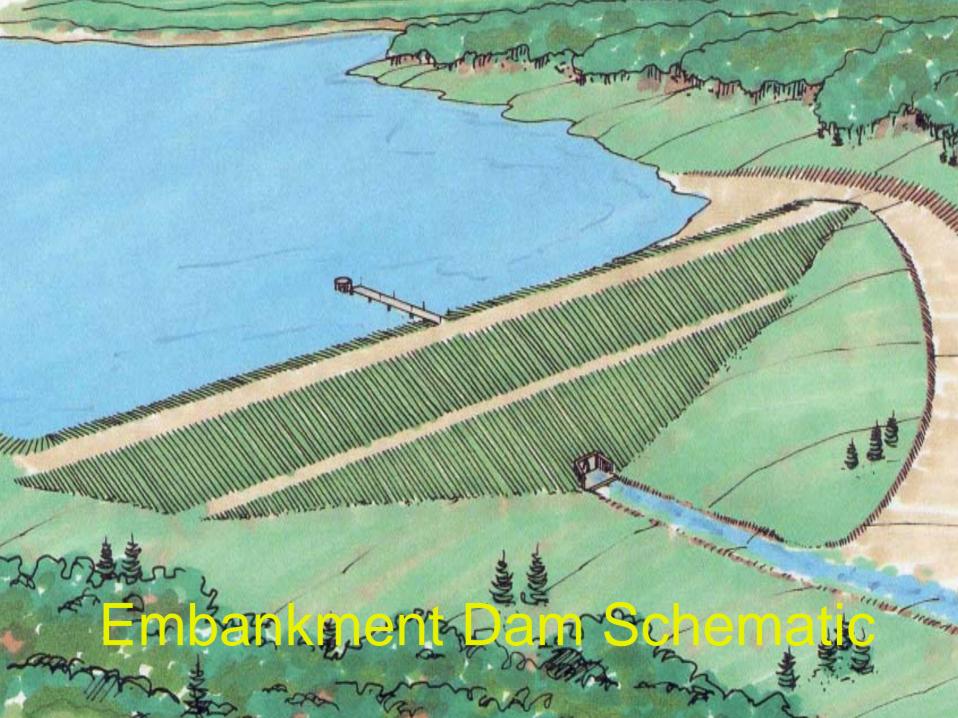
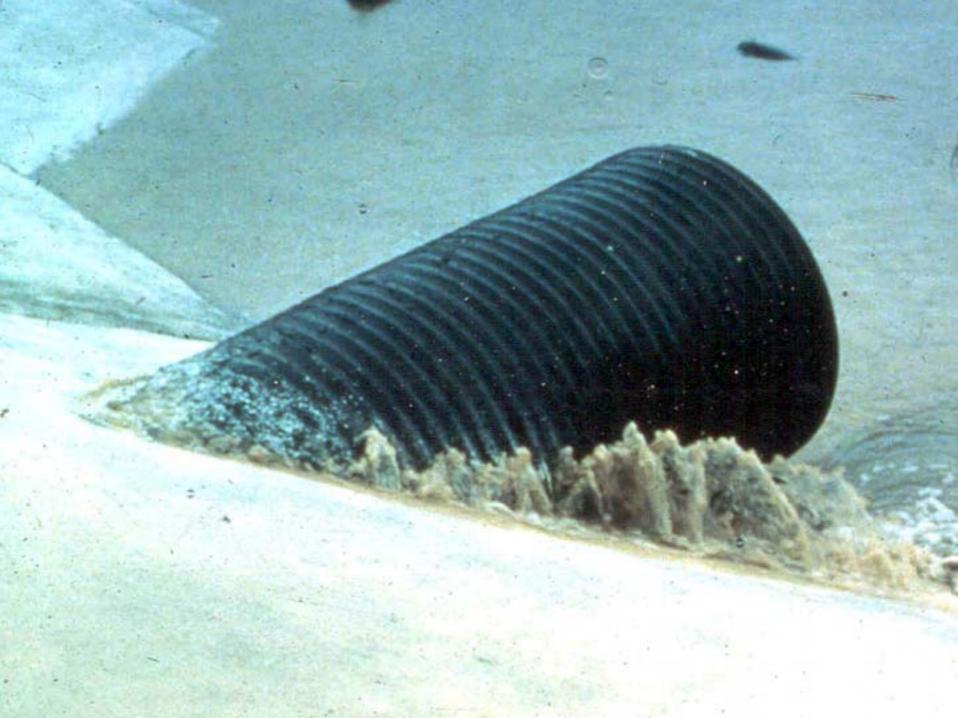
and CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION

by Hal Van Aller Maryland Dam Safety





















Anti-seep collars do not prevent seepage failures!

