Monitoring at the New London Disposal Site 1992-1998
Volume I

# Disposal Area Monitoring System DAMOS 



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## 13. ABSTRACT

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) conducted monitoring surveys of the New London Disposal Site (NLDS) in August, 1992; August, 1995; September, 1997; and July, 1998, as part of the Disposal Area Monitoring System (DAMOS) Program. Field operations in each survey year included data collection of one or more of the following: precisionbathymetric surveys, Remote Ecological Monitoring of the Seafloor (REMOTS) sediment-profile surveys, and surface and near-bottom dissolved oxygen determinations. Since its inception in 1977, the Disposal Area Monitoring System (DAMOS) Program has investigated dredging and dredged material disposal practices in an effort to minimize adverse physical, chemical, and biological impacts. DAMOS utilizes a flexible, tiered management approach centered around comprehensive environmental monitoring to oversee the placement of sediments at nine open water disposal sites along the coast of New England. Active disposal sites are surveyed on a regular basis to ensure the effects of dredged material disposition on the benthic habitat are localized and temporary. There has been an active dredged material disposal site near New London since at least 1955. DAMOS monitoring of the New London Disposal Site started in 1977 when the program was established. In 1996, the boundary of the New London Disposal Site shown in DAMOS graphics was shifted in accordance with the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, resulting in a 0.2 nmi northerly shift of the disposal site. The new, northern region was surveyed in 1997.

The New London disposal site has been used for on-going disposal throughout the 1990 's, including unconfined disposal of suitable sediments, and capped disposal of unsuitable sediments. This report, Volume I, summarizes the disposal and monitoring activities conducted from the 1991-1992 dredging season through monitoring in July, 1998. This information is presented as a single report to provide a clear, concise picture of use of the New London Disposal Site during this time-frame and to include important monitoring information related to the dredged material mounds. Additional disposal and monitoring information related to the U.S. Navy Seawolf Mound during this time period are to be presented in Volume II

During the 1991-1992 disposal season, the NLDS received a total barge volume of $104,200 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material generated from four separate projects in the eastem Long Island Sound region. Disposal resulted in creation of two disposal mounds, the Dow/Stonington (D/S) mound, consisting of unsuitable dredged material (Dow and Stonington sediments) and suitable cap material (Dow sediments), and the NL-91 mound immediately north of the D/S mound.

Bathymetric surveys and REMOTS data, which were fully developed using pre- and post-capbathymetric survey data analyzed in 1994-1995, showed that due to errors in navigation, while some cap material covered the D/S mound, most of the cap material was deposited approximately 250 m east of the mound. Following the misplacement of some of the cap material, additional cap material has been deposited at the site as it becomes available, to steadily increase cap thickness over the mound. REMOTS surveys of the D/S mound conducted in 1992, 1995, 1997, and 1998, showed no adverse impactastrong signs of benthic community recovery and the continued presence of a stable benthic community, minimizing concem about potential adverse effects. During the 1994-1995 dredging season, two new capped mounds were created at the NLDS, including the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) mound, and New London 1994 (NL-94) mound. Although monitoring in August, 1995, indicated the NLDS area was experiencing low oxygen bottom waters, it appeared to be part of a regional, seasonalypoxia event that is unrelated to dredged material disposal. The benthic community at the newly formed disposal mounds was comparable to the reference areas. Additional disposal activities conducted at the New London Disposal Site during this time frame consist of creation of theawolf mound with sediments from the New London Naval Submarine Base, the Thames River navigational channel, and two smaller dredging projects. Monitoring of this mound conducted in 1997 and 1998 is discussed in Volume II.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) conducted monitoring surveys of the New London Disposal Site (NLDS) in August 1992; August 1995; September 1997; and July 1998, as part of the Disposal Area Monitoring System (DAMOS) Program. Field operations in each survey year included data collection of one or more of the following: precision bathymetric surveys, Remote Ecological Monitoring of the Seafloor (REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) sediment-profile surveys, and surface and near-bottom dissolved oxygen determinations.

Since its inception in 1977, the Disposal Area Monitoring System (DAMOS) Program has investigated dredging and dredged material disposal practices in an effort to minimize adverse physical, chemical, and biological impacts. DAMOS utilizes a flexible, tiered management approach centered around comprehensive environmental monitoring to oversee the placement of sediments at nine open water disposal sites along the coast of New England. Active disposal sites are surveyed on a regular basis to ensure the effects of dredged material disposition on the benthic habitat are localized and temporary.

There has been an active dredged material disposal site near New London since at least 1955. DAMOS monitoring of the New London Disposal Site started in 1977 when the program was established. In 1996, the boundary of the New London Disposal Site shown in DAMOS graphics was shifted in accordance with the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, resulting in a 0.2 nmi northerly shift of the disposal site. The new, northern region was surveyed in 1997.

The New London disposal site has been used for on-going disposal throughout the 1990's, including unconfined disposal of suitable sediments, and capped disposal of unsuitable sediments. This report summarizes the disposal and monitoring activities conducted from the 1991-1992 dredging season through monitoring in July 1998. This information is presented as a single report to provide a clear, concise picture of use of the New London Disposal Site during this time frame and to include important monitoring information related to the dredged material mounds.

During the 1991-1992 disposal season, the NLDS received a total barge volume of $104,200 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material generated from four separate projects in the eastern Long Island Sound region. Disposal resulted in creation of two disposal mounds, the Dow/Stonington (D/S) mound, consisting of unsuitable dredged material (Dow and Stonington sediments) and suitable cap material (Dow sediments), and the NL-91 mound immediately north of the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ mound.

Bathymetric surveys and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ data, which were fully developed using preand post-cap bathymetric survey data analyzed in 1994-1995, showed that due to errors in navigation, while some cap material covered the D/S mound, most of the cap material was
deposited approximately 250 m east of the mound. Following the misplacement of some of the cap material, additional cap material has been deposited at the site as it becomes available, to steadily increase cap thickness over the mound. REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ surveys of the D/S mound conducted in 1992, 1995, 1997, and 1998, showed no adverse impacts, strong signs of benthic community recovery, and the continued presence of a stable benthic community.

During the 1994-1995 dredging season, two new capped mounds were created at the NLDS, including the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) mound, and New London 1994 (NL-94) mound. Although monitoring in August, 1995, indicated the NLDS area was experiencing low oxygen bottom waters, it appeared to be part of a regional, seasonal hypoxia event that is unrelated to dredged material disposal. The benthic community at the newly formed disposal mounds was comparable to the reference areas. The NL-94 cap was augmented with additional material during the 1996-97 disposal season, and healthy benthic recolonization was evident by the September 1997, surveys.

Additional disposal activities conducted at the New London Disposal Site during this time frame consist of creation of the Seawolf Mound with sediments from the New London Naval Submarine Base, the Thames River navigational channel, and two smaller dredging projects. Monitoring of this mound conducted in 1997 and 1998 is discussed in a separate DAMOS report.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes disposal and monitoring activities conducted at the New London Disposal Site (NLDS) from the 1991-1992 dredging season through monitoring in July 1998. This information is presented as a single report to provide a clear, concise picture of use of the New London Disposal Site during this time frame and to include important monitoring information related to the dredged material mounds. This report (Volume I) covers all disposal, monitoring and management activities at the NLDS over the indicated period except those associated with the U.S. Navy Seawolf mound, which will be presented separately in Volume II.

### 1.1 Background

Monitoring of the impacts associated with the subaqueous disposal of sediments dredged from harbors, inlets, and bays in the New England region has been overseen by the Disposal Area Monitoring System (DAMOS) Program since its inception in 1977. The goals of the DAMOS Program pertain to detailed investigation and reduction of any adverse physical, chemical, and biological effects on the benthic environment associated with dredged material disposal activities. The activity sponsored by DAMOS helps to ensure that the effects of sediment deposition over pre-defined areas of seafloor are local and temporary. A flexible, tiered management protocol is applied in the long-term monitoring of sediment disposal at ten open-water dredged material disposal sites along the coast of New England (Germano et al. 1994).

There has been an active dredged material disposal site near New London since at least 1955. Disposal activity was focused on 19 disposal sites in Long Island Sound (LIS) until the mid-1970s, when they were reduced to four regional sites, including New London (Fredette et al. 1993). The Navy began detailed environmental assessment of the New London site in 1973 (U.S. Navy 1973, 1975). In 1977, the DAMOS Program assumed the monitoring responsibility for active disposal sites in New England including the New London Disposal Site (NLDS).

The New London Disposal Site (NLDS) is an active open-water dredged material disposal site located $5.38 \mathrm{~km}(3.1 \mathrm{nmi})$ south of Eastern Point, Groton, Connecticut. This site has been monitored under the DAMOS Program since 1977 (NUSC 1979; Figure 1-1). Centered at $41^{\circ} 16.306^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.571^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ (NAD 83), the $3.42 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ NLDS has water depths which range from 14 m over the NL-RELIC Mound to 24 m at the southern disposal site boundary.


Figure 1-1. Location of the New London Disposal Site

From 1977 to 1992, DAMOS conducted monitoring surveys based on a 1 nmi (nautical mile) square disposal site centered at $41^{\circ} 16.100^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.600^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ (SAIC 1988). In 1982, the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (FPEIS) for the disposal of dredged material in the LIS region recommended the continued use of the four existing disposal sites in LIS, including New London (USACE 1982). These four sites had been identified prior to the completion of the FPEIS by the Connecticut-New York Interim Plan (NERBC 1980). The Interim Plan identified center coordinates for a slightly different location ( 0.2 nmi due north of the DAMOS coordinates). As of 1 January 1996, DAMOS adopted the new center coordinates as defined in the Interim Plan as $41^{\circ} 16.300^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ}$ 04.600' W in North Atlantic Datum 1927 (NAD 27). It is unknown why the original DAMOS center coordinates were not in agreement with the Interim Plan, but no projects were directed to the southern edge of the site during this period, so the change has had no effect on disposal site management or monitoring. This change corrects the slight discrepancy and brings DAMOS in agreement with the FPEIS. Similar changes have been made to the Central Long Island Sound Disposal Site and the Cornfield Shoals Disposal Site.

The location of NLDS intersects with two important management boundaries: a $300-\mathrm{m}$ wide submarine transit corridor; and the New York-Connecticut state boundary (Figure 1-1). The submarine transit corridor has been established to minimize conflict between submarine traffic to, and from, the submarine base in Groton, CT and disposal buoys that may not be seen when submarines transit submerged. The state boundary affects state regulatory authority under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the issuance of state water quality certification for disposal permits (Carey 1998). Under the CZMA, states must concur that disposal activities in their state waters are consistent with their federally approved Coastal Zone Management Plans before permits are issued by the USACE.

The long-term observation of the effects of disposed dredged material is facilitated by the construction of distinct sediment mounds within a disposal site. Development of disposal mounds is achieved by directing barges to predetermined locations typically marked by surface buoys, which have taut-line moorings to maximize position stability. When necessary, mounds are constructed in phases to allow for capping of material deemed unsuitable for open-water disposal. Capping is a subaqueous containment method that utilizes material determined to be suitable for open-water disposal (hereafter referred to as capping dredged material, or CDM) to overlay and isolate deposits of unacceptablycontaminated dredged material (UDM) from the surrounding environment (Fredette 1994).

Recent disposal activity has been located to take advantage of the bottom topography created by historical disposal mounds. Two management objectives have been sought: creation of a "bowl" by placement of mounds in a "ring"; and constraint on the spread of dredged material disposed at the site. The lateral spread of dredged material disposed through the water column is strongly affected by bottom slope (Bokuniewicz et al. 1978). By placement of the taut-wire moored disposal buoys, disposal activity can be directed to specific locations and thereby limit the horizontal spread of material by filling depressions or confining material between adjacent, older mounds. Minimizing lateral spreading of mounds can increase site capacity and reduce the volume of material required for capping. Additionally, in order to reduce the potential effects of bottom currents and storm-generated waves, sediment mounds at the NLDS are developed in a broad, flat manner, maintaining a minimum water depth of 14 meters. This minimum depth also allows for the safe passage of deep draft Navy vessels transiting through the disposal site (NUSC 1979). Presently, there are 10 discernible mounds (NL-95 is merged with the Seawolf Mound) within the boundaries of the disposal site (Figure 1-2).

The Thames River, located in southeastern Connecticut, discharges fresh water and sediment from the interior of eastern Connecticut into Long Island Sound. The mile-wide basin of the lower Thames River and New London Harbor is utilized by military, commercial, and recreational vessels seeking protection from the open waters of Long Island Sound (Figure 1-1). Maintenance dredging of New London Harbor and adjacent coastal areas, overseen by the NAE, is required to insure navigable waterways and adequate dockage for deep draft vessels. Most of the material generated from dredging operations is transported by barge and deposited at the New London Disposal Site (NLDS) in Long Island Sound.

Disposal of dredged material occurred within and around the NLDS area for a number of years before the inception of the DAMOS Program. The formation of the NL-RELIC Mound was a result of dredging and disposal of sediments from the Thames River and New London Harbor prior to 1977 and during the early 1980s (NUSC 1979; SAIC et al. 1985). The area surrounding the NLDS is subject to moderate to high bottom currents (maximum bottom current of $55 \mathrm{~cm} \cdot \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$ ) relative to other containment disposal sites in Long Island Sound (Waddell et al. 1999). However, the shelter provided by Fisher's Island, the southern fork of Long Island and the Connecticut shoreline protect the disposal site from the effects of major storm waves. This inference is supported by the fact that many historic disposal mounds have remained stable in both height and shape over at least ten years, and in some cases (such as NL-RELIC) twenty years or more (Figure 1-2).

## September 1997 Master Bathymetric Survey



Figure 1-2. Bathymetric chart of New London Disposal Site (contour interval $=0.25 \mathrm{~m}$ )

### 1.2 Dredged Material Disposal Mounds

In September 1997, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) conducted a master bathymetric survey at the NLDS (Figure 1-2). The master bathymetric survey provides a reference frame for locating the disposal and monitoring activities conducted from 1991-1998. For each mound complex, the disposal history will be described followed by a summary of monitoring activities. A timeline of all of these activities (Figure 1-3) has been provided to summarize the events; details of the survey methods are provided in Section 2.0.

The September 1997 master bathymetric survey also marked the conversion from the horizontal navigational reference system of the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for all future bathymetric surveys conducted at this site (see Methods section).

### 1.2.1 Dow/Stonington and 1991-1992 Disposal Activity

A series of buoy positions and disposal activities occurred between the fall of 1991 and spring of 1992 (Figure 1-3). These activities resulted in formation of a small, flat mound complex (designated the New London-91 and Dow/Stonington mound complex) that lies within the center of NLDS surrounded and protected by slightly higher mounds (Figure 1-2). The surface of this mound complex shows little relief and has been consistent in character throughout the six-year period covered by this report. Most of the complex has an upper layer of sand mixed with shells and pebbles in some areas. This surface has been rapidly colonized by a stable benthic community after each sequence of disposal.

The history of disposal within this area is complicated and needs to be described in detail before presenting the survey results. The taut-wired buoy "NDA" was first deployed for the 1991-1992 disposal season by SAIC on 26 September 1991 at coordinates $41^{\circ} 16.239^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.486^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ (NDA \#1; Figure 1-3).

The sediments deposited at the NDA buoy were dredged from the Gwen Mor Marina in the Mystic River and Port Niantic, Inc. in the Niantic River. An estimated barge volume of $5,700 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material was deposited in close proximity to the NDA buoy before it was struck and dragged off-station by a U.S. Navy submarine transiting through NLDS (Appendix A1).

| Sep-91 $\begin{gathered}\text { 1991-1998 Mound Activity } \\ \text { May-94 }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NDA-91-1 <br> NDA-91-2 <br> NDA-91-3 <br> NDA-91-4 <br> DS-Buoy <br> NDA-92 <br> NAD-93 <br> NDA-94 <br> USCG-Buoy <br> NDA-96 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Buoy Deployment |  |
| > Gwenmor Marina > Port Niantic Inc. > Stonington Harbor UDM > Dow Chemical UDM > Dow Chemical CDM > Niantic Dock > Shennecossett Yacht Club CDM > Gales Ferry Marina CDM > NDA-92 Dredged Material > US Navy Pier15 UDM > US Navy Pier15 CDM > USCGA UDM > USCGA CDM | - $2,351 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ (ND | A-91 Buoy / NL-91 Mour <br> 91 Buoy / NL-91 Mound <br> Buoy / D/S Mound) <br> Buoy / D/S Mound) <br> Mound) <br> (NDA <br> $18,125 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ (NDA- |  | Mound) <br> L-94 <br> ound) <br> (N <br> $0 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ <br> $0 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ <br> 80,500 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (D/S } \\ \mathrm{m}^{3} \\ 94 \mathrm{Mo} \\ \mathrm{~L}-94 \\ \mathrm{CGA} \\ \text { I US } \end{gathered}$ |  | $50 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ |
| Mound Monitoring OSI <br> DAMOS Monitoring, SAIC <br> DAMOS Monitoring, SAIC <br> DAMOS Monitoring, SAIC <br> DAMOS Monitoring, SAIC | \| 12/91 (D/S) <br> \| 8/92 |  |  | I | $8 / 95$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JSC } \\ & \text { IS \& } \end{aligned}$ | Monitoring Surveys GA, \& NL-94) \& NL-94) I $7 / 98$ (D/S) |  |

Figure 1-3. Timeline of disposal and monitoring activity

On 27 November 1991, the NDA buoy was re-positioned at $41^{\circ} 16.251^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, $72^{\circ} 04.497^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ (NDA \#2). A second, smaller buoy, "D/S", was placed 175 m south of NDA \#2 at coordinates $41^{\circ} 16.162^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.468^{\prime}$ W (Figure 1-3; Appendix A, Table 1). From 28 November to 12 December 1991, 3,100 m ${ }^{3}$ of additional material from Gwen Mor Marina and Port Niantic, Inc. were deposited at the second NDA buoy location (Appendix A1).

The $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ buoy was deployed in support of a sediment capping project, marking the deposition point for material generated from dredging operations at Stonington Harbor, CT, and the Dow Chemical Company's Allyns Point Plant in Gale's Ferry, CT. During the Dow/Stonington capping project, disposal of UDM commenced on 2 December 1991 and continued through 12 December 1991. Within those 10 days, an estimated barge volume of $12,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of material from Stonington Harbor, as well as $24,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material from Dow Chemical Company's Allyns Point facility, was deposited in close proximity to the D/S buoy (Appendix A2). Upon conclusion of UDM deposition, a precap bathymetric survey was performed for the Dow Chemical Company by Ocean Surveys Incorporated (OSI) of Old Saybrook, Connecticut.

The detected UDM deposit was then targeted for capping with an estimated barge volume of $59,300 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM from the Dow Chemical project. A series of seven capping points (A-G) were developed to control the CDM dispersal pattern in order to efficiently cover the $36,100 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of UDM to a desired sediment cap thickness of $50-100 \mathrm{~cm}$. However, due to an apparent error, the positions of the seven capping points were misinterpreted. As a result, cap material was released both over the mound and east of the initial D/S sediment deposit. On 15 January 1992, capping operations were concluded, and a postcap bathymetric survey was conducted in August 1992.

At the conclusion of the capping project, the disposal buoys were scheduled to be repositioned at the request of the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy. The U.S. Coast Guard stated that U.S. Navy vessels frequently transit through the area and the disposal buoys posed a hazard to navigation. The NDA buoy was repositioned on 22 January 1992 at $41^{\circ} 16.252^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.756^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$, a position outside a newly designated U.S. Navy shipping lane (NDA \#3; Figure 1-3). The smaller D/S buoy, which was scheduled for removal from NLDS, was not found in the area. It is believed that the D/S buoy was removed from the site by a U.S. Navy submarine passing through NLDS on approximately 14 January 1992.

The NDA buoy was repositioned, again at the U.S. Navy's request, on 10 April 1992 , to its final location of $41^{\circ} 16.163^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.996^{\prime} \mathrm{W}, 475 \mathrm{~m}$ west of the U.S. Navy
corridor that transects NLDS (NDA \#4; Figure 1-3). No disposal was reported at the third or fourth NDA buoy locations.

In summary, during the 1991-1992 disposal season, a total of $8,800 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material was disposed at NDA buoy locations \#1 and \#2 (Appendix A1). A total barge volume of $95,400 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of sediment associated with the Dow/Stonington capping project was deposited near the center of NLDS (Appendix A2).

A small dredged material disposal mound, which did not require capping, was formed at $41^{\circ} 16.577{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.862^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. This mound (the NL-91 Mound) was formed when $16,800 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material suitable for unconfined open-water disposal was released at the NDA 92 buoy between 6 February and 2 April 1993.

Although the NDA-97 buoy was deployed in September 1997 at $41^{\circ} 16.233^{\prime}$ N, $72^{\circ} 04.906^{\circ}$ W (NAD 83) over the NL-94 mound area, disposal was actually directed to capping points over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex during the 1997-1998 season in order to augment the cap. DAMOS surveys conducted in 1992 and 1995 indicated that although a layer of sand covered much of the original Dow/Stonington material, additional cap material should be placed on the mound complex to ensure unsuitable material was isolated from the marine environment. An estimated barge volume of $3,750 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of suitable sediment dredged from Shennecossett Yacht Club was deposited over the mound from 10 September 1997 to 9 April 1998. In addition, approximately $3,100 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material from Gales Ferry Marina was deposited at the capping points from 15 to 18 October 1997. Buoys are not placed in this region to avoid potential obstruction of the $300-\mathrm{m}$ wide submarine transit corridor. Therefore, accurate disposal was dependent upon the navigation to pre-determined points via GPS or LORAN-C. The total barge volume of $6,850 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM was placed in the northern region of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex during the 1997-98 disposal season ${ }^{1}$.

### 1.2.2 USCGA and NL-94 Disposal Mounds

In January 1995, $43,500 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of UDM was released at a USCG buoy ( $41^{\circ} 16.490^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, $72^{\circ} 04.290^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ ). This material was then covered with $80,500 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of capping dredged material (CDM). The USCG buoy was located approximately 180 m west of the historic NL-TR Mound apex. The USCGA Mound incorporated most of the NL-TR Mound's

[^0]western flank. The USCGA Mound was laterally confined by the NL-RELIC Mound to the west and the NL-II Mound to the east (Figure 1-3). The NL-94 Mound was formed when $8,700 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of UDM from Pier 15 at the U.S. Navy Submarine Base was released at the NDA-94 buoy ( $41^{\circ} 16.270^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.890^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ ). This UDM, which was released between 26 December 1994 and 5 January 1995, was covered by $28,200 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM between 17 January and 14 February 1995. The southern flank of the NL-94 Mound abuts the historic NL-I Mound.

In addition to the material disposed at the NL-94 Mound during the 1994-95 disposal season, additional material was placed in this location during the 1996-97 disposal season. In September 1996, a disposal buoy (NDA-96) was deployed at $41^{\circ} 16.234^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$, $72^{\circ} 05.912^{\prime} \mathrm{W}\left(41^{\circ} 16.228^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.941^{\prime} \mathrm{W}\right.$; NAD 27), approximately 80 m westsouthwest of the NDA-94 buoy location (Figure 1-2). An estimated barge volume of 3,400 $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ of material dredged from the Niantic River as well as Gales Ferry Marina in the Thames River was deposited at the NDA 96 buoy, to add to the existing NL-94 Mound.

### 1.3 Monitoring Activity

### 1.3.1 August 1992 Monitoring Survey

SAIC conducted a monitoring survey at NLDS from 7 to 9 August 1992 as part of the DAMOS Program. The field efforts were concentrated over the central region of the disposal site and consisted of precision bathymetry, Remote Ecological Monitoring of the Seafloor (REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) sediment-profile photography, and dissolved oxygen (DO) measurements to provide information on the effects of the sediment deposition that occurred in 1991-1992.

The objectives of the August 1992 New London Disposal Site survey were to

- delineate the extent and characterize the topography of recently deposited dredged material around the Dow/Stonington and NDA disposal points since the June 1991 survey;
- assess the recolonization status of benthic biota and determine the spatial limits of the recently deposited sediment;
- determine near-bottom and surface dissolved oxygen concentrations at the active disposal mound and reference areas.

The 1992 monitoring scheme at NLDS was designed to verify the following predictions based in part on the tiered DAMOS monitoring protocol:

- Based on a disposal simulation model, sediment deposited in proximity to the D/S buoy during the 1991-1992 season should result in the formation of a capped mound having a radius of approximately 250 m ;
- A sediment cap of suitable material, $50-100 \mathrm{~cm}$ thick, should exist over the material dredged from Dow Chemical Company and Stonington Harbor, CT;
- Benthic recolonization over the active disposal area should consist primarily of Stage I organisms (small pioneering polychaetes). Recolonization on the flanks of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex and NDA disposal mounds and the reference sites should be primarily Stage II and Stage III (tubicolous amphipods and larger burrowing deposit feeders);
- Near-bottom dissolved oxygen concentrations at stations within the disposal site should be comparable to dissolved oxygen concentrations at reference area stations.


### 1.3.2 August 1995 Monitoring Survey

A survey was conducted by SAIC at NLDS from 23 to 26 August 1995 aboard the M/V UCONN. The survey investigated three capped mounds: the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) mound, the New London 1994 (NL-94) mound, and the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. One mound that did not require capping was also surveyed, the New London 1992 (NL-92) mound. The survey was designed to measure the areal extent of the dredged material at the USCGA, NL-94 and NL-92 mounds, assess the recolonization status of the benthic community at the capped mounds, and determine the effectiveness of capping operations.

Prior to the survey, predictions were made regarding the health of the benthic community and the geometry of the disposal mounds (Germano et al. 1994). It was expected that the benthic community at the most recent disposal mounds would be in the early stages of recolonization. Benthic infauna at the NL-91 and D/S mound complex were predicted to be similar to infauna at the reference areas. The data from this survey showed that the benthic community at the most recent mounds and at the relic NL-91 and D/S mound complex reflected ambient benthic conditions. Based on the amount of material slated to be released at the buoys, mounds NL-94 and USCGA were predicted to be 1.6 m high and 100 m wide (NL-94) and 4.5 m high and 300 m wide (USCGA) if
disposed on a level seafloor. Bathymetric measurements of the actual seafloor showed the mounds to be shorter with a more complex shape than predicted by computer models.

### 1.3.3 September 1997 Monitoring Survey

The specific objectives of the September 1997 New London Disposal Site monitoring survey were to:

- Assess the benthic recolonization status of the NL-94 mound, as well as the NL91 and D/S mound complex, relative to the three reference areas surrounding NLDS;
- Perform a detailed master bathymetric survey of the region surrounding NLDS as defined by the 1982 FPEIS;
- Document and delineate the changes in bottom topography (accumulation and consolidation) in the areas of concentrated disposal since August 1995.

Analyses of data collected during the September 1997 field effort at NLDS were used to test two hypotheses consistent with the DAMOS Tiered Monitoring Protocols (Germano et al. 1994). First, it was hypothesized that the past two years of disposal activity at NLDS had resulted in the formation of a wide sediment mound encompassing material deposited at the NDA-95 buoy, while the limited volume of material deposited at the NDA-96 buoy had broadened the southwest apron of the NL-94 Mound. Second, a healthy benthic assemblage with Stage III individuals was expected at the older disposal mounds, including the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, as well as the NL-94 Mound.

### 1.3.4 July 1998 Monitoring Survey

Field operations at the NLDS in July 1998 consisted of a $1000 \times 1000 \mathrm{~m}$ bathymetric survey and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography. These surveys repeated those conducted in 1997.

The objectives of the 1998 monitoring surveys were to:

- Assess the benthic recolonization status of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex relative to the three reference areas surrounding the NLDS and to the 1997 survey;
- Map the extent of fresh capping dredged material over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex.

Analyses of data collected during the July 1998 field effort at the NLDS were used to test hypotheses consistent with the DAMOS Tiered Monitoring Protocols (Germano et al. 1994). First, a healthy benthic assemblage with Stage III individuals were expected over the older areas of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. Where new capping material had been placed over the mound complex, Stage I and II organisms were predicted to be common, representing the early phase of recolonization. Finally, a new layer of capping dredged material was expected to be detected in REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations over the northern and possibly western region of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex.

### 1.3.5 NLDS Northern Region

In 1996, DAMOS adopted the NLDS programmatic EIS boundaries which resulted in a northerly shift of the NLDS boundaries. A baseline characterization of the seafloor between latitudes $41^{\circ} 16.606^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ and $41^{\circ} 16.806^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ and longitudes $72^{\circ} 03.907^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $72^{\circ} 05.234^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ was required to ensure adequate comparisons with future datasets (Figure $1-2$ ). The 1997 survey over this $0.685 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area was conducted to provide detailed information pertaining to bathymetric features and sedimentary characteristics within the Northern Region. In addition, REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ data were collected over the Northern Region of NLDS to provide baseline characterization of the sediments prior to dredged material disposal.

### 2.0 METHODS

Over the period 1992 to 1998, four environmental monitoring surveys occurred at the NLDS. In general, field surveys under the DAMOS program are conducted in the summer, following the dredged material disposal season (1 October to 31 May), to verify placement of materials and evaluate environmental effects associated with the disposal activities. Typical survey objectives include determining the distribution of dredged material on the seafloor and progress in recolonization by benthic organisms.

Precision bathymetry and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography have been employed as the standard tools for tracking the placement of dredged material, examining long term fate of individual sediment deposits, and assessing biological conditions at the disposal sites relative to nearby reference areas. These methods were developed in the context of a rigorous tiered monitoring approach (Germano et al. 1994). Utilizing these monitoring techniques, comprehensive monitoring surveys were conducted at NLDS in August 1992, August 1995, September 1997, and July 1998 (Table 2-1). The bathymetric and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography survey grids at NLDS varied from year to year based on changes in the active areas within the disposal site and the overall management strategy.

### 2.1 Bathymetry and Navigation

This report chronicles six years (1992-1998) of disposal and survey activity at NLDS. Within this time period, the instrumentation and analysis procedures employed by SAIC evolved in a manner that best utilized advances in technology and presentation of data. This evolution was tightly controlled in order to increase the efficiency of survey. operations while continuing to provide accurate and comparable data relative to previous monitoring surveys.

Since the inception of the DAMOS Program, all survey results and reported station locations have been referenced to the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). As the use of high precision Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) data has become more widespread, an effort to utilize the most recent datum (the North American Datum of 1983 [NAD 83]) has been instituted. Consequently, this document transitions between the use of NAD 27 and NAD 83 at NLDS. All survey results, reported station locations, and disposal site boundaries pre-dating the 1997 Master Bathymetric survey, are referenced to NAD 27 unless otherwise noted.

## Table 2-1

Summary of Bathymetry and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Surveys conducted at NLDS 1992-1998

| YEAR |  NUMBER OF <br> AREA SAMPLES |  | PATTERN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1992 |  |  |  |
| Bathymetry | 1600 m X 1600 m <br> Bathymetry (NAD 27) |  |  |
| REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | NL-91 \& D/S | 41 | Radial around NDA-91-2 |
| Sediment Profile | W-REF | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
| Photography | NE-REF | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
|  | NLON-REF | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
| 1995 |  |  |  |
| Bathymetry | $1600 \text { m X } 1600 \text { m }$ <br> Bathymetry (NAD 27) |  |  |
| REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ <br> Sediment Profile Photography | NL-91 and D/S mound complex <br> USCGA Mound <br> NL-94 Mound <br> W-REF <br> NE-REF <br> NLON-REF | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
|  |  | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
|  |  | 15 | Radial |
|  |  | 6 | Random |
|  |  | 5 | Random |
|  |  | 4 | Random |
| 1997 |  |  |  |
| Bathymetry | $\begin{aligned} & 2100 \mathrm{~m} \times 2100 \mathrm{~m} \\ & \text { Master Bathymetry (NAD 83) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ <br> Sediment Profile Photography | NL-91 and D/S mound complex <br> NL-94 Mound <br> W-REF <br> NE-REF <br> NLON-REF | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
|  |  | 15 | Radial |
|  |  | 4 | Random |
|  |  | 5 | Random |
|  |  | 4 | Random |
| 1998 |  |  |  |
| REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ <br> Sediment Profile <br> Photography | NL-91 and D/S mound complex | 13 | Cross-Shaped |
|  | W-REF | 4 | Random |
|  | NE-REF | 5 | Random |
|  | NLON-REF | 4 | Random |

### 2.1.1 1992 and 1995 Survey Activity

During the 1992 and 1995 survey efforts, SAIC's Integrated Navigation and Data Acquisition System (INDAS) was used for precision navigation and data collection (Table 2-2). This system utilized a Hewlett Packard 9920 series computer to provide realtime navigation, as well as collect position, depth, and time data for later analysis. INDAS was interfaced with a Del Norte Model 542 Trisponder ${ }^{\circledR}$ System that provided real-time positioning to an accuracy of $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{~m}$. The Del Norte Trisponder System is based on multiple range (range-range) measurements from shore-based remote stations in order to triangulate vessel position at a frequency of 1 Hz . SAIC established two shore stations along the Connecticut coast at the known benchmarks of Millstone Nuclear Power Station ( $41^{\circ} 18.312^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 09.873^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ ) and New London Lighthouse ( $41^{\circ} 18.991^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, $72^{\circ} 05.414^{\prime}$ W) for the survey operations performed at NLDS (Figure 1-1). In order to facilitate comparisons with previous data sets, all positioning information was referenced to the horizontal control of North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). A detailed description of the navigation system and its operation can be found in the DAMOS navigation and bathymetry reference report (Murray and Selvitelli 1996).

In August 1992, SAIC completed a bathymetric survey over a $1600 \mathrm{~m} \times 1600 \mathrm{~m}$ survey area centered at $41^{\circ} 16.235^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.492^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. This survey required 65 lanes at 25 m lane spacing to cover the $2.56 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area (Figure 2-1). This was an identical grid used for bathymetric surveys in June-July 1990 and June 1991, permitting depth differences to be calculated relative to previous surveys. In-depth analysis of the D/S mound was accomplished by re-gridding the bathymetric data to a $500 \mathrm{~m} \times 670 \mathrm{~m}$ area surrounding the disposal buoy positions (Figure 2-1).

The $1600 \mathrm{~m} \times 1600 \mathrm{~m}$ survey area was reoccupied in August 1995 to determine the changes in seafloor topography resulting from the deposition of sediments from October 1992 through June 1995. This survey area was later divided into smaller analysis areas (NL-92 mound, NL-94 mound, USCGA mound) to yield better-defined depth difference comparisons with the August 1992 survey (Figure 2-1).

### 2.1.2 1997 and 1998 Survey Activity

In 1997, a new master bathymetric survey of the disposal site utilized a different positioning and survey system. Bathymetric data were collected with the use of SAIC's Portable Integrated Navigation and Survey System (PINSS) during the September 1997 survey, as well as the effort in July 1998 (Table 2-2). This system utilizes a Toshiba ${ }^{\circledR}$ 3200DX series computer to provide real-time navigation, as well as collect position, depth, and time data for later analysis. A Magna*ox MX4200D GPS receiver was interfaced to a
Table 2-2

## Summary of Survey Equipment Employed by SAIC for Bathymetric Surveys at NLDS

## System

SAIC HDAS
SAIC HDAS
SAIC HDAS

Speed of Sound
Profiler
Seacat SBE 19-01
CTD Probe
Seacat SBE 19-01
CTD Probe
Seacat SBE 19-01
CTD Probe
Seacat SBE 19-01
CTD Probe

## Data Acquisition System

SAIC INDAS
HP 9920 PC
SAIC INDAS
HP 9920 PC
SAIC PINSS
Toshiba 3200DX
SAIC PINSS
Toshiba 3200DX
Echosounder
Odom DF3200
Echotrac (208kHz)
Odom DF3200
Echotrac (208kHz)
Odom DF3200
Echotrac (208kHz)
Odom DF3200
Echotrac (208kHz)
Year Positioning System

Range/Range: Del
Norte 542 Transponder

DGPS: Trimble
Leica MX41R Beacon

## 1992

1995
$\stackrel{\infty}{2}$

## 1992 and 1995 Bathymetric Survey Area D/S, USCGA, NL-92, and NL-94 Analysis Areas




Figure 2-1. Location of the 1992 and 1995 bathymetric survey area over NLDS, relative to the disposal site boundaries, analysis areas for individual mounds, and the New York and Connecticut State Line (NAD 27)

Leica MX41R differential beacon receiver to obtain positioning data at an accuracy of $\pm 3 \mathrm{~m}$ in the horizontal control of NAD 83.

The GPS receiver utilized signals emitted from a constellation of satellites that provides positioning data to an accuracy of $\pm 100 \mathrm{~m}$. In order to increase the accuracy of the raw GPS data, a differential beacon receiver was used to collect and decode corrections from a shore-based station. Signals broadcast from the U.S. Coast Guard differential beacon at Montauk Point, New York ( 293 kHz ) were utilized for satellite corrections due to its geographic position relative to NLDS. When merged with the satellite data, the correctors provide differential GPS positions to an accuracy of $\pm 3 \mathrm{~m}$ with an update rate of 1 Hz .

