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**Assessing Maryland's Largest Highway
Rock Cut Slope: Sideling Hill
Rock Slope Hazard Study**

**2013 Geohazards Forum
July 31, 2013**

Site Location



I-68 Through Sideling Hill



I-68 Through Sideling Hill



Lithology and Structure



Faulting



Faulting



Cut Slope Construction

- Construction completed in 1985
- Four benches on both sides
- Benches up to 80 ft high
- Bench slopes as steep as 0.25H:1V
- 20 ft wide benches
- Reverse sloped benches
- 38 ft wide catchment area
- Shallow V-shaped rockfall ditch

Background and Scope

- Existing geometry significantly different than as-built plans
- Tapered maintenance program
- History of small rockfalls
- Rock slope hazard study and mapping
- Develop design concepts for hazard mitigation



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Initial Site Visit: Hazardous Conditions

Highly Fractured, Loose Rock



Loose Rock



Thin Slabs at Face



Raveling Bench Edge



Raveling Bench Edge



Raveling Bench Edge



Overhanging Block



Overhanging Block



Differential Weathering



Differential Weathering



Overhang



Overhang



Overhang and Raveling



Overhangs



Overhangs



Debris Wedge



Debris Wedge



Debris Wedge



Undermined Bench



Wall above Undermined Bench



Rockfall Catchment Area



Vegetation



Seepage



Seepage Flow over Bench Edge



Rock Slope Hazard Study

- LiDAR Survey
- Rock Structure Mapping
- Slope Stability Analysis
- Rockfall Hazard Analysis

