

Presenting PIANC

Presented by

Sam Mazaheri

Port of Townsville

Acknowledge of Country

- PIANC ANZ acknowledges the traditional custodians of the country throughout Australia including the land on which we gather and meet today, and recongnises their continuing connection to land, water and community.
- We pay our respect to them and their cultures, and to elders past, present and emerging.



PIANC

The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure

PIANC IS

A worldwide network of professionals,

Providing expert advice on cost-effective and sustainable waterborne infrastructure,

And the leading partner for governments and the private sector in the design, development and maintenance of ports, waterways and coastal areas



SINCE 1885!

WHAT PIANC DOES

- Deliver high-quality technical reports within our International Commissions and Working Groups
- Create a worldwide network of the best international experts, both public and private, on technical, economic and environmental issues pertaining to waterborne transport infrastructure
- Support Young Professionals and Countries in Transition
- Keep the network connected through PIANC's international/regional/local events

Remains the leading international source of waterborne transportrelated information in the 21st century

7 REASONS TO JOIN PIANC



OUR GLOBAL MEMBERS

THE PIANC MEMBERSHIP CONSISTS OF:

- 43 Qualifying Members (QM) of which 27 have a National Section (NS)
- About 1,800 Individual Members
- More than 500 Corporate Members
 - port authorities
 - professional associations
 - > universities
 - public- and private-sector organisations

...

• 12 Platinum Partners



OUR GLOBAL MEMBERSHIP



Earthstar Geographics SIO © 2022 Microsoft Corporation

OUR A&NZ MEMBERS

THE PIANC A&NZ MEMBERSHIP CONSISTS OF:

- Currently*180 Individual Members
- Including 50 Student members
- More than 95 Corporate Members
 - port authorities
 - professional associations
 - > universities
 - public- and private-sector organisations
 - consultants & contractors

* As at 31 March 2023



PIANC A&NZ BOARD

PIANC A&NZ IS LED BY A VERY ACTIVE BOARD

CHAIR - LUKE CAMPBELL





Board members participated at recent AGM 2023 in Sydney

PIANC A&NZ CONFERENCES

PIANC A&NZ ORGANISES OR CO-ORGANISES TWO MAJOR BIENNIAL CONFERENCES IN THE REGION AS WELL AS WORKSHOPS AND WEBINARS



2ND PIANC ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE LEADERS AND PROFESSIONALS COMING TOGETHER 4 - 7 SEPTEMBER 2022 MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

www.piancapac.com





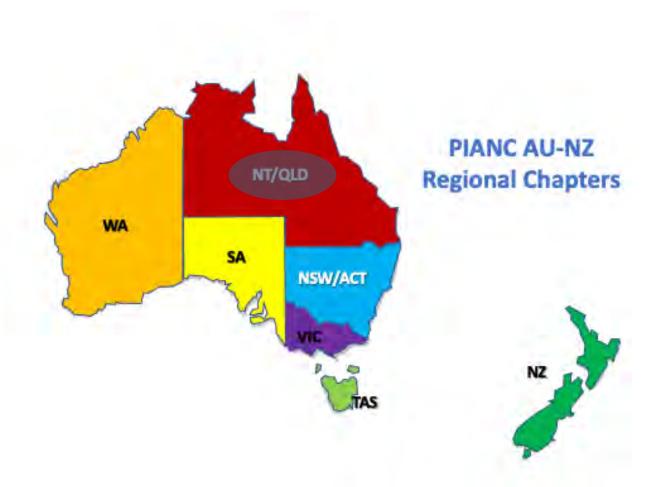
PIANC A&NZ REGIONAL CHAPTERS

PIANC A&NZ HAS SEVEN REGIONAL CHAPTERS

WE HOST CONFERENCES, TECHNICAL SEMINARS AND NETWORKING EVENTS FOR MEMBERS & OUR COMMUNITY

GET INVOLVED IN YOUR REGION!

http://pianc.org.au/about/regional-chapters/



PIANC A&NZ NORTHERN CHAPTER (QLD/NT)

Governance

- Leadership Committee (10 + 2 members)
- Monthly meeting
- Organising and holding local events
- Supporting/Mentoring YP
- Contributing to the body of knowledge and technical reports

PIANC A&NZ NORTHERN CHAPTER (QLD/NT) – 2023 KEY EVENTS





PORT OF TOWNSVILLE TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS IN-PERSON & WEBINAR PLUS PORT TOUR - THURS OCT 5 2023 Thu Oct 5 2023, 01:00pm UTC+10 to 06:00pm UTC+10





PIANC YOUNG PROFESSIONALS LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST IN BRISBANE! Tue Oct 31 2023, 07:00am AEST

- PIANC End of Year Sundowner in Brisbane, Pig N Whistle riverside, 30 Nov.
- 2024 Outlook
- Hydrogen
- Offshore Renewable Energy
- QGHL
- Coastal Eng (Griffith University)



PIANC QLD/NT CHAPTER: OCEAN ENERGY & OFFSHORE WIND SEMINAR/WEBINAR - 18 APRIL - BRISBANE -

Tue Apr 18 2023, 05:30pm AEST to 08:30pm AEST





18

PIANC ANZ QLD/NT CHAPTER: DARWIN FREE NETWORKING SUNDOWNER WED 17 MAY, 5 - 7.30PM

Wed May 17 2023, 05:00pm to 07:30pm



2<23Sunshine Coast

15 - 18 August 2023

STRALASIAN



Luke Campbell - Chair PIANC A&NZ, with Shore Power Workshop organisers: LR Peter Engelen – PIANC A&NZ Deputy Chair & Workshop Coordinator, Jackie Spiteri – PIANC A&NZ Board Member and Sustainability Lead, Scott Keane – PIANC A&NZ Board Member and Technical Lead MarCom, Ron Cox – PIANC A&NZ Board and member PTGCC, Sam Mazaheri – Chair of PIANC Queensland and Northern Territory Regional Chapter.

sent: Neil Lawson, PIANC A&NZ Board.

PIANC A&NZ MENTORING PROGRAM

PIANC A&NZ RUNS AN ANNUAL MENTORING PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS

IN 2022 WE CONNECTED 32 PARTICIPANTS FROM 22 MEMBER ORGANISATIONS https://pianc.org.au/membership/members-mentoring-program/



AWARDS

• PIANC DE PAEPE-WILLEMS AWARD (DPWA):

- > special prize established as a recognition of outstanding technical research on waterborne transport infrastructure by young engineers (< age of 40).</p>
- **3** prizes: 4,000.00; 2,000.00 and 1,000.00 EUR
- MEDA AWARD (RecCom)



- WORKING WITH NATURE AWARD (EnviCom)
- Visit <u>https://www.pianc.org/awards</u> for more information!
- YOUNG PROFESSIONAL AWARD

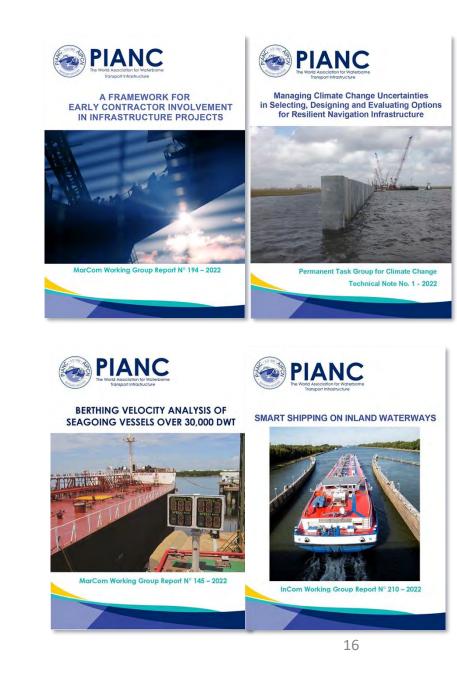
- Working with Nature
- Granted every 4 year at the occasion of the PIANC World Congress to the author of the best paper.

OUR TECHNICAL REPORTS

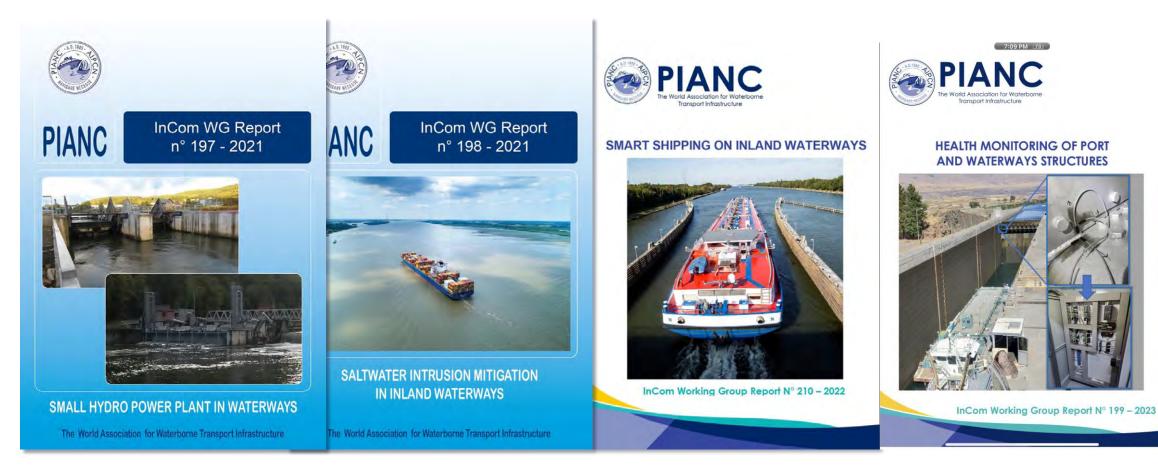
THE CORE BUSINESS OF PIANC

- Provide state-of-the-art guidance on waterborne transport-related topics for professionals
- Drafted by international Working Groups supervised by a Commission
- An average of 50 Working Groups active at any time!

Available FOR FREE for all PIANC members on the Members Only pages!



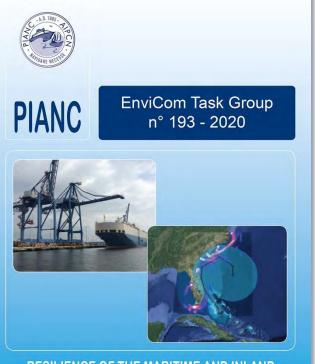
OUR TECHNICAL REPORTS (InCom)



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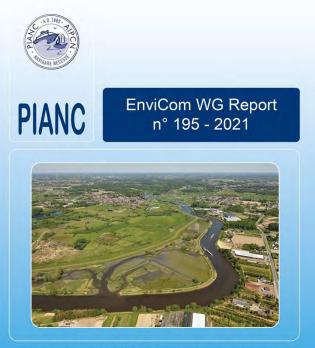


OUR TECHNICAL REPORTS (EnviCom)



RESILIENCE OF THE MARITIME AND INLAND WATERBORNE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure



AN INTRODUCTION TO APPLYING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES FOR WATERBORNE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure

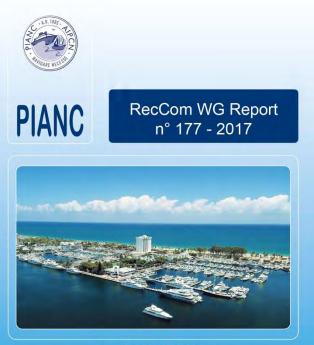


Managing Climate Change Uncertainties in Selecting, Designing and Evaluating Options for Resilient Navigation Infrastructure



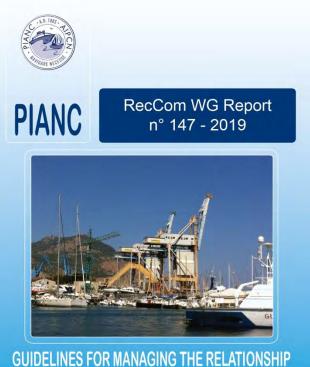
Permanent Task Group for Climate Change Technical Note No. 1 - 2022

OUR TECHNICAL REPORTS (RecCom)



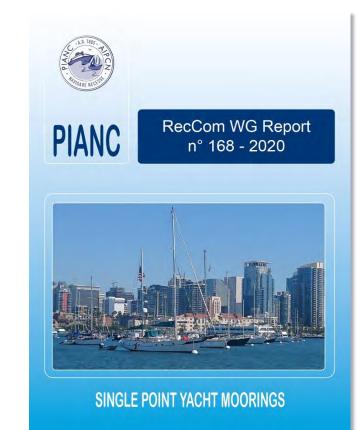
10 YEARS OF THE MARINA EXCELLENCE DESIGN 'JACK NICHOL' AWARD (MEDA)

The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure



BUIDELINES FOR MANAGING THE RELATIONSHI BETWEEN RECREATIONAL NAVIGATION AND COMMERCIAL PORTS

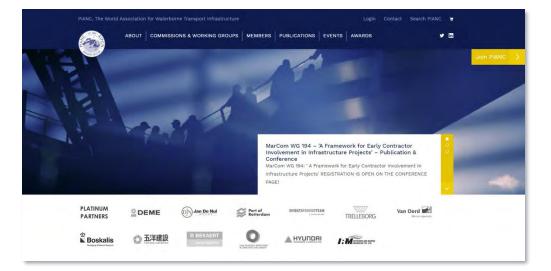
The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure



The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure

PIANC COMMUNICATION TOOLS

VISIT THE PIANC WEBSITE AT <u>https://www.pianc.org</u>



JOIN PIANC ON THE SOCIAL MEDIA!

in LinkedIn - https://www.linkedin.com/company/pianc-international/

- **Twitter <u>https://twitter.com/PIANC1</u>**
- YouTube <u>https://www.youtube.com/@piancinternational</u>

CONNECT WITH PIANC A&NZ

PIANC A&NZ MEMBERS RECEIVE REGULAR EMAIL UPDATES ON NEWS & EVENTS

VISIT THE PIANC WEBSITE AT https://www.pianc.org.au



JOIN PIANC A&NZ ON SOCIAL MEDIA!

in LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/company/pianc-a-nz/

YouTube - https://www.youtube.com/@pianc_anz

in LinkedIn Group for our YPs <u>https://www.linkedin.com/groups/5078998/</u>



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Port of Townsville stands on Gurambilbarra country, traditionally cared for by the Wulgurukaba people.

• We pay our respect to our traditional owners past, present and emerging.



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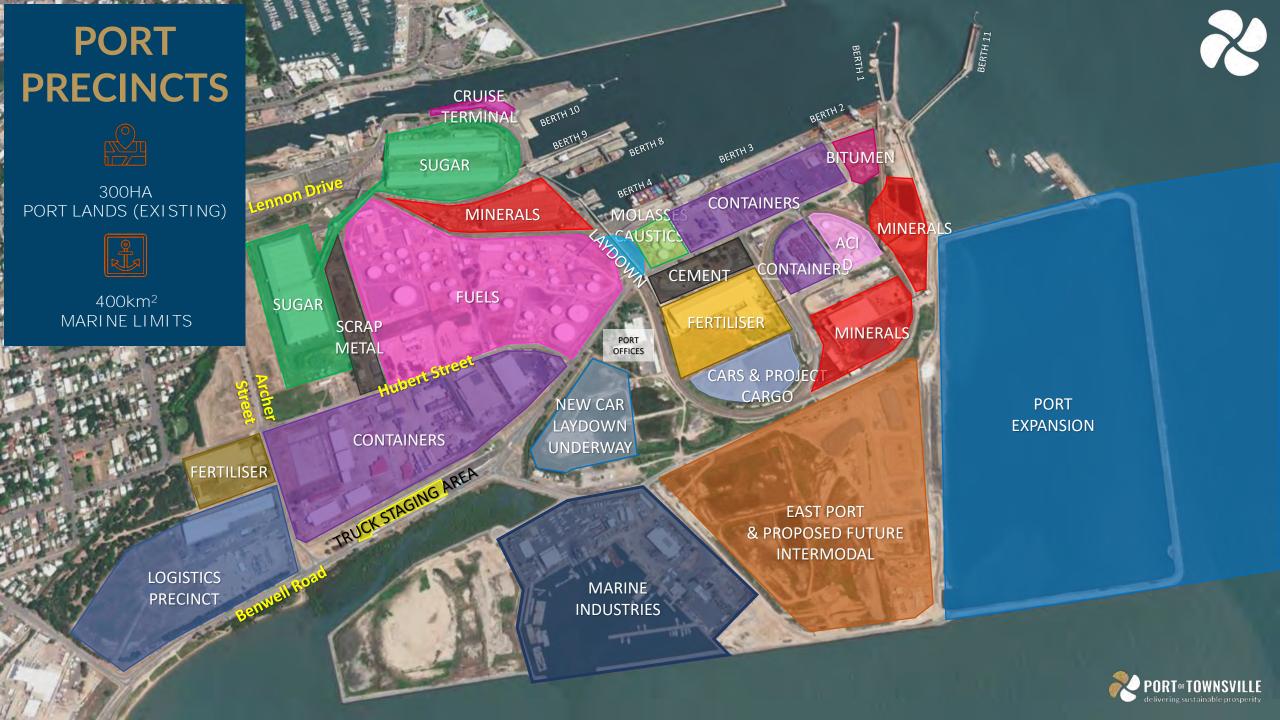


2021/22 - Northern Australia Tonnage

AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST ZINC, LEAD, COPPER, SUGAR & FERTILISER PORT

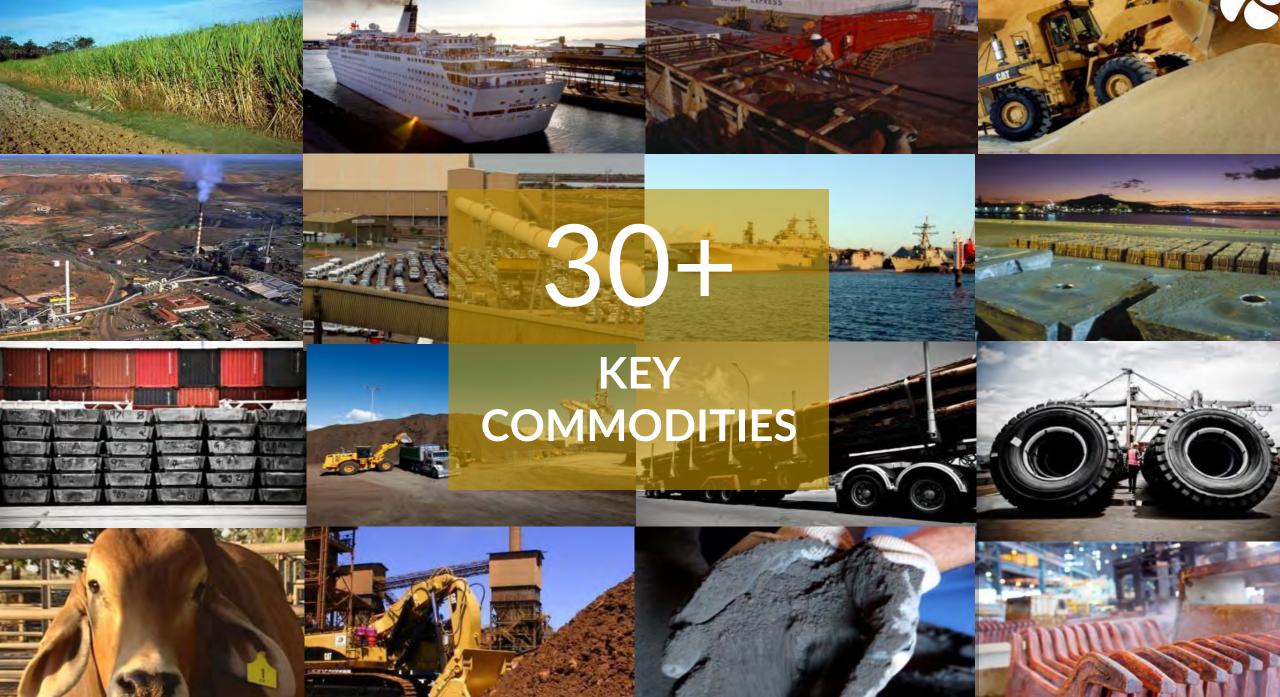
NORTH AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST CONTAINER & AUTOMOTIVE PORT

