

FORENSIC ENGINEERING FOR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS

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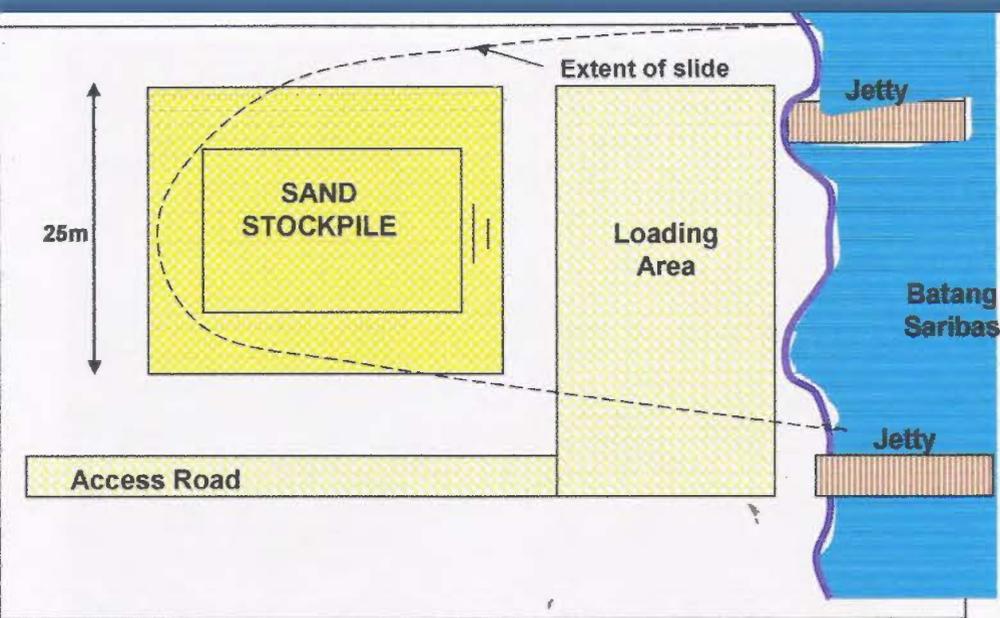
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4.1 Surcharge load

- Excessive surcharge load
- Large stockpile on soft grd



Plan of Stockpile & Jetty Area

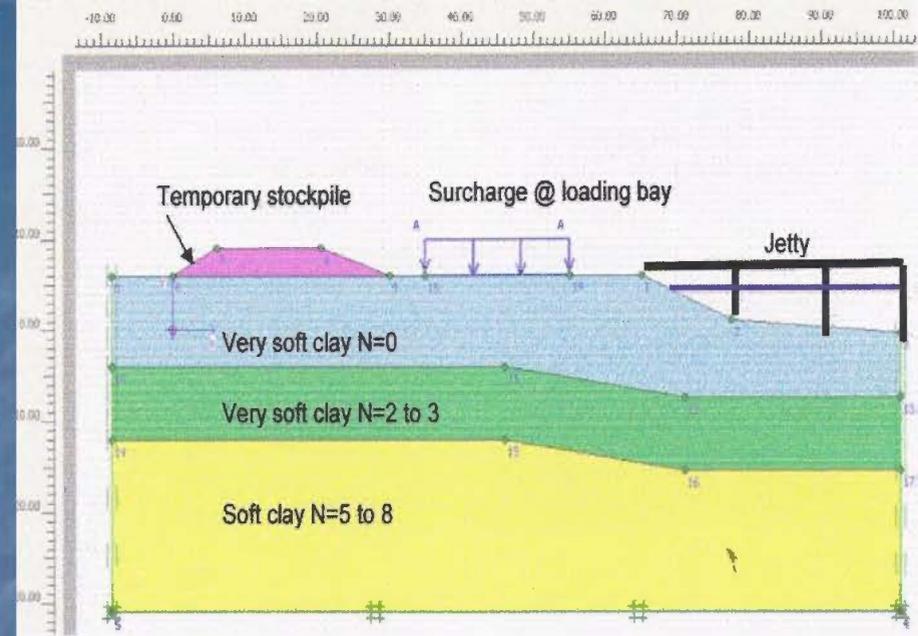
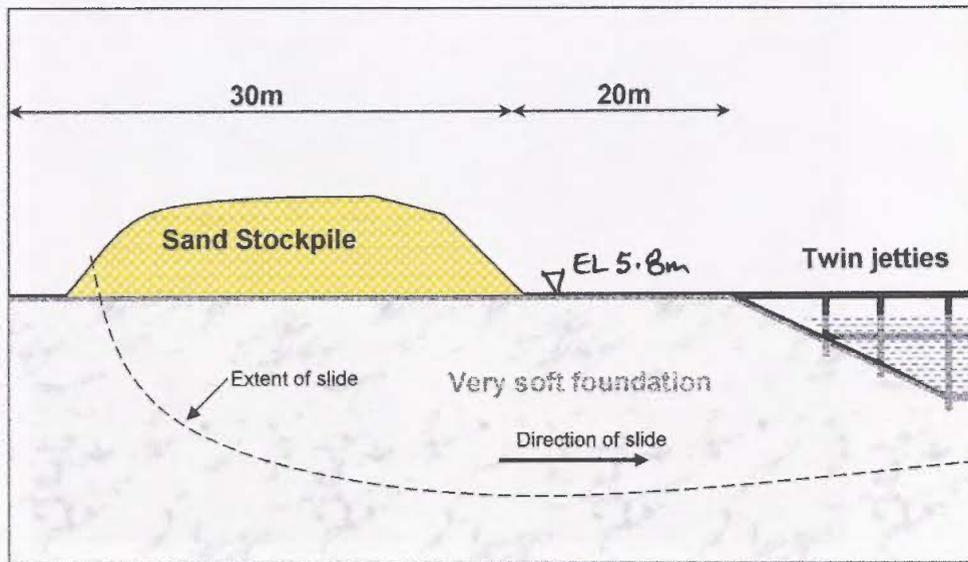
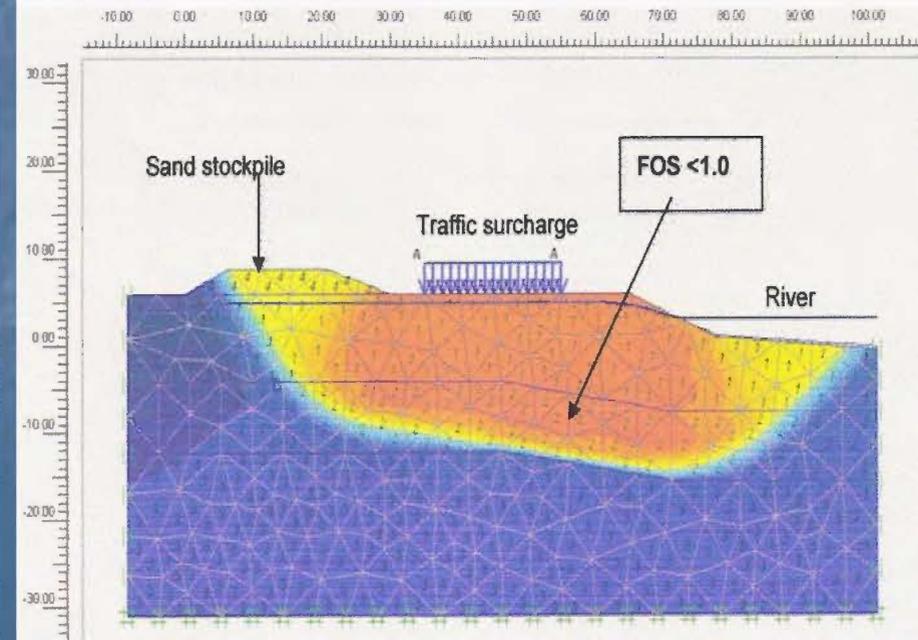