LiDAR Survey



Topographic Site Plan



Topographic Site Plan

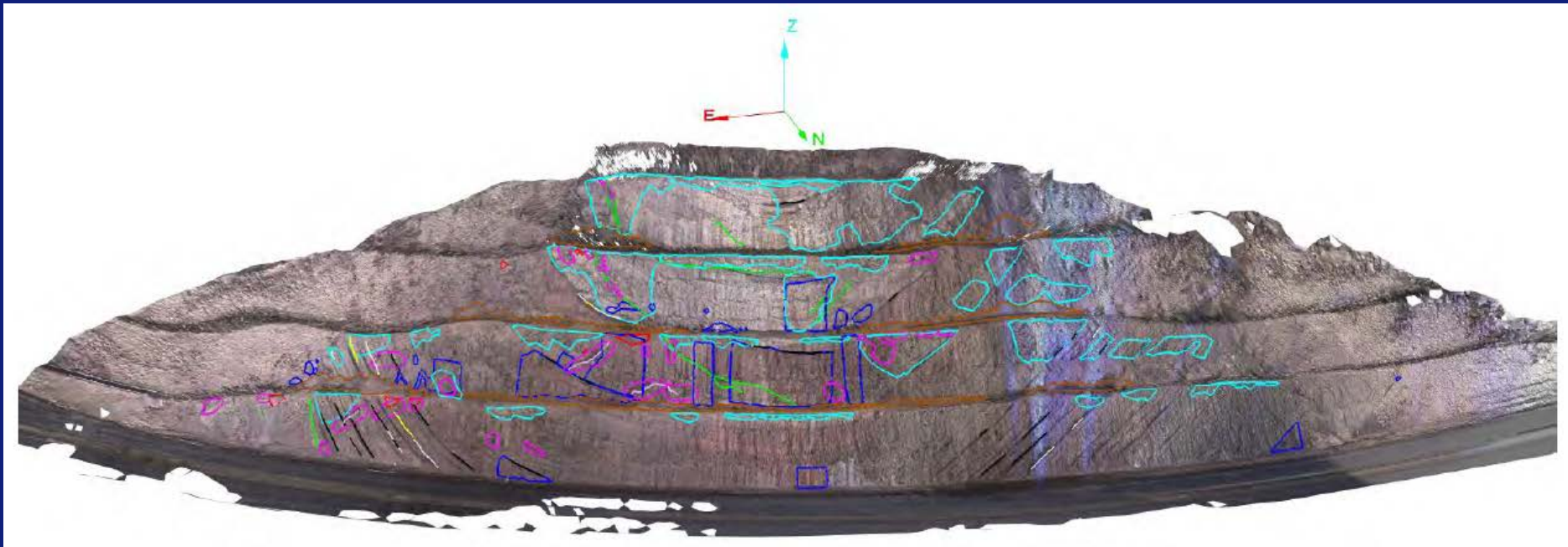


Field and Digital Mapping

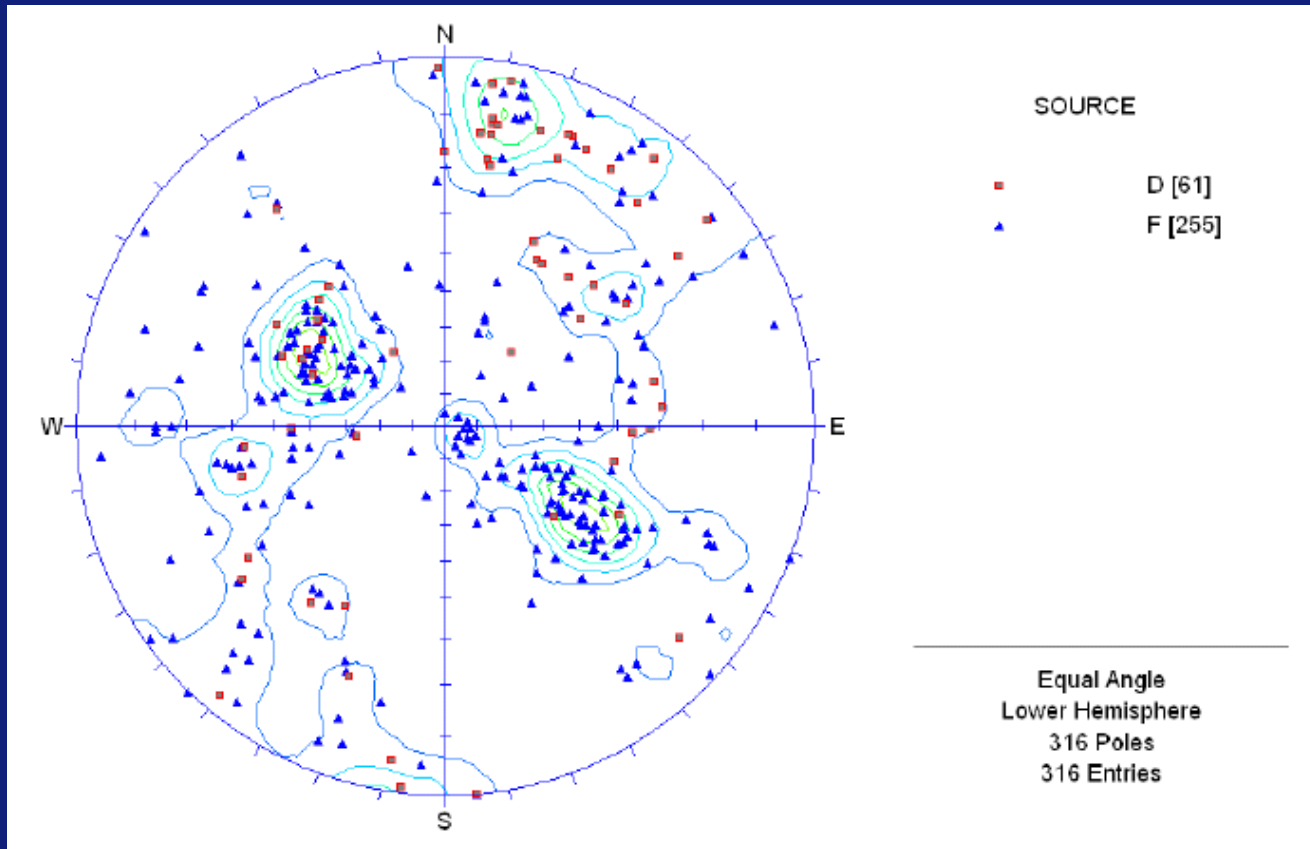
	FIELD	DIGITAL
Lithology / Engineering Geology Units	X	X
Areas of Loose Rock	X	X
Overhangs (>2 ft)	X	X
“Pop-outs”	X	X
Rockfall Debris Accumulations	X	X
Major Joints	X	X
Major Fractures and Faults	X	X
Potentially Unstable Blocks	X	X
Seepage Areas	X	X

