





# FINAL REPORT

# GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION LONG DISTANCE SEDIMENT PIPELINE BAYOU DUPONT BORROW AREA MISSISSIPPI RIVER, LOUISIANA

**OSI REPORT NO. 11ES002** 

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### FINAL REPORT

# GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION LONG DISTANCE SEDIMENT PIPELINE BAYOU DUPONT BORROW AREA MISSISSIPPI RIVER, LOUISIANA

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the period 17-28 January 2011, Ocean Surveys, Inc. (OSI) performed vibratory coring, multibeam surveying, and subbottom profiling investigations in the Bayou Dupont borrow area located just south of Mile Marker 65 on the Mississippi River near Belle Chasse, Louisiana (Figure 1). These investigations were conducted under subcontract to Moffatt & Nichol (M&N) for the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR) and were designed to support the Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline (LDSP) project (M&N Project Number 6865).



Figure 1. Location of project site.

# 2.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

#### 2.1 <u>Project Background and Objectives</u>

The State of Louisiana, working with other local and federal agencies, is developing strategies to deal with coastal land loss and restoration of marsh areas. Sediment delivery is an effective method to restore eroding marshland. Mississippi River sediment is a renewable and consistently available resource in the area. The primary goal of the LDSP project is to establish a long distance pipeline capability for conveying Mississippi River sediments for land building (marsh and ridge) to strategic areas of the central Barataria Basin (personal communication, Santiago Alfageme, M&N).

The Bayou Dupont borrow area was designated as a sediment source area for a project to create/restore over 400 acres of marshland within the Barataria Basin ("Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System – Bayou Dupont," LA State Project Number BA-39).<sup>1</sup> As part of that project, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock (GLDD) was contracted to perform dredging operations within the designated borrow area. Dredging in the borrow area was initiated during the fall of 2009 and completed in the spring of 2010. During and following the conclusion of dredging in the borrow area the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) performed several hydrographic surveys to document current conditions and rates of sediment infilling of the borrow area. OSI was tasked with identifying and characterizing the sediments that have infilled the borrow area since dredging was completed to provide project planners with data needed for the engineering and designing of the LDSP.

To meet these project objectives the following tasks were undertaken:

- Task 1 Vibratory Core Sampling
- *Task 2 Multibeam Hydrographic Survey*
- Task 3 Subbottom Profiling Survey
- Task 4 Vibratory Core Analysis including core description and grain size analysis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. 2011. Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Plan: Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Hurricane Protection in Coastal Louisiana. Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana. Baton Rouge, LA.

This report presents a summary of Tasks 1, 3, and 4. Task 2 has been reported under separate cover in a letter report entitled "Multibeam Hydrographic Survey, Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area, Belle Chasse, Louisiana," dated 21 February 2011. This previous submittal will be referred herein as the "Task 2 Report."

# 2.2 <u>Summary of Project Tasks and Equipment</u>

# Task 1

As illustrated in Figure 2, vibratory coring was planned at ten locations within the borrow area as identified by M&N. Proposed core locations were equally spaced along two river-parallel lines with three of the cores planned at pre-dredge boring locations. Core designations follow the naming convention provided by M&N ("B1-B, 2-B, B3-B" and "B1-P" – "B7-P"), where "-B" designated cores corresponding to pre-dredge boring locations.

Vibratory coring was performed on the OSI *R/V CanDu*, a self-propelled, shallow draft, 36foot by 16-foot pontoon barge configured with a multi-point anchoring system, a mechanized A-frame for handling the vibratory corer and other geotechnical sampling and support gear (Figure 3).

A summary of the primary equipment installed on the sampling vessel to complete the coring included the following:

- Trimble differential global positioning system (DGPS) with a horizontal positioning accuracy of  $\pm 3$  feet
- HYPACK navigation and data-logging computer system
- OSI vibratory corer (VC) equipped with a 20-foot long core barrel complete with support tools required for operation and maintenance of the VC
- OSI high pressure hydro-jet pump



Figure 2. Bayou Dupont Borrow Area overview map. Vibratory core locations are identified as filled black circles. Task 2 survey tracklines, spaced 200 feet apart both parallel to and across the river, are represented by black lines.



Figure 3. OSI *R/V CanDu* utilized for coring operations.

The core rig consisted of a 4-inch diameter steel core barrel, a clear plastic Lexan liner, a cutter head or shoe, a core catcher, and a pneumatically driven vibratory head attached to the upper end of the core barrel. The core unit uses an air compressor to power a piston inside the head of the corer, which is the driving force of the system. All cores were planned to a target depth of 20 feet below the riverbed. Whenever initial coring attempts were unable to penetrate to the planned target depth in a single attempt (due to the compact nature of the sediment in the area), a two-step coring procedure was initiated. This two-step procedure consisted of vibratory coring until refusal was met in a first attempt (penetration rate of less than 1 foot in 3 minutes), recovering the corer and performing a jet retry attempt on station. The jet retry attempt consisted of lowering the corer to the riverbed (at a position slightly offset from the first core attempt) and injecting a high-pressure stream of water through the core barrel to fluidize the sediment just below the core barrel. During the jet process the downward progress of the core barrel into the fluidized sediment was monitored and

terminated approximately <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> foot above the previous attempt refusal depth. Once jetting was stopped, vibration was applied to the corer in an attempt to penetrate to the target depth. The jet process was repeated multiple times if needed, to penetrate to target depth. Upon recovery, all cores were cut into approximate 5-foot lengths for ease of handling and offloaded from the vessel each day and stored for transport to the laboratory.

#### Task 3

As illustrated in Figure 2, Task 3 consisted of the acquisition of subbottom profiler data along a grid of river-parallel and cross-river tracklines spaced 200 feet apart throughout the borrow area. Four additional survey tracklines were added to the planned program to ensure subbottom data were acquired directly over all core stations. Approximately 25 nm of subbottom data were acquired to complete this task.

Subbottom profiling was conducted aboard the University of New Orleans' *R/V Fisk* (Figure 4), a shallow draft survey vessel, approximately 26 feet in length, outfitted with an enclosed cabin and the necessary support equipment to safely perform the required survey. During acquisition, the subbottom profiler was deployed over the starboard side of the vessel and towed from a davit located approximately amidships.



Figure 4. *R/V Fisk* utilized to perform Task 2.

A summary of the primary equipment installed on the vessel included the following:

- Trimble differential global positioning system (DGPS) with a horizontal positioning accuracy of ±3 feet
- HYPACK navigation and data-logging computer system
- EdgeTech Chirp Subbottom Profiling System equipped with SB216 Tow Vehicle (2-16 kHz transducer)

The Chirp 2 to 16 kHz subbottom profiling system was chosen for its high-resolution profiling capabilities. Reports provided prior to the survey suggested that sediments within the borrow area were primarily comprised of fine-grained deposits, which would likely be penetrated using the selected chirp system. Once onsite, however, preliminary seismic results indicated that the surficial sediments in the site were generally coarser and more compact than originally expected and were limiting penetration of the acoustic signal into the sediments. Consequently, the profiler was adjusted to operate at its lowest frequency range (2-10 kHz) and at its highest power setting in an attempt to overcome limited penetration.

# Task 4

All Task 4 core analyses were performed at OSI's sediment processing lab. Upon arrival at the facility, core sections from each station were organized and stored in an upright position. Cores were organized and analyzed on a station-by-station basis. Each set of core sections was laid out in the laboratory; split longitudinally and visually described, photographed and subsampled. Final core logs were prepared using the logging software package, *LogPlot* distributed by RockWare, Inc.

Subsamples were then analyzed by mechanically sieving in accordance with ASTM specifications, as citied in OCPR's general guidelines for exploration for offshore sand sources. Grain size data were entered into EXCEL spreadsheets and analyzed utilizing a custom MATLAB Version R12 sieve analysis routine, specifically designed to generate grain size distribution cumulative probability curves and perform statistical analyses.

# 2.3 Horizontal and Vertical Control

Project horizontal reference is the LA State Plane Coordinate System, South Zone (1702), NAD 83 in U.S. Survey Feet. Horizontal positioning of both the sampling and survey vessel was accomplished using a DGPS interfaced with a computer running a version of HYPACK PC-based navigation and data logging software package. Navigation checks were performed at the beginning and end of each survey day to ensure the positioning systems on the vessels were functioning properly and delivering the horizontal accuracy required for the project. Project vertical reference is North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88-2004.65, in feet). Water depths measured during field investigations were referenced to project datum during post processing based on the results of the Task 2 multibeam hydrographic survey. For further discussion of vertical control, see the Task 2 Report.

# 2.4 <u>Chronology of Field Operations and Core Processing</u>

The following table provides a general chronology of the field investigations and core processing. Appendix 1 provides additional information regarding equipment operations and procedures for the field investigations. Further details of the processing and analysis procedures are presented in Section 3, below.

2011 Dates	Description
TASK 1	
13-16 January	OSI coring crew and vessel <i>R/V CanDu</i> transit from OSI office to Belle
	Chasse, LA.
17 January	Vessel and crew arrive onsite, begin mobilization of vessel and equipment.
18-28 January	Perform vibratory coring investigations at ten locations within the borrow
	area.
29 January	Demobilize and prepare vessel for travel back to OSI office.
30 January	Vessel, cores and crew transit from Belle Chasse, LA to office.
TASK 3	
25 January	Mobilize subbottom profiling survey equipment onboard <i>R/V Fisk</i> at UNO
	facility.
26-28 January	Crew and vessel transit from New Orleans to site and perform survey
	investigation.

Table 1Chronology of Tasks

2011 Dates	Description
29 January	Crew and vessel return to UNO facility and demobilize.
TASK 4	
30 January	Vibratory cores delivered to OSI sediment processing laboratory.
31 January–11 February	Core processing performed. Cores split, logged, subsampled, and photographed.
24 February	Preliminary core logs, photos, grain size analysis submitted.
12 February – 14 March	Grain size analysis on core subsamples performed. Tabular and graphical presentations of results prepared.

# 3.0 DATA PROCESSING AND PRODUCTS

Following completion of the field investigations, the acquired cores and subbottom profiler data were processed and interpreted. A preliminary submittal was prepared and posted to a project ftp site for review. This preliminary submittal included:

- Vibratory Core Logs
- Vibratory Core Photographs (2-ft intervals)
- Subsample Grain Size Analysis Data Tables and Cumulative Probability Curve Plots
- An Interpreted Cut Depth Comparison Table

A complete set of finalized core logs and the results of grain size analysis are presented in Appendix 2. Digital photographs for each core are included on a disc accompanying the original copy of this report.

Following submittal of preliminary core results, subbottom data were processed and examined closely with core logs and grain size analysis to attempt to identify the interface between recently infilled sediments and the undisturbed sediments. Subbottom profiling data were processed using the *Discover – Sub-Bottom Version 3.36* software package distributed by EdgeTech Corp. Each subbottom record was filtered, adjusted for gain and exported from the software package to .jpg format. Exported profiles were referenced to project vertical datum (NAVD 88) based on the multibeam hydrographic survey and overlain with graphical interpretations of the cores and the *cut horizon* or maximum dredge depth within the borrow area. This *cut horizon* was derived from a composite of all the USACE surveys performed in the borrow area during and after dredging and was provided by M&N. Per personal communication with Robert Hampson, M&N, the composite *cut horizon* actually represents

"the minimum depth value in each grid cell over the duration of the dredging and the first survey after all dredging was completed (April 6th, 2010)." Appendix 3 presents five crossriver subbottom profiles which best illustrate the characteristics of the subbottom data acquired in the borrow area. Note that each of these profiles passes through the location of two vibratory cores. Processed subbottom profiles (.jpg format) for all survey tracklines investigated are included on a disc accompanying the original copy of this report.

# 4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The primary objective of this investigation was to identify and characterize the sediments currently infilling the Bayou Dupont Borrow area since it was last dredged in the spring of 2010. It is important to note dredging did not occur as a single event to a specific dredge depth, instead dredging was performed multiple times and to varying depths at various locations, as documented by the series of USACE hydrographic surveys conducted between the fall of 2009 and spring of 2010.

