



# Controlling Recontamination During Phase 2 Sediment Remediation Dredging at the Esquimalt Graving Dock



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# Outline

- Background
- Containment Objectives and Design
- Water Quality Monitoring
- Sediment Assessment
- Discussion

# Background – Esquimalt Graving Dock Waterlot Remediation Project

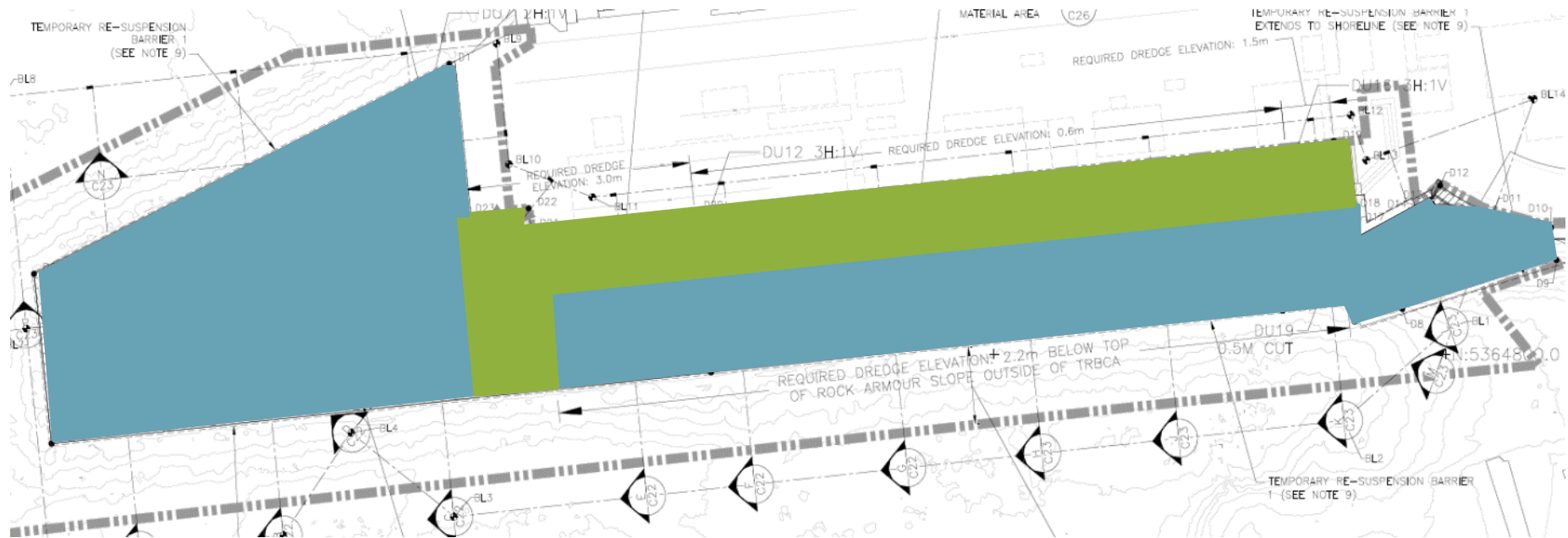
Dan Berlin



# Site Description and Background



# Phase 2 – Jetty Demolition

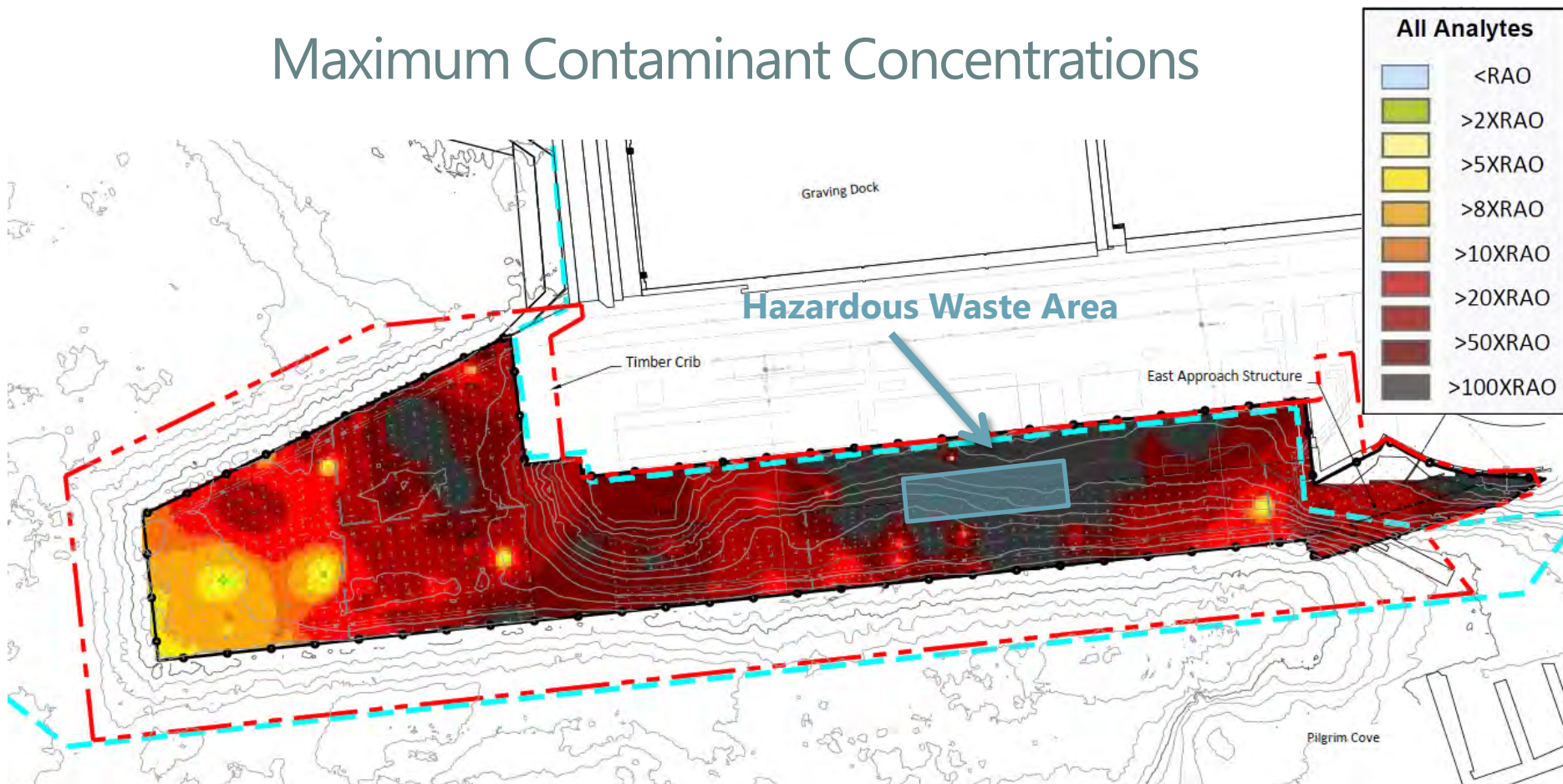


■ Timber jetty (demolished)

■ Steel pile supported jetty (retained)

