

“That Sinking Feeling”

Sinkholes and Remediation in Hillsborough County, Florida



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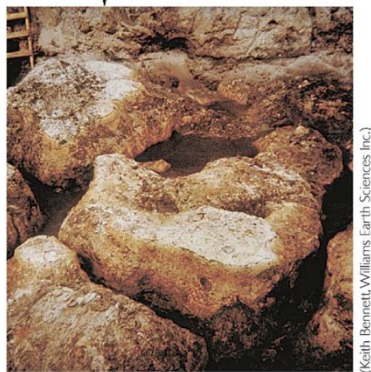
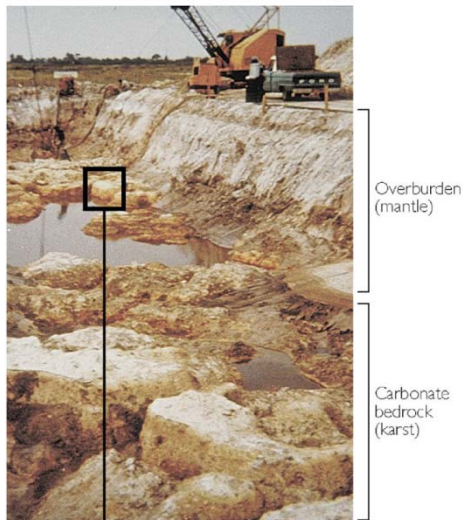
Look Out Below!



High Risk to Drivers and Travelling Public



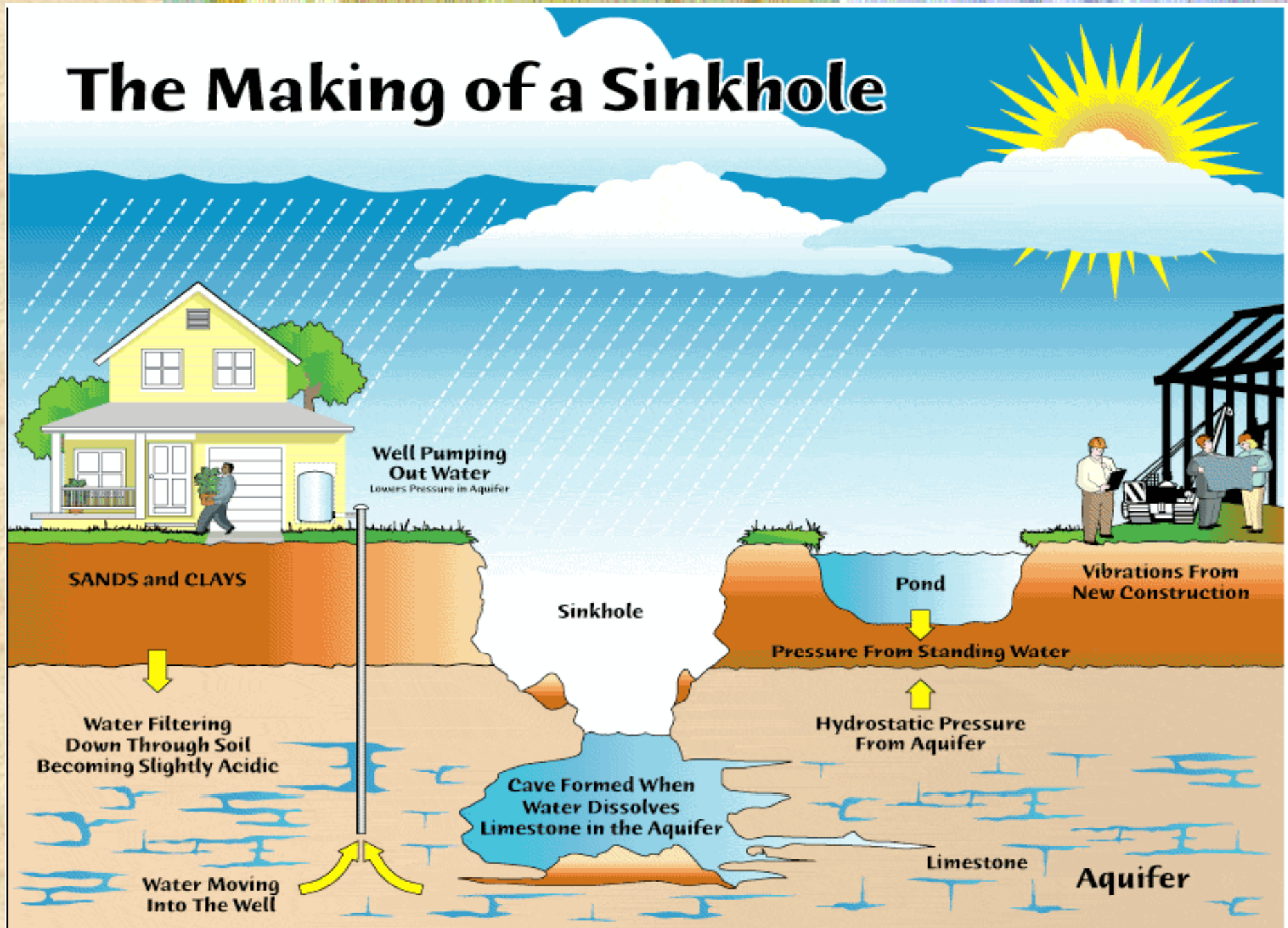
Soluble Rock



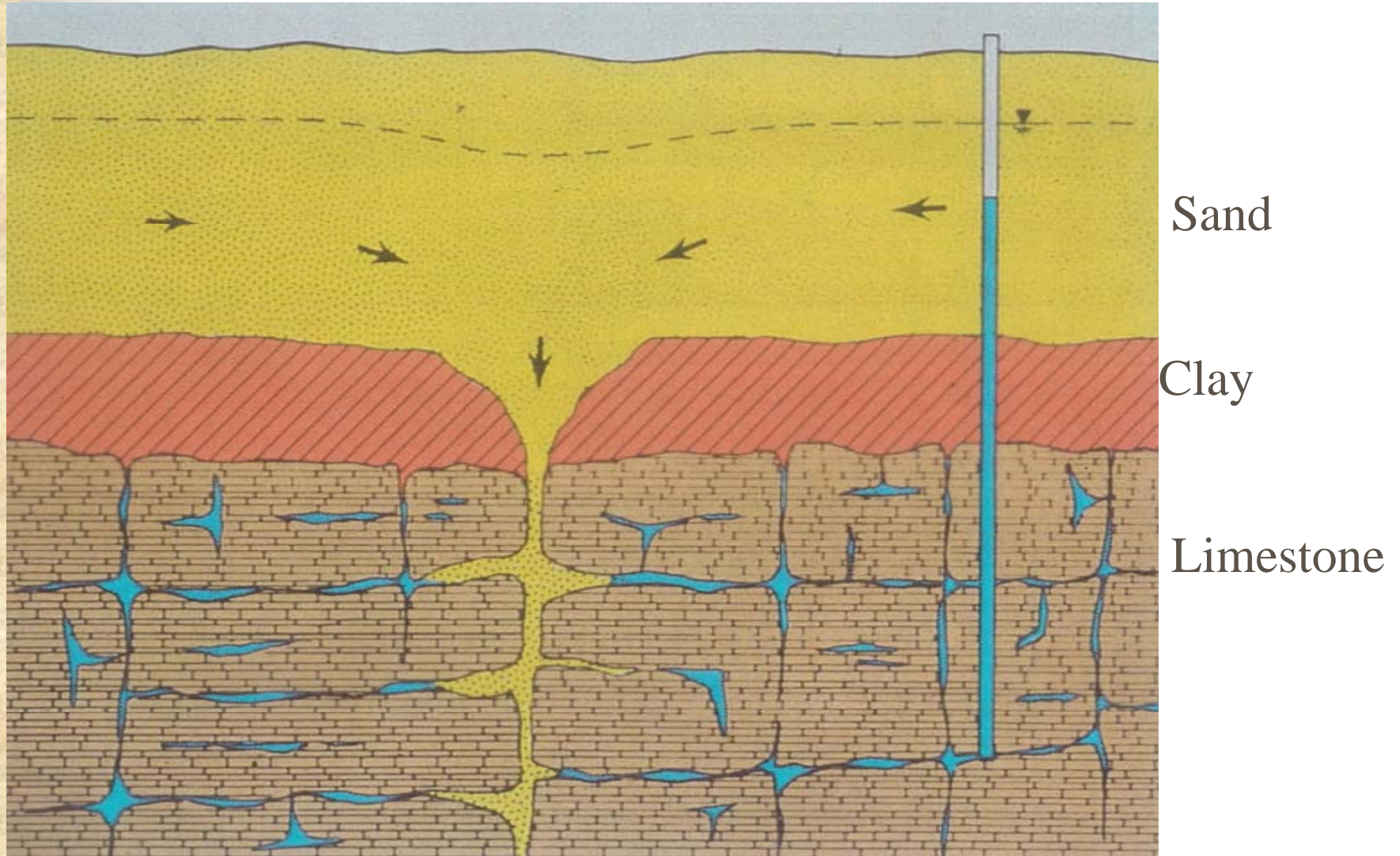
(Keith Bennett, Williams Earth Sciences Inc.)



