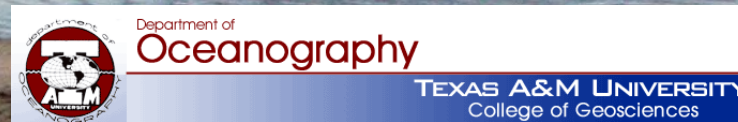
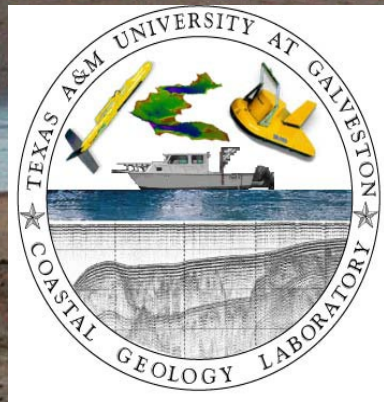


The Texas General Land Office Sand Source Investigations Off of Galveston Island- 2005- Project Overview and Results

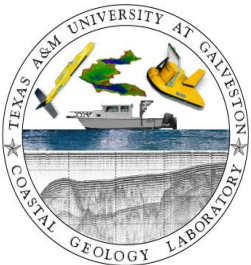


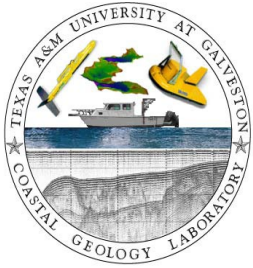
Dr. Timothy M. Dellapenna, Dr. Juan Moya, Lorie Council, Cameron Perry, Gerald Hauske, Dr. Mead Allison, Dr. Paul Gayes, Nicole Joiner and Jennifer Pitkewicz



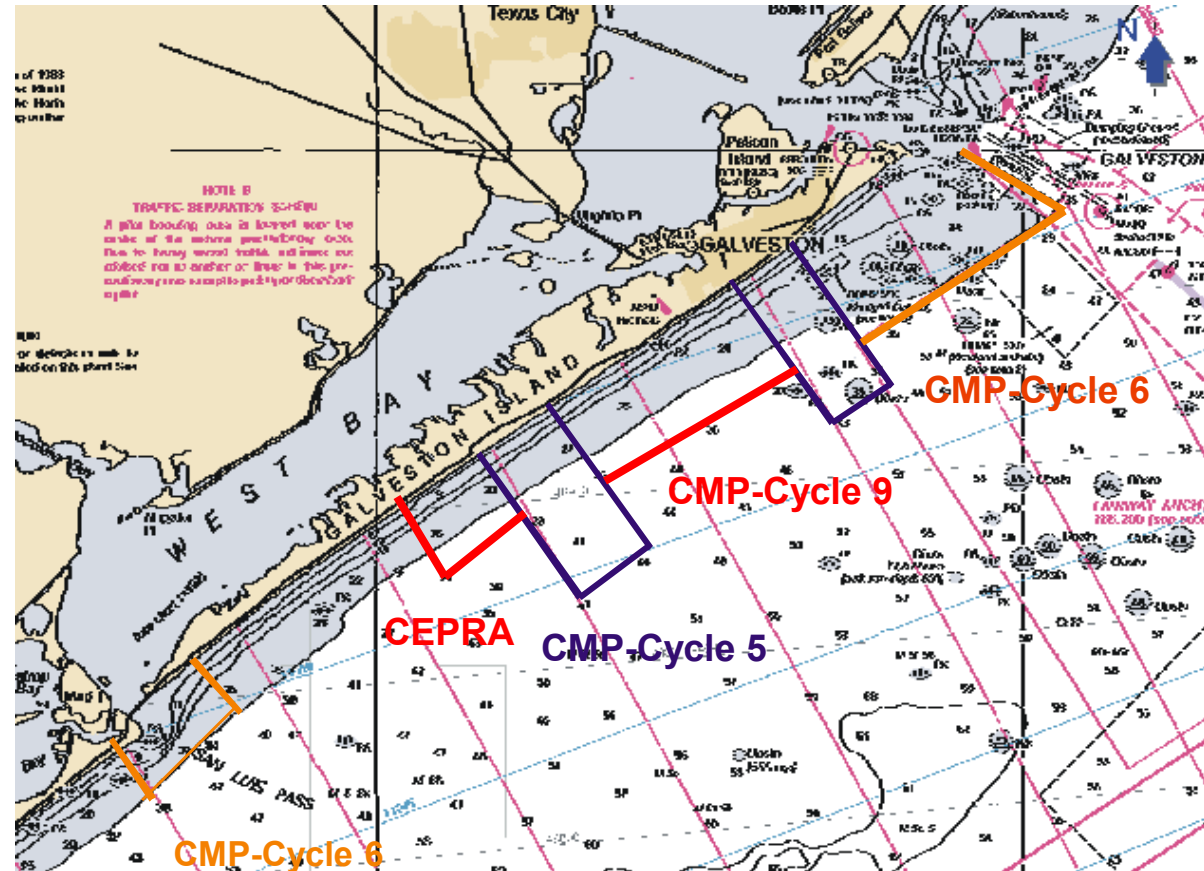
Sand Source Investigation

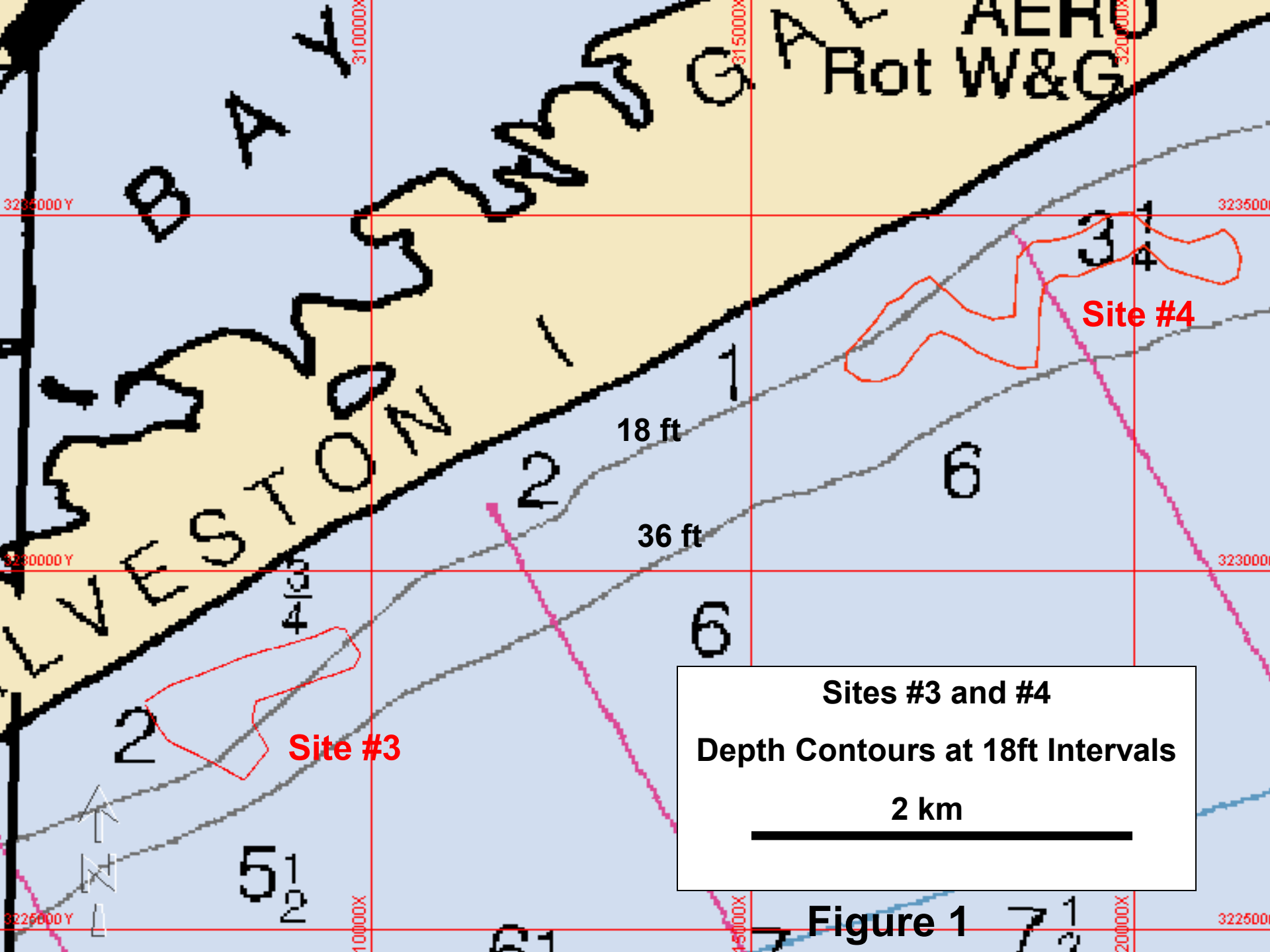
- **Determine potential target areas**
- **Delineate deposit**
 - **Geophysical survey**
 - **Coring**
- **Collect data to support permit**
 - **Geohazards survey**
 - **Archeological survey**
 - **Contaminated Sediments survey**





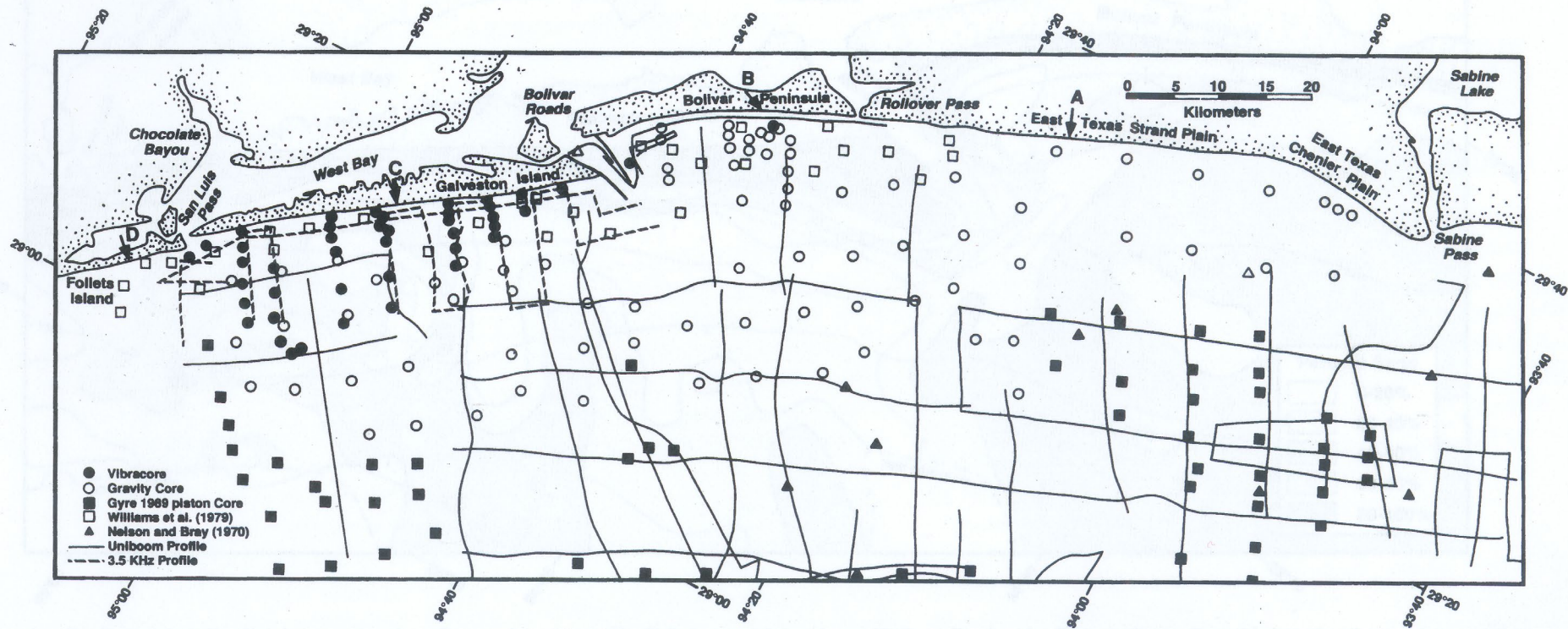
Seabed Mapping Efforts conducted at TAMUG