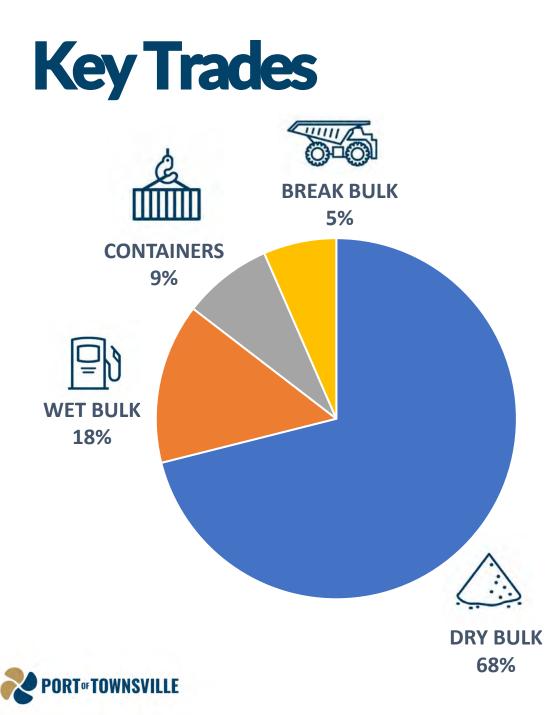
GROWING CRUISE PORT





X BERTHS **8** M TONNES OF TRADE \$10bn WORTH





TONNES 2022-23 Mineral 1,440,000 **Concentrates** Sugar 1,556,256 943,767 **Fertiliser** 1,077,051 **Petroleums** ΞŊ Refined 5,812 A **Metals** 44,731 TEUs 36,862 Motor Vehicles 54,042 Live Cattle

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Links to 130 ports in 44 countries

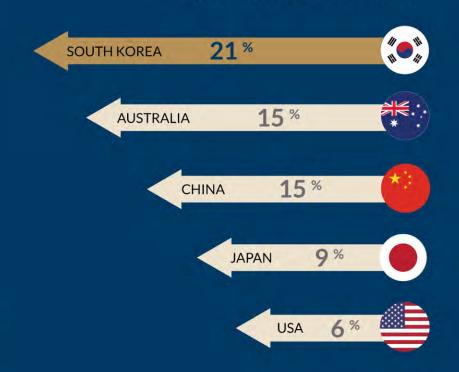




2021/22 - Top 10 Trading Partners



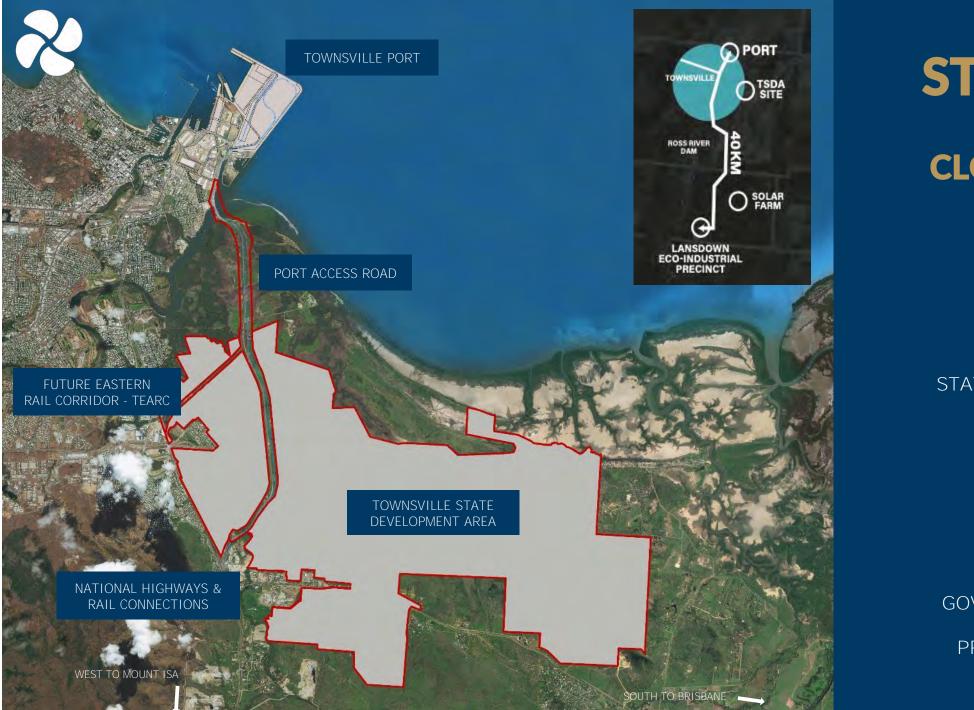
Top 5 Export Destinations



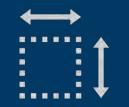
Top 5 Import Origins







STRATEGIC LAND CLOSE TO PORT



4,900ha state industrial zone



\$28M MULTI LEVEL GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR LANSDOWN PRECINCT (2,200HA)

•THE OPPORTUNITIES



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POTENTIAL NEW TRADE OPPORTUNITIES Battery RE Queensland AEON METALS Chemical Pacific Metals AUSTRALIAN MINES LIMITED S PHOSPHATE Chatham **GTGF** Australia Phosphate Rock Phosphate Ltd Ρ Rock Power E Windfar QEM tagenergy **IBERDROLA** m ZEPHYR windlab SEFAAS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FROM AN AGIN SOURCE Energy for the Environment GreenDay **Biofuel** T jet zero ABEL Efuel CopperStrin Power g Rare **CURRIE ROSE** QEM \odot RESOURCES INC **Earths MULTICOM** RESOURCES Hydroge Edify n origin ENERGY CORPORATION



CHANNEL UPGRADE \$**251**м **CHANNEL WIDENING** 62на **RECLAMATION AREA** CREATED **300**M LOA VESSELS JUNE 2024 **EST. COMPLETION**

• NEW CAR LAYDOWN Increases total capacity up to 3200 cars

New laydown completed September 2023





PORT EXPANSION <u>PROJECT</u>

\$1.6

BILLION

30 YEAR DEVELOPMENT

SMART PORT ENABLED

SAFE & RESILIENT

CRUISING INTO THE FUTURE



The global cruise market size expected to reach USD \$15 billion by 2028: 11.0% CAGR

Queensland is Australia's most sought-after destination for the world's cruise ships.

Townsville aims to have the best passenger experience in Australia.





cruise ships by 2050 =25% berth occupancy



economic impact



passengers



STRATEGIC ANCHOR FOR DEFENCE CAPABILITY





ARMY WATERCRAFT MASTER PLANNED FACILITY



FORWARD MOUNTING BASE FOR LHD VESSELS



STRATEGIC DEFENCE LOCATION



it HEF HE

SECURE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AUSTRALIA & ITS FRIENDS









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Administration Building, Benwell Road PO Box 1031, Townsville Q 4810



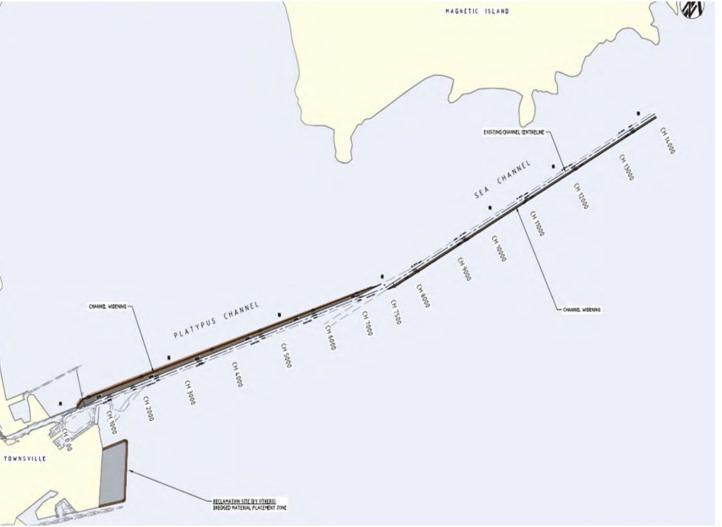


Backhoe Dredging – Townsville CUP

- PIANC Northern Chapter
- Jason Mahlberg
- 05 October 2023

Backhoe Dredging

- Is BHD on a larger scale your friend?
- 1. Project overview
- 2. Dredging
- 3. Reclamation
- 4. Impacts
- Environmental
- Community
- Optics









• Project Overview





Project Overview

The Channel Upgrade project will deliver a wider 14.9km shipping channel from 92m to 180m at the inshore (Port end), tapering to 120m at the seaward end.

Once complete, ships up to 300m long will be able to safely access the Port of Townsville.

Operations are being conducted by Hall Contracting using the largest Australian-owned backhoe dredge Woomera.

Dredging works commenced on 15 March 2022 and the project is expected to be finalised by late 2024.

Woomera will remove approx. 3.4 million cubic metres of dredge material which will be transported to a Temporary Unloading Facility and deposited within a 62ha area for future Port expansion.







- Project Overview
- Total dredge volume for the project 3,414,131 m3
- Dredging total to end of September 2,604,768m3

• Percentage completed as at end of September 73%

• Dredging forecasted to be completed around April 2024





• Dredging



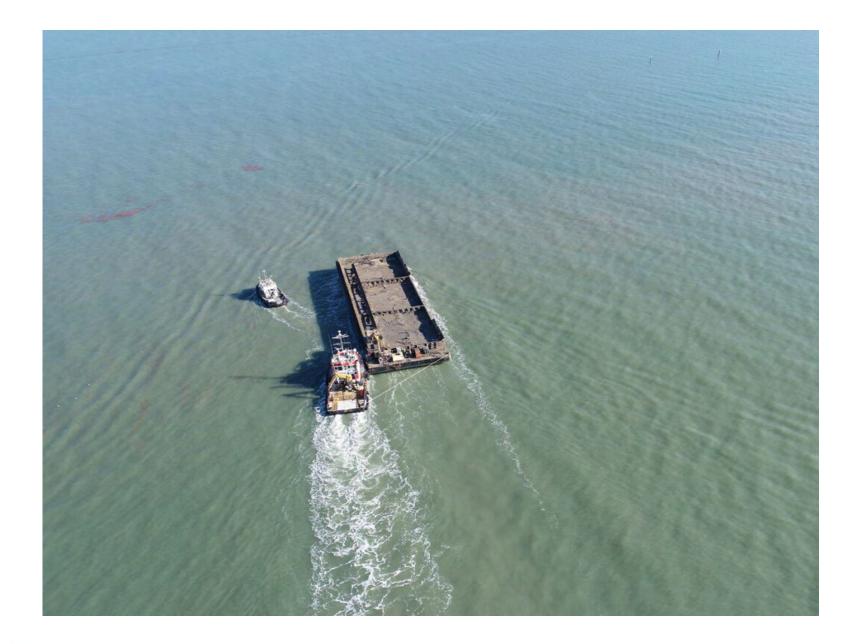
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• Dredging

• With the project moving more than 1,989 barges to date and other vessels involved in the project Marine Operational Risk play a major role in the in project.

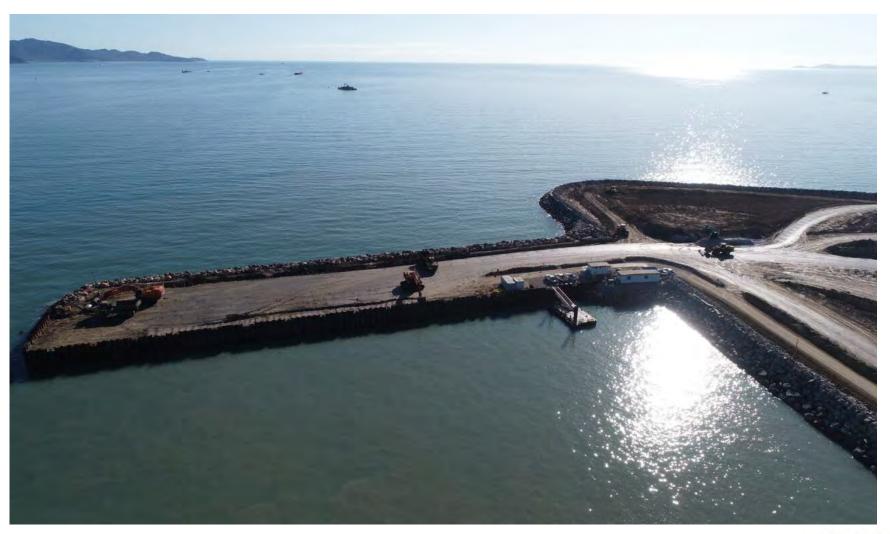




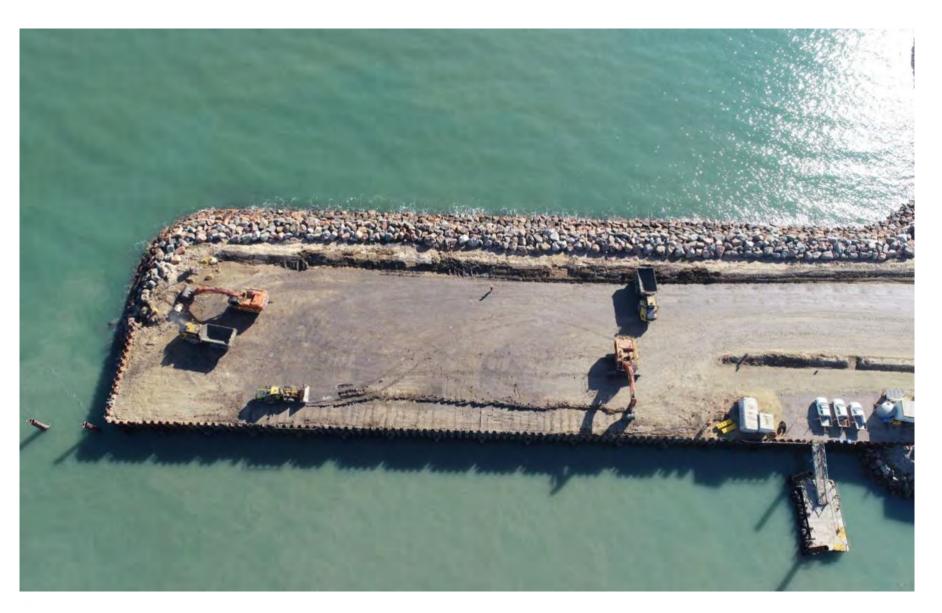




- Dredging
- TUF









Reclamation



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- Channel Upgrade Project
- Reclamation

Operational Constraints

- All weather access
- Trafficable surface
- Efficiencies at commencementprior to bund wall sealing





• Reclamation

Operational Opportunities

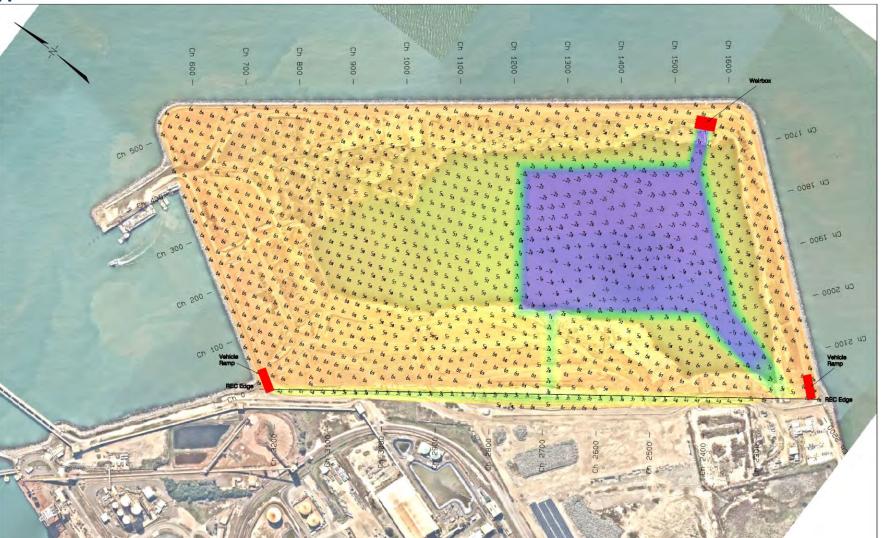
- Multi tip faces & work areas
- Multi circuits running
- Working in wet weather works
- Drying of materials
- Stockpile
- Dewatering
- Separation of different materials
- Staging of heights /levels
- Sediment controls





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• Reclamation





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• Reclamation





Impacts



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- Channel Upgrade Project
- Environmental Impact
- Water Quality Monitoring
- 13 monitoring sites
- 3 compliance sites Virago Shoals, Middle Reef, Strand Shallow
- Trigger levels/limits based on rolling average light levels





- Channel Upgrade Project
- Environmental Impact





Receiving environment monitoring at 2 locations – 300m from outlet



- Channel Upgrade Project
- Optics
- MODIS imagery of
- 5th September 20





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- Channel Upgrade Project
- Community Impact
- Optics





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- Channel Upgrade Project
- Community Impact

Interactions between commercial and recreational vessel users on Cleveland Bay

NAVIGATION CONSTRAINTS HARBOUR ENTRANCE

A construction zone is in place around backhoe dredge Woomera in Cleveland Bay as Townsville's shipping channel is widened.



Mariners are advised:

- Dredging is underway at the Harbour Entrance to Ross Creek
- A construction zone is in place for your safety
- Stay outside the yellow and black cardinal marks
- Dredging will occur 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

View the latest Notice to Mariners at: www.msg.gld.gov.au

• Tune into VHF 16 when out on the water and observe all speed limits

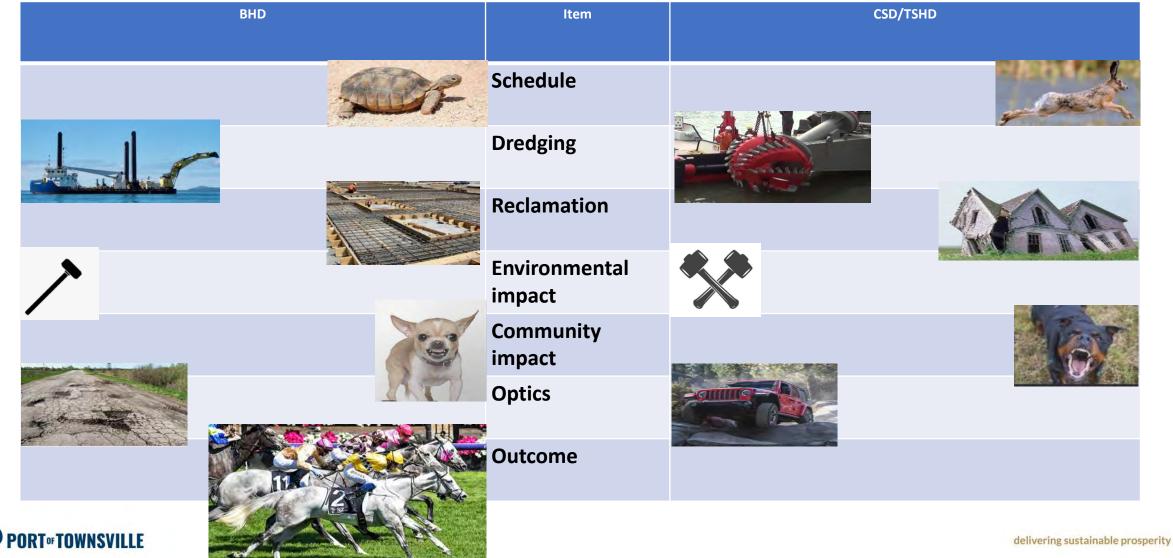
FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHANNEL UPGRADE PROJECT cugeneral@townsvilleport.com.au 1800 531 561 (8.30am-4pm M-F) www.townsvilleport.com.au







• Yes or No?





