



CITY OF KEY WEST PORT AND MARINE SERVICES

KEY WEST BIGHT SEAWALL INVESTIGATION PHASE III SCHOONER WHARF TO CONCH REPUBLIC



SUBMITTED: February 5, 2018 REVISED: May 10, 2018



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February 5, 2017

Submitted via email: kolson@@cityofkeywest-FL.gov

Karen Olson Deputy Director City of Key West - Port and Marine Services 201 William Street Key West, FL 33040

## Subject: Key West Bight Seawall Investigation - Phase III Schooner Wharf to Conch Republic

Dear Ms. Olson:

Tetra Tech is pleased to submit this seawall investigation summary report for your review. The report discusses the condition of the seawall along the South and West reaches of the Key West Bight adjacent to the Schooner Wharf and Conch Republic restaurants and provides recommendations for repairs.

This report includes a copy of the project topographic survey, geotechnical report, benthic resource survey, and catalog of deficiencies found, which will serve as a basis for permitting in the future. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

**Dave Frodsham PE** Project Engineer FL PE No. 75507

cc: Doug Bradshaw, Director of Port & Marine Services Shauna Stotler-Hardy, Tetra Tech Stuart McGahee, Tetra Tech

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- Appendix 3. Coral Inventory and Benthic Resource Survey
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- Appendix 5. Geotechnical Report (Ardaman)
- Appendix 6. Preliminary Structural Analyses
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#### 1.0 REPORT/INSPECTION TERMINOLOGY

**Abrasion**: The process of eroding, rubbing or wearing away a surface by friction.

Active cracks: Those cracks which the mechanism causing the cracking is still at work.

**<u>Aggregate</u>**: Granular material such as crushed stone in the concrete mix.

- **Bugholes**: (slang) Industry term used to describe small cavities resulting from entrapment of air bubbles in the surface of concrete.
- <u>Concrete cover</u>: The distance between the surface of embedded reinforcement and the surface of the concrete.
- <u>Corrosion</u>: Destruction of metal by chemical, electrochemical or electrolytic reaction within its environment.
- <u>Crack</u>: A complete or incomplete separation of concrete into two or more parts produced by breaking or fracturing.

**Damage**: Impairment to the value or usefulness of an element or component.

**Deformation**: A change in dimension or shape, see distortion.

**Deflection**: A movement of a structural element measured as linear displacement.

**Delamination**: A horizontal or planar separation of the surfaces of concrete.

**Depression**: A lowering of the surrounding surfaces

**Deterioration**: The decomposition of material during exposure to service.

**Diagonal crack**: A crack forming an angle other than 90 degrees with the centerline of the concrete member.

**Discoloration**: A departure of color from what is normal.

**Disintegration**: The deterioration into small fragments or particles due to any cause.

**Dislodged**: The movement of an object due to impact or force.

**Distortion**: A change in alignment of the components of a structure, see deformation.

**Distress**: The cracking or distortion in a concrete structure as the result of stress.

**Dormant cracks**: Cracks which are not currently moving.

**Efflorescence**: A white deposit on concrete caused by crystallization of soluble salts brought to the surface by moisture in the concrete due to capillary action.

**Fissure:** A long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting.

FRP: Fiber reinforced plastic composites rebar

<u>Galvanic corrosion</u>: An electrochemical process in which one metal corrodes preferentially to another

when both metals are in electrical contact and immersed in an electrolyte (seawater).

**<u>Gouges</u>**: A groove or hole caused by the impact or action of a hard object.

Hairline crack: A crack not greater than 0.003 inch in width or barely perceptible.

**<u>High tide</u>**: The highest level of the tide or the time at which the tide is highest.

Hollow area: An area of concrete which when struck with a hammer gives off a hollow sound indicating the existence of a horizontal fracture below the surface.

<u>Honeycomb</u>: Voids in concrete due to failure of the mortar to effectively fill the spaces between coarse aggregate. Often the result of insufficient vibration.

**Incrustation**: A crust of coating, generally hard, formed on the surface of concrete.

Life safety: An act to protect people based on occupancy features and conditions.

**Low tide**: The lowest level of the tide or the time at which the tide is lowest.

<u>Map crack</u>: An interconnected crack forming networks of any size and similar to those see in dried mud flats.

**Mudline**: The waterside ground elevation of a seawall.

<u>Pile</u>: A slender structural element that is embedded on end in the ground to support a load.

**<u>Pile batter</u>**: A pile installed at an angle to the vertical.

**<u>Pile bent</u>**: A row of bearing piles with a continuous concrete cap.

**<u>Pile cap</u>**: A structural element that transfers load to the top of one or more supporting piles.

<u>Pile jacket</u>: A prefabricated protective covering placed around the circumference of a pile for the purpose of preservation.

**<u>Pitting</u>**: Relatively small cavities in concrete or localized corrosion evident as minute cavities in steel. **Popouts**: Shallow typical conical depressions in a concrete surface.

**Preservation**: The process of maintaining a structure in its present condition of arresting further deterioration.

**<u>PVC</u>**: Polyvinyl chloride used in the manufacture of conduit.

**<u>Random crack</u>**: A crack that meanders irregularly on the surface of concrete having no particular form.

**<u>Raveling</u>**: The wearing away of the concrete surface caused by the dislodging of aggregate particles. **<u>Reflective cracks</u>**: A propagation of stresses in a concrete topping slab or asphalt layer due to traffic loads

**<u>Rehabilitation</u>**: The process of modifying a structure to a desired useful condition.

**<u>Repair</u>**: To replace or correct deteriorated or damaged components or elements of a structure.

**Scaling**: The local flaking or peeling away of the near-surface of hardened concrete.

**<u>Settlement</u>**: The lowering in elevation of pavement or structures.

<u>Shrinkage crack</u>: Cracking of a structure due to failure in tension caused by reduction on moisture content.

<u>Sound</u>: The absence of deficiencies or defects which would lessen the structural integrity or performance of the structural element.

**Spall**: A chip of concrete broken from the surface of a concrete member.

Small spall: A spall not larger than 0.8 depth or than 6 inches in any dimension

Large spall: A spall deeper that 0.8 and/or 6 inches in any dimension.

<u>Splash zone</u>: The area on an offshore structure that is regularly wetted by seawater but is not continuously submerged.

**Substrate:** Any material on the surface of which another material is placed.

**Substructure**: All of that part of a marine structure below the deck elevation.

**<u>Toe-out</u>**: A mode of failure in seawalls where the bottom of the wall pushes forward, indicative of insufficient penetration of sheet pile.

**Tidal range**: The difference between high and low tide elevations.

Urgency: Priority or a pressing necessity of importance

<u>Void</u>: Volume of concrete that is missing. Term is used to describe an area near the toe of the wall where a considerable amount of concrete is missing.

### 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From November 28<sup>th</sup> through 30<sup>th</sup> of 2017, Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tt) performed a structural condition survey of the municipally-owned portions of the seawall along the South and West reaches of the Key West Bight adjacent to and extending between the Schooner Wharf and Conch Republic restaurants. The subject seawall measures approximately 700 LF in length, and is predominantly a steel sheet pile system with a concrete cap of varying height.

The survey was performed by qualified divers in the presence of a Florida licensed professional engineer with experience in seawall engineering evaluation, design, permitting, and construction. Observations and measurements were recorded underwater via photographs, videos, and notes. Pertinent discoveries made by the divers were also relayed via real-time communication to the engineer on the surface.

The purpose of the inspection was to observe and evaluate the condition of the seawall and record any signs of degradation &/or damage present. Observations were limited to those readily apparent to the naked eye. Recommendations contained within this report are made based upon engineering judgement and standard industry practices. Data collected during the inspection included the following:

- Location of all buildings, boardwalks and docks along or adjacent to the seawall
- Dimensions of seawall features, including:
  - a. Height of exposed sheet pile
  - b. Height of the concrete cap
  - c. Depth of silted sediment at the mudline of the sheet pile
  - d. General dimensions of individual sheet pile sections
  - e. Relative depth of water from MHW along the mudline
- Presence or absence of any signs of lateral support systems (i.e. tie backs, waler, etc)
- Conversations/correspondence with City Staff & adjacent leaseholders to gather information about their facilities as related to the seawall
- Locations of seawall penetrations for drainage and other utilities
- Composition of seawall construction materials
- Overall seawall condition and areas of localized deficiencies
- Locations and details of benthic resources

A topographic survey (NGVD 1929 Datum) was performed by Avirom & Associates, Inc. in November 2017 to locate and identify site features within the project limits, and provide a basis upon which to establish engineering drawings (See Appendix 4). Geotechnical investigation was conducted by Ardaman & Associates in December 2017 to identify soil strata at five (5) locations along the seawall, establish typical soil properties within the project limits, and provide additional geotechnical considerations for incorporation into engineering analysis and design (See Appendix 5).

For organization, clarity of presentation, and in order to best facilitate future location of a given condition observed, the investigation and this summary report have divided the seawall into four logical baselines along each of the four linear runs of the seawall. These baselines are identified as Baseline A, B, C, & D as shown on Figure 1 below and on the Existing Conditions plans (See Appendix 1). Each baseline is further organized into stations, formatted as 1+75 to indicate 175 LF from beginning station 0+00 (typically a corner), so that a given defect may be more readily found for future monitoring or repairs. The following Figures 1 & 2 are intended to show how the inspection transect was configured and referenced to catalog the wall conditions.



Figure 1: Baseline Layout of Project Limits

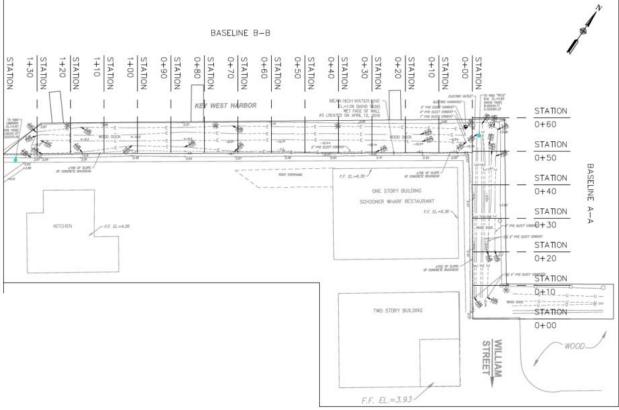


Figure 2: Example of Stationing along Baseline A and the Eastern portion of Baseline B

Tape measurement wheels were used by the divers to station the seawall along the toe of the wall for each baseline. Measurements were then taken as needed perpendicular to the tape-marker to the points of interest so that each deficiency could be cataloged. In the case of a hole in the sheet pile or other penetration through the wall, the diver was instructed to probe with a measuring stick to approximate the depth of a void behind the wall.

The inspection included both a structural and a benthic resource component sufficient to determine existing conditions, develop preliminary remedial measures, and to satisfy permitting requirements associated with any additional monitoring, proposed repair, or proposed repair or replacement of the seawall. The purpose of the benthic resource survey was to determine and quantify the stony corals, spatial extent, size-class, relocation candidates, and total coral tissue area within the project area. Additionally, the survey identified any other biological resources within the project area. This survey will supply the regulatory agencies with the most up-to-date resource data for the project site. Further, data collected from this survey may be used during the planning phase of the project to minimize and avoid impacts to stony corals and/or other resources within the project.

The seawall within the subject area is homogenously comprised of interlocking steel sheet piles with a concrete cap of varying height, and tie-back systems for lateral support. Evidence of these tie-backs was not readily available at the time of inspection, as they are likely embedded within the cap. However, photos and plans used in 1996 for a related project in the area were made available by City Staff and corroborated their existence. The spacing, gauge, length, age, distribution, and level of corrosion of the tie-backs is unknown. Likewise, the embedment depth of the sheet piles is unknown. What can be confirmed is that the steel sheet piles and tie back systems were in place as of 1996. Apart from a newly poured cap along much of Baseline C, all of the remaining structural elements of the seawall appear to be as they had been then, making them in excess of 22 years old, and likely less than 40 years old. Modifications have been made over time to allow for outfall pipes, sewer pump-outs, dock connections and assorted repairs.

Typically steel sheet pile seawalls, when installed in highly aggressive salt water environments like the Key West Bight, typically have a service life on the order of 25-35 years, provided they are properly constructed, coated, and maintained. Generally, the seawall along Baselines A & B is in good condition with some isolated areas of poor condition that should be repaired or monitored. The seawall along Baselines C & D is in poor overall condition with significant and widespread corrosion and metal loss to the sheets themselves, indicating a loss of structural integrity to those segments as a whole. The state of disrepair and omnipresence of corrosion along the edges of the sheets indicates the City should seek to replace Baselines C & D of the seawall in the next two years.

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

The project area is located along the South and West boundary of the Key West Bight, adjacent to and extending between the Schooner Wharf and Conch Republic restaurants. Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for the center of the project site, at the juncture of Baselines B & C, are as follows: Latitude 24° 33.640' North, Longitude 81°48.152' West.



Figure 3: Project Limits and Surrounding Area

#### 4.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The survey area is an approximately 700 linear feet of bulkhead along the Southern and Western reaches of the Key West Bight. The seawall is a hardened shoreline surrounding the basin that supports a variety of amenities. Water depths ranged from 5 feet at the shallowest (at Baseline A, STA 0+00) to 13 feet at several locations, as measured from the MHW level of 1.09 NGVD29. The deepest portion of the wall is along Baseline C from STA 0+70 to 2+20, where it is generally between 10-13 feet deep as measured from MHW. Generally, the top of cap and walking surface above the water line may be found between 4.0 and 5.0 NGVD, or 3 to 4 feet above MHW. Sediment composition along the base of the wall is predominantly biogenic mud and fine sand mixed with debris (concrete, rubble, pipes, etc.) Underwater visibility was approximately 2-5 feet; water temperature was 76° Fahrenheit with no noticeable current detected during the survey.

The shoreline of the Key West Bight in the project area is known locally as the "Harbor Walk" and is frequented by tourists and patrons visiting the many shops, sightseeing tours, and restaurants located along the seawall overlooking the marina. The Harbor Walk itself is composed of a winding walkway located on the seawall and boardwalks over the water running parallel to the bulkhead along Baseline A, and the first 135 feet of Baseline B. The area is highly trafficked by pedestrians and bicyclists. Several vessels are moored to the seawall, boardwalk, and piers extending from the seawalls, which service

mostly commercial vessels that service the local tourist industry. Utility services are available beneath the docks and affixed to the cap of the seawall, including electric, water, as well as a sewer pump-out station along Baseline C, roughly 30 feet south of H2 Dock, around STA 1+15.

## 5.0 INSPECTION METHODS

Field activities were performed from November 28<sup>th</sup> through 30<sup>th</sup> of 2017 using a 19-ft. catamaran in order to safely access the survey area. A three man dive team (including two divers and a tender) as well as a professional engineer and a junior engineer (EI) were on site during the inspection. Tetra Tech divers used scuba to visually inspect the wall underwater and cataloged structural deficiencies in real time with the professional engineer topside. The topside structural inspection was conducted by the professional engineer. Tetra Tech certified scientific divers trained in marine biological resource identification used scuba to visually inspect and catalog all stony corals and noted other marine benthic flora and fauna along the face of the approximately 7,000 square-foot bulkhead face and a 10-ft buffer on each end of the bulkhead and along the seafloor apron. Data for the structural inspection and the marine benthic inspection were collected along a single transect positioned from Baseline A STA 0+00 to Baseline D STA 0+50 (700 ft.) along the base of the bulkhead as shown on Figure 1.

The transect tape was used by divers to mark and record the location of each seawall deficiency and coral colony along the bulkhead and buffer area by first marking the location of the observation linearly and then its location vertically from the mudline. Videos of the bulkhead and upland facilities were taken above and below the waterline and include the interspatial area between the waterline and the underside of the docks and boardwalks. Still images were collected from these video feeds and combined with underwater photography which were used together to record specific and representative images of wall condition and benthic resources present within the survey area. Divers followed a systematic approach measuring all deficiencies along the wall using the tape measure and distances from the bottom. This information was then combined with the previously collected georeferenced surveyed data provided by Avirom & Associates, Inc. (Appendix 4)

During the scientific portion of the inspection, the divers also followed the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Protocol for Benthic Surveys of Coral Resources in Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) for seawalls and shoreline structures (rip rap, bulkheads, boat ramps, bridges) dated April 29, 2011. The results of the Benthic and Coral Survey is attached to this report as Appendix 3 (Coral Inventory and Benthic Resource Survey for Conch Republic and Schooner Wharf, Key West, FL).

## 6.0 TYPICAL SEAWALL ASSESSMENT SUMMARIES

The following summary assessment sheets describe the general conditions as well as isolated defects of significance for seawall segments and provide recommended remedial measures. Isolated defects are shown by their Baseline and Station location, while widespread defects are noted within ranges of the same. The wall segments were grouped together in sequence and may be followed along in conjunction with the Existing Conditions Plans found in Appendix 1. All seawall segments were steel sheet pile with a concrete cap that exhibited at least minor spall and corrosion of the steel sheets with some swelling at the knuckle joints and pitting of the concrete cap, as is typical for these materials of this age and environment. These conditions may be considered to be present throughout unless otherwise noted.

## Area 1 – Baseline A from Station 0+00 to 0+47 East of Schooner Wharf, North of William Street

Date of Inspection: November 28, 2017

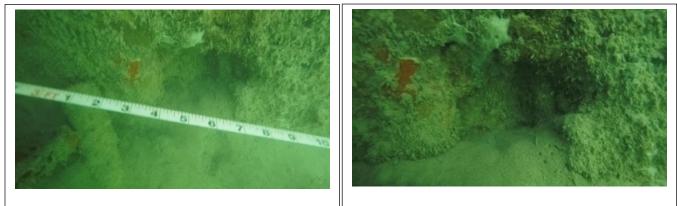


Figure 4: A-A, STA 0+03, 8" Hole (View 1)

Figure 5: A-A, STA 0+03, 8" Hole (View 2)



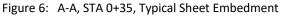


Figure 7: A-A, STA 0+47, Submerged Conduits

<u>Condition</u>: There is an 8" diameter, 6" deep hole in the concrete cap at STA 0+03, which should be grouted to prevent soil loss. Most of the sheets appear to be intact, although they are covered with marine growth, and due to the suspected age exhibit some minor corrosion and swelling at the knuckle joints. Some pitting is evident in the cap, typically 1/4"-1/2" diameter, and 1/2" deep on 50% of the surface. The overall condition of the wall is good, but most concerning in this area are the submerged utilities at the corner with Baseline B. These utilities should be re-connected to the dock walkway overhead to prevent breaks in the PVC housing conduits and exposure of utilities to salt water.

Location	ltem	Condition Index	Recommendation
Baseline A	Overall Wall		Monitor Every 2-3 Years for signs of
STA 0+00 to 0+47	Condition	Good	degradation to sheet piles/cap
	Isolated Hole		
STA 0+03	(8" Dia)	Poor	Fill with Tremie or Pressure Grout
	Submerged		
STA 0+47	Conduits	Poor	Install new hanger hardware

## Area 2 – Baseline B from Station 0+00 to 0+80

## Northeast of Schooner Wharf Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 28, 2017

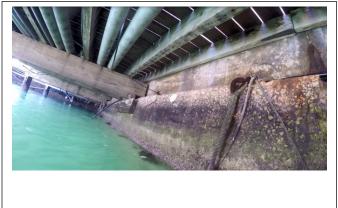




Figure 8: B-B, STA 0+00, Representative example of pitting



Figure 9: B-B, STA 0+35, 14"x14"x39" Void





Figure 11: B-B, STA 0+50, Degraded Cold Joint

**Condition**: There is a man-made 14" x 14" hole 4 in deep penetration in the top of the sheet pile, immediately beneath the cap. It appears the sheet was cut off at this location. Unless there is a reason for this defect (for drainage or other purposes) it should be pressure grouted to prevent soil loss from behind the wall. A cold joint is present at STA 0+50, which had previously been epoxy coated, but it appears to be degrading. This area should be epoxy coated again. The remaining sheets appear to be intact. The cap exhibits moderate pitting (>1/4" deep). The overall condition of the wall is good, but as with the prior note, there are submerged utilities at the corner with Baseline A. These utilities should be re-connected to the dock walkway overhead to prevent breaks in the PVC housing conduits and exposure of utilities to salt water.

Location	Item	Condition Index	Recommendation
Baseline B STA 0+00 to 0+80	Overall Wall Condition	Good	Monitor Every 2-3 Years for signs of degradation to sheet piles/cap
31A 0+00 to 0+80		GUUU	degradation to sheet plies/cap
	Isolated Hole		
STA 0+35	(14"x14")	Poor	Fill with Tremie or Pressure Grout
	Isolated Cold		
STA 0+50	Joint	Poor	Epoxy coat

## Area 3 – Baseline B from Station 0+80 to 1+60 North of Schooner Wharf Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 28, 2017



Figure 12: B-B, STA 0+87, Pipe Penetration w/ Cracking



Figure 13: B-B, STA 0+87, Crack running below pipe



Figure 14: B-B, STA 0+87, Split, spalled joint beneath pipe

Figure 15: B-B, STA 1+00, Ficus roots overhang wall



Figure 16: B-B, STA 1+22, Roots overhang wall



Figure 17: B-B, STA 1+26, 3" Dia Hole in sheet pile

**Condition**: A 12" diameter drainage pipe exits the wall at STA 0+87. Emanating from that penetration are a number of significant cracks, each measuring several feet in length, and approximately 1/2" wide. The steel sheets beneath appear to be separating due to section loss at the joint. A ficus tree at STA 1+00 (the entrance to Schooner Wharf) has roots overhanging the seawall, and while no notable damage appears to be present, ficus roots can be notoriously harmful to infrastructure. The relative significance of this tree to the establishment should be taken into consideration, but in terms of impacts to the seawall, it would be better to remove it, or at least trim the roots back periodically. A second set of roots is found overhanging the wall at STA 1+22. There is a 3" diameter punctured penetration in the sheet pile at 1+26, which is minor but should be patched. A disconnected utility line appears to be present at STA 1+30, although it appears to be devoid of any cable connections.

		Condition	
Location	Item	Index	Recommendation
			Consider replacement. At a minimum,
Baseline B	Overall Wall		monitor Every 2-3 Years for full
STA 0+80 to 1+60	Condition	Fair	replacement.
	Cracks from		
	Pipe		Epoxy coat all cracks, monitor for signs of
STA 0+87	Penetration	Poor	joint degradation at 1 year intervals.
	Roots		
	overgrowing		Consider removing vegetation or trimming
STA 1+00 and 1+22	seawall	Poor	roots periodically
	Puncture		
STA 1+26	Hole	Poor - Minor	Grout or epoxy-fill

The overall condition of the wall is fair, and there is increased concern about the structural integrity of the wall due to the corroded sheet pile joints beneath the pipe.

## Area 4 – Baseline B from Station 1+60 to 3+36

## West of Schooner Wharf Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 28, 2017

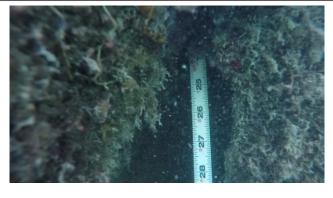




Figure 18: B-B, STA 1+71, Several 3" Dia. holes in cap

Figure 19: B-B, STA 1+71, 36" deep void in cap





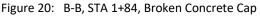


Figure 21: B-B, STA 2+86, Hole in sheet pile, 26" void

**Condition**: This section of wall is in overall good condition. There are a few isolated areas of concern. At STA 1+71, there are three to four small penetrations in the cap that appear to be drain lines. The cap along this section is broken and cracked from approximately STA 1+60 to STA 2+10, contributing to a potential trip hazard. Some exposed rebar can be found in the spalled portions. At STA 2+81 there is a large piece of concrete debris and nearby at STA 2+86 there is a 4 in diameter hole in the sheet pile with a void extending approximately 25" behind it.

		Condition	
Location	Item	Index	Recommendation
Baseline B	Overall Wall		Monitor Every 2-3 Years for signs of
STA 1+60 to 3+36	Condition	Good	degradation to sheet piles/cap
	Isolated		
	Holes (3-4 @		Determine if functional outfalls. If not, fill
STA 1+71	3" Dia)	Fair - Minor	with Tremie or Pressure Grout
	Broken		
STA 1+60 to 2+10	Concrete Cap	Poor	Demolish cap and reconstruct
	Hole in sheet		
STA 2+86	with void	Poor	Fill with Tremie or Pressure Grout

## Area 5 – Baseline C from Station 0+00 to 0+80 South of Conch Republic Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 29, 2017



Figure 22: C-C, STA 0+07, Begin steel sheet piling

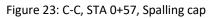






Figure 24: C-C, STA 0+57, Severely corroded sheets

Figure 25: C-C, STA 0+65, Honeycombing in cap

**Condition**: This section of wall is in overall poor condition. The most apparent change in the transition from Baseline B-B to Baseline C-C is the emergence of a more severely corroded sheet pile throughout the limits of C-C. The sheets are corroded and swollen at the corners and along the joints, indicating a higher degree of corrosion. In many cases, these corroded locations have become long fissures. Isolated cases of defects are distributed throughout, but on account of the loss of structural integrity to the sheets, this wall must be considered to be in poor condition and is a candidate for replacement.

Location	Item	Condition Index	Recommendation
	-		
Baseline C	Overall Wall		
STA 0+00 to 0+80	Condition	Poor	Replacement
	Broken cap		
STA 0+57	sections	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition
	High degree of		Representative example; prevalent
STA 0+57	spall	Poor	throughout. Replacement required.
	Honeycombing		
STA 0+65	in cap	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition

## Area 6 – Baseline C from Station 0+80 to 1+60 South of Conch Republic Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 29, 2017





Figure 26: C-C, STA 1+36, Separation of sheets (View 1)

Figure 27: C-C, STA 1+36, (View 2)





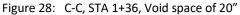


Figure 29: C-C, STA 1+57, Spalled cap

<u>Condition</u>: This section of wall is in overall poor condition. Consistent with the first segment of Section C-C, this wall also exhibits signs of severe corrosion of the sheet piles. In one instance, at STA 1+36, the sheets have separated and a void space of 20" may be found behind the wall. This sheet appears to have "toed out", a mode of failure indicative of insufficient penetration of the sheet pile.

Location	Item	Condition Index	Recommendation
Baseline C	Overall Wall		
STA 0+80 to 1+60	Condition	Poor	Replacement
	Separation of		
STA 1+36	sheets	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition
STA 1+57	Cracked cap	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition

## Area 7 – Baseline C from Station 1+60 to 2+55 East of Conch Republic Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 29, 2017





Figure 30: C-C, STA 1+69, Separation of sheets (View 1)

Figure 31: C-C, STA 1+69, (View 2)





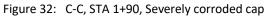


Figure 33: C-C, STA 2+55, Large spalling area

**Condition**: This section of wall is in overall poor condition. Consistent with the prior two segment of Section C-C, this wall also exhibits signs of severe corrosion of the sheet piles. As had been the case at STA 1+36, the sheets have separated again at STA 1+69, with a "toe-out" failure mode present, indicating insufficient penetration of the sheet pile. In Figures 32 & 33, there are large spall areas with exposed rebar.

Location	ltem	Condition Index	Recommendation
Baseline C	Overall Wall		
STA 1+60 to 2+55	Condition	Poor	Replacement
	Separation of		
STA 1+69	sheets	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition
	Cracked/Spalled		
STA 1+90 & 2+55	сар	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition

# Area 8 – Baseline D from Station 0+00 to 0+50

## North of Conch Republic Restaurant

Date of Inspection: November 29, 2017





Figure 34: D-D, STA 0+00, Spalled cap at corner



Figure 35: D-D, STA 0+10, Honeycomb with cracks



Figure 36: D-D, STA 0+19, 9"x12" hole in sheet pile

Figure 37: D-D, STA 0+19, 48" penetration into hole

<u>Condition</u>: This section of wall is in overall poor condition. Consistent with Baseline C, the wall exhibits similar levels of corrosion on the sheets. Although this is a shorter run of wall, the need to replace Baseline C should incorporate Baseline D to provide a homogenous interlocking wall for increased stability to the adjacent uplands.

