16th Annual Technical Forum for Geohazards Impacting
Transportation in the Appalachian Region
Dismantling the Tallest
Reinforced Fill in North America —
The Observational Method
Applied at the Yeager Airport



By Gary Brill, PE 3 August 2016



SETTING

- Rugged mountains of West Virginia
- Yeager Airport and runways on top of mountain in Charleston
- Variable sedimentary rock
- Fill, colluvium, and thin natural soil



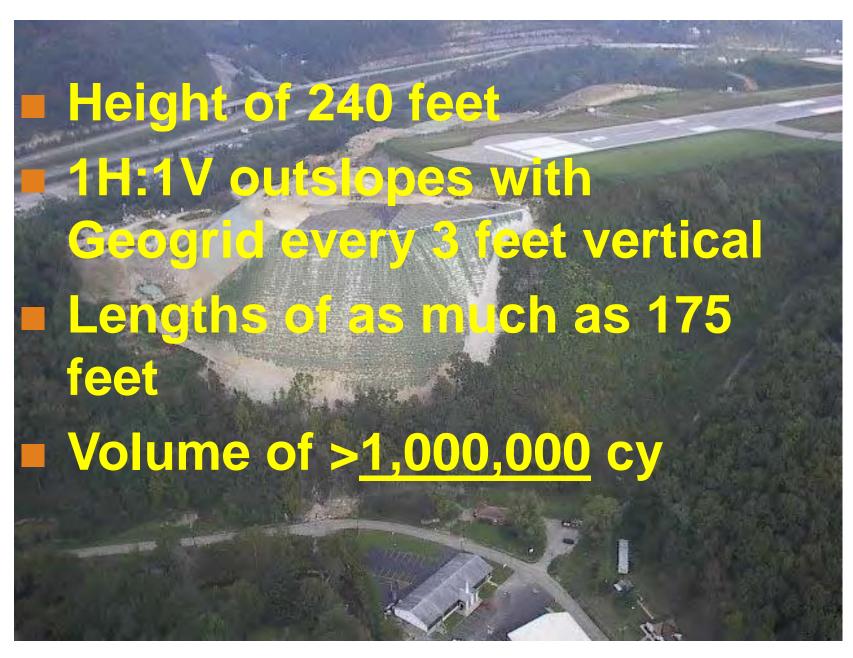
ORIGINAL PROJECT

- FAA directed safety zone at end of runway with length of 500'
- Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS)
- To support the EMAS, "The tallest known geosynthetic reinforced 1H:1V slope in North America" was constructed

