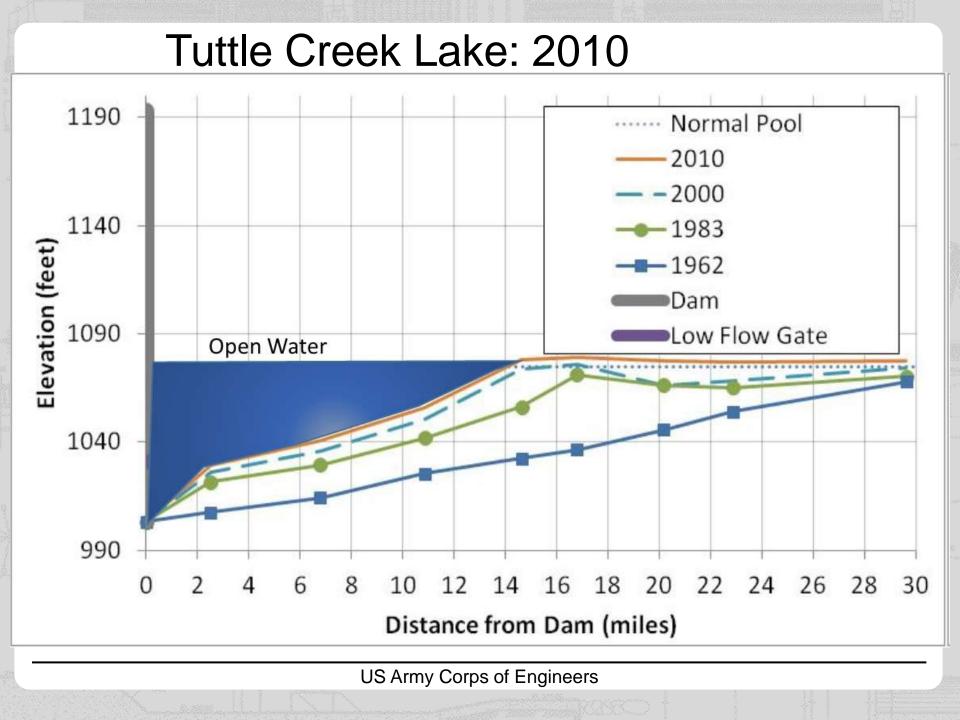
Purpose

To inform about the innovative ways sediment is or can be managed at reservoirs in order to motivate you, the dredging industry to engage with this issue