Location	ltem	Condition Index	Recommendation
Baseline D	Overall Wall		
STA 0+00 to 0+50	Condition	Poor	Replacement
STA 0+00	Broken cap	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition
	Honeycomb in		
STA 0+10	сар	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition
	9"x12" hole in		
STA 0+19	sheet	Poor	Replacement due to overall condition

#### 7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL & PERMITTING DISCUSSION

The waters adjacent of the Key West Bight and project area are classified by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as a Class III water body (Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy, Well-Balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife), and they are located inside the limits of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS).

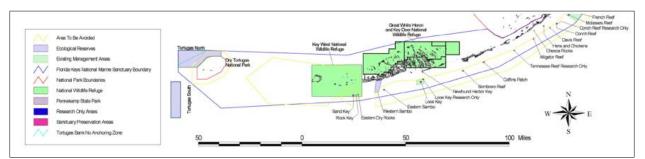


Figure 38: Limits of the FKNMS (http://floridakeys.noaa.gov/fknms\_map/sanctuaryzoneboundaries.pdf)

Permitting along the shoreline, inside the FKNMS, normally involves submitting an environmental resource permit application to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the US Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE). Under normal circumstances, the project would be subjected to coral and benthic surveys to satisfy the requirements of the FKNMS. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) would need to be consulted due to the existence of corals in the area.

Permitting along the shoreline, inside the FKNMS, involves submitting an environmental resource permit application to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the US Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE). This application along with the project benthic resource survey and coral inventory is submitted by the ACOE directly to the FKNMS and then forwarded to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). During the permitting process, coral colonies are identified and mitigated for; in some cases the corals may be relocated and in others a fee mitigation is required.

In general the nationwide permitting process allows for improvements that extend up to 18-inches in front of the existing wall. There is some flexibility in this guideline depending on engineering constraints and/or local site conditions. However, given the state of disrepair and the recommendation of a seawall replacement for a portion of the project limits, it is advisable that this 18" minimum separation be adhered to when formulating a design solution. In many cases, adherence to this 18" parameter will qualify the project for an exemption.

**Please note:** Due to damage sustained to Key West in the wake of Hurricane Irma, Governor Scott issued an executive order that affords an expedited permitting review timeline for projects affected by the storm. The Statewide Emergency Orders were scheduled to expire in the midst of this writing. Consequently, Tetra Tech prepared and filed permit applications with FDEP and USACE in accordance with our contract in order to take advantage of that timeline and its inherent benefits to the City. In an abundance of caution, the proposed method was represented as a steel sheet pile replacement seawall for the full 700 LF length of the subject project, with the understanding that we may modify it at a later date to reflect the City's wishes for repairs. While fast-track permitting is not guaranteed and the emergency order does not absolve the City from regulatory requirements, there exists a possibility that the City may be afforded an expedited path to seawall permitting as a result of this effort.

### 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

In reviewing the wall condition, the most concerning locations were along Baseline C and D for the entire length of those portions. The general condition of the sheet piles within those segments is severely corroded, with fissures present in the corners of the piles, separation between sheets where the wall appears to have "toed out", and other modes of readily observable damage (pitting, spall, metal loss, and corrosion). It is likely that the wall is nearing the end of its useful life. Therefore, at a minimum, a project to replace Baseline C and Baseline D should be developed and permitted to shore up these concerns within the next few years.

The Schooner Wharf wall, encompassing Baseline A & B, is of less concern. While there are signs of localized damage, some corrosion throughout the sheets, and pitting throughout the cap, there is not quite the degree of degradation to the seawall as is the case for Baselines C & D along Conch Republic. The City may wish to repair the localized areas in piecemeal fashion to curtail costs. This report and the enclosed exhibits may be used as a guide for addressing the individual concerns in the design engineering documents, and much of the work should be able to be performed by a marine contractor working within the Bight.

The seawall along Baseline A & B may have between 5 and 10 years of useable life. That stated, the undertaking of a seawall project within the basin is bound to include several considerations that may make replacing Baseline A & B walls worthwhile. A seawall project, regardless of size, will include mobilization costs, reduced access to patrons, and other similar construction-related inconveniences. For these reasons, it may be worthwhile for the City to consider a bid alternate to replace the Schooner Wharf wall at the same time, and reset the clock on future replacement work. In so doing, the City could make an informed decision about the costs of prolonging the replacement of Baselines A & B versus replacing them together with Baselines C & D.

Should the City elect to only replace Baselines C & D, it's advisable that Baselines A & B be monitored on a yearly interval for signs of degradation and future repairs or replacements.

#### 9.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

We recommend that the City of Key West conduct a seawall replacement project for the Conch Republic sections of this assessment, designated within this report as Baselines C & D. The same project could include, as a base bid, the repairs as outlined to Baselines A & B (grouting, epoxy repairs, and cap replacement), or they may be included with the Turtle Kraals seawall rehabilitation to the east.

At the City's discretion, they may wish to include an alternate bid item for a full replacement to include Baselines A & B. Pending the bid results and budgetary review, a determination for course of action regarding Baseline A & B may be decided at that time.

Preliminary structural analyses utilizing the information provided the in the geotechnical report indicate that a DZ-95 steel sheetpile of approximately 32 feet in length will support the soil profile site-wide.

The layout of the new seawall will be limited largely by permitting requirements of no more than 18" waterward of the existing seawall. The seawall replacement should be made via steel sheet piling installed as a cantilever wall (without tieback supports) so as to minimize the likelihood of conflicts with upland utilities. The steel should be specified of a length, gauge, thickness, coating as determined by structural

analysis. Provisions should be made for appropriate protective coatings. An example of the proposed cantilever positioning may be seen in Figures 39 & 40 below, as well as Appendix 2.

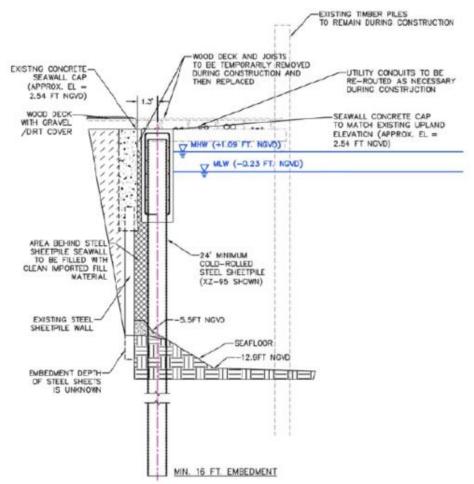


Figure 39: Cross Section of Proposed Replacement

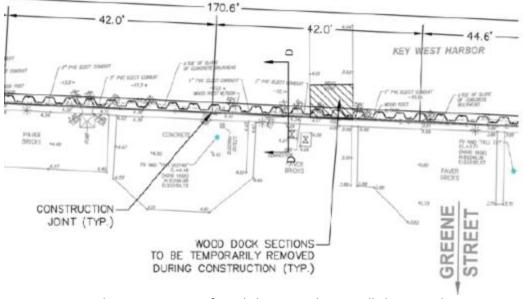


Figure 40: Typical Representation of Steel Sheet Cantilever Wall along Baseline C

The geotechnical report revealed a soil profile of Fill & Limerock from 0-5', Silt with Organics from 5-8', and Limestone, Poorly to Well Cemented from 8-30'. When considering seawall replacement alternatives, the presence of a silt/muck layer at 5-8' below the surface is of significance. Where possible, these layers should be avoided for setting tie-back rods, deadmen, or other forms of lateral support. Muck is prone to consolidation, and deadmen anchors in muck may become unstable. For this reason as well as the minimization of excavation, a cantilever system is preferable to tie-backs. The hard substrata typically encountered within the project limits the ability to use other non-steel sheet pile materials. Among the advantages to a steel wall is speed of installation in tandem with higher levels of structural viability. To that end, the project could be completed relatively quickly to minimize adverse effects to neighboring businesses.

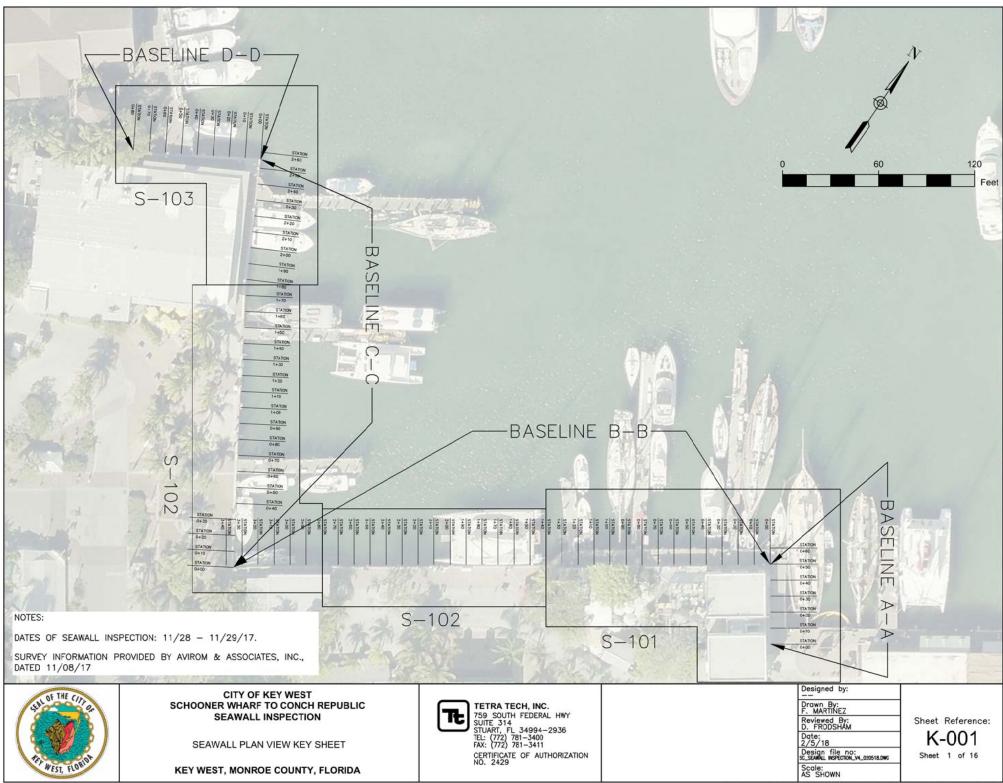
We recommend including an effort within the prospective contractor's scope of work to conduct pre- and post- construction surveys and videos to document the condition of the adjacent structures, as well as an effort to monitor vibrations on adjacent structures during construction activity to help provide reasonable assurance that those buildings will not be negatively impacted by the seawall installation. In the event that vibrations exceed established tolerances within the contract, adjustments may be made to construction methods to preserve those facilities.

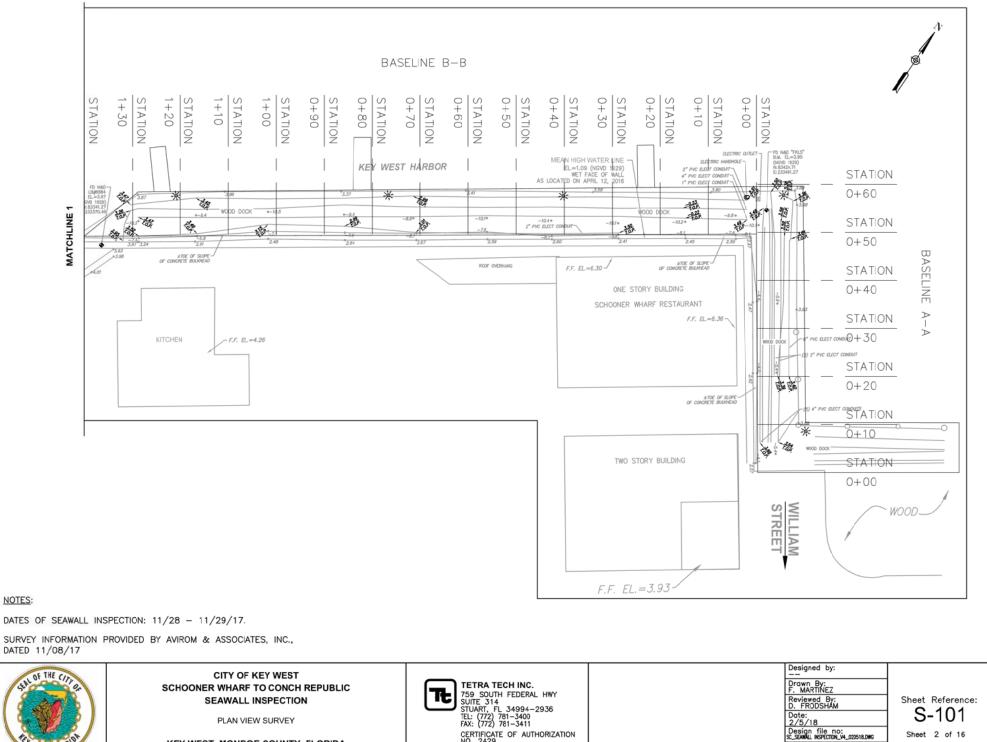
## **10.0 ASSUMPTIONS OF ENGINEER'S OPINION OF PROBABLE COST**

The Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost provided in Appendix 6 has been developed under the assumption that the City will replace Baselines C & D with a cantilever steel sheet pile wall with concrete cap, and that they will elect to repair the defects along Baselines A & B in lieu of a full replacement.

**APPENDIX 1** 

Existing Seawall Plan, Elevation (Front Face) and Cross Section Views



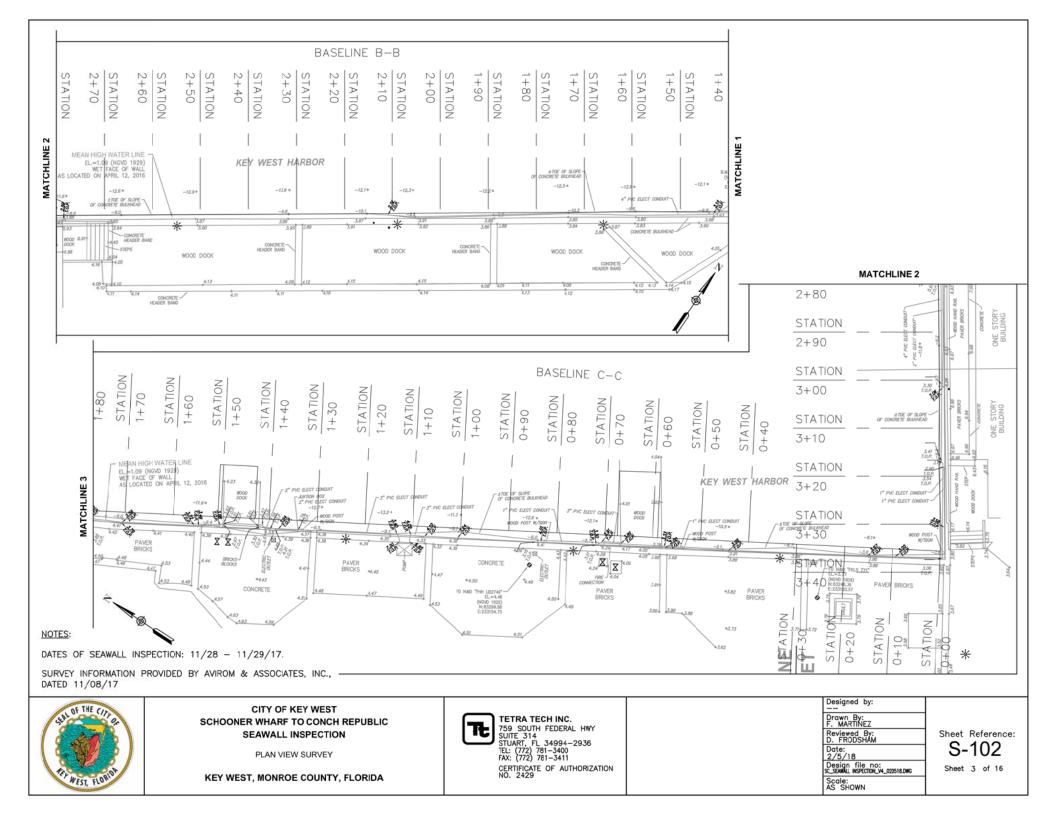


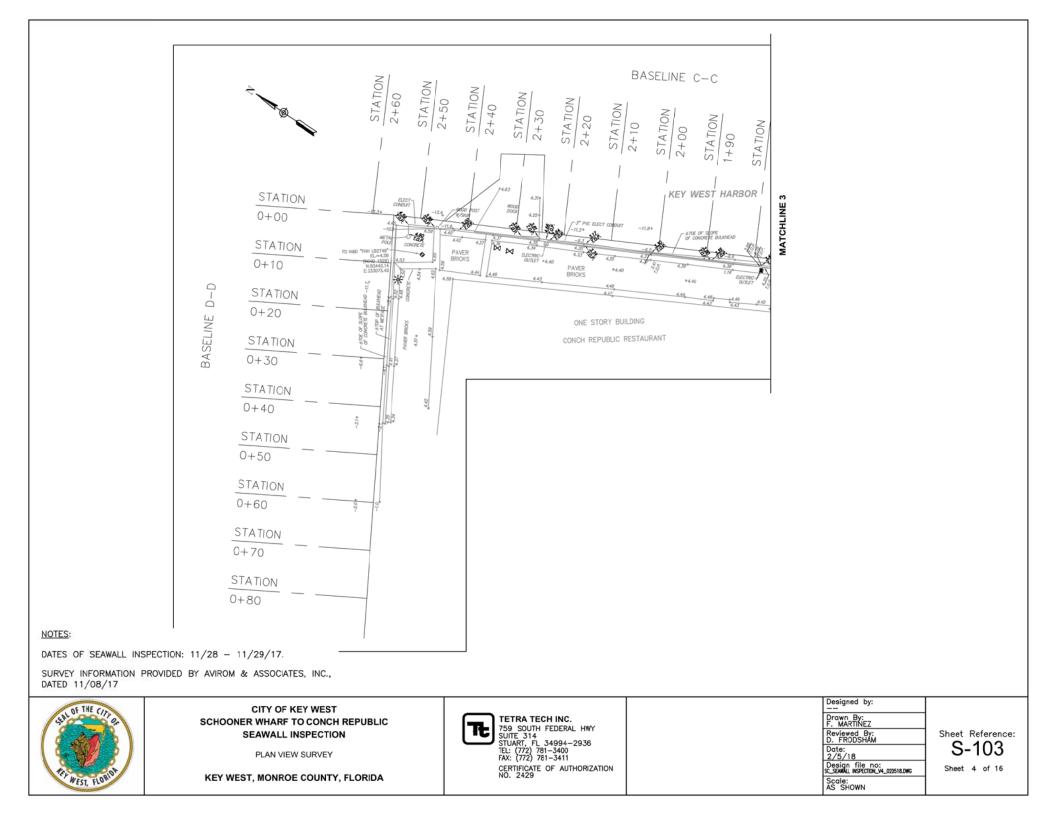
KEY WEST, MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA

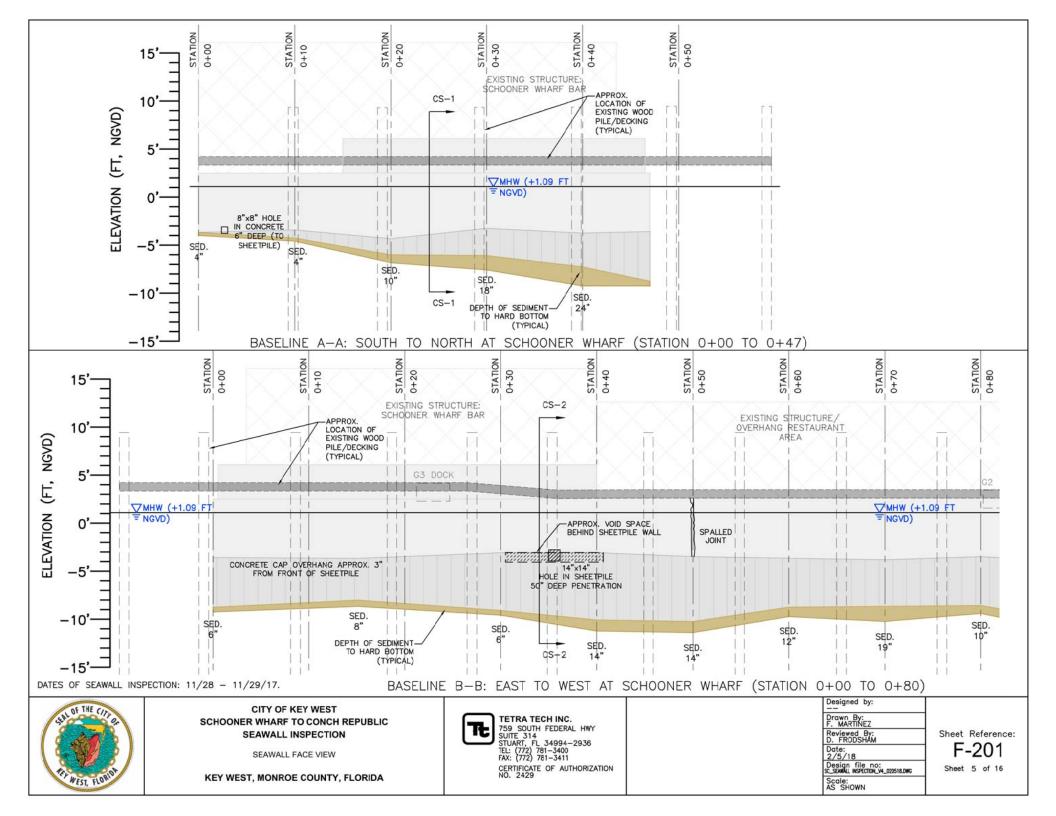
WEST, FLOR

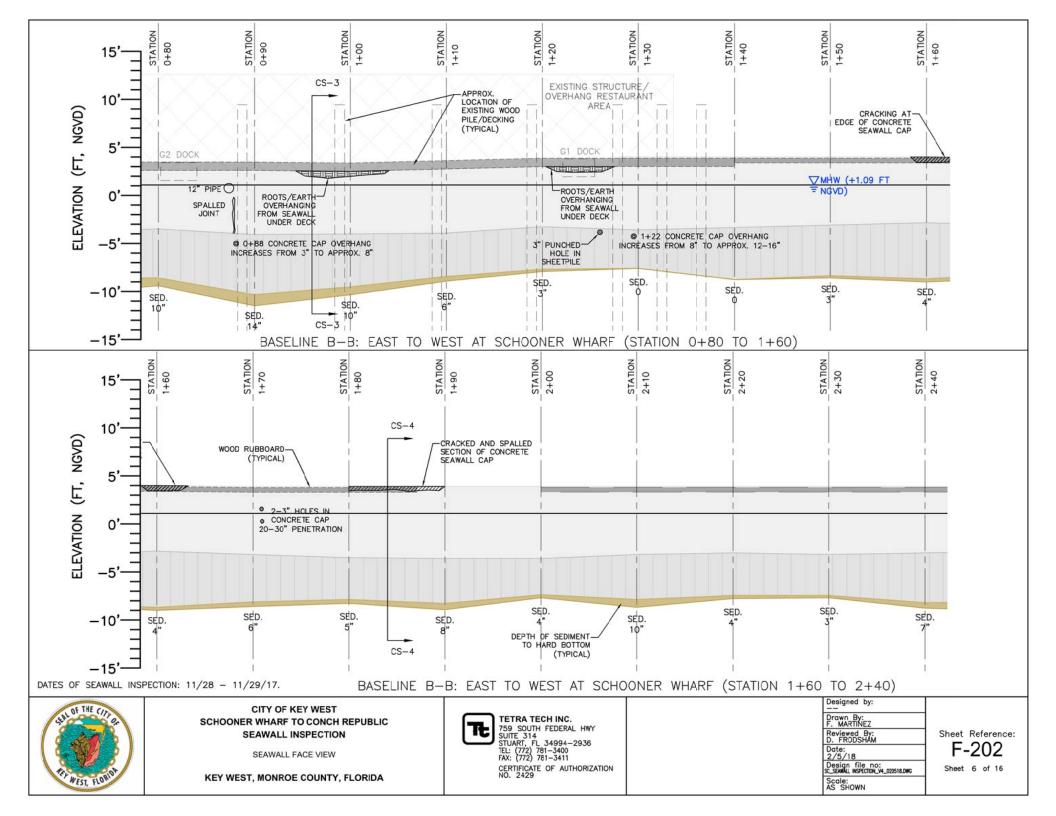
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 2429

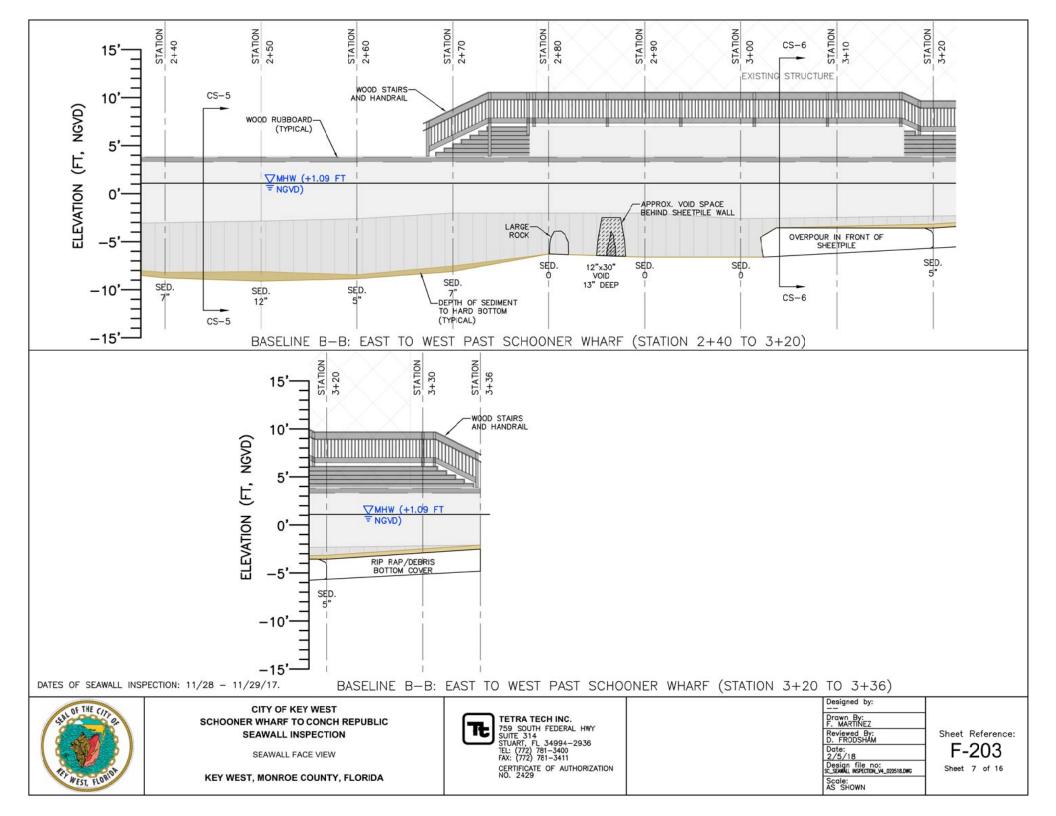
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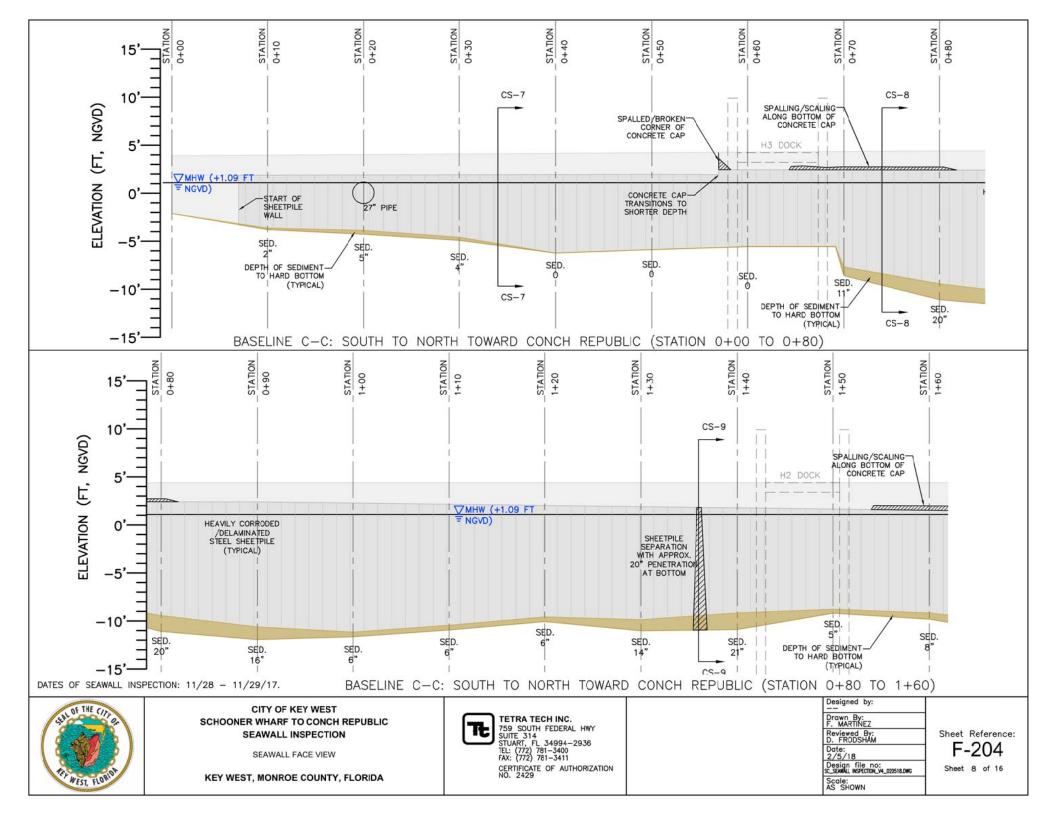