Figure C-1 : Finite Element Model of the riverbank with sand stockpile



Cross-section through stockpile and jetty



4.2 Soft ground related

- Under-estimation of soft ground strength
- Ignorance of adverse effects
- Lack of engineering supervision/control
- No warning in document
- Un-detailed method statement
- No provision of temporary support



Induced surrounding ground movement towards the central un-braced excavation

Source: Contractor's photo 5th Mar'07



Source: Contractor's photo of 9 Feb '07



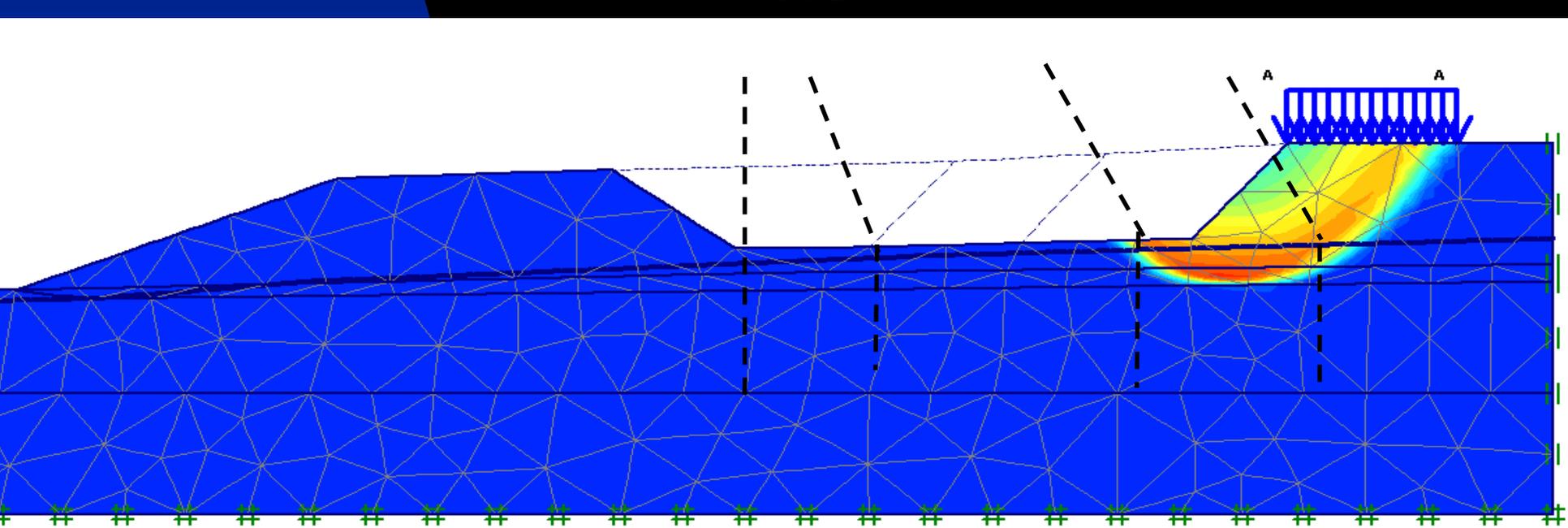
Source: Contractor's photo 1st Mar'07



Source: Site visit 12 Jun '07

4.3 Construction methodology

- Construction mtd inducing failure
- Underlying thin soft layer
- Machine load
- Steep excavated slope



