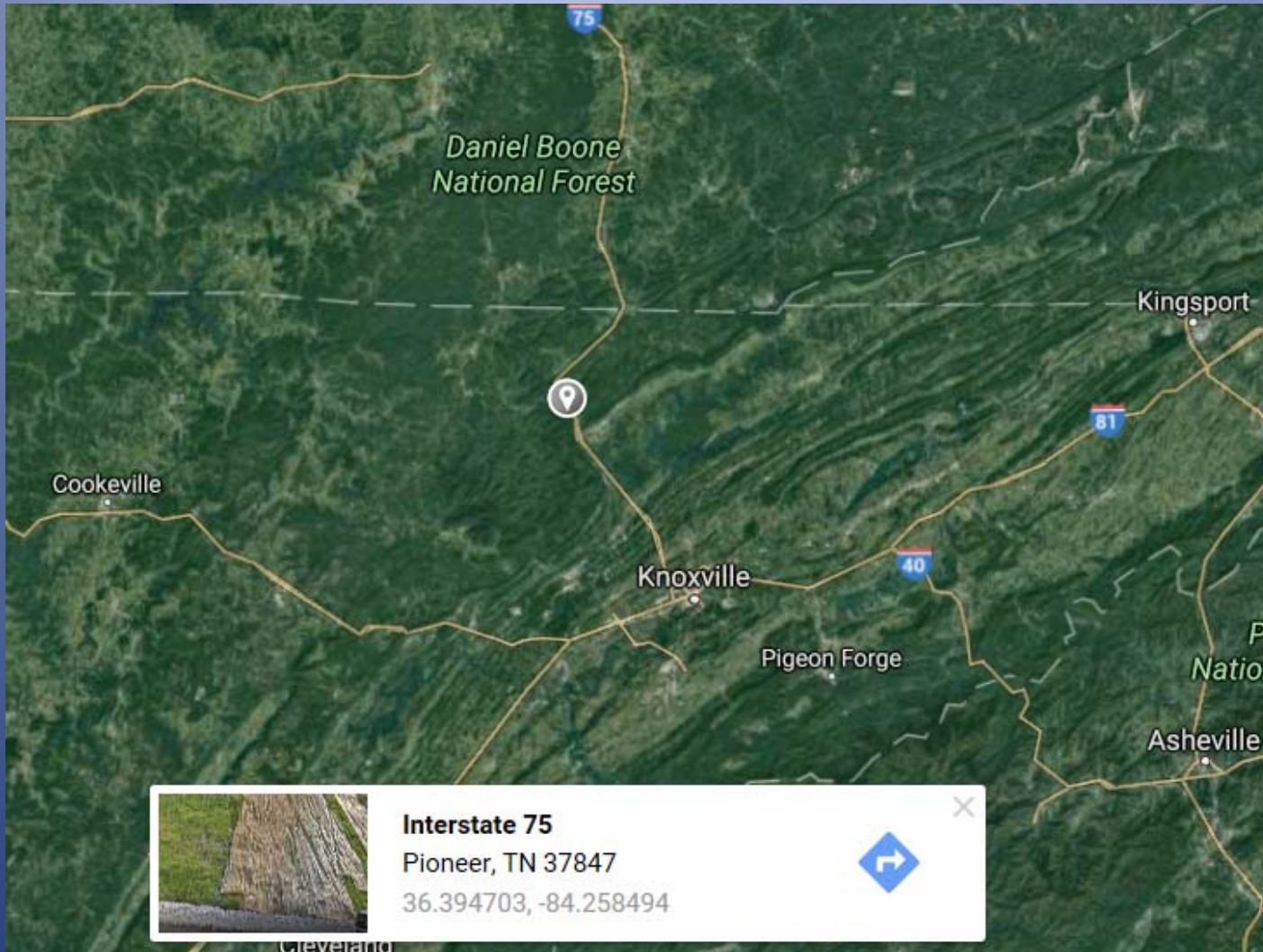


Block Slide/Rockfall on I-75 Campbell County, TN

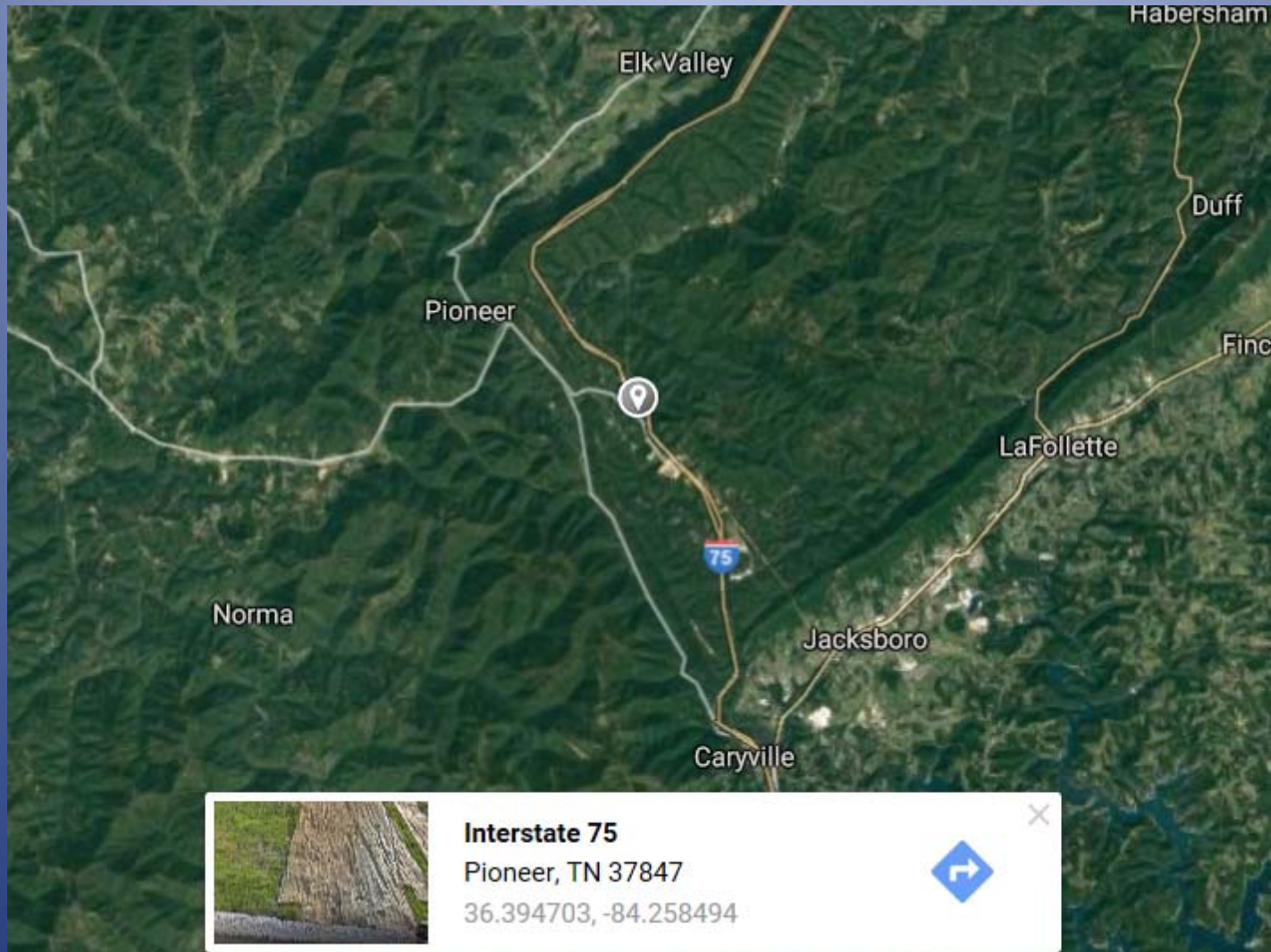
David Barker, PE
Tennessee DOT



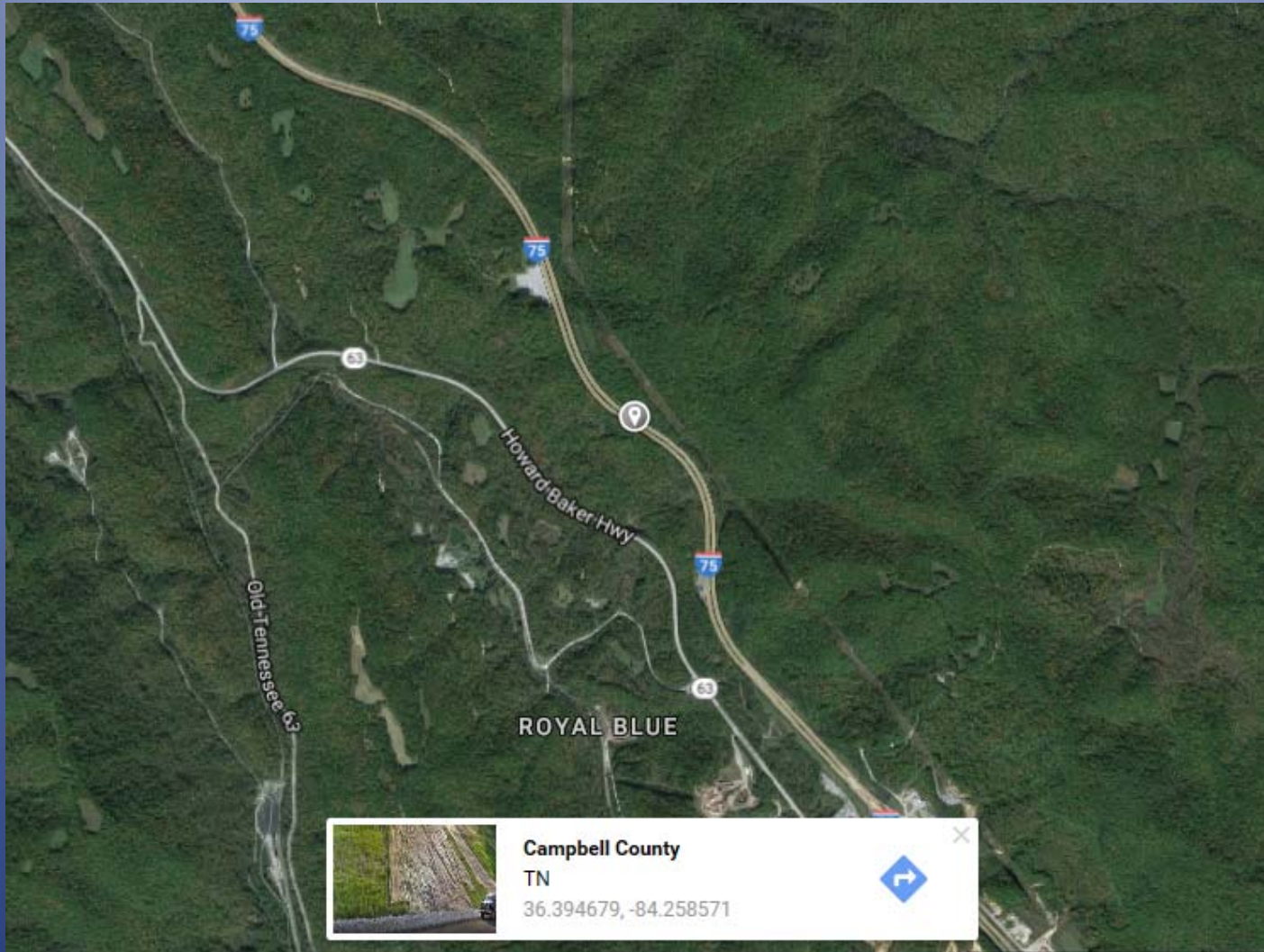
February 26, 2016