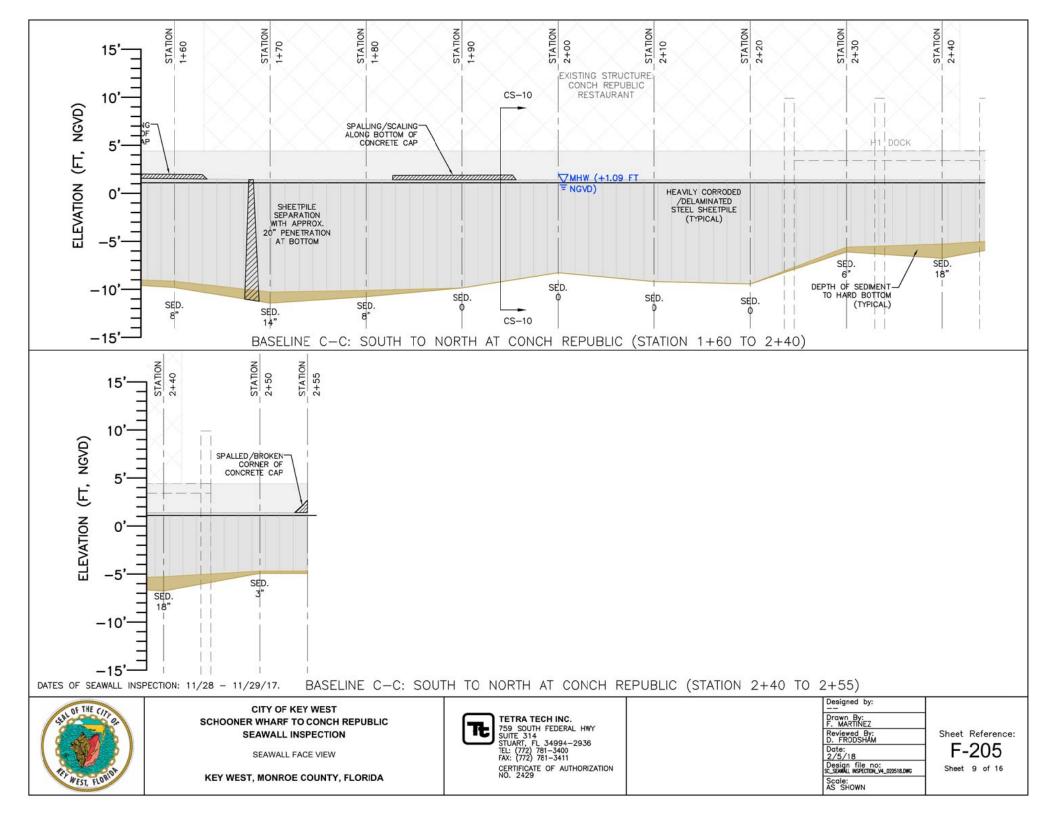


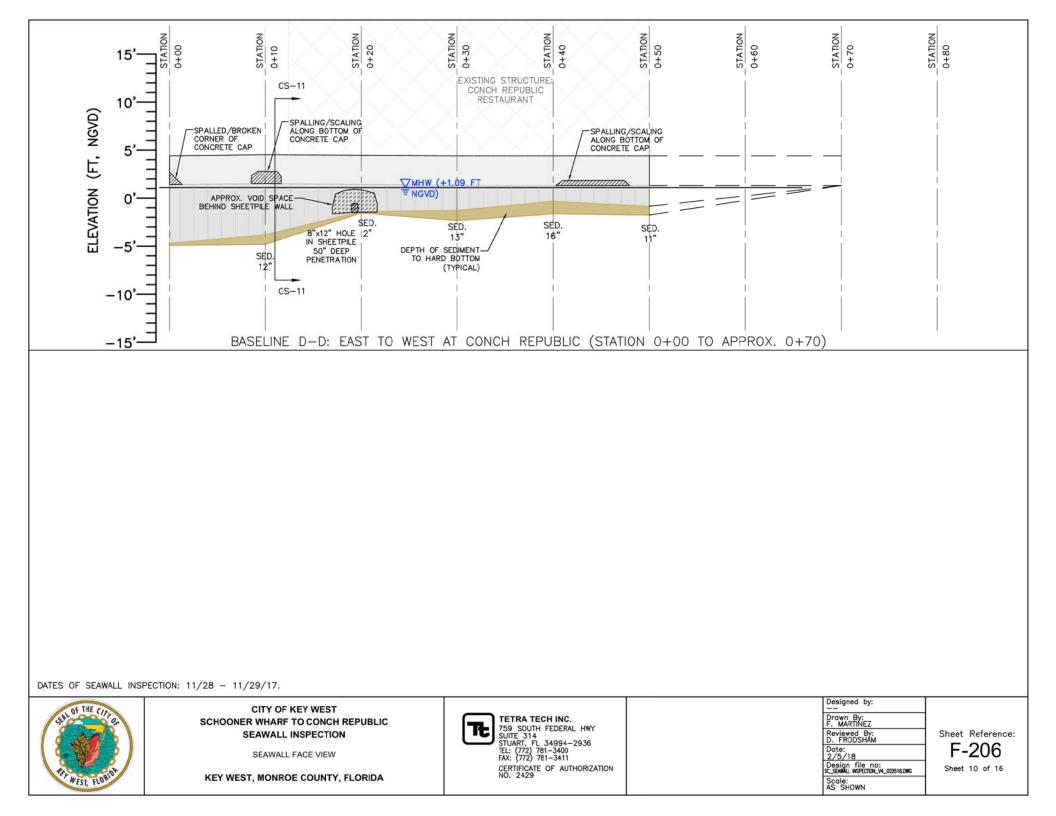


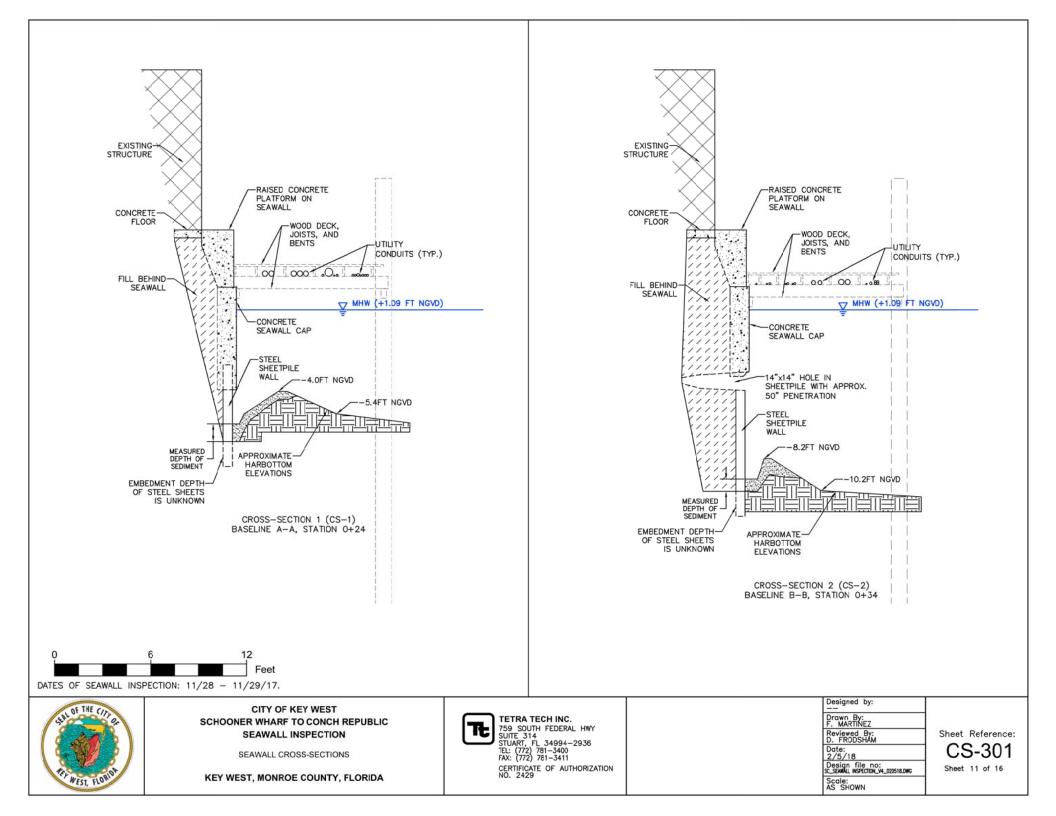


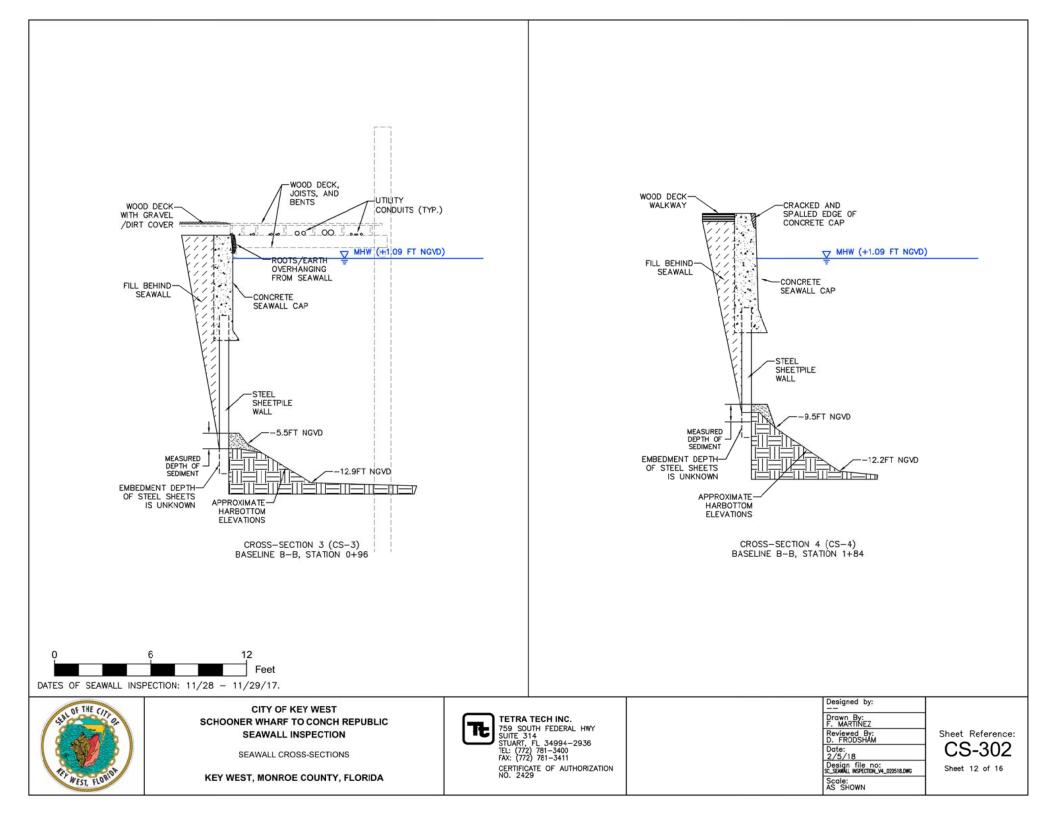


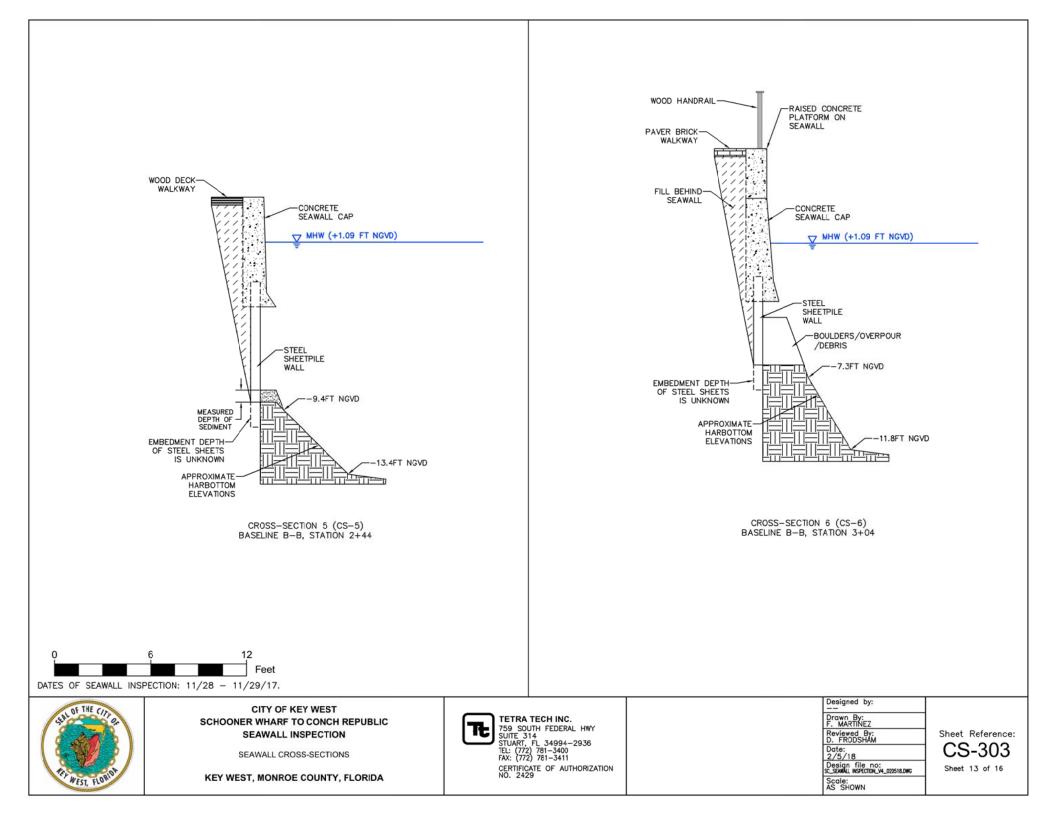


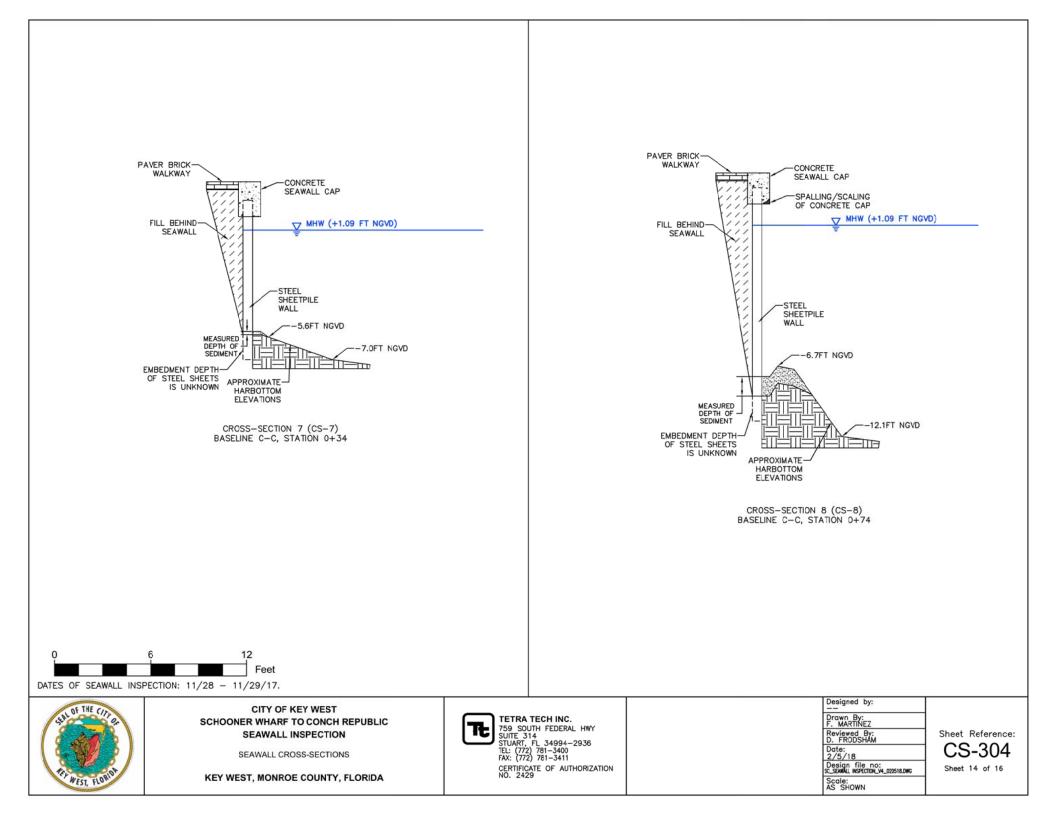


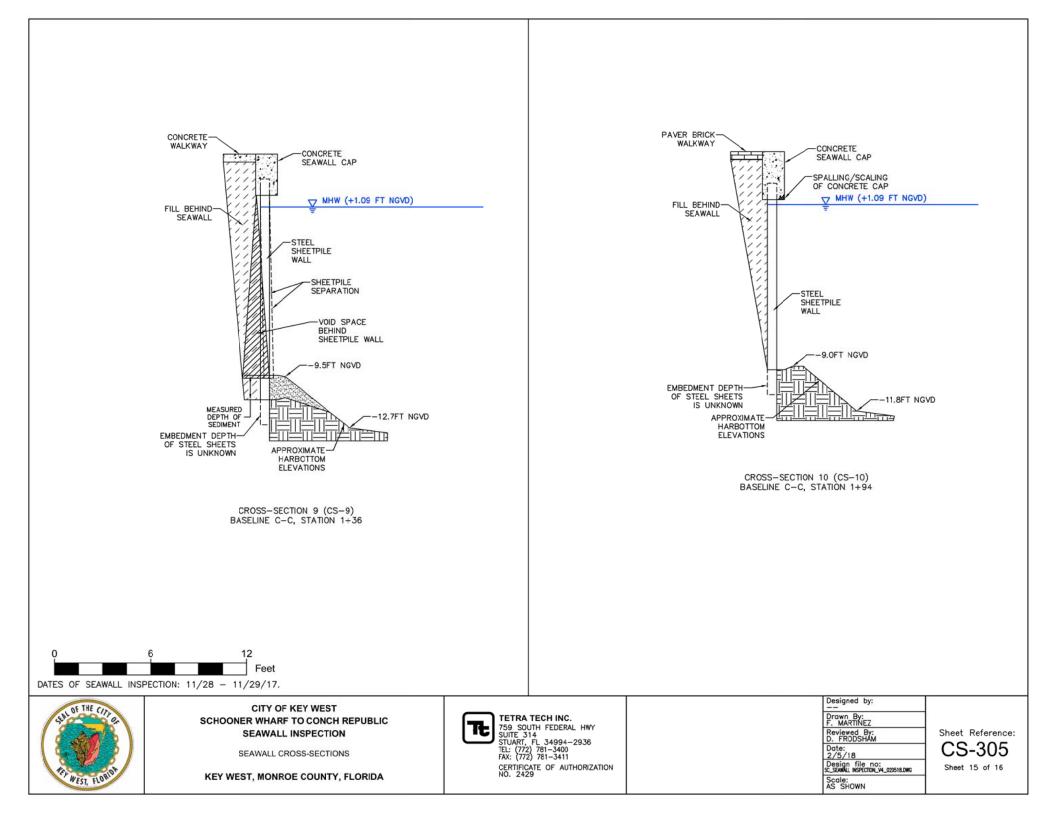


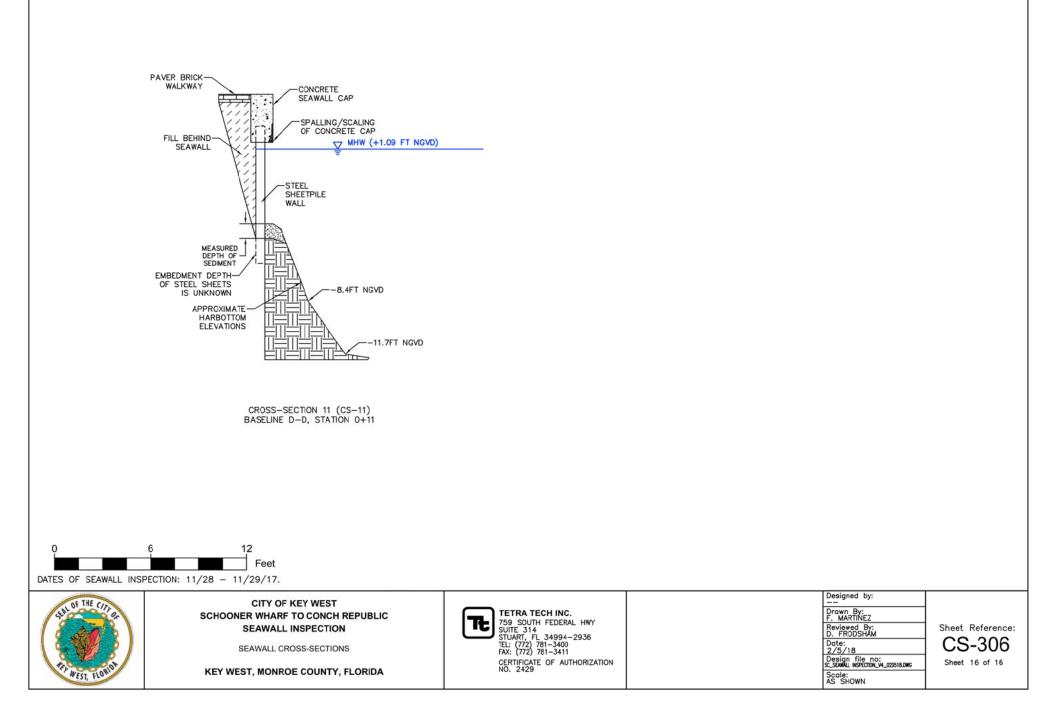












APPENDIX 2

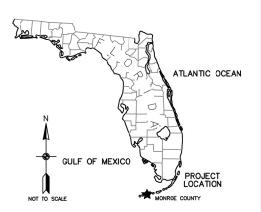
Permitting Drawings of Seawall Replacement



# **CITY OF KEY WEST**

# SCHOONER WHARF TO CONCH REPUBLIC SEAWALL REPAIR

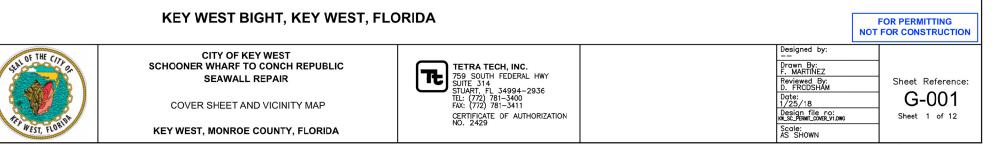
# SEAWALL REPAIR PERMITTING



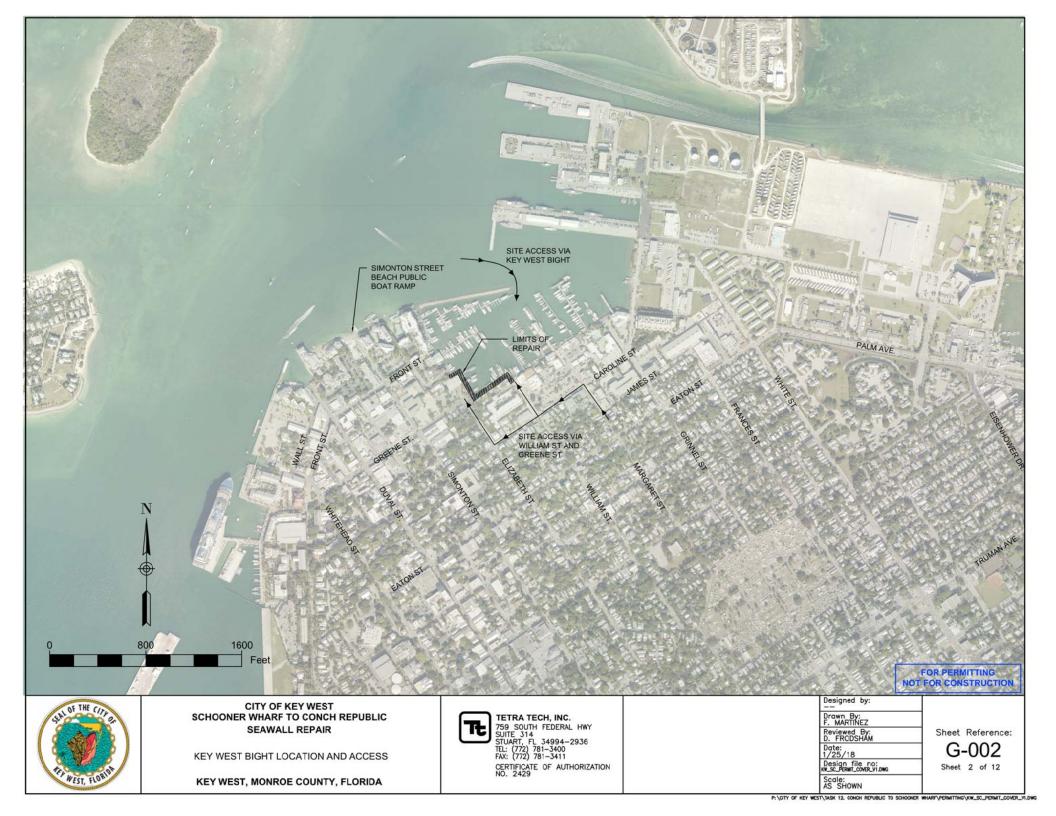


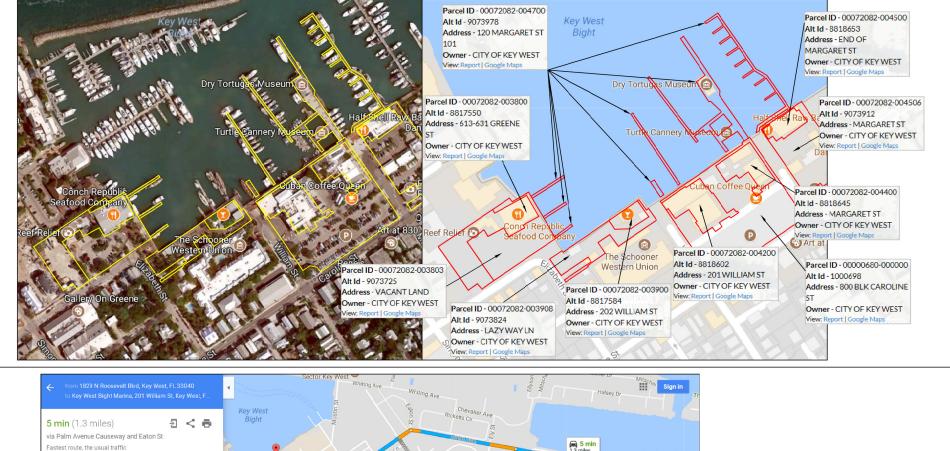
#### **INDEX OF SHEETS**

SHEET #	TITLE	LATEST UPDATE	REV.
G-001	COVER SHEET AND VICINITY MAP	1/25/2018	0
G-002	KEY WEST BIGHT LOCATION AND ACCESS	1/25/2018	0
G-003	VICINITY MAP AND DIRECTIONS TO SITE	1/25/2018	0
G-004	USDA/NRCS SOIL MAP	1/25/2018	0
C-101	SEAWALL PLAN VIEW	1/25/2018	0
C-102	SEAWALL PLAN VIEW	1/25/2018	0
C-103	SEAWALL REPAIR DESIGN PLAN VIEW	1/25/2018	0
C-104	SEAWALL REPAIR DESIGN PLAN VIEW	1/25/2018	0
C-105	SEAWALL REPAIR CROSS-SECTIONS	1/25/2018	0
C-106	SEAWALL REPAIR CROSS-SECTIONS	1/25/2018	0
C-107	SEAWALL REPAIR CROSS-SECTIONS	1/25/2018	0
C-108	DETAILS	1/25/2018	0