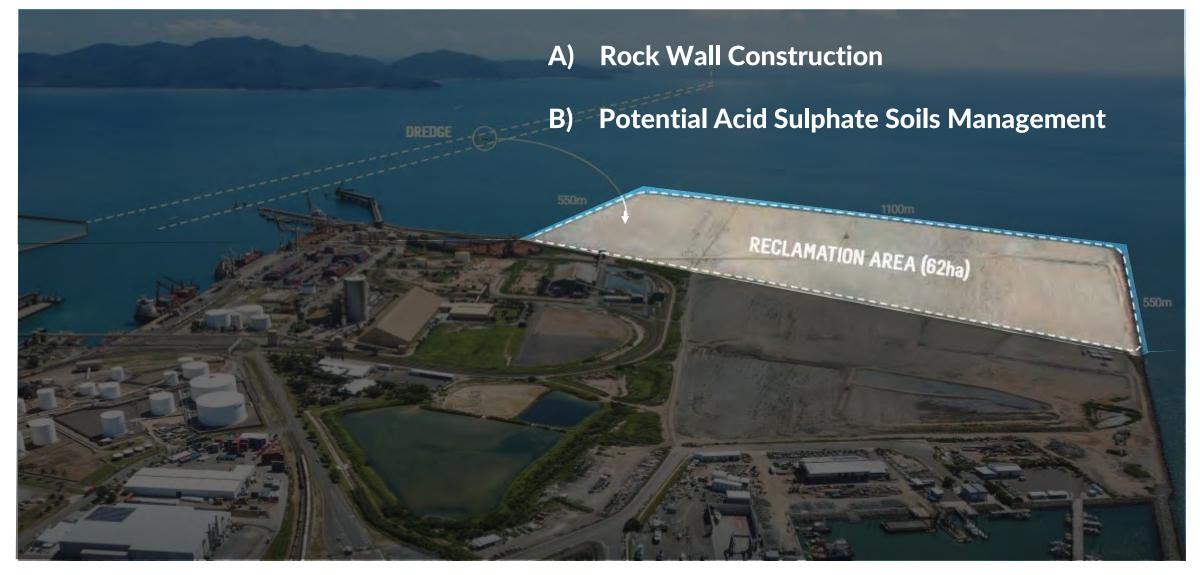
•Thank you

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Channel Upgrade Project - Reclamation Works





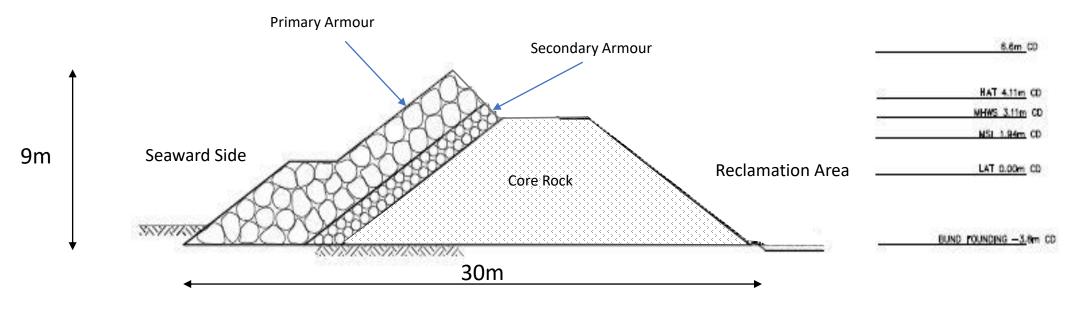
A) Rock Wall Construction

- Construction Methodology Overview
- Difficulties with Differential Tide Pressures
- **Estimating Tide Differentials for Remainder of Project**

4M m³ reclamation capacity

2.2km of rock bund wall

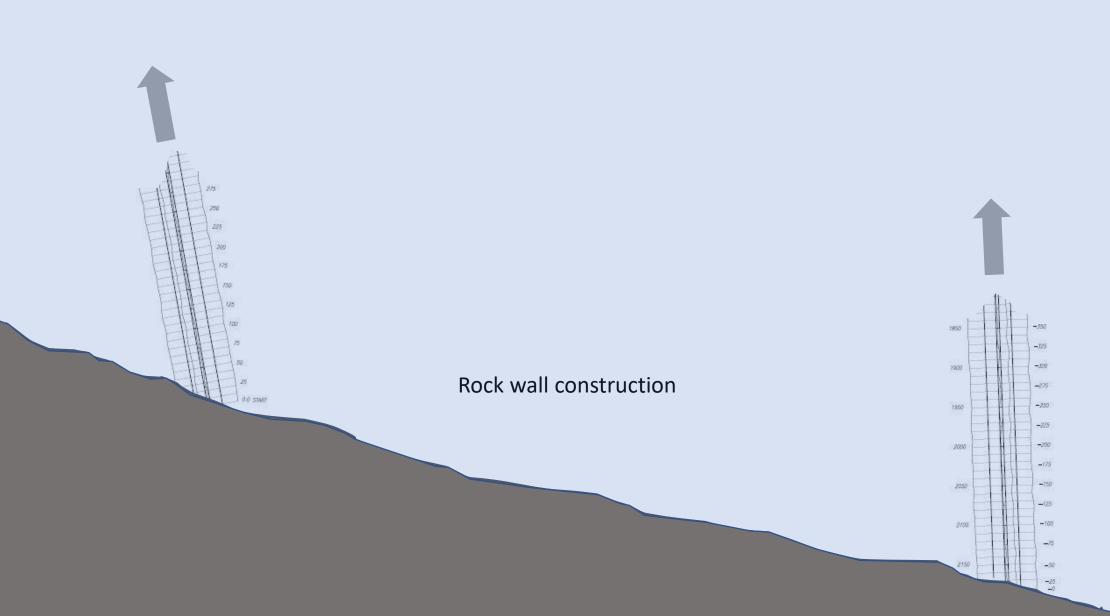
Rock Only

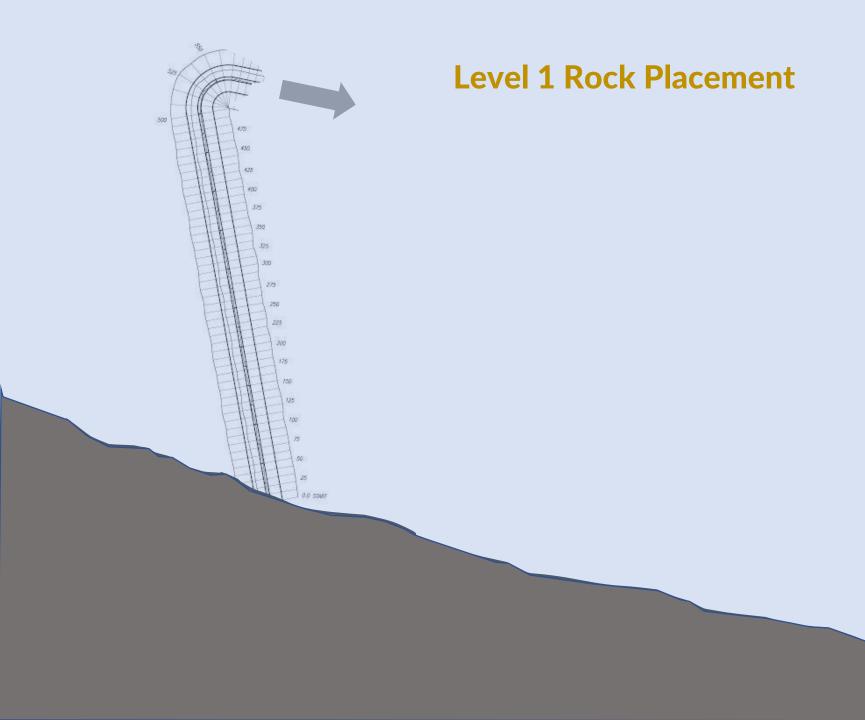


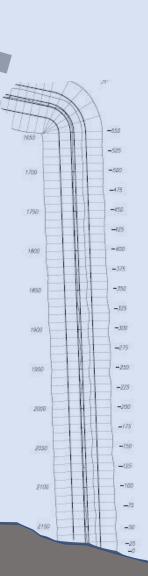
Rock wall section



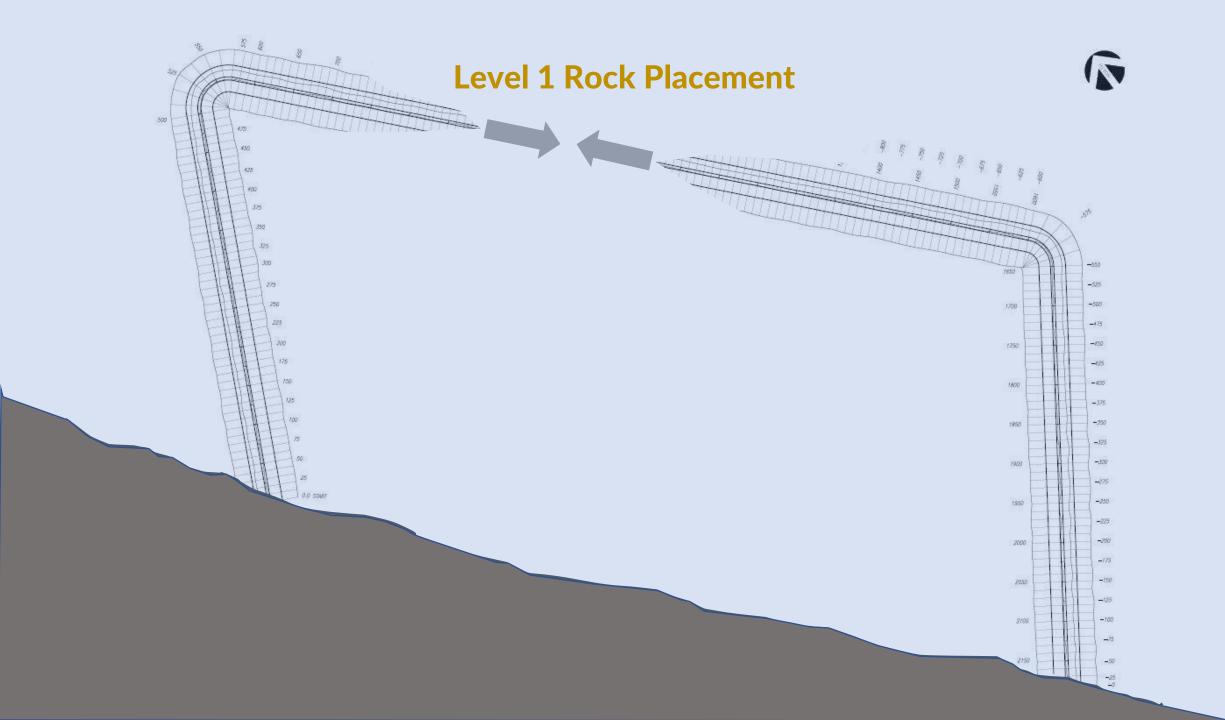
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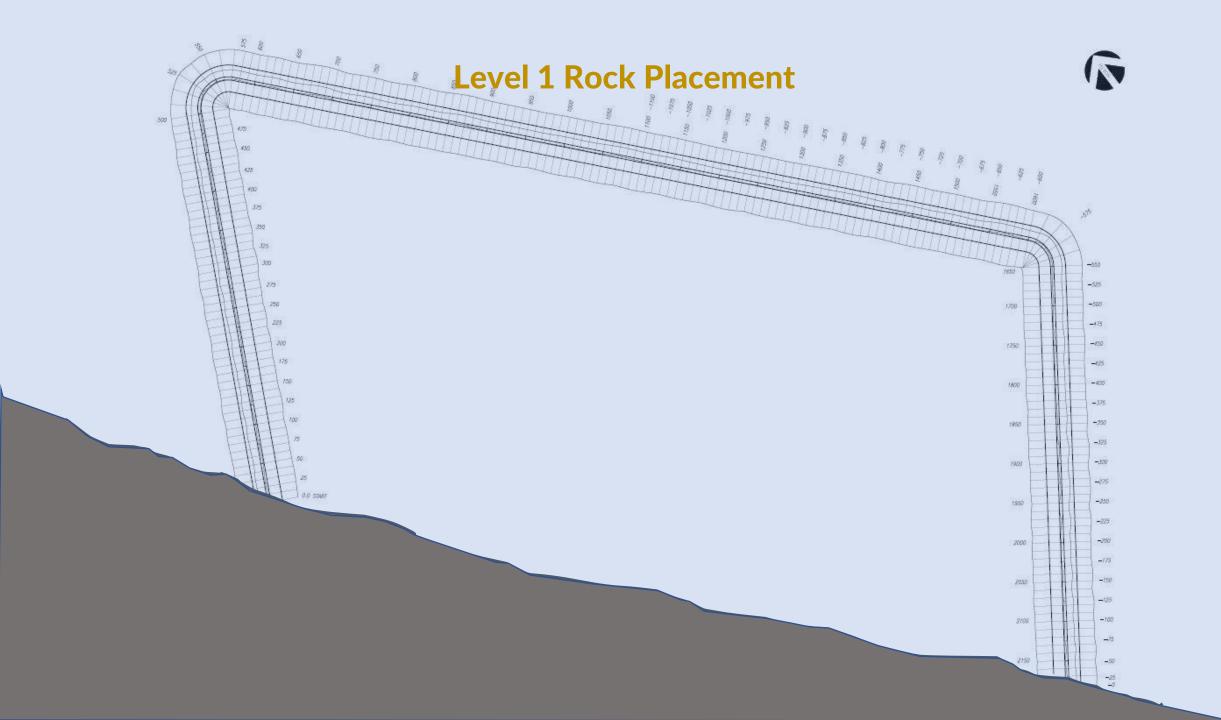






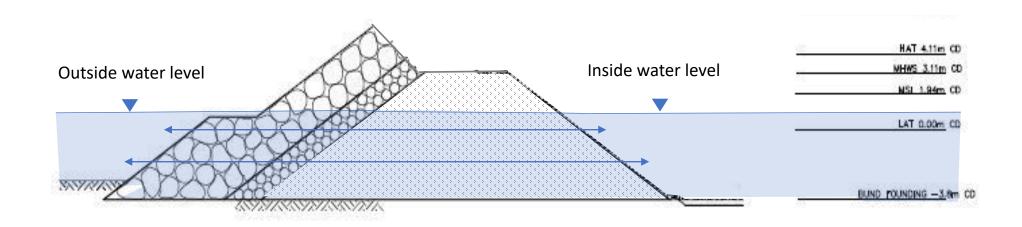
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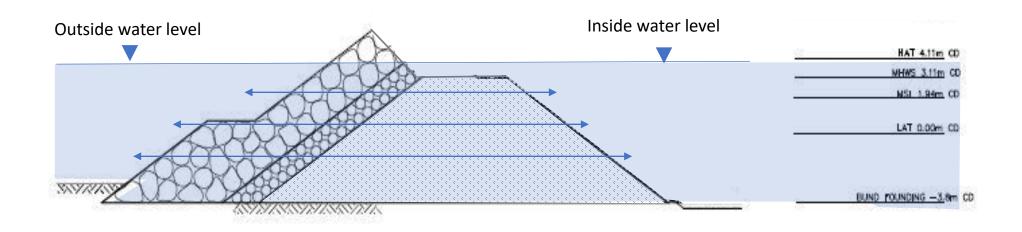
Level 1 Rock Placement

