

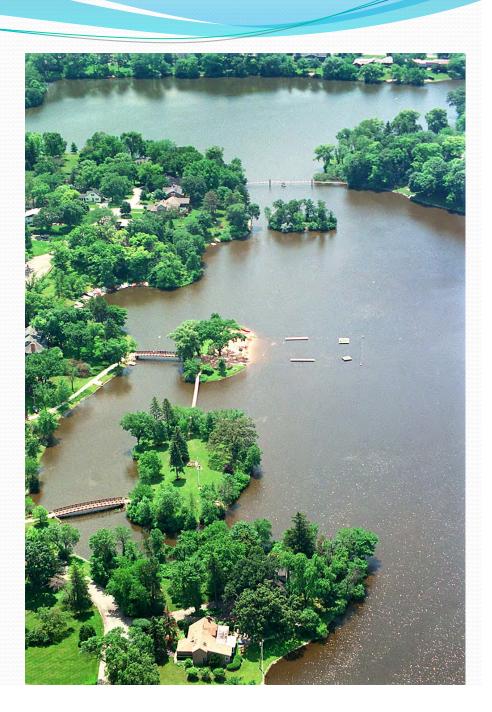
Tower Lakes Lake Committee Report Silt Removal Team 5-Year Summary Report

Tower Lakes Our most important Asset

- 68 Acres including North Lake
- 4 miles of shoreline

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- 2 major inlets to Main Lake
- 3 existing silt traps
- Vast majority of water enters from stormwater run-off
 - Across lawns
 - Stormwater drain pipes

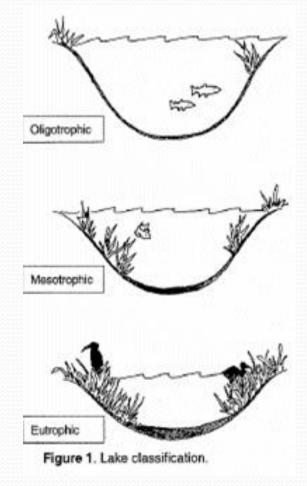




Lake Management Challenges Eutrophication

Eutrophication: The process by which a body of water becomes enriched with dissolved nutrients (such as phosphates) that stimulate the growth of aquatic plant life usually resulting in the depletion of dissolved oxygen. Lakes that cannot control this process will end up as "dead" lakes, and eventually bogs or swamps.

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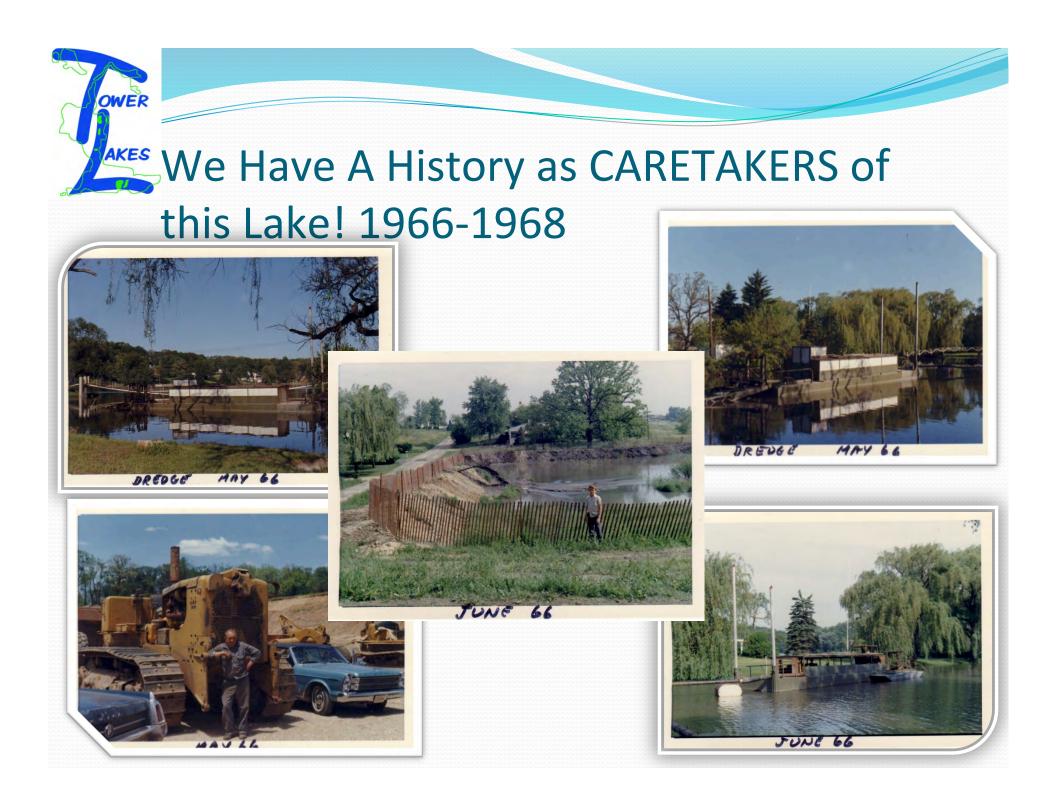
Lake Management Challenges