Location of Slide



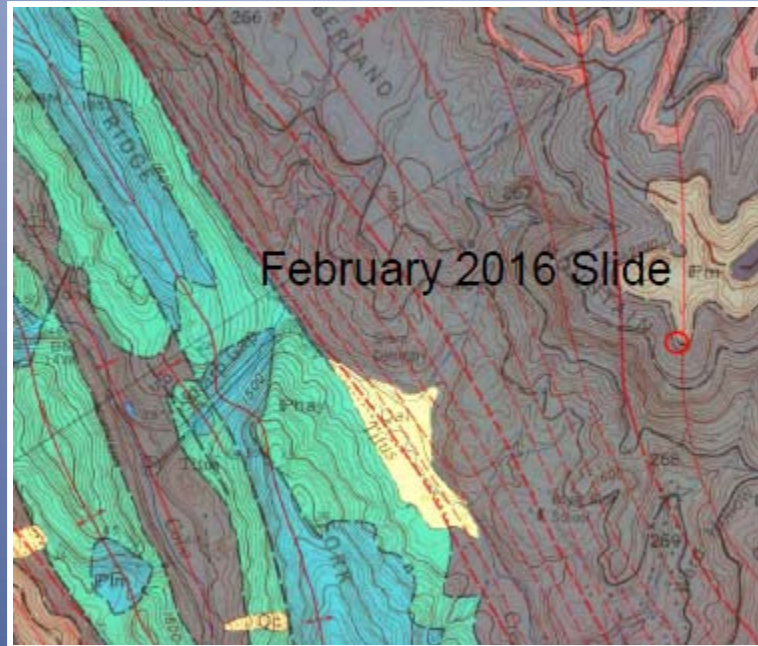
Location of Slide



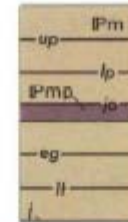
Campbell County
TN
36.394679, -84.258571





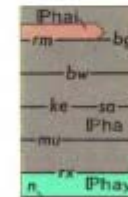


February 2016 Slide