# Phase 2 Remediation

## Maximum Contaminant Concentrations



- Contaminants include PAHs, metals, PCBs, and TBT

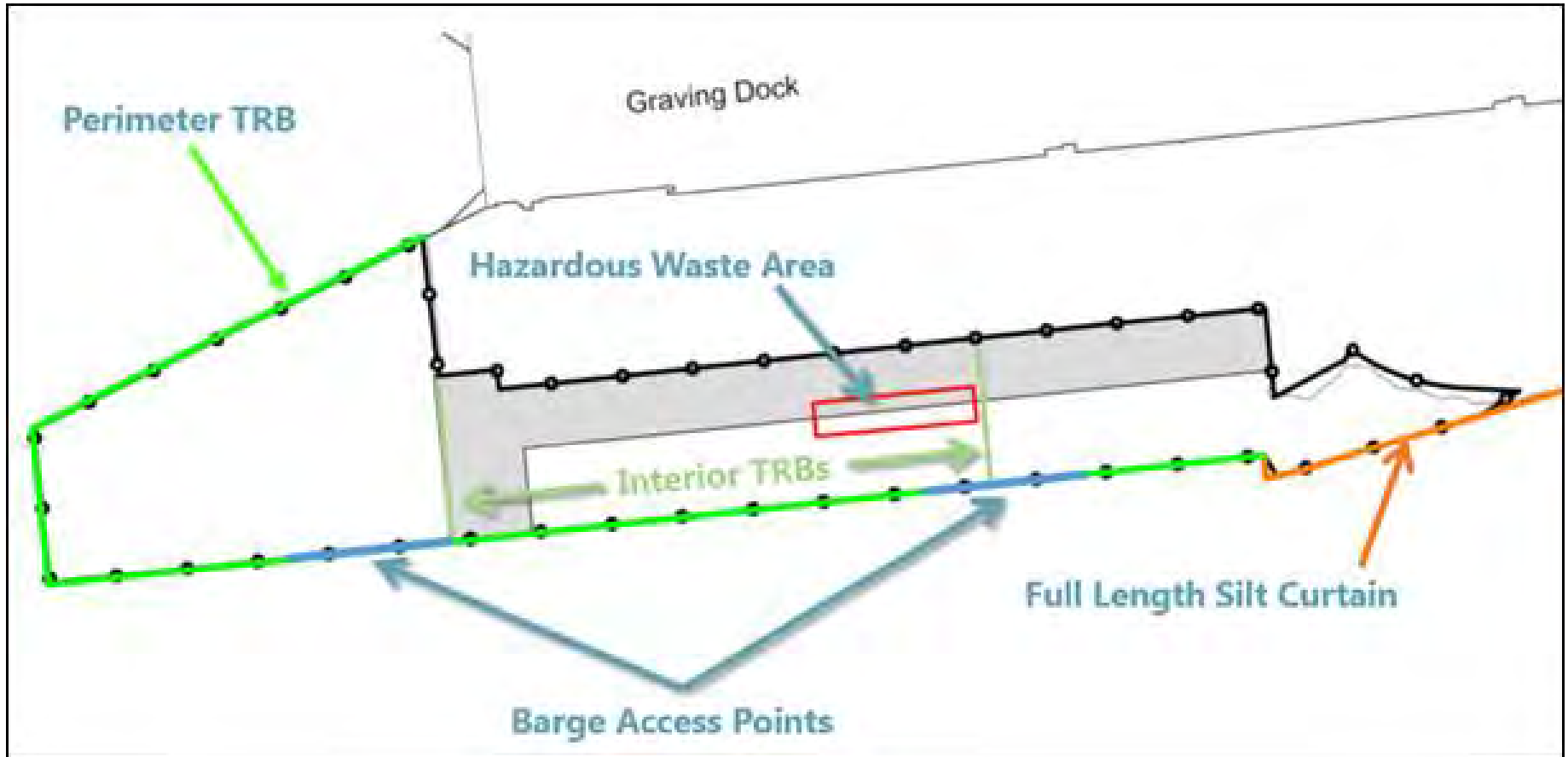
# Sediment Containment

# Sediment Containment Objectives

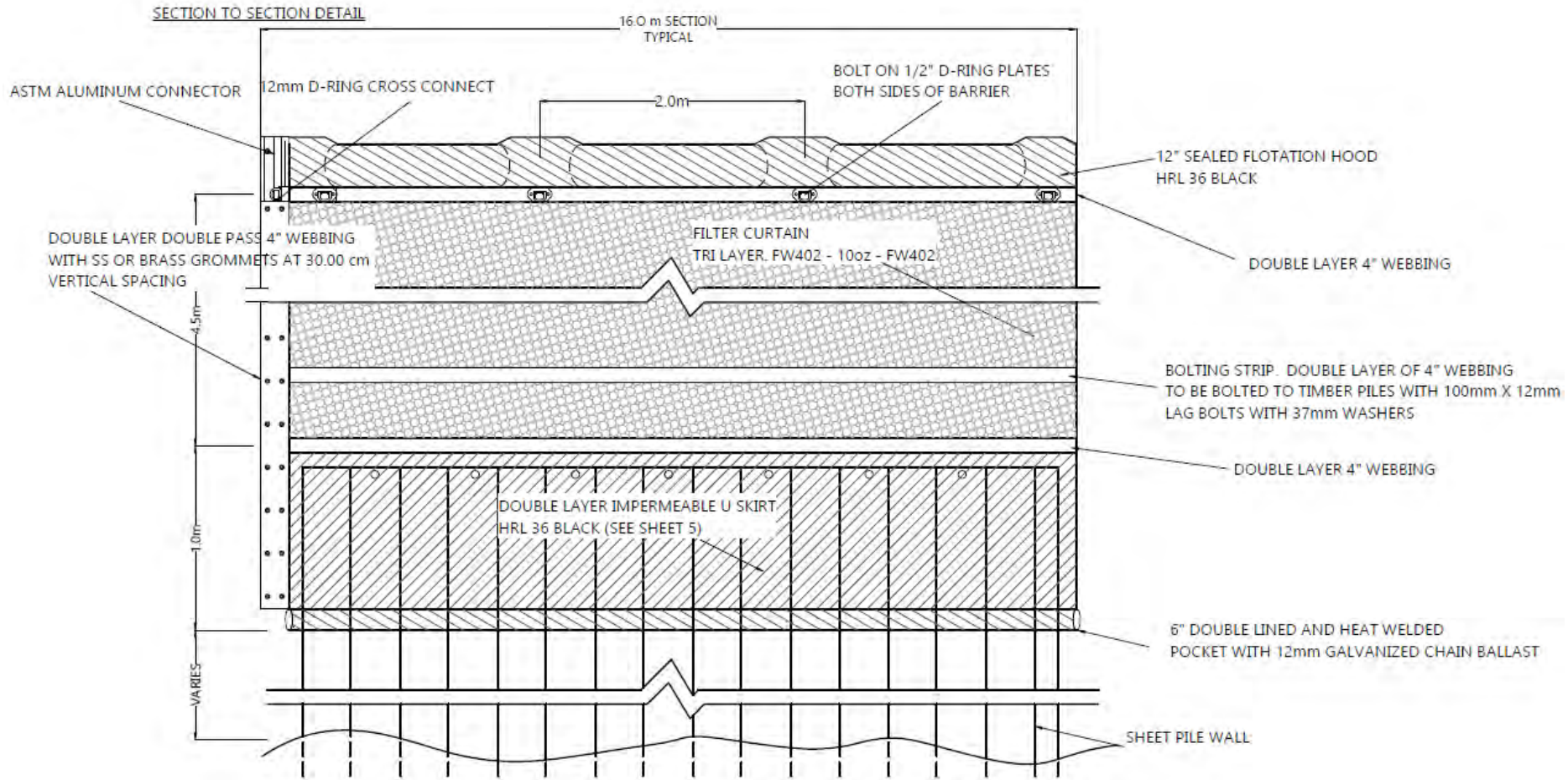
- Temporary resuspension barriers (TRBs)
  - Exterior containment
    - Prevent recontamination of previously remediated sediments (Phase 1B area)
  - Interior containment
    - Contain hazardous-waste-level sediments (Zone 1)
    - Allow for separate activities to occur concurrently (dredging and capping)



