

DREDGING INDUSTRY TRENDS



*Proceedings of Western Dredging
Association and Texas A&M University
Center for Dredging Studies
"Dredging Summit and Expo 2015"*

Technology



Technology



Technology



Technology



Monitoring



Technology



Accuracy

AUTOMATION

Digging Deeper



Digging Deeper



Investing for Anticipated Demand



Investing for Anticipated Demand



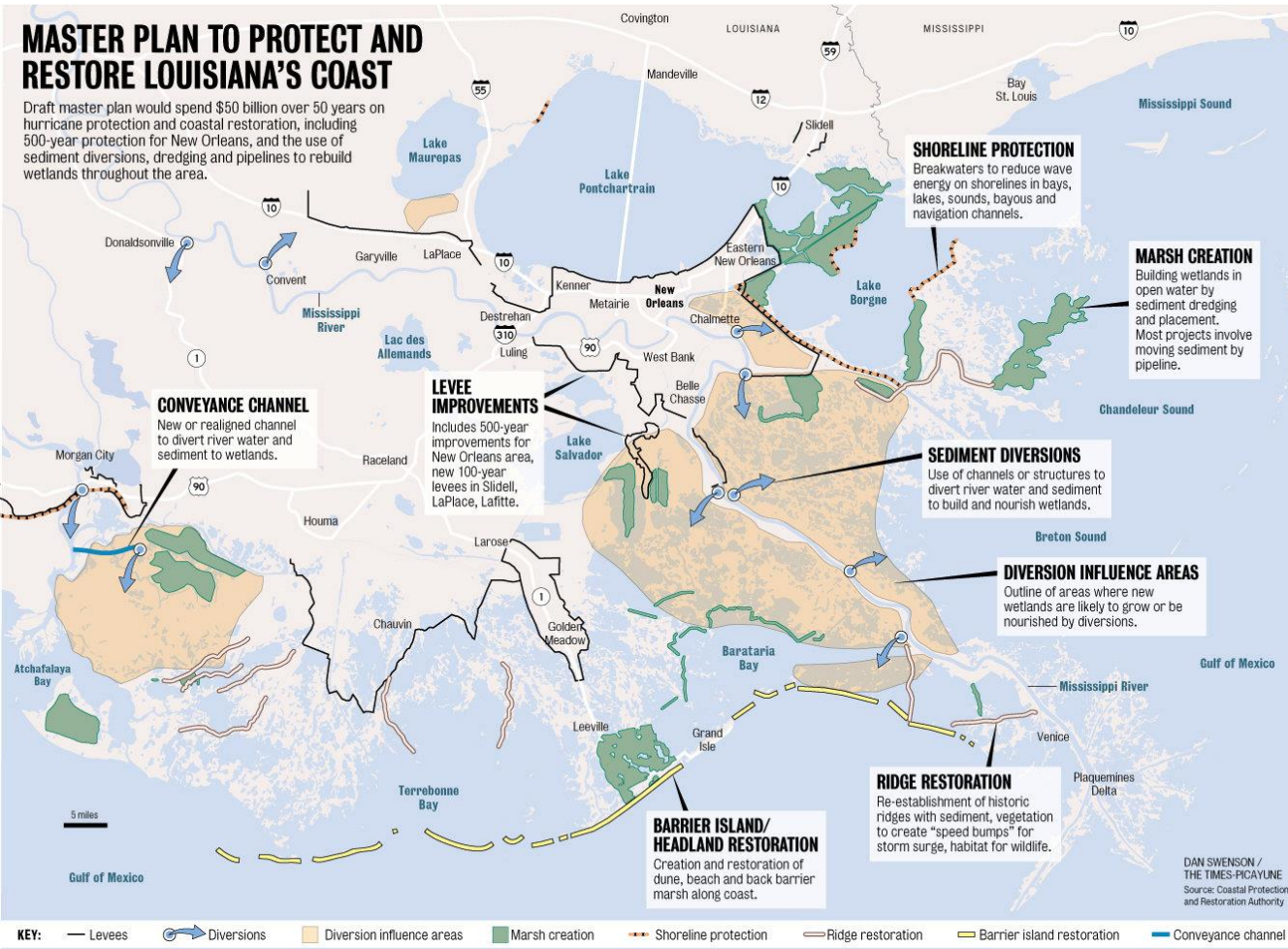
Investing for Anticipated Demand



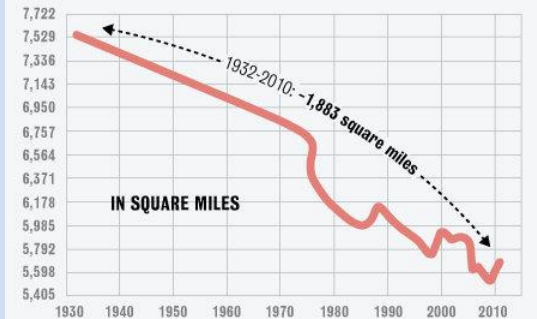
Investing for Anticipated Demand

MASTER PLAN TO PROTECT AND RESTORE LOUISIANA'S COAST

Draft master plan would spend \$50 billion over 50 years on hurricane protection and coastal restoration, including 500-year protection for New Orleans, and the use of sediment diversions, dredging and pipelines to rebuild wetlands throughout the area.



