



INFILTRATOR

water technologies



The Environment Beneath the Skid-Steer
Soil Engineering Basics for Onsite System Installers

Disclaimers

- NOWRA's Disclaimer: The materials being presented represent the speaker's own opinions and do NOT reflect the opinions of NOWRA.
- Speaker's Disclaimer: The information and situations shown and discussed in this presentation are hypothetical, are provided to improve the audience's awareness of selected potential subsurface conditions, and do not represent actual situations. Workers must consider applicable regulatory requirements and site-specific conditions to determine safe working practices.

Early 1900s Manufactured Gas Plant





Manufactured Gas Plant Contamination



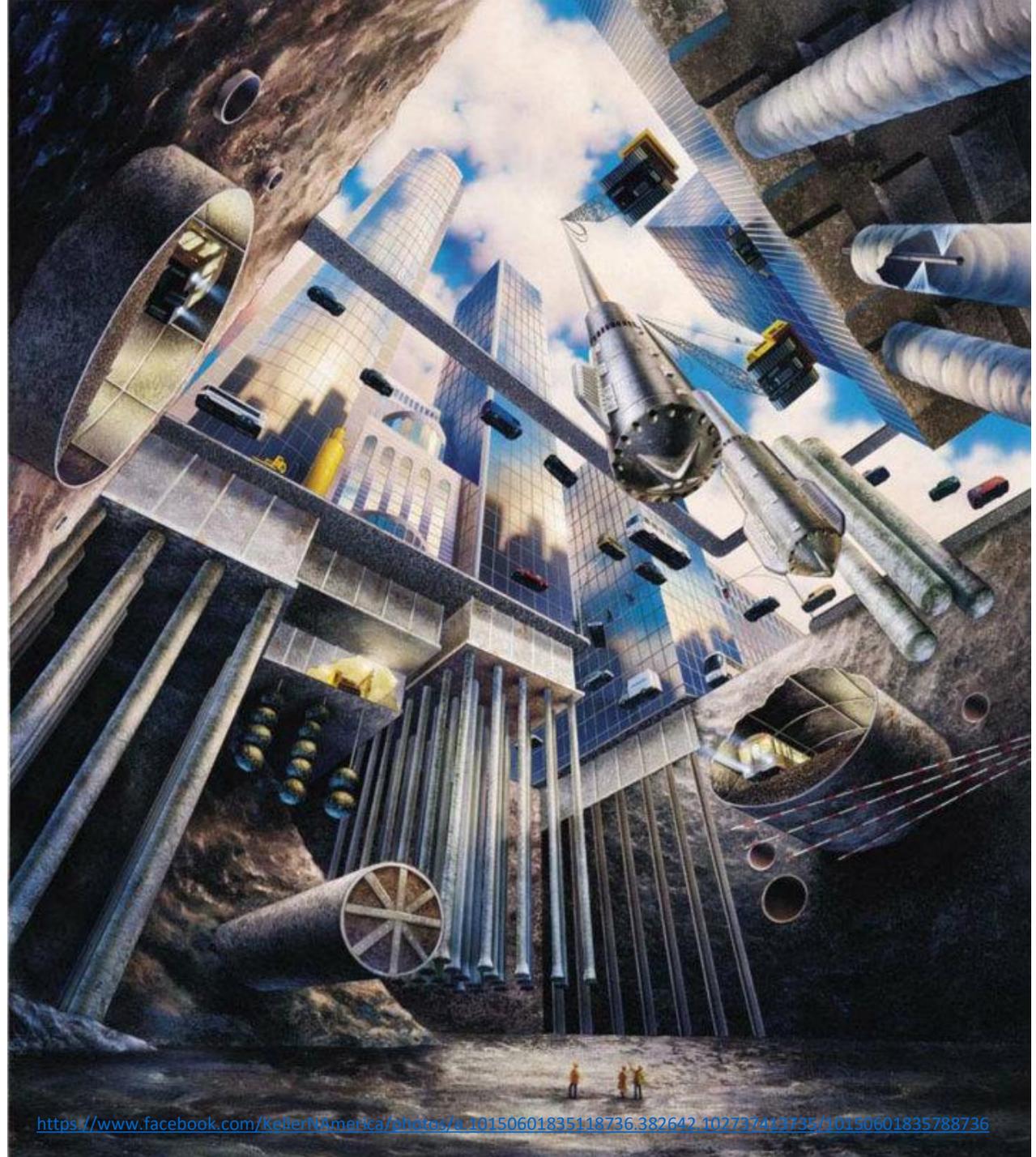
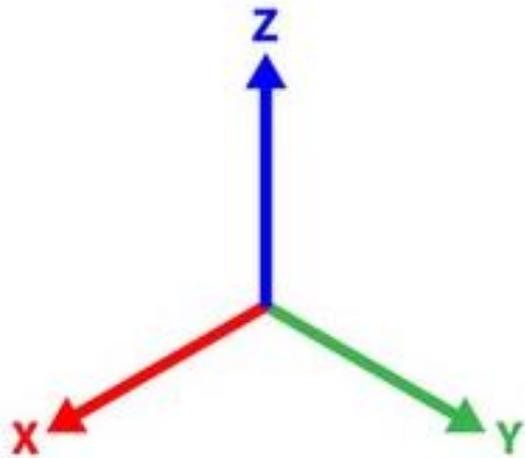


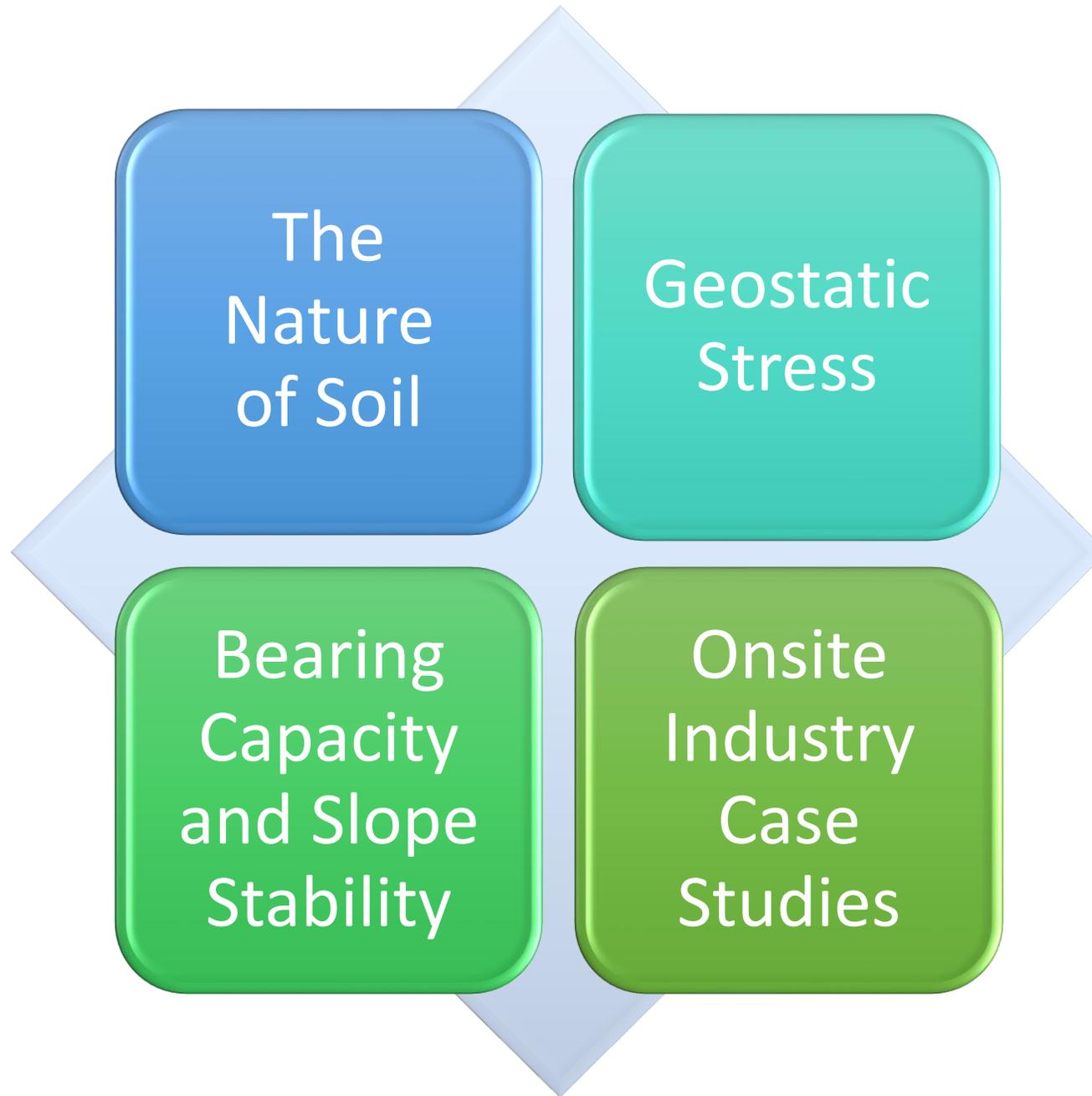


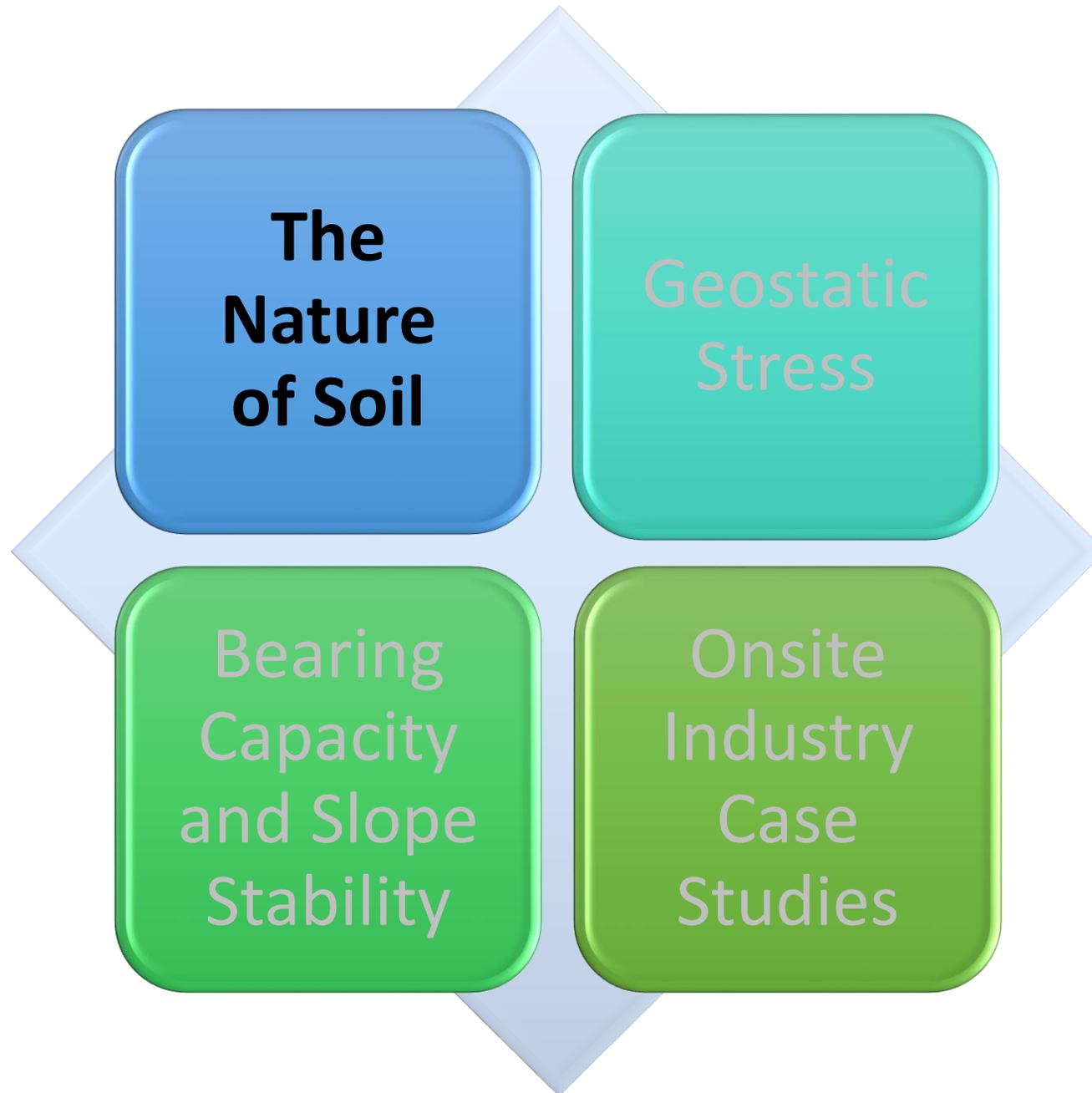
New York City Below Street Level



Thinking underground in three dimensions





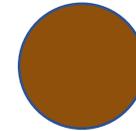


A large, semi-circular brown shape representing a gravel particle.

Gravel
> 2 mm

A large brown circle representing a coarse sand particle.

Coarse Sand
0.2 to 2 mm



Fine Sand
0.02 to 0.2 mm



Silt
0.002 to 0.02 mm



Clay
< 0.002 mm



Angular sand



<https://www.sandatlas.org/sand-that-remembers-the-rock-it-once-was/>

Fine rounded sand



<https://www.sandatlas.org/desert-sand/>

Sand Particles

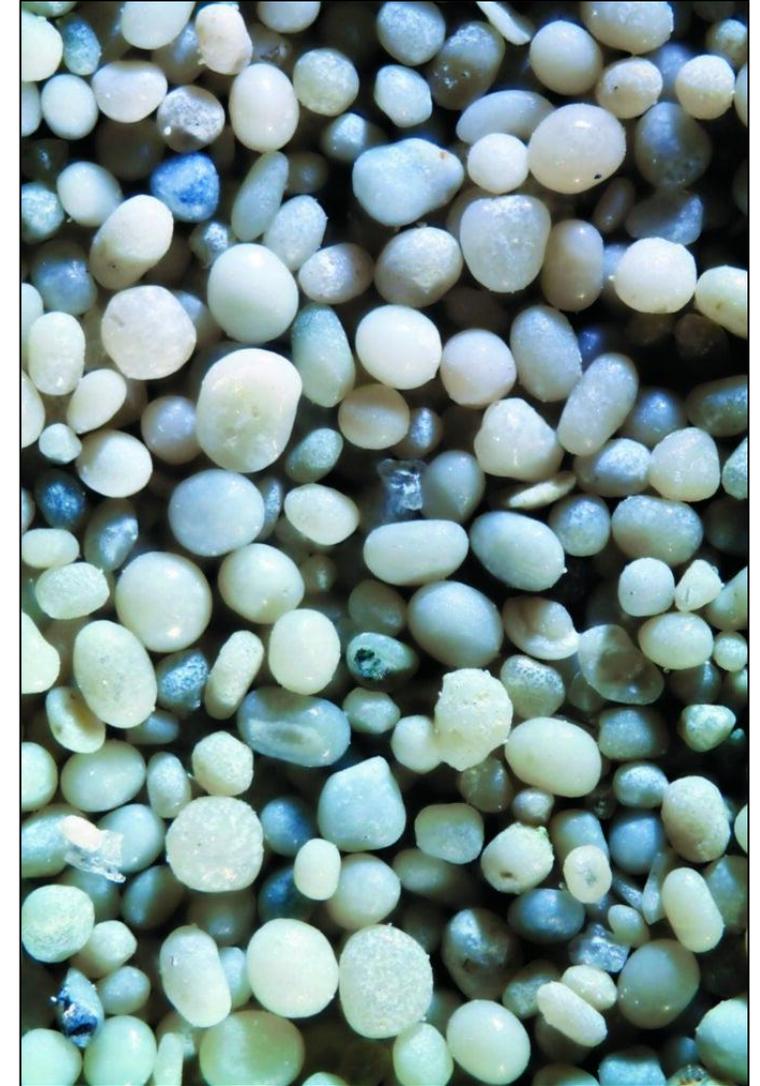
Puget Sound, WA



Hilton Head, SC



Great Salt Lake, UT

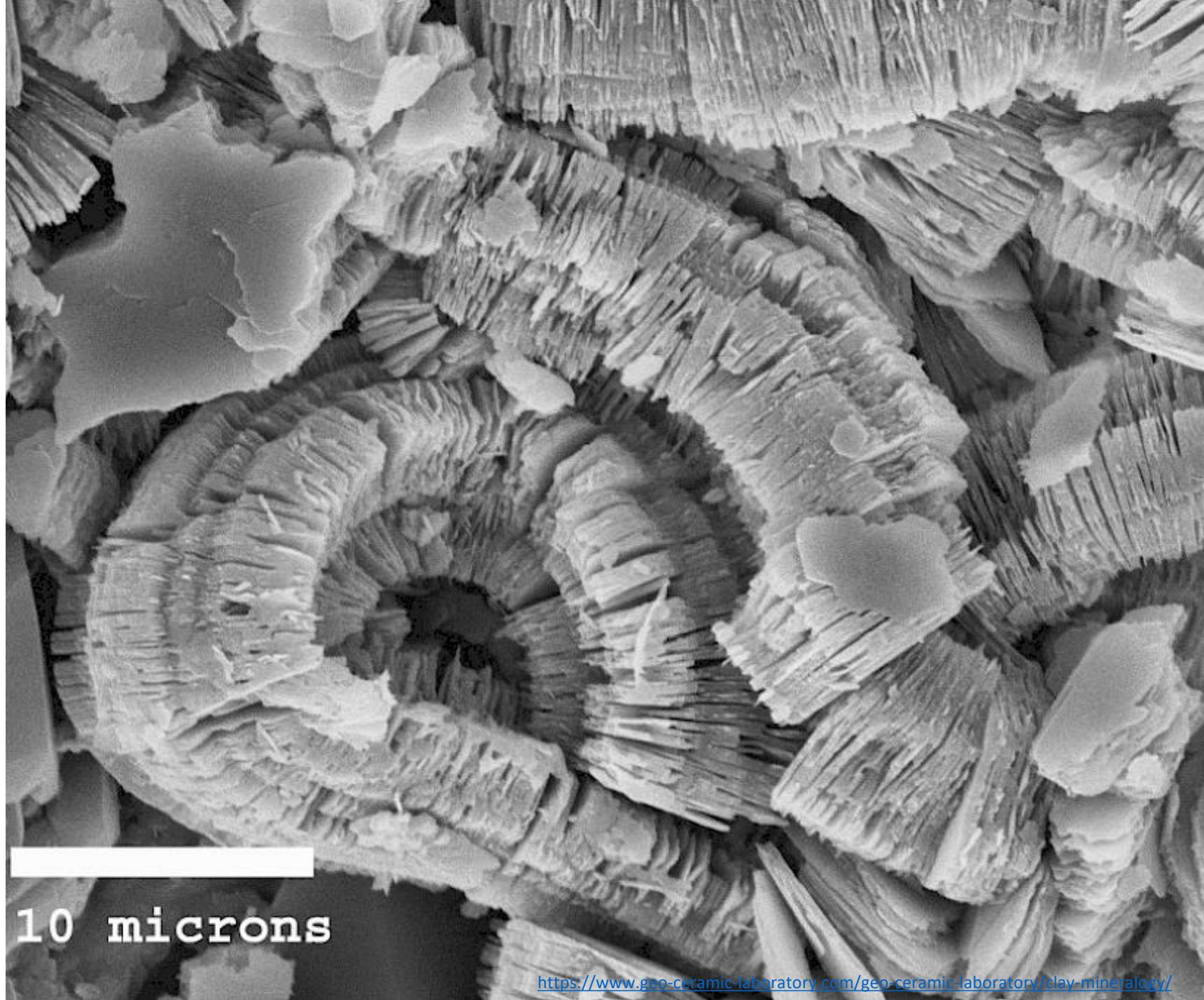


Kaolinite clay

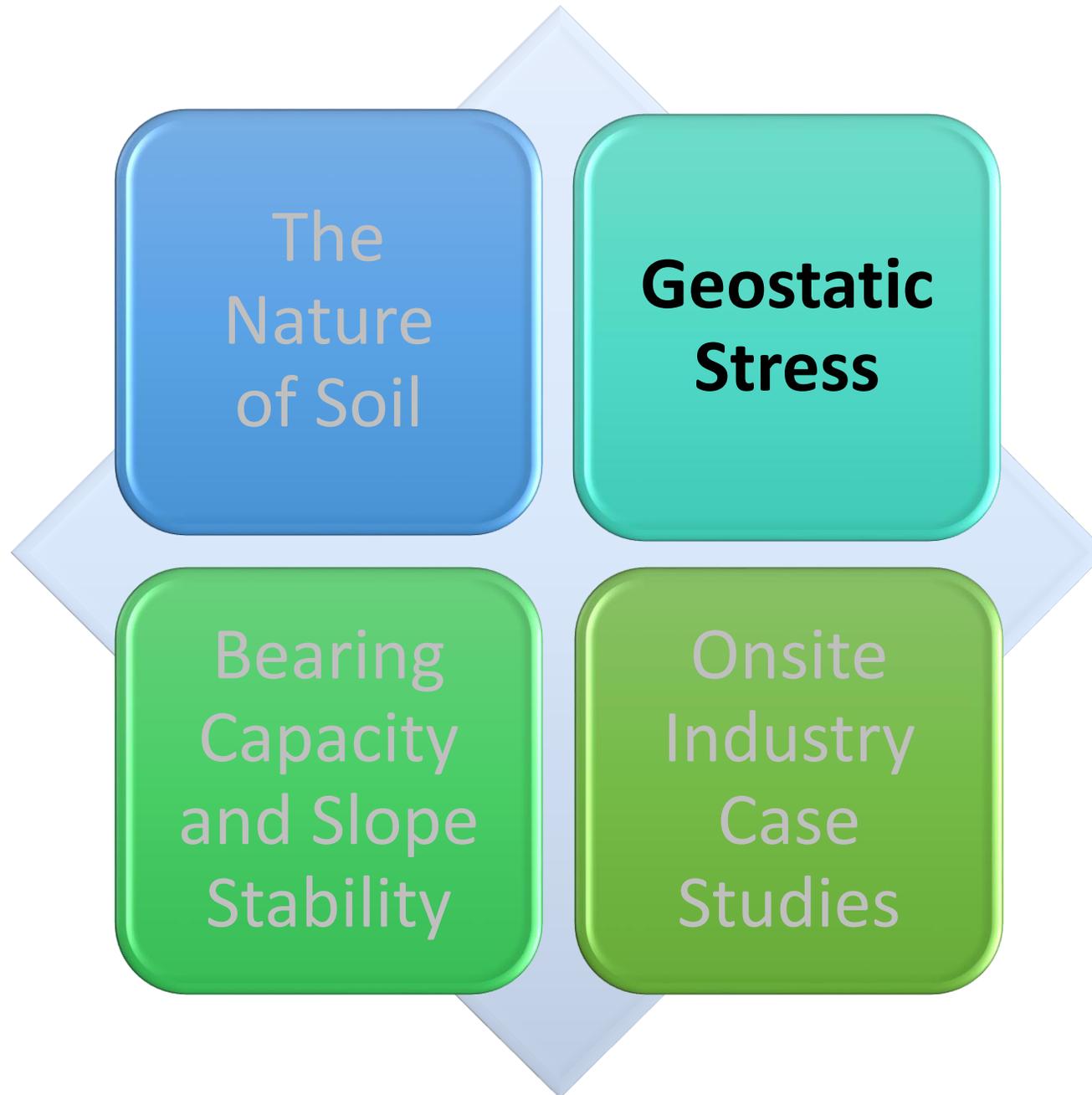
Scanning electron
microscope image

Particles are platy

Platy structure inhibits
particle interlock





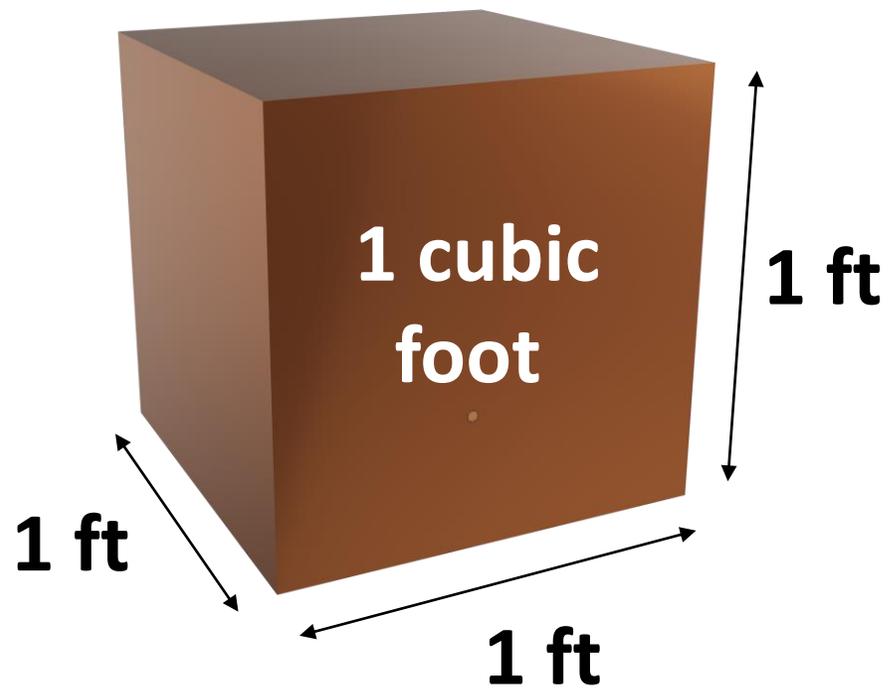


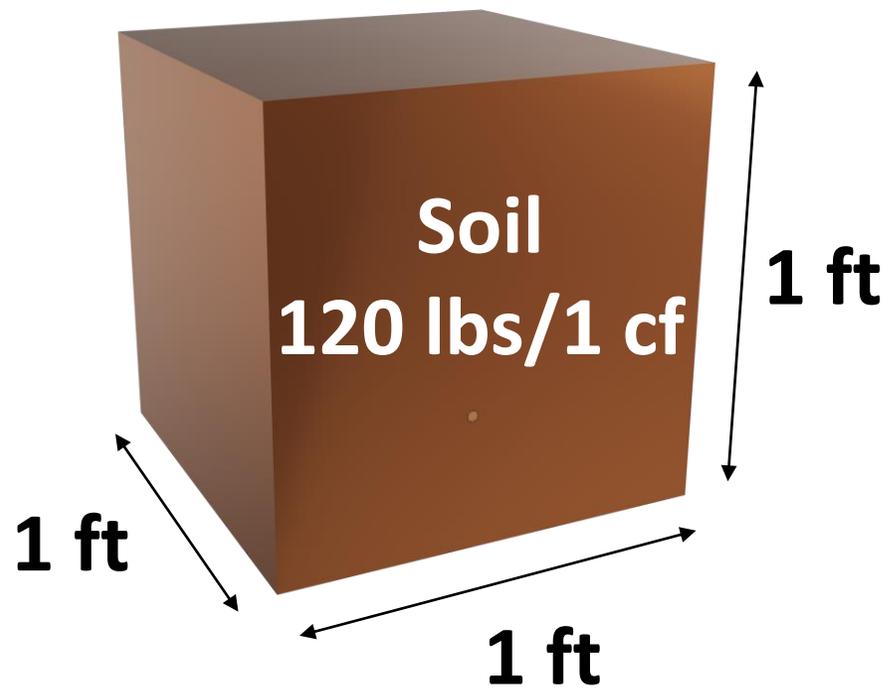
The Nature of Soil

Geostatic Stress

Bearing Capacity and Slope Stability

Onsite Industry Case Studies





**Water unit weight is
about half that of soil**



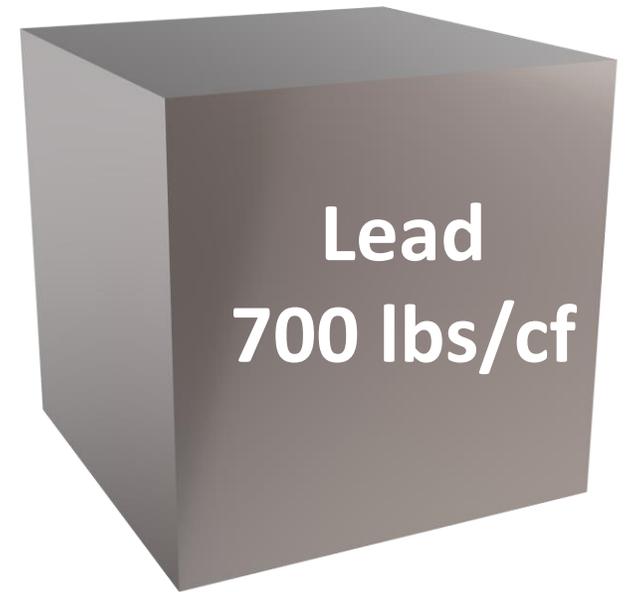
~0.5 times soil



0.5 times soil



Lead unit weight is almost 6 times greater than that of soil

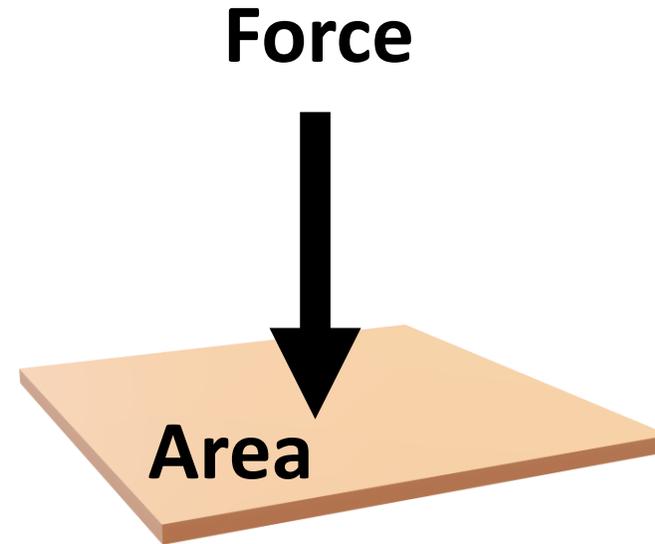


~6 times soil

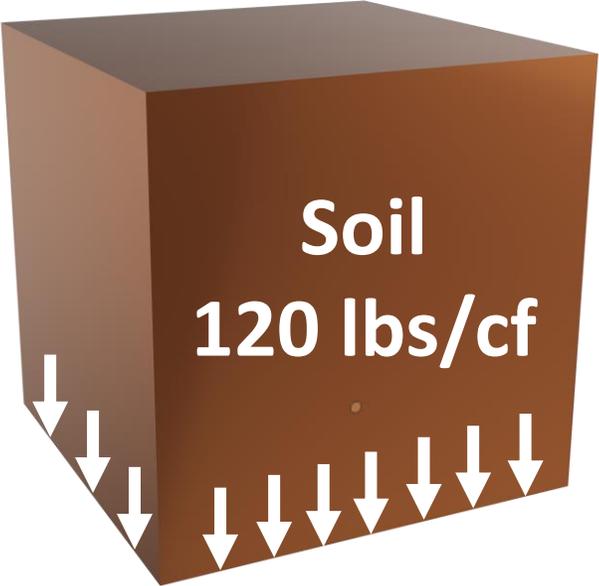
What is Stress?

