

The Science of Responsible Temporary Wetland Access for Energy Infrastructure and Other Heavy Equipment Access



Before Construction



During Construction



After Construction
(4 months later)

PROTECT & CONSERVE

NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES

SAFELY

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Goal for typical wetland access?

- Avoid getting stuck
- Avoid penalties, mitigation, restoration
- Avoid injury



Photo Credit: State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, www.floridamemory.com/fpc/memory/PhotographicCollection/c/hrs/graphics/smx0106-280pxB.jpg

Photographer: Small, John Kunkel, 1869-1938



What is typical when access to wetlands is required?

- Often use standard wood mat or timber mat
- Mats laid end to end for access
- “Stacked & Packed”
- Restoration and/or Mitigation as needed



Photo Credit: State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory,
<http://floridamemory.com/items/show/62263>
Photographer: Whitehead, H.E.
1936



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Typical Access Traditional Mats



Crane or timber mat, standard 8" x 4' x 16', most often constructed of solid oak, mixed hardwoods, or fir; bolted; same thickness, inconsistent timber sizing.

Standard 3 ply mat, 2 x 8 boards bolted or nailed together, each layer perpendicular to adjacent layers.





Typical Access Traditional



Composite mats
Connections
“pumping”
Deflection mandates restoration
“Stack em’ & Pack em’ ”





The Effect

- Safety Concern
- Mat performance in question
 - No published load rating
 - No proof load testing
- Stacking
 - Installation & removal of mats difficult
 - Damage to root systems
 - Changes in wetland hydrology
 - Changes to wetland topography
 - High risk to vegetation





Result from Typical Access

- Damage to wetland clearly visible 5 years after typical access practices
- Soil compaction has altered the hydrology and vegetation





Result from Typical Access

- Damage to wetland clearly visible a few years after typical access practices
- Soil compaction and root destruction has opened the wetland to invasive species





Results/Case Study

- Wetland in southern region US
- Damaged by poor matting choice (left < 1 yr)
- EWAS on right



*Damaged Wetland
1 year later*

EWAS

*Shortly after mats
removed*



Restoration Effectiveness?

Meta analysis study on >600 wetlands (80% in the US), some restored over 100 years ago.

“Once you degrade a wetland, it doesn’t recover its normal assemblage of plants or its rich stores of organic soil carbon, which both affect natural cycles of water and nutrients, for many years,”...“Even after 100 years, the restored wetland is still different from what was there before, and it may never recover.”

“Restored wetlands contained about 23 percent less carbon than untouched wetlands, while the variety of native plants was 26 percent lower, on average, after 50 to 100 years of restoration”

“On average, restored wetlands are 25 percent less productive than natural wetlands”

In a New York wetland, “after 55 years, barely 50 percent of the organic matter had accumulated on average in all these wetlands” compared to what was there before.



Section 404 of the CWA Program

Basic premise of the program is that no discharge of dredged or fill material may be permitted if: (1) a practicable alternative exists that is less damaging to the aquatic environment or (2) the nation's waters would be significantly degraded.





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There is a better way to approach access...

**We believe in an environment first approach
that is SAFE.**



EARTHSAFE®

MINIMUM IMPACT. MAXIMUM ACCESS.



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Video 1 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OSXnW0iKcHA>





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What is the EarthSafe Solution?





- Strategy is to protect environment/wetland
- Use emtek[®] mats to value engineer an appropriate solution for each job site.
- emtek[®] mats can support calculations for psi, deflection, shear, modulus of elasticity and other critical values.
- Process is to lay a **system of mats** in an effort to protect while also allowing for effective load distribution.
- Monitor for recovery.

