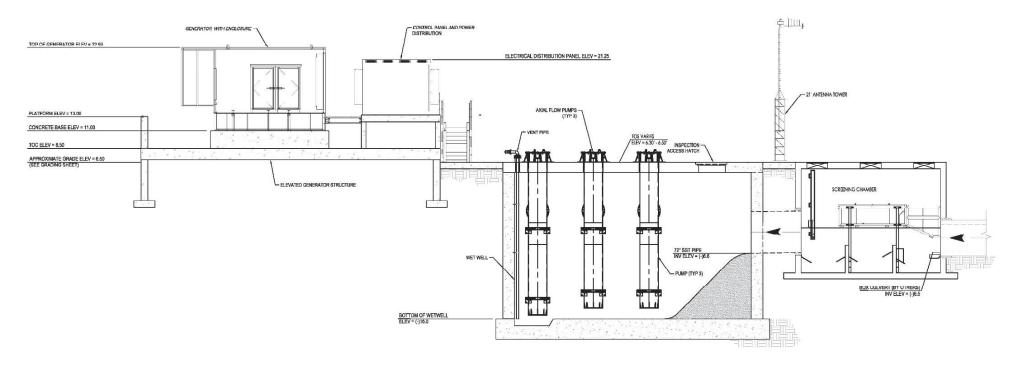
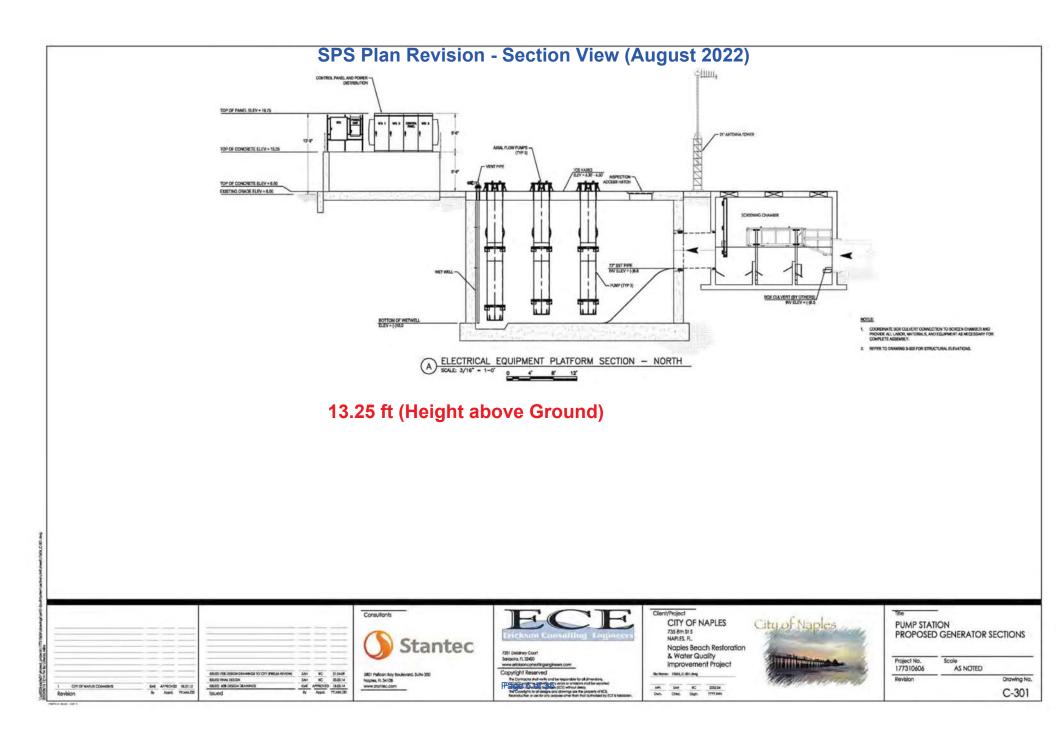


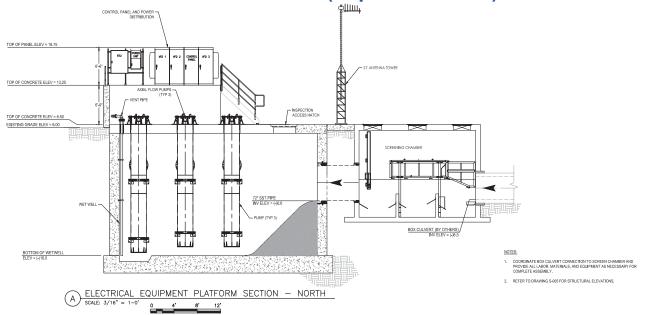
## SPS Plan Revision – Section View (90% Plan May 2022)