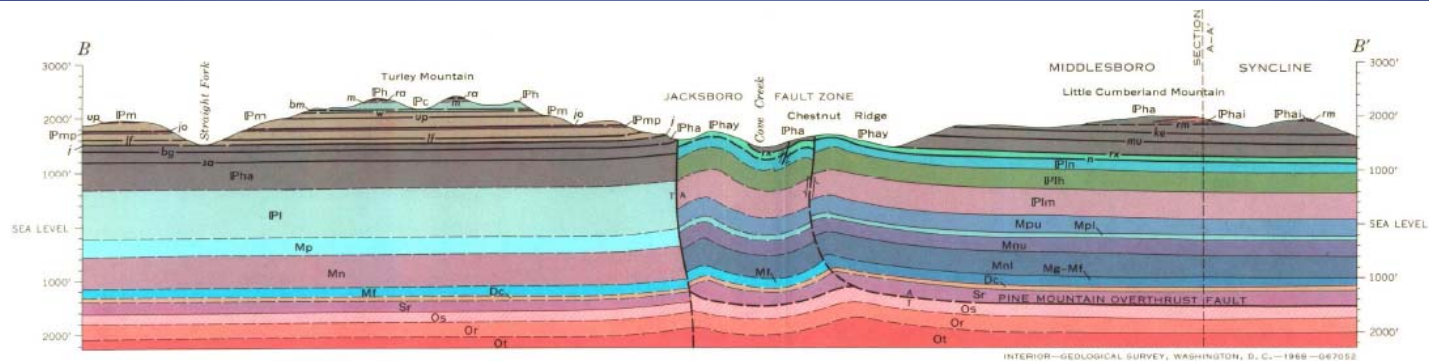
Mingo Formation

- up*, Upper Pioneer coal bed
- lp*, Lower Pioneer coal bed
- jo*, Jordan coal bed
- Pmp**, Pioneer Sandstone Member
- eg*, Elk Gap coal bed
- H*, Lick Fork coal bed
- j*, Jellico coal bed