Nutrients

- FOOD for plants
- Phosphates and Nitrogen naturally or added via runoff
- Existing Silt from lake creation
- Silt entering the lake from inlets and stormwater runoff
- Silt created by organic decomposition
 - Leaves
 - Sticks
 - Dead aquatic plants

Aquatic Plants

- GOOD for fish
 - Provide Oxygen
 - Create habitat
- Fed by nutrients
- Difficult for swimming and boating
- We execute a plan to manage species and coverage
- Eliminate or Mitigate Nuisance Weeds





Silt Removal Project 2012-2016 Why Remove The Silt?

- Large buildup of Nutrient-Rich Sediment over several decades.
- Engaged in Regular Cycle of:
 - (1) Observe Plant or Algae Growth
 - (2) Chemically Kill the Growth
 - (3) Observe Re-Growth of Plants & Algae
- Wanted to Break the Cycle.



Silt Removal Project 2012-2016 Options Considered

- Traditional Dredging (Scoop & Haul)
 - Expensive
 - Drain the Lake to do properly
 - Limited (if any) use of the Lake during the Traditional Dredging process
- Hydraulic Dredging (Slurry Vacuum Operation)
 - Less expensive
 - Least disruptive or visible to Homeowners
 - Considered "Barge" vs. "Diver" (Used Both)



Silt Removal Project 2012-2016 Hoped For Result

- Remove large volumes of muck
- Significantly reduce nutrient source that fuels undesirable plant and algae growth
- Create improved Lake conditions
 - Appearance
 - Biosystem (Health)
 - Enhanced Recreational Use
 - Boating
 - Fishing
 - Swimming

<u>Done without "chemicalizing" the Lake.</u>



- TLIA members approved in 2011
- \$250 / year assessment for 5 years
- Silt removal and restoration only
- Projected three areas
- Original silt trap locations
 - Davlin's and Channel
 - Roberts Road
 - Southeast Main Lake
- 78% Membership Approval



Silt Removal Project 2012-2016 Necessary Pre-Work (#1)

- Silt Chemical Analysis (Confirm not Hazardous Material)
- Silt Growth Tests (Confirm Grass or Plant Growth Possible)
- Homeowners Association Marketing & Buy-In
- Development of a Comprehensive 5-Year Plan
- Independent Silt Surveys (Confirm Amount and Location of Silt)
- Research Silt Collection Bag Locations (Pros / Cons)
- Contracting with Environmental Consultant



Silt Removal Project 2012-2016 Necessary Pre-Work (#2)

- Development of Hydraulic Dredging Contractor Options
 - Some Contractors "too big"; Some "too small";
 - Only a few were "just right"
- Development of Request for Proposals
- Review of Contractor Bids
- Contractor Selection
- **Permits!** (US Army Corp of Engineers; IL EPA; LCSWM)



Silt Project Phase I (2013) – SUMMARY

- Removed 9,000 Cubic Yards of wet silt
- 900 Cubic Yards of dried silt

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- Deepened some areas
 2 feet to 4 feet deeper
- Re-established #1 Silt Trap

