

Waterfront Facility Inspection & Rehabilitation Engineering Design



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What Are Waterfront Facilities?

- Cargo Terminals
- Piers
- Wharves
- Marine Oil Terminals
- Cruise Ship Terminals
- Quay Walls
- Bulkheads
- Graving Docks
- Floating Dry Docks (Moorings)
- Jettys
- Shipyards
- Marinas
- Offshore Wind
- Bridges (kind of...)



What Are Waterfront Facilities?

Cargo Terminals
Containers
Bulk
Liquid Bulk



What Are Waterfront Facilities?

Pier



What Are Waterfront Facilities?

Wharf



What Are Waterfront Facilities?

Yacht Marinas



Captain Laurie Scott

*Aboard the **S.S. SCOTT FREE***



Captain Merrill Stubing

Aboard *The Love Boat*



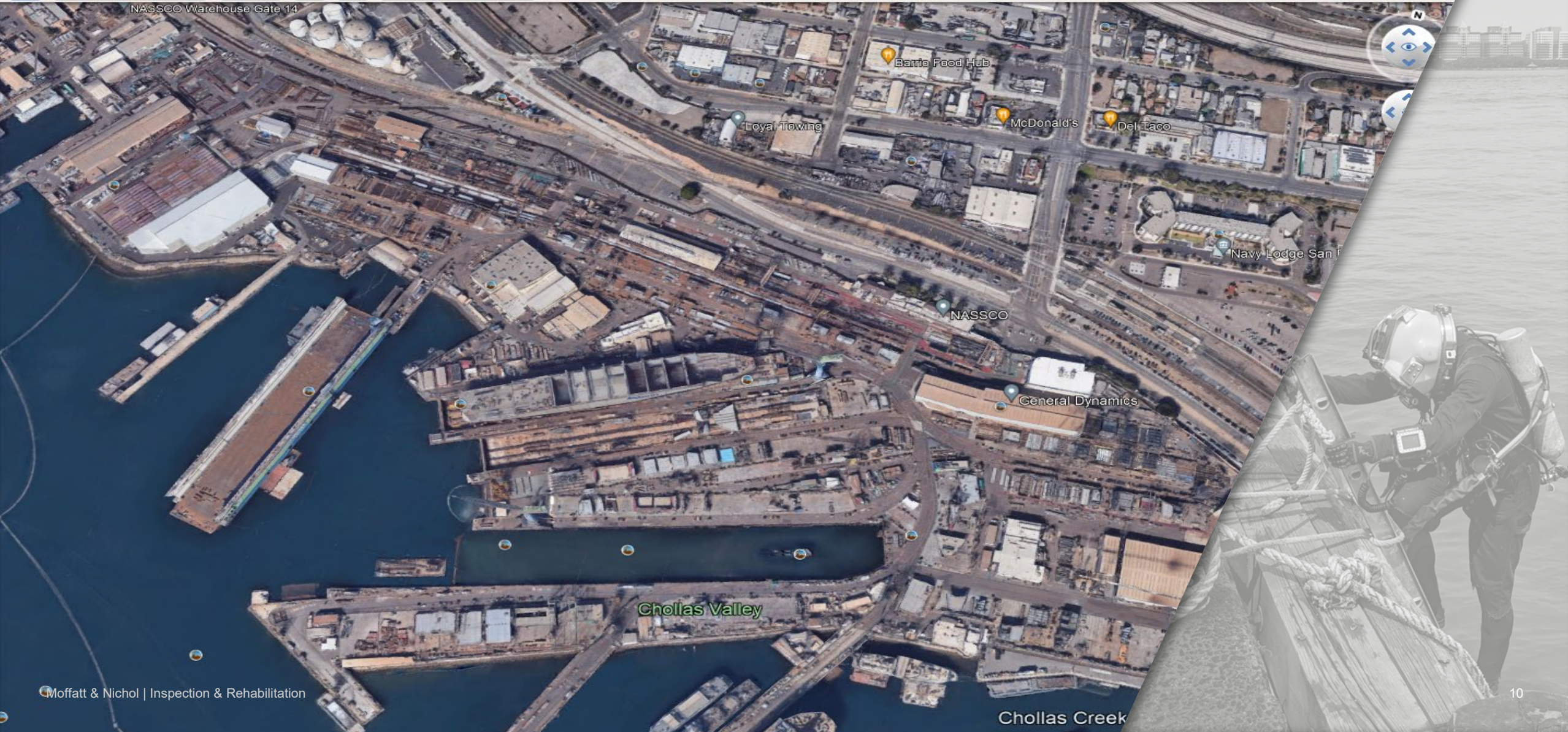
What Are Waterfront Facilities?

POLB - Pier Wind – Offshore Wind Terminal – 400 Acre New Pier



What Are Waterfront Facilities?

NASSCO – San Diego – 80 Acres



What Are Waterfront Facilities?

Quay Walls & Bulkheads



Most Severe Environment

Salt Water
Wave Action
Tides
Wind
Heavy Loads
Constant Use
Difficult Access for
Maintenance
Sea Level Rise



