A Case Study of Thin Cover Placement Pilot Application in Brunswick Estuary Wetlands, Georgia, USA

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How can we demonstrate thin layer cover effectiveness in remedy and marsh recovery?

Pilot Study Goals

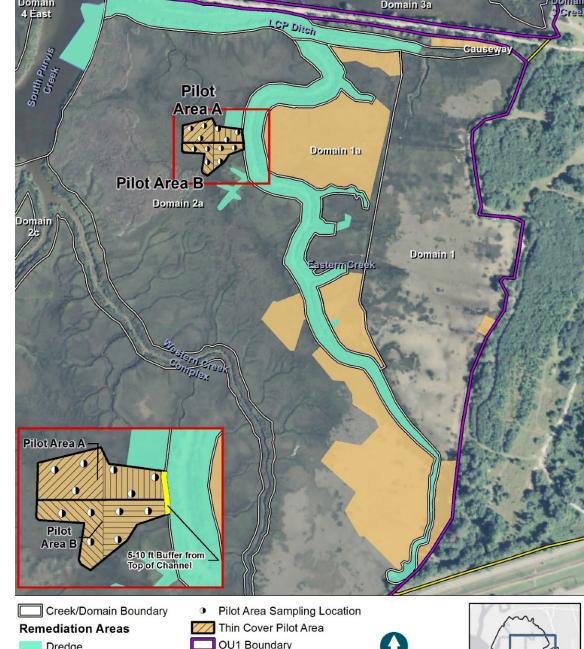
- Evaluate application techniques and marsh recovery
- Document reduction of contaminant exposure
- Develop specifications and construction approach
- Collect analytical and marsh recovery monitoring data



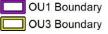
G APPROACH + METHODS

Project Area

- Representative location within project area, sized at 2/3 acre
- Range of COC concentrations (Hg, PCBs, Pb, and tPAHs)
- Centrally located near land access
- Addresses separate remedial area west of Eastern Creek
- Balance of design and construction aspects prior to full remedy start



Dredge
Thin Cover

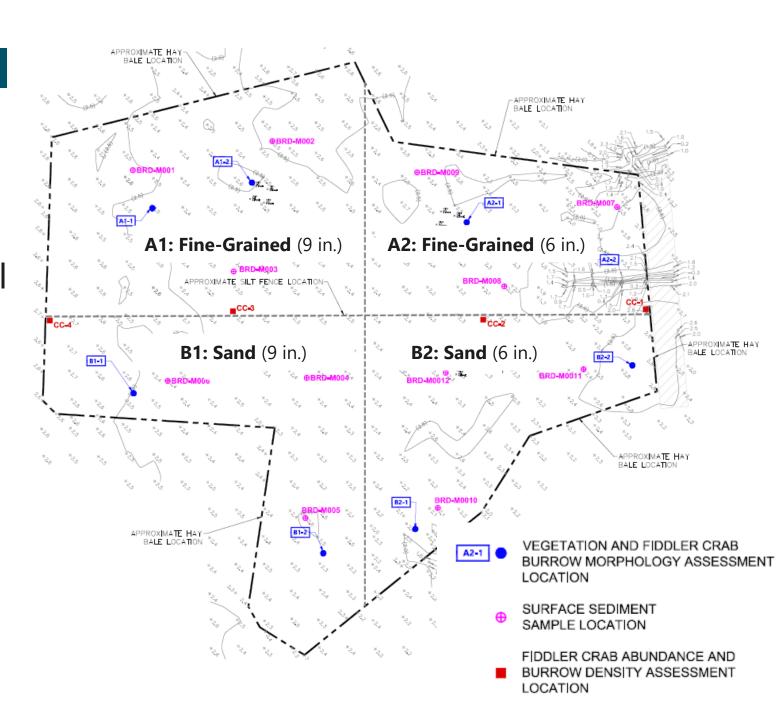






Pilot Approach

- Pilot area split into four regions based on material type and placement thickness
 - Sand(6- and 9-inch minimum)
 - Fine-grained material(6- and 9-inch minimum)



Construction

- Hydraulic slurry placement
 - Two methods: rainbowing and dispersed energy "mushroom"
 - Landside slurry plant and pump system
- Marsh access by composite mat roadway
- Measurement by grade stake and topographic survey
- Verification by core measurements







Monitoring Approach

- Monitoring plan developed for 2 years postconstruction
 - 6-month and 1-year intervals
- Combination of analytical and habitat evaluations
- Implementation timing established to coincide with remedial design timeline

