



Seawall Repair



Seawall repair procedures and techniques include polyurethane crack injection, soil stabilization injection grouting, permeation grouting, structural support and void fill grouting, as well as structural epoxy injection. Seawalls and revetments are types of coastal engineering structures that run parallel to the shoreline. Also known as armoring or hard structures coastal engineering structures provide a physical barrier that directly protects inland areas. Seawalls are vertical walls that are typically constructed of concrete or stone, while revetments are sloping structures typically composed of rock also called rip-rap. Seawalls and revetments provide storm damage protection and erosion control from waves, tides, currents, and storm surge water build-up above the average tide level - [seawall repair](#).

As discussed below, seawalls and revetments can significantly alter the coastal system and may have adverse impacts on the project site and neighboring properties. Because these effects are now well understood, new construction of these hard structures is only allowed in very limited circumstances. This fact sheet addresses the more common practice of repair and reconstruction of existing seawalls and revetments. Given the technical and permitting issues involved with seawall and revetment repair and reconstruction projects, a coastal engineer should be consulted for site-specific advice - [tugboat service](#).

This section covers a variety of options that should be considered as part of seawall and revetment repair and reconstruction projects to minimize adverse impacts, maximize structure longevity, reduce maintenance costs, and ensure successful design, permitting, and construction of the project. Placement To minimize interaction with waves and tides and therefore reduce erosion to the fronting beach and adjacent areas, seawalls and revetments should be located as far landward as possible. When repairing or replacing an existing seawall or revetment, therefore, the structure should not be extended farther seaward. In addition, if erosion is occurring behind an existing structure, to minimize impacts, the structure should be

pulled back to the base of the landward landform to prevent continued erosion from undermining the structure. For more information, please visit our site

<https://www.Pacificmaritimegroup.com/>