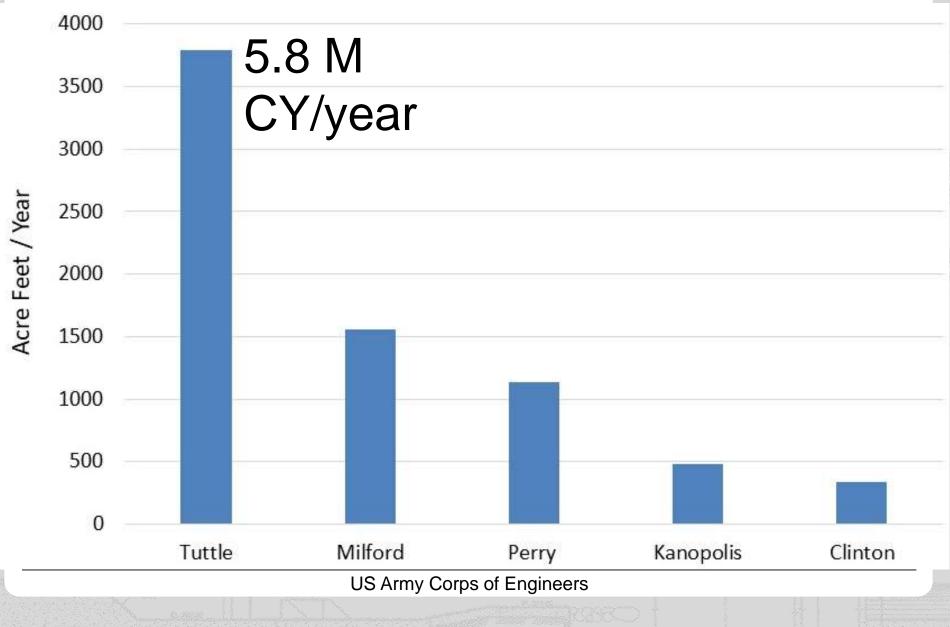
Tuttle Creek Lake: 1962 - 2010



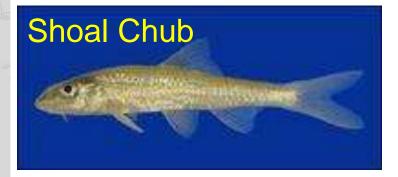




Sediment Accumulation in the Multipurpose Pool



Downstream on the Kansas River







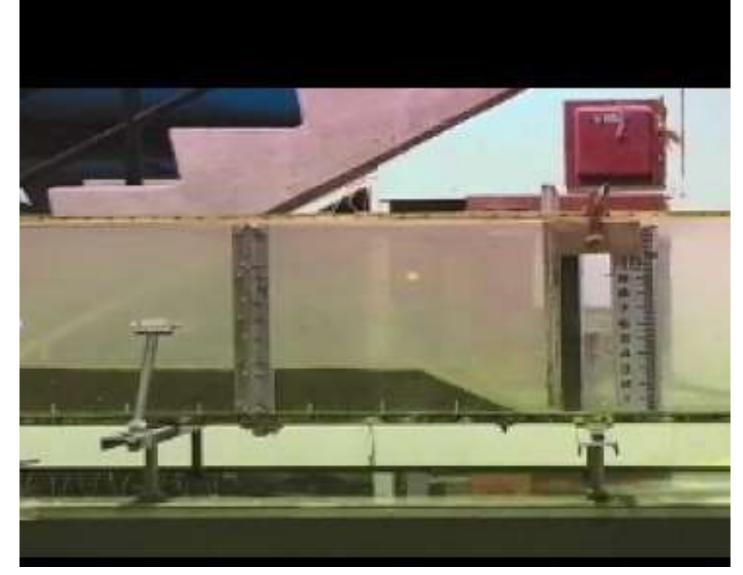




"The only way to sustainably manage the nation's reservoirs is to pass the sediment downstream."

-- Dr. Rollin Hotchkiss, USACE Environmental Advisory Board, Speaking at the Kansas Water Conference

