

Multi-Phase Debris Investigation at a Former Wood Treatment Facility

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Presentation Outline

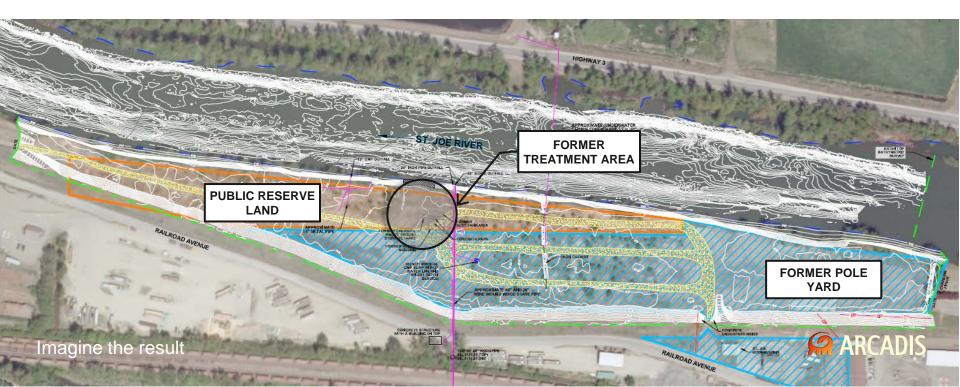
- Site History and Sediment Remedy Overview
- Debris Investigation Overview
- Existing Data
- Field Investigations
- Debris Quantification
- Construction





Site History

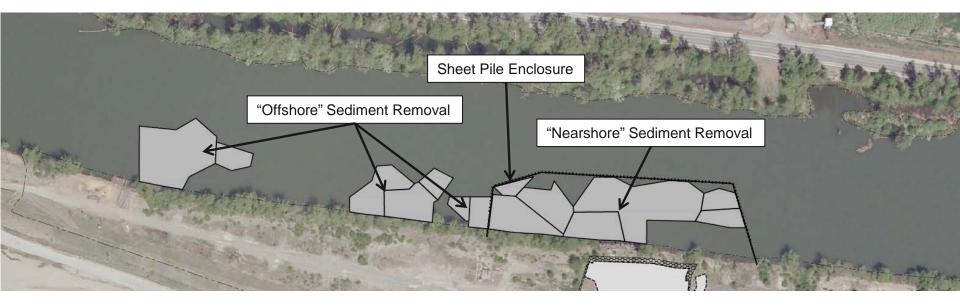
- Late 1930s to 1960 Wood treating facility: Logs were transported to the Site in floating log
 rafts and stored in the river while they awaited processing. The logs were then brought to the
 upland, peeled, and dried prior to being dipped in vats of heated creosote.
- **1965 to April 2003** Pole storage, peeling, and sorting facility. During this period, poles were not treated.





Sediment Remedy

- Remove offshore sediment to depths between 2 and 4 feet bss
- Remove nearshore sediment to depths between 2 and 12 feet bss from behind a sheet pile enclosure





Debris Investigation Overview

The purpose of the debris investigation was to determine the nature and extent of surficial and buried debris in the offshore and nearshore sediment removal areas and along the sheet pile enclosure alignment.

The debris investigation relied on existing data and data collected during three phases:

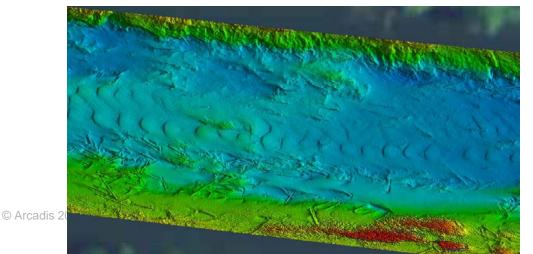
- Phase I: Hydrographic and geophysical surveys
- Phase II: Sediment probing
- Phase III: Rotosonic drilling