Sites #3 and #4
Depth Contours at 18ft Intervals
2 km

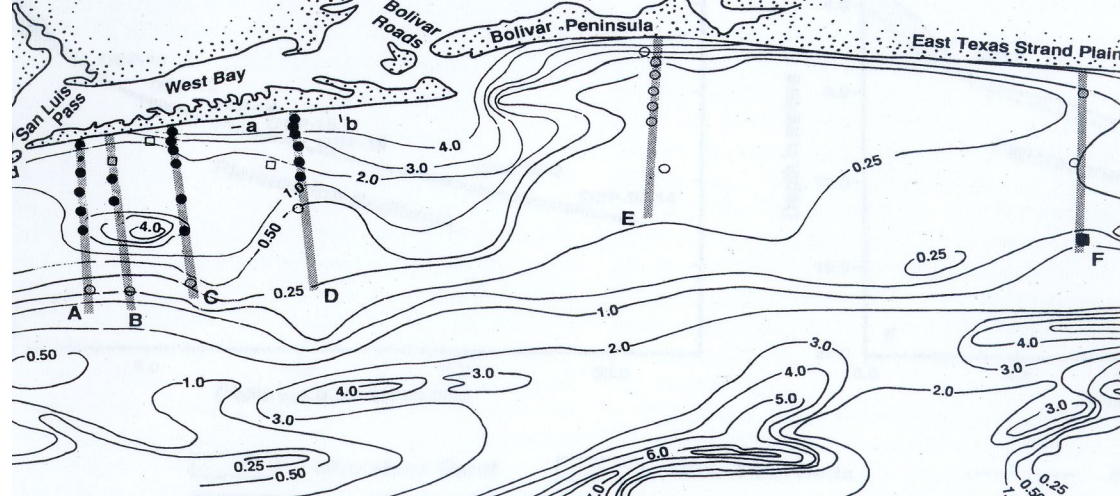
Figure 1



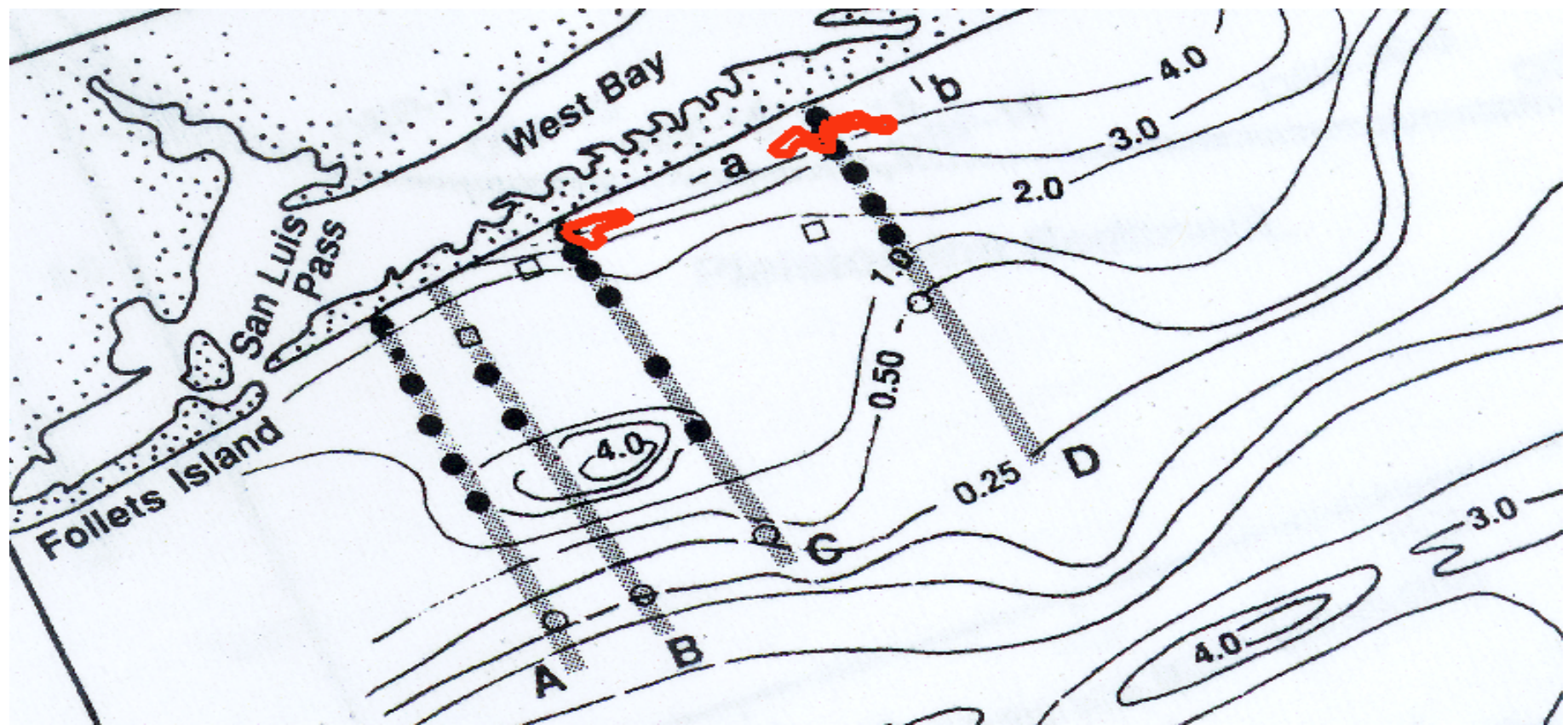
Locations of seismic lines, cores, and selected boreholes from Siringan and Anderson, 1994.

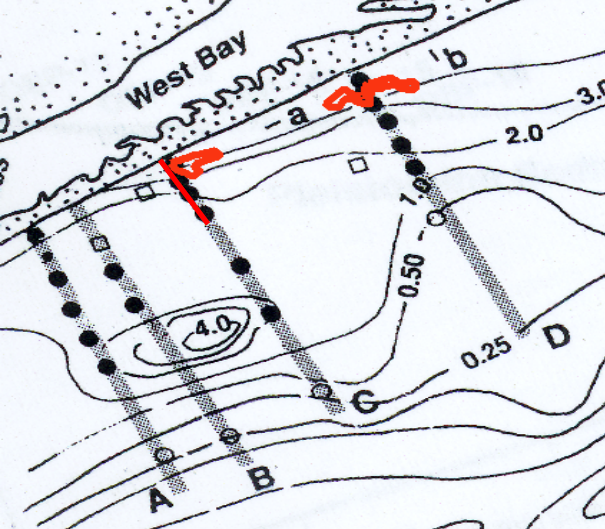
Figure 5

Figure 7



Isopach map of Holocene marine sediments





Cross sections 6 with some corresponding cores from Rodriguez et al., 2004.

USF-upper shoreface, PLSF-proximal lower shoreface, DLSF-distal lower shoreface, SB-sequence boundary, TRS-transgressive ravinement surface

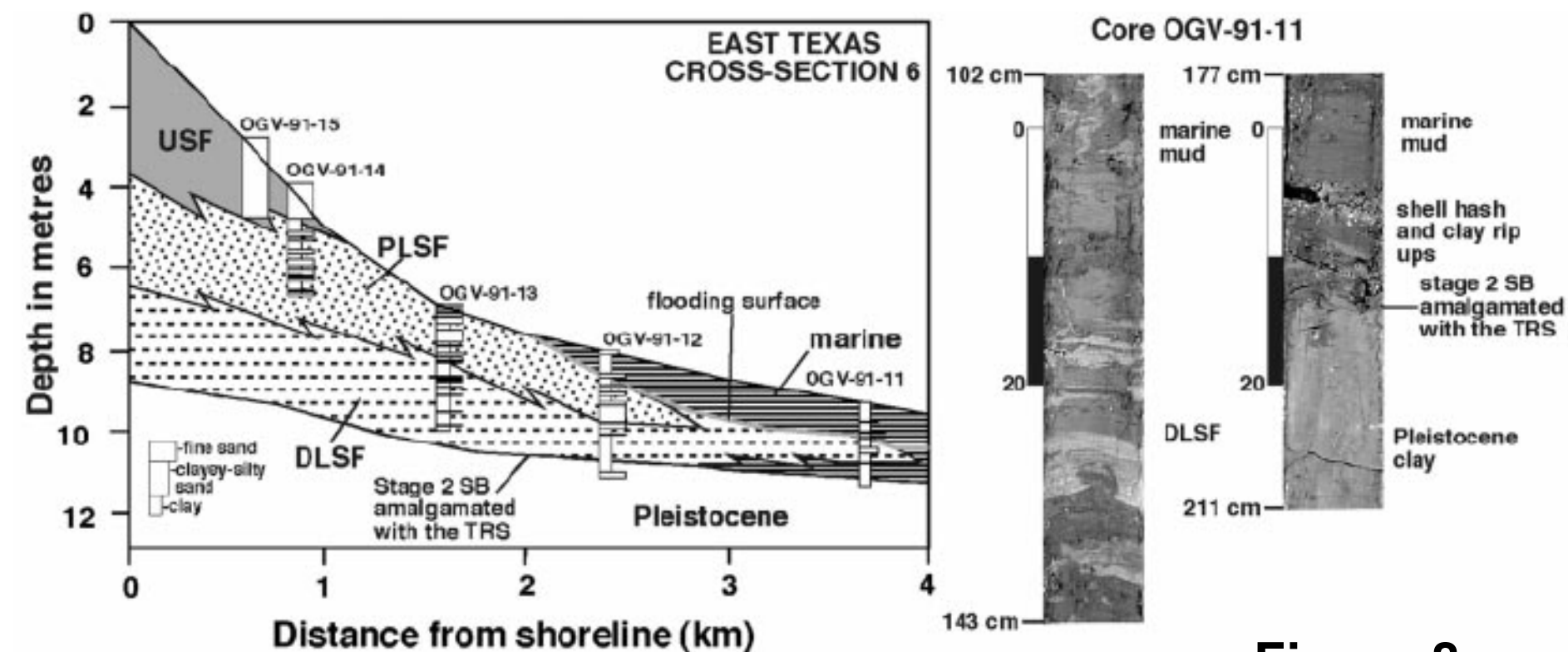
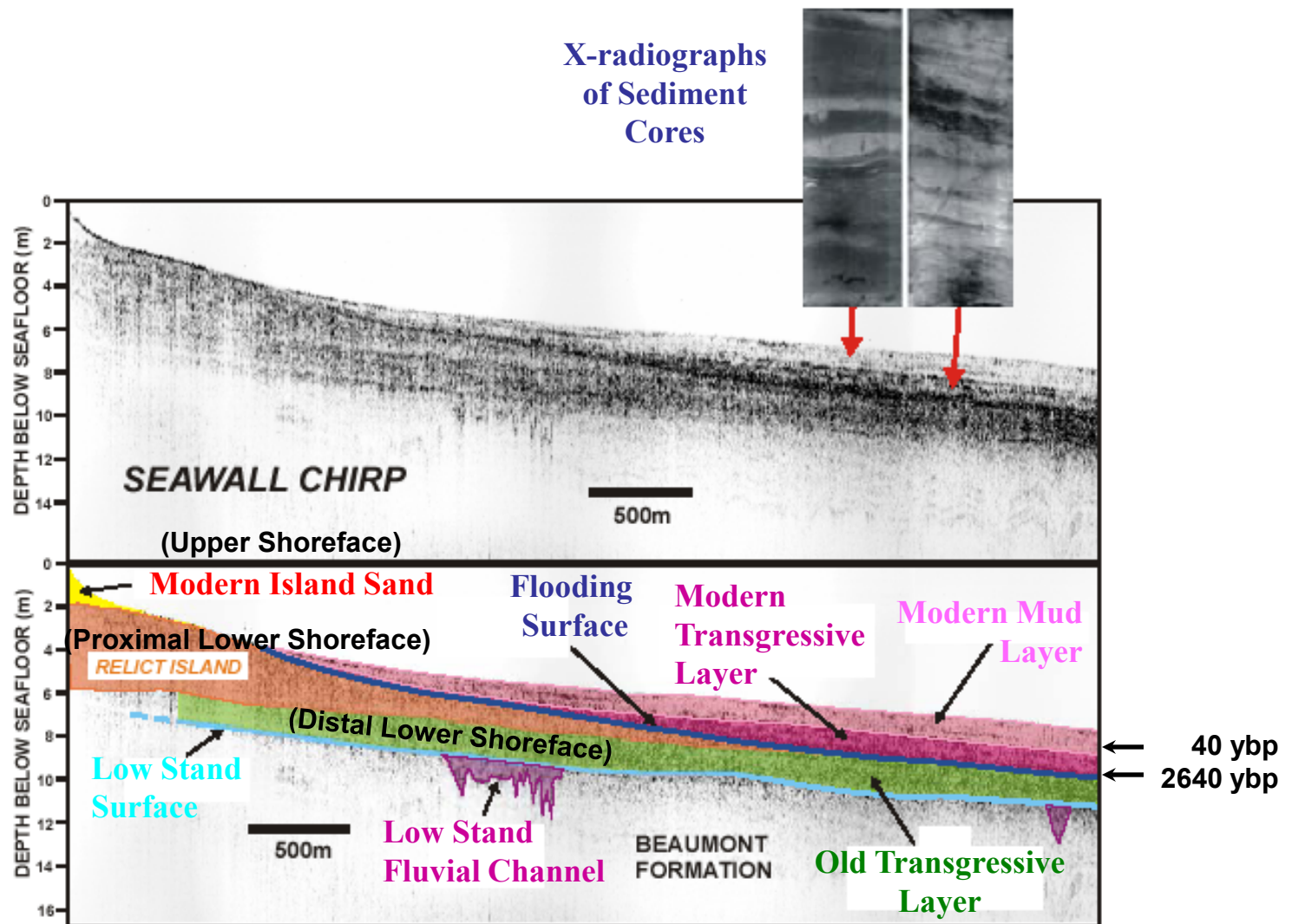
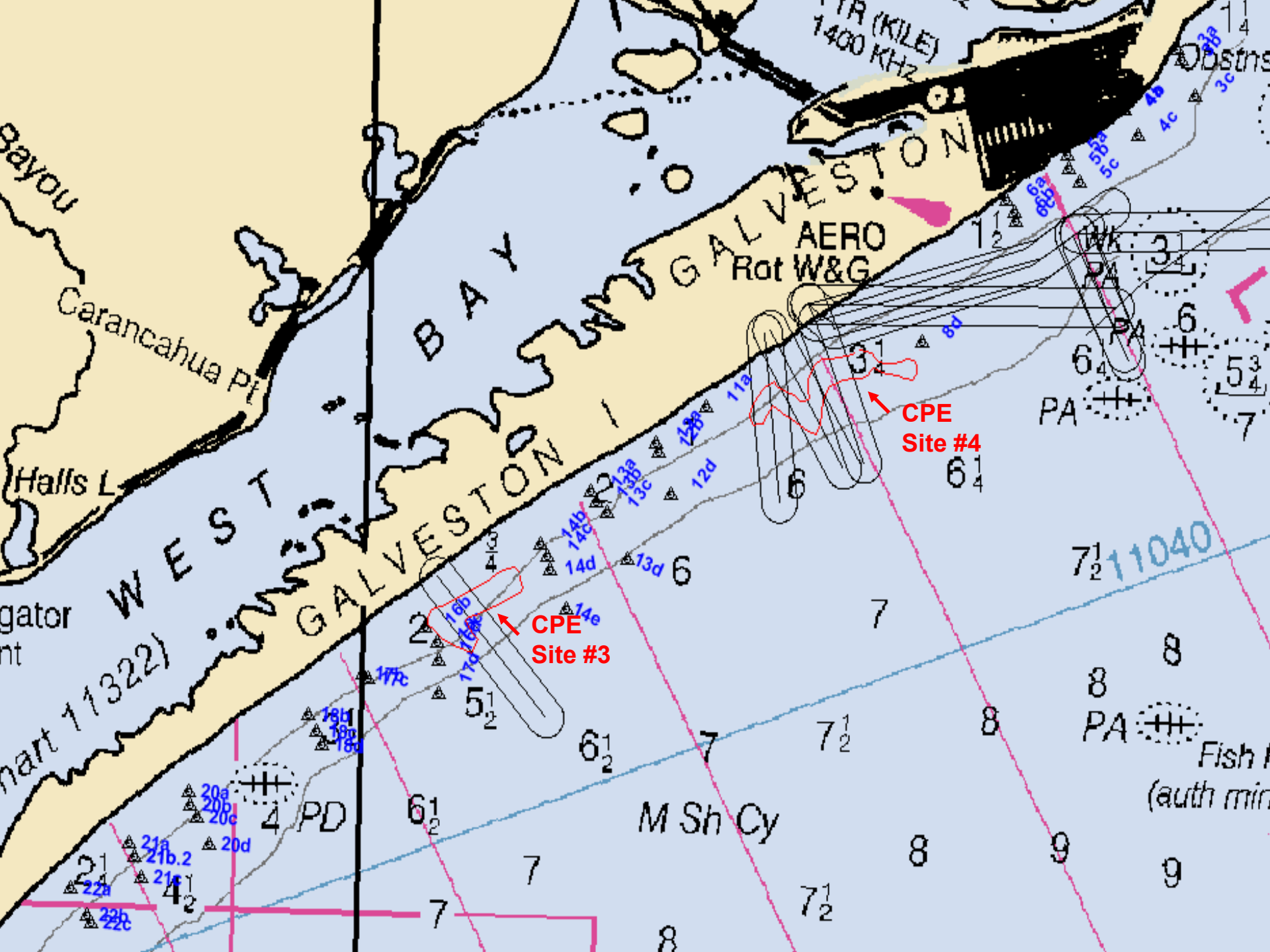