Each core was examined to identify a transition that could be inferred as the interface between recently infilled sediments and those sediments *in-situ* undisturbed during dredging the borrow area (below the *cut horizon*). In general, as documented by grain size analysis, the cores were found to contain predominately fine sand (average 99.23%) with little to no variability in grain size (0.21-0.29 mm) with depth. The only noted variation with depth was a slight gradational color change from light brown to gray or darker brown. Figure 5 provides photographs of Core B-1P which illustrate the slight change in sand color with depth (interface at approximately 2.8 feet in core).



Figure 5. Vibratory Core B-1P showing the slight color change from generally light brown to light olive to gray sand with depth (interface is gradational, approximately 2.8 feet in core). The light brown sand is believed to be correlative with the sediment infilling the borrow area post dredging while the gray sand represents those sediments *in-situ* prior to dredging.

Minor layers (lenses) of organics, consisting primarily of wood fragments, were identified in many of the cores at varying depths. In core B-3B, an organic layer was found at the surface of the core, suggesting that these materials are currently being deposited in the borrow site along with sand (Figure 6). The varying depths at which the organic layers were identified in the cores suggest that these deposits are localized and not evenly distributed throughout the borrow area. Coal lenses or stringers were also identified in many of the cores. Although unverified, it is believed that the coal deposits are related to loss during the transport of coal in the river and not by natural processes. Layers of clay or mixed sediments (fine sand, slit, clay) were also recovered in several cores. These layers were generally recovered below the *cut horizon* depth, represent only a small fraction of the overall sediments recovered in the borrow area and do not appear to correlate between cores.



Figure 6. Vibratory Core B-3B, note organic material from 0.0-0.2 feet illustrating current organic deposition in the borrow area.

Pre-dredge borings (B-1, B-2, and B-3) acquired in May of 2007 by Louis J. Capozzoli & Associates, Inc. recovered a similar assemblage of surficial brown sands overlying gray sands. Based on the depth of the constructed *cut horizon* it appears that a portion of these light brown sands have been removed during the recent dredging. A comparative analysis was performed for each of the cores between the expected *cut horizon* and depth of the color change observed in the sands. Seven of the ten cores documented the color change within approximately six feet of the *cut horizon*. In most cases the interpreted dredge cut elevation based on gradational color change was found to be deeper than the *cut horizon*. These slight discrepancies between interpreted and expected depths of the cut horizon may be attributed to the timing of the hydrographic surveys after each dredge event, resolution of the hydrographic survey or the cell size used to generate the *cut horizon* surface. In two of the cores (B-4P and B-7P) a color change was not observed in the sands although expected based on the *cut horizon* at that location and in one core (B-6P) the *cut horizon* is projected to be deeper than the core penetrated the bottom. In general, the light brown sands recovered in the cores are correlative with post-dredge deposition, whereas the gray or dark brown sands are more likely associated with undisturbed sediments below. Table 2 provides a summary of the comparison between interpreted dredge cut elevation (based on color change noted in the cores) and the *cut horizon* based on the USACE surveys.

Subbottom profile data acquired in the borrow area were closely reviewed with respect to the interpreted dredge cut elevation based on color change and the composite *cut horizon*. Subsurface penetration below the riverbed was generally limited to less than 5 feet, due to signal attenuation in the sand-rich surficial sediment. Where subbottom penetration was

attained, subbottom reflectors appear to be weak and discontinuous both horizontally and vertically and no single reflector interpreted to be associated with the *cut horizon* could be identified. The subbottom profile sections presented in Appendix 3 provide illustration of the various discontinuous reflectors observed in the site and their relationship to the cores, the interpreted dredge cut elevation based on color change and the *cut horizon*.

In an effort to better understand conditions in the river, several survey tracklines were extended across the river to the eastern shore. The subbottom data acquired along these tracklines showed a thinning of the surficial sand layer and increase in subbottom penetration across the river. As the surficial sand layer thins toward the deeper portion of the river, reflectors indicative of fine-grain deposits of silt and clay were resolved. As illustrated in Figure 7, these fine-grain sediments were only detected in the subbottom record outside of the borrow area along the thalweg of the river.



Figure 7. Section of subbottom profile record illustrating reflectors correlative with fine-grained sediment deposits observed along the eastern side of the river as the surficial sand deposits thin.

Core ID	Easting <sup>1</sup>	Northing <sup>1</sup>	Core Recovery (Feet)	Riverbed Elevation <sup>2</sup>	USACE Max Cut Horizon Elevation <sup>2</sup>	Depth of Color Change (Feet)	Interpreted Cut Elevation <sup>2,3</sup>	Difference (Feet)
B-7P	3707772	444499	19.4	-45.2	-58.0	None	None	NA
B-3B	3708283	444717	19.5	-57.8	-69.7	11.8	-69.6	0.1
B-5P	3708341	443069	19.2	-55.9	-59.5	4.3	-60.2	-0.7
B-6P	3708870	443317	19.7	-46.4	-68.7	None	None	NA
B-4P	3708904	441640	19.7	-58.6	-60.6	None	None	NA
B-2B	3709431	441890	14.6	-53.7	-60.3	9.6	-63.3	-3.0
B-2P	3709407	440445	18.4	-58.8	-63.1	1.8	-60.6	2.5
B-3P	3709969	440715	10.7	-52.8	-52.4	5.3	-58.1	-5.7
B-1P	3709969	439300	19.5	-43.1	-42.6	2.8	-45.9	-3.3
B-1B	3710486	439526	17.4	-55.0	-56.2	7.2	-62.2	-6.0

Table 2 **USACE Cut Horizon and Core Color Change Comparison** 

<sup>1</sup> Coordinates are in U.S. Survey Feet and are in the LA State Plane Coordinate System, South Zone (1702), NAD 83. Coordinates represent the location of initial coring attempt.
 <sup>2</sup> Elevations are feet and referenced to NAVD88.
 <sup>3</sup> The interpreted cut elevation is calculated based on depth of color change in the core and riverbed elevation.

# 5.0 <u>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

OSI conducted vibratory coring operations and subbottom profile surveys in the Bayou Dupont borrow area in the Mississippi River. The purpose of the investigations was to characterize the sediments that have infilled the borrow area since the conclusion of dredging that was completed as part of a project to create/restore nearby marshland. Ten cores and more than 25 trackline miles of subbottom profile data were acquired to complete this investigation.

In general, the cores indicate that the shallow subsurface sediments (upper 20 feet) are primarily comprised of fine sand with little variation in grain size both laterally and vertically. There was a gradational color change noted in the sands in several cores from light brown to gray or dark brown; however, the depth of this transition varied in each core. Correlation with data attained from borings taken prior to dredging indicates that the color change may be related to recent deposition, with the light brown fine sand representing the recently deposited (post-dredge) sediments and the gray or dark brown sands likely associated with undisturbed sediments. Other than the color change there does not appear to be significant difference between sediments currently infilling the borrow area and those sediments undisturbed during dredging the borrow area (below the maximum *cut horizon*).

As documented by the USACE hydrographic surveys, dredging did not occur as a single event to a specific dredge depth, instead dredging was performed during multiple events and to varying depths over the course of several months. The sand-rich sediments limited subbottom penetration and resolution of the underlying sediment sequences. Where penetration was attained subbottom reflectors appeared weak and discontinuous and no single reflector was recognized as the interface between sand infilling the borrow area and the *cut horizon*.

To better understand the mobility of sand and rates of infill into the Bayou Dupont Borrow area and its potential as a renewable source of suitable sediments for the Mississippi River Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, future multibeam hydrographic surveys should be performed and results compared to those of the current survey. During these future investigations, the use of a lower frequency, higher power subbottom profiler might be considered to provide additional information regarding the underlying stratigraphy.

# **APPENDIX 1**

# EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

# EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

#### Trimble DSM 212 Differential Global Positioning System

A Trimble DSM 212 differential global satellite positioning system (GPS) provides reliable, high-precision positioning and navigation for a wide variety of operations and environments. The unique feature of this system is its integration of a standard 12 channel GPS receiver with a U.S. Coast Guard beacon receiver all in one package. Both antennas are combined in a single housing and the receiver electronics are similarly contained within one topside control box. The complete system includes the topside control unit, a GPS volute antenna and cable, RS232 output and input data cables, and a 12 volt DC power cable. The proprietary MSK beacon receiver used in the system has been designed to provide enhanced signal reception at large distances from the reference station and under inclement weather conditions. The low noise MSK receiver is also an automatic, dual-channel system providing seamless switching between multiple beacons when necessary. The DSM 212 outputs one position per second to the HYPACK navigation computer. The manufacturer reports submeter accuracy of the system under suitable operating conditions.

# HYPACK Navigation Software

Survey vessel trackline control and position fixing were obtained by utilizing an OSI computer-based data logging package running HYPACK navigation software. The computer is interfaced with the DGPS system onboard the survey vessel. Vessel position data from the DGPS were updated at 1.0-second intervals and input to the HYPACK navigation system which processes the geodetic positions into State Plane coordinates used to guide the survey vessel accurately along preselected tracklines. The incoming data are logged on disk and processed in real time allowing the vessel position to be displayed on a video monitor and compared to each pre-plotted trackline as the survey progresses. A nautical chart background shows the shoreline, general water depths, and locations of existing structures, buoys, and control points on the monitor in relation to the vessel position. The computer logging system

combined with the HYPACK software thus provide an accurate visual representation of survey vessel location in real time, combined with highly efficient data logging capability and post-survey data processing and plotting routines.

### EdgeTech 2-16 kHz "Chirp" Subbottom Profiler

Information concerning subsurface stratigraphy was explored through use of an EdgeTech "Chirp" Subbottom Profiler system operating at frequencies of 2 to 16 kilohertz. The subbottom profiler consists of three components: the deck unit (topside computer, amplifier, monitor, keyboard, and trackball), an underwater cable, and a Model 216 towed vehicle housing the transducers. Data are acquired, logged, and displayed using the Discover Subbottom software and printed in real time on an EPC 1086 thermal printer.

The Chirp sonar is a versatile subbottom profiler that generates cross-sectional images and collects normal incidence reflection data over many frequency ranges. The system transmits and receives an FM pulse signal generated via a streamlined towed vehicle (subsurface transducer array). The outgoing FM pulse is linearly swept over a full spectrum range of 2-16 kHz for a period of approximately 20 milliseconds. The acoustic return received at the hydrophone array is cross-correlated with the outgoing FM pulse and sent to the deck unit for display and archiving, generating a high-resolution image of the subbottom stratigraphy. Because the FM pulse is generated by a converter with a wide dynamic range and a transmitter with linear components, the energy, amplitude, and phase characteristics of the acoustic pulse can be precisely controlled and enhanced.

The "chirp" subbottom profiler is designed for acquiring high-resolution subsurface data from the upper portions of the stratigraphic column (20-50 feet depending on site conditions). The higher end frequencies allow good resolution of subbottom layering while the lower end acoustic frequencies provide significant penetration. This particular system is capable of providing excellent acoustic imagery of the nearsurface in a wide variety of marine environments. During data acquisition, all records were annotated with relevant supporting information, field observations, line number, run number, navigation event marks and numbers for later interpretation and correlation with vessel position data.