# Temporary Resuspension Barrier Containment Area (TRBCA)

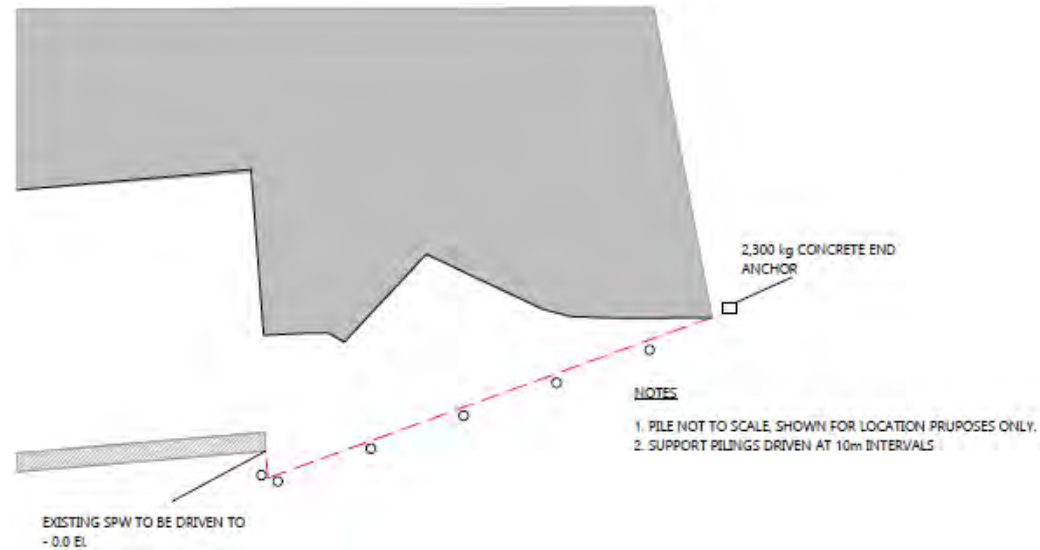


# TRB Construction

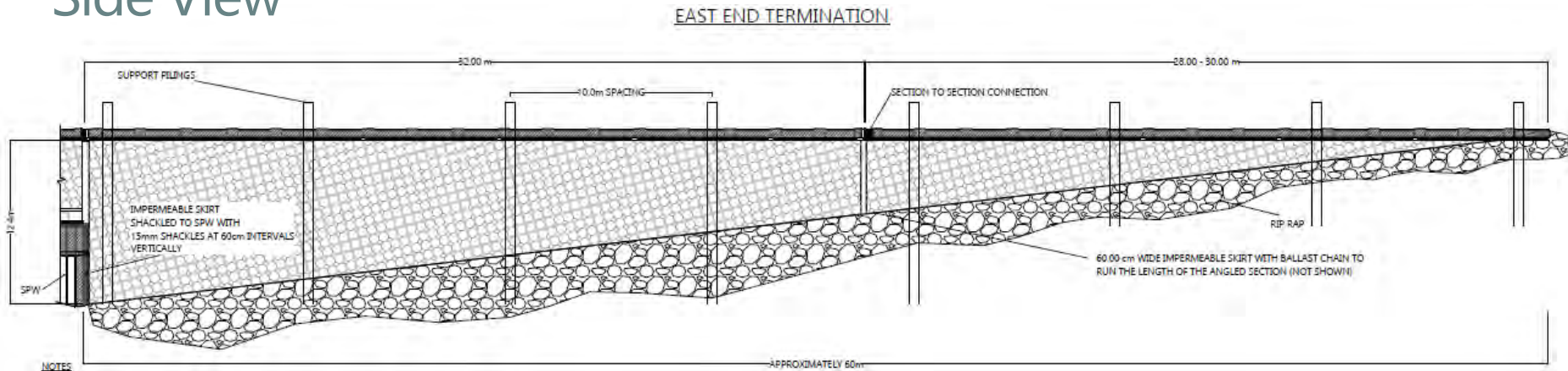


# TRB East End Construction

## Plan View



## Side View



# Water Quality Monitoring

Norm Healey



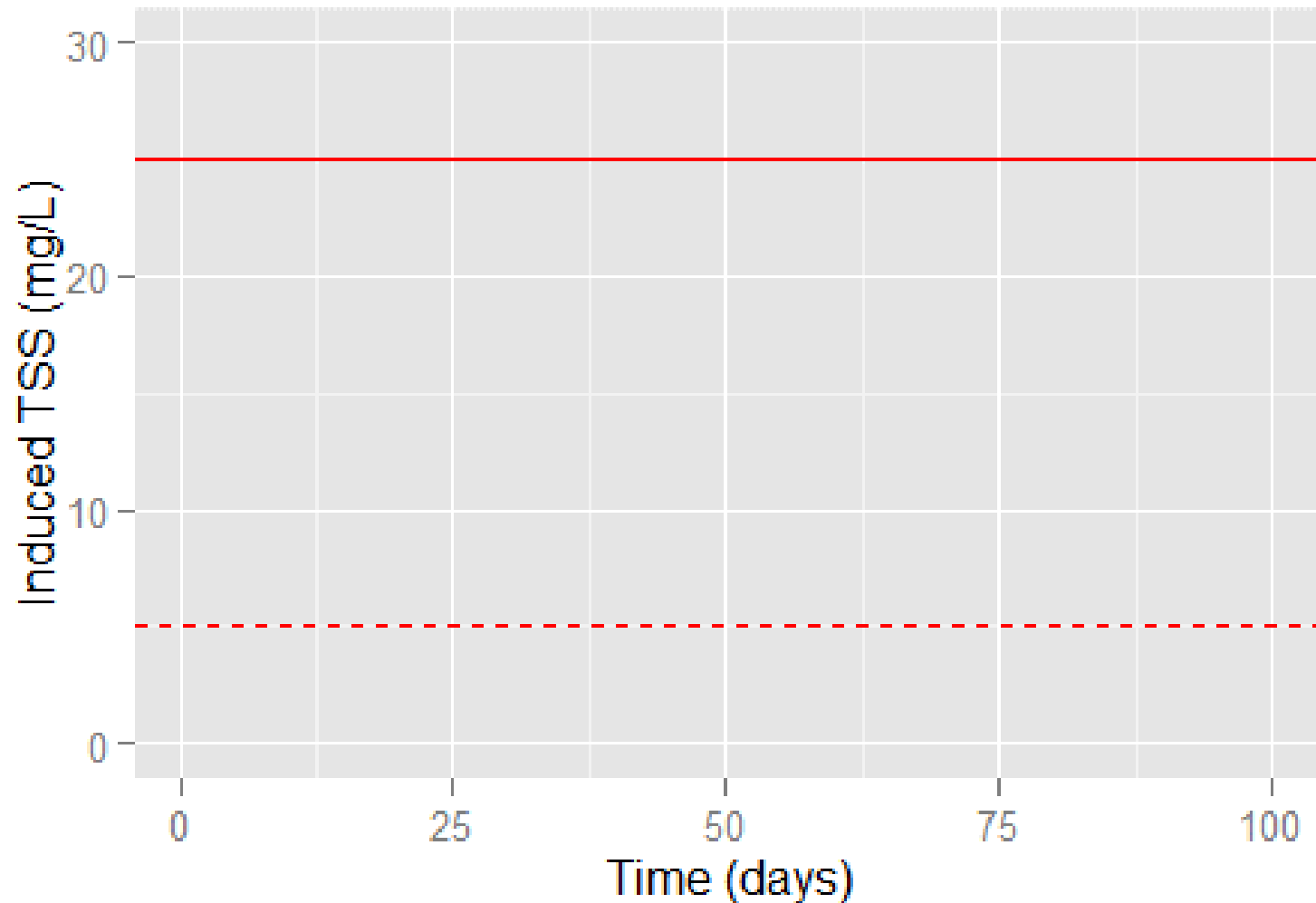
# Water Quality Monitoring Locations



# Phase 2 Water Quality Performance Criteria

Parameter	Unit	Early Warning (25 m)	Compliance (100 m)
Turbidity	NTU	2.5 (induced)	
DO	mg/L	5 max; 8 mean	
pH	-	7.0 to 8.7	
TSS	mg/L	5 (induced)	
Total As	µg/L	125	12.5
Total Cu	µg/L	30	3
Total Zn	µg/L	100	10
PAHs	µg/L	1 to 510	0.1 to 51