Figure 8



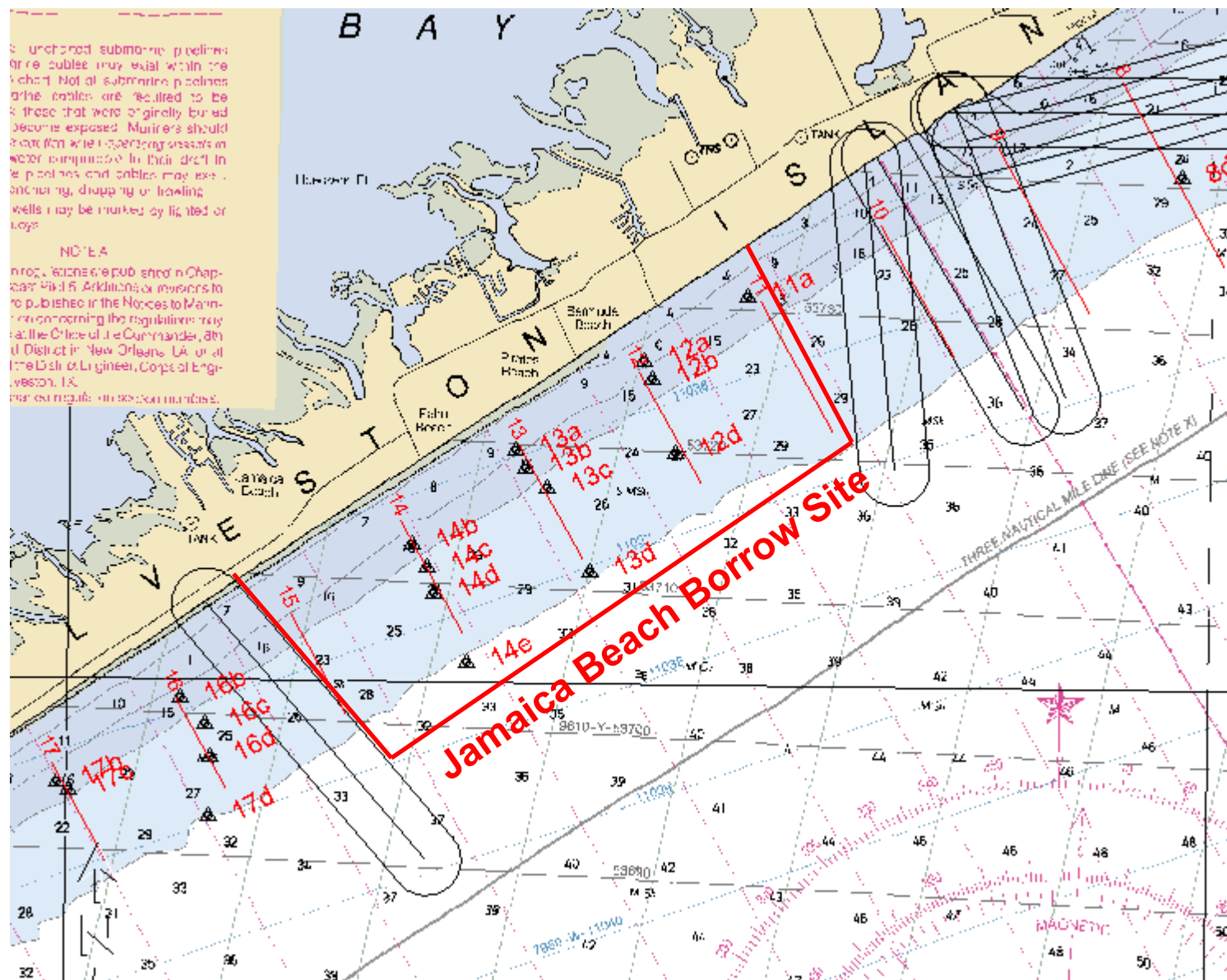
CHIRP cross-shore profile of a shoreface transect (location in Fig. 1). X-radiographs negatives (white=coarse) of typical 30 cm lengths of the modern mud and underlying transgressive mud.



Uncharted submarine pipelines or cables may exist within the vicinity. Not all submarine pipelines or cables are required to be marked. Those that were originally buried may become exposed. Mariners should be alert for any objects protruding from the water surface in their draft. In the vicinity of pipelines and cables, there may be obstructions, including, but not limited to, derelicts, debris, or floating objects. These may be marked by lighted or buoyed.

NOTE A

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0 2 4 6 km



Figure 16-

Lift Boat Ponthchatrain rigged with a submersible vibra core rig, situated off of West Galveston Island.



The deck of Lift Boat Ponthchatrain rigged with a submersible vibro core rig, the crew is rigging new core barrel.

Figure 17



The deck of Lift Boat Ponthchatrain rigged with a submersible vibra core rig, the crew is rigging new core barrel.

Figure 18



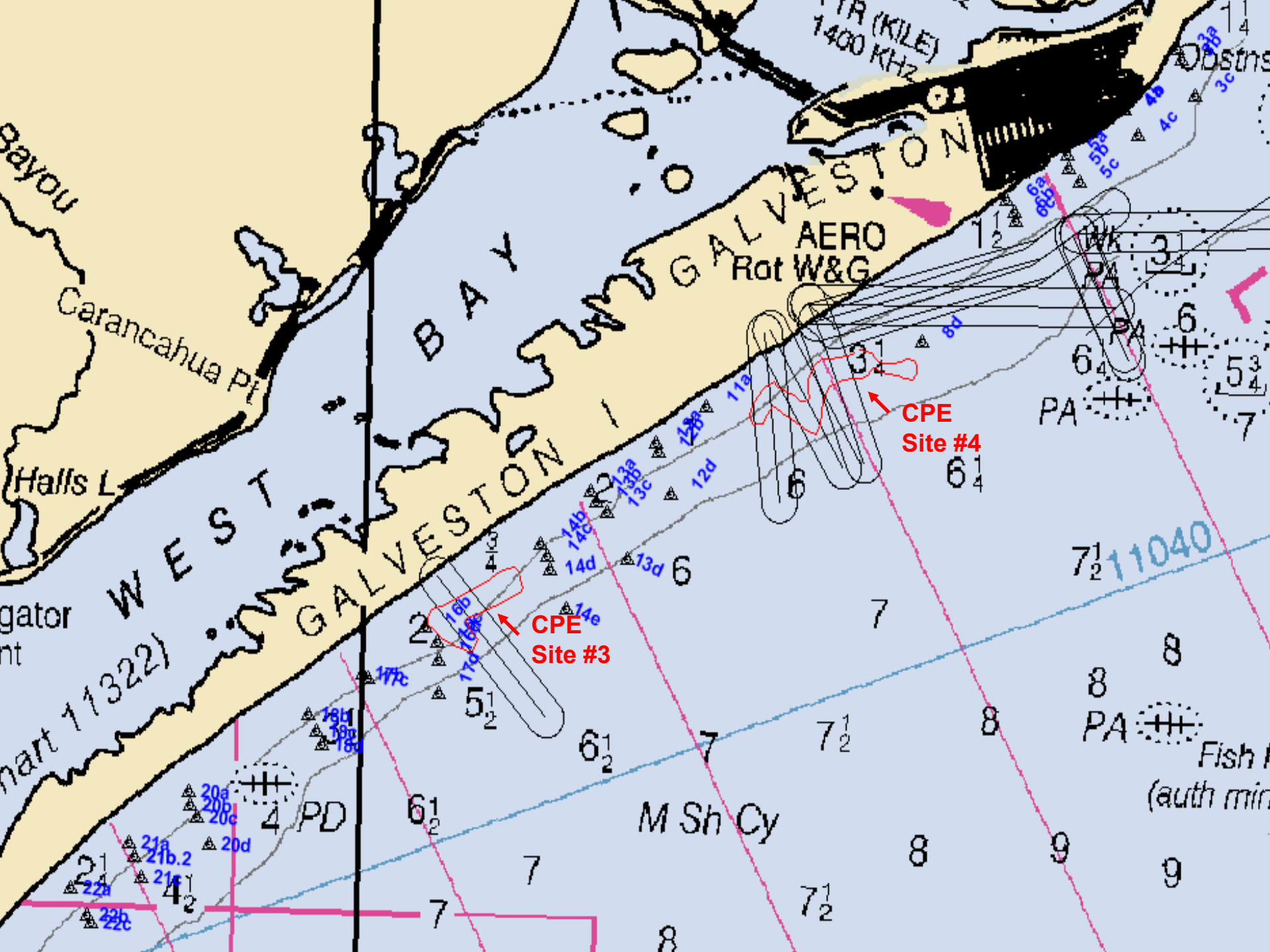
The deck of Lift Boat Ponthchatrain rigged with a submersible vibra core rig being deployed for core acquisition.