The bathymetric survey area occupied in September 1997 was centered at $41^{\circ} 16.274^{\prime} \mathrm{N} 72^{\circ} 04.580^{\prime} \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{NAD} 83)$. This survey was performed to characterize all the bathymetric features within the confines of the disposal site. A total of 85 lanes, oriented east-west with a 25 m lane spacing, were occupied during the September 1997 field operations to provide a detailed bathymetric chart of the $4.41 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area $(2100 \times$ 2100 m ; Figure 2-2). No bathymetric data were collected over the project mounds during the 1998 survey effort.

### 2.1.3 Bathymetric Data Collection

An ODOM DF3200 Echotrac ${ }^{\circledR}$ Survey Fathometer with a narrow beam, 208 kHz transducer measured individual depths to a resolution of $3.0 \mathrm{~cm}(0.1 \mathrm{ft})$ as described in DAMOS Contribution No. 48 (SAIC 1985). The fathometer is interfaced directly with the navigation system. Depth soundings were collected along the individual survey lanes, adjusted for transducer depth, and transmitted to INDAS/PINSS at a frequency of 10 Hz . The soundings were averaged by the navigation system, merged with positional and time information, and recorded at a frequency of 1 Hz . Survey vessel speed and course were tightly controlled ( 2 to 3 meters per second) to ensure adequate numbers of depth values collected along the survey lane.

A Seabird Instruments, Inc. SEACAT SBE 19-01 Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth (CTD) Probe was used to obtain sound velocity measurements at the start, midpoint, and end of each survey day. The data collected by the CTD were bin-averaged to 1 meter depth bins to account for any pycnoclines (rapid changes in density creating distinct layers within the water column). A mean sound velocity was then calculated using the binaveraged values. The mean sound velocity was recorded and later used in the postprocessing of the bathymetric data.

1997 Bathymetric Survey Area


Figure 2-2. Location of the 1997 master bathymetric survey area over NLDS, relative to the disposal site boundaries and the New York and Connecticut State Line (NAD 83)

### 2.1.4 Bathymetric Data Processing

During data analysis, the raw bathymetric data from INDAS/PINSS were corrected for changes in tidal height and sound velocity. In 1992, these data were standardized to Mean Low Water. Tidal height corrections were based on the observed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data for the New London, Connecticut, tidal station. The 1995 and subsequent surveys utilized six-minute observed tidal data obtained via the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Ocean and Lake Levels Division's National Water Level Observation Network.

Observed tide data are downloaded through the Internet in a station datum or referenced to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) and based on Coordinated Universal Time. For the 1995 and 1997 NLDS surveys, data from the NOAA tide station 8461490 in New London Harbor, New London, Connecticut were downloaded in the MLLW datum and corrected to local time. Tide differences based on the entrance to West Harbor, Fishers Island, New York, were applied to the observed data.

In August 1995, tidal data were also collected on-site with a Seabird Instruments, Inc. SBE 26-03 Sea Gauge wave and tide recorder. The tide gauge recorded pressure values every six minutes and provided, after conversion, a constant record of tidal variations in the survey area. These observed tidal data were later used to compare and verify the corrected NOAA data.

The bathymetric data were analyzed using SAIC's Hydrographic Data Analysis System (HDAS), Version 1.03. Raw bathymetric data were imported into HDAS, corrected for sound velocity, and standardized to MLLW using the NOAA observed tides. The bathymetric data were then processed to produce depth models of the survey area. A model is a depth matrix used to generate graphical representations of the survey area (i.e., three-dimensional plots and depth contours). A detailed discussion of the bathymetric data acquisition and analysis is given in the DAMOS navigation and bathymetry reference report (Murray and Selvitelli 1996).

The depth model for each bathymetric survey performed over NLDS was then subjected to depth difference routines in HDAS to detect and quantify changes in seafloor topography over time. The end result of the depth difference comparison is a graphical representation of a disposal mound or mounds. However, due to a variety of factors (tidal corrections, changes in sound velocity through the water column, the slope of the bottom, and vertical motion of the survey vessel) comparisons of sequential bathymetric surveys can only reliably detect changes in depth of 20 cm or greater. These factors often
introduce artifacts that may appear to be small areas of depth increase or decrease. As a result, the lateral extent of a disposal mound or apron is often below the threshold of the bathymetric data products. Other monitoring techniques are often employed to define the thinner margins of the disposal mound (i.e., sediment-profile photography).

### 2.2 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Sediment Profile Photography

REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography is a benthic sampling technique used to detect and map the distribution of thin ( $<20 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) dredged material layers, map benthic disturbance gradients, and monitor the process of benthic recolonization over the disposal mound. This is a reconnaissance survey technique used for rapid collection, interpretation and mapping of data on physical and biological seafloor characteristics. REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ utilizes a Benthos Model 3731 Sediment-Profile Camera, designed to obtain undisturbed, vertical cross-section photographs (in situ profiles) of the upper 15 to 20 cm of the seafloor, for analysis and interpretation.

The REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ hardware consists of a wedge-shaped optical prism having a standard 35 mm -camera mounted horizontally above in a watertight housing (Figure 2-3). The prism resembles an inverted periscope, with a clear Plexiglas window measuring 15 cm wide and 20 cm high and an internal mirror mounted at a $45^{\circ}$ angle to reflect the image in the window up to the camera. Light is provided by an internal strobe that resides within the optical prism. In order to equalize pressure and reduce refraction, the prism is filled with distilled water. The prism sits inside a stainless steel external frame, and the entire assembly is lowered to the seafloor using a standard winch mounted aboard the survey vessel. Upon contact with the bottom, the prism descends slowly into the seafloor, cutting a vertical cross-section profile of the upper 15 to 20 cm of sediment, and a photograph is taken of the sediment in contact with the window. The resulting $35-\mathrm{mm}$ slides (images) showing relatively undisturbed sediment profiles are then analyzed for a standard suite of measured parameters (Rhoads and Germano 1982; 1986).

Computer-aided analysis of each REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ sediment profile image yielded a series of measurements. The standard measured parameters include sediment grain size major mode, camera prism penetration depth (an indirect measure of sediment bearing capacity/density), small-scale surface boundary roughness, depth of the apparent redox potential discontinuity (RPD), infaunal successional stage, and Organism-Sediment Index (a summary parameter reflecting the overall benthic habitat quality). A detailed description of REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photograph acquisition and interpretive rationale is given in DAMOS Contribution No. 60 (Parker and Revelas 1989), as well as in Rhoads and Germano (1982; 1986). The following paragraphs provide brief descriptions of the interpretive framework and methods used for the various measurement parameters.


Figure 2-3. Schematic diagram of Benthos, Inc. Model 3731 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile camera and sequence of operation on deployment.

The sediment grain size major mode values are visually estimated from the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs by overlaying a grain size comparator that is at the same scale. For REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ analysis, sediment grain size major mode is expressed in phi units. This measurement represents the dominant grain size in the entire frame (field of view) and may not distinguish layers of coarser or finer material. However, the results presented in this report for 1992 and 1997 explicitly record distinct layers separately from major mode. A grain size scale for sediments has been provided in Table 2-3, to allow easy conversion between phi units, millimeters, and standard sieve sizes.

The REMOTS sediment profile camera consists of an optical prism, which penetrates the bottom under a static driving force imparted by its own weight. The penetration depth into the bottom depends on the force exerted by the optical prism and the bearing strength of the sediment. If the weight of the camera prism is held constant, the change in penetration depth over a surveyed site will reflect changes in geotechnical properties of the bottom. In this sense, the camera prism acts as a static-load penetrometer. The depth of penetration of the optical prism into the bottom can be a useful parameter, because dredged and capped materials often will have different shear strengths and bearing capacities.

Small-scale surface boundary roughness is the amount of surface relief at the sediment-water interface, and is calculated by measuring the vertical distance between the high and low points of the interface in each sediment-profile photograph. Boundary roughness can be categorized as biological, physical, or indeterminate. Biological disturbances, typically the result of macrofaunal activity, usually result in only a small increase is boundary roughness ( $<1 \mathrm{~cm}$ ). A mature and undisturbed benthic environment tends to have biological boundary roughness. Physical disturbances can be anthropogenic in origin (for example, by bottom trawling or dredged material disposal) or attributed to natural processes such as wave and current motion.

The Apparent Redox Potential Discontinuity (RPD) depth is the boundary between oxygenated sediment and the underlying hypoxic or anoxic sediment. The RPD depth is a sensitive indicator of the biological mixing depth, infaunal successional status, and withinstation patchiness (Revelas et al. 1987). The RPD is determined by measuring the thickness of the high reflectance sediment layer at the sediment-water interface formed by light-colored oxygenated or oxidized sediment.

Successional stage mapping is based upon the hypothesis that organism-sediment interactions follow a predictable successional sequence after a major seafloor disturbance (Rhoads and Germano 1986). A disturbance can be any type of event that induces seafloor

Table 2-3
Grain Size Scales for Sediments

erosion, changes seafloor chemistry, or causes major reorganization of the resident benthos. These perturbations can be natural events (i.e., strong currents or a passing storm) or anthropogenic events (i.e., dredged material disposal or power plant effluent).

Pioneering assemblages (Stage I) usually consist of dense aggregations of nearsurface living, tube-dwelling polychaetes. These organisms begin to populate a sediment deposit within days of a benthic disturbance, as they readily exploit the competition free space. Due to their limited interaction with the sediment, these organisms are usually associated with a shallow RPD.

In more stable environments Stage I assemblages are replaced by infaunal deposit feeders or larger tube dwellers (Stage II). Typical Stage II organisms in Long Island Sound include shallow-dwelling bivalves and tubicolous amphipods. In general, tubicolous amphipods are common in eastern Long Island Sound. The presence of dense aggregations of these amphipods (Ampelisca sp.) in the area surrounding NLDS has been identified as a cyclical phenomenon as the spring-summer and over-winter populations mature, reproduce, and decline. As a result, the timing of the individual REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ surveys over the years have documented the amphipod populations in eastern Long Island Sound during different stages of the life cycle.

Stage III biota represent a high-order successional stage and are usually associated with areas of seafloor that is not usually subject to surface disturbances. Stage III assemblages (infaunal invertebrates) are typically head-down deposit feeders whose feeding behavior usually results in distinctive subsurface voids. The foraging activities of Stage III organisms are capable of introducing oxygen-rich bottom water to the sediment at depths approaching $10-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ below the sediment-water interface. As a result, the bioturbational activity of Stage III organisms tends to cause the deepening of the RPD.

A multi-parameter REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Organism-Sediment Index (OSI) has been constructed to characterize habitat quality (Table 2-4). Habitat quality is defined relative to two end-member standards. The lowest value is given to those sediments which have low or no dissolved oxygen in the overlying bottom water, very shallow RPD depth, no apparent macrofaunal life, and methane gas present in the sediment. The REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ OSI value for such a condition is minus $10(-10)$. At the other end of the scale, an aerobic bottom with a deep RPD, evidence of a mature macrofaunal assemblage, and no apparent methane gas bubbles at depth will have a OSI value of plus $11(+11)$. OSI values of +6 or less are indicative of chronically stressed benthic habitats and/or those that have experienced recent disturbance (i.e., erosion, sediment transport, dredged material disposal, hypoxia, intense demersal predator foraging, etc.; Rhoads and Germano 1982).

## Table 2-4

## Calculation of REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Organism Sediment Index Value

A. CHOOSE ONE VALUE:

| Mean RPD Depth | Index Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 cm | 0 |
| $>0-0.75 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 1 |
| $0.75-1.50 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 2 |
| $1.51-2.25 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 3 |
| $2.26-3.00 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 4 |
| $3.01-3.75 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 5 |
| $>3.75 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 6 |

B. CHOOSE ONE VALUE:

Successional Stàge
Azoic
Stage I
Stage I ${ }^{\circledR}$ II
Stage II
Stage II ${ }^{\circledR}$ III 4
Stage III 5
Stage I on III
Stage II on III
Index Value
-4
1
2
3

5
5
C. CHOOSE ONE OR BOTH IF APPROPRIATE:

| Chemical Parameters | $\frac{\text { Index Value }}{\text { Methane Present }}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| No/Low Dissolved | -2 |
| Oxygen** | -4 |

REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ ORGANISM-SEDIMENT INDEX $=$ Total of above subset indices
$(A+B+C)$
RANGE: $-10-+11$
** Note: $\quad$ This is not based on a Winkler or polarigraphic electrode measurement. It is based on the imaged evidence of reduced, low reflectance (i.e., high oxygen demand) sediment at the sediment-water interface.

### 2.2.1 NL-91 and the Dow/Stonington (D/S) Mound Complex

The NL-91 and D/S Mound complex was developed as part of a dredged material capping project during the 1991-92 disposal season. These mounds were first monitored using REMOTS ${ }^{\otimes}$ sediment-profile photography in August 1992. Three replicate photographs were collected at each of 41 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations radially distributed around the NDA-91-2 buoy position (Figure 2-4A; Table 2-4). The name of each station in Figure 2-4 represents its distance (in meters) from the center (CTR) station. Many of these stations extend out to historic disposal mounds placed during the last three decades.

Follow-on surveys (1995, 1997, and 1998) focused primarily on the D/S sediment deposit. As a result, the survey grid was modified to evaluate the recovery of the capped mound. A cross-shaped, 13 -station REMOTS $^{\oplus}$ grid was established over the capped mound and centered at the D/S buoy position ( $41^{\circ} 16.160^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.470^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$; NAD 27 ; Figure 2-4B). Once again, three replicate photographs were obtained at each REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ station.

This smaller, 13-station REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ grid was re-occupied in 1997 and 1998, replicating the August 1995 monitoring activity. The change in positioning systems and horizontal control (NAD 27 to NAD 83) resulted in a change in the units of the survey center ( $41^{\circ} 16.168^{\prime}$ N $72^{\circ} 04.439^{\prime}$ W; NAD 83; Table 2-4). However, there was no alteration of the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ survey grid relative to seafloor features and operations performed in previous years, only a change in the reported coordinate system (Figure 2-4B).

### 2.2.2 USCGA Mound

The USCGA mound was first examined using sediment-profile photography in August 1995. A 13 -station, cross-shaped grid, with a southeast extension, centered at $41^{\circ} 16.480^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.290^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ (NAD 27) was established over the USCGA mound (Figure 2-5; Table 2-5). Due to the findings of the August 1995 effort, no follow-on surveys were conducted in 1997 or 1998.

### 2.2.3 NL-94 Mound

The NL-94 mound was subjected to detailed investigation using REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography in August 1995 and September 1997. A 15-station, modified radial grid centered on the NDA-94-1 buoy position ( $41^{\circ} 16.240^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 04.890^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$; NAD 27) was established over the NL-94 mound. The REMOTS ${ }^{\otimes}$ stations extended up to 150 m
Coordinates of REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Sampling Stations at the NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex over the period 1992-


## 1992 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Sampling Grid



Figure 2-4A. Distribution of the 1992 REMOTS $^{\oplus}$ sediment-profile photography stations (41) over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, relative to the DAMOS disposal site boundary and the US Navy submarine corridor

## 1995, 1997, and 1998 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Sampling Grid



Figure 2-4B. Distribution of 1995, 1997, and 1998 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography stations (13) over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, relative to disposal site boundary and the US Navy submarine corridor

## 1995 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Sampling Grid USCGA Mound



Figure 2-5. Distribution of 1995 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography stations (13) over the USCGA mound, relative to the detectable margins of the mound
from the center of the capped mound (Figure 2-6; Table 2-6A). The 1997 field effort reported the survey center as $41^{\circ} 16.244^{\prime} \mathrm{N} 72^{\circ} 04.864^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ in NAD 83 . The 15 -station, radial pattern was re-occupied in September 1997 to allow comparisons between the data sets (Table 2-6).

### 2.2.4 Northern Region

Due to the northerly shift in the surveyed NLDS boundaries in 1996, baseline characterization of the sediments within the region north of the NL-Relic mound was required. In September 1997, REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ data were collected over the Northern Region to evaluate the benthic habitat conditions within the sediments before they received any further direct deposition of dredged material (this region received material prior to DAMOS monitoring). In order to cover the $0.685 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area of seafloor efficiently, a total of 11 stations were occupied along two parallel, east-west trending lines. Five stations, spaced 410 m apart, were established along the northern line (latitude $41^{\circ} 16.779^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; NAD 83) while the southern line (latitude $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$; NAD 83) was composed of six stations, spaced at 350 m intervals (Figure 2-7; Table 2-7).

### 2.2.5 NLDS Reference Areas

Data from three reference areas (NLON REF, NE REF, and WEST REF) are used for comparison of ambient eastern Long Island Sound sediments relative to the material deposited at NLDS through disposal operations. These three established reference areas are often sampled as part of sediment chemistry and benthic habitat surveys at NLDS. From 1992 through 1998, the NLDS reference areas were sampled as part of the sedimentprofile photography surveys of the various project mounds within the disposal site.

In 1992, three 13-station REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ grids were occupied at the NLDS reference areas: W-REF, NE-REF, and NLON-REF (Figure 2-8; Table 2-8). The REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ sampling grids over the NLDS reference areas formed a cross-shaped pattern with a center station and three additional stations along each of four arms spaced at 100 m intervals. The surveys over NLON REF, NE REF, and WEST REF were centered at $41^{\circ} 16.660^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, $72^{\circ} 02.000^{\prime} \mathrm{W}, 41^{\circ} 16.680^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 03.400^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$, and $41^{\circ} 16.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 06.000^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ (NAD 27) respectively.

In 1995 and subsequent surveys, the sampling rationale at the NLDS reference areas changed somewhat, as a random sampling pattern was introduced (Figure 2-8). Four to six stations were randomly selected within a 300 meter radius of the center of each reference area. A total of fifteen REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations (STA) were sampled at NLON REF, NE REF, and WEST REF in 1995. NLON REF was sampled at four randomly selected stations.

Table 2-6
USCGA Mound
REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Stations Coordinates

| $\begin{gathered} 1995 \\ \text { NAD27 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | Station | Latitude | Longitude |
|  | CTR | $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50 N | $41^{\circ} 16.495^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100 N | $41^{\circ} 16.522^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50 S | $41^{\circ} 16.441^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100 S | $41^{\circ} 16.414^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
| USCGA | 150 S | $41^{\circ} 16.387^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
| 1995 | 50 E | $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.261^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | 100E | $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.225^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| $72^{\circ} 04.297^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | 150E | $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.190^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50SE | $41^{\circ} 16.449^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.272^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100SE | $41^{\circ} 16.430^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.246^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50W | $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.333^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100W | $41^{\circ} 16.468^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.369^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |

Table 2-7
NL94 Mound
REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Stations Coordinates

| A | B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1995 \\ \text { NAD27 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area | Station | Latitude | Longitude | Area | Station | Latitude | Longitude |
|  | CTR | $41^{\circ} 16.238^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.893{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | CTR | $41^{\circ} 16.244^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.893^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50 N | $41^{\circ} 16.265^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.893^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 50 N | $41^{\circ} 16.271^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.893^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50NE | $41^{\circ} 16.257^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.868^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 50NE | $41^{\circ} 16.263^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.868^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100NE | $41^{\circ} 16.276^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.842^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 100NE | $41^{\circ} 16.282^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.842^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100E | $41^{\circ} 16.238^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.821^{\prime} W$ |  | 100E | $41^{\circ} 16.244^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.821^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
| NL-94 | 50SE | $41^{\circ} 16.219^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.868^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | NL-94 | 50SE | $41^{\circ} 16.225^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.868^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
| 1995 | 100SE | $41^{\circ} 16.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.842^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | 1997 | 100SE | $41^{\circ} 16.206^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.842^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
| $41^{\circ} 16.238^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | 150SE | $41^{\circ} 16.181^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.817^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | $41^{\circ} 16.244^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | 150SE | $41^{\circ} 16.187^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.817^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
| $72^{\circ} 04.893^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ | 50 S | $41^{\circ} 16.211^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.893^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.864^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | 50 S | $41^{\circ} 16.244^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.893^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50SW | $41^{\circ} 16.219^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.918^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 50SW | $41^{\circ} 16.219^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.918^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100SW | $41^{\circ} 16.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.944^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 100SW | $41^{\circ} 16.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.944{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100W | $41^{\circ} 16.238^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.965^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 100W | $41^{\circ} 16.238^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.965^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 50NW | $41^{\circ} 16.257^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.918^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 50NW | $41^{\circ} 16.257^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.918^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 100NW | $41^{\circ} 16.276^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.944^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 100NW | $41^{\circ} 16.276{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.944^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | 150NW | $41^{\circ} 16.295^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.969^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |  | 150NW | $41^{\circ} 16.295^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.969{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ |

Table 2-8
New London Disposal Site
Northern Region
REMOTS ${ }^{\otimes}$ Stations Coordinates

| 1997 <br> NAD83 |  |  |  |  | Station | Latitude | Longitude |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | N 1 | $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 03.945^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 2 | $41^{\circ} 16.779^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 03.988^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 3 | $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.196^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
| NLDS | N 4 | $41^{\circ} 16.779^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.282^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
| North Region | N 5 | $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.446^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1997 | N 6 | $41^{\circ} 16.779^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.576^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 7 | $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.697^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 8 | $41^{\circ} 16.779^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.869^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 9 | $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 04.948^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 10 | $41^{\circ} 16.779^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 05.162^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | N 11 | $41^{\circ} 16.633^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | $72^{\circ} 05.198^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |

## NL-94 Mound 1995 \& 1997 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Station Locations



| NLDS NAD 27 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 0 m | $100 \text { m }$ | 200 m |

Figure 2-6. Distribution of 1995 and 1997 REMOTS ${ }^{( }$sediment-profile photography stations (13) over the NL-94 mound, relative to the detectable margins of the mound

1997 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Station Locations over September 1997 Bathymetery


Figure 2-7. Distribution of 1997 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography stations (11) over the Northern Region, relative to the FPEIS disposal site boundary and historic disposal mounds

1992, 1995, 1997, and 1998 Reference Area REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Sediment-Profile Photography Sampling Grids



Figure 2-8. Location of the NLDS reference areas and distribution 1992 reference area REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography stations (39), relative to the NLDS site boundaries and New York-Connecticut State Line

WEST REF was sampled at six randomly selected stations (STA5 falling outside the 300 m sampling radius). NE REF was sampled at five randomly selected stations (STA1 falling outside the 300 m sampling radius; Table 2-8).

The random sampling protocol continued for the 1997 and 1998 field efforts with NLON REF ( $41^{\circ} 16.666^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 01.971^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ ) and WEST REF ( $41^{\circ} 16.206^{\prime} \mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ}$ $05.971^{\prime}$ W) each being sampled at four randomly selected stations. NE REF ( $41^{\circ} 16.686^{\prime}$ $\mathrm{N}, 72^{\circ} 03.371^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ ) was sampled at five randomly selected stations. However, the center coordinates and target station locations were reported in the horizontal control of NAD 83 (Figure 2-8; Table 2-8).

### 2.3 Dissolved Oxygen Sampling

All dissolved oxygen (DO) sampling activities were conducted 8 and 9 August 1992 and included CTD casts and Niskin bottle water sampling. Profiles were completed at one station over the D/S mound ( 200 SW ) and one station at each of the three reference areas (Figure 2-9). In addition, surface and near-bottom water samples were collected at each DO Station and subjected to Winkler titration to verify the CTD values.

A Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., Model SBE 19-01 CTD equipped with a centrifugal pump and a SBE 13 Dissolved Oxygen Sensor was used to collect water column and near bottom water quality data (temp, salinity, pressure, density, dissolved oxygen concentrations). The CTD was allowed to equilibrate in ambient surface water for two minutes before performing a cast. The descent rate was controlled to yield sufficient data for each 1 meter horizon within the water column. As the CTD probe approached the bottom, the unit was allowed to rest approximately 1 meter above the seafloor for a period of one or more minutes before beginning the ascent. Upon retrieval from the water, data was downloaded to a Toshiba ${ }^{\circledR} 3200 \mathrm{~T}$ personal computer for analysis.

Water samples were taken simultaneously with the CTD DO profile. A pair of 5liter Niskin bottles were tripped one meter below the air-water interface and one meter above the sediment-water interface. A 300 ml subsample was taken from each Niskin bottle, preserved, and titrated within twelve hours using the modified Winkler titration (Strickland and Parsons 1972; Parsons et al. 1984). During routine quality assurance review of the data, it was determined that the dissolved oxygen sensor on the CTD was experiencing a malfunction that resulted in erroneous readings. Therefore, only the Winkler titration DO determinations are presented in this report.

The measurements obtained over two days during the August 1992 survey provide a very limited, "snapshot" view of dissolved oxygen conditions within the disposal site and


Figure 2-9. Locations selected for water column (CTD) profiles, as well as near surface and near bottom water samples for dissolved oxygen concentrations during the August 1992 field operations
at the reference areas. Continuous monitoring over the course of several weeks or months was determined to be much more useful for interpreting possible correlations between bottom-water DO concentrations and benthic habitat quality. By examining the longerterm trends in bottom water DO concentrations, conclusions related to any degradation over time or irregularities in benthic recolonization at NLDS could be based on localized (dredged material related) or regional (seasonal hypoxia) effects.

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) sponsors a comprehensive DO monitoring program within Long Island Sound. Water quality data are collected from 18 stations on a bi-weekly basis throughout the year. As summer approaches and hypoxic conditions begin to impact Long Island Sound, the program intensifies its sampling efforts by incorporating a total of 48 stations. These data were made available to the DAMOS Program for the 1995 and subsequent surveys to document the trends in bottom-water DO concentrations and evaluate REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography results relative to this information. Therefore, DAMOS did not conduct its own DO monitoring at the site after 1992.
REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Stations Coordinates


|  |  | 333333333333 <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \substack{\Psi \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |

### 3.0 RESULTS

### 3.1 D/S and NL-91 Disposal Mounds

### 3.1.1 Bathymetry

The August 1992 precision bathymetric survey showed a minimum depth of 13.0 m over the NL-Relic mound to the north and a maximum depth of 23.5 m along the southern edge of the survey area (Figure 3-1). At a contour interval of 0.25 m , the seven inactive disposal mounds located within the New London Disposal Site (NL-RELIC, NL-I, NL-II, NL-III, NL-85, NL-88, and NL-TR) were clearly defined.

The August 1992 bathymetric survey was performed following the placement of capping dredged material (CDM) associated with the Dow/Stonington project. A comparison of this survey with the baseline survey of June 1991 (conducted prior to any placement of either UDM or CDM) resulted in detection of an irregularly shaped mound approximately 500 m in diameter (Figure 3-2). The depth difference plot revealed a mound complex with four distinct peaks. Two of the larger peaks, with heights of 0.7 m and 0.5 m , corresponded to the placement of the D/S and NDA buoys (NDA-91-1 and NDA-91-2) . The NL-91 and D/S mound complex is composed of $8,800 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of material deposited at the NDA buoy from 26 September 1991 to 22 January 1992. The other two peaks, approximately 250 m east-northeast of the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ buoy, had mound heights of 0.5 m and 0.4 m . These mounds were developed over the southwestern flank of the historic NLIII mound, and spread into the slightly deeper areas between the NL-III and NL-85 mounds. They were connected to the western lobe of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex by a narrow ridge of dredged material.

In December 1991, a bathymetric survey was performed for the Dow Chemical Company by Ocean Surveys Incorporated, Old Saybrook, CT. This "precap" survey, conducted following the placement of UDM but before the placement of CDM, covered a $940 \mathrm{~m} \times 840 \mathrm{~m}$ area centered on the D/S buoy (Figure 3-3). By incorporating this precap survey into the existing SAIC data set, a mound development time-series was produced. This time-series data set provided a perspective on the placement of material and resulting changes in bathymetry.

The Ocean Surveys Incorporated bathymetry data were re-gridded to a $500 \mathrm{~m} \times$ 670 m area along with SAIC's June 1991 and August 1992 bathymetric surveys to focus the depth difference analysis. Close examination of the June 1991 bathymetry showed a relatively flat area with no major topographic features capable of influencing the distribution or spread of material within the immediate vicinity of the disposal points

## August 1992 Bathymetric Survey



| Buoy Positions |
| :--- |
| NDA-91-1 26 Sept - 27 Nov 1991 |
| NDA-91-2 27 Nov 1991-22 Jan 1992 |
| NDA-91-3 22 Jan - 10 Apr 1992 |
| NDA-91-4 10 Apr-1 June 1992 |
| D/S 27 Nov 1991-15 Jan 1992 (missing) |



Figure 3-1. Bathymetric contour plot of the $1600 \mathrm{~m} \times 1600 \mathrm{~m}$ survey area over the New London Disposal Site, August 1992. A 0.25 m contour interval shows current and relic disposal mounds

## Depth Difference

> August 1992 vs. August 1991 Bathymetry Total Accumulation of Dredged Material over the NL91 and Dow/Stonington Disposal Mounds


| Buoy Positions |
| :--- | :--- |
| NDA-91-1 26 Sept - 27 Nov 1991 |
| NDA-91-2 27 Nov 1991-22 Jan 1992 |
| NDA-91-3 22 Jan - 10 Apr 1992 |
| NDA-91-4 10 Apr-1 June 1992 |
| D/S 27 Nov 1991-15 Jan 1992 (missing) |


| NLDS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mound Height in meters |  |  |
| NAD 27 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 0 m | 200 m | 400 m |

Figure 3-2. Bathymetric contour plot of depth differences between the June 1991 and August 1992 surveys in the vicinity of the Dow/Stonington mound, complete with plotted positions of the 1991-1992 disposal buoys, 0.1 m contour interval, depth in meters

## Ocean Surveys, Inc. December 1991 Bathymetry



Figure 3-3. Bathymetric contour plot of the $940 \mathrm{~m} \times 840 \mathrm{~m}$ survey conducted at the New London Disposal Site by Ocean Surveys Incorporated in December 1991, 0.5 m contour interval
(Figure 3-4). Depth difference calculations between SAIC's June 1991 and OSI's December 1991 surveys showed the accumulation of dredged material to a thickness of 1.0 m around the D/S and NDA buoy locations (Figure 3-5; Appendix A1).

According to the DAMOS disposal logs, the Gwen Mor Marina and Port Niantic material was repeatedly deposited south and east of the NDA \#1 and \#2 buoy locations. The majority of Dow Chemical Company and Stonington Harbor UDM was reportedly disposed on the eastern side of the D/S buoy, consistent with the depth difference plot. The smaller mounds ( 0.4 to 0.8 m high) to the east of the larger deposit probably represent Gwen Mor Marina and Port Niantic dredged material released while the NDA \#1 buoy was off-station, due to contact with a U.S. Navy submarine.

Comparisons were then made between the re-gridded August 1992 postcap bathymetric survey performed by SAIC (Figure 3-6) and Ocean Survey Incorporated's December 1991 precap survey. The depth difference calculations showed the buildup of CDM to a maximum thickness of 0.8 m approximately 350 m to the east of the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ buoy, with increases in depth of CDM up to $20-40 \mathrm{~cm}$ throughout the survey area (Figure 3-7). It appears much of the CDM dredged from the Dow Chemical Company's Allyns Point facility was actually released somewhat east of the UDM deposit (Figure 3-8). As a result, the final, irregularly shaped bottom feature was formed by the coalescing of three sediment deposits (NDA suitable material, D/S UDM, and D/S CDM; Figure 3-9).

Detailed analysis of the 1995 and 1997 bathymetric surveys showed no significant difference in the size or shape of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex since 1992. Given the low profile of the capped mound as detected in August 1992, large-scale consolidation of the sediment deposit was not anticipated.

### 3.1.2 REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ Sediment-Profile Photography

In the August 1992 sediment-profile photography survey over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, 41 stations were occupied to examine surface sediment composition, document benthic recolonization, and delineate the aerial extent of the disposal mound apron. Follow-on surveys in August 1995, September 1997, and July 1998 consisted of a truncated 13 -station grid to facilitate long-term monitoring. A complete set of REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ image analysis results for these four surveys is presented in Appendix B; the survey results are summarized below.

## SAIC June 1991 Bathymetry Area of Concentrated Analysis over the Dow/Stonington Disposal Mound



Figure 3-4. Bathymetric contour plot of the June 1991 survey conducted by SAIC, regridded to a $500 \mathrm{~m} \times 670 \mathrm{~m}$ analysis area, 0.5 m contour interval, depth in meters

## Depth Difference

SAIC June 1991 vs. Ocean Surveys, Inc. December 1991 Bathymetry


Figure 3-5. Bathymetric contour plot of the depth differences between the SAIC June 1991 and OSI December 1991 surveys showing accumulation of dredged material at the precap stage of development, 0.2 m contour interval

## SAIC August 1992 Bathymetry <br> Area of Concentrated Analysis over the Dow/Stonington Disposal Mound



Figure 3-6. Bathymetric contour plot of the August 1992 survey conducted by SAIC, regridded to a $500 \mathrm{~m} \times 670 \mathrm{~m}$ analysis area, 0.5 m contour interval, depth in meters

## Depth Difference

## SAIC August 1992 vs. Ocean Surveys Inc. December 1991 Bathymetry


$72^{\circ} 04.602^{\prime} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.500^{\circ} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.398^{\prime} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.302^{\prime} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.200^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$


Figure 3-7. Bathymetric contour plot of the depth differences between the SAIC August 1992 and OSI December 1991 surveys showing accumulation of CDM at the postcap stage of development, 0.2 m contour interval

## Sediment Deposits Composing the NL-91 and D/S Mounds



Figure 3-8. Depth difference comparison displaying the sediment deposits formed during the 1991-92 disposal season. Gray shading represents sediment placed prior to mid-December 1991. Yellow shading represents sediment deposited from midDecember to mid-January 1992. It is likely that many of the smaller areas of apparent accumulation surrounding the central deposit are the result of survey artifacts and are considered artificial.

## SAIC August 1992 vs. SAIC June 1991 Bathymetry Total Accumulation of Dredged Material over the Dow/Stonington Disposal Mound



Figure 3-9. Bathymetric contour plot of the depth difference between the SAIC August 1992 and SAIC June 1991 surveys showing total accumulation of dredged material within the $500 \mathrm{~m} \times 670 \mathrm{~m}$ analysis area, 0.2 m contour interval

### 3.1.2.1 August 1992 Survey

REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs detected recently deposited dredged material extending 400 m south, and 500 m southeast of the survey center (Figure 3-10). The majority of the material deposited in close proximity to the D/S buoy was composed of black silty sand with a varying silt-clay fraction. Dredged material layers with chaotic sedimentary fabrics, anomalous grain size distributions, and low optical reflectance were presumed to be recently deposited or "fresh" (1991-1992 disposal season) dredged material. Boundaries for the distribution of the fresh dredged material were determined by mapping the spread of the darker NDA-91 and D/S material relative to the lighter and biologically re-worked, historic dredged material of the inactive NL-III, NL-88, and NL-85 mounds (Figure 3-11).

Differentiation between unsuitable dredged material and cap material through REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photography was difficult due to the similar lithology of the Dow Chemical sediments. However, a layer of high optical reflectance fine sand originating from the material deposited at the NDA-91 buoy was visible at stations extending to 100 m north, 400 m south, 400 m west, and 500 m east of the survey center (Figure 3-12). The depth of the overlying sand varied from 1.27 cm to 7.03 cm at stations 100 N and the grid center, respectively.

At peripheral portions of the survey, there was a noticeable lack of fine sand at stations 300SE through 500SE and all the ESE stations, as well as stations 200N, 400N, $500 \mathrm{~S}, 500 \mathrm{SSE}, 600 \mathrm{E}, 200 \mathrm{NE}$, and 100NE (Figure 3-10). The sediment profiles of these stations consisted of thin layers of reworked dredged material over black silt (Figure 3-13). The majority of REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ survey stations had layers of fresh or historic dredged material thicker than the penetrating depth of the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ camera. The detection of ambient sediments was not anticipated based upon the location of the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ grid relative to the historic NLDS disposal mounds.

The major modal grain size over the disposal site ranged from granule/coarse sand ( -1.0 phi) to very fine silt and clay sized particles (phi sizes $\geq 4$; Figure 3-14). The coarsest sediment, consisting of very coarse and coarse sands, was located at the survey center, and stations within 300 m south and 100 m east (Table 3-1). As expected, REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ camera prism penetration depth was lowest at those stations with a surface sediment layer consisting of coarser grained sands, granules, and shell.