WWII Infrastructure

NBSD
NBPL
JBPHH
NB KITSAP
Everywhere



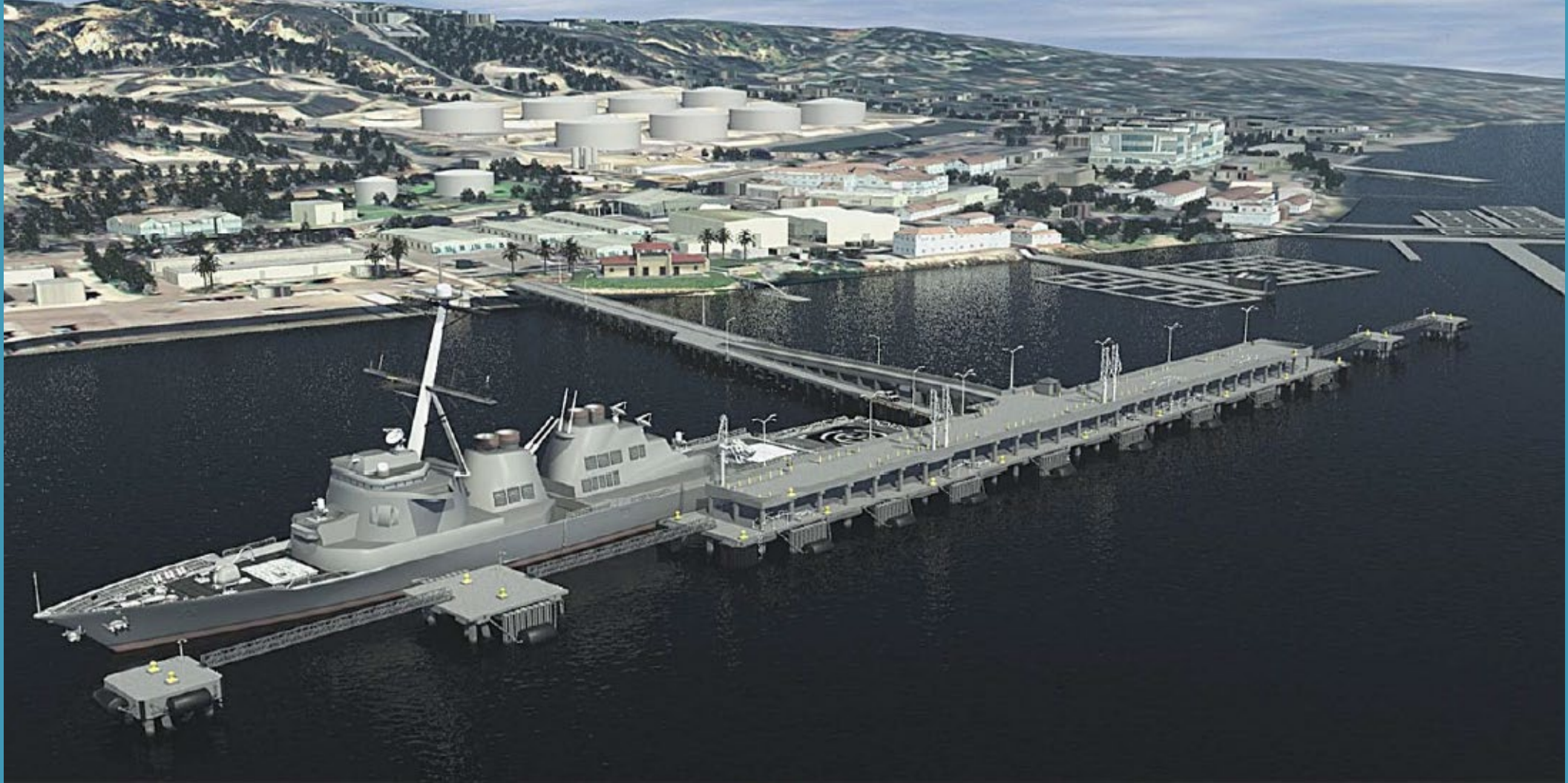
WWII Infrastructure





Navy Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA

1913 Fuel Pier



Navy Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA

2018 Fuel Pier

Snapshot of Projects





Hudson River Park Trust, NY

Parkwide Inspections. Construction Support and Oversight



POLA MOTEMS Audit

Underwater Timber Cores



Bimini Cruise Port

Inspection



Bellingham Shipping Terminal, WA

Inspection & Repairs



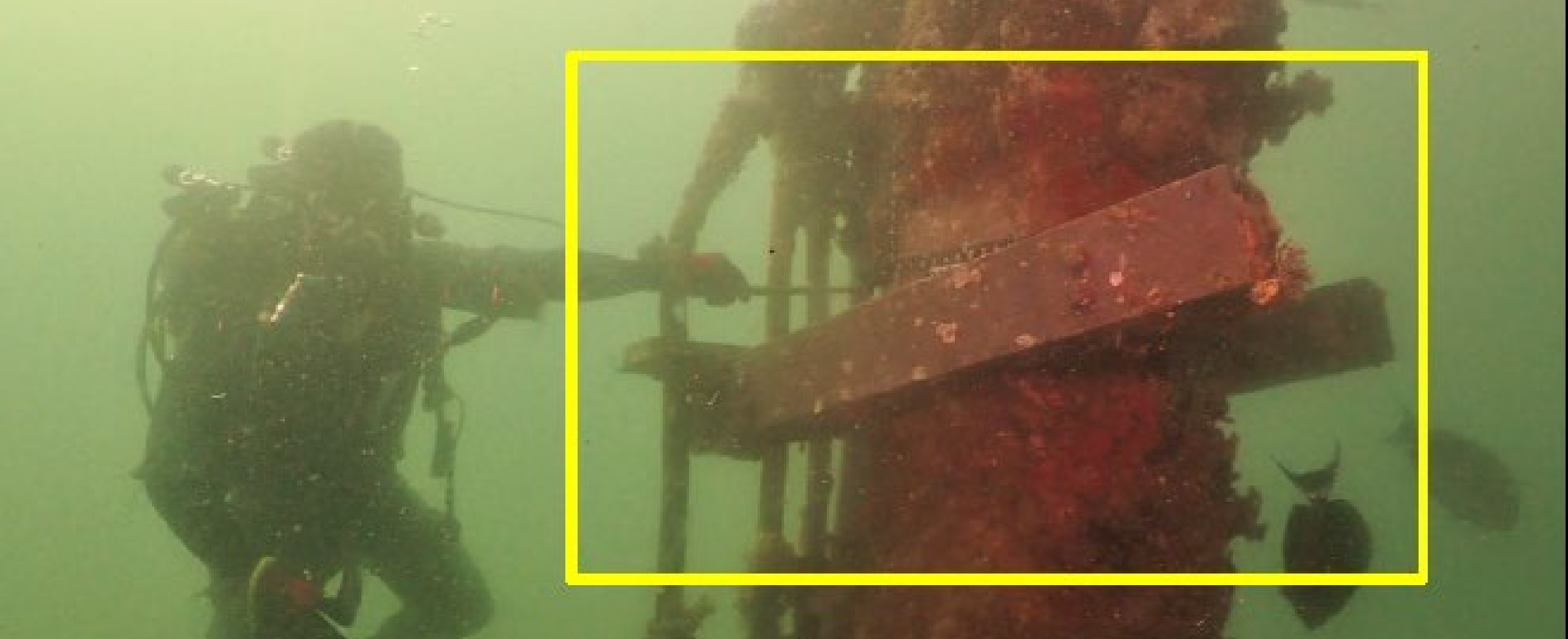
Port of Lake Charles, LA

Port Wide Inspections. Allision Damage Assessments. Rehabilitation



TOTE, Honolulu Harbor

UW/AW Inspection



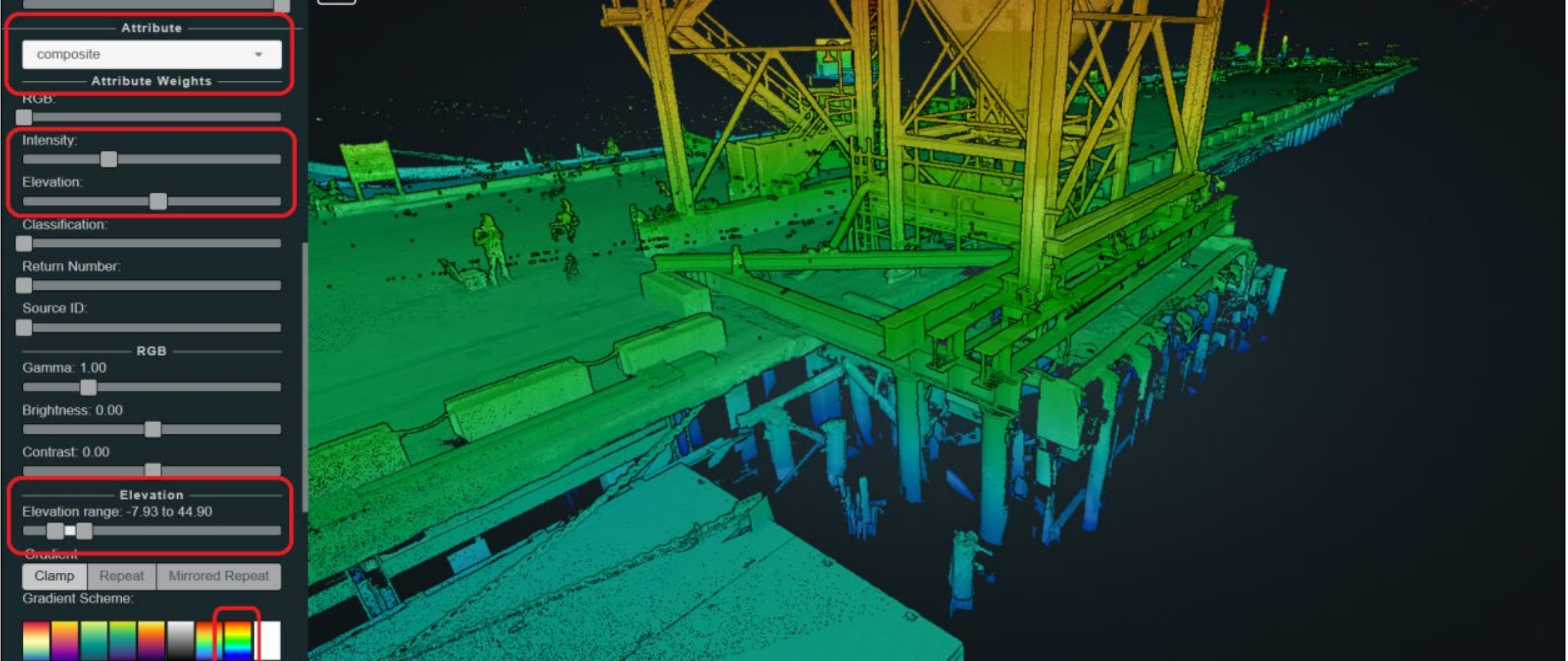
Pearl Harbor Magnetic Silencing Facility, HI