Pressure Flushing



Pressure Flushing

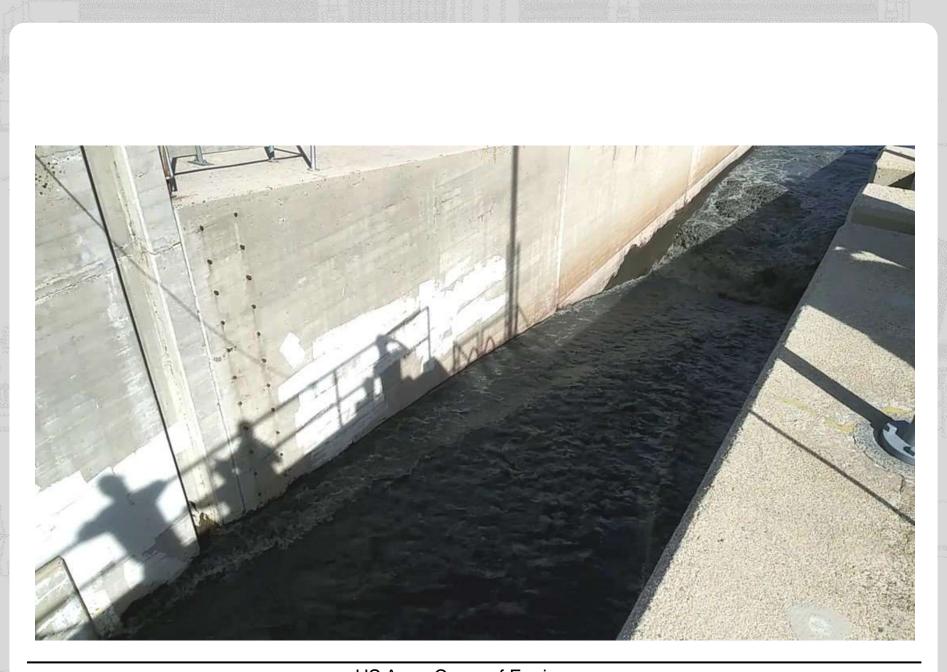


Photo: Gregory L. Morris

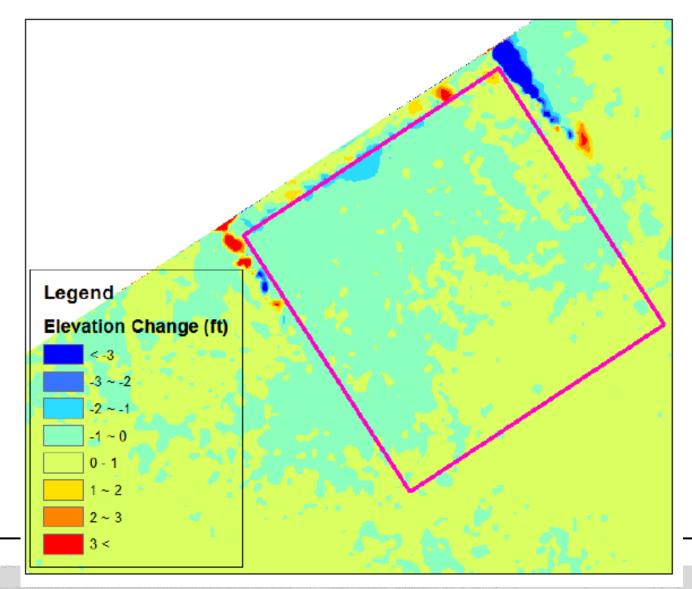
Cherry Creek Flush

- Pressure flush to maintain operational capability at low level outlet
- Every year alternating high (1300 cfs) and low (250 cfs) flow





