

MISTAKES AND DEFECTS IN USING GEOSYNTHETICS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

9. April 2008 – Prague
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GS Reinforced Structures In Alpine Regions - case studies

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ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

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GS Structures in Alpine Regions

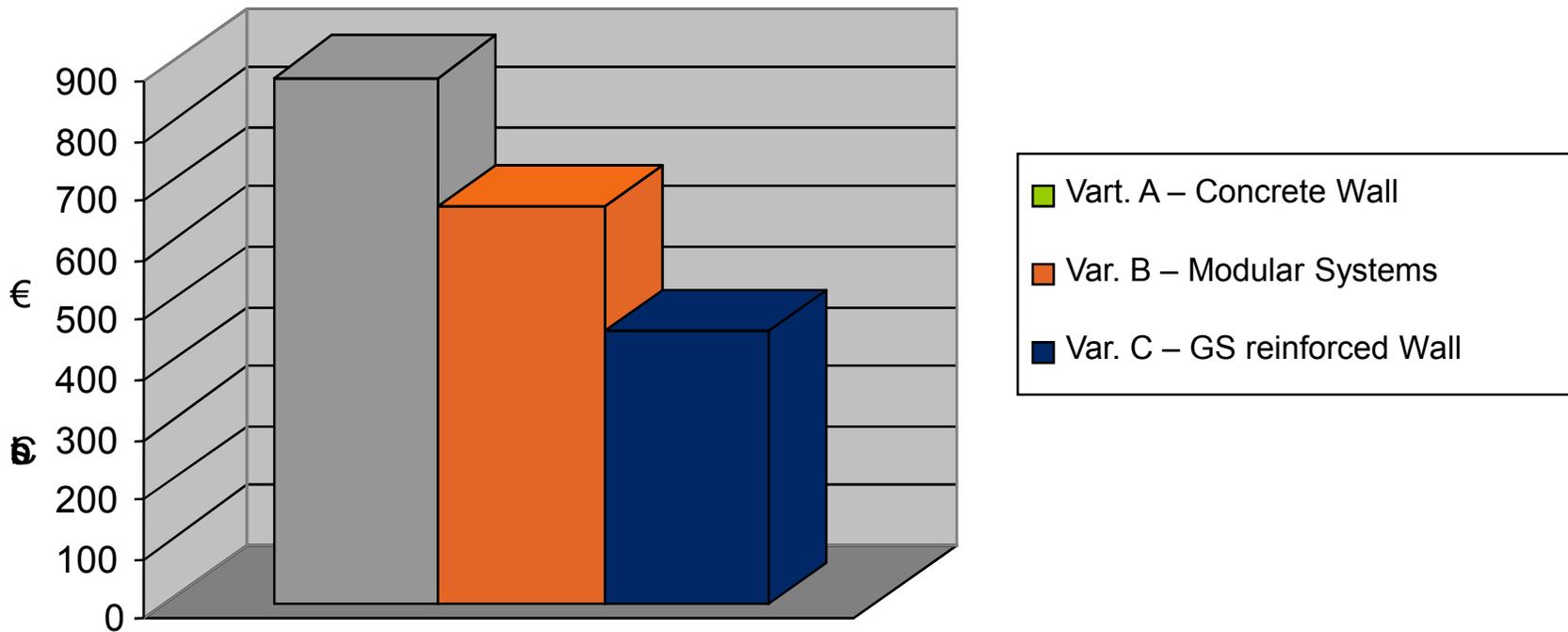
Introduction



- Criterias for the selection of construction method
 - Safety aspects
 - Availability of material
 - Duration of construction
 - Ecological aspects
 - Attractive optical appearance
 - Accessibility
 - Construction costs
 - Etc.

GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Comparison of Systems– TU Graz - Costs € / m² frontview



GS Structures in Alpine Regions

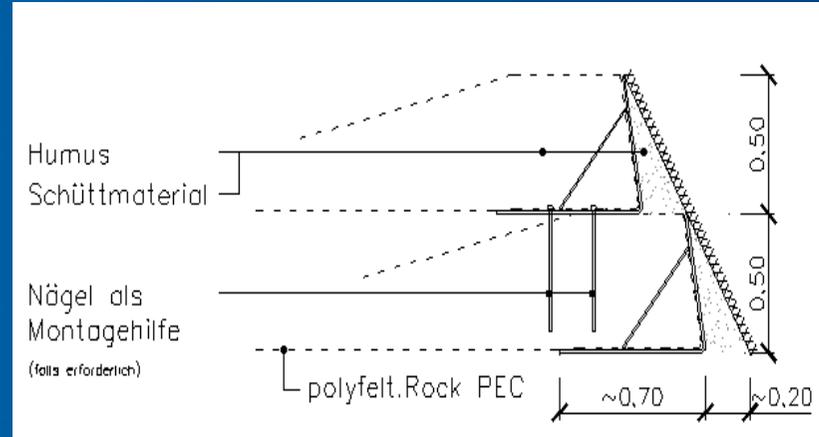
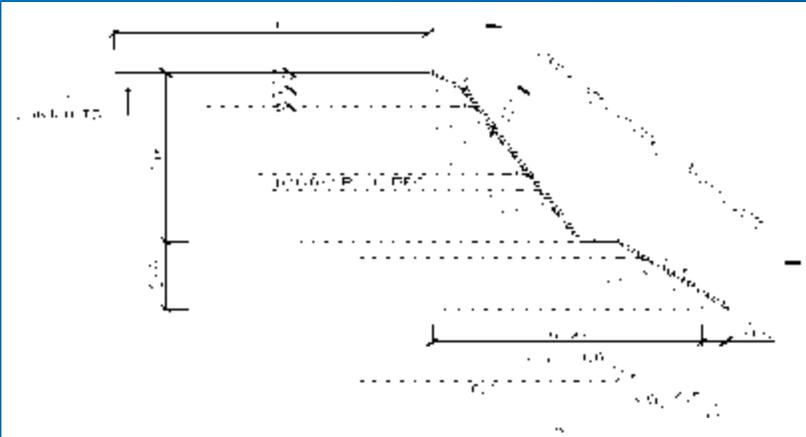
Case Study - Eiblschrofen