Stress is force per unit area

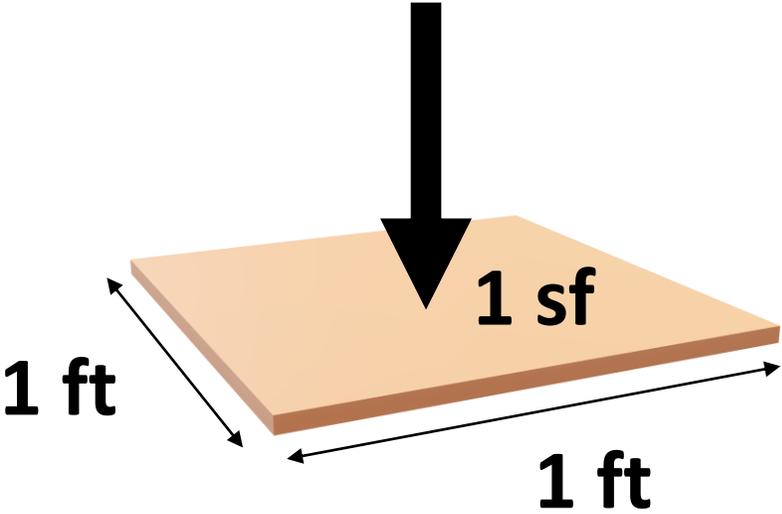
$$\text{Stress} = \text{Force} / \text{Area}$$



What is the stress at the base of a cubic foot of soil?



**120 pounds of soil occupying
one square foot of area**

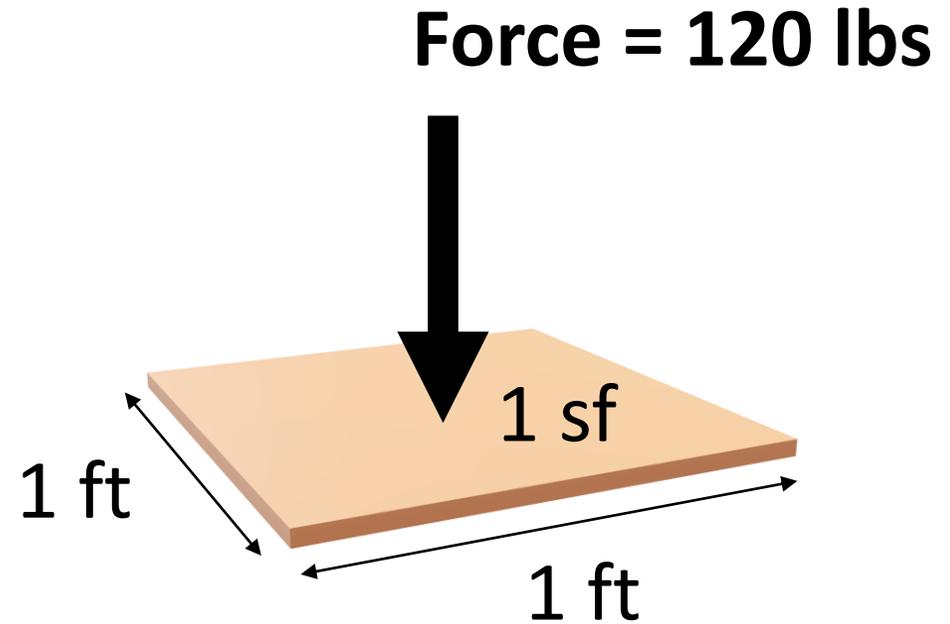


How to Calculate Vertical Geostatic Stress

Vertical geostatic stress = Force / Area

Vertical geostatic stress = 120 lbs / 1 sf

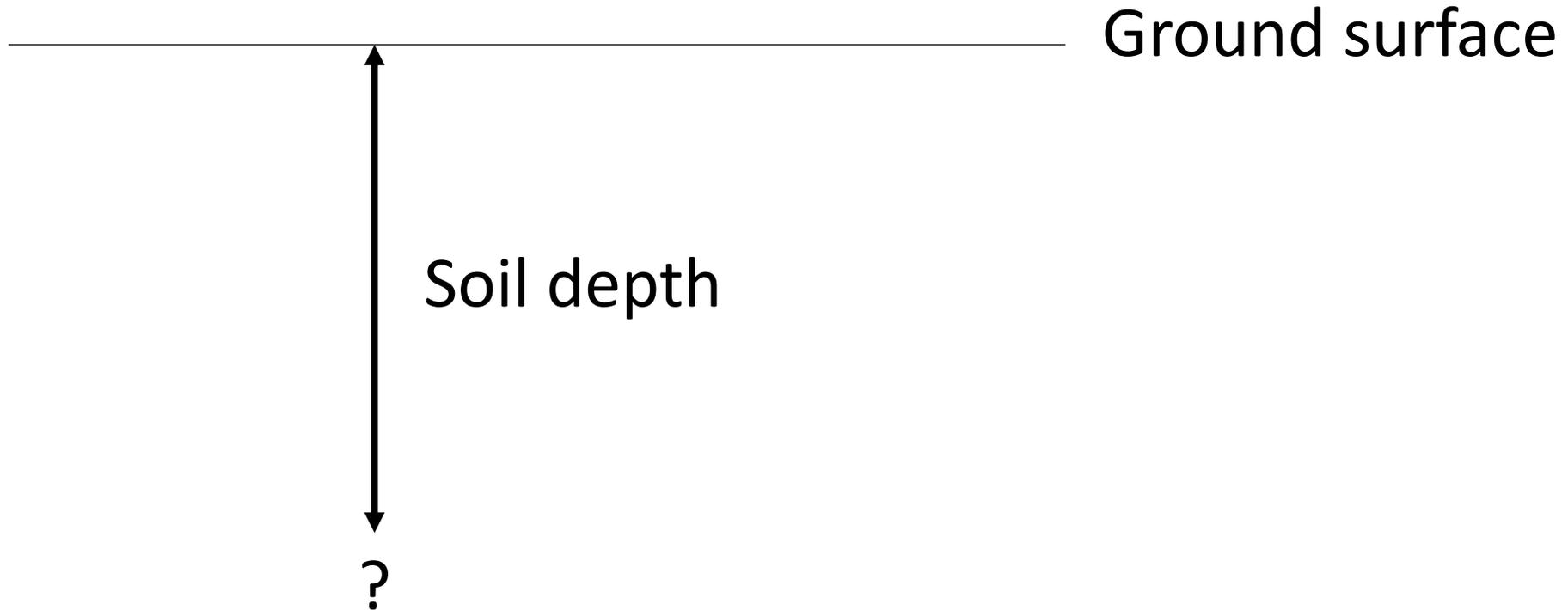
Vertical geostatic stress = 120 psf



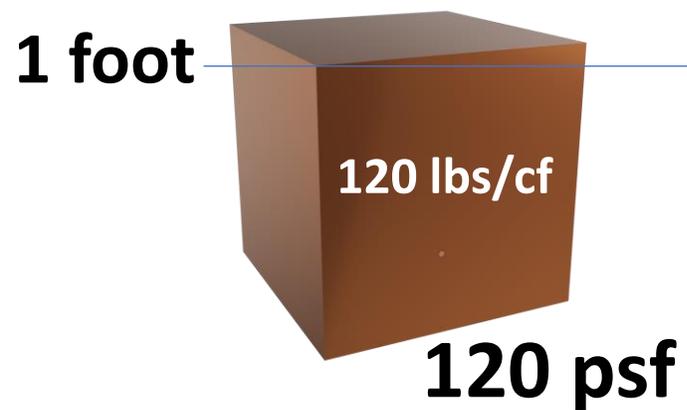
Area = 1 ft x 1 ft = 1 sf

How to Calculate Vertical Geostatic Stress at Depth

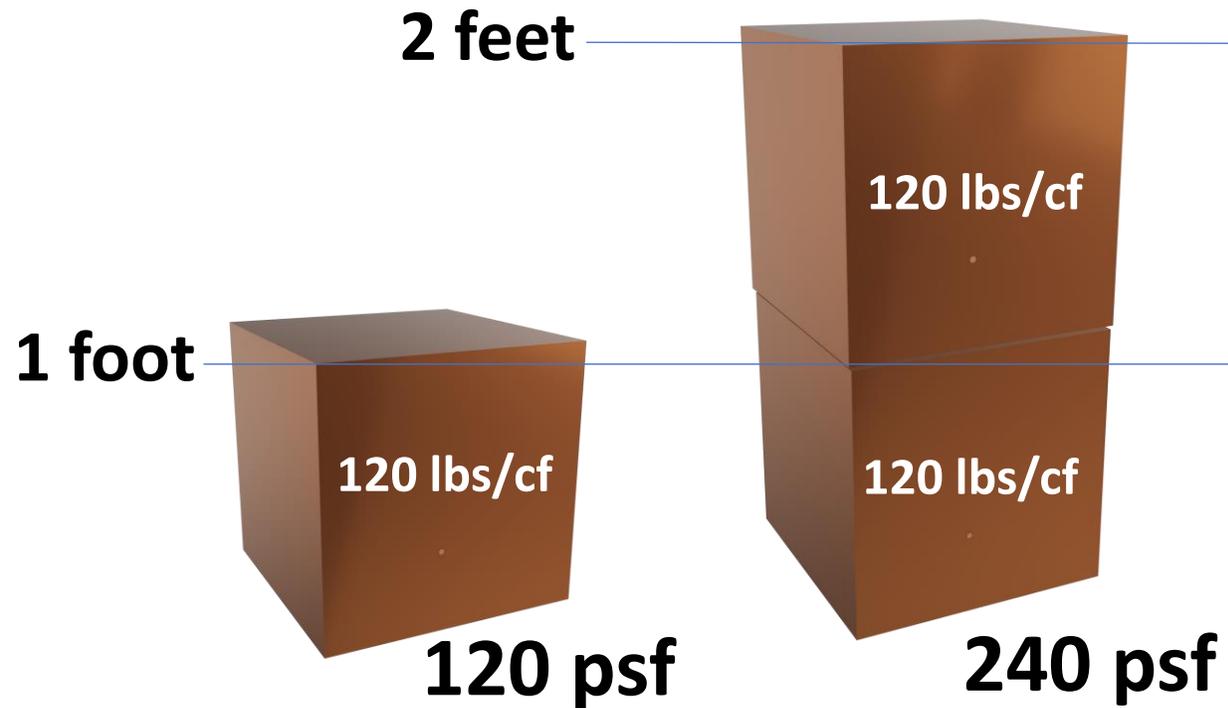
Vertical geostatic stress = Soil unit weight x depth of soil



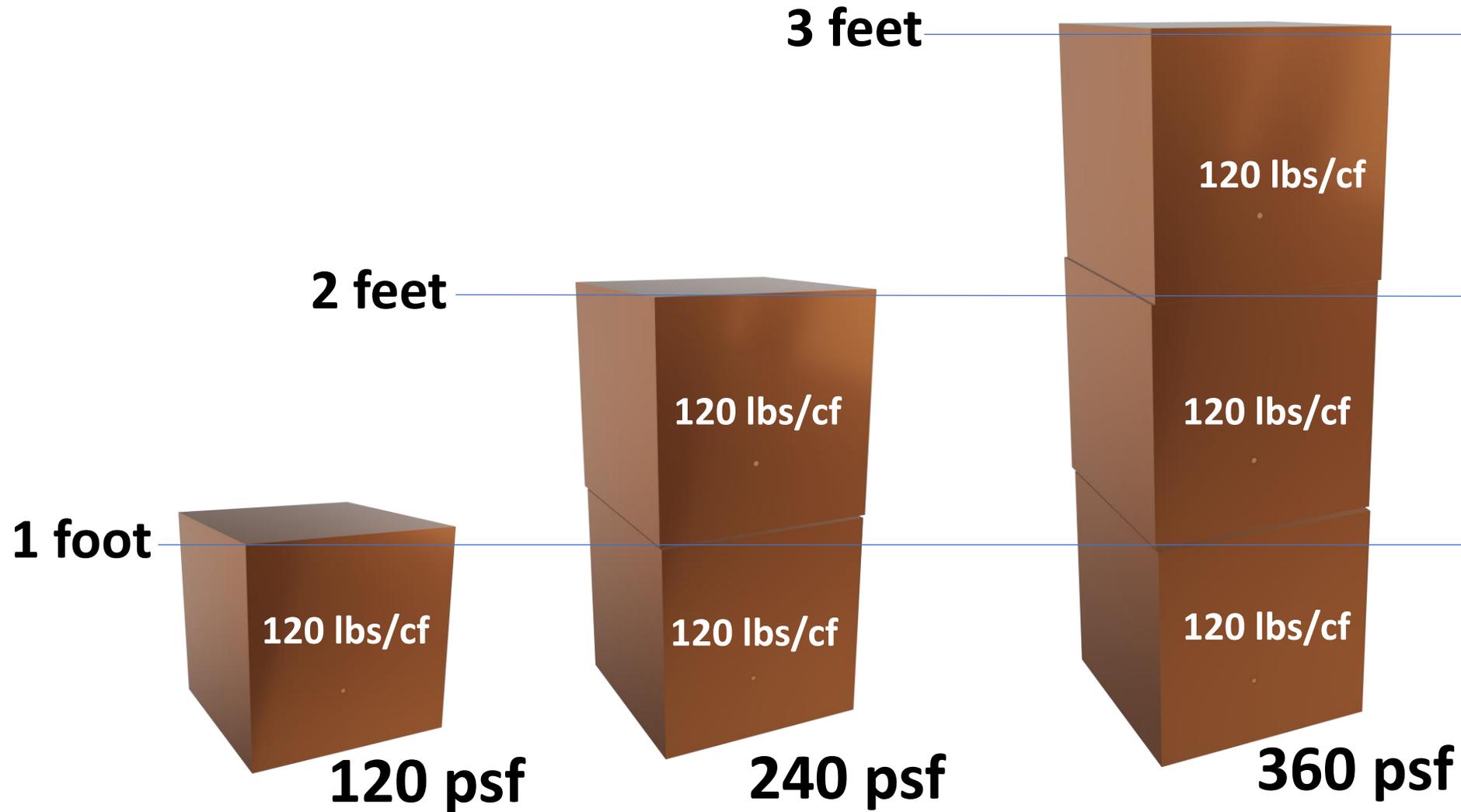
$$\text{Vertical stress} = 120 \text{ lbs/cf} \times 1 \text{ ft depth} = 120 \text{ psf}$$



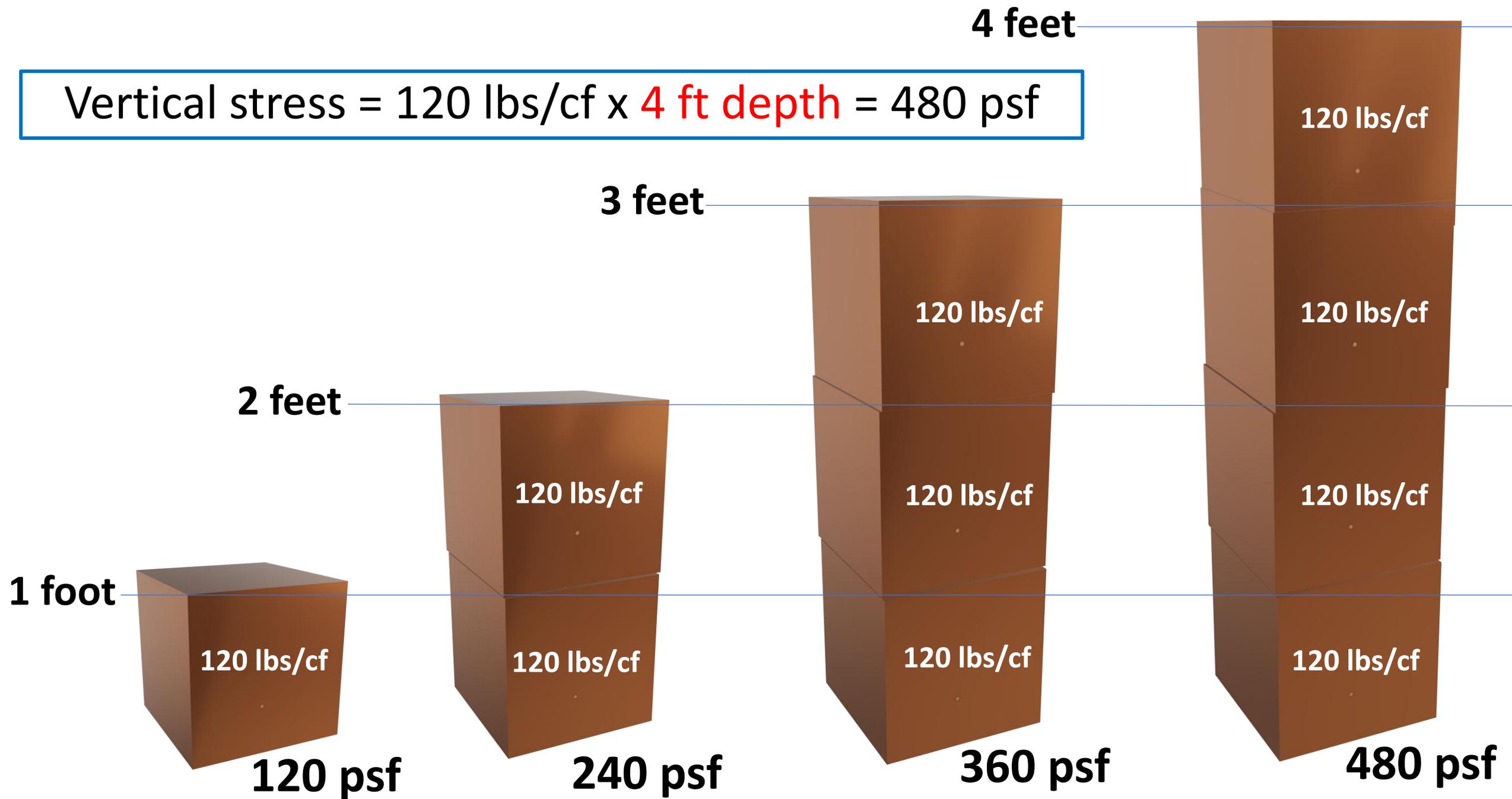
$$\text{Vertical stress} = 120 \text{ lbs/cf} \times 2 \text{ ft depth} = 240 \text{ psf}$$



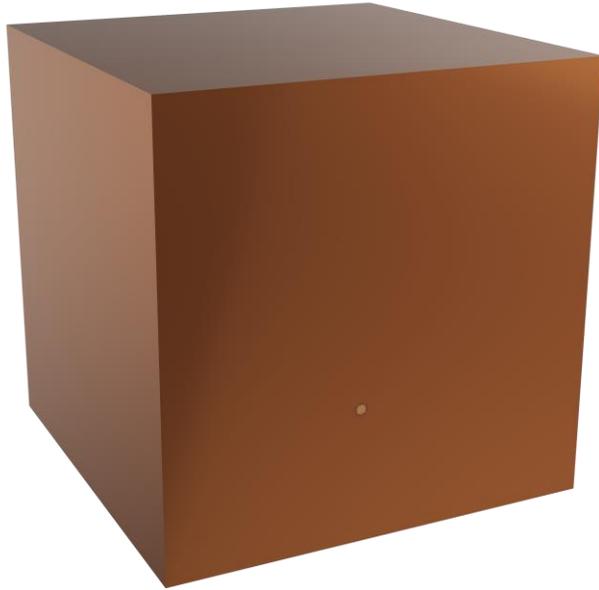
$$\text{Vertical stress} = 120 \text{ lbs/cf} \times 3 \text{ ft depth} = 360 \text{ psf}$$



$$\text{Vertical stress} = 120 \text{ lbs/cf} \times 4 \text{ ft depth} = 480 \text{ psf}$$



Is geostatic stress exerted the same in all directions?



Effect of Lateral Earth Pressure



Effect of Lateral Earth Pressure

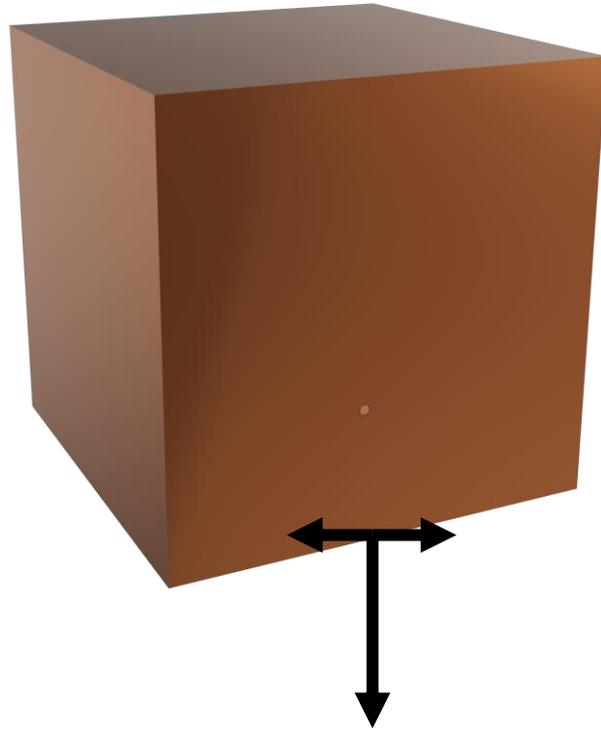


Effect of Lateral Earth Pressure



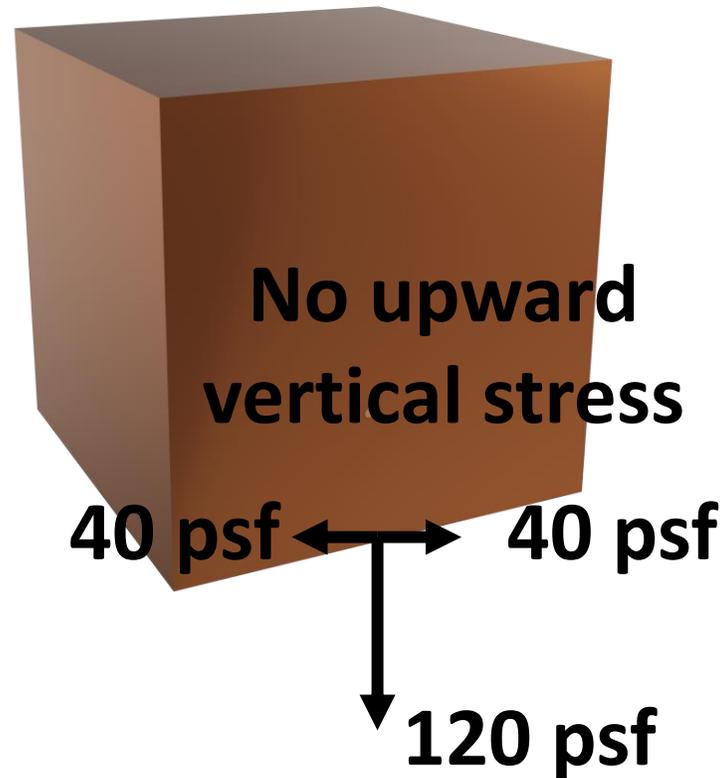
Geostatic stress is NOT the same in all directions

For granular soil, horizontal geostatic stress $\sim \frac{\text{Vertical stress}}{3}$