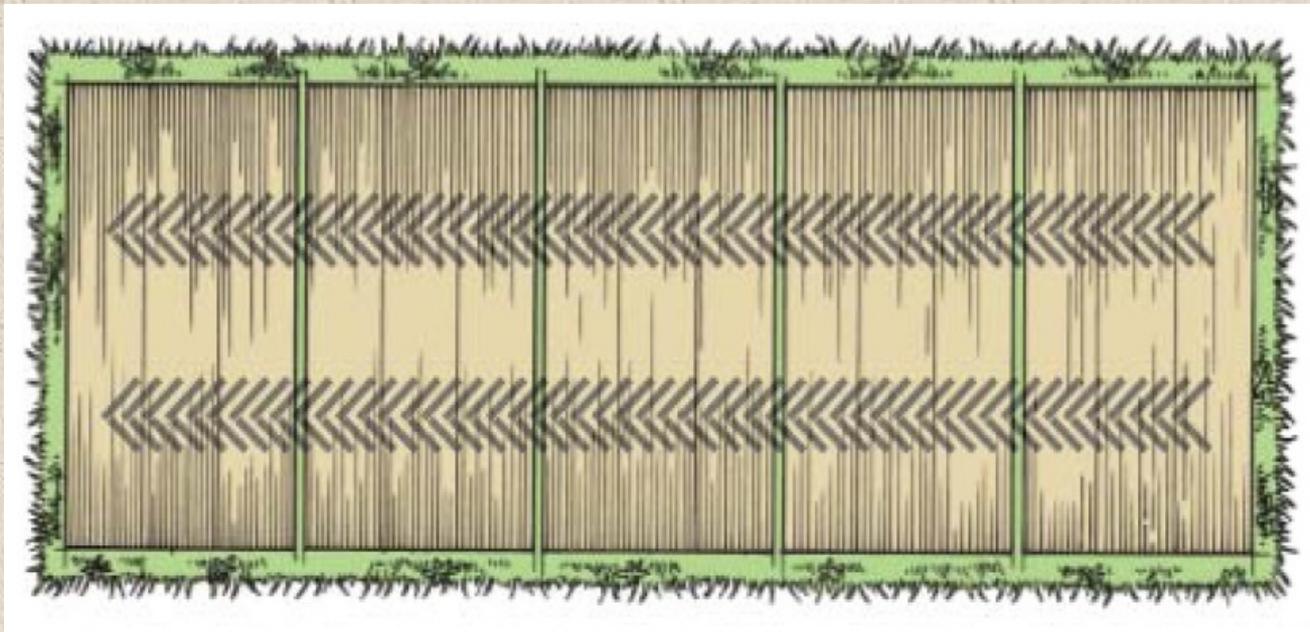


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How does emtek[®] work?

3 Basic Types of Matting Systems

*variations within each system



Typically found on job sites where ground conditions are generally uniform and mat can lay flat on the ground. Laid perpendicular to traffic and mat length determines the width of access road.



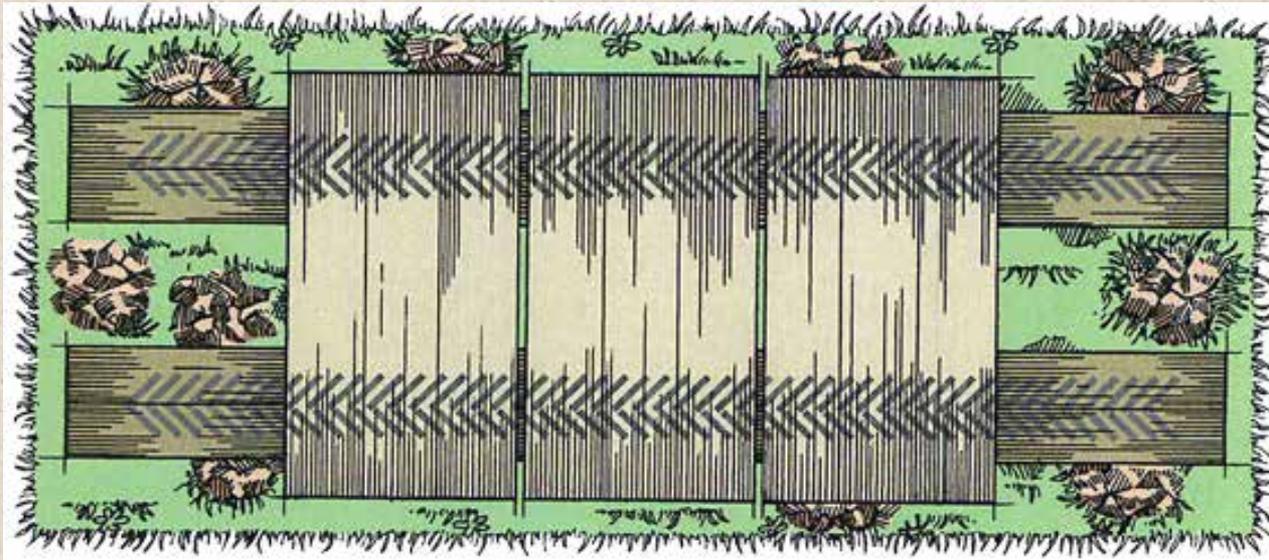
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Emtek Access Type I





Emtek Access Type II



Used in areas that have non-uniform site conditions. High and low spots typically one to two feet apart and varying soil strength. Made up of 2 components: **stringers** (ground layer) and **decking** (work surface-layer). The stringers bridge across terrain variations and the decking provides a solid road surface. Often used in areas where soil conditions within 20' spans are driving up mat thickness.