- 2 Protectiondams:
 - 25m height
 - Basis 80m
- 180.000m³
- construction < 2 month
- WLV Tirol, TU Wien, ILF
- System polyslope S
 - Distance of layers 50 cm
 - 100 kN/m tensile strength
 - Anchor length 6,0m

GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study - Eiblschrofen



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Case Study - Eiblschrofen



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Case Study - Eiblschrofen



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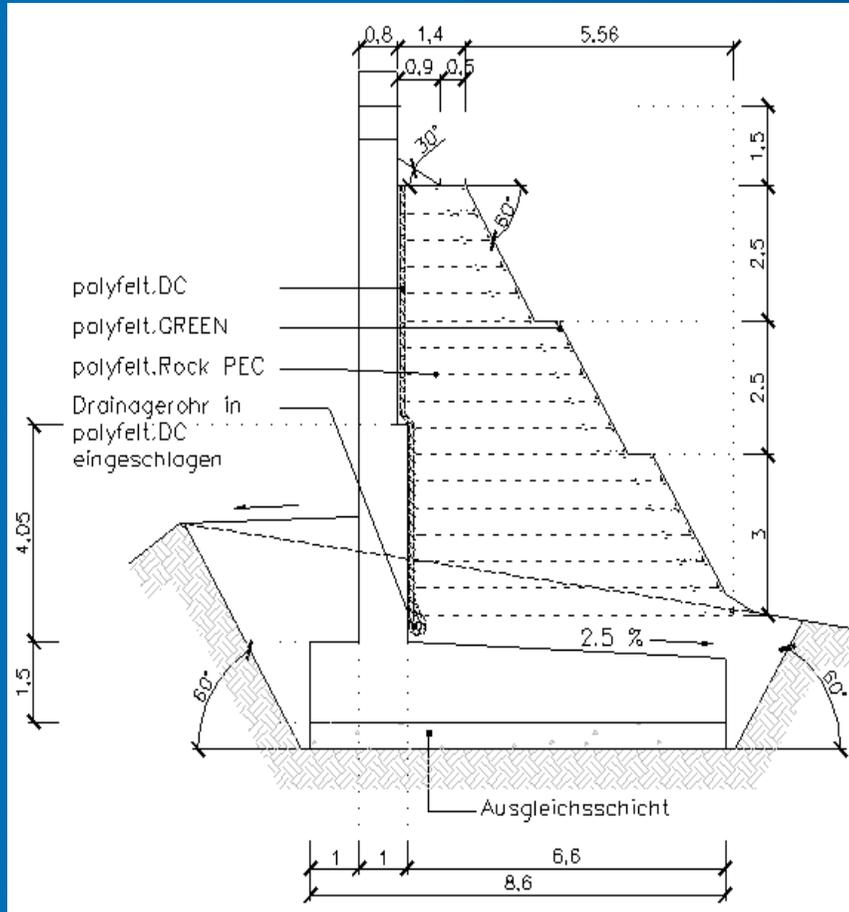
Case Study – Avalanche Protection Lanersbach



- Height 10 m, 60°
- Statically independent Concrete Wall
- System polyslope S
 - Layer distance 50 cm
 - Tensile strength 50 kN/m

GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study – Avalanche Protection Lanersbach