Silt-clay ( $>4$ phi) was the dominant grain size major mode at 17 of the 41 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations occupied. These stations typically showed a distinct stratigraphy in which a surface layer of medium and fine sand (1-2 phi) was overlying very fine silts and clay ( $\geq 4$ phi; Figure 3-14). The most frequently observed sediment was very fine sand
Table 3－1
NL－91 and D／S Mound Complex REMOTS ${ }^{\oplus}$ Sediment－Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1992 Survey

|  |  |  | $\mid \underset{\circ}{\circ}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \mathscr{O} \\ 0 \\ 0 & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | 뭉 | ¢ |
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＊＊Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicale images oblained and analyzed at each station．If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration depth in at least
two repilicates，then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness（indicated by the＞sign）

## Sediment Composition as detected with REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography



Figure 3-10. Distribution map of surface sediment type over fresh and/or historic dredged material in the vicinity of the new NL-91 and D/S mound at NLDS

## Extent of Disposal Mound Aprons Based on REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography



Figure 3-11. Countour lines based on sediment stratigraphy as detected with REMOTS® sediment-profile photography


Monitoring Cruise at the New London Disposal Site, 1992-1998


## Figure 3-13. REMOTS $\circledR$ ® photograph of Station 300SE depicting a layer of biologically reworked dredged material

 over fresh dredged materialMonitoring Cruise at the New London Disposal Site, 1992-1998

## Major Modal Grain Size as detected with REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography



Figure 3-14. Spatial distribution of major modal grain size for the 1992 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography stations over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex
(3-4 phi), with many replicate images displaying small pebbles and recently dredged shells within a sandy matrix. These sediments were found extending out to 400 m west, 500 m east and south, and 200 m southwest of the NL-91 center. Isolated pockets of fine sand were found 300 m north, as well as 600 m south and 600 m southeast (Figure 3-14). Station 400 S, lying on a relatively steep bathymetric slope, displayed evidence of a harder bottom with shell, pebble, and hydrozoan growth at the sediment water interface (Figure 315).

Within NLDS, mean boundary roughness values ranged from 0.4 cm to 3.1 cm . Two stations on the mound flanks, 100NW and 100SE, showed the highest roughness values of 2.6 cm and 3.1 cm (Table 3-1). Seventy-eight percent of the stations at the disposal site were classified as having a biological boundary roughness, while 22 percent had a physical boundary roughness. Ninety-four percent of the reference stations had a biological boundary roughness while six percent were physical in nature.

The mean apparent RPD depths at NLDS ranged from 0.3 cm at Stations 500 SE and 600 ESE to 3.7 cm at Station 200NW with a majority ( $33 \%$ ) of stations exhibiting RPD depths within the 1.5 to 2.0 cm range (Figure 3-16; Table 3-1). No evidence of a redox rebound layer (recent reduction in the depth of oxidized sediments) was detected in any REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ image collected during the 1992 survey over the NL- 91 and D/S mound complex.

In general, the area surrounding the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ mound showed strong signs of benthic community recovery with a diverse population of Stages I, II, and III assemblages (Figure 3-17). Twenty-five of the forty-one stations sampled displayed some combination of Stage I, II, or III assemblages (Table 3-1). Eight stations displayed healthy Stage I populations progressing to Stage II. Stage II was denoted by the presence of distinct tubes of the amphipod Ampelisca sp. at the sediment surface (Figure 3-18). Three stations (7\%) exhibited Stage II individuals colonizing the surface sediment while Stage III assemblages were actively feeding in the layers below the sediment-water interface. Finally, six stations had representatives from all three end-member assemblages present in the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs.

Eight stations ( $20 \%$ ), including the survey center, had Stage I individuals inhabiting the sediments over a population of Stage III organisms (Figure 3-17). Apparently, by occupying the sub-surface sediment layers, Stage III individuals (deposit feeders) were able to survive a modest disposal event and migrate up through the thin layer ( 0.2 m to 0.3 m ) of newly deposited sediment. Fifteen of the remaining REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations sampled possessed an exclusive population of Stage I ( $27 \%$ ) or Stage II ( $10 \%$ ) individuals. Exclusive Stage I populations were found at eleven stations. Stations 200 m south and


Figure 3-15. REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photograph of Station 400 S depicting a layer of pebble and shell over reworked dredged
Monitoring Cruise at the New London Disposal Site, 1992-1998

## Apparent RPD Depth as detected with REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography



Figure 3-16. Spatial distribution of Redox Potential Discontinuity depths for the 1992 REMOTS $\circledR$ stations on the disposal mound

## Successional Stage as detected with REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography



Figure 3-17. Spatial distribution map of successional stage status for the NL-91 and D/S mound complex


Figure 3-18. REMOTS® photograph of Station 600 SE depicting a healthy Stage II community consisting of the tubedwelling amphipod Ampelisca sp. recolonizing fresh dredged material
$72^{\circ} 05.250 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 05.000 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.750 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.500 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.250 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.000 \mathrm{~W}$
1992 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography


## $-20$ <br> 0 m 200 m 400 m

$200 \mathrm{~m}, 300 \mathrm{~m}$, and 400 m southeast of the survey center were inhabited solely by Stage II assemblages. One station (300W) produced no benthic infauna data due to shallow camera penetration depths. Because of the diversity in benthic infaunal recolonization status of the disposal mound and the widespread presence of Stage II organisms, the overall successional stage of the disposal mound can be characterized as a solid Stage II population advancing to Stage III.

Based in part on the relatively advanced successional status and moderate RPD depths, the median OSI values over the disposal site ranged from +2.0 to +8.0 (Figure 319 ; Table 3-1). The higher OSI values were found on the perimeter of the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sampling grid and were randomly distributed. No methane or low DO conditions were observed in any of the replicate images.

### 3.1.2.2 August 1995 Survey

The August 1995 REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile survey at the NL-91 and D/S mound complex was used to map the aerial extent of dredged material and determine benthic recolonization levels relative to the 1992 findings. The REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sampling grid occupied in 1995 was reduced to a modified 13-station cross grid and shifted south-southeast relative to the 1992 grid (Figures 2-4A and 2-4B). The center point was based on the D/S buoy position, and station placement was designed to cover the two lobate sections of the NL-91 and $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ mound complex.

Recently deposited dredged material was detected in nine of the thirteen REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile stations across the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. Dredged material thickness was greater than camera penetration along the east-west transect, as well as at stations 100S and 100N (Figure 3-20). The surface sediments at Stations 300N, 200N, 100W, and 200S appear to have been reworked significantly since 1992, losing the typical characteristics of recently deposited sediments. As a result, these stations were classified as being composed of historic dredged material. The average penetration depths ranged from 4.5 cm to 15.1 cm . The stations with the shallowest camera penetration ( $<10 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) displayed sediment with a higher sand component. Most of the stations with camera penetration greater than 10 cm had dredged material greater than penetration.

The major modal grain size at eight of thirteen stations over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex was classified as 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand; Table 3-2). Three stations (100E, 400E, and 300 N ) were composed entirely of fine-grained sediments ( $>4 \mathrm{phi}$; silt/clay). The two stations with coarser grained sediment were 200W ( 3 to 2 phi, fine sand) and 200S ( $<-1$ phi, granules and pebbles; Figure 3-21). A stratigraphic pattern consisting of a surface layer of very fine sand overlaying mud at depth was observed at all stations except $100 \mathrm{~W}, 100 \mathrm{~N}$,
NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex REMOTS ${ }^{\oplus}$ Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1995 Survey

| Mound/ Ref. Area | Location | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged Material Thickness Mean (cm) | Number of Reps wl Dredged Material | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPD } \\ & \text { Mean } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ | Successional Stages Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size Major Mode (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI Median | Boundary Roughness Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100E | 14.85 | >14.13 | 3 | 1.34 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 7.33 | 7 | 1.34 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100 N | 12.09 | 4.73* | 1 | 3.28 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 9.33 | 9 | 1.36 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100S | 13.07 | >12.06 | 3 | 1.48 | II,III | ST_II_ON _III | 4 to 3 | 6.67 | 7 | 1.57 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100W | 8.66 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.98 | 1,11,111 | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 9.33 | 9 | 2.20 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200E | 15.15 | >14.64 | 3 | 3.47 | II,III | ST_II_ON _III | 4 to 3 | 10 | 10 | 0.71 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200 N | 9.94 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.68 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.67 | 8 | 0.83 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200 S | 4.47 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.98 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 2 to 1 | 7 | 7 | 4.76 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200W | 9.45 | 5.98 | 3 | 1.96 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 2 | 8.33 | 8 | 1.55 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 300 E | 14.36 | >14.12 | 3 | 1.87 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.33 | 7 | 1.20 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 300N | 14.78 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.48 | II,III | ST_II_ON _III | >4 | 8.67 | 9 | 1.11 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 400E | 14.36 | 14.22 | 3 | 1.27 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 6 | 6 | 1.44 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 500E | 13.09 | 8.82 | 2 | 1.86 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8 | 8 | 1.59 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | CTR | 13.33 | >12.27 | 3 | 3.00 | II,III | ST_II_ON III | 4 to 3 | 9.67 | 9 | 1.73 |


| AVG |  | 12.12 | 7.77 | 1.85 | 2.20 |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX |  | 15.15 | $>14.64$ | 3 | 3.48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MIN |  | 4.47 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## OSI values as calculated from 1992 REMOTS® Images




Figure 3-19. Distribution map of Organism Sediment Index (OSI) values over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex as detected in the August 1992 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography survey

# 1991 vs. 1992 Depth Difference Mean Dredged Material Thickness as detected by REMOTS $®$ Sediment-Profile Photography 


$72^{\circ} 04600 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04500 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04400 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.300 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.200 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.100 \mathrm{~W}$

| ncm - Mean Dredged Material thickness | NLDS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mound Height in meters |  |  |
| CP - DM thickness > REMOTS® |  |  |  |
| Camera Penetration | 0 m | 100 m |  |

Figure 3-20. Mean dredged material thickness at 1995 REMOTS® sediment-profile photography stations over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, relative to the August 1992 detectable margins

Figure 3-21. REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photograph of Station 200 S depicting a layer of pebble and shell over reworked dredged 1995, 1997, and 1998 REMOTSB

$0 \mathrm{~m} \quad 200 \mathrm{~m} \quad 400 \mathrm{~m}$ material

200 N , and 300 N , where the layer of sand may have been incorporated into the sediment or was obscured by decaying amphipod tube mats.

The range of replicate-averaged boundary roughness values over the 1995 REMOTS ${ }^{\otimes}$ stations ranged from 0.7 cm to 4.8 cm , with the highest values at $200 \mathrm{~S}(4.8 \mathrm{~cm})$ caused by the presence of pebbles and shell lag (Table 3-2). Boundary roughness in the majority of the replicate images that were analyzed was less than 2 cm and often attributed to biogenic activity.

Replicate averaged RPD values over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex ranged from nearly 1.0 cm to 3.5 cm , with an overall average of 2.2 cm (Figure 3-22; Table 3-2). The shallowest RPDs were concentrated along the southern ( $100 \mathrm{~S}, 200 \mathrm{~S}$ ) and eastern $(100 \mathrm{E}, 300 \mathrm{E}$, $400 \mathrm{E}, 500 \mathrm{E}$ ) legs of the sample grid. The center station (CTR) displayed a relatively deep RPD of 3.0 cm , however, Station 300N demonstrated the deepest replicate averaged RPD value of 3.48 cm .

The presence of an RPD rebound layer was noted at several stations (CTR, 100S, $100 \mathrm{E}, 200 \mathrm{E}, 300 \mathrm{E}, 400 \mathrm{E}$, and 500 E ). This rebound layer is the result of the RPD becoming shallower within the surface sediment several days to weeks before the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sedimentprofile photography survey. The reduction in RPD depth is often related to a decrease in bottom water DO concentrations, in association with a seasonal increase in oxygen demand (biological and chemical) within the surface sediments.

Stage III benthic communities were observed in at least one replicate photograph from all REMOTS ${ }^{\oplus}$ stations over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. The dominant biological assemblage was Stage II on III as the August 1995 survey results indicated by the presence of decaying or disturbed amphipod tube mats (Figure 3-23A). At Stations $300 \mathrm{E}, 300 \mathrm{~N}$, and 400 E one or two replicates contained only evidence of Stage II organisms (amphipods). Stage I on III was noted in replicate images from stations nearer the center of the mound ( 100 E ) and historic dredged material off the disposal mound ( $200 \mathrm{~N}, 100 \mathrm{~W}$, 200S; Figures 3-23B and 3-24).

Organism Sediment Index values at the NL-91 and D/S mound complex ranged - from +6 to +10 , with an overall average of +8.0 (Figure 3-22; Table 3-2). The lowest OSI value ( +6 ) was calculated for Station 400E primarily due to a shallow RPD depth in one replicate image, although the area surrounding 400 E is still considered quite healthy. The highest OSI of +10 was generated for Station 200E, reflecting a Stage II on III successional stage and deep RPD depths in all three replicate images. There was no visible evidence of low apparent DO levels in the sediment at any of the stations, although methane gas bubbles were observed in one replicate image at Station 100S.

## 1991 vs. 1992 Depth Difference 1995 RPD and OSI values



Figure 3-22. Spatial distribution of mean redox potential discontinuity depths over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex as detected by the 1995 REMOTS® sediment-profile photography survey, relative to the 1992 detectable margins of the mound


Figure 3-23. REMOTS photographs showing Stage II on Stage III at (A) CTR and Stage I on III at (B) 200N on the D/S mound

## 1991 vs. 1992 Depth Difference Successional Stage


$72^{\circ} 04.600 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.500 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.400 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.300 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.200 \mathrm{~W} 72^{\circ} 04.100 \mathrm{~W}$

## Station A <br> Successional Stage



Figure 3-24. Spatial distribution map of successional stage status for the August 1995 REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography stations occupied over the NL-91 and $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ mound complex, relative to the detectable margins of the mound

### 3.1.2.3 September 1997 Survey

In September 1997, a second follow-up REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment profile photography survey was conducted to document the continued benthic recovery over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. Station locations were based on the same modified 13-station grid occupied in August 1995 (Figure 2-4B).

Recent and/or historic dredged material was both detected and greater than the penetration of the camera prism in all replicates, with averaged thickness ranging from 6.8 to 18.2 cm (overall average of 14.2 cm ). The replicate-averaged mean camera penetration over the mound was somewhat deeper than the previous survey. As a result, the images displayed more layering of material relative to the 1995 survey, with fine sand over reworked dredged material, over fine organic silt at several stations (Figure 3-25A).

As in previous years, fine to very fine sand characterized the sediment over the NL91 and D/S mound complex (Table 3-3). The major modal grain size was 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand) in most photographs, with a mix of silt-clay in nine of the 42 images. Station 200W displayed medium-grained sand ( 2 phi ), along with shell fragments and remnants of decaying amphipod tube mats (Figure 3-25B). Surface sand overlying fine-grained sediment (sand-over-mud stratigraphy) was noted at every station over the disposal mound. Granule and pebble sized grains were noted at the sediment-water interface in multiple replicates collected at Stations 100S and 200S (Figure 3-26A \& B).

The replicate-averaged boundary roughness values ranged from 0.6 to 2.2 cm (Table 3-3). In contrast to samples collected in 1995, boundary roughness was primarily attributed to physical forces, although some surface disturbances were indeterminant or caused by biogenic activity. Evidence of physical disturbance of the surface included abundant disturbed amphipod tube mats, surface scour, and shell lag deposits. Individual replicates at Stations 200 N (a) and 300 N (b and c) showed evidence of winnowing of fines at the sediment surface.

The replicate-averaged apparent RPD ranged from 1.0 to 6.7 cm (4.47 average; Figure $3-27$ ). Stations $200 \mathrm{E}, 400 \mathrm{E}$, and 300 N had a visible redox rebound layer ranging from 5 cm to 10 cm below the sediment-water interface, indicating a recent reduction in the RPD depth.

The successional status was advanced, showing healthy Stage II or Stage II on III communities inhabiting the sediments of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex (Figure 3-28). Some of the photographs were identified as Stage I to II due to the presence of disturbed and
NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1997 Survey

| Mound/ Ref. Area | Station | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged Material <br> Thickness Mean (cm)** | Number of Reps w/Dredged Material | RPD Mean (cm) | Successional Stages Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size Major Mode (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI <br> Median | Boundary <br> Roughness <br> Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100E | 11.50 | $>14.82$ | 3 | 5.53 | 1,11,111 | ST_I_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 10 | 10 | 1.23 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100 N | 14.32 | >14.18 | 3 | 6.74 | II,III | ST_II_TO_III | 4 to 3 | 10.67 | 11 | 1.97 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100S | 10.87 | >10.97 | 3 | 2.19 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 1.02 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100W | 17.14 | >17.26 | 3 | 6.11 | 1,11,111 | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 10.33 | 11 | 1.78 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200E | 15.10 | >15.45 | 3 | 4.92 | II | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 8.33 | 9 | 1.18 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200 N | 6.70 | $>6.82$ | 3 | 3.24 | I,IIIIII | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7 | 7 | 1.94 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200 S | 6.94 | $>6.91$ | 3 | 3.79 | 1,11,111 | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 11 | 11 | 1.24 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200W | 15.49 | >15.53 | 3 | 4.57 | I, II, III | ST_ION_III | 4 to 3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 2.22 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 300E | 14.20 | >14.11 | 3 | 5.29 | I,II,III | ST_\ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8 | 8 | 1.13 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 300 N | 17.70 | >17.56 | 3 | 1.03 | I,II | ST_II | >4 | 2 | 2 | 1.31 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 400E | 15.52 | >15.35 | 5 | 4.23 | I,II,III | ST_U_ON_III | >4 | 7 | 7 | 0.64 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 500E | 16.94 | >16.82 | 4 | 4.32 | II,III | ST_II_ON_HII | 4 to 3 | 9 | 9 | 1.04 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | CTR | 18.42 | >18.23 | 3 | 6.17 | II,III | ST_II_ON_II! | 4 to 3 | 10 | 10 | 1.29 |
| AVG |  | 13.53 | >14.15 | 3.23 | 4.47 |  |  |  | 8.49 | 8.62 | 1.38 |
| MAX |  | 17.70 | >18.23 | 5 | 6.74 |  |  |  | 11 | 11 | 2.22 |
| MIN |  | 6.70 | >6.82 | 3 | 1.03 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 0.64 |

** Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicate images obtained and analyzed at each station. If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration depth in at least two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the >sign).



## NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex 1997 RPD and OSI Values



Figure 3-27. Distribution map of mean RPD (red) and median OSI (blue) values calculated for the 1997 survey over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, relative to the 1992 disposal mound footprint

## NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex 1997 Successional Stage



Figure 3-28. Distribution map of successional stage calculated for the 1997 survey over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, relative to the 1992 disposal mound footprint
decaying amphipod (Ampelisca) tube mats. Stage III organisms were present in 19 of the 42 replicates and represented at all stations except 300 N and 200 E .

The median OSI values ranged from +2 to +11 , with an overall average of +8.6 for the entire NL-91 and D/S mound complex (Figure 3-27). The only station displaying a median OSI value of $<+6$ (indicating continued disturbance) was Station 300N (OSI +2 ) primarily due to the lack of Stage III organisms and shallow RPD depths. Conditions indicative of low bottom water DO concentrations were observed in sediments at three stations. One or more of the replicate images collected from stations $100 \mathrm{E}, 300 \mathrm{E}$, and 300 N displayed shallow RPD depths and dark, sulfidic sediment located at or near the sedimentwater interface, suggesting a recent reduction in available oxygen. However, the presence of Stage III individuals and moderate to deep RPD depths in other replicate images obtained from stations 100 E and 300 E contributed to high OSI values, +10 and +8 , respectively. The highest OSI $(+11)$ was calculated for Stations $100 \mathrm{~N}, 100 \mathrm{~W}$, and 200 S , reflecting a Stage II on III successional stage and deep RPD depths in all three replicate images collected for each station.

### 3.1.2.4 July 1998 Survey

REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ results from the 1998 survey over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex were used to document the placement of supplemental cap material during the 1997-1998 disposal season. In addition, REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography was used to evaluate the benthic recolonization over the center of the disposal mound and continue assessment of the overall recovery of the dredged material deposit. The 13-station sampling grid established in 1995 was reoccupied, and three replicate photographs were collected at each station.

Dredged material was detected in layers having a thickness which exceeded the camera prism penetration depth at all stations, with minimum dredged material layer thickness ranging from 6.4 cm to 14.6 cm (overall average of 11.9 cm ). Apparent new dredged material was observed over the northern and central areas of the original NL-91 deposit (Figure 3-29). The thickness of new material was measured in the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs, where fresh material over older deposits was clearly evident (Figure 3-30).

The DAMOS Capping model was used to calculate the footprint of the 1997-98 sediment deposit on the NLDS seafloor and forecast where new material would accumulate. Based on reported barge volumes and disposal positions, the model predicted the footprint would consist of two overlapping deposits (represented as circles on Figure 330) with diameters of $400 \mathrm{~m}\left(5,650 \mathrm{~m}^{3}\right.$ reported volume) and $300 \mathrm{~m}\left(1,200 \mathrm{~m}^{3}\right.$ reported volume). The circles encompass the majority of the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile


Figure 3-29. Evidence of recently disposed capping dredged material (CDM) over the NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex

B. D/S CTR

Dow/Stonington Mound 1991-92
1997-98 Disposal Locations
1998 REMOTS® Stations with Detected New Material and 1997 Bathymetric Survey

$72^{\circ} 04.250^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$

> Depth in meters NAD 83
200 m
Figure 3-30. CDM disposal locations and projected footprint of new dredged material on the seafloor vs. depth of new material at REMOTS® stations over the NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex
photography stations that display accumulation of new material. Thin layers of material were observed at two stations falling outside the predicted area of accumulation (Stations 300 N and 100 S ). The presence of this material at these stations suggests a thin layer on the margins of the new deposit spread 25 m to 50 m beyond the radius predicted by the model.

The replicate-averaged mean camera penetration at the NL-91 and D/S mound complex ranged from 6.5 to 15.8 cm , with an overall average of 12.4 cm (Table 3-4). As in previous surveys, fine to very fine sand characterized the surface sediments over the mound. The major modal grain size was 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand) in most photographs. Surface sand overlying fine-grained sediment (sand-over-mud stratigraphy) was noted over the majority of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. Sand, pebbles and hydrozoans were noted once again at Station 200S, consistent with the findings of prior surveys (Figure 3-31).

The replicate-averaged boundary roughness values ranged from 1.0 to 3.2 cm , with an average of 1.5 cm (Table 3-4). Boundary roughness was attributed to a combination of physical and biogenic forces. Evidence of physical disturbance and possible winnowing of the surface included abundant disturbed amphipod tube mats, surface scour, and shell lag deposits.

The apparent redox potential discontinuity (RPD) was measured on each photograph to determine the depth of penetration of oxygen into the sediment (Figure 3-32; Table 3-4). The replicate-averaged apparent RPD depths over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex ranged from 1.2 to 6.1 cm ( 3.6 average). No stations over the mound displayed any visible redox rebound layers.

The successional status was advanced, showing healthy Stage II or Stage II on III communities inhabiting the sediments of the disposal mound. Some stations showed a slight decline in successional stage relative to data collected in 1997. The reference area showed a similar decline in comparisons between the 1997 and 1998 dataset (Table 3-12). Stage III organisms were present in 15 of the 39 replicates distributed among eight stations (Figure 3-33). The remainder of the July 1998 photographs were classified as Stage I, or Stage I to II if amphipod (Ampelisca) tube mats were present.

Median OSI values ranged from +3.0 to +11.0 , with an overall average of +7.5 for the NL-91 and D/S mound complex (Figure 3-32; Table 3-4). The only median OSI values of $<+6.0$ (indicating continued disturbance) occurred at Stations 300E and 400E. The low OSI values were due in part to shallow RPDs, disturbed amphipod tube mats and
NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1997 and 1998 Surveys

| Mound/ Ref. Area | Station | $\begin{gathered} \text { Camera } \\ \text { Penetration Mean } \\ (\mathrm{cm}) \end{gathered}$ |  | Dredged Materlal Thickness Mean (cm)" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  | Number of Reps w/Dredged Material |  | RPD Mean (cm) |  | Successional Stages Present |  | Highest Stage Present |  | Grain Slze Major Mode (phi) |  | OSI Medlan |  | Boundary Roughness |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100E | 11.50 | 13.97 | >18.23 | >14.01 | 3 | 3 | 5.53 | 6.07 | 1,11,111 | 1,11,111 | ST_I_ON_II | ST_II_ON_II' | $4{ }^{1} 03$ | 4 to 3 | 10 | 9 | 1.23 | 1.24 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100 N | 14.32 | 12.85 | >14.82 | >13.34 | 3 | 3 | 6.74 | 6.07 | 11111 | 1,111 | ST_II_TO_III | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 11 | 6 | 1.97 | 3.15 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 1005 | 10.87 | 14.65 | >14.18 | >14.57 | 3 | 3 | 2.19 | 2.67 | II,III | 11 | ST_II_ON_II | ST_II | 4 to 3 | $>4$ | 8.5 | 7 | 1.02 | 1.61 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 100W | 17.14 | 11.40 | >10.97 | >11.59 | 3 | 3 | 6.11 | 3.23 | 1,11,111 | 111111 | ST_II_ON_III | ST_II_ON_II | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 11 | 9 | 1.78 | 1.02 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200 E | 15.10 | 13.96 | >17.26 | >13.92 | 3 | 3 | 4.92 | 3.54 | 11 | 1,11,III | ST_II | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 9 | 10 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200 N | 6.70 | 9.80 | >15.45 | >9.71 | 3 | 3 | 3.24 | 2.90 | 1,11,111 | 1,11,111 | ST_II_ON_III | ST_II_ON_II | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 7 |  | 1.94 | 1.13 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 2005 | 6.94 | 6.51 | >6.82 | >6.41 | 3 | 3 | 3.79 | 2.59 | 1,11,111 | $1,11,111$ | ST_II_ON_II | ST_II_ON_II | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 11 | 7 | 1.24 | 1.51 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 200W | 15.49 | 8.53 | >6.91 | $>8.38$ | 3 | 3 | 4.57 | 3.90 | 1,11,111 | 1,11,111 | ST_I_ON_III | ST_II_ON_II | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 8.5 | 9 | 2.22 | 1.84 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 300 E | 14.20 | 13.87 | >15.53 | >13.51 | 3 | 3 | 5.29 | 1.17 | 1,11,111 | 1 | ST_I_ON_II | ST_I | 4 to 3 | $>4$ | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.28 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | 300 N | 17.70 | 11.42 | >14.11 | >11.39 | 3 | 3 | 1.03 | 5.97 | 1,11 | 1,11,111 | ST.ll | ST_I_ŌN_II | >4 | 4 to 3 | 2 | 11 | 1.31 | 1.81 |
| NL.-91 \& D/S | 400 E | 15.52 | 14.56 | >17.56 | >14.35 | 5 | 3 | 4.23 | 1.19 | 1,11,111 | 1,11 | ST_H_ON_III | ST_II | $>4$ | $>4$ | 7 | 3 | 0.64 | 1.49 |
| NL. 91 \& D/S | 500 E | 16.94 | 15.83 | >15.35 | 9.56 | 4 | 2 | 4.32 | 2.61 | I1, II | 11.111 | ST_II_ON_III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | $>4$ | 9 | 7 | 1.04 | 1.63 |
| NL-91 \& D/S | CTR | 18.42 | 13.82 | >16.82 | >13.87 | 3 | 3 | 6.17 | 5.1 | II,III | 1,11 | ST II ON III | ST I TO II | 4 to 3 | 4 to | 10 | 8 |  |  |

[^2]
Figure 3-31. REMOTS® $\circledR$ photograph of Station 200 S depicting a layer of pebble and shell over reworked dredged
1995, 1997, and 1998 REMOTS®
Sediment-Profile Photography

Dow/Stonington Mound 1991-92
1998 REMOTS® Stations with Detected New Material


Figure 3-32. Distribution map of mean RPD (red) and median OSI (blue) values calculated for the 1998 survey over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, relative to the 1992 disposal mound footprint and the predicted footprint



Monitoring Cruise at the New London Disposal Site, 1992-1998
lack of clear evidence of recent Stage III activity. There were no indications of low DO conditions within the surface sediments, and no methane detected.

### 3.1.3 August 1992 Dissolved Oxygen Measurements

Near-bottom (approximately 1 m above the bottom) dissolved oxygen concentrations sampled on 7 August 1992 at the disposal site and the three reference areas ranged from $7.3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ to $7.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$. Dissolved oxygen concentrations in the top two meters of the water column were slightly higher than those measured in near-bottom waters, ranging from $7.7 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ to $8.1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$. The concentrations of dissolved oxygen were uniformly distributed throughout the disposal site and reference areas. These concentrations are not limiting to benthic organisms (Tyson and Pearson 1991).

### 3.2 USCGA Disposal Mound

### 3.2.1 Bathymetry

The USCGA dredged material disposal mound was formed when $124,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material from the Eagle Pier project at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy was released at NLDS between the historic NL-TR and NL-RELIC disposal mounds. A $1600 \mathrm{~m} \times 1600 \mathrm{~m}$ precision bathymetric survey was conducted in August 1995 to document changes in seafloor topography relative to the survey performed in August 1992 (Figures 3-34 and 3-35).

A $0.86 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area surrounding the USCGA buoy was selected as an area of detailed analysis to facilitate accurate depth difference calculations. The material dredged from the US Coast Guard Academy was sequentially deposited, forming an irregularly shaped sediment mound 420 m wide and 1 m high at the apex (Figure 3-36). There was a 0.5 m high ridge of sediment that extended approximately 320 m southwest from the center of the mound. Another lobe of sediment extended 350 m from the mound center to the northnortheast and was 190 m wide.

### 3.2.2 REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ Sediment-Profile Photography

A 13-station REMOTS ${ }^{\oplus}$ sediment-profile photography survey was completed over the USCGA mound in August 1995 to document the benthic recolonization status. A complete set of REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ image analysis results for the August 1995 survey of the USCGA mound is presented in Appendix B.

## August 1995 Bathymetry 1600 m X 1600 m Survey Area



Figure 3-34. Bathymetric chart of the $1600 \mathrm{~m} \times 1600 \mathrm{~m}$ survey area, August 1995 results, 0.5 m contour interval

## Depth Difference August 1992 vs. August 1995



Figure 3-35. Depth difference plot displaying the location of the disposal mounds created since the August 1992 survey (USCGA, NL-94, and NL-92) relative to historic disposal mounds

## Depth Difference


$\square$

Figure 3-36. USCGA mound, depth difference from August 1992 to August 1995, 0.2 m contour interval

At ten out of thirteen REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations, the dredged material thickness exceeded the camera prism penetration depth in all of the replicate photographs (Table 3-5). Along the southeast stations, dredged material thickness either exceeded prism penetration depth or reached a maximum of $13.24 \mathrm{~cm}(100 \mathrm{SE})$ and $9.23 \mathrm{~cm}(50 \mathrm{SE})$. At Station 150E, dredged material thickness was less than penetration depth and averaged 12.8 cm .

The mean prism penetration depths ranged from 12.2 cm to 15.9 cm and averaged 14.0 cm . These values are consistent with the presence of fine-grained material at most of the stations. Most REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs taken at the USCGA mound showed homogeneous silt-clay ( $>4$ phi). Very fine sand ( 4 to 3 phi) was noted in two replicates at 100 S, and at one replicate each at $100 \mathrm{~W}, 50 \mathrm{~N}, 50 \mathrm{~S}$, and CTR. Sand-over-mud layering was noted at all stations.

The boundary roughness values for the USCGA mound sediment-profile photographs were low (ranging from 0.6 to 1.6 cm with an average of 1.0 cm ), indicating relatively little surface disturbance. Boundary roughness was due to biogenic activity in all but one photograph. In one of the replicate photographs at Station 100E, the boundary roughness was due to the presence of shell lag at the sediment surface.

Station-averaged apparent RPD depths ranged from 0.8 cm to 7.6 cm at the USCGA mound (Figure 3-37; Table 3-5). The average RPD value for the mound was 2.69 cm , with no geographic pattern to the distribution of values. The RPD values for two out of three replicate photographs taken at the center station (CTR) were unmeasurable due to camera artifacts. These two photographs were noted as being potentially hypoxic, along with one replicate image at Station 50S and one replicate at Station 100S.

A Stage II biological assemblage dominated the USCGA mound. The presence of Stage III organisms (primarily Stage II on III) was noted in three of the replicate images at Station 50W, two replicates at Stations 50E and 100E, and one replicate at Stations 100SE and 100W (Figure 3-38). Many of the photographs showed dense aggregations of amphipod tubes, or disturbed and decaying tube mats. Due to the presence of Stage II or Stage II on III communities, the USCGA mound at the time of the August 1995 survey appeared to be recovering more rapidly than predicted for recently deposited dredged material (Germano et al. 1994).

Median OSI values at USCGA mound REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations ranged from +3 to +9 , with an overall average of +6.4 (Table 3-5). The lowest OSI was at the CTR station $(+3)$, primarily due to low dissolved oxygen conditions and lack of Stage III organisms, although only one CTR photograph had a measurable OSI due to camera artifacts on the
USCGA REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1995 Survey

| Mound/ Ref Area | Location | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged <br> Material <br> Thickness <br> Mean (cm) | Number of Reps w/ Dredged Material | RPD <br> Mean <br> (cm) | Successional <br> Stages <br> Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size <br> Major Mode (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI <br> Median | Boundary <br> Roughness <br> Mean <br> (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| USCGA | 100E | 12.16 | >11.99 | 3 | 1.90 | II, III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 7.33 | 8 | 0.96 |
| USCGA | 100 N | 13.37 | $>13.3$ | 3 | 4.97 | II | ST._I | >4 | 7.67 | 9 | 1.12 |
| USCGA | 100S | 12.22 | >11.92 | 3 | 3.92 | II | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 7 | 8 | 0.65 |
| USCGA | 100SE | 14.74 | 13.24 | 3 | 2.42 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 7 | 6 | 0.78 |
| USCGA | 100W | 14.86 | >14.74 | 3 | 1.31 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.81 |
| USCGA | 150 E | 14.31 | 12.81 | 3 | 2.69 | 11 | ST_॥ | >4 | 6 | 5 | 1.18 |
| USCGA | 150 S | 13.32 | >13.01 | 3 | 1.57 | II | ST_II | >4 | 4 | 5 | 1.34 |
| USCGA | 50 E | 14.53 | >14.59 | 3 | 0.82 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 6 | 6 | 1.56 |
| USCGA | 50 N | 14.27 | >14.12 | 3 | 7.64 | II | ST_II | >4 | 9 | 9 | 0.83 |
| USCGA | 50 S | 15.90 | >15.66 | 3 | 1.40 | 11 | ST_II | $>4$ | 5.33 | 6 | 0.76 |
| USCGA | 50SE | 13.74 | 9.23 | 3 | 2.04 | II | ST_II | $>4$ | 6.33 | 5 | 0.97 |
| USCGA | 50W | 15.46 | >15.45 | 3 | 1.88 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 7 | 7 | 1.45 |
| USCGA | CTR | 13.58 | >13.59 | 3 | 2.48 | 11 | ST_॥ | >4 | 3 | 3 | 1.16 |


| AVG |  | 14.03 | 13.36 | 3 | 2.69 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX |  | 15.90 | $>15.66$ | 3 | 7.64 |  |  | 6.42 | 1.04 |  |
| MIN |  | 12.16 | 9.23 | 3 | 0.82 |  |  | 9 | 1.56 |  |

** Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicate images obtained and analyzed at each station. If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration depth in at least two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the >sign).

## USCGA Mound <br> 1995 RPD and OSI Values



Figure 3-37. Distribution map of mean RPD and median OSI values calculated for the 1995 survey over the USCGA Mound

## USCGA Mound <br> 1995 Successional Stage



Figure 3-38. Distribution map of successional stage calculated for the 1995 survey over the USCGA Mound
other replicates. Two other USCGA stations ( 150 S and 50S) also had evidence of low apparent dissolved oxygen and the absence of Stage III organisms, resulting in lower OSI values. A median value of +5 was derived for Station 150 S and +6 was calculated for Station 50S. Sediment methane was noted at one replicate image at Station 50W; however, the presence of Stage III organisms buffered the effect on the OSI for that station.

### 3.3 NL-94 Disposal Mound

### 3.3.1 Bathymetry

The NL-94 mound was formed when $37,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of material from the U.S. Navy Submarine Base was released at the NDA 94 buoy. The disposal activity was concentrated around the NDA-94-1 buoy position. As a result, the August 1995 precision bathymetric survey was successful in detecting this small deposit (Figure 3-35). A $0.48 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area of detailed analysis was selected around the active disposal point to conduct precision depth difference calculations.

The deposition of material at the NDA-94-1 buoy resulted in the formation of a disposal mound approximately 125 m wide and 0.9 m high (Figure 3-39). A flat tongue of dredged material with a maximum height of 0.4 m extended 140 m southeast from the apex of the mound. This southeast tongue of the NL-94 mound abutted the historic NL-I mound (Figure 3-35).

### 3.3.2 REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ Sediment-Profile Photography

A series of REMOTS ${ }^{\oplus}$ sediment-profile photographs were collected over the NL-94 mound in August 1995 and September 1997 to document the lateral extent of dredged material within close proximity to the NDA-94-1 disposal buoy position, as well as assess the benthic recolonization status of the surficial sediments. A complete set of REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ image analysis results for the NL-94 mound are presented in Appendix B.