Tidal Flows with Rock Only

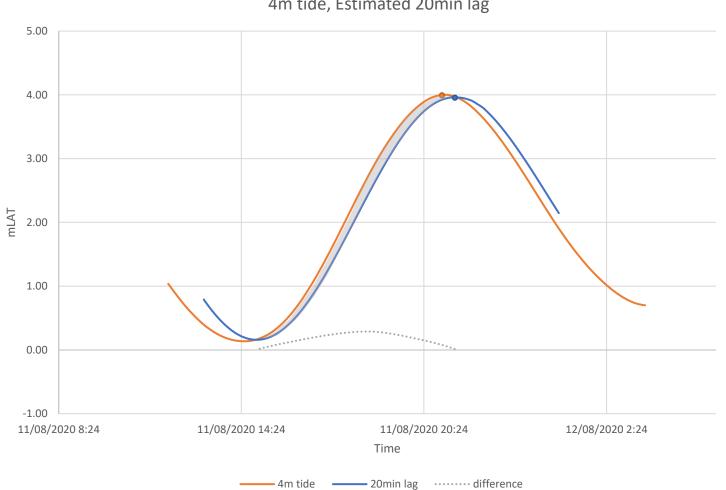


Level 1 Rock Placement

Tidal Flows with Rock Only

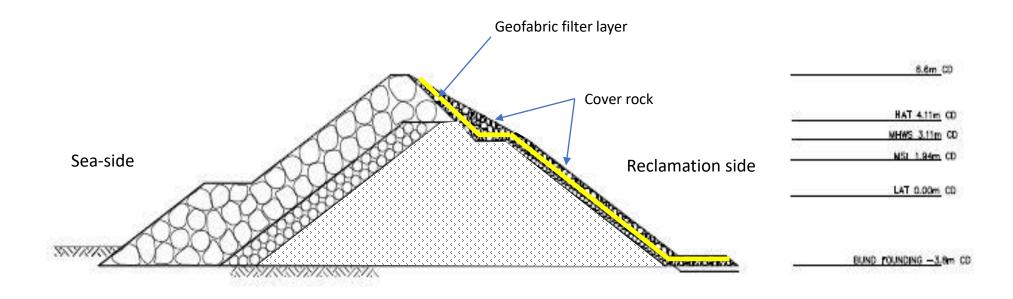


Level 1 Rock Placement



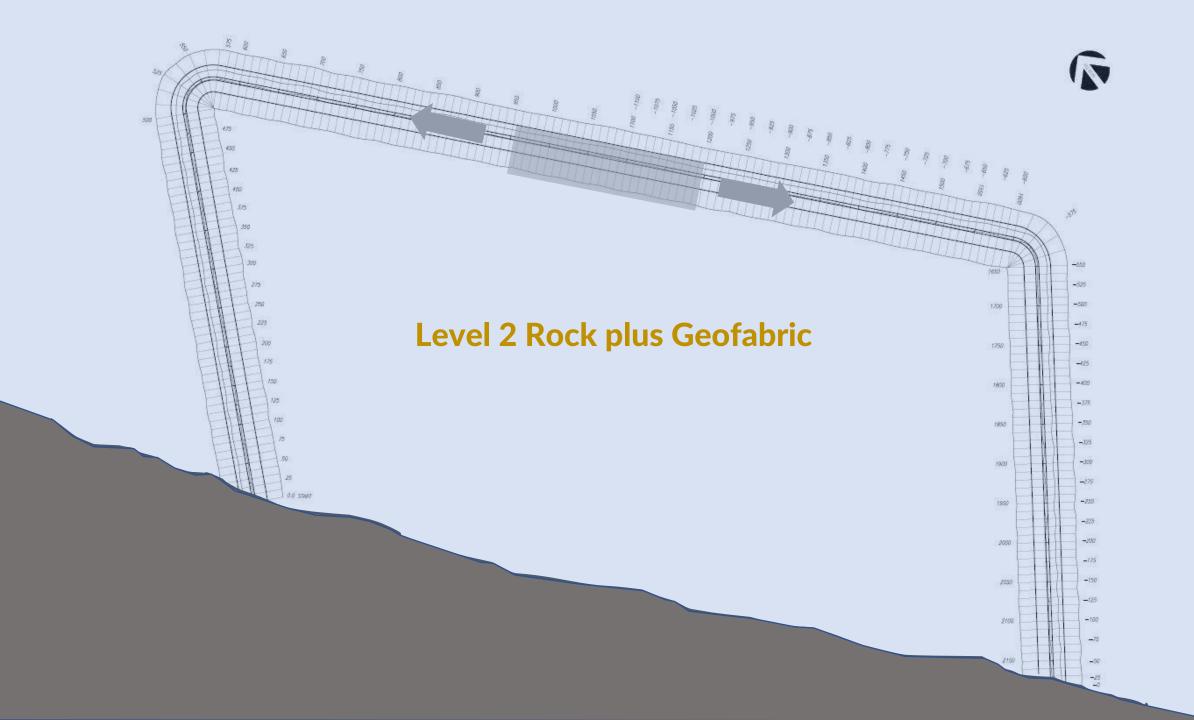
4m tide, Estimated 20min lag

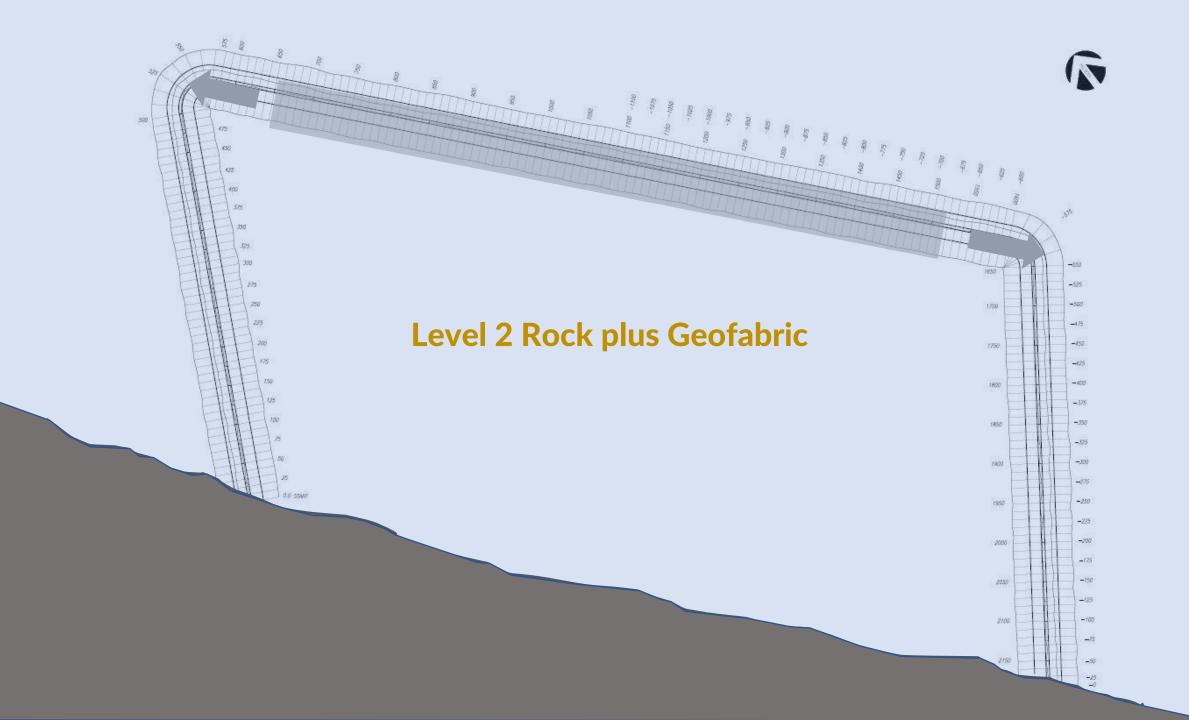
Installation of geofabric filter layer

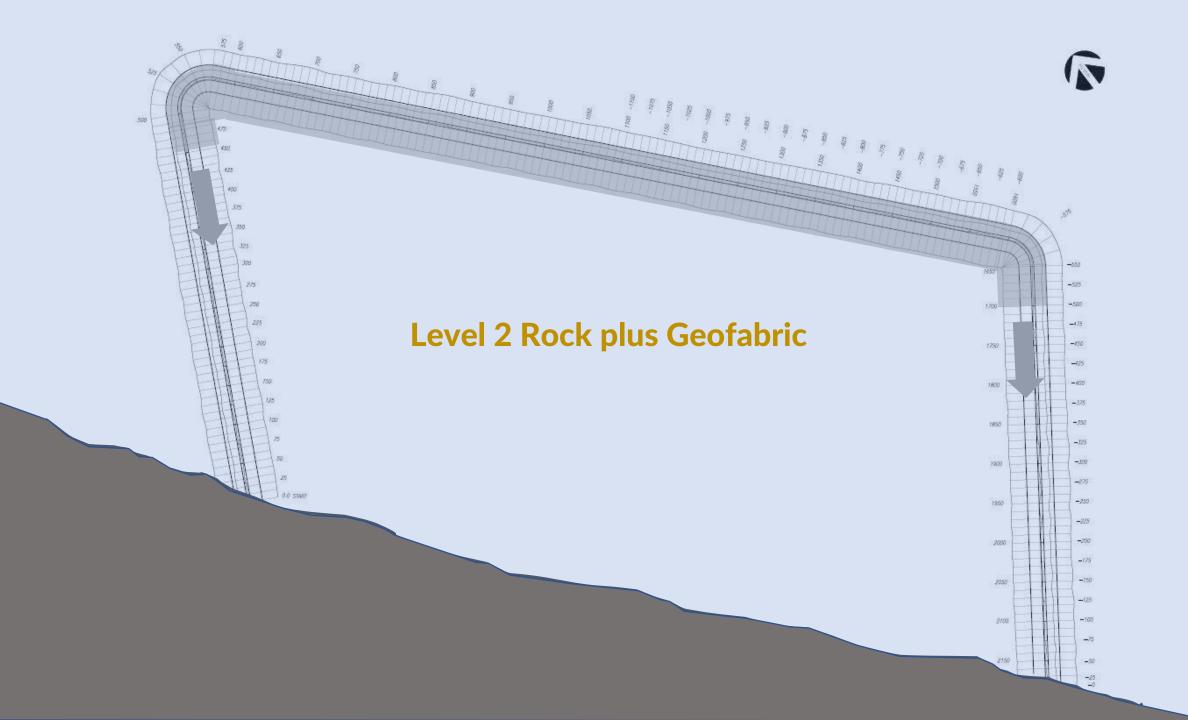


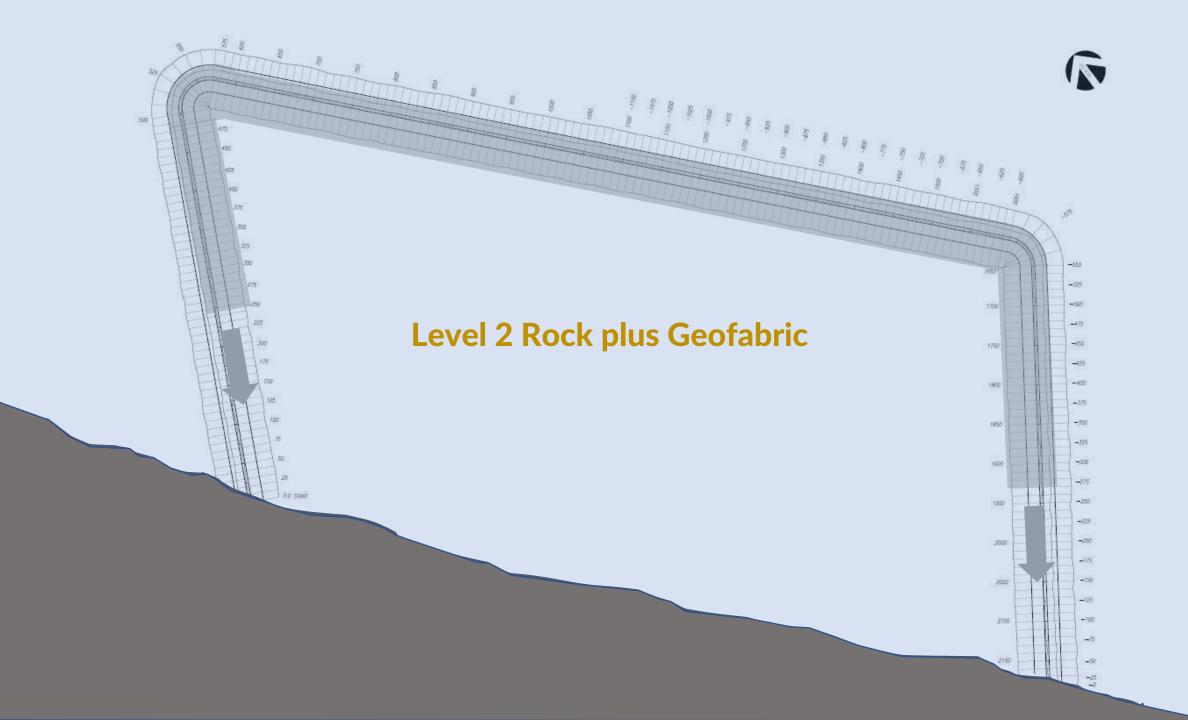
Level 2 Rock plus Geofabric

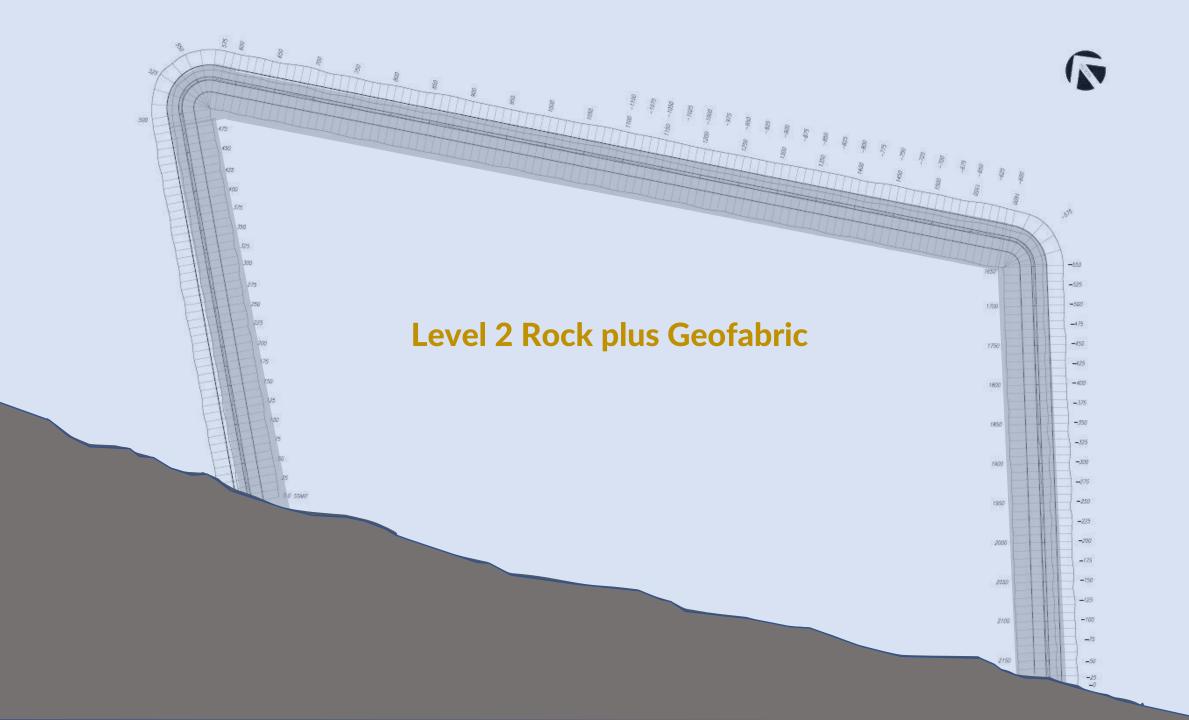




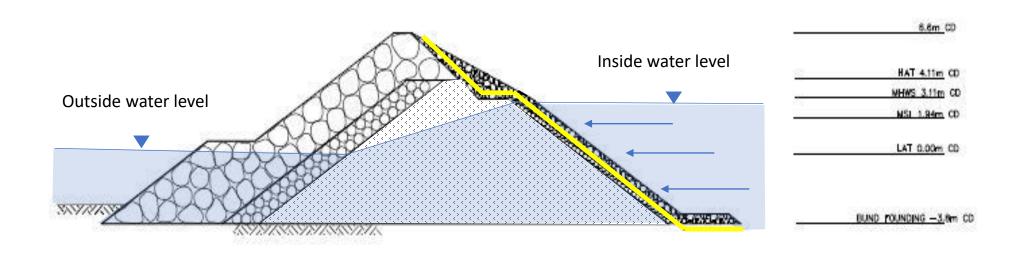




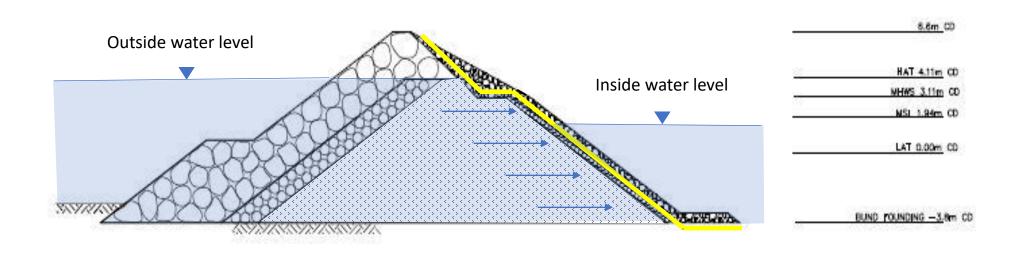


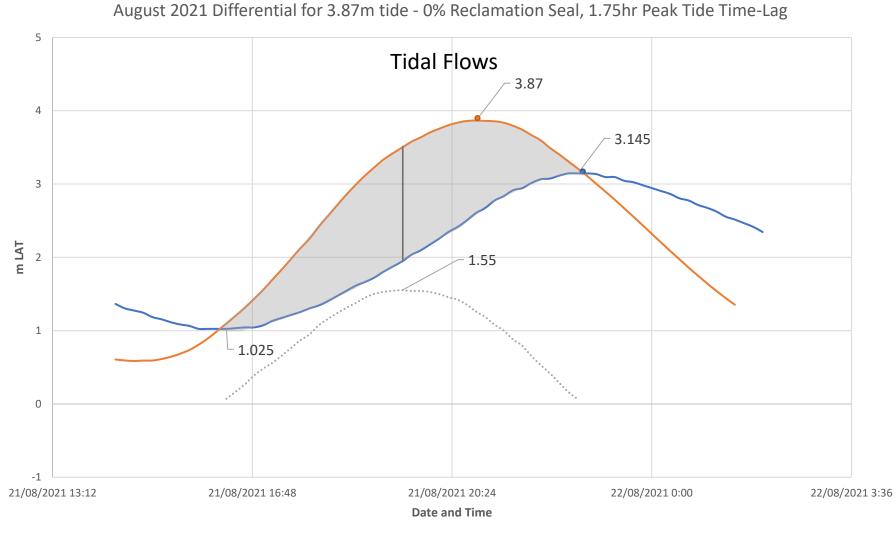


Tidal Flows with Geofabric



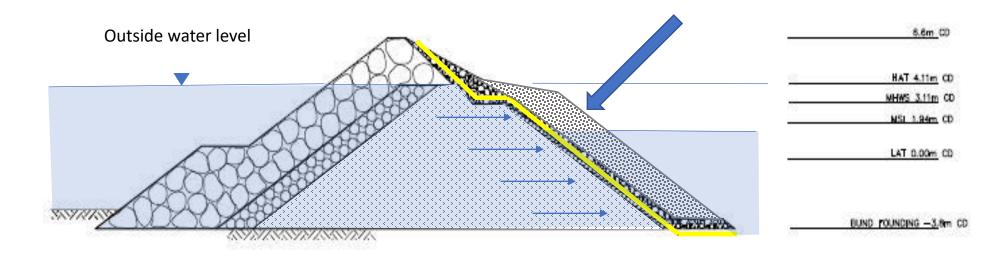
Tidal Flows with Geofabric







Design Solution

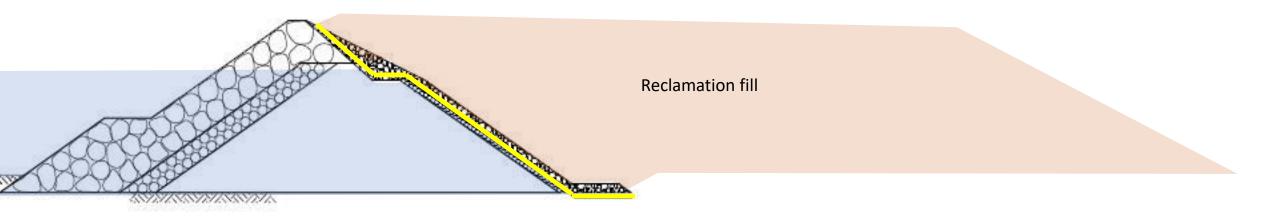


Completed Rock Wall - 2021



Clay Lining

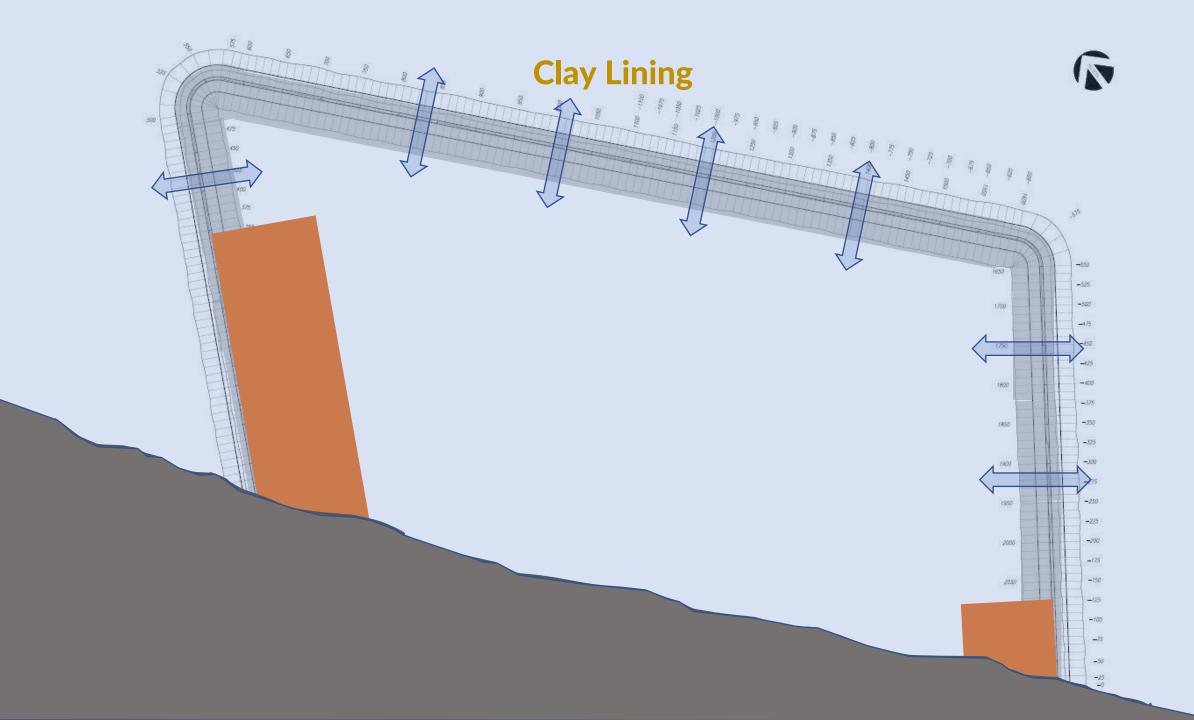
Reclamation - perimeter seal

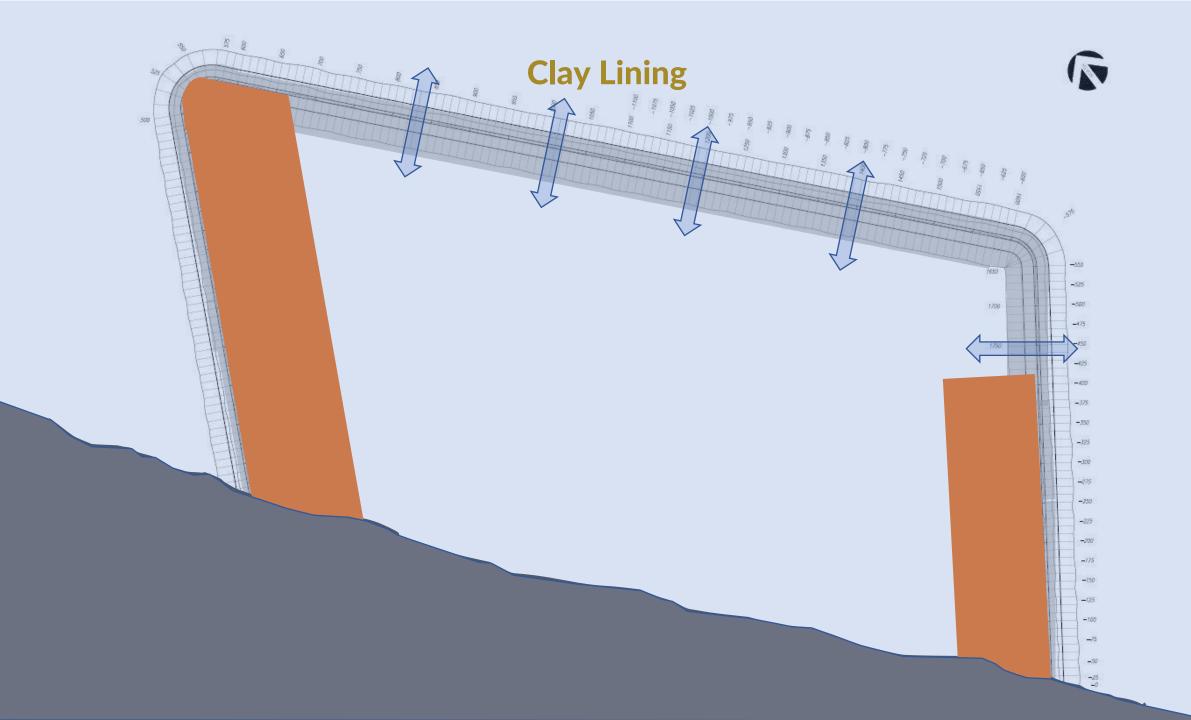


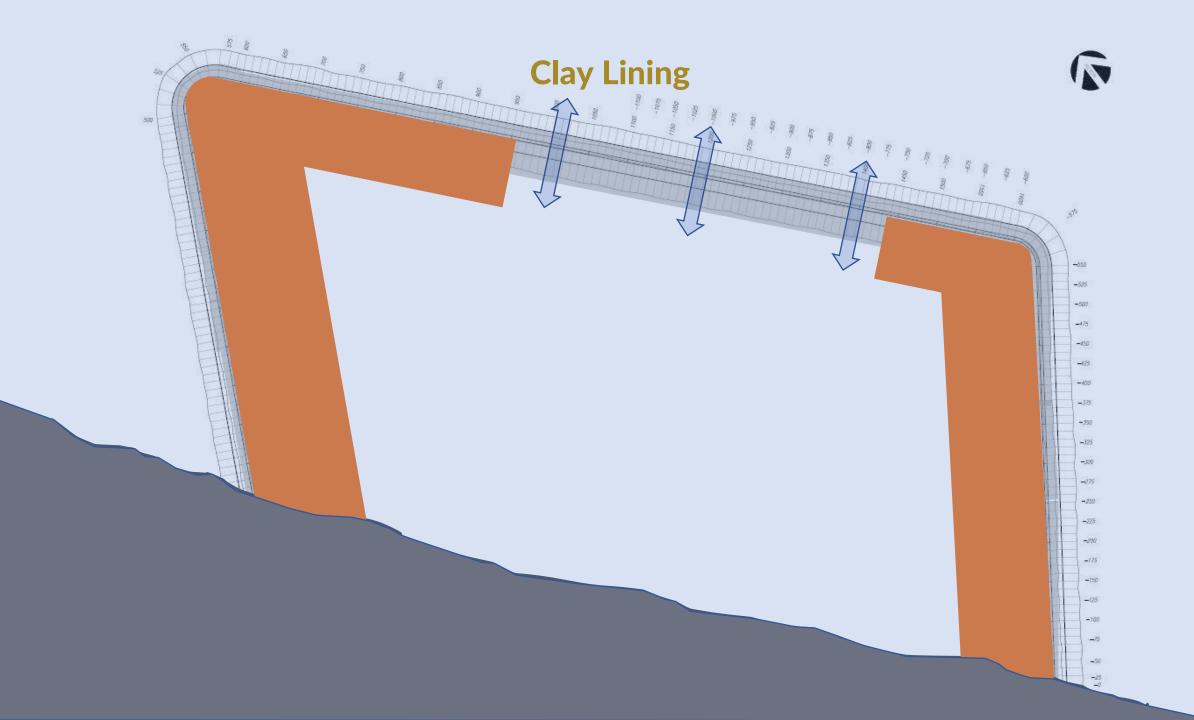
Rock wall and 60m of reclamation

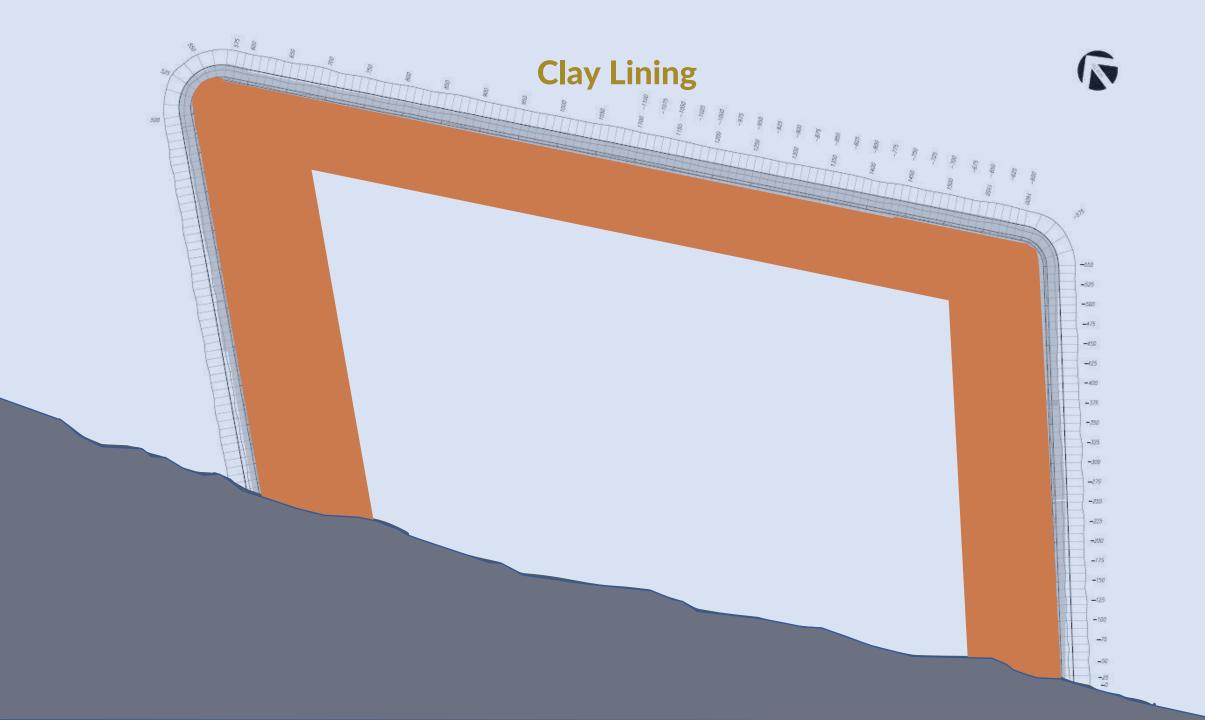
Clay Lining

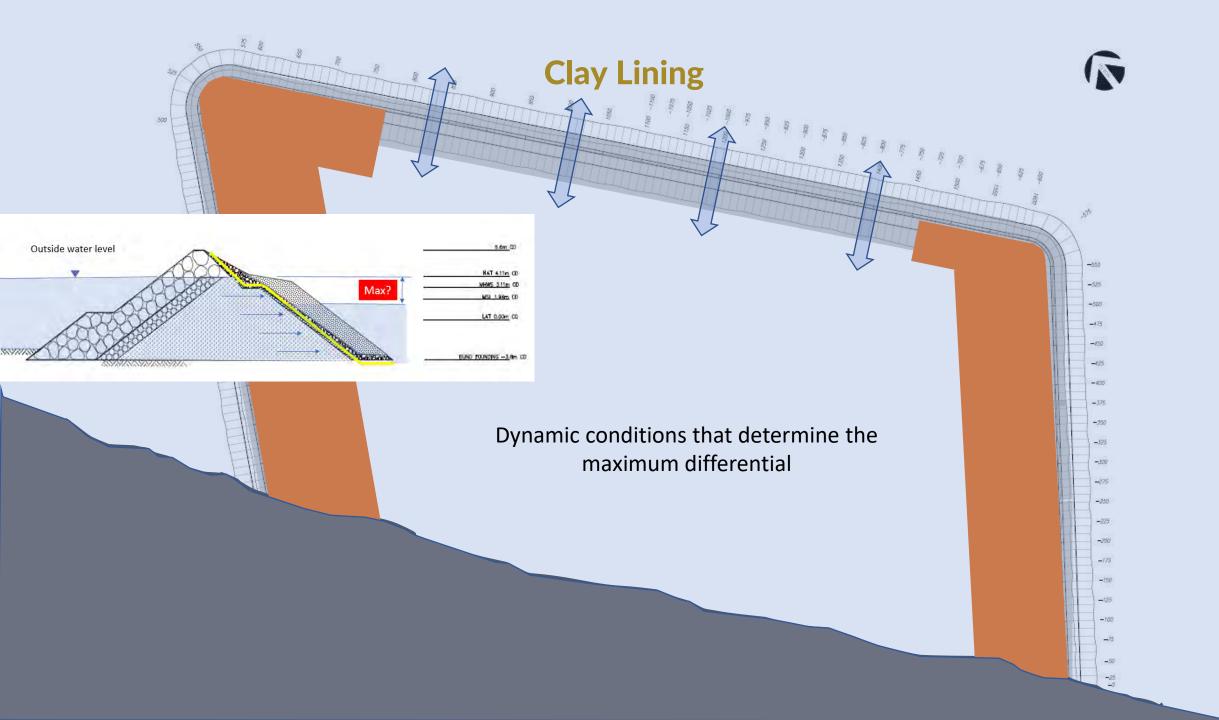












Modelling

Hydraulic Flow Modeling

Mathematical component

- Tried and tested over time
- Can be quite sophisticated
- High level of confidence

Conceptual component

- Assumptions required
 - Flow-rate through rock layers
 - Flow-rate through filter fabric
 - Initial conditions
 - Conditions over changes over time
 - Tides cycles to model

Modelling

Hydraulic Flow Modelling

Assumptions

- Each assumption has a margin for error
- Multiple assumptions may lead to compounding errors