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New South's emtek® Type II System:
Stringers





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New South's emtek® Type II System: Stringers and Decking



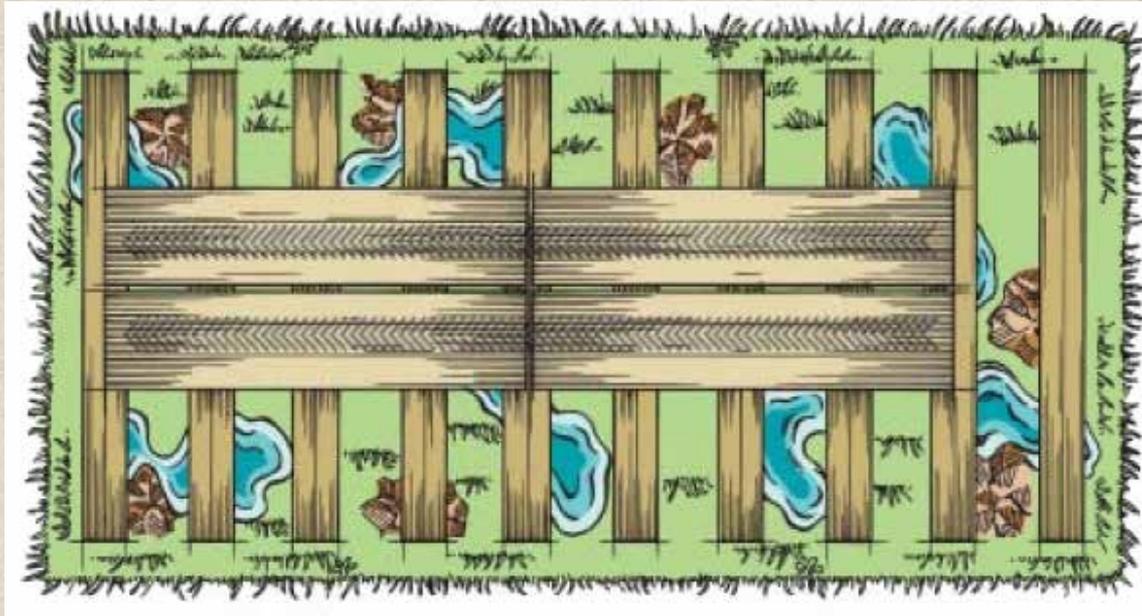
Installed Stringers for Type II

Work surface decking
installed over stringers





Earthsafe emtek® Access Type III



Used in areas that have extremely poor soil conditions. Typically difficult to walk and accessing the area requires hip-waders. Made up of 2 components, **bars** (ground contact layer) and **runners** (work surface layer). The bars run perpendicular to the access way, and cover a large area to distribute loads to each side of the access. The runners then lay parallel to the access and distribute the load to the front and back. Used in areas where single layer mats would generally submerge under equipment loads.



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New South's emtek® Type III System:
Access Road in Wetland





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New South's Wetland Access Capabilities.
Example 2: Bear Creek Marsh, Wisconsin
During Construction and 4 Months After





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New South's Wetland Access Capabilities.
Example 3. Monticello, FL



Video 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLme85Gw2DU>





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emtek® Type III High Float Road Example 5.



The *High Floatation Road* is an adaption of the emtek® Type III system. This system is used in open water applications. Sectional *floats* are used beneath the *bars* to simulate the support usually provided by soil and vegetation. Each system is engineered for job-specific requirements.