78 inch CMP viewed from down second

10 State

Ru

Failed PVC pipe with anti-seep collar





What caused these failures?



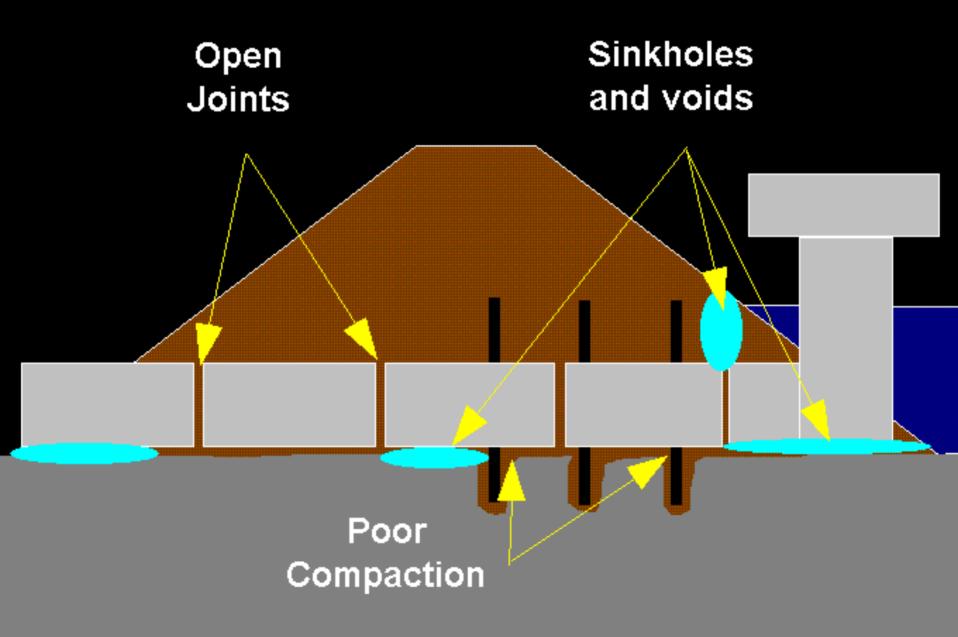
• Design

- Construction
- Inspection
- All of the above??

Spillways are "Confined Space"