- Uncertainty in the results

Change

- Design
- Construction schedule

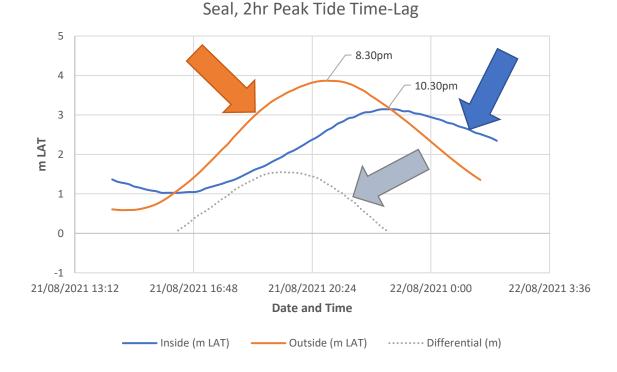
Estimating Tide Differential

Correlation between restricting the flow and tidal lag

Correlation between tide-lag in the height differential

Behaviour can be approximated if:

- 1) Known external tides
- 2) Calculate internal water levels
- 3) Subtract 1) 2)



August 2021 Differential for 3.87m tide - 0% Reclamation

Estimating Tide Differential

External Tides (Design Tide): Use tide prediction data at 10 min intervals or historical tide data

Internal Water Levels (Theoretical Tide): Use y = a(sinx)+q

a = (max - min)/2

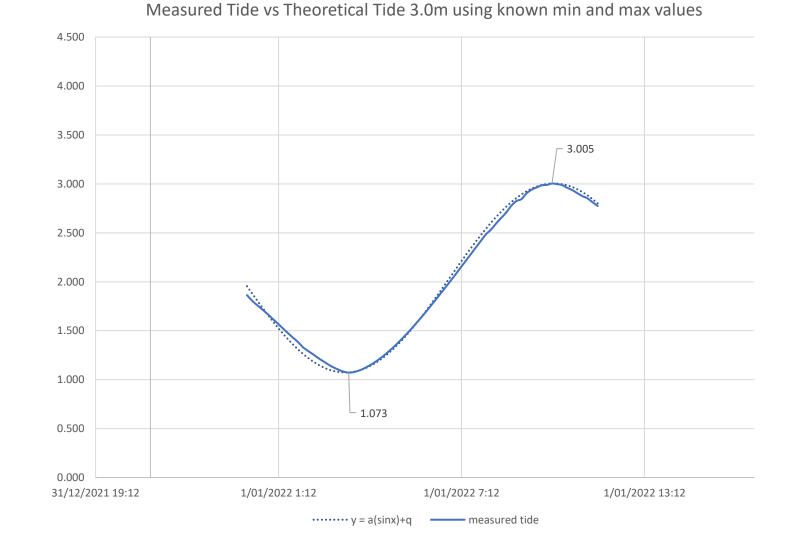
q = (max + min)/2

max = peak tide time-lag value

min = α (ebb tide time-lag value)

 α = adjustment factor for time difference between inward and outward flows

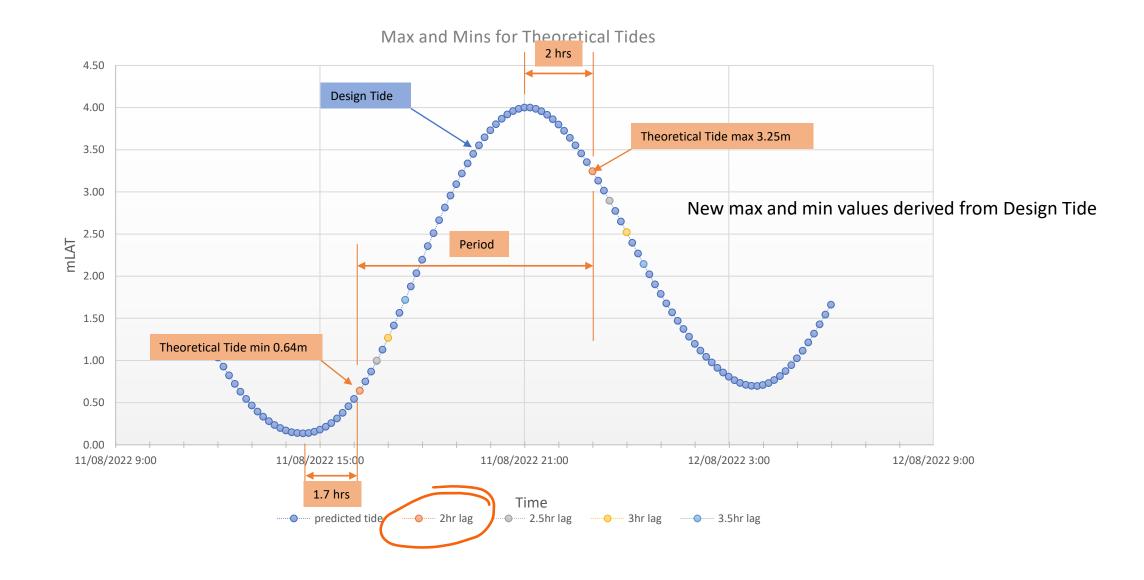
Estimating Tide Differential



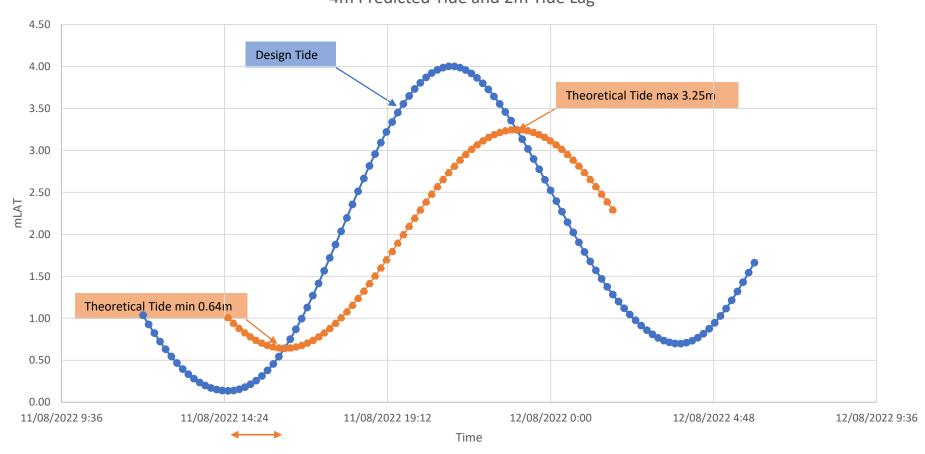
Theoretical Tide vs Measured Tide

- check using matching max and min values
- good correlation using sine equation

Estimating Maximum Tide Differential



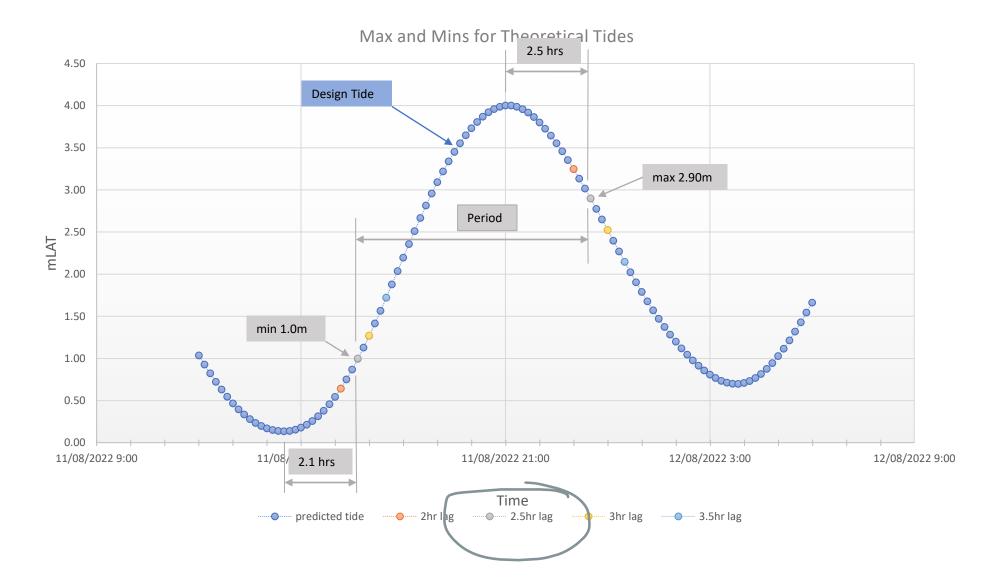
Estimating Maximum Tide Differential

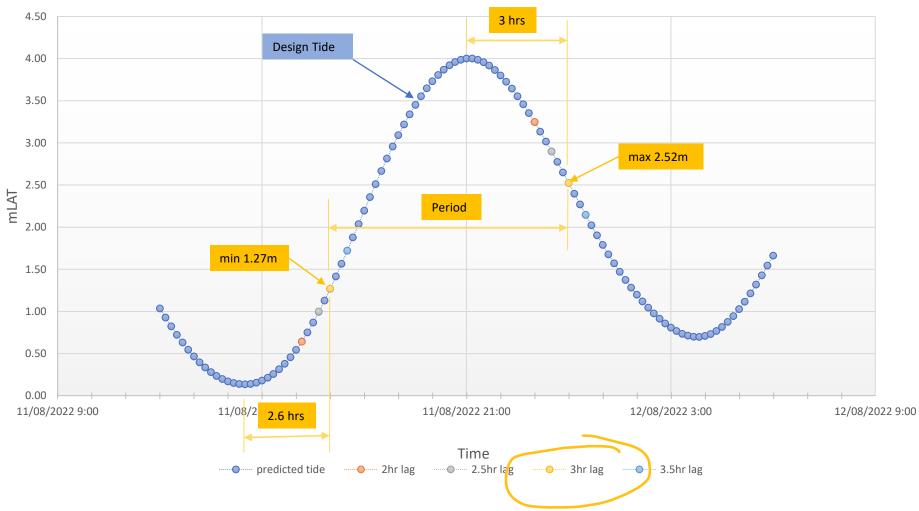


4m Predicted Tide and 2m Tide Lag

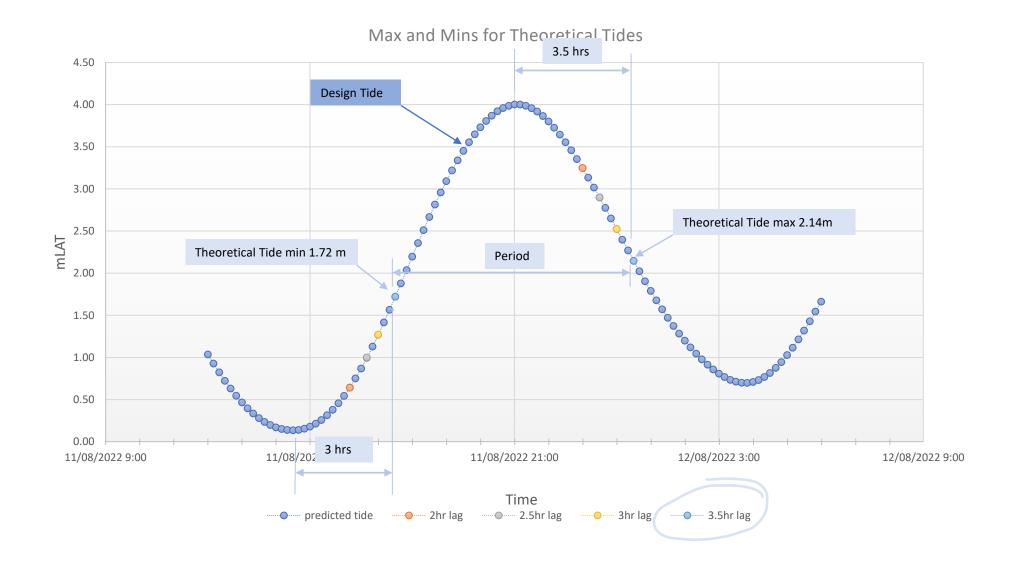
---- predicted tide ----- 2hr lag

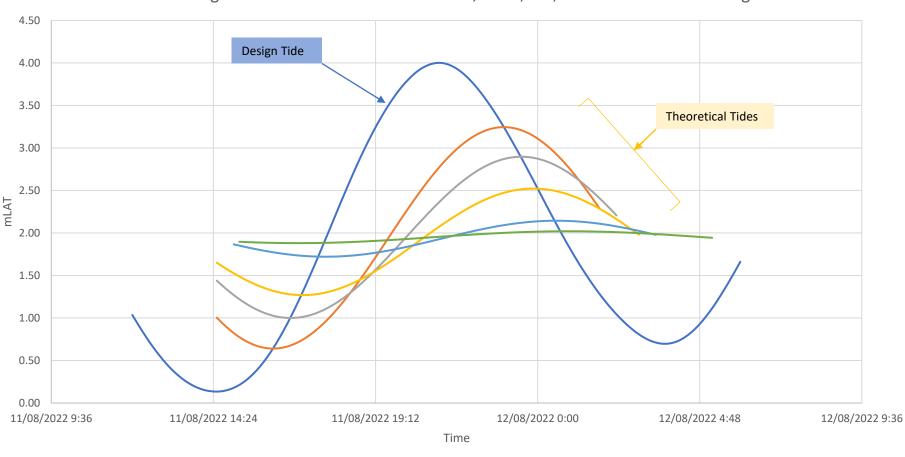
Estimating Maximum Tide Differential





Max and Mins for Theoretical Tides





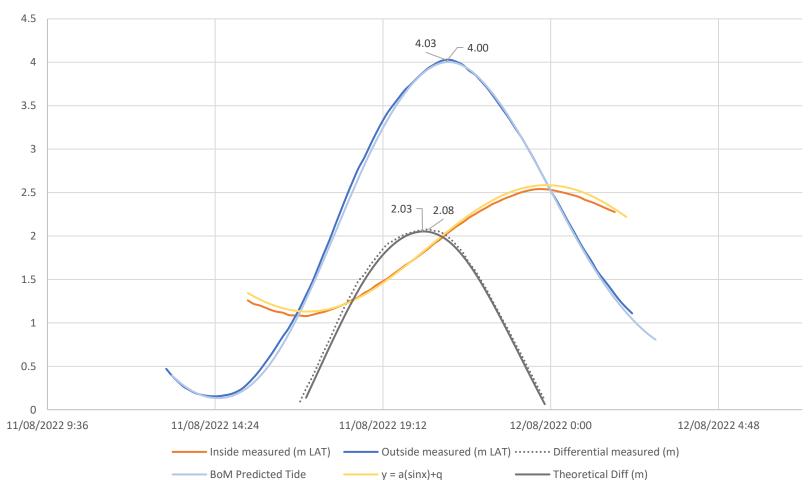
4m Design Tide vs Theoretical Tides for 2hr, 2.5hr, 3hr, 3.5hr and 3.45hr tide-lag