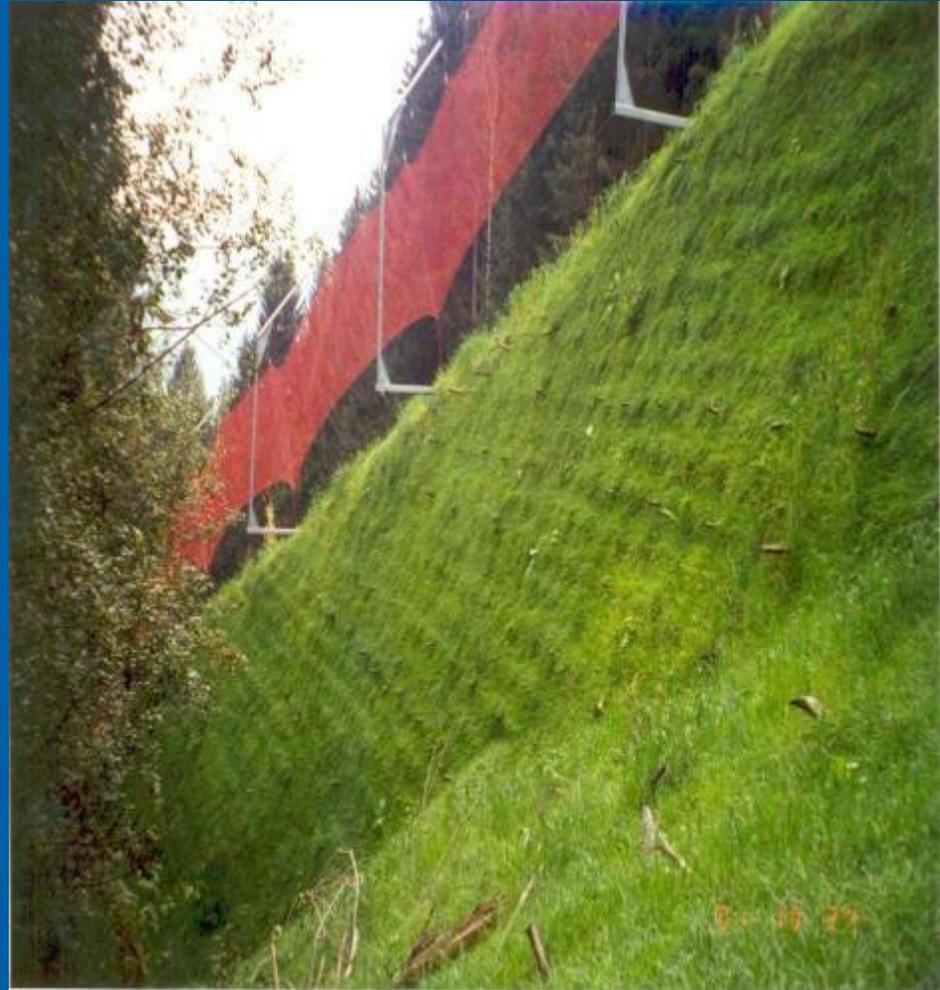
GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study – Avalanche Protection Lanersbach



GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study – Widening of skiing tracks



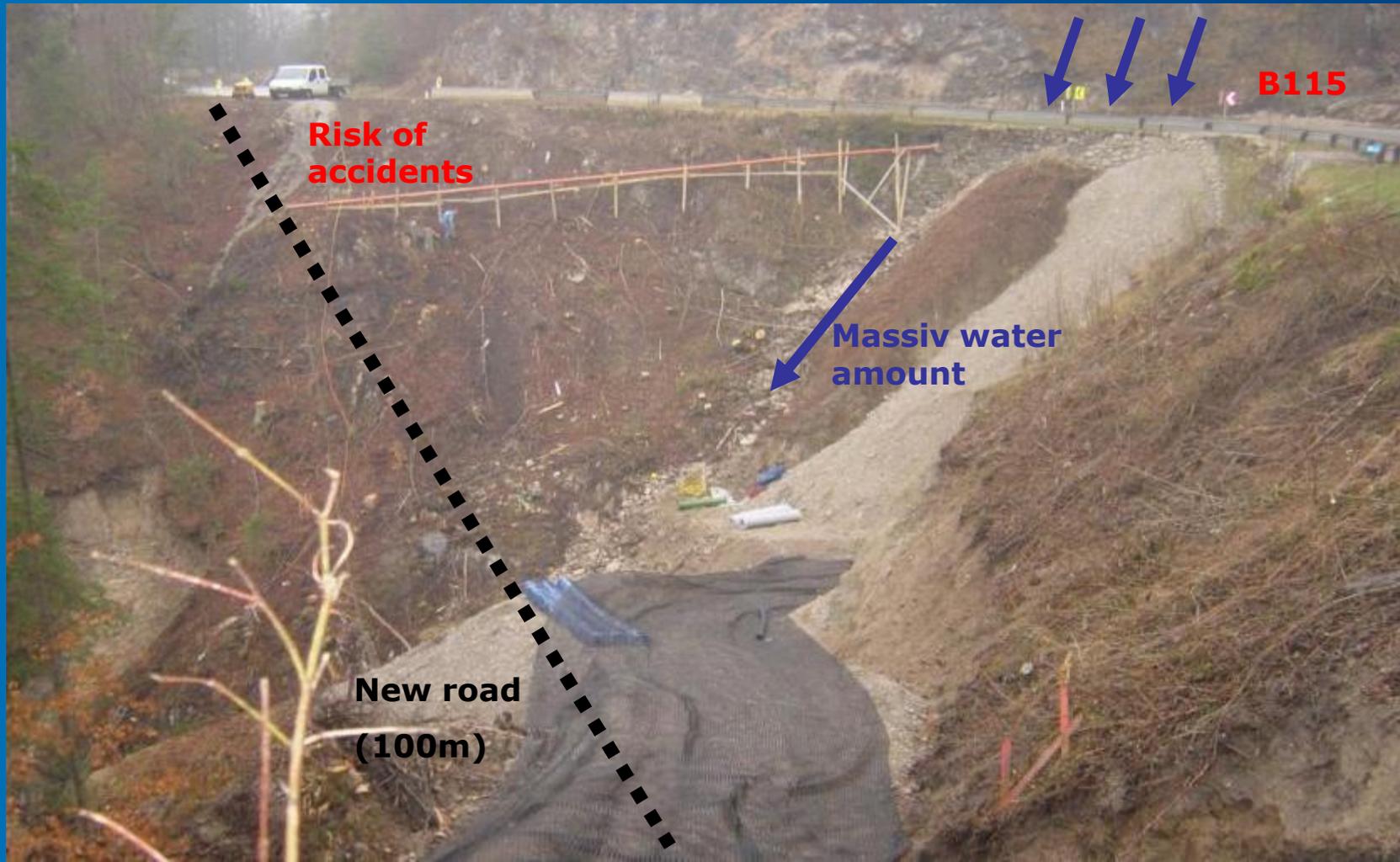
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Case Study – Reconstruction of Mountain roads