Inspection



SDUPD National City Marine Terminal – 24-2

Allision (aka: Hard-Berthing) Incident



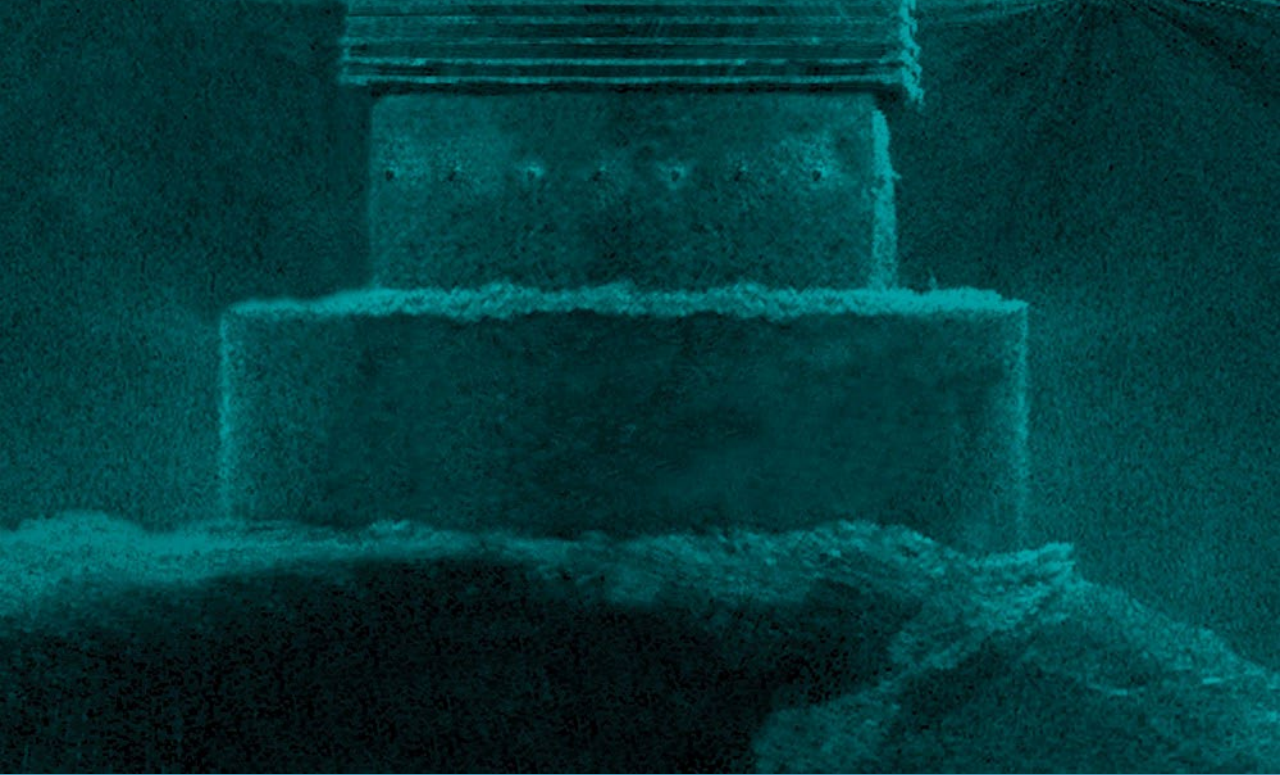
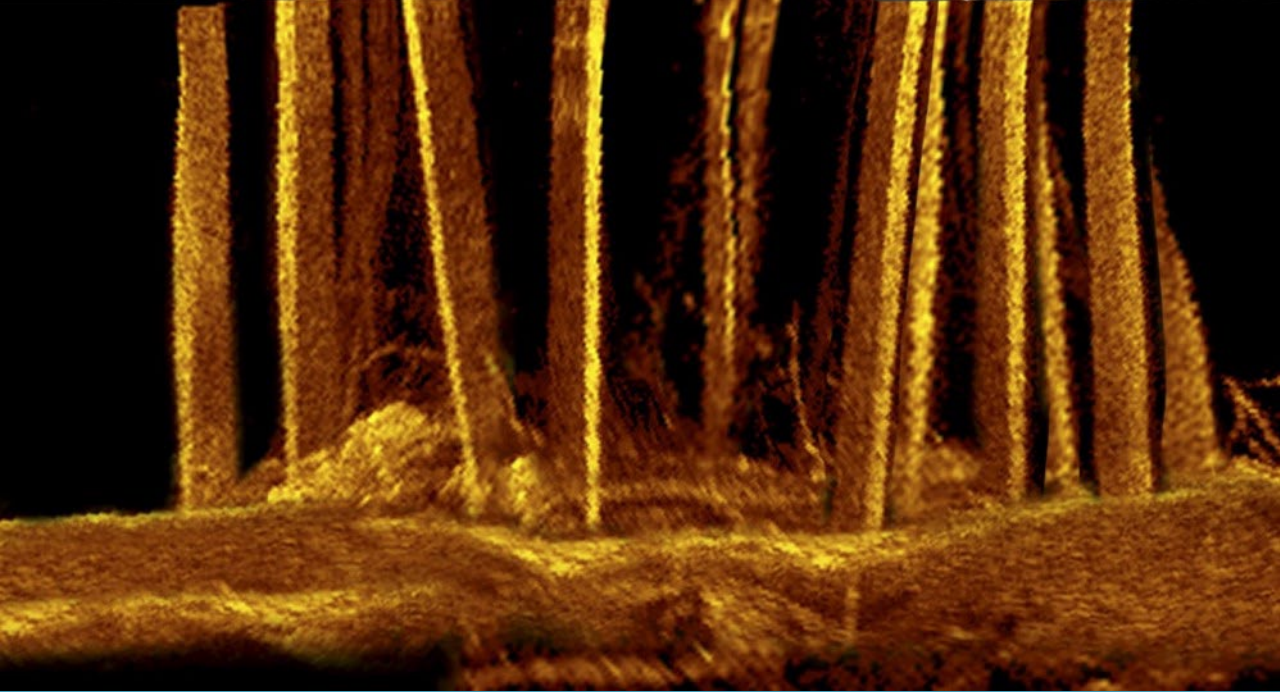
Valero MOT – Post-Fire, Benicia, CA

Inspection – Using LiDAR



LADOTD

In-Depth Inspection of Complex Bridges



LADOTD

UWI with Acoustic Imaging



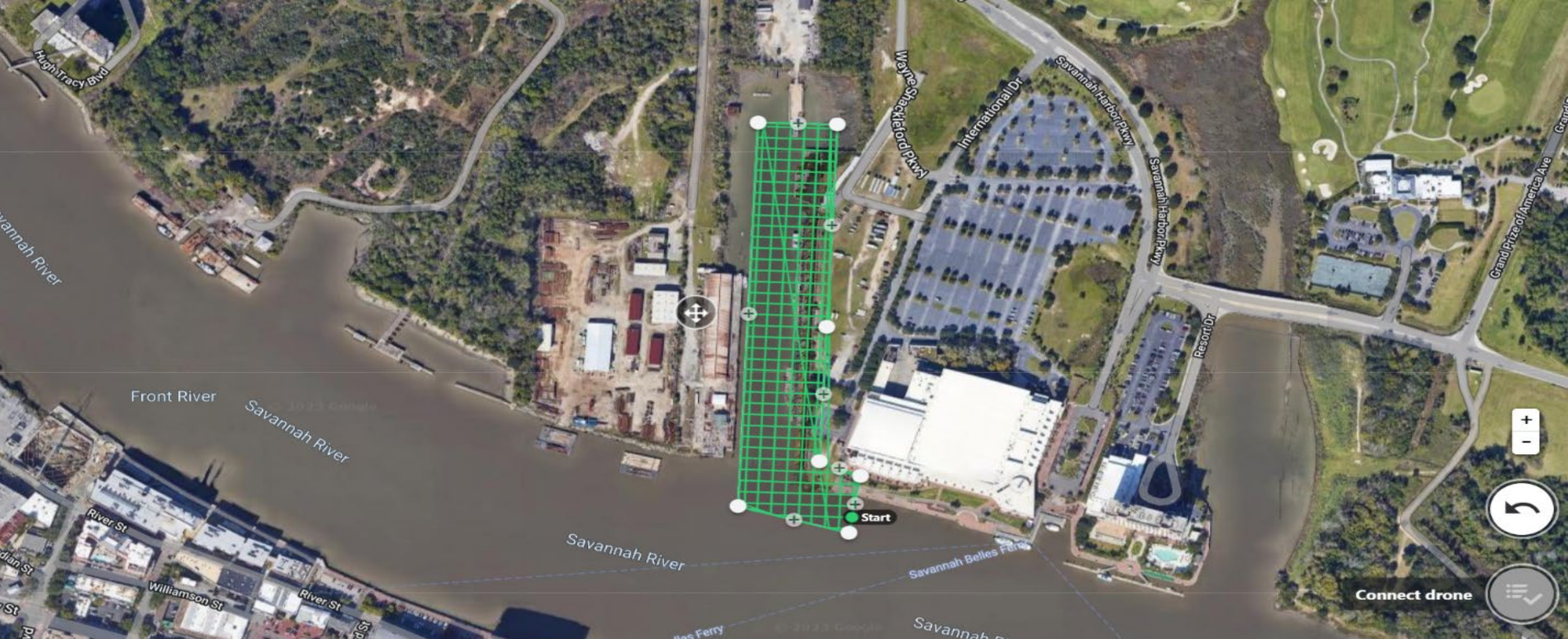
SSPBH Tie-Back System Test Pit, B St. Pier, SDUPD