Rock Slope Hazard Map

South Face



Rock Structure Mapping



Kinematic Analysis

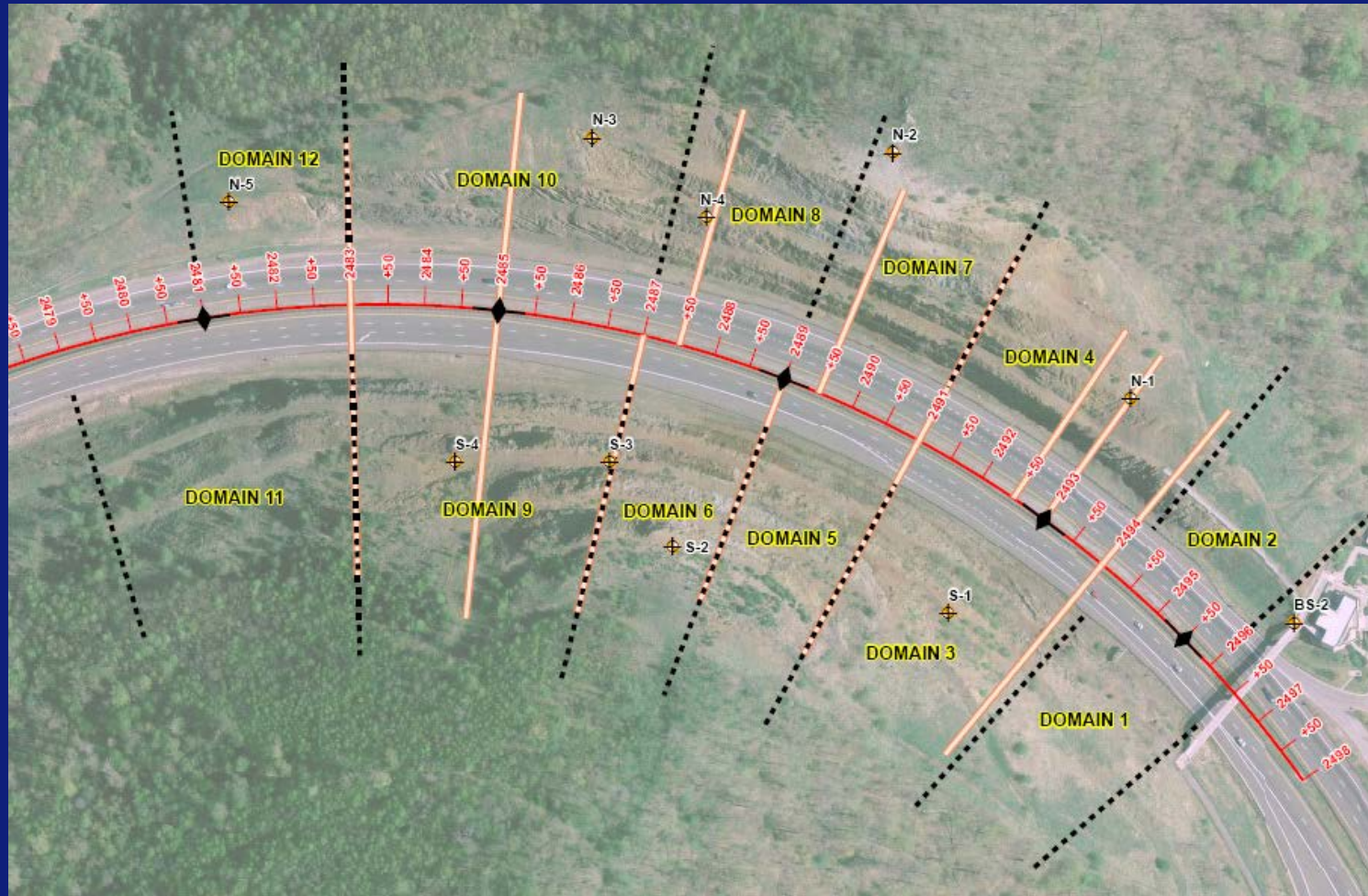
Summary

SLOPE	DOMAIN	FAILURE MODE
South	Domain 1	Planar Sliding (Major Joint)
North	Domain 8	Wedge Sliding (Bedding and Joint Set)
North	Domain 10	Planar Sliding (Major Joint)
North	Domain 12	Wedge Sliding (Bedding and Major Fracture)