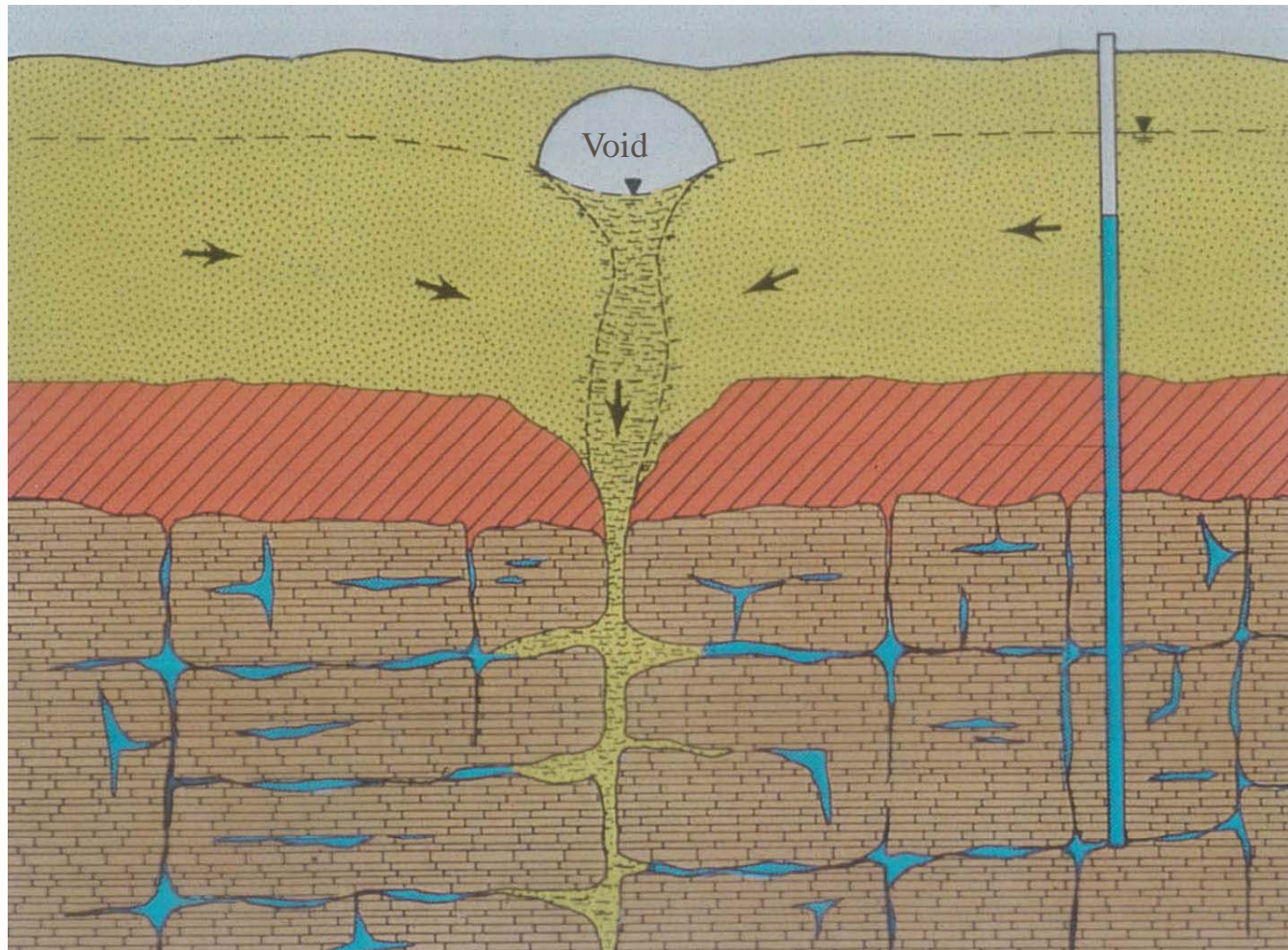
The Making of a Sinkhole



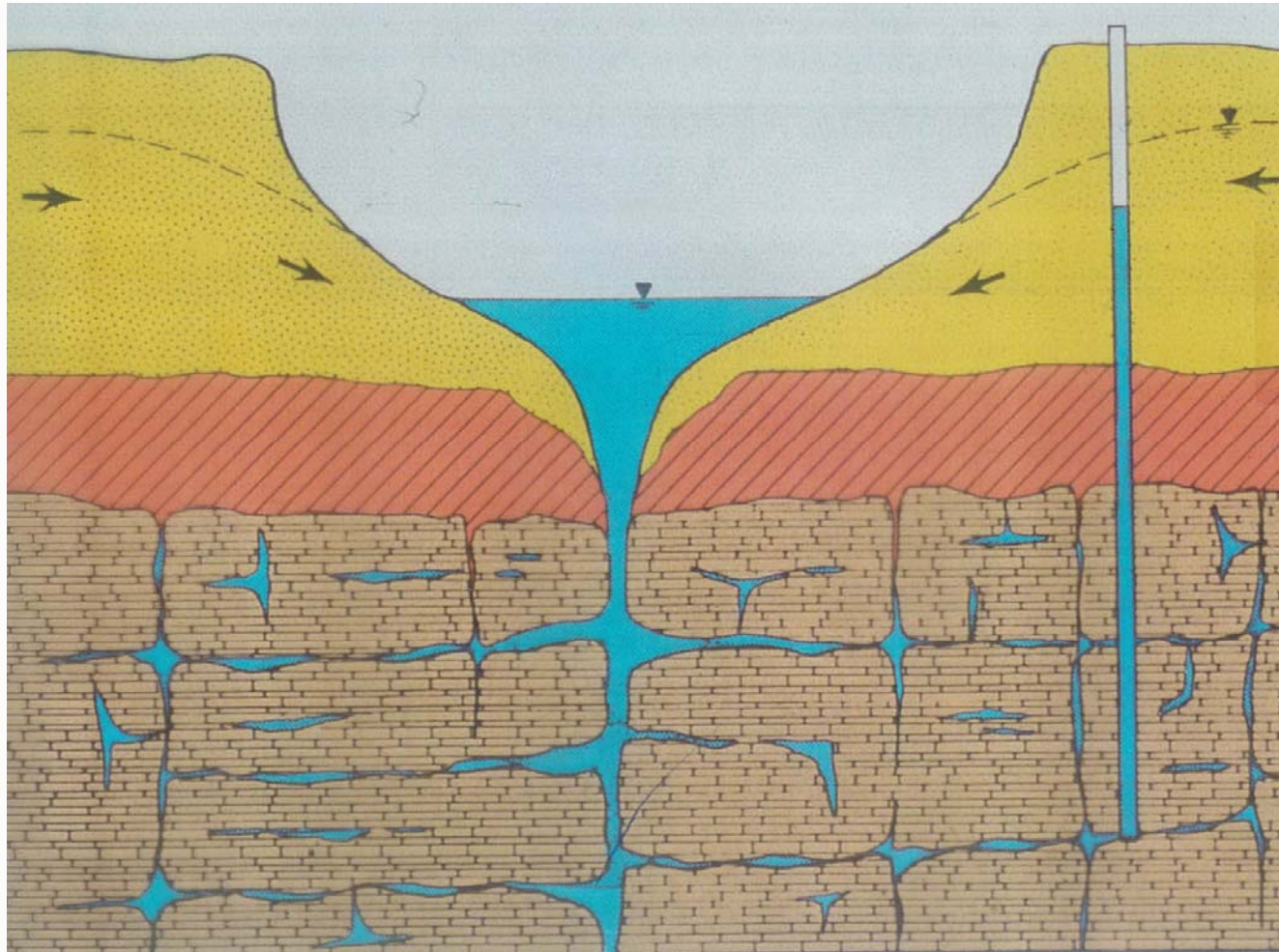
General Stratigraphy in a Sinkhole Prone Area



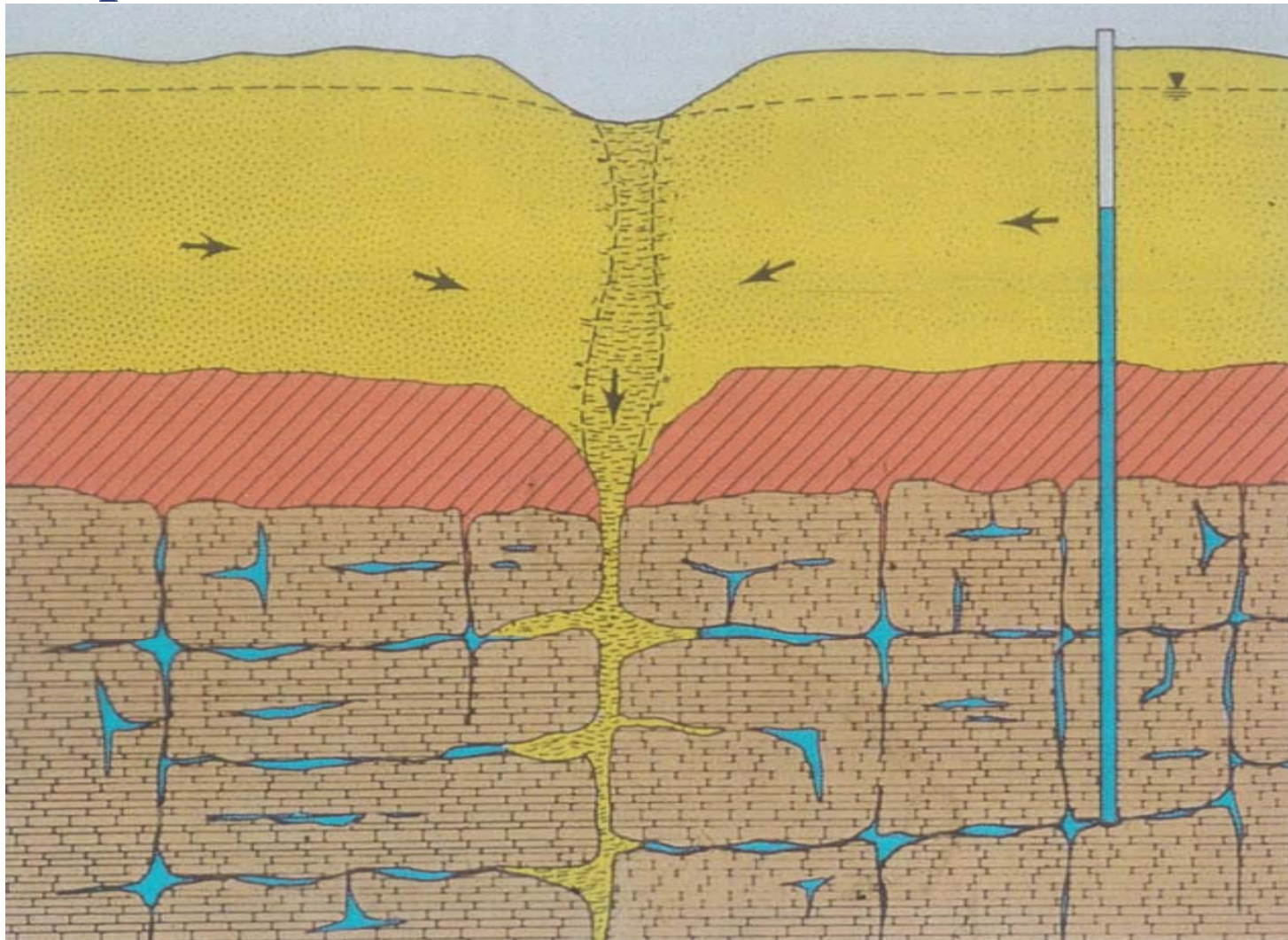
Early Stage of a Cover Collapse Sinkhole



Ultimate Cover Collapse Sinkhole



Development of a Subsidence Sinkhole



What Do Sinkholes Look Like?



North 50th Street

01.14.2010 15:27

Wallace Branch Road



01.13.2010 11:52

What Do Sinkholes Look Like?