Cherry Creek Flush: Elevation Change for small flush undetectable

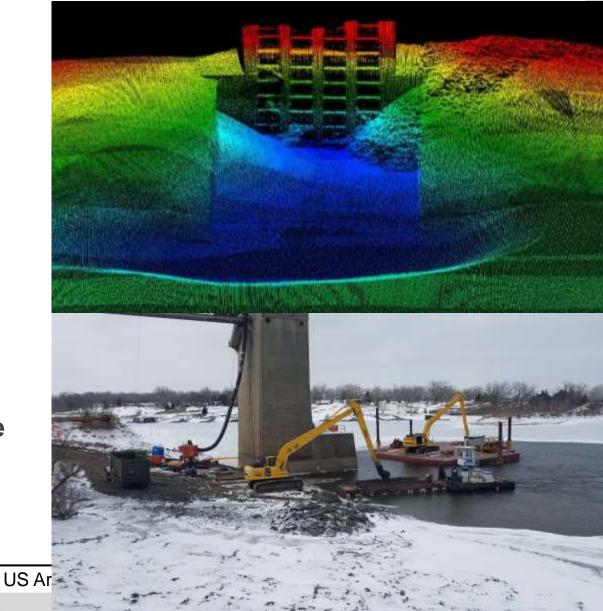


Not Effective at Every Lake

Kanopolis Lake, KS

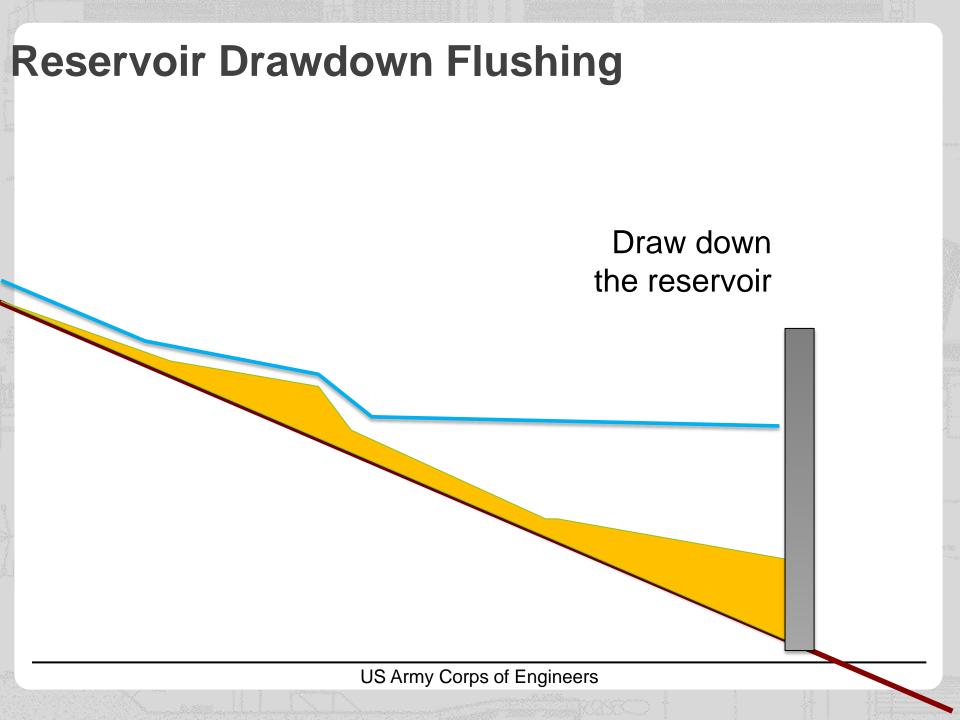
 What about water injection dredging or agitation dredging?

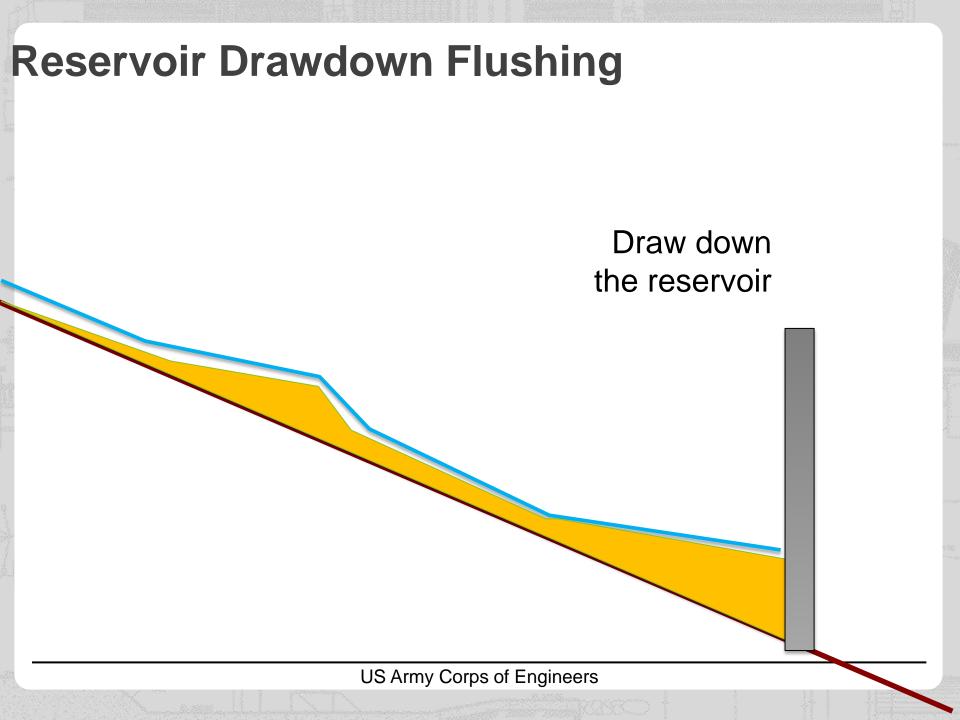
Huge market for smallscale dredging to make pressure flushes more effective