SSPBH Tie-Back System Test Pit, Broadway Pier, SDUPD

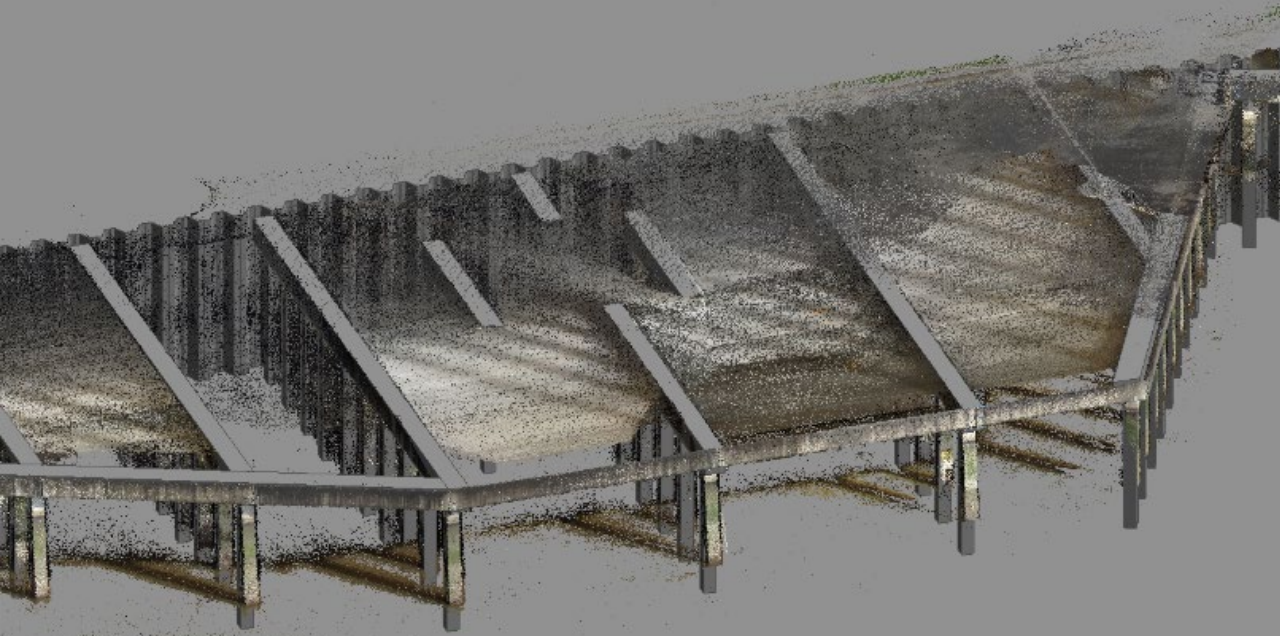


Inspection Tools and Tech

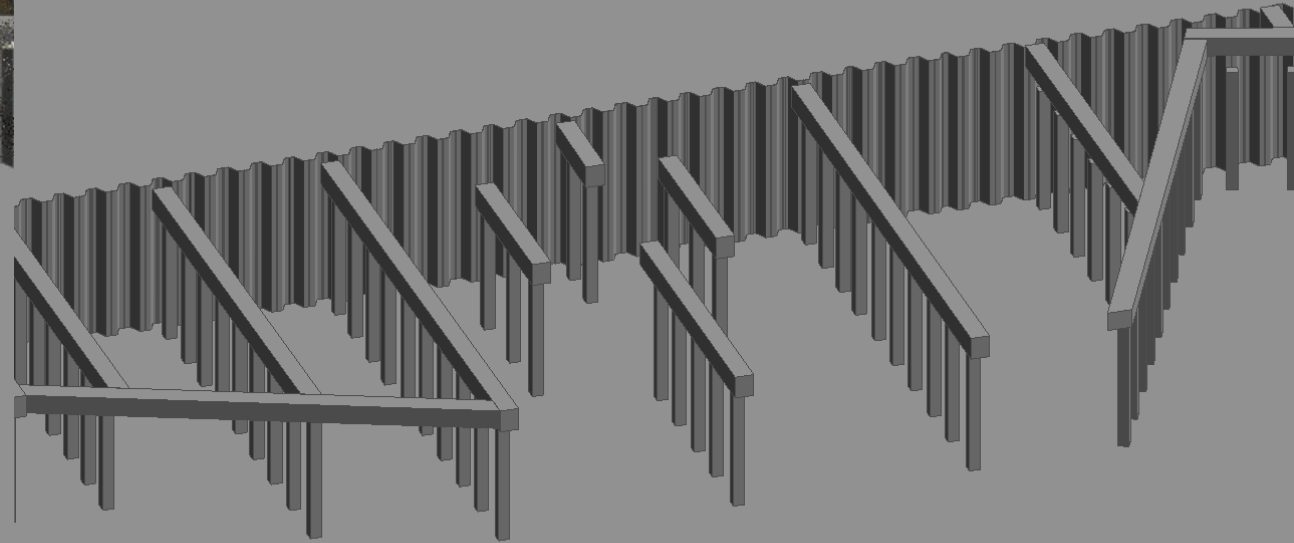


Drone Aerial Photogrammetry

Bulkhead Inspection/Repair Design



Point cloud image from drone.



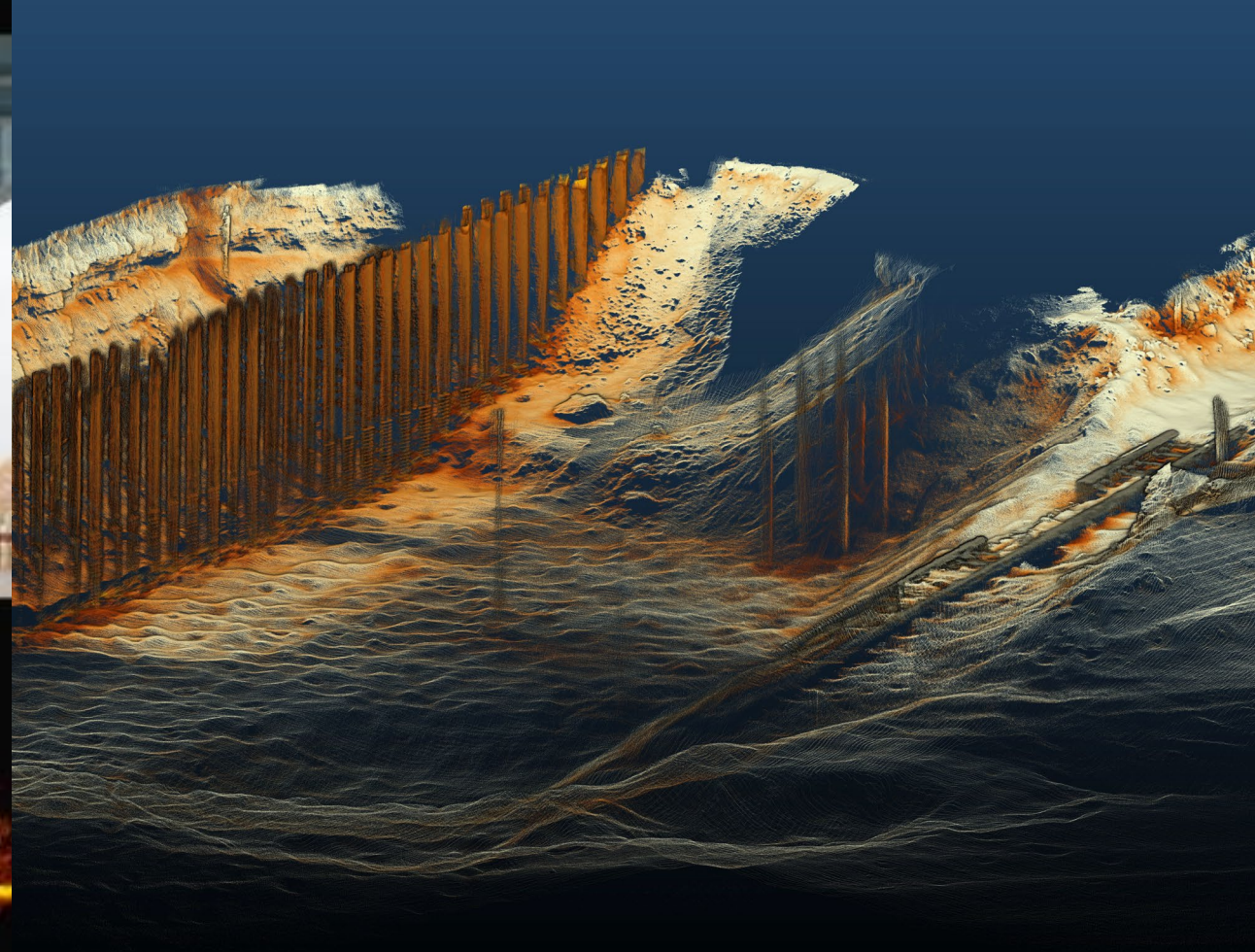
Revit model elements placed by referencing point cloud. Elevations and dimensions reference mesh and point cloud.

Drone Aerial Photogrammetry

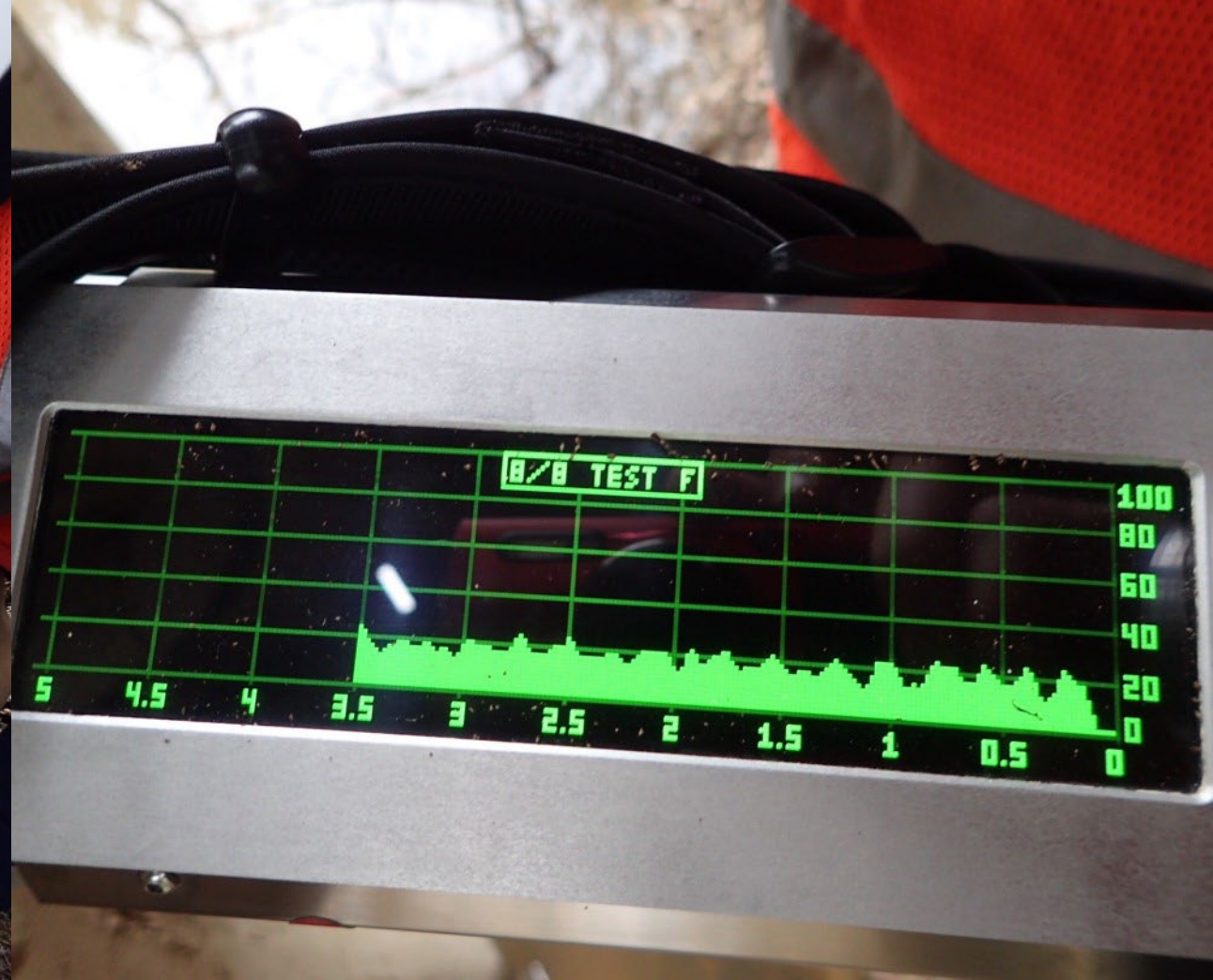
Savannah Convention Center Bulkhead Inspection/Repair Design