16.5 ft (Height above Ground)



#### **SPS Plan Revision - Section View (September 2022)**

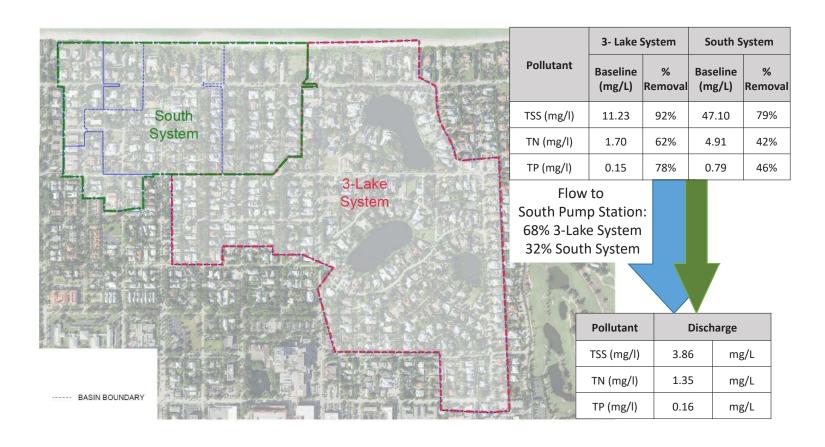


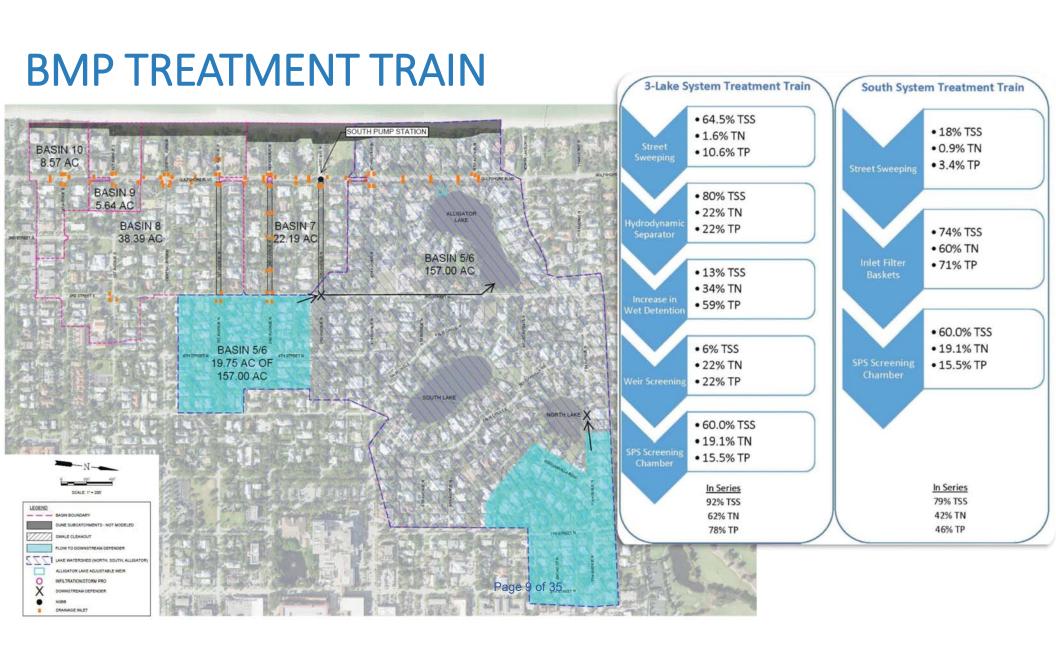
#### 13.25 ft (Height above Ground) - Overall Reduction by 3.25 ft (20%) Total

The diameter of the Axial draft tube is about 32 inches and extends 16-18 inches above top of concrete.

