

An Update from CEDA: Perspectives from the Beneficial Use Working Group

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CEDA (Delft)



AMORAS (Antwerp)



Slufter (Rotterdam)

Scope of WGBU

- Prepare two publications on the beneficial use of sediment in the context of sustainability and working with nature practices
 - Information Paper focused on recent advances and best practices
 - Position Paper supporting a risk management approach to promote the beneficial use of sediments, not open-water disposal
 - Case Studies

Why do we dredge?

- Navigation infrastructure
 - Commercial ports and waterways critical to keep commerce and trade functioning
 - Recreational uses
- Environmental remediation
- Restoration of coastal areas and wetlands
- Infrastructure for coastal development and climate change adaptation

“Humans move more sediments than nature”, The Economist

Most economical solution is for offshore placement beyond coastal zone

- Sediment is permanently removed from the system, working *against* nature;
- Cause a net negative sediment balance, and no value:
 - Coastal and river banks erosion
 - No counteraction to subsidence
 - Higher risk for flooding
 - Need for land to support developments

Sediment is a Resource, not a waste

- **R**edevlopment: Brownfield redevelopment, manufactured building materials
- **R**emediation: closure of landfills and mines
- **R**eclamation: creating or elevating land
- **R**estoration: creation of habitat to improve ecological resources and water quality
- **R**esiliency: shoreline nourishment and reinforcement for climate change

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A Word Considering Contaminants...

- **No show stoppers:** focus on addressing and managing risk and uncertainty with adaptive management
 - Important to understand current and future site conditions
 - Technical tools
 - Risk assessment
 - Contaminant migration and coastal/hydrodynamic modeling
 - Contaminant treatment and stabilization studies
- Evaluate all constraints *and* benefits
- Engage stakeholders and policy makers

Case Studies

Marker Wadden, The Netherlands



Marker Wadden, The Netherlands

- Reclamation and Restoration
- Constraints:
 - Turbidity
 - Loss of ecological value



Marker Wadden, The Netherlands

- Solution: Ecological restoration to a freshwater marsh system
- Benefits:
 - Partnerships with NGOs
 - Use of monitoring and adaptive management
 - Management of fines/turbidity
 - Improvement in habitat
 - Improvement in water quality



Imperial Beach, California

- Resiliency (x2)
- Constraints:
 - Sediment catchbasin maintenance needed
 - Washout threat to large ecological research reserve and State Park
 - Fines placement taboo



Imperial Beach, California

- Solution: Beach Replenishment with high fines (55%) sediment
- Benefits:
 - Management of fines/turbidity consistent with natural processes
 - Partnerships with NGOs, Research Institutions
 - Prevention of Habitat Impacts through BMPs
 - Intensive monitoring to document no impact

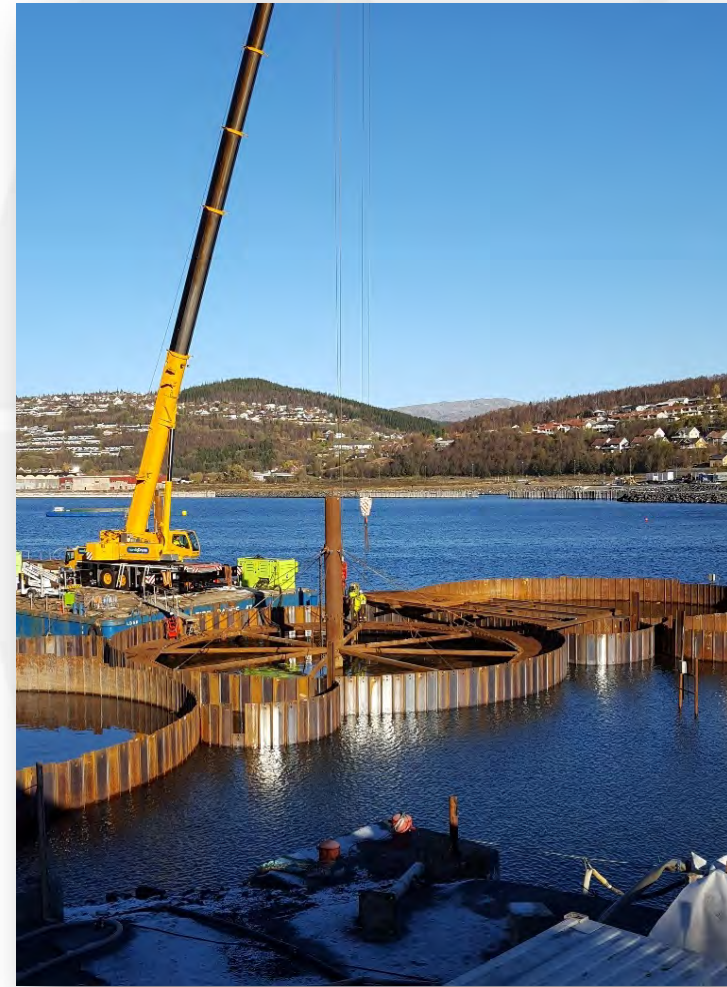


Mosjøen Port, Norway



Mosjøen Port, Norway

- Remediation and Redevelopment
- Constraints:
 - 30,000 m³ of PAH-impacted sediment
 - Working Harbor
- Evaluated synergistic alternatives to expand port and dispose of sediment



Mosjøen Port, Norway

- Solution: new cofferdam and sediment stabilization
- Benefits:
 - Remediation needs met
 - Creation of new waterfront commercial/industrial area



Demak, Indonesia

- Resilience and Restoration
- Degradation of coastal aquaculture farms from subsidence and erosion
- Constraints:
 - Subsidence
 - Ongoing erosion
 - Threat of sea level rise



Demak, Indonesia



Demak, Indonesia

- Solution: Use of available natural materials to enhance sediment trapping and mangrove re-establishment
- Benefits:
 - Promotion of community engagement
 - Enhancement of sedimentation
 - Establishment of mangrove forest
 - Preservation of coastal resources



Closing thoughts

- Sediment is a valuable resource for sustainable development, including climate adaptation
- Beneficial use of sediments should be based on creating socioeconomic value, managing risk, and encouraging natural functions
- Regulations that govern sediment management have not evolved at the same rate as sustainability policies
- Stakeholder engagement is key to gaining project acceptance and identifying cost-effective opportunities

We invite the community to reach out and contribute with additional case studies.

Take home message

Sediment (and dredging) is a critical resource for sustainable development and climate adaptation

For more information, see:

<https://dredging.org/resources/ceda-publications-online>

Thank you