Underwater Acoustic Imaging + LiDAR



Underwater Acoustic Imaging + LiDAR



Timber Resistance Drill

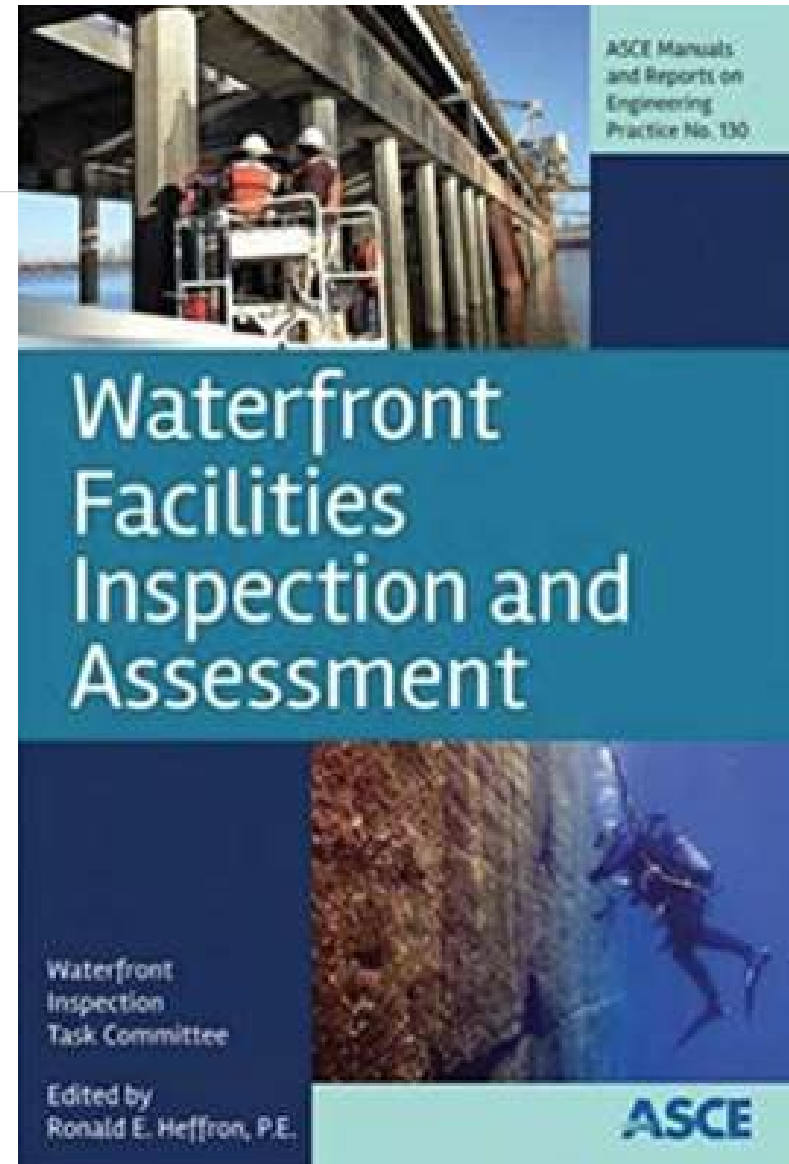


Ultrasonic Thickness Gauge

ASCE Manual 130

New Version Avail. Aug 2025

Co-Authored by Bill Dubbs



PIANC WG-233

“Inspection, Maintenance & Repair of Waterfront Facilities”