Limit Equilibrium Analysis

- Safety factors all >1.5

Rockfall Hazard Analysis



Rockfall Hazard Analysis



Rockfall Hazard Analysis

■ Inputs:

- Profile (i.e., station)
- Height (i.e., benches involved)
- Debris on bench removed?
- Block size (1ft, 3ft, 5ft)
- Block shape
- Analysis points

Rockfall Hazard Analysis

- Results:
 - Number passing
 - Percent passing
 - Maximum bounce height
 - Maximum energy

Conclusions from Hazard Study

- Emergency Action Not Required
- Bench-Scale Failures Not Indicated
- Small-Scale Rockfall Hazard
- Inadequate Catchment
- Debris Wedges
- Marginally-Stable Rock Blocks
- Overhanging Rock Ledges
- Vegetation

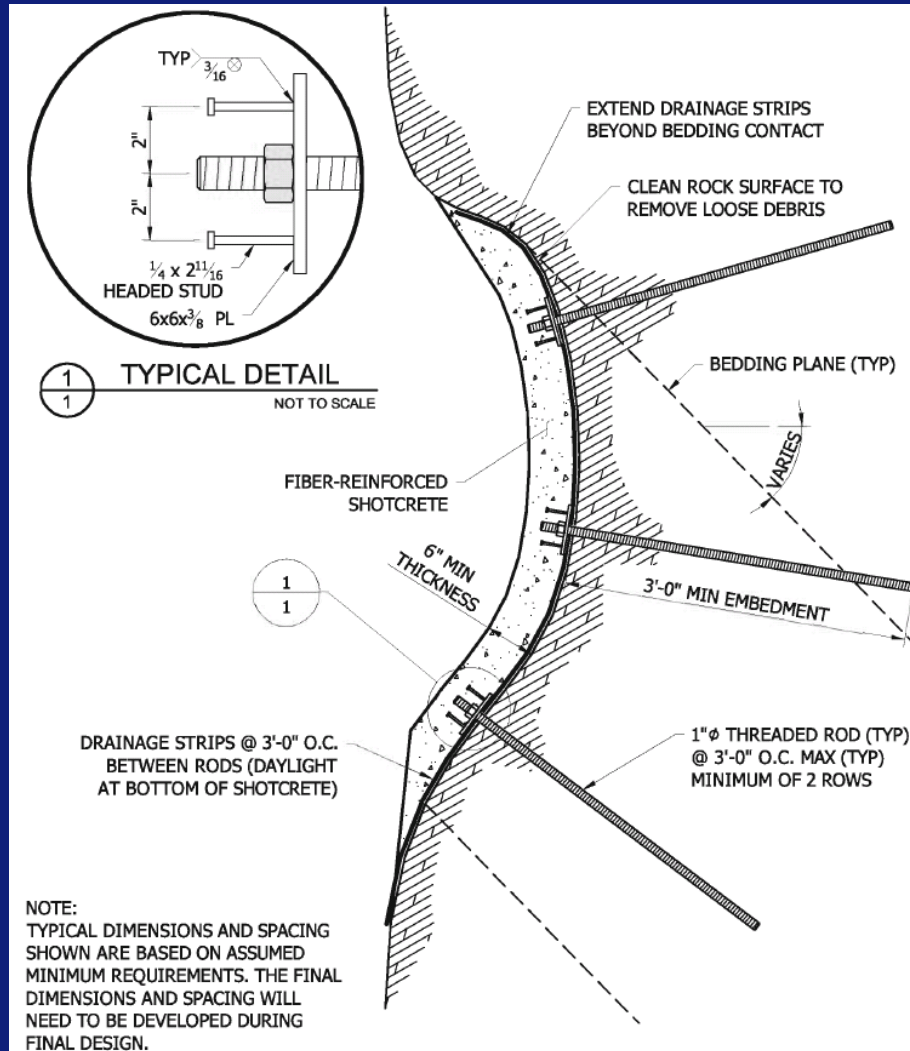
Mitigation Strategies

- Not to be considered:
 - Mass grading
 - Reconfiguration of the travel lanes
- Systematic approach to evaluate treatment options for each hazard