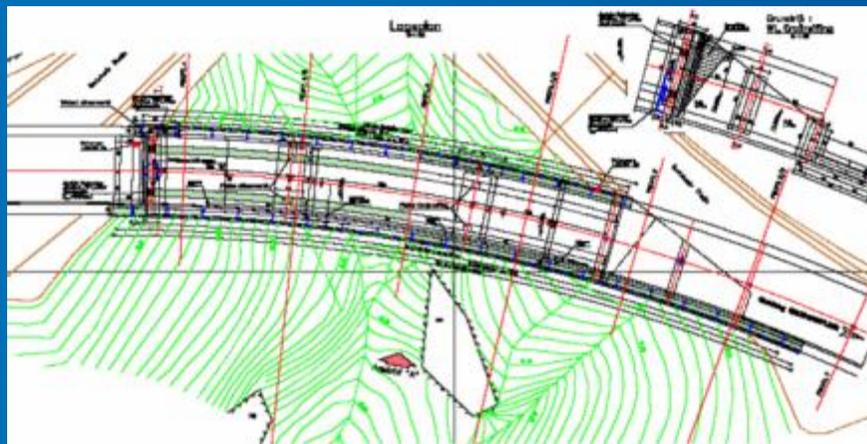
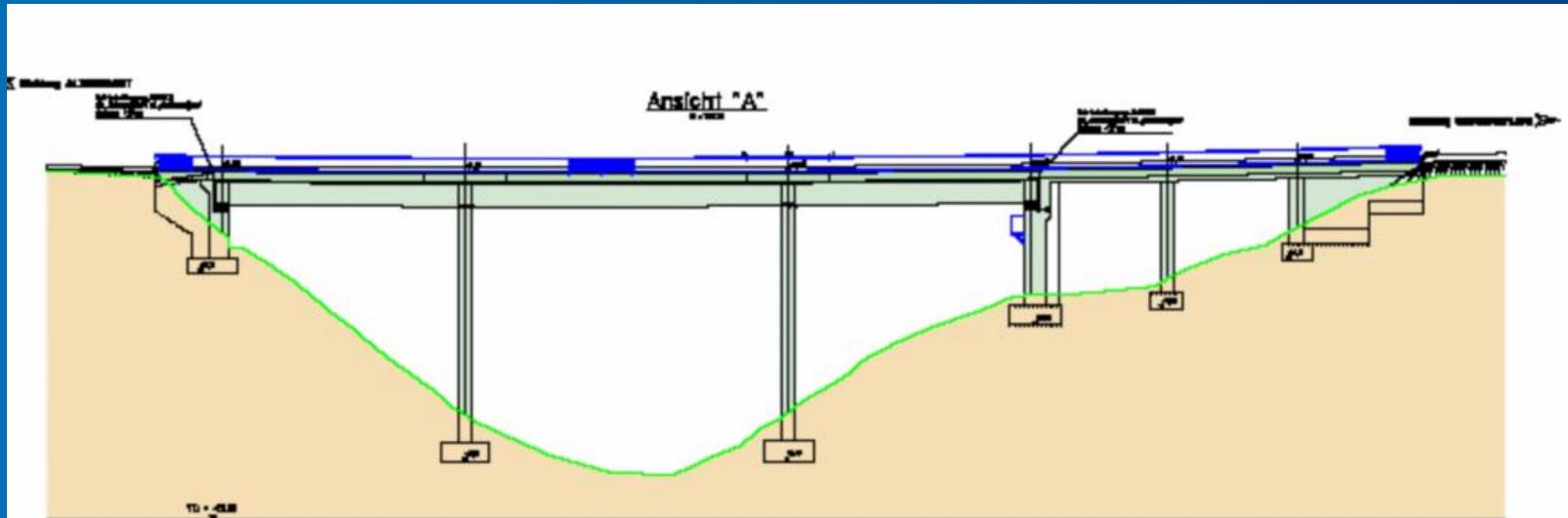
GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study Rodlau – Reconstruction of B115



GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study Rodlau – Option 1



Costs:
~ 900.000.- €

GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study Rodlau – Option 2



Facts and Figures:

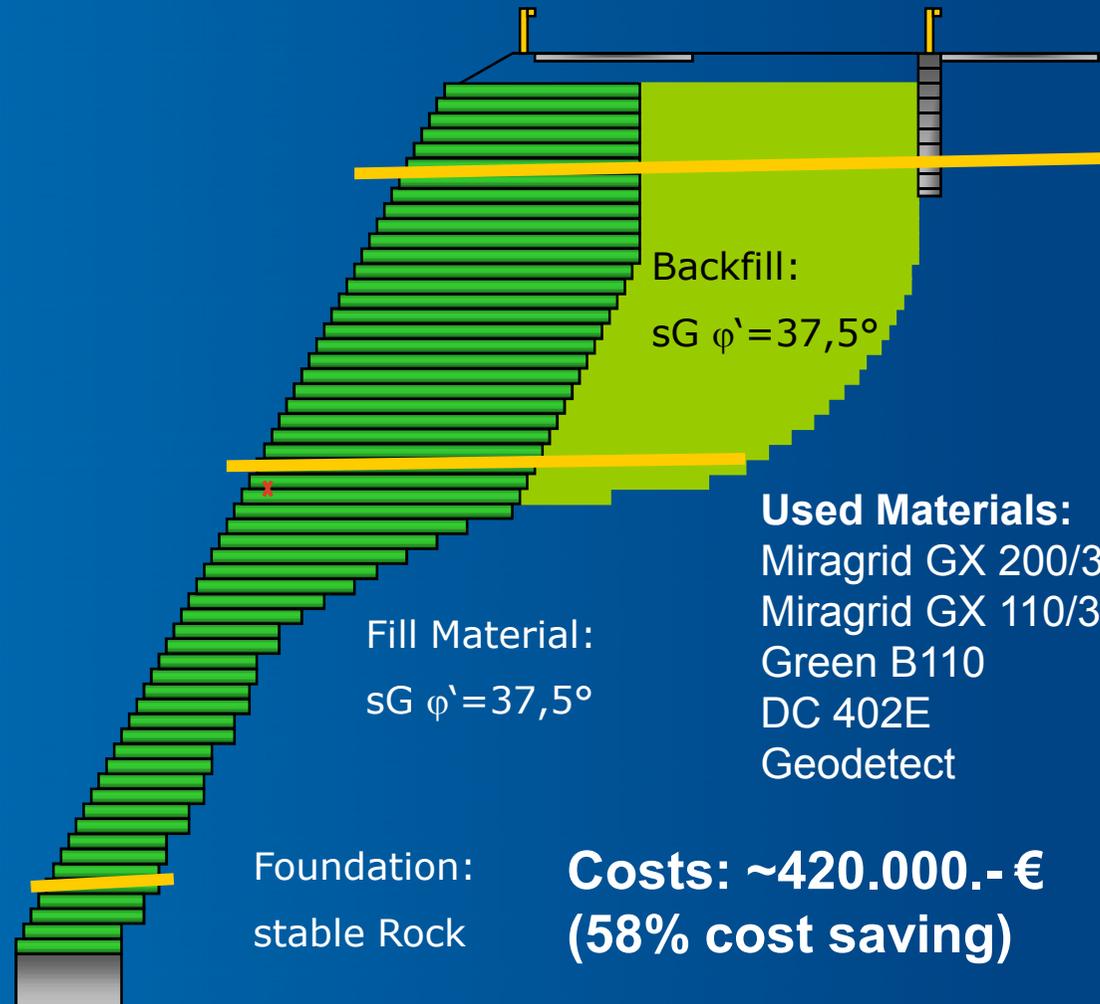
Object: GS-reinforced steep slope (64°) with a height of 30m

System *Polyslope S'*

Owner: Steiermärkische Landesregierung FA 18B

Consultance: ZT Eisner
Dr. Lackner

Contractor: Lang u. Menhofer



Used Materials:

- Miragrid GX 200/30
- Miragrid GX 110/30
- Green B110
- DC 402E
- Geodetect

Foundation:
stable Rock

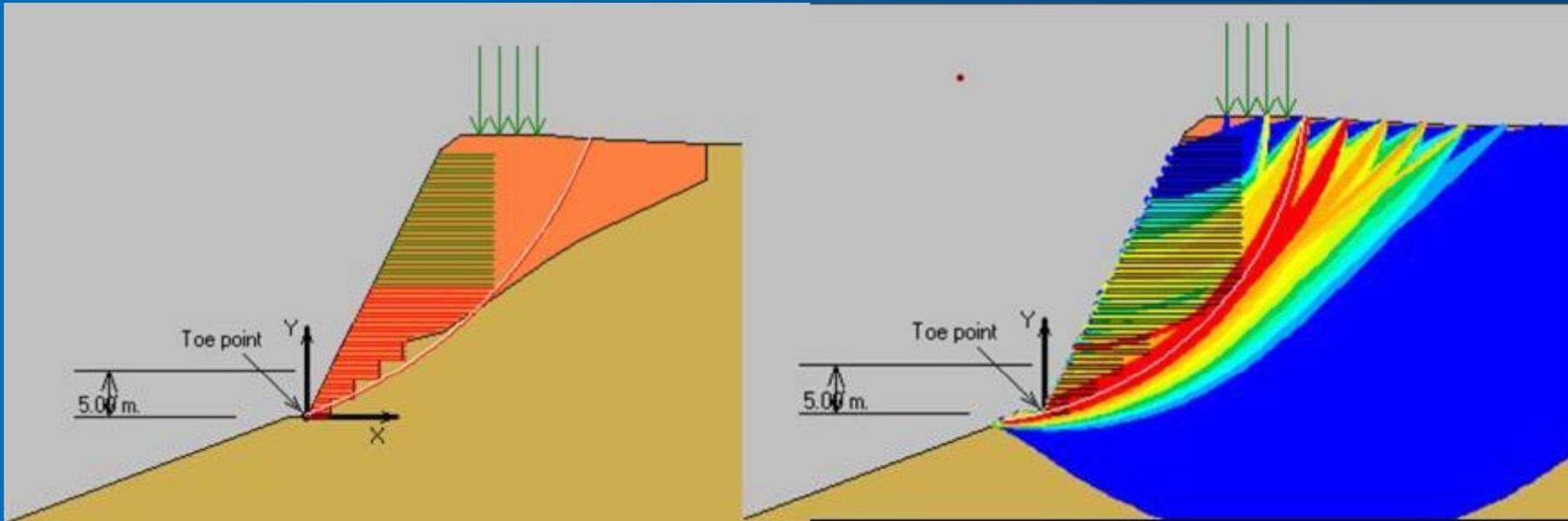
**Costs: ~420.000.- €
(58% cost saving)**