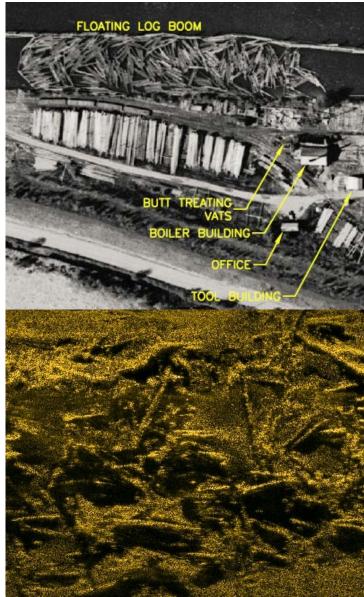




Existing Debris Data

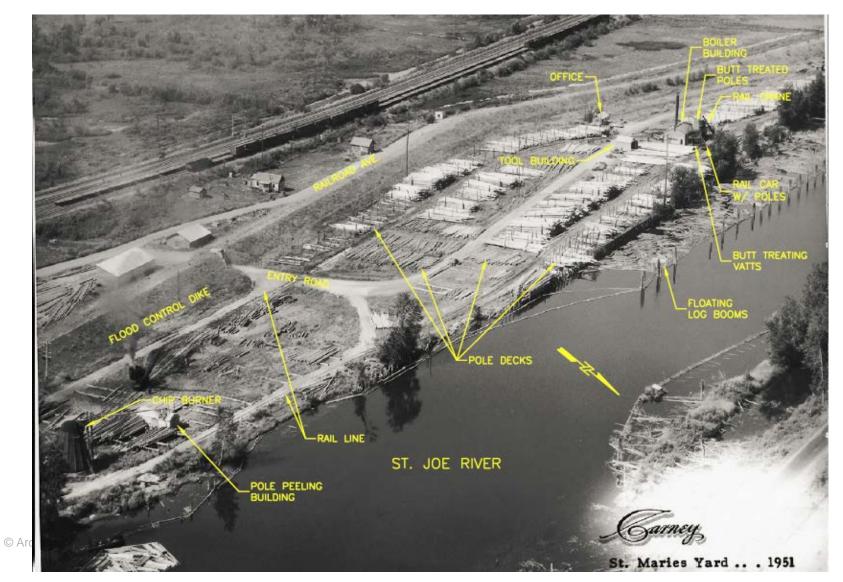
- Historical photographs
- Pre-design debris observations
 - Vibracore refusal
 - Side-scan survey
- August 2013 debris survey
 - High-resolution multibeam bathymetry
 - Magnetometer







Historical Log Rafting



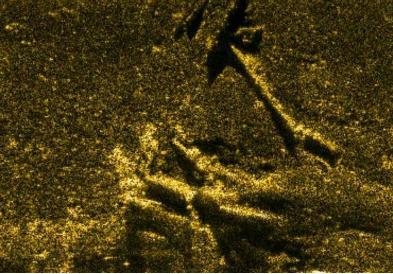


Pre-Design Debris Observations

• Vibracore Refusal:

- 3 refusals at the sediment surface
- 20 refusals observed at <2 ft bss
- 37 refusals observed at <4 ft bss
- Vibracore Observations: Wood chips and wood fragments were observed at several sampling locations
- Side Scan Imagery: Six side scan images of the sediment surface were collected







August 2013 Survey Overview

- Approximately 1,500 feet of St. Joe River were surveyed
- Bathymetry imagery shows submerged logs in both nearshore and offshore dredge prisms
- 13 magnetometer targets were detected. Two targets were observed within offshore dredge prisms
- Heavy aquatic vegetation extending 60 feet from the southern shoreline resulted in restricted survey coverage





PIPELINE

August 2013 Survey Results

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		LEGEND:
2105	SC-20 量	VIBRACORE SAMPLE LOCATION
	2 💢	LOCATION OF SIDE SCAN IMAGES
2100		SHEET PILE WALL
		DREDGE UNITS
2095		
		DATA VALUES:
2090	2.5	COMPLETED PENETRATION DEPTH (FEET BELOW SEDIMENT SURFACE)
		REFUSAL MET BEFORE TARGET PENETRATION DEPTH

EGETATION.