To be released Q4 2025



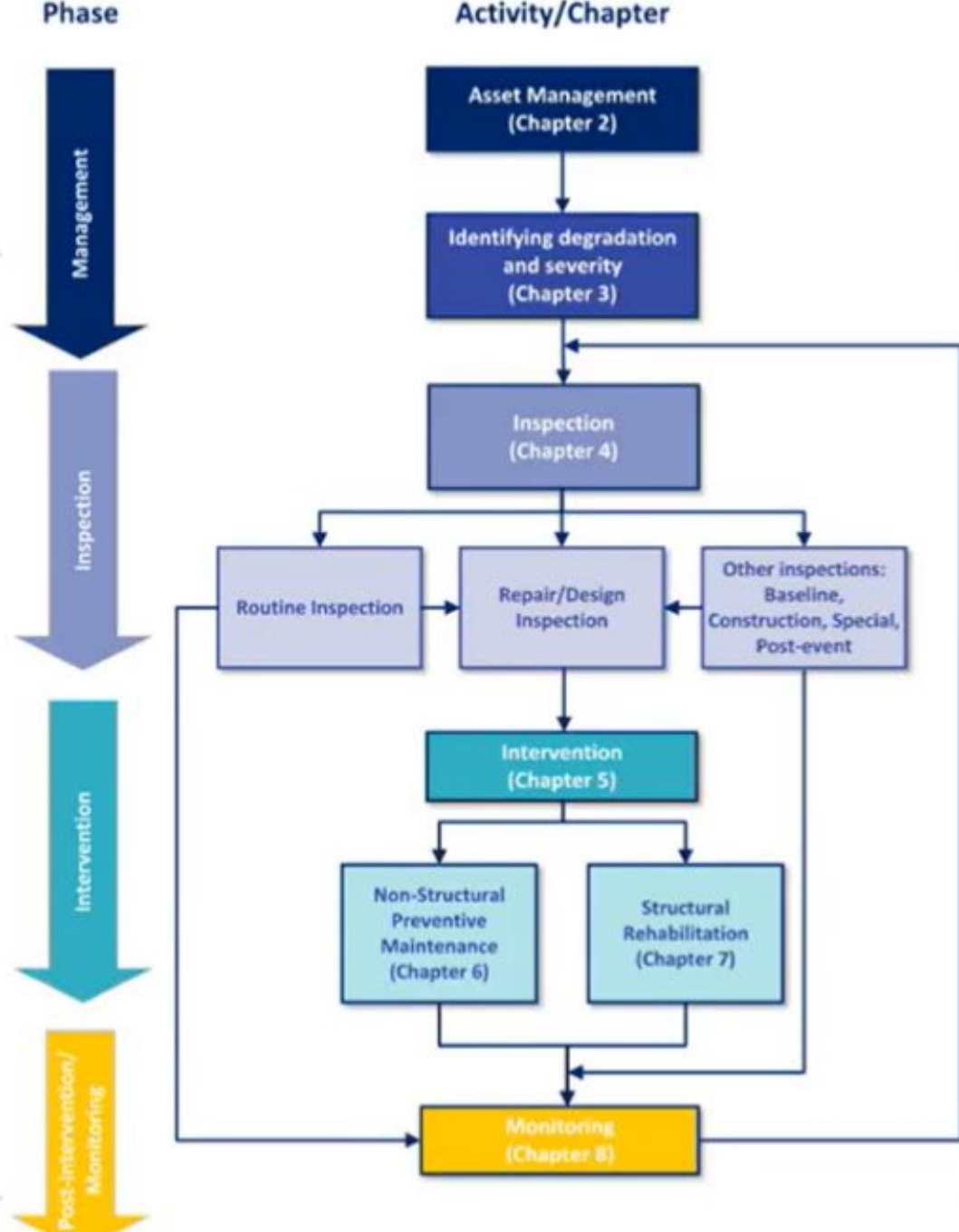
PIANC

The World Association for Waterborne
Transport Infrastructure

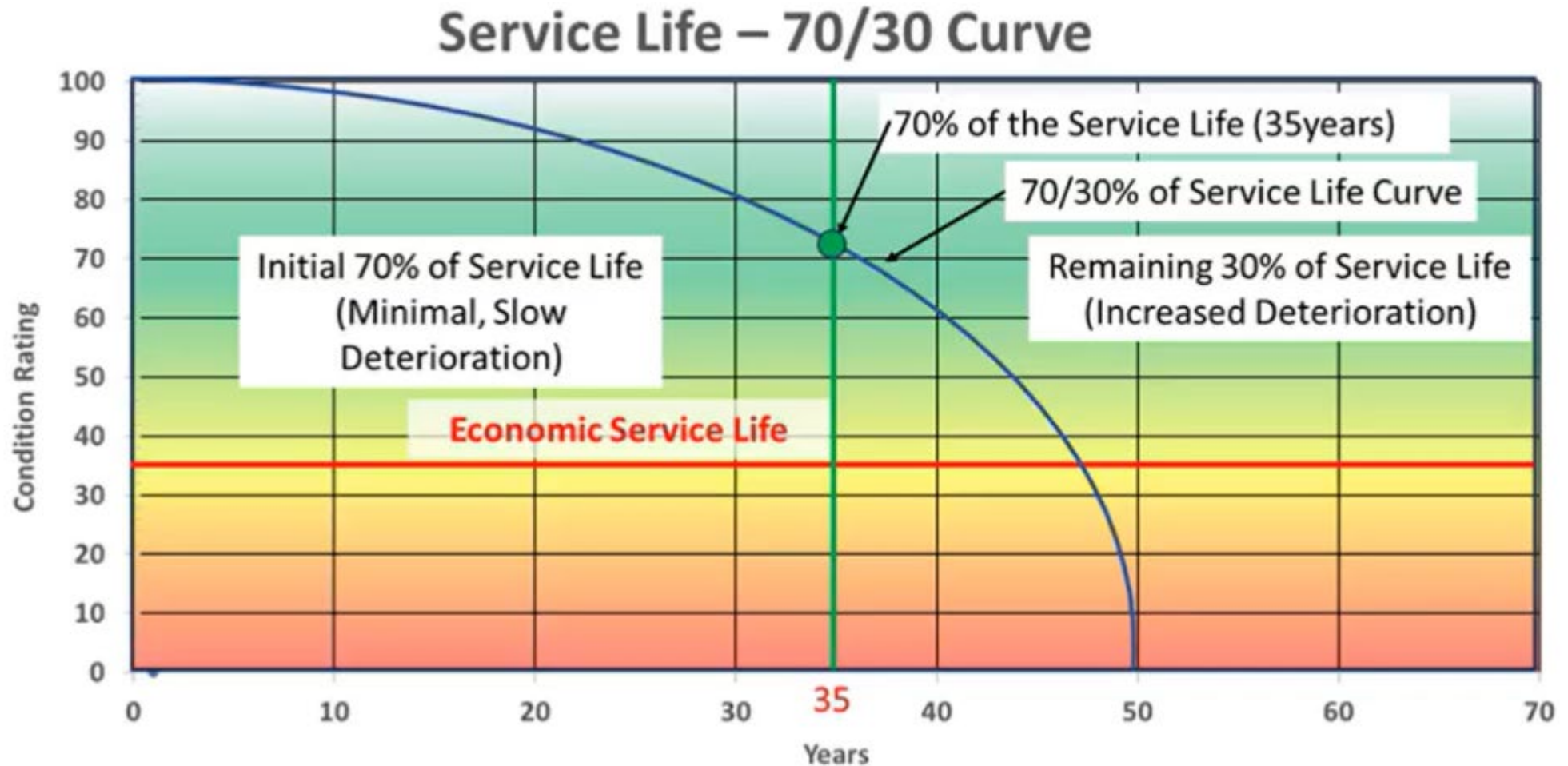


MANUAL OVERVIEW

- › 1 - Scope & Introduction
- › 2 - Asset Management
- › 3 - Degradation
- › 4 - Inspection
- › 5 - Intervention
- › 6 - Maintenance / Preservation
- › 7 - Repair / Rehabilitation
- › 8 - Monitoring



SERVICE LIFE





Relationships – Stakeholders & Consultants

“Won’t You Be My Neighbor?”



**Inspection &
Rehabilitation =
Continuous
involvement with
engineering
teams**



**Inspection &
Rehabilitation =
Relationships
built around trust**



Port of San Diego, CA – Exemplary Facility Care



NCMT, Port of San Diego, CA

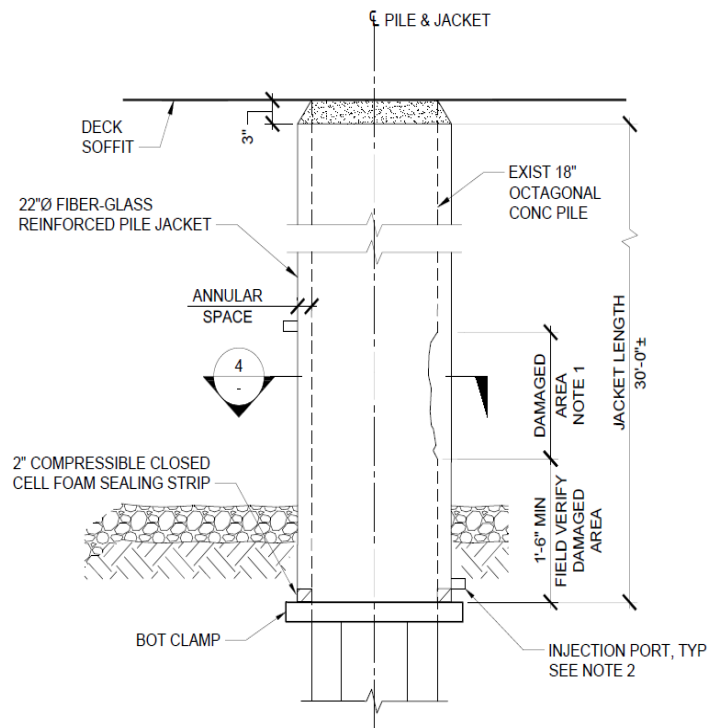
Berth 24-11 Inspection and Rehabilitation –

2006, 2013, 2018 Marine Terminal Inspections Berth 24-11



NCMT, Port of San Diego, CA

2006, 2013, 2018 Marine Terminal Inspections Berth 24-11

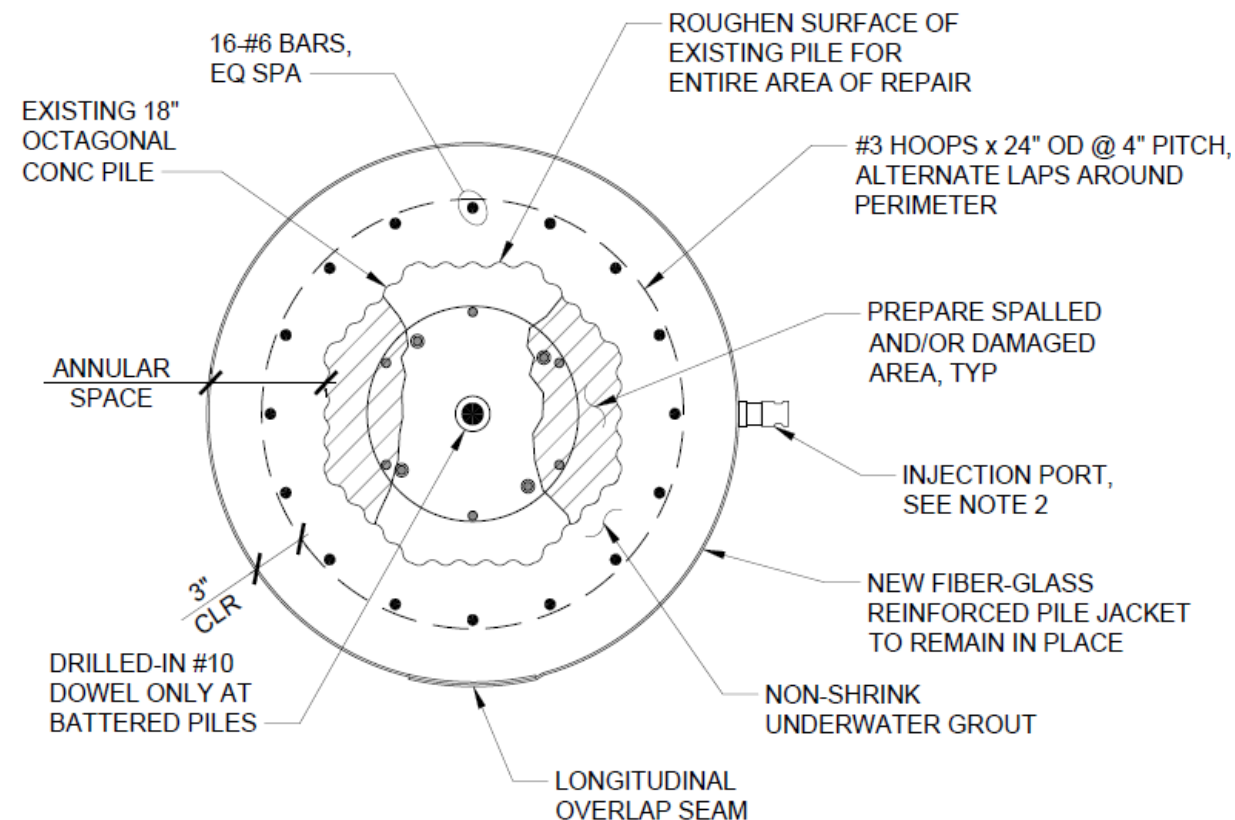


1
S-22
S-23

DETAIL - DURABILITY JACKET AT PLUMB PILE
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

NOTES:

1. DAMAGED AREA HAS A VERTICAL CRACK OR STAIN AND IS ORIENTED AT MORE THAN 60° FROM HORIZONTAL
2. PROVIDE INJECTION PORTS, PER JACKET SYSTEM MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