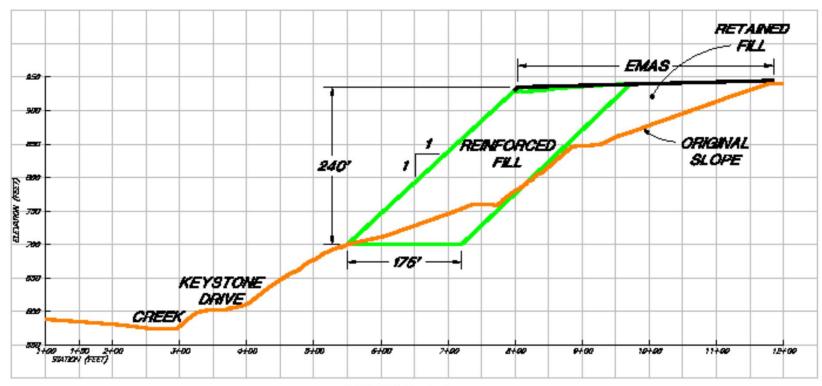




FILL STATS







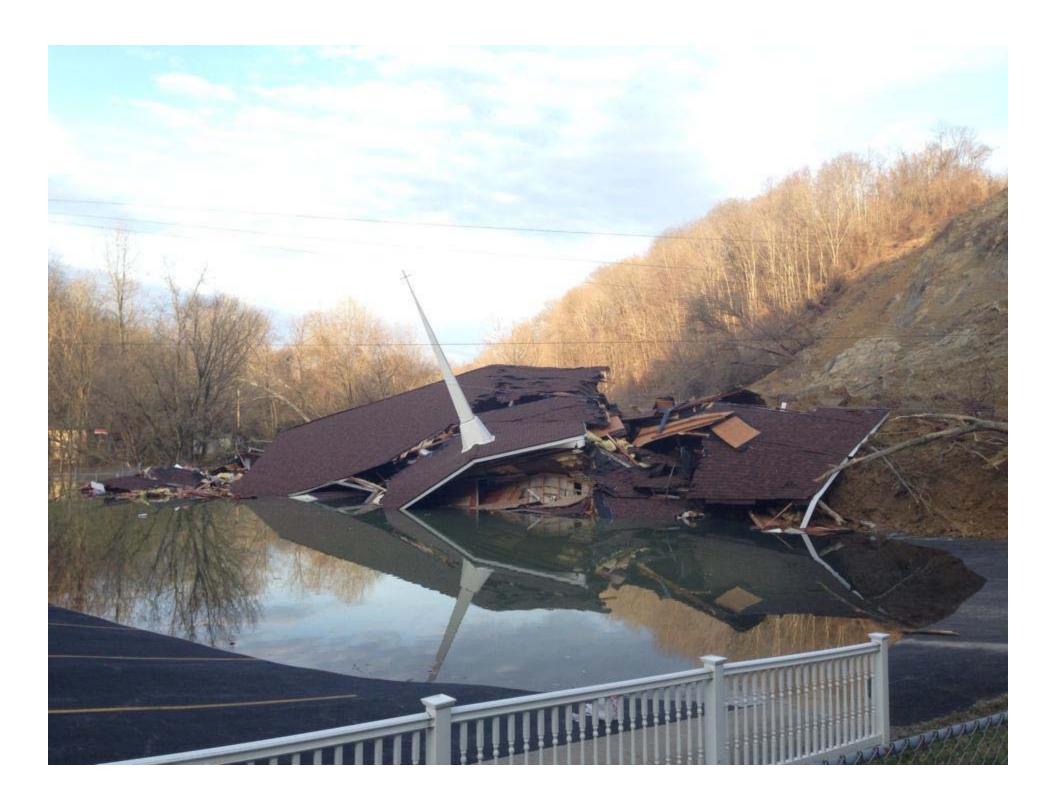
SECTION A-A

















CHALLENGES

Schedule

- Mitigation plan
- Bid package
- Contractor selection



CHALLENGES

Available data limitations, unknowns

- Materials used
- In-place density and strength
- Water
- Grid limits
- Failure mechanism

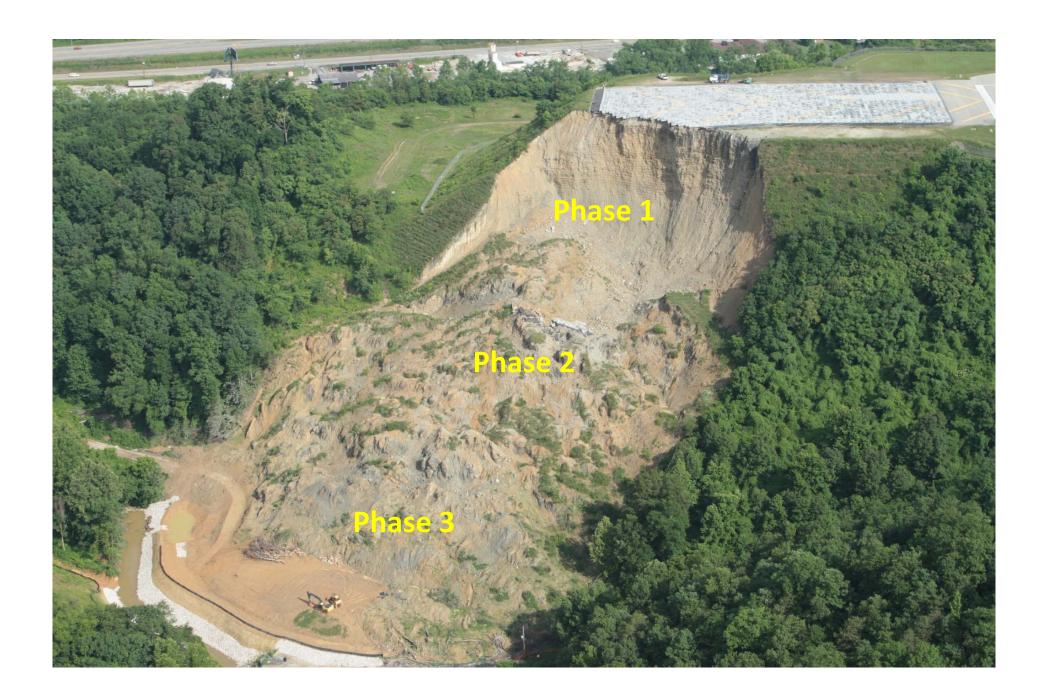


CHALLENGES

Safety

- No one gets hurt
- 140 feet high vertical face below runway
- Massive, creeping debris field below vertical face