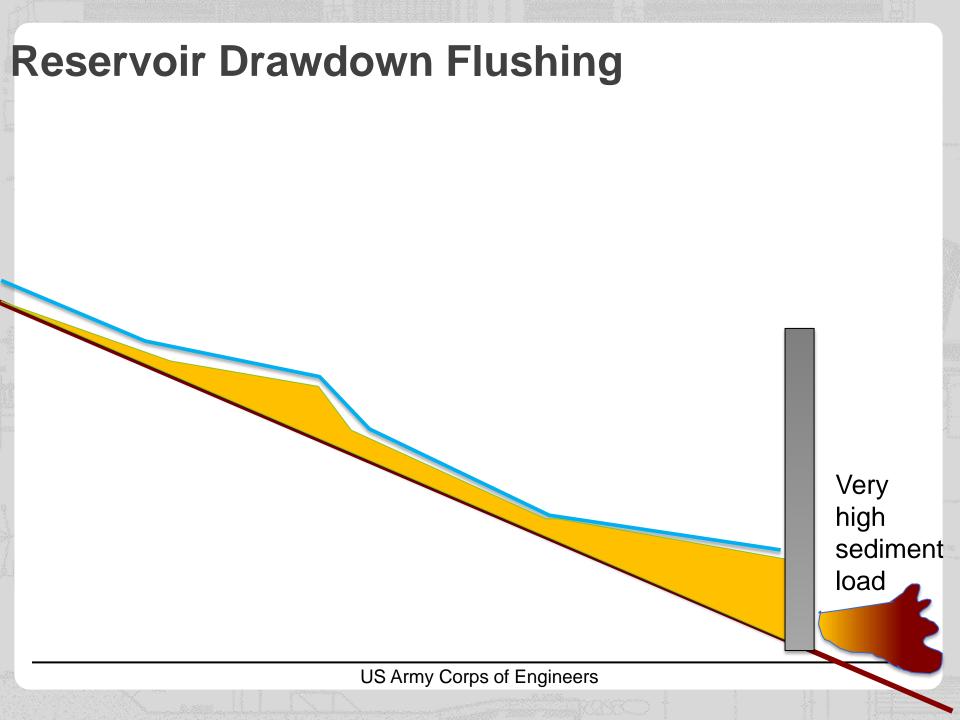


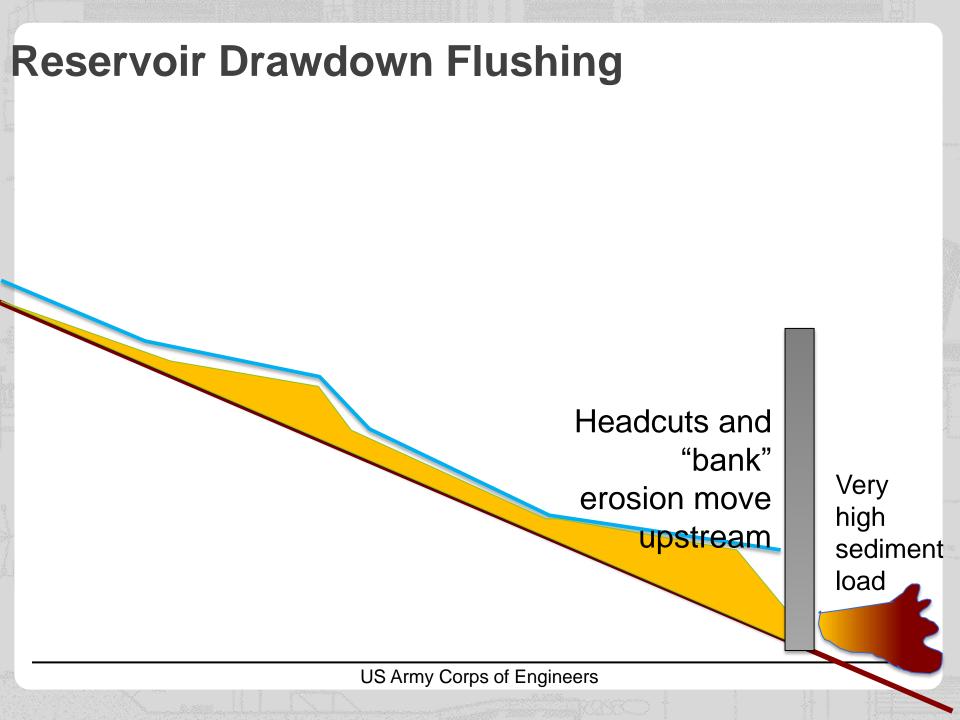
Reservoir Drawdown Flushing

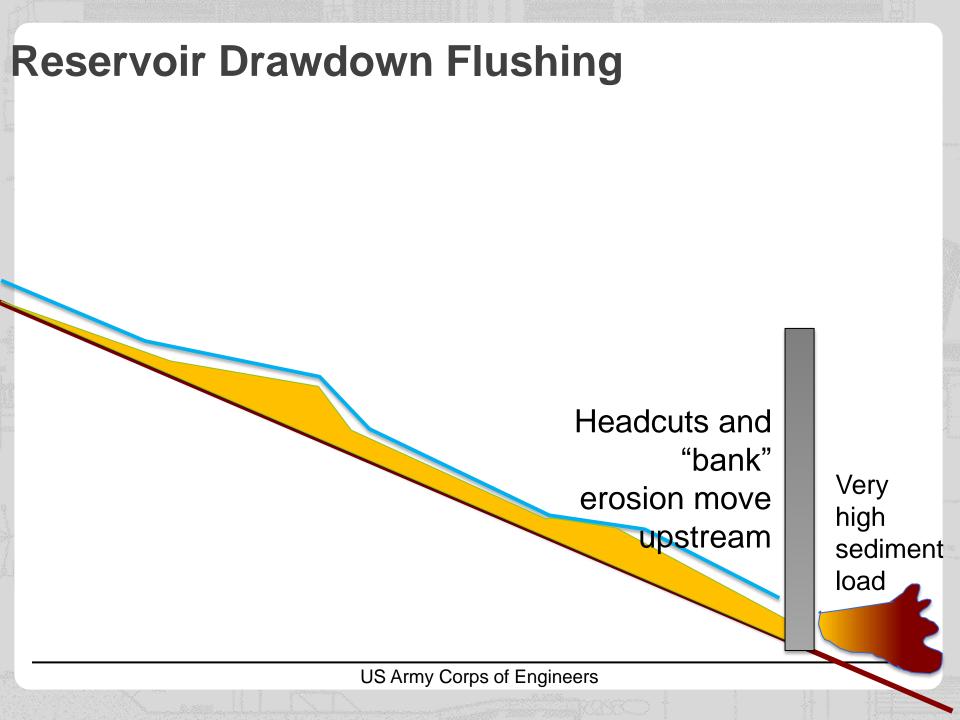
Draw down the reservoir

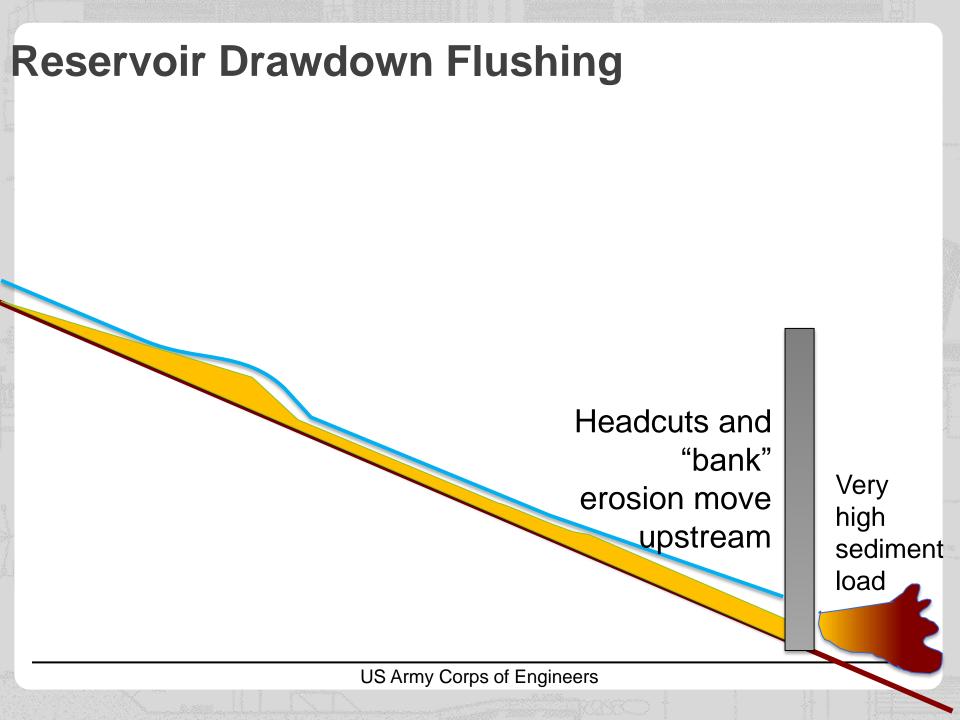




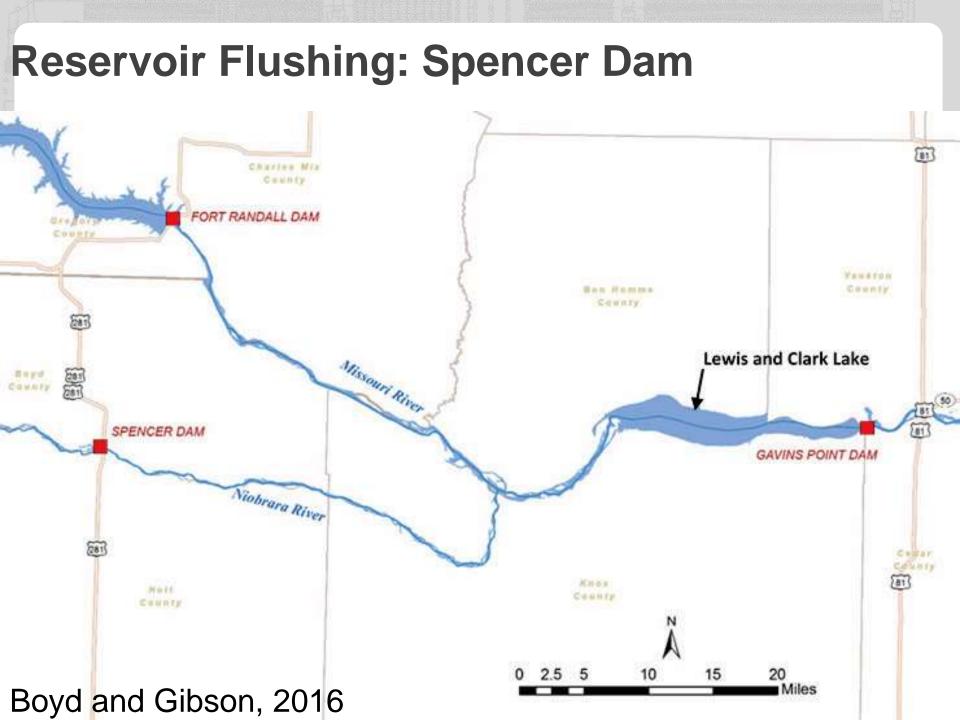








Reservoir Flushing: Fall Creek



Reservoir Flushing: Spencer Dam



Reservoir Flushing Challenges

- Must have a low-elevation gate
- Uses ALL the water