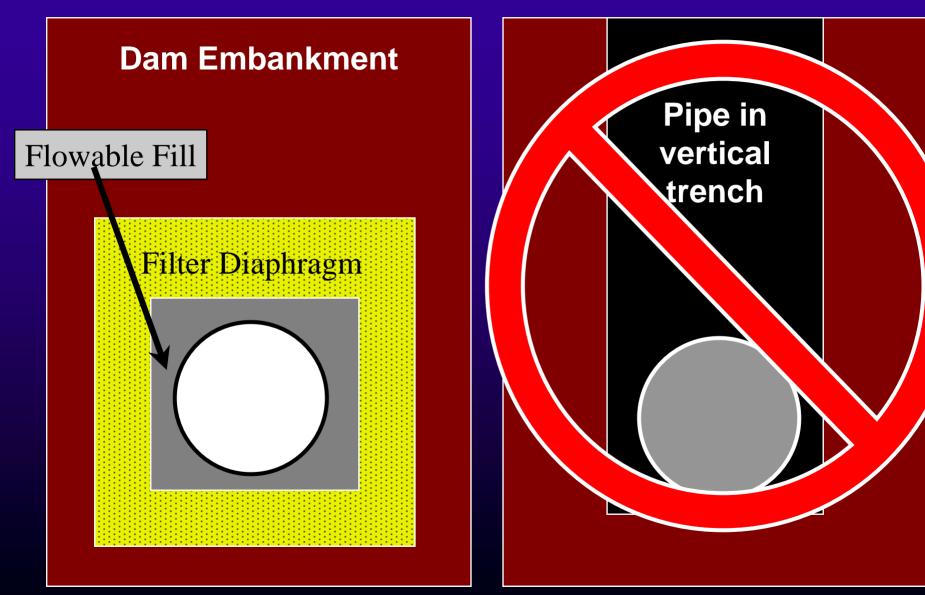
TYPICAL PROBLEMS





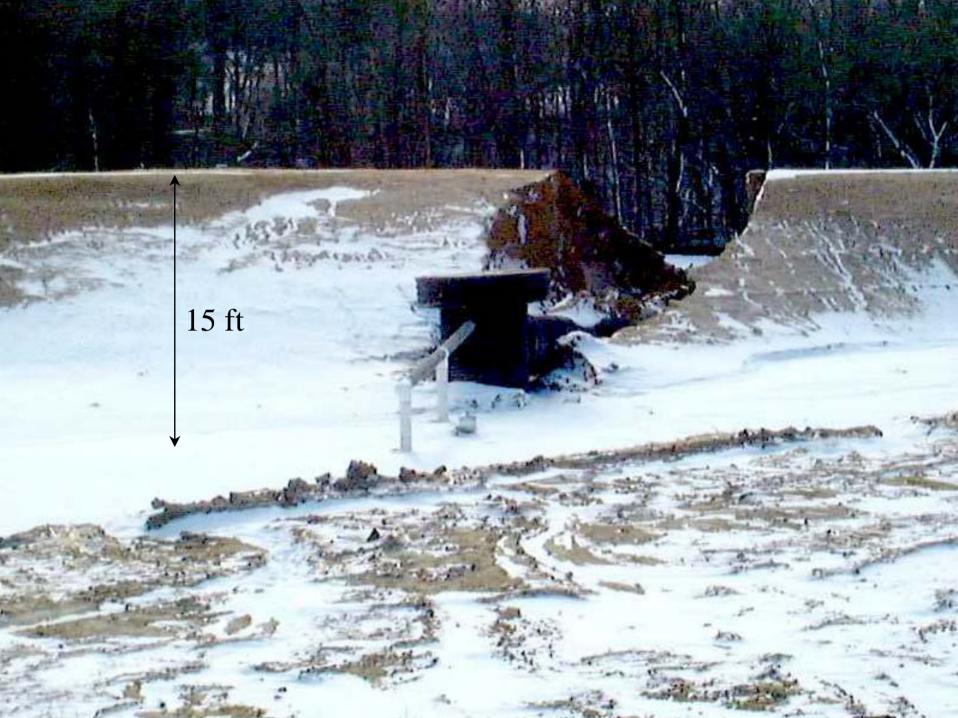
Proper compaction in haunch area is critical, but difficult to do with cohesive soil