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Monroe County, Keys Area, Florida (FL687)						
Map Unit Symb	ol Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI			
5	Islamorada muck, tidal	9.5	0.2%			
7	Udorthents-Urban land complex	272.0	6.3%			
11	Urban land	1,529.2	35.2%			
13	Keyvaca very gravelly loam, extremely stony	21.5	0.5%			
18	Beaches	10.5	0.2%			
99	Water	18.2	0.4%			
100	Waters of the Atlantic Ocean	2,181.5	50.2%			
Subtotals for Soil Sur	vey Area	4,042.3	93.0%			
Totals for Area of Inte	rest	4,345.4	100.0%			

#### Map Unit Setting p Unit seeting National map unit symbol: vryh Elevation: 0 to 10 teet Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 51 inches Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 82 degrees F Frost-free period: 358 to 365 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 95 percent Minor components: 5 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

11—Urban land

Setting Landform: Islands Landform position (three-dmensiona): Interfluve, talf Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Pareni material: No paren: material

Properties and qualities Slope: 0 to 1 percent Frequency of flooding: Rare

Interpretive groups Land capability dassification (irrigated): None specified Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC399FL)

Minor Components

Violarthenis Percent of may anit: 3 secrent Landom postor (three-dmensiona): Interfluve Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex (G158-600FL) Other regelative disastification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G158-600FL)

Beaches, tidal Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Beaches on islands Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL)

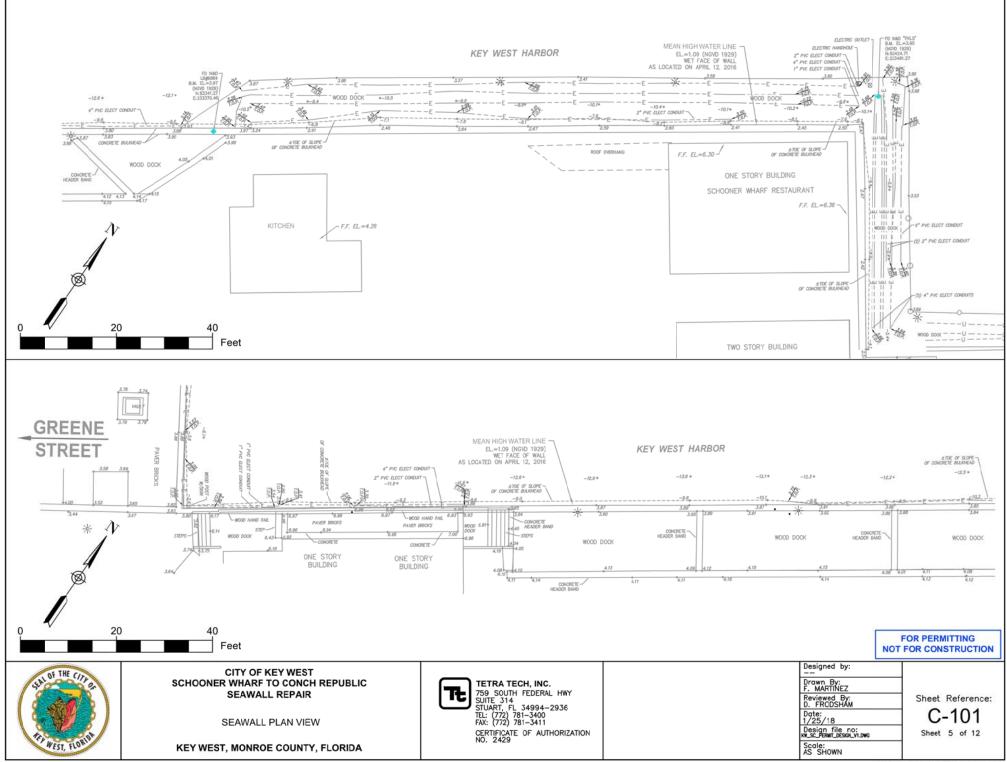
#### 100-Waters of the Atlantic Ocean

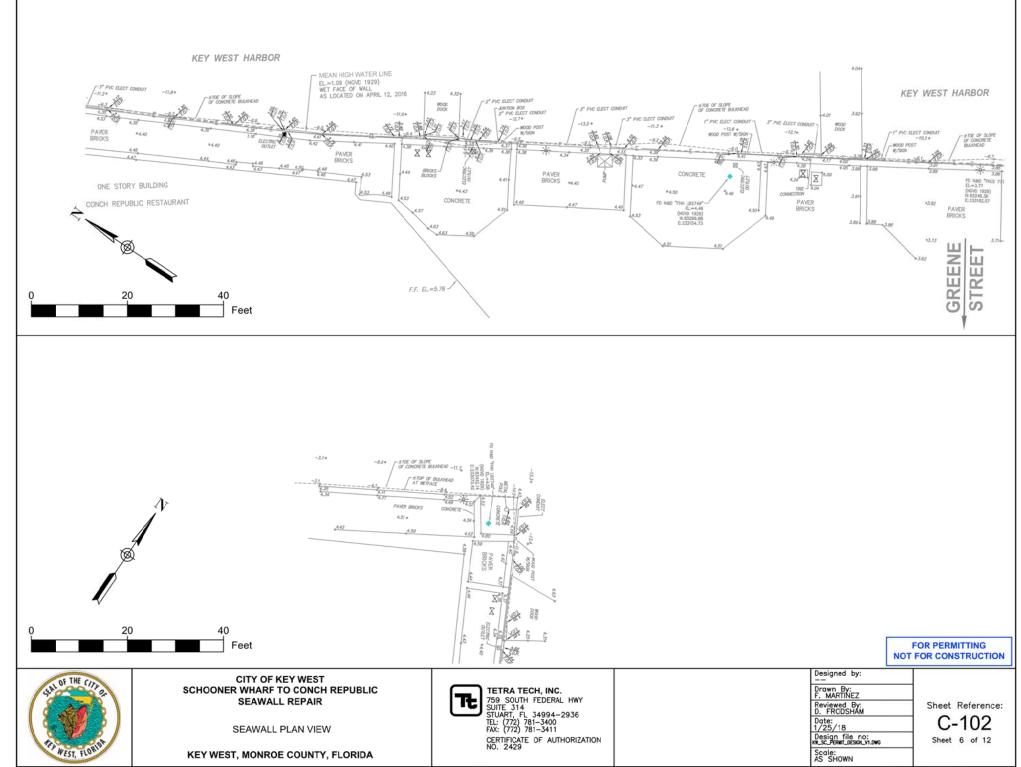
Map Unit Composition Waters of the atlantic ocean: 100 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

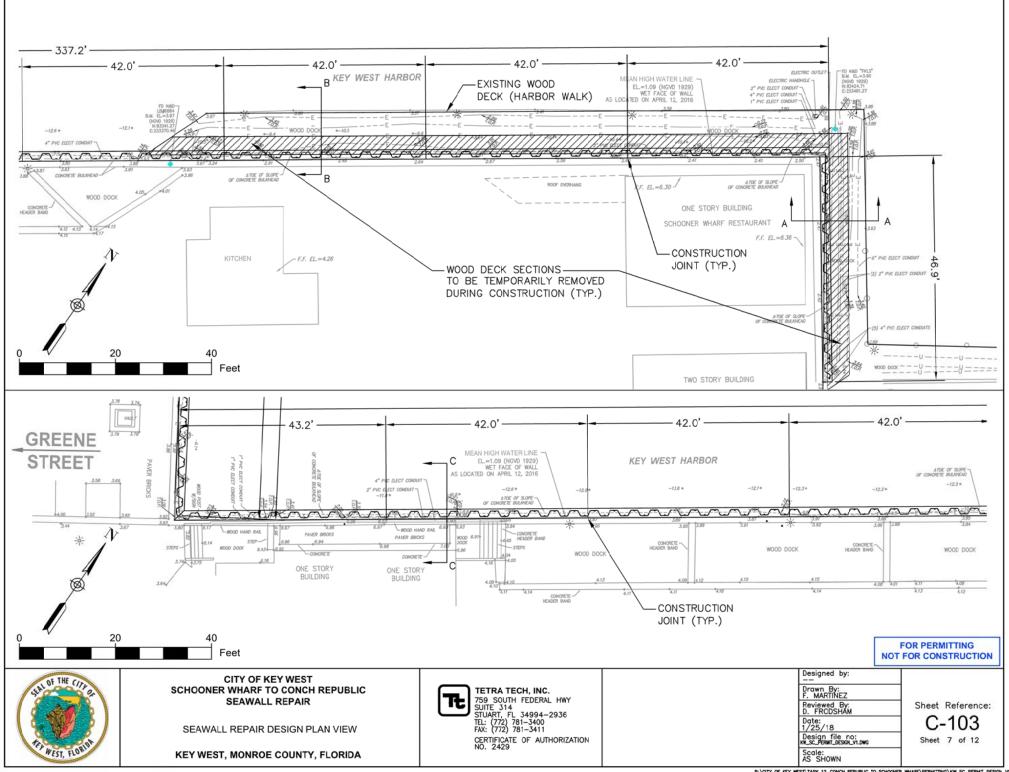
Description of Waters Of The Atlantic Ocean Interpretive groups Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G156AC999FL)



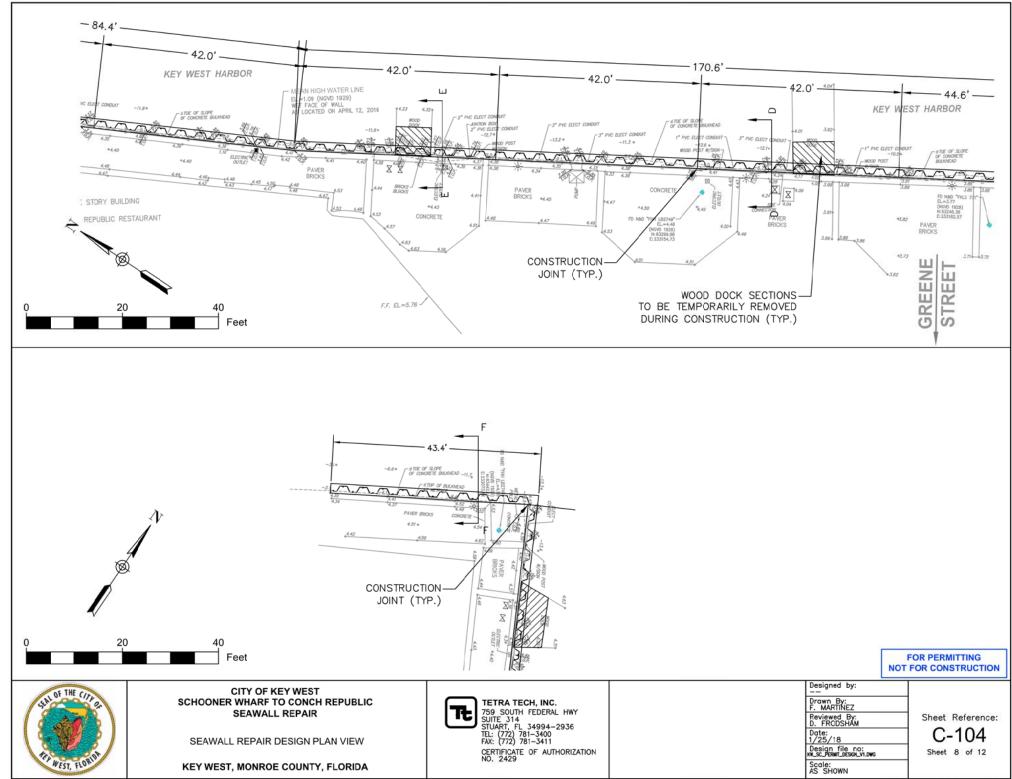
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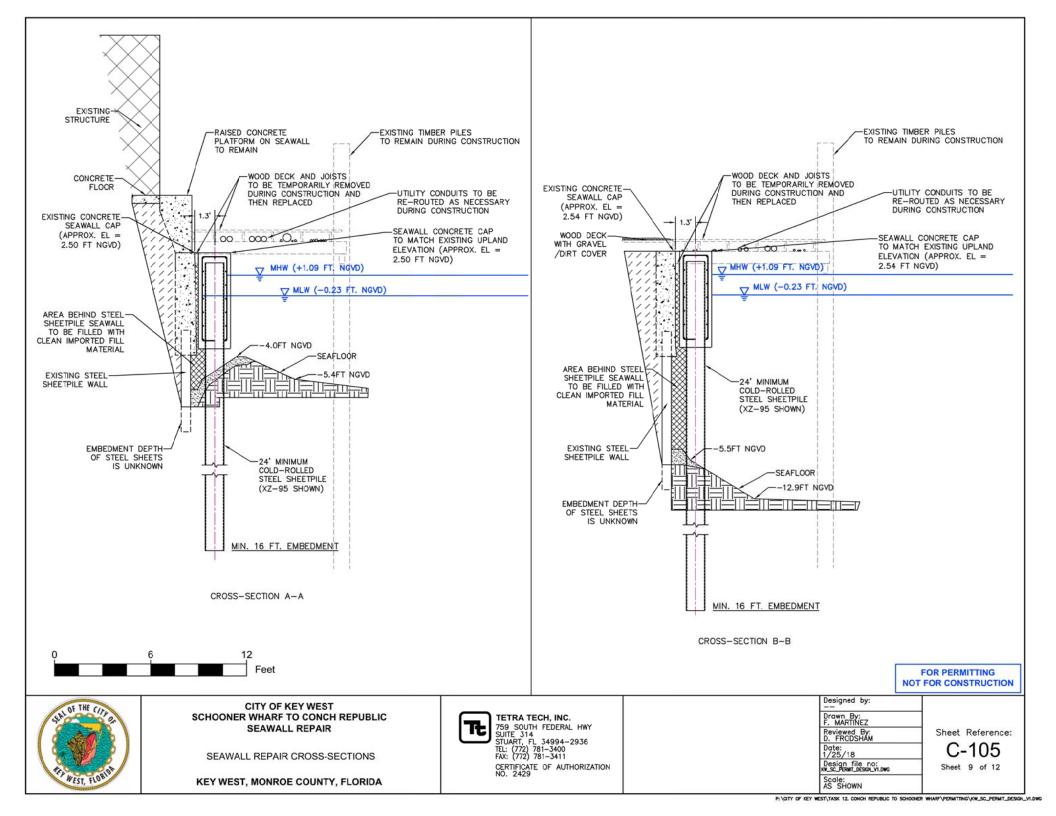


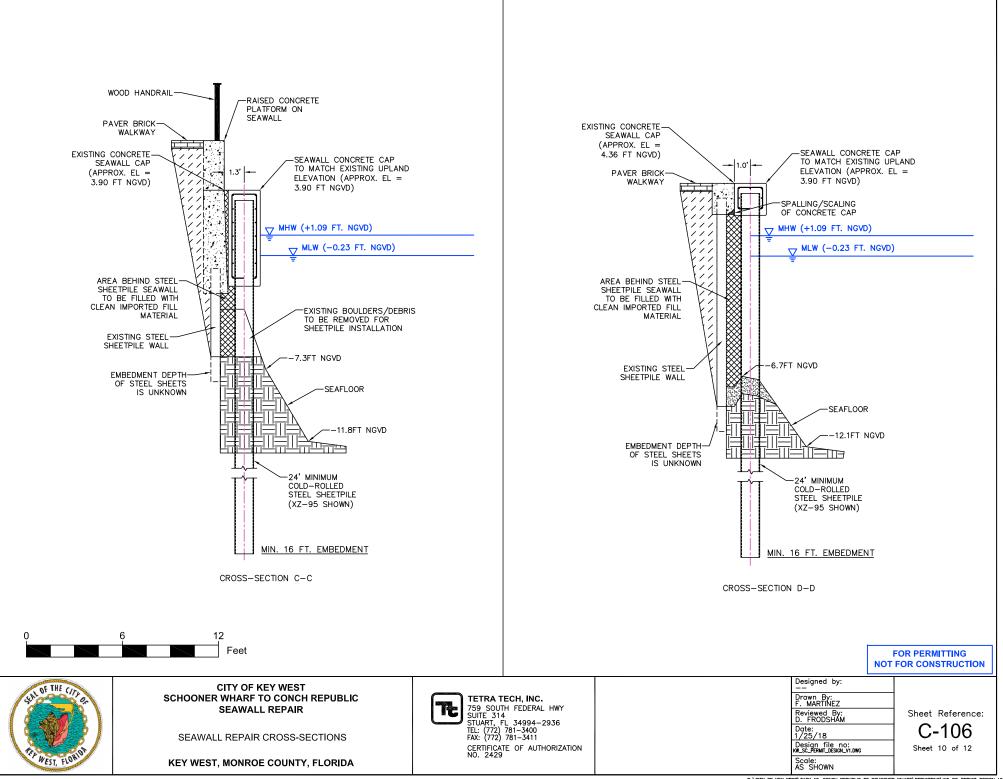


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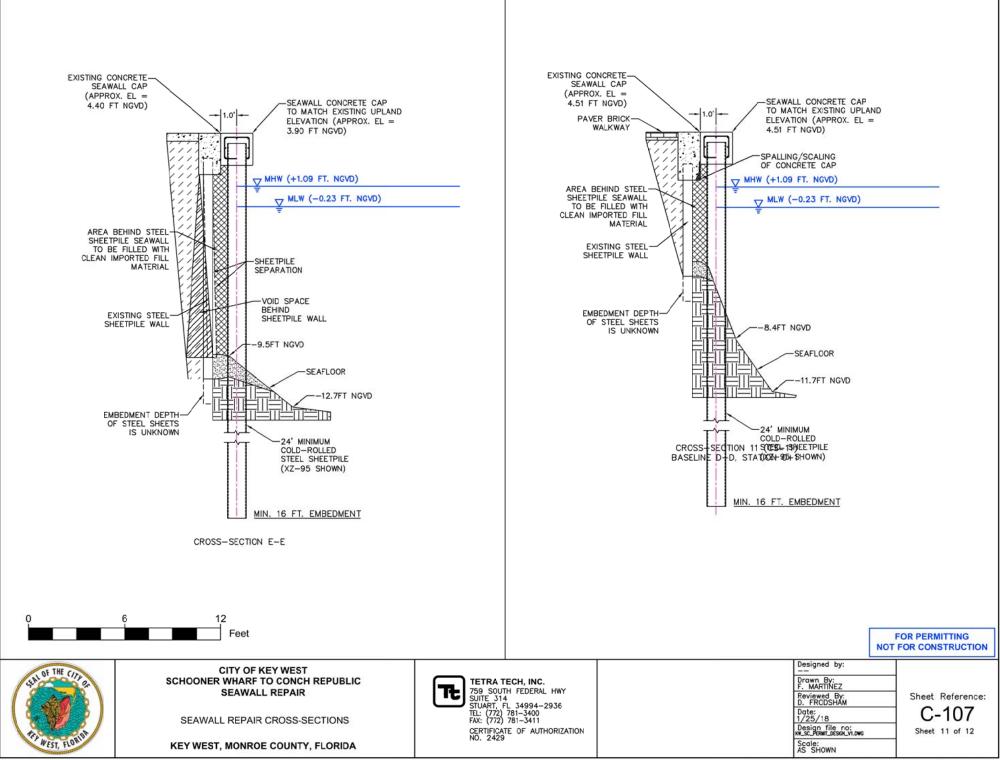


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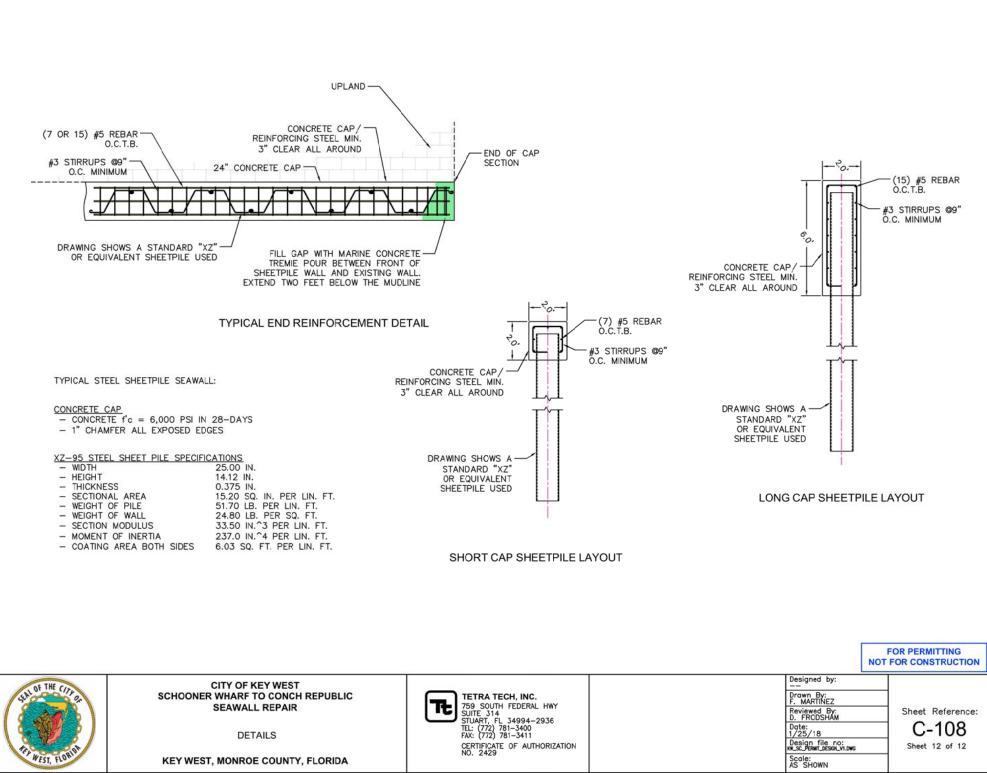




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APPENDIX 3

Coral Inventory and Benthic Resource Survey

# **CORAL INVENTORY AND BENTHIC RESOURCE S**URVEY **CONCH REPUBLIC AND SCHOONER WHARF KEY WEST, FLORIDA**

Prepared By:

Tetra Tech, Inc. 759 South Federal Highway Stuart, FL 34994

Prepared For:

City of Key West. 3140 Flagler Avenue Key West, FL 33040



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	Coral Inventory by relocation potential: Corals encrusting bulkhead and adjacent concrete/debris <sup>1</sup> 11

### APPENDICES

Appendix A	Stony Coral Inventory
Appendix B	Photographic Documentation: Typical Photos of Representative Resources

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# 1.0 Introduction

On behalf of the city of Key West, Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tt) performed a coral inventory and benthic resource survey of the bulkhead extending from Conch Republic to Schooner Wharf to satisfy permitting requirements associated with the repair and fortification of the bulkhead. Qualified staff were onsite to coordinate survey logistics and catalogue benthic resources within the designated survey area. Survey activities were performed from November 27-December 1, 2017. Presented in this report are the findings of the survey.

The purpose of the survey is to determine the quantity of stony corals, spatial extent, size class, relocation candidates, and total coral tissue area within the project area. Additionally, the survey will identify any other biological resources within the project area. This survey will supply the regulatory agencies with the most up-to-date resource data for the project site. Further, data collected from this survey may be used during the planning phase of the project to minimize and avoid impacts to stony corals and/or other resources within the project area.

# 2.0 Site Description

The project area is located along the northwestern shore of Key West and lies within Key West Bight, adjacent to the Key West Marina and the Key West Ferry terminal (see Figure 1). Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for the site are as follows: Latitude 24° 33.655' North, Longitude 81° 48.136' West. The waters adjacent to the project area are classified by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as a Class III (Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy, Well-Balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife) water body.

The survey area is an approximately 676-foot (ft.) bulkhead with an existing discontinuous dock and boardwalk structures along its length (see Figure 2). The bulkhead is a part of hardened shoreline within the marina basin that supports a variety of amenities. Water depths range from 3 to 10 feet of seawater (fsw). Sediment composition along the base of the bulkhead is predominantly biogenic mud/fine sand mixed with debris (concrete, rubble, pipes, etc.). Underwater visibility was approximately 2-5 feet; water temperature was 76° Fahrenheit, with no noticeable current detected during the survey.

# 3.0 Methods

Field activities were performed using a 19-ft. catamaran in order to safely access the survey area. Two (2) Tt certified scientific divers trained in marine biological resource identification cataloged stony corals and noted other marine benthic flora and fauna along the face of the approximately 676-ft. length of bulkhead and a 5 to 10-ft. buffer along the seafloor apron. Data were collected along a demarcated tape positioned along the base of the bulkhead in a general east (0 ft.) to west (676 ft.) direction along the base of the bulkhead. The tape was split into four segments: Segment 1=38 ft., Segment 2=343 ft., Segment 3=255 ft., Segment 4=40 ft. Figure 2 presents the survey area and demarcated tape location graphically.

The tape was used by divers to record the location of benthic resources along the bulkhead and buffer area. Underwater photography was used to record representative images of resources and

conditions present within the survey area. Divers followed the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Protocol for Benthic Surveys of Coral Resources in Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) for seawalls and shoreline structures (rip rap, bulkheads, boat ramps, bridges) dated April 29, 2011.



