

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration



Improving Geotechnical Characterization for Constructability and Construction Decisions

A-GaME Summer Super Sessions – Take-Aways & Outcomes

Benjamin S. Rivers, P.E. FHWA Resource Center

Content Disclaimer

The contents of this presentation do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way. This presentation is intended only to provide information to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

The U.S. Government does not endorse products or manufacturers. Trademarks or manufacturers' names appear in this presentation only because they are considered essential to the objective of the presentation. They are included for informational purposes only and are not intended to reflect a preference, approval, or endorsement of any one product or entity.



What are the Advanced Geotechnical Methods in Exploration?

The A-GaME is a toolbox of <u>underutilized</u> subsurface exploration tools that will assist with:

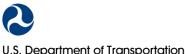
- Assessing risk and variability in site characterization
- Optimizing subsurface exploration programs
- Maximizing return on investment in project delivery

The A-GaME: Mainstreaming Underutilized Methods

- CPT Cone Penetration Test
- SCPT Seismic Cone Penetration Test
- ER Electrical Resistivity
- IP Induced Polarization
- SP Self Potential
- MWD Measurement While Drilling
- Seismic: Refraction
- Seismic: Reflection
- Seismic: FWI Full Waveform Inversion
- Seismic: MASW/SASW Analyses of Surface Waves
- Seismic: Tomography
- Seismic: Downhole
- Seismic: Crosshole
- Seismic: P-S Suspension Logging

- TDEM Time-Domain Electromagnetic
- FDEM Frequency-Domain Electromagnetic
- VLFEM Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic
- OTV Optical Televiewers
- ACT Acoustic Televiewers
- GPR Ground Penetrating Radar
- MicroGravity
- PMT Pressuremeter Test
- DMT Flat Plate Dilatometer Test
- VST Vane-Shear Test
- Rock Discontinuities from Photogrammetry
- Pore-water pressure from Field Piezometers

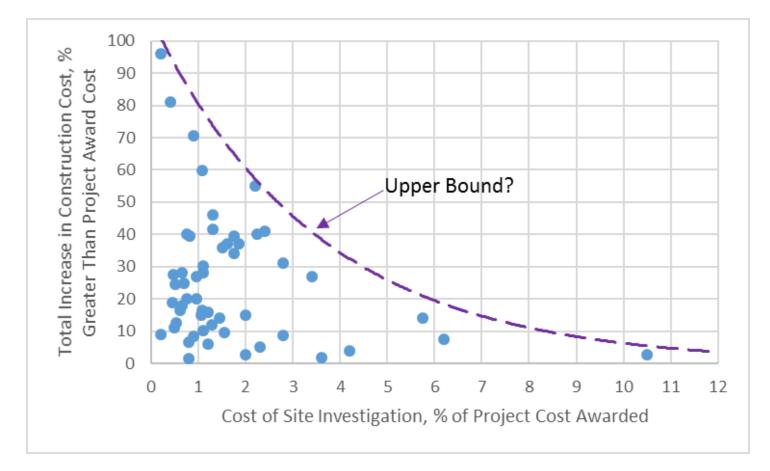
Federal Highway Administration





The A-GaME & Site Investigation Investment

Costs spent on investigations for transportation projects are commonly 1% - 3% of total cost.



Source: NCHRP Synthesis 484 - Influence of Geotechnical Investigation and Subsurface Conditions on Claims, Change Orders, and Overruns (After Figure 1)





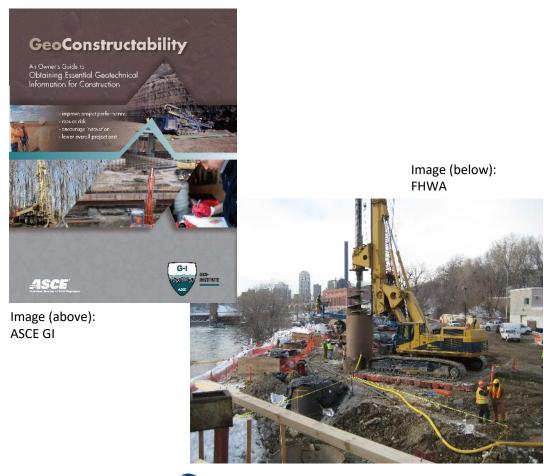
Improve Geotechnical Site Characterization for:

- Excavation/Blasting
- Depth to Rock
- Condition of Rock
- Dewatering and Groundwater Management
- Bad-Actors
- Site Variability
- Ground Improvement
- Drilled Shaft & ACIP Side-Resistance Verification
- Anchored Systems
- Visualization
- Bidding



A-GaME Summer Super Sessions Focus: Constructability and Construction Decisions

- Session 1 Step into the Contractor's Boots – June 22, recorded
- Session 2 Manage Risk: Reduce Geotechnical Uncertainties Before Construction – July 20, recorded
- Session 3 Bridge the Gap: Communicating Subsurface Conditions for Construction – August 17, recorded
- Session 4 Making it Happen: Improving Site Characterization for Constructability and Construction Decisions – August 24, plenary/report-outs recorded





Session 1: Step into the Contractor's Boots Key Topics

- The Contractor's perspective on geotechnical site characterization and subsurface data
- Risk and decisions during bidding and construction
- Risk reduction versus risk transfer
- The value of Contractors' experience and insight







Session 1: Step Into the Contractor's Boots Key Takeaways

- Geotechnical risk is best managed when all parties are engaged in solving problems upfront
- Better project outcomes result when owners have a risk sharing rather than a risk transfer mindset
- Engaging contractors early in the design process can help manage risk







Session 2: Manage Risk – Reduce Geotechnical Uncertainties Before Construction Key Topics

- The types of problems we encounter during construction as a result of geotechnical uncertainty
- Problem-solving applications of a range of A-GaME technologies
- Case histories that illustrate how A-GaME technologies can address these problems at any stage of a project

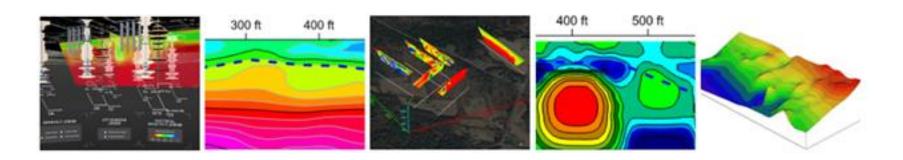


Photo: FHWA





Session 2: Manage Risk Key Takeaways

- Phased geotechnical investigations can be extremely valuable in reducing uncertainties, but schedule, cost and standard agency procedures can present roadblocks to implementation
- Geotechnical uncertainties such as challenges with foundation length, groundwater and site variability typically have moderate to significant impacts on project budget and schedule

 A-GaME technologies such as geophysics, CPT and MWD can be a critical part of investigations, specifically phased investigations, and can reduce these

costly uncertainties.



Source: LADOTD
Office of Innovation Implementation







Session 3: Bridge the Gap – Communicating Subsurface Conditions for Construction Key Topics

- Introduction to a valuable underutilized resource on Geoconstructability
- Communication mechanisms, geotechnical baseline reports
- Digital Transfer of Geotechnical Data
- Improving understanding of subsurface conditions during construction
- Digital Visualization and Integration







Photos (left to right: MassDOT, MNDOT, MassDOT

Federal Highway Administration





Session 3: Bridge the Gap Key Takeaways

- The ASCE GeoConstructability Report is a helpful resource Use it! Share it!
- Geotechnical baseline reports, digital data transfer, and subsurface visualization tools are valuable but underutilized means of communication for geotechnical data
- Digital data transfer using a schema such as DIGGS is gaining traction among software developers, and has the potential to improve efficiency and accuracy in organizations that move to this method
- With improved technology during foundation installation, much can be learned about the subsurface even during construction, allowing for adaptability of design through a project



12 Breakout Discussion Topic Sessions

- Topic 1: Local Agency Challenges
- Topic 2: Phased Investigations
- Topic 3: Data Exchange
- Topic 4: Communication of Subsurface Conditions
- Topic 5: Improving Geotechnical Plans and Specifications
- Topic 6: Baseline Reports

- Topic 7: Handling Risk
- Topic 8: Promoting use of Other Site Characterization Tools
- Topic 9: Investigation Planning
- Topic 10: Capturing the Value of the A-GaME
- Topic 11: Pay Items
- Topic 12: Constructability





Takeaways, Outcomes & Actions

- Communication is Key!
 - "Geotechs/Geologists are middle persons"
 - Applies to all project delivery stakeholders
 - On value of better site characterization
 - On value of using multiple methods
 - On expectations
 - On limitations of methods
 - On geotechnical risks
 - On subsurface conditions
 - On design considerations
 - On constructability
 - On quality assurance
 - Feedback loops needed

