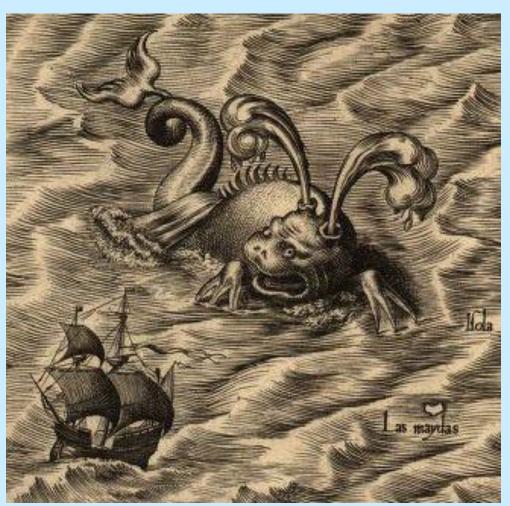


GOMR Marine Archaeology Profiles – FY 2013



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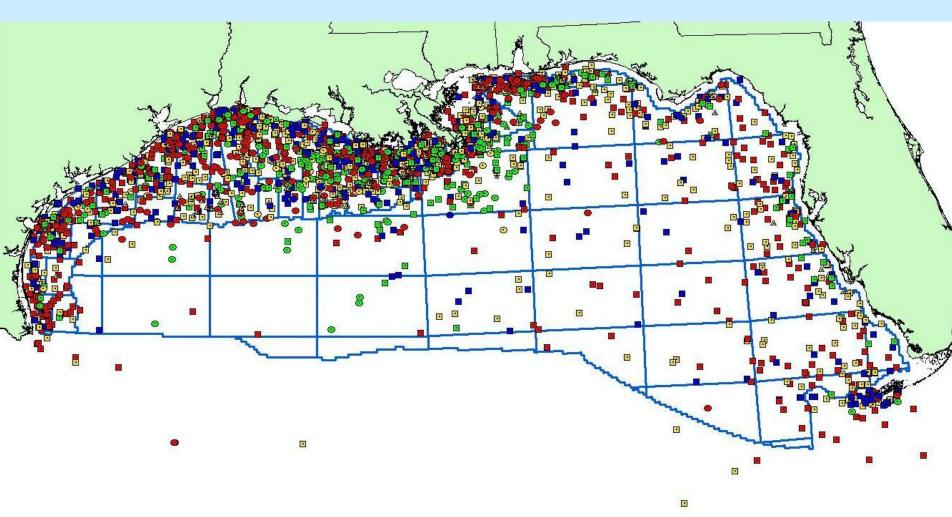
GOMR Marine Archaeology Profiles – FY 2013

Page #	Break- out	Title	Rank
	SE	A Comparative Analysis of an Oil Spill on Biota Inhabiting Several Gulf of Mexico Shipwrecks Spanning the 19 th to 20 th Centuries	3
	SE	Testing and Assessment of the Effects of an Oil Spill on Coastal Archaeological Sites	9
	SE	(BSEE) Analyzing Impacts to Cultural Resources as a Result of Oil and Gas Activities in Deepwater (<500-10,000 fsw)	16
**PO = Physical Oceanography FE = Fate & Effect BIO = Biology PS = Protected Species SE = Social & Economic OT = Other			

Gulf of Mexico OCS Region







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BOEM Information Need:

- whether and how oil, dispersed oil, and dispersant used to manage the overall oil spill interact with and are integrated within the seafloor and these micro-habitats
 - address the long term impacts on the biota and the seafloor surrounding each of the test sites
- address the archaeological degradation of metal and wooden hulled shipwreck sites, the impacts that hydrocarbons and other chemicals have on site formation processes, and current state of six sites from a 2004 study plus additional wooden shipwrecks with available pre-spill baseline data

Date Information is Required:

As soon as possible as no other studies of this sort are being conducted on submerged cultural resources

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Background:

A) Relationship with Previous Work/Efforts

Previous BOEM-funded studies: predictive modeling, site-specific studies None have examined actual impacts from oil spills on shipwrecks and their biota

2004 MMS study "Archaeological and Biological Analysis of World War II Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico" = baseline data at 6 WWII shipwrecks which contain a diverse array of biota

- biochemical analysis provided information on the site formation processes as well as the types of microorganisms inhabiting the sites and whether they accelerated the degradation process for metal-hulled shipwrecks - many of these sites have not been revisited since 2004

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Background:

B) Relationship with Concurrent/Future Efforts

Post-spill investigations are looking at deepwater coral colonies near the Macondo site; 1 colony to SW exhibited stress from possible oil exposure

However, only visual inspection with ROV at a few select shipwreck sites in vicinity; no samples collected for analysis