### 3.3.2.1 August 1995 Survey

The center station (CTR) and six surrounding stations (all within 50 m of the center) had dredged material, with the thickness of the dredged material layer at each station exceeding the penetration depth of the camera prism. Twelve of the fifteen REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations had recently placed dredged material present, while three of the stations had either ambient sediment or historic dredged material. At Stations 150NW, 100SW, and 150SE, one or two of the replicate photographs displayed dredged material layer thickness greater than or equal to the penetration depth of the camera prism. At Stations 150 NW and

## Depth Difference



```
NLDS
NL-94 Mound
Mound Height in Meters
NAD 27
0 m 200 m
```

Figure 3-39. NL-94 mound, depth difference from August 1992 to August 1995, 0.2 m contour interval

100SW, the remaining replicates indicated ambient sediment, while historic dredged material from the NL-I mound was detected at 150SE (Figure 3-40A\&B). This resulted in mean dredged material thickness of 2.9 to 5.5 cm for these stations. At 100 E , all replicates had dredged material over ambient sediment, for an average thickness of 5.3 cm . Ambient sediment was found in all replicates at stations 100 m west, northwest, and northeast of the center.

The mean camera penetration depths for REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations at the NL-94 mound ranged from 7.9 cm to 15.6 cm and averaged 11.85 cm . These values are consistent with the presence of fine-grained material at most of the stations (Figure 3-41).

The major modal grain size was consistently classified as fine-grained silt-clay ( $>4$ phi) at the stations within 50 m of the center station and at Station 100SE. The remaining station replicates ranged from silt-clay ( $>4$ phi) to very fine sand ( 3 to 4 phi; Table $3-6$ ). Sand-over-mud layering was observed at the majority of the stations outside a 50 m radius from the center.

Average boundary roughness values ranged from 0.6 cm to 2.9 cm . The distribution of boundary roughness values showed no spatial pattern. With the exception of three stations, boundary roughness over the NL-94 mound was attributed to biogenic activity. One replicate from Station 100 E exhibited evidence of a scour lag feature, one replicate from Station 50NE showed a possible erosional boundary, and one replicate at 50 NW displayed a shell lag feature.

Average RPD values at NL-94 stations ranged from 0.7 cm to 5.1 cm , with an average RPD value of 2.02 cm over the entire mound (Table 3-6). There was no apparent geographic pattern to the distribution of deep and shallow RPD depths (Figure 3-42). The shallowest RPD was measured at $50 \mathrm{~S}(0.7 \mathrm{~cm})$, and the deepest RPD was measured at 50SE (5.2 cm).

Stage II and Stage II on III communities dominated the NL-94 mound. Stations 100NE and 50NW had Stage I present, as well as Stages II and III (Figure 3-43). Because these are advanced successional stages for an area recently impacted by dredged material, NL-94 appeared to have recovered rapidly relative to the normal progression of benthic recovery (Germano et al. 1994).

Median OSI values ranged from +6 to +11 over the NL-94 mound, with an overall average of +7.4 (Table 3-6). In general, an OSI of less than +6 indicates areas of benthic disturbance (Rhoads and Germano 1982). The highest OSI value of +11.0 was detected at Station 50SE, where there was Stage II on III and a mean RPD thickness of 5.1 cm
Table 3-6
NL-94 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1995 Survey

| Mound/ <br> Ref Area | Location | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged Material Thickness Mean (cm) | Number of Reps w/ Dredged Material | RPD <br> Mean <br> (cm) | Successional Stages Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size <br> Major <br> Mode <br> (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI <br> Median | Boundary <br> Roughness Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NL-94 | 100E | 7.94 | 5.33 | 4 | 1.13 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 4 | 6 | 6 | 1.21 |
| NL-94 | 100NE | 11.27 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.69 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 4 | 7.33 | 8 | 2.01 |
| NL-94 | 100NW | 11.72 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.48 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8 | 9 | 2.31 |
| NL-94 | 100SE | 15.25 | 3.91 | 1 | 1.23 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 5.67 | 6 | 0.76 |
| NL-94 | 100SW | 9.36 | 5.50 | 2 | 1.61 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 6.50 | 6.5 | 2.28 |
| NL-94 | 100W | 10.75 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.84 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 2 to 4 | 8.67 | 9 | 1.27 |
| NL-94 | 150NW | 10.08 | 2.89 | 1 | 1.79 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 6.75 | 7 | 1.52 |
| NL-94 | 150SE | 10.26 | 3.71 | 1 | 4.06 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8.33 | 8 | 2.94 |
| NL.-94 | 50 N | 13.08 | $>12.95$ | 3 | 1.25 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 7.33 | 7 | 1.80 |
| NL-94 | 50NE | 15.60 | >15.39 | 3 | 1.00 | II, III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 5 | 7 | 0.91 |
| NL-94 | 50NW | 10.87 | >10.86 | 3 | 2.13 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 8 | 7 | 1.45 |
| NL-94 | 50 S | 12.85 | >12.78 | 3 | 0.74 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 6.33 | 6 | 1.13 |
| NL.-94 | 50SE | 13.00 | >12.89 | 3 | 5.15 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 11 | 11 | 1.15 |
| NL-94 | 50SW | 12.94 | >12.95 | 3 | 1.09 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 7 | 7 | 2.38 |
| NL-94 | CTR | 12.77 | $>12.56$ | 3 | 1.11 | II,III | ST II_ON_III | $>4$ | 6.33 | 7 | 0.56 |


| AVG |  | 11.85 | 9.31 | 2 | 2.02 |  |  |  | 7.22 | 7.43 | 1.58 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX |  | 15.60 | $>15.39$ | 4 | 5.15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MIN |  | 7.94 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

** Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicate images obtained and analyzed at each station. If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration depth in at least two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the >sign).

$\boldsymbol{m}$

[^3]
## Mean Dredged Material Thickness



```
ncm}\mathrm{ - Mean Dredged Material Thickness
CP - DM Thickness }2\mathrm{ REMOTS®
    Camera Penetration
```

NLDS
NL-94 Mound
Mound Height in Meters
NAD 27


Figure 3-41. Mean dredged material thickness at the 1995 REMOTS® sediment-profile photography stations over the NL-94 mound

## NL-94 Mound 1995 RPD and OSI Values



Figure 3-42. Distribution map of mean RPD and median OSI values calculated for the 1995 survey over the NL-94 Mound

## NL-94 Mound <br> 1995 Successional Stage




Figure 3-43. Distribution map of successional stage calculated for the 1995 survey over the NL-94 Mound
(Figure 3-42). One replicate at 50NE showed evidence of low apparent DO, but no methane was evident in any replicate.

### 3.3.2.2 September 1997 Survey

In September 1996, the NDA-96 buoy was deployed approximately 80 m west of the NL-94 mound. A total volume of $3,400 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of supplemental cap material was placed over the mound at the buoy, adding to the pre-existing mound (Figures 1-3 and 3-44). In September 1997, 15 stations at the NL-94 mound were sampled with the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile camera, duplicating the survey conducted in 1995. Three or more replicate images were obtained at each station to document the placement of the new material and monitor benthic recovery.

Dredged material was detected in all replicates at all stations. The measured thickness of dredged material ranged from 6.0 to 16.2 cm ( $>13.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ average; Table 3-10). Dredged material layer thickness was equal to, or exceeded, the camera penetration in all replicates images collected in September 1997. In 1995, dredged material was not detected at stations $100 \mathrm{NE}, 100 \mathrm{NW}$, and 100 W . Thin layers of dredged material over ambient sediments were noted at Stations 100SE, 100SW, and 150NW. The presence of dredged material greater than camera penetration at these stations during the 1997 survey was consistent with the placement of material at the NDA 96 buoy (Figure 3-44).

The REMOTS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ images characterized the sediment as a mix of fine to very fine sand ( 3 to 4 phi) with some variability (Table 3-7). As a result, the major modal grain size for the entire mound was 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand) at most stations. Stations $100 \mathrm{NW}, 100 \mathrm{~W}$, 50 NW , and 50SE displayed a finer grain size, with a mix of silt-clay predominating ( $>4$ phi). Coarser-grained sediment consisting of fine to medium sand (2 phi) occurred in at least one replicate at Stations CTR, 50SW, and 100E. Surface sand overlying fine-grained sediment (sand-over-mud stratigraphy) was noted in 28 of the 46 photographs collected.

The boundary roughness values for the NL-94 mound ranged from 0.6 to 4.2 cm , with an average of 1.4 cm (Table 3-7). Shell lag or disturbed amphipod tube mats were visible on the sediment surface within most replicate images. One replicate image at each of Stations $100 \mathrm{NE}, 50 \mathrm{NE}$, and 100 SW was identified as winnowed. Armoring of the sediment surface by shell lag (current scouring), visible in the images at Stations 150SE, $50 \mathrm{NW}, 50 \mathrm{~S}$, and 100 E , may protect the mound from further current-induced winnowing (Figure 3-45). In contrast to the 1995 survey results, boundary roughness was primarily attributed to physical forces, although some surface disturbances were indeterminate or caused by biogenic activity.
NL-94 Disposal Mound REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1997 Survey

| Mound/ Ref Area | Station | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged Material <br> Thickness Mean (cm)** | Number of Reps w/Dredged Material | RPD <br> Mean <br> (cm) | Successional Stages Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain <br> Size <br> Major <br> Mode <br> (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI <br> Median | Boundary <br> Roughness <br> Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NL-94 | 100E | 6.20 | $>6.04$ | 4 | 1.77 | 1 | ST_I | 4 to 3 | INDET | INDET | 1.21 |
| NL-94 | 100NE | 8.74 | >8.79 | 3 | 3.14 | I, II | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 7 | 7 | 0.86 |
| NL-94 | 100NW | 15.67 | >15.78 | 3 | 6.15 | 1,1II | ST_I_ON_III | >4 | 9 | 9 | 0.64 |
| NL-94 | 100SE | 13.35 | >13.47 | 3 | 2.77 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_111 | 4 to 3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 1.51 |
| NL-94 | 100SW | 12.11 | >12.38 | 3 | 4.11 | I, II, III | ST_II_TO_III | 4 to 3 | 9 | 9 | 0.60 |
| NL-94 | 100W | 14.75 | >14.68 | 3 | 5.45 | I,II | ST_॥ | >4 | 7 | 7 | 0.78 |
| NL-94 | 150NW | 9.95 | >9.85 | 3 | 4.43 | I,II,III | ST_I_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.33 | 9 | 3.14 |
| NL-94 | 150SE | 15.76 | >15.95 | 3 | 6.04 | 1,11,111 | ST_II_TO_II' | 4 to 3 | 9.33 | 10 | 1.68 |
| NL-94 | 50N | 15.54 | >15.35 | 3 | 2.39 | I, II, III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.81 |
| NL-94 | 50NE | 16.32 | >16.23 | 3 | 4.96 | I,II | ST_॥ | 4 to 3 | 8 | 8 | 0.99 |
| NL-94 | 50NW | 13.76 | >13.38 | 3 | 4.17 | I,II,III | ST_II_TO_II! | >4 | 7 | 7 | 0.70 |
| NL-94 | 50 S | 15.78 | >16.06 | 3 | INDET | I,III | ST_I_ON_III | 4 to 3 | INDET | INDET | 1.28 |
| NL-94 | 50SE | 15.76 | >15.71 | 3 | 4.57 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 5 | 7 | 1.74 |
| NL.-94 | 50SW | 15.39 | >14.81 | 3 | INDET | II, III | ST_II_TO_III | 4 to 3 | INDET | INDET | 4.15 |
| NL-94 | CTR | 14.27 | >14.42 | 3 | 5.69 | 1,III | ST_I_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 11 | 11 | 1.20 |


| AVG |  | 13.56 | $>13.53$ | 3.07 | 4.28 |  |  | 7.97 | 8.33 | 1.42 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX |  | 16.32 | $>16.23$ | 4 | 6.15 |  |  | 11 | 11 | 4.15 |  |
| MIN |  | 6.20 | $>6.04$ | 3 | 1.77 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the >sign).
New London Disposal Site Nuxnmex
1997 REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Survey
Presence of Fresh Dredged Material over Ambient

Figure 3-44. Interpretive map and example image (100NW) showing stations over the NL-94 mound displaying
ambient sediments in 1995 which had received fresh dredged material during the 1996-97 disposal season

Monitoring Cruise at the New London Disposal Site, 1992-1998


The replicate-averaged apparent RPD ranged from 1.8 to 6.2 cm ( 4.3 cm average), with no apparent spatial pattern (Figure 3-46; Table 3-7). Six stations had a visible redox rebound ranging from 4 to 9 cm , suggesting a recent reduction in RPD depth.

Similar to the 1995 data, the successional status was advanced, showing healthy Stage II or Stage II on III communities inhabiting the sediments of the NL-94 mound (Figure 3-47). Some of the photographs were identified as Stage I to II due to the presence of disturbed amphipod (Ampelisca) tube mats. Stage III organisms were present in half of the replicate images and 11 of the 15 stations.

The median OSI ranged from +7 to +11 , with an overall average of +8.3 (Figure 3-46; Table 3-7). A replicate-averaged OSI of $<+6$ suggested a disturbed benthic habitat at Station 50SE. A number of replicates had indeterminant OSI values due to camera faceplate wiper smearing or artifacts on the sediment profile. The overall average OSI in 1997 was slightly higher than that observed during the survey conducted in $1995(+7.4)$, indicating a slight improvement in benthic conditions.

### 3.4 Northern Region

### 3.4.1 1997 Master Bathymetric Survey

The $2100 \times 2100 \mathrm{~m}$ precision bathymetric survey performed over the NLDS provided a new DGPS baseline to aid in the development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database for the disposal site, as well as to facilitate comparisons with future project-specific surveys. This survey yielded a bathymetric chart of the $4.41 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area with a minimum depth of 13.5 m over the NL-RELIC mound and a maximum depth of 24.75 m approximately 100 m south of the disposal site boundary (Figure 3-48). A total of 11 dredged material disposal mounds were apparent within the confines of the disposal site, although many of them overlapped to form one larger feature. A vertically exaggerated, three-dimensional view of the NLDS displays the various dredged material deposits in contrast to the natural topography, indicating the presence of a central "bowl" surrounded by dredged material mounds (Figure 3-49).

The overall topography of the NLDS slopes from a depth of less than 14 m in the Northern Region towards the south and southwest. A northwest-southeast oriented trough divides the area elevated by active dredged material disposal throughout the center of the site and the elevated area in the southwest corner (Figures 3-48 and 3-49). This ridge is in close proximity to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) special purposes buoy "NL." The data collected as part of the July 1986 master bathymetry survey covered an area of the seafloor

## NL-94 Mound 1997 RPD and OSI Values



Figure 3-46. Distribution map of mean RPD and median OSI values calculated for the 1997 survey over the NL-94 Mound

## NL-94 Mound

1997 Successional Stage


## Station <br> Successional Stage



Figure 3-47. Distribution map of successional stage calculated for the 1997 survey over the NL-94 Mound

## September 1997 Master Bathymetric Survey



Figure 3-48. Bathymetric chart of New London Disposal Site (contour interval $=0.25 \mathrm{~m}$ )

## September 1997 Bathymetry



Figure 3-49. Three-dimensional view of the bathymetry of NLDS (vertical exaggeration 37.25)
approximately 1200 m to the southwest of the current disposal site boundaries (Figure 3-50).

Depth difference comparisons between the 1986 and 1997 surveys (corrected to MLLW and NAD 83) show sizable accumulations of dredged material corresponding to the formation of several mounds, including the Seawolf (1995) NL-TR/USCGA (1989-90), and NL-88 (1988) mounds. There were no corresponding changes in depth between 1986 and 1997 near the "NL" buoy (Figure 3-50). As a result, this ridge represents a natural geologic feature on the seafloor of eastern Long Island Sound. Survey artifacts were identified in the northern area of the disposal site along the east-west slope visible in Figure 3-50. The small patches of apparent accumulation in the southern portion of the disposal site also may be a result of "noise" from various bottom features.

### 3.4.2 NLDS Northern Region

The Northern Region of NLDS (Figure 2-7) was surveyed in September 1997 using precision bathymetry and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photography to provide an adequate baseline for valid depth difference calculations and assessment of benthic conditions in future surveys.

### 3.4.2.1 Bathymetry

Depths in the Northern Region ranged from approximately 14 m near the northern end of the NL-RELIC mound to $>23 \mathrm{~m}$ in the southwest corner (Figure 3-51). The deepest area of the Northern Region was consistent with the overall topography of the area.

### 3.4.2.2 REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ Sediment-Profile Photography

The September 1997 REMOTS survey of the Northern Region consisted of sampling at eleven stations (Figure 2-7). Historic dredged material was detected at seven of the eleven stations distributed within the region. Dredged material was commonly characterized by a chaotic sediment fabric, gray clay, or disturbed surficial layers, and in most cases was easily distinguished from the brown, sandy ambient material. Dredged material was not detected in any replicate image obtained from Stations N1, N3, N5, and N10 (Table 3-8). However, some historical material placed over 20 years ago at the NL-Relic mound, near Station N5, may now appear similar to ambient material. Station N9, located at the northern edge of the Seawolf Mound may have been influenced by dredged material disposed during the 1995-96 disposal season.
Table 3-8
NLDS Northern Region REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1997 Survey

| Station | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged <br> Material <br> Thickness <br> Mean <br> (cm)** | Number of Reps w/Dredged Material | RPD <br> Mean <br> (cm) | Successional Stages <br> Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain <br> Size <br> Major <br> Mode <br> (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI <br> Median | Boundary Roughness Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N1 | 9.50 | 0 | 0 | 4.35 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 9 | 9 | 0.98 |
| N2 | 9.39 | 2.28 | 1 historical | 1.83 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 6.67 | 7 | 0.52 |
| N3 | 8.81 | 0 | 0 | 4.03 | II,III | ST_II_TO_III | 4 to 3 | 8 | 7 | 0.75 |
| N4 | 10.58 | 2.86 | 1 historical | 3.28 | 1,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.75 | 8 | 0.72 |
| N5 | 8.51 | 0 | 0 | 2.96 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 9 | 9 | 0.65 |
| N6 | 7.00 | >6.45 | 2 historical 1 historical | 1.94 | II,III | ST_II_TO_II | variable | 7 | 7 | 1.54 |
| N7 | 10.09 | $>6.48$ | 1 Seawolf DM | 3.60 | II,III | ST_II_ON_II! | 4 to 3 | 8.3 | 9 | 1.11 |
| N8 | 6.55 | 4.8 | 1 historical | 6.19 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 11 | 11 | 0.84 |
| N9 | 16.50 | >16.50 | 3 Seawolf DM | 0.00 | 1,11,1II | ST_III | $>4$ | 1 | 1 | 0.70 |
| N10 | 4.55 | 0 | 0 | 1.38 | II | ST_-II | 3 to 2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.84 |
| N11 | 11.96 | 4.67 | 1 historical | 3.10 | 11 | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 7.3 | 8 | 0.68 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AVG | 9.40 | 4.00 |  | 2.97 |  |  |  | 7.32 | 7.41 | 0.85 |
| MAX | 16.50 | $>16.5$ |  | 6.19 |  |  |  | 11 | 11 | 1.54 |
| MIN | 4.55 | 0.00 |  | 0.00 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 0.52 |

[^4] depth in at least two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the >sign).

## Depth Difference

## September 1997 versus July 1986 Master Bathymetric Survey



Figure 3-50. Depth difference between the 1986 and 1997 master bathymetric surveys
NLDS Northern Region
September 1997 Bathymetry Current Disposal Site Boundary


Figure 3-51. September 1997 bathymetry of the Northern Region

Fine to very fine sand characterized the sediment at most stations in the Northern Region, as the major modal grain size was 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand) in most photographs (Table 3-8). At Station N9 fine sediments, either gray clay or brown clayey silt ( $>4$ phi), were predominant. In contrast, one replicate at Station N6 contained gravel with overlying shells. Station 10 had two photographs with a coarser grain size of fine sand (3 to 2 phi). Surface sand overlying fine-grained sediment (sand over mud stratigraphy) was noted in one-fourth of the photographs from the region.

Despite the occasional appearance of an overlying sand layer, all of the stations in the Northern Region had relatively low boundary roughness values, with a replicateaveraged mean of 0.9 cm . The coarse grain size in replicates at Station N6 and N10, in addition to the predominance of shell lag and disturbed tube mats on the sediment surface, indicated potential bottom current scouring. Although some stations were indeterminant or had biogenic activity, boundary roughness was primarily due to physical forces.

The replicate-averaged apparent RPD ranged from 0 to 6.2 cm ( 3.0 average; Figure 3-52; Table 3-8). At Station N9, two replicates had an indeterminate RPD and one replicate had no RPD visible due to the presence of gray clay. Seven replicate images collected throughout the region had a visible redox rebound ranging from 4 cm to 7 cm depth, suggesting a recent reduction in RPD depth.

The biological assemblage at the Northern Region stations showed a dominance of Stage II organisms (amphipods) with some Stage III organisms present (Table 3-8). The Stage II organisms settle and create dense tube mats on the sediment surface, filtering particles from currents they create at the top of the tubes. This high density of tubes and filtering activity may serve to exclude Stage I organisms. Only a few replicates were suspected of having retro-Stage II conditions. Stage III organisms, indicated by subsurface feeding voids, were present in 13 replicates of the Northern Region stations (Figure 3-53).

Median OSI values ranged from +1 to +11 over the Northern Region, with an overall average of +7.4 (Table 3-8). The majority of the stations had OSI values $>+6$. The lowest OSI was detected at Station N9, where gray clay was present from the nearby Seawolf disposal mound. The highest possible OSI value, +11 , was calculated for four replicate images and assigned to Station N8. Neither low dissolved oxygen conditions nor methane were observed in any of the photographs collected in September 1997.
1997 Remots ${ }^{\circledR}$ Stations - NLDS Northern Region


Figure 3-52. Distribution of RPD and OSI values over the Northern region of NLDS

Figure 3-53. Distribution of successional stage assemblages over the Northern Region of NLDS

### 3.5 NL-92 Disposal Mound

The NL-92 mound is a small dredged material disposal mound formed by the disposal of approximately $18,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of dredged material at the NDA 92-2 buoy. This small deposit was detected in the August 1995 bathymetric survey (Figure 3-35). A $0.56 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ area surrounding the NDA $92-2$ buoy position was selected as the area of detailed analysis. The NL- 92 mound was found to be 140 m wide, with a maximum height of 0.6 m (Figure 3-54). A REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography survey was not conducted over the NL-92 mound, because this location was planned to be used for dredged material disposal relatively soon after the bathymetric survey.

### 3.6 NLDS Reference Areas

Three reference areas for NLDS (NLON REF, NE REF and WEST REF) were surveyed with the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile camera in August 1992, August 1995, September 1997 and July 1998. These reference areas provide a basis for comparison with the images collected over the NLDS project mounds and aid in determining the health of the benthic community within the disposal site. The condition at NLON REF, NE REF, and WEST REF is presumed to reflect seasonal and annual variations in environmental conditions. Three replicate photographs were collected at each reference area station and subjected to the identical series of measurements and criteria used to characterize benthic habitat within the disposal site. A complete set of REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ image analysis results for each reference area and each survey are presented in Appendix B.

### 3.6.1 August 1992 Survey

A 13 -station cross-shaped grid was established over each of the three NLDS reference areas in August 1992 (Figure 2-8). The results obtained from the reference areas were used in comparison to the data collected over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex.

Dredged material was not apparent at any of the reference stations. Sediment layering (sand-over-mud stratigraphy) was noted in multiple replicate photographs at NE REF and NLON REF. The surfaces at these stations were characterized by shell fragments and fine sands overlying silt and clay, with the formation of some bedforms (ripples).

The stations over NE REF and NLON REF displayed very similar sediment grain size distributions, relative to the disposal site, with a major mode of 3 to 4 phi (very fine sand; Table 3-9). The WEST REF was also characterized as predominantly sand, but sediment grain size major modes varied between 2 to 3 phi (medium to fine sand),

Table 3-9
NLDS Reference Area REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1992 Survey

| Mound/ Ref Area | Number | Camera <br> Penetration <br> Mean (cm) | Dredged <br> Material <br> Thickness <br> Mean (cm) | Number of Reps w/Dredged Material | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { RPD } \\ \text { Mean }(\mathrm{cm}) \end{array}$ | Successional <br> Stages Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size Major Mode (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI Median | Boundary <br> Roughness <br> Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NLON REF | 100e | 3.60 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.97 | II | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.84 |
| NLON REF | 100 n | 5.56 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.12 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1.34 |
| NLON REF | 100 s | 6.06 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.03 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.89 |
| NLON REF | 100w | 4.61 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.21 | II | Stage il | 3 to 4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 2.17 |
| NLON REF | 200e | 5.16 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.13 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 0.85 |
| NLON REF | 200n | 5.34 | 0.00 | 0 - | 1.14 | 1,11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.61 |
| NLON REF | 200s | 9.11 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.42 | II | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 0.61 |
| NLON REF | 200w | 4.88 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.08 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.76 |
| NLON REF | 3000 | 4.72 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.14 | II | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.76 |
| NLON REF | 300n | 4.73 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.11 | 1 | Stage I | 3 to 4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.78 |
| NLON REF | 300 s | 7.42 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.28 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 0.56 |
| NLON REF | 300w | 6.56 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.39 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 0.63 |
| NLON REF | ctr | 3.38 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.07 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.96 |


| NE REF | 100 e | 7.05 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.28 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 0.45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE REF | 100n | 9.48 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.47 | 11,111 | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 1.03 |
| NE REF | 100s | 9.61 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.75 | 1,11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 0.69 |
| NE REF | 100w | 7.59 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.22 | II, III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 0.94 |
| NE REF | 200e | 6.97 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.42 | 1,11,111 | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 1.12 |
| NE REF | 200n | 8.46 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.28 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 0.68 |
| NE REF | 200s | 10.61 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.33 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 0.79 |
| NE REF | 200w | 8.24 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.19 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 1.06 |
| NE REF | 300e | 8.69 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.14 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 1.08 |
| NE REF | 300n | 8.69 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.66 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.61 |
| NE REF | 300s | 7.33 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.43 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 0.87 |
| NE REF | 300w | 7.58 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.91 | II,III | Stage II ON Stage III | 3 to 4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 0.69 |
| NE REF | ctr | 8.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.94 | 11 | Stage II | 3 to 4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 1.35 |
| WEST REF | 100e | 5.04 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.24 | INDET | INDET | 2 to 3 | INDET | INDET | 1.04 |
| WEST REF | 100n | 6.33 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.70 | 1 | Stage I | 3 to 4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.57 |
| WEST REF | 100s | 8.29 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.22 | I | Stage I | 3 to 4 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 0.49 |
| WEST REF | 100w | 4.07 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.25 | 1 | Stage I | 2 to 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.40 |
| WEST REF | 200e | 5.33 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.12 | INDET | INDET | 2 to 3 | INDET | INDET | 0.67 |
| WEST REF | 200n | 1.47 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.45 | 1 | Stage I | 3 to 4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.07 |
| WEST REF | 200s | 7.26 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.69 | I,III | Stage I ON Stage İI | 3 to 4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.60 |
| WEST REF | 200w | 7.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.73 | 1 | Stage I | 2 to 3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 0.36 |
| WEST REF | 300 e | 5.76 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.73 | III | Stage III | 2 to 3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.49 |
| WEST REF | 300n | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | INDET | INDET | INDET | INDET | INDET | 0.00 |
| WEST REF | 300s | 6.52 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.13 | 1,111 | Stage I ON Stage Ifi | 3 to 4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 0.61 |
| WEST REF | 300w | 5.94 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.42 | 1,1II | Stage I ON Stage it | 3 to 4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 0.78 |
| WEST REF | ctr | 7.42 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.24 | 1,1II | Stage I ON Stage III | >4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 0.47 |


| AVG |  | 6.41 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.44 |  | 5.33 | 5.36 | 0.76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX |  | 10.61 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.33 |  | 7.67 | 8 | 2.17 |
| MIN |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |  | 2 |  |  |

## Depth Difference


$72^{\circ} 05.000^{\circ} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.900^{\circ} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.800^{\circ} \mathrm{W} \quad 72^{\circ} 04.700^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$

Figure 3-54. NL-92 mound, depth difference from August 1992 to August 1995, 0.2 m contour interval

3 to 4 phi (very fine sand) and $>4$ (silt). Shell fragments and shell lag deposits were also a major characteristic of the surface sediments at WEST REF.

Each of the three reference areas showed relatively low intra- and inter-station mean boundary roughness values, ranging from 0.0 cm to 2.2 cm across all three areas (Table 3-9). Boundary roughness determinations were classified as biogenic for the majority of the photographs collected in August 1992.

The replicate averaged RPD depths within the three areas ranged from 0.0 cm to 2.3 cm , the overall average RPD was 1.44 cm (Table 3-9). The WEST REF exhibited slightly deeper RPD layers than those at NE REF and NLON REF. No redox rebound layers were observed in any of the replicate images collected at the three reference areas.

The NE and NLON reference areas exhibited Stage II populations (amphipod tube mats) with several stations progressing to Stage III, while the reference area WEST REF showed signs of recent benthic disturbance. Five of the 13 stations sampled at WEST REF had exclusively Stage I populations (Table 3-9). Four stations had Stage I organisms colonizing the sediment surface over Stage III deposit feeders at depth. The eastern-most station displayed evidence of a healthy Stage III population. Stations 300 m north, 100 m east, and 200 m east had indeterminate successional stages due to low camera penetration.

The median OSI values at the reference areas in 1992 ranged from +2 to +8 , with an overall average of +5.4 . The majority of stations had index values of +5 and +7 (Table 3-9). There were five indeterminate stations at the disposal site and three at the WEST REF area, due to indeterminate RPD values or successional stages. Neither low DO conditions nor sediment methane were noted at any of the 39 reference stations in August 1992.

### 3.6.2 August 1995 Survey

The surficial sediments at the NLDS reference areas (NLON REF, NE REF, and WEST REF) were examined with REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography as part of the August 1995 survey. These reference areas served as a baseline for determining the health of the benthic community at the NL-94 and USCGA mounds, as well as the NL-91 and D/S mound complex. In contrast to 1992, a total of 15 stations were surveyed in August 1995 (four at NLON REF, five at NE REF, and six at WEST REF). These stations were randomly distributed within a $300-\mathrm{m}$ radius of the center of each reference area
(Figure 2-8).

No dredged material was present in any replicate photograph obtained from the three reference areas. Camera penetration depth ranged from 3.0 cm to 9.6 cm , and was shallowest at WEST REF (Table 3-10). Despite the relatively low penetration, sand-overmud layering was observed in all replicate photographs from NE REF and in two replicate photographs from NLON REF Station 2. No evidence of mud was seen at WEST REF.

All of the reference areas were predominantly characterized as fine to very fine sand (Table 3-10). At NE REF and NLON REF, the major modal grain size was 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand) in all but one photograph from NE REF. NE REF Station 4 had a major modal grain size of $>4$ phi (silt/clay). At WEST REF, the sediment was mostly 3 to 2 phi (fine sand). WEST REF Station 5 was dominated by 2 to 1 phi (medium sand).

All of the reference area REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs showed low boundary roughness. Averaged boundary roughness values for the stations ranged from 0.4 cm to 1.6 cm and were attributed to biogenic activity.

The apparent RPD depth ranged from 0.7 cm to 2.9 cm at the reference stations. The average RPD value was 1.76 cm at WEST REF, 1.04 cm at NE REF, and 1.51 cm at NLON REF (Table 3-10). Two REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs at WEST REF (Station 2/B and Station 6/B) showed no RPD and indications of low apparent DO conditions within the bottom waters. No redox rebound layers were detected in any of the 1995 reference area photographs.

In general, the reference areas displayed a solid Stage II benthic community with progression into Stage II on III at all but two stations (NE REF Station 2 and NLON REF Station 4; Table 3-10). Dense amphipod tube mats were present at all three reference areas. The replicate image obtained from WEST REF Station 6/B was classified as azoic, while the remaining two photographs (obtained within a 25 meter radius) displayed healthy Stage II and Stage III benthic communities. This suggests a very recent and highly localized benthic disturbance.

Median OSI values ranged from +4 to +8 at the reference stations during the 1995 survey, with an overall average of +5.9 . This shows a slight improvement in overall benthic conditions, relative to the August 1992 survey despite one replicate photograph at NLON REF (Station 2/B) and two replicates at WEST REF (Station 2/B and Station 6/B) showing evidence of low DO conditions or enrichment. No methane gas was apparent in any replicate image.
Table 3-10
NLDS Reference Area REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1995 Survey

| Mound/ Ref Area | Location | Camera <br> Penetration <br> Mean <br> (cm) | Dredged Material Thickness Mean (cm) | Number of Reps w/ Dredged Material | RPD Mean (cm) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Successional } \\ \text { Stages } \\ \text { Present } \end{array}$ | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size <br> Major <br> Mode <br> (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI <br> Median | Boundary <br> Roughness Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NLON REF | STA1 | 5.52 | 0 | 0 | 0.84 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 5.33 | 5 | 0.68 |
| NLON REF | STA2 | 9.56 | 0 | 0 | 1.12 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 5.00 | 5 | 1.05 |
| NLON REF | STA3 | 7.23 | 0 | 0 | 1.76 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.00 | 7 | 0.96 |
| NLON REF | STA4 | 4.42 | 0 | 0 | 2.31 | 11 | ST_॥ | 4 to 3 | 6.33 | 6 | 0.94 |
| NE REF | STA1 | 6.55 | 0 | 0 | 1.79 | II,111 | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.33 | 8 | 1.36 |
| NE REF | STA2 | 7.18 | 0 | 0 | 1.03 | 11 | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 5.00 | 5 | 1.55 |
| NE REF | STA3 | 6.37 | 0 | 0 | 0.96 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 6.00 | 6 | 0.81 |
| NE REF | STA4 | 7.56 | 0 | 0 | 0.65 | II, III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 5.67 | 6 | 0.43 |
| NE REF | STA5 | 6.19 | 0 | 0 | 0.77 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 5.00 | 4 | 1.18 |
| WEST REF | STA1 | 5.23 | 0 | 0 | 2.91 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 2 | 8.67 | 8 | 1.50 |
| WEST REF | STA2 | 4.33 | 0 | 0 | 0.80 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 2 | 4.00 | 5 | 0.56 |
| WEST REF | STA3 | 3.96 | 0 | 0 | 1.69 | II | ST_II | 3 to 2 | 6.33 | 6 | 1.29 |
| WEST REF | STA4 | 6.85 | 0 | 0 | 1.21 | II, III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 2 | 6.33 | 6 | 0.75 |
| WEST REF | STA5 | 3.03 | 0 | 0 | 2.93 | INDET | INDET | 2 to 1 | INDET | INDET | 0.89 |
| WEST REF | STA6 | 7.34 | 0 | 0 | 0.99 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 3 to 2 | 1.67 | 6 | 1.44 |


| AVG |  | 6.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.45 |  | 5.93 | 1.03 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MAX |  | 9.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.93 |  |  | 8.69 | 5 | 8 |
| MIN |  | 3.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.65 |  |  | 8 |  |  |

### 3.6.3 September 1997 Survey

A total of 13 randomly selected stations were surveyed with the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile camera at NLON REF, NE REF and WEST REF reference areas as part of the September 1997 field effort. Four stations were surveyed in NLON REF, four at WEST REF, and five in the NE REF. These data were used as the basis for comparison in assessing benthic habitat quality over the NL-94 mound and the NL-91 and D/S mound complex.

No dredged material was present in any of the replicate photographs obtained from the three reference areas. Replicate averaged camera penetration depth ranged from 4.6 cm to 10.3 (Table 3-10). The shallow to moderate camera penetration documented limited sand-over-mud layering at several stations within each reference area. All of the reference areas showed some evidence of physical reworking or erosion of sediment as shown by the following characteristics: poor sediment sorting, shell layers near the surface (shell lag), hydroids, or ripped up amphipod tube mats. WEST REF showed the most widespread evidence of physical reworking, with shell lag at 4 out of 6 stations.

All of the reference areas were similar in sediment grain size distributions with a predominant major mode of 3 to 4 phi (very fine sand). Station 10 in the WEST REF was an exception to this and exhibited a predominant grain size major mode of 2 to 3 phi (medium to fine sand; Table 3-10).

Each of the three reference areas showed relatively low intra- and inter-station mean boundary roughness thickness values, ranging from 0.39 cm to 1.39 cm (Table 3-10). The overall average boundary roughness was 0.73 cm , with the majority of replicates displaying physical disturbances.

The replicate averaged RPD ranged from 1.75 cm to 3.48 cm , with an overall mean of 2.35 cm within the three areas (Table 3-10). Redox rebound layers approximately 5 cm deep were identified in two replicates obtained from NE REF.

The NE REF and WEST REF reference areas exhibited primarily Stage II populations, with several stations having Stage III present (Table 3-10). The reference area NLON REF showed primarily Stage II organisms progressing to Stage III (three of four stations) and one station in which Stage I organisms were present at the sediment surface over Stage III deposit feeders. The images from NLON REF and NE REF showed dense amphipod tube mats (Stage II). The mats at NE REF were in the process of being eroded during the survey, while those at NLON REF were largely intact.