Chitty Road

Some Hide Pretty Well



Some Are Pretty Famous

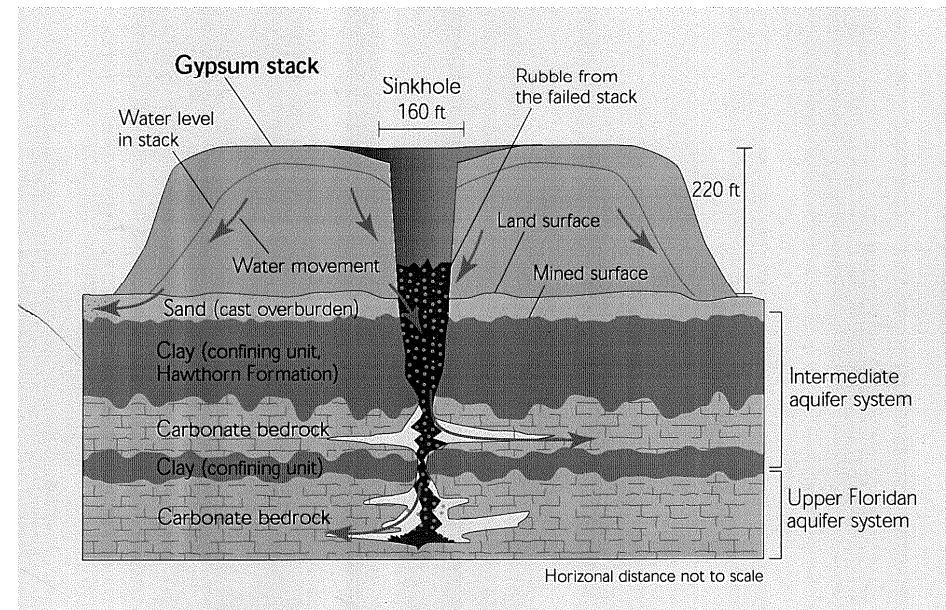


Winter Park
Sinkhole

Another Famous One



IMC Sinkhole
Polk County, FL

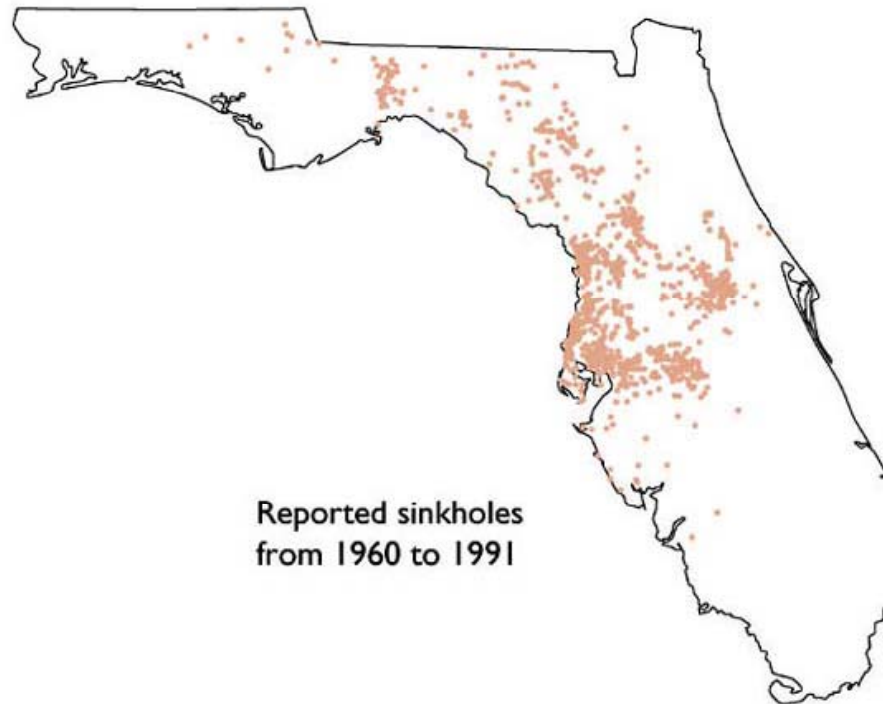


Exploration for Sinkholes

- Historical information
- Published maps
- Geophysical exploration
- Subsurface exploration

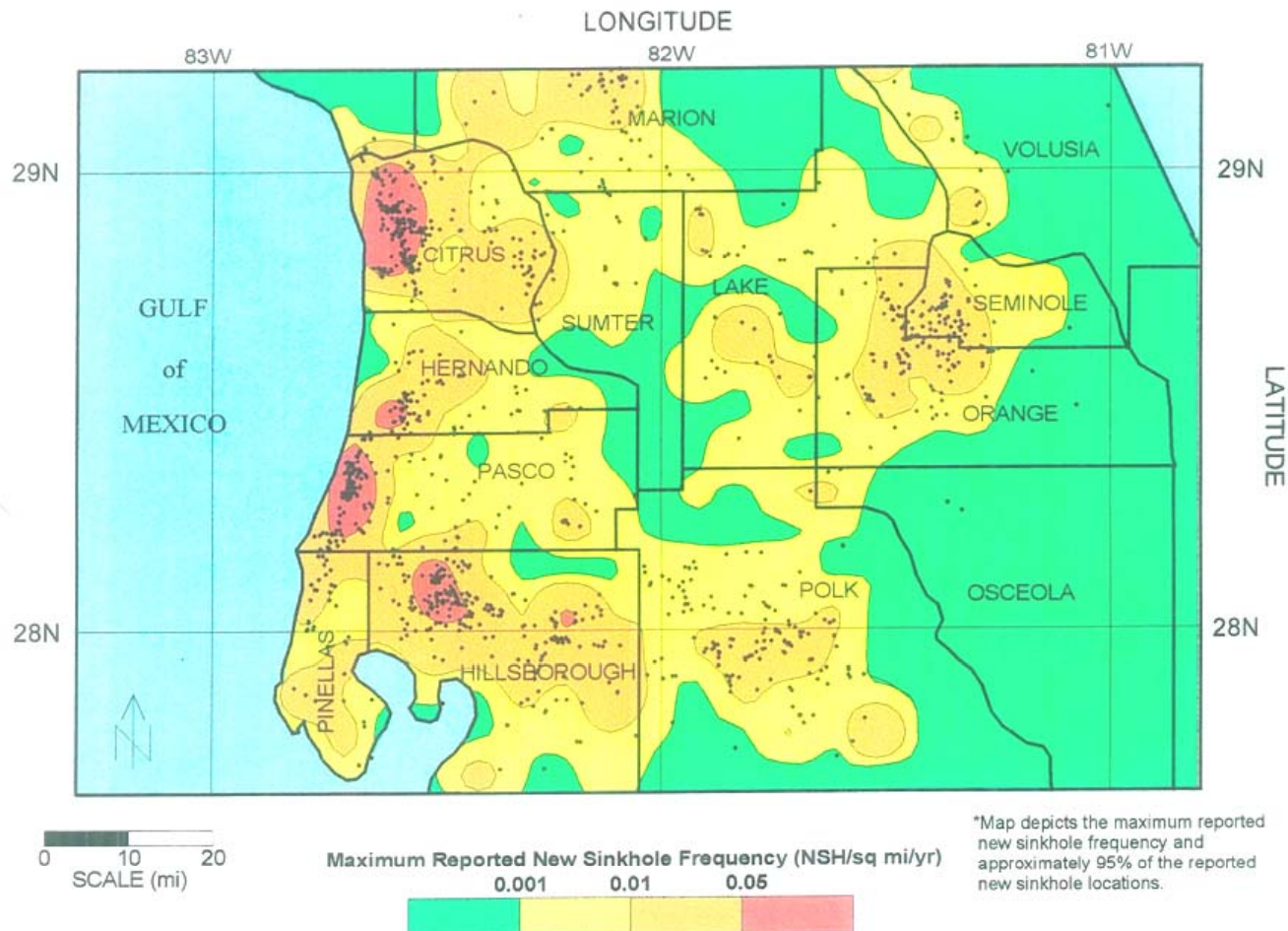


Historical Information

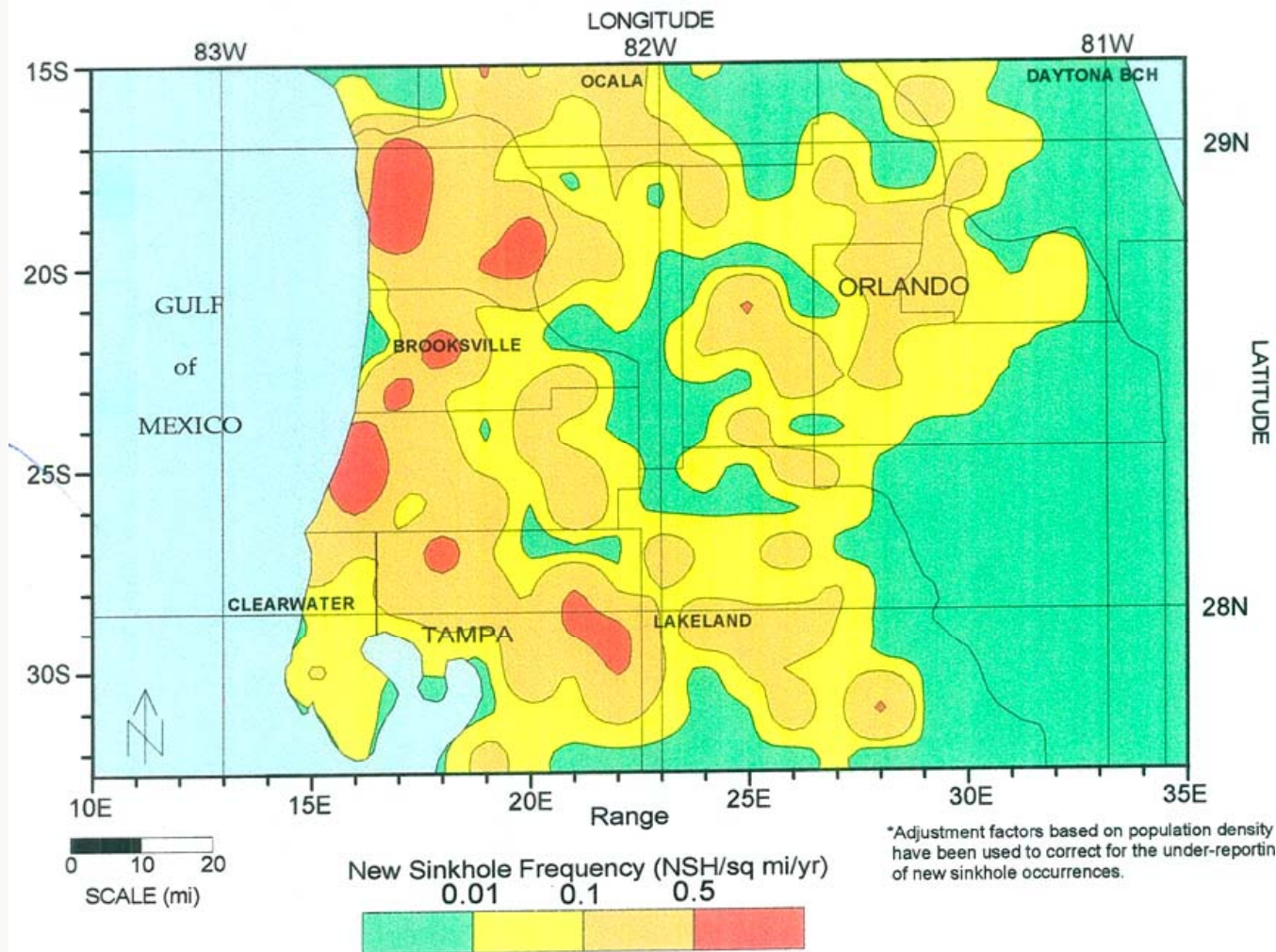


(Wilson and Shock, 1996)