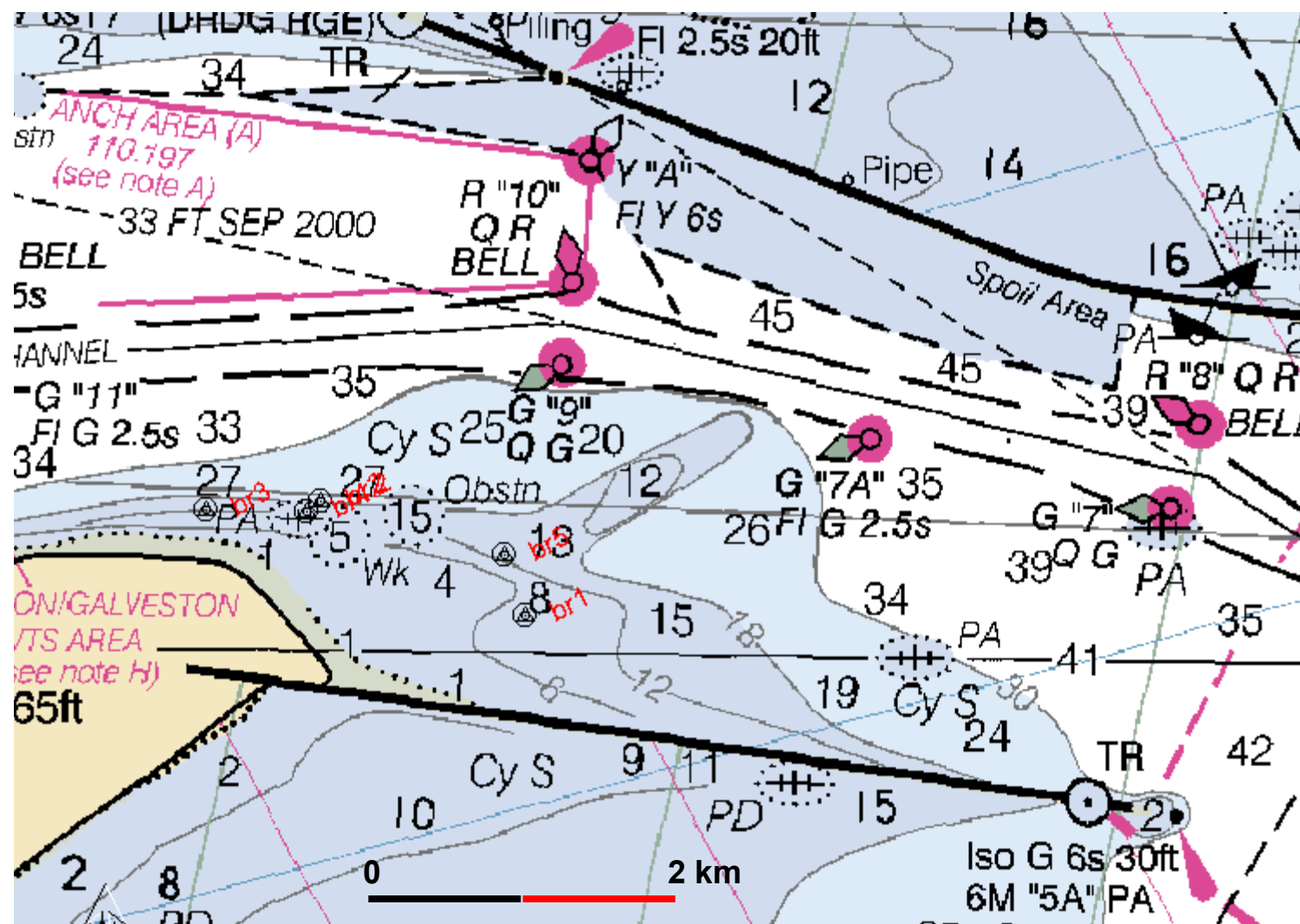
Figure 19

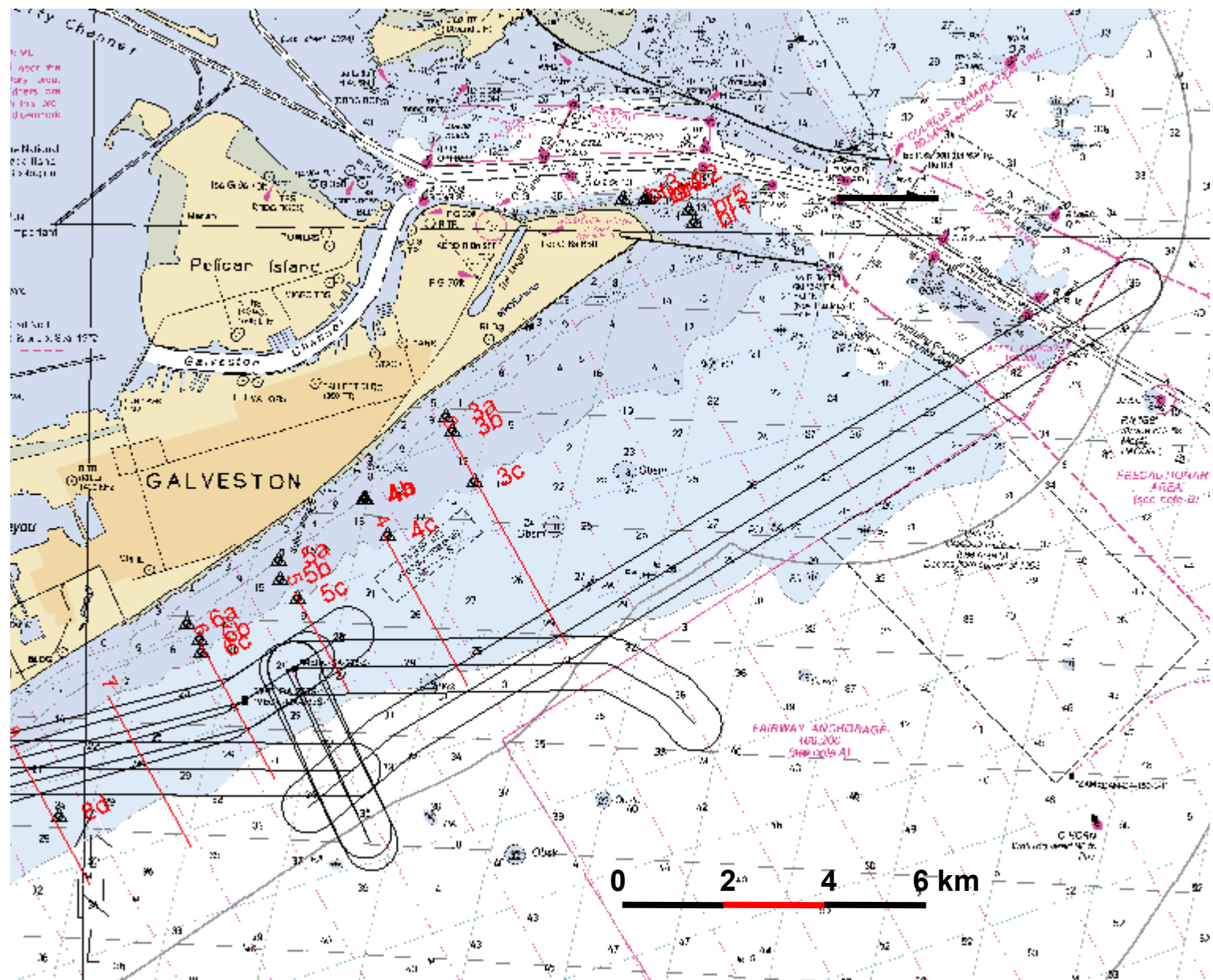


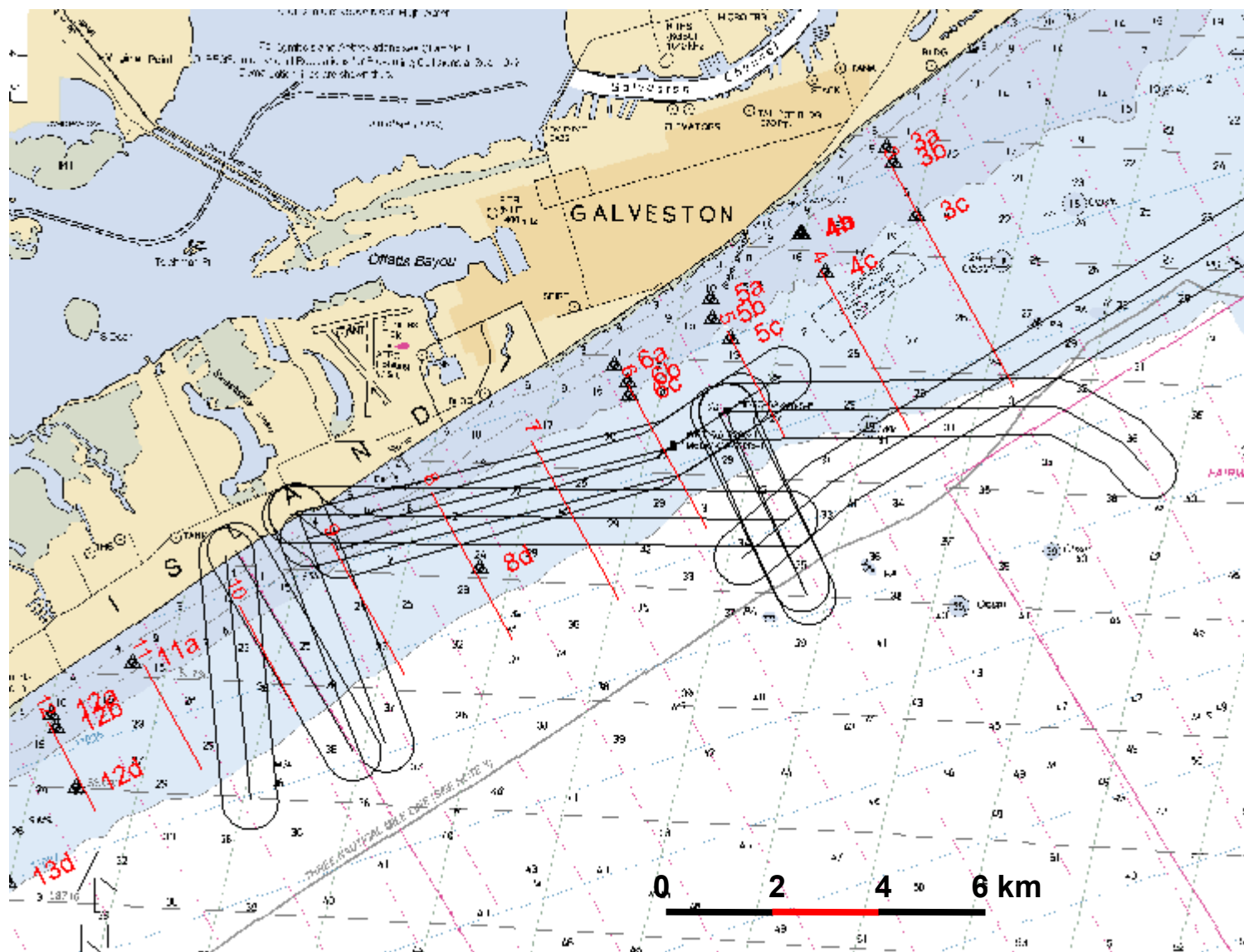
The deck of Lift Boat Ponthchatrain rigged with a submersible vibra core rig being deployed for core acquisition.