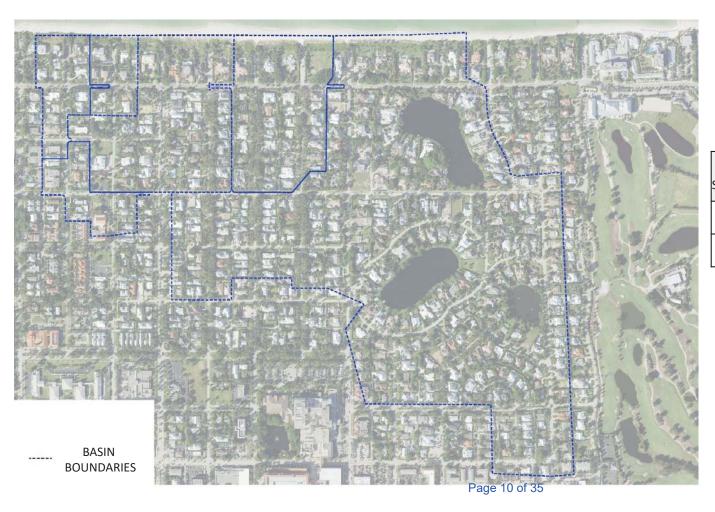


## Water Quality Improvement Goals (April 2022)





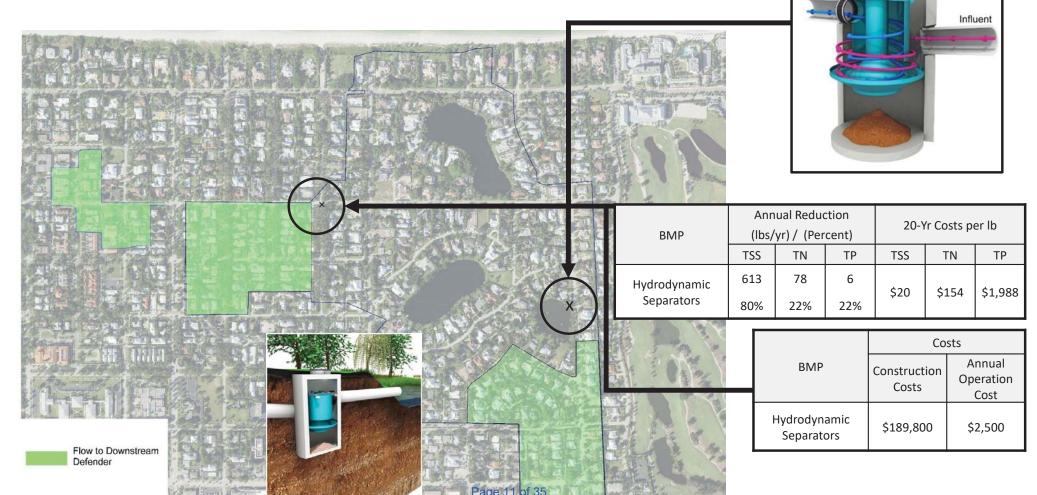
## BMP – Increase in Street Sweeping





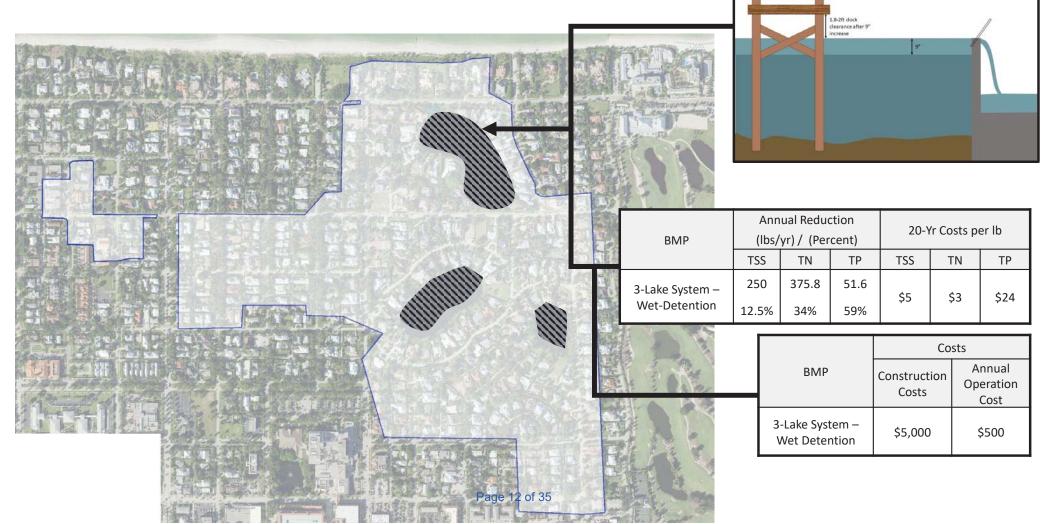
Street Sweeping	Ann (lbs/	20-Yr Costs per lb				
	TSS	TN	TP	TSS	TN	TP
3-Lake	5336	20	13	\$1	\$226	\$353
System	64.5%	1.6%	10.6%	ŞΤ		
South	2854	14	9	\$1	\$168	\$262
System	18%	1.00%	3.90%	ŞΙ	2100	

