

# Hudson North Study Area: Subarea B Geophysical Survey Interpretive Report

Final Report | Report Number 21-09 | March 2021

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# Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) Geophysical Survey Interpretative Report

*Report (Final)*

Prepared for:

**New York State Energy Research and Development Authority**

New York, NY

Prepared by:

**Gardline Limited**

Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, UK



# Report Authorization and Distribution

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# Report Volumes

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Reporting for the project has been subdivided into ten volumes.

<b>Report</b>	<b>Report Number</b>	<b>Volume</b>
Field Report – Geophysical Operations <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.1	1
Operations Report – Geophysical Operations <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.2	2
Hudson South Study Area Geophysical Survey Interpretive Report	11506.3	3
Hudson North Study Area (Subarea A) Geophysical Survey Interpretive Report	11506.4	4
Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) Geophysical Survey Interpretive Report	11506.5	5
Protected Species Observer Report <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.6	6
Geotechnical Location Memo <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.7	7
Hudson South Study Area Ground Model Report <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.8	8
Hudson North Study Area (Subarea A) Ground Model Report <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.9	9
Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) Ground Model Report <i>[Available upon request]</i>	11506.10	10

This report is the Geophysical Survey Interpretive Report for the Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) data.

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## Abstract

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Gardline Limited carried out a reconnaissance level Geophysical Site Investigation of the seabed and subsurface geology in the Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B). The goal of the investigation was to obtain high-quality data sufficient for reducing lease holder uncertainty at the time of offtake and helping to advance the design and installation requirements for offshore wind farm facilities in the study area. The survey collected multibeam echosounder, side scan sonar, and gradiometer data to assess the seabed, and sub-bottom profiler and multi-channel ultra-high resolution seismic data to assess subsurface conditions. In total, the survey consisted of 35 lines over a total of 494-line kilometers.

The seabed contains ripples across the study area. Occasional sonar contacts at the seabed were interpreted as debris and/or possible boulders. The subsurface geology is complex. The uppermost formation is a layer of Holocene sediments consisting predominantly of sand and gravelly sand. These sediments are underlain by the Pleistocene Sediment Wedge that is expected to consist of predominantly clay-rich sediments but also contains complex channel systems. The underlying Pleistocene Succession is characterized by numerous dipping reflectors comprising predominantly sand and clay. Finally, this formation is underlain by the Coastal Plain Deposits that are expected to consist of nearly lithified, predominantly coarse-to-medium sand with occasional gravel, and possible organic matter.

Further geological site characterizations should include geotechnical testing, considering the presence of Pleistocene channel deposits that are expected to be highly variable in spatial extent, thickness, and grain size composition.

