

The Nelsonville Bypass:

A Hitchhiker's Journey through the Galaxy of Mine Hazards

Stan Harris – FMSM

Eric Kistner – FMSM

Alan Craig – ODOT District 10



Geohazards in Transportation
Appalachian Region Technical Forum
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Agenda

- I. Project
Introduction/Background
- II. Exploration of
Geohazards
- III. Results of Exploration
- IV. Mitigation of Geohazards
- V. Questions/Answers



I. Project Introduction/Background

Nelsonville, Ohio



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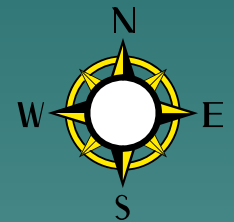
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General Project Information

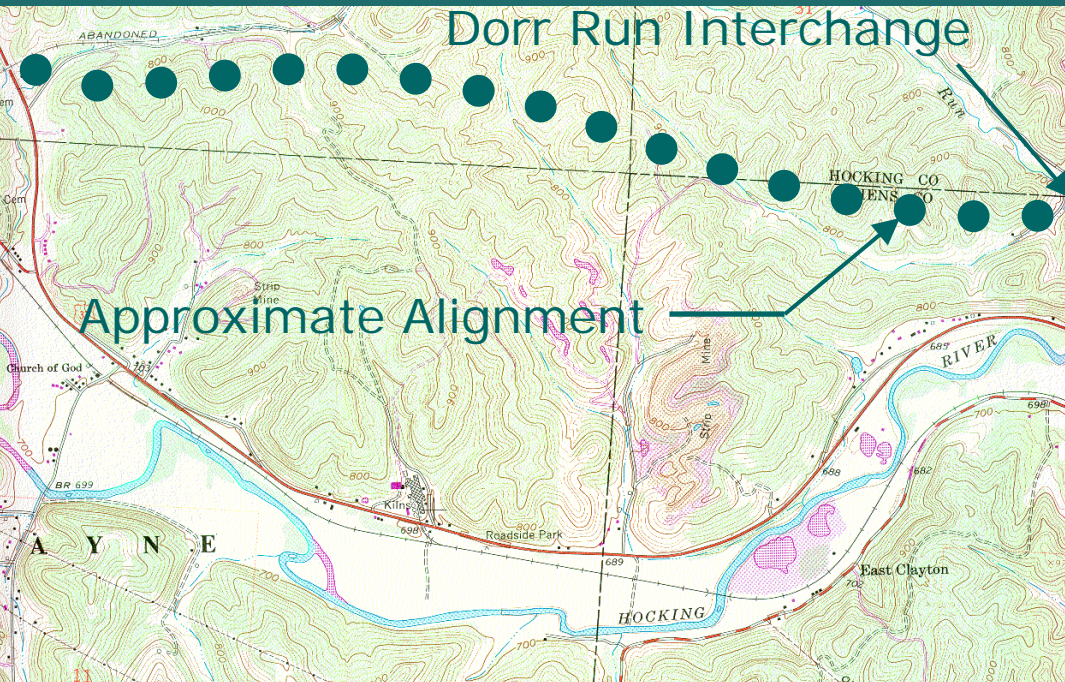
- ◆ Owner: ODOT
- ◆ Designer: District 10
- ◆ County: Athens/Hocking
- ◆ Limited Access Highway from Columbus, Ohio to Charleston, WV



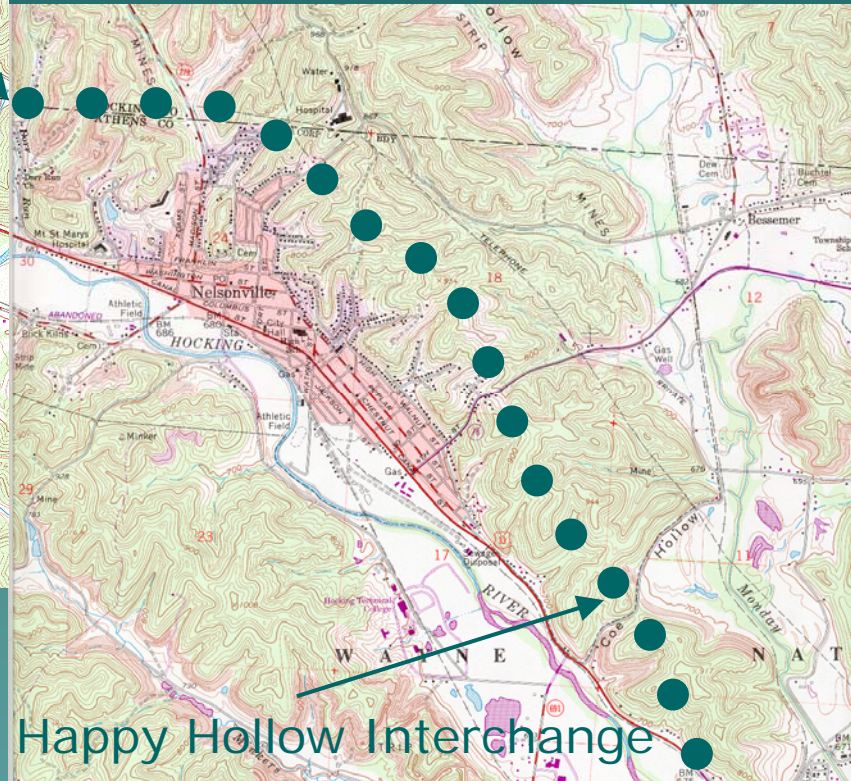
Project Location



Bypass Alignment



8.5 Miles Long



10 Bridges Along Alignment



Project Challenges

- ◆ Large-scale roadway project with tight schedule
- ◆ Appalachian terrain meaning deep cuts and fills
- ◆ Alignment underlain by abandoned coal mines
- ◆ Roughly half of the alignment on Wayne National Forest property



Geohazards

- ◆ Abandoned Underground Mines
 - Mine Water Quantity/Quality
 - Subsidence
 - Drift Entries, Shafts
- ◆ Abandoned Surface Mines
 - Mine Spoil
 - Highwalls
 - Mine Sediment Ponds
- ◆ Uncontrolled Man-Made Fills
- ◆ Landslide-Prone Soils and Bedrock
- ◆ Soft Foundation Soils