predicted tide 2hr lag 2.5hr lag 3hr lag 3.5hr lag 3.5hr lag 3.75hr tide lag

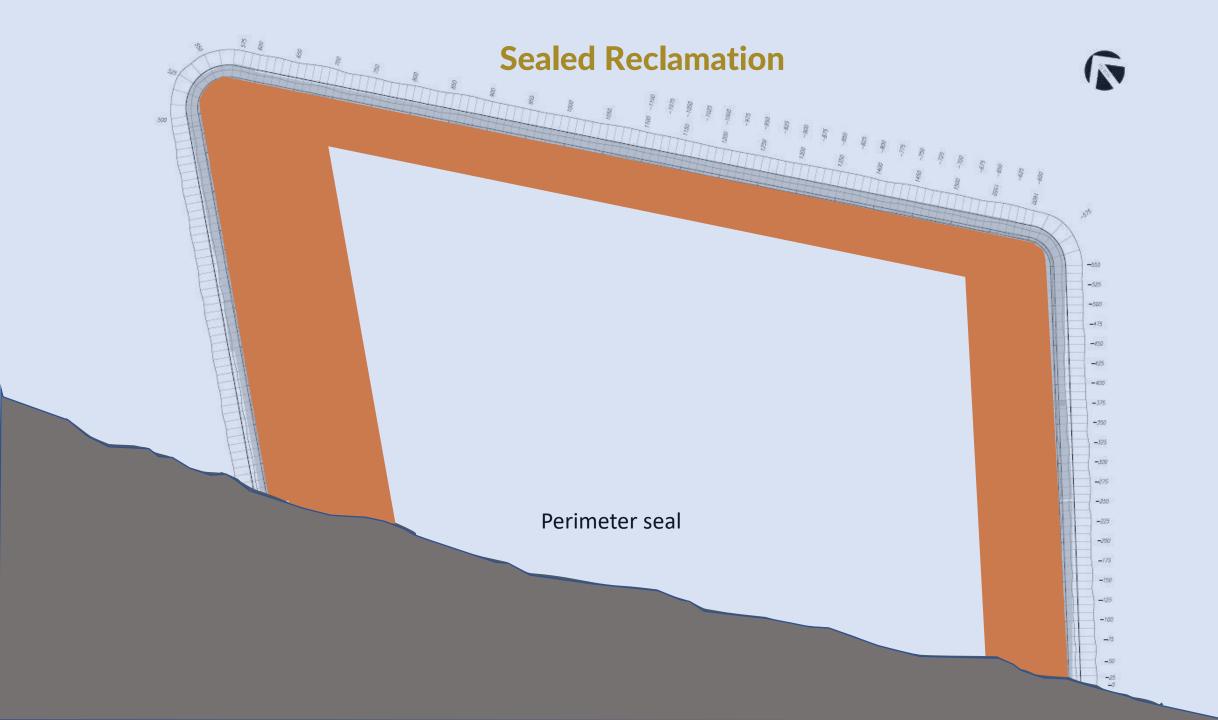
4.50 Design Tide 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 mLAT 2.08 2.05 2.00 2.03 1.82 1.56 1.50 1.00 Theoretical Differential Levels 0.50 ۰. 0.00 11/08/2022 9:36 11/08/2022 14:24 11/08/2022 19:12 12/08/2022 0:00 12/08/2022 4:48 12/08/2022 9:36 Time

Range of Theoretical Differential Water Levels

_____ predicted tide _____2hr lag _____2.5hr lag _____3hr lag _____3.5hr lag _____3.5hr lag _____3.75hr tide lag



Theoretical vs Actual - 4m Tide - 2hr 50 min Tide-Lag - 43% Reclamation Sealed





B) Potential Acid Sulphate Soils

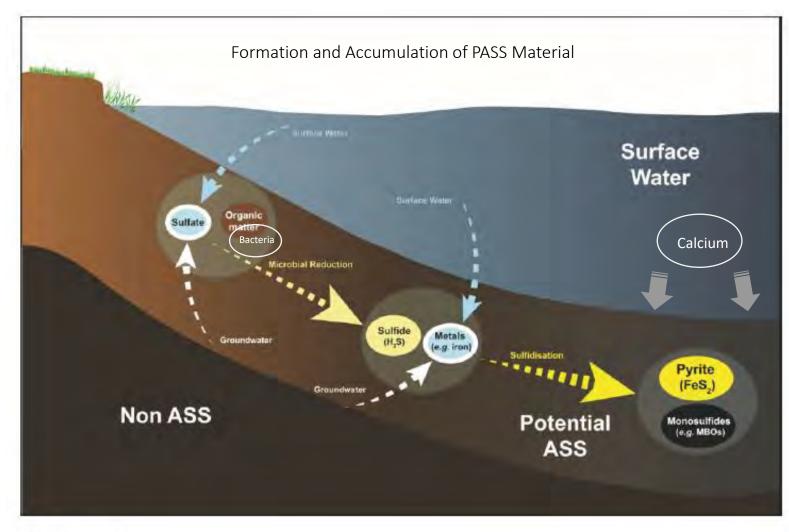
SHAS

- What are PASS
- Quantifying PASS for the CU Project Dredge Area
- Treating PASS for CU Project
- Testing and Validating Reclamation Area

What is PASS?

- Soils and Sediments that contain iron sulfides which when drained or disturbed form sulfuric acid.
- "Acid sulfate soils" is a general term that may include both:
 - Potential Acid Sulfate Soils (PASS)
 - or
 - Actual Acid Sulfate Soils (AASS)
- Unconsolidated can be clays, silts, sands, gravels or peats.
- Not previously exposed to oxygen

What is PASS?



Note: not to scale.

Source: Adapted from EPHC & NRMMC (2011) and Ward et al. (2013).

Potential for the material to form acid when exposed to oxygen:

- = acid forming capacity self neutralising capacity
- = Pyrite Sulfide Calcium Fine Fraction

• All material identified as PASS during investigations is required to be treated to prevent harm to the environment.

- Treatment involves addition of an acid neutralising agent.
- Treated PASS:

•

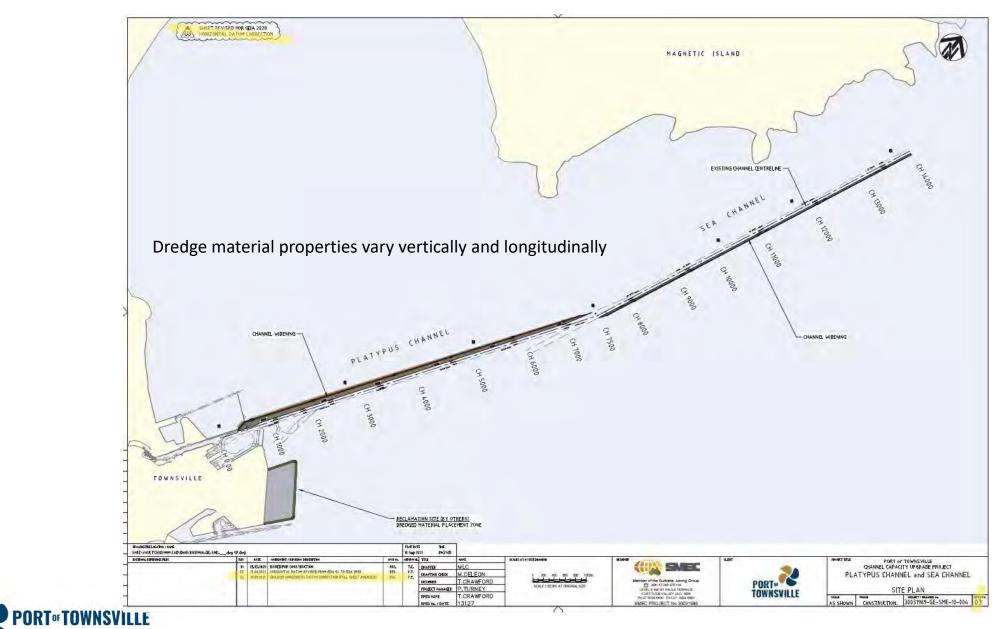
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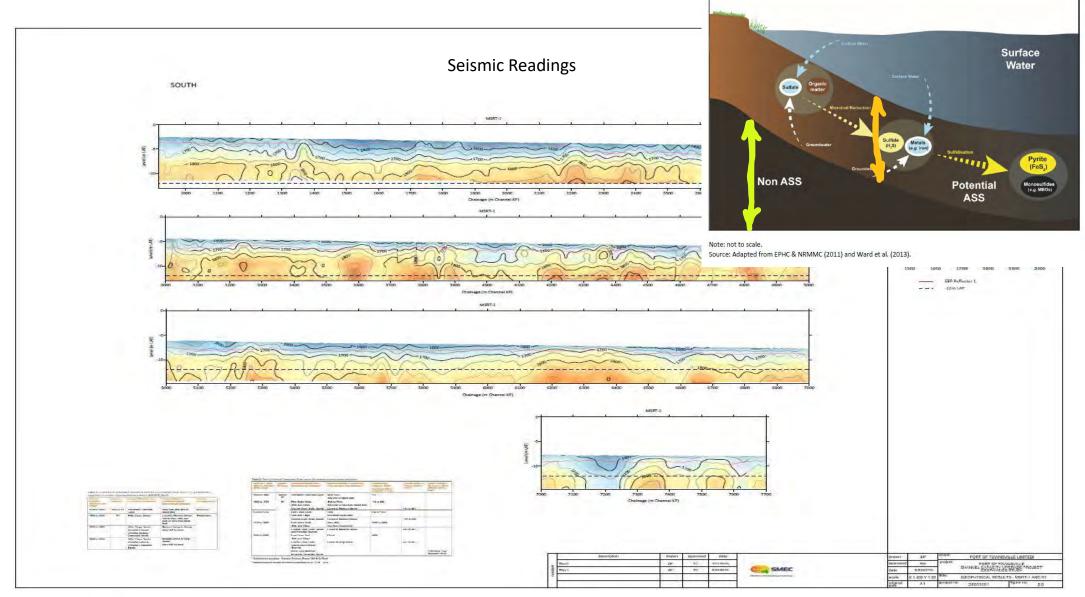
• = acid forming capacity – self neutralising capacity – neutralising agent

= Pyrite Sulfide – Calcium Fine Fraction – Ag Lime

What is PASS?



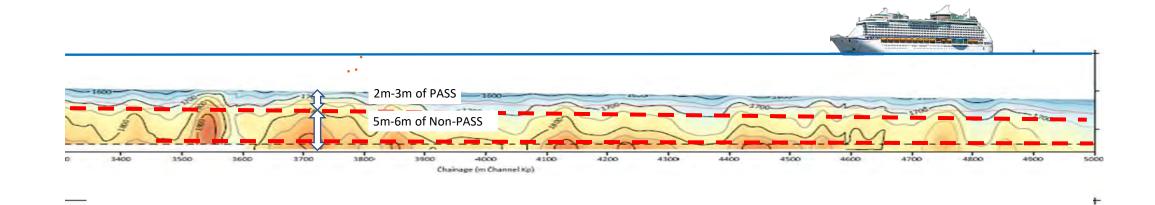
delivering sustainable prosperity



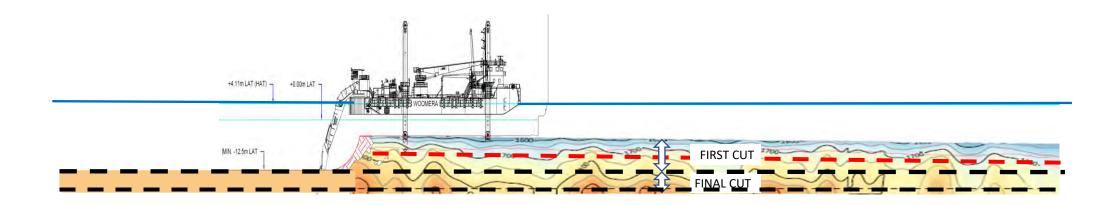


Insitu Estimated PASS volume

.



Dredge volume requiring treatment > Insitu PASS volume





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Alternative project specific method developed

- Based on good SNC in most areas
- Detailed ASSMP
 - Daily testing
 - GIS tracking of material placement
 - Daily QA data sheet
 - Corrective Actions if required
 - Validation testing at completion of works



PASS Treatment

PASS Treatment

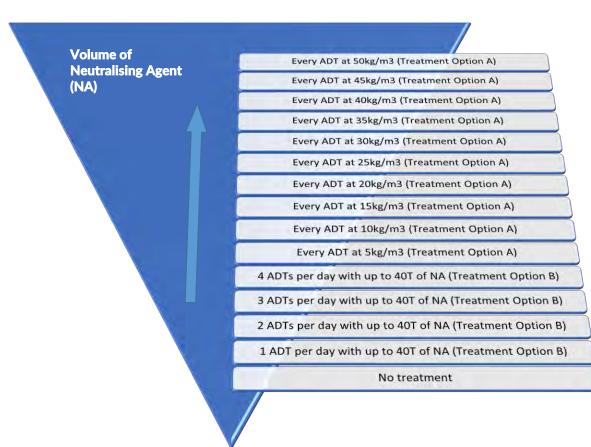
100

| LOCATION | CHAINAGE | PROPOSED TREATMENT OPTION | PROPSED TREATEMENT RATE | NEUTRALISING AGENT WITH ENV OF >95% TONNES | |
|----------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| TUF | Not applicable | В | 2kg/m3 | 133 | |
| CHANNEL | 0-1000 | В | 2kg/m3 | 764 | |
| | 1000-2000 | В | 2kg/m3 | 727 | |
| | 2000-3000 | Nil | | | |
| | 3000-4000 | В | 2kg/m3 | 723 | |
| | 4000-5000 | В | 2kg/m3 | 552 | |
| | 5000-6000 | A | 10kg/m3 | 2,029 | |
| | 6000-7000 | A | 10kg/m3 | 1,428 | |
| | 7000-7400 | А | 10kg/m3 | 56 | |
| | 7400-8000 | А | 10kg/m3 | 449 | |
| | 8000-9000 | А | 10kg/m3 | 949 | |
| | 9000-10000 | А | 10kg/m3 | 739 | |
| | 10000-11000 | A | 20kg/m3 | 851 | |
| | 11000-12000 | A | 20kg/m3 | 474 | |
| | 12000-13000 | A | 20kg/m3 | 381 | |
| | 13000-14000 | A | 20kg/m3 | 282 | |



PASS Treatment

Escalating lime dosing rates





Testing and Validation

Testing and Validation

| CU Project | 2022 | | | | | _ | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ummary of PA | SS Treatmer | nt Test Results | | | | | | | |
| C | | | | | | | | | |
| Dredge and Reclamation Date | Treatment Type | Dose Rate kg/m3 | Sample ID | Chromium Reducible Sulfur (SCR) %S | Acid Neutralising Capacity %CaCO3 (seived ANC) | Sufficient Neutralising Capacity Y/N | Lab Test Conforming Y/N | Non Confornance Item | NCR Closed/ Comment |
| 5-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202051A | 0.068 | 3.0 | Y. | ¥. | - | |
| 5-Feb-22 | В | Z | 2202051B | 0.047 | 2.3 | ¥ | ¥. | 1 | - 21 |
| 5-Feb-22 | 8 | 2 | 2202052A | 0.048 | 3,5 | <u>8</u> . | Y | | - |
| 5-Feb-22 | 8 | 2 | 2202052B | 0.046 | 3.2 | У. | .Y | | 2.5 |
| 5-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202061A | 0.059 | 3.6 | × | Y | 1. 19,2 < 2 | |
| 5-Feb-22 | в | 2 | 2202061B | 0.04 | 3.0 | ¥ | 4 | 1-14-12 | |
| 6-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202062A | 0.054 | 3.5 | ¥ | × | 10 AC 12 | <u>1</u> |
| 6-Feb-22 | в | 2 | 22020628 | 0.046 | 2.9 | × | Y | - | . A. |
| 7-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202071 | 0.032 | 0.7 | ¥ | Y | | - |
| 7-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202072 | 0.041 | 1.3 | Y | Ŷ | - + L. | 20 |
| 8-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202081 | 0.073 | 2.2 | ¥ | · · · · | - + - I. | ()): |
| 8-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202082 | 0.077 | .2.4 | ¥ - | Y | | |
| 9-Feb-22 | 8 | 2 | 2202091 | 0,15 | 2.8 | ¥. | N | 1 - 2 - 1 - 1 - | |
| 9-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202092 | 0.12 | 2.5 | ¥. | Y | | 9 4 2 |
| 10-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202101 | 0.085 | 2.8 | N. | Y I | | |
| 10-Feb-22 | В | Z | 2202102 | 0.086 | 3.5 | Y | Ŷ | 1 - 4 - 1 h | |
| 11-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202111 | 0.39 | 2.9 | N | ¥ | Ŷ | |
| 11-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202112 | 0.41 | 3.0 | N | Y | Y | |
| 12-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202121 | 0.16 | 1.8 | × | Y | | |
| 12-Feb-22 | в | 2 | 2202122 | 0.1 | 1.8 | ¥. | ¥. | 4 | 3 |
| 13-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202131 | 0.14 | 2.3 | | ×. | ÷. | |
| 13-Feb-22 | 8 | z | 2202132 | 0.048 | 1.6 | Υ. | ¥ | | |
| 14-Feb-22 | 8 | 2 | 2202141 | 0.t | 5.5 | Ŷ. | N | 2. | |
| 14-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202142 | 0.1 | 2.6 | ¥. | Y | | 979 |
| 15-Feb-22 | в | 2 | 2202151 | 0,13 | 3.4 | N. | ¥ | | ÷ |
| 15-Feb-22 | В | z | 2202152 | 0.11 | 3.1 | ¥ | Υ | 4 | |
| 16-Feb-22 | В | z | 2202161 | 0.11 | 750.0 | 4. | 100 | 1.14.15 | 19 . |
| 16-Feb-22 | В | 2 | 2202162 | 0.11 | 940.0 | ¥ | Y | 9 | 121. |