COASTAL LOUISIANA LAND AREA DECREASING



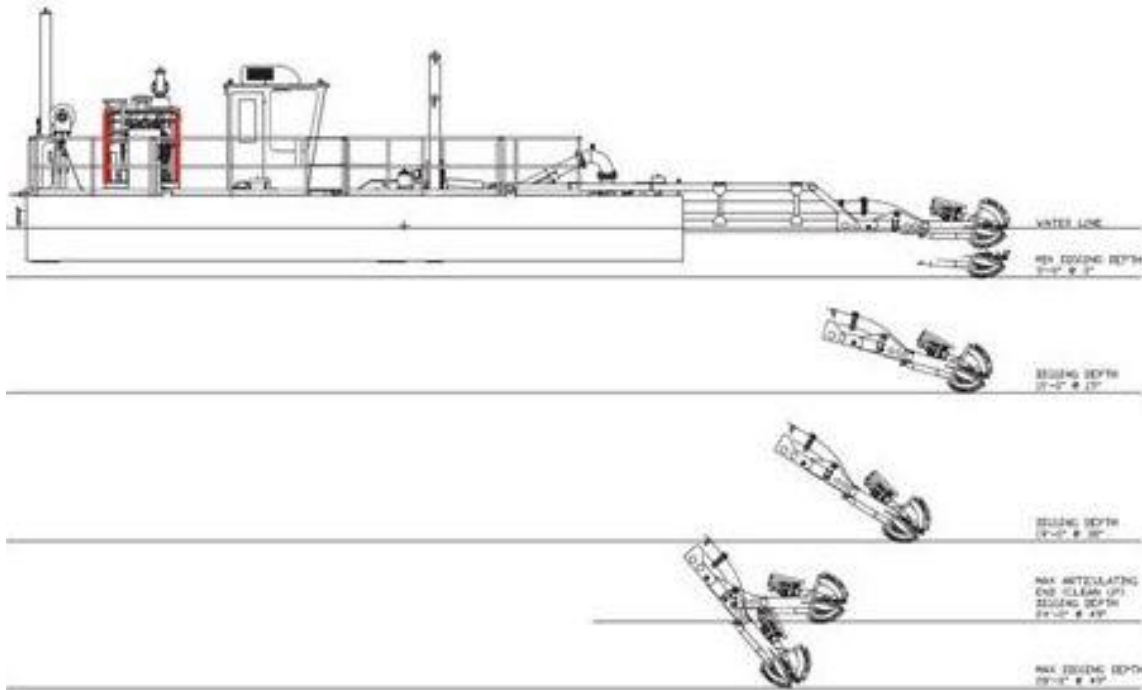
Source: USGS

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE



Environmental Dredging

Precision



Environmental Dredging



Sound attenuation

Environmental Dredging

Capping Technology



Environmental Dredging

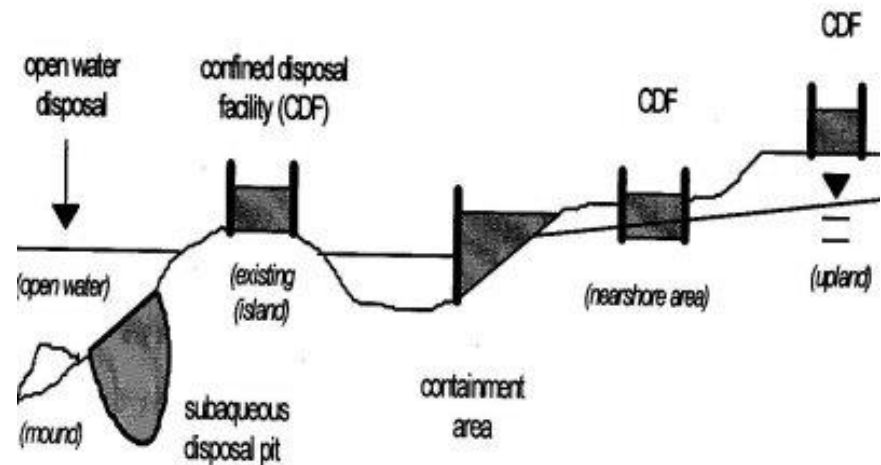
Excavation Technology



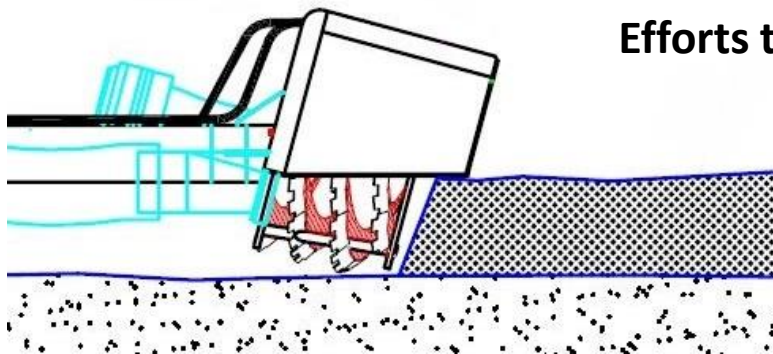
Environmental Dredging



Confined Disposal Areas



Environmental Dredging



Efforts to Reduce Re-suspension of Dredged Materials

Education, Training & Certifications

Dreducation™

WHY IS
Dredging
GOOD?