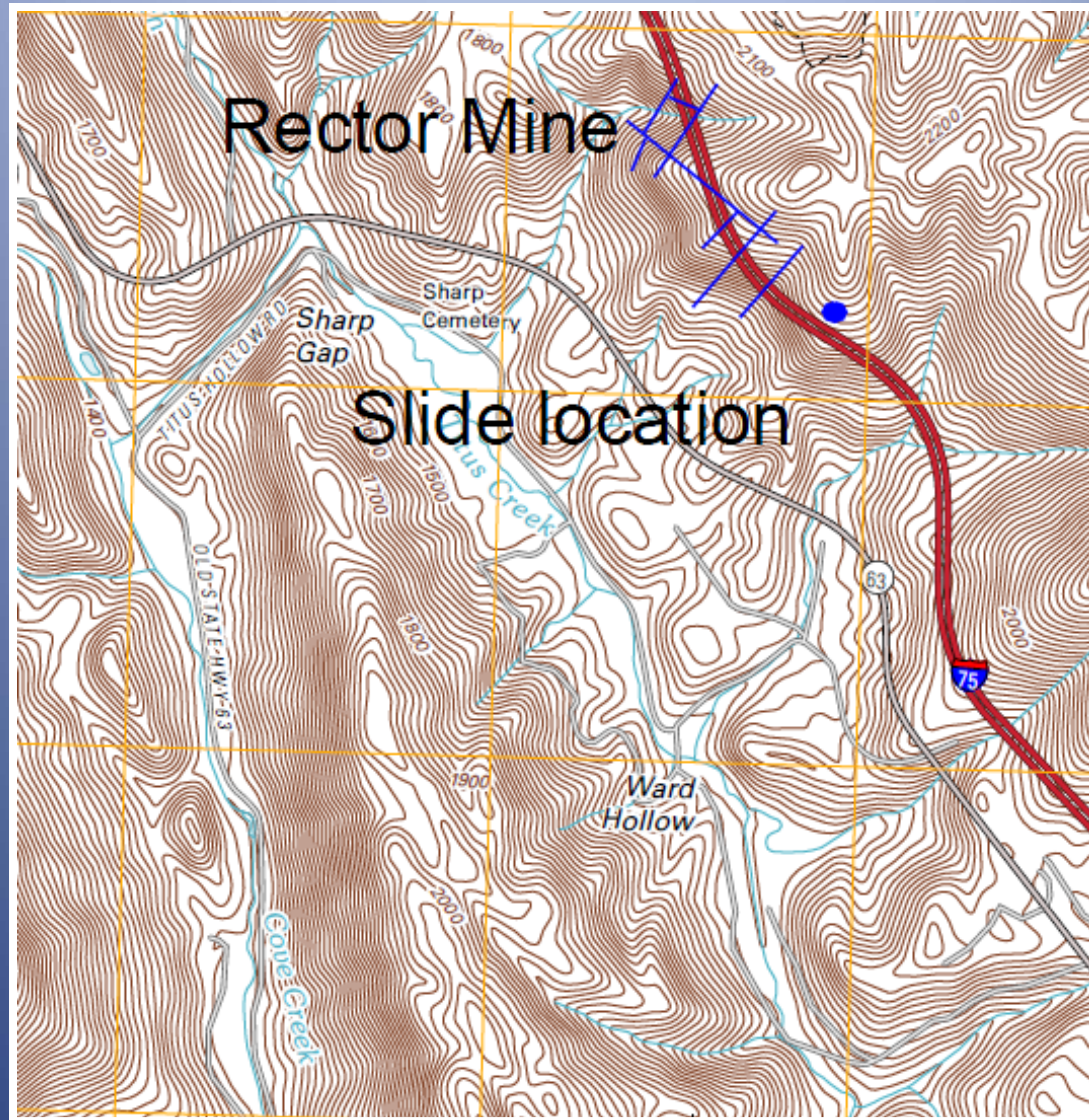
Hance Formation

- Phai**, Ivydell Sandstone Member
- rm*, Rich Mountain coal bed
- bg*, Blue Gem coal bed
- bw*, Black Wax coal bed
- ke*, Kent coal bed
- sa*, Swamp Angel coal bed; shown in section only
- mu*, Murray coal bed
- rx*, Rex coal bed
- Phay**, Yellow Creek Sandstone Member
- n*, Nussle coal bed



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1968—G-7052

GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTIONS OF THE PIONEER QUADRANGLE, TENNESSEE



Portion of the Pioneer 7 1/2 ' Quadrangle





February 26, 2016



February 27, 2016

Before and After





February 28, 2016

Sunday after slide



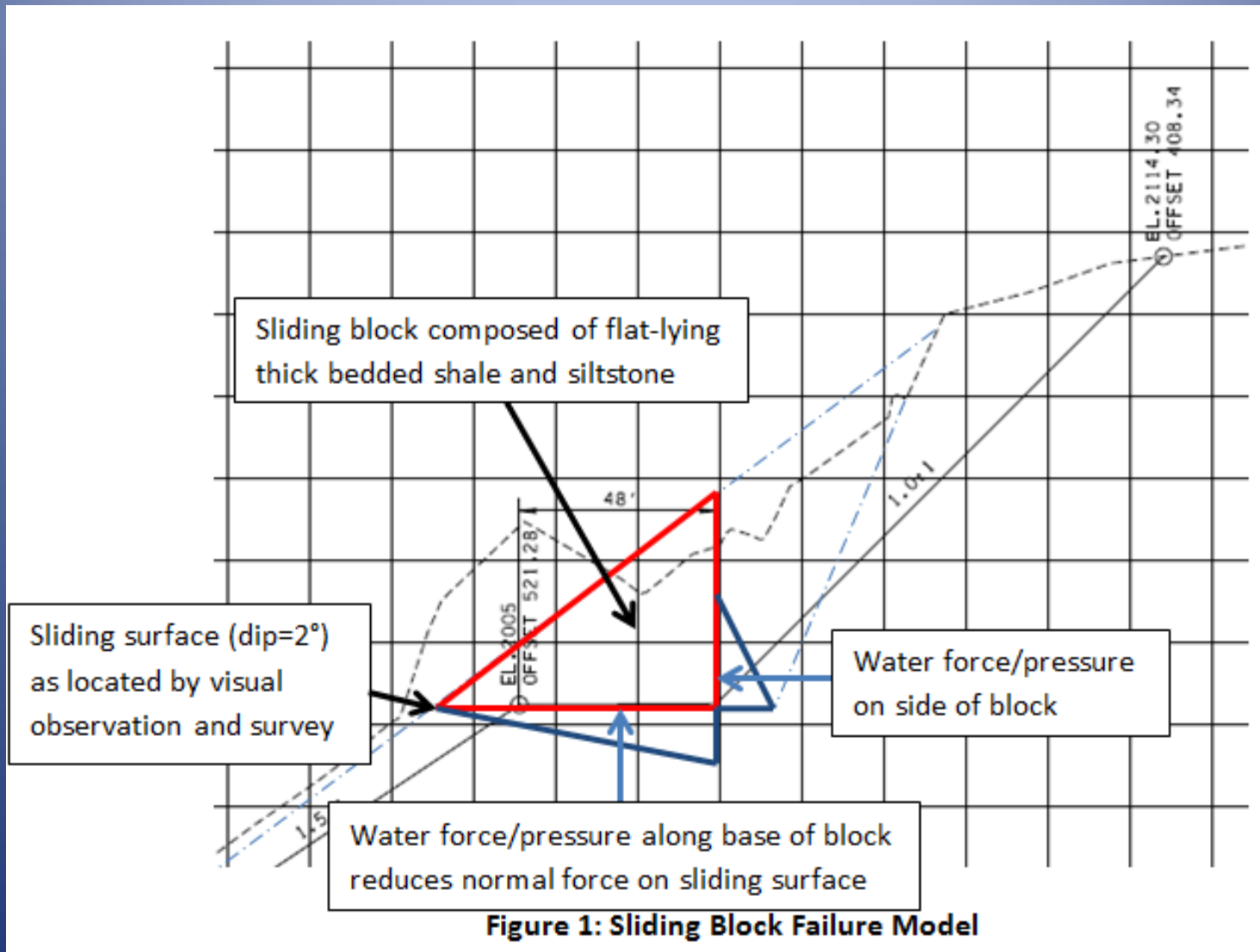
February 28, 2016



Toe of sliding block looking south



Head scarp/top of release joint/high wall



Low angle sliding block

Characteristics of Block

- Large – Approximately 90 feet thick/high along near-vertical release joint
- Near horizontal bedding, dipping toward roadway at 5 degrees or less
- Very low shear strength failure surface; coal seam or highly weathered clay shale
- Water assumed in vertical joint, pressure in joint and along base at time of failure unknown
- Well-defined sliding surface, shear strength of surface to be back-calculated

What has changed since the slope was built?

Clear cutting along transmission lines that removed undergrowth?

Increased precipitation? Progressive weathering of clay shale seam?