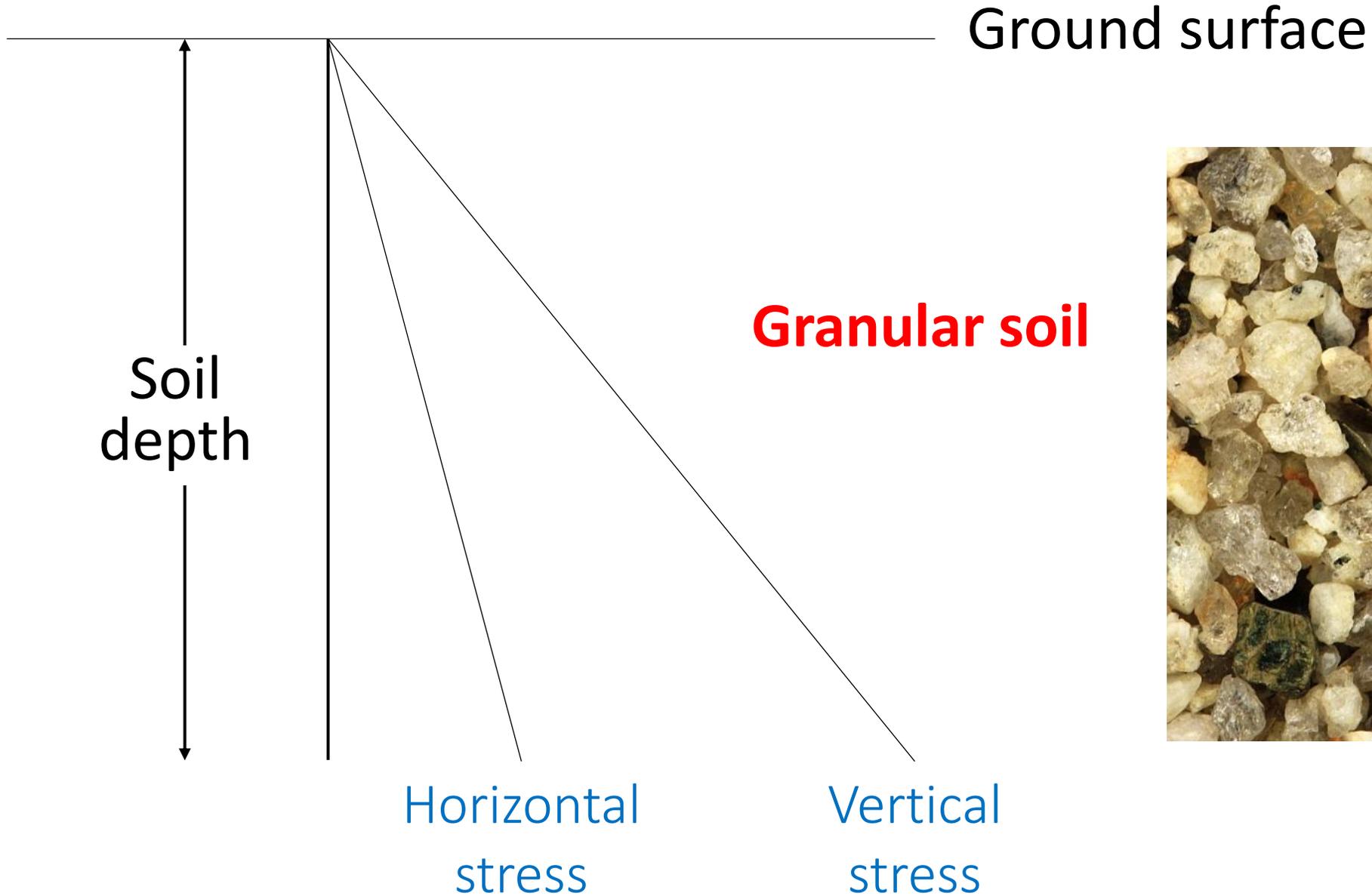


Geostatic stress is NOT the same in all directions

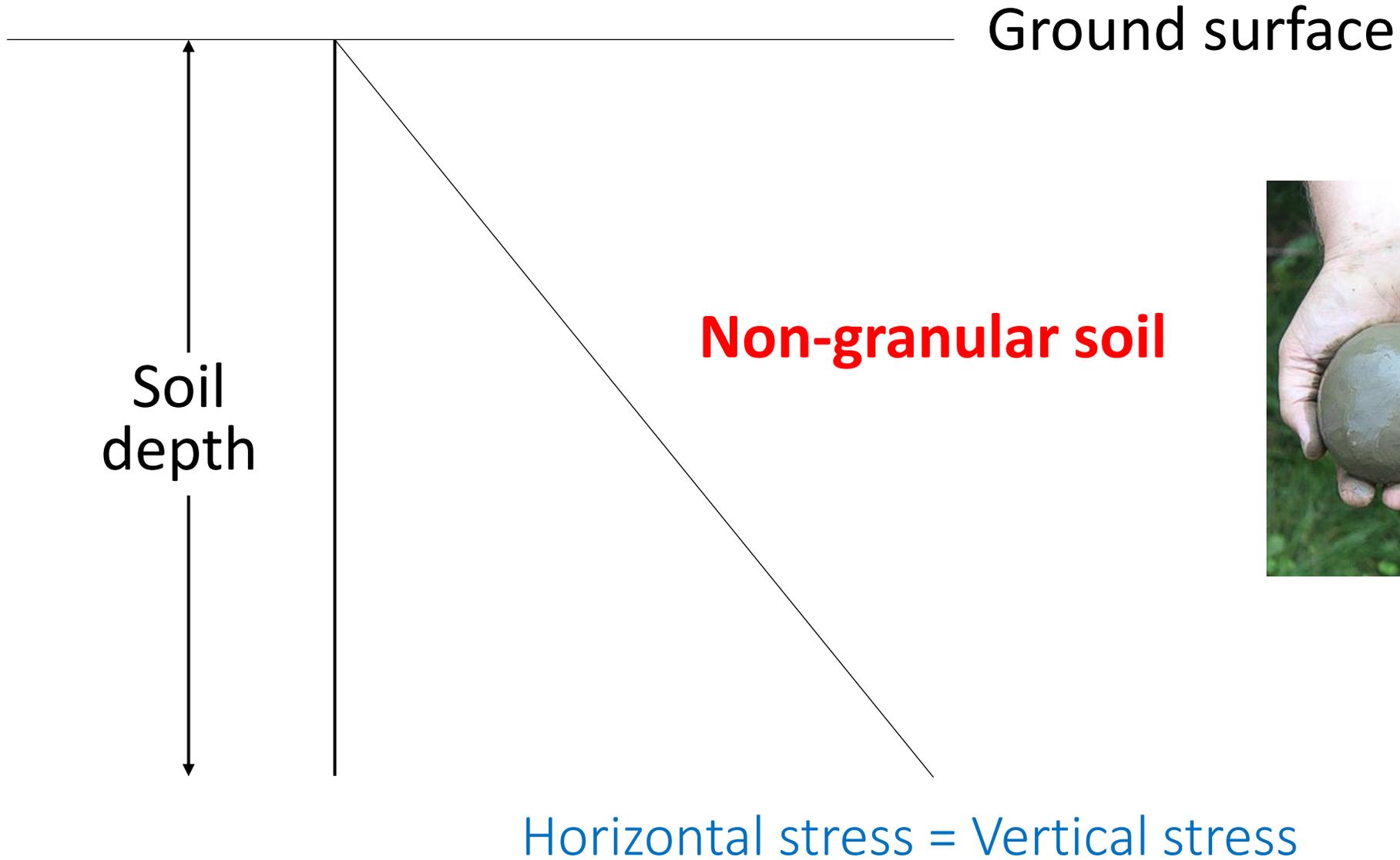
For granular soil, horizontal geostatic stress $\sim \frac{\text{Vertical stress}}{3}$



Geostatic Stress at Depth – Granular Soil



Geostatic Stress at Depth – Non-Granular Soil



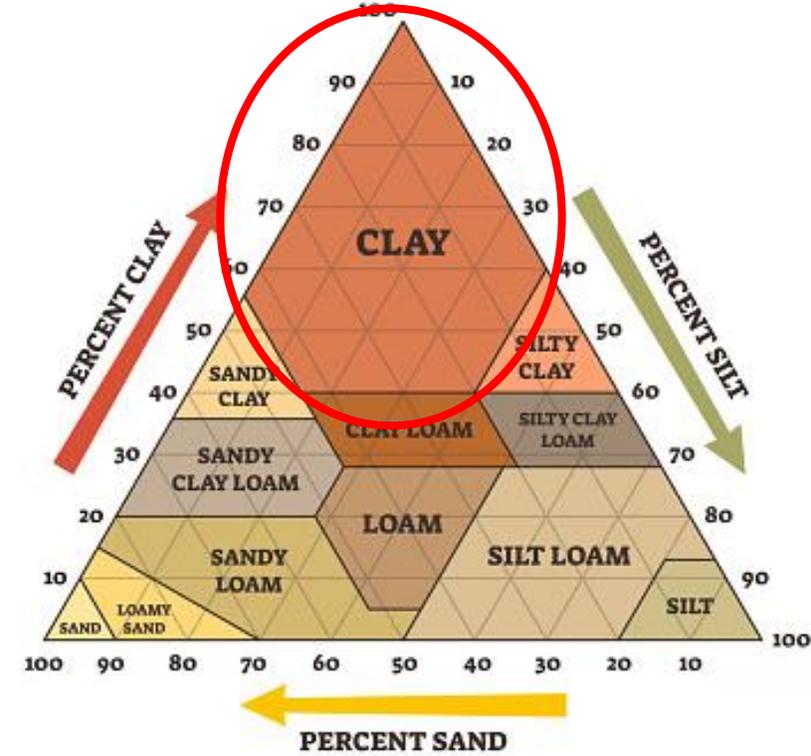
Geostatic Stress at Depth – Non-Granular Soil

Ground surface

Soil depth

Non-granular soil

Horizontal stress = Vertical stress



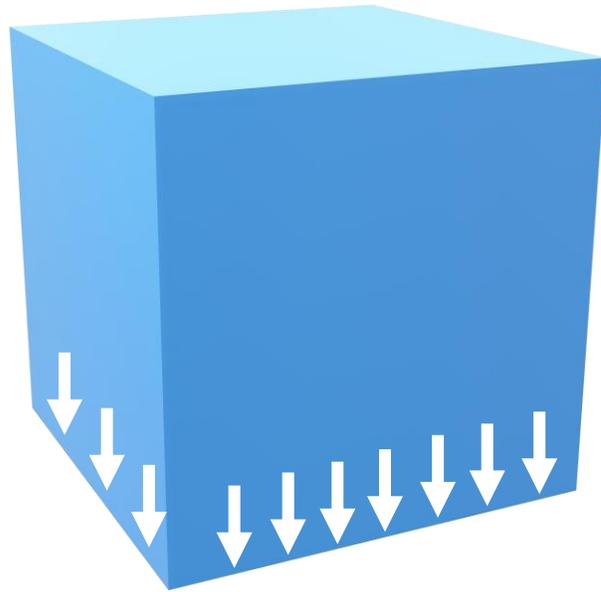
Water pressure



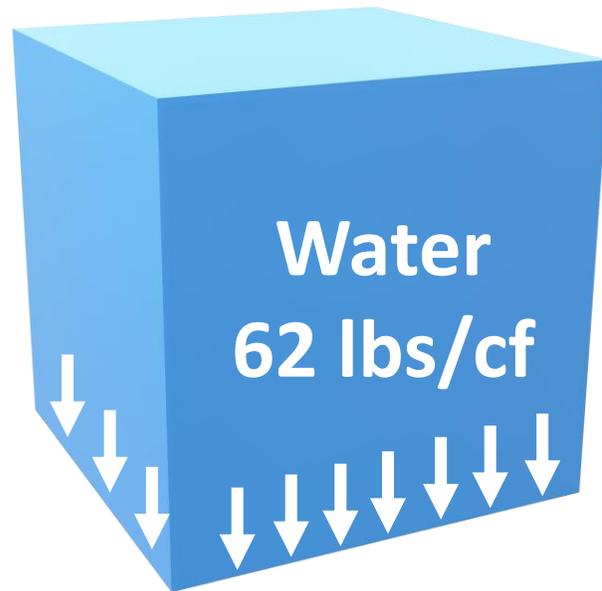
Hydrostatic stress = water pressure



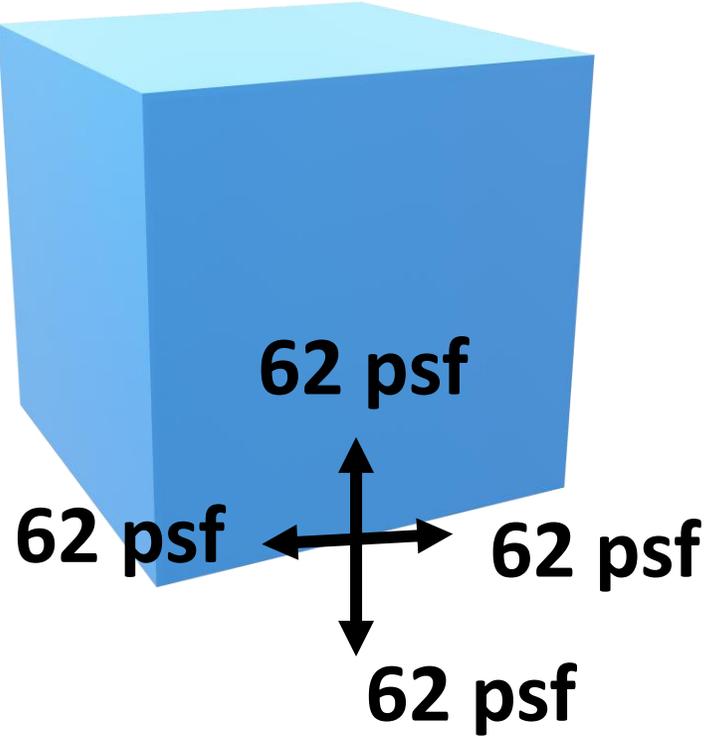
What is the hydrostatic stress at the base of a cubic foot of water?



Hydrostatic stress = 62 lbs/cf x 1 ft depth = 62 psf



Hydrostatic stress is exerted equally in all directions

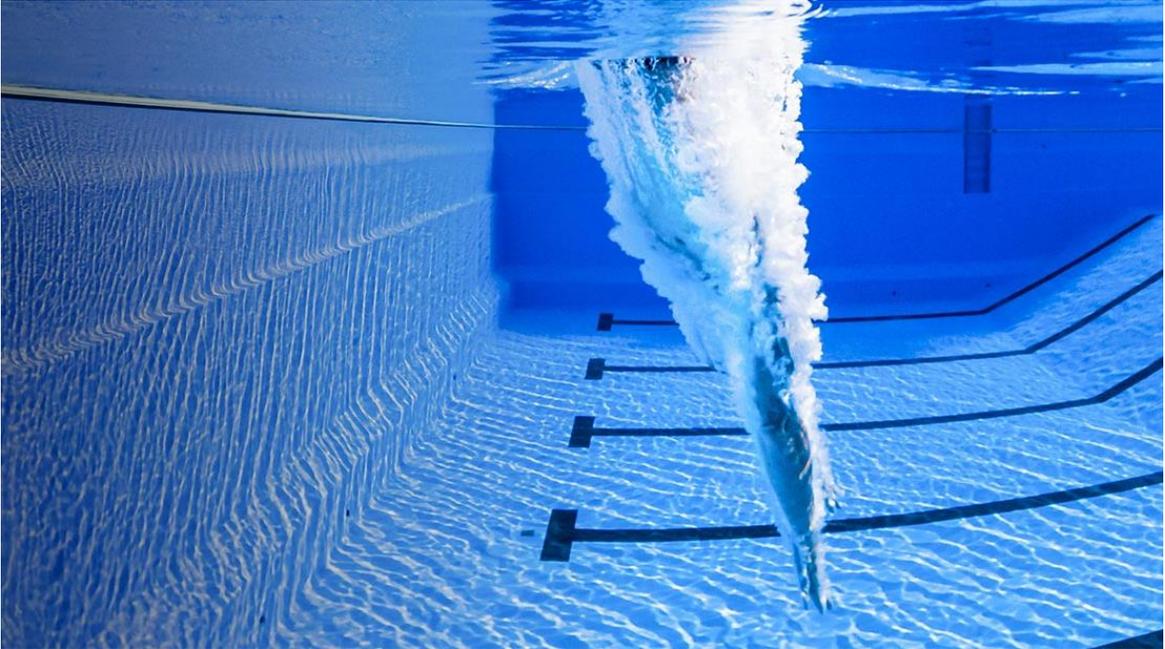
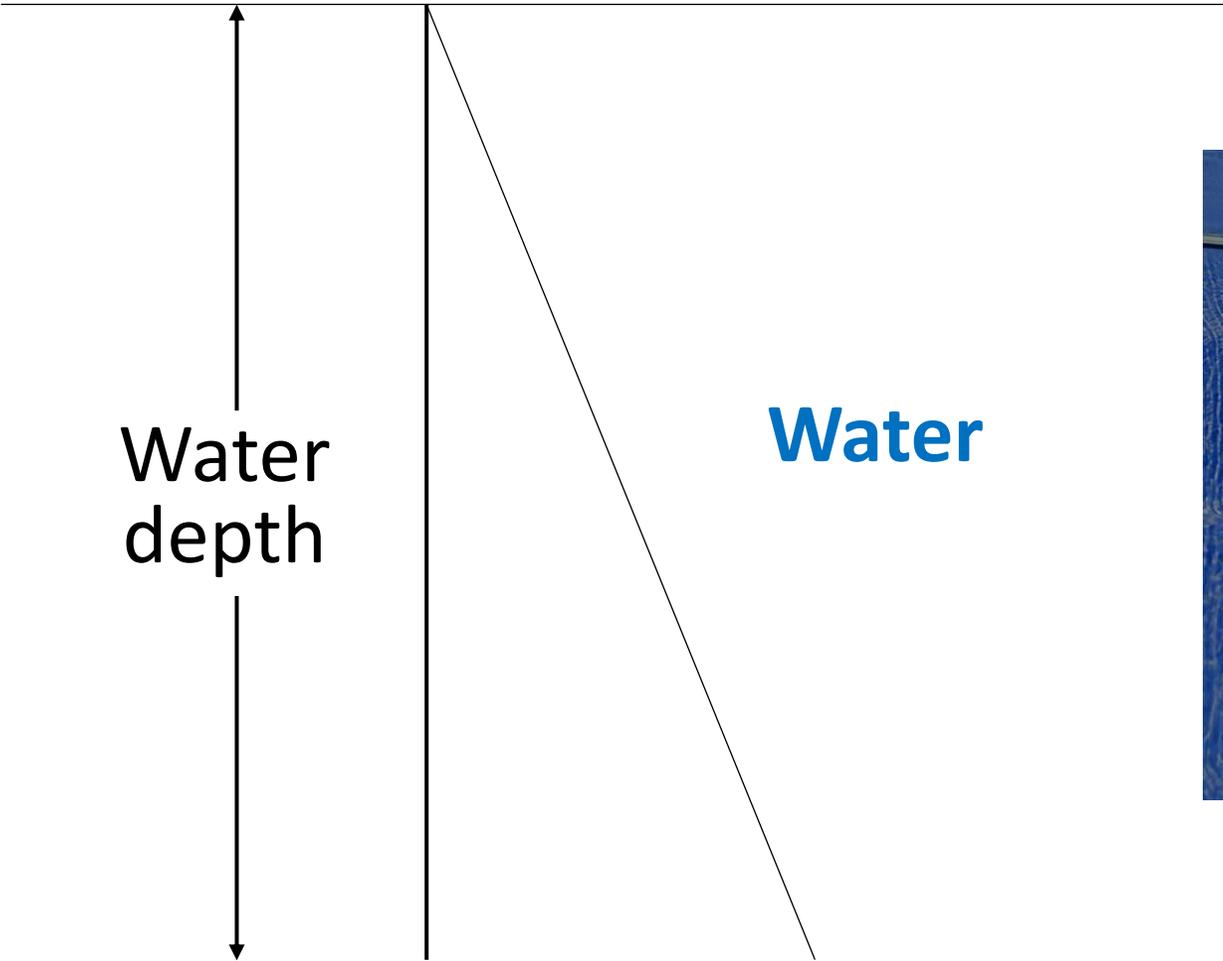