Center for
Dredging Studies



Ocean Engineering Program



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CERTIFICATION FOR DREDGE PROFESSIONALS- THE WHY AND HOW

A. Alcorn¹, D. Hayes², and R. Randall³



Central Dredging Association



AGGREGATES ACADEMY & EXPO



We're Talking About Dredging



WRRDA
the WATER RESOURCES
REFORM & DEVELOPMENT ACT



TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE



We're Talking About Dredging

Big River Coalition



WEDA Environmental Commission

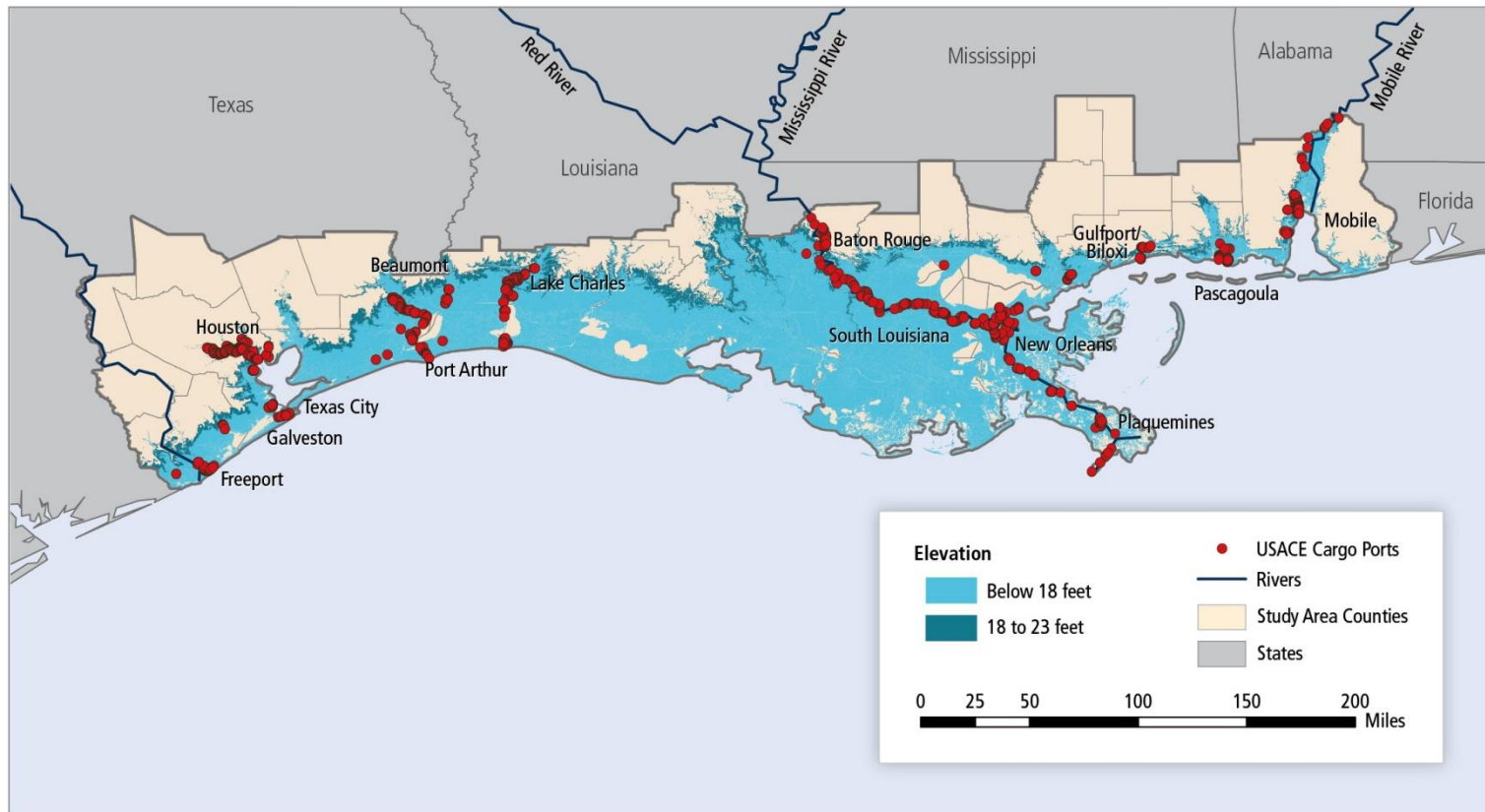
WEDA Environmental Excellence Awards



The Save Louisiana Coalition



We're Talking About Dredging



Potential Future of the Gulf Coast

We're Talking About Dredging

What is the basis of the range of scenarios for global mean sea level rise?

We have very high confidence (greater than 9 in 10 chances) that global mean sea level (based on mean sea level in 1992) will rise at least 8 inches (0.2 meters) and no more than 6.6 feet (2 meters) by 2100. The biggest source of uncertainty within this range is the contribution of water from melting ice sheets and glaciers in Greenland and West Antarctica.