# **APPENDIX 2**

# VIBRATORY CORE LOGS GRAIN SIZE RESULTS

Ocean Surveys, Inc. 120 Mill Book Bood Fast		CORE NO. B-7P			
Old Saybrook, CT 06475	CORE LOG	COLLECTION DATE 1/24/11			
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Bo LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol	rrow Area	COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet			
CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 3 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 19.4'	WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): 47.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): -45.2'	NORTHING: 444499 EASTING: 3707772 LATITUDE: 29 42.9235 LONGITUDE: 89 59.3003			
NAVD 88 (FEET) (FEET) (FEET) (FEET) (FEET) (FEET)	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	BAMPLE ID % SAND 0 100 (FEET) SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET)			

F (	- 0					]	0 -
46	-1		0.0-2.0': Fine sand, light brown, compact.		<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-7P-1 (0.2- 0.6')	-1 -
	2		2.0-2.6': Alternating layers of fine sand and silt, light brown, compact.		<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-7P-2 (1.8- 2.2')	-2 -
48	3		2.6-4.6': Fine sand, light brown, compact. Coal stringer at 3.0'.	⊳		,,	-3 -
— -49	4			TTEMPT	<mark>99.9%</mark>	B-7P-3 (3.8- 4.2')	-4 -
50 _	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.6-5.4': Alternating layers of fine sand and silt, light brown, compact.				-5 -
51	-6		5.4-19.4': Fine sand, light brown, compact. Coal stringers at 6.2', 7.5', 8.1', 10.0', 13.9-14.4', and 19.2'. Shell fragments from 16.6-17.4'.		<mark>99.9%</mark>	B-7P-4 (5.8- 6.2')	-6
52	-7						-7 —
53 - -	8				99.8%	B-7P-5 (7.8- 8.2')	-8 -
54 - -	-9						-9 -
55 - -	-10				<mark>99.9%</mark>	B-7P-6 JET1 (9.8-10.2')	-10
56 - -	11			ATTEM			-11-
— -57 - -	12			PT 2	<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-7P-7 JET1 (11.8-12.2')	-12
— -58 - -	13						-13
— -59 	14				<mark>99.9%</mark>	B-7P-8 JET2 (13.8-14.2')	-14
60	-15						-15
61	-16			ATT	100.0%	B-7P-9 JET2 (15.8-16.2')	-16
62	17 			EMPT 3			-17
63	-18				<mark>99.9%</mark>	B-7P-10 JET2 (17.8-18.2')	-18
64	-19						-19
-65	-20						-20

Ocean	Surve	eys, Inc. ek Bood Fost			COPE			CORE NO	D. <b>B-3B</b>	
Old Saybrook, CT 06475							COL		DATE 1/24/11	
PROJ LOCAT CLIE	ECT: I ION: I ENT: I	DSP Project, Mississippi Riv Moffatt & Nicho	Bayou Dupont Borr er, Louisiana bl	СС	ORDINATES: UNITS:	LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 US Survey Feet	)			
CC MC C ATTEMF TOTA TOT	DRE OF DDEL C CORE I PTS ON L PENI TAL RE	PERATOR: DF CORER: DIAMETER: I STATION: ETRATION: ECOVERY:	RMW B-5 3.5" 3 20' 19.5'	WATER DE RIVERBED ELE	EPTH (uncorrected): EVATION (NAVD88):	59.0' -57.8'		NORTHING: EASTING: LATITUDE: LONGITUDE:	444717 3708283 29 42.9585 N 89 59.2033 W	
ELEV. NAVD 88 (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	SEDIMENT LITHOLOGY		VISUAL DESCRIF (REFERENCED	PTION AND REMARK TO DEPTH IN FEET	S)	SAMPLE ATTEMPTS	% SAND 0100	SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
•	— 0									. 0 —
58 - 			0.0-0.3': Organics brown, compact,	s, wood fragments, few shell fragments	and coal. 0.3-4.9': Fi s.	ne sand, light		99.7%	B-3B-1 (0.4- 0.8')	-1
 60	-2						ATTEMI	99.7%	B-3B-2 (1.8-	-2 —
61	3						PT 1		2.2)	-3 —
62	4							<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-3B-3 (3.8- 4.2')	-4 —
63	5		4.9-6.5': Fine san	nd, organics, wood	fragments, and coal, li	ght brown to				-5 _
64	-6									-6 _
65	-7		6.5-10.4': Fine sa 8.4-10.4' increasi	and, little silt, light b ing in thickness wit	rown, compact. Coal h depth (0.01-0.1')	stringers from	ATTEN	99.6%	B-3B-4 (6.6- 7.0')	-7 _
66							APT 2 DIS	99.4%	B-3B-5 (7.8- 8.2')	-8 -
67	-9						SCARD			-9 —
68	10							99.6%	B-3B-6 (9.8- 10.2')	-10-
69	11		10.4-11.4': Fine s black, compact. 1 bottom contact.	sand, organics, woo 11.4-11.8': Fine to r	od fragments, and coa med sand, light brown,	l, light brown to , firm, sharp				-11-
70	12		11.8-12.4': Med to	o fine sand, olive g	ray, compact.		♥			-12
71	13		12.4-14.0' No rec	covery.					No sample B- 3B-7	-13
72	14		14.0-17.0': Med to	o fine sand, olive gr	ray, compact. Clay bal	l at 14.1'. Few		99.4%	B-3B-8 JET2 (14.0-14.4')	-14
73	15		snell fragments th	nroughout sub sect	uon.				(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-15
74	16						ATTE	99.3%	B-3B-9 JET2 (15.8-16.2')	-16
75	17 		17.0-19.5': Fine s	sand, some silt, oliv	e gray, firm. Few shell	fragments	MPT 3			-17
76	18							99.7%	B-3B-10 JET2 (17.8-18.2')	-18
77	19 						•			-19 -20

Ocean Surveys, Inc. 120 Mill Dook Bood Fact		CORE NO. B-5P			
Old Saybrook, CT 06475	CORE LOG	COLLECTION DATE 1/23/11			
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Bo LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol	rrow Area	COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet			
CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 2 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 19.2'	WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): 57.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): -55.9'	NORTHING: 3708341 EASTING: 443069 LATITUDE: 29 42.6865 N LONGITUDE: 89 59.1960 W			
NAVE NAVE NAVE TETE TETE TETE TETE TETE TETE TETE T	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	SAMPLE ID % SAND 0 100 (FEET) 100			

56	- 0				 	۱ (	0 -
30	-		0.0-0.2': Clay, olive gray, firm. 0.2-4.3': Fine sand, light brown, firm.				- T
_	F				99.6%	B-5P-1 (0.4-	
57	1					0.8')	-1 —
-							
_	-				00.0%		-
58	-2				99.6%	B-5P-2 (1.8-	-2 _
_	-					2.2')	
							_2 _
59							-5 -
-	E						-
60	4				99.8%	B-5P-3 (3.8-	-4 —
00	E	· · · -		-11		4.2')	-
_	<b>_</b>	· _ · _ · _ · _	4.3-5.1': Silt, olive gray, compact.			,	_
61				-11			-5 —
	F		5.1-6.4': Fine sand, olive gray, firm.				
_	-				00.7%		-
-62	o			A	33.1 /0	B-5F-4 (5.0-	-0 _
_	-	7/////	6.4.6.7's Clay, alive gray, firm, 6.7.10.0's Fine cond, alive gray, firm	11 1夏		0.2)	-
60	7		0.4-0.7 Clay, olive gray, firm. 6.7-10.0 Fine sand, olive gray, firm.	₽			-7 -
03	- '			]			<b>'</b> -
-	F						
64	8				99.8%	B-5P-5 (7.8-	-8 —
						8.2')	_
_	-					'	-
65	9						-9 _
_	-						
	10				99.4%	B-5D-6 (0.8-	_10_
66	10	· · · _	10.0-19.2' Silt olive gray compact. Transition gradual from unit above		33.470	10.2'	- 10 -
-	E	· · ·	10.0-10.2. On, onve gray, compact. Transmon gradual north and above.			10.2)	-
67	11	· · · -					-11-
07	L	<u> </u>					-
_	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					_
-68	-12	<u></u>			98.4%	B-5P-7 (11.8-	-12-
_	-	<u> </u>				12.2')	-
	12	<u> </u>					_12_
69	13	<u> </u>					-13 -
-	E	<u> </u>					-
70	14				98.2%	B-5P-8 JET1	-14-
- 70	E	<u></u>				(13.8-14.2')	-
_	-	<u></u>				``´´	
— -71	15						-15—
_	F	<u></u>		<sub>b</sub>			-
	16	· · · · · · · · ·			06.3%		16
72	10	· · · · · · · · ·		M	90.37	(15.9.16.2)	- 10 -
-	E	· · · · · · · ·		PT		(15.6-10.2)	-
73	17	· · · · · · · ·					-17—
	E	· · · · · · ·					-
_	-	· · · · · · ·					_
— -74	18	· · · · · · ·			98.2%	B-5P-10 JET1	-18—
_	F	· · · · · · ·				(17.8-18.2')	
-	10	· · · · · · · ·		N			10
-75	19	<u> </u>					-19_
-	E						-
-	-20						-20

Ocean 129 M	n Surve fill Roc	eys, Inc. ek Road East	ł		CORE			CORE NO	D. <b>B-6P</b>			
Old Saybrook, CT 06475							C	COLLECTION DATE 1/19/11				
PROJ LOCAT CLII	IECT: I ION: I ENT: I	LDSP Project, Mississippi Riv Moffatt & Nicho	Bayou Dupont Borr ver, Louisiana ol	row Area				COORDINATES: UNITS:	LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 US Survey Feet	)		
CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 2 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 19.7'			WATER DE RIVERBED ELE	EPTH (uncorrected): EVATION (NAVD88):	50.0' -46.4'		NORTHING: EASTING: LATITUDE: LONGITUDE:	443317 3708870 29 42.7264 89 59.0954				
ELEV. NAVD 88 (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	SEDIMENT LITHOLOGY		VISUAL DESCRIP (REFERENCED	PTION AND REMARK	(S T)	SAMPLE	% SAND 0	SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)		
	_ 0									0 -		
47	1		0.0-19.7': Fine sa 14.4-14.6', 16.0', 19.2-19.7'.	and, light brown, co and 18.0'. Wood cl	mpact. Coal stringers hips and twigs from 18	from 5.4-6.9', 8.5-18.7' and		99.8%	B-6P-1 (0.2- 0.6')	-1		
— -48 - -								99.9%	B-6P-2 (1.8-	-2 -		
	3								2.2)	-3 -		
50	4						ATTEN	99.7%	B-6P-3 (3.8- 4.2')	-4 -		
	5						MPT 1			-5 —		
52	-6							99.5%	B-6P-4 (5.8- 6.2')	-6		
53 - -	7									-7 —		
— -54 - -	-8							99.9%	B-6P-5 (7.8- 8.2')	-8 -		
55 - -	9								,	-9 _		
— -56 _ _	-10							99.8%	B-6P-6 (9.4- 9.8')	-10		
57 	11									-11		
- <b>-58</b>	12							99.8%	B-6P-7 JET1	-12		
- - -	13								(11.8-12.2')	-13		
- - -	14						ATTEN	99.8%	B-6P-8 JET1	-14		
61	15						APT 2		(13.8-14.2')	-15		
62	16							99.7%	B-6P-9 JET1	-16		
- 63 	_ 								(15.8-16.2')	-17		
- 	 							99.9%	B-6P-10 JET1	-18		
65 	19								(17.0-18.2)	-19		
66 	-20									-20		