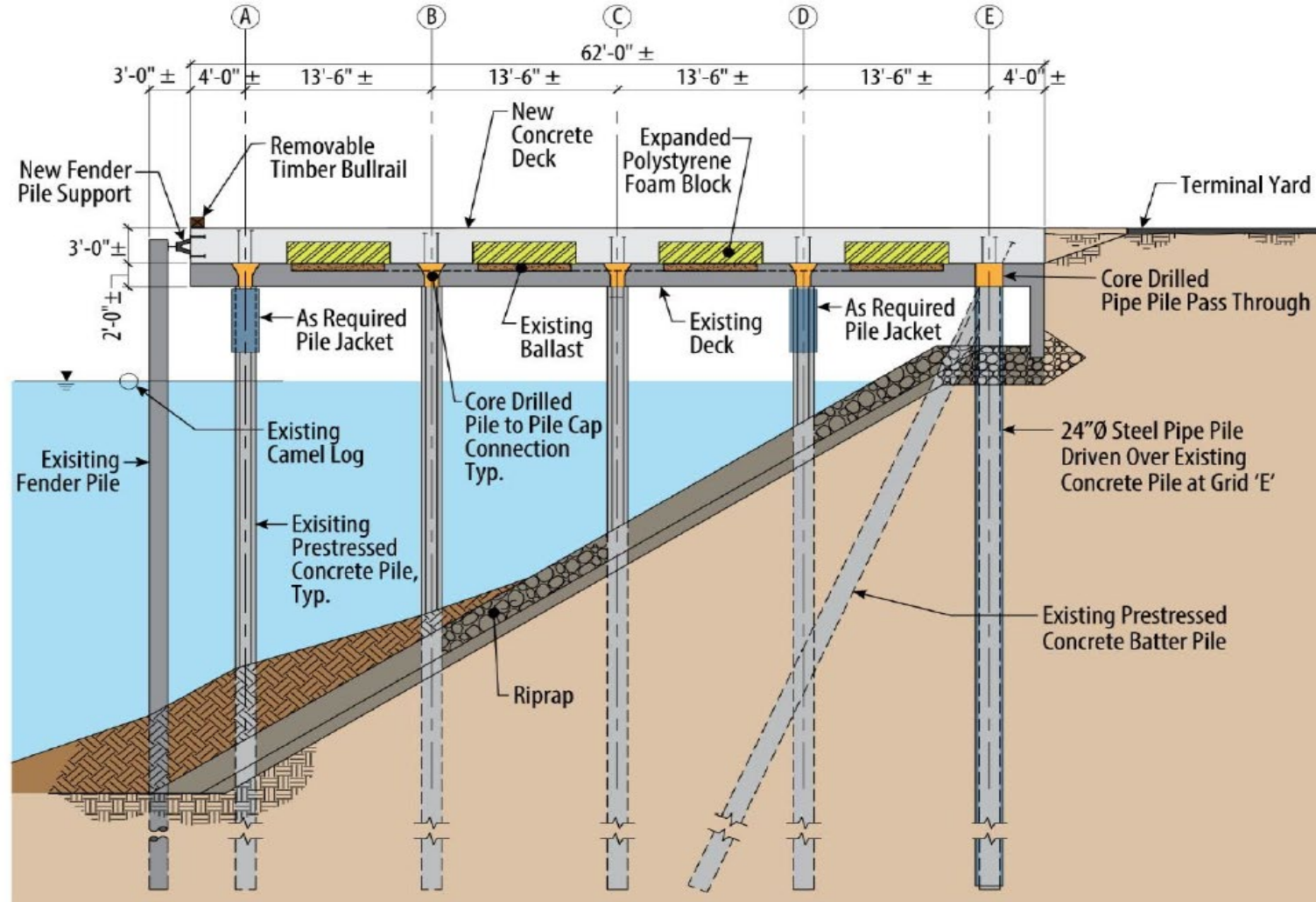


5
-

SECTION - STRUCTURAL JACKET
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

NCMT, Port of San Diego, CA

Berth 24-11 – Pile repairs – preservation vs. structural rehabilitation



NCMT, Port of San Diego, CA

Berth 24-11 – New Deck on top of Old Deck



NCMT, Port of San Diego, CA

Berth 24-10 -> 24-11

- › Retrofitting/Strengthening as follows:
 - › Repairs aim to rectify the observed damage and restore the structure's capacity to its pre-damage strength.
 - › Rehabilitation is the term used when the structure's capacity is increased up to its original design strength. We also want to mitigate any introduced degradation mechanisms. Repair with service life.
 - › Retrofitting / Strengthening refers to enhancing the structure's strength to the present code level or for adaptation to new uses.



Repair vs. Rehabilitation

Engineering the Decision for Rehabilitation 25 More Years, Please

- › Design Level Inspections
- › Options – Decision Tree
- › **Cost/Benefit Matrix**
- › Special Inspections (Material Testing)
- › Design of Repairs

25 Yr Service Life Extension				
Action Option	Cost Year One	Life Cycle Cost	Service Life (Yrs)	Notes
Do Nothing	0	0	7	Load restrictions
As-Needed Repairs	3M	11M	25	Possible capacity reduction
Coatings	2M	9M	25	Load restrictions
Cathodic Protection	3M	7M	25	Load restrictions
Rehabilitation	9M	12M	25	Restore design capacity
Replacement	34M	45M	100	Any capacity

Rehabilitation – Step 1

- › Existing Record Drawings?
 - › If no, may call for LiDAR mated with Multi-Beam for digital twin 3D model
- › Design-Level Inspections
 - › Verify existing drawings or twinned model
 - › Needed field information, dependent upon selected course of action
- › Berth depth vs. draft requirements
 - › Dredging required?
- › Identify operational requirements
 - › Current and/or future tenant purpose

Rehabilitation – Step 2

- › Special Inspections (Material Testing)
 - › Why special inspections? Know where we're coming from.
 - › Establish environmental factors
 - › Salinity, Ice, Temp, Erosion, etc.
 - › Identify construction particulars
 - › Aggregate sources, local construction practices, curing conditions, etc.
- › Sampling
 - › Engineer an appropriate sampling program
 - › sample sizes, sample locations
- › Testing
 - › Mate the testing with the sampling
 - › number of tests
 - › types of tests
 - Petrographic
 - Chloride ion profiles

›



Guam

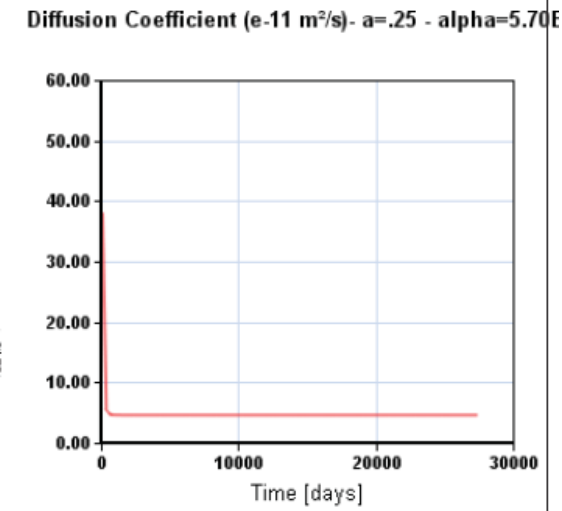
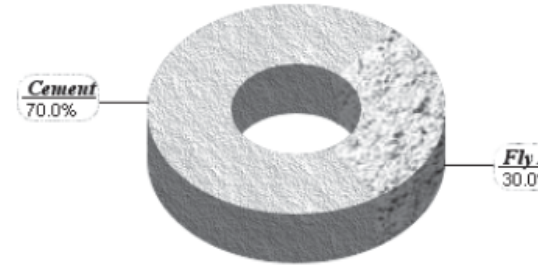
Concrete Cores for Laboratory Testing

Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)

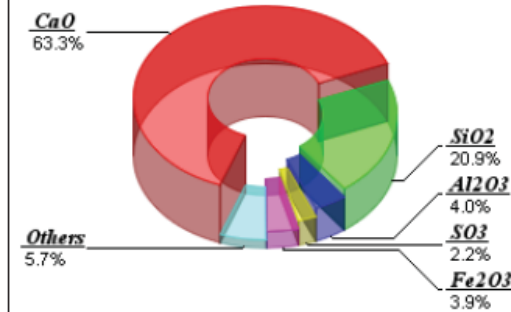
Structure Type: Marine
Structural Element Type: [Cope Wall]

Material Name:
[Modified Material - for Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)]

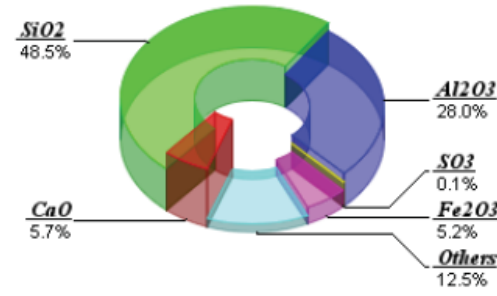
Cement Type	TYPE I/II
Water/Binder Ratio	0.32
Cement Content: (lb/yd³)	536
SCM #1: Fly Ash F (lb/yd³)	229
SCM #2: None (lb/yd³)	0
SCM #3: None (lb/yd³)	0
Fine Aggregates: (lb/yd³)	1340
Coarse Aggregates: (lb/yd³)	1495
Water: (lb/yd³)	245
Air: [%]	5.0
Material Density: (lb/ft³)	142
Mixture Volume: (ft³)	26.803
Paste Volume: [%]	29.89



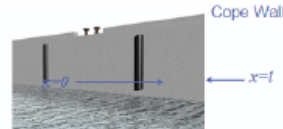
Cement Composition



Fly Ash F Composition



Data for project: Guam-UT Wharf 75-1008T - Structural element [Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)]



Dimension (in) = 8.
Scenario Duration (years) = 75
Temperature (°F) = 73.4
Water/Binder Ratio = 0.32
Binder Content (lb/yd³) = 765
Total Aggregates (lb/yd³) = 2835
Binder Density (lb/ft³) = 4981
Porosity = 0.135
Cement Type = TYPE III

OH- Diffusion Coeff. (e-11 m²/s) = 18.30
Saturation at 50% R.H. = 0.58
Age of First Exposure (days) = 28
Age at Lab Testing (days) = 28
Hydration Param. - a = 0.25
Hydration Param. - alpha (1/s) = 5.700E-03
Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K) = 2.000E+00
Specific Heat (J/kg.K) = 1.000E+03