SECTION A-A

DESIGN

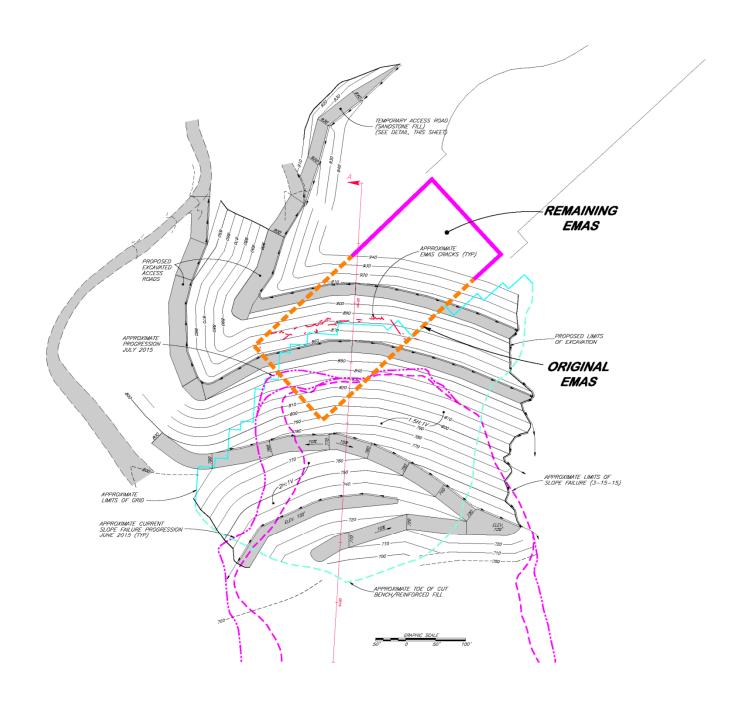
- Temporary cut slopes to be left in place
- Removal of hanging wedge/vertical face



TEMPORARY CUT SLOPES

- Balance safety factor with minimizing removal of remaining fill
- Based on perceived nature of material, used cut slopes of 1.5H:1.0V with benches approximately 50 feet vertical





REMOVAL OF HANGING WEDGE/VERTICAL FACE



OBSERVATIONAL APPROACH

 Excavate enough material to balance weight of equipment

 Monitor/restrict access in front of known cracks in remnant fill

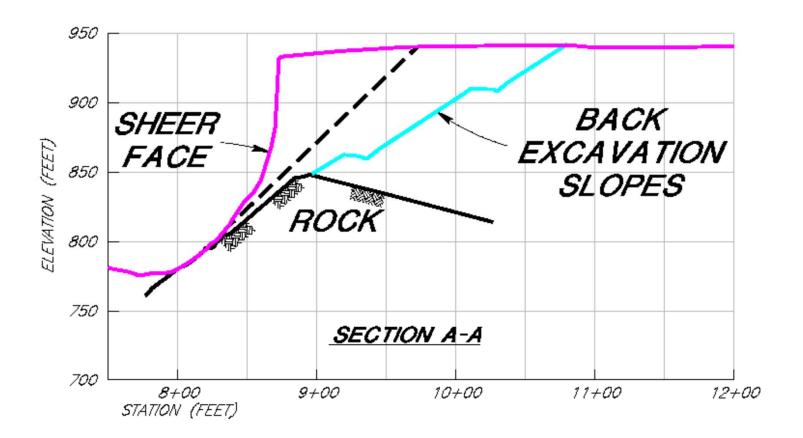


OBSERVATIONAL APPROACH

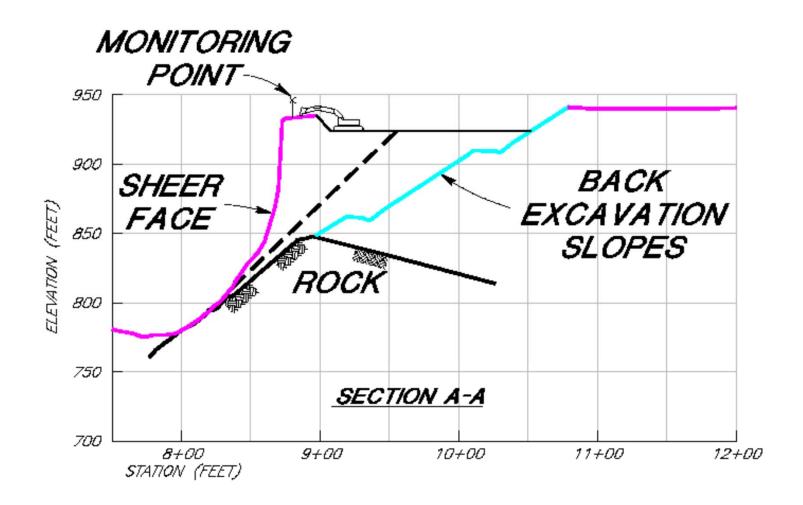
 Survey points on outer edge of face with continuous monitoring