River ENNS



GS Structures in Alpine Regions

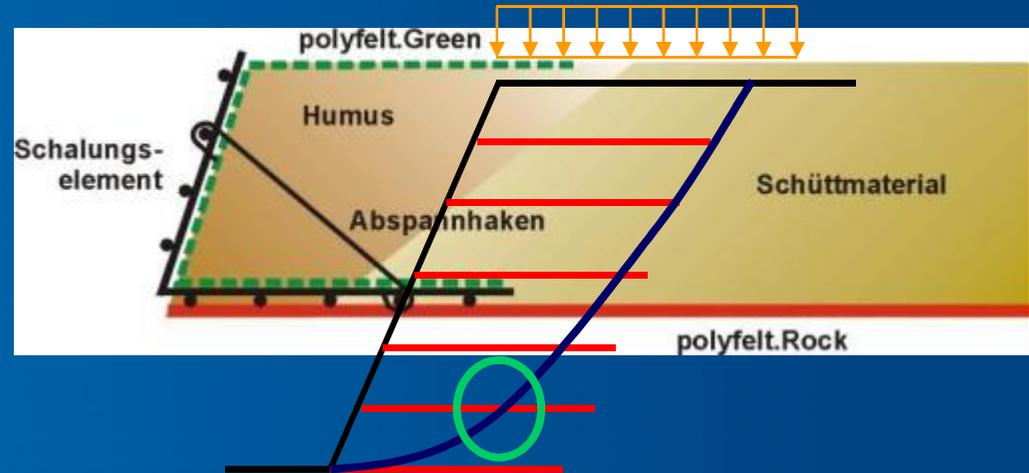
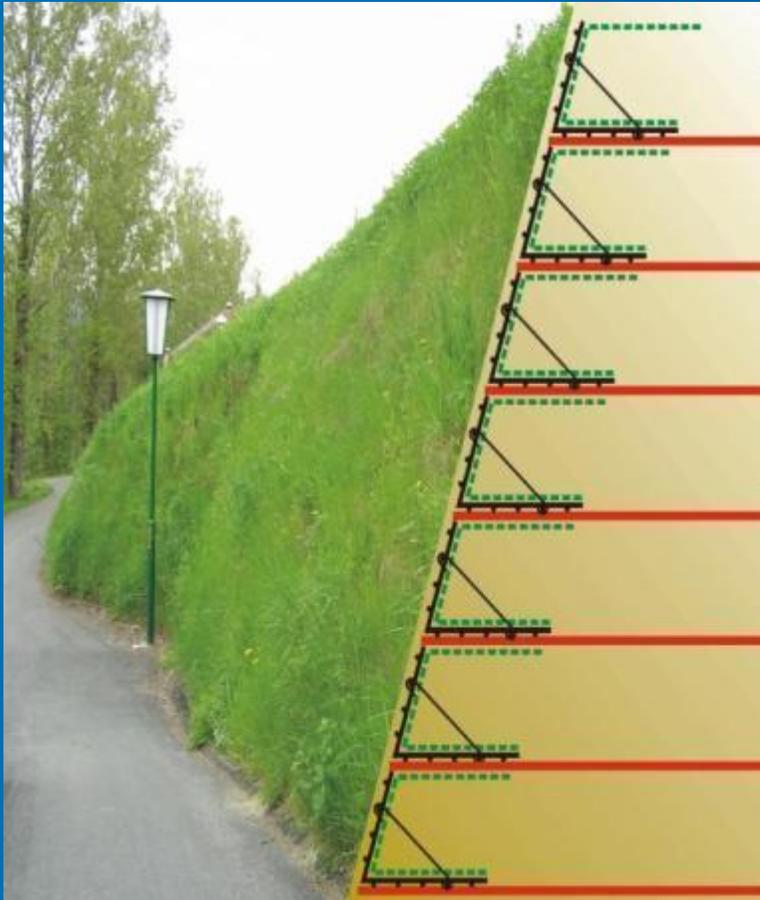
Case Study Rodlau – Design and System