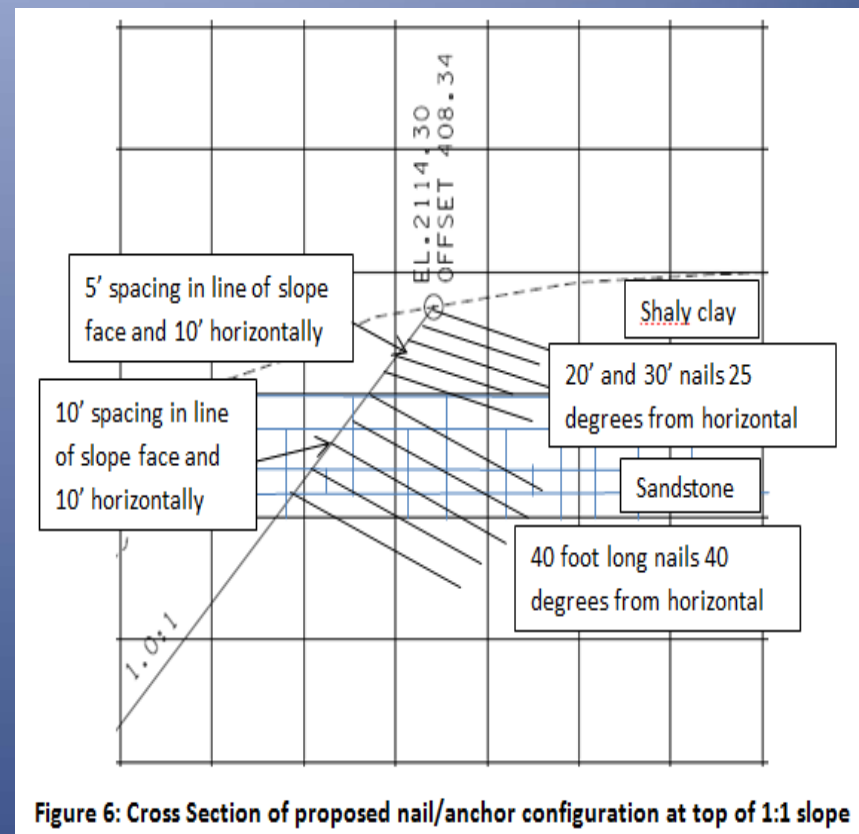
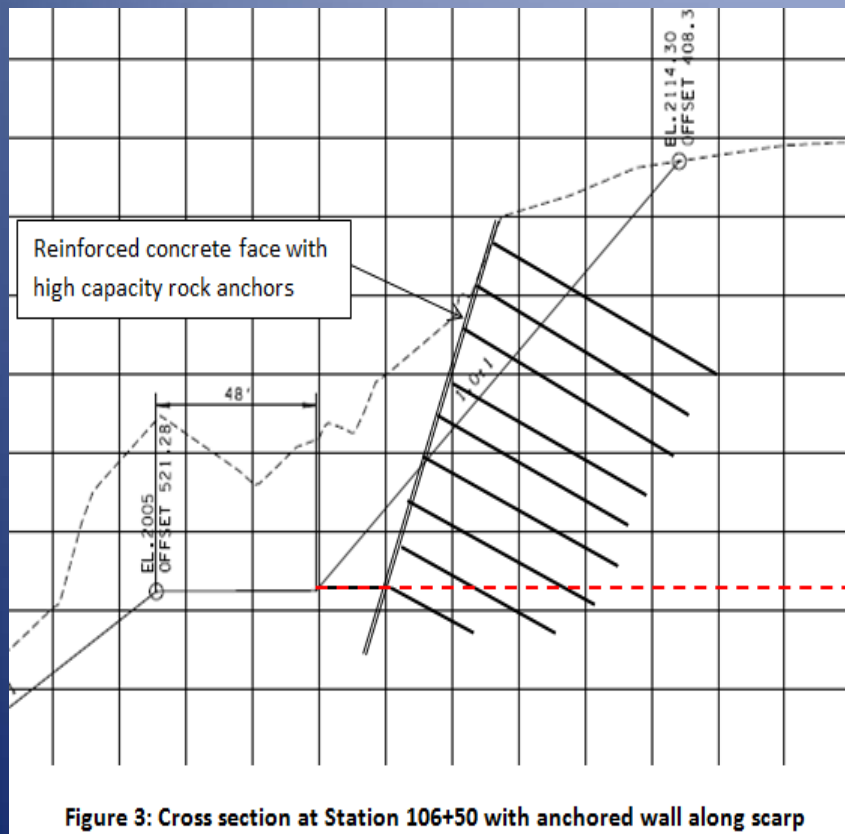