Median OSI values for the reference area REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ stations ranged from +5 to +10 , with an overall average of +6.8 (Table 3-10). Once again, the reference areas in 1997 showed a small improvement in benthic habitat conditions relative to previous years (1995 and 1992). No low DO conditions or methane gas was detected in any replicate image.

### 3.6.4 July 1998 Survey

As part of the July 1998 survey over NLDS, 13 randomly selected stations were surveyed with the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile camera at NLON REF, NE REF and WEST REF reference areas. Four stations were surveyed in NLON REF, four at WEST REF, and five in the NE REF. These data were used as the basis for comparison in assessing benthic habitat quality over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex.

Camera penetration ranged from 5.6 cm to 11.7 cm , with an average of 7.8 cm , which was comparable with 1997 results (Table 3-11). No evidence of dredged material was apparent in any of the photographs. Sand or sandy silt over mud stratigraphy was observed in many of the photographs. Sediments at NE REF and NLON REF were moderately sorted, whereas WEST REF sediments were primarily poorly sorted. Organic detrius, surface scour, and/or shell fragments were present at the surface in many of the replicates.

Fine to very fine sands ( 3 to 4 phi) characterized most of the sediment at the reference areas (Table 3-11). Two stations within NE REF were composed primarily of fine-grained sediments ( $>4$ phi) while WEST REF displayed several stations with a significant fine sand component ( 2 to 3 phi).

Boundary roughness values were generally low ( $<1 \mathrm{~cm}$ ), except at WEST REF Station W13 (STA 08), which had a replicate average value of 1.7 cm . Disturbances within the surface sediments at the reference areas were primarily attributed to physical forces. However, evidence of biological activity causing the surface disturbance was present in approximately $33 \%$ of the reference area photographs.

The RPD depths ranged from 1.55 cm to 3.98 cm , with an overall average of 2.55 cm (Table 3-11). In general, the RPD depths at both NLON REF and WEST REF tended to be deeper relative to NE REF. Redox rebound layers were apparent roughly 4 cm below the sediment-water interface at two stations within NE REF (Stations 10 and 12).

Tube mats were common at the reference areas; some of these mats appeared to be disturbed at NE REF and WEST REF. Stage II was considered the dominant successional
stage. Stage I was found at multiple stations in all three reference areas, but only seven replicates had active feeding voids at depth to indicate the presence of Stage III individuals.

The OSI median values ranged from +5 to +10 , with an overall average of +6.7 . These were very similar to values observed in $1997(+6.8)$. No replicates had low dissolved oxygen conditions, although a few replicates from NE REF did portray dark, sulfidic sediments. No methane gas pockets were detected in the images obtained from the reference areas in July 1998.
Table 3-11
NLDS Reference Area REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for the 1997 Survey

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mound/Ref } \\ \text { Area } \end{gathered}$ | Station | Camera Penetration Mean (cm) | Dredged <br> Material <br> Thickness <br> Mean <br> (cm)** | Number of Reps w/Dredged Material | RPD Mean (cm) | Successional Stages Present | Highest Stage Present | Grain Size <br> Major <br> Mode (phi) | OSI Mean | OSI Median | Boundary <br> Roughness <br> Mean (cm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NLON REF | STA1 | 5.04 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.27 | 1,11, III | ST_I_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 5.0 | 5 | 0.45 |
| NLON REF | STA2 | 9.90 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.55 | I, II, III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 7.7 | 9 | 0.77 |
| NLON REF | STA3 | 4.64 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.48 | II, III | ST_II_TO_III | 4 to 3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0.57 |
| NLON REF | STA4 | 7.43 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.81 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_II! | 4 to 3 | 6.0 | 5 | 0.52 |
| NE REF | STA5 | 7.25 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.92 | I,II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 6.3 | 6 | 0.39 |
| NE REF | STA6 | 7.11 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.43 | II | ST_\\| | 4 to 3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 1.39 |
| NE REF | STA7 | 8.52 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.59 | I,II | ST_\\| | 4 to 3 | 6.0 | 7 | 0.58 |
| NE REF | STA8 | 8.25 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.65 | I,II | ST_II | 4 to 3 | 6.3 | 7 | 0.60 |
| NE REF | STA9 | 8.01 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.07 | 1,11,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 8.3 | 8 | 0.54 |
| WEST REF | STA10 | 6.98 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.42 | I,II | ST_II | 3 to 2 | 6.0 | 6 | 0.77 |
| WEST REF | STA11 | 10.28 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.48 | II,III | ST_II_ON_III | 4 to 3 | 10.0 | 10 | 0.83 |
| WEST REF | STA12 | 5.72 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.10 | 11 | ST_॥ | 4 to 3 | 6.0 | 6 | 1.19 |
| WEST REF | STA13 | 6.16 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.75 | I,II | ST_॥ | 4 to 3 | 5.3 | 5 | 0.92 |


Table 3-12
NLDS Reference Area REMOTS® Sediment-Profile Photography Results Summary for 1997 and 1998 Surveys

| Mound/Ref Area | Reference Area <br> Station (97)* | Camera PenctrationMean $(\mathrm{cm})$ |  | Dredged MaterialThickness Mean (cm) |  | Number of Reps w/Dredged Materlal |  | RPD Mean (cm) |  | Successtonal Stages Present |  | Highest Stage Present |  | Gratin Size MajorModé (phl) |  | OSI Median |  | Boundary Roughness |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Survey: | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1098 | 1097 | 1998 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1898 | 1997 | 1998 | 1997 | 1988 | 1997 | 1898 | 1997 | 1088 |
| NLON REF | NL 1 (STA01) | 5.04 | 6.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.27 | 3.29 | $1,11,111$ | 1,111 | ST L 1 ON IIII | ST_II | 4103 | 4103 | 5 | 6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| NLON REF | NL 2 (STA 02) | 9.90 | 9.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 1,11,1111 | 11,111 | ST..IION_III | ST_IION_III | 4103 | 4 to 3 | 9 | 8 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| NLON REF | NL3 (STA 03) | 4.64 | 5.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.48 | 2.52 | 11.111 | 1,111 | ST_II_TO_III | STI_ON_III | 4103 | 4 to 3 | 7.5 | 5 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| NLON REF | NL 4 (STA 04) | 7.43 | 6.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.81 | 2.50 | 1,11, 11 | 1,11 | ST_II_ON_II | St__to_l | 4103 | 4 to 3 | 5 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ne ref | NE 5 (STA 09) | 7.25 | 7.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.92 | 1.87 | 1,11,11110 | 1,110 | ST_l_ON_II | st_l | 4103 | 4 to 3 | 6 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| NE REF | NE 6 (STA 10) | 7.11 | 8.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.43 | 1.85 | II, III | 1,11 | ST_11_TO_III | ST_II | 4103 | 24 | 6.5 | 8 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| NE REF | NE 7 (STA 11) | 8.52 | 8.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.59 | 2.01 | 1,11 | $1,11,111$ | ST_H | ST_ION_III | 4103 | 4 to 3 | 7 | 6 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| NE REF | NE 8 (STA 12) | 8.25 | 7.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 2.65 | 1.55 | 1,11 | $1,11,111$ | ST_II | St_H_ON_II' | 4 to 3 | 4 to 3 | 7 | 7 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| NE REF | NE 9 (STA 13) | 8.01 | 7.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.07 | 1.71 | 1,11,111 | 1,11 | ST_II_ON_II' | St_II | 4103 | 4 to 3 | 8 | 5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| WEST REF | W 10 (STA 05) | 6.98 | 11.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.42 | 3.68 | 1.11 | 1,11,III | St_II | ST_ION_111 | 3102 | 4 to 3 | 6 | 10 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| WEST REF | W 11 (STA 06) | 10.28 | 8.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 3.48 | 2.90 | 11.111 | 1,11 | ST_I_ON_II | ST_I_to_ll | 4103 | 41:3 | 10 | 7 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| WEST REF | W 12 (STA 07) | 5.72 | 6.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.10 | 3.98 | II | NA | ST_II | NA | 4103 | 3 to 2 | 6 | NA | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| WEST REF | W 13 (STA 08) | 6.16 | 8.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.75 | 2.74 | 1.11 | 11 | ST.II | ST.II | 4103 | 4103 | 5 | 8 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| AVG |  | 7.33 | 7.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.35 | 2.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.8 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| MAX |  | 10.28 | 11.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 3.48 | 3.98 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 10 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Min |  | 4.64 | 5.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.75 | 1.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

[^5]
### 4.0 DISCUSSION

The New London Disposal Site (NLDS) was monitored over five time intervals during the period 1991-1998 and received dredged material from twelve distinct episodes of disposal (Figure 1-3). The patterns of disposal and monitoring provide an overview of the processes affecting the environment within the disposal site. This report includes specific details regarding individual disposal mounds, their history and monitoring results. This report is the first of two-volume report that covers D/S, NL-91, USCGA, NL-94, and the Northern Region. Volume 2 of this report covers the results of monitoring the U. S. Navy Seawolf mound in 1997 and 1998. Before discussing each mound complex and the baseline study of the northern region, it is helpful to review the evidence of physical and biological response to disposal activity at this site.

The master bathymetric survey conducted in 1997 over the revised DAMOS NLDS site boundaries provided data for an analysis of the topographic signature of the disposal site over a ten year period since the prior master survey in 1986 (Section 4.1). The REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment profile photography results from the disposal sites are compared in a general way with the results from the three surrounding reference areas (NLON-REF, NEREF, and WEST-REF) in Section 4.2. The history and monitoring results of each disposal mound (D/S \& NL-91, USCGA, NL-94) are then discussed (Sections 4.3, 4.4, 4.5). Finally, a discussion of the baseline characterization results for the Northern Region is provided in Section 4.6.

### 4.1 Topography and Evidence of Historical Disposal at the NLDS

The 1997 master bathymetric survey showed several key features important for the future management of the NLDS. First, the spatial distribution and topography of the dredged material mounds coincided well with the known buoy locations and mound growth over time as recorded in previous surveys (NUSC 1979, SAI 1980, Parker and Revelas 1989, SAIC 1990a, b, c; 1995a, b; Germano et al. 1995). Coherent disposal mounds can be seen associated with the historical placement of dredged material at the following locations: NL-I (1978), NL-II (1979-80), NL-III (1980-81), Seawolf, NL-85, NL-88, Dow/Stonington \& NL-91, USCGA/NL-TR, NL-95, and NL-94/96 (Figure 1-2). Most significantly, the NL-RELIC Mound has been a prominent and unchanging feature at the site since DAMOS bathymetric surveys began in 1977 (NUSC 1979, SAI 1980). The presence of discrete disposal mounds with consistent heights and shapes provides evidence that dredged material placed on the seafloor at the NLDS has been stable for at least twenty years. The importance of these results should be emphasized. Despite clear evidence of surface washing of fine-grained material across the disposal site and a potential for active bedload transport (Knebel et al. 1999, Waddell et al. 1999), the consolidated mass of
disposal mounds measured as volume in bathymetric depth-difference calculations has been stable over a period of at least twenty years.

A three-dimensional view of the master bathymetric survey showed lower topographic relief south of the NL-RELIC Mound, in a depression surrounded by historical dredged material disposal mounds (Figure 3-49). The practice of using the periodic disposal of dredged material to develop topographic barriers was first discussed in relation to NLDS (SAI 1980). This practice was a successful management method during the formation of the NHAV-93 mound at the Central Long Island Sound Disposal Site (Morris 1996). In that study, a topographic depression was used to site the disposal of a major dredging project (New Haven); the disposal of the dredged material in this "bowl" served to restrict its lateral spread. The depression located south of the NL-RELIC mound represents a potential area for similar future management of material at NLDS. However, the location of this bowl directly beneath the U.S. Navy Submarine corridor may place limits on the effective use of this area for dredged material disposal. Buoys located in this corridor are a hazard to submarine navigation and mound height would need to be limited, in order to ensure water depths greater than 14 m . Other topographic low areas are near the margins of the disposal site and include the trough in the southwestern quadrant of the site, which is associated with the natural ridge southwest of the site.

### 4.2 Biological Response to Disposal at the NLDS

The REMOTS ${ }^{\oplus}$ sediment profile data collected from reference areas and within the disposal site provide an opportunity to compare and contrast the biological response to disposal activity over a six year period (1992-1998). Throughout this period the fresh and recent (1-6 years old) dredged material showed a rapid recovery from a disturbed surface to a healthy benthic assemblage. Areas of historical dredged material (over 6 years old) were not specifically targeted for investigation, but were sampled around the margins of new disposal mounds. These areas all supported a healthy mature benthic community. Reference areas appeared to be recovering in 1992 from some patches of disturbance in 1991 but also recovered rapidly and returned to a more uniform mature benthic community in 1995. All reference areas experienced some limited patches of disturbance (presence of recolonizing Stage I organisms, eroded tube mats, shallow RPDs) at various times within the survey period. None of the individual reference stations exhibited consistent disturbance, that is, the patches were in different places each year. Overall, the reference areas supported a healthy benthic assemblage and displayed typical features of seasonal settlement and disturbance (see below).

Assessment of the health of the benthic community at NLDS requires the ability to separate site-specific characteristics from regional environmental characteristics. During
this time, historical dredged material and reference areas experienced very limited direct physical disturbance, whereas areas that received fresh dredged material experienced a short period of physical disturbance followed by recovery. In some areas, dredged material was placed two or three times during the six years. All of the monitoring surveys were conducted in late summer (July 30-September 6), a period with elevated water temperatures and the potential for ecological stress or seasonal senescence of settling organisms (see below).

The most consistent biological characteristic observed over the monitoring period was the widespread presence of tube building amphipods in surface sediments. These organisms collect fine-grained sediments to construct their tubes, and the presence of the tubes enhances trapping and deposition of fine sediments (Mills 1967). The mats can become very dense and restrict bioturbation and circulation in sediments below the tubes (the result is a relatively thin redox potential discontinuity or RPD). In both disposal areas and reference areas, a mixed layer of fine sand and coarse shells was present beneath the tubes, but this layer is often difficult to see. Clumps of mussels also were seen and widely reported from the area within and around the disposal site. In areas with shells or pebbles on the surface, hydroids and mussels were seen attached to the hard substrate.

When the amphipod tubes are physically disturbed or abandoned (due to natural seasonal decline, senescence or environmental stress), they are easily eroded, and the sand or shell surface is again exposed to bottom currents. As a result, summer periods (when the tube mats are present and widespread in and around the NLDS) may represent active deposition of fine sediment, with subsequent die-off or thinning of the tubes and sediment reworking in the winter.

The surface sediment characteristics are a combination of the material deposited and processes of physical and biological reworking. The DAMOS monitoring results reported here serve to demonstrate that the surface sediment characteristics throughout the disposal site and reference areas became similar over time (with the exception of areas mantled with coarse sand or pebbles). The NLDS is subject to relatively strong tidal currents but is also sheltered from wave disturbance (Waddell et al. 1999). When tidal currents are sufficient to transport fine sand as bedload, some fine materials may be winnowed leaving a lag deposit of sands and shells too large for transport. Semi-diurnal tidal currents at the NLDS appear to be strong enough to rework unconsolidated surface sediments through this process until surface sediments have a lag deposit of sand or shells. However fine surface sediments are also bound by biological activity and may be remarkably resistant to erosion while the organisms are alive. Tidal currents are likely to be slightly weaker in the depression where the NL-91 and D/S mound complex is located compared to the tops of nearby, shallower mounds.

The result of the surface sediment winnowing process includes six characteristics in REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ images: shell lag, winnowed surfaces, disturbed amphipod tube mats, physical boundary roughness, and sand-over-mud stratigraphy. There are three potential causes for surface disturbance of tube mats: 1) predator foraging; 2) microbial decomposition following the abandonment of the tubes; and 3) disturbance from either trawling or a temporary increase in near-bottom turbulence or current velocity. When tubes are abandoned they are much more susceptible to physical transport by currents.

Surface sediment reworking at NLDS appears to be limited to winnowing of fines accumulated during the summer in areas where shell lag armors the surface. The shell lag may form in the fall and winter during periodic storms, then again be covered with tube mats that bind finer sediments in the spring and summer. This seasonal response is observed to be consistent between reference areas and disposal areas, and results in a fluctuation between seafloor surfaces covered with muddy tubes to surfaces with clean shell and fine sand. This seasonal cycle may open opportunities for settlement of recolonizing benthic organisms and explain their patchy distribution at reference areas. Any deposition of fresh dredged material will begin to be exposed to this cycle and will eventually acquire tubes or attached organisms depending on grain size. In general, there is evidence of fallwinter winnowing in many areas of NLDS and spring-summer deposition of finer materials. As shown by the long-term stability of mounds at the site (see above), this cycle does not appear to result in any significant net loss or gain of sediment.

### 4.2.1 Evidence of Low Dissolved Oxygen

In some years $(1995,1997)$, NLDS appears to have experienced a seasonal or annual environmental stress or disturbance that has affected apparent reduction-oxidation conditions within the sediments across some of the disposal mounds and nearby reference areas. In other years $(1992,1998)$ there is no evidence of such disturbance. Dissolved oxygen concentrations measured in August 1992 approximately 1 m above the bottom at the disposal site and reference stations ranged from $7.3 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$ to $7.8 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$, while surface water oxygen concentrations ranged from $7.7 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$ to $8.1 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$. These results are comparable to results for August 5, 1992 ( $7.05 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$ ) from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Hypoxia Monitoring Program (CT DEP) measured at Station M3 (Kaputa and Olsen 2000). Station M3 is located at the west end of Fisher's Island, 2 nmi SE of NLDS in greater than $35-\mathrm{m}$ water depth (water depths at NLDS range from 14 m to 24 m ).

The monitoring surveys conducted in early August 1992, late August 1995, early September 1997 and late July 1998 all revealed the presence of widespread tube-building
ampeliscid amphipods at the surface sediments. At the time of the surveys, many of the tubes were empty and the mats were susceptible to disturbance. In the surveys conducted later in the summer (1995 and 1997) the sediments underneath the mats contained evidence of restricted circulation in the bottom waters or organic enrichment of the sediments (shallow RPD thicknesses, methane bubbles, senescent tube mats, e.g. at USCGA and NL91). The presence of these indicators at the reference areas suggests that a regional environmental stress or disturbance may have affected the eastern LIS region in 1995 and 1997.

It is generally assumed that eastern LIS does not experience hypoxic conditions (defined by the EPA's Long Island Sound Study as $3.0 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$ or less). CT DEP data for this region show a seasonal decrease in DO values from May to December with a low period from late July to August or September (Kaputa and Olsen 2000). Stations further away from NLDS (K2, J2, and N3) also follow the same pattern of lower DO values in the surface and bottom waters from May to December. Dissolved oxygen levels normally decrease to 6 or $7 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$ for all of these stations. The lowest values recorded since 1991 for these stations approached $5.9 \mathrm{mg} \cdot \mathrm{l}^{-1}$ in the summer of 1991 . Based on the CT DEP time series data there is no evidence that 1995 or 1997 experienced conditions markedly different from 1992 or 1998. However the surveys in 1995 and 1997 were conducted later in the summer when environmental stress may have been sustained for a longer period.

While these measured values do not seem sufficient for true hypoxia, they may contribute to the conditions observed. The most likely explanation for the presence of patches of reduced sediments and methane is that seasonal senescence of dense mats of tube building amphipods may create temporary reducing conditions near the sediment surface. Once these mats are eroded, the reduced sediments will be exposed to overlying waters and rapidly oxidized through bioturbation and diffusion. Sediment profile surveys conducted during this period (late August - early September) might contain all three of these conditions (senescent tube mats and reduced sediments, reduced surface sediments, thin RPD at surface). DAMOS surveys in western and central Long Island Sound have noted that survey data during late summer may be complicated by the sediment disturbance induced by hypoxic conditions and have recommended that surveys should be conducted in early summer or early fall after recovery (Morris 1998, Murray and Saffert 1999). While the eastern Long Island Sound may not experience hypoxia, it seems clear that seasonal biological processes may affect survey results. Future surveys at NLDS could optimally be scheduled after recolonization has begun (early June) but before mid-August when tube mats appear to senesce.

### 4.3 Capping of the Dow/Stonington Disposal Mound

The NL-91 and D/S mound complex reflects a complicated history. The products of seven disposal sequences are reflected in the results of four separate monitoring surveys. These results show that a low mound complex was formed in 1991-1992 from mixed deposits rather than a distinct capped mound. This mound complex had a thin layer of sand covering the central region that was subsequently covered with additional cap material in 1997-1998 (Figure 3-30). While the intended capping process was not completed as originally planned in 1992, the presence of the sand layer and addition of subsequent cap material in 1997-1998 has provided sufficient interim isolation of the material intended for capping. Throughout the survey period this mound complex supported a healthy benthic community that progressed rapidly from early colonizers to a more mature state. There was no evidence of adverse environmental impact from the sediments and the surface of the mound responded physically and biologically the same as other mounds and the reference areas. Further, additional sediment was sent to this location from 1998-2000, and the results of follow-up surveys will be presented in a future report.

Dredged material disposal activities at NLDS were confined to the period between mid-October 1991 through mid-January 1992. Within those 90 days, the NDA buoy was moored at four different locations, the D/S buoy was removed from the site during capping operations and never recovered, and the U.S. Navy established a $300-\mathrm{m}$ wide corridor for submarines transiting through NLDS. In the midst of an unusually active buoy management cycle, an apparent error in navigation information during disposal resulted in much of the CDM being placed somewhat to the east of the buoy, leading to the formation of the irregularly-shaped NL-91 and D/S mound complex (Figure 3-9).

The depth difference map generated using survey data collected before and after CDM disposal indicated that the bulk of the CDM was placed east of the NDA and D/S buoys (Figure 3-8). REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photographs were further assessed to determine if thickness of material $<20 \mathrm{~cm}$ could be mapped to further delineate the distribution of dredged material (see Section 4.3.2 and Figure 3-11).

### 4.3.1 Benthic Recolonization

The area surrounding the NL-91 and D/S mound complex consistently showed evidence of rapid benthic recolonization (Stage I progressing to Stage II with Stage III) similar to results expected from sediments with a low potential for adverse biological effects (Figure 3-24). In 1992, after the initial placement of material, the mounds supported active benthic colonization and were more advanced than predicted. Median OSI values ranging from +2.0 to +8.0 (average +4.9 ) were comparable to those of the
reference areas (Figure 3-27 and Tables 3-1 and 3-9). The recolonization status of the area around the NL-91 and D/S mound complex was characterized as supporting a solid Stage II population with some progression into Stage III assemblages. Apparent RPD values of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex tended to be slightly lower, but comparable to those of the two eastern reference areas (NE-REF and NLON-REF).

In 1995, three years after the NL-91 and D/S mound complex was placed, the benthic communities at the most recent disposal mounds were even more advanced than in 1992 and comparable to the reference area benthic community (which had improved). All stations contained Stage II on III successional stages and RPDs had deepened (Table 3-2). OSI values had improved from an average of +4.9 to +8.0 . In 1997, the NL-91 and D/S mound complex continued to support a healthy benthic community. The dominant successional stages were Stage II or Stage II on III (Table 3-3). The median OSI values ranged from +2.0 to +11 , with an overall average of +8.6 , slightly higher than measured in 1995. After placement of additional cap material in 1998, the NL-91 and D/S mound complex again supported a healthy benthic community. The dominant successional stages were Stage II or Stage II on III communities (Table 3-4).

Recolonization of the new dredged material was rapid and many of the replicate photographs from these regions showed Stage III feeding voids. The station median OSI values ranged from +3.0 to +11.0 , with an overall average of +7.5 , which was only slightly lower than prior to the placement of new material (1997).

### 4.3.2 Sediment Distribution and Characterization

The evidence from sediment profile photography of the distribution of dredged material released during the 1991-1992 disposal season is consistent with the placement of a mixed deposit of Dow UDM and Stonington UDM and Port Niantic material near the D/S buoy, and east of the D/S buoy a deposit of Dow CDM (compare Figures 3-8 and 311). REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs collected in 1992 were able to provide a clear delineation of the distribution of fresh dredged material, but it was difficult to clearly separate the source of fresh materials. The UDM and CDM from Dow facilities were quite similar in sediment texture (black silt). However the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs revealed the presence of a layer of sand over much of the surface of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex.

This distinctive sand layer ( 1.27 cm to 7.03 cm thick) was mixed with dredged shells and small pebbles. The layer is similar in texture to the Port Niantic material targeted for the NDA buoy on 11 and 12 December 1991 at the end of the disposal period (Figure 3-12). REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ photographs collected in the vicinity of the bulk of the CDM deposit detected a thin layer of biologically re-worked dredged material over fresh dredged
material (Figure 3-10) whereas surrounding the new mounds, the surface sediments were reworked older dredged material (lighter in color).

The surface of these deposits converged over time with the development of a reworked shelly sand surface seasonally occupied with amphipod tubes. The lateral edges of the original deposit were clear in 1992, but became less clear as subsequent deposition and reworking caused the surface sediments to converge in appearance. This similarity in appearance indicates a continual effect of biological and physical reworking as amphipods trap mud and tidal currents transport fine sand and shell fragments. In 1997 the pattern of distribution was quite uniform with fine to very fine sand over the entire survey area including the NL-91 and D/S mound complex, and similar to the reference areas.

After deposition of new material in 1997-1998, a fresh layer was found over the center of the Dow/Stonington UDM (Figure 3-29). The 1997-1998 disposal logs indicated that $6,850 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of sediments were placed over the northern area of the D/S mound as supplemental cap (Figure 3-30). This material was seen as distinctive layers of fresh dredged material in stations over the older D/S Mound sediments and to the north (Figure $3-33$ ). In some stations to the east, the new material was not sufficiently distinct to measure thickness but was darker and showed fewer signs of biological reworking.

One location beyond the southern margin of the NL-91 and D/S mound complex ( 1992 Station 400 S ) had a distinctive layer of pebbles, shells and sand on the surface (Figure 3-15). This station is located on the top of a slope at the very edge of older dredged material accumulation. It is likely to represent a lag deposit formed from older dredged material. It also provides a useful reference mark because this coarse material was detected in each subsequent survey (400S 1992 became Stations 200S in 1995, 1997, 1998; Figures 3-21,3-26,3-31). The consistency of results from this station located just beyond the margin of the disposal mound complex over a period of six years combined with no net topographic change is clear evidence of the physical stability (armoring) of this area.

The NL-91 and D/S mound complex is located in a depression surrounded by disposal mounds which provide protection from tidal currents and waves. This mound complex has remained physically stable from 1992 through 1998. During this time the mound and surrounding areas have supported a stable, healthy benthic community. Any significant physical erosion (more than about a centimeter) or impact from biologically unsuitable sediments would have been evident in the REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment profile photographs collected during this period.

## Depth Difference

## September 1997 versus July 1986 Master Bathymetric Survey



Figure 3-50. Depth difference between the 1986 and 1997 master bathymetric surveys
NLDS Northern Region September 1997 Bathymetry Current Disposal Site Boundary


| NLDS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Depth in meters |  |
| NAD 83 |  |
| 0 m | $\mathbf{4 0 0} \mathrm{~m}$ |

Fine to very fine sand characterized the sediment at most stations in the Northern Region, as the major modal grain size was 4 to 3 phi (very fine sand) in most photographs (Table 3-8). At Station N9 fine sediments, either gray clay or brown clayey silt ( $>4$ phi), were predominant. In contrast, one replicate at Station N6 contained gravel with overlying shells. Station 10 had two photographs with a coarser grain size of fine sand ( 3 to 2 phi). Surface sand overlying fine-grained sediment (sand over mud stratigraphy) was noted in one-fourth of the photographs from the region.

Despite the occasional appearance of an overlying sand layer, all of the stations in the Northern Region had relatively low boundary roughness values, with a replicateaveraged mean of 0.9 cm . The coarse grain size in replicates at Station N6 and N10, in addition to the predominance of shell lag and disturbed tube mats on the sediment surface, indicated potential bottom current scouring. Although some stations were indeterminant or had biogenic activity, boundary roughness was primarily due to physical forces.

The replicate-averaged apparent RPD ranged from 0 to 6.2 cm ( 3.0 average; Figure 3-52; Table 3-8). At Station N9, two replicates had an indeterminate RPD and one replicate had no RPD visible due to the presence of gray clay. Seven replicate images collected throughout the region had a visible redox rebound ranging from 4 cm to 7 cm depth, suggesting a recent reduction in RPD depth.

The biological assemblage at the Northern Region stations showed a dominance of Stage II organisms (amphipods) with some Stage III organisms present (Table 3-8). The Stage II organisms settle and create dense tube mats on the sediment surface, filtering particles from currents they create at the top of the tubes. This high density of tubes and filtering activity may serve to exclude Stage I organisms. Only a few replicates were suspected of having retro-Stage II conditions. Stage III organisms, indicated by subsurface feeding voids, were present in 13 replicates of the Northern Region stations (Figure 3-53).

Median OSI values ranged from +1 to +11 over the Northern Region, with an overall average of +7.4 (Table 3-8). The majority of the stations had OSI values $>+6$. The lowest OSI was detected at Station N9, where gray clay was present from the nearby Seawolf disposal mound. The highest possible OSI value, +11 , was calculated for four replicate images and assigned to Station N8. Neither low dissolved oxygen conditions nor methane were observed in any of the photographs collected in September 1997.
1997 Remots® Stations - NLDS Northern Region Current Disposal Site Boundary


| NLDS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NAD 83 |  |  |
| 0 m | 400 m | 800 m |

Distribution of RPD and OSI values over the Northern region of NLDS Figure 3-52.

The Northern Region of the NLDS is an area that is relatively flat and uniform supporting a stable, mature benthic community. The depths in the northern half of the region are too shallow to accommodate placement of mounds, but the slope may provide some containment for projects placed in the southern half. Historical dredged material was observed with REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment profile photographs and in each case found to be supporting a healthy benthic community.

### 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The New London Disposal Site (NLDS) monitoring results from 1992-1998 form a time-series of observations of individual mounds and the site as a whole including reference areas. This time-series provides insights into physical and biological processes and any potential environmental impacts from the disposal of dredged material at the site. This section provides conclusions for the site and each individual mound or region surveyed (and recommendations for site management).

### 5.1 Overview of Monitoring

- A dredged material management strategy has been successfully developed for NLDS that takes into account regional influences over the site as well as site-specific constraints on dredged material disposal. This strategy has incorporated the use of offsite reference areas to determine regional effects on the site. It also uses preexisting disposal mounds, and a planned placement of mounds to form a "ring of mounds," that will both contain the spread of dredged material on the seafloor and allow unacceptably contaminated dredged material (UDM) to be capped with a minimum amount of capping dredged material (CDM).
- The configuration of disposal mounds at the NLDS has remained stable over at least the last twenty years between master surveys, indicating stability of the mass of material at the disposal site, despite sorting and winnowing of surficial fine-grained material. There is strong evidence of stability of deposits placed at NLDS as much as twenty to thirty years ago (NL-RELIC, NL-I, -II, -III and -TR).
- All areas surveyed during this period showed evidence of healthy, stable benthic communities and rapid recolonization of dredged material following disposal activities.
- Biological activity had a strong seasonal impact on surface sediments. Widespread settlement and growth of tube-building organisms promoted deposition of fine-grained sediment on the surface of NLDS. Senescence or migration of these organisms caused decomposition of tubes and removal of fines and tubes leaving coarser sediment on the surface.
- Physical and biological monitoring data from the NLDS were consistent with a model of seasonal winnowing of surficial fine-grained material. This process serves to armor the disposal mounds with a surficial scour lag deposit providing a mechanism for longterm stabilization of the mounds.
- Reference areas reflected conditions throughout NLDS including: seasonal responses to biological and physical processes and apparent impacts of low dissolved oxygen or organic enrichment. All reference areas supported stable, healthy benthic communities. In 1992 reference area conditions based on the Organism-Sediment Index (OSI) improved over results from 1991, improved again in 1995 and 1997 and remained stable in 1998. An increased presence of Stage II and Stage III organisms at NLON-REF and NE-REF has resulted in higher OSI values and increased RPD depths. Conditions at WEST-REF exhibited signs of a recent benthic disturbance in 1992 and 1995. Low OSI values relative to NE-REF and NLON-REF, and a Stage I or Stage I over Stage III population suggests the area was in recovery from a localized disturbance.


### 5.2 Dow/Stonington and NL-91 Mound

- The NL-91 and D/S mound complex is located in a flat "bowl" formed by surrounding disposal mounds that provides protection from storms and tidal currents. This mound complex was stable throughout the survey period and supported development of a healthy benthic community.
- Sediment deposition during disposal and capping operations during the 1991-92 disposal season yielded a maximum mound height of 0.7 m at the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ buoy location and 0.5 m at the NDA buoy location. Disposal operations resulted in the development of overlapping areas of deposition: a low mound at the NDA buoy, an elongated low mound extending eastward from the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ buoy and a layer of sand mixed with shells and pebbles over a portion of both of these mounds.
- Inconsistencies in navigation and disposal barge positioning during CDM deposition caused the cap material to be placed somewhat to the east of the main disposal mound. During capping operations, the coordinates for capping points were apparently misinterpreted causing an offset ( 250 m to 400 m ) to the southeast.
- The material deposited at the CDM points was composed mainly of black silt covered by a layer of biologically-reworked dredged material and fine sand. This bottom feature supported a stable Stage II benthic infaunal assemblage.
- The material deposited at the D/S buoy was composed of black silt covered with a sand layer 2-7 cm thick. The sand layer was consistent with material from the Port Niantic project disposed at the nearby NDA-91 buoy. This area supported a stable Stage II benthic infaunal assemblage.
- Monitoring activity over the NL-91 and D/S mound complex in 1995 and 1997 continued to show mature and healthy benthic infaunal populations and sand-over-mud layering over the mound.
- The recolonization of the area by a diverse benthic community (Stages II and III), representing a broad range of sensitivities, indicates that sediment toxicity and chronic impacts are non-existent or unlikely. The response of the benthic community is a direct indicator of potential for adverse effects and supports a conclusion that either the UDM material was isolated by the surface sediments or the sediments were conservatively classified during the regulatory process. Nonetheless, as a prudent management measure, additional sediments were directed to this location in 19971998 to thicken the cap, accompanied by periodic monitoring to assess any changes.
- Additional cap material was placed over the central area in 1997-1998 as a conservative management response to the relatively thinner cap coverage attained during the project. A layer of new CDM ( $2-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) was detected over the central region of the mound using REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment-profile photography.
- Normal rates of biological recolonization of the mound were observed in 1998. Areas of new CDM had a combination of initial and advanced successional stages showing the standard progression of recovery of the benthic community.


### 5.3 USCGA Mound

- The USCGA Mound was formed in 1994-1995 from $124,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of material from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Approximately $80,500 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM was placed over $43,500 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of UDM creating a mound 420 m wide and 1 m high at the apex. The mound overlapped and merged with the historical NL-TR Mound in the northeast quadrant of the NLDS.
- REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ sediment profile results in 1995 indicated that the capped mound was supporting a healthy benthic community. Some stations showed evidence of impact from low dissolved oxygen or organic enrichment, but this was also seen at the reference areas and is attributed to regional conditions of stress.


### 5.4 NL-94 Mound

- The NL-94 Mound was formed in 1994-1995 from $37,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of material from the U.S. Navy Submarine Base. Approximately $28,200 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM was placed over $8,700 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of UDM creating a mound 125 m wide and 0.9 m high. A tongue of dredged material $20-40 \mathrm{~cm}$ thick extended 140 m southeast from the mound apex.
- REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ sediment profile results in 1995 indicated that the capped mound was supporting a healthy benthic community. This represented faster recovery than expected. Some stations showed evidence of impact from low dissolved oxygen or organic enrichment, but this was also seen at the reference areas and is attributed to regional conditions of stress.
- Additional suitable material was placed in 1996-1997 to the west of the NL-94 Mound at the NDA-96 buoy. The NL-94/96 Mound complex forms a flat ridge in the western center of the NLDS between the southern edge of the Seawolf Mound and the northern edge of NL-I.
- REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ sediment profile results in 1997 indicated that the new dredged material was supporting a healthy benthic community and recovered more quickly than expected.


### 5.5 Northern Region

- The master bathymetric survey conducted in 1997 extended into an area termed the Northern Region to provide baseline characterization. The plateau and apron of the Seawolf Mound extended into this region, indicated by both bathymetric and REMOTS $^{\circledR}$ data. Historical dredged material was detected in the Northern Region and can be related to pre-DAMOS disposal in the vicinity of the NL-RELIC Mound. The older age of this disposal activity is reflected in a higher successional status compared to the reference areas, for both ambient sediments and historical dredged material.


### 5.6 Recommendations

- The capped mound formed at Dow/Stonington should receive additional material to ensure sufficient cap distribution ( 50 cm ) over all UDM placed at these sites. Following placement of additional CDM, monitoring of the mounds should include
assessment of benthic recolonization and dredged material thickness across the mounds ${ }^{2}$.
- Future surveys at NLDS could optimally be scheduled after recolonization has begun (early June) but before mid-August when tube mats appear to senesce.