## **Keywords**

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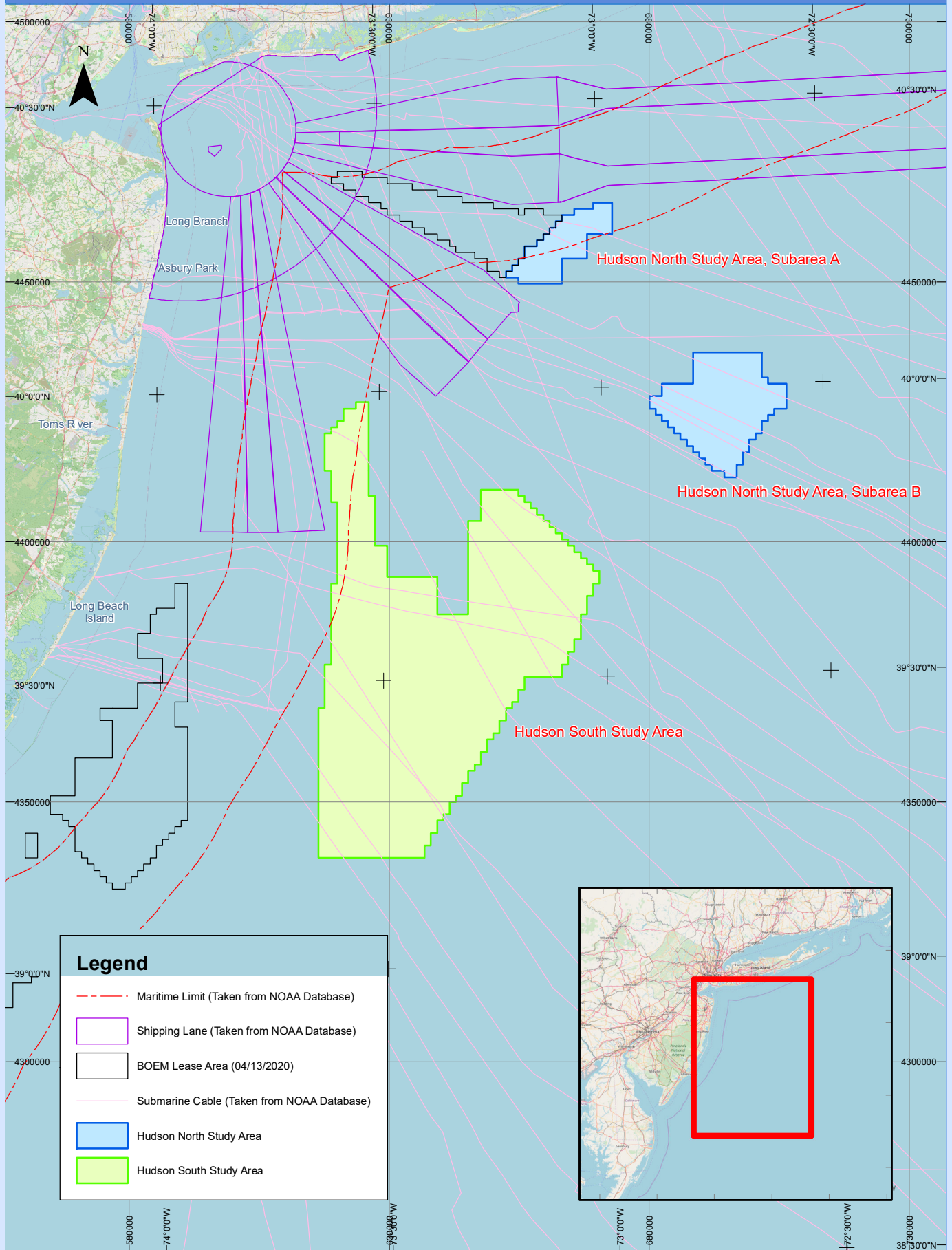
New York State, middle continental shelf, geophysical survey, sediment, seabed, subsurface geology



# Location Map

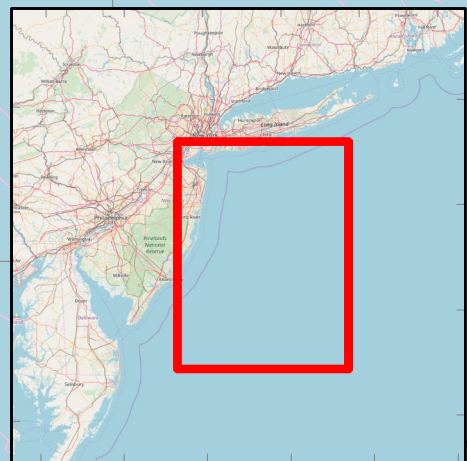
Scale 1 : 1 000 000  
NAD83/UTM Zone 18N (75°W)

## LOCATION MAP



### Legend

- Maritime Limit (Taken from NOAA Database)
- Shipping Lane (Taken from NOAA Database)
- BOEM Lease Area (04/13/2020)
- Submarine Cable (Taken from NOAA Database)
- Hudson North Study Area
- Hudson South Study Area