Ocear 129 M	1 Surve Iill Roc	eys, Inc. k Road East			CORE NO	D. <b>B-4P</b>	
Old S	aybroo	k, CT 06475	со	LLECTION [	DATE 1/21/11		
PROJ LOCAT CLI	IECT: L	DSP Project, Mississippi Riv Moffatt & Nicho	Bayou Dupont Borrow Area er, Louisiana N	C	OORDINATES: UNITS:	LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 US Survey Feet	,
ATTEMP TOTA	DDEL O CORE I PTS ON L PENE TAL RE	DIAMETER: DIAMETER: I STATION: ETRATION: COVERY:	BH-5         3.5"         WATER DEPTH (uncorrected):         60.0'           2         RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88):         -58.6'           20.0'         19.7'         -58.6'		NORTHING: EASTING: LATITUDE: LONGITUDE:	441640 3708904 29 42.4497 N 89 59.0927 W	
ELEV. NAVD 88 (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	SEDIMENT LITHOLOGY	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	SAMPLE ATTEMPTS	% SAND 0100	SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
	- 0						0 -
- - - - - - - -	 		0.0-0.2': Clay, olive gray, loose. 0.2-14.6': Fine sand,olive gray, compact. Clay ball at 3.0' (0.05' diameter). Organics from 4.8-5.0'. Clay fragment at 8.7' (0.2' diameter), firm. Light brown from 8.0-10.0' possibly due to		99.0%	B-4P-1 (0.4- 0.8')	-1
61	<b>-2</b>		dewatering.		<mark>99.7%</mark>	B-4P-2 (1.8- 2.2')	-2
62	3 - 4			ATTEN	98.7%	B-4P-3 (3.8-	-3    -3    -4
				1 1		4.2')	-5 _
- - 65	6				<mark>99.4%</mark>	B-4P-4 (5.8- 6.2')	-6
					99.3%	B-4P-5 (7.8-	-7   -8
67 - - 68	-9					8.2')	-9
	-10				99.7%	B-4P-6 JET1 (9.8-10.2')	-10
70	11				00.1%	B-4P-7 IET1	-11
- 	13					(11.8-12.2')	-13
72	14			ATTEN	99.1%	B-4P-8 JET1	-14
  74	15		14.6-17.0': Alternating layers of fine sand and silt (0.02' thick), olive gray, compact.	APT 2		(10.0-14.2)	-15
 75	16				98.8%	B-4P-9 JET1 (15.8-16.2')	-16
76	17 - - 18		17.0-19.7': Fine sand, olive gray, compact. Coal stringers (0.02' thick) throughout sub section.		98.7%	B-4P-10 JET1	-17— -18—
— -77 - - 78						(17.8-18.2')	-19
-	-20			▼			-20

Ocean Surveys, Inc. 120 Mill Book Bood Fast		CORE NO. B-2B
Old Saybrook, CT 06475	CORE LOG	COLLECTION DATE 1/23/11
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Bo LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 2 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 14.6'	rrow Area WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): 55.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): 53.7'	COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet NORTHING: 441890 EASTING: 3709431 LATITUDE: 29 42.4899 LONGITUDE: 89 58.9926
LEEDIMENT LEEDIMENT LITHOLOGY	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	SAMPLE ID SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET) SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET)

-	- 0				۱ (	0 -
— -54 _		0.0-0.2': Clay rich organics, wood fragments and coal; 0.2-3 yellowish orange, compact.	5.5': Fine sand,	99.7%	B-2B-1 (0.2- 0.6')	
55						-1 -
-56	— <b>-2</b>			99.7%	B-2B-2 (1.8- 2.2')	-2 —
- - 57	3					-3 _
	-4	3.5-4.2': Fine sand, wood fragments and roots, brown.	ATTEN			-4 -
		4.2-9.6': Fine sand, yellowish orange, compact.	лрт 1	99.7%	8-28-3 (4.2- 4.6')	-5 —
— -59 - -	-			00.8%	B-2B-4 (5.8-	6
-60				33.0 %	6.2')	-0
61	7 					-7 —
-62	8			99.7%	B-2B-5 (7.8- 8.2')	-8 -
- 	9					-9 _
64	10	9.6-11.3': Alternating layers of fine sand and silt, olive gray, o	compact.	98.7%	B-2B-6 (9.8-	-10
-04 			EMPT 2		10.2')	-11-
— -65 - -	12	11.3-13.9': Fine sand, olive gray, compact.		98.9%	B-2B-7 (11 8-	-12-
-66					12.2')	-12
67	— -13 			98.9%	B-2B-8 (13.4-	-13—
-68	-14	13.9-14.6': Clay, olive gray, firm.			13.8')	-14
_ 	15					-15
	-16					-16
	 17					-17-
71 -						-18
72						-10 -
	— -19 					-19
Ē	-20		L			-20

Ocean Surveys, Inc. 120 Mill Dook Bood Fact		CORE NO. B-2P			
Old Saybrook, CT 06475	CORE LOG	COLLECTION DATE 1/19/11			
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Bo LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol	rrow Area	COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet			
CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 2 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 18.4'	WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): 60.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): -58.8'	NORTHING: 440445 EASTING: 3709407 LATITUDE: 29 42.2515 LONGITUDE: 89 59.0003			
NAVD 88 (FEET) (FEET) REDIMENT TITHOFORA	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	SAMPLE ID % SAND % SAND 0 100 SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET) HLd JJ			

•	<u>0</u>					- O
— -59 		0.0-1.8': Fine sand, light brown, firm.		98.2%	B-2P-1 (0.0- 0.4')	_1
— -60 			_			
61 		1.8-2.1': Clay, dark gray, firm. 2.1-3.3': Fine sand, light gray, firm.		98.2%	B-2P-2 (2.0- 2.4')	-2 -
- - -		3.3-3.5': Organics and wood chips. 3.5-5.0': Fine sand, light gray, firm.	AT			-3 -
63 	4 		TEMPT	99.3%	B-2P-3 (3.8- 4.2')	-4
- 	— -5 	5.0-5.7': Fine sand, light brown, firm.				-5 —
		5.7-6.7': Fine sand, light gray, firm.		98.7%	B-2P-4 (5.8- 6.2')	-6 _
- 		6.7-7.0': Silty fine sand, dark gray, firm. 7.0-14.9': Fine sand, light gray, firm.				-7 —
67	-8			99.1%	B-2P-5 (7.8- 8.2')	-8
68 	9					-9 _
69	10			99.8%	B-2P-6 (9.8- 10.2')	-10
70	11					-11-
71	12			99.4%	B-2P-7 (11.8- 12.2')	-12
72	13		ATT			-13
_ 73	14		EMPT 2	98.9%	B-2P-8 (13.8- 14.2')	-14
	15	14.9-15.4': Alternating layers of fine sand and silt, light gray, compact.				-15
75	16	15.4-18.4": Fine sand, light gray, firm.		98.9%	B-2P-9 (15.8- 16.2')	-16
 76	17					-17
	18			98.8%	B-2P-10 (17.8-18.2')	-18
78	19					-19
_	-20					-20

Ocean Surveys, Inc.		CORE NO. B-3P									
Old Sa	Old Saybrook, CT 06475				LUG	(	COL	LECTION	DATE 1/20/11		
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol						COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet				)	
CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 2 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20' TOTAL RECOVERY: 10.7'			WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): -54.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): -52.8'				Northing: Easting: Latitude: Longitude	440715 3709969 29 42.2950 : 89 58.8935			
ELEV. NAVD 88 (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	SEDIMENT LITHOLOGY		VISUAL DESCRIP (REFERENCED	TION AND REMARK TO DEPTH IN FEET	(S [)	SAMPLE	ATTEMPTS	% SAND 0100	SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
— -53 - -  54	0 1		0.0-5.3': Fine san sand, black in col	ld, light brown, firm. or. 4.0-5.1' Organic	. 2.7-2.9 and 3.5-3.6' cs, wood chips, and co	Organic rich fine oal.			99.8%	B-3P-1 (0.0- 0.4')	0
55								ATTE	99.8%	B-3P-2 (1.8- 2.2')	-2 -
56 - -  57	-4							EMPT 1 (ATT	98.7%	B-3P-3 (3.6- 4.0')	-4 _
- 			5.3-9.8' Fine sand	d, little silt, olive gra	ıy, compact. 5.4-5.8' C	Drganics and		EMPT 2 DIS	09.1%	P 2D 4 (5 9	-5
59   60	-7		wood fragments.					CARDED)	96.1%	6.2')	-0 _
- - 61	8								99.3%	B-3P-5 (7.8- 8.2')	-8 -
- 											-9
63	10 - - 11		9.8-10.7' Clay, da	ark gray, firm.				1	99.5%	B-3P-6 (9.8- 10.2')	-10
64	12										-12
65	-13										-13
67	14										-14
- - 68	15										-15
- - 69	-16										-16
70	17										-17
71	18										-18
- 	-19										-19
► I	-20									] [	-20—

Ocean Surveys, Inc. 129 Mill Bock Boad Fast		CORE NO. B-1P
Old Saybrook, CT 06475		COLLECTION DATE 1/18/11
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Bo LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol	rrow Area	COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet
CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: BH-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 2 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 19.5'	WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): 46.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): -43.1'	NORTHING: 439300 EASTING: 3709969 LATITUDE: 29 42.0615 LONGITUDE: 89 58.8967
NAVD 8 (FEET) (FEET) (FEET) (FEET) (FEET) (FEET)	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	SAMPLE ID % SAND 0 100 (FEET) HLd 30 (FEET)

	- 0					1	- 0 -
			0.0-0.2': Clay, brown, little sand content; 0.2-2.8': Fine sand, brown, compact		98.9%	B-1P-1 (0.1- 0.5')	
— -44 - -	— -1						-1 _
45	2				99.6%	B-1P-2 (1.8-	-2 —
46				-		2.2')	
			2.8-8.7': Fine sand, olive gray, compact. Black organic lens at 5.2', 5.6', and 6.9'.				-3 -
— -47 -	4				99.8%	B-1P-3 (3.8-	-4
-48	5					4.2)	-5 -
- 40				ATTE			
49 -	6			MPT	<mark>99.7%</mark>	B-1P-4 (5.8- 6.2')	-6 -
50	7						-7 —
_ 					99.7%	B-1P-5 (7 8-	-8 -
-						8.2')	
— -52 -	9		8.7-11.4': Clay, olive gray, firm. Wood chips from 11.35-11.40'.				-9 -
53	10					B-1P-6 (9.8-	-10
- 	_ 11					10.2')	
_			11.4.12.0': Fine sand light brown, compact	-			
— -55 _	12		11.4-12.9. Fille Salid, light brown, compact.		98.2%	B-1P-7 (11.8- 12.2')	-12
56	13		12.0.47.54. Eins cand and alow, dark brown, interbodded with pression	-		,	-13
- 		-X-X-X-X-X- -XXXX-	and minor wood chips.			D 4D 9 /42 9	
		-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-			96.0%	14.2')	-14
— -58 _	15	-7-7-7-7-7-7-					-15
59	16	-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-			95.6%	B-1P-9 (15.8-	-16
-	-	-X-X-X-X-X-		<b>  ↓ </b>		16.2')	
	— -17 	-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-		AT	1		-17-
-61	18		17.5-19.5': Fine sand, light gray to brown, trace lenses of wood chips and organics decreasing with depth.	TEMPT	<mark>96.9%</mark>	B-1P-10	-18
-62				<sup>[2</sup>		(17.8-18.2)	-19
					96.5%	B-1P-11 (19.1-19.5')	
-63	-20						-20-

Ocean Surveys, Inc. 129 Mill Bock Boad Fast		CORE NO. B-1B
Old Saybrook, CT 06475		COLLECTION DATE 1/18/11
PROJECT: LDSP Project, Bayou Dupont Bo LOCATION: Mississippi River, Louisiana CLIENT: Moffatt & Nichol CORE OPERATOR: RMW MODEL OF CORER: B-5 CORE DIAMETER: 3.5" ATTEMPTS ON STATION: 3 TOTAL PENETRATION: 20.0' TOTAL RECOVERY: 17.4'	WATER DEPTH (uncorrected): 56.0' RIVERBED ELEVATION (NAVD88): -55.0'	COORDINATES: LA SPCS (1702) NAD 83 UNITS: US Survey Feet NORTHING: 439526 EASTING: 3710486 LATITUDE: 29 42.0978 LONGITUDE: 89 58.7985
(FEET) RAVD 88 (FEET) REPTH FILHOFORA	VISUAL DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (REFERENCED TO DEPTH IN FEET)	SAMPLE ID % SAND 0 100 SAMPLE ID AND INTERVAL (FEET) (LEET)