- Design according to EBGEO
 - Internal Stability: Pull Out / Rupture
- External Stability:
 - Austrian Standard ON B 4433: Slope failure / ON B 4432: Base failure / ON B 4434: permissible earth pressure on facing

GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study Rodlau – Design and System



Properties (EN 12424)	Unit	GX	GX	GX							
		20/20F	35/35F	55/30F	90/30F	55/55F	90/60F	110/30F	160/30F	200/30F	400/30F
Tensile strength (EN ISO 6246)	MD kN/m	21	37	58	84	58	84	116	168	210	420
	CD kN/m	21	37	31,5	31,5	58	84	31,5	31,5	31,5	31,5
Elongation (EN ISO 6246)	MD %	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	CD %	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5
Typical long term tensile strength *) (EN ISO 6246)	kN/m	10,2	17,8	32,0	46,6	32,0	46,6	64,1	93,2	116,5	233,0
Mesh size (EN ISO 6246)	MD mm	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	CD mm	35	35	35	35	35	35	30	30	30	30

The values given are indicative and correspond to average results obtained in our laboratories and in field conditions. Minor variations are indicated according to the EN 12424 standard. The right to reserve and to make changes without notice.

Forms of supply											
Length	100 x 5,10	m x m	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
x width	50 x 5,10	m x m	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
	50 x 2,50	m x m	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

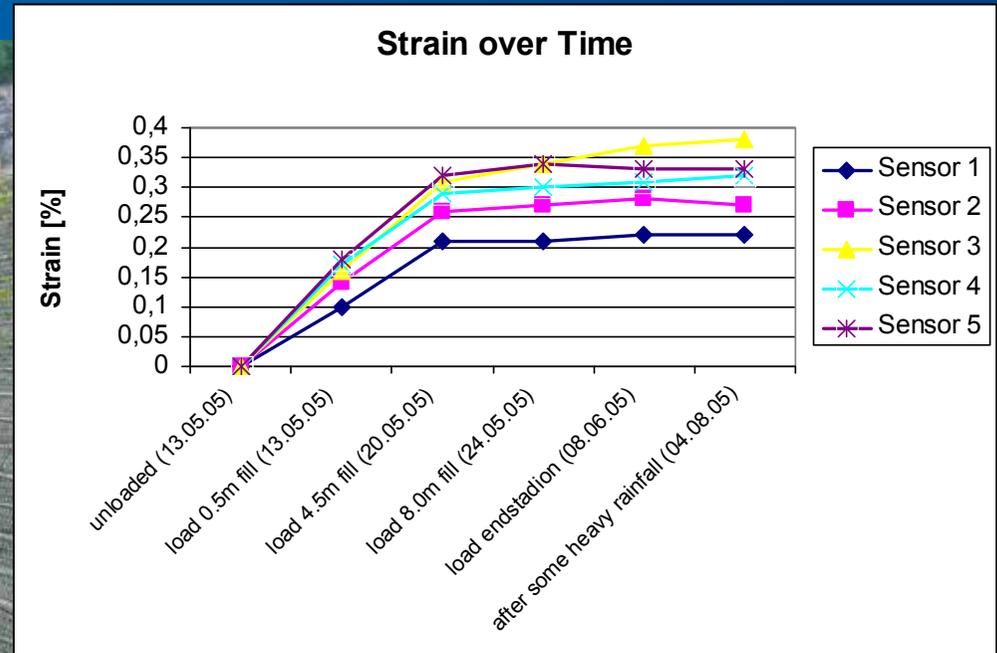
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Case Study Rodlau – Site Setup and Chronic



GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study Rodlau – Deformation Measurement: GEODETECT