# Table of Contents

---

<b>Report Authorization and Distribution .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Report Volumes .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Notice.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Use of this Report .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Keywords.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Location Map.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>Table of Contents.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>List of Figures .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>List of Tables.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>List of Charts.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>ES-1</b>
<b>1 Project Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Scope of Work.....	1
1.1 Study Area Description.....	2
1.2 Fieldwork Summary.....	4
1.3 Field Personnel .....	4
1.4 Summary of Survey Activities .....	5
1.5 Equipment List .....	7
<b>2 Data Processing and Analysis .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Geophysical Data Processing and Analysis .....	8
2.1.1 Navigation .....	8
2.1.2 Navigation Online Quality Assurance and Processing Flow .....	9
2.1.3 Navigation Data Deliverables (Track Plots) .....	11
2.1.4 Track Plots Office Quality Control .....	11
2.2 Bathymetry.....	11
2.2.1 Multibeam Echosounder Processing Steps .....	13
2.2.1.1 Position and Altitude Data.....	13
2.2.1.2 Sound Velocity Profile .....	13
2.2.1.3 Depth Processing .....	16
2.2.1.4 Gridding and Quality Control.....	16

2.2.1.5	Total Propagated Uncertainty .....	16
2.2.1.6	Backscatter .....	16
2.2.2	Multibeam Echosounder Office Quality Assurance .....	17
2.2.3	Multibeam Echosounder Coverage and Quality .....	17
2.3	Tidal Information .....	20
2.3.1	Separation Model .....	20
2.3.2	Deriving Tidal Heights .....	21
2.4	Side Scan Sonar .....	22
2.4.1	Side Scan Sonar Offshore QA and Data Processing .....	22
2.4.2	Side Scan Sonar Mosaic Creation .....	26
2.4.3	Side Scan Sonar Office QA .....	26
2.4.4	Side Scan Sonar Coverage and Quality .....	26
2.4.5	Resolution and Limitations .....	27
2.5	Gradiometer .....	29
2.5.1	Gradiometer Data Processing .....	29
2.5.2	Gradiometer Office QA .....	30
2.5.3	Gradiometer Coverage and Quality .....	30
2.6	Sub-Bottom Profiler .....	32
2.6.1	Sub-Bottom Profiler Offshore QA .....	32
2.6.2	Vertical Datum and Heave Adjustment .....	32
2.6.3	Sub-Bottom Profiler Analysis .....	32
2.6.4	Sub-Bottom Profiler Coverage and Quality .....	33
2.6.5	Resolution and Limitations .....	33
2.7	Multi-Channel Ultra-High Resolution Seismic .....	35
2.7.1	Acquisition QA Sequence .....	35
2.7.2	Summary of Seismic Processing Report .....	35
2.7.3	Multi-Channel UHRS Coverage and Quality .....	37
2.8	Interpretation Criteria .....	39
2.8.1	Side Scan Sonar Contact Picking Criteria .....	39
2.8.2	Gradiometer Anomaly Picking Criteria .....	39
2.8.3	Correlated Contact Picking Criteria .....	40
2.8.4	Seabed Sediments and Morphological Interpretation .....	40
2.8.5	Horizon Picking Criteria .....	41
<b>3</b>	<b>Data Interpretation .....</b>	<b>43</b>
3.1	Geological Setting Overview .....	45

3.1.1	Subsurface Geology .....	45
3.1.2	Pre-Pleistocene .....	46
3.1.2.1	Pleistocene.....	46
3.1.2.2	Holocene.....	48
3.1.3	Seabed Features.....	49
3.2	Geophysical Survey Results.....	51
3.2.1	Bathymetry.....	51
3.2.2	Seabed Features.....	51
3.2.3	Subsurface Geology .....	61
3.3	Geohazards .....	75
3.3.1	Natural Seafloor Hazards.....	75
3.3.2	Anthropogenic Hazards .....	77
3.3.3	Subsurface Hazards .....	78
<b>4</b>	<b>Results and Conclusions .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>References .....</b>	<b>82</b>
	<b>Appendix A. Geodetic Reference System .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
	<b>Appendix B. Survey Line List.....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
	<b>Appendix C. Data Deliverables.....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
	<b>Appendix D. Sonar Contact Listing Report.....</b>	<b>D-1</b>
	<b>Appendix E. Gradiometer Anomaly Listing.....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
	<b>Appendix F. Chart Listing.....</b>	<b>F-1</b>