55			0.0.0.4h Eine and light have accorded		99.8%	B-1B-1 (0.0-	ר יך
			0.0-2.1°: Fine sand, light brown, compact.			0.4')	
56 -	— -1 _						-1 -
57	2				99.6%	B-1B-2 (1.8-	-2 —
_			2.1-3.4': Alternating layers of fine sand and wood chips (<0.05' thick).	ATT		2.2')	
— -58 _	3			EMPT			-3 -
59	4		3.4-7.2': Fine sand, light brown, compact.	<b>→</b>	99.7%	B-1B-3 (3.8-	-4 —
						4.2')	
00 	5						-5 _
61	6				<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-1B-4 (5.8-	-6
-	- 7			V		6.2')	-
- <b>-</b> 02	/	<u> </u>	7.2-7.5': Wood chips, dark brown: 7.5-8.9' Fine sand, light brown to				-/ -
63	8		brown, compact.	Þ	99.8%	B-1B-5 (7.8-	-8 -
- - 64	- - 0			TTEM		8.2)	_9 _
			8.9-9.4': Alternating layers of fine sand and wood chips (<0.05' thick).	PT 2			-3
65	-10		9.4-12.5 : Fine sand, dark brown, compact.		<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-1B-6 (9.8-	-10
_ 	11					10.2)	-11
_							-
-67	12				99.7%	B-1B-7 (11.8-	-12
_ 	13		12.5-13.0': Fine sand and wood chips, dark brown.			12.2)	-13
-			13.0-15.5': Fine sand, dark brown, compact. Clay ball at 13.5'.				-
69 	14			AT	<mark>99.8%</mark>	B-1B-8 (13.8- 14.2')	-14-
	15			TEMP		,,	-15
-			15 5 16 01/ Alternating lowers of fine and and wood shine (<0.05' thick)	- 3			-
— -71 _	— -16		brown; 16.9-17.4': Fine sand with wood chips and shell fragments, dark		99.1%	B-1B-9 (15.8- 16.2')	-16
_ — -72	17		brown .		98.3%	B-1B-10	-17
			L			(16.8-17.2')	
— -73 _	— -18 _						-18
74	19						-19
-	_						
/5	20						20
Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

# Core ID B-7P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-7P-1	0.4	mm	0.212	0.237	0.255	0.279	0.290	0.324	0.344	0.375	0.394	0.455	0.319	1.266	0.00	99.79	0.21
		phi	2.240	2.080	1.970	1.840	1.788	1.627	1.538	1.140	1.340	1.137	1.647	-0.340			
B-7P-2	2.0	mm	0.190	0.210	0.226	0.241	0.261	0.288	0.306	0.342	0.368	0.425	0.288	1.292	0.00	99.75	0.25
		phi	2.398	2.248	2.147	2.054	1.995	1.794	1.708	1.547	1.444	1.235	1.795	-0.370			
B-7P-3	4.0	mm	0.198	0.222	0.239	0.262	0.273	0.309	0.329	0.366	0.383	0.444	0.305	1.288	0.00	99.93	0.07
		phi	2.339	2.172	2.067	1.933	1.871	1.692	1.604	1.449	1.385	1.172	1.715	-0.365			
B-7P-4	6.0	mm	0.179	2.180	0.249	0.273	0.283	0.309	0.322	0.355	0.374	0.437	0.306	1.285	0.00	99.86	0.14
		phi	2.482	2.199	2.007	1.874	1.823	1.695	1.634	1.496	1.419	1.196	1.707	-0.362			
B-7P-5	8.0	mm	0.211	0.240	0.258	0.278	0.285	0.306	0.316	0.342	0.366	0.435	0.307	1.231	0.00	99.84	0.16
		phi	2.245	2.058	1.952	1.849	1.809	1.710	1.662	1.546	1.451	1.200	1.705	-0.299			
B-7P-6	10.0	mm	0.208	0.238	0.257	0.277	0.285	0.306	0.317	0.343	0.366	0.427	0.306	1.231	0.00	99.86	0.14
		phi	2.268	2.070	1.959	1.852	1.811	1.708	1.659	1.542	1.452	1.227	1.706	-0.300			
B-7P-7	12.0	mm	0.183	0.211	2.233	0.256	0.265	0.289	0.299	0.320	0.342	0.398	0.285	1.253	0.00	99.80	0.20
		phi	2.448	2.244	2.102	1.968	1.913	1.788	1.742	1.642	1.546	1.329	1.812	-0.325			
B-7P-8	14.0	mm	0.163	0.183	0.207	0.235	0.249	0.287	0.301	0.333	0.362	0.442	0.278	1.359	0.40	99.85	0.15
		phi	2.621	2.454	2.274	2.087	2.006	1.803	1.731	1.588	1.465	1.178	1.847	-0.443			
B-7P-9	16.0	mm	0.215	0.247	0.266	0.286	0.294	0.317	0.330	0.363	0.380	0.443	0.317	1.266	0.00	99.97	0.03
		phi	2.217	2.016	1.911	1.807	1.767	1.659	1.599	1.463	1.397	1.176	1.656	-0.302			
B-7P-10	18.0	mm	0.183	0.207	0.227	0.247	0.257	0.279	0.286	0.301	0.317	0.350	0.272	1.212	0.00	99.94	0.06
		phi	2.453	2.273	2.141	2.018	1.959	1.840	1.807	1.734	1.656	1.513	1.879	-0.278			











OSI No.: 11ES002



















Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

#### Core ID B-3B

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-3B-1	0.6	mm	0.153	0.170	0.184	0.201	0.208	0.234	0.251	0.277	0.301	0.357	0.234	1.303	0.00	99.68	0.32
		phi	2.711	2.554	2.445	2.315	2.263	2.098	1.995	1.853	1.733	1.485	2.092	-0.382			
B-3B-2	2.0	mm	0.160	0.176	0.190	0.205	0.211	0.232	0.248	0.274	0.298	0.355	0.236	1.278	0.06	99.74	0.26
		phi	2.648	2.506	2.397	2.285	2.242	2.105	2.014	1.869	1.749	1.494	2.084	-0.354			
B-3B-3	4.0	mm	0.164	0.181	0.194	0.208	0.213	0.229	0.241	0.262	0.277	0.324	0.231	1.224	0.00	99.78	0.22
		phi	2.607	2.465	2.366	2.269	2.231	2.124	2.054	1.931	1.852	1.625	2.114	-0.292			
B-3B-4	6.8	mm	0.143	0.162	0.174	0.189	0.195	0.209	0.216	0.232	0.249	0.326	0.209	1.254	0.30	99.59	0.41
		phi	2.801	2.624	2.520	2.406	2.360	2.255	2.211	2.106	2.003	1.616	2.260	-0.327			
B-3B-5	8.0	mm	0.139	0.157	0.169	0.181	0.188	0.204	0.210	0.224	0.238	0.270	0.202	1.217	0.00	99.43	0.57
		phi	2.844	2.673	2.568	2.465	2.411	2.291	2.249	2.158	2.070	1.890	2.310	-0.283			
B-3B-6	10.0	mm	0.149	0.170	0.184	0.198	0.204	0.219	0.227	0.252	0.284	0.443	0.225	1.336	0.45	99.56	0.41
		phi	2.743	2.554	2.444	2.337	2.297	2.194	2.136	1.988	1.816	1.175	2.151	-0.418			
B-3B-8	14.2	mm	0.123	0.141	0.158	0.177	0.185	0.207	0.212	0.237	0.256	0.311	0.203	1.317	0.00	99.37	0.63
		phi	3.027	2.822	2.659	2.500	2.431	2.269	2.208	2.079	1.967	1.685	2.298	-0.397			
B-3B-9	16.0	mm	0.123	0.140	0.156	0.174	0.182	0.205	0.215	0.235	0.255	0.321	0.202	1.327	0.14	99.33	0.67
		phi	3.027	2.831	2.677	2.526	2.456	2.284	2.220	2.088	1.969	1.641	2.310	-0.408			
B-3B-10	18.0	mm	0.141	0.165	0.182	0.201	0.208	0.233	0.249	0.274	0.296	0.350	0.233	1.314	0.00	99.68	0.32
		phi	2.830	2.601	2.455	2.318	2.265	2.103	2.003	1.866	1.755	1.515	2.104	-0.394			















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Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

#### Core ID B-5P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-5P-1	0.6	mm	0.172	0.190	0.207	0.223	0.230	0.264	0.277	0.300	0.324	0.372	0.260	1.273	0.00	99.55	0.45
		phi	2.543	2.394	2.274	2.163	2.117	1.924	1.854	1.737	1.627	1.426	1.972	-0.348			
B-5P-2	2.0	mm	0.170	0.189	0.206	0.223	0.231	0.267	0.283	0.313	0.341	0.400	0.266	1.308	0.00	99.59	0.41
		phi	2.557	2.402	2.279	2.163	2.115	1.907	1.823	1.677	1.550	1.322	1.912	-0.388			
B-5P-3	4.0	mm	0.186	0.222	0.248	0.269	0.278	0.298	0.307	0.328	0.350	0.401	0.296	1.239	0.00	99.83	0.17
		phi	2.429	2.174	2.011	1.893	1.848	1.745	1.704	1.608	1.515	1.318	1.757	-0.309			
B-5P-4	6.0	mm	0.177	0.204	0.226	0.248	0.260	0.293	0.308	0.340	0.367	0.434	0.290	1.312	0.22	99.73	0.27
		phi	2.500	2.294	2.149	2.009	1.941	1.769	1.698	1.555	1.447	1.204	1.788	-0.391			
B-5P-5	8.0	mm	0.179	0.205	0.226	0.247	0.258	0.285	0.296	0.319	0.342	0.400	0.280	1.268	0.00	99.75	0.25
		phi	2.479	2.286	2.149	2.020	1.957	1.810	1.758	1.649	1.548	1.323	1.835	-0.343			
B-5P-6	10.0	mm	0.148	0.172	0.189	0.208	0.215	0.245	0.263	0.289	0.315	0.370	0.244	1.323	0.00	99.44	0.56
		phi	2.752	2.539	2.402	2.268	2.215	2.030	1.925	1.788	1.665	1.436	2.033	-0.404			
B-5P-7	12.0	mm	0.110	0.123	0.138	0.156	0.164	0.191	0.199	0.211	0.225	0.256	0.181	1.299	0.00	98.39	1.61
		phi	3.181	3.018	2.857	2.684	2.611	2.387	2.330	2.243	2.155	1.968	2.466	-0.378			
B-5P-8	14.0	mm	0.110	0.126	0.141	0.158	0.166	0.196	0.208	0.234	0.264	0.418	0.194	1.461	2.56	98.18	1.82
		phi	3.179	2.992	2.829	2.664	2.593	2.350	2.265	2.095	1.922	1.259	2.367	-0.547			
B-5P-9	16.0	mm	0.097	0.115	0.131	0.152	0.163	0.195	0.204	0.222	0.239	0.286	0.183	1.392	0.00	96.29	3.71
		phi	3.360	3.115	2.934	2.715	2.620	2.361	2.291	2.174	2.063	1.804	2.453	-0.477			
B-5P-10	18.0	mm	0.114	0.131	0.146	0.163	0.170	0.196	0.204	0.219	0.235	0.271	0.189	1.302	0.00	98.19	1.81
		phi	3.136	2.934	2.775	2.620	2.555	2.352	2.294	2.189	2.088	1.881	2.405	-0.381			