Figure 20





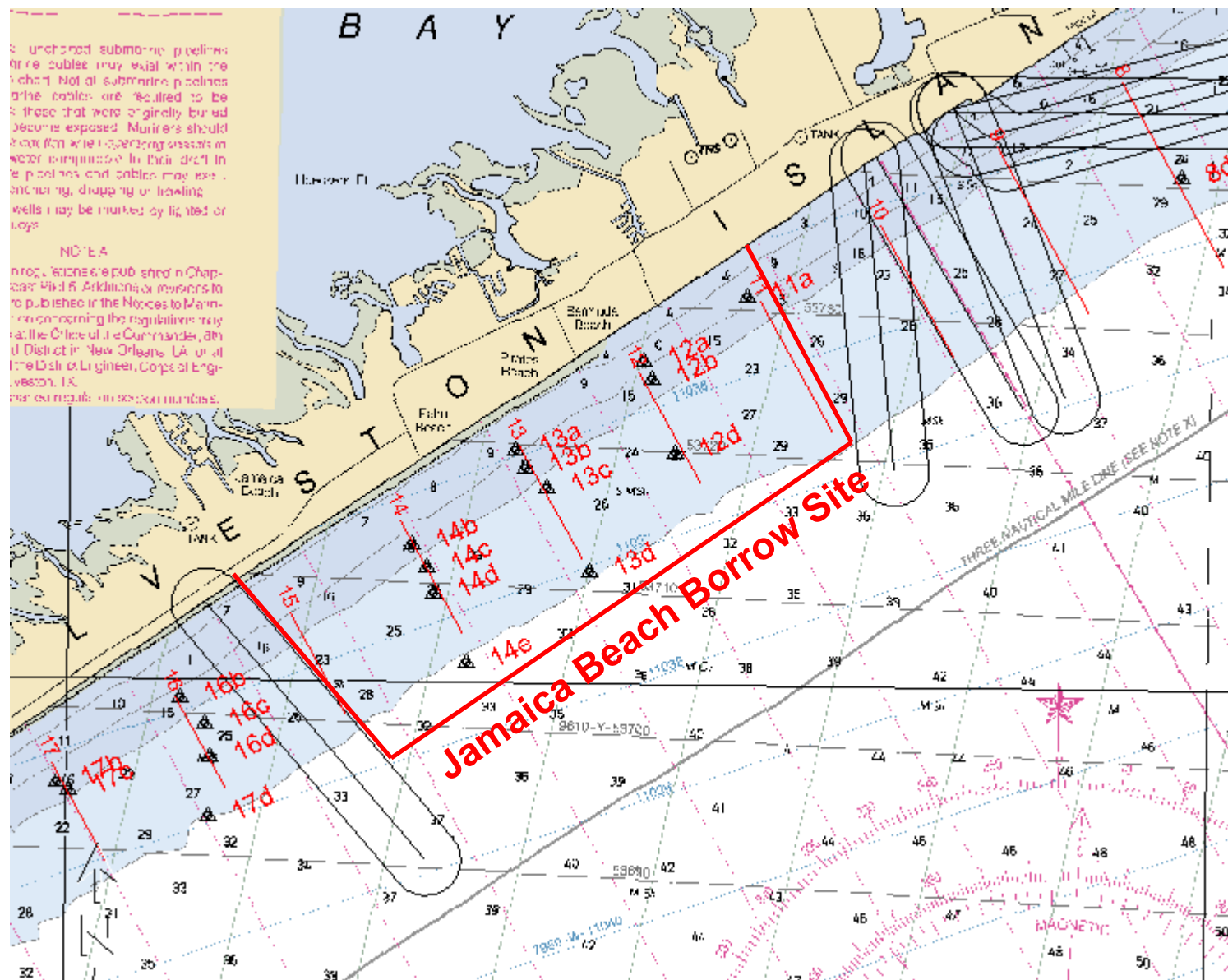




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0 2 4 6 km

CHIRP Line 12

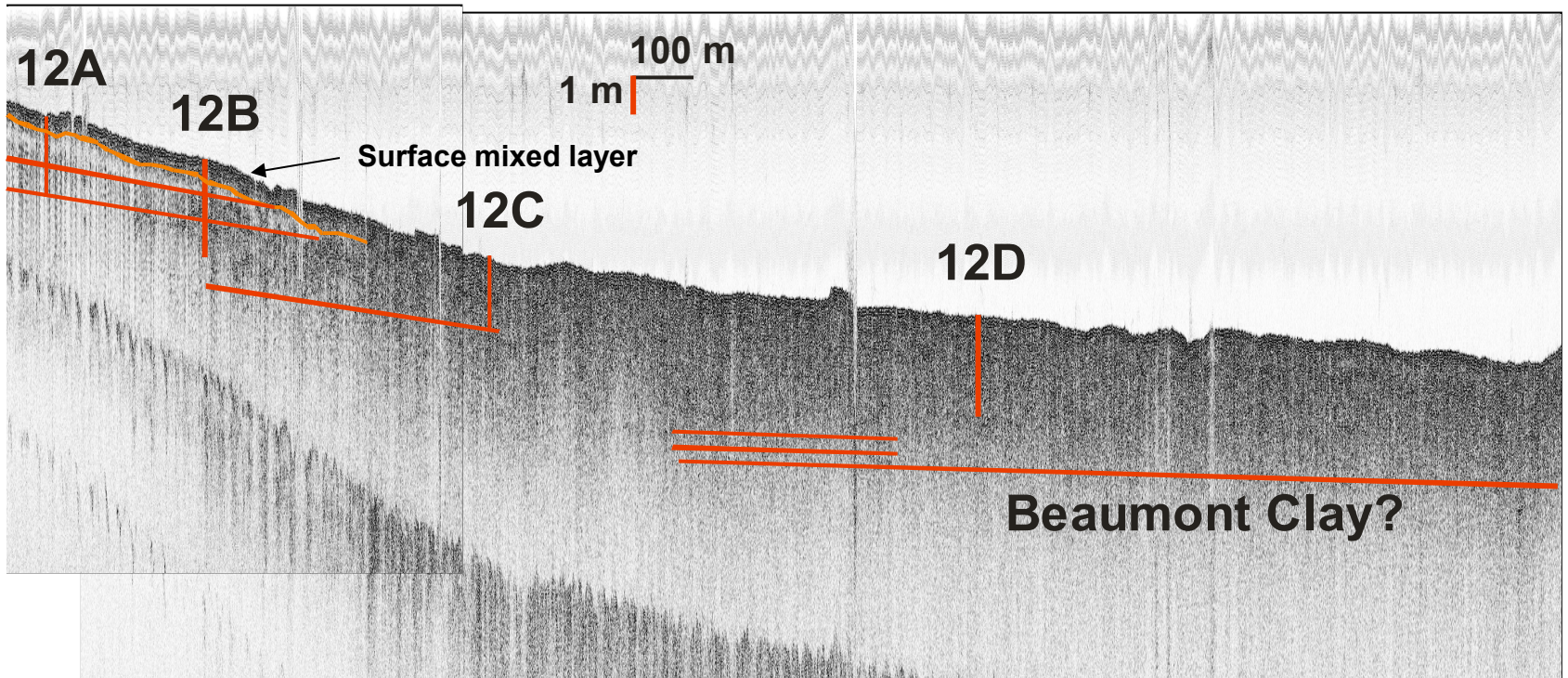


Figure 21

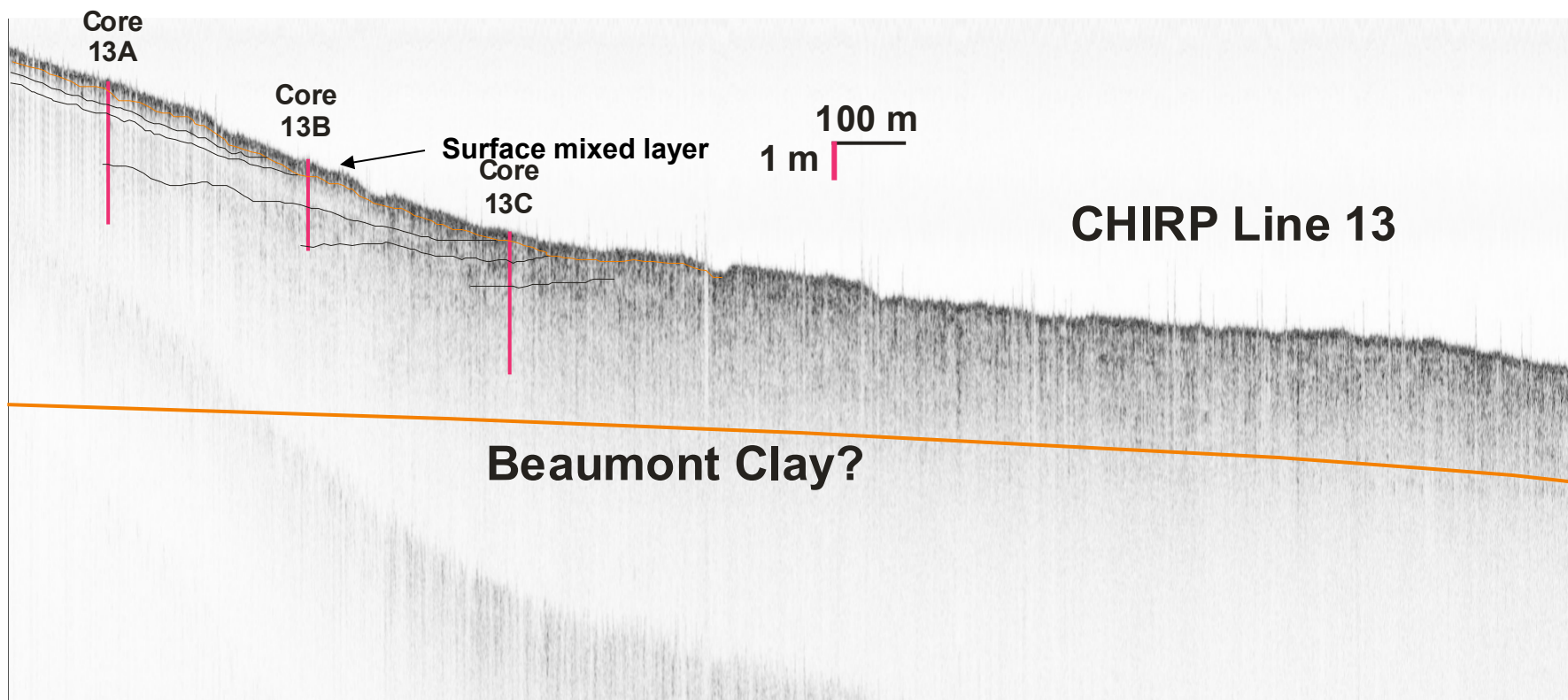


Figure 22

CHIRP Line 14

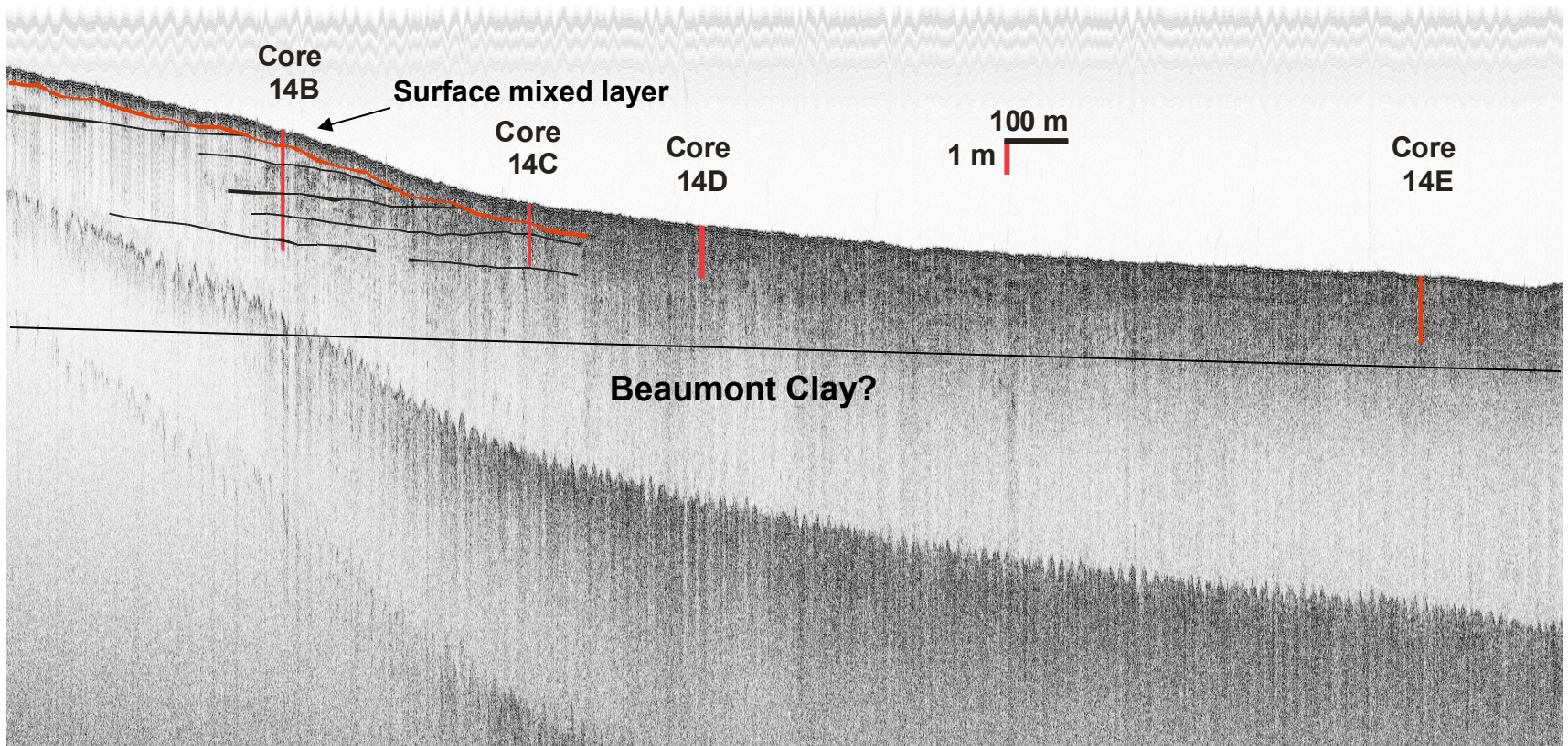


Figure 23

CHIRP Line 14

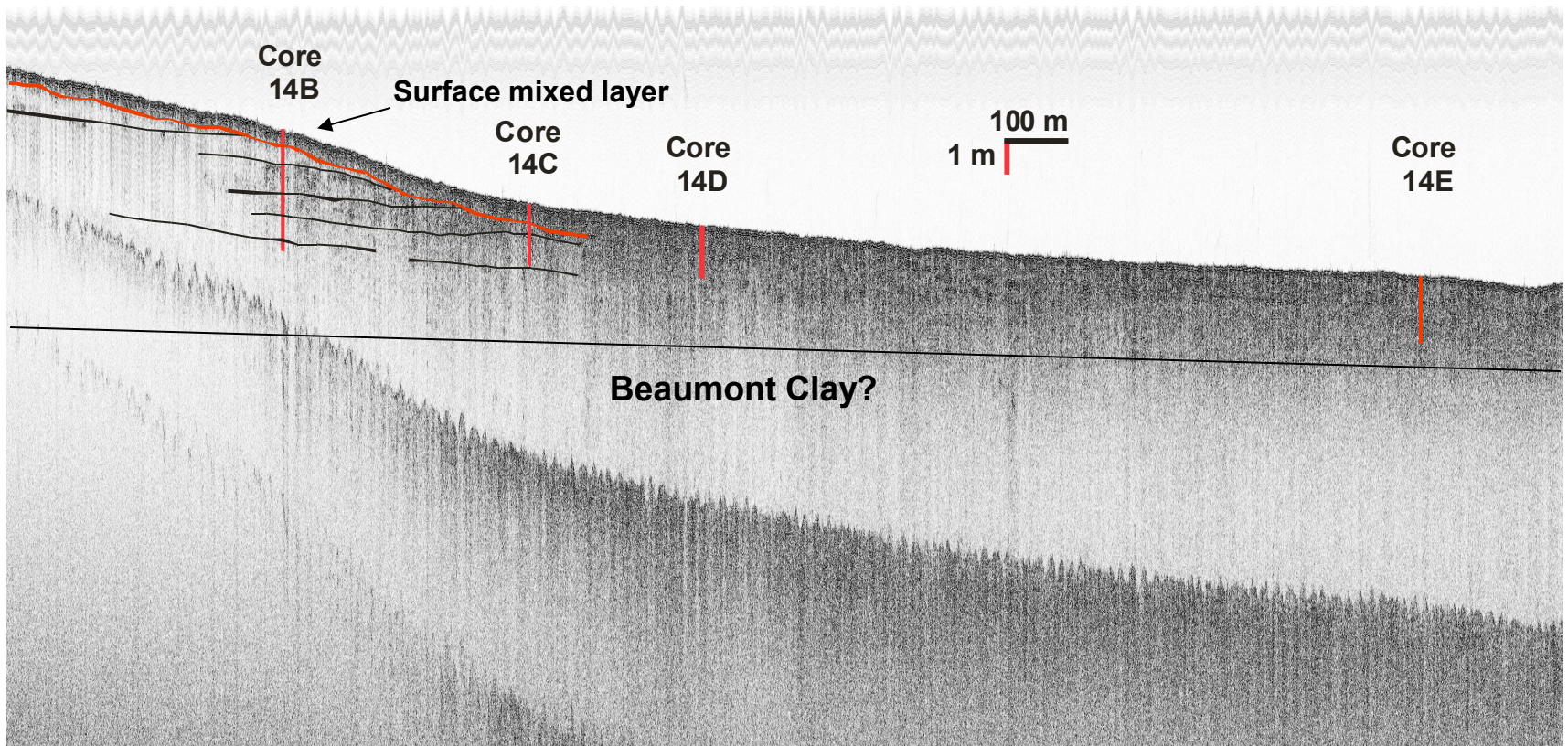
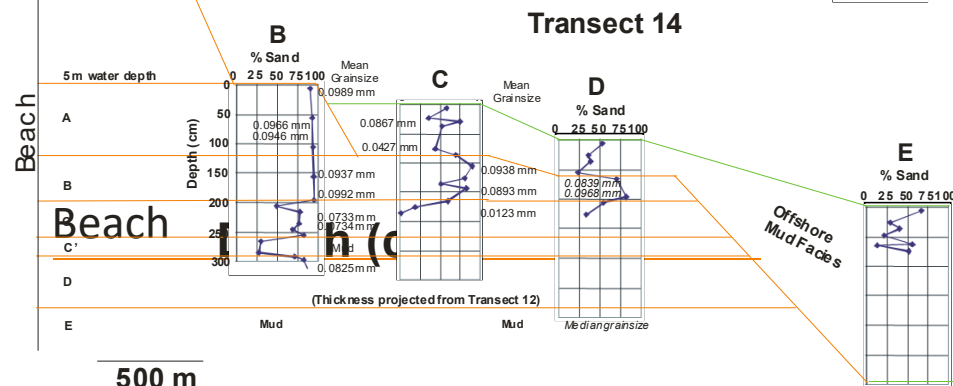
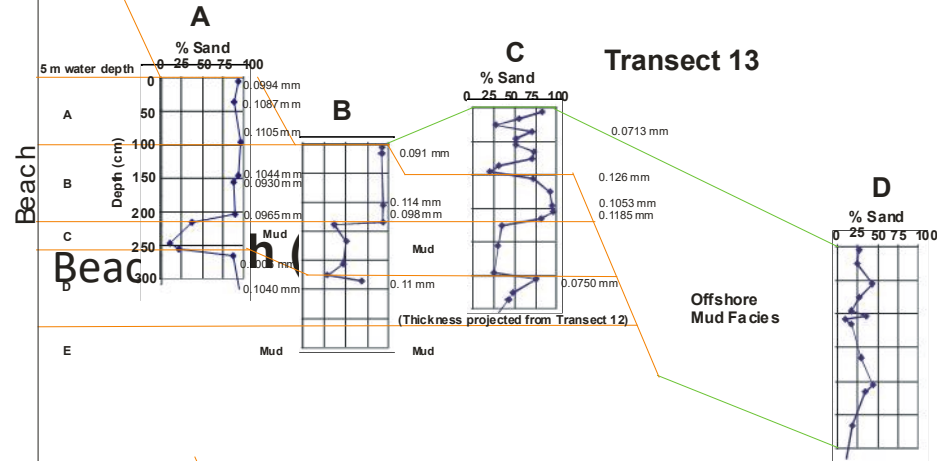
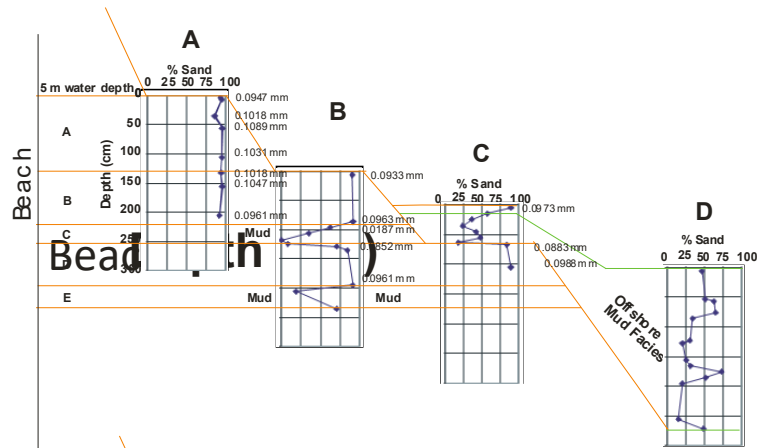