## BMP – Hydrodynamic Separators

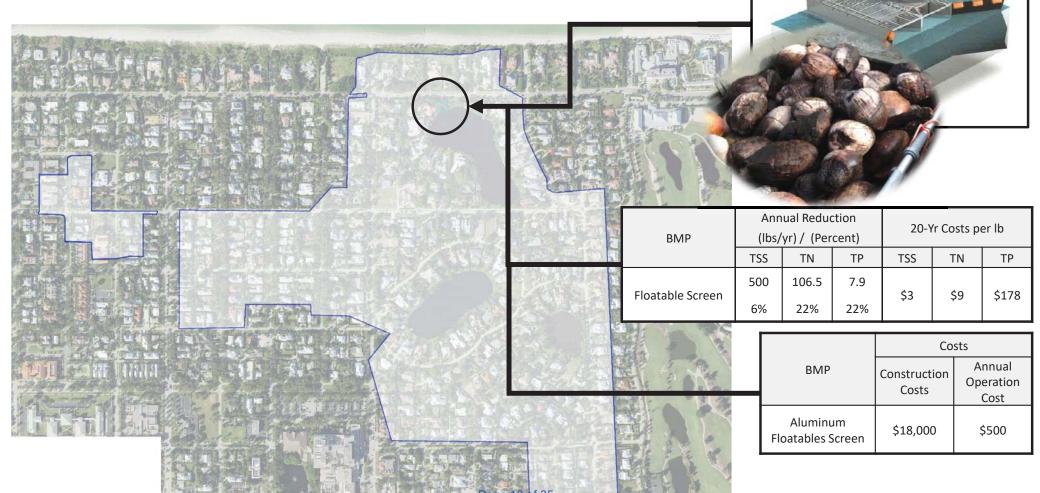


Effluent









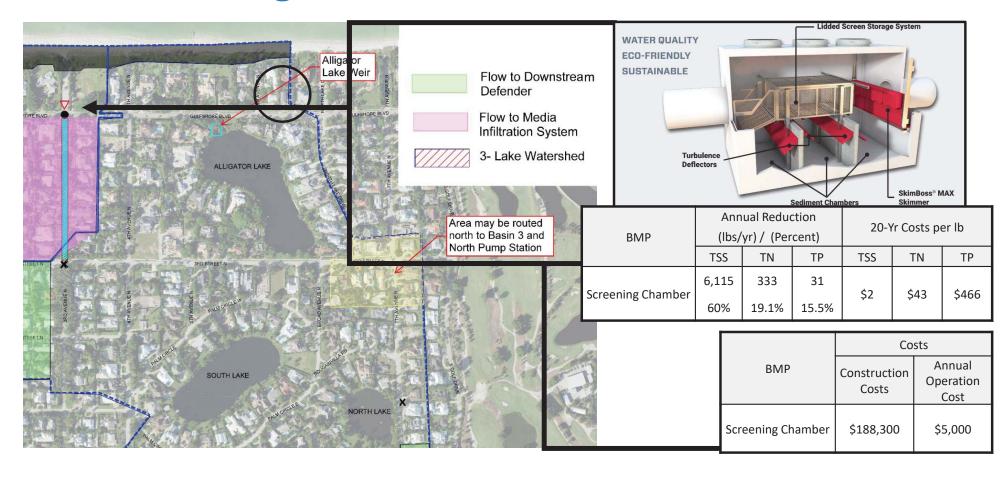
## BMP – Catch Basin Filter Basket Inserts