Task	October 2018	April 2019	October 2019	April 2020
Aerial photography	✓	✓	✓	√
Marsh vegetation assessment		✓	✓	√
Fiddler crab assessment		✓	✓	✓
Sediment chemistry		✓		√
TLC thickness		✓		√
Tracer material inspection		✓		✓

Tracer Material

- Evaluated ways to demonstrate no significant loss of material prior to root mat establishment
- Surveyed test plots installed in each region prior to TLC placement
 - Geotextile and surround boards used to prevent washout and removed after TLC placement
- Colored sand layer utilized to document lack of material loss and show potential mixing from burrows

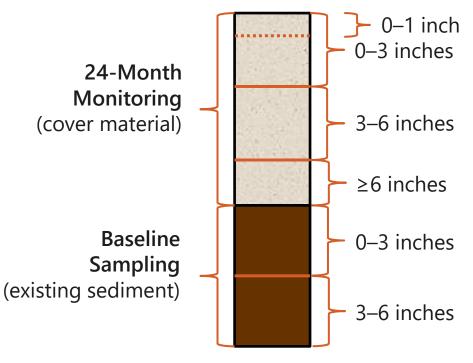




Analytical Sampling

- Site goals are surface-weighted average concentration (SWAC) and discrete cleanup level, depending on COC
- Baseline
 - Surface conditions in existing sediment
 - Two intervals: 0 to 3 and 3 to 6 inches
- 24-month monitoring
 - Surface conditions in cover material
 - Four intervals: 0 to 1, 0 to 3, 3 to 6, and6 inches





Results: Mercury

Depth	Average Concentration (mg/kg)			Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)			Sample Count/ Non-Detect Count		
Interval (inches)	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020
0–1		0.09	0.06		0.35	0.16		12/0	12/0
0–3	1.21	0.03	0.04	4.22	0.06	0.11	12/0	12/0	12/1
3–6	3.79	0.01	0.02	7.56	0.04	0.04	12/0	12/0	12/8
6–12*		0.01	0.01		0.02	0.03		10/0	10/7

Notes:

Duplicates are not included.

* End of sample interval (location-specific)

--: not available

ROD Clean Up Level (CUL): 11 ppm

ROD SWAC: 2 ppm

Results: PCBs

Depth	Average Concentration (mg/kg)			Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)			Sample Count/ Non-Detect Count		
Interval (inches)	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020
0–1		0.12	0.10		0.47	0.28		12/0	12/0
0–3	0.46	0.04	0.06	1.47	0.17	0.21	12/0	12/0	12/0
3–6	1.28	0.02	0.02	2.32	0.12	0.05	12/0	12/4	12/0
6–12*		0.01	0.01		0.02	0.01		10/3	10/5

Notes:

Duplicates are not included.

* End of sample interval (location-specific)

--: not available

ROD CUL: 16 ppm ROD SWAC: 3 ppm

Results: Lead

Depth	Average Concentration (mg/kg)			Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)			Sample Count/ Non-Detect Count		
Interval (inches)	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020
0–1		5.58	3.82		13.90	9.24		12/0	12/0
0–3	20.78	2.88	3.01	24.10	6.48	6.28	12/0	12/0	12/0
3–6	23.13	1.88	2.19	27.00	4.83	5.56	12/0	12/0	12/0
6–12*		1.63	2.13		3.56	6.23		10/0	10/0

Notes:

Duplicates are not included.

* End of sample interval (location-specific)

--: not available

ROD CUL: 117 ppm

ROD SWAC: not applicable

Results: TPAH

Depth	Average Concentration (mg/kg)			Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)			Sample Count/ Non-Detect Count		
Interval (inches)	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020	Pre-Cover	12-Month March 2019	24-Month June 2020
0–1		0.08	0.08		0.20	0.20		12/0	12/0
0–3	0.36	0.04	0.07	1.10	0.10	0.19	12/0	12/1	12/0
3–6	0.30	0.02	0.10	0.44	0.06	0.60	12/0	12/6	12/3
6–12*		0.04	0.07		0.16	0.28		10/4	10/5

Notes:

Duplicates are not included.