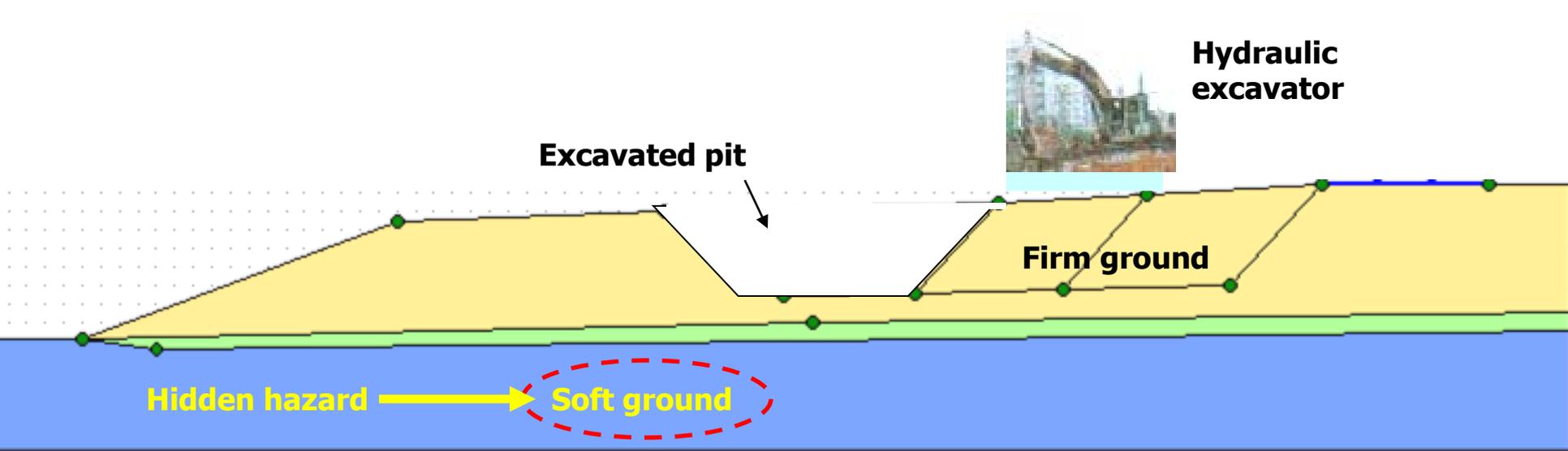
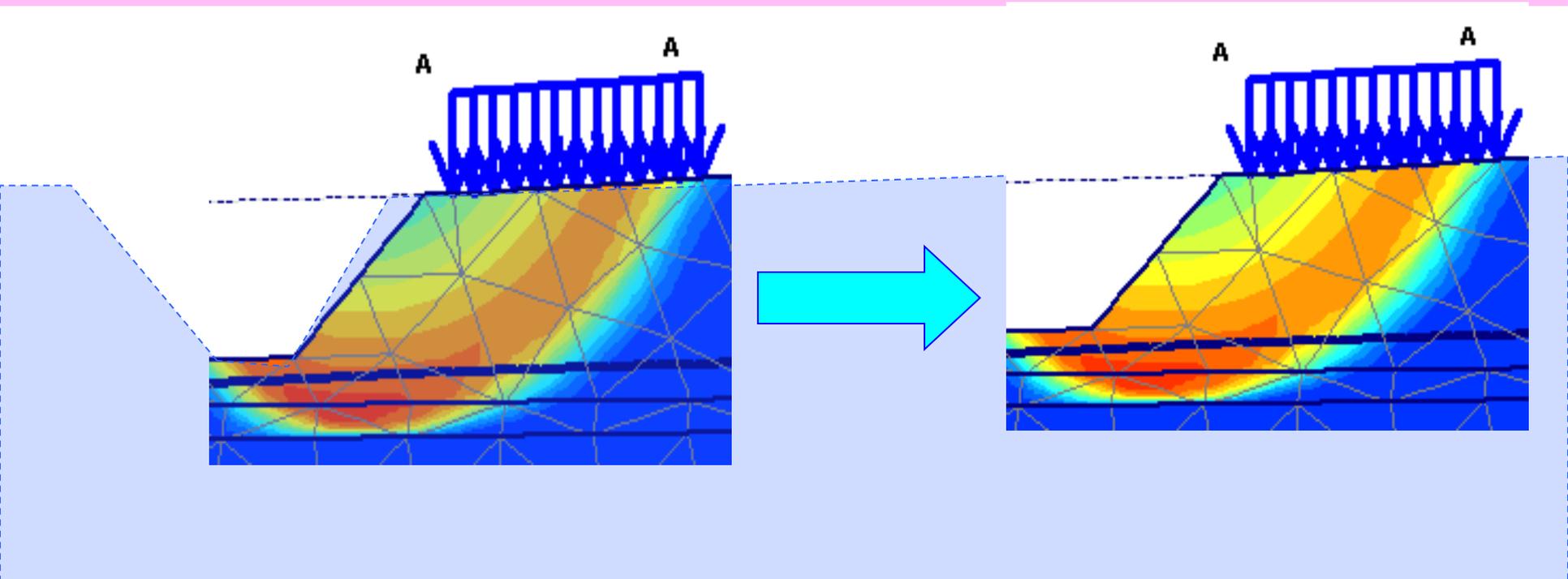
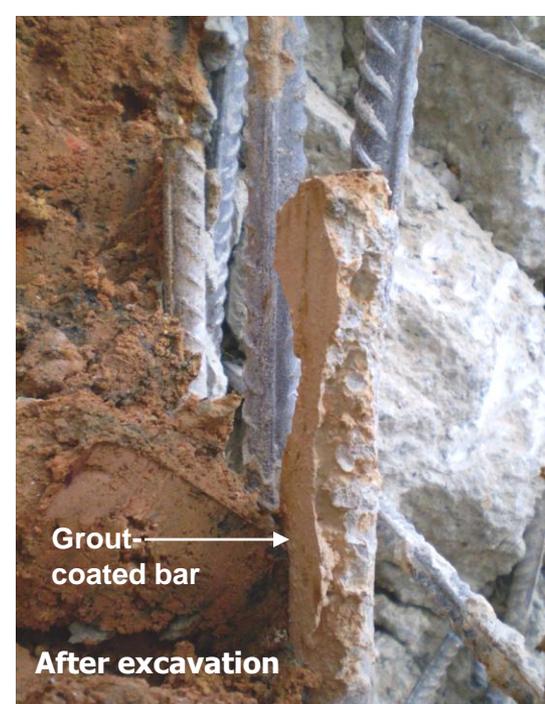
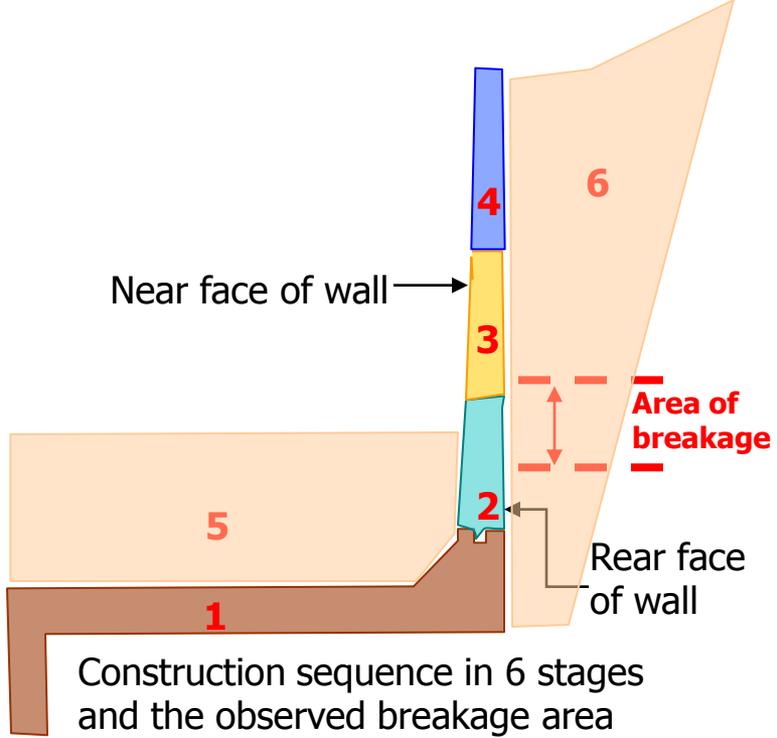


Illustration on the hidden hazard below excavation level



4.4 Workmanship

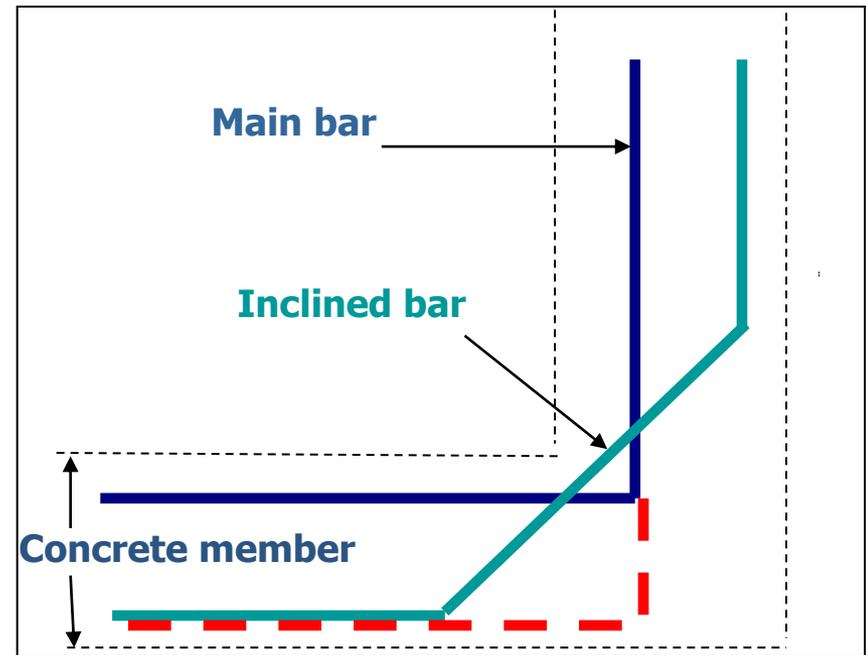
- Poor workmanship
- Inadequate concrete cover
- Movement of formwork



4.5 Detailing

- Unclear detailing in critical areas
- Misconception of redundant bars
- Symmetrical structure but different loading
- Unchecked drafting works