New Sinkhole Frequency



Predicted Frequency (adjusted)

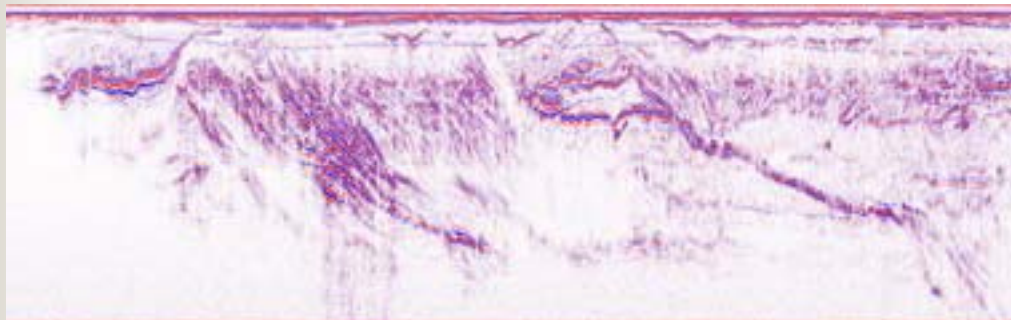




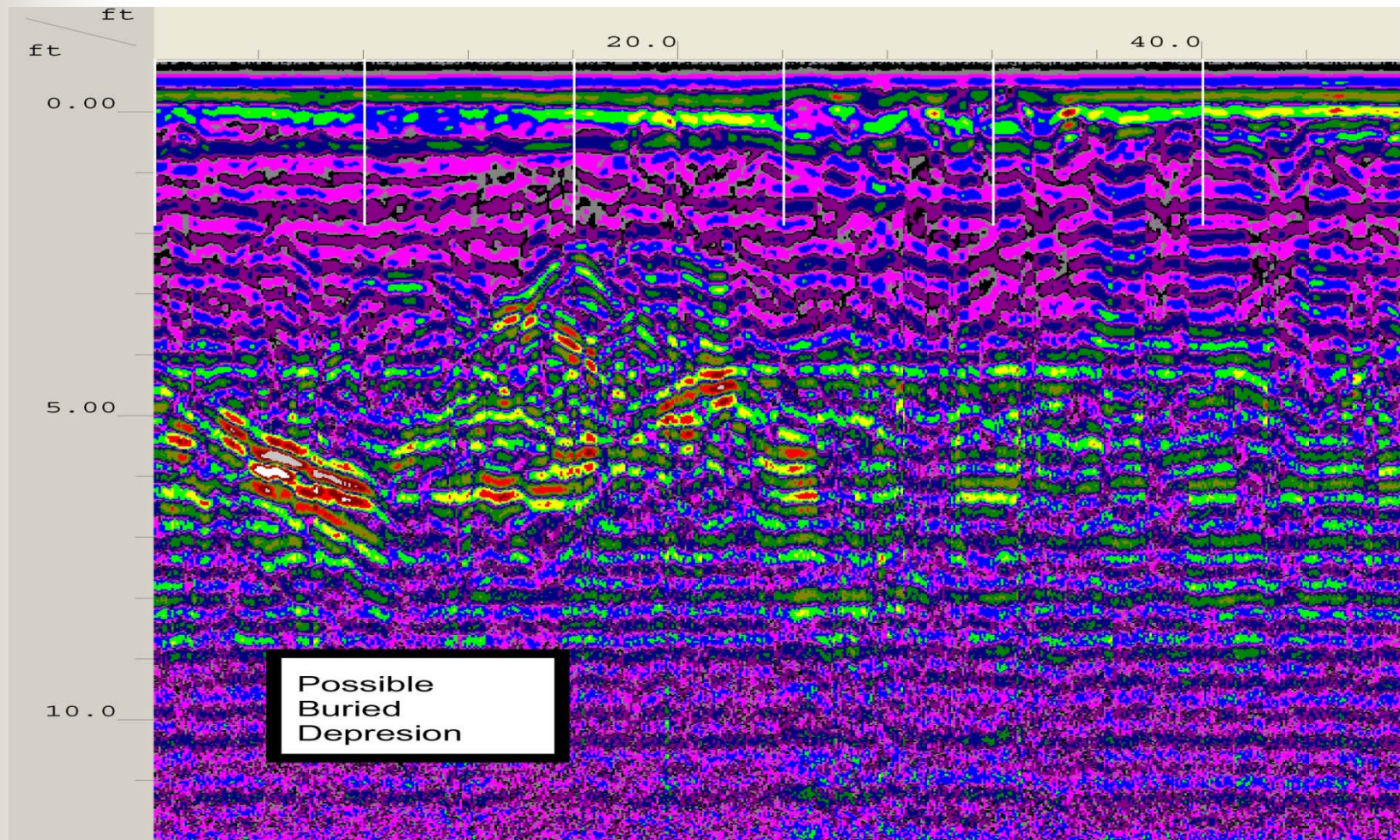
Geophysical Exploration

- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Electrical Resistivity (ER)