BASIN BOUNDARIES



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## BMP – Screening Chamber



# **Alternatives**

Alt	ternative	Pump Station Location		Consolidated to Station 25-yr	System Re-Routing	Outfalls to Remain	
	1	3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue N	77%	41%	To Moorings Bay & Naples Bay	Outfall 2 (Private Contribution)	
	2	6 <sup>th</sup> Avenue N ("North System") and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue N ("South System)	96%	69%	-	Outfall 2 (Private Contribution)	
	3	Vicinity of Naples Beach Hotel & Golf Club ("North System") and 3rd Avenue N ("South System)	100%	77%	-	-	

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## Alternatives: Conceptual Flow Schematics



# Alternatives Evaluation & Ranking

- Ranking by City Engr & Natural Resource Depts and Engr Team
- Meetings with Stakeholders
  - Conservancy of SWFL and Waterkeeper Alliance
  - Permitting Agencies (SFWMD, FDEP)
- Sensitivity Analysis
- Ranking Scale

Ranking	Description
-7 / +7	Significant comparative negative/positive project impact
-4 / +4	Medium comparative negative/positive project impact
0	Neutral impact for project

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# **Alternatives Evaluation & Ranking**

Evaluation Criteria		Alternative 1		Alternative 2		Alternative 3	
		Raw	Weighted	Raw	Weighted	Raw	Weighted
Technical	40%		1.15		1.08		1.63
Meets Project Objectives		4	0.60	4	0.75	6	0.90
Technical Complexity (Pipeline Consolidation)		-6	-0.30	-5	-0.25	-4	-0.20
Operational Integrity and Reliability (Pump Station)		6	0.45	4	0.30	4	0.30
Constructability		4	0.30	3	0.23	5	0.38
Scalability		2	0.10	4	0.20	5	0.25
Financial			0.30		0.15		0.30
Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	15%	-1	-0.15	-3	-0.45	-3	-0.45
Effectiveness per Dollar Spent		3	0.45	4	0.60	5	0.75
Non-Technical			1.30		1.23		1.68
Social Considerations	7.5%	4	0.30	2	0.15	5	0.38
Environmental Impact		4	0.40	5	0.50	6	0.60
Regulatory Approvals (Permitting)		6	0.30	4	0.20	5	0.25
Health & Safety (Flood Protection, Public Safety, Recreation, etc)	7.5% Page 19 of	4	0.30	5	0.38	6	0.45
	100%		2.8		2.5		3.6

## **Preferred Alternative**

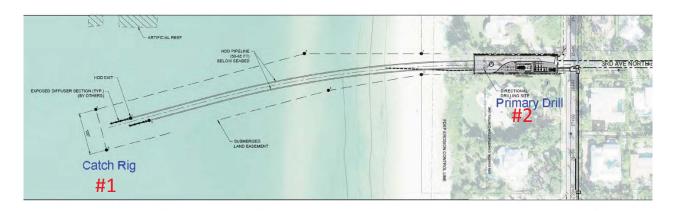
- Alternative 3: Two pump stations
- Removes All City Outfalls (9)
- Routes Outfall 5 to Alligator Lake (Additional WQ Treatment)
- Significantly Improves Nearshore Water Quality
- Highest Effectiveness per Dollar Spent (100% / 77% of flows treated)
- Eliminates Adverse Impacts to Environmental Resources
- > Scalable Page 20 of 35



#### **Gulf of Mexico Set Up**

Plan Design & Solution

Pull Pipe from Water or Land – Both can be done



Catch Rig: Universal 250x400 – will be placed on jack-up barge (#1)



-Potential Pilot Hole Rig - A

### Barge and Drill Rig Gulf of Mexico Set-up



Catch Rig #1

#### Primary Drill #2

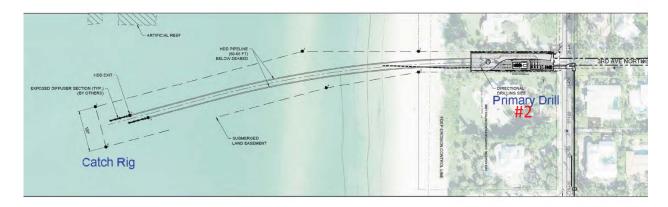


American Auger DD440-T 440,000 ft/lbs of drilling thrust

#### **Land Side Set Up**

Plan Design & Solution

Pull Pipe from Water or Land – Both can be done



#### **Pilot Hole Construction**

During progress meetings, DBE has mentioned that we would like to mobilize either a Ditch Witch JT100 or the Universal 250x400 drill rig to perform the initial pilot hole construction. For visual reference on the above graphic, these are the 2 single small lines extending from the land into the water with a curved horizontal radius.