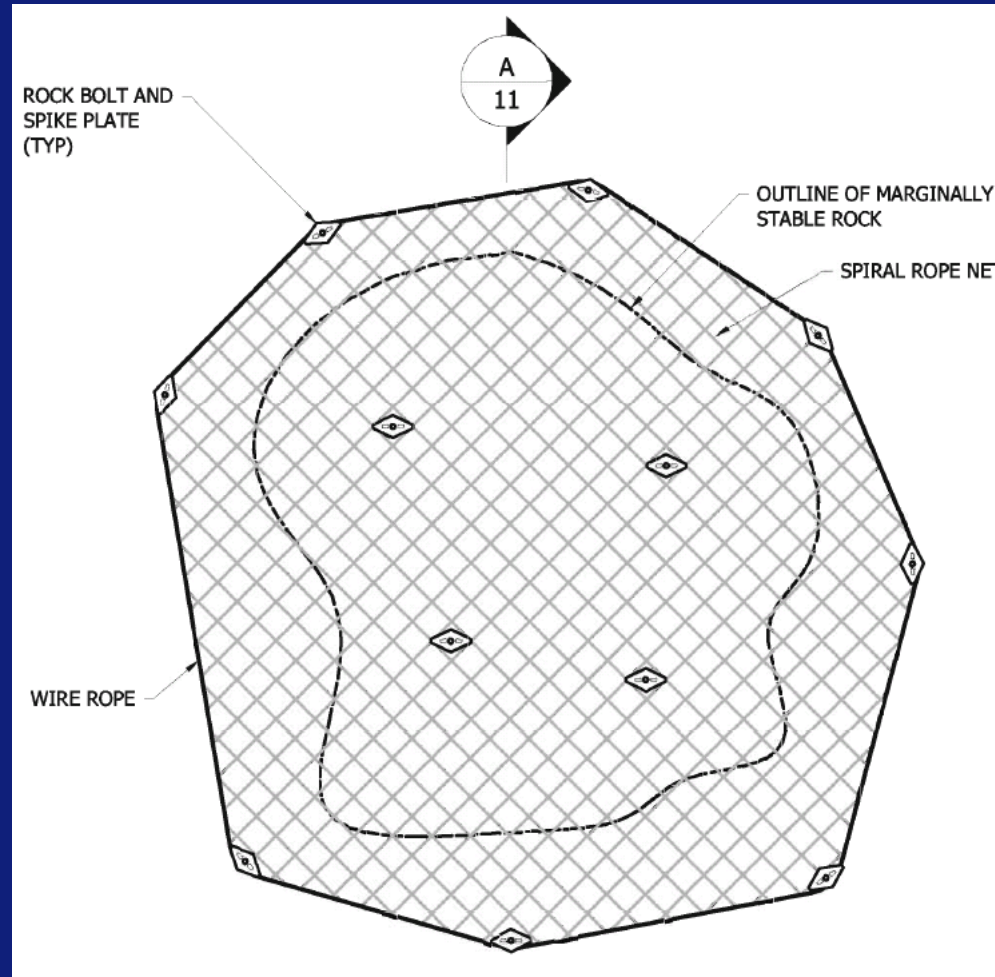
Option 1: Scaling and Bench Cleaning

- “Routine” scaling
- Debris removal from benches and/or reshaping
- Reverse grade benches
- Periodic follow-up
- Shotcrete Surface Protection
- Spot Bolting and Anchored Mesh