Mining History

- ◆ Started Mid-1800's in Nelsonville
- ◆ Both Surface and Underground
- ◆ No. 7 (Upper Freeport) Coal
- ◆ No. 6 (Middle Kittanning) Coal
- ◆ Lower Kittanning Coal/Clay



Ohio Coal Mining

- ◆ Coal Production Since 1800:
 - 1.4 billion tons from surface mines
 - 2.2 billion tons from underground mines
- ◆ Principal Means of Coal Mining
 - 1800-1948: Underground Mining
 - 1948-1995: Surface Mining
 - 1995-present: Underground Mining



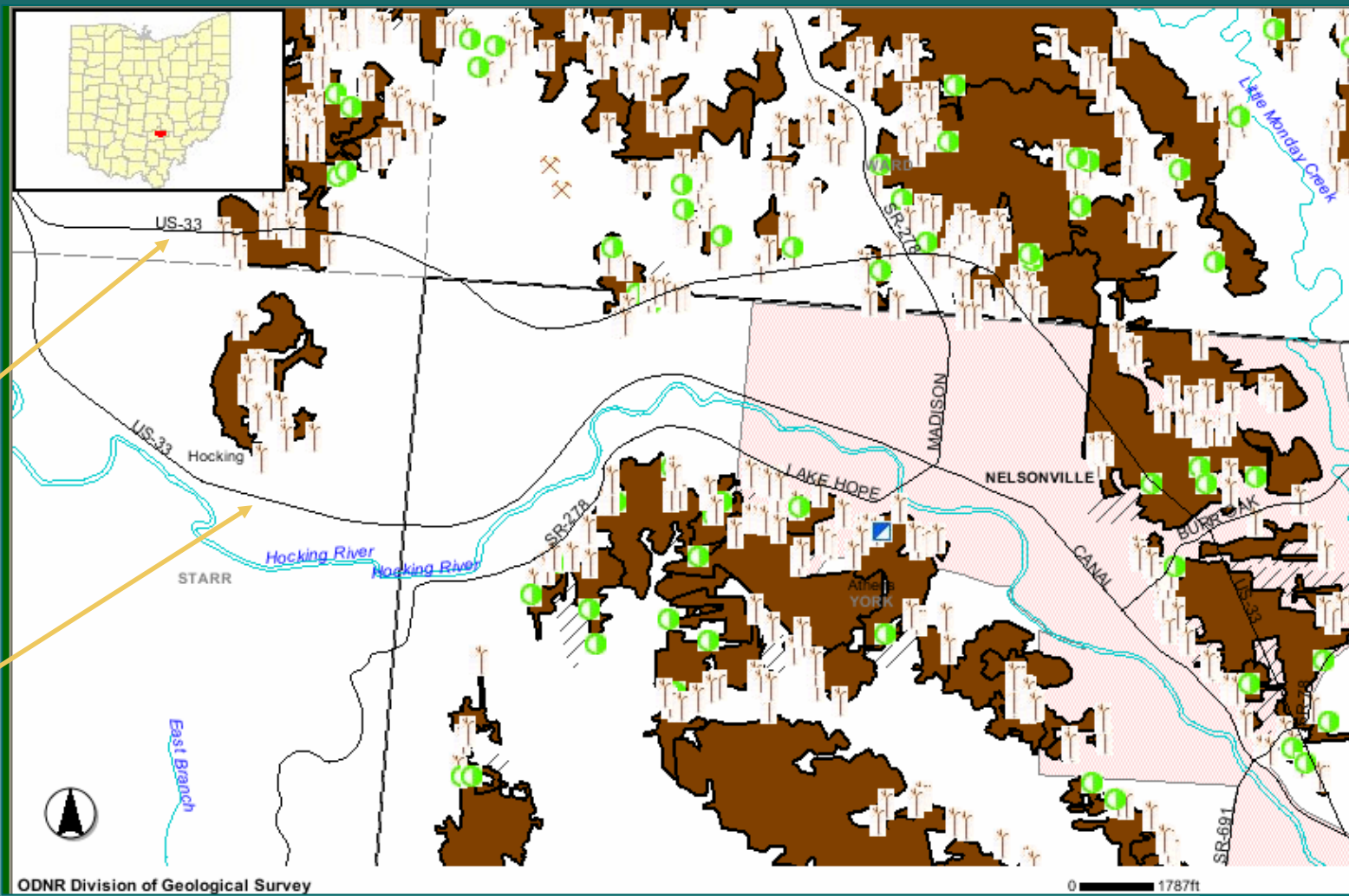