Source: Site visit of 7 Jan '06



4.6 Karstic formation

Undulating limestone bedrock

Wrong procedure of pile set

Over-driven piles

Not conforming to local practice

Lack of engineering supervision



4.7 Inconsistency

- Change of personnel
- Undisclosed design document
- Assumed foundation
- Designer not visiting site

4.8 Not designed for

- Simple design but multiple functions
- Perhaps no design
- Extreme changes in boundary condition
- Under-capacity for flood, overtopping
- Unstable slope



4.9 Time dependent

- Unconsolidated foundation
- Rapid build-up, excessive load
- Not responding to instrument results
- Lack of engineering supervision/control

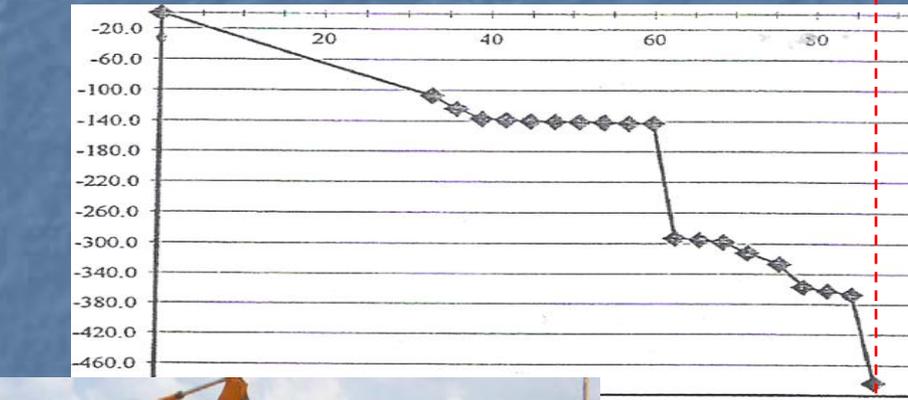
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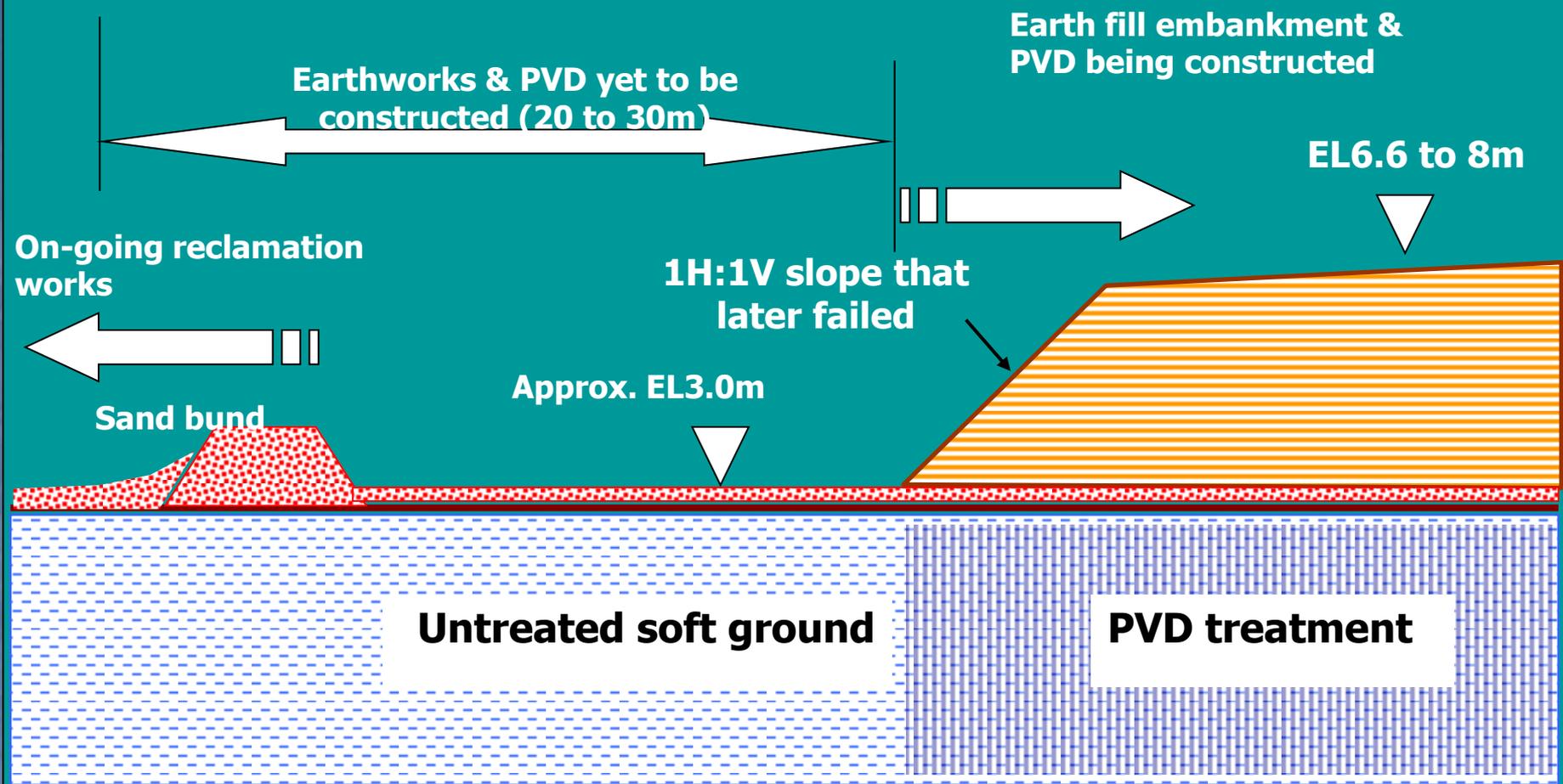
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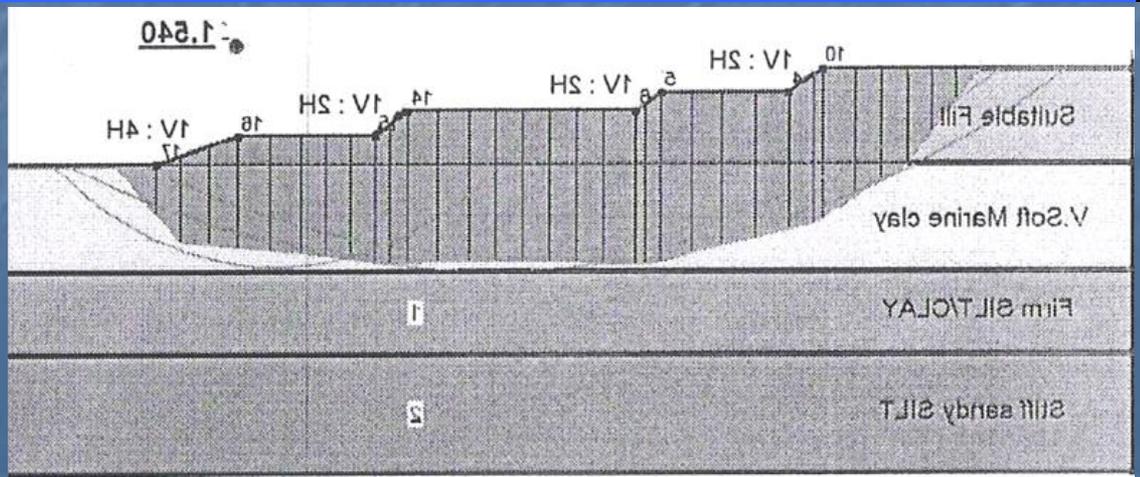
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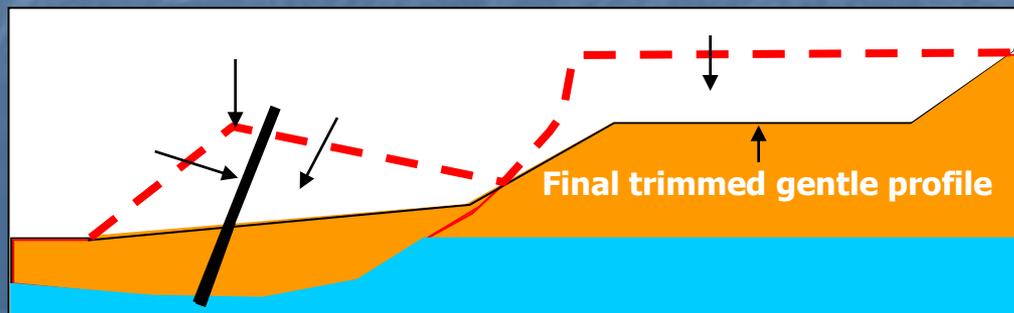
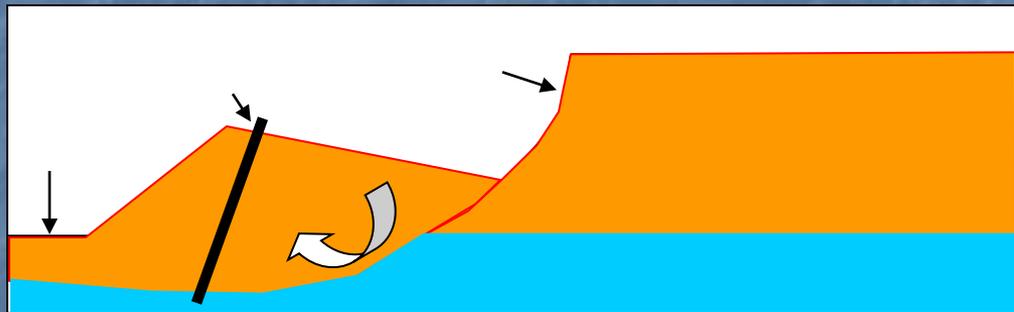
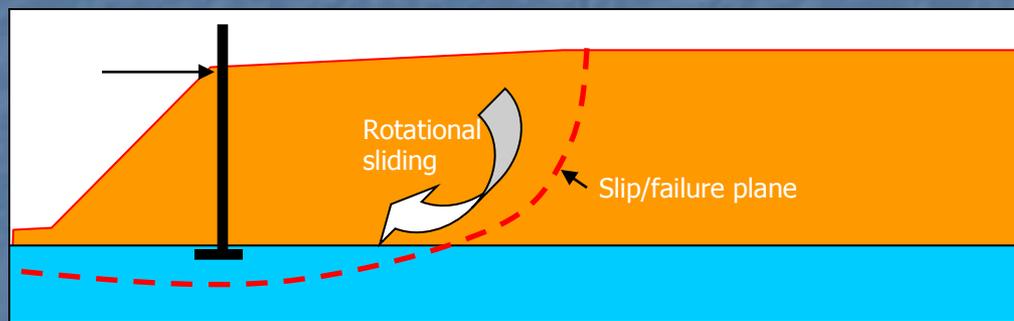
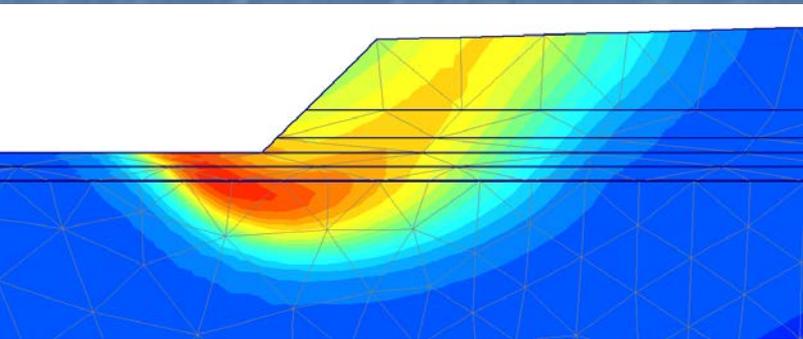
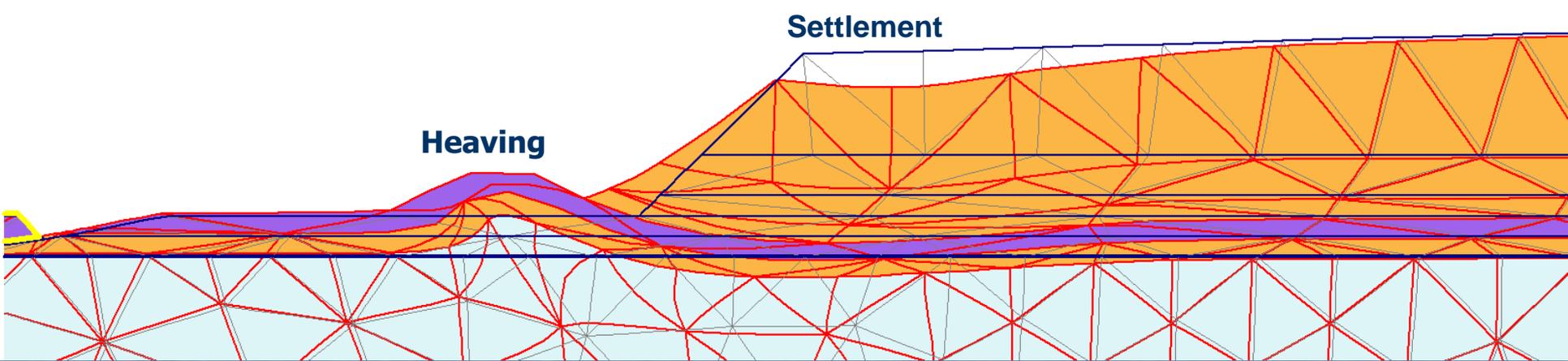
SLOPE FAILURE