BMERGED LOGS (TY

	magnetometer rargets					
POINT NUMBER	ANOMALY STRENGTH	NORTHING	EASTING			
9 1	1137.4 GAMA	2062760.18	2419772.69			
9 2	1137.4 GAMA	2062762.09	2419761.26			
9 3	704.8 GAMA	2062809.42	2419796.62			
6 4	456.8 GAMA	2062712.00	2419765.05			
\$ 5	456.3 GAMA	2062880.60	2418428.26			
6 6	408.4 GAMA	2062728.85	2419806.27			
\$ 7	358.6 GAMA	2062779.18	2419754.20			
\$ 8	322.0 GAMA	2062840.11	2419762.37			
6 9	266.6 GAMA	2062832.25	2418495.35			
\$10	171.4 GAMA	2062766.27	2418963.91			
\$ 11	161.6 GAMA	2062678.89	2419782.00			
\$ 12	90.6 GAMA	2062867.48	2419090.89			
\$ 13	75.0 GAMA	2062943.24	2418570.20			

Magnetometer Targets

GETATION

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ELEV. IN FEET

2115



Field Investigations

Phase I – Hydrographic and geophysical surveys:

- High-resolution multibeam bathymetry
- Magnetometer survey to identify other potential submerged debris
- Sub-bottom profile

Phase II – Sediment probing investigation:

• Advancement of a probe into sediment along the alignment of the sheet pile enclosure to attempt to identify subsurface obstructions

Phase III – Rotosonic drilling investigation:

 Installation of rotosonic borings in locations where debris was observed during Phase I and Phase II activities identify subsurface obstructions



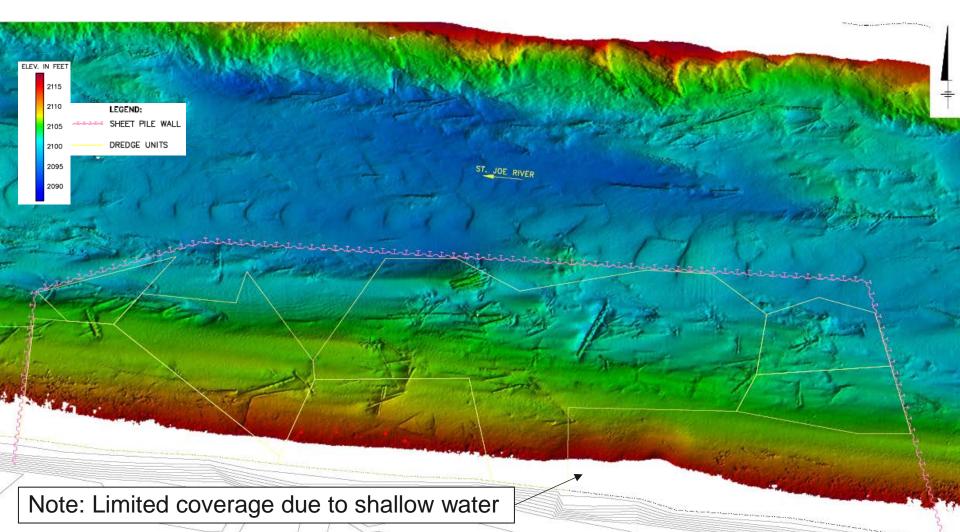
Phase I – Hydrographic and Geophysical Surveys

- Multibeam survey:
 - 1,700 feet of bank to bank coverage
 - 200 feet upriver of sheet pile enclosure
 - 1,000 feet downriver of sheet pile enclosure
- Magnetometer survey and sub-bottom profile:
 - Limited to nearshore area and sheet pile enclosure
 - 25 foot transects





Phase I Nearshore Sediment Multibeam Results



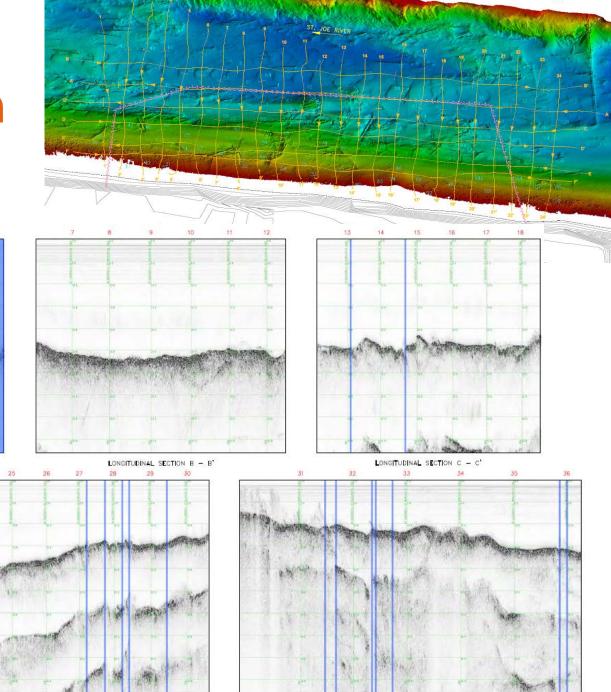
Phase I -Sub-bottom Profiles

Hard Reflector

24

LONGITUDINAL SECTION A - A'