UNDERGROUND MINING



Mapped Mines in Project Vicinity

Proposed Alignment

Existing Alignment



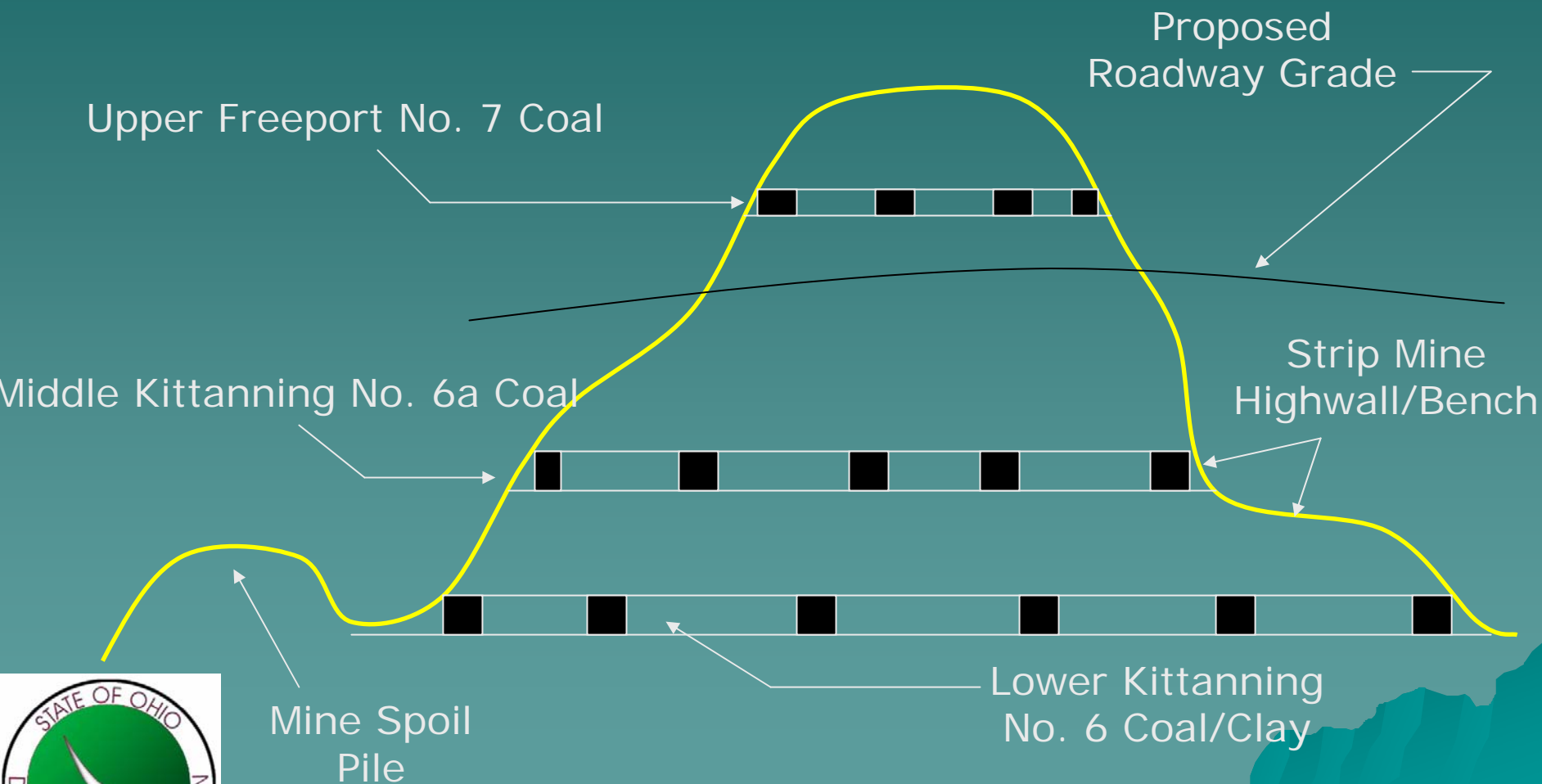
ODNR Division of Geological Survey

0 1787ft

State of Ohio - Abandoned Underground Mine Locator (ODNR)



Typical Profile of Mining Geohazards



II. Exploration of Geohazards



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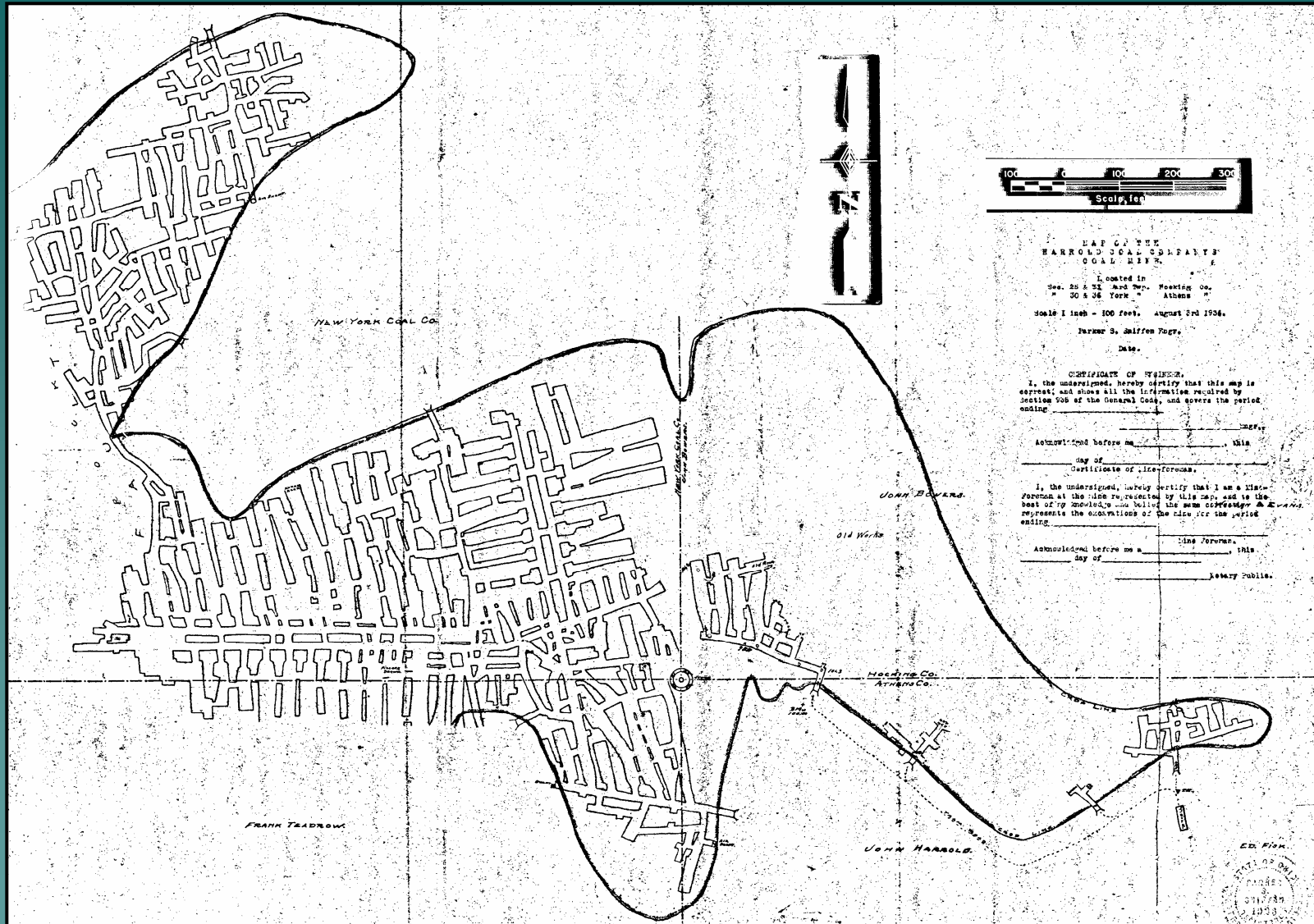
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Exploration Planning