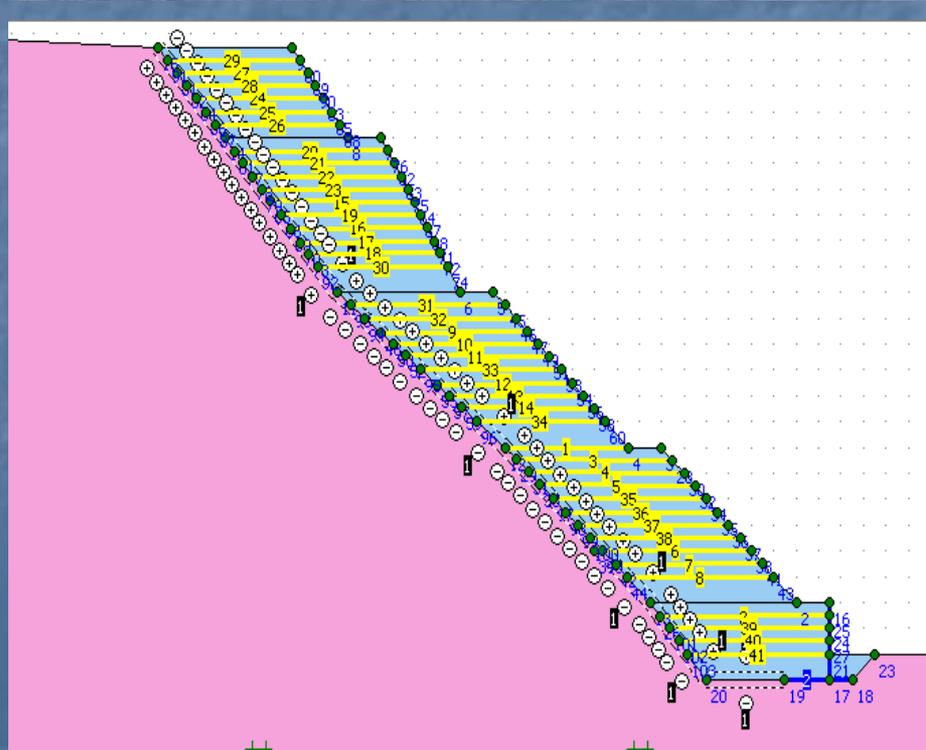
“Reconstruction” of the embankment details before failure