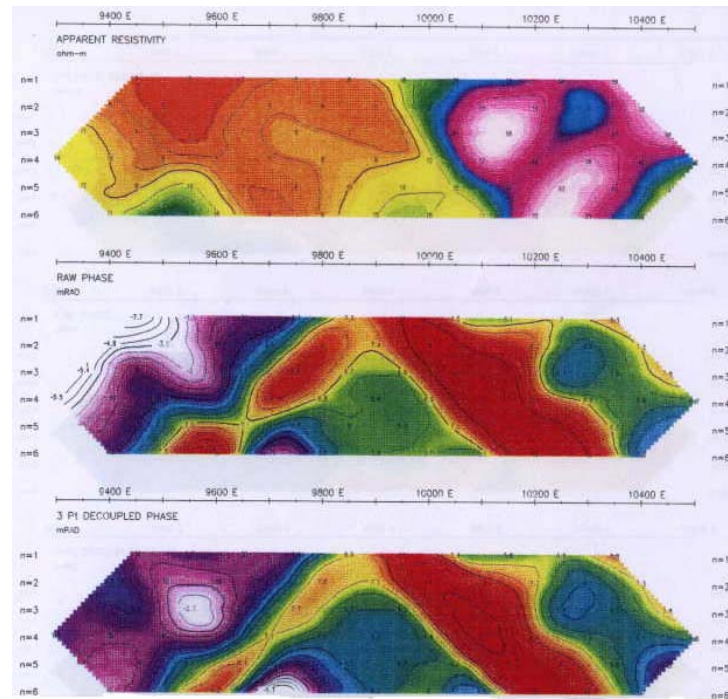
Ground Penetrating Radar



GPR Scan



Electrical Resistivity

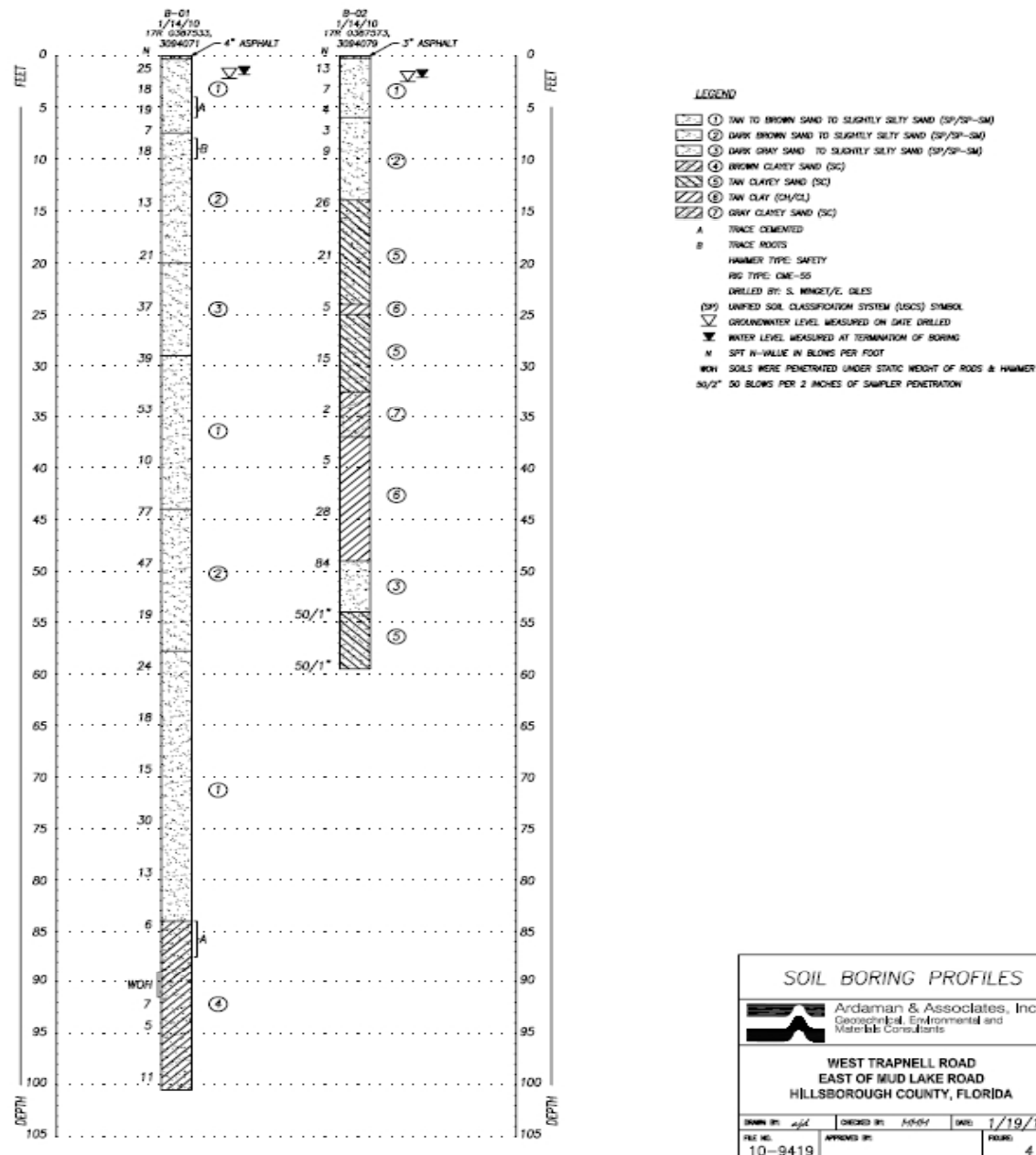


Subsurface Exploration

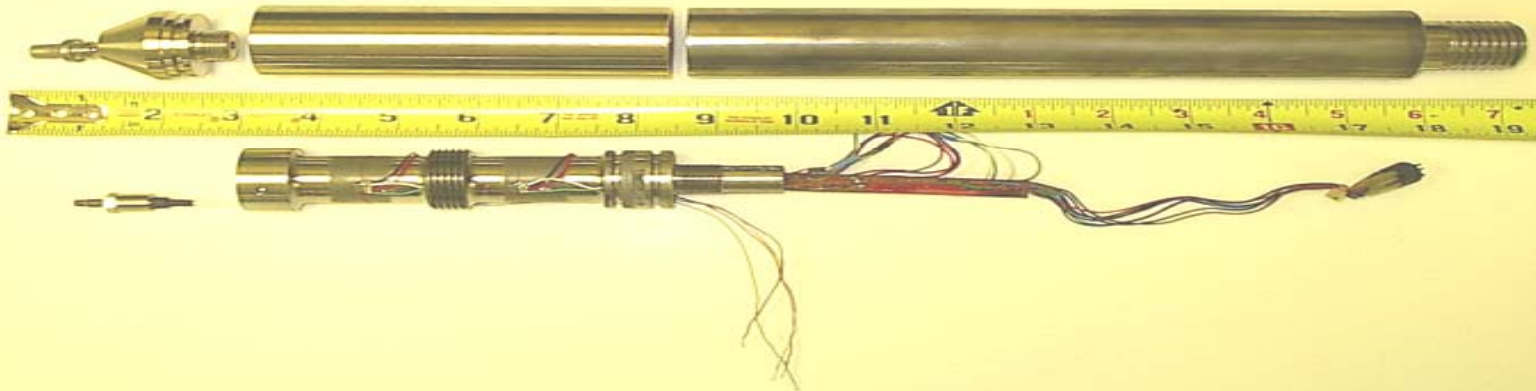
- Soil Borings (Standard Penetration Test, SPT)
- Cone Penetrometer Test Soundings (CPT)



Creating an Underground Picture



CPT Probe



Creating an Underground Picture

Typical CPTu Log in a Sinkhole

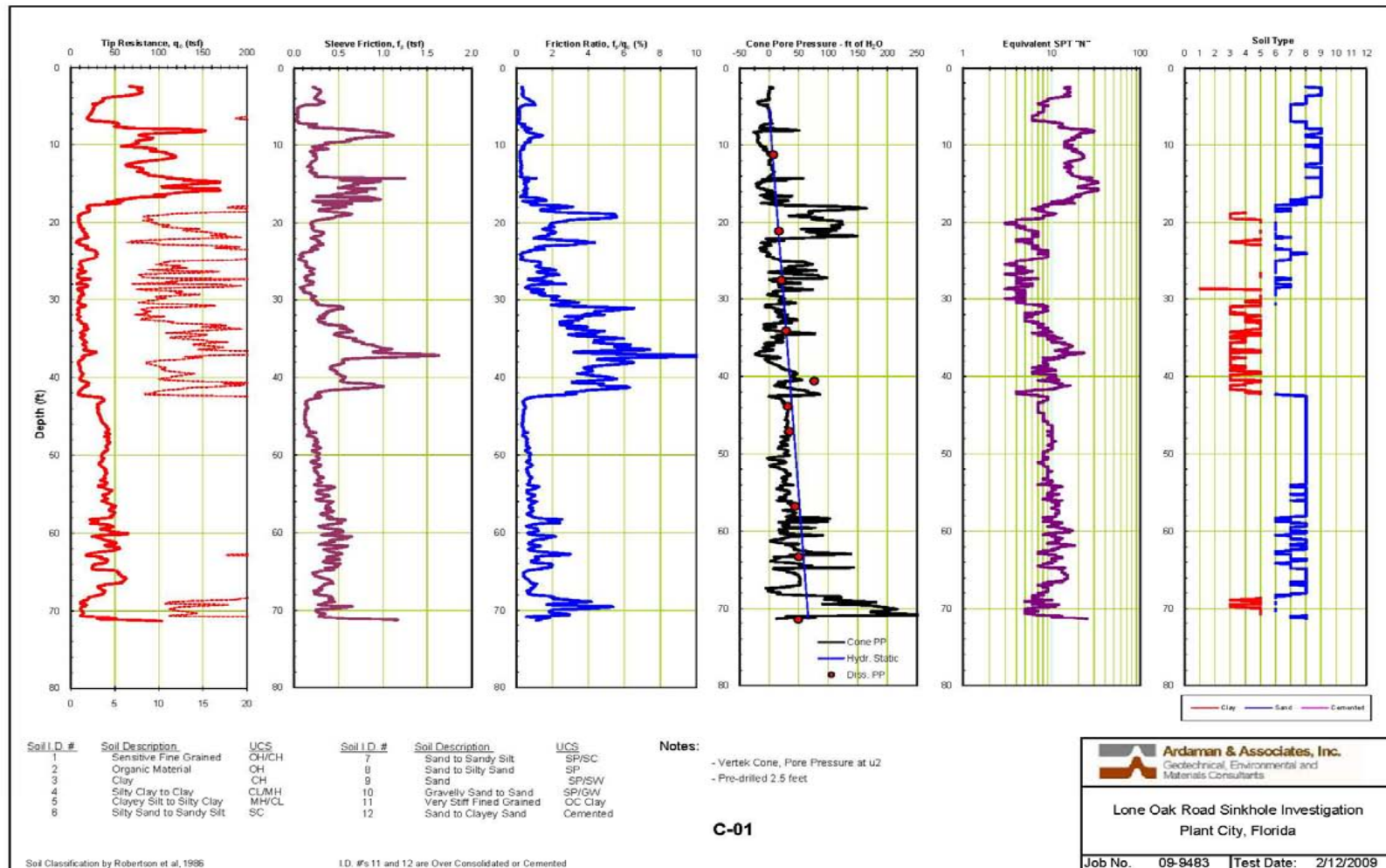


Figure 4

Creating an Underground Picture

Evaluation of Sinkhole Formation from u Measurements

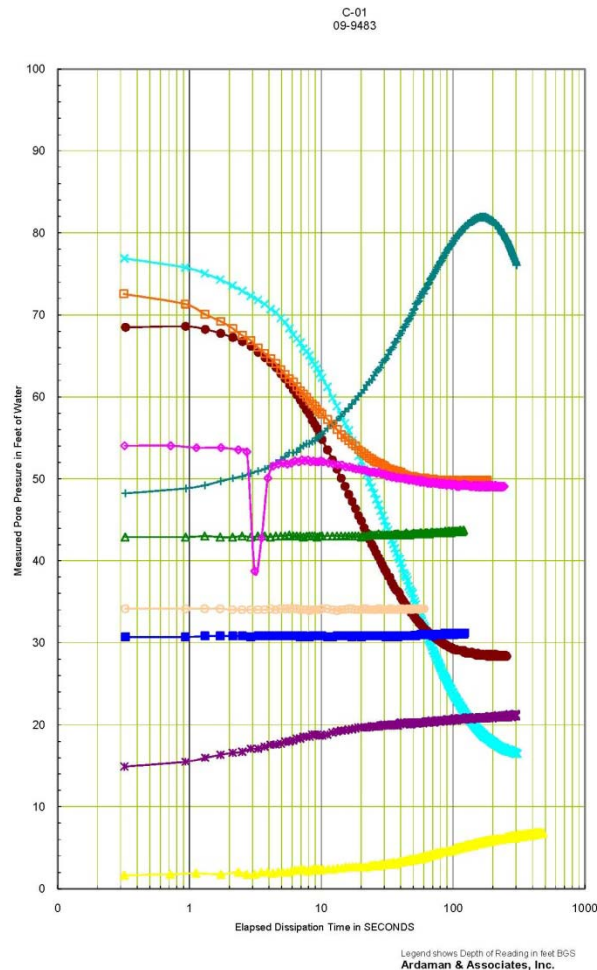


Figure 7

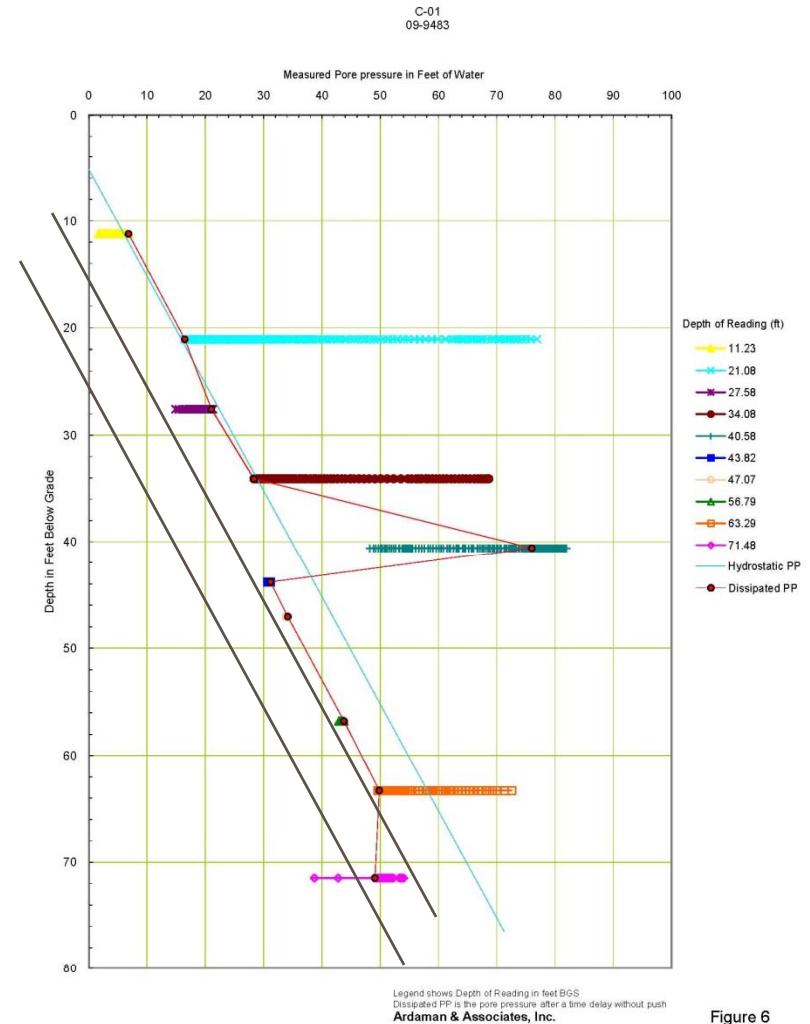


Figure 6

Check the u Dissipation

Then Evaluate the Water Table Drawdown



Sinkhole Remediation

- “Do Nothing”
 - Monitor
 - Risk Evaluation
 - Road Closure
- Remediation
 - Subsurface Grouting
 - Other Alternatives