Pipe Installation in Dam





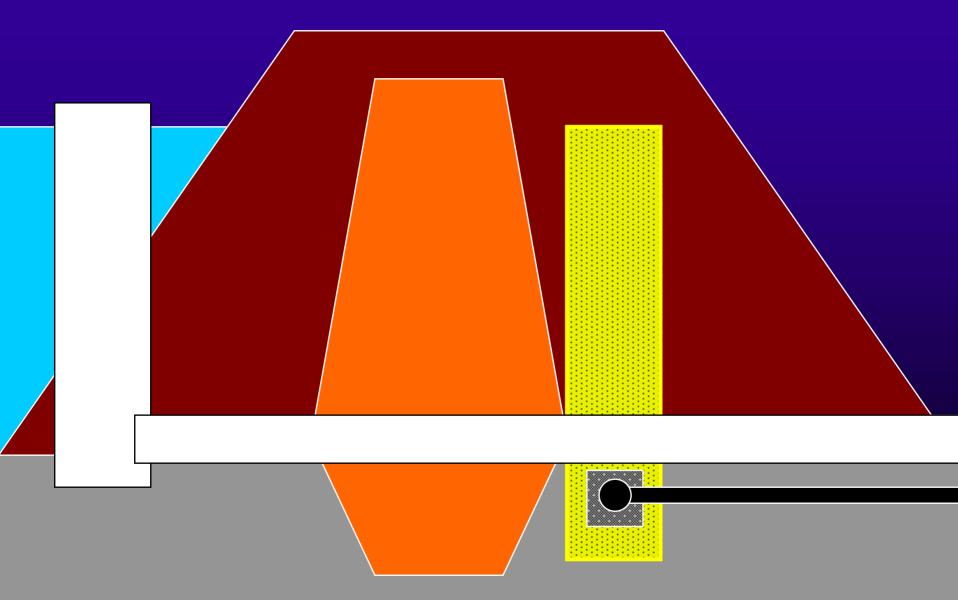








FILTER DIAPHRAGM











CONSTRUCTION Experienced contractor desired

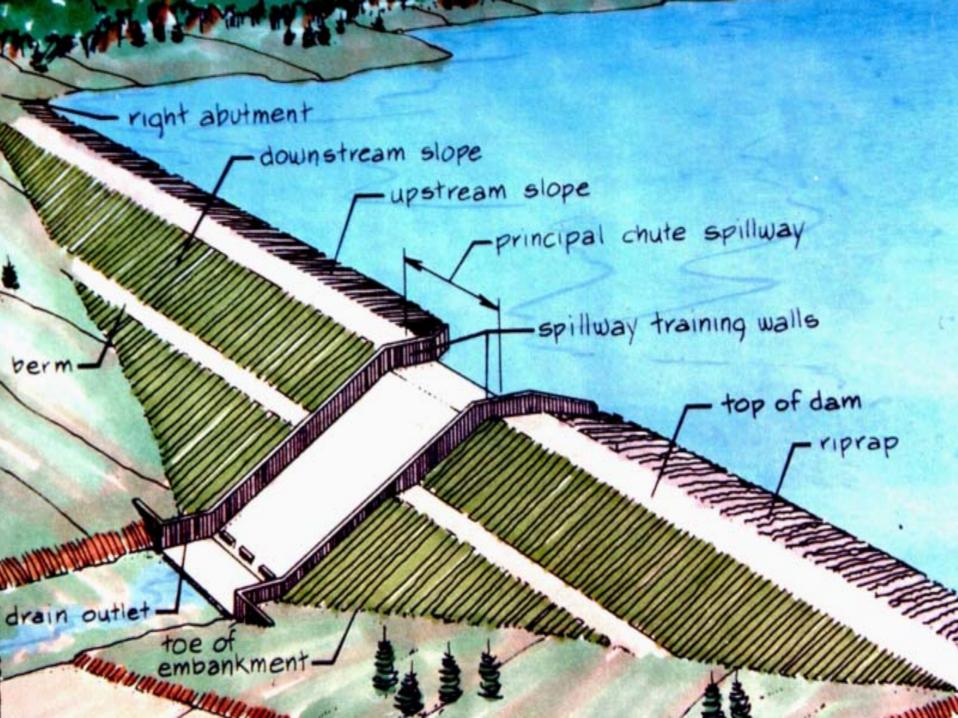


- must realize that ponds are different from roads and utilities
- must work with design engineer
- compaction along spillway is critical-don't construct embankment and then cut trench
- spillway joints must be watertight

Alternative Designs

- Avoid large diameter CMP
- User weir or drop box structure
- If pipes unavoidable, use:
 - Concrete pressure pipe (min. ASTM C-361)
 - Complete concrete cradle or flowable fill
 - Watertight joints
 - Filter diaphragm
- Avoid combining pond with road embankment