[^6]
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Appendix A
Disposal Logs

1991-92 Disposal Season

Dredged Material Targeted for the D/S Buoy


A2
1992-93 Disposal Season
NL-92 mound

| ProjName | Permitnum Permittee | Dispsite | DisDate | Lat | Lon | DisBuoy | DirBuoy | CYVol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/12/92 | 41.26986522 | -72.07420283 |  | N-E | 150 |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/14/92 | 41.26968188 | -72.07406949 | . 5 Ml | N-E | 275 |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/15/92 | 41.26963188 | -72.07426949 | . 5 Ml | N-E | 275 |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/15/92 | 41.27014855 | -72.07393616 | . 5 MI | N-E | 250 |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/15/92 | 41.26944855 | -72.07413616 |  | N-E | 275 |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/16/92 | 41.26944855 | -72.07413616 |  | N-E | 300 |
| MUMFORD COVE | 199200625 MUMFORD COVE ASSOCIATION | NLDS | 10/20/92 | 41.26939855 | -72.07433616 |  | N-E | 250 |
|  |  |  | Total Mumford Cove Material deposited at NL-92 mound $\mathrm{yd}^{3}$ Total Mumford Cove Material deposited at NL-92 mound $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1775 \\ 1357.17 \end{array}$ |


| ProjName | Permitnum | Permittee | Dispsite | DisDate | Lat | Lon | DisBuoy | DirBuoy | CYVol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAVAL SUBBASE, NLON | 199001203 | US NAVY, NORTH. DIV., NAVAL FA | NLDS | 2/6/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 0.31 | NOR | 450 |
| NAVAL SUBBASE, NLON | 199001203 | US NAVY, NORTH. DIV., NAVAL FA | NLDS | 2/10/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 1/4 MI | NOR | 450 |
| NAVAL SUBBASE, NLON | 199001203 | US NAVY, NORTH. DIV., NAVAL FA | NLDS | 2/11/93 | 41.27613183 | -72.07991969 | 20.00 | S-W | 800 |
| NAVAL SUBBASE, NLON | 199001203 | US NAVY, NORTH. DIV., NAVAL FA | NLDS | 2/17/93 | 41.27636517 | -72.07986969 | 20.00 | NOR | 700 |
| NAVAL SUBBASE, NLON | 199001203 | US NAVY, NORTH. DIV., NAVAL FA | NLDS | 2/19/93 | 41.27628183 | -72.08025303 | 40.00 | N-W | 30 |
|  |  |  |  | Total US Navy material deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{yd}^{3}$ 2430 <br> Total US Navy material deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ 1857.98 |  |  |  |  |  |


| ProjName | Permitnum Permittee | Dispsite | DisDate | Lat | Lon | DisBuoy | DirBuoy | CYVol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 2/21/93 | 41.27628183 | -72.08025303 | 40.00 | WES | 700 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NL.DS | 2/23/93 | 41.27623183 | -72.08045303 | 50.00 | WES | 600 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 2/25/93 | 41.27628183 | -72.08025303 | 40.00 | WES | 700 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 2/25/93 | 41.2760485 | -72.0803197 | 40.00 | WES | 650 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 2/26/93 | 41.2759985 | -72.0805197 | 50.00 | WES | 650 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 2/27/93 | 41.2760485 | -72.0803197 | 40.00 | WSW | 600 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 3/1/93 | 41.2759985 | -72.0805197 | 50.00 | WES | 650 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 3/2/93 | 41.2760485 | -72.0803197 | 40.00 | WES | 650 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 3/3/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 30.00 | WES | 500 |
| PATCHOGUE RIVER | 199202960 TOWN OF WESTBROOK | NLDS | 4/3/93 | 41.27628183 | -72.08025303 | 40 YDS | 300 | 500 |
|  |  |  | Total Patchogue Riv. material deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{yd}^{3}$ Total Patchogue Riv. material deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | 6200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4740.52 |


| ProjName | Permitnum | Permittee | Dispsite | DisDate | Lat | Lon | DisBuoy | DirBuoy | Crvol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/7/93 | 41.27593183 | -72.07978635 | 20 YDS | WES | 850 |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/8/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 30 YDS | 320 | 850 |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/9/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 30 YDS | 310 | 800 |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/10/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 10 YDS | 310 | 700 |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/10/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 5 YDS | 310 | 700 |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/12/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 15 YDS | 310 | 800 |
| PILOT'S POINT MARINA | 198801650 | PILOTS POINT MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/13/93 | 41.27628183 | -72.08025303 | 5 YDS | 270 | 850 |
|  |  |  |  | Total Pilot's Point material deposited at the NL-92 mound $y^{3}$ 5550 <br> Total Pilot's Point material deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ 4243.53 |  |  |  |  |  |


| ProjName | Permitnum | Permittee | Dispsite | DisDate | Lat | Lon | DisBuoy | DirBuoy | Crvol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/22/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 15YDS | 280 | 650 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/23/93 | 41.27628183 | -72.08025303 | 25 YDS | 300 | 800 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/24/93 | 41.27608183 | -72.08011969 | 30 YDS | 280 | 900 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/25/93 | 41.27631517 | -72.08005302 | 30 YDS | 300 | 950 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/26/93 | 41.27636517 | -72.07986969 | 25 YDS | 300 | 900 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/27/93 | 41.276082 | -72.08012 | 30 YDS | 300 | 900 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/29/93 | 41.2760485 | -72.0803197 | 30 YDS | 310 | 900 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 3/30/93 | 41.27608183 | -72.08011969 | 20 YDS | 300 | 800 |
| DEEP RIVER | 199010208 | DEEP RIVER MARINA INC | NLDS | 4/2/93 | 41.27608183 | -72.08011969 | 10 YDS | 280 | 950 |
|  |  |  |  | Total Deep River material deposited at the NL-92 mound yd ${ }^{3}$Total Deep River material deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | 7750 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5925.65 |

[^7]
## A3

1993-94 Disposal Season
(No Disposal Reported)

A4
1994-95 Disposal Season
|Dredged Material Targeted for the NDA 94 Buoy


Dredged Material Targeted for the USCG Buoy

| Permitee | Project | Disparea | Dispdate Lat deg | Lat min | Long Deg | Long Min | DisE | DirBuoy | Crvol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 10-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $25^{\prime}$ | E | 3000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 10-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 5 ' | W | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 10-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $25^{\prime}$ | E | 2750 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 10-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 25 | NE | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 1t-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $25^{\prime}$ | w | 2000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 11-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $10^{\prime}$ | W | 2600 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLOS | 11-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $20^{\prime}$ | w | 2600 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 11-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $15 '$ | SW | 2000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 12-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $5{ }^{\prime}$ | E | 2500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 12-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 15' | N | 2300 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 12-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $2^{\prime}$ |  | 2550 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 13-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $15^{\prime}$ | W | 2500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 13-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $0^{\prime}$ |  | 2850 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 13-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $50^{\prime}$ | E | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLLOS | 14-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $20^{\prime}$ | E | 2850 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 14-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $20^{\prime}$ | SE | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLOS | 14-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $10^{\prime}$ | E | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 15-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 45' | E | 2200 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 15-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $10^{\prime}$ | SE | 2400 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 18-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 2300 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 18-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 18-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 2700 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total Eagle Pier UOM at the USCG Buoy yd 56700 <br> Total Eagle Pier UDM at the USCG Buoy m 43352.8 |  |  |  |  |


| Permitee | Project | Disparea | Dispocate Lat deg | Lat min | Long Deg | Long Min | DisB | DirBuoy | crvol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 18-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 2950 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 18-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 0 |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 19-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $100^{\prime}$ | SW | 2950 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 19-Jan-95 |  |  |  | 150' | W | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 19-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $100^{\circ}$ | NW | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 19-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLOS | 19-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $125^{\circ}$ | SW | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 20-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $20{ }^{\prime}$ | w | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 20-dan-95 |  |  |  | $125{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | NW | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 20-Jan-95 |  |  |  | $10^{\prime}$ | S | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 21-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 21-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2750 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 21Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2650 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 21-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2650 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 22-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 22-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 22-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLEPIER | NLDS | 22-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 23-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 23-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2700 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 23-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2400 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 23-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 24-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 24-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2350 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 24-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2900 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 24-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 3000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 24-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 3000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 25-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 3000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 25-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 25-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 1500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 25-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLOS | 26-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 26-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2900 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 26-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2400 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 26-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 1800 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 27-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2400 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 27Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 1500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 27-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 1500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 28-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2100 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 28-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 1600 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 28-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 2500 |
| US COAST GUARD ACADEMY | EAGLE PIER | NLDS | 28-Jan-95 |  |  |  |  |  | 1500 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total Eagte Total Eagle | ier CDM a ter CDM a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1e USC } \\ & \text { USC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buoy yd }{ }^{3} \\ & \text { Buoy } \mathrm{m}^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262253 \\ & 200519 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Volume of Material Deposited at the USCG Buoy $\mathrm{yd}^{\mathbf{3}}$ 318953 <br> Total Volume of Material Deposited at the USCG Buoy $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ 243871 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1995-96 Disposal Season














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## A6

1996-97 Disposal Season


## A7

1997-98 Disposal Season

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## Appendix B <br> REMOTS® Results

B1a
NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex 1992

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NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex 1995


> B1c
> NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex 1997

| Mound/ | station | Rep. | Date | TIME A | alyst | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | Successlonal | Graln Siz | ize (phl) | Major | Mu | as |  | mera Pene | tration |  | Dred | ged Mater | lal Thickne |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ret. Area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stage | Minimum | Maximum | Mode | Count | Diameter | Minimum | Maximum | Range | Mean | Area | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
| D/S | $100 ө$ | a | 09/06/97 | 10:59 | HLS | 4116.17127 | 072 04.358W | ST_I_ON_II | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 17.39 | 18.62 | 1.23 | 18.00 | 247.15 | 17.34 | 19.70 | 17.73 |
| D/S | 1009 | b | 09/06/97 | 10:59 | HLS | 4116.17193 | 07204.363 W | ST_II_TO_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 16.68 | 19.46 | 2.77 | 18.07 | 250.86 | 16.93 | 19.50 | 17.84 |
| D/S | 1008 | c | 09/06/97 | 11:00 | HLS | 4116.16787 | 072 04.372W | ST.II_TO_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 18.86 | 19.51 | 0.64 | 19.18 | 265.57 | 18.71 | 19.60 | 19.13 |
| D/S | 100 n | a | 09/06/97 | 11:31 | HLS | 4116.21417 | 072 04.430W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 2.52 | 2.40 | 1.32 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| D/S | 100n | b | 09/06/97 | 11:32 | HLS | 4116.21827 | 072 04.428W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.25 | 13.98 | 0.73 | 13.62 | 190.01 | 13.30 | 14.08 | 13.58 |
| D/S | 100 n | c | 09/06/97 | 11:32 | HLS | 4116.22117 | 07204.427 W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.32 | 16.02 | 1.70 | 15.17 | 214.3 | 14.56 | 16.31 | 15.2 |
| D/S | 100n | d | 09/10/97 | 6:54 | HLS | 4116.21038 | 07204.423W | ST_II_TO_II | $>4$ | 2 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.75 | 16.98 | 2.23 | 15.87 | 219.73 | 14.75 | 16.78 | 15.61 |
| D/S | 100s | a | 09/08/97 | 11:27 | His | 4116.11422 | 07204.448W | ST_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.44 | 16.46 | 1.02 | 15.95 | 216.83 | 15.24 | 16.31 | 15.6 |
| D/S | 100s | $b$ | 09/06/97 | 11:28 | HLS | 4116.11498 | 072 04.451W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.08 | 14.95 | 0.87 | 14.51 | 197.63 | 13.88 | 14.61 | 14.19 |
| D/S | 100 s | c | 09/06/97 | 11:28 | HLS | 4116.11487 | 07204.455 W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 10 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 11.65 | 13.35 | 1.70 | 12.50 | 177.22 | 1126 | 13.59 | 12.72 |
| D/S | 100w | a | 09/06/97 | 11:15 | HLS | 4116.17008 | 072 04.505W | ST_I_ON_II | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 10.50 | 12.28 | 1.78 | 11.39 | 160.83 | 10.40 | 12.43 | 11.57 |
| D/S | 100w | b | 09/06/97 | 11:16 | HLS | 4116.17018 | 07204.506 W | ST_H | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 8.01 | 8.93 | 0.92 | 8.47 | 119.45 | 8.11 | 9.32 | 8.56 |
| D/S | 100w | c | 09/06/97 | 11:16 | HLS | 4116.17153 | 07204.508 W | ST, 11_ON_111 | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 11.36 | 14.13 | 2.77 | 12.74 | 176.49 | 11.50 | 14.27 | 12.79 |
| D/S | 200e | a | 09/06/97 | 10:55 | HLS | 4116.16697 | 072 04.306W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.02 | 16.21 | 1.18 | 15.62 | 218.75 | 15.27 | 16.35 | 15.75 |
| D/S | 200 e | b | 09/06/97 | 10:56 | HLS | 4116.16987 | 072 04.313W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 18.52 | 19.61 | 1.08 | 19.06 | 269.17 | 18.52 | 19.80 | 19.15 |
| 0/s | 2000 | c | 09/06/97 | 10:56 | HLS | 41.16 .16897 | 072 04.315W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 16.06 | 17.44 | 1.38 | 16.75 | 235.18 | 16.40 | 17.59 | 16.87 |
| D/S | $200 n$ | a | 09/06/97 | 11:40 | HLS | 4116.27478 | 072 04.422W | ST_I | >4 | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 14.13 | 14.90 | 0.78 | 14.51 | 201.95 | 14.37 | 14.85 | 14.50 |
| D/S | 200 n | b | 09/08/97 | 11:43 | HLS | 4116.27492 | 072 04.430W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 12.23 | 16.65 | 4.42 | 14.44 | 214.65 | 12.57 | 16.50 | 15.41 |
| D/S | $200 n$ | c | 09/06/97 | 11:43 | HLS | 4116.27688 | 07204.435W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.39 | 17.33 | 1.94 | 16.36 | 230.92 | 15.49 | 17.28 | 16.45 |
| D/S | 200 s | a | 09/08/97 | 11:20 | HLS | 4116.06492 | 072 04.421W | ST_I | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 6.55 | 7.82 | 1.26 | 7.18 | 109.09 | 7.14 | 8.35 | 7.85 |
| D/S | 200s | c | 09/06/97 | 11:23 | HLS | 4116.05947 | 072 04.444W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 8.59 | 9.76 | 1.16 | 9.17 | 128.68 | 8.74 | 9.81 | 9.18 |
| D/S | 200s | d | 09/10/97 | 6:49 | HLS | 4118.06035 | 072 04.438W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 000 | 3.12 | 4.36 | 1.24 | 3.74 | 48.22 | 233 | 4.65 | 3.4 |
| D/S | 200w | a | 09/06/97 | 10:25 | HLS | 4116.16328 | 072 04.588W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 6.31 | 8.52 | 2.22 | 7.41 | 96.13 | 6.11 | 8.57 | 6.8 |
| D/S | 200w | b | 09/06/97 | 10:26 | HLS | 4116.16617 | 072 04.598W | ST_I_ON_III | 3 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 9.41 | 9.90 | 0.49 | 9.66 | 140.18 | 9.85 | 10.44 | 10.0 |
| D/S | 200w | d | 09/10/97 | 6:45 | HLS | 4116.16715 | 07204.582W | ST. | $>4$ | 2 | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0.00 | NA | 3.00 | 4.50 | 3.75 | NA | 3.00 | 4.50 | 3.75 |
| D/S | 300 e | a | 09/06/97 | 10:51 | HLS | 4116.17177 | 07204.226 W | ST_1_TO_II | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 18.03 | 19.75 | 1.72 | 18.89 | 267.32 | 17.98 | 19.85 | 18.97 |
| D/S | 3009 | $b$ | 09/06/97 | 10:52 | HLS | 4116.17312 | 072 04.228W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 12.51 | 13.65 | 1.13 | 13.08 | 182.31 | 12.66 | 13.74 | 13.13 |
| D/S | 3000 | c | 09/06/97 | 10:53 | HLS | 4116.16878 | 07204.230W | ST_I_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.29 | 14.73 | 0.44 | 14.51 | 201.89 | 14.14 | 14.93 | 14.48 |
| D/S | $300 n$ | a | 09/06/97 | 11:49 | HLS | 4116.32717 | 072 04.425W | ST_-11 | $>4$ | 4 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 13.88 | 14.56 | 0.68 | 14.22 | 199.81 | 13.98 | 14.66 | 14.35 |
| D/S | 300n | $b$ | 09/06/97 | 11:49 | HLS | 4116.32298 | 072 04.429W | ST_I | >4 | 4 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 13.20 | 14.76 | 1.55 | 13.98 | 191.92 | 13.06 | 14.9 | 13.7 |
| D/S | $300 n$ | c | 09/06/97 | 11:50 | HLS | 4116.32497 | 072 04.429W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.74 | 15.05 | 1.31 | 14.39 | 198.49 | 13.93 | 14.95 | 14.19 |
| D/S | 400e | a | 09/06/97 | 10:45 | HLS | 4116.167 | 072 04.147W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.55 | 14.38 | 0.84 | 13.97 | 190.70 | 13.40 | 14.24 | 13.79 |
| D/S | 400 e | b | 09/06/97 | 10:45 | HLS | 4116.166 | 072 04.147W | INDET | >4 | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 19.61 | 19.75 | 0.15 | 19.68 | 271.00 | 19.56 | 19.90 | 19.62 |
| D/S | 400 e | c | 09/06/97 | 10:46 | HLS | 4116.165 | 072 04.148W | ST_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 20.25 | 20.64 | 0.39 | 20.44 | 282.80 | 20.20 | 20.54 | 20.21 |
| D/S | 400e | d | 09/10/97 | 6:58 | MSC | 4116.173 | 072 04.162W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 1 | 5.75 | 1520 | 15.84 | 0.64 | 15.52 | 214.61 | 14.95 | 15.94 | 15.38 |
| D/S | 400e | e | 09/10/97 | 6.59 | MSC | 4116.162 | 07204.160W | ST_I_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 18.22 | 19.55 | 1.34 | 18.89 | 263.72 | 18.12 | 19.50 | 18.82 |
| D/S | 5009 | a | 09/06/97 | 10:41 | HLS | 4116.16693 | 072 04.045W | ST_III | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 280.61 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| D/S | 500e | b | 09/06/97 | 10:41 | HLS | 4116.17 | 072 04.073W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 12.02 | 13.50 | 1.48 | 12.76 | 172.16 | 11.72 | 13.40 | 12.39 |
| D/S | 500 e | c | 09/06/97 | 10:42 | HLS | 4116.16775 | 072 04.077W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 2 | 1.72 | 15.96 | 17.24 | 1.28 | 16.60 | 226.41 | 15.96 | 17.54 | 16.31 |
| D/S | 500 e | $d$ | 09/10/97 | 7:02 | MSC | 4116.1686 | 072 04.088W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 12.33 | 13.12 | 0.79 | 12.72 | 177.35 | 12.38 | 13.32 | 12.70 |
| D/S | ctr | a | 09/06/97 | 11:11 | HLS | 4116.17037 | 072 04.434W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 16.93 | 18.42 | 1.49 | 17.67 | 245.42 | 16.98 | 18.02 | 17.44 |
| D/S | ctr | b | 09/06/97 | 11:12 | HLS | 4116.17492 | 072 04.433W | ST_/ | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 16.68 | 17.97 | 1.29 | 17.33 | 242.17 | 16.39 | 19.11 | 17.22 |
| D/S | ctr | c | 09/06/97 | 11:12 | HLS | 4116.17713 | 072 04.441W | ST_II | 34 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.30 | 16.34 | 1.04 | 15.82 | 219.29 | 15.45 | 16.19 | 15.79 |


| Mound/ Ref. Area | Station | Rep. | Redox Rebound |  |  | Apparent RPD Thickness |  |  |  | OSI | Methane Count | Surface Disturbance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Low } \\ \text { Do } \end{gathered}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D/S | 1000 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47.47 | 0.10 | 5.52 | 3.55 | 10 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; surf fubes; sm shell; feeding voids |
| D/S | 1009 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | YES d | dm>pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; wiper artifacts |
| D/S | 100e | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 6.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 10 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; wiper artifact; Amphipod tube mat; feeding void |
| D/S | 100 n | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | underpen; hardground |
| D/S | 100n | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143.22 | 9.56 | 11.99 | 10.49 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; ripped-up tube mats; lg feeding void at depth |
| D/S | 100n | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71.07 | 0.63 | 10.24 | 5.46 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO d | dm>pen; S/M; ripped-up tube mat; feeding voids |
| D/S | 100 n | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.02 | 2.52 | 5.74 | 4.28 | 10 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; Ampelisca tubemats; feeding voids |
| D/S | 100s | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.99 | 0.63 | 2.38 | 1.69 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO d | dm>pen; S/M(bk clay); scour lag; Ig feeding void? |
| D/S | 100s | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37.96 | 0.63 | 3.45 | 2.69 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO d | dm>pen; S/M; wiper clast artifact; feeding voids |
| D/S | 100s | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; wiper artifact; scour lag deposit; ripped-up t.mat |
| D/S | 100w | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109.96 | 4.26 | 10.40 | 8.10 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; S/M; worm $7.75-10 \mathrm{~cm}$; surf tube mat |
| D/S | 100w | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 4.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; wiper artifacts;patchy RPD; ripped up tube mat |
| D/S | 100w | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72.72 | 2.86 | 6.84 | 5.24 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat; feeding void? |
| D/S | 2000 | a | 4.98 | 6.65 | 5.81 | 37.77 | 0.44 | 4.53 | 2.84 | 7 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO d | dm>pen; S/M; ripped-up amphipod tube mat |
| D/S | 2000 | b | 8.37 | 11.43 | 9.9 | 98.45 | 0.49 | 10.25 | 7.97 | 9 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO d | dm>pen; S/M; wiper artilact?; tube mal |
| D/S | 2000 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40.78 | 0.15 | 5.71 | 3.95 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen;S/M;wiper smear;ripped-up amphipod tubornal; thin worm 9cm |
| D/S | 200n | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.24 | 0.44 | 1.65 | 0.98 | 3 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; thin;blurred RPD; amphipod or poly. tubes?; surt scour; erosional |
| D/S | 200n | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen;S/M;2 worms at depth; ripped-up tube mat; patchy/faint RPD |
| D/S | 200n | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73.38 | 1.89 | 7.18 | 5.50 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL. | NO | dm>pen; ripped-uptube mat; 3 feeding voids at depth |
| D/S | 200s | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; wiper smaering?; ripped-up Ampelisca tube |
| D/S | 200s | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 1.49 | 7.10 | 3.79 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; polyc.\&amphipod tube mats; feeding voids |
| D/S | 200s | $d$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO s | shallow pen; dm>pen; AP.D>pen; brick/gravel/\&debris on surf; surf tubes; feeding void |
| D/S | 200w | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; thin and patchy RPD; ripped-up tube mal; Retro If |
| D/S | 200w | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29.83 | 1.23 | 2.91 | 2.13 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; ripped-up tube mat; feeding voids or fracture? at depth |
| D/S | 200w | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 6.00 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 9 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; RPD>pen?; rocks; shell lag; ripped-up Ampelisca tubema! |
| D/S | 300 e | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66.91 | 1.97 | 7.68 | 5.29 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO d | dm>pen; S/M (bk clay); shell lag in S; infilled burrow |
| D/S | 3000 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | YES | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen; wiper streaking?; feeding void? 10 cm ; Retro II? |
| D/S | 3000 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | YES | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}_{\text {; wiper streaking; 2rocks on surf; inf.feeding void }}$ |
| D/S | 300 n | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.29 | 0.10 | 2.57 | 1.05 | 5 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO d | dm>pen; S/M; thin RPD; ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat;drag-down? |
| D/S | $300 n$ | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0.40 | 2.00 | 1.00 | -1 | 0 | PHYSICAL | YES | dm>pen; thin S/M; worms 4-5 cm depth;sm. void?; CH 4 ?; erosional |
| D/S | $300 n$ | c | 8.74 | 10.92 | 9.83 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; ripped-up tube mat; feeding voids at depth?; erosional |
| D/S | 4000 | a | 3.35 | 6.21 | 4.78 | 7.83 | 0.05 | 2.12 | 1.09 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO d | dm>pen; shell; ripped-up Amphipod tube mat; Ig feeding voids at 10;13cm depth |
| D/S | 4009 | b | 8.42 | 10.3 | 9.36 | 97.19 | 2.96 | 10.74 | 7.27 | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; S/M; wiper streaks; burrow; overpen |
| D/S | 400e | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | overpen; dm>pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; Ig feeding voids at depth |
| D/S | 400 e | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen;S/M;wiper mudclast over thin br sand;very lg relict feeding voids or pull-apart |
| D/S | 400 e | e | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.33 | 2.08 | 5.54 | 4.32 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; wiper smearing; methane? |
| D/S | 500 e | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | overpen; dm>pen; S/M; feeding voids |
| D/S | 5009 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen;S/M; bk wiper arlifacts;surf tubes; feeding voids at depth |
| D/S | 5009 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen; S/M; feeding voids at depth; RPD smeared by wiper |
| D/S | 5000 | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60.33 | 2.08 | 5.54 | 4.32 | 9 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen;S/M; ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat;relict feeding voids at depth? |
| D/S | ctr | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79.79 | 4.21 | 7.08 | 5.84 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; S/M |
| D/S | ctr | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; S/M; v.lg burrow infilled w/dk;fluidized particulates to 5 cm |
| D/S | ctr | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79.79 | 0.35 | 10.99 | 6.49 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; wiper smear; ripped-up tube mat; void? |

B1d
NL-91 and D/S Mound Complex 1998

| Mound <br> Ref. Area | Station | Rep. | Date | TIME | ANAL.YST | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | Successional Stage | Grain Size | (phl) | Major | Mudclas |  | Camera Pe | enetration |  |  | Dredge | Material T | ck |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ref. Area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stage | Minimum | Maximum | Mode | Count | Diameter | Minimum | Maximum | Range | Mean | Area | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
| D/S | DSCNTR | A | 07/30/98 | 13:22 | MCS | 4116.167 N | 07204.444 W | ST_I_TO_II | $>4$ | 2 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 14.18 | 15.47 | 1.29 | 14.83 | 211.21 | 14.08 | 15.57 | 15.06 |
| DIS | DSCNTR | B | 07/30/98 | 13:22 | MCS | 4116.167 N | 072 04.447W | ST_II | >4 | 2 | 4 10 3 | 0 | 0 | 11.39 | 12.59 | 1.19 | 11.99 | 166.37 | 11.64 | 12.69 | 11.83 |
| D/S | DSCNTR | C | 07/30/98 | 13:23 | MCS | 4116.164 N | 07204.449 W | ST_I_TO_II | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 14.38 | 14.93 | 0.55 | 14.65 | 206.77 | 7.46 | 15.02 | 14.73 |
| D/S | DS100E | A | 07/30/98 | 13:18 | MCS | 4116.170 N | 072 04.377W | ST_॥ | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 15.67 | 16.47 | 0.8 | 16.07 | 222.59 | 11.74 | 16.37 | 16.01 |
| D/S | DS100E | B | 07/30/98 | 13:19 | MCS | 4116.166 N | 07204.381 W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 11.59 | 13.28 | 1.69 | 12.44 | 178.81 | 11.49 | 13.38 | 12.83 |
| D/S | DS100E | C | 07/30/98 | 13:19 | MCS | 4116.166 N | 072 04.387W | ST_I_TO_II | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 |  | 12.79 | 14.03 | 1.24 | 13.41 | 184.57 | 10.3 | 13.98 | 13.2 |
| D/S | DS100N | A | 07/30/98 | 13:54 | MCS | 4116.231 N | 072 04.447W | ST_I | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | - | 1303 | 16.92 | 3.88 | 14.98 | 221.49 | 12.99 | 16.87 | 15.92 |
| D/S | DS100N | C | 07/30/98 | 13:57 | MCS | 4116.217 N | 072 04.440W | ST_I_TO_II | >4 | - 1 | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 13.08 | 14.98 | 1.89 | 14.03 | 200.88 | 1.09 | 15.02 | 14.15 |
| D/S | DS100N | D | 08/01/98 | 9:05 | HLS | 4116.227 N | 072 04.431W | ST_II | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.69 | 11.38 | 3.69 | 9.54 | 138.04 | 0.05 | 11.38 | 9.95 |
| D/S | DS100S | A | 07/30/98 | 14:04 | MCS | 4116.120 N | 072 04.439W | ST_II | $>4$ | 2 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 13.33 | 13.98 | 0.65 | 13.66 | 186.53 | 13.18 | 13.78 | 13.33 |
| D/S | DS100S | B | 07/30/98 | 14:04 | MCS | 4116.120 N | 072 04.438W | ST_.II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 14.58 | 16.32 | 1.74 | 15.45 | 211.48 | 14.58 | 16.32 | 15.15 |
| D/S | DS100S | C | 07/30/98 | 14:05 | MCS | 4116.119 N | 07204.438 W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 13.63 | 16.07 | 2.44 | 14.85 | 210.9 | 12.09 | 16.02 | 15.23 |
| D/S | DS100W | A | 07/30/98 | 13:30 | MCS | 4116.173 N | 072 04.527W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 8.81 | 9.35 | 0.55 | 9.08 | 126 | 8.66 | 9.3 | 9.07 |
| D/S | DS100W | C | 07/30/98 | 13:33 | MCS | 4116.165 N | 072 04.515W | ST_II_ON_III | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 10.65 | 12.59 | 1.94 | 11.62 | 168.24 | 10.75 | 12.59 | 12.1 |
| D/S | DS100W | E | 08/01/98 | 8.59 | HLS | 4116.177 N | 072 04.482W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 13.23 | 13.79 | 0.56 | 13.51 | 192.36 | 13.28 | 13.95 | 13.6 |
| D/S | DS200E | A | 07/30/98 | 13:13 | MCS | 4116.171 N | 072 04.298W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 14.28 | 15.03 | 0.75 | 14.65 | 200.71 | 7.06 | 14.78 | 14.37 |
| D/S | DS200E | B | 07/30/98 | 13:14 | MCS | 4116.167 N | 072 04.294W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 14.83 | 15.77 | 0.95 | 15.3 | 212.07 | 14.43 | 15.72 | 15.16 |
| D/S | DS200E | C | 07/30/98 | 13:14 | MCS | 41 16.168N | 072 04.299W | ST_I_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12.84 | 1.84 | 11.92 | 170.86 | 10.9 | 12.99 | 12.24 |
| D/S | DS200N | A | 07/30/98 | 13:48 | MCS | 4116.279 N | 072 04.440W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 2 | > 4 | 0 | 0 | 9.3 | 9.75 | 0.45 | 9.53 | 131.92 | 9.15 | 9.75 | 9.43 |
| D/S | DS200N | B | 07/30/98 | 13:49 | MCS | 4116.281 N | 072 04.442W | ST_II | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 11.84 | 13.03 | 1.19 | 12.44 | 172.9 | 11.89 | 12.99 | 12.38 |
| D/S | DS200N | C | 07/30/98 | 13:50 | MCS | 4116.284 N | 07204.448 W | ST_I | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 6.57 | 8.31 | 1.74 | 7.44 | 102.05 | 6.32 | 8.31 | 7.31 |
| D/S | DS200S | C | 07/30/98 | 14:10 | MCS | 4116.061 N | 07204.449 W | ST_I_ON_III | >4 | -1 | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0 | 4.73 | 5.77 | 1.04 | 5.25 | 71.39 | 4.43 | 6.27 | 5.09 |
| D/S | DS200S | D | 08/01/98 | 8:42 | HLS | 4116.057 N | 072 04.433W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | >4 | 2 | 1.06 | 4.9 | 7.42 | 2.53 | 6.16 | 84.85 | 4.95 | 7.53 | 6.12 |
| D/S | DS200S | E | 08/01/98 | 8:43 | HLS | 4116.047 N | 07204.424 W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 7.63 | 859 | 0.96 | 8.11 | 112.09 | 7.32 | 8.59 | 8.03 |
| D/S | DS200W | 8 | 07/30/98 | 13:37 | MCS | 4116.170 N | 072 04.596W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 13.58 | 14.08 | 0.5 | 13.83 | 192.02 | 13.33 | 13.98 | 13.66 |
| D/S | DS200W | C | 07/30/98 | 13:37 | MCS | 4116.162 N | 072 04.597W | ST_I_ON_ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | >4 | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 2.29 | 4.38 | 2.09 | 3.33 | 45.84 | 2.34 | 4.53 | 3.26 |
| D/S | DS200W | D | 08/01/98 | 8:45 | HLS | 4116.165 N | 07204 579W | ST_" | >4 | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 6.97 | 9.25 | 2.92 | 8.44 | 114.82 | 682 | 9.23 | 8.21 |
| D/S | DS300E | A | 07/30/98 | 13:07 | MCS | 4116.161 N | 07204.230 W | ST_I | >4 | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 12.24 | 12.84 | 0.6 | 12.54 | 171.3 | 11.99 | 12.69 | 12.23 |
| D/S | DS300E | B | 07/30/98 | 13:08 | MCS | 4116.165 N | 07204.228 W | ST_1 | >4 | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 13.28 | 15.42 | 2.14 | 14.35 | 192.27 | 13.13 | 15.07 | 13.73 |
| D/S | DS300E | C | 07/30/98 | 13:09 | MCS | 4116.169 N | 072 04.228W | ST_I | >4 | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 14.18 | 15.27 | 1.09 | 14.73 | 204.43 | 10.7 | 15.07 | 14.56 |
| D/S | DS300N | A | 07/30/98 | 13:43 | MCS | 4116.332 N | 072 04.451W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 2 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 12.64 | 14.43 | 1.79 | 13.53 | 188.13 | 12.69 | 14.43 | 13.5 |
| D/S | DS300N | B | 07/30/98 | 13:44 | MCS | 4116.329 N | 072 04.448W | ST_I | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 9.55 | 12.54 | 2.99 | 11.04 | 156.68 | 9.6 | 12.59 | 11.18 |
| D/S | DS300N | C | 07/30/98 | 13:45 | MCS | 4116.328 N | 072 04.449W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 9.35 | 10 | 0.65 | 9.68 | 132.33 | 9.15 | 10 | 9.5 |
| D/S | DS400E | A | 07/30/98 | 12:45 | MCS | 4116.165 N | 072 04.160W | ST_I | >4 | 4 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 13.93 | 14.43 | 0.5 | 14.18 | 194.4 | 0.05 | 14.23 | 13.48 |
| D/S | DS400E | B | 07/30/98 | 12:46 | MCS | 4116.160 N | 072 04.165W | ST_॥ | >4 | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 16.22 | 17.91 | 1.69 | 17.06 | 238.14 | 8.01 | 17.91 | 17.06 |
| D/S | DS400E | C | 07/30/98 | 12:47 | MCS | 4116.170 N | 072.04 .179 W | ST_I | >4 | 3 | >4 | 1 | 1.38 | 11.29 | 13.58 | 2.29 | 12.44 | 175.3 | 11.39 | 13.63 | 12.52 |
| D/S | DS500E | A | 07/30/98 | 12:41 | MCS | 4116.164 N | 07204.094 W | ST_.I | >4 | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 15.72 | 19.4 | 3.68 | 17.56 | 243.04 | 15.57 | 19.2 | 17.08 |
| D/S | OS500E | C | 07/30/98 | 12:42 | MCS | 4116.158 N | 07204.084 W | ST_॥ | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 11.59 | 12.19 | 0.6 | 11.89 | 162.24 | 11.14 | 12.09 | 11.59 |
| D/S | OS500E | E | 08/01/98 | 8:33 | HLS | 4116.150 N | 07204.069 W | ST_IION III | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 17.73 | 18.33 | 0.61 | 18.03 | 0 | 0 | $\square$ |  |