Figure 1. Project vicinity map

Back of figure



Figure 2. Survey area and demarcated tape location

Back of figure

### 4.0 Results

No species listed as threatened or endangered, soft corals (gorgonians), or species of concern were documented during the survey. Silt-covered filamentous diatoms constitute the dominant cover on the bulkhead; discontinuous seagrass (*Halophila decipiens*) is the dominant species within the 5-10 ft. buffer zone water ward of the bulkhead. Other functional groups documented during the survey include sponges, bryozoans, tunicates, tube worms, fin fish, elasmobranchs, and motile invertebrates. The bottom of the marina basin is comprised of barren mud and detritus with minimal seagrass cover. Flora and fauna observed during the survey are presented in Table 1.

Functional Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
Scleractinia	Lesser starlet coral	Siderastrea radians
Sponges	Yellow calcareous sponge	Clathrina canariensis
		Haliclona sp.
	Orange lumpy encrusting sponge	Scopalina rutzleri
Bryozoans	Fan bryozoan	Reteporellina evelinae
Tunicates	Black solitary tunicate	Phallusia nigra
	Colonial tunicate	Botryllus sp.
	Mangrove tunicate	Ecteinascidia turbinata
Segmented Worms	Social feather duster	Bispira brunnea
Seagrass	Paddle grass	Halophila decipiens
Algae	White scroll algae	Padina jamaicensis
Teleost (Fin Fish)	Tarpon	Megalops atlanticus
	Mangrove snapper	Lutjanus griseus
	Grunt (juvenile)	Haemulon sp.
	Polka-dot batfish	Ogcocephalus radiatus
Elasmobranchs	Nurse shark	Ginglymostoma cirratun
Other invertebrates	Spiny lobster	Panulirus argus
	Bivalve	

One species of stony coral, *Siderastrea radians*, was documented during the survey. A total of 754 individual coral colonies accounting for 6,511 square centimeters (cm<sup>2</sup>) of live tissue were catalogued: 174 on the vertical face of the bulkhead, 70 on hardbottom, and 510 on debris or rubble ranging a distance of 1-5 ft. from the bulkhead. Table 2 summarizes the coral inventory by abundance and size class for the aforementioned corals. A comprehensive list of all stony corals catalogued during the survey is provided in Appendix A; representative photographs are illustrated in Appendix B.

Table 2. Coral Inventory by abundance & size class: Corals encrusting bulkhead and adjacent concrete/debris								
Size Class (cm)         0 to <5								
Species			·					
Siderastrea radians	670	77	5	2	754			
TOTAL by size class	670	77	5	2	754			

The highest abundance of stony corals (264 colonies) are along the third segment of tape from 140-160 ft. These corals are encrusted to hardbottom (37 colonies) and rubble (227 colonies) 2-5 ft. from the bulkhead. The second highest abundance of coral colonies (145) are along the third segment of tape from 180-200 ft. Of these, the corals between the 180-195 ft. marks are attached to the bulkhead and cannot be relocated, regardless of size, due to their morphology (encrusting corals). Colonies between the 197-199 ft. marks are on movable rubble 2-4 ft. from the bulkhead and able to be relocated (23 colonies total). Figure 3 presents the coral inventory by transect segment in 10-ft. increments.

The majority (88.9 percent) of the stony corals documented were in the less than 5 centimeter (cm) size class, 10.2 percent in the 5 to  $\leq 10$  cm size class, 0.7 percent in the 11 to  $\leq 15$  cm size class, and 0.3 percent in the 16 to 20 cm size class. Table 3 summarizes the coral inventory by size class and location along each 10-ft. section of the bulkhead. Figures 4 through 7 present coral distribution by size class along the bulkhead.

Table 3. Coral Inventory b Corals encrusting bulkhea	-			chead (10-ft. inc	rements):
Location (ft.)	0 to <5cm	5 to ≤10cm	11 to ≤15cm	16 to 20cm	Total
1 <sup>st</sup> segment of bulkhead					
0-38 ft.	_	-	-	-	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> segment of bulkhead					
0-130	-	-	-	-	0
131-140	3	1	_	-	4
141-150	-	_	_	-	0
150-160	3	-	-	-	3
161-170	-	-	-	-	0
171-180	10	3	-	-	13
181-190	7	2	-	-	9
191-200	11	3	-	-	14
201-210	13	_	_	-	13
211-220	12	-	_	1	13
221-230	8	2	_	-	10
231-240	-	-	-	-	0
241-250	-	-	_	-	0
251-260	-	-	-	-	0
261-270	1	-	-	-	1
271-280	24	-	-	-	24

Corals encrusting bulkhea					
Location (ft.)	0 to <5cm	5 to ≤10cm	11 to ≤15cm	16 to 20cm	Total
281-290	22	5	-	-	27
291-300	8	1	_	_	9
301-310	27	2	-	_	29
310-343	-	_	-	_	0
3 <sup>rd</sup> segment of bulkhead	_	_	-	_	
0-20	_	_	-	_	0
21-29	5	3	-	_	8
30-40	62	1	-	_	63
41-50	121	3	1	_	125
51-60	129	8	2	_	139
61-70	28	2	-	_	30
71-80	-	_	-	_	0
81-90	1	1	-	_	2
91-100	1	-	-	-	1
101-110	-	_	1	_	1
111-120	12	3	-	_	15
121-130	20	1	-	_	21
131-140	-	2	-	_	2
141-150	1	3	-	-	4
151-160	6	8	-	_	14
161-170	9	_	-	_	9
171-180	3	1	-	_	4
181-189	55	8	-	1	64
190-200	66	14	1	_	81
201-210	2	_	-	_	2
210-255	-	_	-	-	0
4 <sup>th</sup> segment of bulkhead					
0-40 ft.	-	_	-	-	0
TOTAL	670	77	5	2	754

Table 3. Coral Inventory by size class and location along length of bulkhead (10-ft. increments):Corals encrusting bulkhead and adjacent hardbottom/rubble/debris

Discontinuous seagrass (*Halophila decipiens*) cover was documented from 196-246 ft. and 265-300 ft. along the second segment of bulkhead. Seagrasses were encountered growing within the 5-10 ft. buffer zone adjacent to the base of the bulkhead with coverage less than 5%. Table 4 summarizes the abundance and location of seagrass. Figure 8 presents the locations of seagrass cover graphically.

Table 4. Seagrass Inventory by location & abundance along Segment 2 of bulkhead								
Location (ft.)	Species	Location	B-B Score	Percent Conversion				
196	H. decipiens	3-5 ft. from wall	1	2.5				
198-246	H. decipiens	5 ft. from wall	1	2.5				
265-300	H. decipiens	3 ft. from wall	1	2.5				

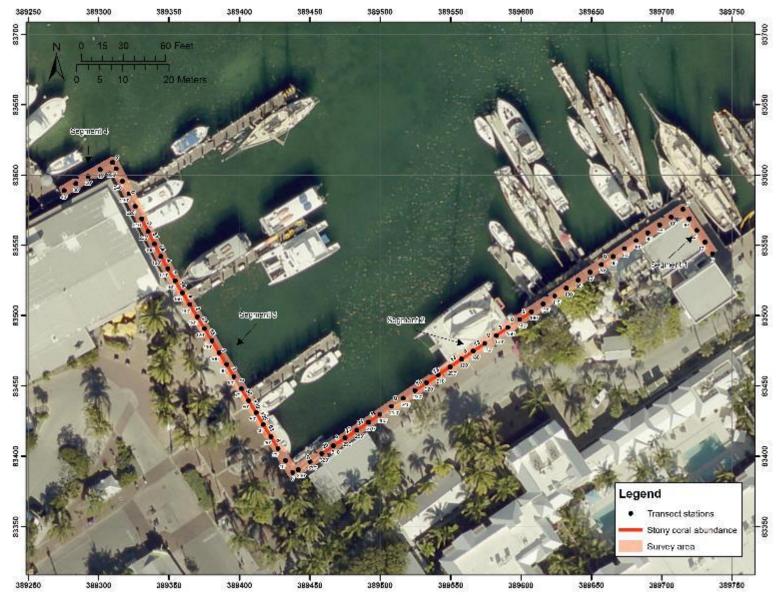
# 5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

A total of 510 corals (all *S. radians*) that are  $\leq$ 15 cm in maximum dimension were identified as potential candidates for relocation. The relocation status of these corals is based on the apparent unattached nature of the substrate type. These corals are located on rubble and various types of debris (usually metal pipe) and should therefore be able to be relocated with minimal effort. There are 242  $\leq$ 15cm corals and 2 >15 cm corals attached to the bulkhead or hardbottom that are not recommended for relocation due to their size and morphology: these stony corals are encrusted on the bulkhead or secure substrate and cannot be chipped off and relocated without damage. The total area of coral tissue suitable for relocation is 2,960 cm<sup>2</sup> while the total area of coral tissue not suitable for relocation is 3,551 cm<sup>2</sup>. Table 5 summarizes the coral inventory by relocation potential.

Approximately 85 linear feet of seagrass (*Halophila decipiens*) is present along the second segment of the bulkhead within the 5-10 ft. buffer zone. Seagrasses located along the bulkhead may be relocated to a nearby suitable substrate. Impacts to mangroves will not occur as a result of the project as they are not within the proposed project area or adjacent buffer zone.

Size Class (cm) and Surface Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	# <15 cm Coral candidates for relocation	Total Surface Area <15 cm corals to relocate (cm <sup>2</sup> )	# <15 cm Corals not able to be relocated	Total Surface Area <15 cm corals not relocated (cm <sup>2</sup> )	# >15 cm Corals not able to be relocated	Total Surface Area >15 cm corals not relocated (cm <sup>2</sup> )	TOTAL # relocatable corals	TOTAL # unrelocatable corals	TOTAL # corals
SPECIES NAME								· ·	
Siderastrea radians	510	2960	242	3087	2	464	510	244	754
TOTAL by size/area	510	2960	242	3087	2	464	510	244	754

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Figure 4. Coral inventory of stony corals in <5 cm size class by tape segment (10-ft)

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Figure 5. Coral inventory of stony corals in 5–10 cm size class by tape segment (10-ft)

Back of figure



Figure 6. Coral inventory of stony corals in 11–15 cm size class by tape segment (10-ft)

Back of figure



Figure 7. Coral inventory of stony corals in 16–20 cm size class by tape segment (10-ft)

Back of figure

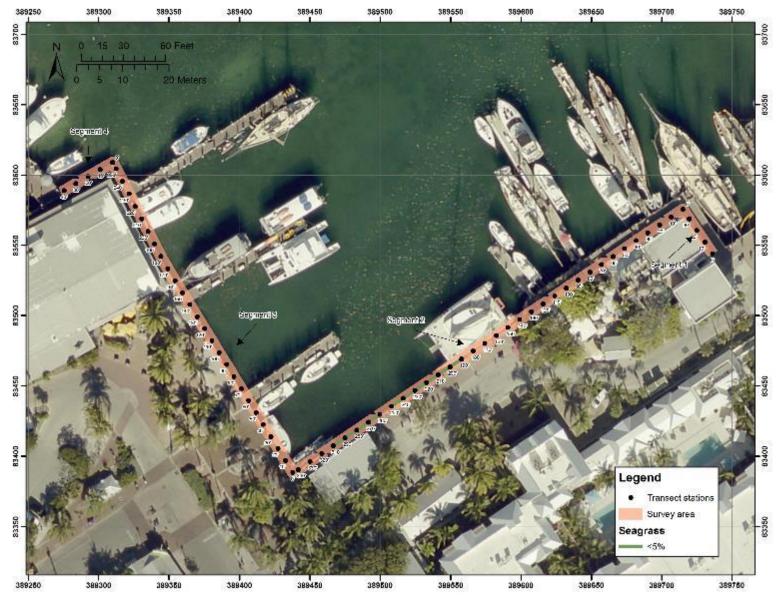


Figure 8. Seagrass cover by tape segment (10-ft)

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APPENDIX A Stony Coral Inventory This page intentionally left blank.

		Max dimension	Min dimension			
ID No.	Species	(cm)	(cm)	Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Location (ft)	Comment
					Second segment	No resources on 1st segment
1	Srad	4	4	16	155	on debris 3 ft. from wall
2	Srad	3	3	3	155	on debris 3 ft. from wall
3	Srad	2	2	4	155	on debris 3 ft. from wall
4	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
5	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
6	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
7	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
8	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
9	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
10	Srad	1	1	1	173	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
11	Srad	3	3	9	176	on debris 5 ft. from wall
12	Srad	2	2	4	176	on debris 5 ft. from wall
13	Srad	7	4	28	177	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
14	Srad	2	2	4	177	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
15	Srad	7	6	42	179	on debris 2-4 ft. from wall
16	Srad	5	5	25	179	on debris 2-4 ft. from wall
17	Srad	3	3	9	181	on debris 3 ft. from wall
18	Srad	3	3	9	181	on debris 3 ft. from wall
19	Srad	2	2	4	182	on debis 3-5 ft. from wall
20	Srad	2	2	4	182	on debis 3-5 ft. from wall
21	Srad	7	6	42	183	on debris 2 ft. from wall
22	Srad	4	4	16	183	on debris 2 ft. from wall
23	Srad	5	5	25	183	on debris 2 ft. from wall
24	Srad	4	2	8	183	on debris 2 ft. from wall
25	Srad	2	2	4	183	on debris 2 ft. from wall
26	Srad	3	2	6	192	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
27	Srad	4	2	8	192	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
28	Srad	2	2	4	192	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
29	Srad	1	1	1	192	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
30	Srad	1	1	1	196	on rubble/debris 1-3 ft. from wall
31	Srad	4	2	8	198	on rubble/debris 1-3 ft. from wall
32	Srad	1	1	1	198	on rubble/debris 1-3 ft. from wall
33	Srad	8	3	24	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
34	Srad	8	1	8	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
35	Srad	3	3	9	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
36	Srad	4	4	16	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
37	Srad	4	4	16	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
38	Srad	5	4	20	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
39	Srad	4	2	8	198	on rubble/debris 5 ft. from wall
40	Srad	3	3	9	204	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
41	Srad	2	2	4	204	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
42	Srad	1	1	1	204	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
43	Srad	2	2	4	205	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
44 45	Srad	2	2	4	205	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
45 46	Srad	1	1	1	205	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
46 47	Srad	2	2	4	209	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
47 48	Srad	2	2	4	209	
48	Srad	1	1	1	209	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall

		dimension	dimension			
ID No.	Species	(cm)	(cm)	Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Location (ft)	Comment
49	Srad	1	1	1	209	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
50	Srad	1	1	1	209	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
51	Srad	1	1	1	209	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
52	Srad	1	1	1	209	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
53	Srad	2	2	4	213	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
54	Srad	2	2	4	213	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
55	Srad	1	1	1	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
56	Srad	1	1	1	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
57	Srad	1	1	1	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
58	Srad	1	1	1	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
59	Srad	1	1	1	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
60	Srad	2	2	4	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
61	Srad	2	2	4	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
62	Srad	2	2	4	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
63	Srad	3	3	9	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
64	Srad	3	3	9	217	on rubble/debris 1-2 ft. from wall
65	Srad	6	4	24	221	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
66	Srad	6	6	36	221	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
67	Srad	2	2	4	221	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
68	Srad	2	2	4	221	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
69	Srad	3	3	9	221	on rubble/debris 2 ft. from wall
70	Srad	2	2	4	223	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
71	Srad	2	2	4	223	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
72	Srad	4	4	16	227	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
73	Srad	2	2	4	227	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
74	Srad	2	2	4	227	on rubble/debris 1 ft. from wall
75	Srad	2	2	4	263	on rubble/debris 10 ft. from wall
76	Srad	2	2	4	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
77	Srad	2	2	4		on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
78	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
79	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
80	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
81	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
82	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
83	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
84	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
85	Srad	- 1	1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
86	Srad	- 1	1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
87	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
88	Srad	- 1	1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
89	Srad	- 1	1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
90	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
91	Srad	- 1	1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
92	Srad	- 1	- 1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
93	Srad	- 1	1	- 1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
94	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
95	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
96	Srad	1	1	1	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
97	Srad	4	3	12	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
5.	5.44	•	5	± <b>-</b>	2,5 2,5	

Min

Max

ID No.	Species	Max dimension (cm)	Min dimension (cm)	Area (cm²)	Location (ft)	Comment
98	Srad	4	3	12	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
99	Srad	3	3	9	273-275	on rubble/debris 3-5 ft. from wall
100	Srad	2	2	4	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
101	Srad	2	2	4	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
102	Srad	5	5	25	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
103	Srad	4	4	16	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
104	Srad	3	3	9	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
105	Srad	3	3	9	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
106	Srad	2	2	4	285	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
107	Srad	3	3	9	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
108	Srad	4	3	12	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
109	Srad	4	4	16	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
110	Srad	4	4	16	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
111	Srad	4	4	16	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
112	Srad	3	3	9	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
113	Srad	2	2	4	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
114	Srad	2	2	4	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall
115	Srad	3	2	6	286	on rubble 5 ft. from wall

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APPENDIX B Photographic Documentation: Typical Photos of Representative Resources This page intentionally left blank.

## Resources on Bulkhead

# *Siderastrea radians* (Lesser starlet coral)

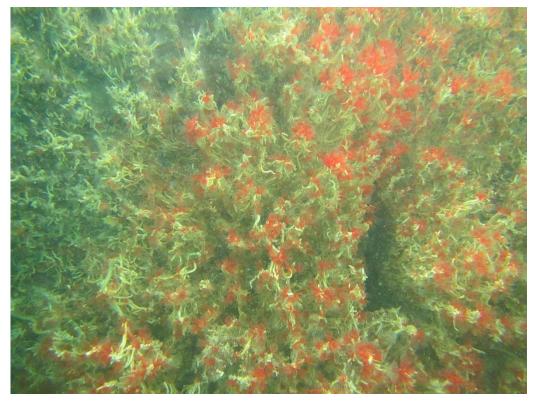


### **Ecteinascidia turbinate/Scopalina rutzleri** (Mangrove tunicate/Orange lumpy encrusting sponge)



### Resources on Bulkhead

### **Bispira brunnea** (Social feather duster)



### **Other sponges/tunicates**



## Resources within 5-ft. buffer zone

Halophila decipiens (Paddle grass)



**Bivalves** 

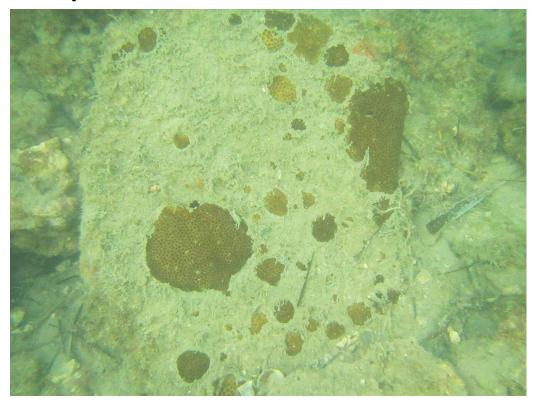


## Resources within 5-ft. buffer zone

**Botryllus** sp. (Colonial tunicate)

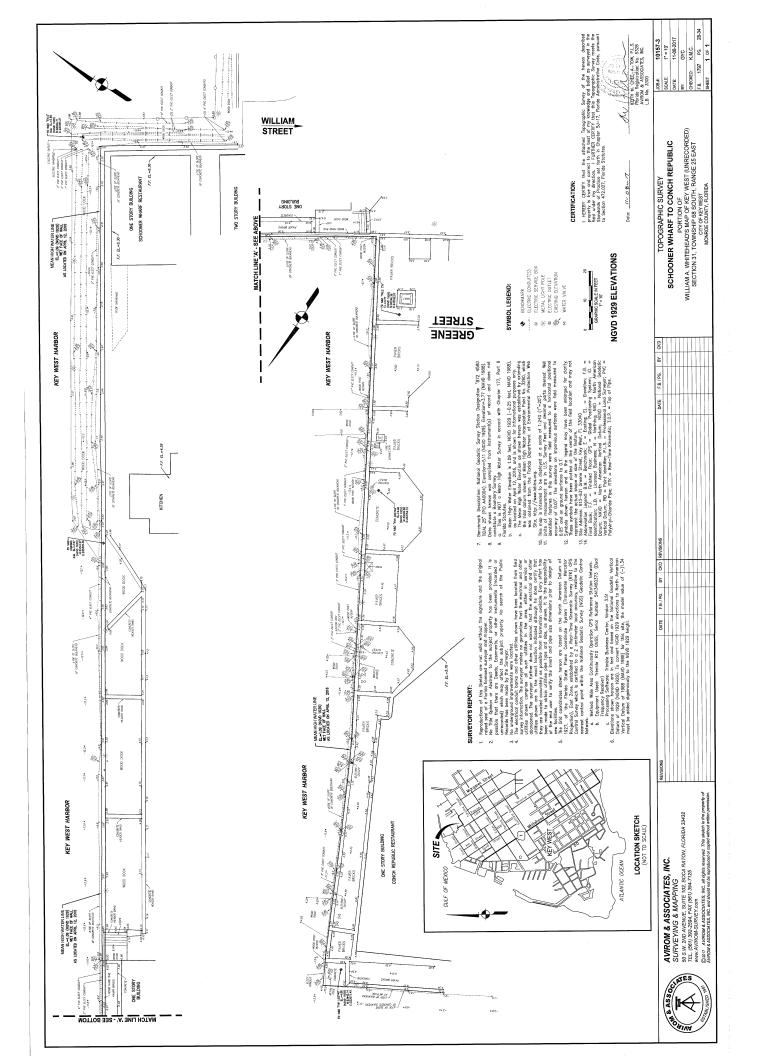


# *Siderastrea radians* (Lesser starlet coral)



#### **APPENDIX 4**

Topographic Survey (Avirom)



**APPENDIX 5** 

Geotechnical Report (Ardaman)

GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS TT PORT & MARINE SERVICES SEAWALL IMPROVEMENTS GREENE STREET & ELIZABETH STREET KEY WEST, FL DECEMBER 19, 2017 FILE NO.: 17-2606



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Ardaman & Associates, Inc.



December 19, 2017 File No.: 17-2606

Mr. Stuart E. McGahee, P.E. Tetra Tech 759 S. Federal Highway, Suite 314 Stuart, FL 34994

RE: GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS TT PORT & MARINE SERVICES SEAWALL IMPROVEMENTS GREENE STREET & ELIZABETH STREET KEY WEST, FL

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with your request and authorization, Ardaman & Associates Inc. has completed additional geotechnical studies of the above-captioned project site. Our work included performing soil borings, laboratory testing and engineering evaluation of the existing soil conditions.

Our report has been prepared specifically for this project. It is intended for the exclusive use of Tetra Tech, and its representatives. Our work has used methods and procedures consistent with local foundation engineering practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. We do not guarantee project information in any respect, only that our work meets normal standards of professional care.

#### 2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located at the Northeast corner of the intersection of Greene Street and Elizabeth Street in the West, Key West, FL. A site vicinity map is presented as our Figure 1. The site consists of an operating boat pier facility where charter small and medium size boats take out tourists in pleasure or fishing trips.

#### **3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

We understand that the project will consist of the redesign and rehabilitation of the seawall that is currently at the subject site. The seawall has L shape with a long leg of about 330 feet extending to the East and short leg of about 200 feet to the North.

#### 4.0 GENERAL SUFACE CONDITIONS

The boring logs in Appendix I present a detailed description of the soils encountered at the locations and the depths explored. The soil stratification shown on the boring logs is based on examination of recovered soil samples and interpretation of the driller's field logs. It indicates only the approximate boundaries between soil types. The actual transitions between adjacent soil strata may be gradual and indistinct.

The results of our test borings indicate the following general soil profile:

Depth below ground surface (feet)	Description		
0-5	Fill, limerock		
5-8	Silt with organics (muck)		
8 – 30	Limestone, poorly to well cemented		

The above soil profile is outlined in general terms only. Please, refer to the boring logs for soil profile details.

#### 5.0 LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

Representative soil samples obtained during our field sampling operation were packaged and transferred to our laboratory for further visual examination and classification. Sieve analysis, organic content, moisture content and corrosion test results are discussed in section 7.3 of this report. The rest of the tests were used for classification of the soils and individual results are included in the boring logs presented in the Appendix.

#### 6.0 DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Suitable Fill Material and Compaction of Fill Soils

All fill materials should be free of organic materials, such as roots and vegetation. We recommend using fill with less than 10 percent by dry weight of material passing the U.S. Standard No. 200 sieve size.

All structural fill should be placed in level lifts not to exceed 12 inches in un-compacted thickness. Each lift should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the modified Proctor (ASTM D-1557) maximum dry density value. The filling and compaction operations should continue in lifts until the desired elevation(s) is achieved. If hand-held compaction equipment is used, the lift thickness should be reduced to no more than 6 inches.



#### 6.2 Excavation of Existing Soils in the Proximity of the Seawall

The limestone layer present between 5 and 17 feet below grade is fairly hard with N values larger than 20. This suggests that excavating these soils will require equipment with appropriate power and tools as defined by the Contractor.

#### 6.3 Reuse of Excavated Soils

The near surface limerock found at most of the boring between 0 and 5 feet below grade is appropriate for reuse as fill. However, the limerock is followed by silty soil with organics that is unsuitable fill. If the upper limerock is to be reused the contractor shall perform the excavation in a way that prevents the mixing of the limerock with the organics soils underlying it.

#### 6.4 Sheet Pile Constructability

Sheet piles installed through the upper limestone layer shall be designed to support hard driving through the limestone layer between 5 and 17 feet below existing grade. Predrilling may be required to install sheet piles through this upper layers of limestone.

#### 7.0 GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGN

#### 7.1 Soil Engineering Properties for Bulkhead Design

Table 3 presents our recommended engineering properties for the soils found in our field exploration. Note that a cohesion value has been assigned to the limestone layers, these values are considered conservative based on numerous testing and physical evidence for this type of soil.



	1	oning controp	T		
Soil Type	Unit W	eight (Ibs/ft3)	Friction Angle	Cohesion	
	Moist Saturated		(°)	c (psf)	
Limerock fill	125	68	35	0	
Sand (loose)	105	53	30	0	
Sand silty	100	48	25	0	
Limestone 4 <n<30< td=""><td>120</td><td>65</td><td>20</td><td>1,000</td></n<30<>	120	65	20	1,000	
Limestone N>30	125	67	20	5,000	
Muck/Silt	70	29	13°	0	

Table 3Engineering Soil Properties

Please notice that if pre-drilling is used for sheet pile installation, the limestone properties will be degraded and for structural analysis/sheet pile design should be considered equal to those presented above for limerock fill.

#### 7.2 Lateral Earth Pressure

Retaining wall design (if required) may be performed using the parameters presented in Table 4 below.

Earth Pressure Parameters Recommendations								
Fill or Soil Type	Moist Unit Weight (pcf)	Buoyant Soil Unit Weight (pcf)	Friction Angle	Active Pressure Coefficient	Passive Pressure Coefficient	At rest Pressure Coefficient		
Sand (loose)	105	53	30	0.33	3.0	0.5		
Limerock fill	125	68	35	0.27	3.69	0.43		
Silty sand	100	48	25	0.41	2.46	0.56		

 Table 4

 Earth Pressure Parameters Recommendations



Please notice that a conservative assumption regarding the friction angle between the retaining wall and the backfill material has been used to define the earth pressure coefficient.