CHUTE SPILLWAYS SCHEMATIC



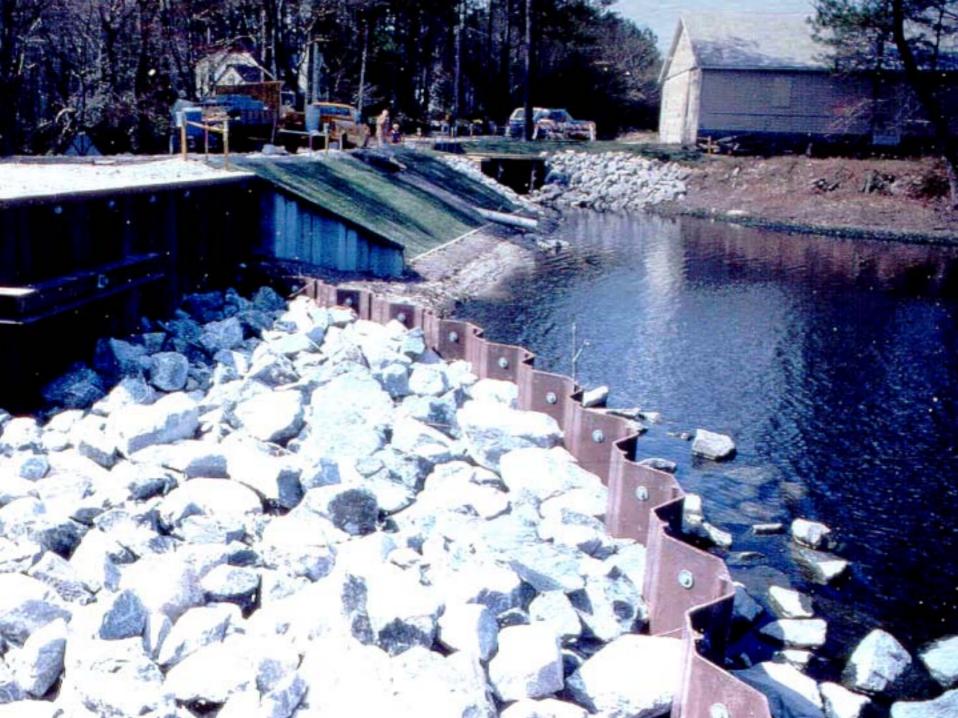




CMP spillway on steep slope through dam embankment







Do's and Don'ts for Pond Design and Construction

- Don't use anti-seep collars to "stop" leakage
- Do use filter diaphragms
- Don't allow spillway installation in trench
- Do require watertight joints
- Do inspect each pipe joint as it is put together so it can be redone if necessary
- Do consider alternative spillway design that eliminates pipe through dam or foundation

Inspection

More than just testing Compaction!

- Inspector should:
 - work for the design engineer, not the contractor
 - understand design assumptions and effects of unanticipated conditions
 - not allow deviation from design without design engineer's approval
 - observe and document: pipe mfg marks, joint type, gasket material and size, and installation procedure

Foundation

- Proof rolling
- Inspection by Geotechnical Engineer

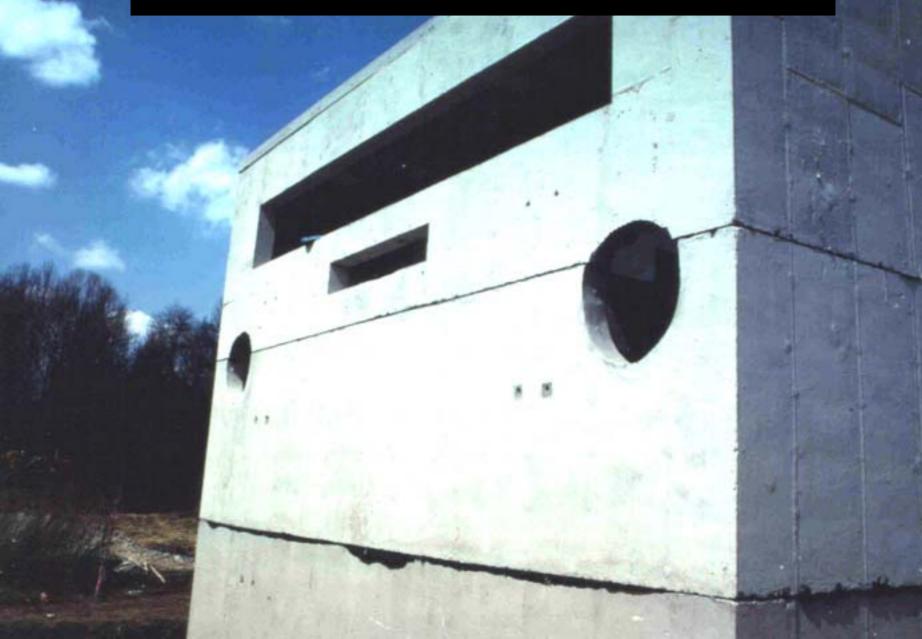
Compaction

- Use STANDARD Proctor (ASTM D-698 or AASHTO T-99)
- Do Not use MODIFIED Proctor (ASTM D-1557 or AASHTO T-180)
- Nuclear gage readings need to be corrected to match lab moisture & density

Utility Conduits (water, sewer, gas)

- Pipes through the dam must meet spillway requirements
- No granular backfill for pipes parallel to the dam axis

Pre-cast riser structures



Anchor Plates



Movement

Leaky Joints



Concrete Pipe Installation

- Pipe supports
- Clean and Lubricate joints
- Lubricate Gasket
- Tension Gasket
- Full concrete cradle, not just bedding
- If not o-ring gaskets then owner and engineer must approve