B2
USCGA Mound 1995

| Station | Rep Date $\begin{array}{r}\text { Successlo } \\ \\ \\ \text { Stage }\end{array}$ |  | Grain Siza (phi) Major Mud Clastis |  |  |  |  | Camera Penetration |  |  |  | Drodged Matertal Thickness |  |  |  | Apparent RPD Thicknoss |  |  |  | Mothane Bubbles/Dlametor |  |  |  |  |  | Hace |  | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Modo | No. | Dla. | Min. | Max. | Range | Mean | Area | Min. | Max. | Mean | Area | Min. | Max. | moan | NO. |  |  |  | Mean |  | Disturbance |  |  |
| $100 E$ | A | 08/25/9SST_II_ON_III | $-1$ | 34 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 10.43 | 11.83 | 1.2 | 11.03 | 147.01 | 10.48 | 11.83 | 10.87 | 28.488 | 0.1 | 2.82 | 1.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 1006 | B | 08/25/05ST_II | 0 | 34 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11.49 | 0.48 | 11.25 | 153.8 | 8.71 | 11.67 | 11.12 | 8. 177 | 0.05 | 22 | 0.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO |  |
| 100 E | c | 08/25/35ST II ON IIII | 1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1359 | 14.79 | 1.2 | 14.19 | 185.49 | 13.88 | 14.98 | 14.18 | 33.769 | 053 | 13.01 | 3.21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | BIogenic | NO | SM: $\mathrm{DM} \times$ or $=10$ pen. deph |
| 100 N | A | 08/25105ST_II | -1 | 34 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 0 | 0 | 11.84 | 12.62 | 0.78 | 12.23 | 170.74 | 12.09 | 12.77 | 12.28 | 13.485 | 0.05 | 2 88 | 0.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | Btogenic | NO |  |
| 1000 N | B | 00125/85ST | , | 34 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 13.4 | 15.49 | 2.09 | 14.44 | ${ }^{187.38}$ | 10.05 | 15.53 | 14.28 | 102.82 | 1.55 | 10.78 | 7.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | BIogenic | NO | S/M; DM > or = to pen.; 2 DM layers?; ripped-up tube mat; s <br> S/M; DM > or = to pen.; severat DM events? |
| 100 N | c | 08125/95ST. II | 1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 13.2 | 13.89 | $04 \theta$ | 1345 | 181.38 | 13.11 | 1354 | 1334 | 87.348 | 301 | 7.52 | 646 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | biogenic | NO | SM: $D M \times$ or $=$ to pen ; inpeed-up amphlood lube mal: some sim |
| 1005 | A | 08/25/95ST_II | -1 | 24 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 9.71 | 10.58 | 0.87 | 10.15 | 135.59 | 8.27 | 10.97 | ${ }^{\text {日. }} 83$ | 8.8 | 0.05 | 1.84 | 0.83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | biogenic | NO | SM, $\mathrm{SM}: \mathrm{DM}>$ or $r=1$ olo pen ; noped-up amphipod lube mal; some shell |
| 1005 | B | 08/25/95ST_II | $\cdot 1$ | 34 | $4{ }^{4} 3$ | 0 | 0 | 13.54 | 13.98 | 0.44 | 13.76 | 185.1 | 13.35 | 13.88 | 13.48 | 102.55 | 1.55 | 10.1 | 7.45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | BIOGENIC | NO | SMM: $O M>$ or a to pen : |
| 1005 | c | 08/25/95ST.11 | 1 | $\pm 4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 1243 | 1306 | 0.63 | 12.74 | 172.63 | 12.14 | 12.00 | 1247 | 45.552 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 387 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | biogenic | No |  |
| 1005 E | A | 08/25/95ST. 11 | 0 | $\stackrel{7}{4}$ | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 15.78 | 1694 | 1.15 | 8.38 | 228.4 | 15.6 | 18.84 | 18.12 | 24.888 | 0.1 | 0.89 | 1.78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | biogenic | No | S/M: $\mathrm{OM}>$ or $=10$ pen: : mohilood lubes: no voids |
| ${ }^{\text {100SE }}$ | B | 08/25/05STII_ON_II | $-1$ | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 14.4 | 15.22 | 0.81 | 14.81 | 202.53 | 14.55 | 15.02 | 14.57 | ${ }^{83.823}$ | 0.05 | 9.04 | 4.79 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | biogenic | No | SIM: DM > or a to pen: wiper artilacts |
| 100SE | c | 0825/05ST 11 | -1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 12.87 | 1325 | 0.38 | 1308 | 127.32 | 8.08 | 12.3 | 903 | 10.129 | 005 | 1.87 | 069 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 4 | BIOGENIC | NO | SM: 2 DM evenis7; DM lo bollom of mid=blue layen; burmw to depth but no volds |
| 10004 | A | 08/25/95STTIION_III | -1 | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | $\times 4$ | 1 | 0.58 | 14.42 | 15 | 0.58 | 14.71 | 198.88 | 13.78 | 14.81 | 14.34 | 12.092 | 0.1 | 1.65 | 0.88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | BIogenic | NO | SM M $\mathrm{DM} \geqslant$ or $=$ to pen,: ripped-apart tube mat |
| $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 100 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { e }}{\text { c }}$ | 08/2/295ST-11 | -1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1452 | 15 | 0.49 | 14.78 | 201.2 | 11.12 | 15.1 | 14.89 | 24.413 | 0.05 | 4.51 | 1.78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{8}$ | biogenic | NO | S/M; $D$ M $>$ or $=$ to pen.: shell lap |
| 150 E | A | 08/25/05st_II | -1 | 34 | ${ }^{4} 4$ | 0 | 0 | ${ }_{14.83}$ | 1503 | 1.1 | 15.1 | 20941 | $\frac{14.32}{8.38}$ | $\frac{15.73}{18.07}$ | $\frac{15.18}{11.48}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{NA}}{87.749}$ | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | IND | BIOGENIC. | NO | $S M, O M>$ or a to pen; burted lube mat; shell 138 |
| 150 E | 8 | 08/25/05ST_II | -1 | >4 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 11.06 | 13.54 | 1.58 | 12.75 | 10.2 | ${ }_{11.90}$ | 13.21 | 12.19 | 13.488 | 0.05 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.05 \\ & 2.82 \end{aligned}$ | $6.33$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Biogenic | NO | SMM: DM oo base of dark blue layenf; inped-up amphipod lube mat |
| ${ }^{150 E}$ | C | 08/25/95ST II | 1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1429 | 15.12 | 086 | 1489 | 20462 | 7.08 | 1531 | 14.77 | 10.418 | 005 | 128 | 074 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | BIOGENIC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | S/M; DM to depth; ripped up tube mat; shell lag |
| ${ }^{1505}$ | A | 0828205sT-11 | 1 | >4 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 11.28 | 12.82 | ${ }^{1.36}$ | 11.4 | 181,37 | 11.12 | 1282 | 11.55 | 0 | , | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\cdot 1$ | Biogenic | YES | OM $\rightarrow$ or $=$ to pen : decaying lube mapt a few heathy ind, ond smear |
| ${ }_{1}^{1505}$ | A | ${ }^{\text {0a/2eness ST }}$ | 1 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1281 | 14.03 | 1.12 | 13.47 | 182.37 | 10 | 13.83 | 13.25 | 43.872 | 0.1 | 0.32 | 3.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | BIogenic | NO | S/M; DM > or = to pen.; elpped-up amphipod tube mat |
| $\frac{150 S}{50 \mathrm{E}}$ | C | 0az2006s ST 111 | - | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 13.78 | 15.34 | 1.55 | 1458 | 185.88 | 13.64 | 1528 | 14.23 | 19538 | 0.1 | 481 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | SM: OM $\geqslant$ or $n$ to pen; decayling amphipod lube mat |
| 50 E 50E | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | 08/2/05ST 11 | $\cdot 1$ | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 15.4 | 1.77 | 14.57 | 203.72 | 7.85 | 15.60 | 14.7 | 13.488 | 0.05 | 2.11 | 0.88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | BIogenic | NO | SMM: DM > or $=10$ pen; : tube mat: shell lag; relic deep bur: no vordas |
| SOE | c | 0925/95ST | -1 | $>4$ | 34 | 0 | 0 | 14.28 | 15.74 | 1.48 | 15 | 209.38 | 14.5 | 15.69 | 15.22 | 7.8 | 0.05 | 2.58 | 0.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{6}$ | BIOGENIC | NO | SMM; DM > or = to pen; R RPD only in sm. area on lef; tubes; tliny voks |
| 50N | A | 09/25/20sst_11 | - | 34 | > 4 | 0 | 0 | 13.3 | 14.08 | 0.78 | 13.68 | 18.5 | 13.18 | ${ }_{1755}^{13.83}$ | ${ }^{13} 8.8$ | $\underline{1243}$ | 0.05 | 2.92 | 084. | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 7 | Blogenic | NO | SM; DM - or a to pen.; decaylmg tube mat; shell las; eetgrass; 5 sm . void |
| 50N | 日 | 0925/05ST_II | 1 | $>4$ | 4 tos | 0 | 0 | 14.27 | 14.9 | 0.63 | 14.59 | 200.47 | 14.08 | 15.1 | 14.46 | ${ }^{50.824}$ | 2.43 | ${ }_{12}{ }_{12} .87$ |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | - | Blogenic | NO | SMM; DM > or $=$ to pen.: amphipod tube mal: drag-c |
| SON | c | 08/25/05ST II | 1 | 24 | 34 | O | 0 | 13.08 | 15.05 | 1.07 | 14.52 | 189.08 | 13.74 | 15 | 1431 | 183.25 | 0.38 | 15.1 | 12.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | Blogenic | NO |  |
| 505 | A | 08/25/95ST_II | 1 | $\pm 4$ | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 10.63 | 11.28 | 0.63 | 10.95 | 151.96 | 10.44 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 7.025 | 0.05 | 2.58 | 0.48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Biogenic | No |  |
| ${ }^{505}$ | B | 0823/93 ST_II | -1 | 34 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 19.88 | 20.73 | 1.07 | 20.10 | 271.75 | 1520 | 20.78 | 19.88 | 27.358 | 0.05 | 8.2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\theta$ | biogenic | No |  |
| 505 | c | 08/25/95ST 11 | -1 | 24 | 1103 | 3 | 040 | 1828 | 1884 | 058 | 1655 | 22328 | 15.78 | 1889 | 1022 | 23272 | 005 | 4.8 | 1.72 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 8 | biogenic | No | SM; ; DM $\geq$ or a to pan;; Heperd. Up lube mat |
| ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {S0SE }}$ | A | ${ }^{\text {08/2//5SST_II }}$ | . 1 | >4 | 34 | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{12.68}$ | ${ }_{14}^{13.78}$ | 1.1 | ${ }^{13} 23$ | ${ }^{153.04}$ | ${ }^{6.51}$ | 13.08 | 11.01 | ${ }^{11.508}$ | 0.05 | ${ }^{3.78}$ | 0.88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | SMM: bower leff ambleni? decayling lube mat |
| 50SE | c | 08125/05ST-11 | -1 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 13.83 13 | 14.18 | 0.81 001 | 14.28 <br> 13.71 | ${ }_{898}^{139.37}$ | 4.5 | 12.3 | ${ }_{884}^{10.05}$ | 50.19 | 0.1 | 12.01 | 4.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | Biogenic | NO | STM: OM < pen.: Hipeed. up lube mat |
| 50W | A | 08/25/95ST_II_ON_III |  | $>4$ | 34 | 0 | 0 | 15.58 | 18.85 | 1.28 | 18.21 | 22881 | 15.49 ${ }^{4.9}$ | $\frac{10}{18.99}$ | 16.31 | 42.818 | 0.0 | 4.85 | 0.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | BIOGENIC | NO | SMM; $O M>$ or $=10$ pen; ; ipped. up amphipod dubes |
| 50W | 8 | 08/25/85ST_IION_II | 1 | 34 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 14.17 | 15.83 | 1.65 | 15 | 20889 | 10.73 | 15.88 | 14.87 | 18.02 | 0.05 | 2.82 | 1.4 | 0 |  |  |  |  | 7 | BIogenic | NO | SSM: OM $>$ or $=$ to pen.; amphlipod tubes |
| 50 W | - | 08/25/95ST $11 . \mathrm{ON} \mathrm{III}$ | 2 | 24 | 24 | 0 | - | 14.47 | 15.88 | 1.41 | 15.17 | 207.34 | 10.73 | 15.78 | 1508 | 10.235 | 005 | 1.38 | 0.71 | 14 | 0.4 | 525 | 0.8 | 7.58 | 4 | BIogenic | NO |  |
| CIR | A | 08/25/esst_ll | $\cdot 1$ | >4 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 14.35 | 15.31 | 0.66 | 14.83 | 203.28 | 14.28 | 15.28 | 14.78 | 32.848 | 0.1 | ${ }^{8.7}$ | 2.48 | 0 | - | - |  |  | 3 | Blogenic | YES | SM: OM > or a to peni: amphlipod lubesi ithin deap oxy burt |
| CTR | B | 0825/05ST_II | 0 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 11.63 | 13.01 | 1.39 | 12.32 | 173.88 | 12.06 | 12.87 | . 5 | NA | NA | NA | Na | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | IND | biogenic | NO | DM > or a to pen. deptn; ripped-up tube mat; hypoxic?; wiper clasts |
| CTR | c | 08/25/05ST II | - 1 | 34 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1301 | 14.10 | 1.15 | 1359 | 187.44 | 1273 | 14.02 | 1348 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ino | BIogenic | No | SMM: $\mathrm{DM}>$ or $=$ Io pen; wiper smear, itube mat; hypoxic? |

B3a
NL-94 Mound 1995


B3b
NL-94 Mound 1997

| Moundl Ref. Area | Station | Rep. | Dato | TIME ANALİSt |  | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Successional } \\ \text { Stage } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grain Size(phi) } \\ \text { Minimum Maximum } \end{gathered}$ |  | Major Mode | Múdclasts |  | Camera Penetration |  |  |  | Dredged Material Thickness |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NL-94 | 100 e | a | 09/06/97 | 10:14 | HLS | 4116.24482 | 07204.775 W | PINDET | Mnimum | Maximum |  | Count |  | Minimum | Maximum | Range | Mean | Area | Minimum | aximum | Mean |
| NL. 94 | 100e | b | 09/06/97 | 10:15 | HLS | 4116.24083 | 07204.780 W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | , | 5.69 | 2. 34 | 3.18 | 44.28 | 2.61 | 4.38 | 3.13 |
| NL-94 | 100e | c | 09/06/97 | 10:15 | HLS | 4116.24093 | 07204.787 W | INDET | 34 | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 7.21 |  |  | 8.38 | 138.08 | 6.80 | 12.36 | 9.87 |
| NL-94 | 100e | $d$ | 09/10/97 | 6:41 | HLS | 4116.24883 | 07204.792 W | ST 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 9.95 | 10.34 | 0.39 | 10.15 | 110.58 | 6.65 | 9.26 | 7.94 |
| NL-94 | 100ne | a | 09/06697 | 9:00 | HLS | 4116.2832 | 7204.809 W | STitoll | 34 | 3 | 3102 | 0 | 0.00 | 2.52 | 3.61 | 1.09 | 3.07 | 45.5 | 25 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| NL.94 | 100ne | $b$ | 09/06/97 | $9: 01$ | HLS | 4116.28485 | 07204.808W | STIToll | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 8.52 | 9.41 | 0.89 | 8.97 | 127.45 | 8.47 | 9.51 | 9.08 |
| NL-94 | 100ne | c | 09/06697 | 9:01 | HLS | 4116.28788 | 07204.810 W | ST_II | 34 | 3 |  |  | 0.00 | 9.31 | 10.00 | 0.69 | 9.66 | 130.97 | 9.04 | 10.58 | 9.71 |
| NL-94 | 100 nw | a | 09/06/97 | 9:29 | HLS | 4116.246 | 07204.919 W | ST III |  | 4 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 7.09 | 8.08 | 0.99 | 7.59 | 105.7 | 7.19 | 7.98 | 7.5 |
| NL.94 | 100nw | b | 09/06/97 | 9:30 | HLS | 4116.24698 | 07204.956 W | INDET | >4 | 3 | $\xrightarrow{>4}$ | 0 | 0.00 | 15.30 | 15.79 | 0.50 | 15.54 | 214.35 | 15.20 | 15.94 | 15.36 |
| NL-94 | 100 nw | c | 09/06/97 | $9: 30$ | HLS | 4116.21995 | 07204.945W | ST_ON_II | >4 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & >4 \\ & >4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $0.00$ | ${ }_{14}^{16.50}$ | 17.09 15.10 | 0.58 | 16.80 | 236.05 | 16. . 6 | 17.14 | 16.81 |
| L-94 | 100SE | a | 09/06/97 | 9:52 | HLS | 4116.21092 | 07204.815 W | ST. | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 |  |  |  | 14.10 |  |  | 210.22 | 14.56 | 15.49 | 15.16 |
| NL-94 | 100SE | b | 09/06/97 | 9:53 | H2S | 4116.20785 | 07204.821W | ST_IION.III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | , 0 | 14.47 | 14.5 | 2.67 | 13.18 | 178.90 | 12.09 | 14.6 | 12.78 |
| NL-94 | 100SE | c | 09/06/97 | 9:53 | HLS | 4116.2069 | 07204.827 W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 |  |  |  |  | 15.05 | 0.58 | 14.7 | 208.58 | 14.37 | 16.17 | 15.06 |
| NL-94 | 100sw | a | 09/06/97 | 9:17 | HLS | 4116.20518 | 07204.908W | ST II To III |  |  |  | 0 | 0.00 | 11.48 | 2.76 | 1.28 | 12.1 | 175.21 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 12.56 |
| NL-94 | 100sw | b | 09/06/97 | 9:18 | HLS | 4116.20615 | 07204.913 W | ST 11 T0 111 | $>4$ | 4 | 4 |  | 0.00 | 12.1 | 13.40 | 0.69 | 13.05 | 33 | .11 | 14.21 | 13.66 |
| NL-94 | 100sw | c | 09/06/97 | 9:19 | HLS | 4116.209 | 07204.915W | ST-1 | 24 |  | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 12.49 | 12.86 | 0.37 | 12.6 | 177.55 | 12.33 | 13.02 | 12.69 |
| NL-94 | 100w | b | 09/06/97 | 9:22 | HLS | 4116.24808 | 07204.926 W | ST I TO |  |  | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 10.25 | 10.99 | 0.74 | 10.62 | 149.63 | 10.32 | 11.38 | 10.78 |
| NL-94 | 100w | c | 09/06/97 | 9:22 | HLS | 4116.24988 | 07204.931W | ST- | $>4$ | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.45 | 16.46 | 1.01 | 15. | 23.89 | 15.50 | 16.72 | 15.74 |
| NL-94 | 100w | $d$ | 09/10/97 | 6:38 | HLS | 4116.2308 | 072 04.950W | St | 24 | 2 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.07 | 14.87 | 0.79 | 14.47 | 204.67 | 34 | 14.97 | 14.63 |
| NL-94 | 150nw | a | 09/06/97 | 9:25 | HLS | 4116.3038 | 07204.996 W | St-II TO III | $>4$ |  | 4103 |  |  | 13.56 | 14.11 | 0.54 | 13.84 | 190.96 | 13.22 | 14.16 | 13.68 |
| NL-94 | 150nw | b | 09/06/97 | 9:26 | HLS | 4116.3098 | 07204.957W | STION III | , |  | 㤑 |  | 0.0 | 7.67 | 12.43 | 4.76 | 10.05 | 145.50 | 8.01 | 12.62 | 10.47 |
| NL-94 | 150nw | c | 09/06/97 | 9:27 | HLS | 4116.30392 | 07204.945 W | St-to 11 | $>4$ | 3 | 41 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.40 | 14.37 | 0.97 | 13.88 | 194.13 | 13.59 | 14.42 | 13.88 |
| NL-94 | 150se | a | 09/06/97 | 9:56 | HLS | 4116.18598 | 07204.798W | ST-11 To III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.08 | 7.77 | 3.69 | 5.92 | 71.83 | 4.08 | 7.67 | 521 |
| NL-94 | 150se | b | 09/06/97 | 9:57 | HLS | 4116.1889 | 07204.803W | ST_HTO III | $>4$ | 3 | 410 |  | 0.00 | 5.57 | 17.44 | 1.87 | 16.50 | 227.80 | 15.81 | 17.24 | 16.45 |
| NL-94 | 150se | $c$ | 09/06/97 | 9.57 | HLS | 4116.19092 | 07204.809 W | St ${ }^{\text {- }}$ TO III | 34 | 3 | 4103 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.10 | 15.42 | 2.32 | 14.26 | 202.35 | 13.89 | 15.57 | 14.71 |
| NL-94 | $50 n$ | a | 09/06/97 | 10:09 | HLS | 4116.2741 | 07204.873W | Stillon | 34 |  |  | 0 | 0.00 | 16.11 | 16.95 | 0.84 | 16.53 | 231.79 | 16.16 | 17. | 16.7 |
| NL-94 | 50 n | b | 09/06/97 | 10:09 | HLS | 4116.26785 | 07204.867W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 |  | 0 | 0.00 | 17.9 | 18.91 | 1.00 | 18.43 | 257.48 | 17.91 | 18.81 | 18.38 |
| NL.94 | 50 n | c | 09/06/97 | 10:10 | HLS | 4116.26772 | 07204.873W | ST I ON III | 34 | 4 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.25 | 13.84 | 0.59 | 13.55 | 184.82 | 12.81 | 14.14 | 13.32 |
| NL-94 | 50 ne | a | 09/06/97 | 9:05 | HLS | 4116.26815 | 07204.836 W | ST I TO_ll | $>4$ |  |  | 0 | 0.00 | 14.24 | 15.07 | 0.84 | 14.66 | 199.06 | 14.19 | 14.88 | 14.3 |
| NL-94 | 50ne | b | 09/06/97 | 9:05 | HLS | 4116.26905 | 072 04.830W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 5.67 | 15.95 | 1.38 | 16.26 | 223.61 | 15.52 | 16.80 | 16.06 |
| NL-94 | 50 ne | c | 09106/97 | 9:06 | HLS | 4116.26115 | 07204.821W | INDET | 34 | 4 | ${ }_{7}$ |  | 0.00 | 14.78 | 15.62 | 0.84 | 15.20 | 211.37 | 14.63 | 15.67 | 15.02 |
| NL-94 | 50nw | a | 09106/97 | 9:33 | HLS | 4116.2639 | 07204.884 W | ST 1 | $>4$ |  |  |  | 0.00 | 17.14 | 17.88 | 0.74 | 17.5 | 246.63 | 17.24 | 18.13 | 17.6 |
| NL.94 | 50nw | b | 09/06/97 | 9:33 | HLS | 4116.26097 | 072 04.884W | ST_I_TO_II' | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.82 | 16.52 | 0.70 | 16.17 | 223.51 | 15.92 | 16.50 | 16.17 |
| NL-94 | 50 ww | c | 09/06/97 | 9:34 | HLS | 4116.26097 | 072 04.891W | ST I TO \#1 | $>4$ | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.51 | 14.85 | 0.34 | 14.68 | 196.20 | 13.73 | 14.63 | 14.11 |
| NL-94 | 50 s | a | 09/06/97 | 10:02 | HLS | 4116.22268 | 072 04.868W | STIONII |  |  |  |  | 0.00 | 9.90 | 10.97 | 1.07 | 10.44 | 137.35 | 9.45 | 10.70 | 9.85 |
| NL.-94 | 50s | b | 09/06/97 | 10:03 | HLS | 4116.21988 | 072 04.881W | ST_III | $>4$ | 3 | 41 | 0 | 0.0 | 17.54 | 18.82 | 1.28 | 18.18 | 253.75 | 17.78 | 18.82 | 18.13 |
| NL-94 | 50s | c | 09/06/97 | 10:05 | HLS | 4116.21685 | 07204.873W | STI I ON III | 3 | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.0 | 13.05 | 14.24 | 1.18 | 13.65 | 197.12 | 13.65 | 14.83 | 14.0 |
| NL-94 | 50se | a | 09/06/97 | 9:38 | HLS | 4116.22288 | 07204.843 W | ST IION III | 34 | 4 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 14.83 | 16.21 | 1.38 | 15.52 | 221.86 | 15.52 | 16.40 | 15.98 |
| NL-94 | 50se | b | 09/06/97 | 9:38 | HLS | 4116.22493 | 07204.851W | STI | 3 | 4 | >4 | 0 | 0.00 | 16.70 | 17.67 | 97 | 17.18 | 237.37 | 5.39 | 17.62 | 17.02 |
| NL-94 | 50se | c | 09/06/97 | 9:39 | H.S | 4116.22397 | 07204.851 W | ST, | $>4$ | 3 | $\xrightarrow{>4}$ | 0 | 0.00 | 10.97 | 14.47 | 3.50 | 12.72 | 175.86 | 11.36 | 14.8 | 12.61 |
| NL-94 | 50sw | a | 09/06697 | 9:14 | HLS | 4116.21995 | 07204.887 W | St | S4 | 3 |  |  | 0.00 | 17.01 | 17.76. | 0.75 | 17.39 | 243.01 | 17.16 | 17.81 | 17.49 |
| NL-94 | 50SW | b | 09/06/97 | 9:15 | HLS | 4116.2221 | 07204.894 W | Sr-॥ |  |  | 3102 | 0 | 0.00 | 9.21 | 17.58 | 8.37 | 13.39 | 156.34 | 8.05 | 17.53 | 11.42 |
| NL-94 | 50SW | $c$ | 09/06697 | 9:15 | HLS | 4116.22398 | 07204.898W | St.II | 24 |  | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.42 | 16.11 | 0.6 | 15.76 | 220.28 | 15.58 | 16.74 | 15.91 |
| NL-94 | CTR | a | 09/06697 | 9:11 | HLS | 4116.24497 | 07204.865 W | Stion III | 34 |  | 4103 |  | 0.00 | 15.32 | 18.72 | 3.40 | 17.02 | 239.01 | 15.68 | 18.53 | 17.11 |
| NL-94 | CTR | b | 09/008/97 | 9:11 | HLS | 4116.246 | 07204.866 W | INDET | - |  | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 13.88 | 1.38 | 13.19 | 189.07 | 12.87 | 13.72 | 13.25 |
| NL-94 | CTR | c | 09/06/97 | 9:12 | HLS | 4116.24698 | 072 04.867W | INDET | $>4$ | 2 | 3102 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.10 | 14.63 | 1.53 | 13.87 | 196.40 | 13.50 | 14.58 | 14.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | >4 | 2 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 15.42 | 16.11 | 0.68 | 15.76 | 220.88 | 15.58 | 16.63 | 15.92 |


| MoundiRef. Area | Station | Rep. | Redox Rebound |  |  | Apparent RPD Thickness |  |  |  | OSI | Methane Count | Surface Disturbance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Low } \\ \text { DO } \end{gathered}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Mean | Area | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |  |  |  |  |  |
| NL-94 | 100e | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; underpen; shell lag; patchy bk/br sed |
| NL-94 | 100e | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm/pen; S/M; motiled dm; shells\&shell lag-armoring: ripped-up amphipods tube mat |
| NL-94 | 100e | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.18 | 1.03 | 2.76 | 1.77 | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; mytilus shell lag; ripped-up amphipod lube mat |
| NL-94 | 100e | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | rocks 8 barnacle conglomerates on surf |
| NL-94 | 100ne | a | 2.21 | 5.3 | 3.76 | 35.01 | 1.06 | 4.38 | 2.67 | 6 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell frags; polyc.8juv. amphipod(?) tubes; surf scour ; worm at depth |
| NL-94 | 100ne | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; wiper smearing; erosional |
| NL-94 | 100ne | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.57 | 1.53 | 6.80 | 3.61 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; $S / M$; wiper artifacls; ripped up Ampelisca lubes; surf scour |
| NL-94 | 100nw | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.29 | 0.54 | 1.44 | 1.04 | 7 | 0 | INDET | NO | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; minor shell lag; feeding voids 2.8 cm depth; RPD laint |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NL-94 } \\ & \text { NL-94 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{nw} \\ & 100 \mathrm{nw} \end{aligned}$ | b | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 134.18 \\ 99.58 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.95 \\ & 3.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.60 \\ 10.20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.23 \\ 7.19 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NA } \\ & 11 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | INDET PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; shell lag; possible feeding voids dm>pen; shell lag; sm surf tubes; leeding void |
| NL-94 | 100SE | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.31 | 0.73 | 4.17 | 1.58 | 4 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; sheil lag; Ig subsurface void(stage III?) on rit young lobster on surf. |
| NL-94 | 100SE | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55.15 | 1.04 | 5.27 | 3.96 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; lubes and hydroid?; Retro II? |
| NL. 94 | 100SE | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; wiper smearing;shells\&shell lag: RPD patchy; feeding void? |
| NL.94 | 100sw | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74.71 | 4.32 | 6.47 | 5.41 | 10 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; deep burrow and voids near pen limit;erosional |
| NL-94 | 100sw | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38.15 | 1.06 | 4.44 | 2.81 | 8 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; wiper mud clast; thin S/M; deep burrow; feeding void |
| NL-94 | 100sw | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | $\mathrm{dm>pen} ;$ S/M wiper smears;shell lag; 2 fractures near pen limit; burrow clr |
| NL-94 | 100w | $b$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; lg burrow system |
| NL-94 | 100w | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117.74 | 7.04 | 9.58 | 8.45 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; wiper artilacts?; shell lag; juv. amphipods |
| NL. 94 | 100w | $d$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.47 | 0.30 | 4.80 | 2.45 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | $\mathrm{dm}>$ pen: $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; shell frag;burrow,feeding void/shelter fabric/burrow/or drag-down |
| NL-94 | 150nw | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49.45 | 0.39 | 6.40 | 3.54 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; surface eroded?; shell lag; ripped-up lube malsm feeding voids |
| NL-94 | 150nw | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71.97 | 2.96 | 7.14 | 5.31 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen;S/M; shell lag;Amphipods?;leeding voids sown to 6 cm depth |
| NL. 94 | 150nw | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; SM, underpen; cohesive mudclasi $\mathrm{w} /$ fractures; some smearing of RPD |
| NL-94 | 150se | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79.52 | 4.04 | 7.59 | 5.72 | 10 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; ripped-up tube matilg. feeding void |
| NL-94 | 150se | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104.70 | 5.22 | 9.56 | 7.69 | 10 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; shells and shell lag-armoring; feeding volds $12-14 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| NL-94 | 150se | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66.01 | 2.59 | 7.65 | 4.70 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag: burrow on Il; fine; thin worms 8 cm |
| NL-94 | $50 n$ | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39.53 | 1.79 | 3.93 | 2.83 | 9 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag: amphipod lubes on surf; void 9 cm |
| NL-94 | $50 n$ | b | 4.14 | 5.18 | 4.66 | 39.34 | 2.07 | 4.04 | 2.82 | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M;shell lag; chaolic fabric |
| NL. 94 | 50 n | c | 3.1 | 4.43 | 3.77 | 21.28 | 0.69 | 2.86 | 1.51 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; shell lag: feeding void 2-4 cm depth; thin sand rpd over clay |
| NL.94 | 50ne | a | 6.9 | 10 | 8.45 | 48.71 | 2.17 | 4.53 | 3.48 | 7 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen:S/M:shell frag in sand:ripped-up tube mat;chaotic fabric at depth;erosion |
| NL. 94 | 50ne | b | 7.34 | 10.84 | 9.09 | 89.16 | 5.32 | 7.73 | 6.43 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag: ripped-up lube mat; chaolic fabric at depth |
| NL. 94 | 50ne | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen:wiper artliacl:shell lag:RPD thin\&patchy: motlled fabric(chaotlc): feeding void |
| NL-94 | 50nw | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92.39 | 5.87 | 8.01 | 6.68 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; patchy RPD; methane?; relict leeding vold? |
| NL-94 | 50nw | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.19 | 0.65 | 2.79 | 1.65 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | drn>pen; S/M; shell lag in sand; wiper artifacts; Ampelisca tubes; feeding voids |
| NL. 94 | 50nw | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag-armoring; minor wiper artifacts; smeared RPD |
| NL. 94 | 50s | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; shell lag; surf lubes\&amphipods; lg feeing void or fracture 4.7 cm depth |
| NL-94 | 50s | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; mya shells onfin surf-armoring in question; burrow/feeding void 9 cm |
| NL-94 | 50s | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; shell lag armoring; tipped-up Ampelisca tube mat; deep burrow |
| NL-94 | 50se | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103.45 | 5.83 | 9.76 | 7.55 | 11 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{M}$; layered dm; Chaetoplerus; sm leeding voids 108.15 cm |
| NL-94 | 50se | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - 3 | 0 | BIOGENIC | YES | dm>pen; br-bk clay; lg oyster? shells at surf; lew sm lubes; RPD thin\&patchy |
| NL-94 | 50se | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86.31 | 4.83 | 7.56 | 6.17 | 7 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; S/M; tube at surf; wiper smearing\&arlifact |
| NL-94 | 50SW | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen;surf.dist.by camera;lg sheil lag; amphipod mat; steel bl clay w/dk br dm |
| NL-94 | 50SW | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; lg oyster shells;shell lag: deep burrow |
| NL.-94 | 50SW | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; br silt; Ig shells in lag; Ampelisca lubes on surfil Ig voids on it? |
| NL-94 | CTR | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77.84 | 2.96 | 7.09 | 5.57 | 11 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | $d^{\text {dm }}$ >pen; $S / M$;wiper smear;shell lag; a few Ampelisca lubes; surf scour; feeding void |
| NL-94 | CTR | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.38 | 4.88 | 7.98 | 5.92 | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; S/M; shell lag; sm. voids at 3 cm depth; pockets of smeared clay |
| NL.-94 | CTR | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77.67 | 3.88 | 6.52 | 5.59 | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen;S/M;wiper artifacis; shell lag;Chaetoplerus surf tube; burrow to pen limit |

B4
Northern Region 1997


| Mound/ | Station Rep. |  | Redox Rebound |  |  | Apparent RPD Thickness |  |  |  | OSI | Methane Count | Surface Disturbance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Low } \\ \text { DO } \end{gathered}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ref. Area |  |  | Min. | Max. | Mean | Area | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Reg | n1 | a | 2.51 | 4.64 | 3.57 | 56.88 | 3.43 | 5.12 | 4.04 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | ambient; hydroids; feeding void(?); sm\&ig ampelisca tube |
| North Reg | n1 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89.73 | 5.77 | 7.41 | 6.43 | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | ambient; feeding void?; bk smeared wiper artifacl?;amphipods? |
| North Reg | $n 1$ | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35.18 | 1.57 | 5.44 | 2.57 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; Ampelisca tubes; RPD faint;Retro II? |
| North Reg | n2 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.74 | 0.40 | 5.71 | 1.73 | 6 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; RPD faint/blurred; ripped-up amphipod lubemat |
| North Reg | n 2 | b | 4.32 | 5.68 | 5 | 10.99 | 0.39 | 1.07 | 0.75 | 4 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | ambient; burrow down to pen; RPD faint/blurry |
| North Reg | n2 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.73 | 0.81 | 2.58 | 1.87 | 5 | 0 | INDET | NO | ambient; wiper artifacts; surf tubes |
| North Reg | n2 | d | 5.51 | 6.26 | 5.88 | 31.68 | 0.66 | 5.45 | 2.26 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; br sand; ripped-up surf tubemats; leeding voids? near pen limit |
| North Reg | n2 | e | 5.15 | 6.77 | 5.96 | 36.35 | 1.46 | 4.85 | 2.61 | 9 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | ambient; br sand/M; sm surf tubes; feeding void or drag-down lower it |
| North Reg | n2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.83 | 0.35 | 4.68 | 1.75 | 8 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen?; RPD patchy; feeding void and biolurbation at depth |
| North Reg | n3 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96.86 | 4.17 | 8.83 | 7.20 | 10 | 0 | INDET | NO | ambient; sm lubes; feeding void and bioturb. at depth |
| North Reg | n3 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33.00 | 1.26 | 3.23 | 2.33 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; hydroids and sm. amphipod tubes on surf; RPD patchy; erosional |
| North Reg | n3 | $d$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36.44 | 1.62 | 3.69 | 2.57 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; br sand; surf scour and sm. tubemats |
| North Reg | n4 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.32 | 0.39 | 1.17 | 0.63 | 4 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm ?;S/M; shell lag;mud fractures at depth; amphipods?; two vert. burrows |
| North Reg | n4 | c | 4.17 | 6.89 | 5.53 | 63.92 | 3.98 | 5.10 | 4.56 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; wiper artifacts; ripped-up Ampelisca tubemat |
| North Reg | $n 4$ | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58.90 | 2.37 | 6.21 | 4.21 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | ambient; shell lag; Ampelisca tubemats; Ig feeding void |
| North Reg | n4 | e | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52.49 | 2.53 | 6.62 | 3.71 | 7 | 0 | INDET | NO | ambient; br sand/bk; surf tubemats |
| North Reg | n5 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63.92 | 3.98 | 5.10 | 4.56 | 10 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; feeding void; surf scour; worm 5-6cm; RPD patchy |
| North Reg | n5 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.92 | 1.52 | 4.55 | 2.46 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; Ampelisca fube mat; feeding void |
| North Reg | n5 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.55 | 1.06 | 3.59 | 1.87 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; Ampelisca tube mat?; Ieeding voids; scour lag |
| North Reg | n6 | a | 6.02 | 8.79 | 7.4 | 26.48 | 1.36 | 2.57 | 1.87 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen?; S/M?; shell lag; surf tube mat; inf. feeding void; hydroid |
| North Reg | n6 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 5 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; shell; poor sorting; thin and patchy RPD |
| North Reg | n6 | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | shallow pen; shells and shell frags on surf; ripped-up tube mats |
| North Reg | n7 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.57 | 0.44 | 1.75 | 1.44 | 5 | 0 | PHYSICAL. | NO | dm>pen?;S/M; amphipod tube mat; shell lag; patchy RPD |
| North Reg | n7 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73.77 | 4.55 | 5.91 | 5.26 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen?;S/M; wiper artifacts; surf scour; fractures near pen limit |
| North Reg | n7 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57.60 | 3.20 | 5.29 | 4.10 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | ambient; ripped-up tube mat; feeding voids/or fracture? at depth |
| North Reg | n8 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; shell lag; shelter fabric under mat |
| North Reg | n8 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82.14 | 4.61 | 7.91 | 6.19 | 11 | 0 | BIOGENIC | NO | dm>pen?; S/M;surf tubes; feeding void? |
| North Reg | n9 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | $\mathrm{dm>pen} ; S / \mathrm{M}$; gr clay w/2 dm layers;wiper smear;relict feeding void 3.5 cm thick |
| North Reg | n9 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | dm>pen; gr clay; wiper artifact;feeding voids |
| North Reg | n9 | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; gr clay;wiper artifacts; poss. burrow and feeding voids?; sm surf tubes |
| North Reg | n10 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.45 | 1.07 | 2.18 | 1.73 | 6 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient;shallow pen; rock;;hydroids; scour lag |
| North Reg | n10 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; shallow pen; shells on surf; scour lag; wiper artifacts? |
| North Reg | n10 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.00 | 0.39 | 2.09 | 1.03 | 5 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient; ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat; Retro II |
| North Reg | n11 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48.73 | 2.67 | 4.22 | 3.48 | 8 | 0 | INDET | NO | dm>pen; chaotic fabric; poor sorting; Ampelisca tubes |
| North Reg | n11 | b | 3.64 | 7.62 | 5.63 | 19.38 | 0.83 | 1.84 | 1.35 | 5 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient;S/M;Ampelisca tubes; ripped-up tube mat; Retro II? |
| North Reg | n11 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63.11 | 2.22 | 6.26 | 4.48 | 9 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO | ambient?; RPD patchy-wiper artifacts?; ripped-up Ampelisca tubes; Retro II |