The JT 100 is a versatile drill that allows for a small footprint to be maintained. As you can see in the photo above, this rig is able to self-load rod baskets by using its onboard crane arm, without needing a separate excavator and stack of rods that double the width of our footprint. Using the available 100,000 ft/lbs of torque (or 250,000 ft/lbs with the Uni rig), this machine will be used to construct the pilot hole, which is approximately 8-9 inches in diameter. However, during this initial portion of hole construction, the ocean floor will not be breached by the tooling. This will prevent a release of bentonite drill mud into the Gulf which could create a turbid event. A breach will not occur until a casing is installed. Moreover, DBE will turn off the down-hole mud pump when there are between 1-3 drill rods remaining before exiting the surface. This will also ensure the heavier drill mud stays within the bore hole and keeps it from collapsing.

#### **Enlarging the Bore Hole**

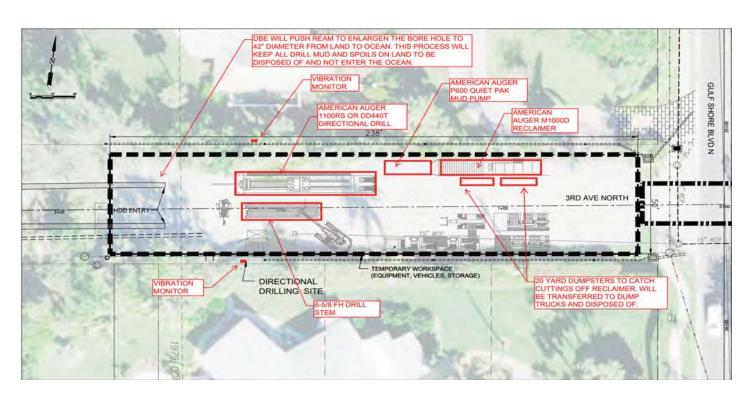
Once each pilot hole is constructed with the shown horizontal radius, the drill rods will be disconnected land-side and will be hooked up to a maxi rig with either 440,000 or 1.1 million ft/lbs of torque to ream and enlarge the pilot hole to approximately 42-inches in diameter. Depending on the deployment status of our maxi rigs, DBE will either mobilize the American Augers DD440-T or DD1100-RS. Each machine provides more than enough torque to ream the bore holes to prescribed diameter before readying the pipe(s) for pullback. DBE does not plan to breach the ocean floor with drill tooling until a steel conductor casing is driven from the barge into the ocean floor which will be used to contain drill mud and allow the tooling to be connected to the barge-based drill rig. The Universal 250x400 that may have been relocated from land-side to the barge after pilot hole construction (if this is the rig used), will help the land-based rig to rotate the drill string, but its main purpose will be to pull the pipes into final positioning from the ocean.

In addition to the drill rig based on land, DBE will also be placing a mud reclaimer (American Augers MCD-1000), otherwise known as a recycler within the beachside parking area during construction. This machine mixes bentonite with water to create drilling mud that is pumped through the drill stem to lubricate our downhole tooling and to build a wall cake that keeps the hole from collapsing as we push ream the hole. Through a closed loop system, the mud is flowed back from the drill head to the entry pit where it is pumped into the recycler and crosses over numerous varying sieve size screens with shakers to remove dirt, sand and other downhole particulates from the liquid mud that will be sent back to the drill head once cleaned. This prevents DBE from having to continually make more mud, which causes more waste for disposal when complete. For reference, please see the proposed site plan in page 7 below.

#### **Recycler Unit**



## American Augers MCD-1000 Mud Reclaimer



#### **Staging & Pulling Pipe**

DBE intends to pull the new stormwater discharge pipes from the jack-up barge staged approximately 1,300 feet offshore of 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. North. To accomplish this, FPVC pipe will be moved from the anticipated staging area at the WTP near the airport to the southeast corner of the Gulf Shore Blvd & 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. North intersection. Pipe will be transported to the jobsite using a pipe trailer and offloaded in the grass a few sticks at a time. This will allow the fusion and stacking to begin. The operation is anticipated to begin just after we've initiated the pilot hole construction so that impact to the area is minimized.