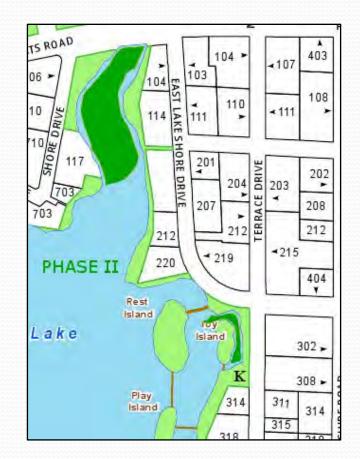


Silt Project Phase II Robert's Road South (2014-15)

• Fall of 2014 and Summer 2015

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- Removed 3,500 Cubic Yards of wet suspended silt
- 350 Cubic Yards of dried silt
- Utilized capacity at North Lake Entrance
- Re-established #3 Silt Trap (1994)



Lathan's Landing – Wetland Restoration

- Collaboration w/ VOTL and Lake County Stormwater Mgt
- \$12,000 LC WMB grant (Dec 2014)
- \$21,750 VOTL match
- Remediated wetland "swamp"
- Fixed old catch basin & replaced drainage piping
- Silt at NL entrance moved and seeded
- Depression filled and relandscaped







Lathan's Landing – Wetland Restoration



Silt fill from Phase I and II



Larger catch basin





End result is an awesome boat launch

Silt Project Phase III (July – October 2016) Kelsey Woods

• July to September 2016

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- Removed 9,000 Cubic Yards of wet silt
- 900 Cubic Yards of dried silt
- Deepened some areas 2 feet to 6 feet deeper
- Re-established #2 Silt Trap
- Most efficient project to date
- Kelsey site has capacity and permitting for future projects







RESULTS

Silt Removal Summary

- Removed approximately:
 - 25,000 Wet Suspended cubic yards of silt
 - 2,500 Dry cubic yards of silt
- Deepened all three previous Silt traps
- Developed extensive learning via collaboration with local agencies and neighboring lakes
- Became more efficient over time
- Provided:

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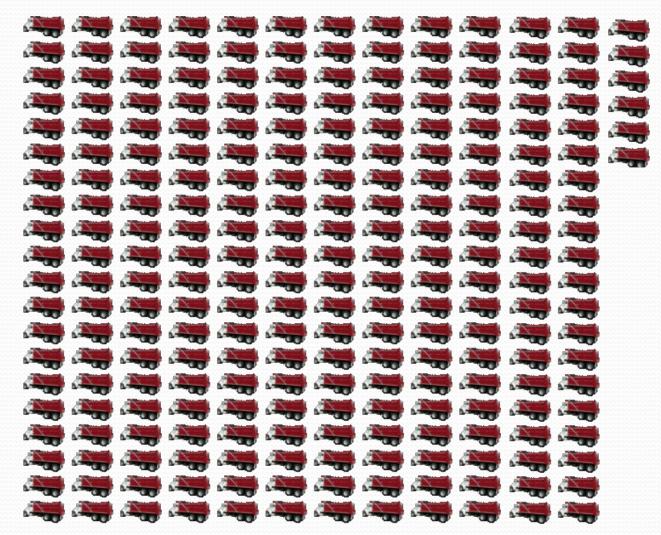
- Example to other communities
- Delivered multiple "how to" presentations as requested
- Successfully implemented first steps to "long term maintenance" of our lakes





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246 Dry Truckloads were remediated on site vs. cost of over \$60,000 to haul away.