- ◆ Geologic Mapping Review
 - Bedrock Geology
 - Soil Survey
- ◆ Abandoned Mine Mapping Review
 - Review of abandoned mine quadrangle
 - Review of individual mine maps
 - Superimposed mine maps on roadway plans
- ◆ Use Preliminary Exploration Results
- ◆ Prepare Final Boring Plan



Exploration Planning - Mine Maps

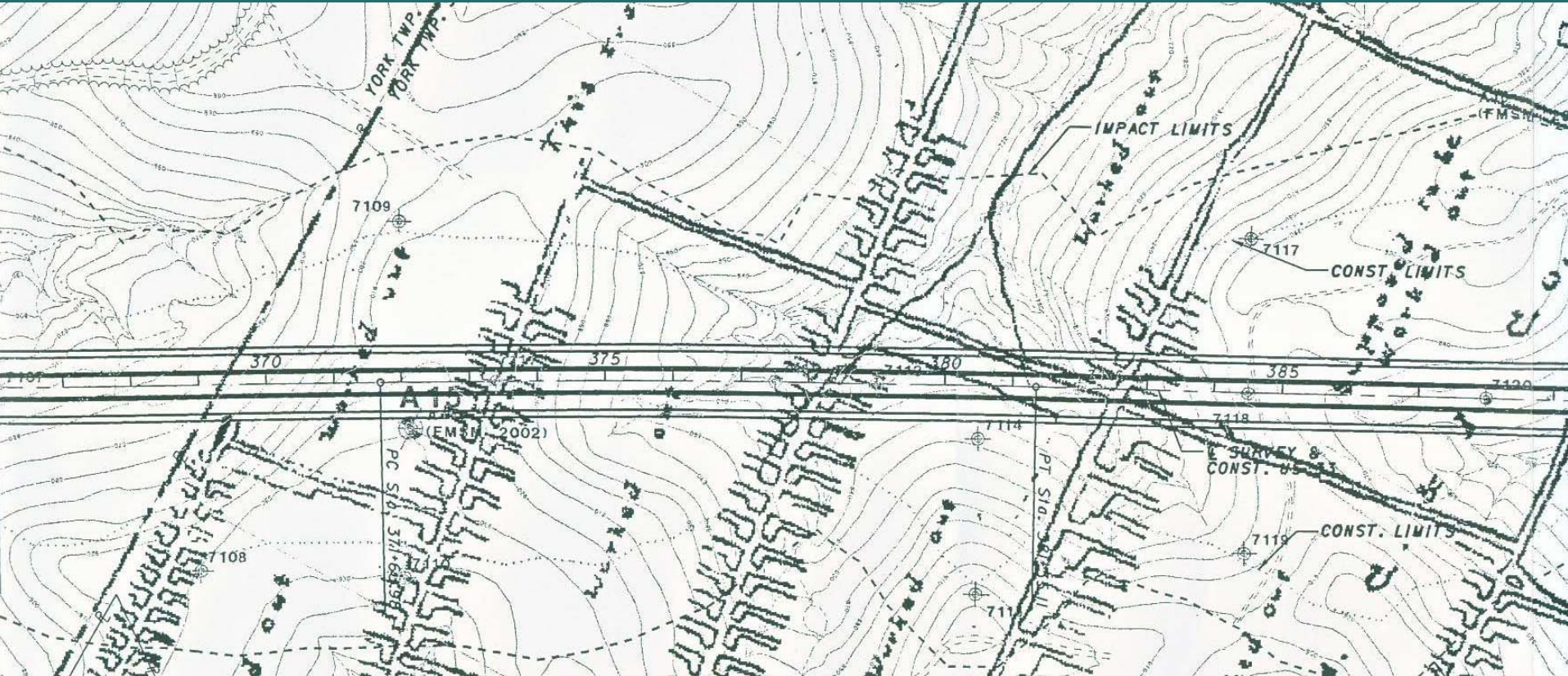


Harrold Coal Company Mine - 1934

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Mine Maps Superimposed on Roadway Plans



Sample/Core Borings

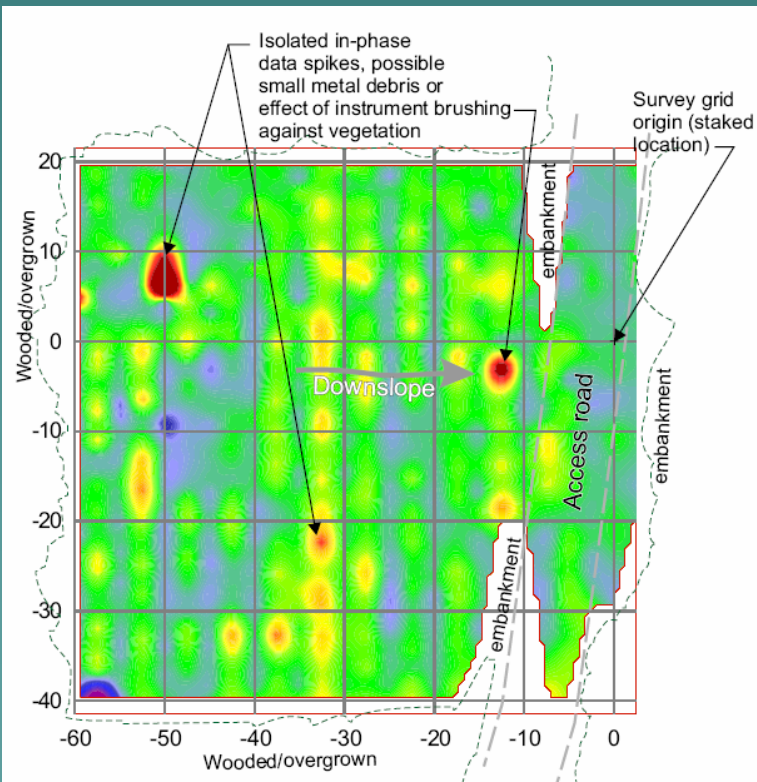
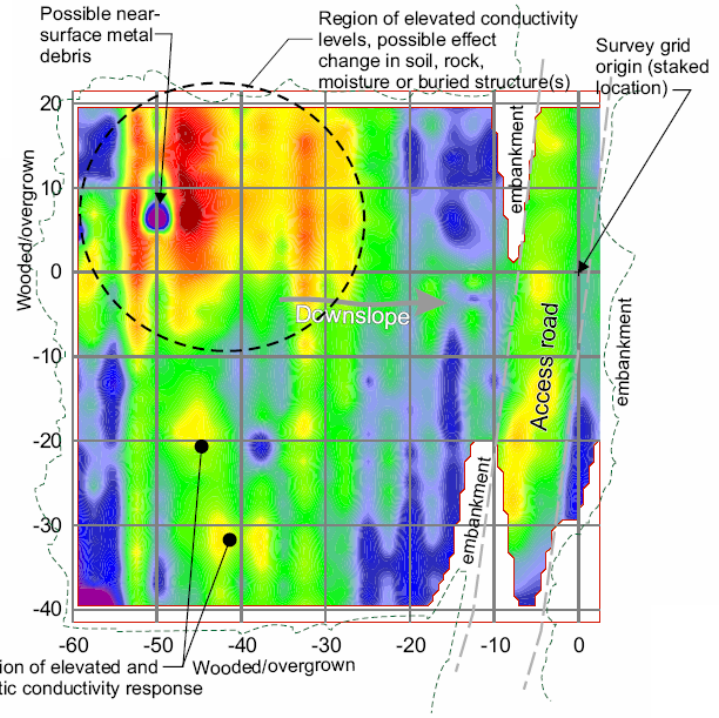