Figure 23



500 m

All distances measured between graphs

Stratigraphic cross section showing stratigraphic correlations between cores

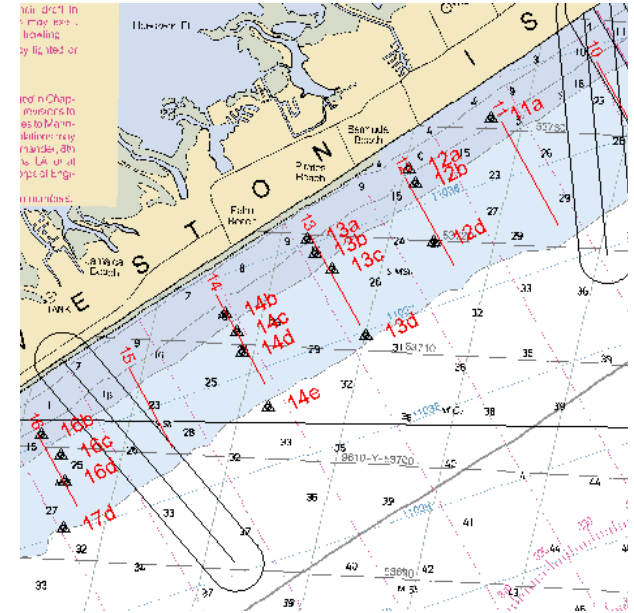
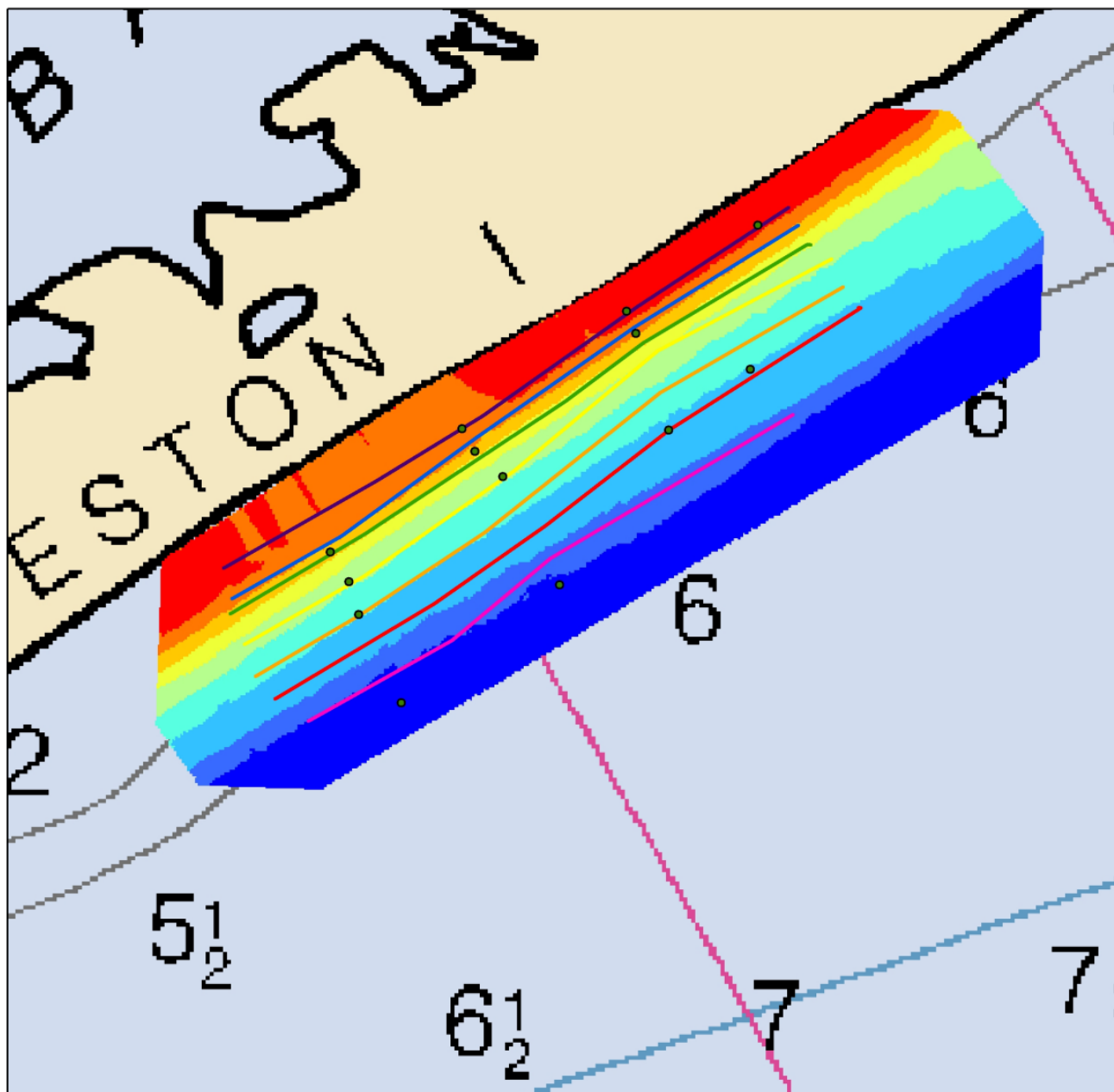


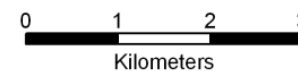
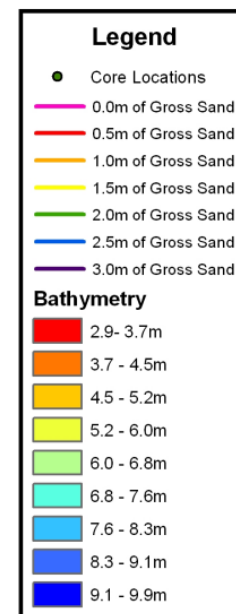
Figure 24



Figure 26



Thickness of Off Shore Gross Surface Sand Layer



Projection: Texas State Plane Southcentral
Datum: NAD 1983

Figure 27

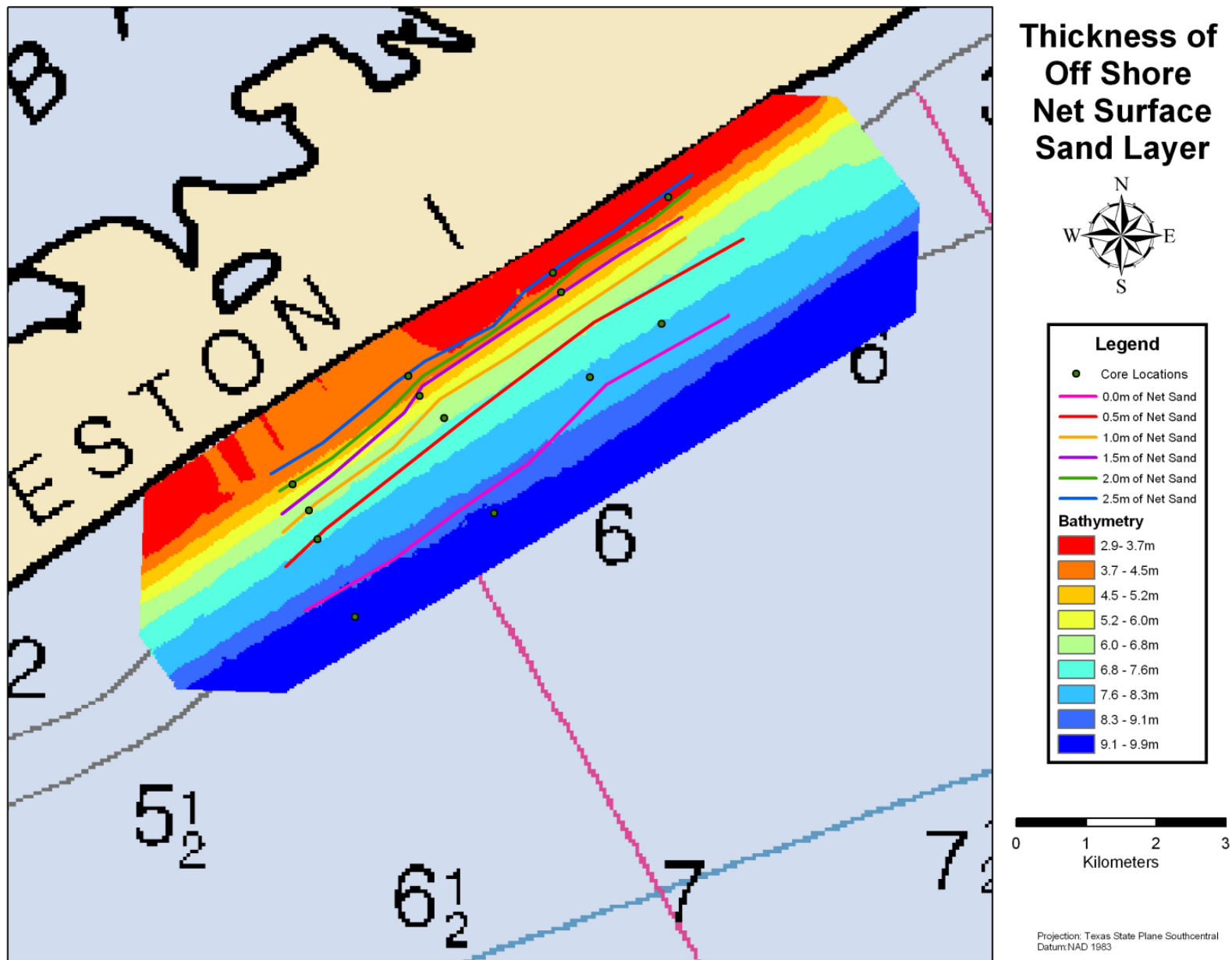


Figure 28

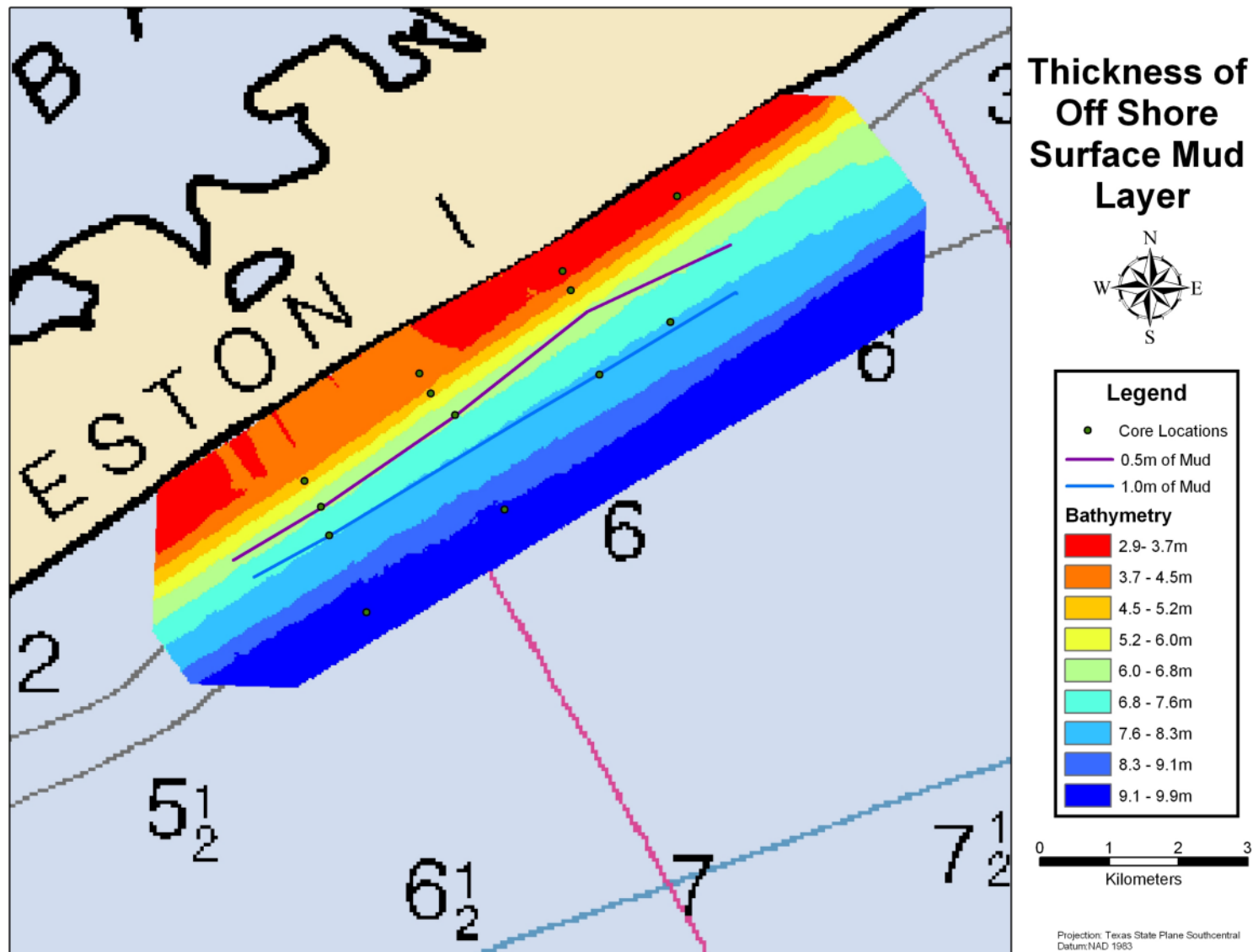
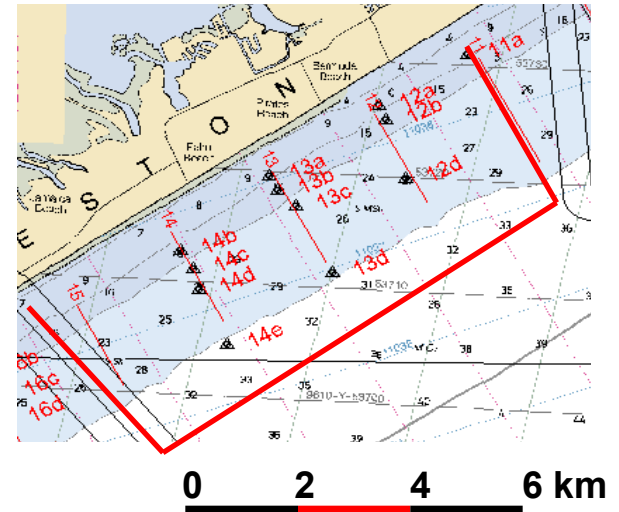