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Testing and Validation

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PASS Data Sample Centroids No Yes Pending

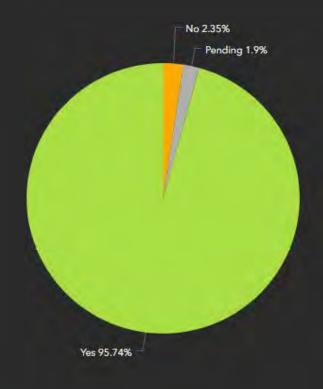
No

21

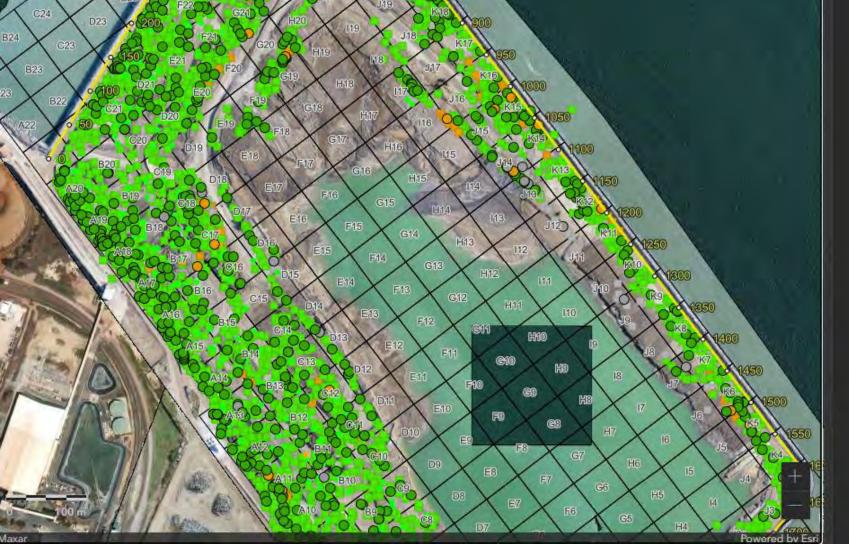
Pending

17

Yes



855



F24

E24

D24







PIANC ANZ Technical Presentations & Networking Event 5th October 2023 - Port of Townsville , Townsville QLD , 4810

Berth 1 Structural Health Monitoring

Mohamed Jaditager – Asset Engineer, POTL Daniel Whipp – Software Engineer, Rockfield

Presentation Overview

- About the project
- Instrumentation design
- Monitoring approach
- Data analysis and results
- Into the future

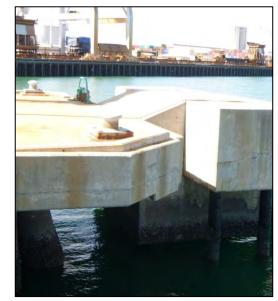




Project Overview

- Berth 1 Characteristics:
 - Bulk chemical handlining wharf that constructed mid 1960s, for design life of 50 years.
 - Concrete wharf deck structure is supported by concrete piles with discrete SCN1800 E2.4 fender systems attached to 2 berthing dolphins.
 - Condition of the wharf structure is deteriorating due to asset age, harsh environment, Alkali –Silica Reaction, and Chloride Ingress.
- Goal:
 - Install a monitoring system to understand loading profile and behavior of the asset during real-time ship berthing events.
 - Analyze the relationship between fender loads and structure performance.
 - Trial system on 1x fender
 - Assess the actual structural capacity of the ageing wharf structure against its theoretical capacity.





Berth 1 Wharf Structure Asset Management

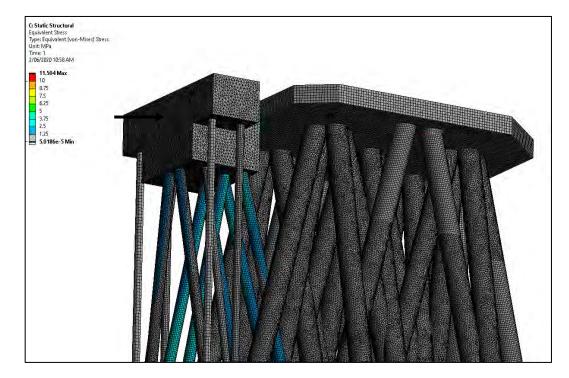
- Berth 1 is a critical asset for the Port of Townsville, with no backup berth to handle petroleum products & bulk chemicals
- Managed on risk-based approach to always keep the asset available.
- Cathodic protection system (sacrificial & sprayed zinc anodes)
- Regular asset inspections including underwater piles inspections
- Major pile encapsulation works in 2003
- Ongoing concrete repairs program
- Access bridge load restrictions





Monitoring Outcomes

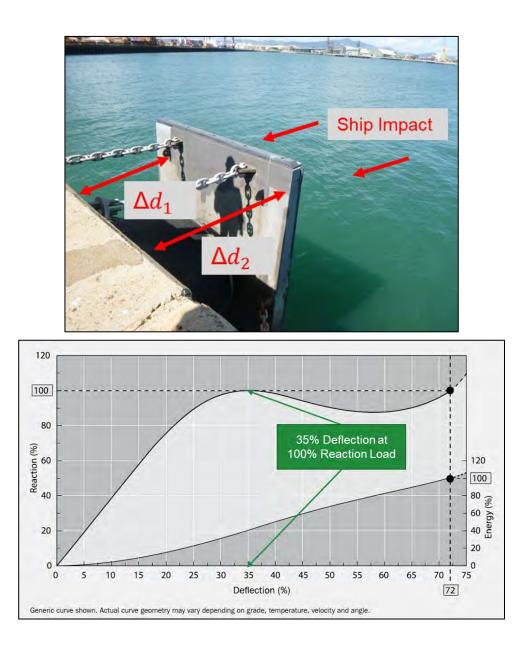
- Monitor behavior of the fender and stress in piles during berthing
- Analyze factors that cause higher stresses to wharf.
 - E.g. ship type, pilot, weather conditions.
- Estimate the actual structural capacity of wharf structure degradation with time
- Develop a proof of concept for long term degradation monitoring of wharf structures and wharf structure asset management plan.





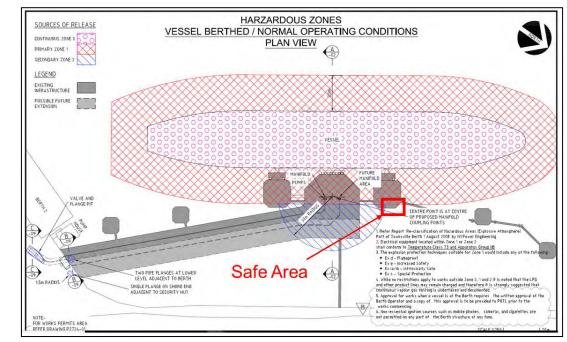
Fender Monitoring Theory

- Fender compression during impact induces stress in piles supporting wharf structure.
- Energy absorbed by the fender is determined by compression amount, impact time, temperature, impact angle, and fender age.
- Pile forces can be predicted based on the compression profile of the fender.
- Likelihood and magnitude of damage to wharf structure can be derived from pile stresses.



Challenges

- Hazardous area
- Salt water tidal environment
 - Fouling, corrosion
- Cannot impede ship berthing
 - Rigging, chemical transfer pipes, dock workers
- Fender deflection profile will change as fender ages/rubber degrades.
- Project management & organisational change challenges

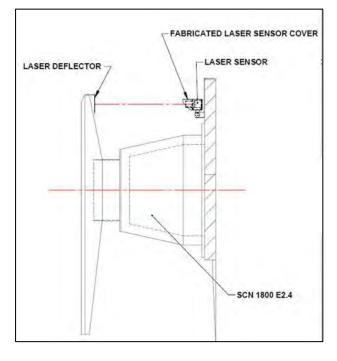


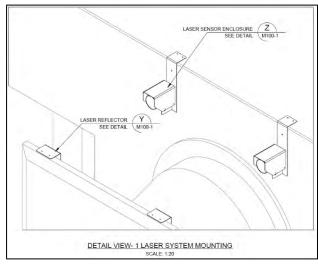


Monitoring System

- 2x Laser sensors on fender to record deflection profile during ship berthing
 - Ex. rated housing
 - Cover to protect from animals, debris, and rigging.

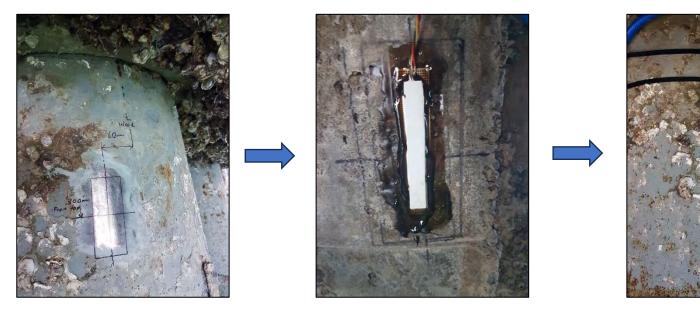






Monitoring System

- 8x Strain gauges on wharf piles to validate readings and confirm theory for trial
 - Waterproof, long-life gauges
 - Bonded using high-strength epoxy with antifouling coating.
 - Intrinsically safe, hazardous area safe.



Monitoring System

- Datalogging station in safe area (not hazardous)
 - 4g router for remote monitoring and data collection
 - Event based monitoring during berthing only
 - 10Hz scan rate to capture dynamic behavior.

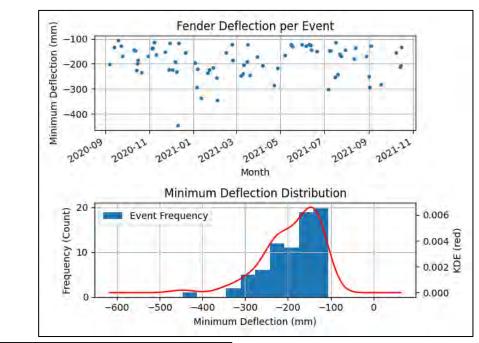


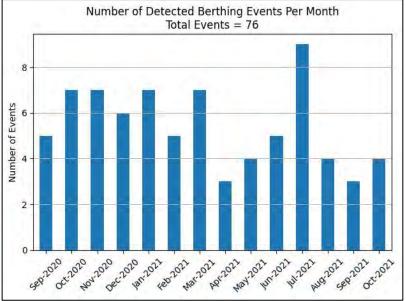


Long Term Monitoring

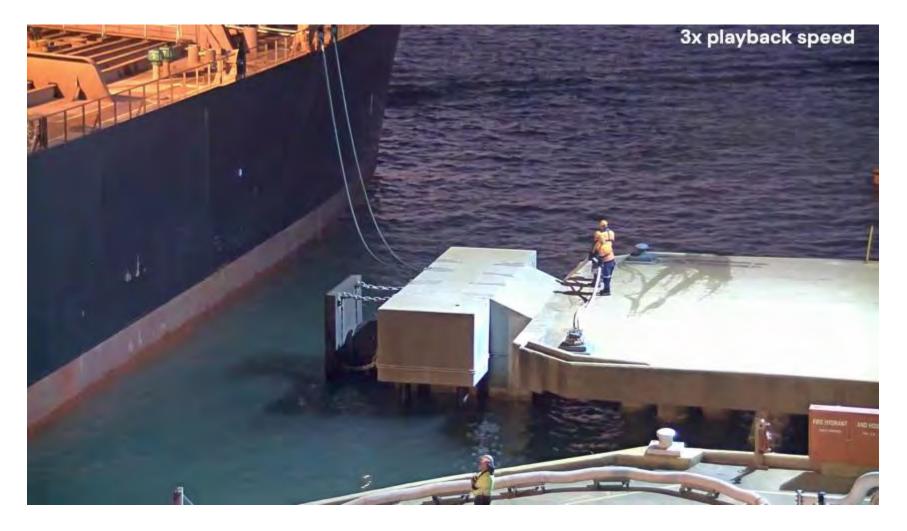
- 12-months of monitoring
 - Sept 2020 to Oct 2021
- 76 ship berthing events
- Data correlated with vessel information and BOM weather data

| Commodity | | | |
|--|-------|--|--|
| Category | Count | | |
| Diesel oil (DO) | 35 | | |
| Unleaded (91) | 16 | | |
| Bitumen (petroleum bitumen or asphalt) | 5 | | |
| Jet fuel (jet a1) | 4 | | |
| Other | 13 | | |

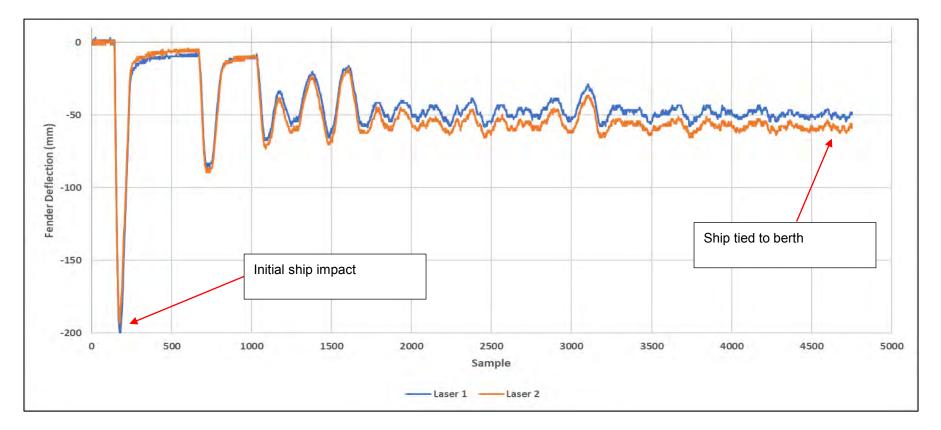




Typical Berthing Event



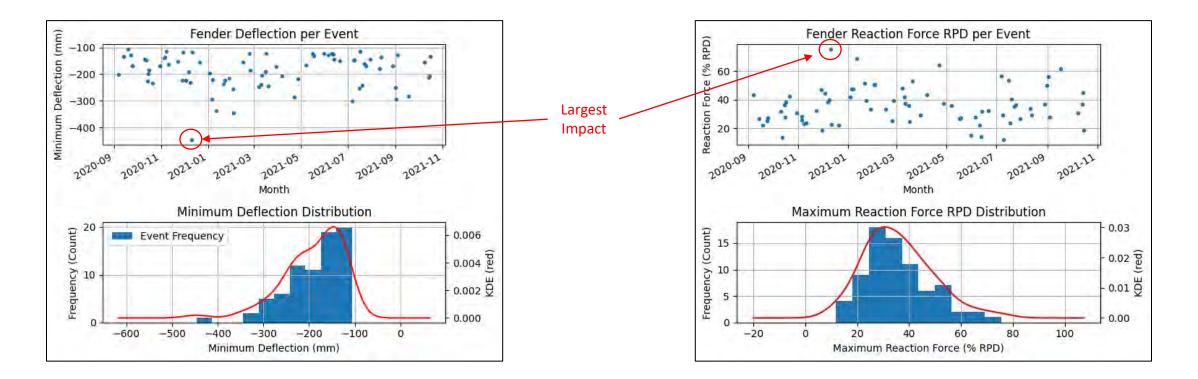
Typical Berthing Event



• Fender reaction forces and energy calculated from compression time, impact angle, and temperature

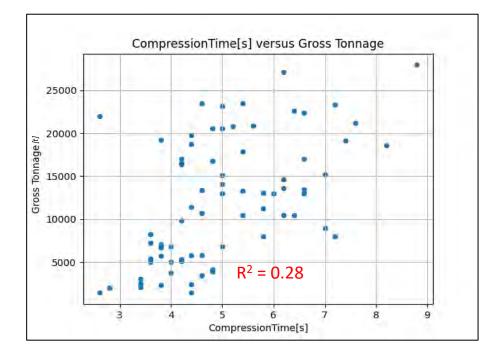
Fender Forces

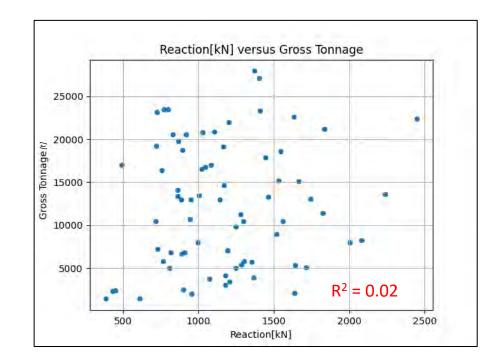
- Reaction force close to normally distributed.
- Majority of berthing events between 20-60% of rated fender reaction force (100mm to 300mm deflection).



Ship Size

- Larger ships berth slower (increased compression time). Does not necessarily lead to increased forces in fender.
 - Larger ships (based on draft and tonnage) do not necessarily cause higher reaction forces

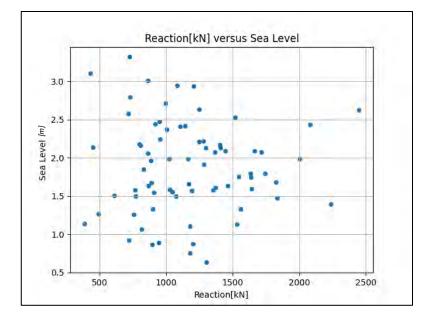


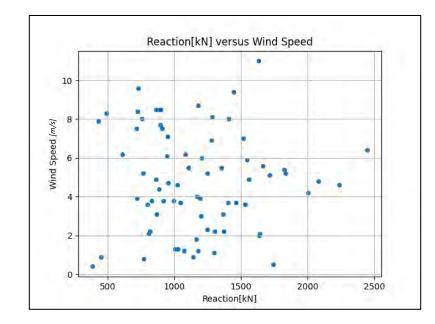


Weather

- Weather station at Cape Cleveland.
- No obvious correlations between climate variables and fender behaviour.
 - Sea level, wind speed, wind gust

| | Compression Time (s) | Reaction (kN) | Energy (kJ) |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Sea Level (m) | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| Wind Speed | | | |
| (m/s) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Wind Gust | | | |
| (m/s) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |



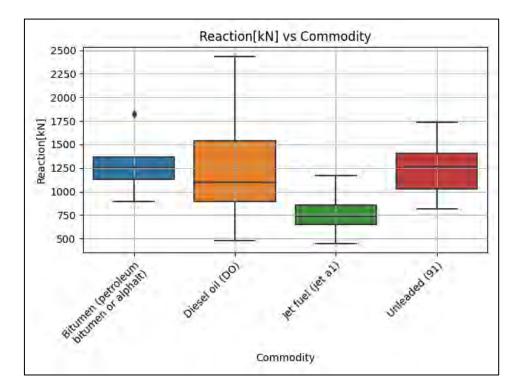


Commodity

- Tankers carrying Diesel oil cause the largest range of reaction forces (biggest swing from max to min).
 - Jet fuel lowest mean reaction force.
- Asphalt/Bitumen Tankers have highest average reaction force

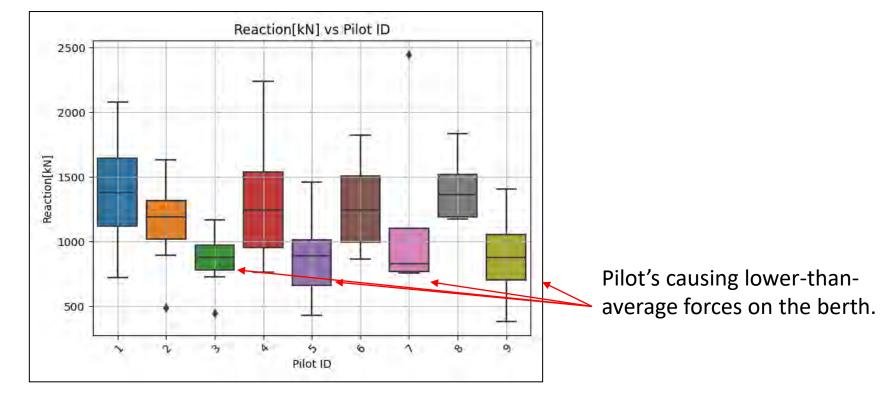
Fender Reaction Force (% of Rated)

| | Mean | Min | Max |
|--|------|-----|-----|
| Diesel oil (DO) | 39% | 15% | 76% |
| Unleaded (91) | 39% | 25% | 54% |
| Bitumen (petroleum bitumen or asphalt) | 40% | 28% | 56% |
| Jet fuel (jet a1) | 24% | 14% | 36% |
| Other | 29% | 12% | 43% |



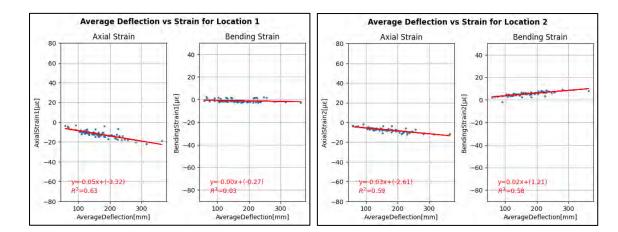
Pilot Behaviour

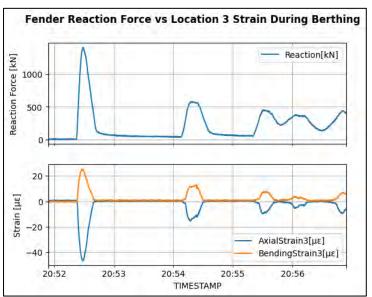
- Majority of pilots within 1 standard deviation of mean reaction force.
- Typically, faster berthing speeds tend towards higher reaction forces.