- ◆ Three Stages of Drilling
- ◆ Approximately 265 Borings
- ◆ Over 22,000 Feet of Drilling
- ◆ Average Depth per Boring About 80 Feet



Geophysical Testing

- ◆ Grumann Exploration
- ◆ Relative Electromagnetic Terrain Conductivity



- ◆ In-Phase Response Contour Diagrams



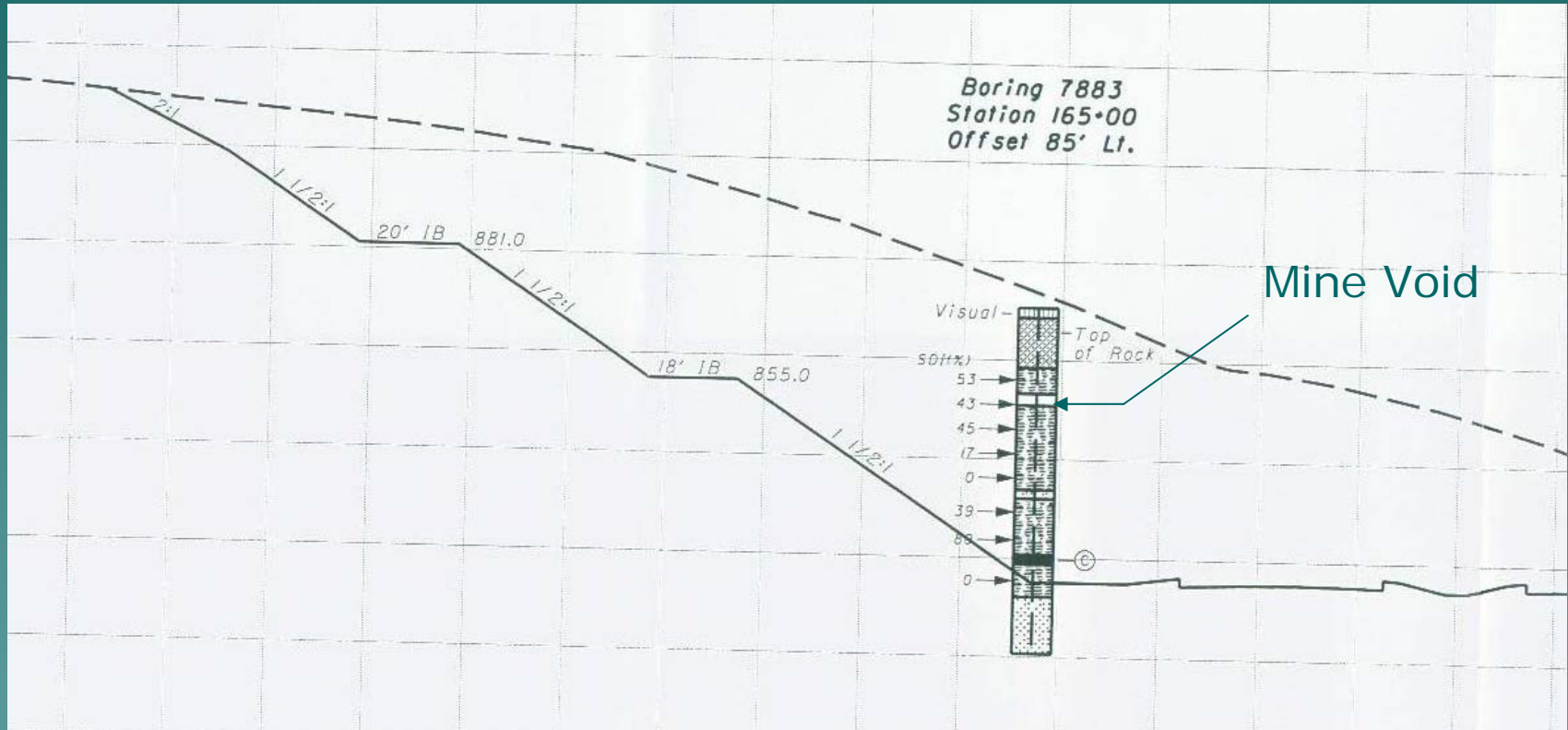