Water pressure



Hydrostatic Stress at Depth

Phreatic surface

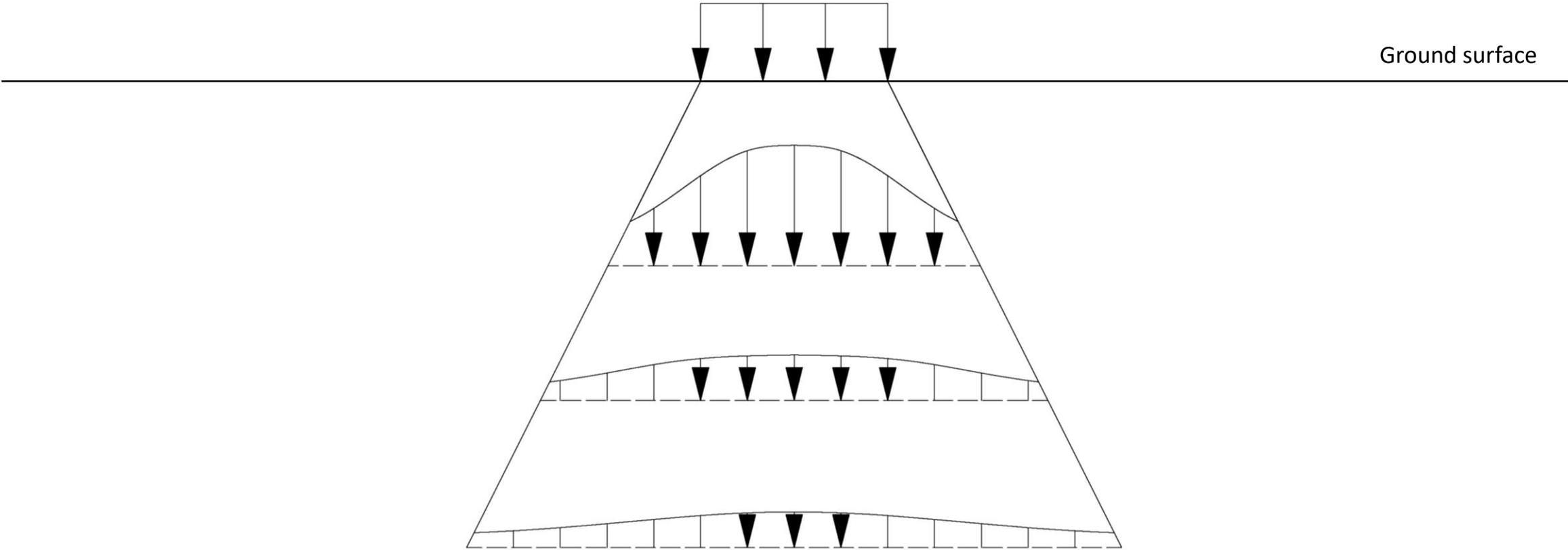


Horizontal stress = Vertical stress

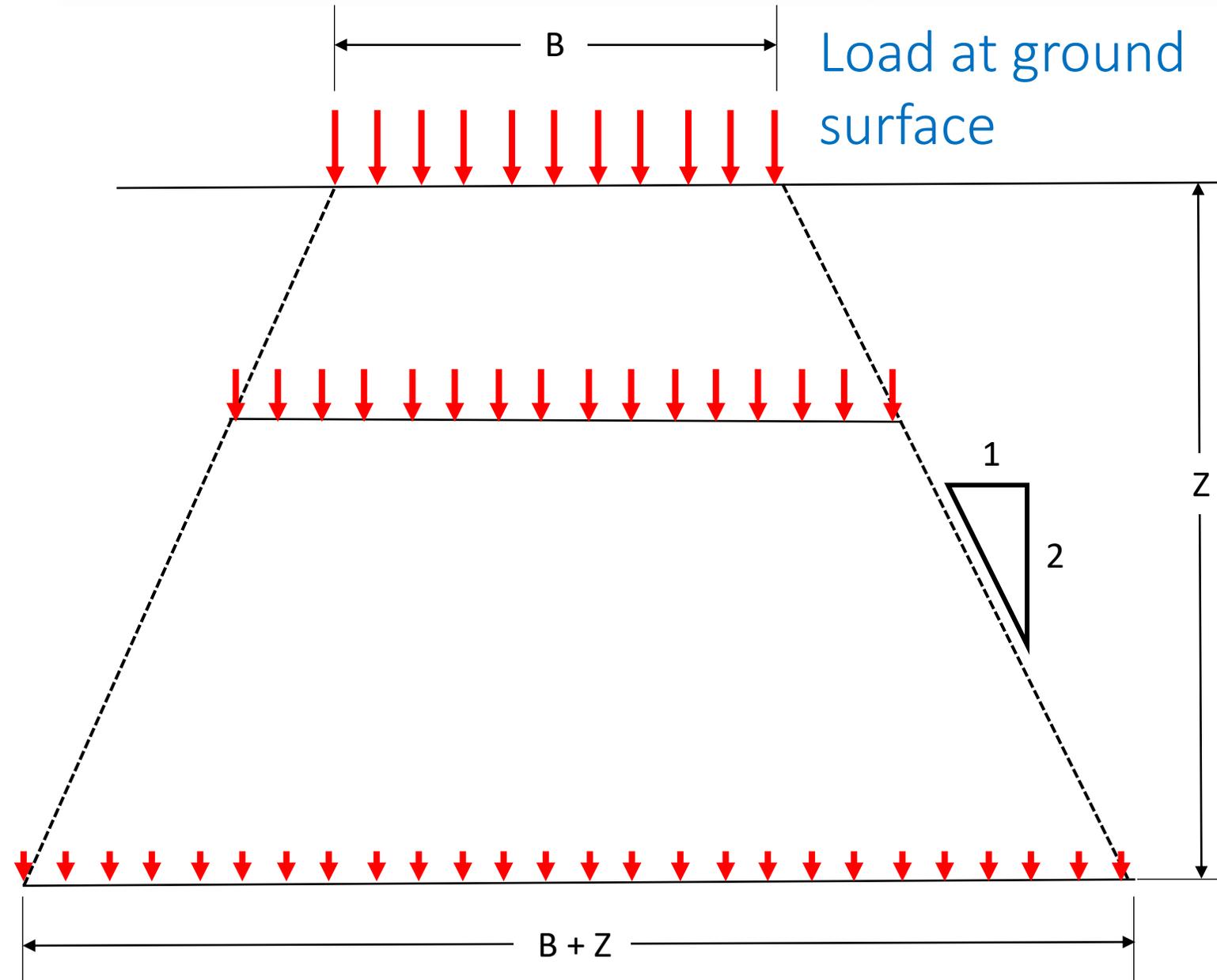
Soil Stress with Depth

Equipment Load
Example: Wheel

Ground surface



2:1 Method for Estimating Vertical Stress at Depth



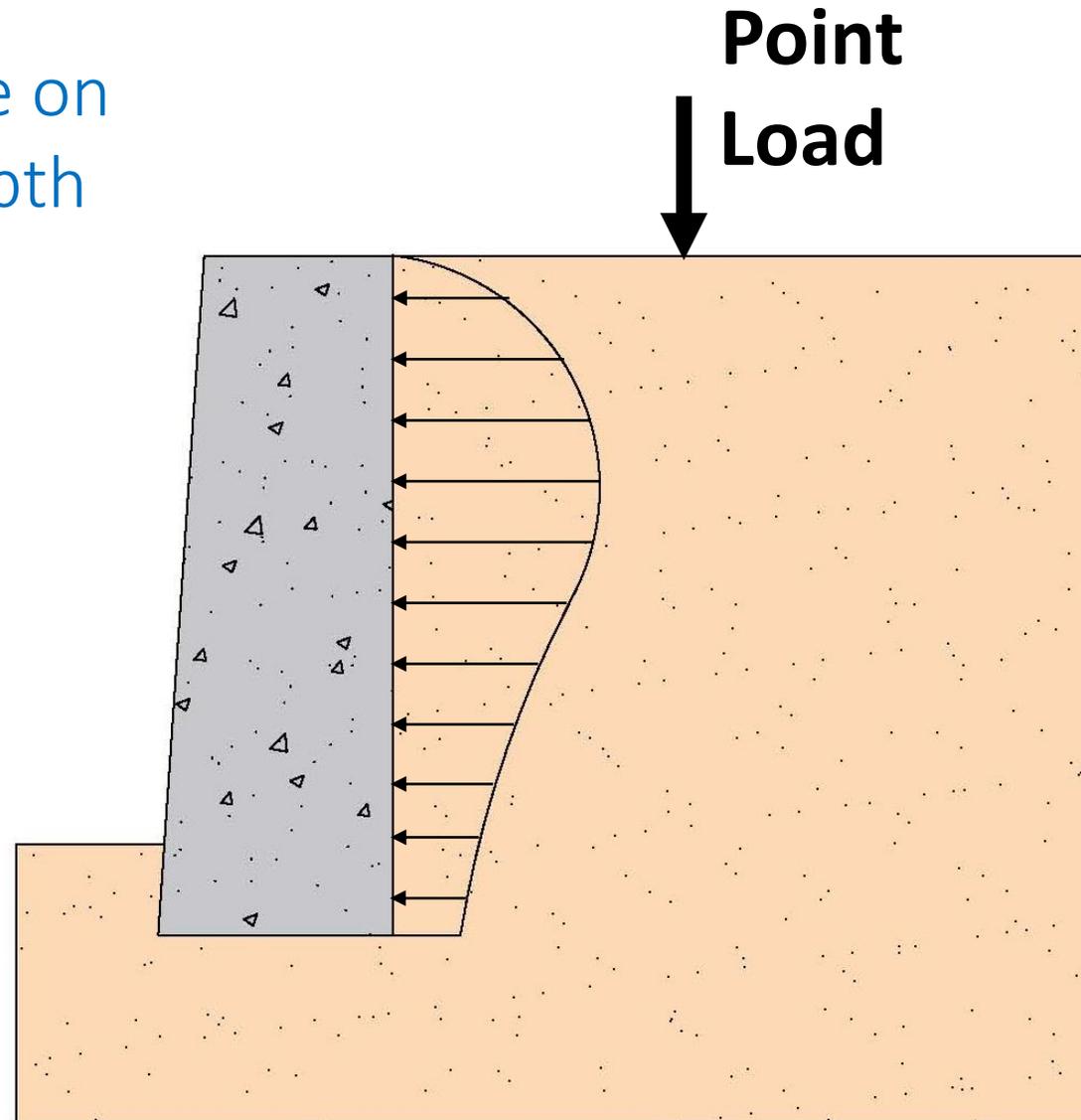
Load at ground surface

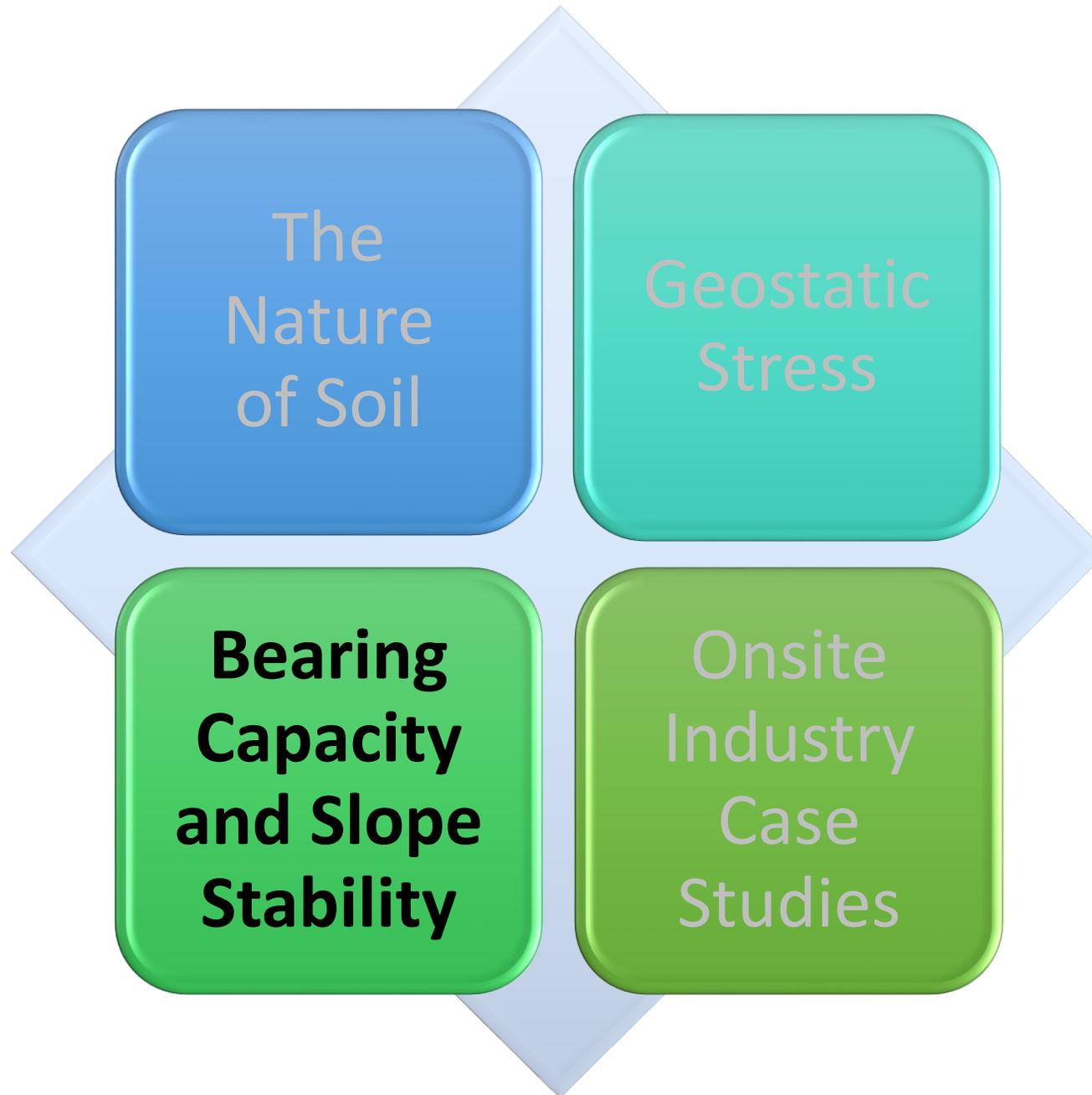
Assume: Square load at ground surface

Depth (Z)	Width (B+Z)	Stress Reduction at Z
0	B	0%
B	2B	50%
2B	3B	67%
3B	4B	75%

Horizontal Stress at Depth Due to Point Load

Horizontal pressure on wall varies with depth





The Nature of Soil

Geostatic Stress

Bearing Capacity and Slope Stability

Onsite Industry Case Studies

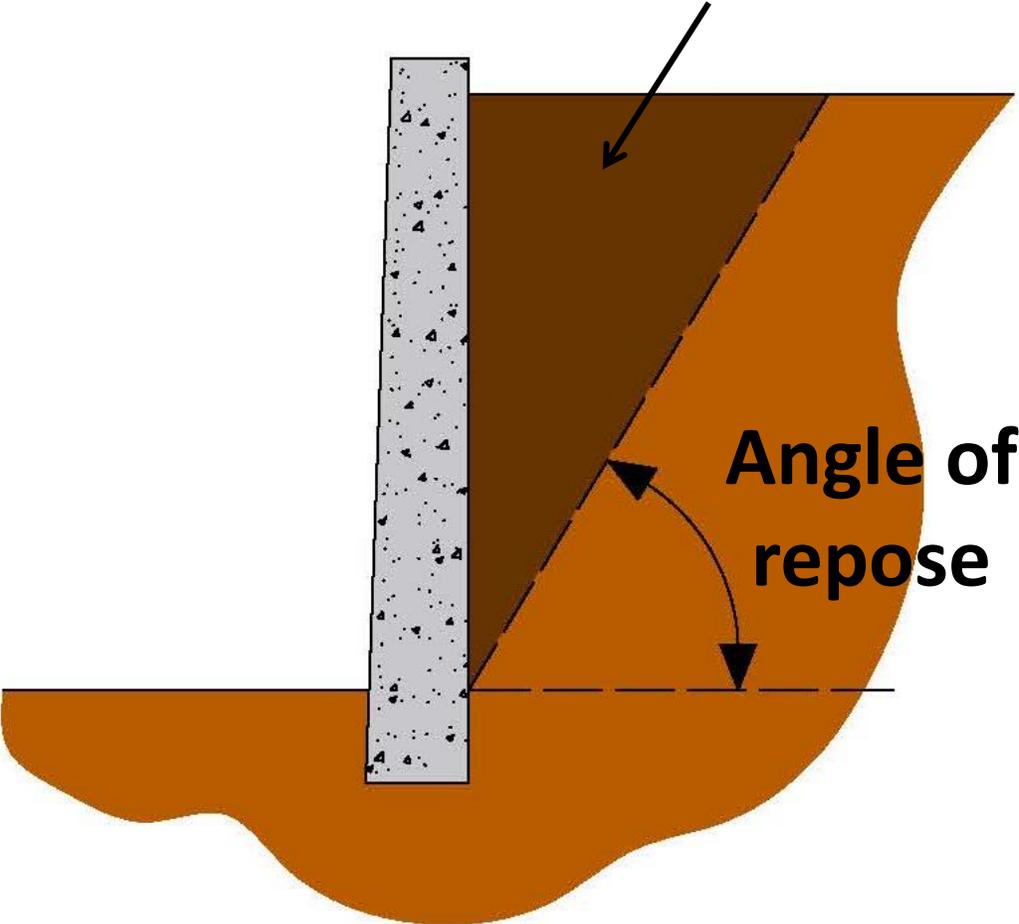
Soil Angle of Repose

Steepest angle of descent relative to the horizontal plane to which a material can be piled without slumping

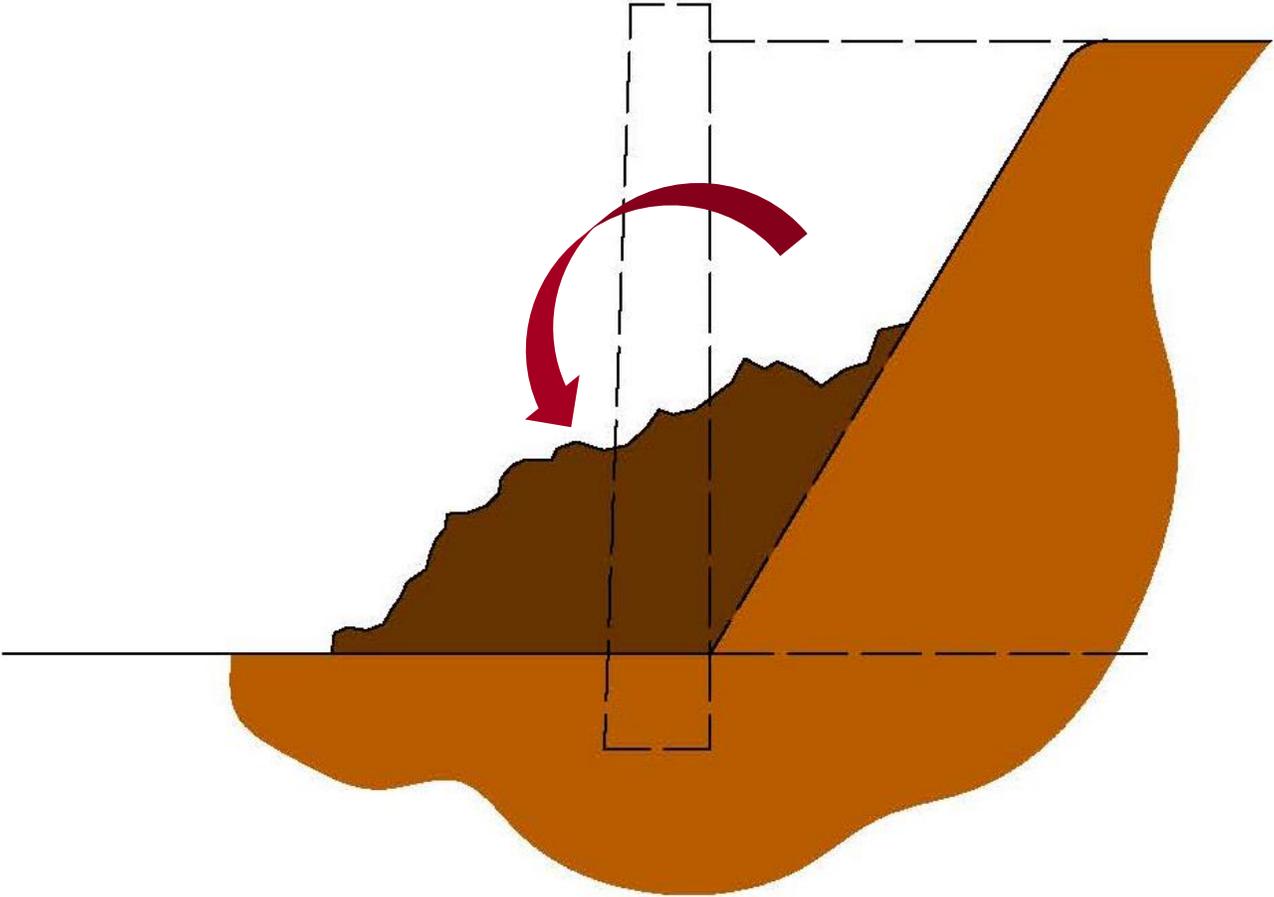


Soil Angle of Repose

Retained soil



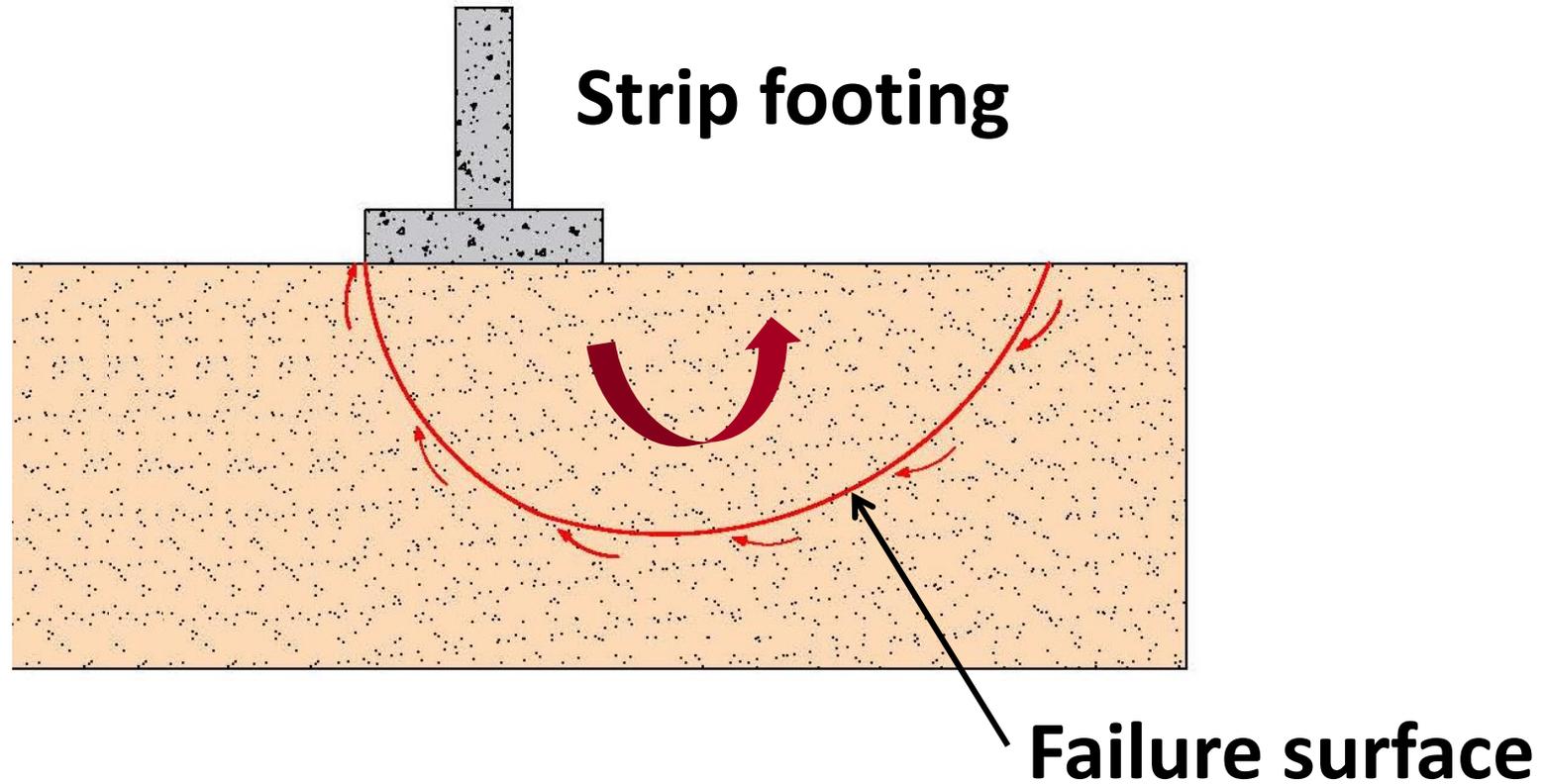
Soil held beyond angle of repose falls without wall





Shear Failure

Soil generally fails in shear along a surface



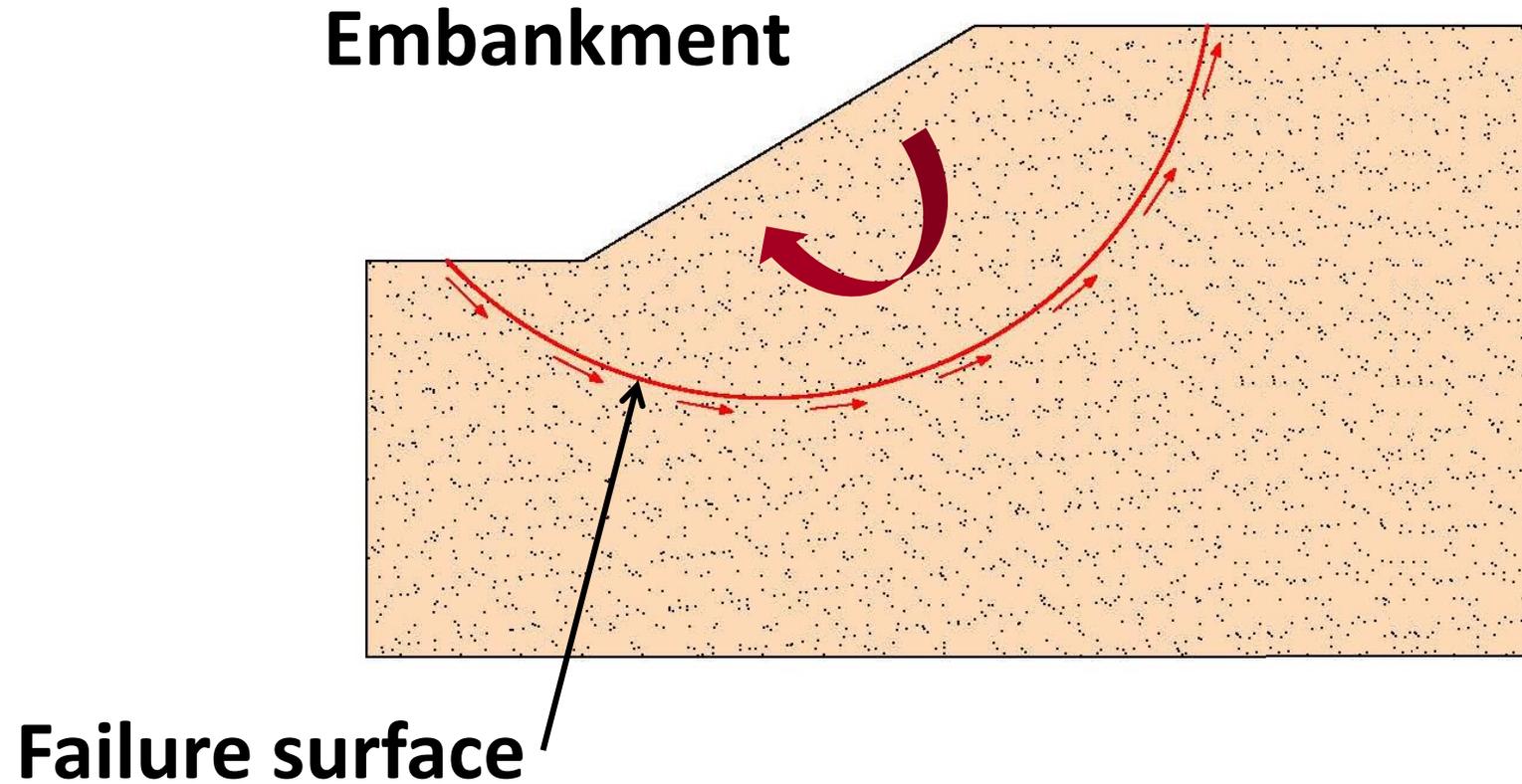
Manitoba - Transcona Grain Elevator



Grain Elevator Weight
Exceeds Soil Strength

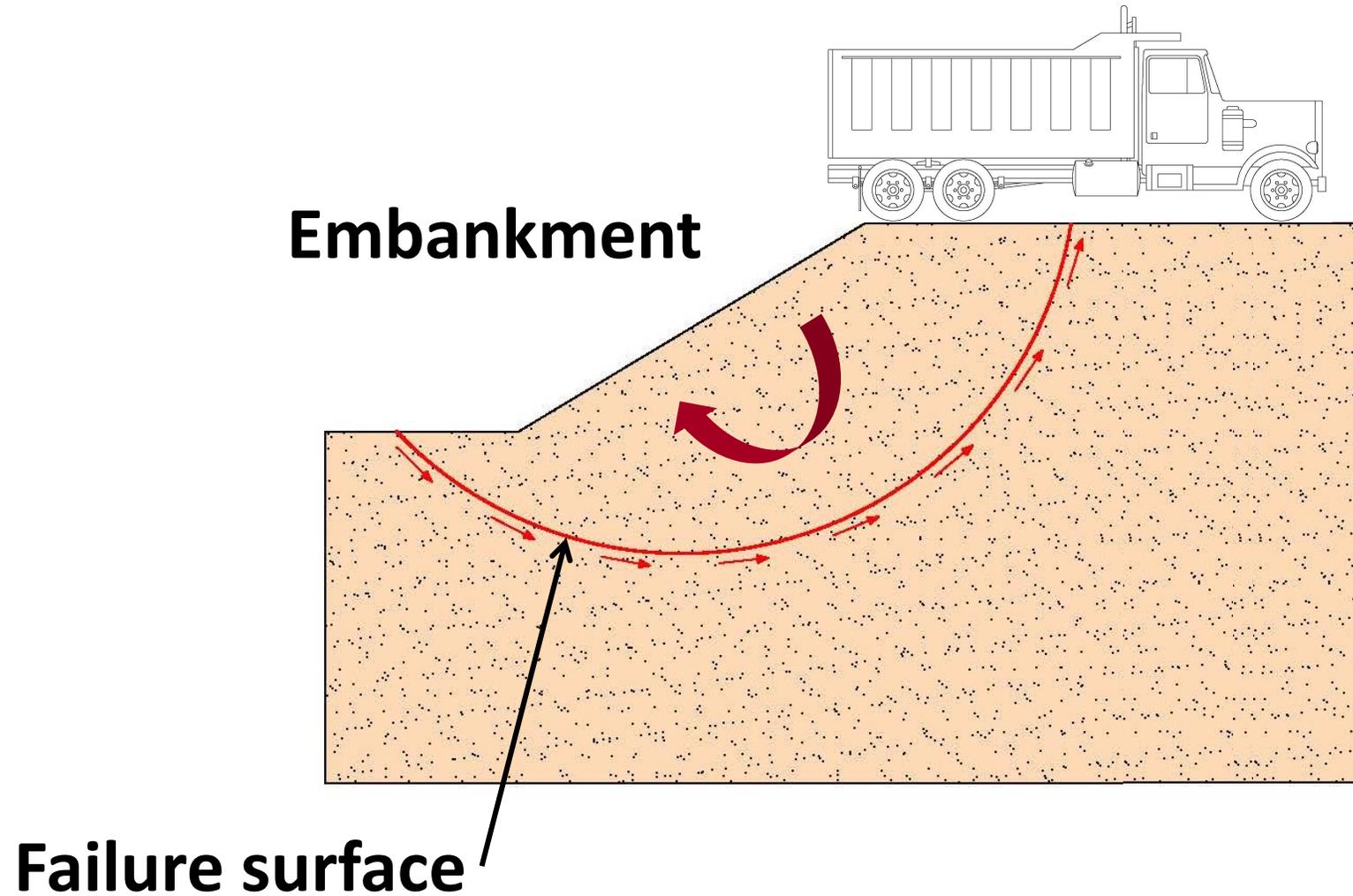
Shear Failure

Soil generally fails in shear along a surface



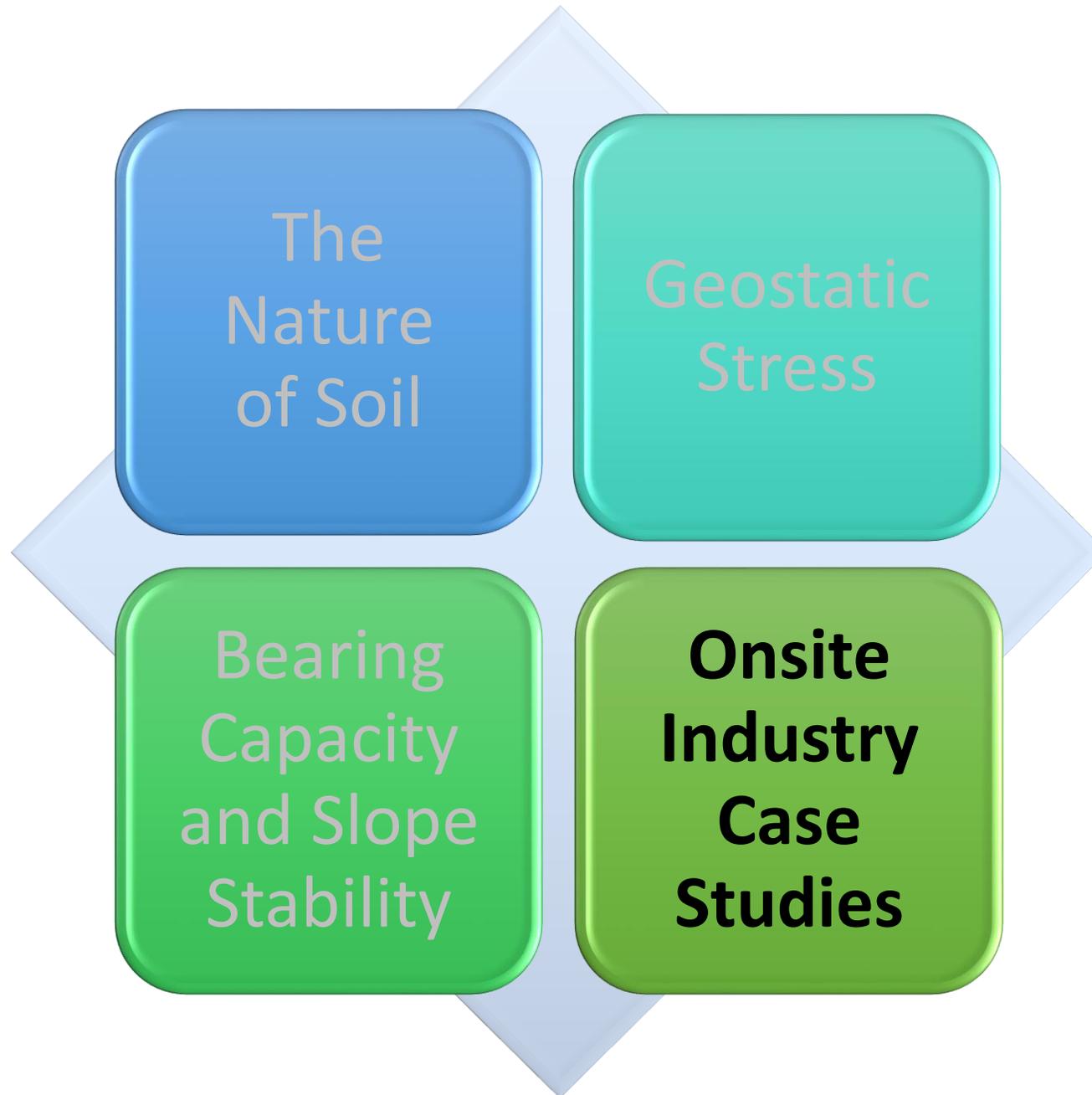
Shear Failure

Soil generally fails in shear along a surface



Slope Failure





The
Nature
of Soil

Geostatic
Stress

Bearing
Capacity
and Slope
Stability

**Onsite
Industry
Case
Studies**

Onsite
Industry
Case
Studies



Soil Particle Behavior



Subsurface Structures



Buried Tanks



Slope Stability

Onsite
Industry
Case
Studies



Soil Particle Behavior



Subsurface Structures



Buried Tanks



Slope Stability

Soil Particle Behavior Case Study 1: Chamber Installation Procedures

Angular sand



Fine rounded sand



Chamber Installation



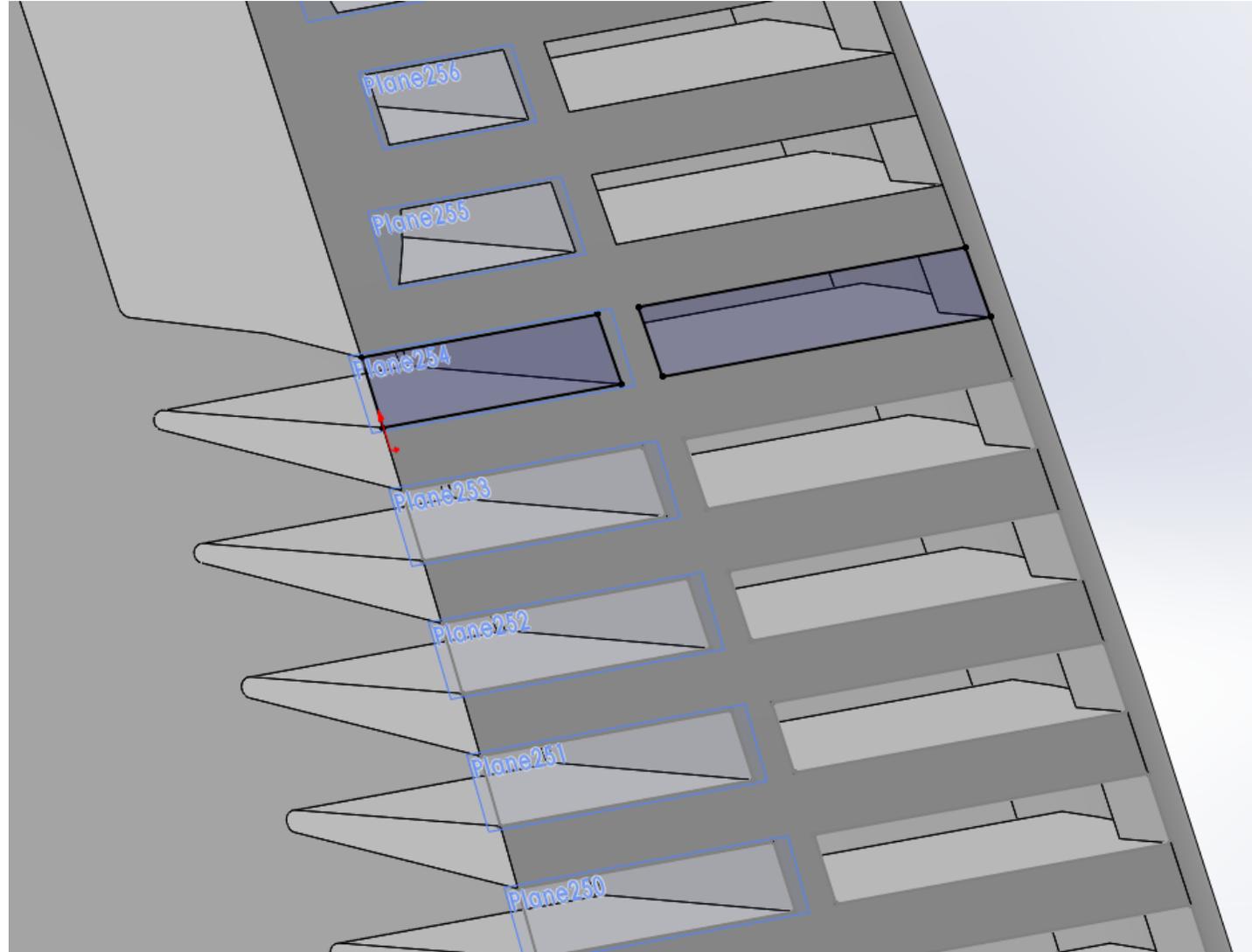
Louvered Sidewall



Chamber Installation



Typical Louvered Sidewall



“Walking in” chamber sidewall backfill

Situation: Angular particles with varying size and shape



- Place soil in lifts
- “Walk in” sidewalls with feet
- Consolidate particles with foot pressure
- Interlock soil particles against louvers to prevent movement