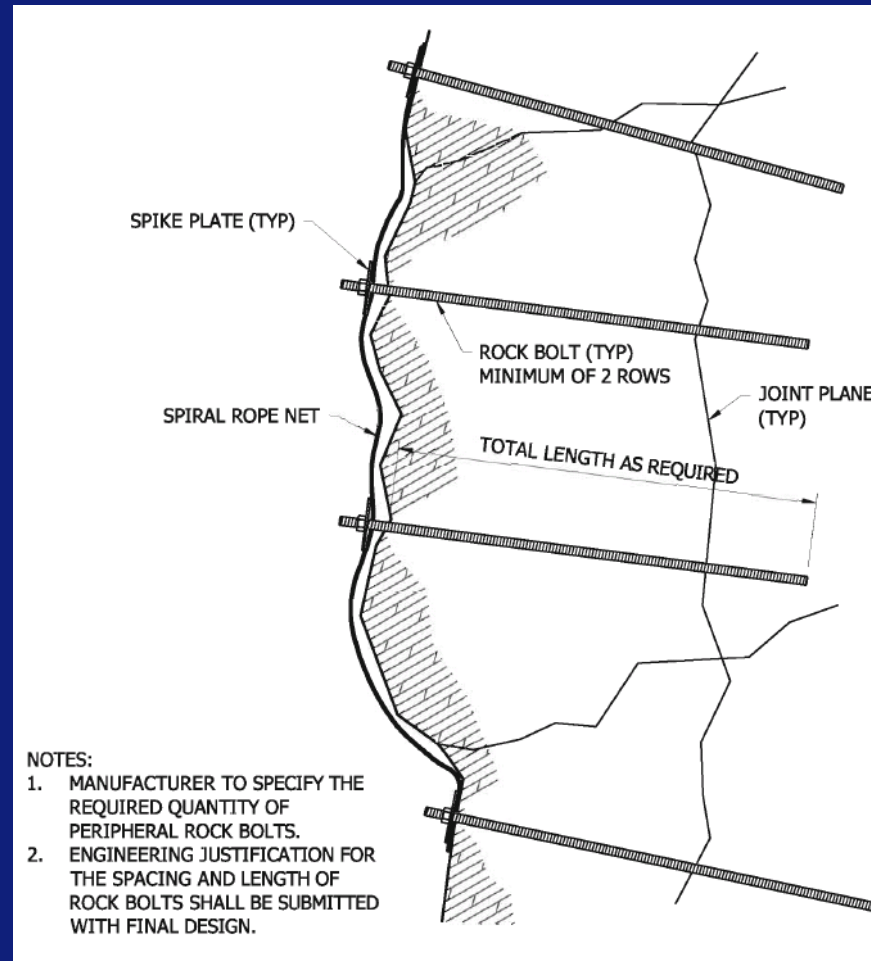
Shotcrete Surface Protection



Spot Bolting and Anchored Mesh



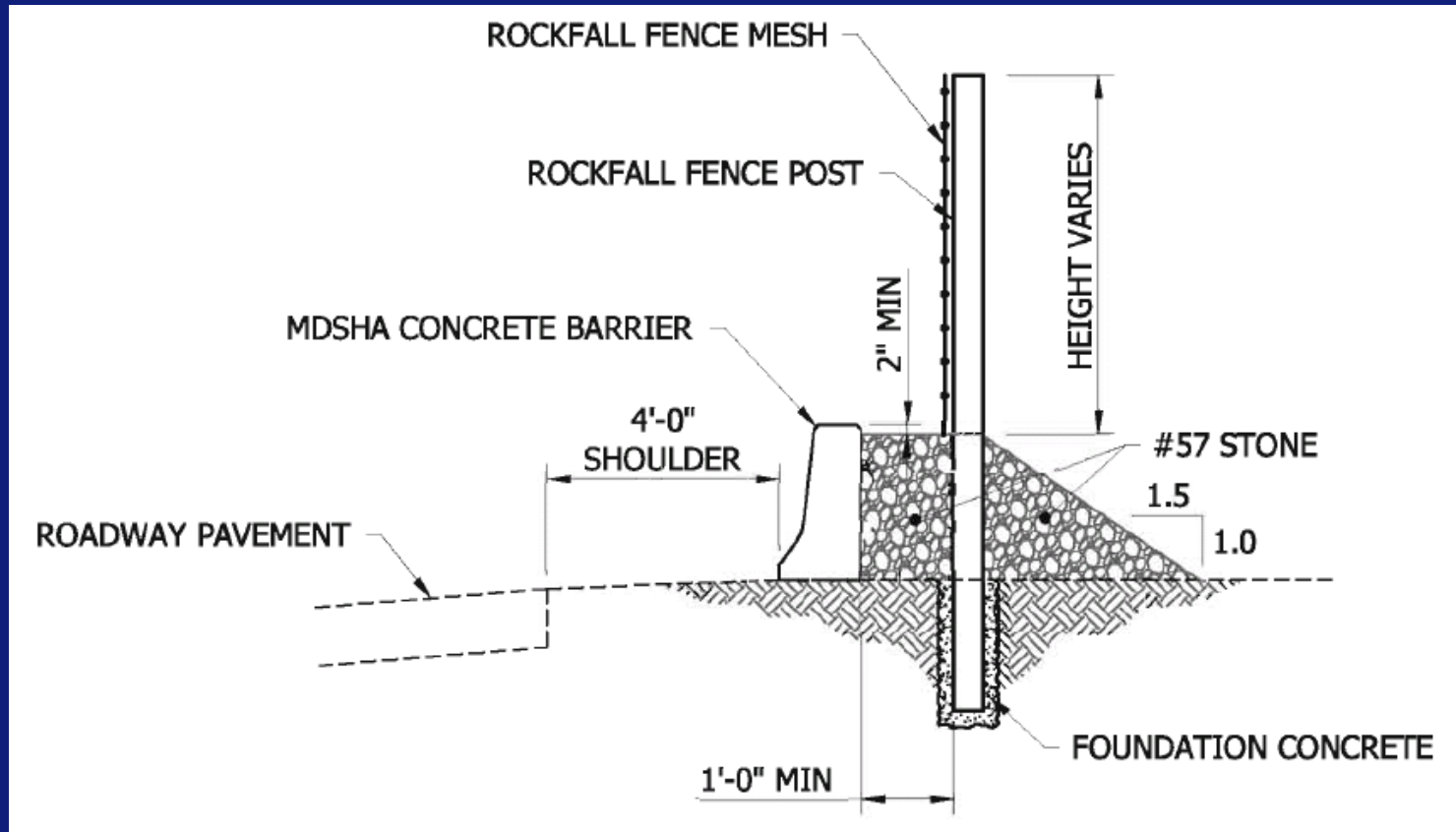
Spot Bolting and Anchored Mesh



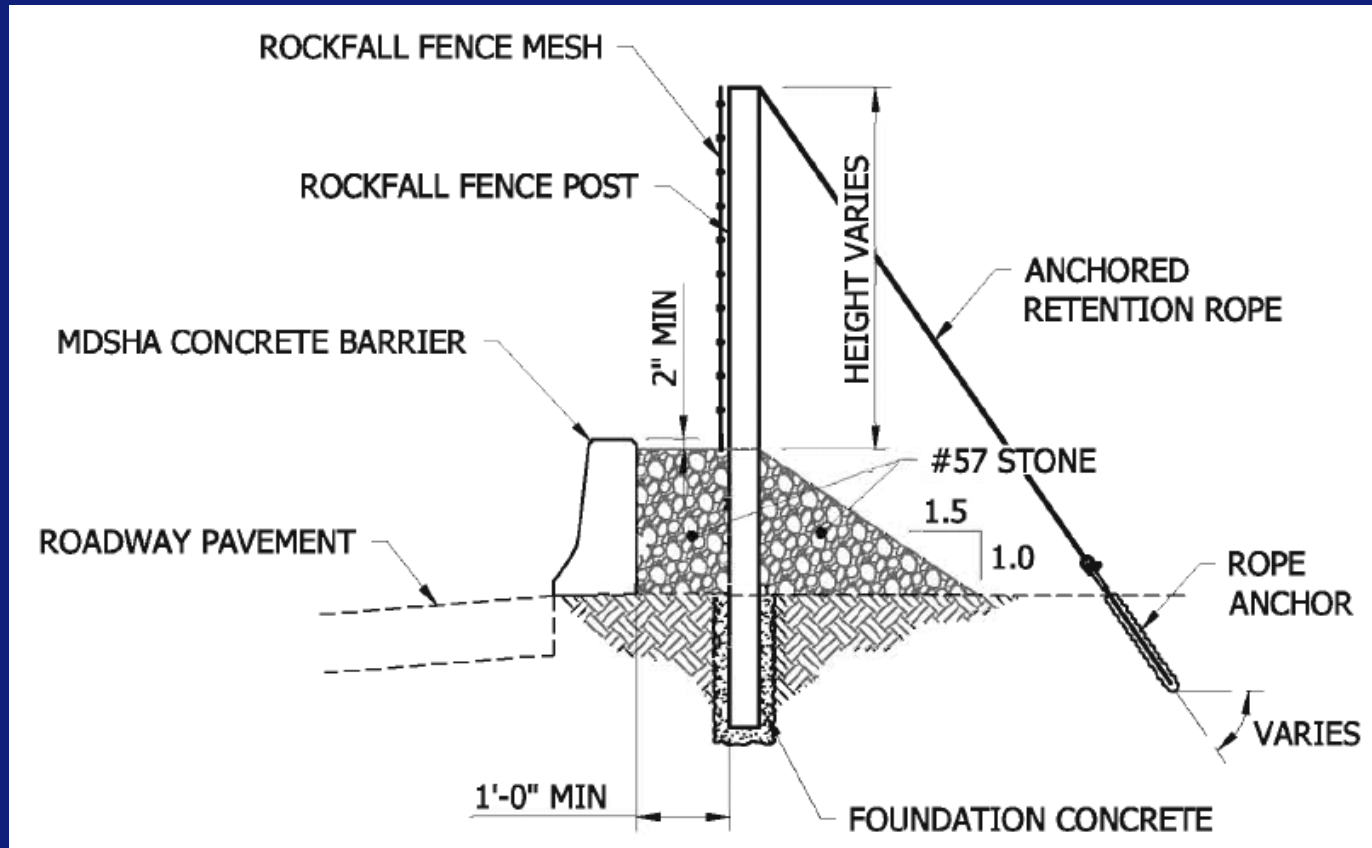