Factors of safety against sliding, overturning and bearing capacity must be included in all earth pressure analysis. We recommended the following factors of safety:

- 1. Sliding 1.5
- 2. Overturning 2.0
- 3. Bearing Capacity 2.5

#### 7.3 Corrosion Test Results and Environmental Classification Recommendations

A total of two corrosion tests were completed on limestone samples taken between 8 and 15 feet at boring locations B2 and B4. The results are summarized in the Table below:

Boring	Depth (ft.)	Ph	Resistivity (Ω-cm)	Sulfate (ppm)	Chloride (ppm)	Environmental Classification
	10	9.1	6200	10	2500	Extremely aggressive
	11	8.2	3300	32	3000	Extremely aggressive

Please, notice that due the proximity of the ocean the foundations and any superstructure shall be designed for an extremely aggressive condition.



#### CLOSURE

This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted local foundation engineering practice. The recommendations submitted herein are based on the data obtained from the soil borings presented in the Appendix and the assumed loading conditions previously described. This report may not account for all the possible variations that may exist between conditions observed in the borings and conditions at locations that were not explored. The nature and extent of any such variations may not become evident until further explorations are made or construction is underway. If variations are then observed, we recommend that Ardaman & Associates, Inc. be requested to inspect the actual site conditions and, if necessary, re-evaluate the recommendations of this report.

We recommend that we be given the opportunity to review more finalized plans to allow the evaluation of the possible conflict between the various structures, and the potential effects of the planned construction on adjacent property. In any case, in the event any changes occur in the design, nature or location of any project facilities from the conditions that were the basis of aour analyses, Ardaman & Associates, Inc. should be requested to review the conclusions and recommendations in this report. We also recommend that we be requested to review the final foundation drawings and earthwork specifications so that our recommendations may be properly interpreted and implemented in the contract documents.

It has been a pleasure to assist you on this phase of your project. Please contact us whenever we may be of service to you, and please call if you have any questions concerning this report.

Very truly yours,

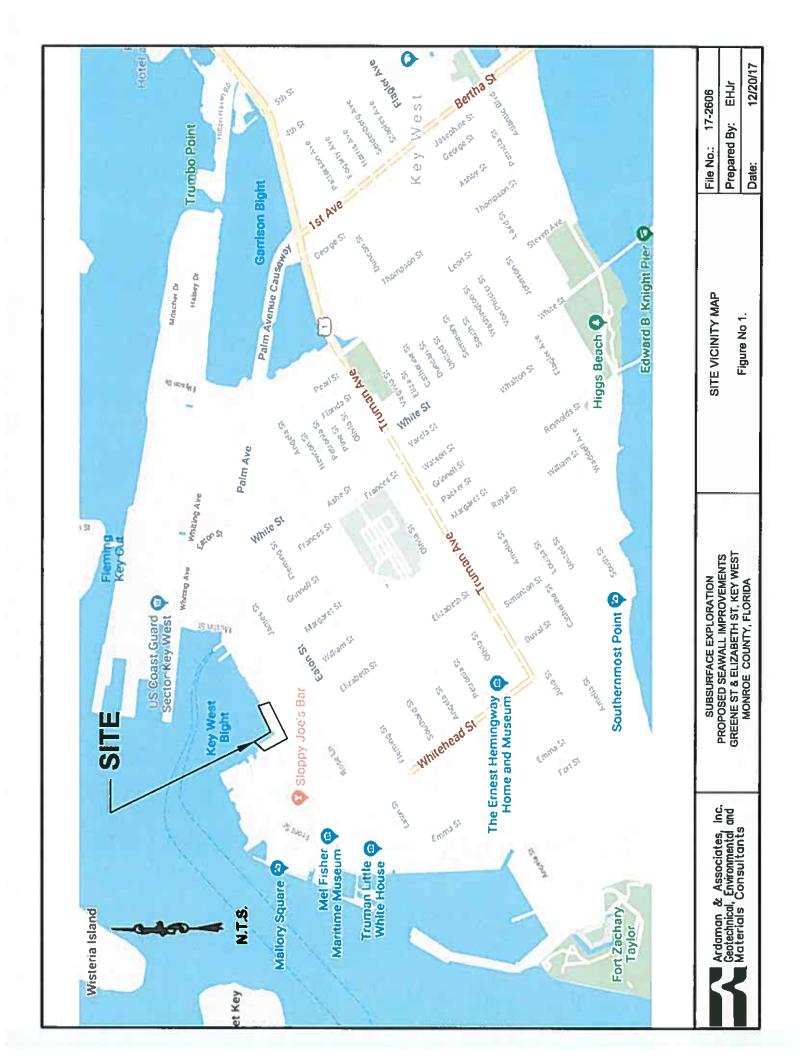
#### **ARDAMAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.**

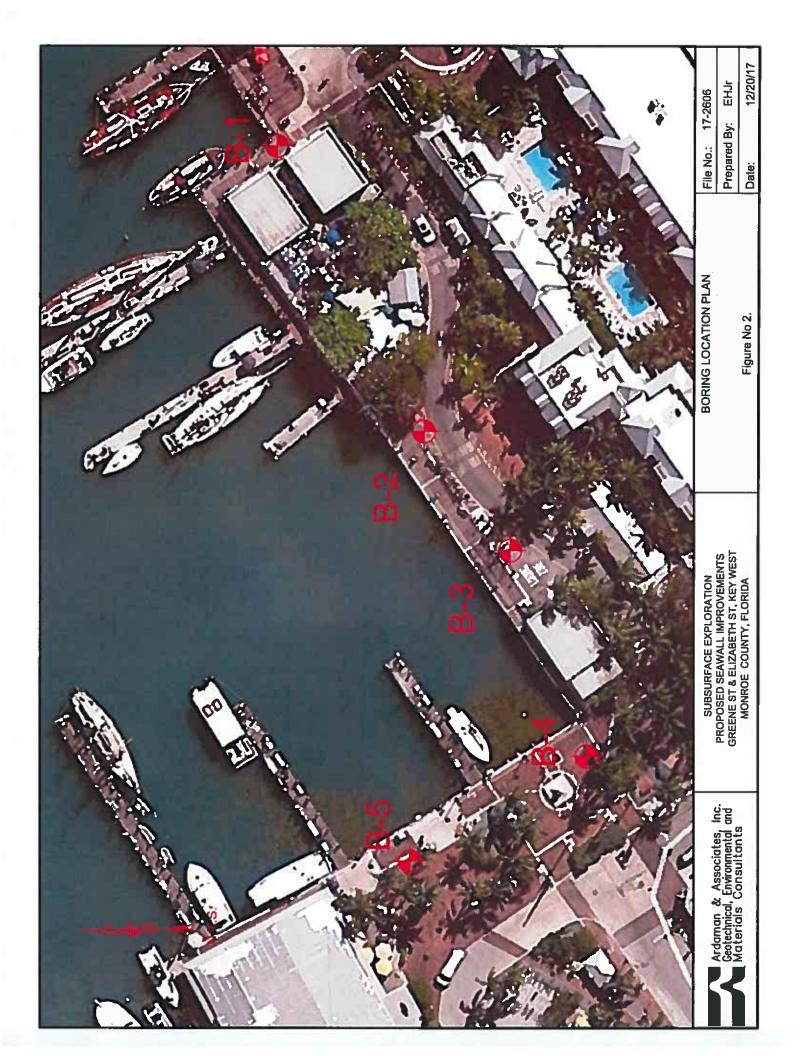
FL Certificate No.: 0005950

Evelio Horta, Ph.D., P.E., G.E. Senior Project Engineer FL Reg. No. 46625



#### SITE PLAN AND BORING LOGS





## **APPENDIX**

## **STANDARD PENETRATION TEST BORING LOGS**

Our borings describe subsurface conditions only at the locations drilled and at the time drilled. They provide no information about subsurface conditions below the bottom of the boreholes. At locations not explored, surface conditions that differ from those observed in the borings may exist and should be anticipated.

The information reported on our boring logs is based on our drillers' logs and on visual examination in our laboratory of disturbed soil samples recovered from the borings. The distinction shown on the logs between soil types is approximate only. The actual transition from one soil to another may be gradual and indistinct.

The groundwater depth shown on our boring logs is the water level the driller observed in the borehole when it was drilled. These water levels may have been influenced by the drilling procedures, especially in borings made by rotary drilling with bentonitic drilling mud. An accurate determination of groundwater level required long-term observation of suitable monitoring wells. Fluctuations in groundwater levels throughout the year should be anticipated.

The absence of a groundwater level on certain logs indicates that no groundwater data is available. It does not mean that no groundwater will be encountered at the boring location.



## **STANDARD PENETRATION TEST BORINGS**

The Standard Penetration Test is a widely accepted method of testing foundation soils in place. The N-Value obtained from the test has been correlated empirically with various soil properties. These empirical correlations allow satisfactory estimates to be made of how the soil is likely to behave when subjected to foundation loads. Tests are usually performed in the boreholes at intervals of five feet. In addition, our Firm performs tests continuously in the interval directly below the expected foundation bearing grade where the soils will be most highly stressed.

Boreholes where Standard Penetration Tests will be performed are drilled with a truckmounted CME 45A drill rig. The boreholes are advanced by rotary drilling with a winged bit that makes a hole about three inches in diameter. A bentonitic drilling mud is recirculated in order to remove the cuttings and support the walls of the borehole. The drag bit is specially modified to direct the mud upward and reduced disturbance of the soil ahead of the bit.

Occasionally, running or squeezing ground is encountered that cannot be stabilized by the drilling mud alone. In addition, drilling mud may be lost into the soil or rock strata that are unusually pervious. In such cases, flush-coupled steel casing with an outside diameter of about 3.5 inches is driven as a liner for the borehole.

After the borehole has been advanced to the depth where a Standard Penetration Test will be performed, the soil sampler used to run the test is attached to the end of the drill rods and lowered to the bottom of the borehole. The testing procedure used conforms closely to the methods recommended in ASTM D-1586. The sampler used has a split-barrel 24 inches long and an outside diameter of 2.0 inches. It is driven into the ground below the bottom of the borehole using a hammer that weighs 140 pounds and falls 30 inches. The driller records the number of hammer blows need to advance the sampler the second and third six-inch increments constitutes the test result; that is, the N-Value at the depth. The test is completed after the sampler has been driven not more than 24 inches or when refusal is encountered, whichever occurs first. Refusal occurs when 50 hammer blows advance the sampler six inches or less. After the test is completed, the sampler is removed from the borehole and opened.

The driller examined and classified the soil recovered by the sampler. He places representative soil specimens from each test in closed glass jars and takes them to our laboratory. In the laboratory, additional evaluations and tests are performed, if needed. The driller's classifications may be adjusted, if necessary, to conform more closely to the United Soil Classification systems, ASTM D-2487. Jar samples are retrained in our laboratory for sixty days, then discarded unless our clients request otherwise.

After completion of a test boring, the water level in the borehole is recorded.



Ardaman & Associates, Inc.

PROJECT: TT Port & Marine Services Seawall Improvements

FILE No.: 17-2606

N VALUE

# BORING LOCATION: See Plan

DEPTH

(FEET)

### WATER OBSERVED AT DEPTH 3.3' SYMBOLS

## DRILL CREW: EG/FCH DATE DRILLED: 11/17/17 SAMPLE N SOIL DESCRIPTION FIELD TEST DATA No. VALUE \_ = = = = = = = = = =

-0				
- 0	- Normous and the contract of			
	CONCRETE slab. upper 6"			
	FILL, limerock	2	1	
KXXXX 11/6	W=11% Boring advanced from 0' to 2' using	3		
	WOOD, fragments	4	21	
∫ <u> </u>	WOOD, tragments		- 1	///////////////////////////////////////
	FILL, limerock, white			/
			1 11	
- 5	SILT, soft sandy, grey	5	1 1 1	
22/6	-200=43%		1 1	
122/6	LIMESTONE, poorly cemented, white to pale brown	6		
17/6	cances rorne, poorly centence, while to pare prown		41	
			1 1	
11/6				
27/6			42	9
			1 1	
22/6				
- 15/6			29	
-	LIMESTONE, very poorly cemented, white	7		
9/6 5/6 2/6	entres of the very poorly centened, while	,		
- 5/6			7	9
			1 1	
1/6				
- 15			4	\$
2/0				
	LIMESTONE, poorly cemented	8		
	RUNTER AND AND UNDER CONTRACTOR AND			
4/6			6	4
- 20				
-	LIMESTONE, white	9		
5/6	control of the willie	7		
5/6 7/6 6/6	1		13	• • • • • • • •
- 25				
	LIMESTONE, white	01		
6/6				
5/6			12	٥
30				+
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L				
Γ				
-				
25				
- 35			I F	
TES: FIELD TEST DATA ARE "BL	OWS"/"INCHES DRIVEN" 140-LB HAMMER, 30-INCH FA		(ASTM D-1	5940

PROJECT: TT Port & Marine Services Seawall Improvements

FILE No.: 17-2606

DRILL CREW: EG/FCH

DATE DRILLED: 11/16/17

## BORING LOCATION: See Plan

#### WATER OBSERVED AT DEPTH 2.5'

#### DEPTH SYMBOLS SAMPLE N VALUE N SOIL DESCRIPTION (FEET) FIELD TEST DATA VALUE No. 3 0 FILL, limerock, white l W=9% Boring advanced from 0' to 4' using hand auger equipment FILI, limerock, grey 2 -200=10% 11/6 9/6 7/6 16 -5 6/6 5/6 4/6 9 3 Limestone, poorly cemented with large pockets of sand, pale brown 9/6 17/6 48 10 21/6 19/6 16/6 35 1-4/6 1-4/6 19/6 LIMESTONE, poorly cemented sandy, white 4 33 21/6 24/6 24/6 48 15 5 LIMESTONE, poorly cemented with small voids (oolite) 2/6 1/6 3 20 6 LIMESTONE, poorly cemented with small voids (onlite) 5/6 7/6 6/6 13 25 7 LIMESTONE, pale brown 11/6 9/6 7/6 16 30 35 NOTES:

FIELD TEST DATA ARE "BLOWS"/"INCHES DRIVEN" 140-LB HAMMER, 30-INCH FALL. (ASTM D-1586)

PROJECT: TT Port & Marine Services Seawall Improvements

FILE No.: 17-2606

DATE DRILLED: 11/15/17

## BORING LOCATION: See Plan

#### WATER OBSERVED AT DEPTH ???????

#### DEPTH SYMBOLS SAMPLE N VALUE Ν SOIL DESCRIPTION (FEET) FIELD TEST DATA VALUE No. 2 0 FILL, limerock, white t 2 FILL, sand, slightly silty with rock fragments, grey W=11% -200=9% Boring advanced from 0' to 4.5' using hand auger equipment 10/6 3 MUCK, silty organics with roots, wood, construction debris, black 5 5/6 12/6 17 OC=11% W=50% 9/6 5/6 7/6 12 9/6 7/6 15/6 4 LIMESTONE, very poorly cemented with pockets of sand, pale brown 22 · 10 14/6 15/6 11/6 26 10/6 9/6 11/6 LIMESTONE, white 5 20 9/6 9 - 15 LIMESTONE, white 6 5/6 4/6 5/6 9 20 9/6 11/6 7/6 7 18 LIMESTONE, white 25 8 LIMESTONE, white 9/6 7/6 14 30 35 NOTES: FIELD TEST DATA ARE "BLOWS"/"INCHES DRIVEN" 140-LB HAMMER, 30-INCH FALL. (ASTM D-1586)

DRILL CREW: EG/FCH

PROJECT: TT Port & Marine Services Seawall Improvements

FILE No.: 17-2606

## BORING LOCATION: See Plan

# DRILL CREW: EG/FCH

#### WATER OBSERVED AT DEPTH 1.8' DATE DRILLED: 11/16/17 DEPTH SYMBOLS SAMPLE N VALUE Ν SOIL DESCRIPTION (FEET) FIELD TEST DATA VALUE No. 9.2 n FILL, limerock, white ł W=10% Boring advanced from 0' to 5'using hand auger equipment 2 SILT, soft, dark grey -200=40% 5 2/6 1/6 1/6 MUCK, silty organics, black 3 2 OC=12% 4 LIMESTONE, sandy, pale brown 4/6 9/6 2E 12/6 26/6 22/6 39 · 10 17/6 12/6 28 14/6 5 LIMESTONE, white 15/6 15/6 14/6 29 - 15 6 LIMESTONE, poorly cemented with voids (oolite), grey 2/6 1/6 1 0/6 20 0/6 1/6 3 2/6 ...... 7 LIMESTONE, poorly cemented, pale brown 4/6 2/6 4/6 6 25 8 LIMESTONE, white 9/6 6/6 17 11/6 - 30 35

NOTES:

PROJECT: TT Port & Marine Services Seawall Improvements FILE No.: 17-2606

#### DRILL CREW: EG/FCH

DATE DRILLED: 11/15/17

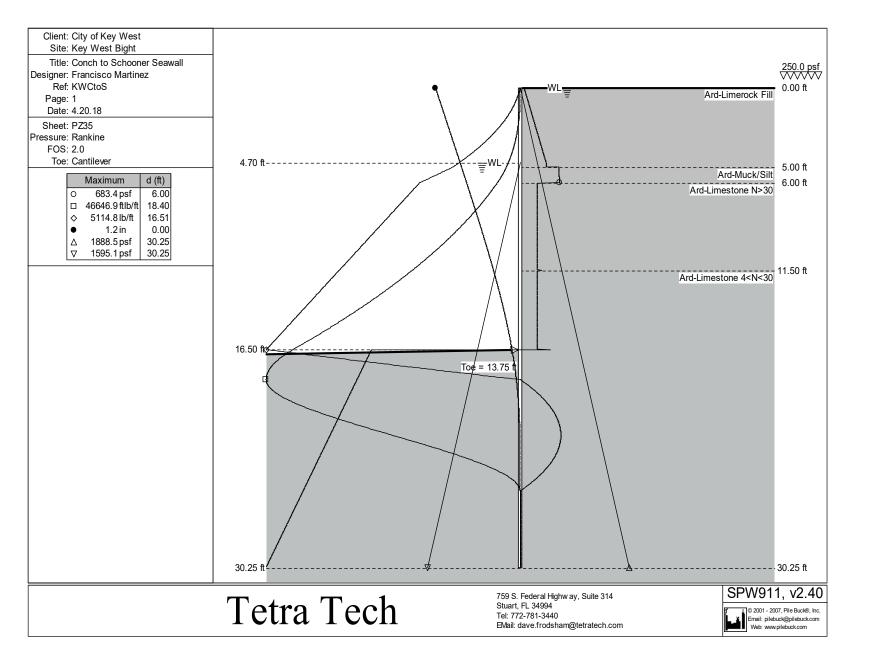
BORING LOCATION: See Plan

#### WATER OBSERVED AT DEPTH 3'

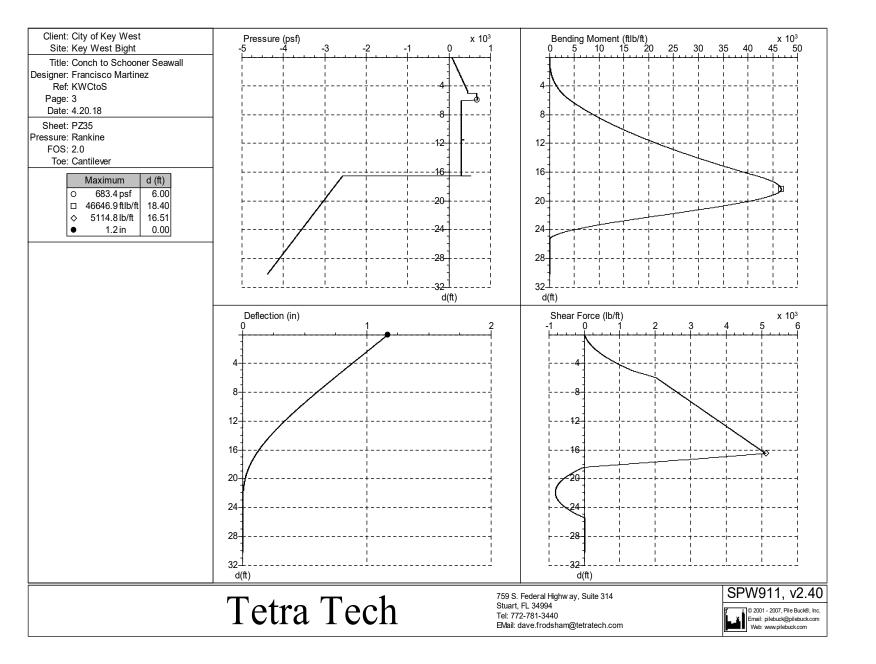
DEFTIN     STANDOLS       (FEET)     FIELD TEST DATA       SOIL DESCRIPTION       Soil DESCRIPTION       No.       VALUE       FILL, limerock, white       -200 sieve=12%       W=9%       SAMPLE       SAMPLE       SAMPLE       SAMPLE       No.       VALUE       -200 sieve=12%       W=9%       SAND, silty, with rock fragments, grey       -200 sieve=8%	<u></u>
FILL, timerock, white     1       -200 sieve=12%     W=9%       SAND, silty, with rock fragments, grey     2	
SAND, silty, with rock fragments, grey 2	
-5 2/6 Boring advanced from 0' to 5' using hand auger equipment	9
$\begin{array}{c c} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	/
- 10 LIMESTONE, poorly cemented, sandy, pale brown 4 54	454-
55/6 55	¢55 -
LIMESTONE, poorly cemented with pockets of sand, white 5	
- 15 12/6 21 21	
LIMESTONE, poorly cemented, white 6	
- 20 5 <sup>5/6</sup> 2 <sup>76</sup> 4 <sup>1/6</sup> 6	
LIMESTONE poorly comented, white 7	
$\begin{bmatrix} 2/6 \\ 2/6 \\ 4/6 \end{bmatrix}$ LIMESTONE, poorly cemented, white 7 6	
LIMESTONE, gruy 8	
-30 7/6 11/6 6/6 17 17	
11/6 6/6 6/6 12	
- 55	
NOTES:	
FIELD TEST DATA ARE "BLOWS"/"INCHES DRIVEN" 140-LB HAMMER, 30-INCH FALL. (ASTM D-158	86)

## **APPENDIX 6**

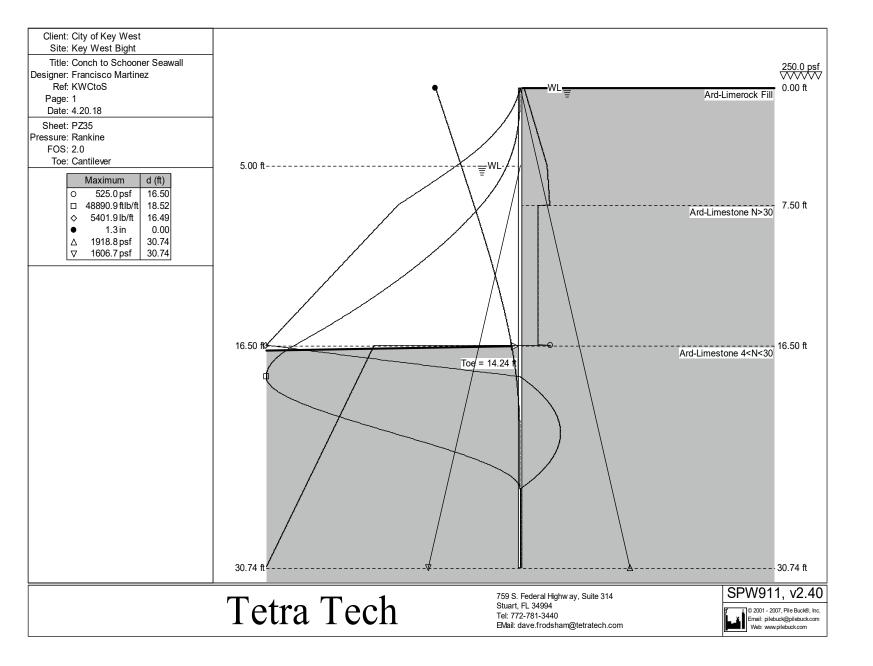
Preliminary Structural Analyses



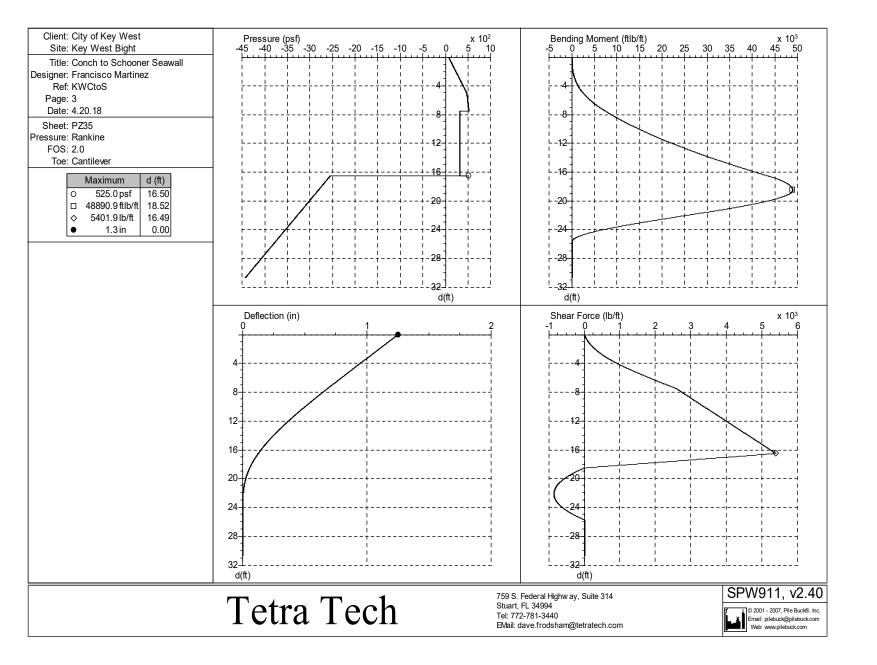
Client: City of Key West		Input Data	
Site: Key West Bight	Depth Of Excavation = 16.50 ft Depth Of Active Wate		f
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	Surcharge = 250.0 psf Depth Of Passive Wate		
Designer: Francisco Martinez	Slone (nassive	) = 1.0 degrees	
Ref: KWCtoS Page: 2	Soli Piolile		1
Date: 4.20.18		$ \gamma \text{ (pcf) } \gamma' \text{ (pcf) } C \text{ (psf) } C_a \text{ (psf) } \phi(^{\circ}) \delta(^{\circ}) K_a K_{ac} K_{pc} K_{pc} $	
Sheet: PZ35		125.00 68.00 0.0 0.0 35.0 0.0 0.27 0.00 3.69 0.00	
Pressure: Rankine	5.00 Ard-Muck/Silt 6.00 Ard-Limestone N>30	70.00         29.00         0.0         0.0         13.0         0.0         0.63         0.00         1.58         0.00           125.00         67.00         5000.0         0.0         20.0         0.0         0.49         1.40         2.04         2.86	
FOS: 2.0		120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04 2.86 120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04 2.86	
Toe: Cantilever			'J
		Solution	
	Sheet		
	Sheet Name I (in⁴/ft)	E (psi) Z (in³/ft) f (psi) Maximum Bending Moment (ftlb/ft) Upstand (ft) Toe	(ft) Length (ft)
	PZ35 369.40 3.	04E+07 48.90 24970.3 101753.7 0.00 13.	75 30.25
	Maxima		
	Maximum Depth		
	Bending Moment 46646.9 ftlb/ft 18.40 ft		
	Deflection 1.2 in 0.00 ft		
	Pressure 683.4 psf 6.00 ft		
	Shear Force 5114.8 lb/ft 16.51 ft		
		759 S. Federal Highway, Suite 314	SPW911, v2.40
	Tetra Tech	Stuart, FL 34994	g 1 © 2001 - 2007, Pile Buck®, Inc.
		Tei: 772-781-3440 EMail: dave.frodsham@tetratech.com	Email: pilebuck@pilebuck.com Web: www.pilebuck.com