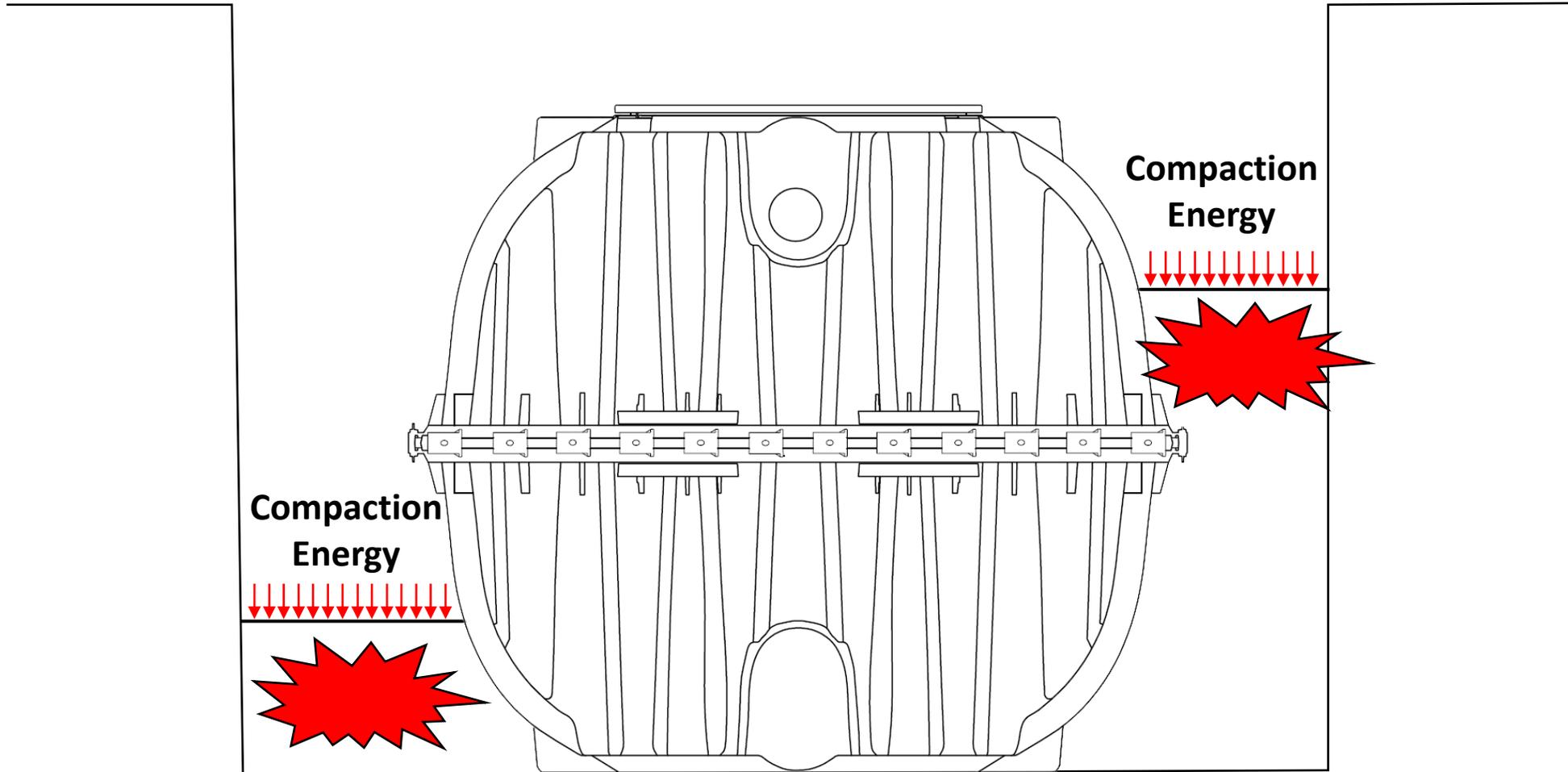
Preventing uniform soil grain migration

Situation: Rounded particles with uniform size and shape

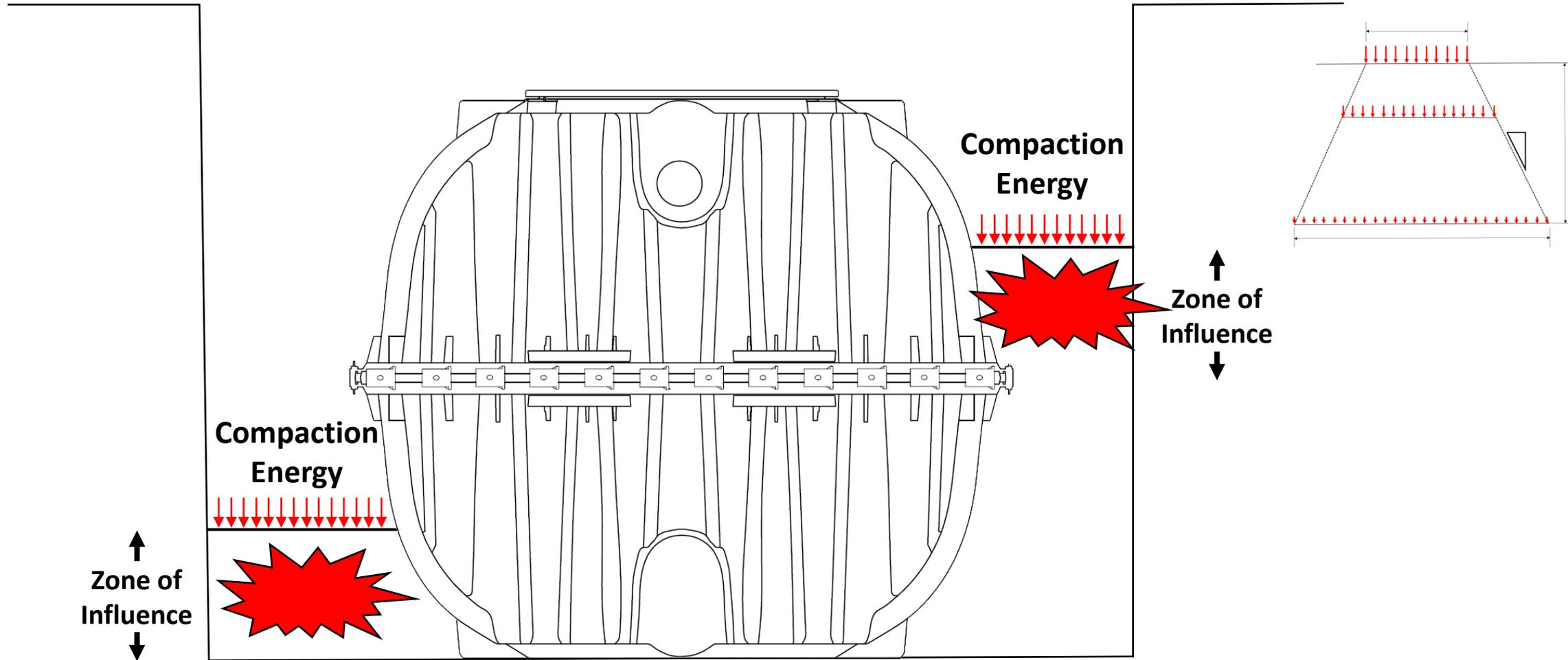
- Place geotextile over chamber sidewalls
- Place backfill on top of geotextile
- Geotextile separates soil particles from chamber



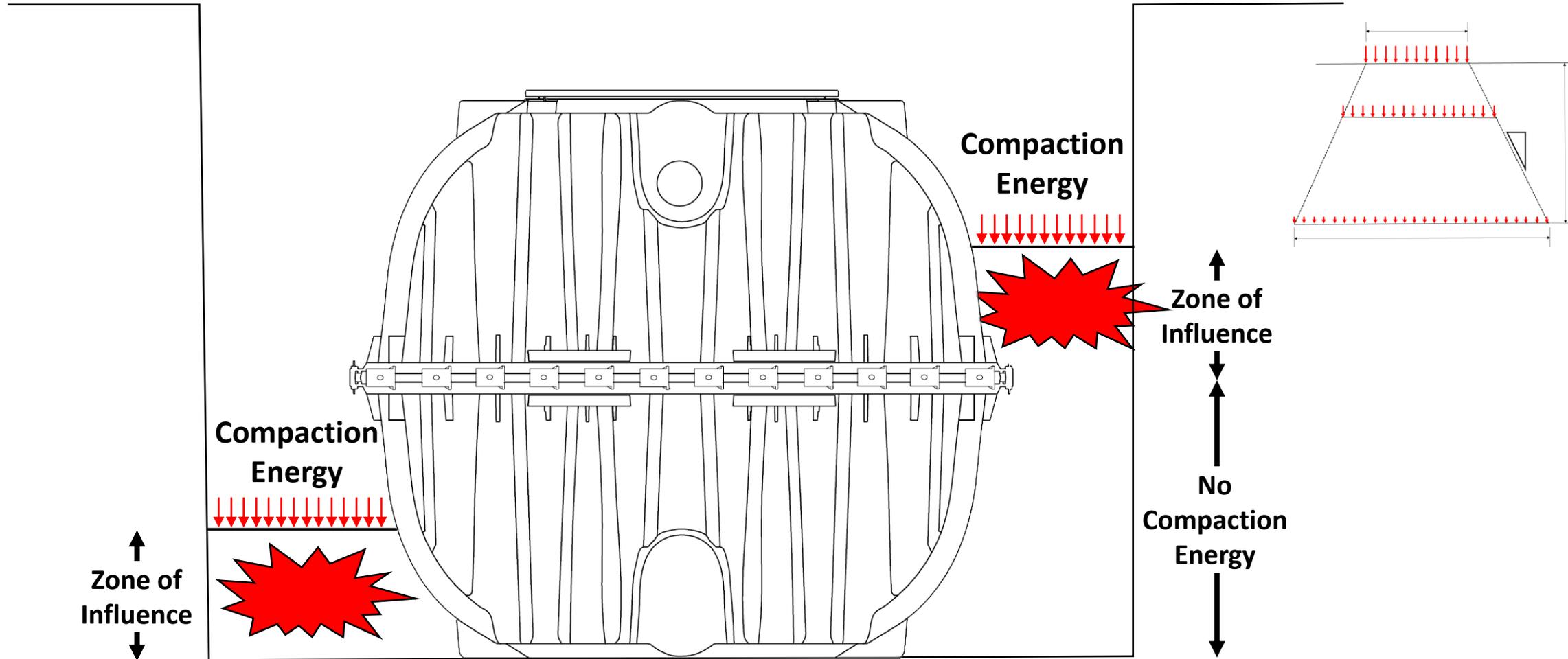
Soil Particle Behavior Case Study 2: Backfilling in Lifts



Compaction energy depth penetration is limited



Compaction energy depth penetration is limited



Soil Particle Behavior Case Study 3: Tank Backfill Materials

Backfill specifications are manufacturer-specific

Must be Pea Stone



Pea Stone Prohibited



Onsite
Industry
Case
Studies



Soil Particle Behavior



Subsurface Structures

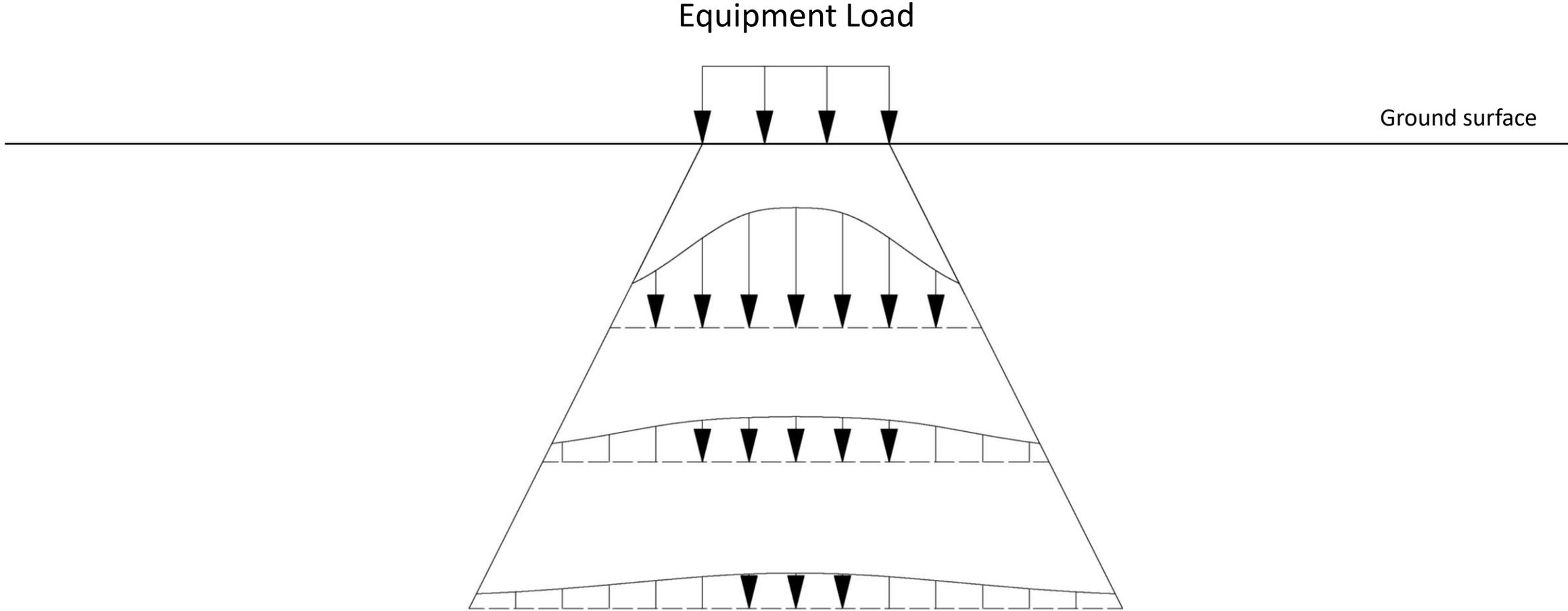


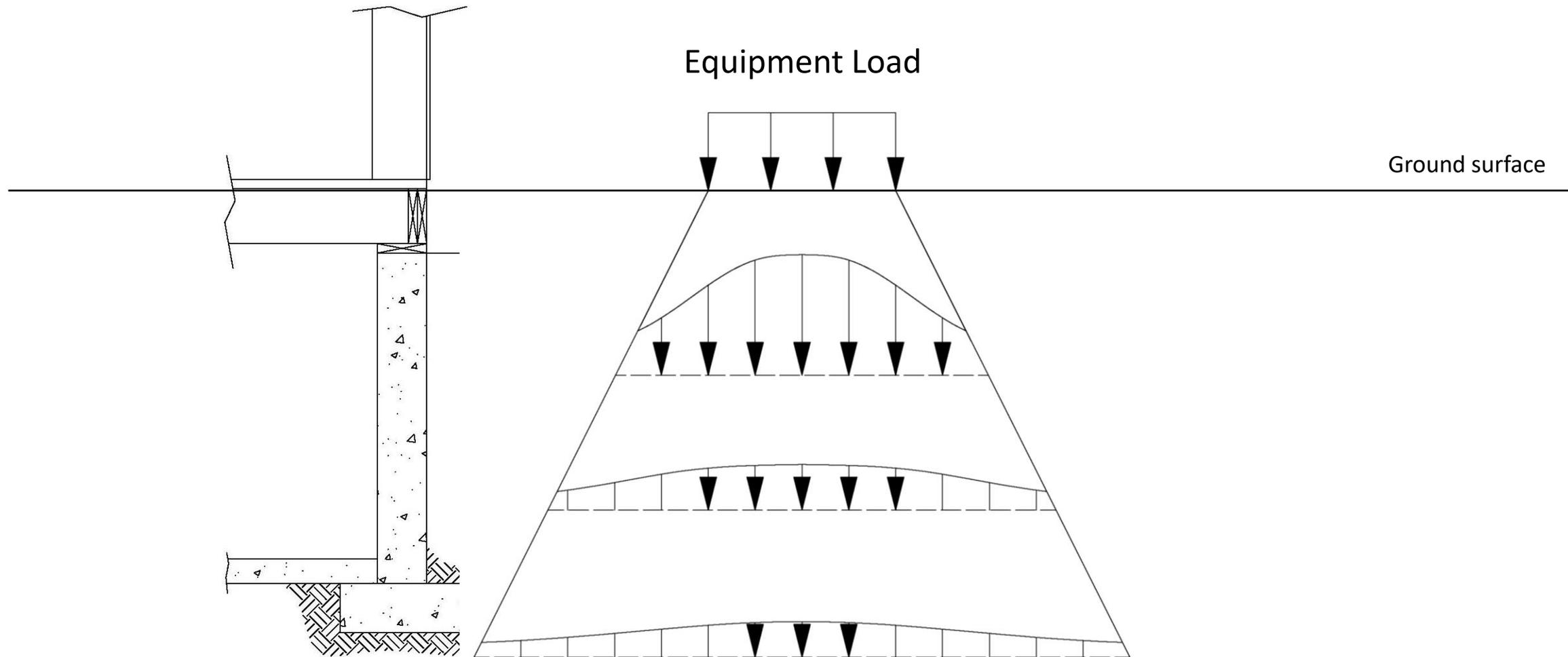
Buried Tanks



Slope Stability

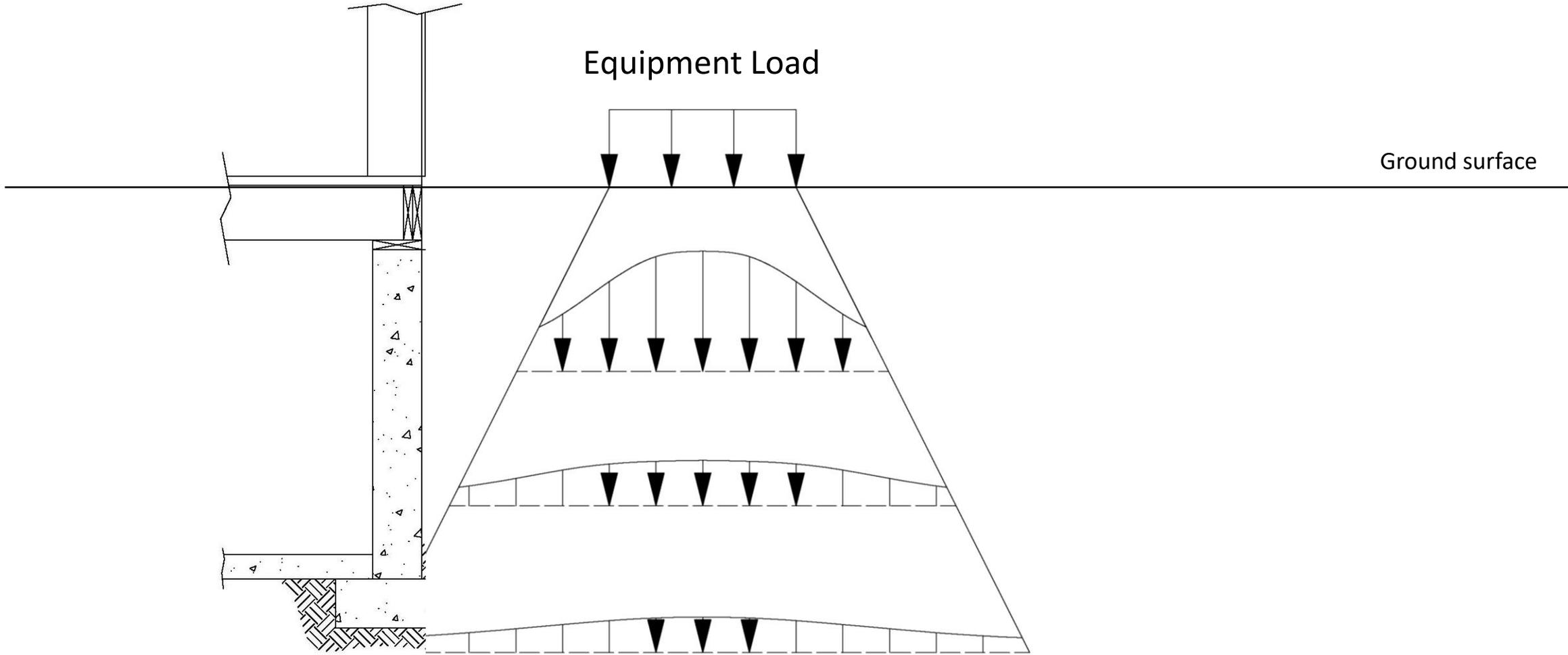
Subsurface Structures Case Study 1: Construction Equipment-Generated Stress