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Financials

Important Metrics: (approximations)

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- Actual Silt Removal (pumping) was ~65% of Project cost
- Total Silt Removal (setup, bags, pumping) was ~80% of cost
- Therefore, Non-Silt Removal costs were ~20% of Total Project costs
 - Included costs of Consultant(s), Permits, Remediation
 - Smaller projects will have considerably higher "other" costs
 - The scale of our Project (3 Phases) drove down the Non-Silt Removal Costs from ~33% (Phase 1 only) to ~20 for Phases 1 3
 - Dried Silt relocation and/or disposal costs could be substantial
 - (The silt was used on-site, hence no disposal costs)
- VERY, VERY ROUGH ESTIMATES: (Use at your own risk!)
 - Total cost was ~\$175 per dried, compressed cubic yard of silt removed
 - Total cost was ~\$17 per wet, dispersed cubic yard of lake sediment removed

Silt Removal Challenges & Lessons Learned

Cost to Homeowner's Association

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• Stakeholder Support (Critical to have "Buy-In" from all relevant parties)

Terrific support even though ~75% of TLIA Homeowners do not own shoreline property.

- Permits (timing) are crucial to Project schedule
- Must have good rapport with Silt Removal Contractor
 - However, must diligently monitor Contractor and keep on task throughout Project
- Silt Drydown Time Long time to dryout; Unsightly!
- Silt Disposal -Unable to sell. Ultimately used all the silt within Tower Lakes. This is a critical (and possibly under-appreciated) issue. Disposal costs could be substantial.
- Must minimize "extraneous" costs so far as practical

Difficult, but maximizing Silt Removal (Pump time) is critical.

 Difficult to tell (with certainty) of the overall success of the process - Underwater! Initially appears to have "worked".



Future Lake Management

Lake Maintenance Request – Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Weed Harvesting
- Alum Treatments
- Aeration

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- Water Elevators
- Water Movers
- Floating Islands



Need to research and evaluate these potential lake management solutions

Lake Maintenance Request

 Still need to remove silt in critical remaining areas

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- Funds for two more removal projects
- Kelsey Road site is available and permitted for more silt
- Also need to research and experiment with other lake management BMPs
- Asking for new Lake Special Assessment @ \$200/HH for 5 years



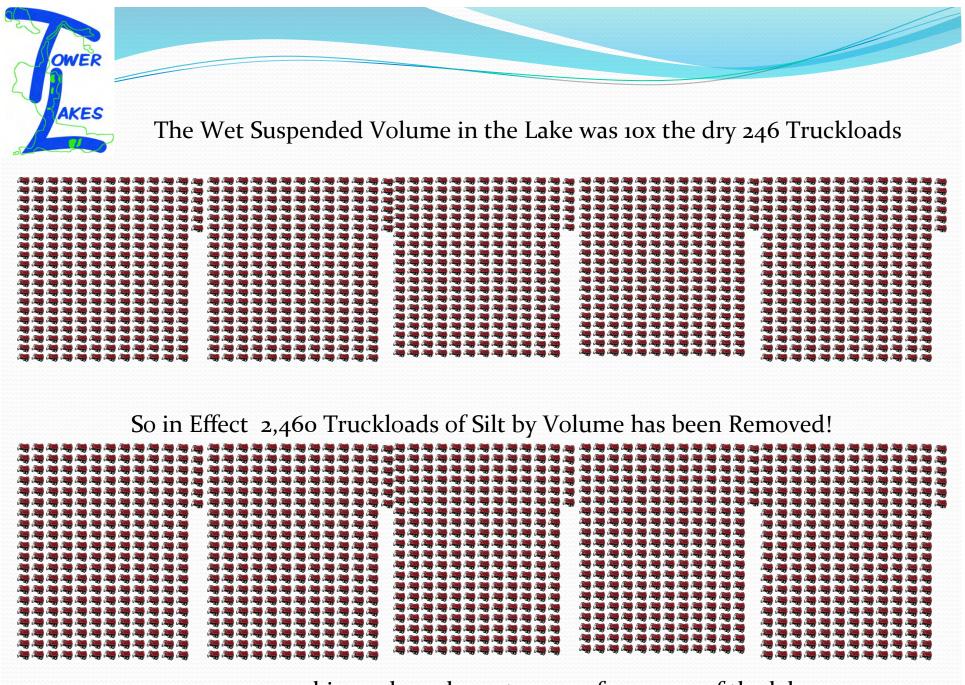


Thank You for Your Confidence in our Team



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20,000 cubic yards under 12 to 15 surface acres of the lake