Figure 29

Stratigraphic cross section showing stratigraphic Correlation between cores



Layer	Mean Thickness	Mean Sand Diameter	% Sand	Lithology
Beach		134- 115 µm	100%	Sand
A	125 cm	94.6- 110.5 µm	90-98%	Sand
B	200 cm	93.0- 104.7 µm	90-98%	Sand
C	40 cm	n/a	<50%	Mud
D	75 cm	85.2- 104.0 µm	>75%	Sand
E	40 cm	n/a	<50%	Mud

Transect 12

Stratigraphic cross section showing stratigraphic
Correlation between cores

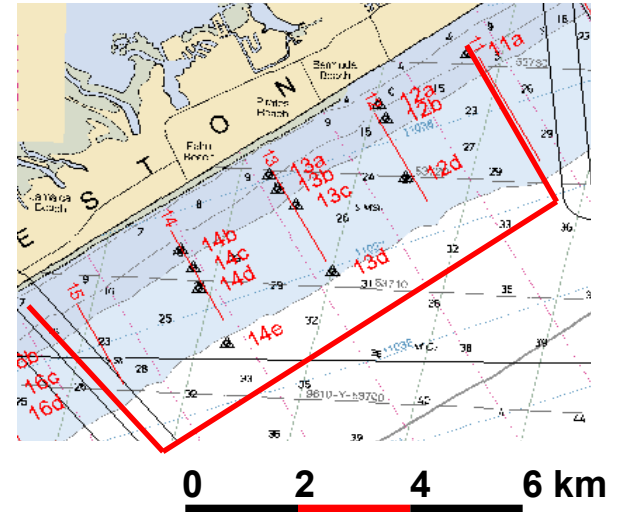
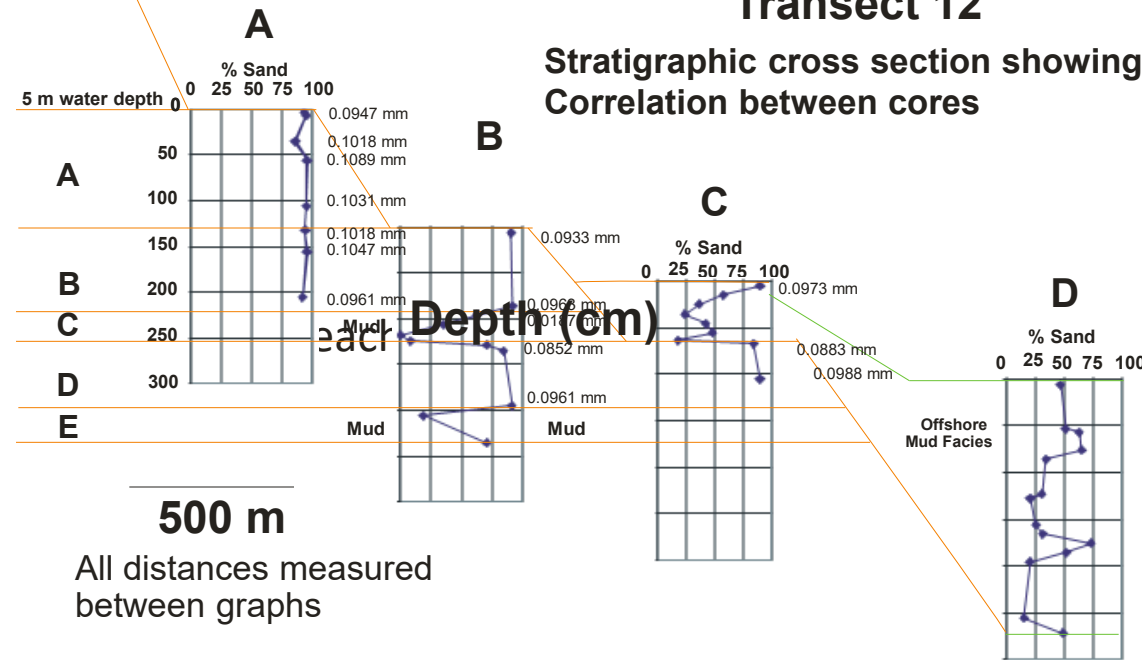


Table 2- Summary of Average Thickness of Sand Deposits along each 5 foot Isobath

Layer	Core A	Core B	Core C	Core D	Core E
Offshore Mud Facies	0 cm	0 cm	60 cm	300 cm	300 cm
A-Sand	125 cm	0 cm	0 cm	0 cm	0 cm
B-Sand	200 cm	100 cm	60 cm	0 cm	0 cm
C-Mud	40 cm	60 cm	60 cm	0 cm	0 cm
D-Sand	75 cm	75 cm	75 cm	0 cm	0 cm
Gross Interval	400 cm	235 cm	255 cm	300 cm	300 cm
Net Sand	360 cm	175 cm	135 cm	0 cm	0 cm

Transect 12

Stratigraphic cross section showing stratigraphic
Correlation between cores

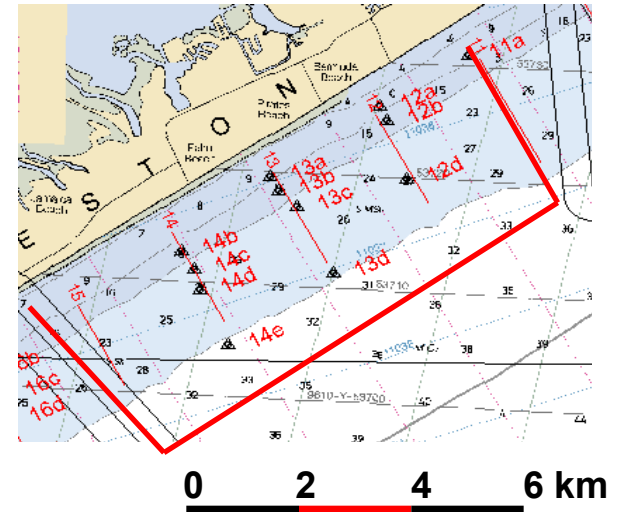
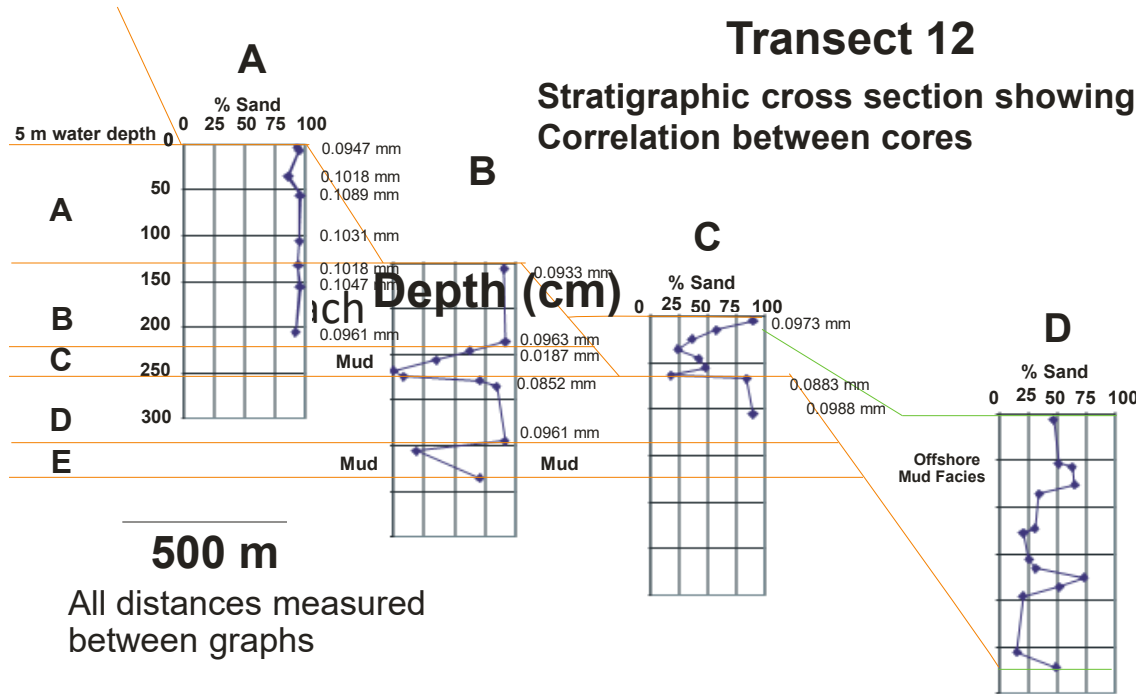


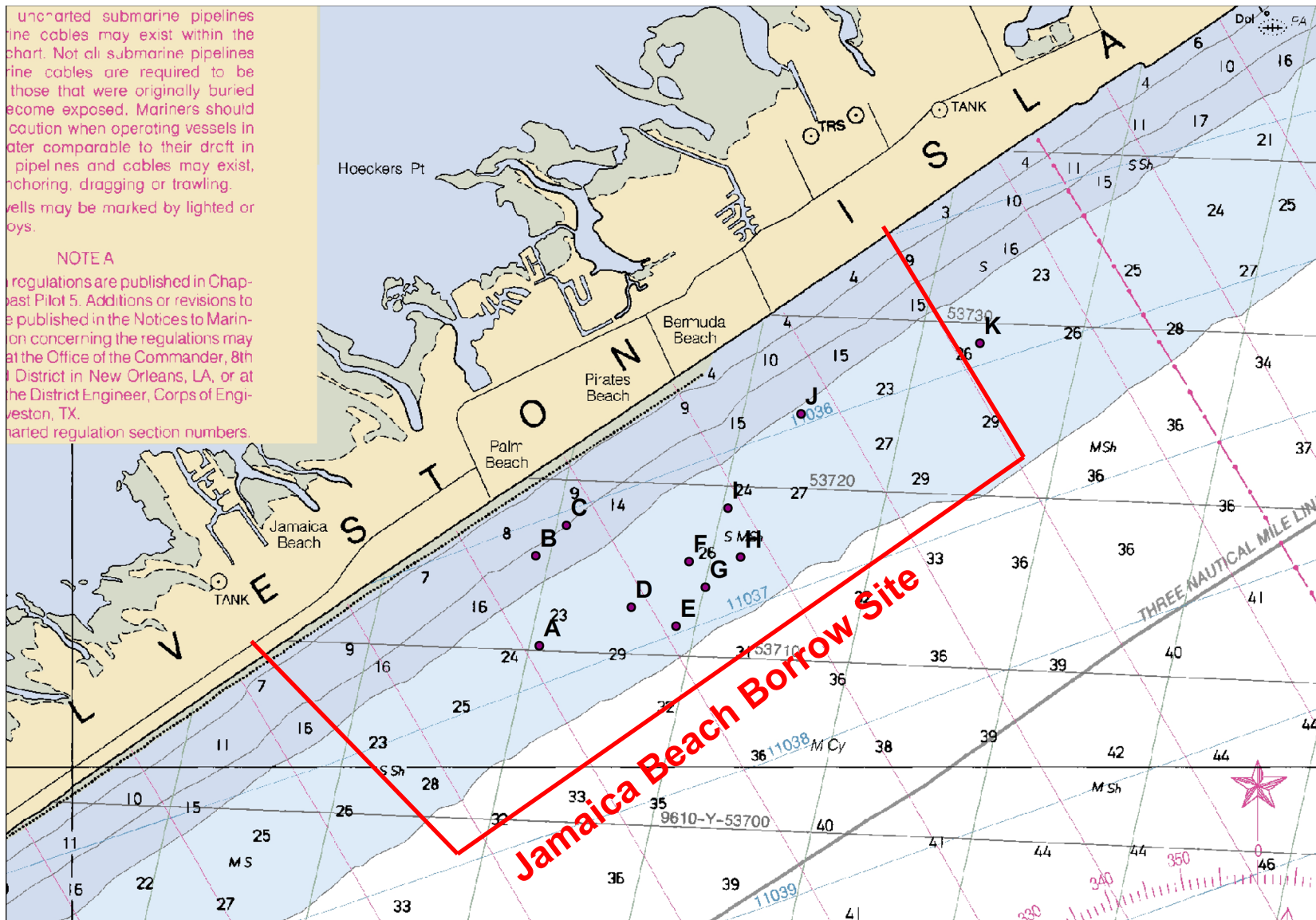
Table 3- Summary of Average Thickness of Sand Deposits along each 5 foot (1.5 m) Isobath