Grouting



Grouting





Developing an Alternative Grout Geofoam

The Geofoam Lightweight Fill shall meet the following:

		CATEGORY		
		<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Maximum Cast Density, pcf		30	36	42
Maximum Compressive Strength, psi		40	80	120
Freeze-Thaw Resistance, Cycles		330	-	330
Relative E not less than 70% per ASTM C666, modified				
Shear Modulus, G, psi per ASTM D4015 at confining stress of 3 psi		27,670	41,800	-
Young's Modulus, E, psi based on Poisson's Ratio $u=0.22$ and $E=2G(1+u)$		67,500	101,900	-
% Water Absorption, after 120 days, maximum		20	16	14
Coefficient of Permeability, kcm/sec., per ASTM D2434				
Confining stress, 2.5 psi		4.7×10^{-5}	1.5×10^{-6}	
Confining stress, 18 psi		1.9×10^{-5}	5.4×10^{-7}	

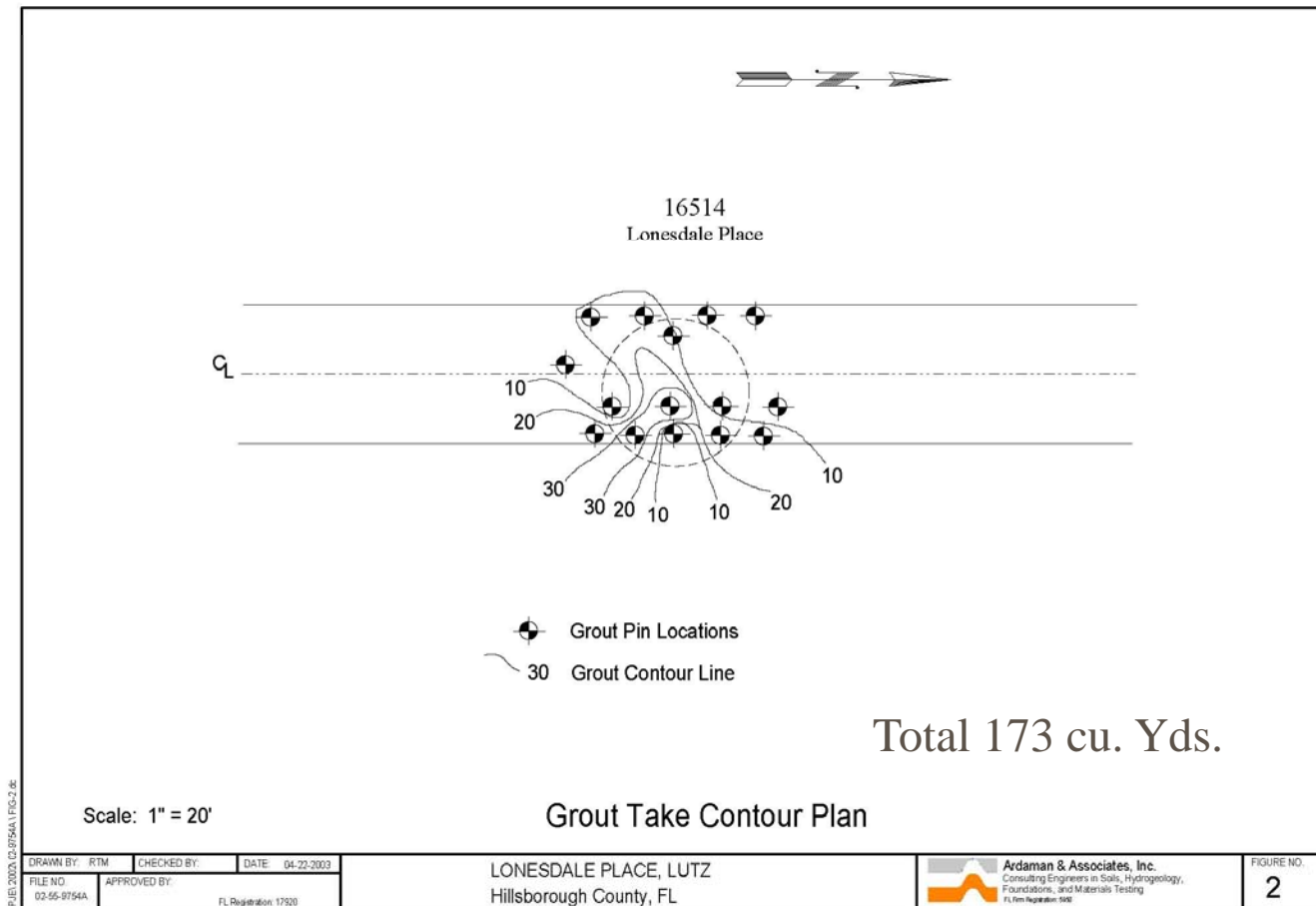
The Development Effort of Geofoam
Ron Broadrick, EarthTech
Walt Williams, HDPW
Ross McGillivray, Ardaman