# Phase 2 Water Quality Criteria for TSS



# Water Quality Monitoring



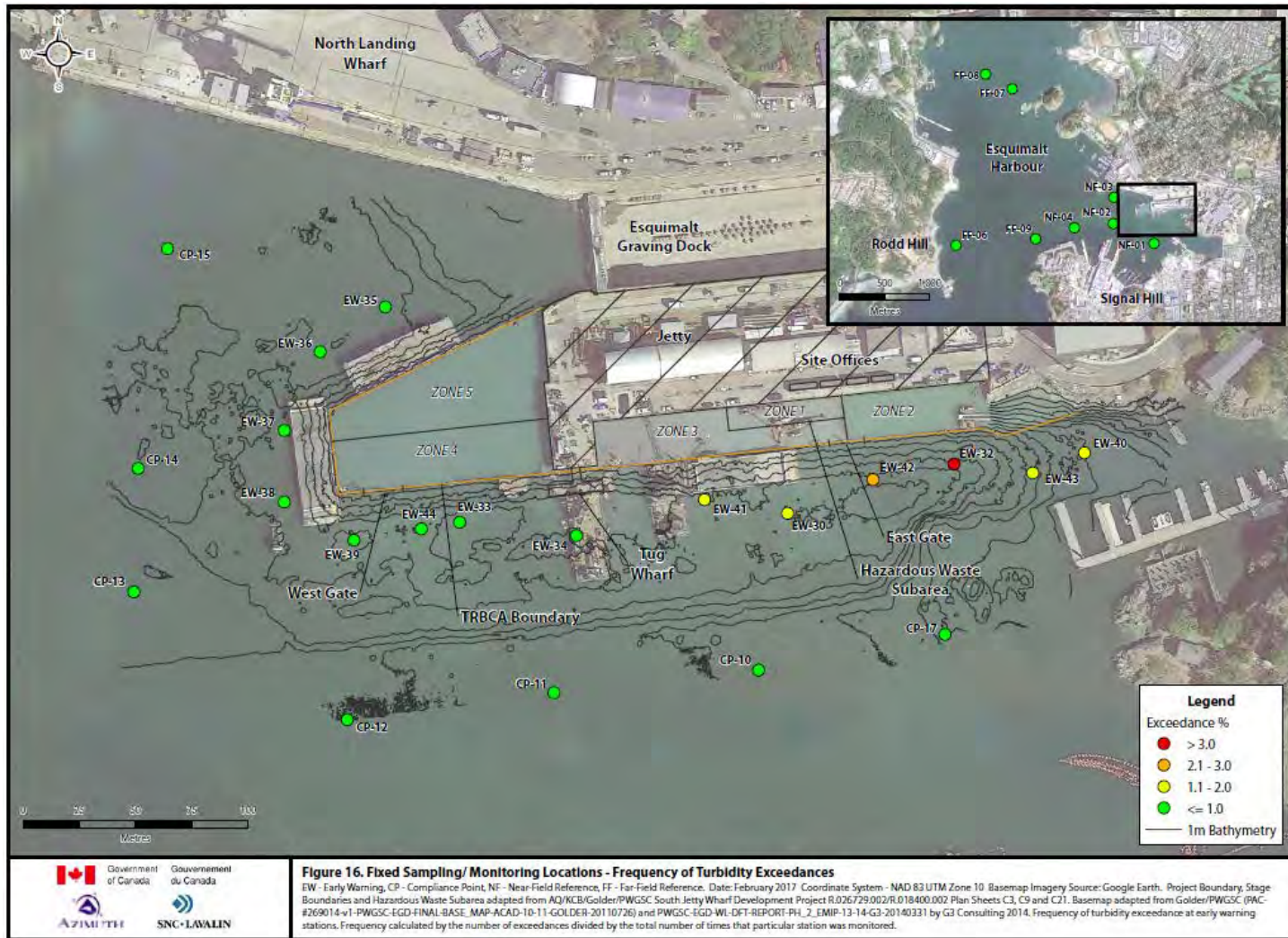
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Dredging Summit & Expo '17**



# Water Quality Monitoring Data

Parameter	Exceedances	Maximum	Criterion
21,934 <i>In Situ</i> Measurements of Water Quality			
Turbidity	93 (0.4%)	24 NTUs	2.5 NTUs
583 Laboratory Measurements of Water Quality			
TSS	13 (2%)	16 mg/L	5 mg/L
CU	3 (0.5%)	4.3 µg/L	3 µg/L