Borehole Camera



III. Results of Exploration



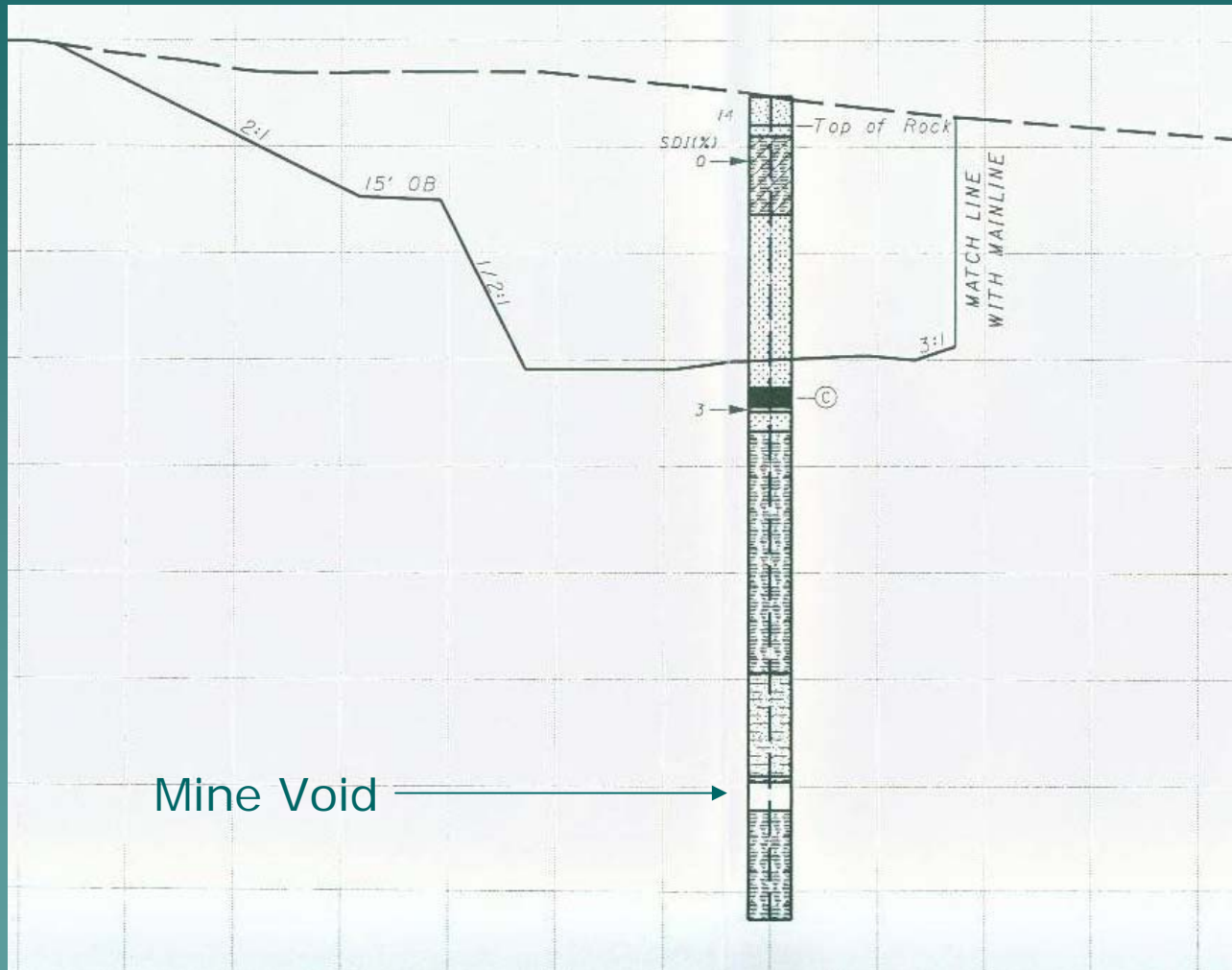
Exploration Results



Example 1 – Mine Void Exposed in Cut Slope



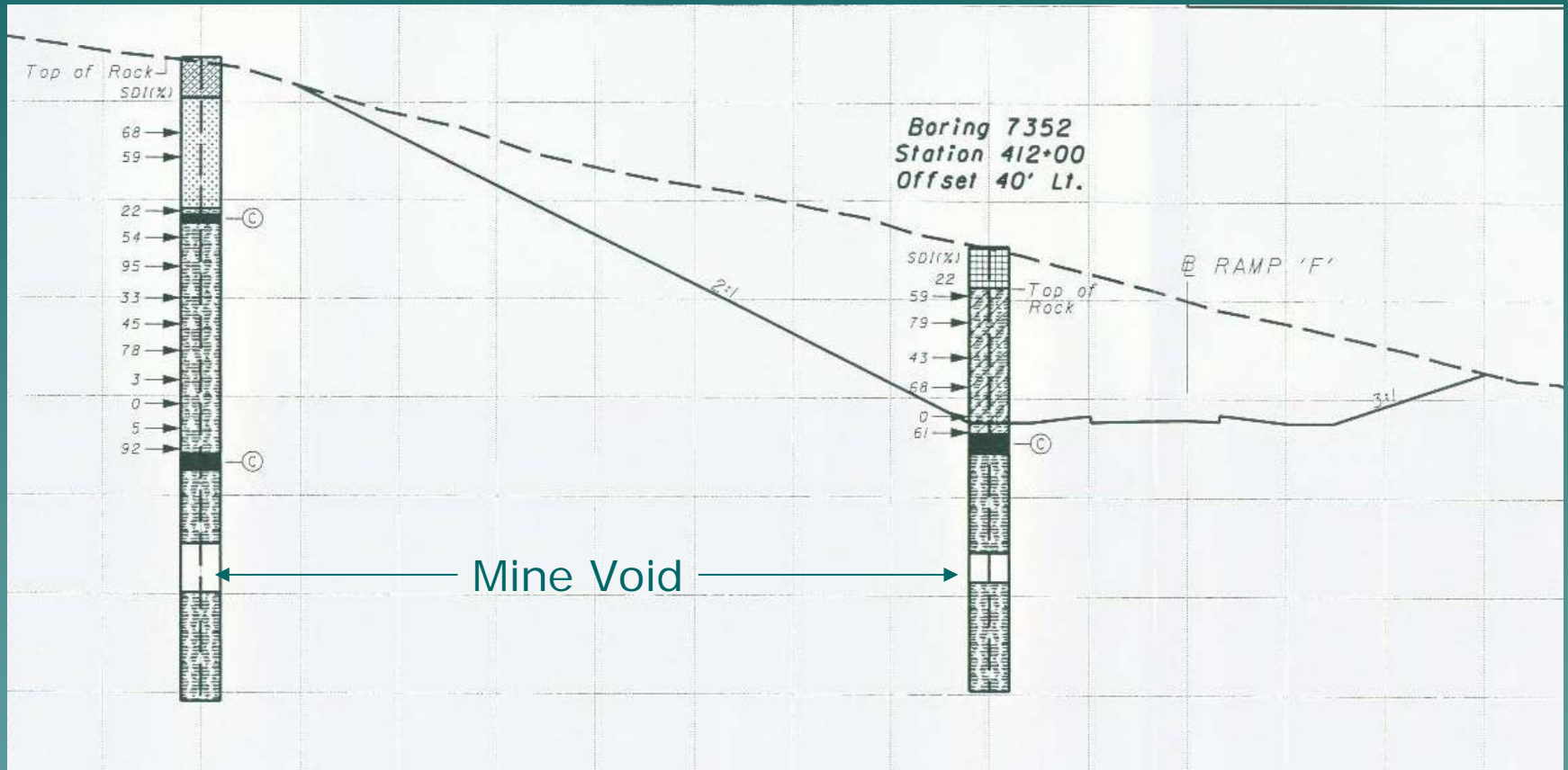
Exploration Results



Example 2 – Mine Void Well Below Proposed Grade