**How did block travel so far? Momentum?
Debris collapsing at release joint pushed outer
material over slope?**

To stabilize intact material below transmission lines

Anchor and shotcrete projection of exposed joint

Passive anchors/nails and wire mesh over 1:1 slope



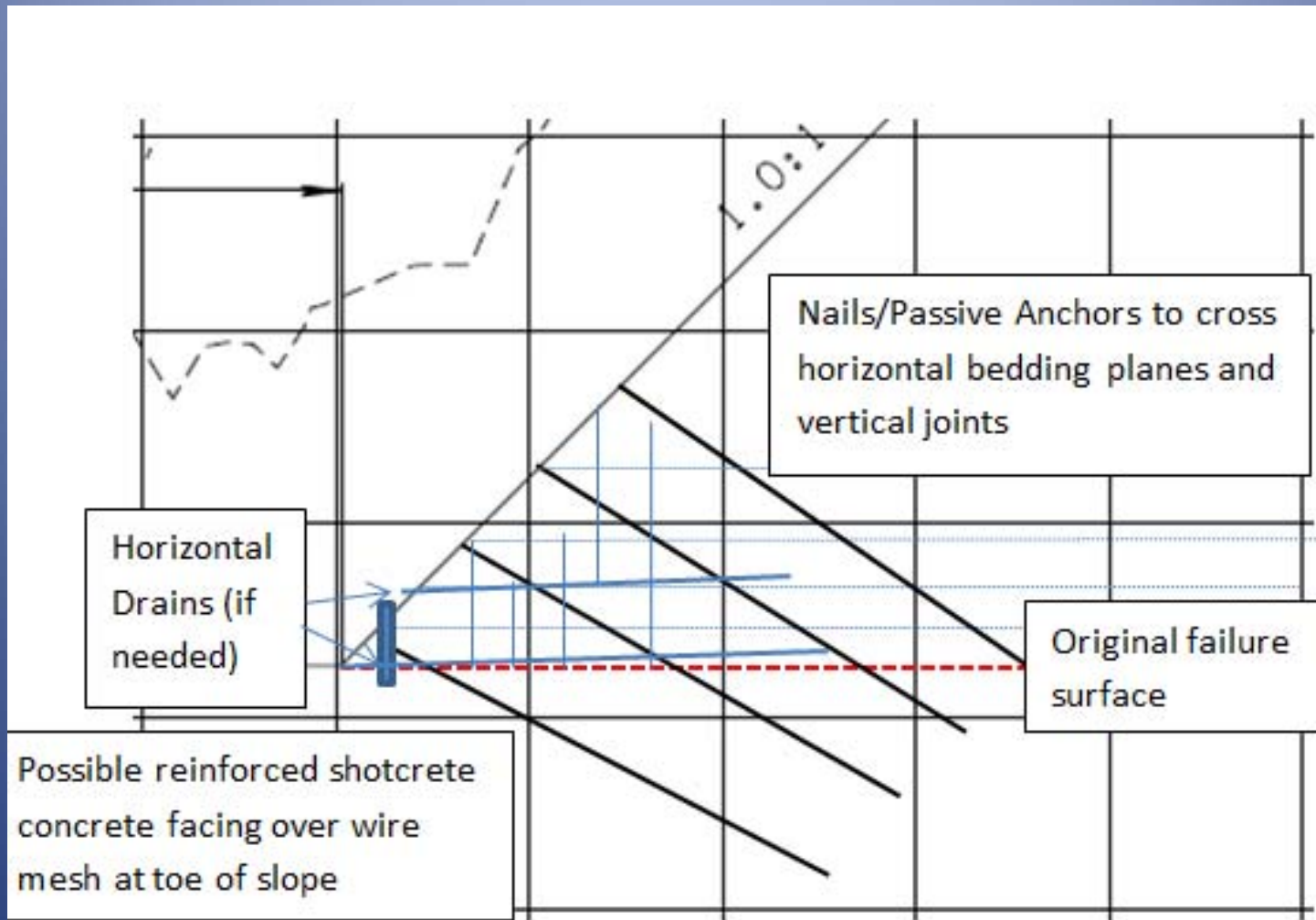
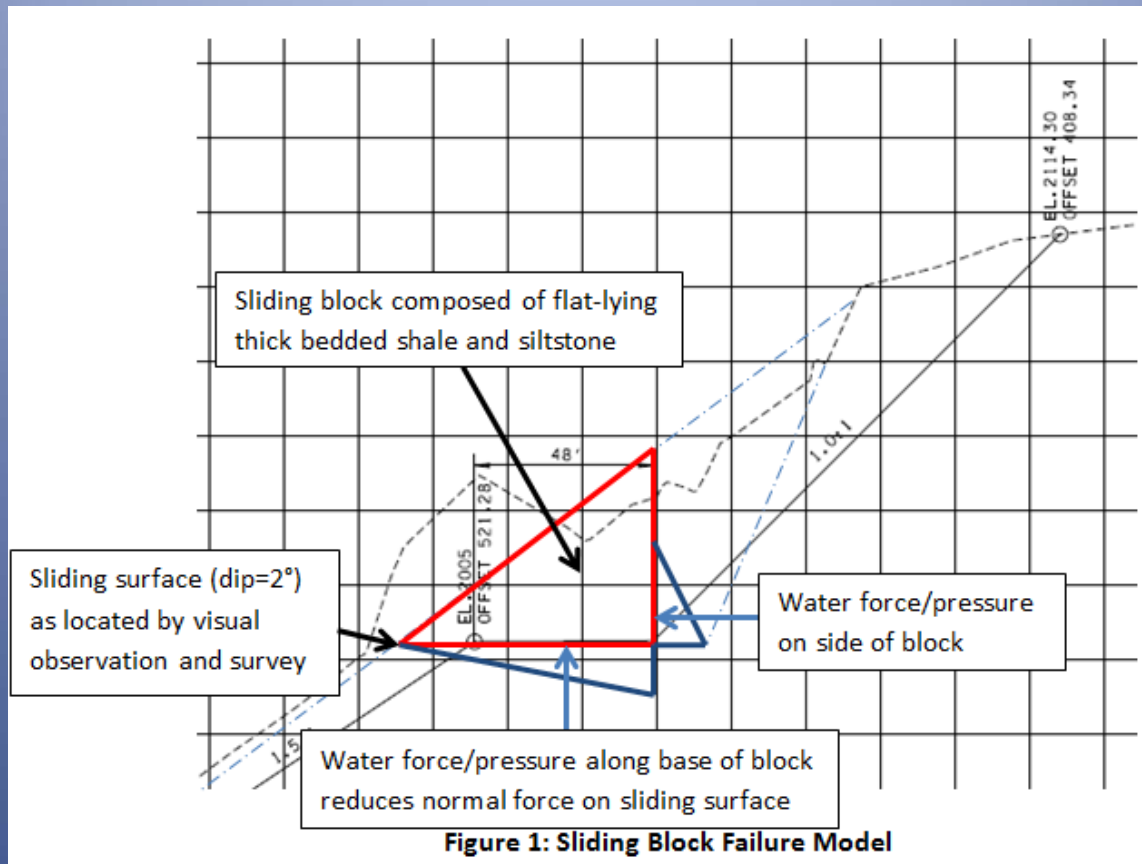