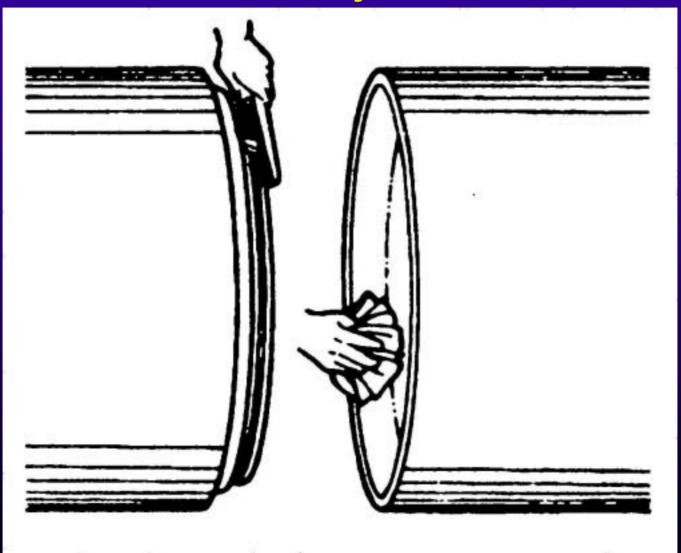
Prepare foundation and supports



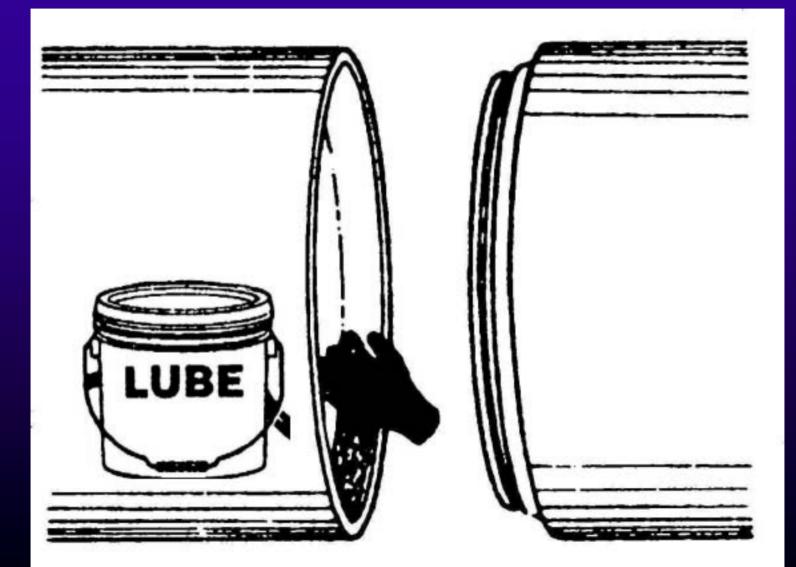
Mudmat is a good idea



Clean joints



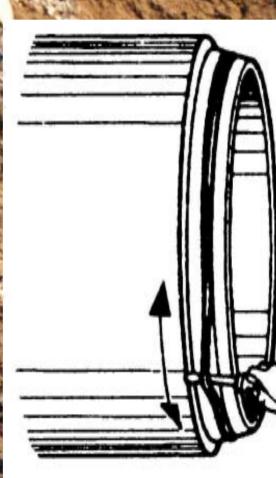
Lubricate joints



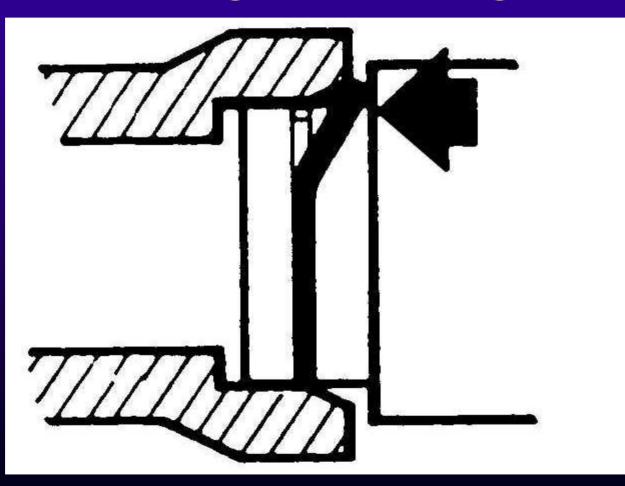
Lubricate o-ring



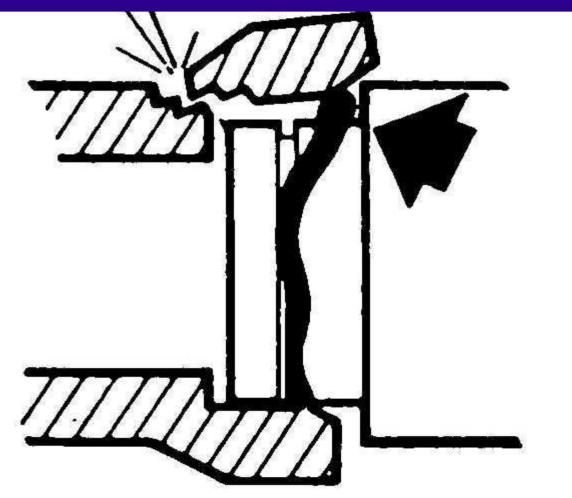
Tension o-ring with round-shaft screwdriver



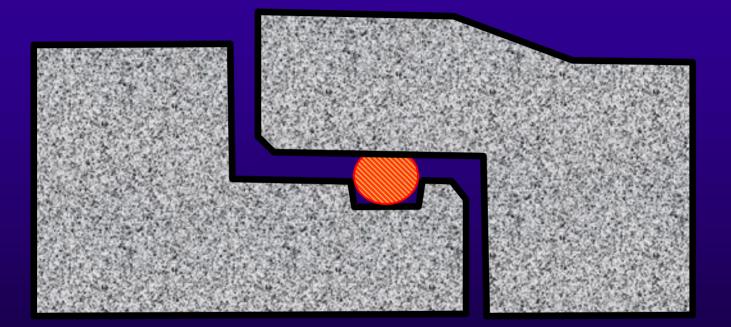
Mis-aligned o-ring ...



...causes broken bell



Gaskets for Concrete Pipe Traditional O-ring joint