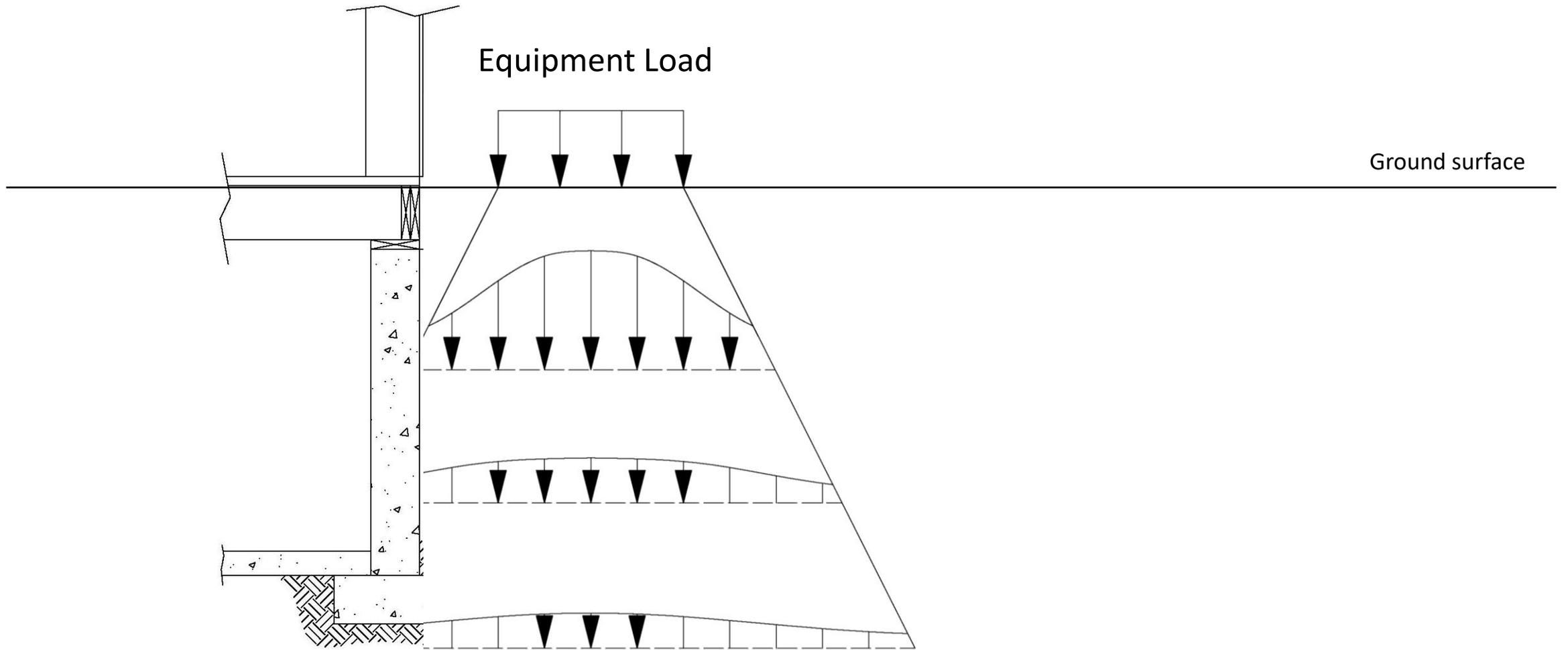
Equipment Load

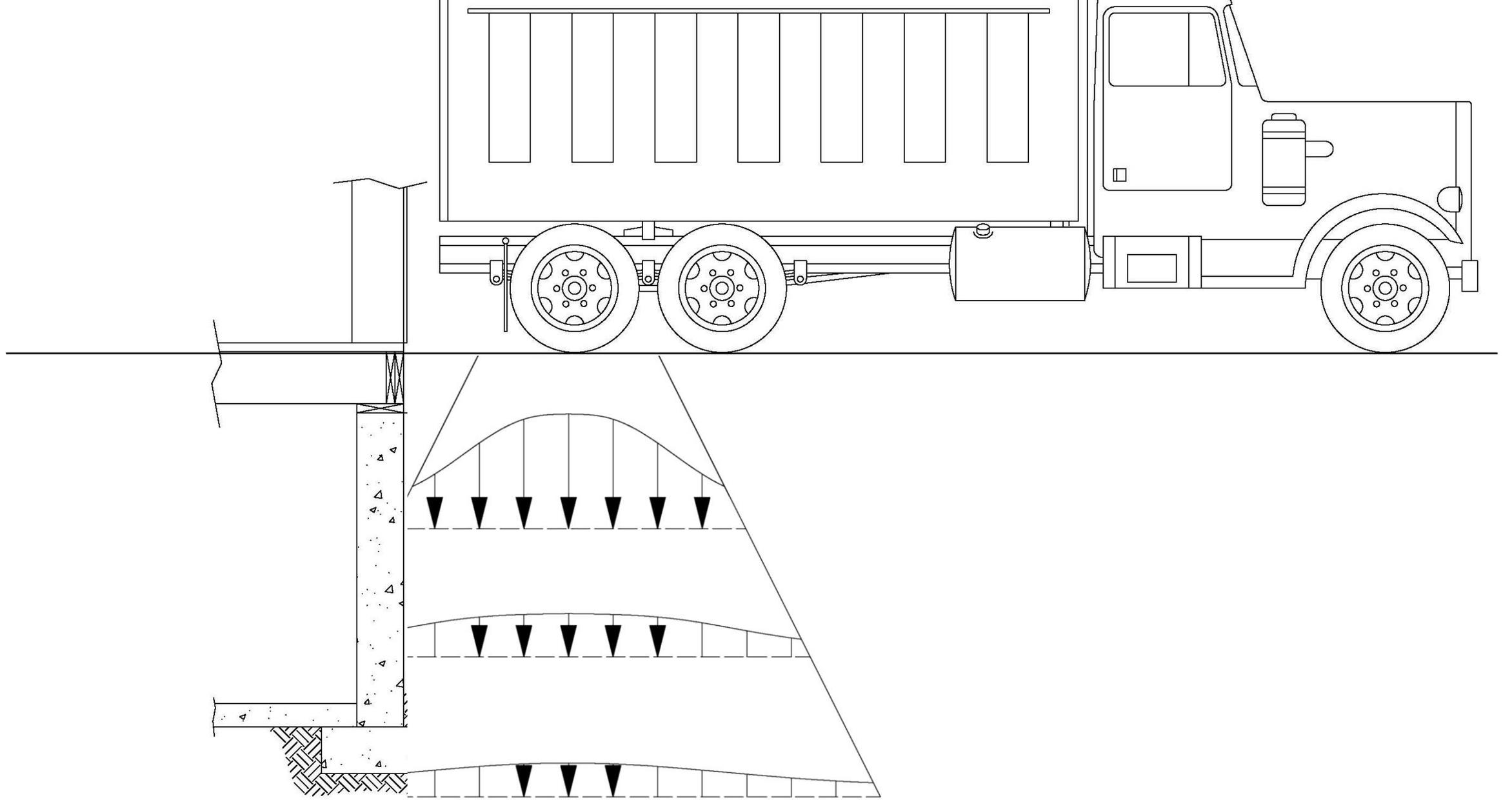
Ground surface



Equipment Load

Ground surface

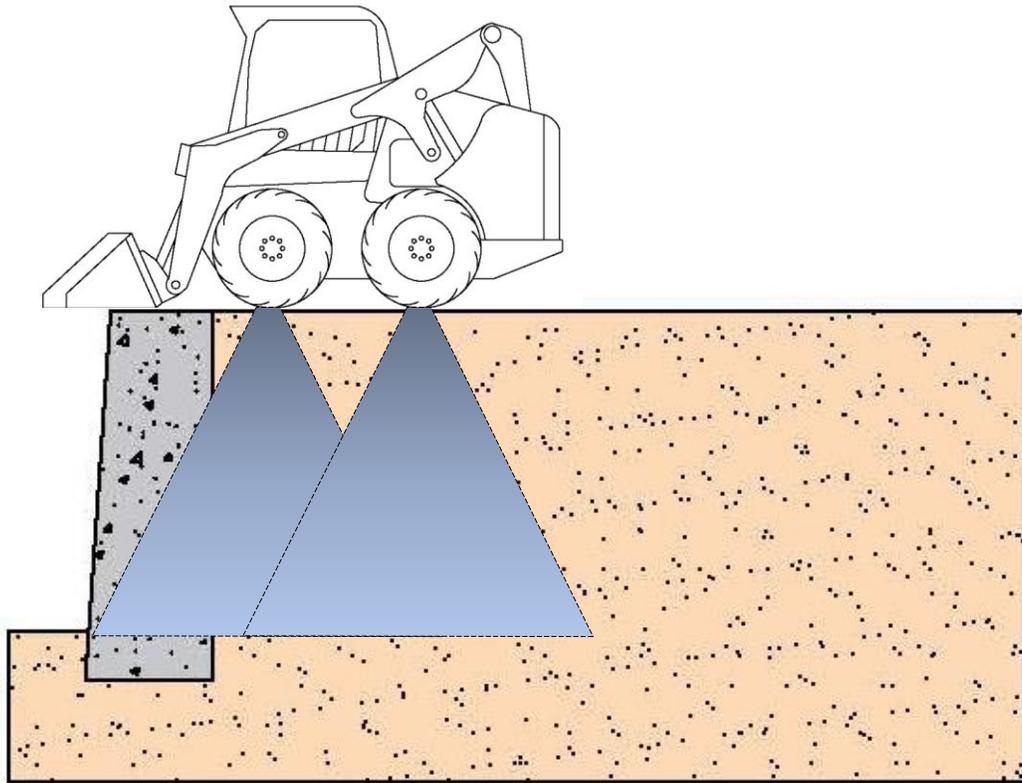




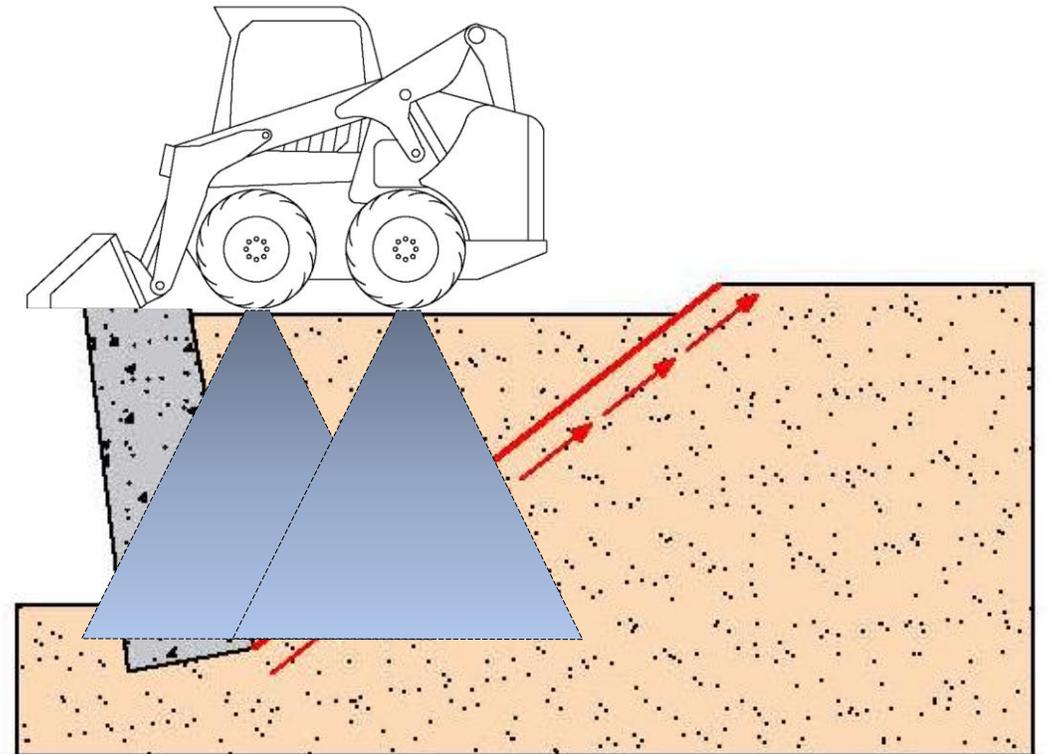
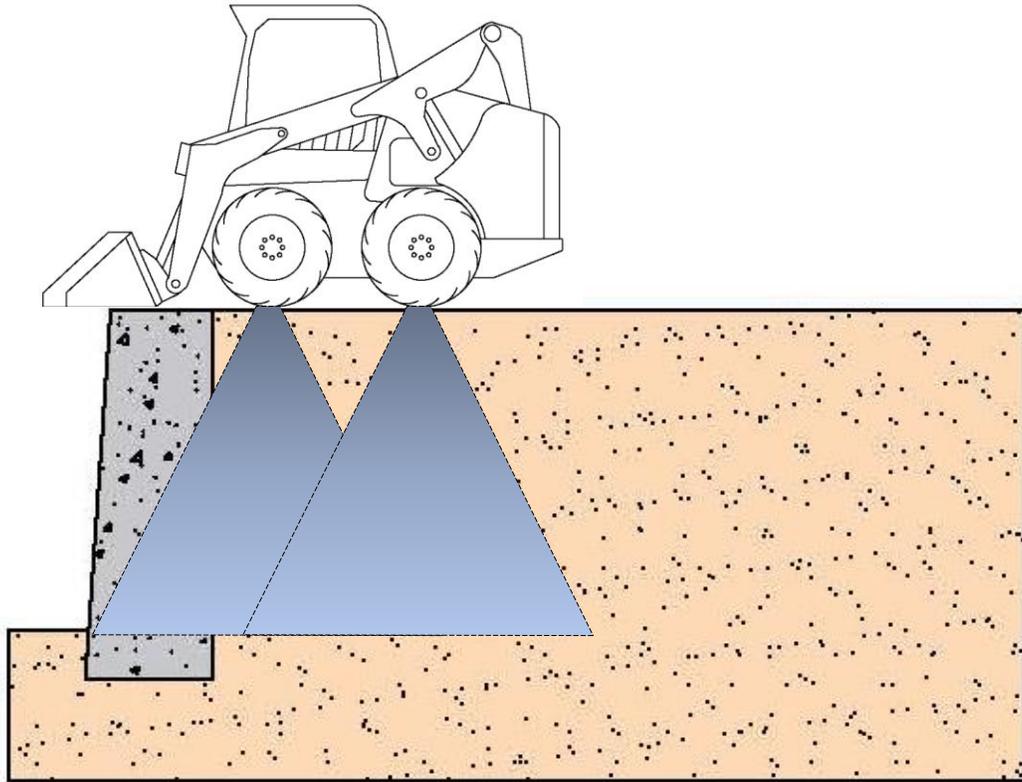
Good Idea?



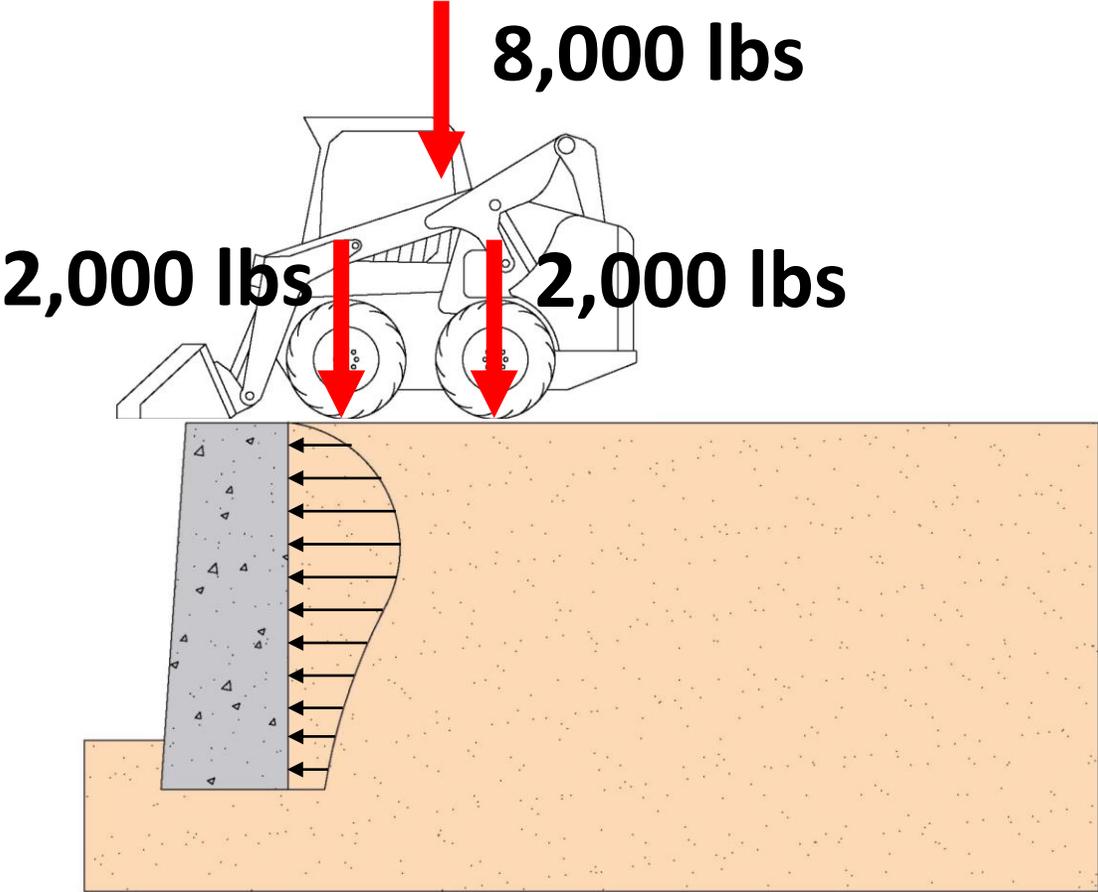
Will the skid steer load move the wall or retained soil?



Will the skid steer load move the wall or retained soil?



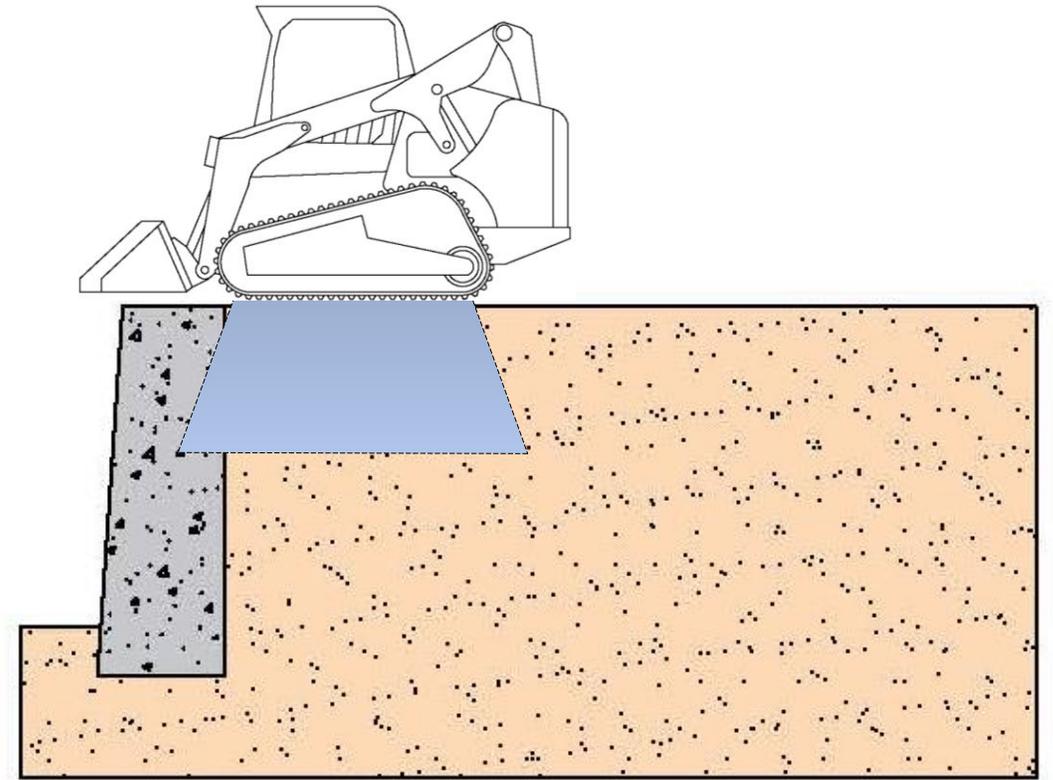
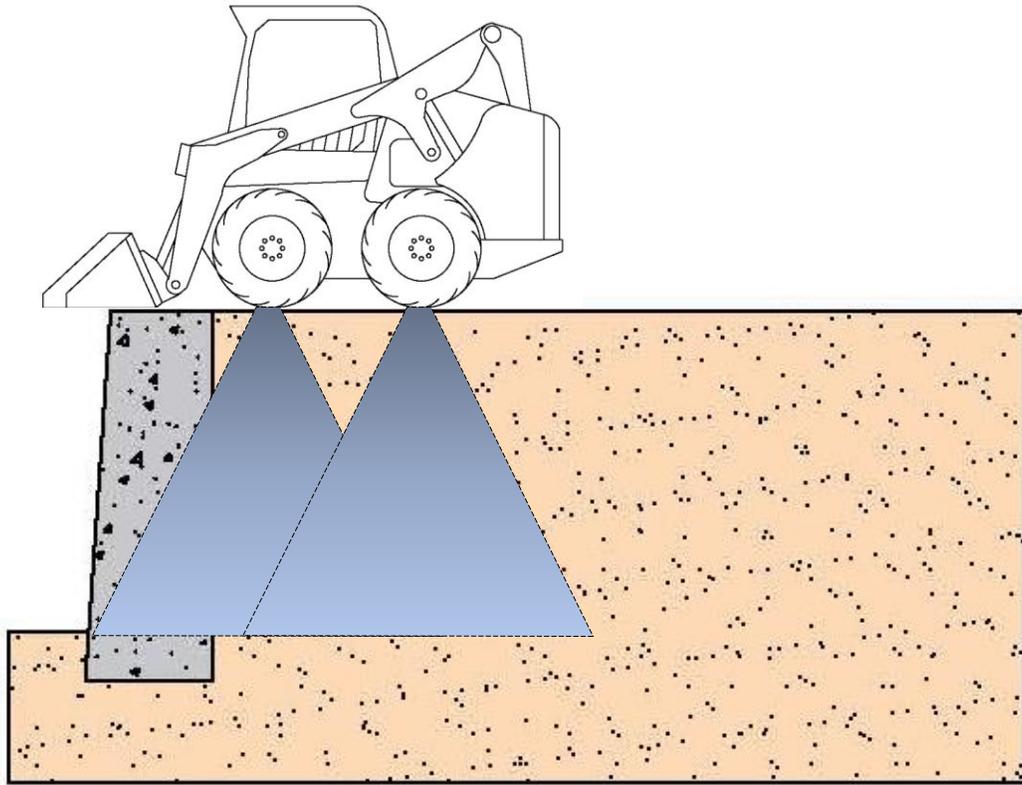
Will the skid steer load move the wall or retained soil?



Good Idea?

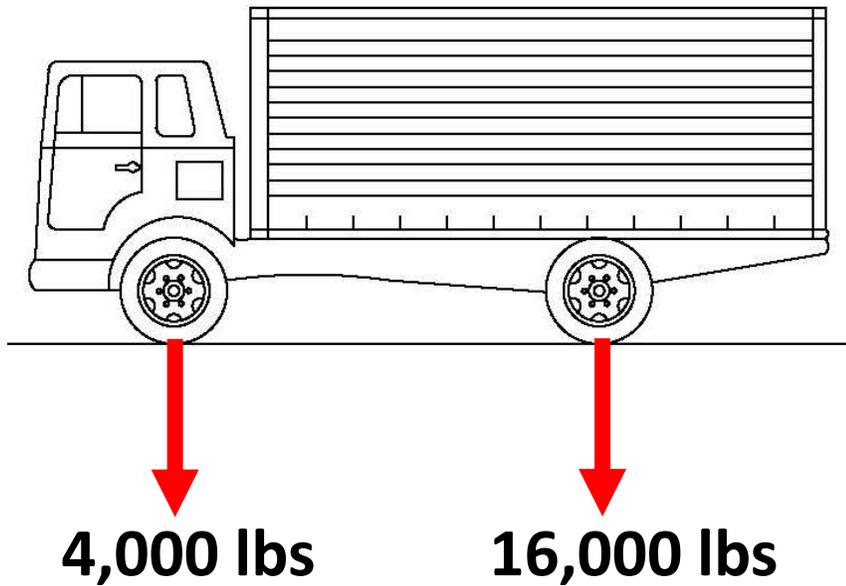


Is tracked machinery a better option for site work?

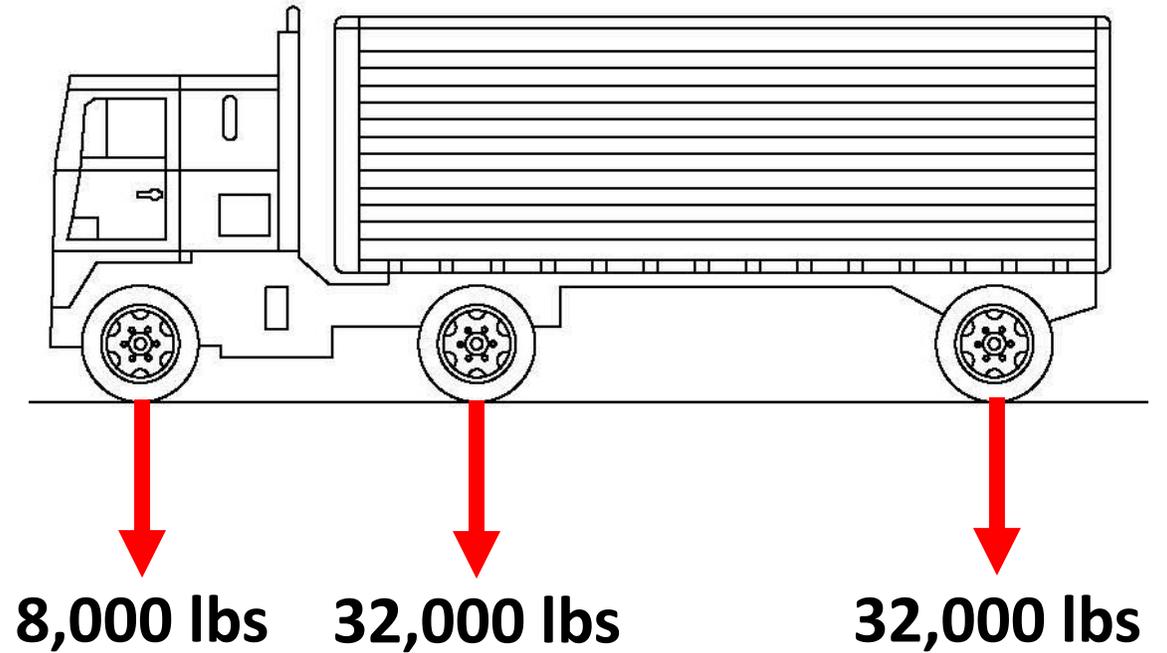


Subsurface Structures Case Study 2: AASHTO H-10 vs. H-20 Loads

H-10
16,000 lb axle load



H-20
32,000 lb axle load



Load ratings of common buried structures

Non-Traffic Rated



Load ratings of common buried structures

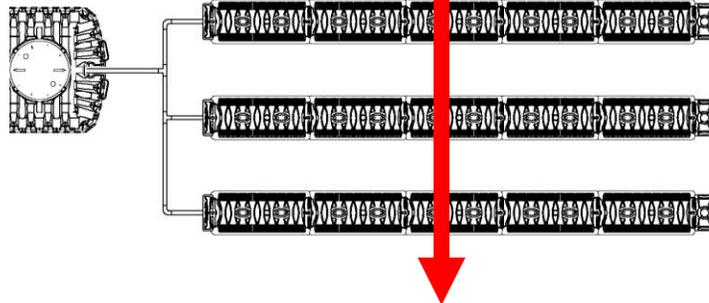
Non-Traffic Rated



H-10 with 12" cover



*Travel
direction*



Load ratings of common buried structures

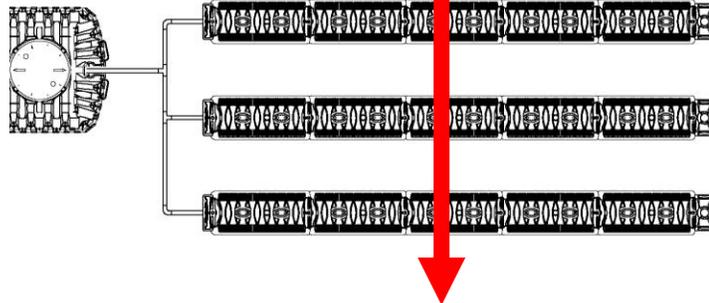
Non-Traffic Rated



H-10 with 12" cover



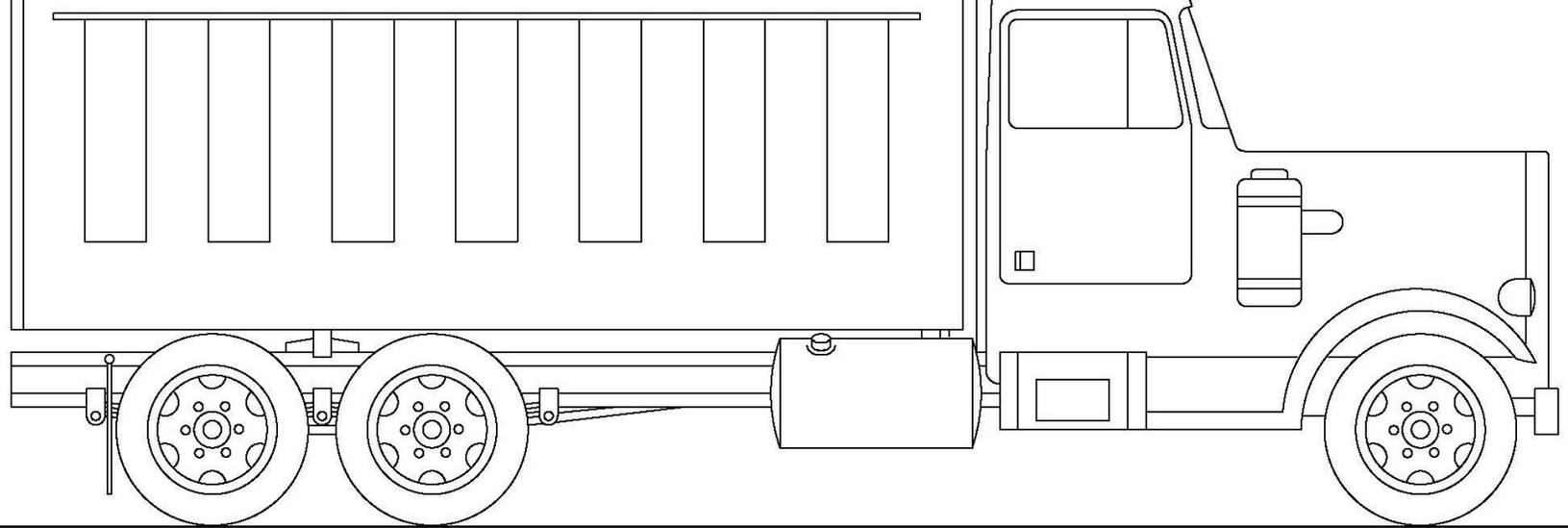
*Travel
direction*



H-20



*Must be designed and
installed for H-20 load*



**Non-Traffic
Tank**

Good Idea?

Subsurface Structures Case Study 3: Crane Outrigger Stability







REC ●





Onsite
Industry
Case
Studies



Soil Particle Behavior



Subsurface Structures



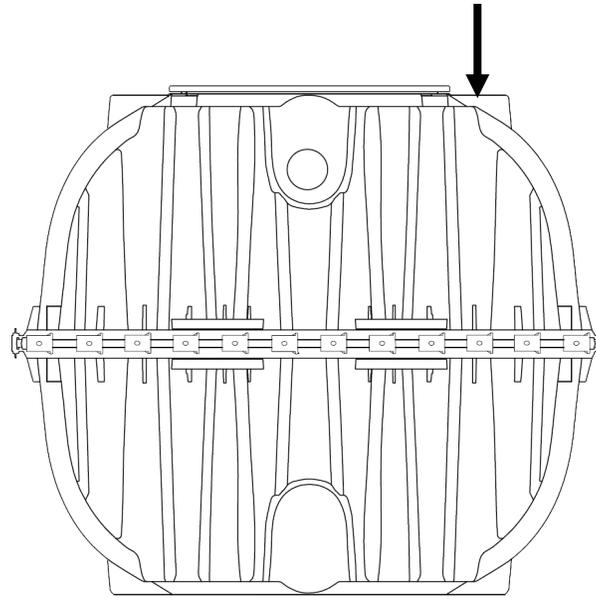
Buried Tanks



Slope Stability

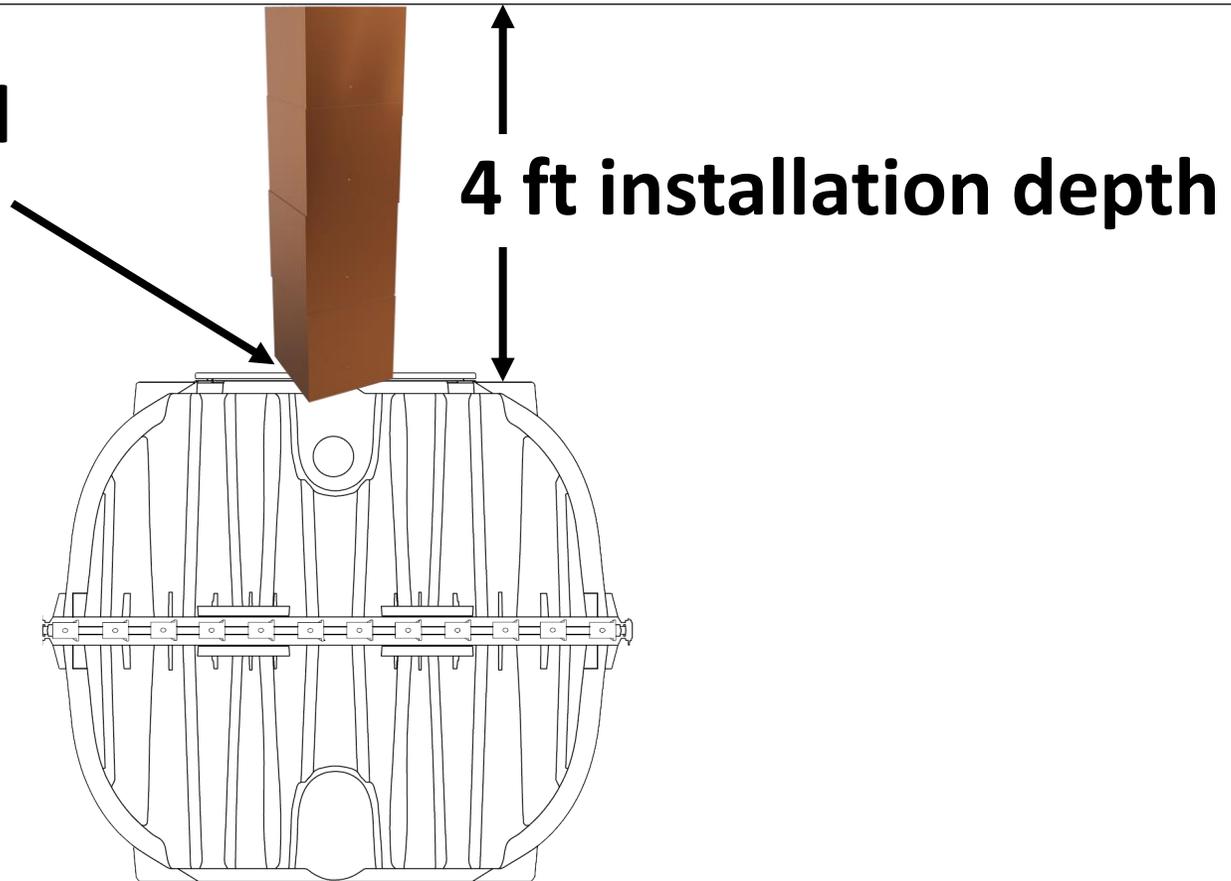
Buried Tanks Case Study 1: Maximum Septic Tank Burial Depth