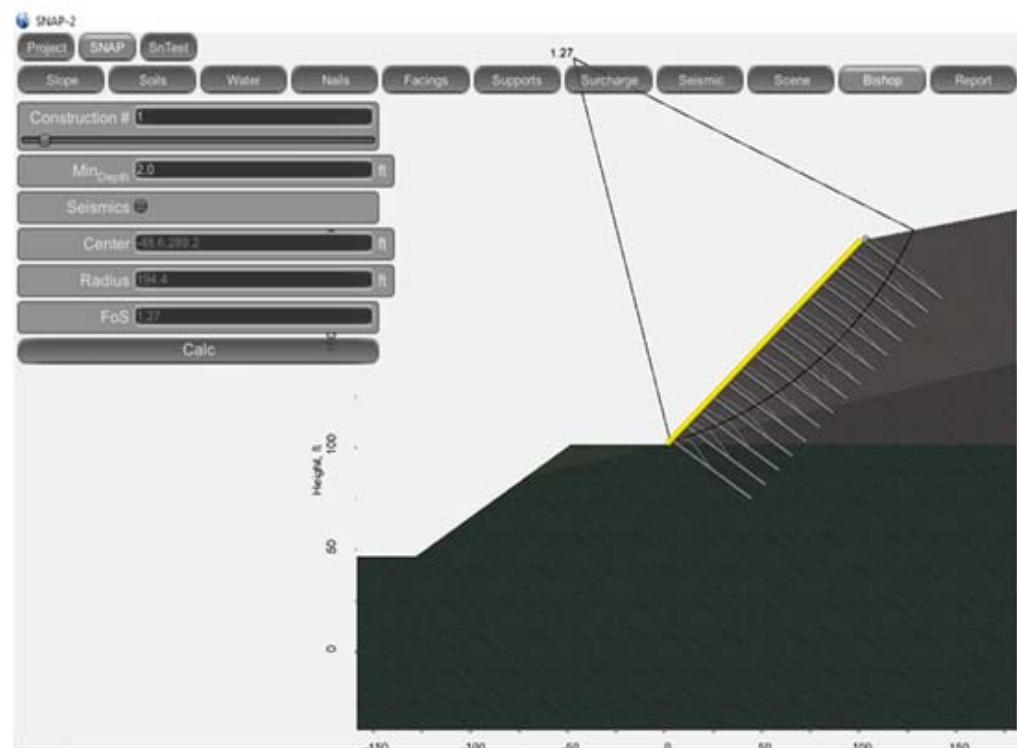
Figure 4: Possible nail/anchor configuration at toe of 1:1 slope

Anchors/Nails installed at steeper angles to act in shear as well as tension



Analysis and Assessment of Failure Mode(s)

Sliding block movement along failure surface of known location, orientation and extent, back-calculated shear strength and assumed water conditions



Modified Bishop Global Stability – Location of lowest FOS surface

It should be noted that decreasing the nail spacing/increasing the number of nails reduced the nail head force calculation but did not increase the Global FOS.

Analysis Tools

SNAP-2

Excerpt from memo dated March 15

Ruvolum® - The program to dimension the slope stabilization system TECCO®/ SPIDER®

Ruvolum® Online Tool, Version 2015

Save Load Print Full screen Units EN

Project No. GES File No. 0713715
 Project Name I-75 anchored mesh slope at LM 142.5
 Date, Author 3/14/2016, David Barker
 Cross-section: View nail arrangement

Layer thickness $t = 8.25$ ft
 Nail inclination $\psi = 30.0$ degrees
 Slope inclination $\alpha = 45.0$ degrees

Friction angle ground (characteristic value) $\phi_v = 15.0$ degrees
 Volume weight ground (characteristic value) $\gamma_v = 130.0$ lbs/ft³

Mesh and spike plate type
 TECCO® G65/3 + P33

About nailing
 Variation a & b
 Nail distance horizontal $a = 10.00$ ft
 Nail distance in line of slope $b = 5.00$ ft
 IBO R32N
 with rusting away

Dimensioning quantities
 $\phi_s = 12.1$ degrees
 $c_s = 40.0$ lbs/ft²
 $\gamma_s = 130.0$ lbs/ft³

Control:
 Proofs of the mesh OK (0.10)
 Proofs of the nails **Not OK (1.38)**

Load cases Defaults Safety factors Nail types Elements of the system Proof of bearing safety

17.02.2016

Ruvolum online tool display

Analysis Tools

Ruvolum for analysis of material after weathering, shallow surface

Excerpt from memo dated March 15



March 3, 2016 - Removal of front of sliding block



March 4, 2016 - Removal of slide debris from slope



March 8, 2016, excavation of shaly clay at top of slope



Debris removal continues



March 10, 2106, southbound lanes open



March 15, 2016, release joint exposed/intercepted



Slope on March 18, 2016



Preparing to anchor and shotcrete lower slope 3/23/16



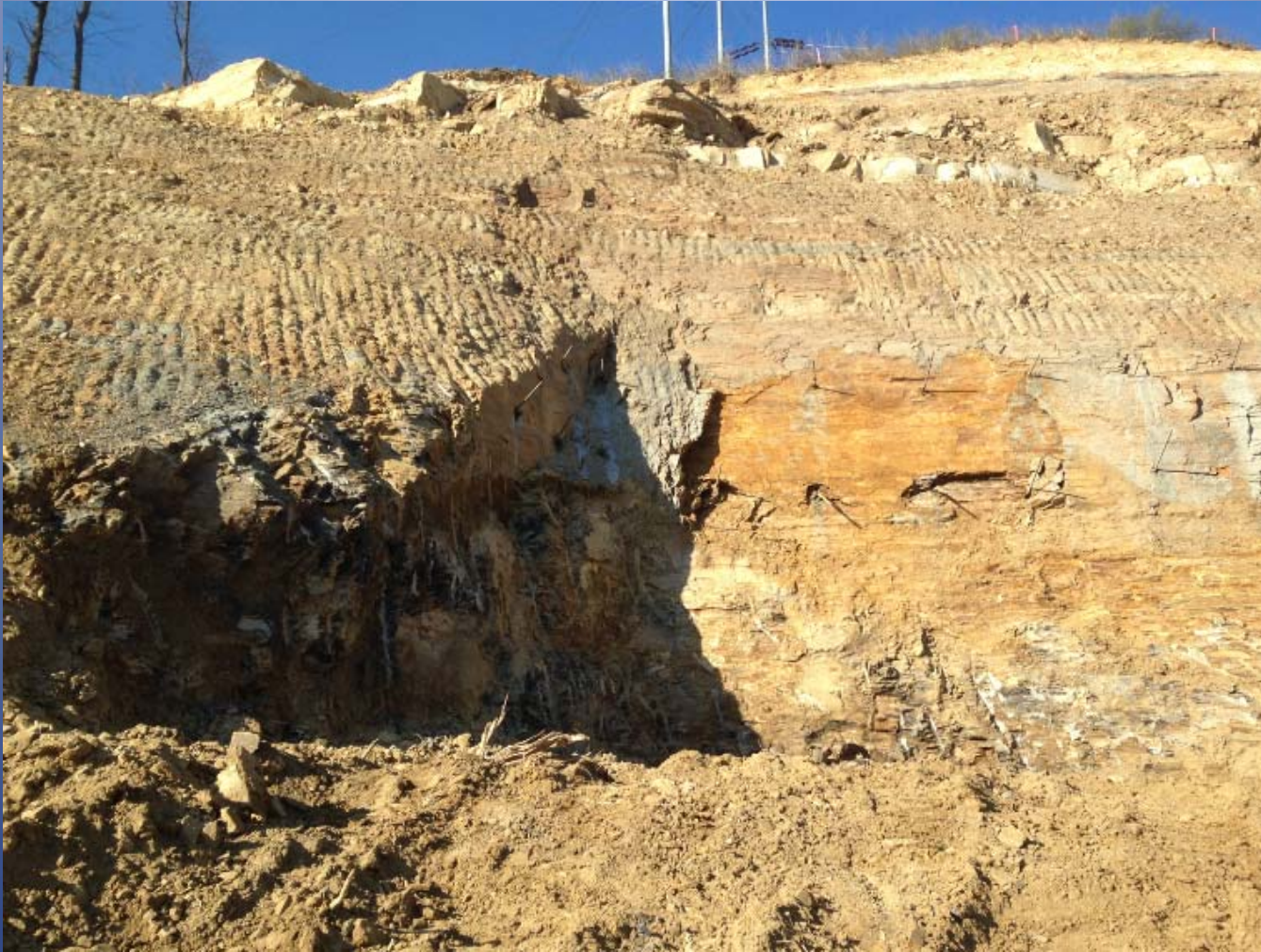
Northbound lanes reopened after construction of temporary lanes in median and removal of the least stable debris 3/26/16