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emtek® Type III High Float Road





- Provide safest access
- Ultimate in low impact
- Mats designed to protect surface below without compromising worker safety
- 100% removal upon completion of job
- Fewer truck loads to ship
- Made with industry by-products
- No change in wetland topography
- No change in hydrology
- No damage to root systems



Stacked, Floating

(until loaded)

Unsafe



Video 3

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ocKOxktiY9Y>

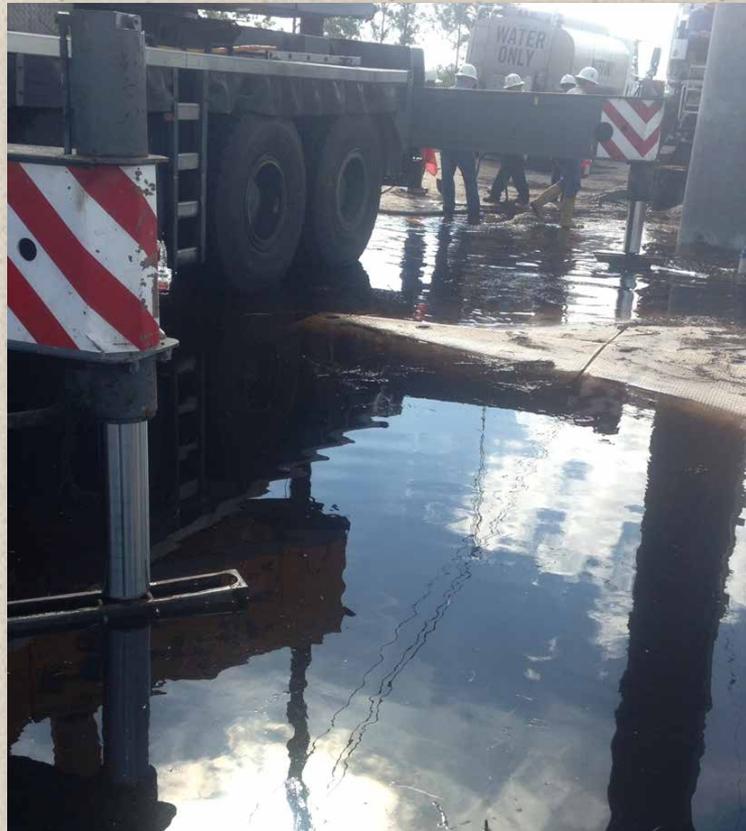
High & Dry Surface

(when loaded)



Video 4

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mS_TXwYBV0w



According to the U.S. Department of Labor, workplace injuries and illnesses among utilities resulting in days away from work occur at an average annual rate of 4.2 cases per 100 full-time employees.





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Design

B & F ENGINEERING, INC.
 928 Airport Road
 HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS 71913
 Telephone: (501) 787-2366
 FAX: (501) 787-8858

JOB: 1-2768-0501
 SHEET NO. 4 OF 4
 BY: GWR DATE: 9/4/09
 CHECKED BY: DATE:
 MAT GRID 5.5' OVER 1.5'
 Computer Job 6

SEE SHEET No 1 - 1.5' x 4' LOAD DIAGRAM.
 Load Case 1 = Dead load 1.5' x 4' wide
 LC 1 = 0.125 K/CF
 Load Case 2 = Dead load 5.5' x 12' Long over 16'
 LC 2 = 0.275 K/CF over 16'
 Load Case 3 = Wheel Load distributed over 2.66'
 LC 3 estimated = $\frac{18.07}{2.66} = 6.78 \frac{K}{CF}$
 For trial analysis →

Computer analysis print out job 6
 1.5' x 4' wide $I' = 1451.9 \text{ in}^4$ $M_A = 4(38.6) = 154.4 \frac{K \cdot FT}{}$
 $V_A = 4(22.7) = 90.8 K$

Moment & shear OK
 Max for 1.5' x 4' MAT = 3.65 IN
 Soil Pressure = $\frac{2.10}{4} = 0.525 \text{ KSF}$ ←
 WHEEL LOAD = 18.07 K
 AXLE LOAD = 36.1 K



- Design components to withstand loading (max 4psi downward pressure)
- Detailed design properties are available
- System distributes the weight over a large area
- Does not impede flow of water





The Process

I. Initiate

Make contact with regional representative close to you.

- Site visits and walk-downs
- Pre-bid and pre-construction meetings
- Matting budget preparation
- Proposals

II. Planning

- Analysis
- Mat selection and access plan
- Estimating
- Proposals

III. Operations

- Installation, intermediate moving, and removal of access
- Trained and experienced project manager on each project
- Safety programming



Expectations

- Understand that one mat will not solve all problems
- Understand that typical matting does not work for all access
- Understand that typical matting often destroys sensitive areas
- We will continue to deliver access with a worker safe - environment first approach.
- We are most effective when timing is less urgent
- Allow us an opportunity to understand the project, walk the job site, survey the conditions and suggest a solution
- Consider All In Costs not just “unit pricing”



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emtek Benefits





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Questions



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