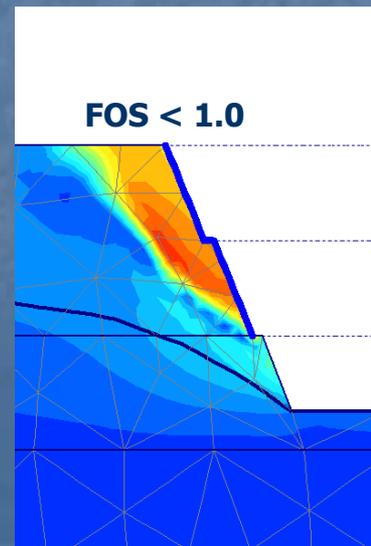
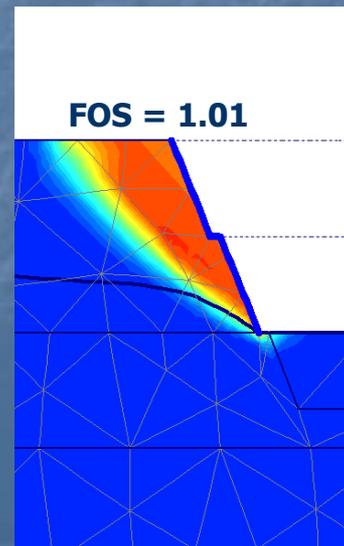
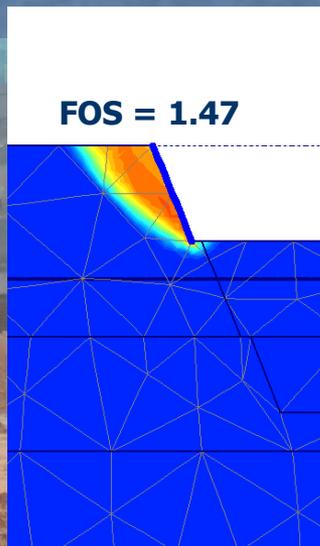
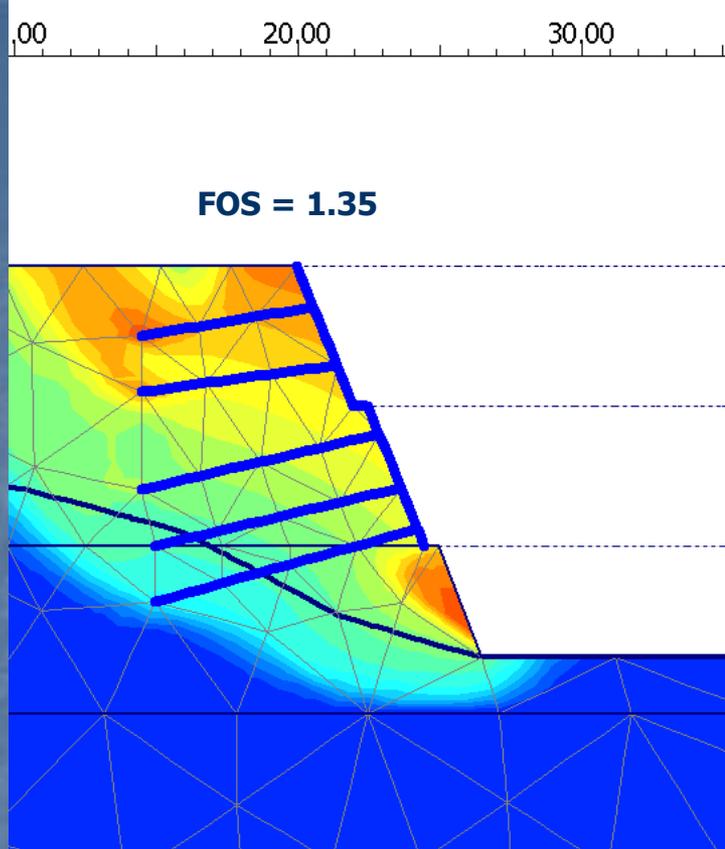
4.10 Repeated failures

- Reconstruction of failure
- No increase in stability
- No internal reinforcement
- No counter weight



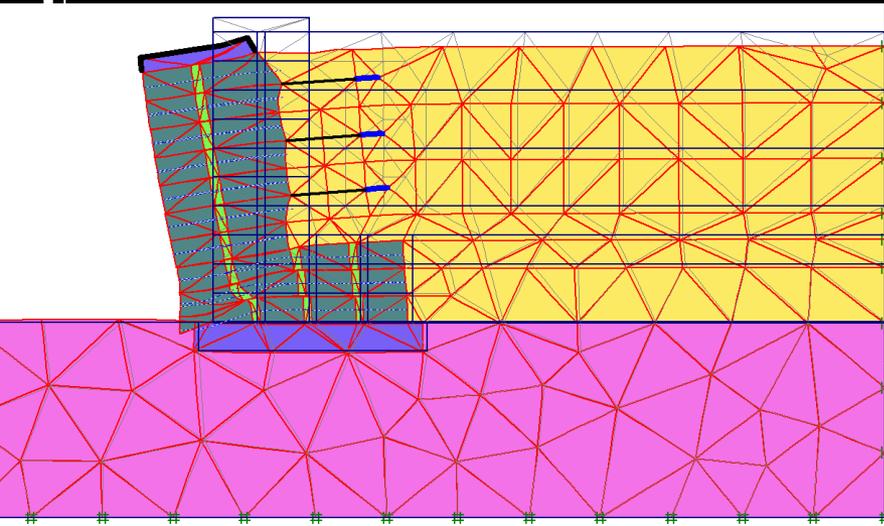
4.11 Sequence of construction

- No indication in drawing
- No enforcement in construction
- Lack of engineering supervision/control
- Client assuming engineer's role



4.12 Innovation

- Unproven design
- No relevant reference code of practice
- No engineering supervision
- Lack of grd water control