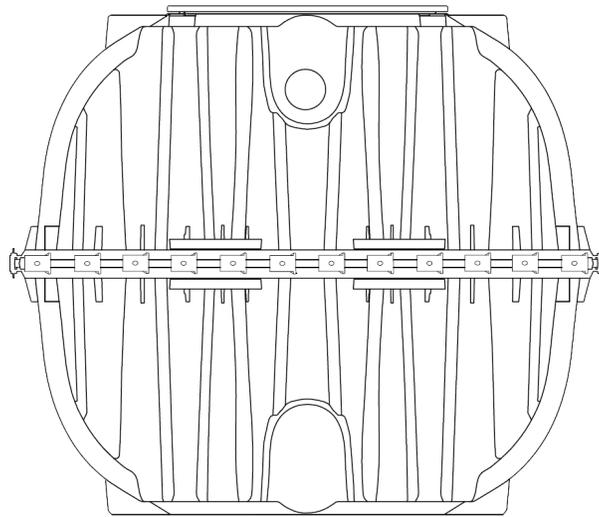
↑
**Manufacturer's maximum
installation depth**



**Almost 500-pound soil
load on every square
foot of tank top**

**For a 10 ft x 5 ft tank
top, each foot of soil
cover adds 6,000 lbs**



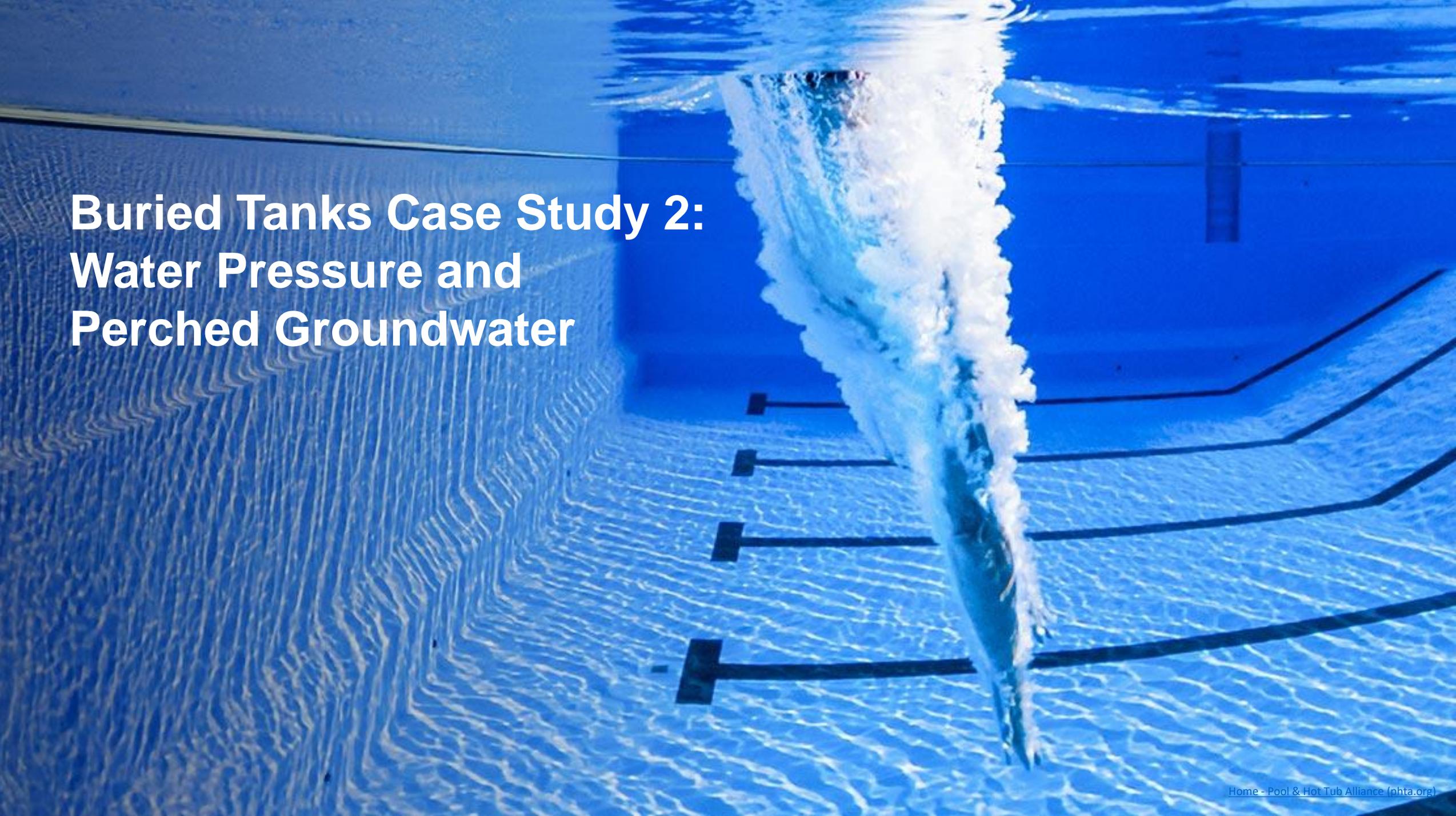


9 ft

4 ft maximum
installation depth

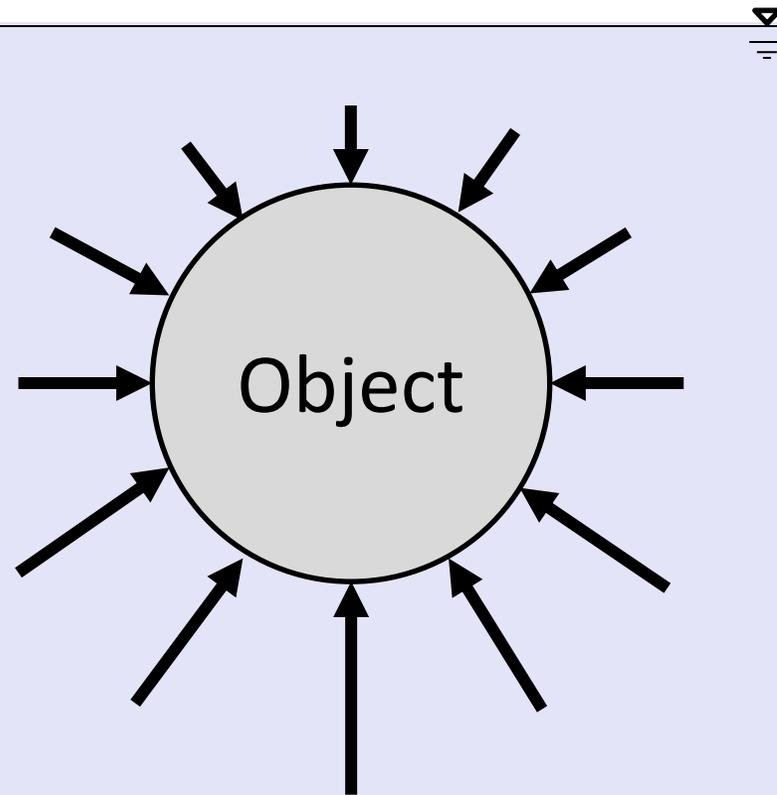
5 ft tall tank

Vertical stress at 9 ft = 1,080 psf



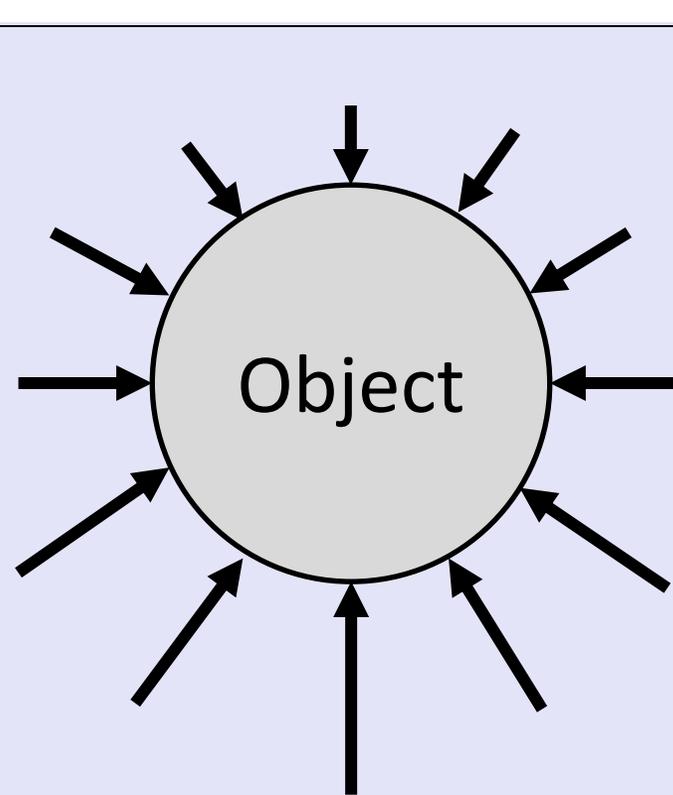
Buried Tanks Case Study 2: Water Pressure and Perched Groundwater

Hydrostatic (water) pressure



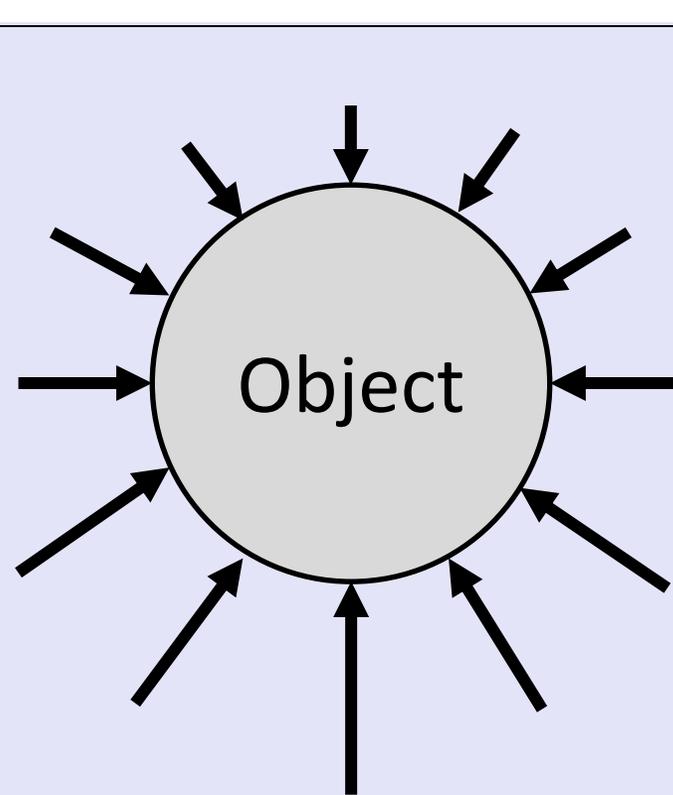
Hydrostatic (water) pressure

Pressure increases with depth



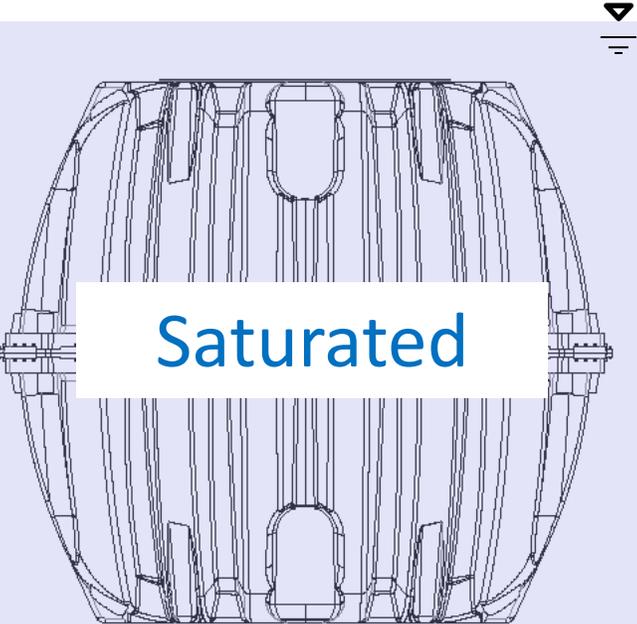
Hydrostatic (water) pressure

What happens for a buried tank?

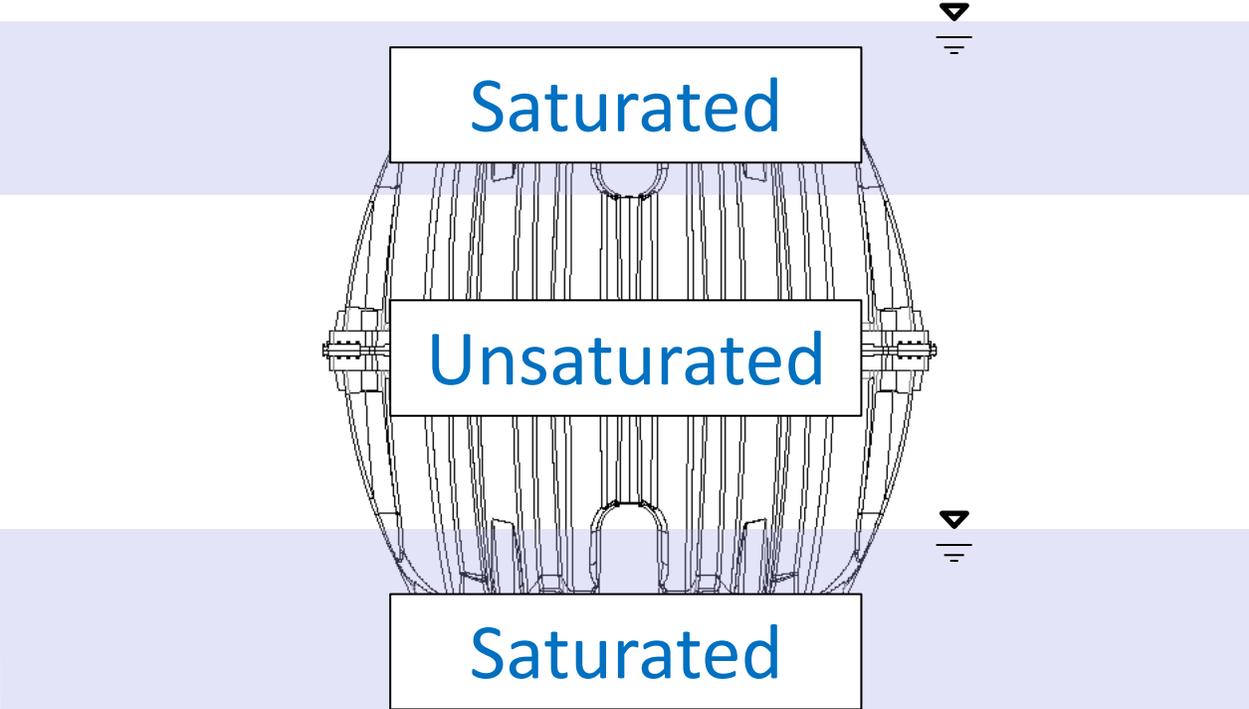


Hydrostatic (water) pressure

Submerged tank
Continuous saturation

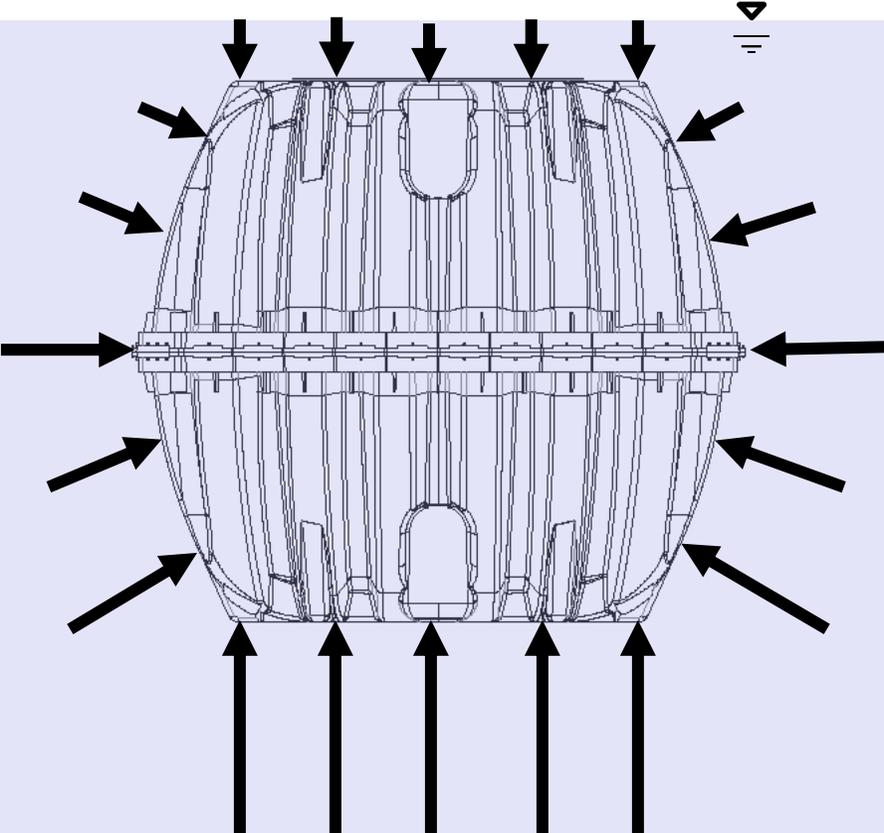


Perched groundwater
Stratified saturation

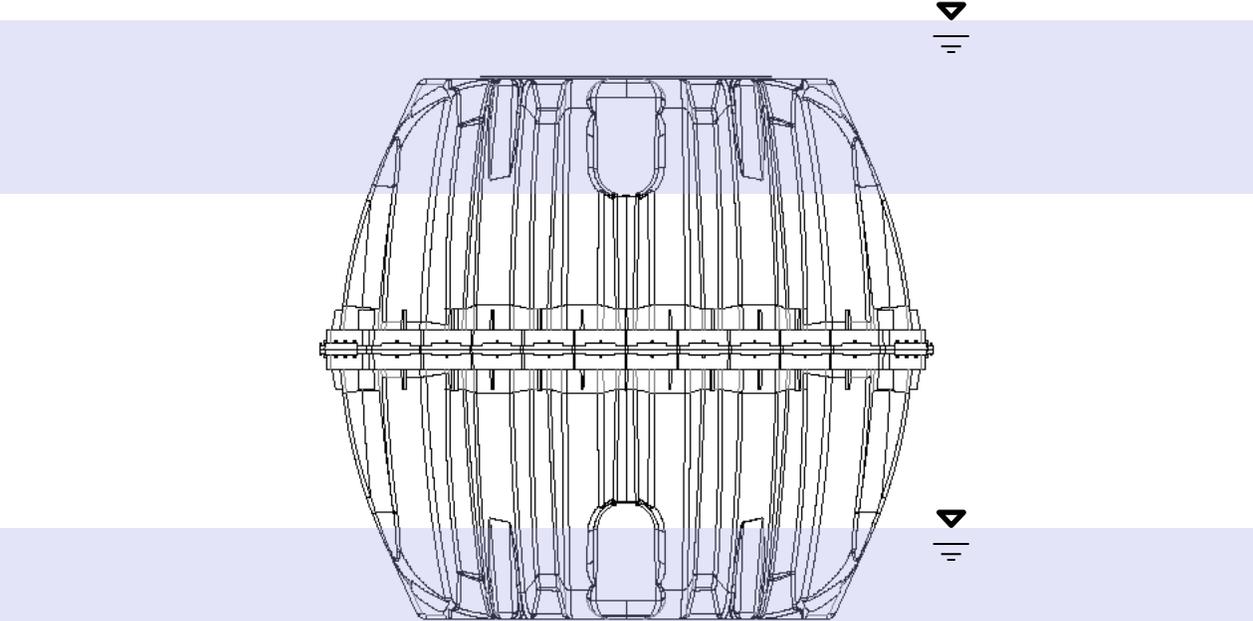


Hydrostatic (water) pressure

Submerged tank
Continuous saturation

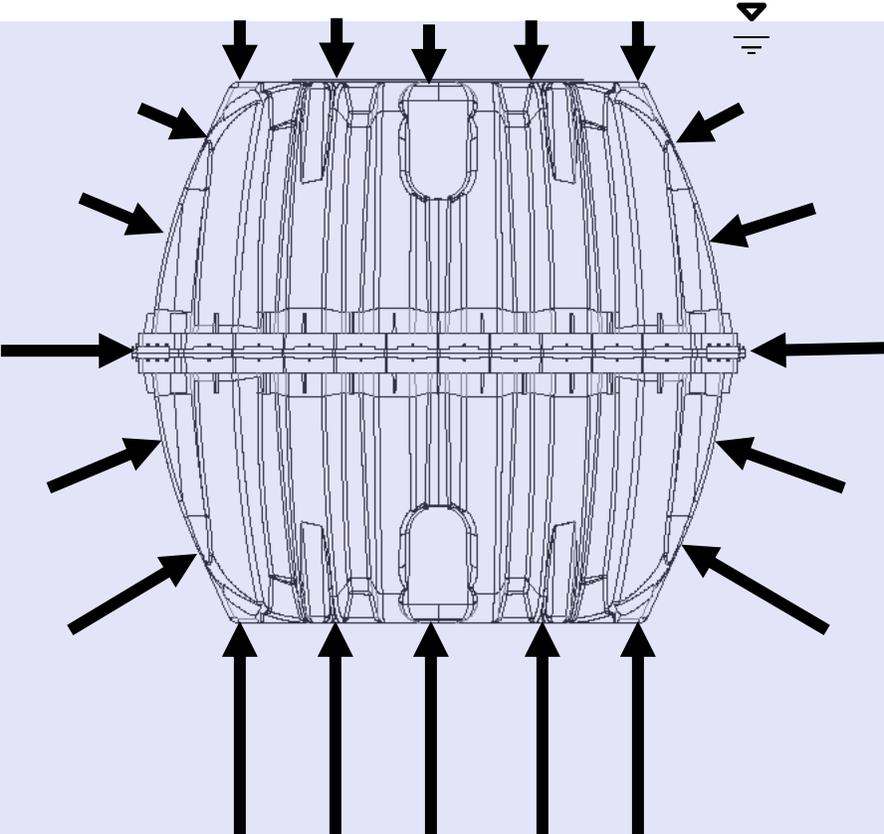


Perched groundwater
Stratified saturation

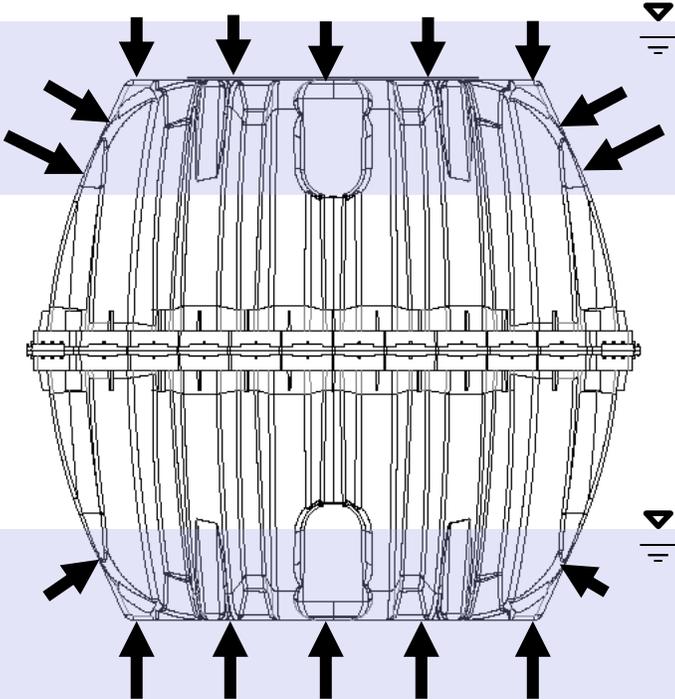


Hydrostatic (water) pressure

Submerged tank
Continuous saturation

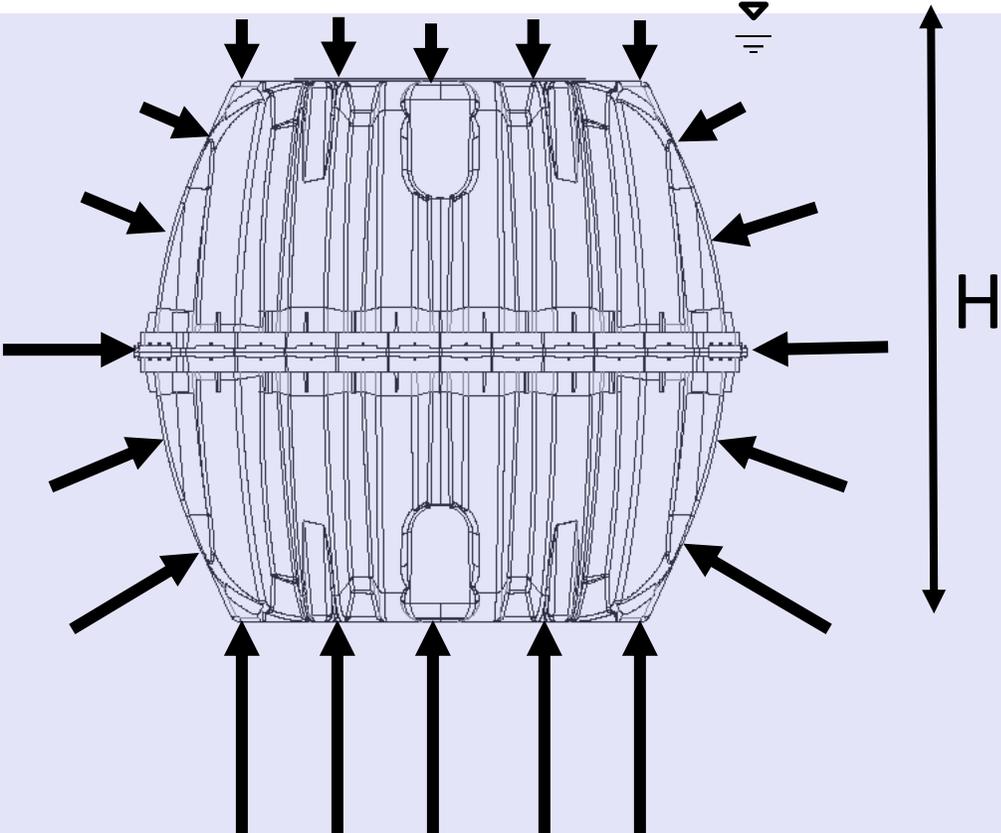


Perched groundwater
Stratified saturation

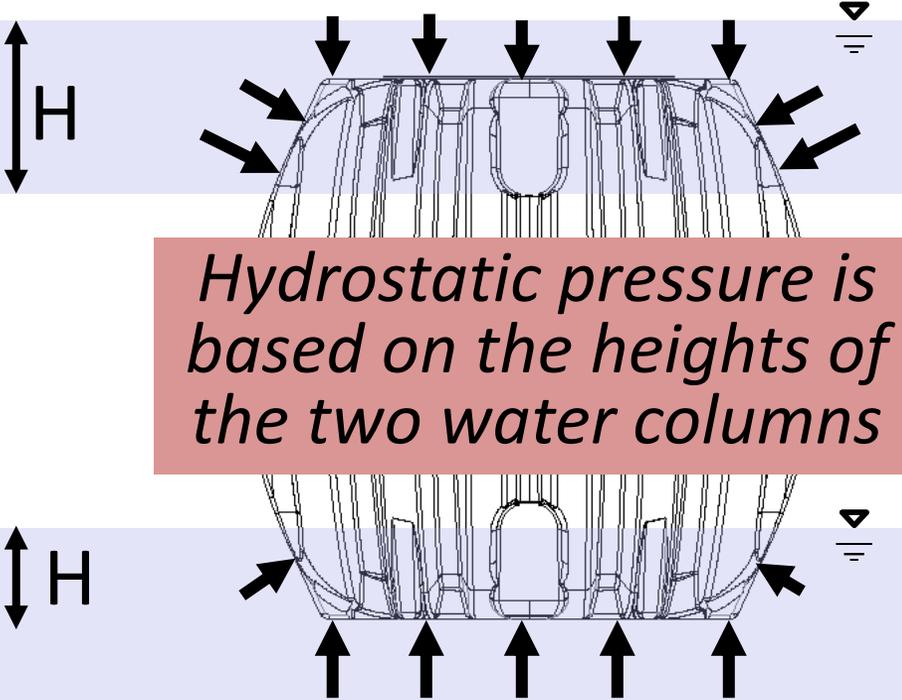


Hydrostatic (water) pressure

Submerged tank
Continuous saturation



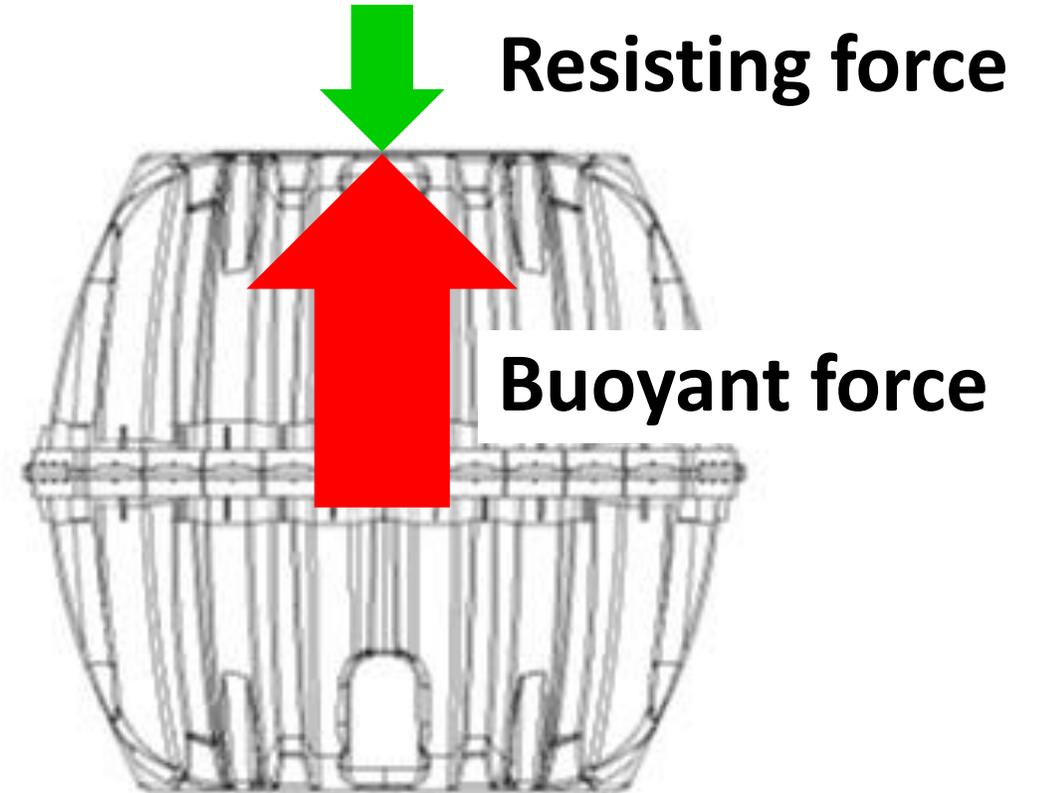
Perched groundwater
Stratified saturation



Buried Tanks Case Study 3: Buoyancy Control

Buoyant Force > **Resisting Force**

*With a Net Upward Force,
Buoyancy Controls Required*



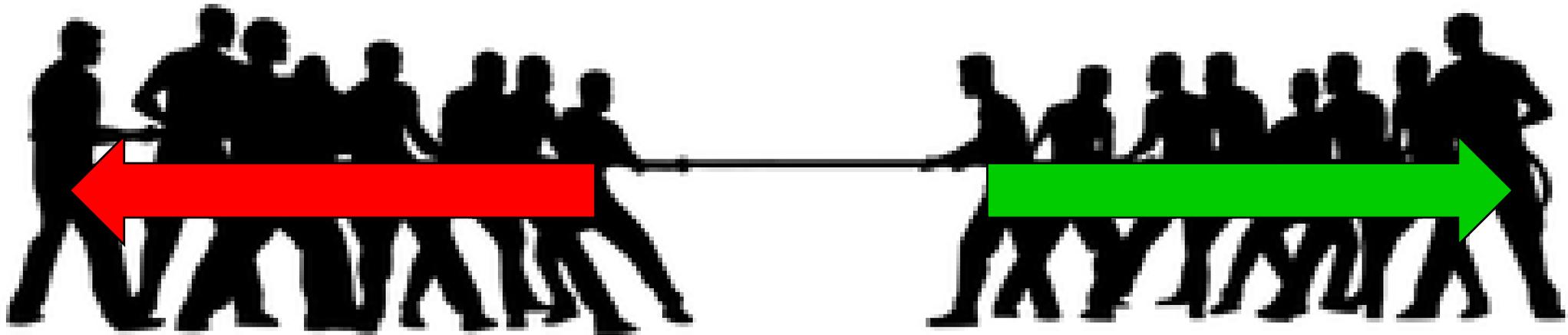
Nobody Wants This...