- The lowest sea level change scenario (8 inch rise) is based on historic rates of observed sea level change. This scenario should be considered where there is a high tolerance for risk (e.g. projects with a short lifespan or flexibility to adapt within the near-term)
- The intermediate-low scenario (1.6 feet) is based on projected ocean warming
- The intermediate-high scenario (3.9 feet) is based on projected ocean warming and recent ice sheet loss
- The highest sea level change scenario (6.6 foot rise) reflects ocean warming and the maximum plausible contribution of ice sheet loss and glacial melting. This highest scenario should be considered in situations where there is little tolerance for risk.

Rising Sea Levels



Safety & Regulatory



WEDA Safety Commission Panel
Safety Awards



Dredging Safety Management Program



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®



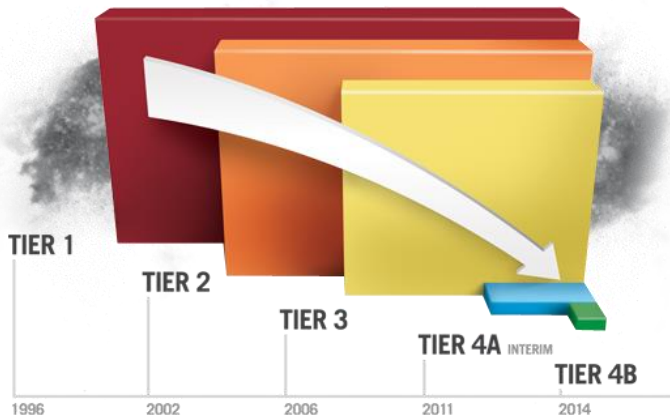
Safety & Regulatory



CAT C7 Tier 3



CAT C7 Tier 4 Final



LNG?



Industry Trends *not market specific*



AUTOMATION

Environmental Lubricants



Increased pumping distance



DREDGING INDUSTRY TRENDS



Questions?