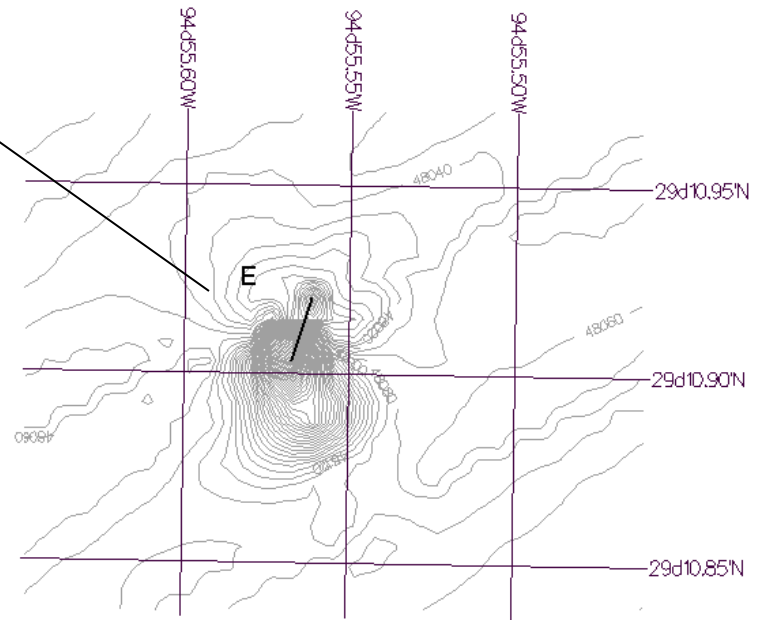
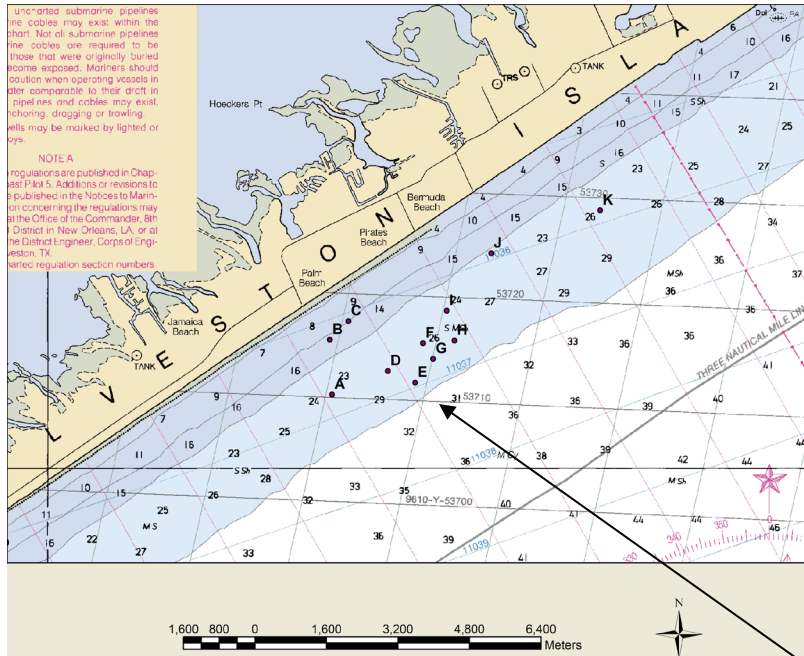
	A-B	B-C	C-D	Total Volume
Average Distance between cores	275 m	400 m	400 m	
Ave. Thickness	3.6 m	1.75 m	1.35 m	
Cubic meters/km	963k m ³ /km	271.25k m ³ /km	91.13 m ³ /km	1,325.4k m ³ /km

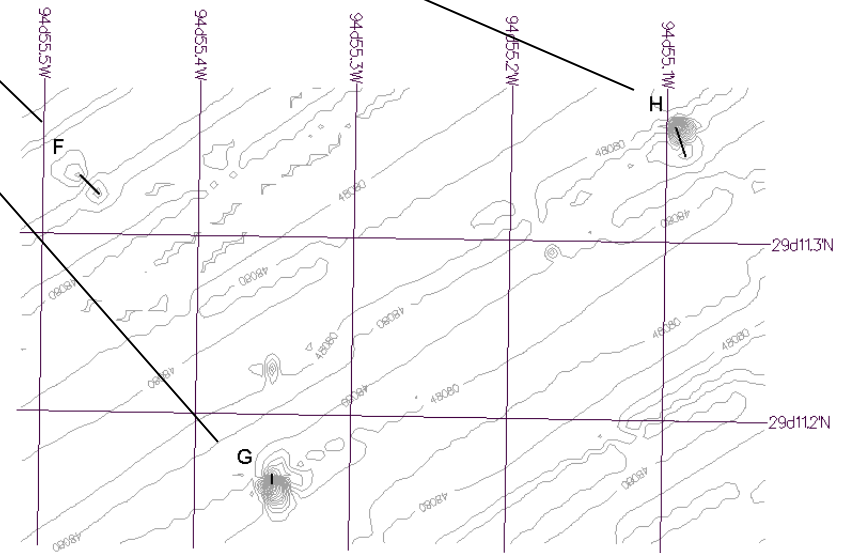
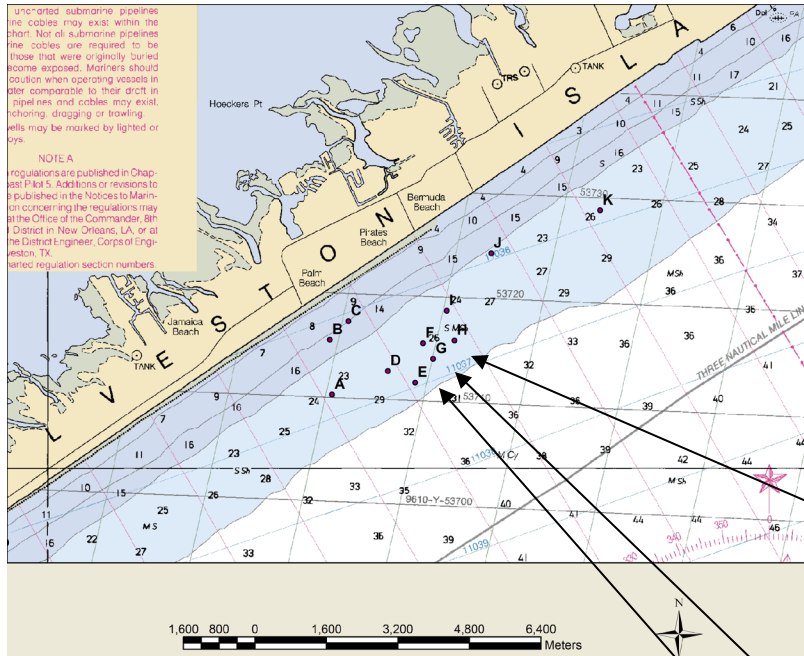
uncharted submarine pipelines
 fine cables may exist within the
 chart. Not all submarine pipelines
 fine cables are required to be
 those that were originally buried
 become exposed. Mariners should
 caution when operating vessels in
 water comparable to their draft in
 pipelines and cables may exist,
 anchoring, dragging or trawling.
 wells may be marked by lighted or
 buoys.

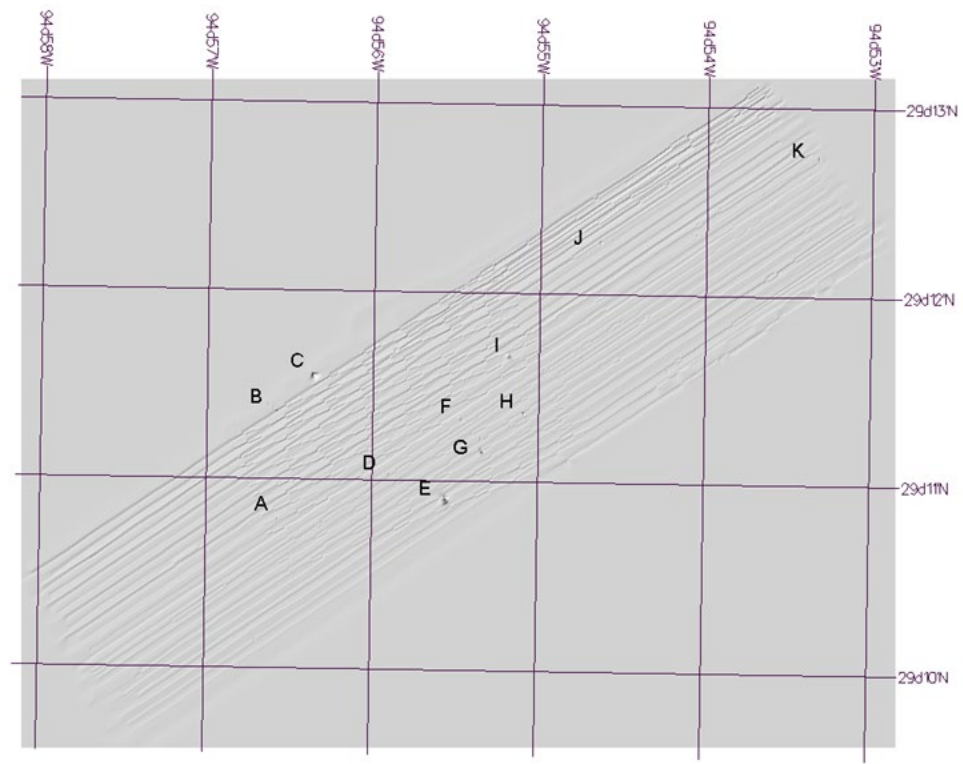
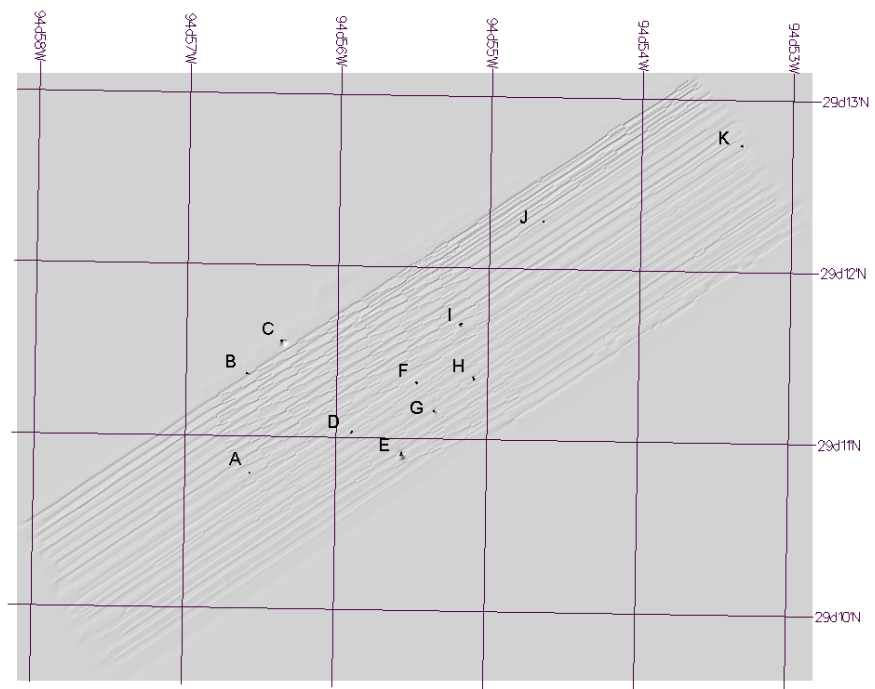
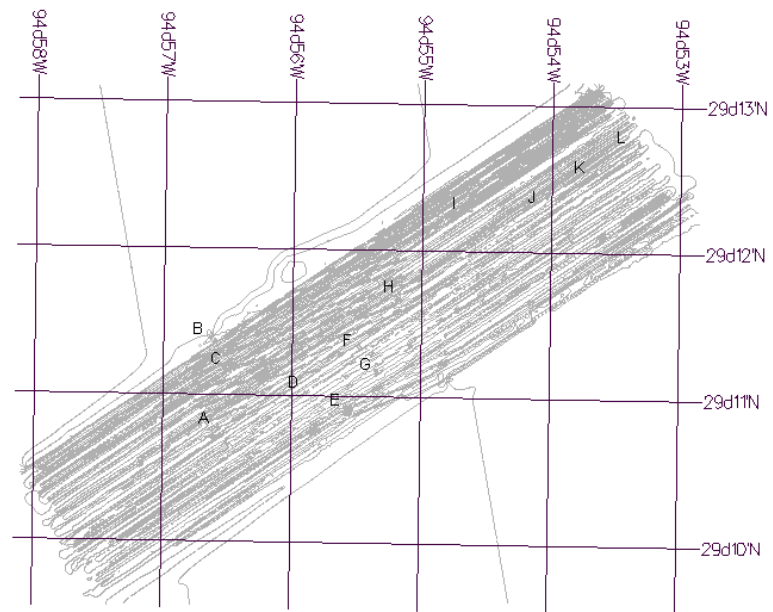
NOTE A

regulations are published in Chap-
 east Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to
 be published in the Notices to Marini-
 on concerning the regulations may
 at the Office of the Commander, 8th
 District in New Orleans, LA, or at
 the District Engineer, Corps of Engi-
 neering, TX.
 charted regulation section numbers.









Conclusion

The Offshore Sand Deposits:

- Sediment layers exist as nearly horizontal layers which are truncated by the shore face profile.
- Correlation of these units across CHIRP lines and between cores allow for estimations of total sand thickness and quality beyond core depths in specific locations
- Gross interval of sand thin offshore
- Sand gets progressively finer with depth both within stratigraphic units and between stratigraphic units
- Within stratigraphic units, sand gets progressively finer with distance offshore



Conclusion-continued

The Offshore Sand Deposits:

- Over 1.3 million cubic meters of sand/km
- However, it is 25-50% finer than what is on the beach
- Stratigraphic correlations from this study and core results from Anderson's work Suggest that sediment gets progressively finer and muddier with depth until the Beaumont Clay is reached throughout the inner shelf off of Galveston Island



What's Next

Texas City Dike
7000 m x 400 m

Bolivar Roads
1500 m x 600 m

5000 m x 500 m

South Jetty
Borrow Area