No NRDA studies on impacts to cultural resources (especially shipwrecks)

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Study's Objectives:

- Complete a detailed comparative analysis of new data with data from 2004 and other sites with pre-spill baseline data
- Assess current physical and environmental conditions were the sites exposed to oil?
- If exposed to oil, how has it affected the sites and their states of preservation?
- Identify changes over time in resident biota

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Study's Methods:

- Reassess and compare the local environment pre- and post-spill from available video
 - identify physical and biological modification of sediments in the immediate area
- Collect and analyze floral and faunal samples to determine degree of impact from oil/dispersant (if any)
- Collect and analyze wood, metal, sediment samples for oil/dispersant exposure to understand any impacts (mass spectrometry, etc.)
- Archaeological assessments to identify changes since baseline
- Bio-battery coupons placed on site to track *in situ* rust formation rates
- Microbial metabolic rate measurements
- Repeat sampling/analysis every 3-5 yrs over ~15-yr period, long-term monitoring

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Addition *Pertinent* Information:

- Public outreach component posters, booklets, etc.
- Proposed collaboration between BOEM, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, George Mason University and potentially others
- Training and research experience for students through a mentorship program (TBD)
- Conference presentations: American Geophysical Union and Society for Historical Archaeology targeted

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Shipwrecks from 2004 study

Virginia



Halo



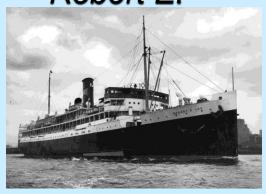
Alcoa Puritan



Gulfpenn



Robert E.



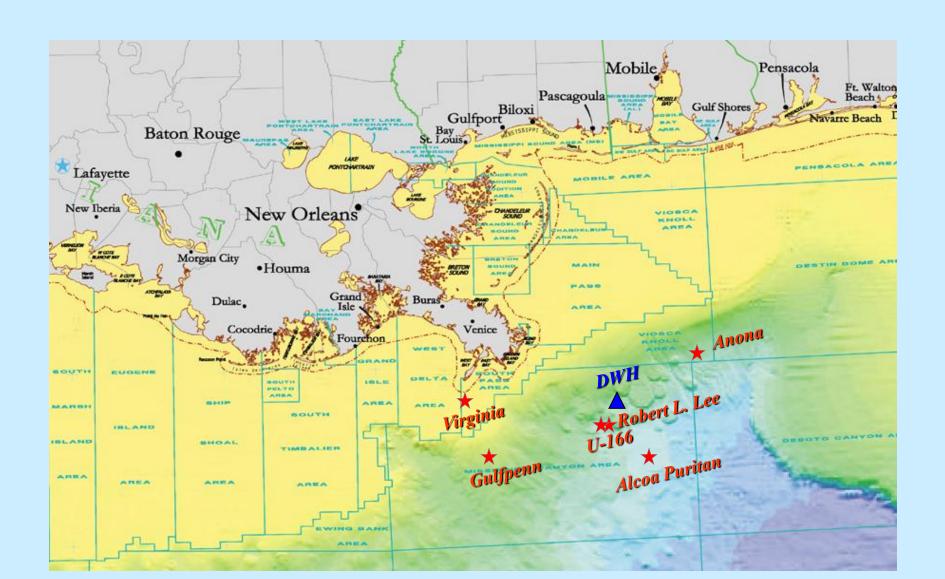
Anona



U-166



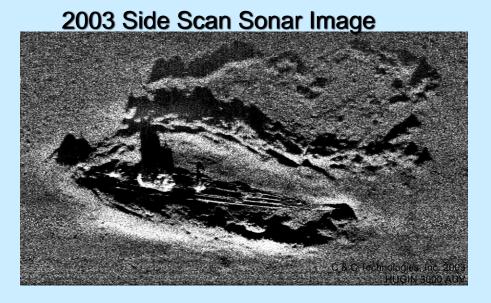
Shipwrecks Investigated During the 2004 Deep Wrecks Study World War II U-boat casualties and U-166

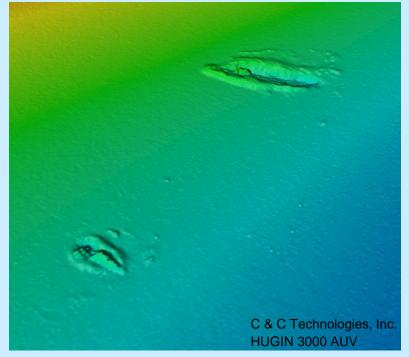


U-166



- Sunk on July 30, 1942
- During action with PC-566
- After sinking the Robert E. Lee
- Averages Water depth at the wreck site is 4,780 feet





Potential wooden shipwreck sites to be investigated