# Turbidity Spatial Variation



# Water Quality Monitoring Visual Observations



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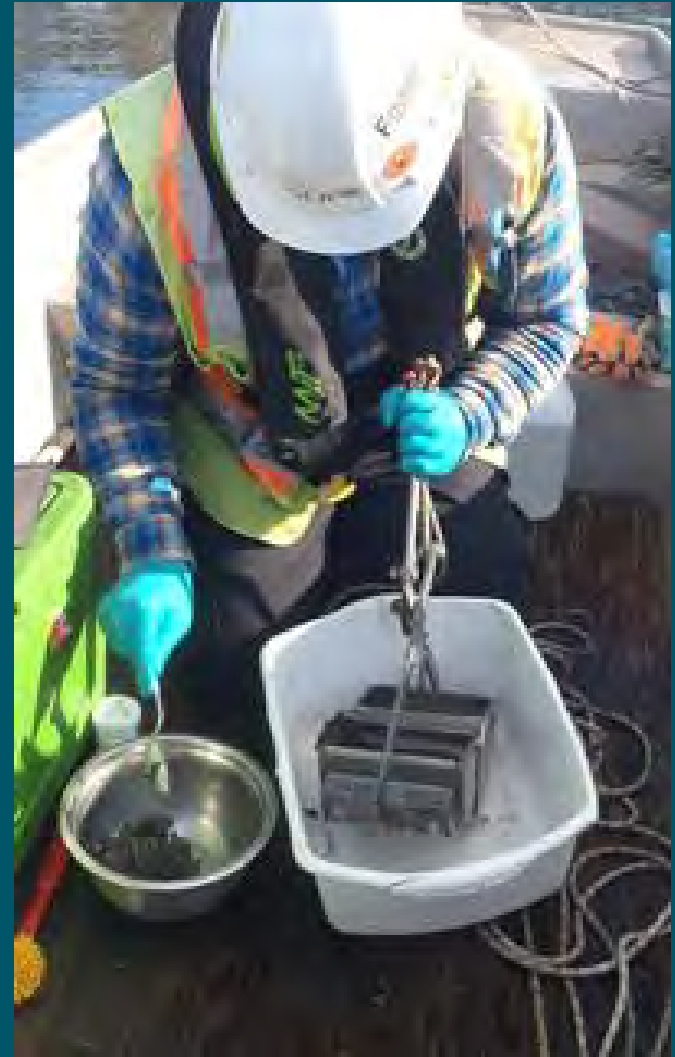
# Water Quality Monitoring Summary

- Relatively low Project Water Quality Performance Criteria
- Intensive spatial and temporal monitoring
- Overall
  - Low frequency and magnitude of exceedances of water quality criteria
- Zones 2 and 3
  - More frequent and greater magnitude exceedances of water quality criteria
  - More frequent visual evidence of particulate release

# Baseline and Recontamination Sediment Assessment

# Sediment Assessment

- Baseline, interim, and at post-completion
- Surface sediment samples collected around perimeter of Phase 2 area
- Results compared to Numeric Remedial Action Objectives (NRAOs)
- Diver inspections of areas outside of TRB



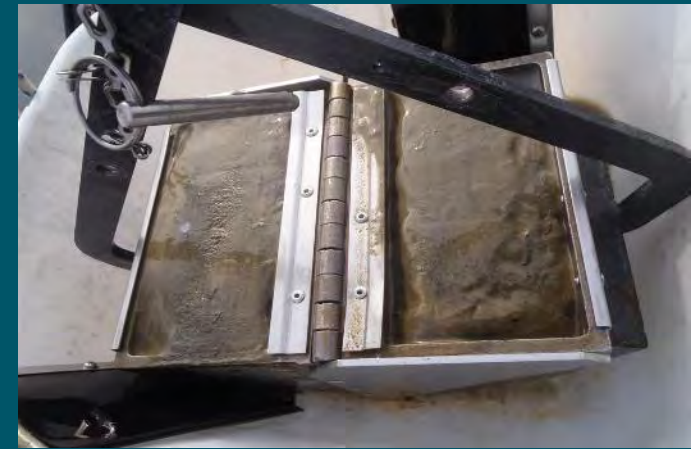
Sediment Processing

# Baseline Sediment Sample Results



# Post-Completion Sediment Assessment

- Re-sampling conducted at all baseline locations and seven step-out locations following substantial completion (November 2016)
- Results compared to NRAOs and baseline results to determine changes in sediment chemistry during Phase 2 works
- Diver inspections also completed



