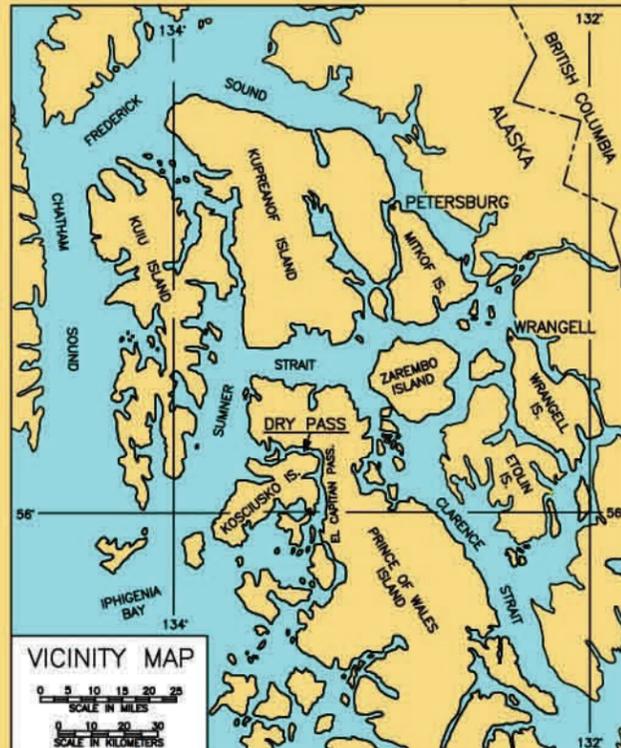
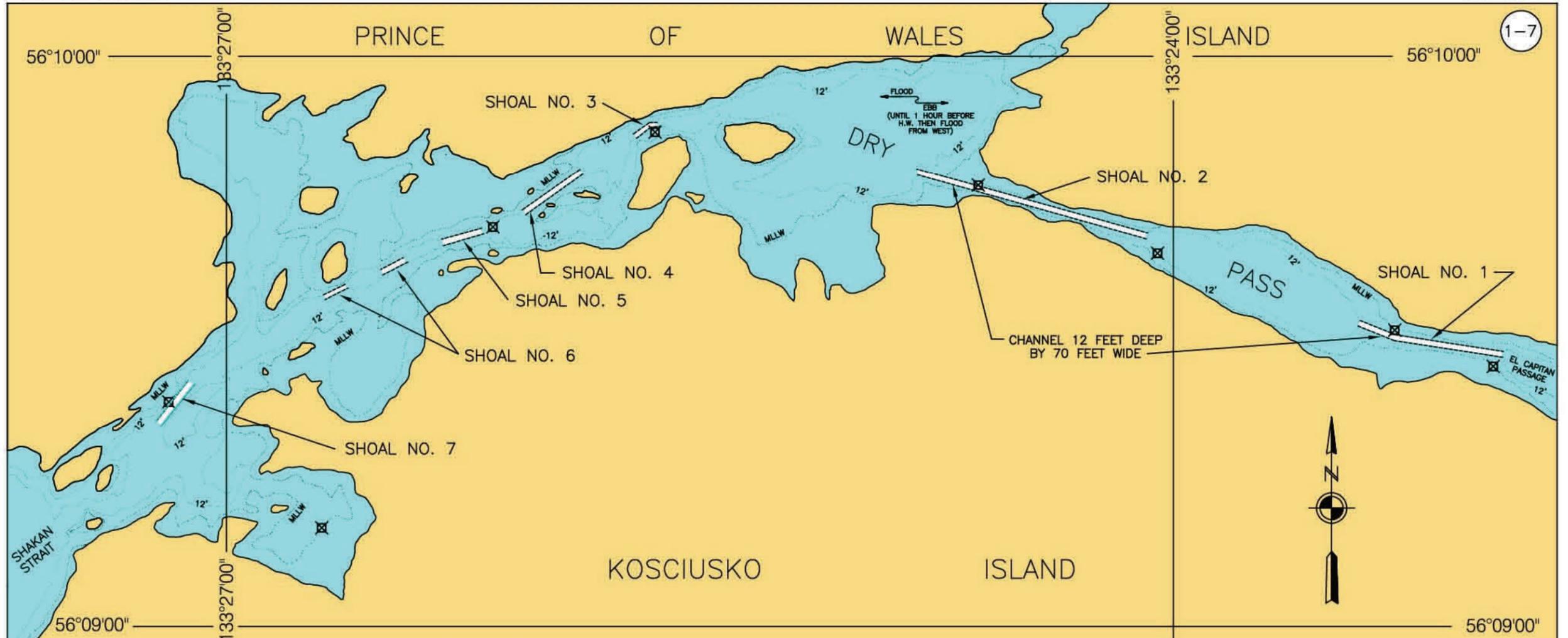