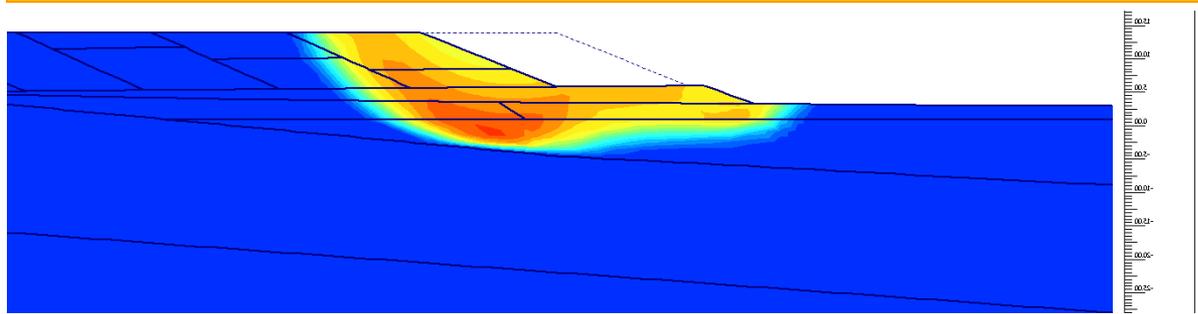
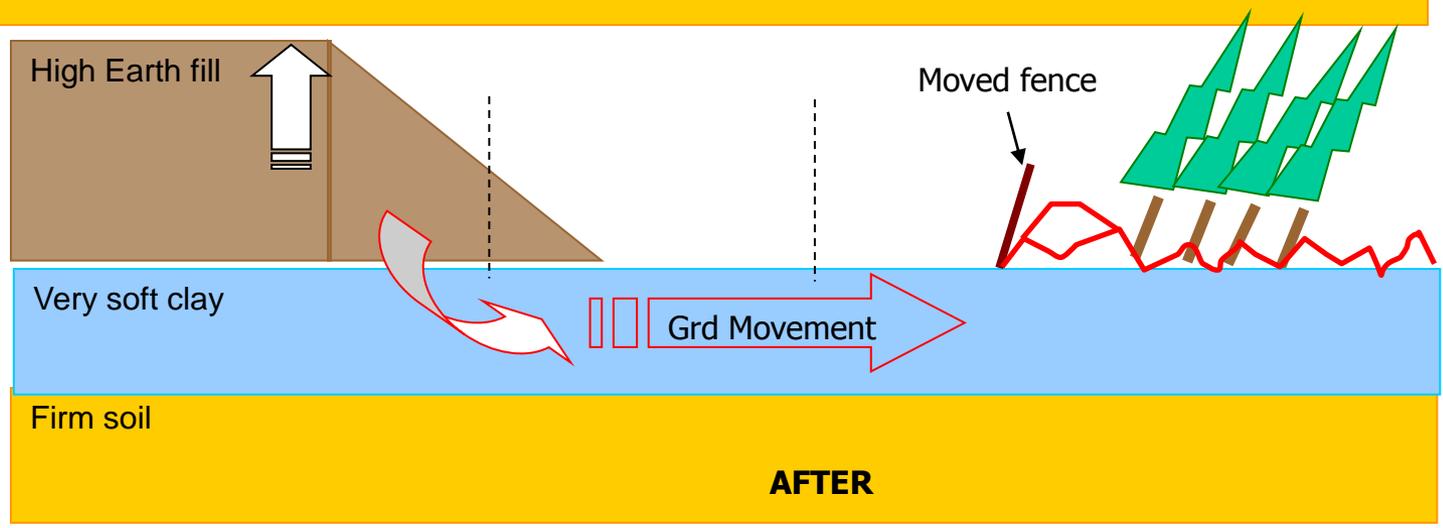
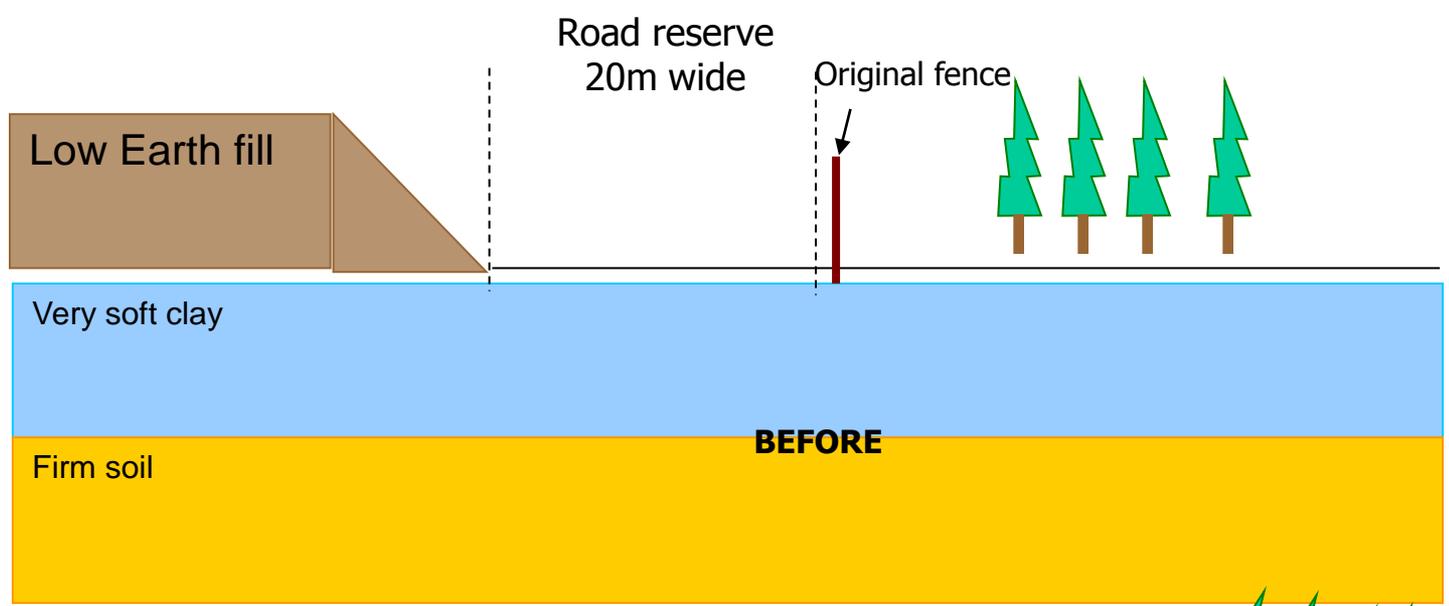
Innovative Rubber-tyre retaining wall

4.13 Induced failure

- Purposely built to fail as cheap means of excavation
- Uncontrolled boundary condition
- Lack of engineering supervision/control