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1. Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) Survey Grid.....	3
Figure 2. Field Activity Summary.....	6
Figure 3. Example of a Statistical Time Series Comparison .....	10
Figure 4. MBES Processing Flow.....	12
Figure 5. Sound Velocity Profile Comparison .....	15
Figure 6. Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) MBES Total Vertical Uncertainty Histogram ..	19
Figure 7. NOAA VDatum Model and Study Areas .....	20
Figure 8. Illustrating Raw and Processed SSS Data.....	24
Figure 9. Illustrating SSS Positioning Confidence .....	25
Figure 10. Illustrating SSS Cable Snatching Effects .....	28
Figure 11. Illustrating Geological Influence on Gradiometer Data.....	31
Figure 12. Illustrating Weather Effects on the SBP Data Quality .....	34
Figure 13. Illustrating MUHRS Data Quality .....	38

Figure 14. Illustrating SBP and MUHRS Data Resolution.....	42
Figure 15. Illustrating the Location of Data Examples within Section 3.....	44
Figure 16. Schematic Illustrating Subsurface Geological Setting within the Hudson Bight.....	46
Figure 17. Illustrating the Formation of Buried Channel Networks.....	48
Figure 18. Illustrating Extract of SSS Mosaic.....	55
Figure 19. Illustrating Trawl Scars in MBES and SSS Data.....	56
Figure 20. Gradiometer Cable Overview.....	57
Figure 21. Illustrating Unknown Cable in SSS and MBES Data.....	58
Figure 22. Illustrating Debris Item in SSS and MBES Data.....	59
Figure 23. Illustrating Fishing Pots in SSS Data.....	60
Figure 24. Schematic Diagram Illustrating the Interpreted Geological Sequence at the Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B).....	70
Figure 25. Illustrating Holocene Sediments in SBP Data.....	71
Figure 26. Illustrating Shallow Pleistocene Channeled Units in MUHRS Data.....	72
Figure 27. Illustrating Pleistocene Channeled Units in MUHRS Data.....	73
Figure 28. Illustrating the Deeper Pleistocene Units and the Top of the Coastal Plain Deposits in MUHRS Data.....	74

## List of Tables

---

Table 1. Fieldwork Summary.....	4
Table 2. Key Field Personnel Duties.....	5
Table 3. Onshore Personnel.....	5
Table 4. Survey Equipment.....	7
Table 5. Sonardyne Ranger 2 USBL System Error Estimate.....	9
Table 6. Sound Velocity Profile Details.....	13
Table 7. Geological Sequence.....	45
Table 8. Cable Crossings.....	53
Table 9. Charted Seabed Wreck.....	54
Table 10. Summary of Interpreted Horizons Throughout the Study Area.....	66
Table 11. Natural Seafloor Hazards.....	75
Table 12. Anthropogenic Hazards.....	77
Table 13. Subsurface Hazards.....	78

## List of Charts

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The following charts have been provided to accompany this report and are provided under a separate cover. Within each series the Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) is covered by 11 charts.

All plan view charts are presented at a scale of 1:10,000. Profile charts provided in Series P have been scaled on a line-by-line basis to best display the data.

A single overview chart has been provided 11506.5\_Drwg\_Overview at a scale of 1:40,000.