- Will not usually flush out the "floodplain" i.e. maintained reservoir storage typically much less than the original
- Sediment-laded effluent high concentration short duration

Gebidim Dam Flushing



Drawdown flushing is for small (typically hydropower) reservoirs

- Spencer Dam was able to maintain 10% of its original storage by flushing twice a year for two weeks
- If agitation, water injection, or some other type of dredging were employed along with the flush, a larger pool could have been maintained.





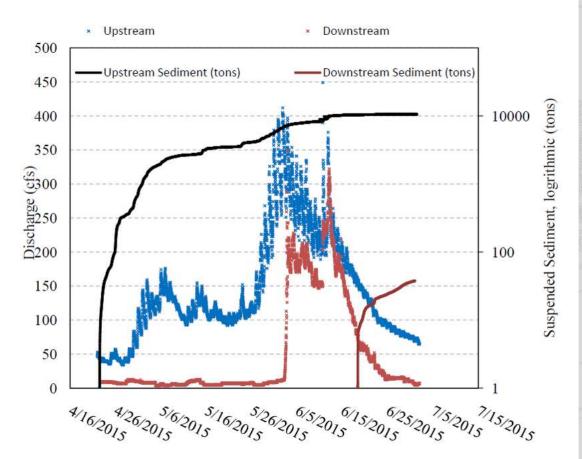




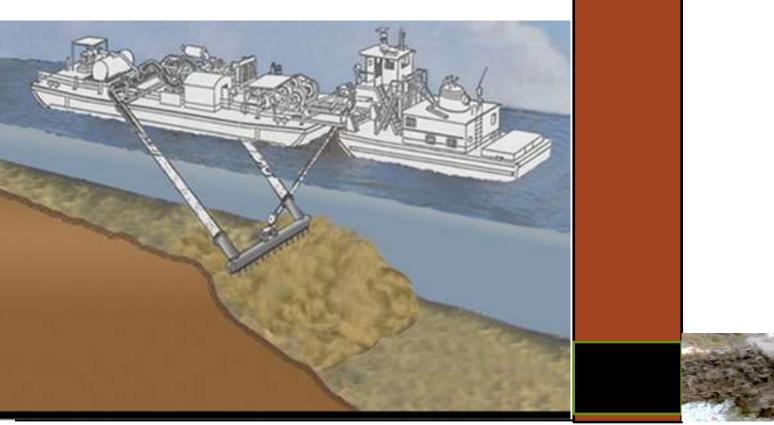


Saves 40% - 60% of total project cost

Potential for positive ecosystem benefits But you'll still have to go to battle to get your permit!



Water Injection Dredging (WID)



Water Injection Dredging

- Able to introduce sediment into
 - Low-elevation gate releases
 - Pressure flushes
 - Drawdown flushes
- Market is huge
- State of Kansas seeking to do a WID pilot project at Tuttle Creek Lake
 - Email <u>Josh.Olson@kwo.ks.gov</u> if you are interested

Conclusion

- Reservoir dredging: So much more than "trap and store"
- Pass the sediment downstream
 - Pressure flushing
 - Drawdown flushing
 - Hydraulic dredging with discharge downstream
 - Water injection dredging

The need is HUGE