Source: Site visit 2-12-2008



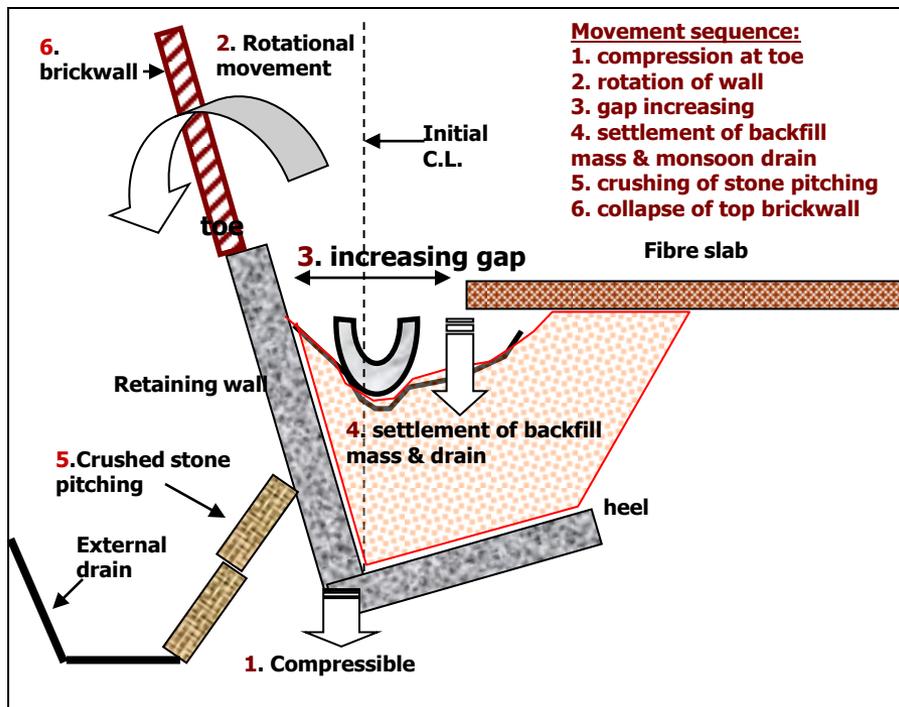
4.14 Geological features

- Unfavourable geological feature
- Geological evolution
- Peculiar material properties
- Pre-existing sheared surfaces
- Fighting against nature



4.15 Varied ground conditions

- Foundation material not the same as anticipated
- Site information not relayed to designer
- Client assuming role of engineer
- Negative effect of value engineering



4.16 Groundwater lowering

- Consequent of neighbouring activity
- Negative impact of grd water lowering
- Presence of band of soft layer
- A case difficult to prosecute

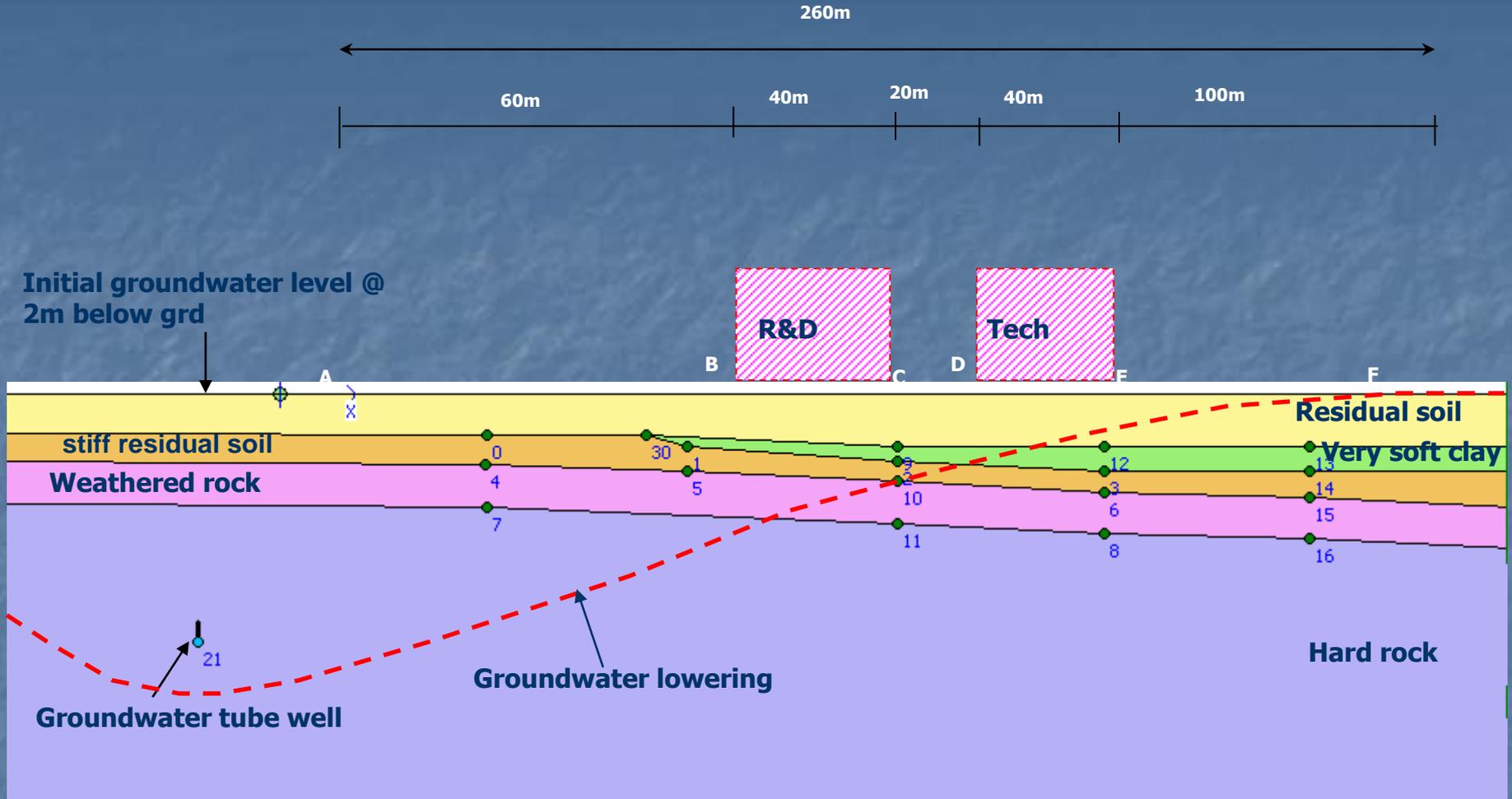


Figure 10.1: Geotechnical FE Model for the groundwater abstraction simulation

Surface point	Settlement (m)
B	0.120
C	0.227
D	0.308
E	0.342
F	0.296

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- 5.0 Avoidance/Minimising Geotechnical Failure
 - 5.1 Adequate S.I.
 - 5.2 Study all plausible collapse mechanism
 - 5.3 Proof checking of design; peer review
 - 5.4 Attention to detailing
 - 5.5 Preferred construction sequence
 - 5.6 Limiting construction loads and surcharges

Avoidance/Minimising Geotechnical Failure

- 5.7 Roles & responsibilities
- 5.8 Construction supervision/control
- 5.9 Designer to inspection site
- 5.10 Relay of information both ways
- 5.11 Discourage competitive bidding for design profession
- 5.12 Adopt QA/QC procedures
- 5.13 Conduct risk assessment
- 5.14 Data collection on geo-failures

Avoidance/Minimising Geotechnical Failure -2

- S.I. missed in pre-design is S.I. required after design plus 100% cost overrun
- The best way to generate failure is to ignore lessons learnt from failures
- Major problem is making knowledge available to whom who does not know he needs it
- Benefit failures constructively
- Success does not consist in never making mistakes, but in never making the same one a second time

**END OF
TOPIC**