A	11506.5_Drwg*A_Ref_Trk	Reference point track
B	11506.5_Drwg*B_MBES_Trk	Multibeam echosounder track
C	11506.5_Drwg*C_SSS_Trk	Side scan sonar track
D	11506.5_Drwg*D_Grad_Trk	Gradiometer track
E	11506.5_Drwg*E_SBP_Trk	Sub-bottom profiler track
F	11506.5_Drwg*F_UHRS_Trk	Shot point track (UHRS)-(First CMP Position)
G	11506.5_Drwg*G_Bathymetry	Bathymetry
H	11506.5_Drwg*H_Backscatter	Backscatter
I	11506.5_Drwg*I_Gradient	Seabed gradient
J	11506.5_Drwg*J_Features	Seabed features
K	11506.5_Drwg*K_Mosaic	Side scan sonar mosaic
L	11506.5_Drwg*L_Residual	Magnetometer residual grid
M	11506.5_Drwg*M_Sediments1	H05 base Holocene Sediments
N	11506.5_Drwg*N_Sediments2	H50 top Coastal Plain Deposits
O	11506.5_Drwg*O_SubFeatures	Subsurface features
P	11506.5_Drwg*P_Profile	Interpreted geological profiles

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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2DRMS	Twice Distance Root Mean Square
2D UHRS	Two-Dimensional Ultra-High Resolution Seismic
AS	Analytical Signal
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASV	Assumed Seismic Velocity
AVG	Angle Varying Gain
BASE	Bathymetry Associated with Statistical Error
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BSB	Below Seabed
C	Celsius(°)
Cm	Centimeter(s)
CMP	Common Mid-Point

CoG	Center of Gravity
dB	Decibel(s)
deg	Degree(s)
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DTU	Danish Technical University
EdAnN	Editing and Analysis
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
FD	Finite Difference
FK	Frequency and Wave Number Domain
GIS	Geographic Information System
(D)GNSS	(Differential) Global Navigation Satellite System
GRS80	Geodetic Reference System 1980
h	Hours (times expressed hh:mmh e.g. 12:45h)
H	Height
HPQC	High Performance Quality Control
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IHO	International Hydrography Organization
ITRF	International Terrestrial Reference Frame
(k)J	(Kilo)Joule(s)
(k)Hz	(Kilo)Hertz
km	Kilometer(s)
kya	Thousand years ago
kts	Knots
m	Meter(s)
MBES	Multibeam Echosounder
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MRU	Motion Reference Unit
ms	Millisecond(s)
m/s	Meters per Second
MUHR5	Multi-Channel Ultra-High Resolution Seismic
M.V.	Motor Vessel
MVP	Moving Vessel Profiler
mya	Million Years Ago
NAD83	North American Datum 1983
NAVD88	North American Vertical Datum 1988
N,E,S,W	North, East, South, West
NMO	Normal Moveout
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
nT	Nano Tesla

NYSERDA	New York State Energy Research and Development Authority
PAMS	Passive Acoustic Monitoring System
PDF	Portable Document Format
ppm	Pixels per meter
PPP	Precise Point Position
PSO	Protective Species Observer
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
r	Rotation
RTK	Real Time Kinematic
Rx	Receive
S	Second(s)
SBES	Single Beam Echosounder
SEG Y	Society of Exploration Geophysicists File Format
SRME	2D – Surface Related Multiple Elimination
SRWEMA	2D – Surface Related Wave Equation Multiple Attenuation
SoW	Scope of Work
SSS	Side Scan Sonar
SVP	Sound Velocity Profiler
THU	Total Horizontal Uncertainty
TPU	Total Propagated Uncertainty
TVG	Time Variant Gain
TVU	Total Vertical Uncertainty
TWT	Two-Way Travel Time
Tx	Transmit
UHRS	Ultra-High Resolution Seismic
USBL	Ultra-Short Base Line
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
(U)TM	(Universal) Transverse Mercator
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
UW	Underwater
V	Velocity
WEA	Wind Energy Areas
WGS84	World Geodetic System 1984
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator



# Executive Summary

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Gardline Limited carried out a Geophysical Site Investigation for the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). The aims of the survey were to investigate the Hudson North Study Area (Subarea B) to obtain and make public high-quality seabed and shallow subsurface data sufficient for reducing lease holder uncertainty at the time of offtake and helping to advance the design and installation requirements for offshore wind farms in eventual final Wind Energy Areas (WEAs) within the study area including, but not limited to, foundations and cables.