Exploration Results



Example 3 – Mine Void Near Proposed Grade



IV. Mitigation of Mining Geohazards



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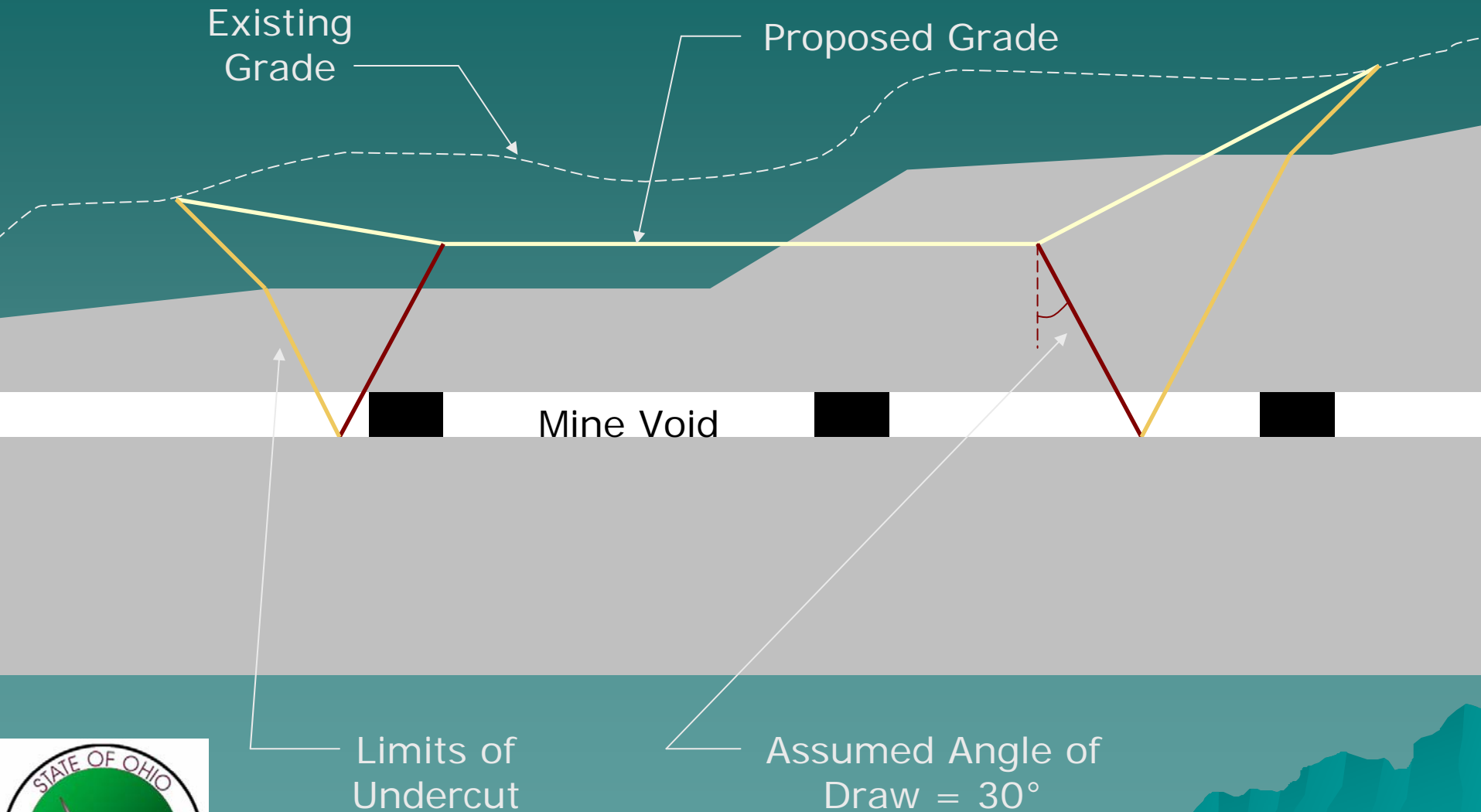
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Abandoned Mine Mitigation: Three Primary Concepts/Options