\*Coordinates are feet, LA-1702

















Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

#### Core ID B-6P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-6P-1	0.4	mm	0.166	0.181	0.198	0.216	0.224	0.259	0.276	0.309	0.341	0.450	0.260	1.353	0.20	99.75	0.25
		phi	2.590	2.467	2.338	2.213	2.161	1.948	1.855	1.696	1.552	1.153	1.946	-0.436			
B-6P-2	2.0	mm	0.172	0.188	0.203	0.219	0.227	0.261	0.279	0.313	0.347	0.436	0.264	1.335	0.42	99.88	0.12
		phi	2.542	2.415	2.298	2.188	2.142	1.938	1.842	1.674	1.529	1.197	1.922	-0.416			
B-6P-3	4.0	mm	0.145	0.161	0.171	0.184	0.191	0.211	0.221	0.242	0.260	0.312	0.211	1.262	0.00	99.70	0.30
		phi	2.782	2.632	2.548	2.445	2.389	2.244	2.181	2.044	1.942	1.679	2.245	-0.335			
B-6P-4	6.0	mm	0.142	0.159	0.169	0.181	0.188	0.208	0.216	0.235	0.254	0.304	0.207	1.256	0.00	99.50	0.50
		phi	2.814	2.656	2.563	2.466	2.408	2.267	2.210	2.087	1.980	1.719	2.270	-0.328			
B-6P-5	8.0	mm	0.160	0.175	0.187	0.201	0.207	0.224	0.234	0.257	0.271	0.320	0.225	1.233	0.00	99.87	0.13
		phi	2.648	2.514	2.417	2.312	2.272	2.159	2.096	1.959	1.881	1.642	2.152	-0.302			
B-6P-6	9.6	mm	0.514	0.172	0.186	0.204	0.211	0.240	0.264	0.318	0.362	0.415	0.253	1.393	0.00	99.82	0.18
		phi	2.696	2.543	2.426	2.297	2.245	2.059	1.921	1.651	1.466	1.269	1.984	-0.478			
B-6P-7	12.0	mm	0.153	0.169	0.180	0.195	0.201	0.219	0.229	0.252	0.265	0.312	0.219	1.241	0.00	99.84	0.16
		phi	2.710	2.562	2.476	2.359	2.314	2.191	2.130	1.990	1.915	1.680	2.194	-0.312			
B-6P-8	14.0	mm	0.150	0.167	0.178	0.194	0.201	0.222	0.234	0.258	0.271	0.319	0.220	1.261	0.14	99.77	0.23
		phi	2.741	2.583	2.491	2.364	2.314	2.172	2.098	1.954	1.882	1.650	2.182	-0.334			
B-6P-9	16.0	mm	0.151	0.170	0.184	0.200	0.206	0.226	0.239	0.266	0.288	0.349	0.229	1.288	0.00	99.73	0.27
		phi	2.732	2.556	2.445	2.325	2.279	2.144	2.064	1.911	1.793	1.518	2.127	-0.365			
B-6P-10	18.0	mm	0.170	0.186	0.199	0.212	0.217	0.236	0.250	0.270	0.289	0.340	0.238	1.233	0.15	99.86	0.14
		phi	2.557	2.430	2.332	2.237	2.201	2.086	1.999	1.887	1.789	1.558	2.069	-0.302			















OSI No.: 11ES002
















# Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area

Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

## Core ID B-4P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	% Sand	%Fines									
B-4P-1	0.6	mm	0.134	0.150	0.161	0.172	0.178	0.206	0.219	2.470	0.270	0.334	0.208	1.325	0.00	99.04	0.96
		phi	2.903	2.740	2.634	2.542	2.487	2.279	2.191	2.017	1.890	1.584	2.268	-0.406			
B-4P-2	2.0	mm	0.142	0.158	0.168	0.178	0.185	0.203	0.210	0.226	0.241	0.282	0.202	1.226	0.00	99.66	0.34
		phi	2.813	2.663	2.574	2.492	2.434	2.298	2.250	2.148	2.052	1.829	2.308	-0.295			
B-4P-3	4.0	mm	0.129	0.150	0.165	0.184	0.194	0.224	0.241	0.274	0.304	0.373	0.224	1.389	0.06	98.73	1.27
		phi	2.957	2.741	2.596	2.442	2.369	2.162	2.053	1.866	1.720	1.424	2.159	-0.475			
B-4P-4	6.0	mm	0.140	0.161	0.175	0.193	0.201	0.228	0.244	0.275	0.302	0.362	0.229	1.343	0.00	99.38	0.62
		phi	2.833	2.638	2.517	2.372	2.312	2.135	2.034	1.863	1.728	1.466	2.127	-0.425			
B-4P-5	8.0	mm	0.140	0.162	0.178	0.198	0.206	0.234	0.253	0.283	0.310	0.368	0.235	1.350	0.00	99.33	0.67
		phi	2.840	2.627	2.489	2.340	2.280	2.096	1.984	1.823	1.688	1.444	2.091	-0.433			
B-4P-6	10.0	mm	0.148	0.166	0.179	0.198	0.206	0.235	0.254	0.286	0.315	0.373	0.236	1.343	0.00	99.72	0.28
		phi	2.756	2.590	2.483	2.338	2.279	2.090	1.974	1.807	1.668	1.424	2.080	-0.426			
B-4P-7	12.0	mm	0.150	0.177	0.196	0.270	0.226	0.265	0.283	0.315	0.346	0.411	0.262	1.363	0.00	99.05	0.95
		phi	2.739	2502.000	2.349	2.204	2.145	1.914	1.823	1.660	1.533	1.284	1.932	-0.447			
B-4P-8	14.0	mm	0.133	0.156	0.174	0.195	0.204	0.234	0.254	0.285	0.314	0.379	0.234	1.380	0.60	99.09	0.91
		phi	2.908	2.677	2.524	2.362	2.296	2.096	1.978	1.811	1.670	1.399	2.097	-0.465			
B-4P-9	16.0	mm	0.124	0.140	0.154	0.167	0.174	0.197	0.205	0.220	0.236	0.271	0.193	1.269	0.00	98.78	1.22
		phi	3.017	2.839	2.703	2.579	2.525	2.342	2.287	2.184	2.085	1.881	2.377	-0.344			
B-4P-10	18.0	mm	0.122	0.140	0.155	0.171	0.178	0.202	0.210	0.228	0.246	0.311	0.197	1.313	0.03	98.67	1.33
		phi	3.038	2.839	2.690	2.551	2.487	2.310	2.253	2.134	2.022	1.684	2.341	-0.393			









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# Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area

Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

## Core ID B-2B

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-2B-1	0.4	mm	0.148	0.166	0.177	0.194	0.202	0.225	0.239	0.263	0.277	0.325	0.223	1.276	0.02	99.68	0.32
		phi	2.757	2.594	2.497	2.363	2.309	2.150	2.064	1.927	1.850	1.622	2.166	-0.351			
B-2B-2	2.0	mm	0.164	0.180	0.193	0.208	0.213	0.232	0.246	0.266	0.282	0.330	0.233	1.236	0.00	99.73	0.27
		phi	2.610	2.476	2.371	2.268	2.228	2.107	2.026	1.909	1.824	1.599	2.101	-0.305			
B-2B-3	4.2	mm	0.146	0.164	0.175	0.190	0.196	0.213	0.221	0.241	0.261	0.328	0.213	1.265	0.15	99.68	0.32
		phi	2.779	2.611	2.514	2.397	2.350	2.231	2.176	2.050	1.938	1.607	2.228	0.339			
B-2B-4	6.0	mm	0.145	0.162	0.172	0.186	0.193	0.211	0.220	0.240	0.259	0.322	0.211	1.265	0.18	99.79	0.21
		phi	2.782	2.625	2.536	2.424	2.372	2.243	2.186	2.058	1.947	1.634	2.242	-0.339			
B-2B-5	8.0	mm	0.179	0.200	0.217	0.234	0.243	0.285	0.307	0.353	0.393	0.665	0.290	1.443	3.39	99.74	0.26
		phi	2.481	2.321	2.205	2.098	2.043	1.810	1.706	1.501	1.349	0.588	1.788	-0.529			
B-2B-6	10.0	mm	0.116	0.135	0.155	0.178	0.189	0.220	0.237	0.269	0.296	0.361	0.216	1.421	0.02	98.65	1.35
		phi	3.113	2.892	2.691	2.488	2.404	2.185	2.080	1.893	1.757	1.470	2.211	-0.507			
B-2B-7	12.0	mm	0.120	0.137	0.151	0.166	0.173	0.195	0.202	0.214	0.229	0.281	0.189	1.278	0.02	98.86	1.14
		phi	3.054	2.873	2.729	2.593	2.535	2.356	2.311	2.222	2.127	1.832	2.404	-0.354			
B-2B-8	13.6	mm	0.135	0.162	0.180	0.195	0.201	0.216	0.223	0.243	0.266	0.348	0.218	1.291	0.09	98.87	1.13
		phi	2.893	2.626	2.471	2.322	2.312	2.211	2.162	2.039	1.913	1.521	2.198	-0.368			









OSI No.: 11ES002





















## Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area

Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

## Core ID B-2P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	% Sand	%Fines									
B-2P-1	0.2	mm	0.146	0.167	0.177	0.192	0.198	0.213	0.220	0.239	0.260	0.347	0.214	1.272	0.00	98.23	1.77
		phi	2.780	2.584	2.496	2.392	2.338	2.233	2.185	2.067	1.944	1.526	2.224	-0.347			
B-2P-2	2.0	mm	0.147	0.177	0.193	0.209	0.215	0.237	0.256	0.292	0.336	0.781	0.249	1.518	0.69	98.19	1.81
		phi	2.765	2.502	2.376	2.260	2.218	2.075	1.963	1.774	1.572	0.356	2.007	-0.602			
B-2P-3	4.0	mm	0.165	0.189	0.208	0.227	0.236	0.270	0.282	0.303	0.326	0.370	0.264	1.280	0.00	99.33	0.67
		phi	2.601	2.402	2.264	2.137	2.084	1.888	1.828	1.720	1.618	1.436	1.923	-0.356			
B-2P-4	6.0	mm	0.116	0.134	0.152	0.173	0.183	0.212	0.226	0.256	0.275	0.340	0.207	1.386	0.47	98.65	1.35
		phi	3.102	2.898	2.717	2.534	2.452	2.236	2.144	1.964	1.862	1.557	2.272	-0.471			
B-2P-5	8.0	mm	0.136	0.161	0.179	0.197	0.204	0.227	0.240	0.264	0.280	0.328	0.225	1.295	0.00	99.05	0.95
		phi	2.874	2.632	2.481	2.344	2.290	2.140	2.057	1.920	1.836	1.607	2.152	-0.373			
B-2P-6	10.0	mm	0.160	0.176	0.190	0.207	0.214	0.240	0.257	0.279	0.301	0.350	0.239	1.278	0.00	99.83	0.17
		phi	2.648	2.510	2.395	2.273	2.224	2.060	1.958	1.840	1.734	1.513	2.063	-0.354			
B-2P-7	12.0	mm	0.144	0.166	0.182	0.200	0.207	0.231	0.246	0.266	0.279	0.321	0.227	1.272	0.00	99.44	0.56
		phi	2.796	2.589	2.459	2.325	2.271	2.113	2.021	1.913	1.843	1.638	2.138	-0.347			
B-2P-8	14.0	mm	0.130	0.150	0.165	0.181	0.189	0.211	0.221	0.243	0.260	0.303	0.208	1.290	0.00	98.94	1.06
		phi	2.945	2.740	2.600	2.464	2.401	2.243	2.177	2.039	1.946	1.722	2.263	-0.367			
B-2P-9	16.0	mm	0.123	0.141	0.156	0.172	0.180	0.203	0.212	0.229	0.247	0.286	0.199	1.292	0.00	98.93	1.07
		phi	3.028	2.831	2.680	2.537	2.471	2.299	2.240	2.124	2.016	1.804	2.332	-0.370			
B-2P-10	18.0	mm	0.126	0.146	0.163	0.179	0.187	0.204	0.209	0.222	0.236	0.271	0.198	1.246	0.00	98.76	1.24
		phi	2.988	2.774	2.620	2.481	2.422	2.296	2.257	2.171	2.084	1.885	2.333	-0.318			






























## Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area

Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

### Core ID B-3P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-3P-1	0.2	mm	0.145	0.169	0.187	0.206	0.214	0.243	0.261	0.282	0.304	0.353	0.240	1.309	0.03	99.77	0.23
		phi	2.789	2.562	2.417	2.278	2.223	2.039	1.937	1.825	1.719	1.503	2.058	-0.389			
B-3P-2	2.0	mm	0.165	0.182	0.198	0.216	0.223	0.257	0.273	0.300	0.328	0.398	0.256	1.313	0.50	99.82	0.18
		phi	2.603	2.459	2.333	2.212	2.162	1.960	1.874	1.736	1.609	1.331	1.968	-0.393			
B-3P-3	3.8	mm	0.124	0.139	0.151	0.163	0.168	0.193	0.203	0.223	0.244	0.342	0.193	1.334	0.00	98.67	1.33
		phi	3.009	2.848	2.725	2.615	2.570	2.372	2.301	2.164	2.034	1.549	2.377	-0.416			
B-3P-4	6.0	mm	0.108	0.122	0.137	0.155	0.165	0.259	0.290	0.333	0.370	0.459	0.236	1.629	0.76	98.10	1.90
		phi	3.205	3.035	2.864	2.693	2.598	1.949	1.788	1.588	1.435	1.124	2.083	-0.704			
B-3P-5	8.0	mm	0.123	0.149	0.178	0.254	0.271	0.311	0.327	0.364	0.382	0.446	0.277	1.500	0.03	99.25	0.75
		phi	3.023	2.751	2.489	1.979	1.882	1.685	1.614	1.459	1.388	1.164	1.854	-0.585			
B-3P-6	10.0	mm	0.134	0.151	0.165	0.181	0.190	0.221	0.238	0.273	0.303	0.370	0.222	1.380	0.00	99.49	0.51
		phi	2.903	2.723	2.602	2.469	2.394	2.180	2.071	1.875	1.724	1.433	2.169	-0.465			























# Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area

Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

## Core ID B-1P

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	% Sand	%Fines									
B-1P-1	0.2	mm	0.160	0.183	0.204	0.227	0.237	0.274	0.286	0.311	0.335	0.388	0.266	1.312	0.05	98.88	1.12
		phi	2.643	2.448	2.291	2.141	2.077	1.869	1.804	1.686	1.577	1.366	1.912	-0.391			
B-1P-2	2.0	mm	0.169	0.193	0.215	0.238	0.250	0.283	0.296	0.322	0.348	0.400	0.277	1.302	0.00	99.63	0.37
		phi	2.564	2.373	2.219	2.070	2.002	1.820	1.757	1.635	1.525	1.322	1.854	-0.381			
B-1P-3	4.0	mm	0.185	0.209	0.226	0.244	0.254	0.281	0.291	0.311	0.332	0.376	0.277	1.238	0.00	99.83	0.17
		phi	2.431	2.261	2.143	2.035	1.974	1.830	1.783	1.685	1.590	1.411	1.854	-0.308			
B-1P-4	6.0	mm	0.160	0.182	0.198	0.215	0.222	0.250	0.264	0.278	0.295	0.336	0.244	1.250	0.00	99.70	0.30
		phi	2.640	2.460	2.338	2.220	2.173	2.001	1.924	1.846	1.761	1.576	2.033	-0.322			
B-1P-5	8.0	mm	0.162	0.182	0.201	0.220	0.229	0.263	0.274	0.292	0.311	0.352	0.254	1.271	0.00	99.73	0.27
		phi	2.628	2.454	2.316	2.182	2.127	1.925	1.867	1.776	1.683	1.505	1.975	-0.346			
B-1P-7	12.0	mm	0.137	0.164	0.181	0.201	0.210	0.238	0.257	0.280	0.303	0.373	0.236	1.344	0.06	98.18	1.82
		phi	2.866	2.610	2.463	2.313	2.254	2.068	1.959	1.839	1.721	1.422	2.084	-0.426			
B-1P-8	14.0	mm	0.094	0.109	0.118	0.132	0.139	0.162	0.175	0.194	0.208	0.246	0.159	1.350	0.00	96.04	3.96
		phi	3.409	3.204	3.077	2.921	2.848	2.626	2.514	2.365	2.267	2.024	2.657	-0.433			
B-1P-9	16.0	mm	0.092	0.100	0.111	0.119	0.124	0.142	0.150	0.169	0.187	0.266	0.144	1.360	0.02	95.61	4.39
		phi	3.447	3.282	3.169	3.072	3.016	2.814	2.732	2.565	2.419	1.912	2.801	-0.443			
B-1P-10	18.0	mm	0.099	0.114	0.127	0.146	0.155	0.188	0.197	0.210	0.225	0.259	0.175	1.353	0.02	96.92	3.08
		phi	3.333	3.129	2.977	2.776	2.687	2.414	2.344	2.249	2.153	1.950	2.515	-0.437			
B-1P-11	19.3	mm	0.093	0.109	0.122	0.139	0.147	0.175	0.188	0.200	0.211	0.241	0.165	1.346	0.00	95.60	4.40
		phi	3.431	3.191	3.037	2.851	2.769	2.513	2.409	2.324	2.243	2.053	2.598	-0.428			



















OSI No.: 11ES002













# Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Project, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area

Ocean Surveys, Inc.

Grainsize Data Table

## Core ID B-1B

	Sample depth		5% sample	10% sample	16% sample	25% sample	30% sample	50% sample	60% sample	75% sample	84% sample	95% sample	Sample mean	Standard			
Sample I.D.	in core(ft)	Units	finer than	grain size	Deviation	%Gravel	%Sand	%Fines									
B-1B-1	0.2	mm	0.161	0.174	0.189	0.208	0.216	0.249	0.269	0.304	0.337	0.407	0.251	1.349	0.05	99.81	0.19
		phi	2.639	2.519	2.401	2.268	2.214	2.008	1.894	1.717	1.569	1.296	1.993	-0.432			
B-1B-2	2.0	mm	0.149	0.166	0.178	0.197	0.206	0.235	0.257	0.297	0.336	0.424	0.242	1.395	0.14	99.57	0.43
		phi	2.747	2.587	2.488	2.341	2.282	2.087	1.962	1.750	1.574	1.237	2.050	-0.480			
B-1B-3	4.0	mm	0.148	0.166	0.176	0.190	0.196	0.210	0.216	0.231	0.246	0.285	0.209	1.213	0.02	99.72	0.28
		phi	2.757	2.594	2.505	2.397	2.353	2.252	2.211	2.116	2.024	1.810	2.260	-0.278			
B-1B-4	6.0	mm	0.151	0.171	0.183	0.197	0.202	0.215	0.222	0.239	0.255	0.301	0.216	1.219	0.20	99.76	0.24
		phi	2.732	2.551	2.448	2.346	2.308	2.214	2.171	2.066	1.973	1.730	2.212	-0.286			
B-1B-5	8.0	mm	0.154	0.174	0.186	0.199	0.204	0.217	0.223	0.240	0.255	0.300	0.218	1.209	0.01	99.75	0.25
		phi	2.696	2.523	2.426	2.330	2.294	2.206	2.164	2.061	1.970	1.737	2.201	-0.274			
B-1B-6	10.0	mm	0.150	0.169	0.181	0.196	0.201	0.217	0.224	0.244	0.263	0.324	0.218	1.248	0.01	99.82	0.18
		phi	2.736	2.564	2.463	2.354	2.312	2.207	2.156	2.032	1.926	1.626	2.199	-0.319			
B-1B-7	12.0	mm	0.153	0.171	0.183	0.198	0.204	0.220	0.230	0.254	0.277	0.344	0.224	1.268	0.08	99.70	0.30
		phi	2.705	2.545	2.447	2.337	2.295	2.184	2.123	1.978	1.853	1.538	2.161	-0.343			
B-1B-8	14.0	mm	0.155	0.173	0.185	0.198	0.204	0.219	0.227	0.248	0.269	0.336	0.222	1.250	0.04	99.77	0.23
		phi	2.690	2.532	2.435	2.333	2.294	2.194	2.141	2.011	1.894	1.572	2.174	-0.322			
B-1B-9	16.0	mm	0.127	0.142	0.155	0.167	0.173	0.197	0.205	0.222	0.241	0.321	0.194	1.303	0.01	99.08	0.92
		phi	2.977	2.813	2.690	2.580	2.531	2.346	2.288	2.170	2.055	1.640	2.364	-0.381			
B-1B-10	17.0	mm	0.122	0.142	0.157	0.173	0.183	0.209	0.223	0.263	0.336	0.738	0.223	1.631	1.55	98.32	1.68
		phi	3.030	2.820	2.669	2.528	2.453	2.258	2.165	1.926	1.573	0.438	2.167	-0.706			































# **APPENDIX 3**

# **REPRESENTATIVE SUBBOTTOM PROFILES**

Final Report -- Geophysical and Geotechnical Investigation, Long Distance Sediment Pipeline, Bayou Dupont Borrow Area, Mississippi River, Louisiana



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## **RESULTS OF BAYOU DUPONT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

By

Harry H. Roberts Coastal Studies Institute Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

**Report Submitted to:** 

# Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Coastal Engineering Division

Project Support: LADNR Purchase Order No. 3145209 Louisiana State University

September 28, 2007

# MISSISSIPPI RIVER SEDIMENT DELIVERY SYSTEM – BAYOU DUPONT (BA-39)

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System – Bayou Dupont Project (Project No. BA-39) is located in the Barataria Basin about 3.7 miles (5.9 km) northwest of Myrtle Grove as shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1 – Proposed Project Area and Features** 

The objective of the project is to create approximately 493 acres of sustainable marsh using the renewable resources of Mississippi River sediment. The project area is at present is mostly open water. The project area is located near the Mississippi River. The intent is to create

marsh by hydraulically dredging sediment from the Mississippi River to fill the open water and broken marsh areas west of the Plaquemines parish flood protection levee. (Figure1). Availability of compatible and adequate sediment and its location is critical to the success of the project. Approximately 3.5 million cubic yards of sediment are required for restoration.

Approximately 8.4 line miles (13.5 km) of bathymetric, side-scan sonar, high resolution seismic, and magnetic data were collected along preselected tracklines on August 2, 2007. This narrative describes the methodology and the results of the survey in the borrow area.

### METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A high resolution acoustic and magnetometer data collection survey was conducted for the proposed Bayou Dupont sand borrow area (Figure 1). Magnetometer data were collected simultaneously with side-scan sonar data, chirp sonar subbottom profiles, and bathymetry using standard procedures for riverine and shallow marine geophysical surveys (Roberts et al., 1999; Roberts et al., 2000, Finkl et al., 2006). The magnetometer was deployed approximately 100 ft (30 m) off the stern of the survey vessel. A full spectrum subbottom profiler was deployed just below the waterline on the starboard around mid-vessel position. The side-scan fish was deployed on a bowsprit 5 ft (1.5 m) ahead of the vessel in order to minimize turbulence and cavitation. This configuration mitigates vessel related noise in the acoustic data. Geographical coordinates were recorded for all the geophysical data collected, which is essential for integration of the various data sets.

### Survey Vessel – R/V Coastal Profiler

The survey was accomplished using the R/V Coastal Profiler. Figure 2 shows this vessel which has an overall length of 41 ft (12.5 m) and a beam of 17 ft (5.2 m). The Profiler is a Lafitte Skiff style vessel designed primarily for shallow water operations. From the outset, this vessel was custom built for shallow water geophysical data acquisition and vibracoring. Special ribbing and other supports were included in the construction to accommodate lifting heavy loads and withstanding substantial sea states. Booms, davits, and wenches were custom built and located on the vessel at optimal sites for towing a variety of data-collection systems. The cabin was built to specifications for accomodation of our computer-based data acquisition units. Two 450 hp Catepillar (model 3126 B) engines power the Profiler. The vessel is equipped with a Simrad Auto Pilot which is essential for running straight survey lines. A 750 gallon fuel tank provides the capacity to run several days without refueling. The hull design and two diesel engines allow us to quickly run to the field sites (cruising speed ~ 22 kts). The Profiler can work comfortably on the continental shelf as well as in Louisiana's shallow bays and rivers. This vessel can operate in water depths as shallow as ~ 3 ft (1 m).

### Navigation

Geographical coordinates were recorded simultaneously with all the geophysical data collected. Navigation data were acquired via a C&C Technologies GPS receiver system utilizing SatLoc3 differential GPS with sub-meter accuracy. The navigational data were delivered in real-time and these data were incorporated in the header information magnetometer, echo sounder, side-scan sonar and chirp digital data sets. The GPS-fix data were sent to the data acquisition

systems at a rate of one fix per second. Navigational control was maintained on an IBM compatible PC running ChartView Pro and ArcGIS software. A navigational chart with the plot of the survey plan was displayed by ChartView Pro along with the vessel's position, orientation, course, and speed.



Figure 2. The R/V Coastal Profiler, a custom built vessel for shallow water geophysical survey work and coring.