23



LONGITUDINAL SECTION D - D'

lard Reflector 2

UNDERGROUND PIPE-

10

866

20

21

LONGITUDINAL SECTION E - E'

LONGITUDINAL SECTION F - F



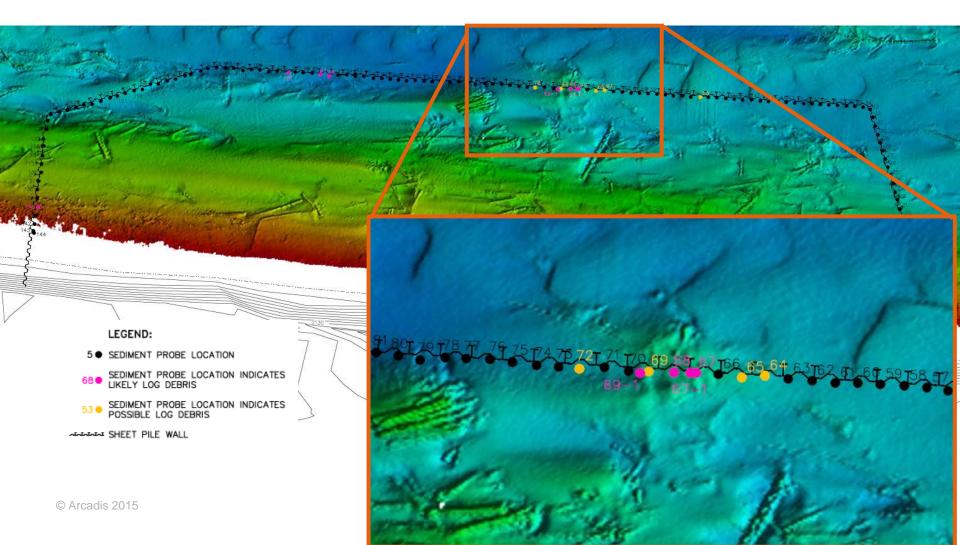
Phase II – Sediment Probing

- 142 probe locations were situated along sheet pile enclosure alignment at ~ 5 ft spacing
- 4-inch steel probe was hydraulically advanced into sediment to 15 ft bss, or until refusal
- Refusal was evaluated at five locations as follows:
 - Vibration was added to the probe at 2 locations
 - Spring force was added to the probe at 3 locations





Phase II Results





Phase III – Rotosonic Drilling

- Rotosonic boring locations were selected based on the results of the probing investigation
- 15 drilling locations were identified, but inclimate weather shortened the scope of work to 6 borings
- Sediment cores were logged and photographed
- Wood debris was observed in three borings

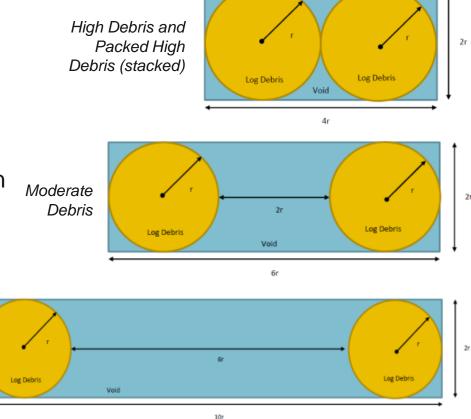




Debris Quantification

- Results of the debris investigation indicated that debris were limited to the top 2 to 4 feet of sediment
- Debris estimates calculated using theoretical void ratios for a range of debris conditions
- Data sources included multibeam imagery, historical photos, side-scan sonar data, and core refusal data
- Nearshore Sediment Removal Debris quantities:
 - Design estimate = 890 CY
 - Construction total = 790 CY *Debris*

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Construction

Questions?