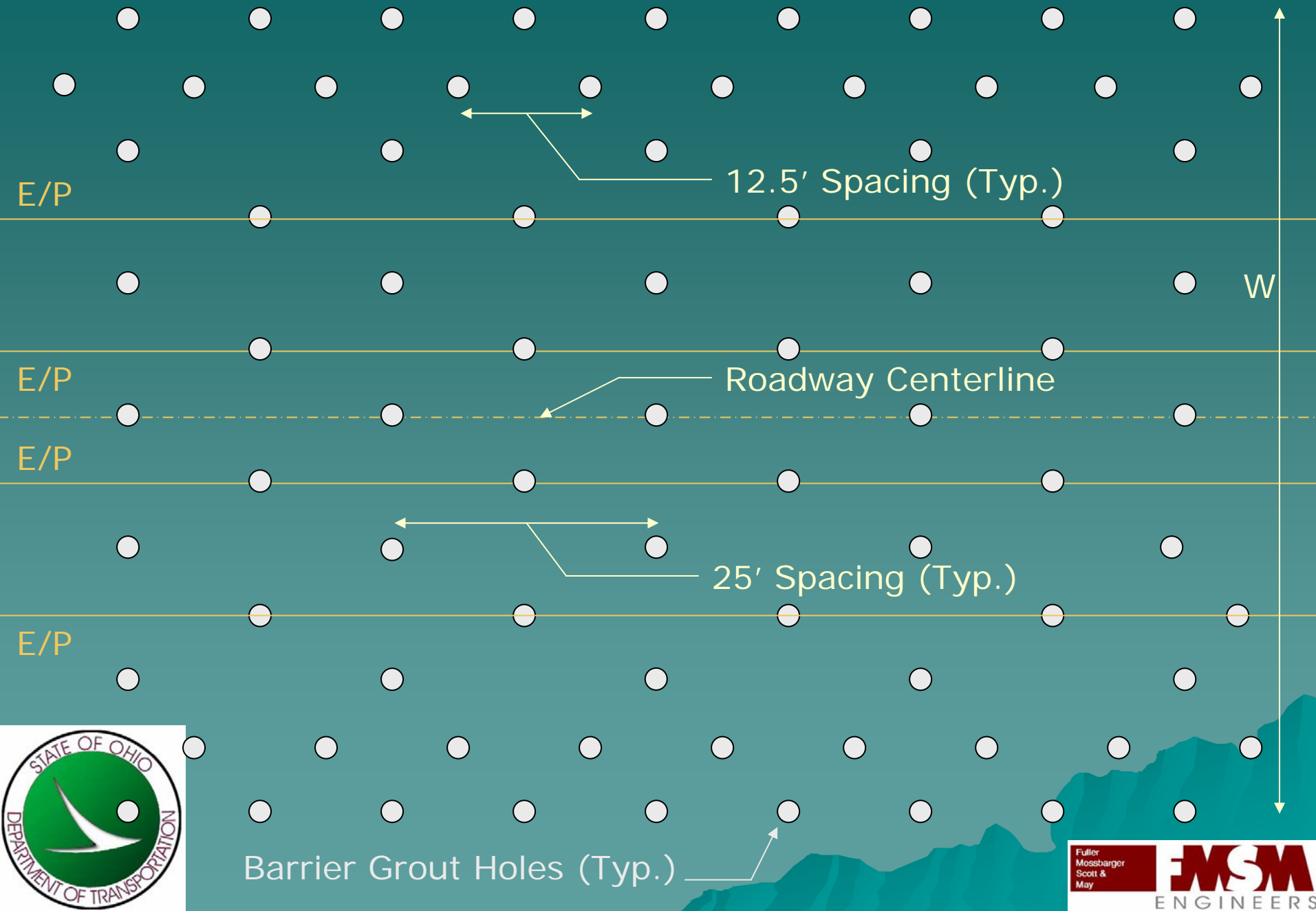
- ◆ Undercut and Replace Concept
 - Generally if proposed grade is less than about 40 feet above the mine void
- ◆ Grouting Program Concept
 - Generally if proposed grade is greater than about 40 feet above the mine void
- ◆ Do Nothing Concept
 - With high quality roof rock and proposed grade is greater than about 100 feet above the mine void



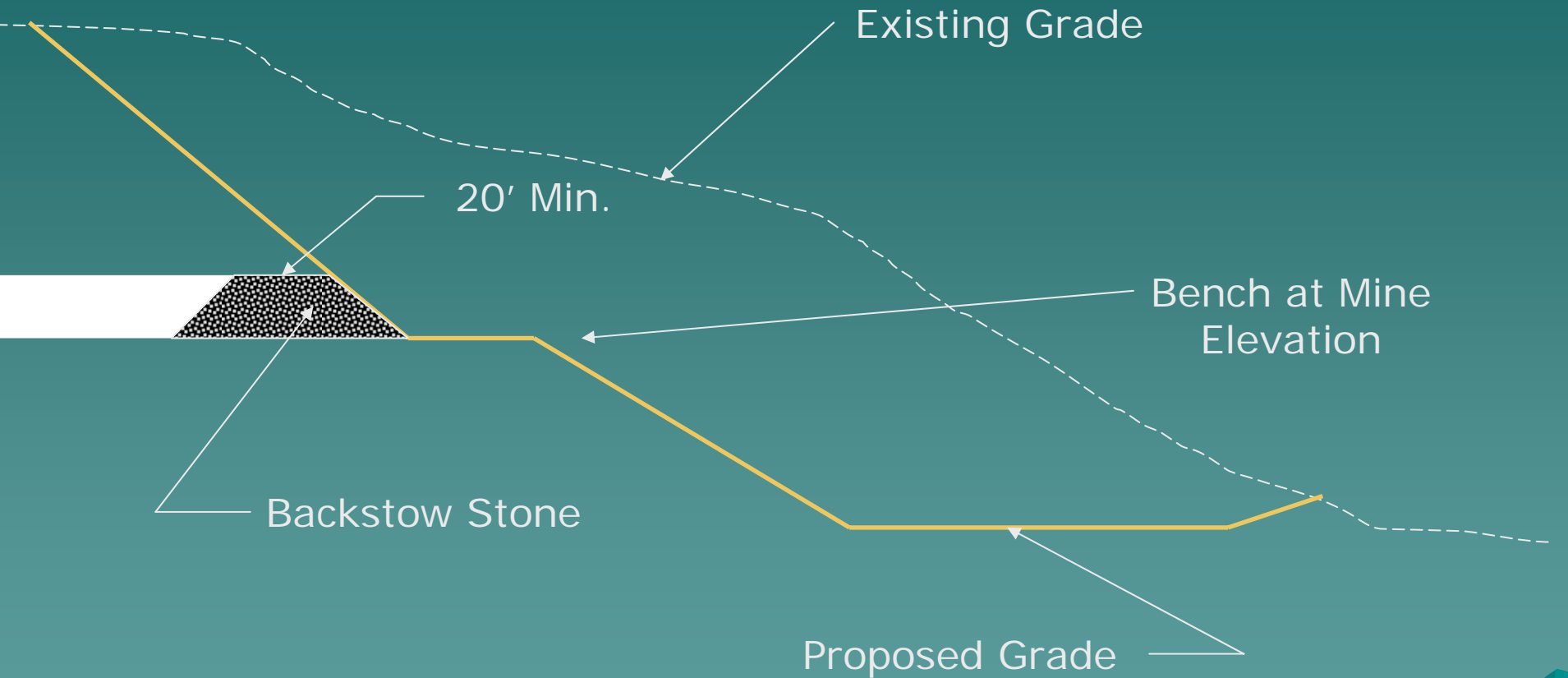
Undercut and Replace



Typical Grouting Program



Pneumatic Backstowing



V. Questions/Answers



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