Sandstone layers near top of slope, note dip of strata



March 28, insertion of anchors for combination shotcrete/wire mesh covered slope



**March 29, grouted anchors for combination
shotcrete/wire mesh covered slope**



Anchors after grouting, prior to shotcreting



Drain strips, wire mesh, #4 bars, plates and nuts installed



Slope after shotcrete application



Removal of slide debris from lower slope nearing completion April 13, 2015



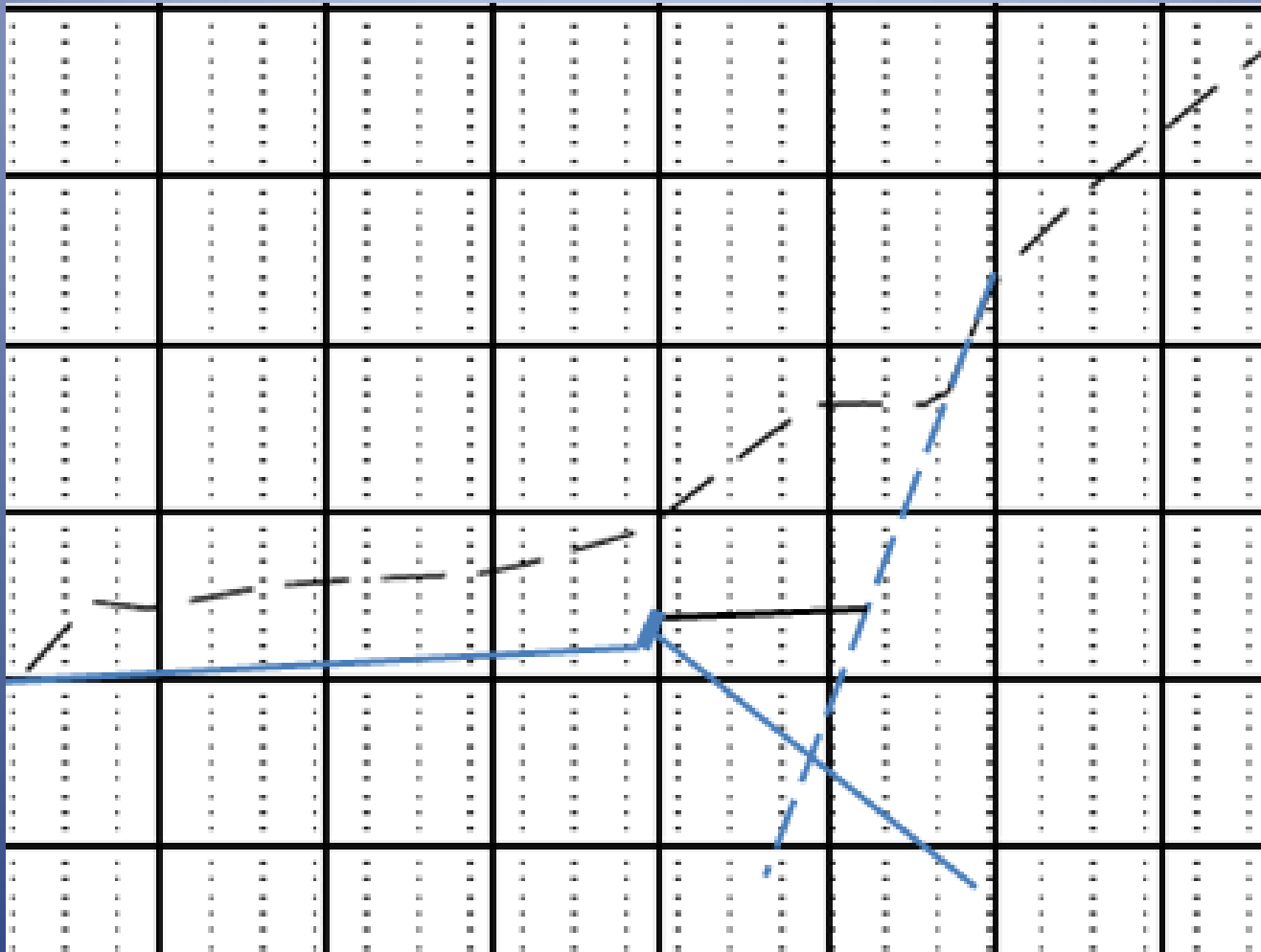
Drilling for anchors in upper 1:1 slope



Installation of nails in shaly clay, note closer spacing



Placement erosion control matting prior to placement of wire mesh, May 23



Anchored grade beam installed in front of wall as alternative to continuing to excavation along release joint



Grade Beam in Place

Questions

How rare (or common) is this?

Can these sites be identified 20 to 50 years after construction and mature vegetation has been established?

What do we do about them? Flatten the slopes?, Install drains?
Installed anchored grade beams?

What have other DOTs encountered?