

Sweeting S (Stephanie)

From: chrisjdawes <chrisjdawes@aol.com>
Sent: 12 October 2020 11:10
To: Sweeting S (Stephanie)
Subject: Marine Scotland
Attachments: 1a. New Dredging Application (Final).pdf; 3a. Chart.docx; 3b. Aerial View (New Version).docx; 4. Silt Samples Locations 2020.docx; 5. Silt Analysis Results MAR00697.pdf; 6a. Notice of Exempted Activities 1.pdf; 9. Letter The Crown Estate (Draft).docx; 10. Letter Forth Port Authorities (Draft).docx; 11. Adverts (Draft).docx; 12. Record of Emails.docx; 1b. Page 7 Signature.pdf; 2. BPEO Tayport (Final).doc

Dear Stephanie,

Silt Analysis Report and Dredging

First of all, there are no results over AL2 however there are 10 over AL1. In comparing the latter against the limits set in the Marine Scotland Silt Analysis Guidelines, the following list shows the variation of each of the 10 elements against their AL1 limit:

BAA Benz(a)anthracene S3 102 limit 100
BAP Benzo(a)pyrene S2 100 S3 120 limit 100
BBF Benzo(b)fluoranthene S1 131 S2 138 S3 133 limit 100
BENZGHIP Benzo(g,h,i)perylene S1 114 S2 122 S3 117 limit 100
CHRYSENE Chrysene S2 104 S3 108 limit 100
DBENZA H Debenzo(a,h)anthracene S1 19.9 S2 21.7 S3 21.2 limit 10
FLOURANT Flouanthene S1 149 S2 177 S3 182 limit 100
INDPYR Indeno(1,2,3)pyrene S1 113 S2 115 S3 117 limit 100
PHENANT Phenanthrene S2 118 limit 100
PYRENE Pyrene S150 S2 172 S3 193 limit 100

While the 10 elements above are over the AL1 limits, we feel that the precautions taken by the harbour to avoid any form of pollution, plus the action of water injection dredging, reduces the risk of any danger to health. We cannot control the pollution that may enter and circulate in the harbour during flood tides, and we consider our dredging activity as dealing with a type of sediment that already exists in the surrounding river environment.

The fact that the harbour/marina is purely one for leisure crafts with no commercial vessels berthed or using it, minimises considerably any risk of pollution. This as well as very strict existing controls relating to: waste disposal, pumping out of bilges, and refuelling that may cause pollution. See www.tayportharbour.org.uk for rules and conditions.

Dredging is carried out via water injection, whereby the silt and sediment is turned into a very dilute form, evacuated out through the entrance of the harbour and dispersed into the one mile wide, deep, main stream of the river Tay. This can only happen in an ebbing tide when the sediment is dispersed down the estuary towards its mouth. See attached: Chart, Tay Ebb Currents, Tay Depth Variations, Aerial View of harbour basin (Area B) and the limes of the channel to be dredged (Area A) coordinates of which are listed in the application..

There are no areas where swimming would take place, especially during January when the dredging will take place, and the coastlines are not effected as mentioned in the BPEO. No complaints have been received from fishing or other marine interests relating to previous dredges from Tayport Harbour and there is no evidence that the sea disposal has produced turbidity, discolouration, foaming, odour or floating substances either in the harbour, at its entrance or on the adjoining shores. No objections have ever been received and there has been no interference with other legitimate uses of the waters affected. Notification will be made in advance of dredging to Crown Estate Agents, Scottish Natural Heritage, Fife Council, Dundee Harbour Authorities, Tayport Community and its three Councillors, Tayport Harbour users and those that fish from it and The Corinthians sailing club based in the harbour.

We try to keep the level of dredging to a minimum by dredging at a frequency of 4/5 years, this in order to avoid the compacting of silt and the extra time needed for water injection to put it into solution and evacuate it. Since dredging is paid for on a time basis, we need to be able to calculate reasonably accurately the level of silt removal based on the time we budget for. In this case, we have contracted for 25 six hour dredging shifts which will allow us to have up to 21,000 cubic meters removed, allowing for the fact that dredging between pontoons and pontoon fingers as well as coping with hard