Deep joint allows for substantial extensibility
Symmetric design accommodates internal or external pressure

Newer "Profile Gaskets"



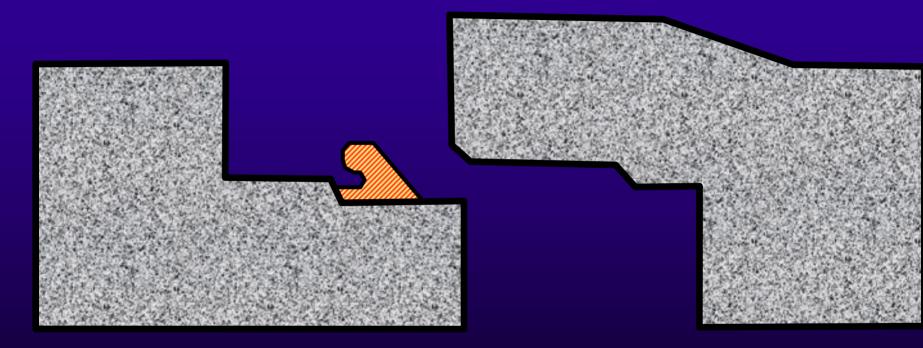
Press-Seal Gasket Company states these "advantages" over o-rings:

•Stepped joint is cheaper to manufacture than groove for confined o-ring gasket

•Easier to install, less force needed to "home" joint

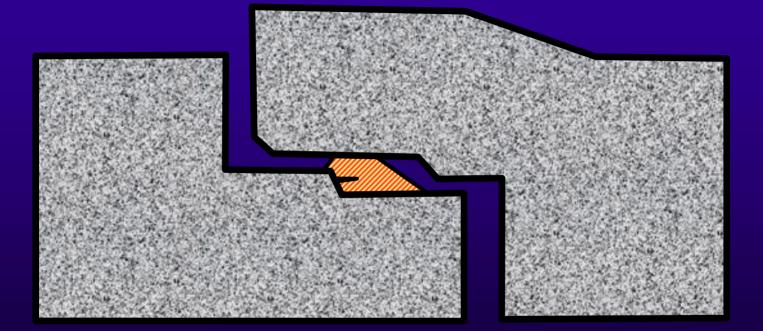
•Less bell breakage

Gaskets for Concrete Pipe New style "Profile Joint"