### Magnetometer

A Geometrics Model G882 marine cesium magnetometer was used on the Bayou Dupont survey. The cesium magnetometer sensor and associated electronics modules are housed in a waterproof non-magnetic fiberglass tow body approximately 5 ft (1.5 m) length. This tow body or "fish" is easy to deploy and is equipped with 200 ft (61 m) of tow cable. The system has Maglog software which allows the operator to receive, display, and otherwise manage data from the fish on a PC. In addition, this software allows for integration of magnetometer data with GPS-derived location data.

The raw magnetometer data files were exported as text files to the Geometric software Magmap 2000 and the significant anomalies were flagged. The positions of these flagged anomalies were exported as text files and then imported into ArcGIS for mapping purposes. The offset related to magnetometer sensor position relative to the GPS antenna location on the vessel was calculated for each flagged position exported to ArcGIS. The magnetic anomalies were then superimposed along the tracklines of the side-scan sonar mosaic of the survey area. A table of magnetic anomaly positions and amplitudes was created and included in the Results section of this report (Table 1).

# Table 1Magnetometer Anomaly Summary

Number	Signature Type	Description	Amplitude	Counts	Longitude	Latitude	Interpretation
			Relative (nT)	(Seconds)	(dec deg)	(dec deg)	
1	Monopolar	Extra large negative	900.820	160	-89.9772010	29.6945820	Dock, Pipelines and Cables
2	Dipolar	Small	24.310	30.6	-89.9801610	29.6995700	Unknown
3	Complex	Medium	37.180	48.9	-89.9836570	29.7071140	Unknown
4	Monopolar	Medium -	28.410	35.2	-89.9846110	29.7091890	Unknown
5	Monopolar	Medium -	31.110	34	-89.9862830	29.7127460	Unknown
6	Monopolar	Medium +	11.110	21.5	-89.9878920	29.7161480	Unknown
7	Complex	Medium	13.000	28	-89.9872280	29.7174120	Unknown
8	Monopolar	Small -	36.130	89.5	-89.9852070	29.7132880	Unknown
9	Monopolar	Small +	17.780	39	-89.9833200	29.7092630	Unknown
10	Dipolar	Small	9.120	28.7	-89.9816450	29.7059580	Unknown
11	Monopolar	Small -	14.070	19.4	-89.9803660	29.7036800	Unknown
12	Monopolar	Large -	107.870	80.3	-89.9765060	29.6953950	Dock, Pipelines and Cables
13	Monopolar	Medium -	26.010	51	-89.9759620	29.6976100	Pipelines and Cables
14	Monopolar	Small -	6.960	35.8	-89.9777410	29.7011480	Unknown
15	Monopolar	Small -	5.740	33.6	-89.9793100	29.7042670	Unknown
16	Complex	Very Small	4.610	80.2	-89.9840420	29.7137020	Unknown
17	Dipolar (Complex)	Medium	13.730	59.4	-89.9854780	29.7107010	Unknown
18	Complex	Small -	9.690	25	-89.9870590	29.7104750	Unknown
19	Monopolar	Small -	5.540	32	-89.9861300	29.7112740	Unknown
20	Monopolar	Small +	14.820	62.4	-89.9821570	29.7038670	Unknown
21	Dipole	Large	78.270	48.4	-89.9797380	29.6996410	Siphon Possible
22	Monopolar (Incomplete)	Large -	293.630	79.7	-89.9774350	29.6952010	Dock, Pipelines and Cables
23	Negative Drift	Small -	8.680	132.9	-89.9761070	29.6990370	Cable Crossing
24	Monopolar	Small +	5.940	15.7	-89.9887680	29.7151040	Unknown

### **Side-Scan Sonar**

Side-scan sonar efficiently maps the water bottom, producing an image of the various features and sediment texture that occur there. Side-scan data show reflection amplitudes from acoustic energy output by the side-scan fish and reflected back from the water bottom. Bottom features such as sand waves and ripples are clearly imaged in side-scan data. Also, differences in bottom sediment types can be distinguished from reflection amplitude signatures. With ground truth calibration, discrimination and identification of bottom sediments, such as sand versus clay, is possible from reflection differences.

Side-scan data were acquired simultaneously on port and starboard channels using a Klein model 2260NV digital dual frequency (100 kHz/500 kHz) tow fish and a high fidelity, low loss armored single conductor coaxial tow cable, using methods described in Allen et al. (2005). The swath range of the sonograph was 200 m. Isis software was used for data acquisition and processing (Version 6.9.29.0, Triton Elics International Inc.). Slant, layback, and boat speed corrections were made with data collected during side-scan data acquisition. For these analyses, the 500 kHz channel data were used, since they provide better spatial surface resolution. The individual side-scan lines were converted to a georeferenced TIFF image with 0.7 ft (0.2 m) resolution in both latitude and longitude for representing the river bed of the potential borrow area.

### **Full Spectrum Subbottom Profiler**

High frequency chirp subbottom profiling systems produce high resolution imaging of the shallow subsurface without strong "multiples" associated with other high resolution seismic sources such as boomers and sparkers. This feature makes the chirp sonar an ideal tool for imaging the shallow subsurface in sand searches. Different sediment types reflect the acoustic signal with different strengths, recorded in the chirp data. Therefore, bottom "hardness" can be interpreted from the amplitude of the sediment-water interface or initial bottom reflector. Subbottom data are useful for: 1) discrimination of shallow subsurface stratigraphy, different sediment types, and interpretation of deposition and erosion; and 2) improving the interpretation of geological controls of surface reflectance (side-scan sonar) data.

The EdgeTech SB512i towfish (frequency of 5-12 kHz) and Model FS 5B Signal Processor constitutes the chirp sonar system used on the survey. The subbottom data were acquired by selecting the frequency range of 2-12 kHz at 20 ms. This system is augmented with a CODA DA50 portable computer-based seismic data acquisition system. The system is equipped with a FSSB Network Interface, an analog acquisition card (for use with any analog SBP system), internal 60GB hard drive, and a DVD-RAM storage drive. CODA Geosurvey Windows Office Replay software was used as a digital data acquisition system and for displaying the data in real-time during the acquisition phase.

Subbottom data were saved in the industry standard SEG-Y format. Navigational data were retained for each shotpoint in the SEG-Y data.

### RESULTS

Borings of the proposed Bayou Dupont sand borrow site indicate an abundance of sand (Figure 3). The boring logs indicate two distinctive sand types: (1) firm brown sand with occasional seams and disseminated woody organic particles and (2) firm gray sand containing both clay partings and layers of woody organics. It is unclear if both units represent channel sand or if the lower unit is distributary mouth bar sand associated with early progradation of the latest phase of Mississippi River delta-building. For the purpose of restoration, it is not important. What is important is that adequate sand resources are available for the Bayou Dupont project needs. Geophysical data from this survey certainly support the contention that adequate sand resources exist in the project area.

The side-scan sonar mosaic of Figure 4 images a dynamic channel bottom with sands moving down-river primarily as bedload transport by migrating bedforms of various dimensions. Analysis of echo-sounder profiles, chirp sonar profiles (Figure 5), and swaths of side-scan sonar images indicate that the most prevalent bedforms in the area are sand waves. Bigger waves, in general, are confined and best defined mostly to the western part of the potential borrow area as seen in the side sonar scan mosaic (Figure - 5). They are both symmetrical and asymmetrical. Slip faces of asymmetrical waves indicate downstream direction. In the western portion of the area these waves range in height from about 3 feet (1 m) to more than 6.5 feet (2 m) with a wave length of about 130 feet (40 m). These mobile bedforms are of a smaller dimension in the eastern part of the area with the height ranging from 1 to 3 feet (0.3 to 1 m) and amplitude 16 to 50 feet (5 to 15 m). The lighter reflection tone observed on the side scan sonar mosaic also indicates the sand. No prominent man-made sonar targets were observed within the study area except for a short section of the BP pipeline in the southwestern part of the site (Figure 4).

Figure 5 illustrates the chirp sonar subbottom profiles acquired along the middle NW-SE oriented survey line shown in the side-scan sonar mosaic of Figure 4. The chirp sonar profile illustrates little subbottom structure. This response on subbottom records in common in sand-dominated settings where sediments have a rather uniform grain size and therefore there are few internal horizons to create the acoustic impedance difference necessary to create reflection horizons. In addition, sand is very reflective. So, much of the energy is simply reflected at he sediment-water interface. Regardless, the response recorded on the chirp sonar records further substantiates the presence of sand throughout the project's proposed borrow area as documented by the borings of Figure 3.

Analysis of the magnetometer data generated by the Bayou Dupont survey identified 24 magnetic anomalies (Table 1). Close inspection of the side-scan sonar data associated with each survey line indicated that the only "hard target" corresponding to a magnetic anomaly was the western portions of the 20 inch and 24 inch BP pipelines (see Figure 4). No side-scan sonar targets were found for the other 23 magnetic anomalies. Because the river bed is composed of highly mobile sand deposits, burial of scattered magnetic debris is highly probable.

Figure 6 is a plot of the locations and relative strengths of the magnetic anomalies superimposed on the side-scan sonar mosaic. Table 1 summarizes the location data, amplitudes shapes, and durations of the anomalies. As is very clear from these data, magnetic anomalies 1,

12, and 22 (Figure 6) are very large deflections that reflect the combined magnetic deviations related to the massive steel dock at the Alliance Refinery and the two pipelines (20 inch and 24 inch BP pipelines) that cross the river in the southeastern part of the survey area. The very strong magnetic anomalies (1, 12, 22 in Table 1) associated with the massive steel dock had durations or peak widths (counts in Table 1) that obscure more subtle deflections associated with the BP pipelines. Rather uniform depression of the survey line oriented NE-SW that crosses the area of interest roughly parallel to and overlapping the Entergy cable crossing is uniformly depressed below background levels and either is responding to the cables (if they are metallic) or perhaps the neighboring pipelines.

Magnetic anomalies 2-11, 13-20, and 24 are small to medium sized deflections that are scattered throughout the survey area with no compelling trend. Figure 6 illustrates the distribution of these anomalies and the associated color coding provides an indicator of relative amplitude. These anomalies have monoploar, dipolar, or complex signatures and are of limited amplitude and duration when compared to anomalies 1, 12, and 22. They have characteristics consistent with isolated ferrous objects such as anchors, lengths of pipe, chains vessel equipment, trawl gear, discarded cable, and other metallic objects. Aside from the large magnetic deflections caused by the combined influence of the Alliance Refinery docking facility and the two BP pipelines, anomaly 21 stands out. This anomaly has a dipolar signature and occurs near the western margin of the survey area between the Entergy cable crossing and the siphons along the western bank of the river (see Figures 3 and 6). No targets were identified from the side-scan sonar data at this site and the site seems too far from the siphons to be strongly affected. This anomaly is isolated, but should be treated with respect if dredging operations are initiated in the proposed borrow area. In my opinion, there are no indications of shipwrecks, sunken barges, or other large-scale metallic objects in the proposed borrow area.

### SUMMARY

High resolution acoustic data collected on the Bayou Dupont survey underscore that this site has abundant sand resources. The primary data set from this survey, the magnetometer data, identify 24 magnetic anomalies within the project area. Three of the anomalies are huge (1, 12, and 22). The peaks of these anomalies are so large that they are interpreted to incorporate several features, the Alliance Refiner docking facility as well as the two BP pipelines and possibly the Entergy cables. Certainly, extraction of sand resources for the Bayou Dupont project should be confined to areas well north of the pipeline and cable crossings.

Except for anomaly 21, the remaining magnetic anomalies north of the cable crossing are small scattered throughout the project area. These anomalies are consistent with localized metallic debris such as pieces of pipe, anchors, etc. and do not represent large-scale obstructions to dredging. However, anomaly 21 is large enough to warrant concern in a dredging operation. There are no indictors of man-made debris on the side-scan or chirp sonar records for anomaly 21 or any of the other anomalies north of the cable crossing. Therefore, they are considered to be buried by the migrating sand waves common to this part of the Mississippi River channel.

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Figure 3. Project Site and Boring Characteristics.



Figure 4. Side-Scan Sonar Mosaic.



Figure 5. Chirp Sonar Profile (Middle Survey Line of Figure 4).

