

Manistee Sediment Remediation

WEDA Dredging Summit and Expo

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Presentation Overview

- Site Background
- Design Approach
- Remedy Implementation
- Lessons Learned







Site Background

Site uses

- MGP
- Post-MGP

Site remedial history

Investigations

1895

Upland interim remedies

1908

MGP Operation 1882 to 1945

1922

1921

Areas of concern





Conceptual Site Model



Geology

- Sand to ~ 38 ft bgs with K ~10⁻² to 10⁻³ cm/sec
- Clay

Hydrogeology

- Flow to Manistee River
- Depth 16 to 20 ft bgs

Impacts

- Dissolved phase BTEX and PAHs > criteria
- LNAPL and DNAPL present



ISS Design Goals

Mix

- 2.5% Portland cement
- 4.5% blast furnace slag

Permeability

- <10⁻⁶ cm/sec
- Alternative is two orders of magnitude less permeable than surrounding aquifer

Compressive Strength

 >50 psi minimum unconfined compressive strength @ 28 days

QA/QC

• One sample per 500cy





Design Considerations

- High traffic (commercial and recreational) with limited space outside navigation channel
- Critical infrastructure including highway bridge, rail bridge, and private docks
- Critical utilities including bridge cables and outfalls
- Permit requirements no backfill in navigation channel
- Protection of in-river ISS/incorporation in bank restoration
- Dredging would potentially produce sheen







Design Approach – General

- Offsets from critical infrastructure
- Diver-assisted hydraulic dredge near bridge cables
- Flexible approach to allow ship traffic on short notice
 - Moon pool and excavator for most removal
 - Fixed turbidity controls near shoreline and structures
 - Air bubble curtain for secondary containment
- Sheen patrol crew





Design Approach – Remedial Areas

| 0 | |
|---------|------|
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| Area | Max. Removal Depth (ft) |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| А | 12 |
| В | 5 |
| Bridge Cables | 0.5 |
| С | 1 |

Structural Considerations

- Optical monitoring on railroad bridge
- Dredging offsets from outfall, rail bridge, riprap shoreline, docks, other utilities/structures



In-River ISS

ARCADIS

Approach

- Cofferdam
- Platform construction
- Auger mixing

Challenges

- Depth of mixing
- Utilities: 60" storm, 36" outfall
- Active railroad, navigational channel must remain open
- Native American artifacts
- Obstruction removal
- Schedule and sequencing



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Cofferdam and Platform Construction





Sediment and Water Handling

Sediment Handling

- Transfer station on shoreline
- Lined dewatering pad
- Gravity dewatering plus stabilizing agent (as needed)
- Geotube for hydraulic dredging
- Offsite landfill disposal

Water Treatment

- Onsite treatment
- Initial discharge to groundwater via trench
- NPDES discharge to river







Confirmation Approach

| Area | Observation Frequency |
|------|---------------------------|
| А | 1/DMU |
| В | 1/2,000 sf + 1/deeper DMU |
| С | 1/2,000 sf |

| NAPL Presence | Response Action |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Observed | Additional dredging |
| Not Observed | Dredging complete |

Areas A and B







Restored Bank Challenges

- No fill requirement in navigation channel •
 - Redesign of restored bank to keep toe out of channel
- **ISS** swell
 - Excavation to extent practicable
 - Rock wheel grinding to final grade
 - Further adjustments to restored bank —
 - Flexible approach to allow ship traffic on short notice





In River ISS Swell Removal





Other Field Challenges

- Traffic coordination
- Debris in diver-assisted dredge area
- Consideration of confining layer in confirmation sample collection
- Community relations





Lessons Learned – Communications

Successful team management of changed conditions Close communications with commercial and recreational vessel allowed effective traffic planning

Owner, Engineer, and Contractor all focused on end goal/best outcome

Communications

Upfront focus on community relations and frequent contact with commercial shippers, other boaters, and property owners contributed to project success



Lessons Learned – ISS





Lessons Learned – Dredging

Offsets and diver-assisted dredging optimized sediment removal near structures

Multiple combined water quality controls were effective and allowed flexibility/mobility Restoration approach balanced navigation channel, bank stability, post-dredging observation, and ISS remediation area requirements with regulatory restrictions

Technical



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