Or This...



Buoyancy is like a tug of war, except vertical



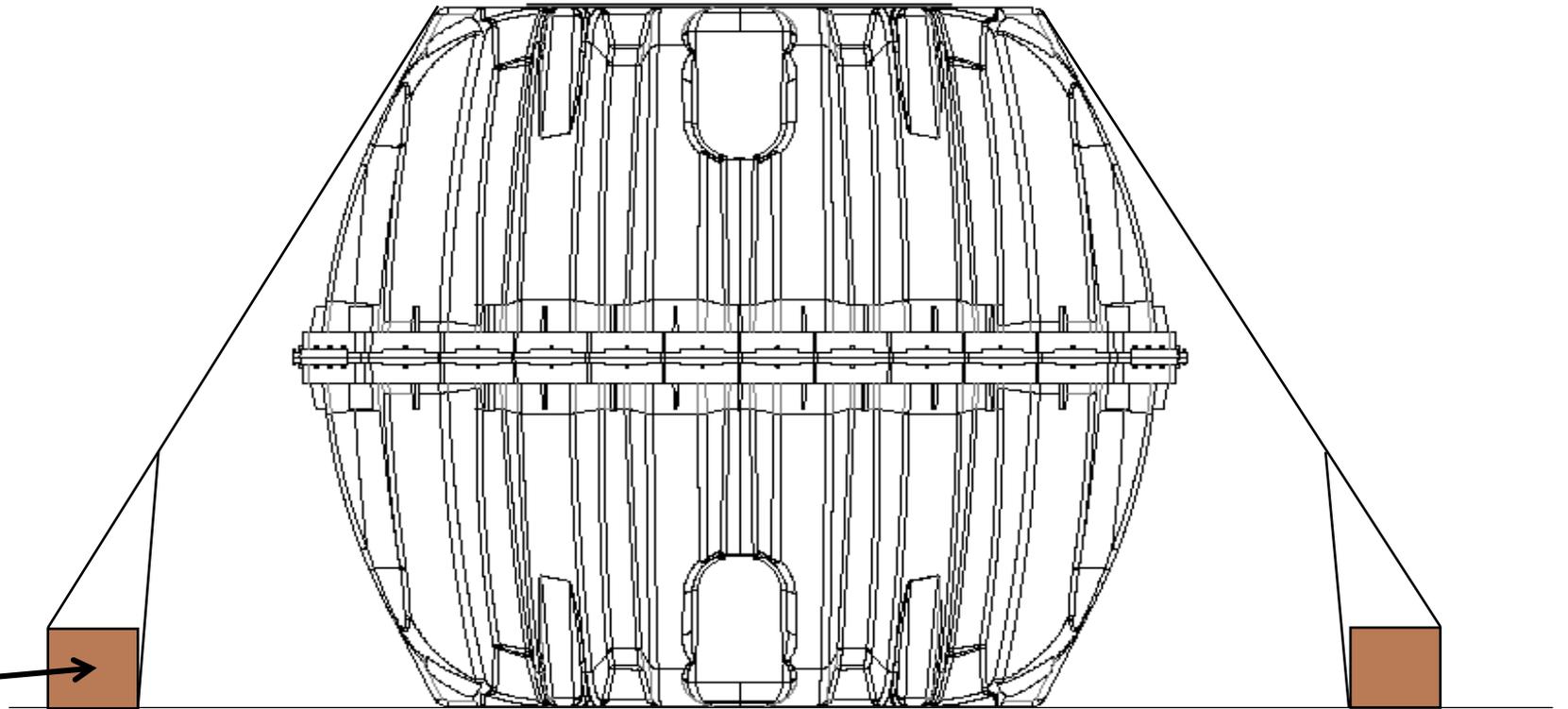
Upward buoyant force

vs.

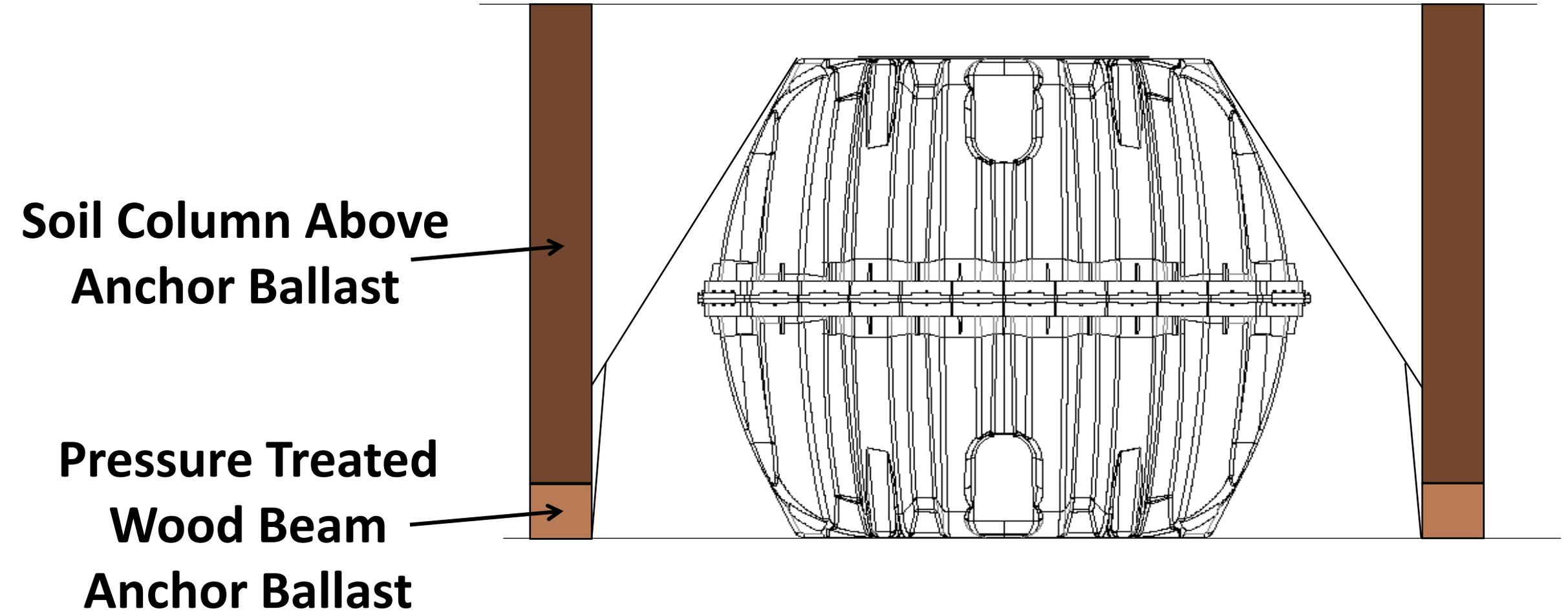
Downward resisting forces

Use Pressure Treated Wood Anchor Ballast System

**Pressure Treated
Wood Beam
Anchor Ballast**

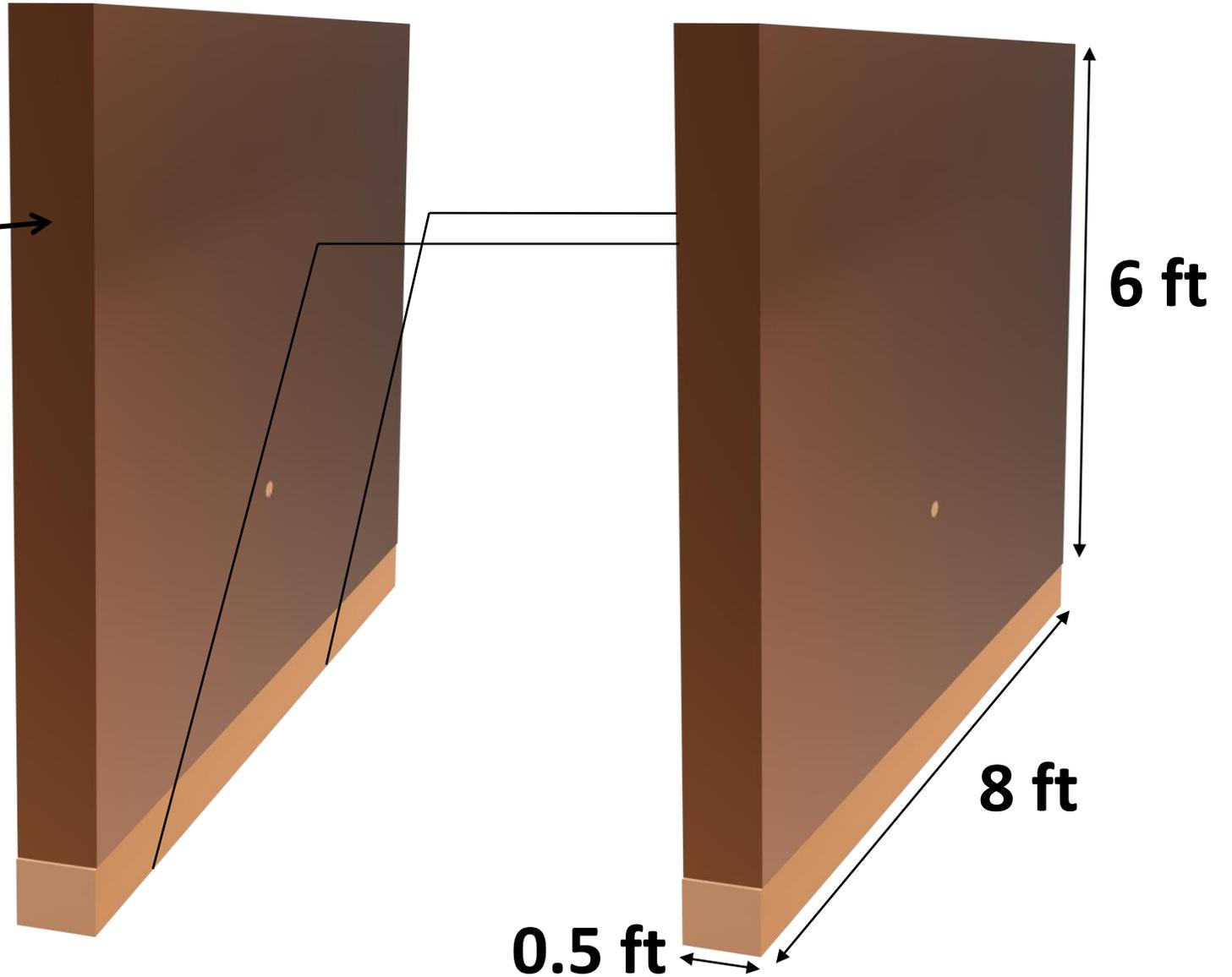


Use Pressure Treated Wood Anchor Ballast System

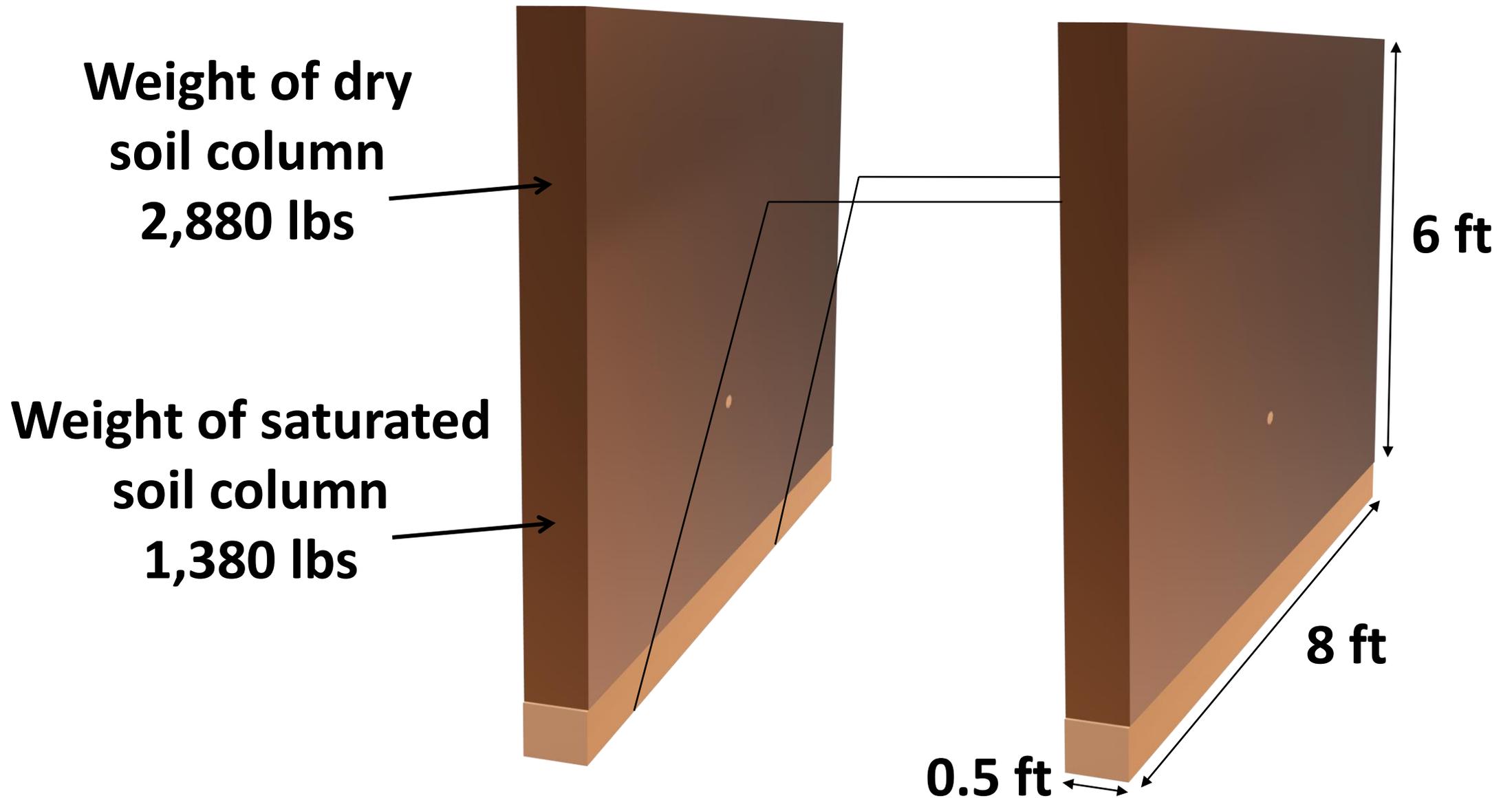


3-D View of Anchor Ballasts and Overlying Soil Columns

**Weight of dry
soil column
2,880 lbs**



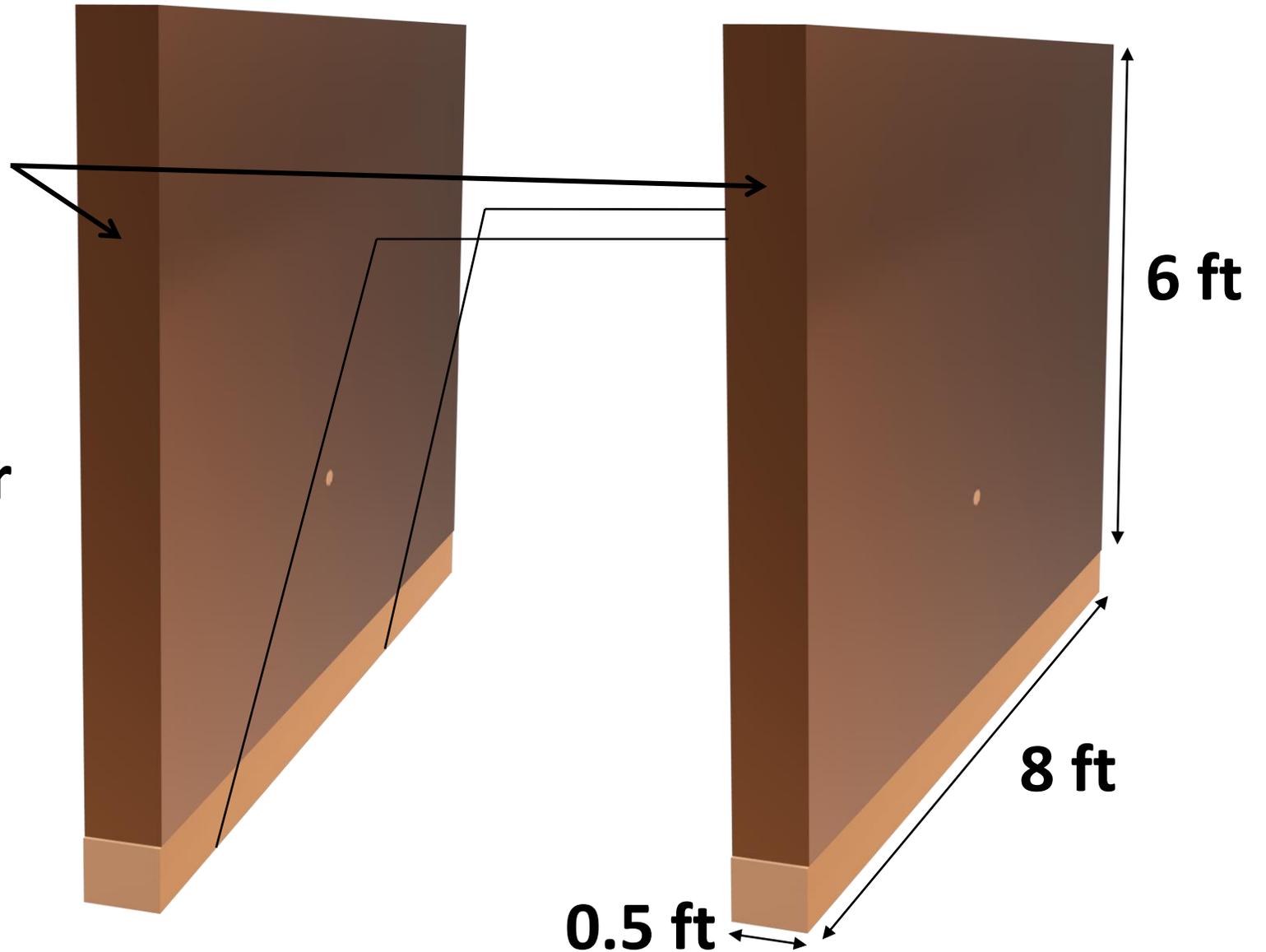
3-D View of Anchor Ballasts and Overlying Soil Columns



3-D View of Anchor Ballasts and Overlying Soil Columns

**Total weight for two
saturated soil columns
2,760 lbs**

**Weight of wood anchor
ballasts
60 lbs**





Onsite
Industry
Case
Studies



Soil Particle Behavior



Subsurface Structures

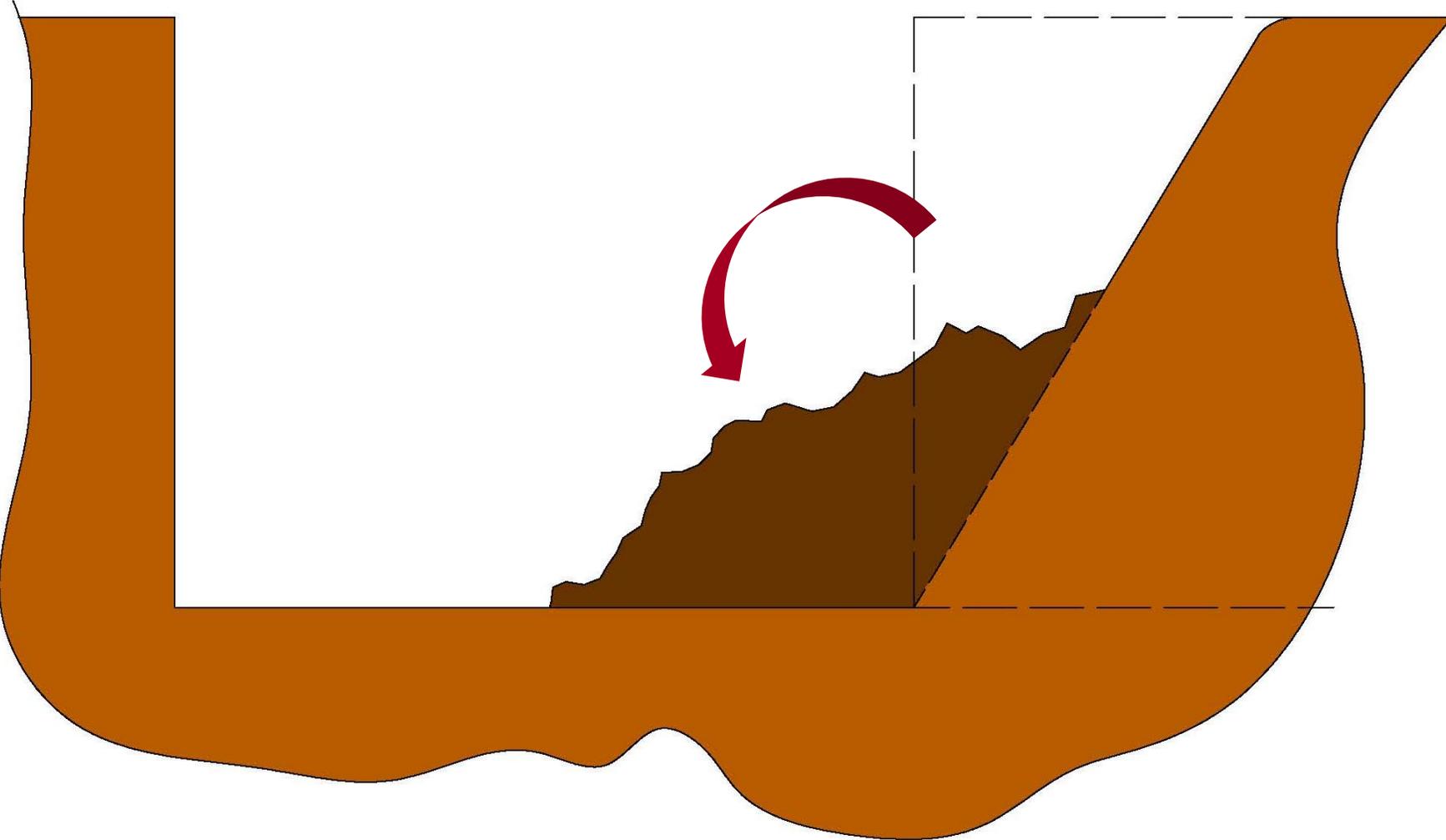


Buried Tanks



Slope Stability

Slope Stability Case Study 1: Excavation Sidewall Stability



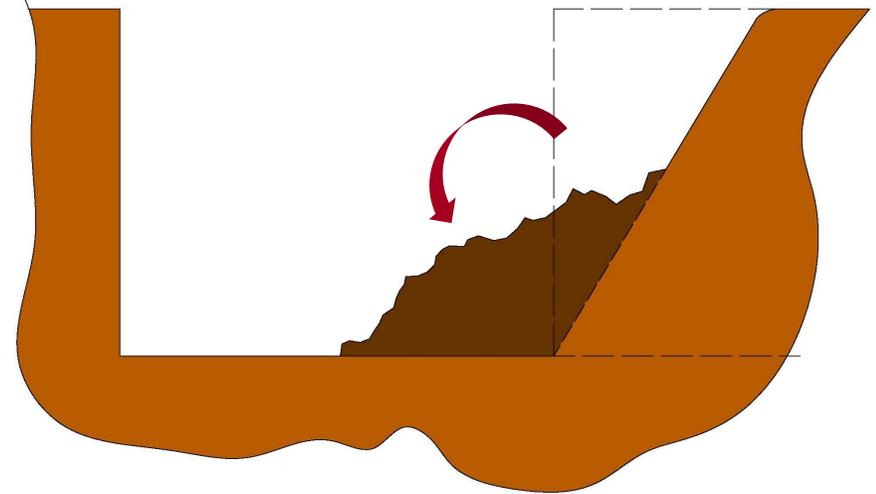




Notice the angle of repose and the lack of setting back the spoil pile.

Situation: Excavation sidewall collapse

- Sidewall height = 4 ft
- Volume of collapsed soil wedge = 6 cf
- Unit weight of soil = 120 pcf
- Weight of collapsed soil per foot of trench = 6 cf x 120 pcf
- Weight of collapsed soil = 720 lbs / 1 ft of trench



6-ft sidewall collapse = 4,300 lbs of soil



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Example warning signs of an unstable excavation

- Tension cracks and fissures on adjacent ground surface
- Cracked or sagging sidewalls
- Outward bulging areas of sidewall
- Sliding or sluffing sections of sidewall
- Heaved or displaced bottom surface



How to use this information

- Think in three dimensions – above and below ground
- Evaluate the site conditions before starting work
- Look for cracked, bulging, and displaced soil as warning signals of possible movement
- Operate knowing wheel and track loads extend well beyond and below machinery
- Understand manufacturer installation instructions
- Be safe!





INFILTRATOR

water technologies



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