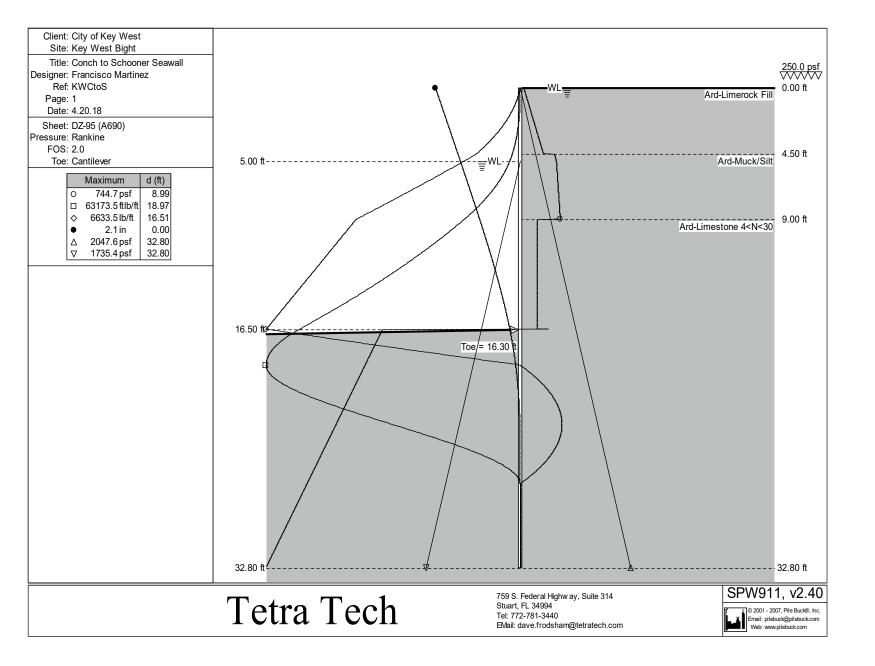
Client: City of Key West																
Site: Key West Bight	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	
Designer: Francisco Martinez	0.00	67.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.17	292.9	15222.8	0.5	3251.0	20.35	-3076.5	38049.9	0.0	-655.1	
Ref: KWCtoS	0.27	89.9	2.6	1.2	22.1	10.44	292.9	16050.6	0.4	3324.9	20.61	-3113.2	35761.5	0.0	-708.0	
Page: 4	0.54	110.3	11.0	1.1	47.6	10.71	292.9	16982.7	0.4	3406.1	20.88	-3146.7	33539.5	0.0	-747.1	
Date: 4.20.18	0.80	132.7	28.3	1.1	81.6	10.98	292.9	17849.6	0.4	3480.0	21.15	-3183.4	30971.2	0.0	-780.5	
Sheet: PZ35	1.07	153.0	52.9	1.1	117.9	11.24	292.9	18824.6	0.4	3561.2	21.42	-3220.2	28306.2	0.0	-803.8	
Pressure: Rankine	1.34	175.4	91.2	1.1	163.7	11.51	366.6	19822.3	0.4	3646.2	21.68	-3253.6	25828.1	0.0	-816.0	
FOS: 2.0	1.61	197.8	143.0	1.1	215.8	11.78	292.9	20749.7	0.4	3720.0	21.95	-3290.4	23073.5	0.0	-819.7	
Toe: Cantilever	1.87	218.2	203.3	1.0	268.5	12.05	292.9	21791.3	0.3	3801.3	22.22	-3323.8	20571.2	0.0	-814.2	
	2.14	240.6	285.6	1.0	332.4	12.31	292.9	22757.8	0.3	3875.2	22.49	-3360.5	17852.3	0.0	-798.4	
	2.41	263.0	386.5	1.0	402.5	12.58	292.9	23842.4	0.3	3956.4	22.75	-3397.3	15202.1	0.0	-772.5	
	2.68	283.4	495.7	1.0	471.7	12.85	292.9	24949.6	0.3	4037.7	23.02	-3430.7	12881.2	0.0	-740.0	
	2.94	305.8	636.6	1.0	553.7	13.12	293.0	25975.7	0.3	4111.5	23.29	-3467.5	10457.3	0.0	-694.6	
	3.21	326.1	785.1	0.9	633.6	13.38	293.0	27125.9	0.3	4192.8	23.56	-3504.2	8201.8	0.0	-639.0	
	3.48	348.6	972.5	0.9	727.4	13.65	293.0	28298.6	0.2	4274.1	23.83	-3537.7	6326.3	0.0	-579.6	
	3.75	371.0	1186.6	0.9	827.5	13.92	293.0	29384.2	0.2	4347.9	24.09	-3574.4	4487.6	0.0	-504.6	
	4.02	391.3	1406.0	0.9	923.9	14.19	293.0	30599.9	0.2	4429.2	24.36	-3607.8	3047.9	0.0	-427.5	
	4.28	413.7	1676.1	0.9	1035.8	14.46	293.0	31724.7	0.2	4503.1	24.63	-3644.6	1751.1	0.0	-332.9	
	4.55	436.1	1978.1	0.8	1154.0	14.72	293.0	32983.4	0.2	4584.4	24.90	-3681.4	787.9	0.0	-228.2	
	4.82	448.6	2281.6	0.8	1266.2	14.99	293.0	34264.7	0.2	4665.6	25.16	-3714.8	230.8	0.0	-124.2	
	5.09	666.1	2649.2	0.8	1412.9	15.26	293.0		0.2	4739.5	25.43	-3751.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.35	670.7	3024.4	0.8	1581.5	15.53	293.0	36773.4	0.2	4820.8	25.70	-3785.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.62	675.8	3486.4	0.8	1768.3	15.79	293.0	38120.2	0.1	4902.1	25.97	-3821.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.89	680.9	4000.4	0.7	1956.5	16.06	293.0	39364.1	0.1	4976.0	26.23	-3858.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.16	292.8	4509.3	0.7	2069.6	16.33	293.0	40754.0	0.1	5057.3	26.50	-3891.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.42	292.8	5093.3	0.7	2150.8	16.60	-2578.5	42032.0	0.1	4920.4	26.77	-3928.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.69	292.8	5643.8	0.7	2224.7	16.87	-2615.3	43305.7	0.1	4200.7	27.04	-3965.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.96	292.8	6270.9	0.7	2305.9	17.13	-2652.0	44378.7	0.1	3470.9	27.31	-3998.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.23	292.8	6920.4	0.7	2387.1	17.10	-2685.4	45177.4	0.1	2798.6	27.57	-4035.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.50	292.8	7530.4	0.6	2460.9	17.67	-2722.2	45859.1	0.1	2049.3	27.84	-4069.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.76	292.8	8223.0	0.6	2542.1	17.94	-2759.0	46331.9	0.1	1289.9	28.11	-4105.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.03	292.8	8938.0	0.6	2623.4	18.20	-2792.4	46577.8	0.1	590.6	28.38	-4142.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.30	292.8	9607.6	0.0	2697.2	18.47	-27 92.4	46636.2	0.1	-34.9	28.64	-4176.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.57	292.8	10365.7	0.0	2097.2	18.74	-2862.6	46374.9	0.1	-145.7	28.91	-4170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.83	292.8	11074.3	0.0	2852.3	19.01	-2899.3	45710.3	0.0	-257.8	20.91	-4249.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	9.10		11074.3	0.5		19.01	-2099.3 -2936.1	45710.3	0.0	-257.8	29.10	-4249.5 -4282.9	0.0	0.0		
		292.8			2933.5			44684.0 43466.0							0.0	
	9.37	292.9	12698.9	0.5	3014.7	19.54	-2969.5		0.0	-443.5	29.71	-4319.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	9.64	292.9	13467.2	0.5	3088.6	19.81	-3006.3	41844.3	0.0	-526.0	29.98	-4353.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	
	9.90	292.9	14333.7	0.5	3169.8	9.8 20.08 -3039.7 40141.9 0.0 -592.1 30.25 -4389.								0.0	0.0	
										o 14 - 6 - 1			SPW911, v2.40			
	T	+	$\mathbf{T}$	00	1_			59 S. Federa ituart. FL 349		Suite 314			,			
		erz	a T	ec	n		Т	el: 772-781-3	3440				y y	© 2001 - 2007, F Email: pilebuck@		
	<b>T</b>	· · I (		$\overline{}$			E	Mail: dave.fr	odsham@te	tratech.com			أشدا	Web: www.pilet		



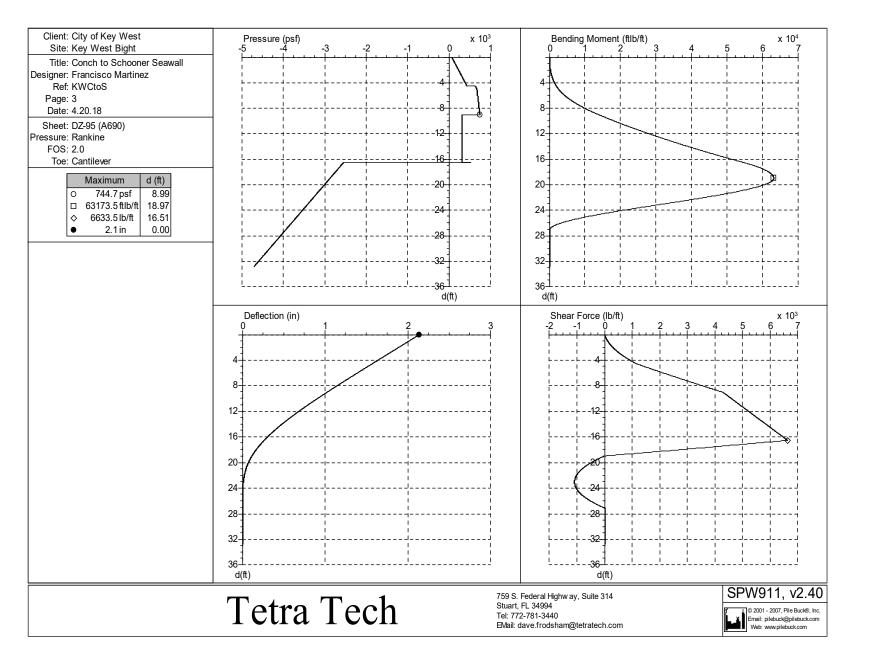
Client: City of Key West		Input Data	
Site: Key West Bight	Depth Of Excavation = 16.50 ft Depth Of Ac	tive Water = 0.00 ft	Water Density = 62.43 pcf
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	Surcharge = 250.0 psf Depth Of Past		imum Fluid Density = 31.82 pcf
Designer: Francisco Martinez Ref: KWCtoS	<b>°</b>	e (passive) = 1.0 degrees	
Page: 2	Depth (ft) Soil Name	$\gamma$ (pcf) $\gamma'$ (pcf) C (psf) C <sub>a</sub> (psf) $\phi$	$(^{\circ})$ $\delta(^{\circ})$ $K_{a}$ $K_{ac}$ $K_{p}$ $K_{pc}$
Date: 4.20.18	- 0.00 Ard-Limerock Fill	$\gamma$ (pc) $\gamma$ (pc) $0$ (ps) $0_a$ (ps) $\phi$ 125.00 68.00 0.0 0.0 3	
Sheet: PZ35	7.50 Ard-Limerock Fill 7.50 Ard-Limestone N>30	125.00 67.00 5000.0 0.0 2	
Pressure: Rankine	16.50 Ard-Limestone 4 <n<30< td=""><td>120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 2</td><td></td></n<30<>	120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 2	
FOS: 2.0 Toe: Cantilever			
	-	Solution	
	Sheet		
			Im Bending Pile
			ent (ftlb/ft) Upstand (ft) Toe (ft) Length (ft)
	PZ35	369.40 3.04E+07 48.90 24970.3	101753.7 0.00 14.24 30.74
	Maxima		
	Maximum Depth		
	Bending Moment 48890.9 ftlb/ft 18.52 ft		
	Deflection 1.3 in 0.00 ft		
	Pressure         525.0 psf         16.50 ft           Shear Force         5401.9 lb/ft         16.49 ft		
	Shear Force         5401.9 lb/ft         16.49 ft		
	$\mathbf{T}$ $\mathbf{T}$ $\mathbf{T}$ $\mathbf{T}$ $\mathbf{T}$	759 S. Federal Highw ay, St Stuart El 24004	
	Tetra Tech	Stuart, FL 34994 Tel: 772-781-3440	2001 - 2007, Pile Buck®, Inc.
		EMail: dave.frodsham@tetra	atech.com



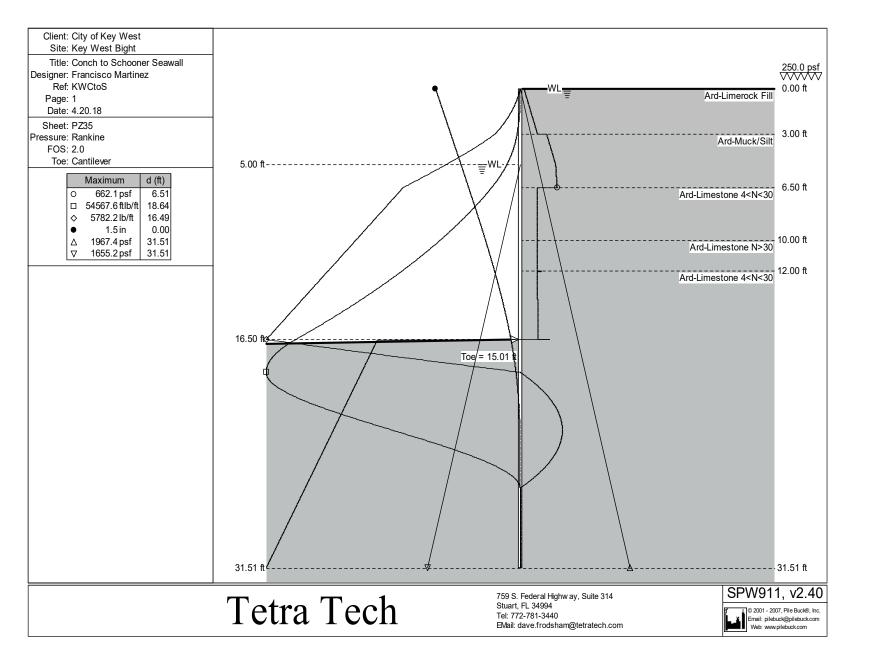
Client: City of Key West																
Site: Key West Bight	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	
Designer: Francisco Martinez	0.00	67.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.34	311.9	16037.8	0.5	3478.4	20.67	-3100.9	38506.6	0.0	-719.6	
Ref: KWCtoS	0.27	90.3	2.7	1.2	22.5	10.61	311.9	16937.8	0.5	3558.3	20.94	-3138.2	36022.9	0.0	-768.6	
Page: 4	0.54	111.0	11.4	1.2	48.6	10.88	311.9	17951.5	0.4	3646.2	21.22	-3172.2	33636.2	0.0	-803.8	
Date: 4.20.18	0.82	133.7	29.4	1.2	83.3	11.15	311.9	18894.5	0.4	3726.2	21.49	-3209.5	30901.9	0.0	-832.5	
Sheet: PZ35	1.09	154.4	54.9	1.2	120.5	11.42	311.9	19955.4	0.4	3814.1	21.76	-3246.9	28087.7	0.0	-850.6	
Pressure: Rankine	1.36	177.2	94.7	1.1	167.5	11.70	311.9	21041.1	0.4	3902.0	22.03	-3280.9	25489.5	0.0	-858.0	
FOS: 2.0	1.63	199.9	148.6	1.1	221.0	11.97	311.9	22049.5	0.4	3981.9	22.30	-3318.2	22620.4	0.0	-856.1	
Toe: Cantilever	1.90	220.6	211.3	1.1	275.1	12.24	311.9	23182.5	0.4	4069.8	22.58	-3352.2	20030.6	0.0	-845.2	
	2.18	243.4	297.1	1.1	340.8	12.51	311.9	24233.9	0.3	4149.7	22.85	-3389.5	17234.7	0.0	-823.2	
	2.45	266.2	402.1	1.1	412.9	12.78	311.9	25414.1	0.3	4237.6	23.12	-3426.9	14528.5	0.0	-790.7	
	2.72	286.8	516.0	1.0	484.0	13.06	311.9	26619.1	0.3	4325.5	23.39	-3460.9	12175.6	0.0	-752.0	
	2.99	309.6	662.9	1.0	568.3	13.33	311.9	27736.0	0.3	4405.4	23.66	-3498.2	9738.2	0.0	-699.4	
	3.26	330.3	817.8	1.0	650.6	13.60	311.9	28988.3	0.3	4493.3	23.94	-3535.6	7492.7	0.0	-636.2	
	3.54	353.1	1013.3	1.0	747.1	13.87	311.9	30265.3	0.3	4581.2	24.21	-3569.5	5647.5	0.0	-569.7	
	3.81	375.8	1236.8	1.0	850.1	14.14	311.9	31447.8	0.2	4661.2	24.48	-3606.9	3866.3	0.0	-486.4	
	4.08	396.5	1465.9	0.9	949.3	14.42	311.9	32772.1	0.2	4749.1	24.75	-3640.8	2501.5	0.0	-401.6	
	4.35	419.3	1747.9	0.9	1064.6	14.69	311.9	33997.5	0.2	4829.0	25.02	-3678.2	1312.7	0.0	-298.3	
	4.62	442.0	2063.2	0.9	1186.3	14.96	311.9	35369.1	0.2	4916.9	25.30	-3715.6	485.5	0.0	-184.4	
	4.90	462.7	2380.3	0.9	1302.4	15.23	312.0	36765.4	0.2	5004.8	25.57	-3749.5	76.8	0.0	-71.8	
	5.17	474.3	2764.1	0.9	1435.2	15.50	312.0		0.2	5084.7	25.84	-3786.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.44	479.0	3145.7	0.8	1557.4	15.78	312.0	39499.9	0.2	5172.7	26.11	-3820.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.71	484.2	3601.8	0.8	1693.2	16.05	312.0	40968.3	0.1	5260.6	26.38	-3858.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.98	489.4	4096.3	0.8	1830.4	16.32	312.0	42324.7	0.1	5340.5	26.66	-3895.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.26	494.1	4579.6	0.8	1956.5	16.59	-2560.9	43829.7	0.1	5140.4	26.93	-3929.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.53	499.2	5148.6	0.8	2096.5	16.86	-2594.9	45070.3	0.1	4480.6	27.20	-3966.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.80	504.0	5700.3	0.7	2225.1	17.14	-2632.2	46238.5	0.1	3744.7	27.47	-4004.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.07	509.1	6345.4	0.7	2367.9	17.41	-2669.6	47198.0	0.1	2998.4	27.74	-4038.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.34	514.3	7030.9	0.7	2512.2	17.68	-2703.5	47886.8	0.1	2310.7	28.02	-4075.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.62	311.8	7688.6	0.7	2623.5	17.95	-2740.9	48439.8	0.1	1544.2	28.29	-4109.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.89	311.9	8438.9	0.7	2711.4	18.22	-2778.3	48775.6	0.1	767.2	28.56	-4146.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.16	311.9	9214.0	0.6	2799.3	18.50	-2812.2	48889.6	0.1	51.7	28.83	-4184.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.43	311.9	9940.0	0.6	2879.2	18.77	-2849.6	48727.6	0.1	-117.9	20.00	-4218.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.70	311.9	9940.0 10762.4	0.6	2967.1	19.04	-2883.5		0.1	-227.0	29.10	-4216.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.98	311.9	11531.4	0.6	3047.0	19.04	-2003.3	47288.6	0.0	-337.0	29.65	-4292.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	0.90 9.25	311.9	12401.0	0.6		19.51	-2920.9	47200.0	0.0		29.05	-4292.9 -4326.8	0.0	0.0		
	9.25		12401.0		3134.9 3222.7		-2958.2	46007.4 44567.0	0.0	-436.5 -517.9	29.92	-4326.8 -4364.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		311.9		0.5		19.86									0.0	
	9.79 10.06	311.9 311.9	14129.9	0.5 0.5	3302.6 3390.5	20.13 20.40	-3029.6 -3063.5	42711.8 40807.7	0.0 0.0	-597.3 -660.3	30.46 30.74	-4398.2 -4435.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	10.06	311.9	15071.5	0.5	3390.5	20.40 -3063.5 40807.7 0.0 -660.3 30.74 -4435.							i.5 0.0 0.0 0.0			
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	T	+	$\mathbf{T}$	20	<b>L</b>			59 S. Federa tuart. FL 349		Suite 314			,			
		tra	a T	ec	[]		Т	el: 772-781-3	3440				í x	© 2001 - 2007, F Email: pilebuck		
	<b>— \</b>				<b>— —</b>		E	Mail: dave.fr	odsham@te	etratech.com			الأعل	Web: www.pile		



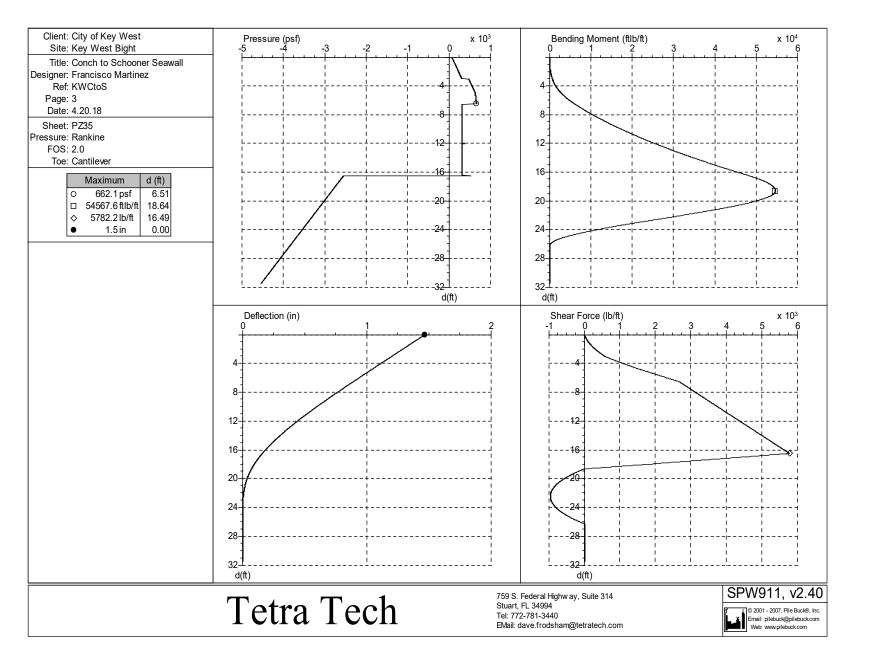
Client: City of Key West		Input Data		
Site: Key West Bight	Depth Of Excavation = 16.50 ft Depth Of A	Active Water = $0.00 \text{ ft}$	Water Density = 62.43 pcf	
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	Surcharge = 250.0 psf Depth Of Pa		Minimum Fluid Density = 31.82 pcf	
Designer: Francisco Martinez	Slo	pe (passive) = 1.0 degrees	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Ref: KWCtoS Page: 2	Soil Profile Depth (ft) Soil Name	$\gamma$ (pcf) $\gamma'$ (pcf) C (psf) C	$(\operatorname{pef}) \downarrow (\circ) \varsigma (\circ) K K K K K$	
Date: 4.20.18	0.00 Ard-Limerock Fill	$\frac{\gamma \text{ (pcf)}}{125.00 \text{ 68.00 } 0.0} \xrightarrow{(\text{ pcf)}} C \text{ (psf)} C_{\epsilon}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	
Sheet: DZ-95 (A690)	4.50 Ard-Muck/Silt	70.00 29.00 0.0	0.0 35.0 0.0 0.27 0.00 3.89 0.00 0.0 0.0 13.0 0.0 0.63 0.00 1.58 0.00	
Pressure: Rankine	9.00 Ard-Limestone 4 <n<30< td=""><td>120.00 65.00 1000.0</td><td>0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04 2.86</td><td></td></n<30<>	120.00 65.00 1000.0	0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04 2.86	
FOS: 2.0 Toe: Cantilever				
	-	Solution		
	Sheet			
	Chart Nama	L (in 4/A) [ (n ci) ] 7 (in 3/A) [ f (n ci)	Maximum Bending	Pile
	Sheet Name	I (in <sup>4</sup> /ft) E (psi) Z (in <sup>3</sup> /ft) f (psi)	Moment (ftlb/ft) Upstand (ft) Toe (f	
	DZ-95 (A690)	311.22 3.04E+07 37.72 32500.1	102158.2 0.00 16.3	30 32.80
	Maxima			
	Maximum Depth			
	Bending Moment 63173.5 ftlb/ft 18.97 ft			
	Deflection         2.1 in         0.00 ft           Deflection         744 7 m f         0.00 ft			
	Pressure         744.7 psf         8.99 ft           Shear Force         6633.5 lb/ft         16.51 ft			
	Tates Tasl	759 S. Federal Hig Stuart, FL 34994	ghw ay, Suite 314	SPW911, v2.40
	Tetra Tech	Tel: 772-781-3440		© 2001 - 2007, Pile Buck®, Inc.
		EMail: dave.frodsl	ham@tetratech.com	Web: www.pilebuck.com