**DRY PASS**



VICINITY MAP  
 0 5 10 15 20 25  
 SCALE IN MILES  
 0 10 20 30  
 SCALE IN KILOMETERS

NOTES

1. THIS LOCALITY IS SHOWN ON USC & GS CHART NOS. 17400, 17387, & 17360.
2. SOUNDINGS ARE MINUS AND ARE IN FEET REFERING TO MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW = 0.0').

LEGEND

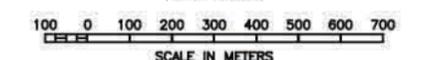
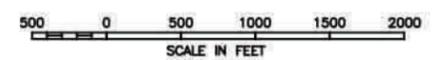
⊠ BOTTOM SAMPLE LOCATION

METRIC CONVERSIONS

FEET	METERS	FEET	METERS	FEET	METERS	POUNDS	KILO-GRAMS
0.5	0.15	21	6.40	400	121.92		
2	0.61	32.0	9.75	569	173.41	25	11.3
3.8	1.16	35.0	10.7	575	175.26	500	226.5
4	1.22	37.0	11.3	600	182.88	1500	679.5
5	1.52	50.0	15.2	619	188.67	3000	1359.0
6	1.83	60	18.29	625	190.50		
7.5	2.29	169	51.51				
8	2.44	293	89.31			SQUARE FEET	HECTARES
10.0	3.05	300	91.44			43,560	0.405

DRY PASS  
 ALASKA

REVISED 1998



**DRY PASS, ALASKA**  
(CWIS NO. 72791)

Condition of Improvement 30 September 2005

**AUTHORIZATION:** (1) Rivers and Harbors Act, 30 August 1935 (House Doc. 470, 70th Congress, 2nd Session) as adopted, provides for a channel 60 feet wide at 6 feet below MLLW through 5 shoals between El Capitan Passage and Shakan Strait. (2) The Rivers and Harbors Act dated 3 September 1954 (House Doc. 414, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session) modifies the previous project by providing a channel 70 feet in width to a depth of 12 feet below MLLW through 7 shoals.

<b>EXISTING PROJECT:</b>	<u>LENGTH</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>
• Channel . . . . .	3.5 miles	-12 ft	70 ft
	(total section)		

**PROJECT USAGE:** The El Capitan/Dry Pass/Shakan route provides a protected waterway for fishing vessels, towed log rafts, and small boats between the west coast of the Prince of Wales Island and Kosciusko Island in southeastern Alaska. The economy of the vicinity is based on logging and commercial fishing.

**PROGRESS OF WORK:**

- 1937 - The original project is completed in September.
- 1957 - A hydrographic survey in November reveals a channel at -6 feet MLLW with a 40 foot width in several sections.
- 1958 - Further pre-design investigation indicates the need for blasting as well as dredging to reach the new project dimensions. A contract is awarded in October which includes Rocky Pass.
- 1959 - New work commences in February consisting of drilling and blasting of ledge rock and the removal of common and ledge rock material from the shoals. The project is completed in September.
- 1994 - A landslide 350 feet outside the eastern entrance calls for a survey of the immediate vicinity including Shoal No. 1.
- 2000 - The entire channel is surveyed in May with multi-beam survey techniques.
- 2005 - The project is surveyed with single beam techniques in April.