Grab Sample



Homogenizing



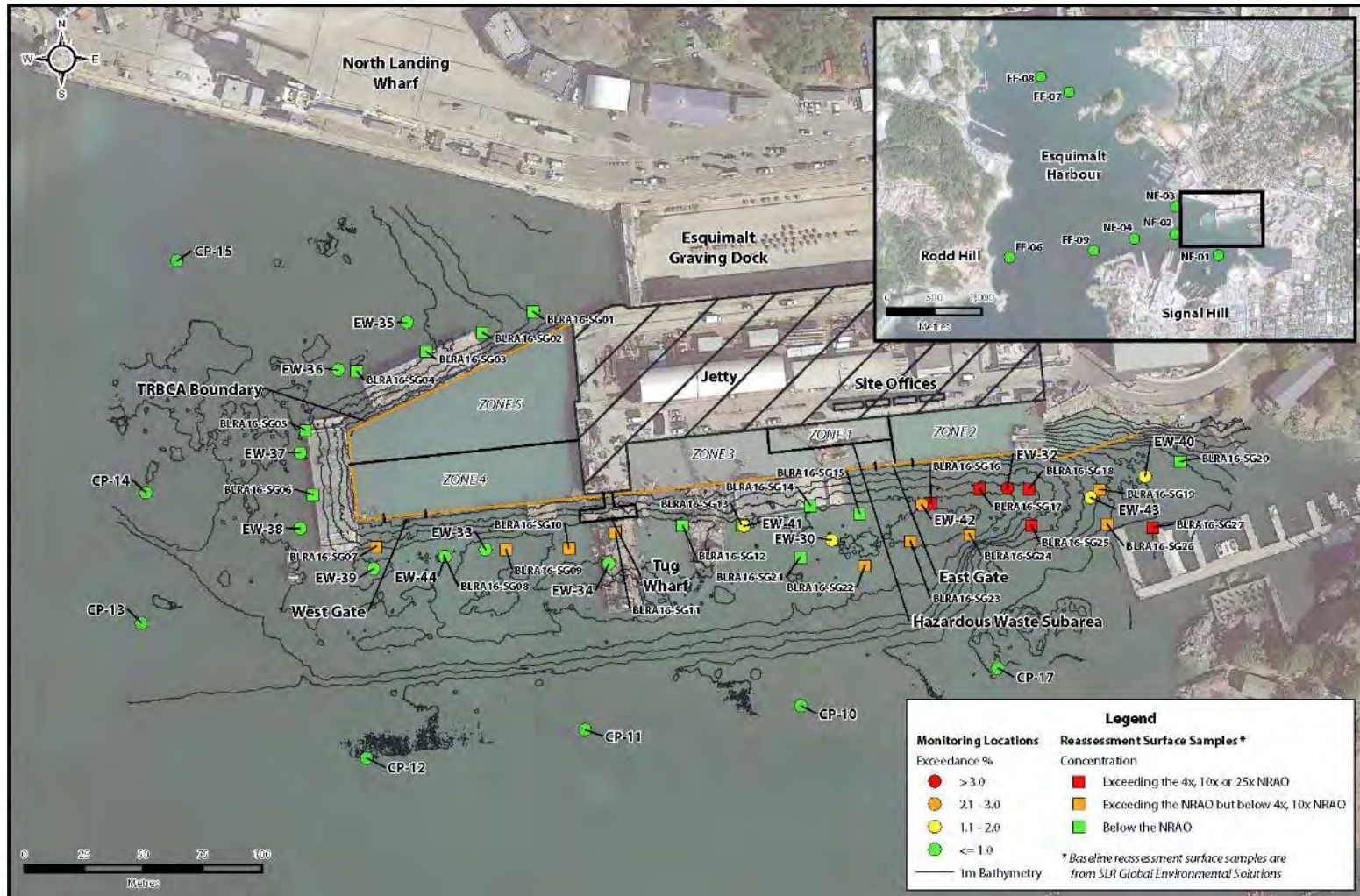
# Sediment Re-Assessment Results



# Sediment Quality Summary

- Baseline results below NRAOs, with three exceptions
- Interim resampling indicated elevated levels of select parameters (metals, PAH, PCB) in some locations
  - Prompted additional step-out samples for delineation purposes
- Final post-construction sampling confirmed elevated levels of select parameters in localized area at east end of project
- Source uncertain, but evidence suggests release of suspended sediment from eastern Phase 2 area (corroborated water quality data and lighter material deposits)
- Post-construction diver inspections identified localized sediments brought to surface at perimeter of Zone 5 during SPW extraction

# Surface Water and Sediment Summary



# Corrective Actions

- Residuals management cover (RMC) placement
  - 0.3-meter-thick RMC layer placed in localized area where elevated surface concentrations noted
  - Based on exceedance of four times the NRAO
  - Provides clean surface at end of construction
  - Anticipated to mix with underlying sediments over time to achieve remedial targets
  - Long-term monitoring of sediment quality planned
- Sheet pile wall extraction
  - Extraction of SPW created exposed sediment noted during final diver inspections
  - Additional armour rock placed to isolate sediments and provide seamless transition between Phase 1B and Phase 2 armour covering

# Corrective Actions (cont.)



-  RMC Placement (0.3-m thickness)
-  Additional Armour Rock Placement

# Discussion

# Discussion

- Lessons learned
  - Multiple monitoring lines of evidence are important
  - More frequent sediment testing may be beneficial
  - Water quality monitoring may not be sensitive enough on its own
- Overall, post-construction conditions met remedial objectives of the project, with some minor corrective actions
- Water quality exceedances were infrequent and low, indicating the TRB was generally successful in controlling off-site migration of contaminants
- Monitoring components were intensive and provided data to demonstrate effectiveness of mitigation measures and TRB performance

# Questions

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