Once unloaded at the construction site, DBE and Underground Solutions will close a small portion of the road to begin fusion operations, within a 200 LF portion of the southern travel lane (from west to east) along 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue North. Pipe joints will be thermally butt fused and staged in 180 LF segments in the area identified below, within City ROW between the edge of pavement and the royal trees.

We will stack pipe in 180 LF segments a total of 3 levels high; 3 on bottom, 2 in the middle and 1 on top. Each pipe will be lashed to the others so they will not fall or slide out. These segments will be stacked on 4x4 or 6x6 lumber perpendicular to the travel lane and flow of the swale. There is a stormwater catch basin at the intersection that lies just above the existing grade of the swale. This is a likely culprit for street flooding, but by placing the lumber perpendicular, the water may continue to flow toward the catch basin, under our fused pipe segments if there is a rain event. Moreover, if the street begins to flood, DBE will have a vacuum unit onsite that can assist in sucking up overflow and discharging it directly into the storm system.

The day before each pipe pullback, DBE will close down 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. North so that the 180 foot lengths may be fused into a single 800-900 LF segment. This segment will take up an entire travel lane of 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. North from Gult Shore Blvd to 3<sup>rd</sup> Street North. This leaves a single 180 LF segment left to be attached to complete the pipe string. However, DBE must close down Gulf Shore Blvd entirely to north/southbound traffic to pull the pipe across the street and into the bore entry pit. Once the segment is lying across Gulf Shore, the final piece can be fused on to complete the approximately 1,100 LF discharge line. The closings will have to occur twice to accommodate each new discharge line, a maximum of 2 days per occurance.

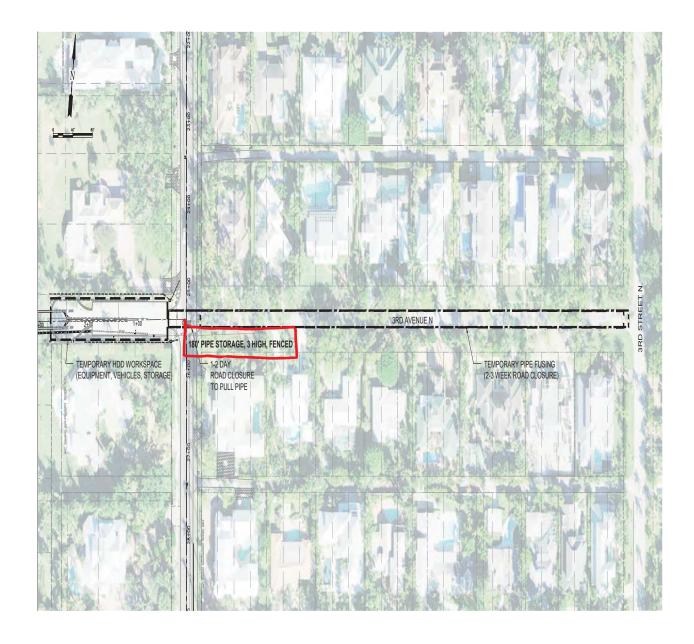
The Universal 250x400 drill will extend its drill string from the exit pit on the ocean floor all the way to the entry pit on land and connect to the pipe string pull-head using a swivel. Once attached and pulled into position at the entry pit on land, DBE will begin filling the pipe with ballast water as it enters the mudline. This will reduce vertical forces on the pipe and ensure it stays at the bottom of the hole, instead of floating along the top causing more friction.

