Evaluation of Tiger & Trinity Shoal Complex: A Potential Offshore Sand Resource for Restoration of Central Louisiana

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G E S Ε 0 Т 0 G G

Mississippi River Delta Complex (after Frazier 1967)



Previous Work

- MMS-Continental Margins Program sand resource inventory & assessment on Louisiana Continental Shelf
- Data collected by Louisiana Geological Survey and USGS
- ✓ ~500 L M (800 line-km) of high resolution seismic data
- ✓ 30 vibracores
- Sedimentological studies leading to preparation of isopach maps and evaluation of sand resources
- ✓ 2.6 billion cubic yards (2 billion cu. m) up to 33 feet (10 m) depth
- Concluded that Trinity Shoal extends to the west

Time Line

MMS Post 2005 Hurricane Gulf Coast Sand Studies Tiger & Trinity Shoal Complex Investigations

Proposal Submitted/accepted

Contract Issued

Geophysical Survey

Vibracoring at selected sites

Sedimentological Studies & Report

Spring 2007

1 June 2007

August–September 2007

September/October 2008

31 August 2009





Proposed Tiger-Trinity Shoal Complex Exploration

> 450 LM of Geophysical Survey & 50 vibracores

Geophysical Survey Track Lines

~ 800 L. Miles of Geophysical Data

- Bathymetric
- High-resolution seismic
- Side scan sonar
- Magnetic

Image NASA

***Google*

Image © 2007 TerraMetrics



R/V Coastal Profiler

- Odom HydroTrack Digital Fathometer
- EdgeTech Chirp Subbottom Profiler 512i
- Klein 2260 NV Side Scan Sonar
- Geometrics Cesium Magnetometer
- Vibracore

Petrel* (Schlumberger)

Horizon Interpretation

- Depth Conversion (travel time ms to feet)
- Property Modeling (grain size analysis/distribution)
- Facies Modeling/Geologic Interpretation
- Volume Calculation



Subbottom/Seismic Profiles



Geophysical Survey Tracklines and Seismic/Subbottom Profiles





Trinity Shoal Geophysical Survey Track Line Y18

Ν







Trinity Shoal Geophysical Survey Track Line X5

F the site have been a to bridge



Trinity Shoal Geophysical Survey Track Line Y25





Tiger Shoal Geophysical Survey Track Line Y14

TIGER SHOAL





Dumping Site Geophysical Survey Track Line Y25



Subsurface Interpretation along Subbottom Profiles





Proposed Vibracoring Locations





Proposed Vibracore Locations



Vibracore Acquisition - Onboard R/V Coastal Profiler



Vibracore Locations – Final



Core Logger – Sedimentological Laboratory



Study of Core #9 with Core Logger Graphs



Volume Calculation (approx.) /Isopach Map Sand Available vs. Sand Accessible



Total Sand Available for Dredging from Ship Shoal



Data Management

Louisiana Sand Resources Database (LASARD) - GIS Project

All geophysical & geological data – (bathymetric, seismic, side scan sonar, magnetic)
Habitat maps (side scan sonar mosaic)
Vibracore logs
Sedimentological data
Historical data from the area (if available)

Master Plan

FIGURE 4.2

MAP REPRESENTING A CONCEPTUAL DEPICTION OF MEASURES FOR THE CHENIER PLAIN



Rockefeller Refuge to Calcasieu Pass



Coordination with Environmental Study on Tiger & Trinity Shoals (MMS-LSU)

- ✓ Sharing geophysical data especially bathymetry, magnetic
- ✓ Sharing and coordinating ship-time

Coordination with GLO, TX-Sabine Bank



Conclusions

- Approximately 800 line miles of geophysical data were collected mainly along N-S (few E-W) trending track lines
- 46 vibracores were collected after the analyses of geophysical data. Constraint by Hurricane Gustav
- The collected geophysical/sedimentological data will be incorporated into LASARD
- Using State/LSU-owned research vessel/equipment helped reduced the cost greatly and efficiently manage the time
- Restoration and protection of Coastal Louisiana on scale envisioned in Master Plan will require implementation of RSM
- Delineation of "accessible" offshore sand source at T&T shoal complex should be appreciated
- For the first time few un-leased offshore blocks were reserved as sand resources areas/blocks by MMS requiring horizontal and vertical buffers around these areas when laying pipelines

Reference

Frazier, D.E. 1967. Recent deltaic depositions of the Mississippi River: Their development and chronology. Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies Transactions 24:287–315.