Smaller joint separation allowanceDesigned for internal pressure

Gaskets for Concrete Pipe New style "Profile Joint"



Formed concrete cradle

MI



Cradle poured against soil

Poor installation

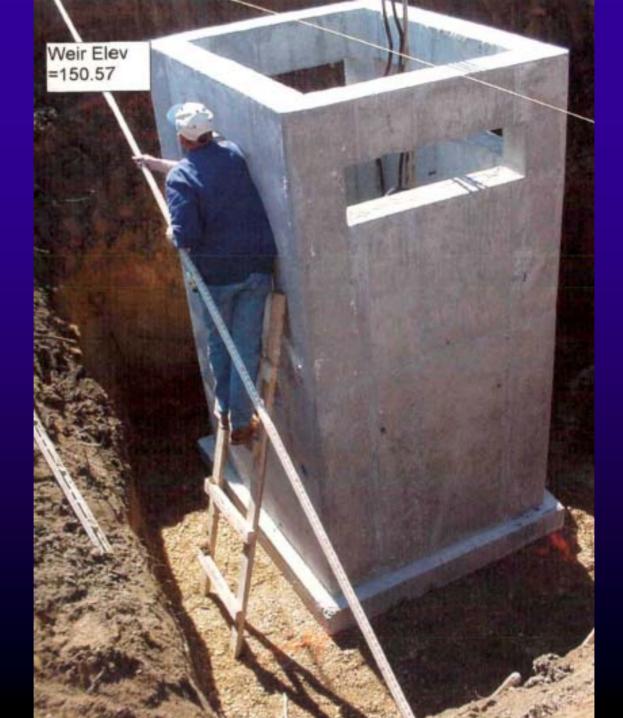


















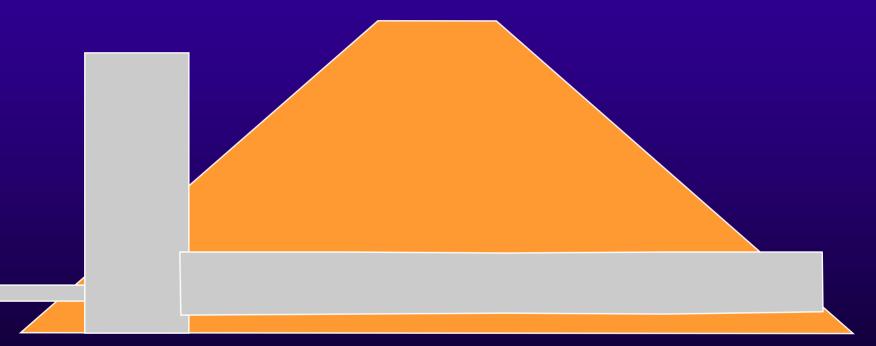






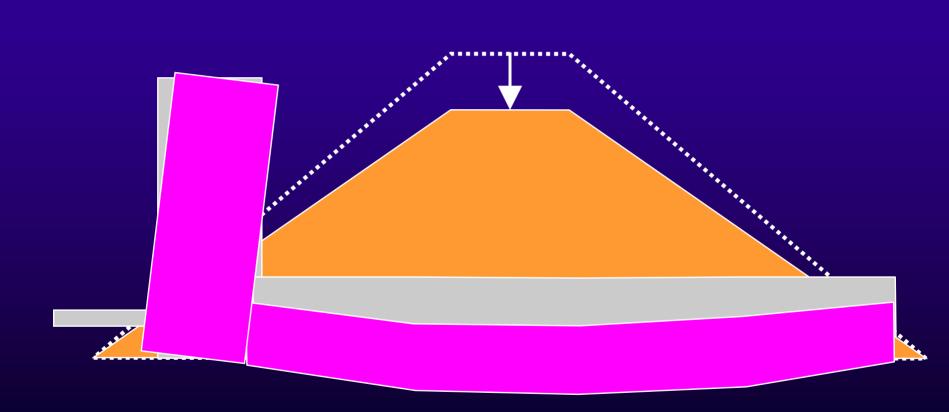
Take Pictures!

Dam on Soft Foundation



Spillway pipe at end of construction





Same pipe after excessive foundation settlement