The scope of work called for:

- An accurate bathymetric chart for the reconnaissance survey footprint.
- Information on the presence within the reconnaissance survey footprint of all seabed features of significance to the construction of wind farm facilities.
- A reconnaissance unconstrained geological model of the site.
- The current position of existing (in-service and out-of-service) cables and pipelines (subject to burial depth and limitations of proposed equipment).
- Input into the specifications and scope for a geotechnical sampling and testing program following the completion of the geophysical survey.
- A comprehensive interpretive report on the survey results obtained to assist design of the offshore foundations/structures and cable burial.

The survey consisted of 35 lines, 29 primary survey lines were oriented 0°/180° and six secondary survey lines (crosslines) were oriented 90°/270°. The survey was conducted as a reconnaissance level investigation with primary line spacing of 900m (meters) and secondary line spacing of 4,500m.

Multibeam echosounder (MBES), side scan sonar (SSS), and gradiometer data were collected to provide information on the seabed conditions. Sub-bottom profiler (SBP) and multi-channel ultra-high resolution seismic data (MUHRS) were collected to aid the interpretation of the subsurface conditions. Most of the data were generally of good quality; however, data quality was occasionally compromised due to environmental conditions at the time of data collection.

Ripples were found at the seabed across the study area, implying the presence of mobile sediments. Within the study area, the six expected telecommunication cables were identified with gradiometer data. Additionally, another cable in an open trench is interpreted at the seabed in the MBES and SSS data. Occasional sonar contacts are identified at the seabed, 13 of which are interpreted as debris, and five as

fishing pots. The remainder are interpreted as point contacts on the SSS data and thought to represent possible boulders (Chart Series J).

The subsurface conditions are complex (Chart Series P). A layer of Holocene sand and gravelly sand (Chart Series M) overlies an Upper Pleistocene sequence of complex channel systems and a possible gravity flow (Chart Series O). These sediments are likely to be highly variable in terms of the grain size and spatial distribution. Raised amplitudes at the basal horizons are thought to represent coarse sediment lag deposits, but the presence of shallow gas cannot be ruled out. The underlying Pleistocene Sediment Wedge is thought to consist of predominantly clay-rich sediments. The base of the Pleistocene Sediment Wedge is marked by the “R” Horizon. Below the “R” Horizon the Pleistocene Succession is thought to consist of predominantly sand and gravel. The oldest unit present within the study area is the Coastal Plain Deposits (Chart Series N) expected to consist of nearly lithified, predominantly coarse-to-medium sand with occasional gravel, and possible organic matter.

The reconnaissance survey grid provided sufficient seabed and subsurface coverage to support site characterization. Interpretation of the geophysical data was completed across the grid with extrapolation of channels and horizons between the data corridors where appropriate. There is a reduced level of confidence in the interpolated, mapped features with increasing distance from the survey data. The existing data coverage can be used to aid in designing future geophysical surveys with the intent of developing a tighter survey grid in the future to support more detailed engineering and permitting needs.

Geotechnical testing is recommended to better delineate and characterize the subsurface geological conditions for wind turbine generator (WTG) foundations analysis. Channels interpreted in the Pleistocene Sediment Wedge units and Pleistocene Unit 1 gravity flow deposits are interpreted to be highly variable in terms of the grain size and the spatial distribution of constituent sediments, so extensive sampling (borings) and testing (CPTs) are prudent, both laterally and vertically.

# ATTENTION

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