* End of sample interval (location specific)

--: not available ROD CUL: 4 ppm

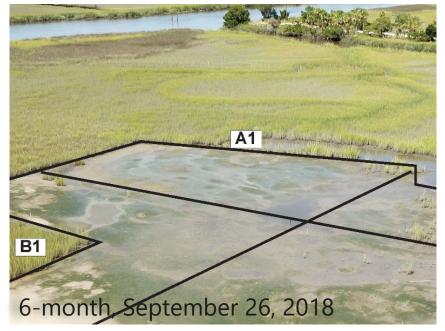
ROD SWAC: not applicable

- Quadrat evaluations performed in 6-month intervals
- Strong recovery 2+ years post-remedy

Vegetative Cover (%)								
Location	Baseline Feb. 2018	12-Month March 2019	18-Month Nov. 2019	24-Month June 2020				
A1-1	40			< 5				
A1-2	35			15				
A2-1	65	< 5	30	50				
A2-2	75	50	75	75				
B1-1	50	< 5	15	30				
B1-2	50		< 5	15				
B2-1	40	30	60	50				
B2-2	80	20	70	70				



Grid A1 – 9 inches of sand/topsoil

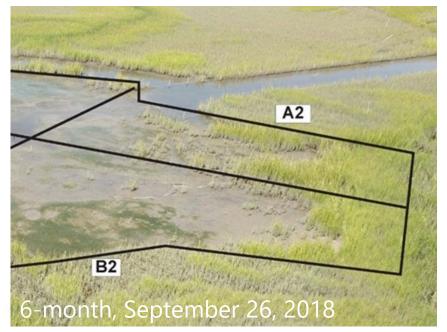








Grid A2 – 6 inches of sand/topsoil

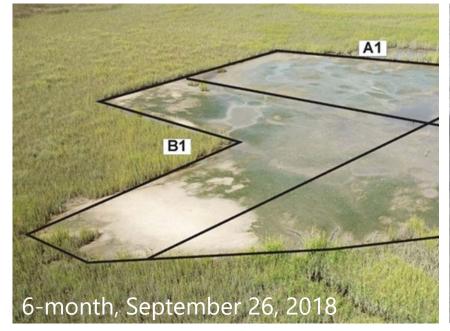








Grid B1 – 9 inches of fine sand









Grid B2 – 6 inches of fine sand



Fiddler Crab Assessment

Average Burrow Sizing Over Pilot Area								
Event	Depth (inches)	Width (inches)	Average Diameter (inches)					
Baseline	2.4	2.2	0.5					
12-Month	1.4	1.2	0.4					
18-Month	1.9	1.5	0.4					
24-Month	2.4	1.9	0.6					

Fiddler Crab Counts in Pilot Area									
	Baseline			24-Month					
Site	Burrows	Crabs	Burrows per Crab	Burrows	Crabs	Burrows per Crab			
CC-1	55	11	5	160	13	12.3			
CC-2	268	47	5.7	72	33	2.2			
CC-3	178	29	6.1	93	48	1.9			
CC-4	193	26	7.4	37	10	3.7			
Total	694	113	6.1	362	104	3.5			





Baseline example



Pilot Cover Facing North



24-month assessment, June 15, 2020









Pilot Cover Facing West



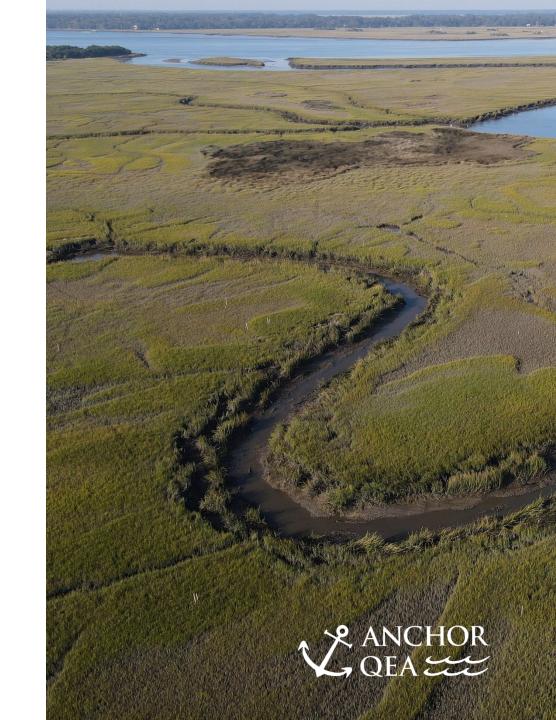
24-month assessment, June 15, 2020





Summary

- Accurate, controlled placement of TLC was achieved during construction
- Initial vegetation recovery was achieved within 2 years and full cover at 3+ years
- Reduction in surface concentrations reduced exposure and met site goals
- TLC can be effectively utilized as a major remedy component for enhanced natural recovery in marsh systems







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