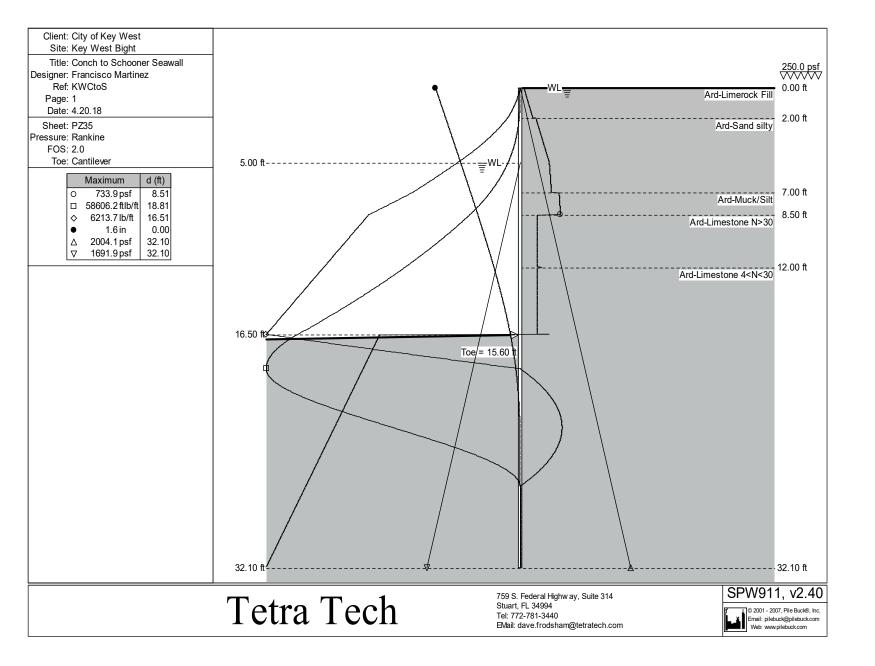
Client: City of Key West																
Site: Key West Bight	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	
Designer: Francisco Martinez	0.00	67.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	11.03	312.2	23268.2	0.8	4920.5	22.06	-3284.6	42848.4	0.0	-1029.8	
Ref: KWCtoS	0.29	91.8	3.1	2.1	24.3	11.32	312.2	24623.3	0.8	5005.8	22.35	-3324.5	39488.4	0.0	-1062.5	
Page: 4	0.58	113.9	13.1	2.1	52.7	11.61	312.2	26140.8	0.7	5099.7	22.64	-3360.7	36356.9	0.0	-1081.8	
Date: 4.20.18	0.87	138.2	34.0	2.0	90.9	11.90	312.2		0.7	5185.1	22.93	-3400.6		0.0	-1091.6	
Sheet: DZ-95 (A690)	1.16	160.2	63.8	2.0	132.0	12.19	312.2		0.7	5279.0	23.22	-3440.5		0.0	-1089.4	
Pressure: Rankine FOS: 2.0	1.45	184.5	110.4	2.0	184.2	12.48	312.2		0.6	5372.9	23.51	-3476.7	26186.7	0.0	-1077.1	
Toe: Cantilever	1.74	208.8	173.7	1.9	243.7	12.77	312.2		0.6	5458.2	23.80	-3516.6		0.0	-1052.0	
	2.03	230.9	247.6	1.9	304.1	13.06	312.2		0.6	5552.1	24.09	-3552.8		0.0	-1018.8	
	2.32	255.2	348.8	1.8	377.5	13.35	312.2		0.5	5637.5	24.38	-3592.7	16520.2	0.0	-970.9	
	2.61	279.5	473.2	1.8	458.2	13.64	312.2		0.5	5731.4	24.67	-3632.5		0.0	-910.9	
	2.90	301.6	608.1	1.8	538.0	13.93	312.2		0.5	5825.3	24.96	-3668.8		0.0	-846.0	
	3.19	325.9	782.5	1.7	632.6	14.22	312.2	40421.2	0.5	5910.6	25.25	-3708.7	8305.8	0.0	-763.2	
	3.48	347.9	966.6	1.7	725.0	14.51	312.2		0.4	6004.5	25.54	-3748.5	5988.5	0.0	-668.4	
	3.77	372.2	1199.2	1.7	833.6	14.80	312.2		0.4	6098.4	25.83	-3784.8	4160.4	0.0	-571.9	
	4.06	396.5	1465.4	1.6	949.6	15.09	312.2		0.4	6183.8	26.12	-3824.6	2491.5	0.0	-454.2	
	4.35	418.6	1738.5	1.6	1061.3	15.38	312.2		0.4	6277.7	26.41	-3860.9	1316.6	0.0	-336.8	
	4.64	643.7	2076.6	1.6	1218.6	15.67	312.2		0.3	6363.0	26.70	-3900.7	436.5	0.0	-196.2	
	4.93	667.4	2469.7	1.5	1416.1	15.96	312.2		0.3	6456.9	26.99	-3940.6	25.6	0.0	-43.7	
	5.22	675.7	2879.3	1.5	1600.1	16.25	312.2		0.3	6550.8	27.28	-3976.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.51	681.2	3388.1	1.4	1804.2	16.54	-2552.6	54982.9	0.3	6563.7	27.57	-4016.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5.80	686.2	3904.1	1.4	1991.2	16.83	-2592.4	56850.7	0.2	5791.0	27.86	-4053.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.10	691.7	4530.9	1.4	2198.5	17.12	-2632.2	58484.4	0.2	5006.1	28.15	-4092.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.39	697.2	5220.2	1.3	2407.4	17.41	-2668.5	59763.6	0.2	4282.3	28.44	-4132.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.68	702.2	5901.6	1.3	2598.7	17.71	-2708.3	60940.8	0.2	3474.6	28.73	-4168.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	6.97	707.7	6711.7	1.3	2810.8	18.00	-2744.6	61798.9	0.2	2729.9	29.02	-4208.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.26	712.6	7503.6	1.2	3005.0	18.29	-2784.5	62506.3	0.1	1899.3	29.31	-4248.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.55	718.1	8436.2	1.2	3220.2	18.58	-2824.3	62962.4	0.1	1056.7	29.61	-4284.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	7.84	723.6	9433.8	1.2	3437.1	18.87	-2860.6	63155.9	0.1	280.4	29.90	-4324.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.13	728.6	10397.4	1.1	3635.6	19.16	-2900.4	63084.6	0.1	-100.5	30.19	-4361.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.42	734.1	11520.2	1.1	3855.7	19.45	-2940.3	62541.9	0.1	-248.7	30.48	-4400.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	8.71	739.6	12709.5	1.1	4077.3	19.74	-2976.5		0.1	-373.0	30.77	-4440.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	9.00	744.7	13848.6	1.0	4280.3	20.03	-3016.4	60264.5	0.1	-498.3	31.06	-4477.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	9.29	312.2	15148.0	1.0	4374.2	20.32	-3052.7	58670.3	0.1	-601.9	31.35	-4516.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	9.58	312.2	16353.8	1.0	4459.5	20.61	-3092.5	56583.5	0.1	-704.3	31.64	-4556.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	9.87	312.2	17707.1	0.9	4553.4	20.90	-3132.4	54185.1	0.0	-794.7	31.93	-4593.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	10.16	312.2	19088.7	0.9	4647.3	21.19	-3168.6	51766.8	0.0	-866.5	32.22	-4632.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	10.45	312.2	20369.1	0.9	4732.7	21.48	-3208.5		0.0	-934.1	32.51	-4669.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	10.74	312.2	21804.5	0.8	4826.6	21.77	-3244.7	46082.3	0.0	-985.1	32.80	-4709.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
							7	50 S Ender		Suite 214			SP	W911,	v2 40	
	$\mathbf{T}$	140	T	<b>`</b> ^^	h			59 S. Federa Stuart, FL 349		Julie 314				,		
	It	うしじる	a T	CC	11		Т	el: 772-781-	3440				Ĺĭ	© 2001 - 2007, F Email: pilebuck(	2pilebuck.com	
							E	Mail: dave.fr	odsham@te	tratech.com			Web: www.pilebuck.com			



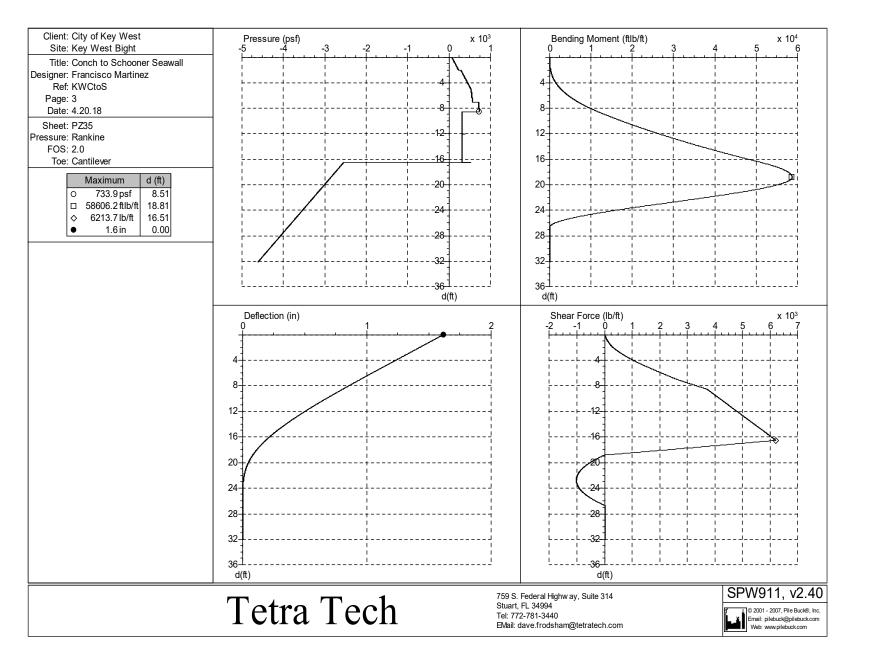
Client: City of Key West	1	Input Data	
Site: Key West Bight	_ Depth Of Excavation = 16.50 ft Depth Of Active V		13 pcf
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall Designer: Francisco Martinez	Surcharge = 250.0 psf Depth Of Passive V	Water = 5.00 ft Minimum Fluid Density = 31.8	32 pcf
Ref: KWCtoS	Soil Profile Slope (pas	ssive) = 1.0 degrees	
Page: 2	Depth (ft) Soil Name	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \gamma \text{ (pcf)} & \gamma' \text{ (pcf)} & C \text{ (psf)} & C_a \text{ (psf)} & \phi(^\circ) & \delta(^\circ) & K_a & K_{ac} & K_p \end{array}$	K <sub>pc</sub>
Date: 4.20.18	0.00 Ard-Limerock Fill	125.00 68.00 0.0 0.0 35.0 0.0 0.27 0.00 3.69	0.00
Sheet: PZ35 Pressure: Rankine	3.00 Ard-Muck/Silt	70.00 29.00 0.0 0.0 13.0 0.0 0.63 0.00 1.58	
FOS: 2.0	6.50 Ard-Limestone 4 <n<30< td=""><td>120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04</td><td></td></n<30<>	120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04	
Toe: Cantilever	10.00 Ard-Limestone N>30	125.00 67.00 5000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04	
	12.00 Ard-Limestone 4 <n<30< td=""><td>120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04</td><td>2.86</td></n<30<>	120.00 65.00 1000.0 0.0 20.0 0.0 0.49 1.40 2.04	2.86
		Solution	
	Sheet	Solution	
		Maximum Bending	Pile
	Sheet Name I (in <sup>4</sup> /		Toe (ft) Length (ft)
	PZ35 369.4	40 3.04E+07 48.90 24970.3 101753.7 0.00	15.01 31.51
	Maxima		
	Maximum Depth		
	Bending Moment 54567.6 ftlb/ft 18.64 ft		
	Deflection 1.5 in 0.00 ft		
	Pressure         662.1 psf         6.51 ft           Shear Force         5782.2 lb/ft         16.49 ft		
	Shear Force 5762.2 ib/it 10.49 it		
	<u></u>		SPW911, v2.40
	Tetra Tech	759 S. Federal Highw ay, Suite 314 Stuart, FL 34994	
	I CHA I CCII	Tel: 772-781-3440 EMail: dave.frodsham@tetratech.com	Contraction     Contracti
			Web: www.pilebuck.com



Client: City of Key West															
Site: Key West Bight	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)
Designer: Francisco Martinez	0.00	67.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.60	311.6	19612.7	0.6	3938.8	21.19	-3170.3	40462.8	0.0	-855.8
Ref: KWCtoS	0.28	90.8	2.9	1.4	23.2	10.88	311.6	20656.6	0.5	4020.6	21.47	-3208.6	37632.7	0.0	-898.5
Page: 4	0.56	112.1	12.0	1.4	50.1	11.15	311.6	21829.6	0.5	4110.7	21.75	-3243.4	34953.1	0.0	-927.8
Date: 4.20.18	0.84	135.4	31.1	1.4	86.2	11.43	311.7	22918.6	0.5	4192.6	22.03	-3281.7	31921.4	0.0	-949.4
Sheet: PZ35	1.12	156.6	58.1	1.4	124.8	11.71	311.7	24141.3	0.5	4282.6	22.31	-3320.0	28836.1	0.0	-960.0
Pressure: Rankine	1.39	179.9	100.4	1.3	173.7	11.99	381.8	25390.0	0.4	4374.5	22.59	-3354.8	26014.7	0.0	-960.0
FOS: 2.0 Toe: Cantilever	1.67	203.3	157.8	1.3	229.4	12.27	311.7	26548.7	0.4	4458.2	22.87	-3393.1	22926.1	0.0	-949.4
	1.95	224.5	224.5	1.3	285.9	12.55	311.7	27848.1	0.4	4548.3	23.15	-3427.9		0.0	-930.2
	2.23	247.8	315.9	1.3	354.4	12.83	311.7	29052.0	0.4	4630.2	23.43	-3466.2	17199.6	0.0	-898.6
	2.51	271.2	428.0	1.2	429.7	13.11	311.7	30401.1	0.4	4720.2	23.70	-3504.5	14356.7	0.0	-855.8
	2.79	292.4	549.5	1.2	504.0	13.39	311.7	31776.2	0.3	4810.3	23.98	-3539.3		0.0	-807.4
	3.07	479.2	706.8	1.2	605.1	13.66	311.7	33048.9	0.3	4892.2	24.26	-3577.6	9388.1	0.0	-743.5
	3.35	500.4	880.8	1.2	734.0	13.94	311.7	34473.6	0.3	4982.2	24.54	-3615.9	7093.4	0.0	-668.6
	3.63	523.7	1112.1	1.1	882.2	14.22	311.7	35924.4	0.3	5072.3	24.82	-3650.8	5230.5	0.0	-590.8
	3.90	547.0	1387.1	1.1	1037.2	14.50	311.7	37265.9	0.3	5154.2	25.10	-3689.1	3459.9	0.0	-494.8
	4.18	568.2	1676.6	1.1	1184.0	14.78	311.7	38766.3	0.3	5244.3	25.38	-3723.9	2132.7	0.0	-397.9
	4.46	591.5	2040.4	1.1	1351.8	15.06	311.7	40152.9	0.2	5326.2	25.66	-3762.2	1016.5	0.0	-280.7
	4.74	614.8	2453.6	1.0	1526.4	15.34	311.7	41703.0	0.2	5416.2	25.94	-3800.5	294.9	0.0	-152.5
	5.02	634.3	2873.7	1.0	1690.9	15.62	311.8	43279.2	0.2	5506.3	26.21	-3835.3	11.6	0.0	-26.3
	5.30	639.6	3386.2	1.0	1875.0	15.90	311.8	44734.6	0.2	5588.2	26.49	-3873.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5.58	644.4	3898.4	1.0	2043.8	16.17	311.8	46360.4	0.2	5678.3	26.77	-3908.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5.86	649.7	4513.2	1.0	2230.8	16.45	311.8	48012.2	0.2	5768.4	27.05	-3946.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.14	655.0	5182.2	0.9	2419.4	16.73	-2578.4	49466.6	0.1	5176.9	27.33	-3985.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.41	659.8	5837.8	0.9	2592.1	17.01	-2616.7	50863.6	0.1	4427.1	27.61	-4019.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.69	311.5	6606.5	0.9	2718.9	17.29	-2651.5	51944.5	0.1	3735.8	27.89	-4058.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.97	311.5	7330.0	0.9	2800.7	17.57	-2689.8	52922.5	0.1	2964.9	28.17	-4096.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.25	311.6	8150.8	0.8	2890.7	17.85	-2728.1	53676.4	0.1	2182.9	28.44	-4131.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.53	311.6	8997.5	0.8	2980.8	18.13	-2763.0	54164.6	0.1	1462.3	28.72	-4169.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.81	311.6	9789.8	0.8	3062.6	18.41	-2801.3	54481.8	0.1	659.2	29.00	-4204.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.09	311.6	10686.1	0.8	3152.6	18.68	-2839.6	54563.7	0.1	-26.3	29.28	-4242.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.37	311.6	11608.5	0.7	3242.7	18.96	-2874.4	54317.5	0.1	-152.5	29.56	-4280.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.65	311.6	12469.5	0.7	3324.5	19.24	-2912.7	53633.6	0.1	-280.7	29.84	-4315.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.92	311.6	13441.5	0.7	3414.5	19.52	-2947.5	52665.7	0.0	-387.7	30.12	-4354.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9.20	311.6	14347.7	0.7	3496.4	19.80	-2985.8	51253.1	0.0	-494.8	30.40	-4392.3	0.0	0.0	0.
	9.48	311.6	15369.3	0.6	3586.4	20.08	-3024.1	49510.8	0.0	-590.8	30.68	-4427.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9.76	311.6	16417.0	0.6	3676.5	20.36	-3058.9	47670.8	0.0	-668.5	30.95	-4465.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10.04	319.2	17392.0	0.6	3758.7	20.64	-3097.2	45398.2	0.0	-743.5	31.23	-4500.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10.32	311.6	18489.3	0.6	3848.7	20.92	-3132.0	43135.4	0.0	-802.0	31.51	-4538.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
							-	E0.0 E	al I limber	Duite 044			SP	W911,	v2 40
	T	+ 10/	$\mathbf{T}$	<b>'</b>	L			59 S. Federa tuart, FL 349		Suite 314				,	
	16	tura	a T	ec	[]		т	el: 772-781- Mail: dave.fr	3440	tratech.com			أغيا	© 2001 - 2007, F Email: pilebuck@ Web: www.pile	2pilebuck.com



Client: City of Key West	Input Data
Site: Key West Bight Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	Depth Of Excavation = 16.50 ft         Depth Of Active Water = 0.00 ft         Water Density = 62.43 pcf           Surcharge = 250.0 psf         Depth Of Passive Water = 5.00 ft         Minimum Fluid Density = 31.82 pcf
Designer: Francisco Martinez	Slope (passive) = 10 degrees
Ref: KWCtoS Page: 2	Soli Profile
Date: 4.20.18	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline \text{Depth (ft) Soil Name} & \gamma (\text{pcf)} & \gamma' (\text{pcf)} & C (\text{psf)} & C_a (\text{psf)} & \phi(^\circ) & \delta(^\circ) & K_a & K_{ac} & K_p & K_{pc} \\ \hline \hline 0.00 & \text{Ard-Limerock Fill} & 125.00 & 68.00 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 35.0 & 0.0 & 0.27 & 0.00 & 3.69 & 0.00 \\ \hline \end{array} $
Sheet: PZ35 Pressure: Rankine FOS: 2.0	2.00         Ard-Sand silty         100.00         48.00         0.0         0.0         25.0         0.0         0.41         0.00         2.46         0.00           7.00         Ard-Muck/Silt         70.00         29.00         0.0         0.0         13.0         0.00         1.58         0.00
Toe: Cantilever	8.50         Ard-Limestone N>30         125.00         67.00         5000.0         0.0         20.0         0.49         1.40         2.04         2.86           12.00         Ard-Limestone 4 <n<30< td="">         120.00         65.00         1000.0         0.0         0.49         1.40         2.04         2.86</n<30<>
	Solution
	Sheet Pile Pile
	Sheet Name     I (in <sup>4</sup> /ft)     E (psi)     Z (in <sup>3</sup> /ft)     f (psi)     Moment (ftlb/ft)     Upstand (ft)     Toe (ft)     Length (ft)
	PZ35 369.40 3.04E+07 48.90 24970.3 101753.7 0.00 15.60 32.10
	Maxima
	Maximum Depth
	Bending Moment         58606.2 ftlb/ft         18.81 ft           Deflection         1.6 in         0.00 ft
	Pressure 733.9 psf 8.51 ft
	Shear Force 6213.7 lb/ft 16.51 ft
	Tetra Tech759 S. Federal Highway, Suite 314 Stuart, FL 34994 Tei: 772-781-3440SPW911, v2.40Tetra TechTei: 772-781-3440 Email: pilebuckcom
L	EMail: dave.frodsham@tetratech.com



Client: City of Key West															
Site: Key West Bight	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F	depth	Р	М	D	F
Title: Conch to Schooner Seawall	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)	(ft)	(psf)	(ftlb/ft)	(in)	(lb/ft)
Designer: Francisco Martinez	0.00	67.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	10.79	312.3	20968.9	0.6	4424.6	21.59	-3222.4	41931.4	0.0	-937.5
Ref: KWCtoS	0.28	91.3	3.0	1.6	23.7	11.08	312.3	22162.4	0.6	4508.2	21.87	-3261.5	38863.7	0.0	-976.6
Page: 4	0.57	112.9	12.5	1.6	51.3	11.36	312.3	23501.0	0.6	4600.1	22.16	-3296.0	35979.5	0.0	-1002.3
Date: 4.20.18	0.85	136.7	32.4	1.5	88.3	11.65	312.3	24741.4	0.5	4683.6	22.44	-3336.0	32735.8	0.0	-1019.6
Sheet: PZ35	1.14	158.3	60.7	1.5	128.1	11.93	312.3	26131.6	0.5	4775.5	22.73	-3375.0	29453.5	0.0	-1025.3
Pressure: Rankine	1.42	182.0	104.9	1.5	178.5	12.22	312.3	27549.7	0.5	4871.2	23.01	-3410.5	26467.1	0.0	-1020.6
FOS: 2.0	1.70	205.8	164.9	1.5	235.9	12.50	312.3	28862.6	0.5	4954.8	23.29	-3449.5	23213.6	0.0	-1004.4
Toe: Cantilever	1.99	227.4	234.9	1.4	294.1	12.78	312.3	30332.6	0.4	5046.7	23.58	-3484.9	20314.5	0.0	-979.7
	2.27	305.9	332.5	1.4	379.5	13.07	312.3	31692.4	0.4	5130.2	23.86	-3524.0	17224.0	0.0	-941.6
	2.56	330.0	456.5	1.4	473.4	13.35	312.3	33214.1	0.4	5222.1	24.15	-3563.0	14272.5	0.0	-892.0
	2.84	351.9	594.0	1.3	564.9	13.64	312.3	34762.7	0.4	5314.0	24.43	-3598.5	11741.0	0.0	-837.0
	3.12	376.1	774.4	1.3	672.3	13.92	312.3	36194.1	0.4	5397.6	24.71	-3637.5	9157.1	0.0	-765.5
	3.41	398.0	966.6	1.3	776.2	14.20	312.3	37794.4	0.3	5489.5	25.00	-3676.5	6819.4	0.0	-682.5
	3.69	422.1	1211.0	1.3	897.2	14.49	312.3	39421.7	0.3	5581.4	25.28	-3712.0	4938.7	0.0	-597.1
	3.98	446.3	1491.9	1.2	1025.4	14.77	312.2	40924.6	0.3	5665.0	25.57	-3751.0	3173.2	0.0	-492.2
	4.26	468.2	1780.8	1.2	1148.0	15.06	312.2	42603.5	0.3	5756.9	25.85	-3786.5	1873.7	0.0	-386.8
	4.55	492.4	2137.3	1.2	1289.7	15.34	312.2	44153.3	0.3	5840.4	26.14	-3825.5	814.6	0.0	-260.0
	4.83	516.5	2536.4	1.2	1438.5	15.62	312.2	45883.9	0.2	5932.3	26.42	-3864.5	179.1	0.0	-121.7
	5.11	531.8	2938.1	1.1	1579.5	15.91	312.2	47641.5	0.2	6024.2	26.70	-3900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5.40	537.5	3423.8	1.1	1736.9	16.19	312.2	49262.8	0.2	6107.8	26.99	-3939.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5.68	542.8	3905.7	1.1	1881.5	16.48	312.2	51072.0	0.2	6199.7	27.27	-3974.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5.97	548.6	4480.7	1.0	2042.2	16.76	-2583.9	52817.4	0.2	5527.7	27.56	-4013.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.25	554.4	5103.2	1.0	2204.6	17.04	-2619.4	54212.3	0.2	4832.3	27.84	-4052.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.53	559.7	5710.7	1.0	2353.7	17.33	-2658.4	55530.5	0.1	4056.3	28.12	-4088.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6.82	565.4	6425.3	1.0	2519.4	17.61	-2693.9	56529.5	0.1	3340.9	28.41	-4127.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.10	708.7	7117.7	0.9	2682.5	17.90	-2732.9	57406.0	0.1	2543.0	28.69	-4166.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.39	714.0	7934.9	0.9	2892.0	18.18	-2771.9	58046.2	0.1	1733.6	28.98	-4201.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.67	719.3	8813.9	0.9	3103.0	18.47	-2807.4	58420.3	0.1	987.9	29.26	-4240.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	7.95	724.1	9667.1	0.9	3296.2	18.75	-2846.4	58600.0	0.1	156.6	29.54	-4276.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.24	729.4	10665.4	0.8	3510.1	19.03	-2885.4	58462.5	0.1	-121.7	29.83	-4315.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.52	312.2	11726.9	0.8	3714.4	19.32	-2920.9	57939.7	0.1	-247.9	30.11	-4354.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.81	312.3	12730.4	0.8	3797.9	19.60	-2959.9	56954.9	0.1	-375.8	30.40	-4389.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9.09	312.3	13860.0	0.8	3889.8	19.89	-2995.4	55717.3	0.1	-482.0	30.68	-4428.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9.37	312.3	14910.5	0.0	3973.4	20.17	-3034.4	54013.3	0.0	-588.0	30.96	-4467.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9.66	312.3	14910.3	0.7	4065.3	20.17	-3073.5		0.0	-682.4	31.25	-4407.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9.00	312.3	17300.1	0.7	4005.3	20.43	-3108.9	49894.1	0.0	-062.4	31.23	-4542.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10.23	312.3	18422.0	0.7	4157.2	20.74	-3106.9	49694.1 47352.4	0.0	-756.4	31.55	-4542.1 -4577.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10.23	312.3	19682.0	0.7	4240.8	21.02	-3147.9	47352.4 44853.4	0.0	-886.9	31.62	-4616.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10.51	312.3	19062.0	0.0	4332.7	.1 21.31 -3183.4 44853.4 0.0 -886.9 32.10 -4616.								0.0	0.0
							7	59 S. Federa	al Highway	Suite 314			SP	W911,	v2.40
	Τe	etra	a T	ec	h		S T	tuart, FL 349 el: 772-781-3	994 3440	tratech.com			© 2001 - 2007, Pile Buck®, Inc. Email: pilebuck@pilebuck.com Web: www.pilebuck.com		

APPENDIX 7

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost

Line

## City of Key West / Schooner Wharf to Conch Republic - 380 LF Seawall w/ Concrete Cap

February 2018

Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Amount
Direct Cost				
Direct Cost General - Seawall				
1 Upland Staging Area (provided by City of Key West)	1	LS	10,000	10,000
2 Utility Coordination	1	LS	3,000	3,000
3 Preconstruction Seismic Survey & Video	1	LS	4,500	4,50
4 Temporary Construction Fencing (6' High, 12' Sections of Chain Link with Wind Screen & Sandbags)	380	LF	11.00	4,180
5 Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	20,000	20,00
6 General Site Preparation & M.O.T.	1	LS	25,000	25,000
7 Demo - sidewalks, slabs, wooden decks	80	SF	10.02	802
8 Temporary Utility Relocation, Pumpout, Water & Electric	1	LS	50,000	50,000
9 Steel Sheet Piling (24' long, A-690 including freight)	380	LF	850	323,000
10 Steel Sheet Piling installation (driven from water)	380	LF	380	144,400
11 Concrete - Cap, 6,000 PSI, Ext. Aggressive Env, 7 - #5 bar w/ Stirrups	450	LF	357	160,650
12 Extend Drainage Outfalls	3	EA	5,000	15,000
13 Tremie Grout for fill between sheetpile ( = 380'x1'x8'/27)	112	CY	350	39,200
14 Sidewalk (includes 36 sf section to be repaired)	1,685	SF	6.55	11,040
15 Lift & Reset Pavers	1,140	EA	11.30	12,882
16 Testing - Allowance for Concrete	1	LS	10,000	10,000
17 Vibration Monitoring - during pile driving operations	1	LS	11,000	11,000
18 Site Restoration (including sidewalk and other impacts)	1	LS	70,000	70,000
19 Chemical Grouting of Cracks/Seams (A-A & B-B)	50	LF	35	1,750
20 Tremie Grout Gaps in Seawall Cap (A-A & B-B)	20	CY	500	10,000
		_	Subtotal	926,404
Bid Options				
21 Steel Sheet Pile Meets ASTM A690 Specification for Corrosion Resistance in Marine Environments	380	LF	15.49	5,886
22 Coal Tar Epoxy Coating: 16 Mils DFT after a Near White Sand Blast; Coated Full Length All Sides	9,120	SF	2.07	18,878
23			Subtotal	24,765
		<u> </u>	Direct Cost	951,169
Contractor Cost				
24 FOOH & HOOH (Overhead) Combined (6% Typical)	6.0%	1 1	57,070	1,008,239
25 Mobilization/ Demobilization (10% Typical)	10.0%		100,824	1,109,063
26 Profit (17% Typical)	17.0%	1 1	188,541	1,297,604
27 Bonds, Permits & Insurance (2% Typical)	2.0%		25,952	1,323,550
	irect + Contracto	or Cost	372,387	1,323,55
Project Cost				
28 City of Key West Allowance Account for Administration and On-site Supervision (SIOH)	5.0%		66,178	1,389,733
29 Contingency	20.0%		277,947	1,667,680
Direct + Co	ntractor + Projec	t Cost	344,124	1,667,680
Total Construction Cost				1,667,680
			Cost per FT	2,375.27

Prepared by: DWF