B5a
Reference Areas 1992

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| Mound/ Station Rep. Ref. Area |  |  | Redox Rebound |  |  |  |  |  | Apparent RPD Thickness <br> Area Minimum Maximum Mean | Methane Count | Surface Disturbance | Low DO | Comments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Apparent RPD ThicknessArea Minimum Maximum Mean |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100e | a | 0 | 0 | 12.66 | 0.55 | 1.27 | 0.91 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100e | b | 0 | 0 | 13.58 | 0.51 | 1.44 | 0.975 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100e | c | 0 | 0 | 14.04 | 0.59 | 1.44 | 1.015 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | 100n | a | 0 | 0 | 13.75 | 0.42 | 1.57 | 0.995 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL.-Ref | 100n | b | 0 | 0 | 16.28 | 0.59 | 1.78 | 1.185 | 99 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100n | c | 0 | 0 | 16.33 | 0.8 | 1.57 | 1.185 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL.-Ref | 100s | a | 0 | 0 | 16.18 | 0.63 | 1.73 | 1.18 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100s | b | 0 | 0 | 13.79 | 0.51 | 1.48 | 0.995 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100s | c | 0 | 0 | 12.5 | 0.59 | 1.23 | 0.91 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100w | a | 0 | 0 | 15.65 | 0.55 | 1.69 | 1.12 | 5 | 0 | Physical | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100w | b | 0 | 0 | 13.88 | 0.51 | 1.48 | 0.995 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 100w | c | 0 | 0 | 21.06 | 0.68 | 2.37 | 1.525 | 6 | 0 | Physical | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | 200e | a | 0 | 0 | 16.92 | 1.02 | 1.44 | 1.23 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | 200e | b | 0 | 0 | 13.58 | 0.59 | 1.4 | 0.995 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Fef | 200e | c | 0 | 0 | 16.19 | 0.89 | 1.44 | 1.165 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 200n | a | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0.51 | 1.52 | 1.015 | 3 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 200n | b | 0 | 0 | 15.26 | 0.72 | 1.48 | 1.1 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL•Ref | 200n | c | 0 | 0 | 18.01 | 0.76 | 1.82 | 1.29 | 3 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Fef | 200s | a | 0 | 0 | 21.32 | 1.02 | 2.12 | 1.57 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO |  | * |
| NL-Rel | 200s | b | 0 | 0 | 19.63 | 0.8 | 2.12 | 1.46 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 200s | c | 0 | 0 | 16.6 | 0.63 | 1.82 | 1.225 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 200w | a | 0 | 0 | 15.06 | 0.89 | 1.27 | 1.08 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL.Ref | 200w | b | 0 | 0 | 16.43 | 0.63 | 1.73 | 1.18 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | 200w | c | 0 | 0 | 13.67 | 0.76 | 1.23 | 0.995 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 3000 | a | 0 | 0 | 13.79 | 0.42 | 1.57 | 0.995 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | 300e | b | 0 | 0 | 17.85 | 0.8 | 1.78 | 1.29 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL.Rel | 300n | a | 0 | 0 | 10.15 | 0.3 | 1.18 | 0.74 | 2 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | 300n | b | 0 | 0 | 18.37 | 0.68 | 1.99 | 1.335 | 99 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 300n | c | 0 | 0 | 17.26 | 0.76 | 1.73 | 1.245 | 99 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 300s | a | 0 | 0 | 20.77 | 0.85 | 2.24 | 1.545 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL.-Rel | 300s | b | 0 | 0 | 14.89 | 0.76 | 1.44 | 1.1 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 300s | C | 0 | 0 | 16.37 | 0.97 | 1.44 | 1.205 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 300w | a | 0 | 0 | 19.01 | 0.97 | 1.73 | 1.35 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 300w | b | 0 | 0 | 13.75 | 0.63 | 1.35 | 0.99 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | 300w | c | 0 | 0 | 25.61 | 1.1 | 2.58 | 1.84 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | ctr | a | 0 | 0 | 14.47 | 0.63 | 1.44 | 1.035 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Ref | ctr | b | 0 | 0 | 20.37 | 1.35 | 1.57 | 1.46 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |  |
| NL-Rel | ctr | c | 0 | 0 | 10.01 | 0.34 | 1.1 | 0.72 | 4 | 0 | Physical | NO |  |  |


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| Mound/ <br> Ref. Area | Station Rep. |  | Redox Rebound |  | Apparent RPD Thickness |  |  |  | OS! | Methane Count | Surface Disturbance | Low DO | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Max. | Area | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |  |  |  |  |  |
| NE-Rel | 100 e | a | 0 | 0 | 16.72 | 0.83 | 1.62 | 1.225 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat on surface hydroid |
| NE-Rel | 100e | b | 0 | 0 | 23.94 | 1.58 | 1.96 | 1.77 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface amphipod mat |
| NE-Ret | 100e | c | 0 | 0 | 11.3 | 0.37 | 1.29 | 0.83 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense lube mat on surface |
| NE-Rel | 100n | a | 0 | 0 | 20.18 | 1.08 | 1.87 | 1.475 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO |  |
| NE-Rel | 100 n | b | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0.83 | 2.12 | 1.475 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat and hydroids |
| NE-Rel | 100n | c | 0 | 0 | 19.43 | 0.67 | 2.21 | 1.44 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | hydroids surface tubes |
| NE-Ref | 100s | a | 0 | 0 | 29.38 | 1.33 | 3 | 2.165 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mal |
| NE-Rel | 100s | b | 0 | 0 | 26.8 | 1.21 | 2.71 | 1.96 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat on surface |
| NE-Rel | 100s | c | 0 | 0 | 15.39 | 0.67 | 1.58 | 1.125 | 3 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface debris rxhydroids |
| NE-Rel | 100w | a | 0 | 0 | 11.37 | 0.33 | 1.33 | 0.83 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat |
| NE-Rel | 100w | b | 0 | 0 | 18.98 | 0.67 | 2.12 | 1.395 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | some slope |
| NE-Rel | 100w | c | 0 | 0 | 19.49 | 1.12 | 1.75 | 1.435 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat on surface |
| NE-Rel | 200e | a | 0 | 0 | 26.84 | 1.5 | 2.46 | 1.98 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense tube mat on surface |
| NE-Rel | 200e | b | 0 | 0 | 13.24 | 0.29 | 1.67 | 0.98 | 3 | 0 | Physical | NO | rippled some shetls scattered on surface |
| NE-Rel | 200e | c | 0 | 0 | 17.51 | 0.62 | 1.96 | 1.29 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | amphipod mat Stg III tube? |
| NE-Rel | 200n | a | 0 | 0 | 38.46 | 2.75 | 2.96 | 2.855 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense surlace tube mat |
| NE-Ref | 200n | b | 0 | 0 | 8.24 | 0.25 | 0.96 | 0.605 | 4 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense tube mat |
| NE-Ref | 200n | c | 0 | 0 | 46.33 | 2.79 | 4 | 3.395 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat |
| NE-Rel | 200s | a | 0 | 0 | 28.53 | 1.62 | 2.58 | 2.1 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO | hydroids and lubes on surface some slope |
| NE-Rel | 200s | b | 0 | 0 | 46.61 | 2.87 | 4 | 3.435 | 10 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense tube mat and hydroids |
| NE-Ref | 200 s | c | 0 | 0 | 19.9 | 0.83 | 2.08 | 1.455 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense tube mat on surface |
| NE-Ref | 200w | a | 0 | 0 | 15.35 | 0.54 | 1.71 | 1.125 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mal |
| NE-Ret | 200w | b | 0 | 0 | 20.68 | 0.62 | 2.41 | 1.515 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat |
| NE-Ref | 200w | c | 0 | 0 | 12.47 | 0.37 | 1.46 | 0.915 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface lube mat |
| NE-Rel | 300e | a | 0 | 0 | 18.81 | 0.87 | 1.91 | 1.39 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | hydroids surface tube mat |
| NE-Rel | 300 e | b | 0 | 0 | 43.24 | 2.83 | 3.58 | 3.205 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat |
| NE-Re! | 300 e | c | 0 | 0 | 24.71 | 1.42 | 2.25 | 1.835 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO | xdense tube mat some slope |
| NE-Ref | 300n | a | 0 | 0 | 15.06 | 0.42 | 1.79 | 1.105 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat |
| NE-Ret | 300n | c | 0 | 0 | 29.76 | 1.5 | 2.91 | 2.205 | 6 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat |
| NE-Ref | 300s | a | 0 | 0 | 20.18 | 1.08 | 1.87 | 1.475 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat hydroids |
| NE-Rel | 300 s | b | 0 | 0 | 13.6 | 0.42 | 1.58 | 1 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | surlace lube mat some slope amphipods and Stg Ill worms |
| NE-Rel | 300s | c | 0 | 0 | 24.58 | 1.29 | 2.33 | 1.81 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | dense lube mat on surface |
| NE-Rel | 300w | a | 0 | 0 | 24.09 | 1.21 | 2.33 | 1.77 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat on surlace |
| NE-Rel | 300w | b | 0 | 0 | 30.79 | 1.83 | 2.71 | 2.27 | 7 | 0 | Biological | NO | tube mat on surface Ampelisca sp |
| NE-Ref | 300w | c | 0 | 0 | 23.02 | 1.25 | 2.12 | 1.685 | 8 | 0 | Biological | NO | surface tube mat |
| NE-Ref | ctr | a | 0 | 0 | 10.16 | 0.55 | 0.93 | 0.74 | 4 | 0 | Physical | NO | some slope |
| NE-Ref | ctr | b | 0 | 0 | 18.69 | 1.06 | 1.65 | 1.355 | 5 | 0 | Biological | NO | $x$ |
| NE-Ref | ctr | c | 0 | 0 | 9.99 | 0.34 | 1.1 | 0.72 | 4 | 0 | Physical | NO | some slope surface tube mat |



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## B5b

Reference Areas 1995

| RofaranceArea | Stalion | Rop | Date | $\begin{gathered} \text { Successional } \\ \text { Stage } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Grain Siro (phi) |  | Mud Clasts |  |  | Camera Penetration |  |  |  | Apparent RPD Thickness |  |  |  | OSI | SurfaceDisturbance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Low } \\ \text { DO } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Major Mode | No. | Dia. | Min. | Max. | Range | Mean | Aras | Min. | Max. | Mean |  |  |  |  |
| WEST REF | STA 1 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_III | -1 | $>4$ | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 | 4.88 | 1.58 | 4.09 | 52.202 | 2.49 | 4.83 | 3.78 | 11 | biogenic | NO | Underpenetrated; RPD > than measured; shell lag; poor sorling |
| WEST REF | STA1 | B | 08/26/85 | ST_U | -1 | $>4$ | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0 | 4.07 | 5.88 | 1.91 | 5.02 | 38.56 | 0.98 | 5.69 | 2.76 | 7 | BIOGENIC | NO | Underpenetrated; RPD > than measured; shell lag; poor sorting |
| WEST REF | STA1 | D | 08/26/95 | STII_ON.III | -1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 6.08 | 7.08 | 1 | 8.58 | 28.851 | 0.14 | 6.65 | 2.2 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | Lg. burrow; poor sorting |
| WEST REF | STA2 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_H1 | 0 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 4.59 | 4.93 | 0.34 | 4.78 | 21.153 | 0.1 | 4.31 | 1.53 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | RPD patchy; ripped-up tube mat; mod. to poor sorting |
| WEST REF | STA2 | B | 08/26/95 | ST_II | -1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 2.78 | 3.5 | 0.72 | 3.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 1 | BIOGENIC | YES | Underpenetraled; ripped-up mat; mod. to poor soriind; hypoxic? |
| WEST REF | STA2 | C | 08/26/95 | ST_ll | 1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 8 | 0.43 | 4.79 | 5.41 | 0.62 | 5.1 | 11.601 | 0.05 | 2.3 | 088 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | Low penetration; RPD moslly on rt: ; ripped-up amphipod tube mat; mod. to poor so |
| WEST REF | Sta3 | A | 08/26/85 | ST_III | -1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 5.22 | 6.12 | 0.91 | 5.67 | 33.781 | 0.72 | 5.31 | 2.48 | 9 | BIOGENIC | NO | Ripped-up amphipod lube mat; some shell lag; sm. voids; poor sorting |
| WEST REF | Sta3 | B | 08/26/95 | ST_II | -1 | $>4$ | 3 to 2 | 0 |  | 3.16 | 3.92 | 0.77 | 3.54 | 7.383 | 0.05 | 1.96 | 0.52 | 4 | BIOGENIC | NO | Underpen.; ripped-up mat; poor sorting; shell lag; RPD patchy 0 cm in spots |
| WEST REF | STA3 | C | 08/26/85 | ST_ll | - 1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 1.58 | 3.78 | 2.21 | 2.68 | 25.772 | 0.19 | 3.4 | 2.07 | 6 | BIOGENIC | NO | Underpen; ; ripped-up amphipod tube mat; poor sorting; wiper artifacts; shell lag |
| WEST REF | STA4 | A | 08/26/85 | ST_II_ON_III | -1 | 34 | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 7.27 | 8.04 | 0.77 | 7.68 | 26.776 | 0.19 | 7.46 | 2.05 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | Amphipod lube mal; podocerids; lg. burrow lo depllt; poor sorting |
| WEST REF | STA4 | B | 08/26/85 | ST_H | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 |  | 7.27 | 8.04 | 0.77 | 7.66 | 13.839 | 0.05 | 2.54 | 1 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | Ripped-up amphipod tube mat; wiper artifact; poor sorting |
| WEST REF | STA4 | C | 08/26/85 | ST_11-ON_III | -1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 4.88 | 5.6 | 072 | 524 | 8.386 | 005 | 3.11 | 057 | 6 | BIOGENIC | NO | Few amphipod tubes; $s$ sm. voids |
| WEST REF | STA5 | A | 08/26/95 | INDET | -1 | $>4$ | 2101 | 0 | 0 | 3.64 | 388 | 024 | 3.76 | 50.486 | 2.49 | 4.5 | 3.61 | IND | BIOGENIC | NO | RPD > penetration?; sm. voids |
| WEST REF | STA5 | C | 08/26/95 | INDET | -1 | $>4$ | 2101 | 0 | 0 | 1.53 | 306 | 1.53 | 2.3 | 32.132 | 1.15 | 2.97 | 2.24 | IND | INDET | NO | Underpenetrated; RPD > pen.; shelly; rippled; hypoxic? |
| WEST REF | STA6 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_III | 1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 7.51 | 8.85 | 1.44 | 8.23 | 12.765 | 0.05 | 2.63 | 0.83 | 7 | BIOGENIC | NO | Amphipod tube mat |
| WEST REF | STA6 | 8 | 08/26/05 | AZOIC | -1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | - | 5.65 | 8.13 | 2.49 | 6.89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -8 | BIOGENIC | YES | Decaying lube mat: some shell lag; some RPD on righl? |
| WESI REF | STAB | C | 08/26/95 | ST_II | -1 | $>4$ | 3102 | 0 | 0 | 6.46 | 7.32 | 0.86 | 6.89 | 26.172 | 0.05 | 5.31 | 2.04 | 6 | BIOGENIC | NO | Amphipod tube mat; mod. to poor sorting |
| NE REF | STA1 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_III | 1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.89 | 7.66 | 1.77 | 6.77 | 23.623 | 0.18 | 6.79 | 1.87 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; ripped-up amphipod lubes |
| NE REF | STA1 | B | 08/26/85 | ST_II_ON_III | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.55 | 7.32 | 1.77 | 6.44 | 21.882 | 0.05 | 6.32 | 1.62 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; ripped-up tube mat |
| NE REF | STA1 | C | 08/26/85 | ST | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 6.17 | 6.7 | 0.53 | 6.44 | 25.556 | 0.3 | 2.42. | 1.87 | 6 | BIOGENIC | NO | SIM; no voids seen |
| NE REF | STA2 | A | 08/28/95 | ST_H | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.48 | 8.7 | 1.21 | 8.09 | 13.785 | 0.15 | 3.4 | 0.85 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; ripped-up tube mat |
| NE REF | STA2 | B | 08/28/95 | ST_II | 3 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 |  | 7.88 | 0.01 | 1.94 | 8.83 | 15078 | 0.05 | 2.86 | 1.05 | 5 | INDET | NO | S/M; Ilpped-up amphipod tube mat |
| NE REF | STA2 | C | 08/26/85 | ST_II | 1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.78 | 7.28 | 1.5 | 6.53 | 15.363 | 0.05 | 3.69 | 108 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | SIM; ipped-up lube mat |
| NE REF | STA3 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_11 | 0 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 7.04 | 7.18 | 0.15 | 7.11 | 7.673 | 0.05 | 1.5 | 0.51 | 4 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; ripped-up lube mat |
| NE REF | STA3 |  | 08/26/95 | ST_1 ON_III | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 4.85 | 5.88 | 1.02 | 5.36 | 7.129 | 0.05 | 1.5 | 0.48 | 6 | INDET | NO | S/M; rippled? |
| NE REF | STA3 | c | 08/26/95 | ST II ON III | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 6.02 | 7.28 | 1.26 | 6.65 | 26617 | 1.01 | 2.32 | 1.8 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M ; wiper artifacts |
| NE REF | STA4 | A | 08/28/95 | ST_II_ON_1! | $-1$ | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 8.45 | 9.08 | 0.63 | 8.76 | 11.439 | 0.1 | 3.11 | 0.85 | 7 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; ripped-up tube mal |
| NE REF | STA4 | B | 08/26/85 | ST_II_ON_111 | 1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 7.77 | 8.25 | 0.48 | 801 | 9.532 | 0.1 | 2.38 | 0.65 | 6 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; ripped-up lube mal |
| NEREF | STA4 | D | 08/28/05 | ST | 1 | $>4$ | 24 | 0 | 0 | 5.83 | 6.02 | 0.19 | 5.92 | 6.652 | 0.05 | 0.73 | 0.44 | 4 | INDET | NO | S/M: ripped-up tube mal? |
| NEREF | STAS | A | 08/28/85 | ST_II_ON_III |  | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 | 7.28 | 0.78 | 8.89 | 17.67 | 0.05 | 6.41 | 1.34 | 7 | INDET | NO | S/M; ripped-up amphipod lubes |
| NE REF | STA5 | B | 08/26/85 | ST_II | 2 | $>4$ | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 4.85 | 6.80 | 2.04 | 6.87 | 6.681 | 0.05 | 0.88 | 0.44 | 4 | INDET | NO | S/M; rpped-up tube mat |
| NE REF | STA5 | C | 08/26/95 | ST | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.44 | 6.17 | 0.73 | 5.8 | 7.608 | 0.05 | 1.17 | 0.53 | , | INDET | NO | S/M; ripped-up lube mat |
| NLON REF | STA 1 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_III | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.97 | 6.6 | 0.63 | 6.29 | 11.733 | 0.05 | 2.77 | 0.81 | 7 | BIOGENIC | NO | Dense amphipod tube mat |
| NLON REF | STA1 | B | 08/26/95 | ST_II | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.34 | 6.17 | 0.83 | 5.75 | 15.64 | 0.05 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 5 | BIOGENIC | NO | Dense amphipod tube mat; many small crustacean burrows in upper 2 cm |
| NLON REF | STA1 | C | 08/26/95 | ST_II | -1 | 34 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 4.81 | 0.58 | 4.52 | 8.767 | 0.05 | 2.04 | 0.6 | 4 | BIOGENIC | NO | Dense amphipod tube mat |
| NLON REF | STA2 | A | 08/28/95 | ST_IION_III | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 8.74 | 10.05 | 1.31 | 9.39 | 20.868 | 0.44 | 6.75 | 1.62 | 8 | BIOGENIC | NO | S/M; dense amphipod lube mat; PRINT for report; classic St. II: wiper artifact |
| NLON REF | STA2 | B | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_II | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10.78 | 0.78 | 10.39 | 8.6 | 0.05 | 4.37 | 0.62 | 2 | BIOGENIC | VES | S/M: dense amphipod lube mat; RPD 0 on most surf; ; burrows in top 3 cm |
| NLON REF | STA2 | C | 08/26/95 | ST_ ${ }_{\text {ST }}$ | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 10 | 1.01 | 8.79 | 9.03 | 024 | 8.91 | NA | NA | NA | NA | IND | BIOGENIC | NO | Amphipod tubes; ipped -up mat; wiper artiacts |
| NLON REF | STA3 | A | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_III |  | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 5.97 | 7.09 | 1.12 | 6.53 | 12.63 | 0.05 | 3.35 | 0.88 | 7 | BIOGENIC | NO | Ripped-up amphipod lube mal; RPD 0 over 1/2 suff; sm. burrows |
| NLON REF | STA3 | B | 08/26/95 | ST_II | 2 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 6.6 | 7.48 | 0.87 | 7.04 | 10.391 | 0.05 | 1.8 | 0.73 | 4 | BIogenic | NO | Dense amphipod tube mat; many sm. cruslacean burrows |
| NLON REF | STA3 | C | 08/26/95 | ST_II_ON_III | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 7.67 | 8.54 | 087 | 811 | 46089 | 1.17 | 5.63 | 3.68 | 10 | BIogenic | NO | Amphipod lube mat; plant deltitus; burrow at 6 cm deplh |
| NLON REF | STA4 | A | 08/28/95 | ST_11 | 1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 4.95 | 5.38 | 0.44 | 5.17 | 60897 | 3.25 | 5.18 | 4.37 | 9 | BIOGENIC | NO | Amphipod mal |
| NLON REF | STA4 | B | 08126/95 | ST_II | -1 | $>4$ | 4103 | 0 |  | 2.67 | 4.03 | 1.36 | 3.35 | 7.476 | 0.15 | 0.83 | 0.52 | 4 | BIOGENIC | NO | Amphipod mat; eel grass detritus |
| NLON REF | STA4 | c | 08/26/95 | ST.II | 2 | 24 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 423 | 525 | 1.02 | 4.74 | 28.829 | 0.05 | 3.01 | 2.04 | 6 | BIOGENIC | NO | Ripped-up amphipod tube mat. |

B5c
Reference Areas 1997

| Mound／ Ref．Area | Station | Rep． | Date | TIME ANAL．YST |  | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Successional } \\ & \text { Stage } \end{aligned}$ | Graln Slze（phl）Minimum Maximum |  | Major Mode | Mudclasts |  | Camera Penetration |  |  |  | Dredged Material Thickness |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NLON Rel |  | a | 09／06／97 | 12：10 | HLS | 4116.70907 | 07201.973 W | ST＿I＿ON＿II | $>4$ |  | 4 to 3 |  | 0.00 | 7.04 | 7.86 | 0.82 | 7.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | stal | b | 09／06／97 | 12：11 | HLS | 4116.704 | 07201．971W | ST＿II | ＞4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.61 | 4.90 | 0.29 | 4.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta 1 | c | 09／06／97 | 12：12 | HLS | 4116.70102 | 07201．891W | ST＿U | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.83 | 4.13 | 0.29 | 3.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NL．ON Ret | stal | d | 09／10／97 | 8：04 | HLS | 4116.70335 | 07201．959W | INDET | $>4$ |  | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.65 | 5.05 | 0.40 | 4.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NL．ON Ref | stal | e | 09／10／97 | 8：05 | HLS | 4116.7084 | 07201．952W | IINDET | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.94 | 4.39 | 0.45 | 4.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NL．ON Ref | sta2 | a | 09／06／97 | 12：28 | HLS | 4116.56542 | 07202.051 W | ST＿II＿ON＿III | $>4$ | 4 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 8.45 | 9.32 | 0.87 | 8.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ret | sta2 | b | 09／06／97 | 12：29 | HLS | 4116.55987 | 07202.051 W | ST＿I＿TO＿l | $>4$ | 4 | $>4$ |  | 0.00 | 8.84 | 10.05 | 1.21 | 9.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta2 | c | 09／06／97 | 12：30 | HL．S | 4116.55702 | 072 02．052W | ST＿I＿ON＿III | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 11.26 | 11.50 | 0.24 | 11.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NL．ON Ref | sta3 | a | 09／06／97 | 12：15 | HLS | 4116.69302 | 07201.891 W | ST＿II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.79 | 4.71 | 0.92 | 4.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta3 | b | 09／06／97 | 12：15 | HLS | 4116.692 | 07201.891 W | INDET | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 2.44 | 2.74 | 0.30 | 2.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Rel | sta3 | c | 09／06／97 | 12：16 | HLS | 4116.6911 | 07201.889 W | ST＿I | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.73 | 5.41 | 0.68 | 5.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta3 | d | 09／10／97 | 8：09 | HLS | 4116.69963 | 07201．880W | ST＿\｜ | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 5.40 | 5.91 | 0.51 | 5.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta3 | e | 09／10／97 | 8：09 | HLS | 4116.7014 | 07201．877W | ST＿II＿TO＿III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 |  | 0.00 | 5．40 | 5.86 | 0.45 | 5.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta 4 | a | 09／06／97 | 12：21 | HLS | 4116.57097 | 07201．818W | ST＿II＿ON＿III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0.00 | 9.08 | 9.37 | 0.29 | 9.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta 4 | b | 09／06／97 | 12：24 | HLS | 4116.56073 | 07201.833 W | ST＿I＿TO＿I | $>4$ | 4 | $>4$ | 0 | 0.00 | 5.80 | 6.47 | 0.68 | 6.14 | 0.00 | 000 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NLON Ref | sta 4 | c | 09／06／97 | 12：24 | HLS | 4116.55602 | 07201.838 W | ST＿1＿TO＿ll | $>4$ | 3 | 4103 | 0 | 0.00 | 6.62 | 7.20 | 0.58 | 6.91 | 000 | 000 | 0.00 | 0.00 |


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| West-Ref | w10 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.62 | 2.28 | 4.08 | 3.20 | 8 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; shell lag and frg at suri;ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West-Rel | w10 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30.60 | 1.65 | 2.91 | 2.16 | 6 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; shell-rich sand; tube mat |
| West-Rel | w10 | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27.14 | 1.34 | 2.67 | 1.90 | 4 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO shallow pen; ambient; $/ \mathbf{M}$; shell lag; sm surf tubes |
| West-Ref | w11 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65.45 | 3.09 | 7.21 | 4.70 | 10 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient?; wiper artifacts; feeding void at depth; ripped-up tube mat |
| West-Rel | w11 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43.96 | 1.41 | 7.62 | 3.13 | 10 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat; feeding voids |
| West-Rel | w11 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36.63 | 1.62 | 3.97 | 2.61 | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; wiper smearing?; Ampelisca tube mat? |
| West-Rel | w12 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; shell lag; shell-rich sand w/scourlag; RPD faint |
| West-Rel | w12 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30.93 | 1.65 | 2.62 | 2.18 | 6 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; shell lag; ripped-up Ampelisca tube mat |
| West-Ref | w12 | d | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28.32 | 0.84 | 3.12 | 2.01 | 6 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; S; shell lag; ripped-up tube mats; Retro II? |
| West-Rel | w13 | a | 0 | 0 | 0 | NA | 0.00 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 5 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; shell-rich sand;surt scour; sparse Ampetisca |
| West-Ref | w13 | b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.04 | 0.78 | 5.83 | 2.43 | 7 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient;shell lag; ripped-up Amp.tubernat; RPD faint/patchy |
| West-Ref | w13 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.66 | 0.05 | 2.50 | 1.31 | 4 | 0 | PHYSICAL | NO ambient; partially low oxygen; patchy RPD; shell lag\&sm.tube; retro li? |

B5d
Reference Areas 1998

| Mound/ Ref. Area | Station | Rep. | Date | TIME | ANALYST | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | Successional Stage | Grain Slze Minimum | (phl) <br> Maximum | Major Mode | Mudcla Count | asts Diameter | Camera Penetration |  |  |  | Dredged Material Thickness |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NE-Ref | NERF09 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:46 | MCS | 4116.661 N | 072 03.331W | INDET | >4 | 2 | 4103 | 0 | 0 | 6.42 | 7.11 | 0.7 | 6.77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF09 | B | 07/30/98 | 11:47 | MCS | 4116.658 N | 072 03.323W | ST_॥ | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 8.21 | 8.51 | 0.3 | 8.36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF09 | C | 07/30/98 | 11:47 | MCS | 4116.654 N | 072 03.321W | ST_I_TO_II | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.76 | 8.51 | 0.75 | 8.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF10 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:34 | MCS | 4116.715 N | 07203.325 W | ST_॥ | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 8.16 | 8.71 | 0.55 | 8.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| NE-Rel | NERF10 | D | 08/01/98 | 8:14 | MCS | 4116.719 N | 07203.325 W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 7.73 | 8.48 | 0.76 | 8.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| NE-Ref | NERF10 | E | 08/01/98 | 8:15 | HLS | 4116.714 N | 072 03.316W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 8.64 | 9.09 | 0.45 | 8.86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF 11 | A | 07/30/98 | 12:07 | MCS | 4116.744 N | 072 03.557W | ST_I_TO_H | >4 | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.06 | B. 16 | 1.09 | 7.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF11 | B | 07/30/98 | 12:08 | MCS | 4116.741 N | 07203.565 W | ST_I_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 6.37 | 7.11 | 0.75 | 6.74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF11 | C | 07/30/98 | 12:09 | MCS | 4116.740 N | 07203.571 W | ST_I | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 10.7 | 11.94 | 1.24 | 11.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF12 | C | 07/30/98 | 12:00 | MCS | 4116.673 N | 072 03.390W | ST_U | $>4$ | 2 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 6.47 | 8.21 | 1.74 | 7.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF12 | D | 08/01/98 | 8:18 | HLS | 4116.681 N | 07203.380W | ST_I_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | >4 | 0 | 0 | 7.27 | 7.42 | 0.15 | 7.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| NE-Rel | NERF12 | E | 08/01/98 | 8:19 | HLS | 4116.676 N | 07203.374W | ST_II_ON_II' | $>4$ | 4 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 6.97 | 7.83 | 0.86 | 7.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF13 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:39 | MCS | 4116.679 N | 07203.335 W | ST_I | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 5.37 | 6.52 | 1.14 | 5.95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Ref | NERF13 | B | 07/30/98 | 11:39 | MCS | 4116.678 N | 07203.346W | INDET | $>4$ | 2 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.16 | 7.66 | 0.5 | 7.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NE-Reif | NERF13 | C | 07/30/98 | 11:40 | MCS | 4116.684 N | 07203.344W | ST..l | $>4$ | 2. | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.66 | 8.91 | 1.24 | 8.28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NLON Ref | NLRF01 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:03 | MCS | 4116.658 N | 072 01.951W | ST_I | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 5.73 | 6.08 | 0.35 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF01 | B | 07/30/98 | 11:04 | MCS | 4116.658 N | $07201.951 W$ | ST_I | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 6.33 | 6.68 | 0.35 | 6.51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF01 | C | 07/30/98 | 11:04 | MCS | 4116.658 N | 07201.951 W | ST_.I | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 5.53 | 6.08 | 0.55 | 5.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF02 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:11 | MCS | 4116.658 N | 072 01.951W | ST_II_ON_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.39 | 8.49 | 1.11 | 7.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF02 | B | 07/30/98 | 11:12 | MCS | 4116.658 N | 07201.951 W | INDET | >4 | 3 | $>4$ | 0 | 0 | 10.95 | 11.81 | 0.85 | 11.38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF02 | C | 07/30/98 | 11:13 | MCS | 4116.658 N | 072 01.951W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.49 | 8.49 | 1.01 | 7.99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF03 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:22 | MCS | 4116.663 N | 07202.091 W | ST_I_ON_III | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 6.27 | 7.31 | 1.04 | 6.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF03 | B | 07/30/98 | 11:23 | MCS | 4116.657 N | 072 02.092W | ST_I | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 3.28 | 4.73 | 1.44 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF03 | C | 07/30/98 | 11:24 | MCS | 4116.656 N | 072 02.096W | ST.I | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 5.47 | 6.27 | 0.8 | 5.87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF04 | A | 07/30/98 | 11:17 | MCS | 41 16.658N | 072 01.951W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 5.88 | 6.23 | 0.35 | 6.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF04 | B | 07/30/98 | 11:17 | MCS | 4116.653 N | 07201.947 W | ST_I_TO_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.06 | 7.61 | 0.55 | 7.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NLON Ref | NLRF04 | C | 07130/98 | 11:18 | MCS | 4116.654 N | 07201.946 W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.11 | 7.81 | 0.7 | 7.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West-Ref | WREF05 | B | 07/30/98 | 14:42 | MCS | 4116.249 N | 07206.022 W | ST_II_TO_III | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 11.33 | 13.23 | 1.9 | 12.28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF05 | C | 07/30/98 | 14:43 | MCS | 4116.253 N | 072 06.023W | ST_I_ON_111 | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 12.82 | 13.38 | 0.56 | 13.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF05 | E | 08/01/98 | 9:27 | HLS | 41 16.240N | 072 06.020W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 9.18 | 10 | 0.82 | 9.59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF06 | D | 08/01/98 | 9:18 | HLS | 4116.074 N | 072 05.890W | ST_II | $>4$ | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.69 | 9.23 | 1.54 | 8.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF06 | E | 08/01/98 | 9:20 | HLS | 4116.067 N | 072 05.884W | ST_I_TO_II | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.18 | 8.26 | 1.08 | 7.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF06 | $F$ | 08/01/98 | 9:20 | Ht.S | 4116.065 N | 07205.897 W | ST_II | >4 | 3 | 4 to 3 | 0 | 0 | 7.69 | 8.56 | 0.87 | 8.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF07 | A | 07/30/98 | 14:34 | MCS | 4116.210 N | 072 06.046W | INDET | $>4$ | 2 | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0 | 5.18 | 6 | 0.82 | 5.59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF07 | B | 07/30/98 | 14:35 | MCS | 4116.209 N | 072 06.052W | INDET | $>4$ | 2 | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0 | 6.77 | 7.18 | 0.41 | 6.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Ref | WREF07 | C | 07/30/98 | 14:38 | MCS | 4116.207 N | 072 06.039W | INDET | $>4$ | 2 | 3 t02 | 0 | 0 | 6.36 | 7.28 | 0.92 | 6.82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West-Reif | WREF08 | B | 07/30/98 | 14:50 | MCS | 41 16.270N | 072 06.112W | ST_II | $>4$ | 2 | 3 to 2 | 0 | 0 | 8.87 | 10.31. | 1.44 | 9.59 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |




[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ During the 1998-2000 disposal seasons, over $20,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM from a number of projects was placed at the D/S mound to augment the cap. Monitoring of the D/S mound was conducted during the summer of 2000 , including bathymetric and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ surveys. The results of these surveys will be published in a subsequent report.

[^1]:    * Dredged material detected in one of three replicate images and determined to be greater than penetration.
    ** Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicate images obtained and analyzed at each station. If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration depth in at least two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the >sign).

[^2]:    
    ** Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicate images obtained and analyzed at each station. If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration depth in at least two replicates, then the mean value shown is a minimum estimate of dredged material layer thickness (indicated by the $>$ sign).

[^3]:     and reworked historic dredged material, respectively

[^4]:    ** Values shown are means for $n=3$ replicate images obtained and analyzed at each station. If dredged material exceeded the prism penetration

[^5]:    * 1998 Station designations (STA xx) for correlation with names and locations listed in Table 2-8.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ During the 1998-2000 disposal seasons, over $20,000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ of CDM from a number of projects was placed at the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ mound to augment the cap. Monitoring of the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{S}$ mound was conducted during the summer of 2000 , including bathymetric and REMOTS ${ }^{\circledR}$ surveys. The results of these surveys will be published in a subsequent report.

[^7]:    | Total Reported Volume Deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{yd}^{3}$ | 23705 |
    | :--- | :--- | ---: |
    | Total Reported Volume Deposited at the NL-92 mound $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 18124.8 |

[^8]:    