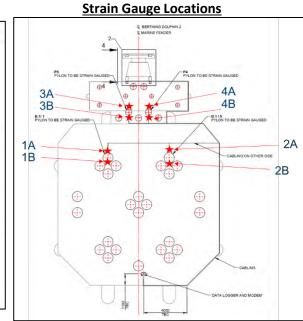


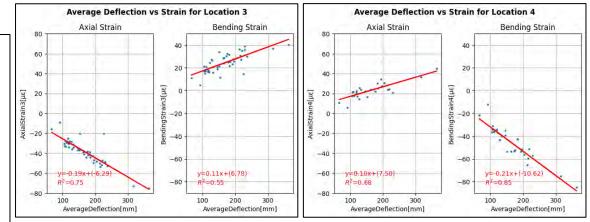
Strain Data

- Strong correlation between fender deflection and strains
- Possibility of predicting strain in structure based on fender deflection profile.
- Structural modelling required to analyse data in detail and determine acceptable strain ranges.







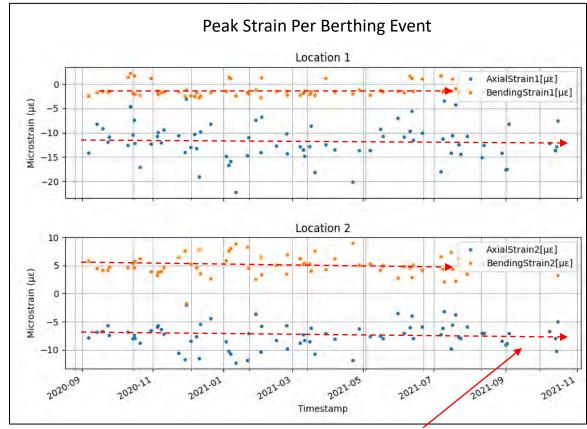


Outcomes

- No overloaded ship impacts were detected within the 1-year of monitoring.
- Weather has minimal to no impact on fender impact characteristics.
- Larger ships do not necessarily lead to larger reaction forces.
- Chemical tankers (Diesel oil) causing largest impact forces on wharf.
- Pile strains strongly correlated with fender deflection. With appropriate modelling strains may not need to be monitored in the future, fender deflection alone should be suitable.

Into the Future

- Current analysis based on theoretical (manufacturer provided) fender design curves. Does not factor in age & deterioration of fender.
 - Controlled berthing tests to calibrate fender curves recommended.
- Structural modelling required to interrogate strain data, relate strains to forces acting on the structure.
- Continued, long term monitoring to track fender and wharf degradation over time. 12-months not a long enough period to see significant degradation.



Degradation over time?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Port of Townsville stands on Gurambilbarra country, traditionally cared for by the Wulgurukaba people.

• We pay our respect to our traditional owners past, present and emerging.



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Port Development Planning and GIS

- David Edelman
- A/Manager Asset management and Planning

• The port has been steadily growing since 1864



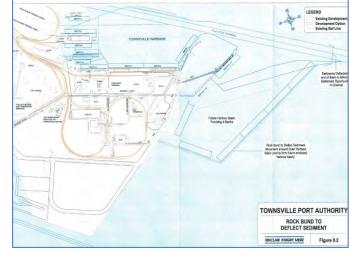


• 1941



delivering sustainable prosperity

• We spend a lot of time planning!





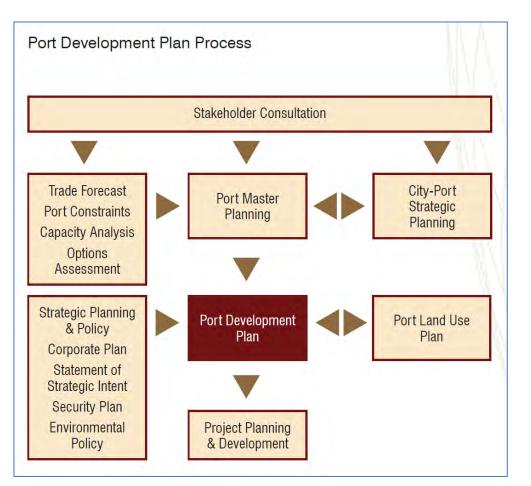








The port planning process



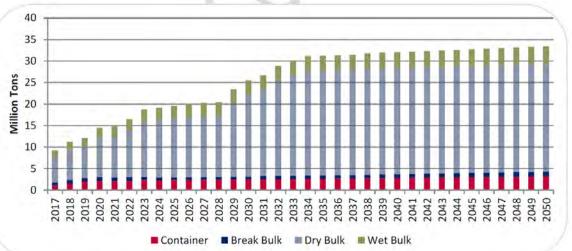
From 2009 Port Development Plan

- Many inputs, requirements and stakeholders
- High level of analysis and optimisation required
- High levels of uncertainty on future trades/customers and timing -> plans date rapidly
- Heavily data driven



Trade inputs and forecasts

Forecasts and capacity modelling,



New trades and customers,





Industry trends,



And some that never eventuate.



PORT •TOWNSVILLE

Inputs cont'd

- Environmental modelling and data
- Ship navigation simulations
- Wave modelling
- Flood modelling
- Community requirements
- Corporate goals and ambitions
- Etc...



Importance of having a good Port development plan

- Allows us to progress environmental approval activities (which can take up to 10 years)
- Supports investment and government funding to Townsville and the region
- Allows us to make decisions on long term business agreements (eg 50-year leases)
- Ensures we build the right infrastructure to meet current and future needs
- Allows us to respond to new opportunities rapidly
- Is an integral part of our Port Vision demonstrating benefits for our communities

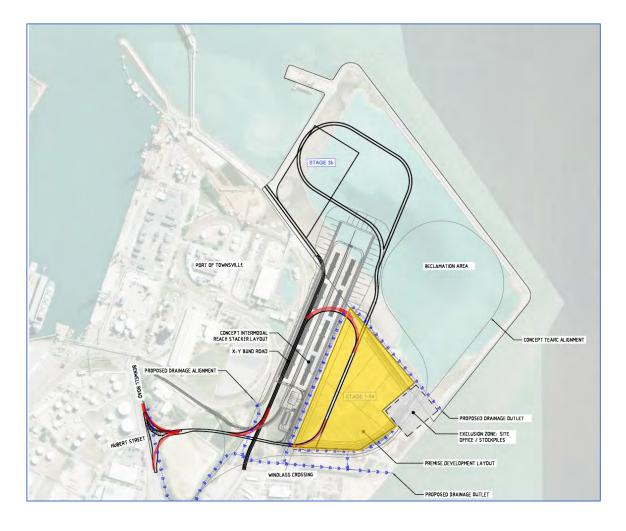




• Example: Wind turbine laydown area

- 18 months to plan and build a 10Ha sealed wind turbine laydown area and access roads with a further 10Ha 12 months later
- 10+ year life
- We want to make sure what we build is useful for future operations and doesn't hamper future development
- Need to consider future roads, services, drainage, rail and other developments





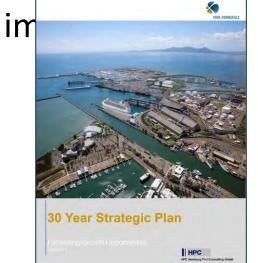


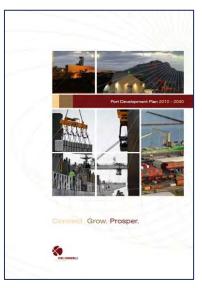
• Traditionally

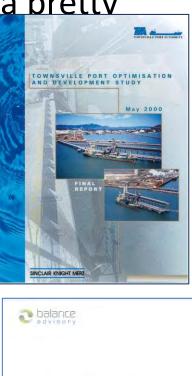
Analysis and Data driven process that needs to meet complex requirements

- High quality, but...
- Out of date within 12 months
- Expensive and not easily updated
- Doesn't provide the level of detail required (where does the stormwater go?)

A dense report and a pretty



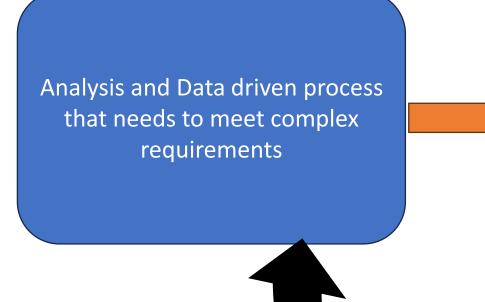








• Needs to be:

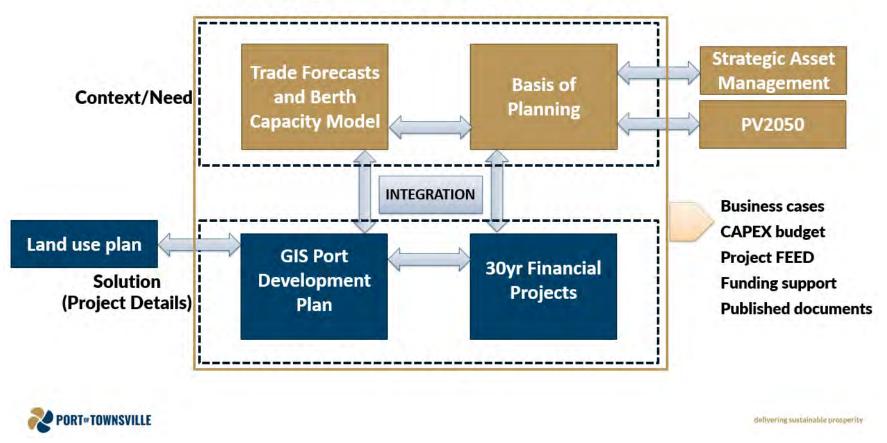


A live, interactive and **data-rich environment** that:

- Is the 'source of truth'
- Supports further analysis and planning
 - Supports delivery of projects
 - Supports financial planning
 - Can respond to customer needs
 - Can answer complex questions



Integrated Port Development Plan



 <u>POINT2 - Port Development Plans</u> (arcgis.com)



- Next steps/initiatives
- 3D models of developments and existing assets (underway)
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•Thank you

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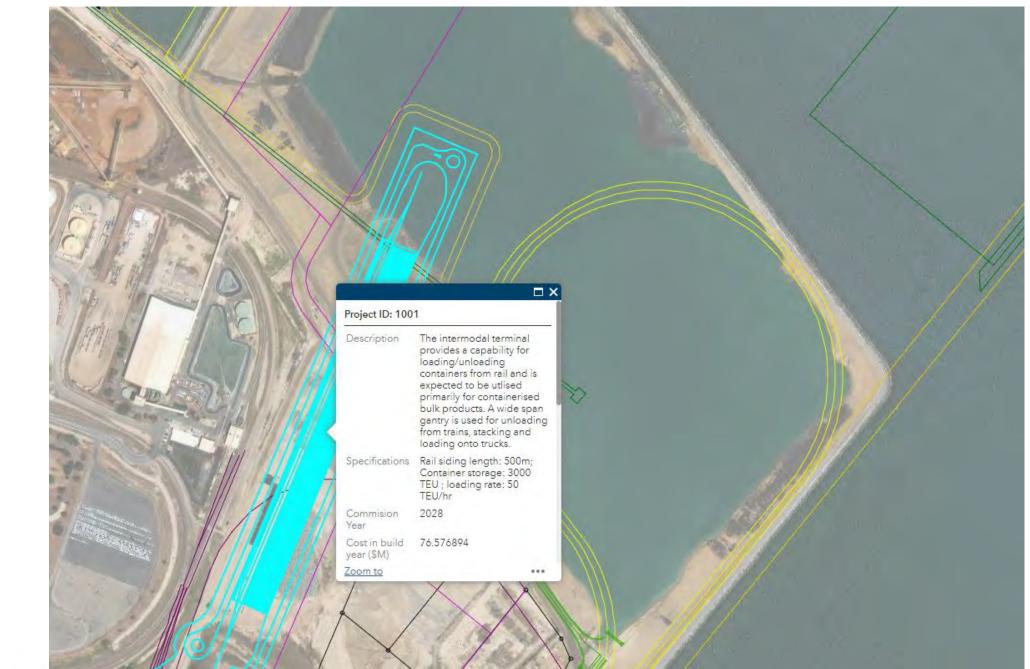
Administration Building, Benwell Road PO Box 1031, Townsville Q 4810







delivering sustainable prosperity





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Port of Townsville stands on Gurambilbarra country, traditionally cared for by the Wulgurukaba people.

• We pay our respect to our traditional owners past, present and emerging.



delivering sustainable prosperity



Port Development Planning and GIS

- David Edelman
- A/Manager Asset management and Planning

• The port has been steadily growing since 1864



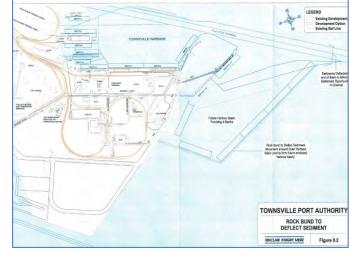


• 1941



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• We spend a lot of time planning!





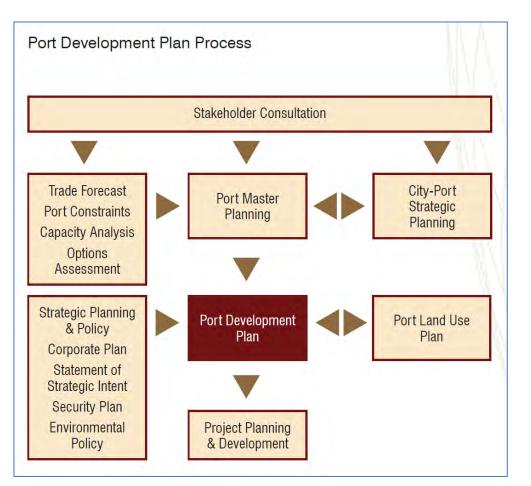








The port planning process



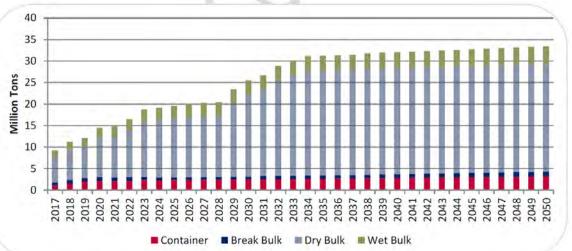
From 2009 Port Development Plan

- Many inputs, requirements and stakeholders
- High level of analysis and optimisation required
- High levels of uncertainty on future trades/customers and timing -> plans date rapidly
- Heavily data driven



Trade inputs and forecasts

Forecasts and capacity modelling,



New trades and customers,





Industry trends,



And some that never eventuate.



PORT •TOWNSVILLE

Inputs cont'd

- Environmental modelling and data
- Ship navigation simulations
- Wave modelling
- Flood modelling
- Community requirements
- Corporate goals and ambitions
- Etc...



Importance of having a good Port development plan

- Allows us to progress environmental approval activities (which can take up to 10 years)
- Supports investment and government funding to Townsville and the region
- Allows us to make decisions on long term business agreements (eg 50-year leases)
- Ensures we build the right infrastructure to meet current and future needs
- Allows us to respond to new opportunities rapidly
- Is an integral part of our Port Vision demonstrating benefits for our communities

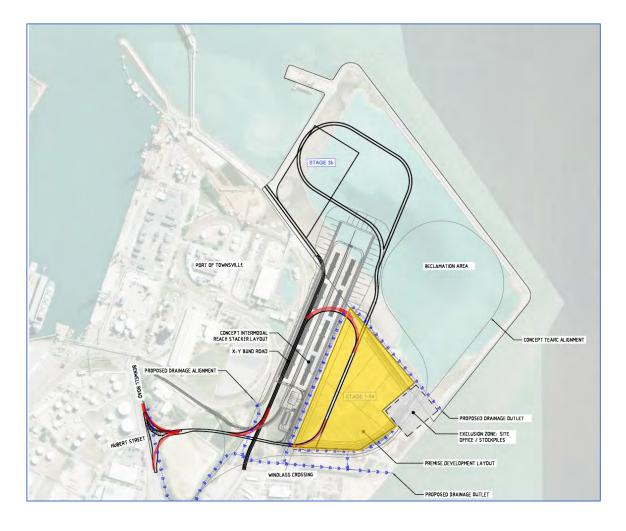




• Example: Wind turbine laydown area

- 18 months to plan and build a 10Ha sealed wind turbine laydown area and access roads with a further 10Ha 12 months later
- 10+ year life
- We want to make sure what we build is useful for future operations and doesn't hamper future development
- Need to consider future roads, services, drainage, rail and other developments





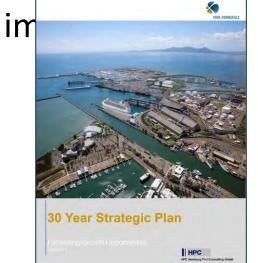


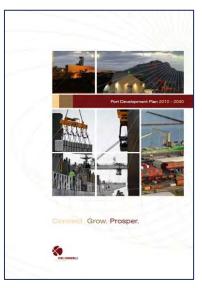
• Traditionally

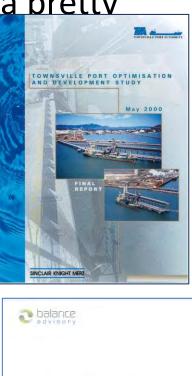
Analysis and Data driven process that needs to meet complex requirements

- High quality, but...
- Out of date within 12 months
- Expensive and not easily updated
- Doesn't provide the level of detail required (where does the stormwater go?)

A dense report and a pretty



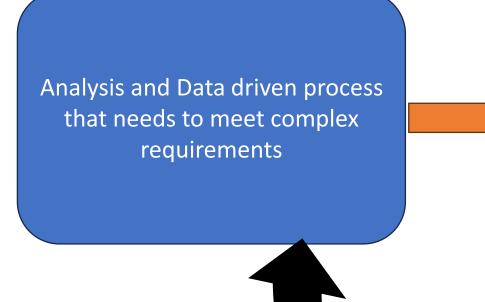








• Needs to be:

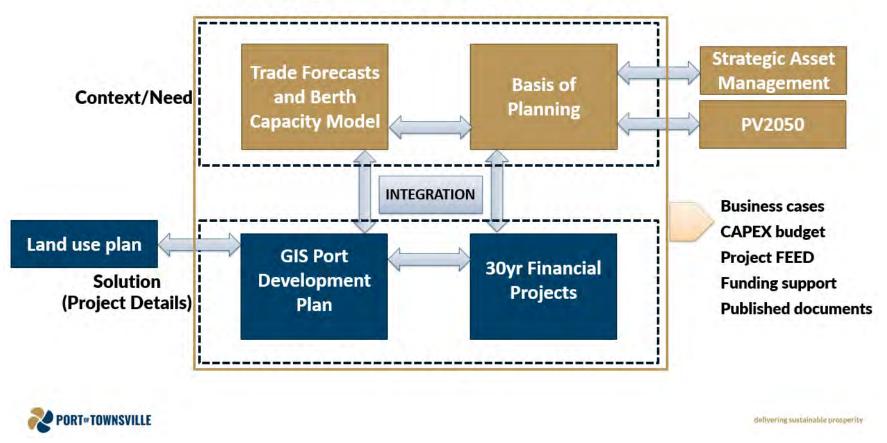


A live, interactive and **data-rich environment** that:

- Is the 'source of truth'
- Supports further analysis and planning
 - Supports delivery of projects
 - Supports financial planning
 - Can respond to customer needs
 - Can answer complex questions



Integrated Port Development Plan



 <u>POINT2 - Port Development Plans</u> (arcgis.com)



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