Geofoam on the Site: Lonesdale Place Sinkhole

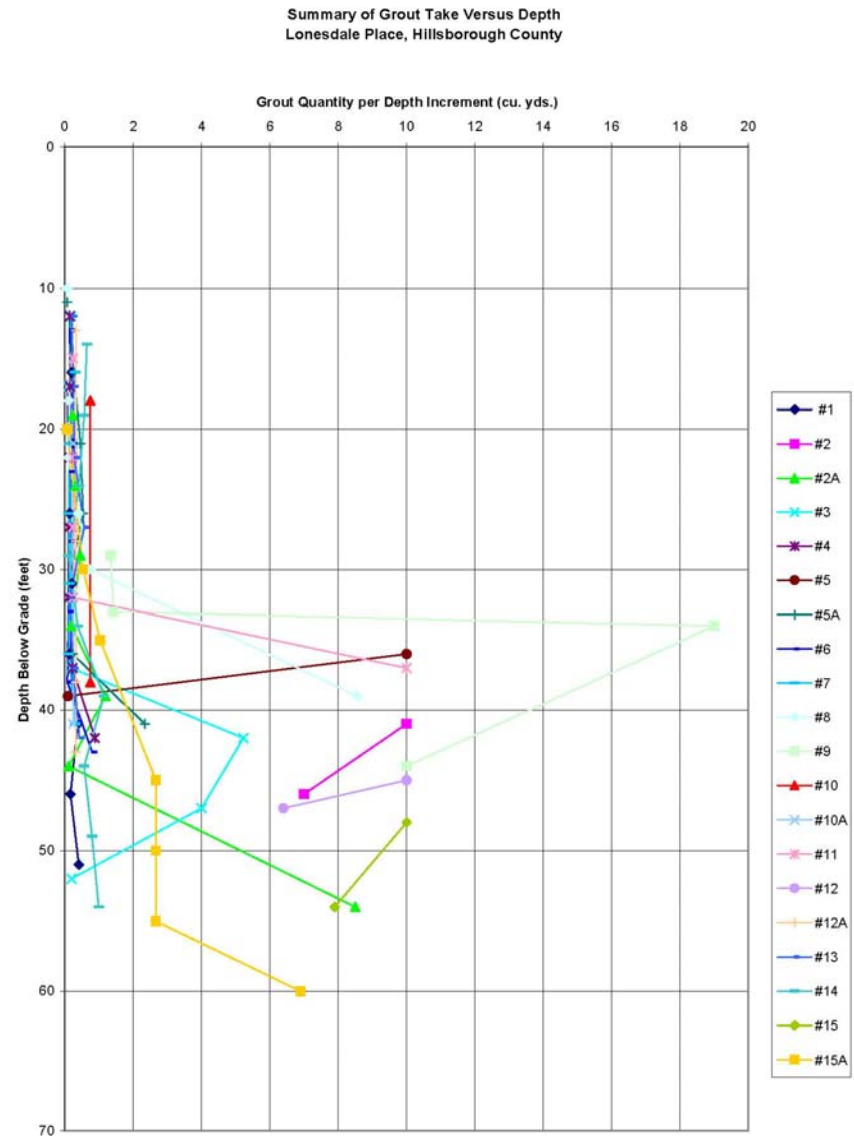


Foam Grout Results – Lonesdale Place



Estimated Grout Distribution versus Depth below Grade

This shows that the grout is
placed mostly above the
limestone



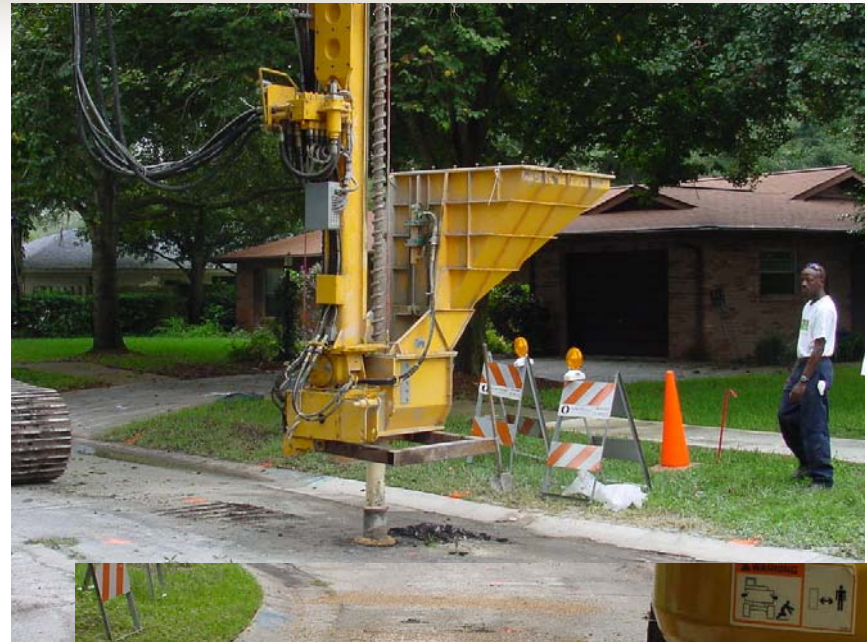


An Alternative to Grout GRAVEL COLUMNS

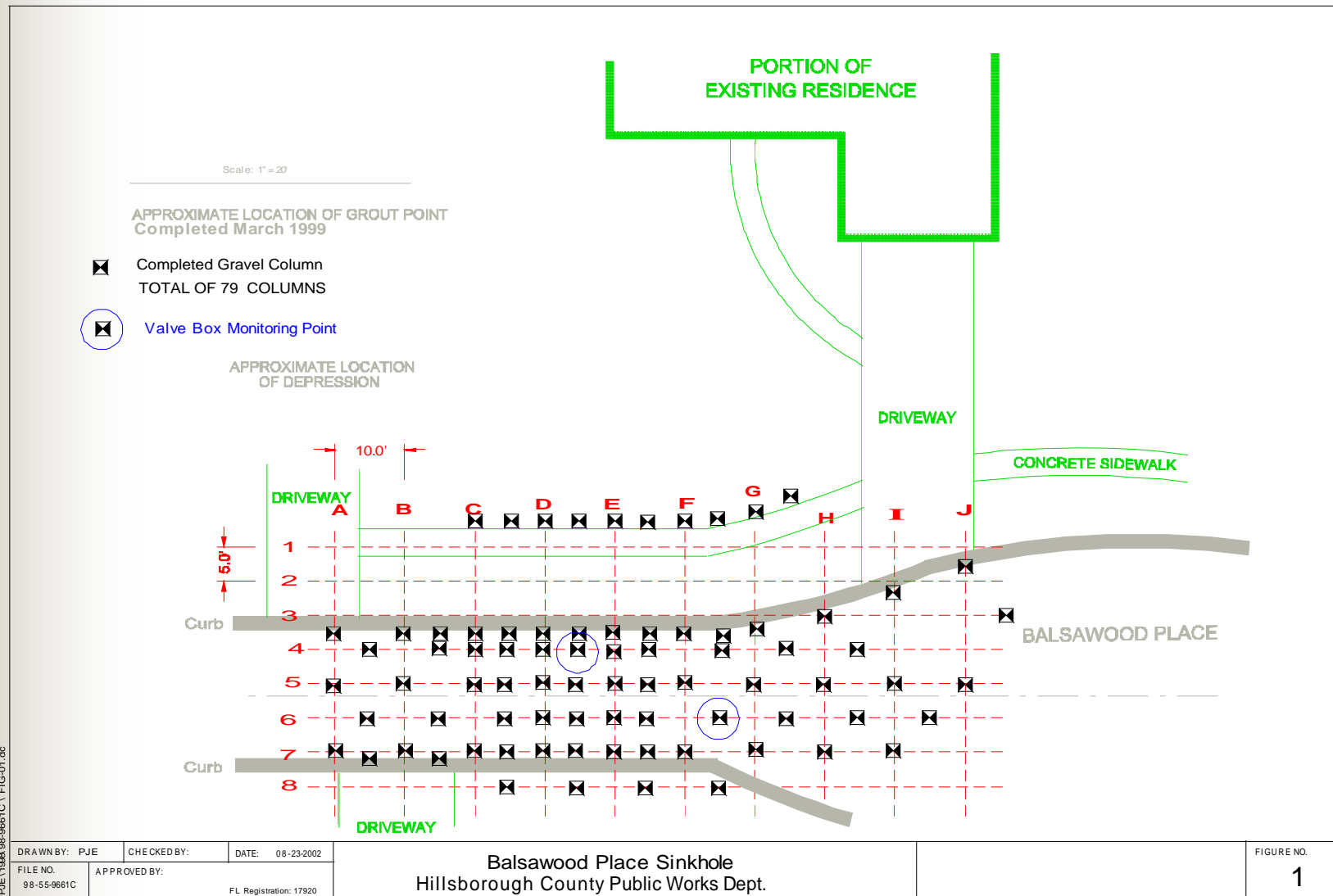
Although the traditional remediation system for sinkholes is grout injection, usually low mobility grout, sometimes it doesn't work. Also, the costs of grout may be high, and an alternative system might be used.

Balsawood Place was grouted in 1999 with 325 cu. yards in 13 grout points 28 to 44 feet deep. However, the area continued to subside. An alternative system was proposed; CSC Gravel Columns.

CSV Gravel Columns



Locations of CSV Gravel Columns





CSV Gravel Columns: Balsawood Place, Hillsborough County, FL

1. Used #89 Silica Gravel
2. Limited to about 35 feet below grade with the rig
3. Total cost about 1/2 the cost of the previous grouting

The project was completed in March, 1999 with no further subsidence



Another Alternative: Deep Gravel Columns

Deep gravel columns can be installed with three different technologies:

1. Top Feed, Hydraulic Vibratory Methods (Stone Columns)
 - a. Experience has shown that this system can trigger sinkholes that may be pre-existing.
 - b. The system requires a high rate supply of water.
2. Bottom Feed Dry System: Vibratory Hammer & Top Hopper
 - a. The equipment may have mobilization and access problems
 - b. The vibration could trigger sinkhole activity (that is good in some cases, bad bad in others).
3. Reverse Auger System
 - a. The system uses mobile drilling equipment
 - b. There may be access problems due to overhead restrictions.

Typical Stone Columns



Augured Gravel Columns



The Sinkhole at Lone Oak 2009/2010



Placing Gravel Columns



Gravel Column Results – Lone Oak

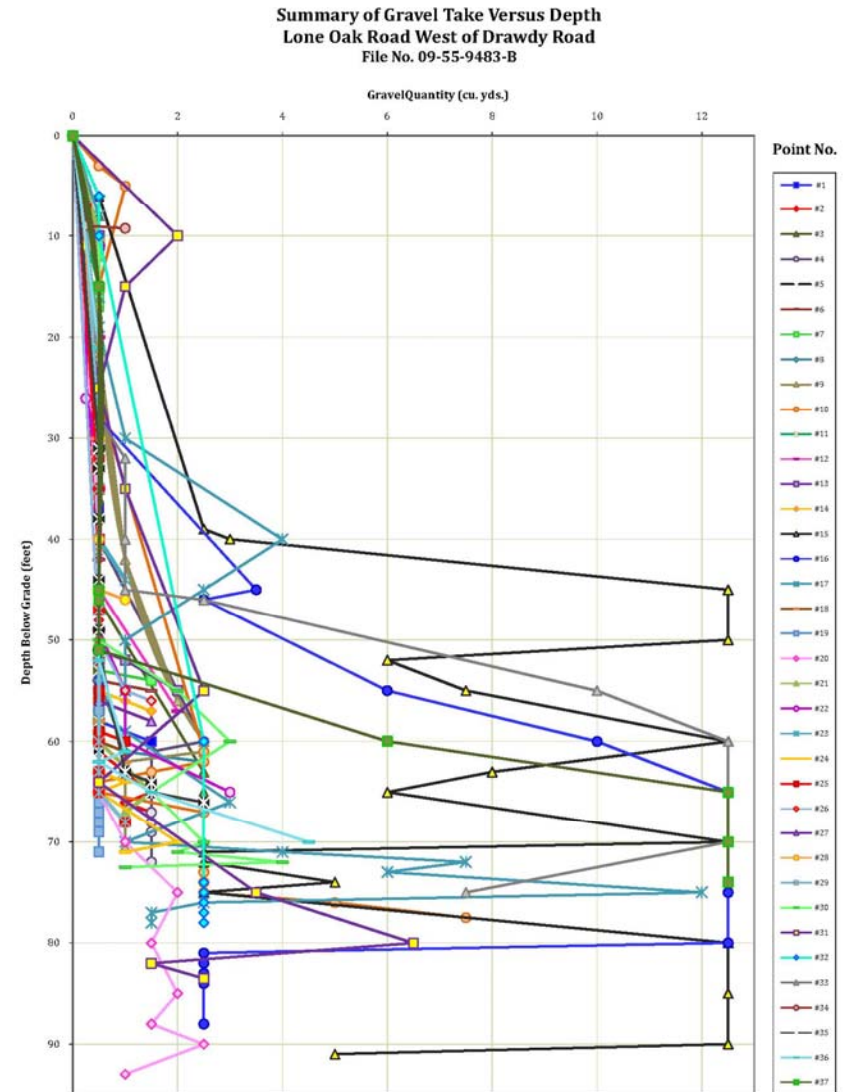
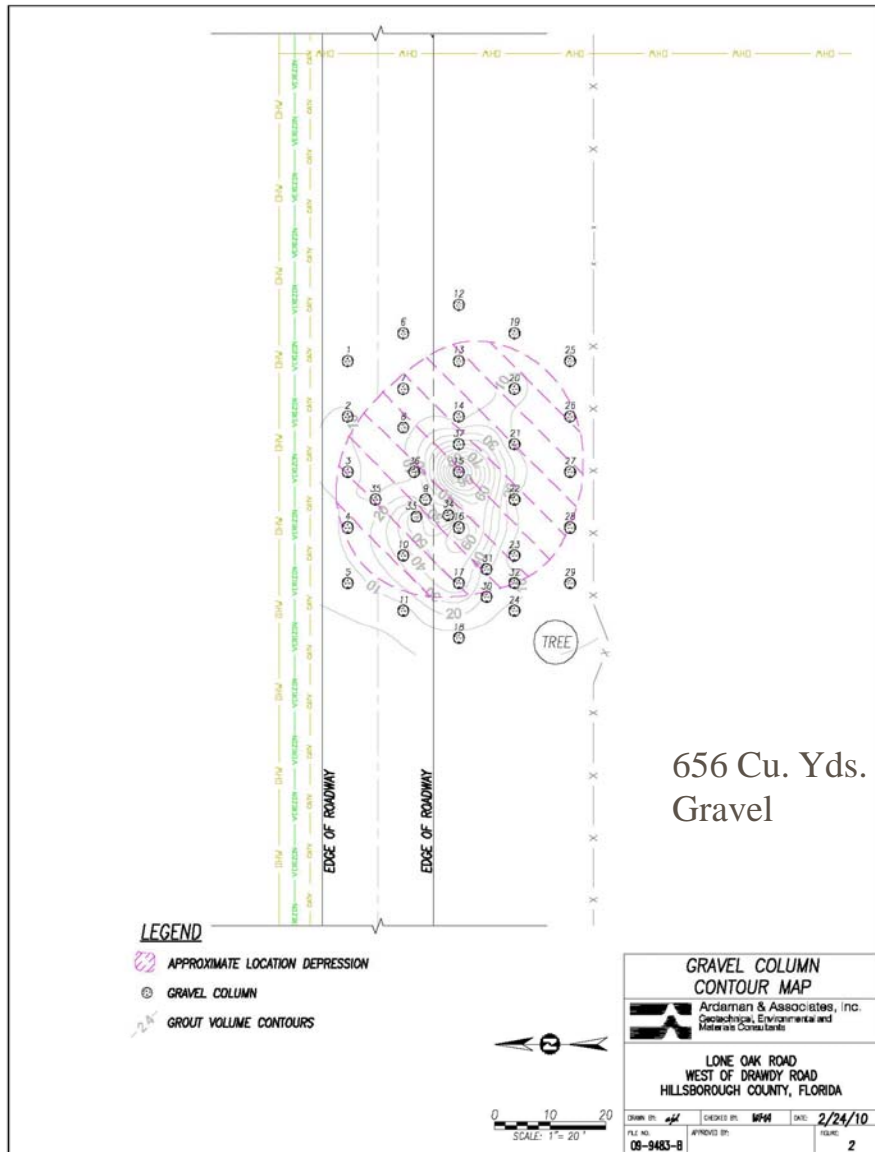