Option 2: Rockfall Barriers



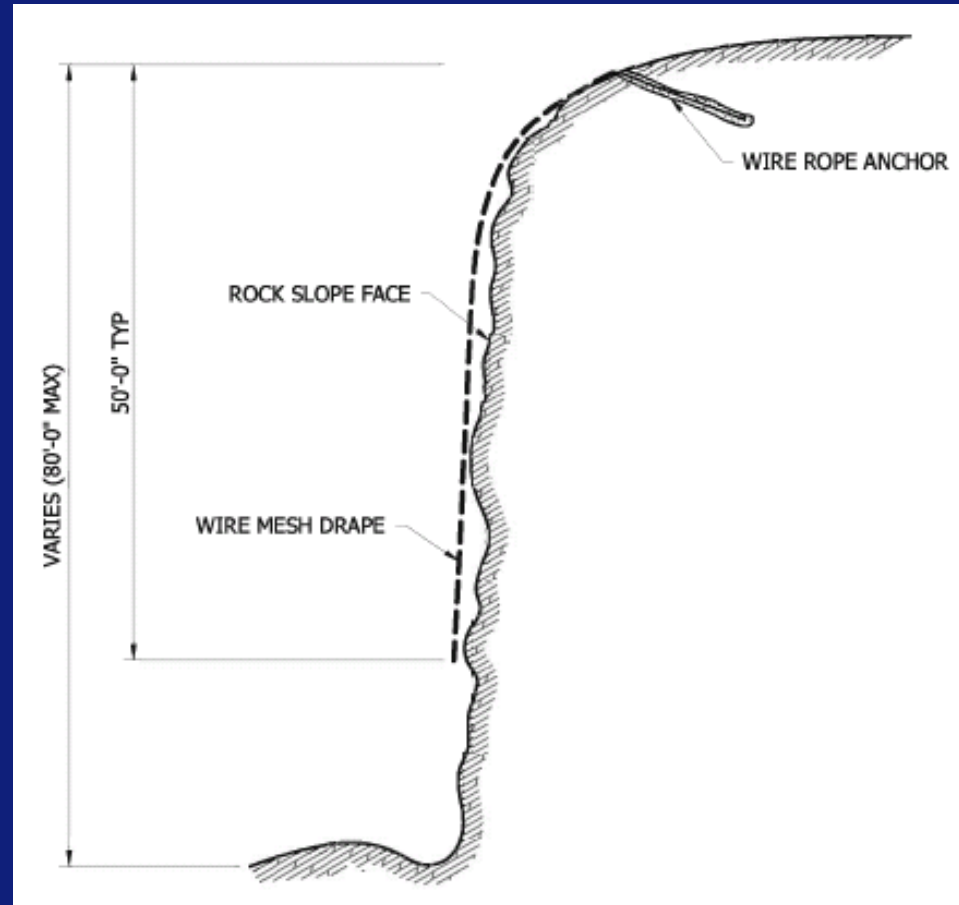
Option 2: Rockfall Barriers



Option 2: Rockfall Barriers



Option 3: Rockfall Drapery



Periodic Monitoring and Maintenance

- Debris removal (2 yrs.)
- LiDAR survey and engineering geologic evaluation (4 yrs.)
- Slope monitoring plan
- Qualified engineering geologist or geological engineer should be present during slope maintenance



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Questions?