<b>COST TO DATE:</b>	<u>New Work</u>	<u>Maintenance</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$ 943,351	\$ 141,787	\$ 1,085,138

<b>RANGE OF TIDE:</b>	<u>Mean Range</u>	<u>Diurnal Range</u>	<u>Extreme Range</u>
	9.7'	11.7'	19.5'

**CONTROLLING DEPTH:** A controlling depth of -5.9 feet MLLW is found near day beacon No. 9. Adequate depth is found outside the Federal project in this vicinity however.

Continues on page 1-10a

**DRY PASS, ALASKA** (continued)

30 September 2005

**MAINTENANCE DREDGING SUPPLEMENT:****A. General**

1. No dredging activity has occurred since 1959 when "new work" widened and deepened the channel. Dredging scheduled for FY98 has been postponed.
2. Shoaling has occurred at several locations, most prominently along shoals No. 1 and No. 2 on the west end, and in the vicinity of shoal No. 7 on the east end.
3. A dredging window from 1 November to 31 March was established in the Environmental Assessment, July 1981.

**B. Sampling & Testing**

1. Seven of the eight samples taken in May 1996 were tested for physical properties: (5) were classified as well graded gravel with sand (GW), (1) as poorly graded gravel with sand (GP), and (1) as poorly graded Sand with gravel (SP). Fines ranged from 0.7% to 4.0%.
2. Chemical analysis was conducted using (8) test methods as outlined with results below:
 

Method 8260	Volatile Organic Compounds	Methylene chloride, 7.1 ppb*
Method 8270	Semivolatile Organics	4-Chloro-3-methyl phenol, 95-2300 ppb**
		phthalates, 110 - 1200 ppb***
		Phenol, 320 ppb****
Method 8080	Pesticides and PCB's	none detected (ND)
Method 415.1	Total Organic Carbon	710 - 22,600 ppm
Method 350.2	Ammonia as Nitrogen	3 - 170 ppm
Method 353.3	Nitrate as Nitrogen	ND - 1.8 ppm
Method 9030	Sulfides	ND - 46 ppm
Series 6000-7000's	(8) RCRA Metals	all below minimum management levels

\* Found in one sample; probably caused by laboratory contamination.

\*\* Not listed as an analyte of concern by PSDDA.

\*\*\* Possibly caused by laboratory contamination; no maximum levels set by PSDDA.

\*\*\*\* Below the minimum management threshold.

**C. Disposal**

1. Future disposal sites are yet to be determined. Since no significant sediment contamination was found, disposal restrictions should be minimal.
2. Dredge material from new work was placed on each side of the channel in the intertidal zone.

Continues on page 1-10b

**DRY PASS, ALASKA** (continued)

30 September 2005

**E. Environmental Permits and Reports**

1. The Corps' Environmental Assessment was completed in July 1981, followed by the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) in October 1981.
2. The following permits or authorizations are listed by agency below:

<u>Agency Name</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Date of Expiration</u>
ADNR	10 Mar 81	n/a
ADOT/PF	3 Mar 81	n/a
ADF&G	31 Aug 81	n/a
ADEC	3 Nov 81	n/a
ADGC	11 Sep 81	n/a
EPA	Oct 81	n/a
USFWS	2 Oct 81	n/a
NOAA/NMFS	27 Aug 81	n/a

Note: The dredging effort planned for the early 1980's was never finalized.

3. Water Quality: Six physical parameters were measured at five locations through the water column in May 1996; temperature, pH, salinity, turbidity, conductivity, and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) were measured in the field. No chemical analysis was conducted.

# DRY PASS, ALASKA



Aerial view of the eastern entrance, August 2005.



Oblique aerial view of the southern entrance, August 2005.