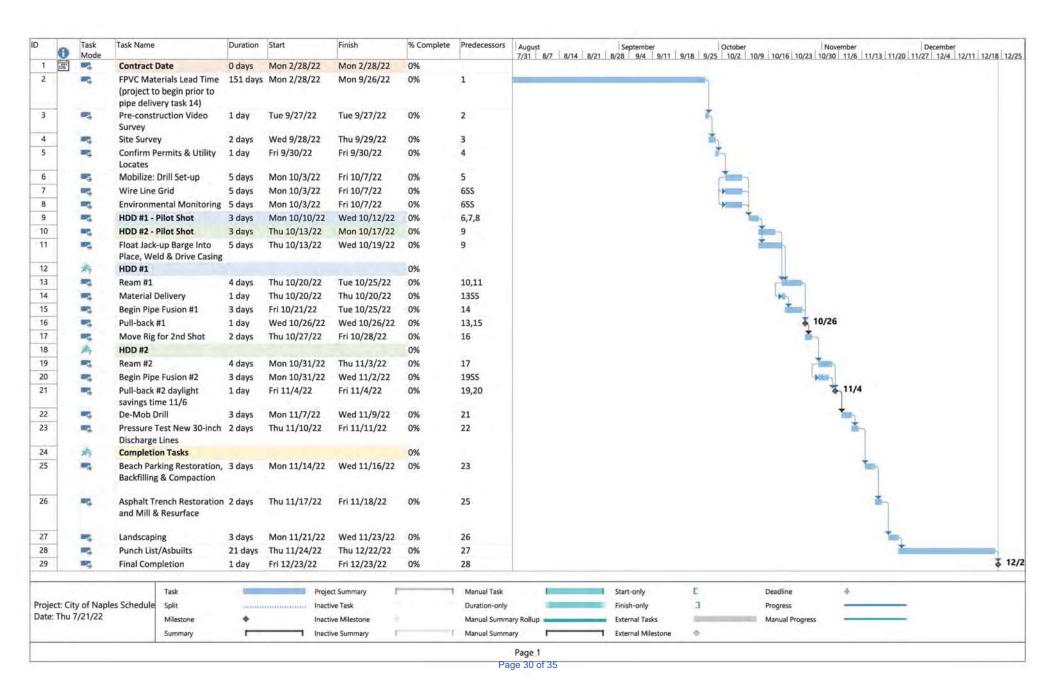
Once pulled into place, the segment will be capped for pressure testing. The drill rig(s) will be moved north or south, depending on which line is installed first for horizontal separation, and the process repeated to install the 2<sup>nd</sup> and final stormwater discharge line. Upon both lines

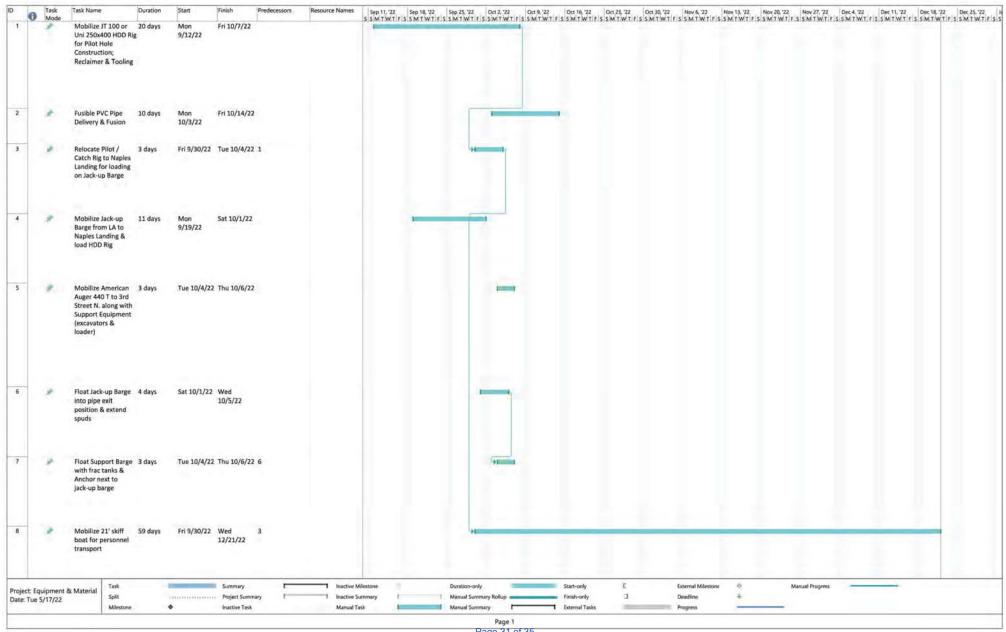
being pulled into final position, am official pressure test will be conducted, the ends capped under water and landside, and buried on land until the subsequent pump station construction is ready to connect onto them for commissioning.

DBE will then restore the asphalt through mill & resurfacing, replace landscaping that was disturbed, and reopen the beach parking areas on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue North.









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# End of Presentation Q&A Thank you