Figure 3

Sinkholes & Sinkhole Remediation

Summary

1. The traditional method, grouting:
 - a. Good site access
 - b. Low site footprint
 - c. Grout volume may be difficult to control
2. Alternative 1: Geofoam Grout
 - a. A, b & c above
 - b. Lower cost material
 - c. Total cost savings to the County
3. Alternative 2: Augered Gravel Columns
 - a. Limited site access, especially for overhead powerlines
 - b. Low site footprint
 - c. Gravel volumes are less than grout, and less likely to cause surface problems such as ground heave
 - d. Total Cost Savings to the County where the system can be used.
 - e. No effect to adjacent property owners



The Numbers

- 2008

- 1 Investigation
- 1 Remediation

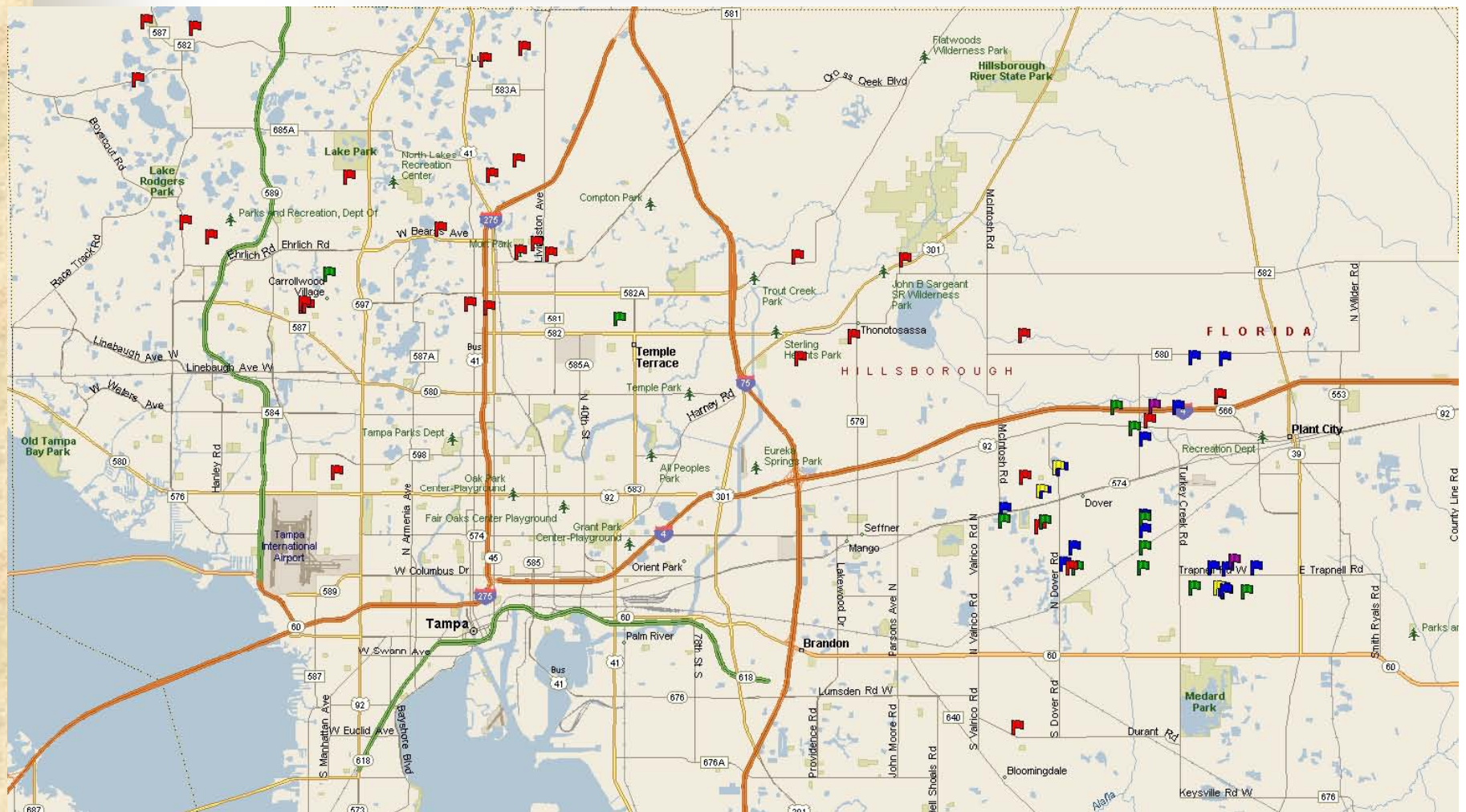
- 2009

- 11 Investigations (9 in Plant City Area after freeze event)
- 5 Remediations (all grout)
- 1 Permanent road closure
- 5 Resurface and monitor

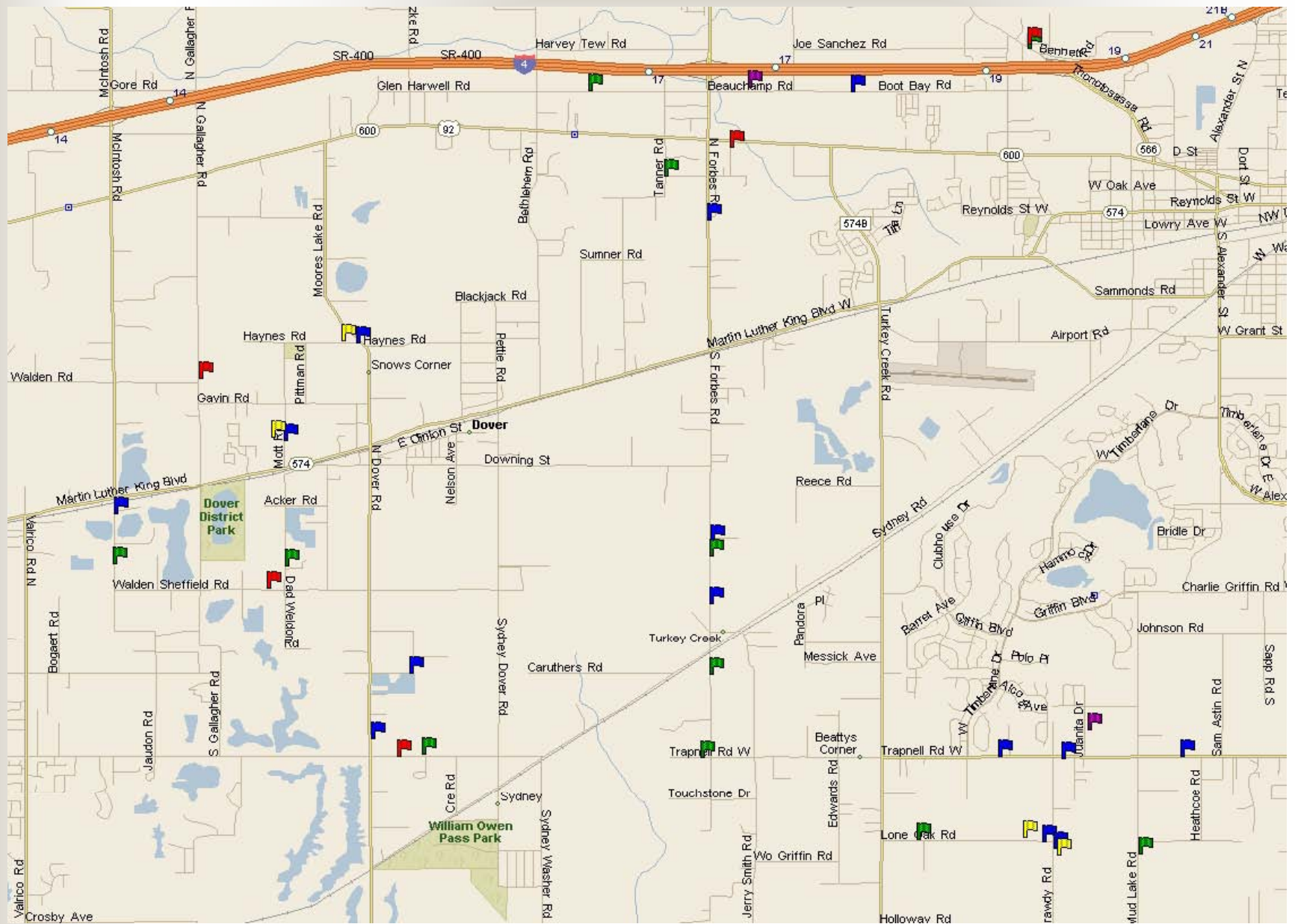
- 2010

- 37 Investigations (34 in Plant City Area after freeze event)
- 4 of the 5 2009 monitor sites collapsed
- 15 Resurface and monitor
- 20 Remediated (3 gravel only, 2 gravel and grout, 15 grout)
- 1 Permanent road closure (same road as 2009)
- 1 Site still closed (railroad issues)

The Sites



The Sites



Questions?