Visual observations

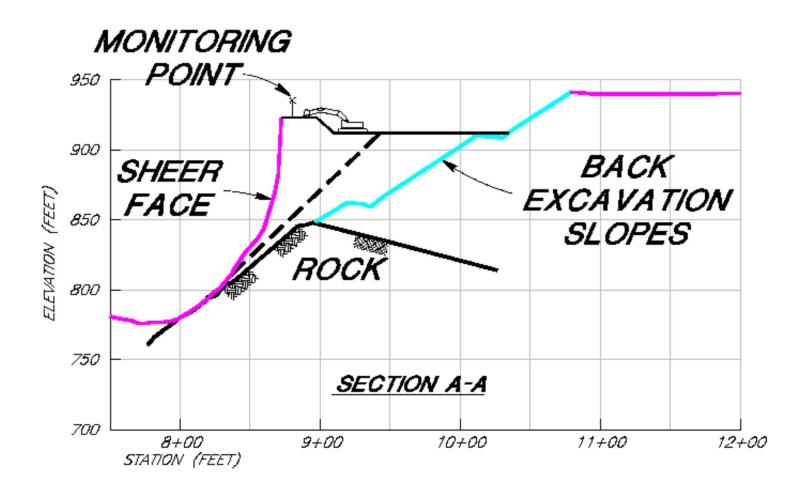




















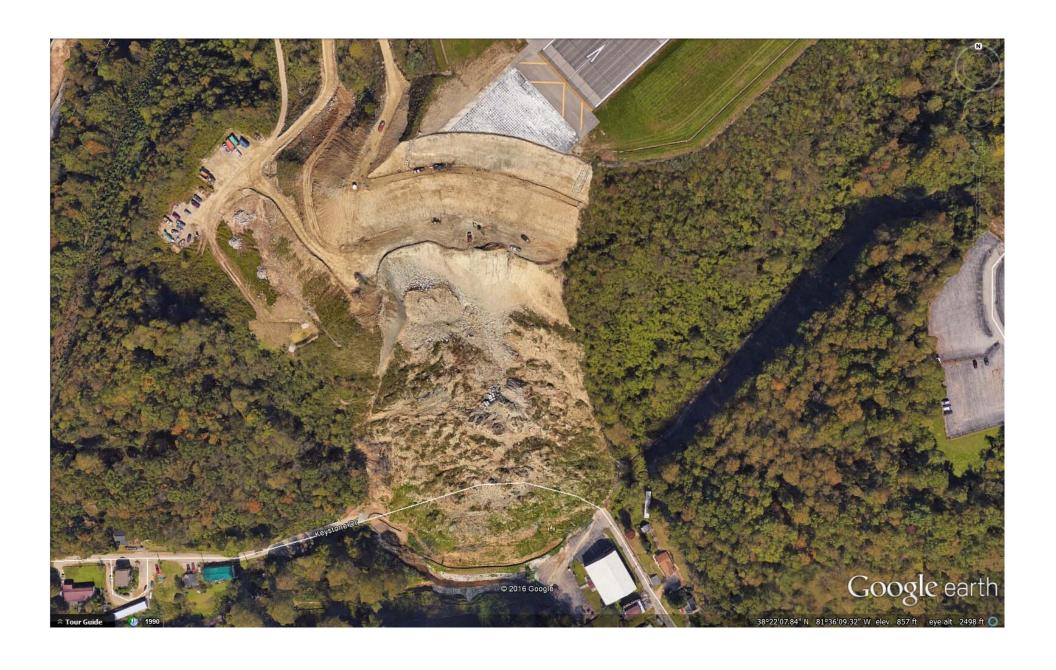






















Phase 2 is complete Phase 3 started July 5 – in progress

Permanent Repair Design and Construction in the future?