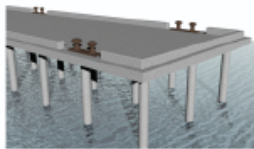
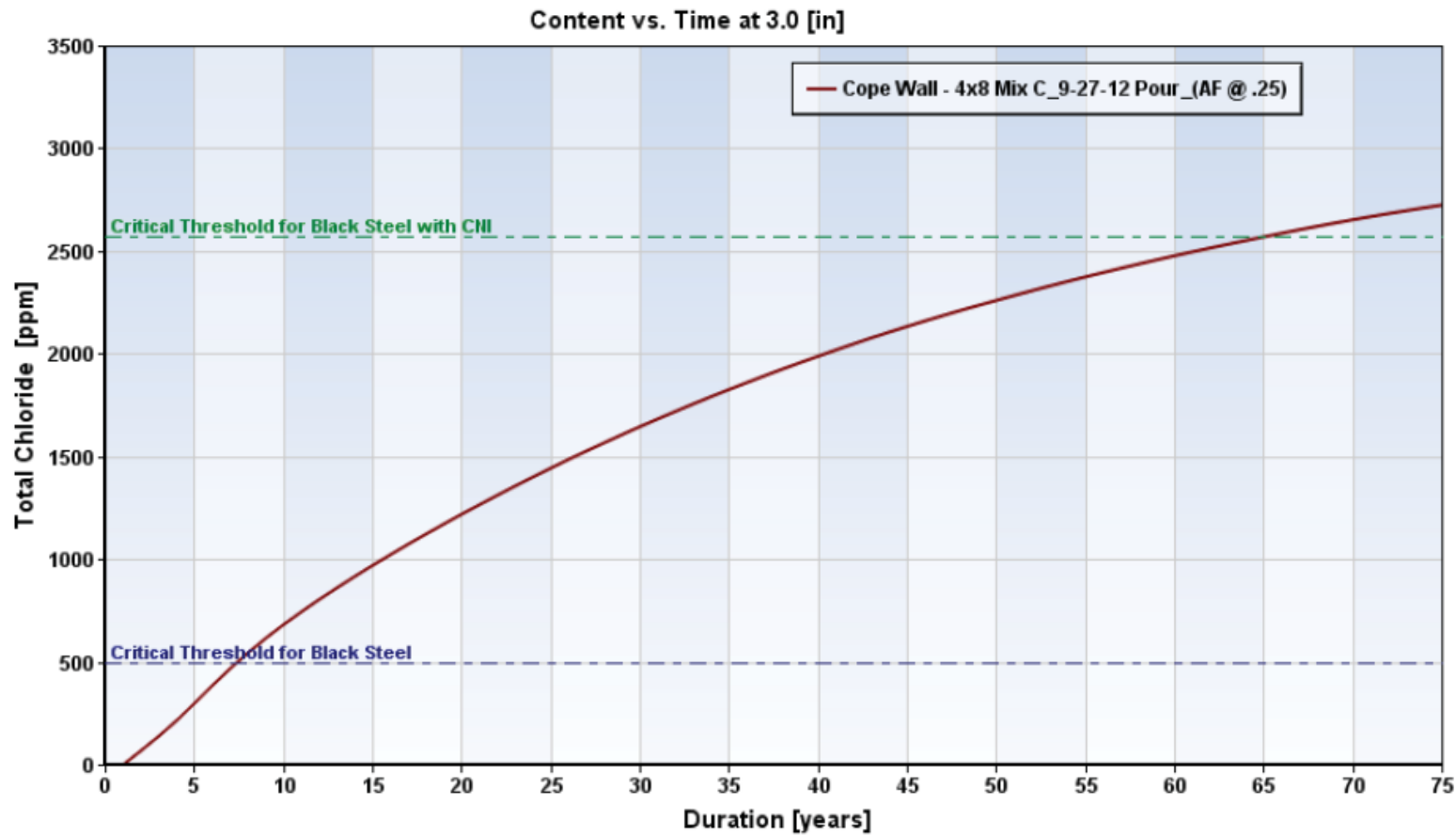


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Material Science – STADIUM Modeling



Marine - Data for Project : Guam-UT Wharf 75-1008T

Compared Simulations for:

Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)
Cope Wall - Wall Mix A	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_10-6-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_10-6-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)
Cope Wall - Slab Mix A	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A_7-19-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A_7-19-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)
Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A_7-19-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_9-27-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)
Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A (0.1 AF Fe C)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_10-6-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix C_10-6-12 Pour_(AF @ .25)
Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A_7-19-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	Cope Wall - 4x8 Mix A_7-19-12 Pour_10 (a @ .25)	



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Material Science – STADIUM Modeling

Rehabilitation – Or Preservation?

- › Design
 - › Preservation – As-Is...As Needed
 - › Coatings
 - › Sealers
 - › Barriers
 - › Wraps
 - › Encasements
 - › Non-structural jackets
 - › Cathodic protection systems
 - › Rehabilitation - Restore
 - › Patch and repair
 - › Structural jackets
 - › Strengthening
 - › Replacement

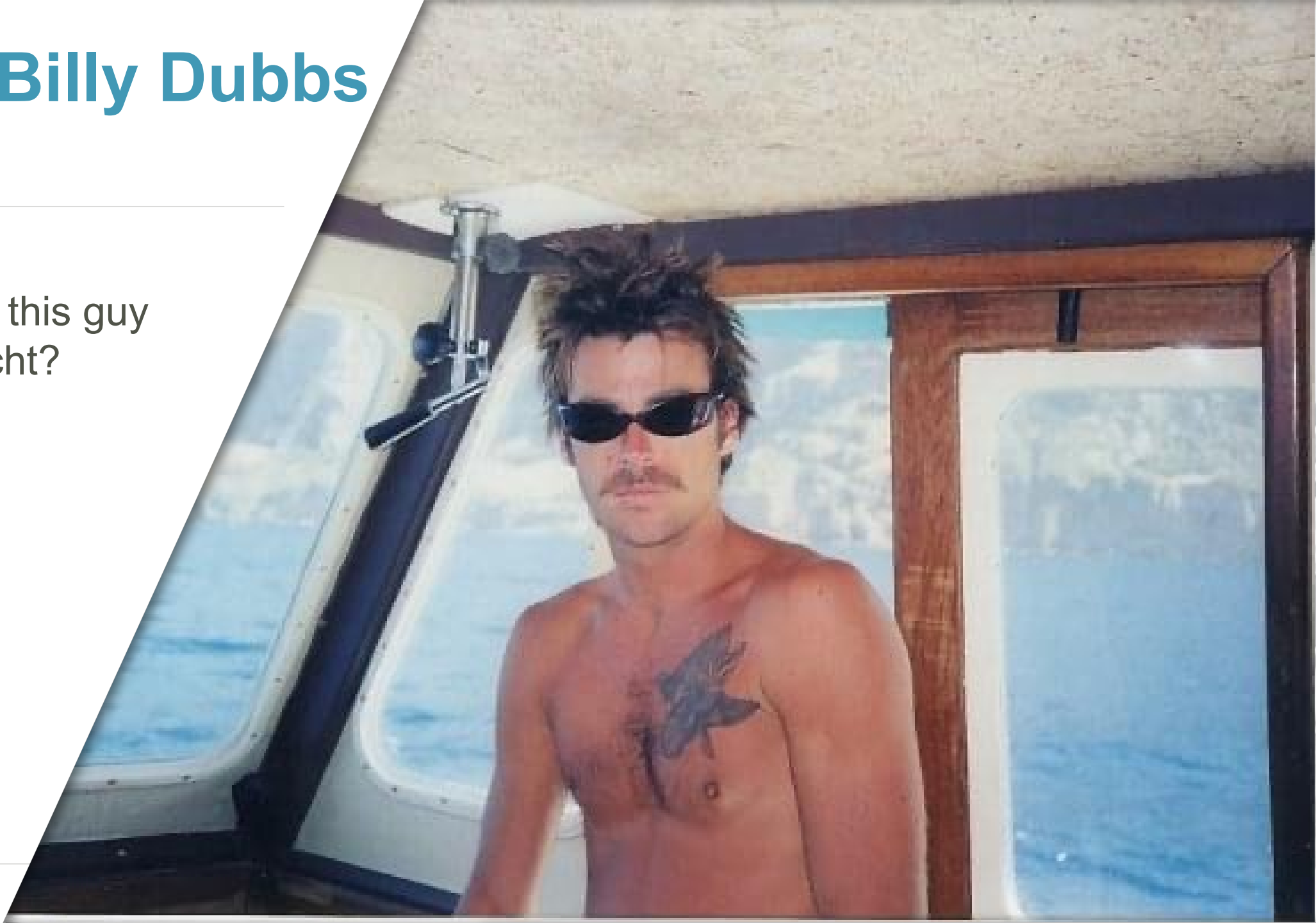
A diver in full scuba gear is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right. They are holding a long, thin rod or tool that extends towards a large, dark, cylindrical pipe. The pipe is part of a larger structure, possibly a tunnel or a large-diameter pipe, which is illuminated by bright, vertical beams of light from above, creating a strong contrast with the surrounding blue water. The diver's equipment, including a tank and fins, is clearly visible.

Take Aways

-
- › Benefits of Inspection & Rehabilitation Expertise
 - › Incorporating Inspection Data into Strategic Asset Management Plans
 - › Understanding Service Life vs. CapEx Budgets
 - › Maximizing ROI on Existing Infrastructure
 - › What should you do? Who should you call?

Captain Billy Dubbs

- › Circa 1995
- › Would you let this guy drive your yacht?



Questions?

Contact:

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moffatt & nichol