- Need to Educate Others Resistance to performing geophysics
 - Lack of understanding or want a tolerance you cannot provide
 - "Fuzzier" data, interpretation, loss of resolution and accuracy [with surface methods] with depth
 - Data report with "hard data" vs data that needs to be interpreted
 - Limitations of geophysical methods
- Need buy-in from staff and from management





Takeaways, Outcomes & Actions

- Take proactive approaches during design to address constructability for contractor
 - E.g. acid producing soils, water table readings over time to aid in design of support of excavation, cofferdam, etc.
 - More than one site visit may be needed
- The more relevant information provided to the contractor, the better
- Construction Manager/General Contractor (CM/GC), Geotechnical Baseline Reports (GBRs), and Summaries of Geotechnical Conditions have been effective mechanisms for DOTs
 - More familiarity is still needed

- Risk registers, risk workshops and assessments of risk are being used to inform site characterization efforts!
 - Look to WSDOT, UDOT, MNDOT and USACE for assistance and insights
- Use "Site Characterization Planning Report" during reconnaissance phase as mechanism to assess risks, identify methods and phases, and to <u>justify</u> a more comprehensive A-GaME approach. Adjust as necessary/Use as a "living document."
- Form a <u>Users Group for Data Management</u> to share use-cases and applications





Takeaways, Outcomes & Actions

- Blasting requirements historical guidance from the mining industry. Controls were not written for transportation project needs. Refer to <u>FTA</u> <u>Noise and Vibration Assessment Manual</u> for better guidance (per Alex D., Ohio DOT)
- UAS or terrestrial lidar or photogrammetry, in may provide a more accurate method for determining in-place material quantities
- What improved bid/pay-item structures could be improved leveraging shear-wave velocity measures, MWD drillability parameters, material variation determinations (interpreted from geophysical methods), down-hole logging techniques, geohydrologic mapping, groundwater flow testing and probable groundwater characteristics, etc.?



Takeaways, Outcomes & Actions

Local Agency Challenges

- Risk profile looks different
 - Small budgets vs. project costs
 - Often looking for alternative approaches typically not conventional or to same standards as AASHTO
 - Standards and criteria vary or can be ambiguous
- Local "organizations" vary greatly
 - Rural contacts may be local landowner(s)/farmers(s) for community
 - May depend on multiple partner agencies (including State DOTs) for assistance.
 - Often do not have technical staff, let alone geotechnical staff
- Remoteness or difficult access

Recommended Actions

- State DOTs and FHWA work with LTAP centers to provide training and resources
 - To evaluate geotechnical risks relative to project risks
 - Provide basic training and fundamental expectations
 - Investigation approaches and leveraging available information
- State DOTs, FHWA and Geo-Industry coordinate outreach to Universities
 - Local agency needs (Note: there are many other topics that should be coordinated for university outreach).

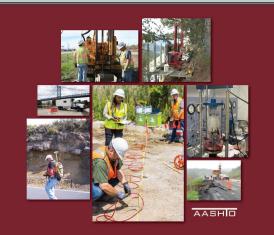


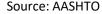


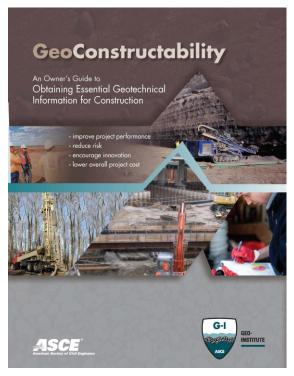
References and Resources

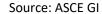
- AASHTO Manual on Subsurface Investigations, 2nd Edition, September 2022 (MSI-2) – Available Now!
- GI GeoConstructability
- FHWA A-GaME Webpage
- ASCE GBR Gold Book
- DFI Site Characterization Committee
 - A-GaME Winter Webinar Series
 - A-GaME Summer Super Sessions Coming Soon!
 - Geophysics Web Tool: Applications to Geophysical Methods to Highway Related Problems
 - CPT Users Group
 - MWD Users Group
 - Geophysics Users Group
- DIGGS Website













Contact Us!



Silas Nichols
Principal Bridge Engineer
– Geotechnical
FHWA HQ

202-366-1554 silas.nichols@dot.gov



Derrick Dasenbrock Geotechnical Engineer FHWA RC

202-923-0972 derrick.dasenbrock@dot.gov



Ben Rivers Senior Geotechnical Engineer FHWA RC

678-613-2807 benjamin.rivers@dot.gov