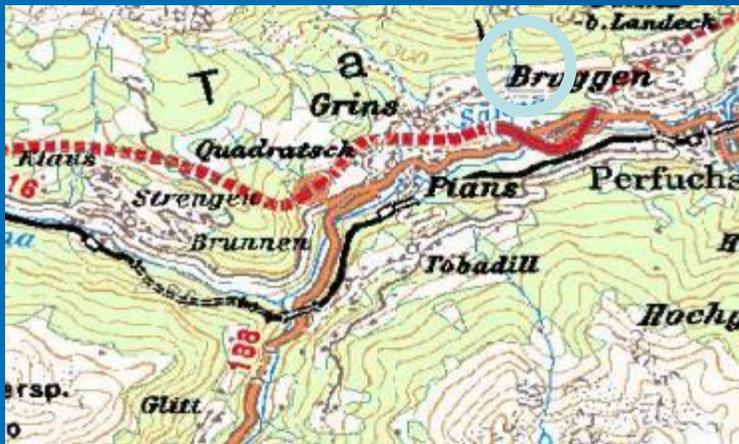
GS Structures in Alpine Regions

Case Study Rodlau – One Year Later



Stability Failure of An MSE During A Flood and It's Reconstruction

Location



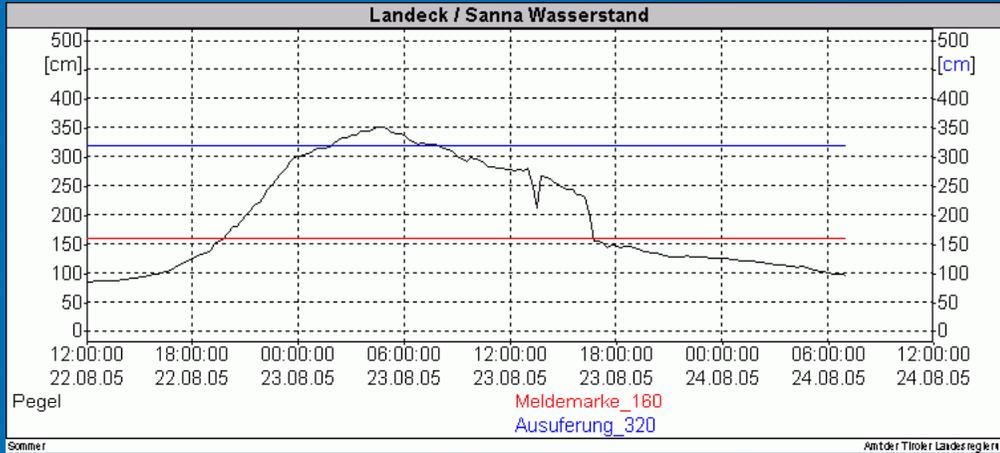
Stability failure of MSE

Design and Construction



Stability failure of MSE

Flood Event and Failure



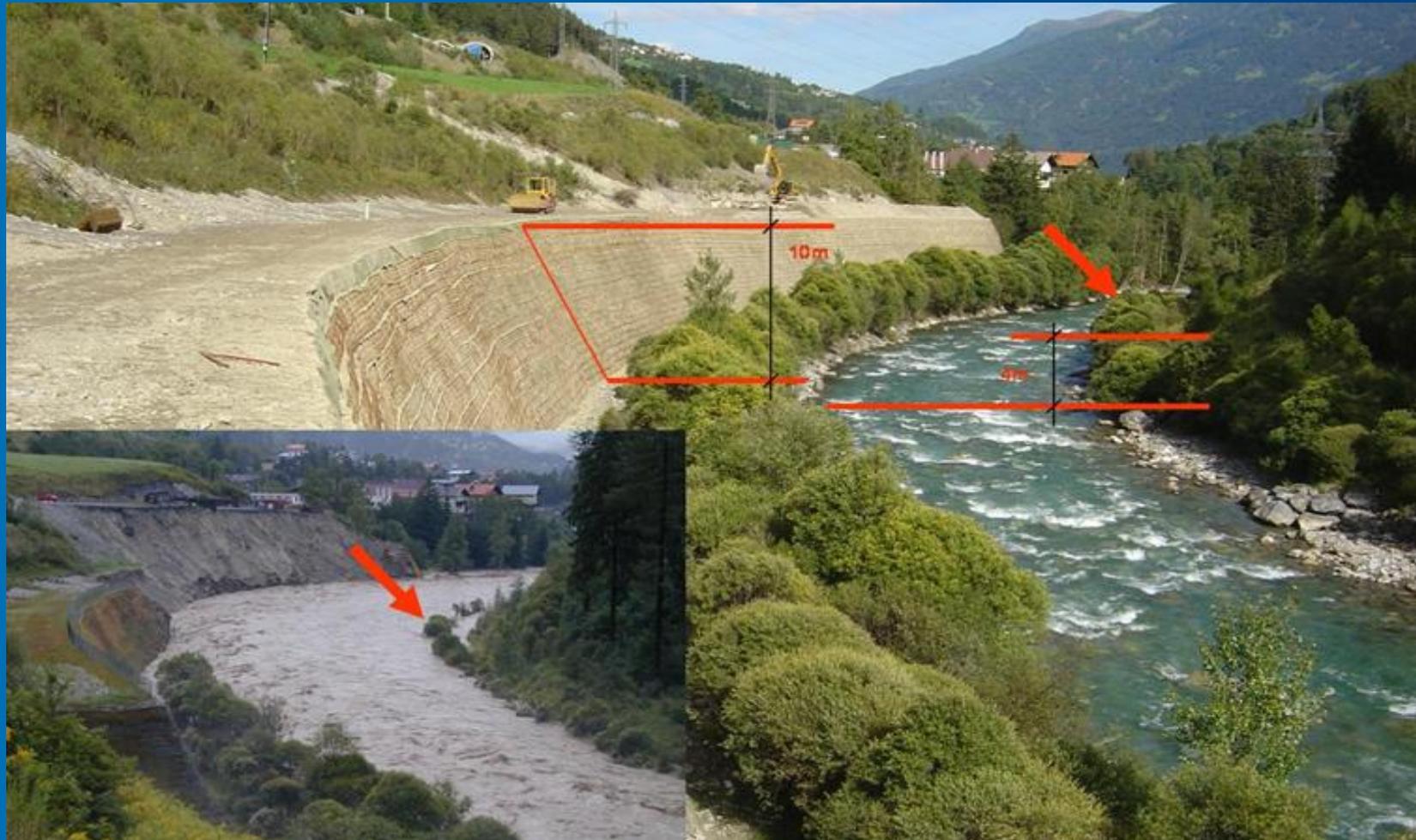
Stability failure of MSE

Flood Event and Failure



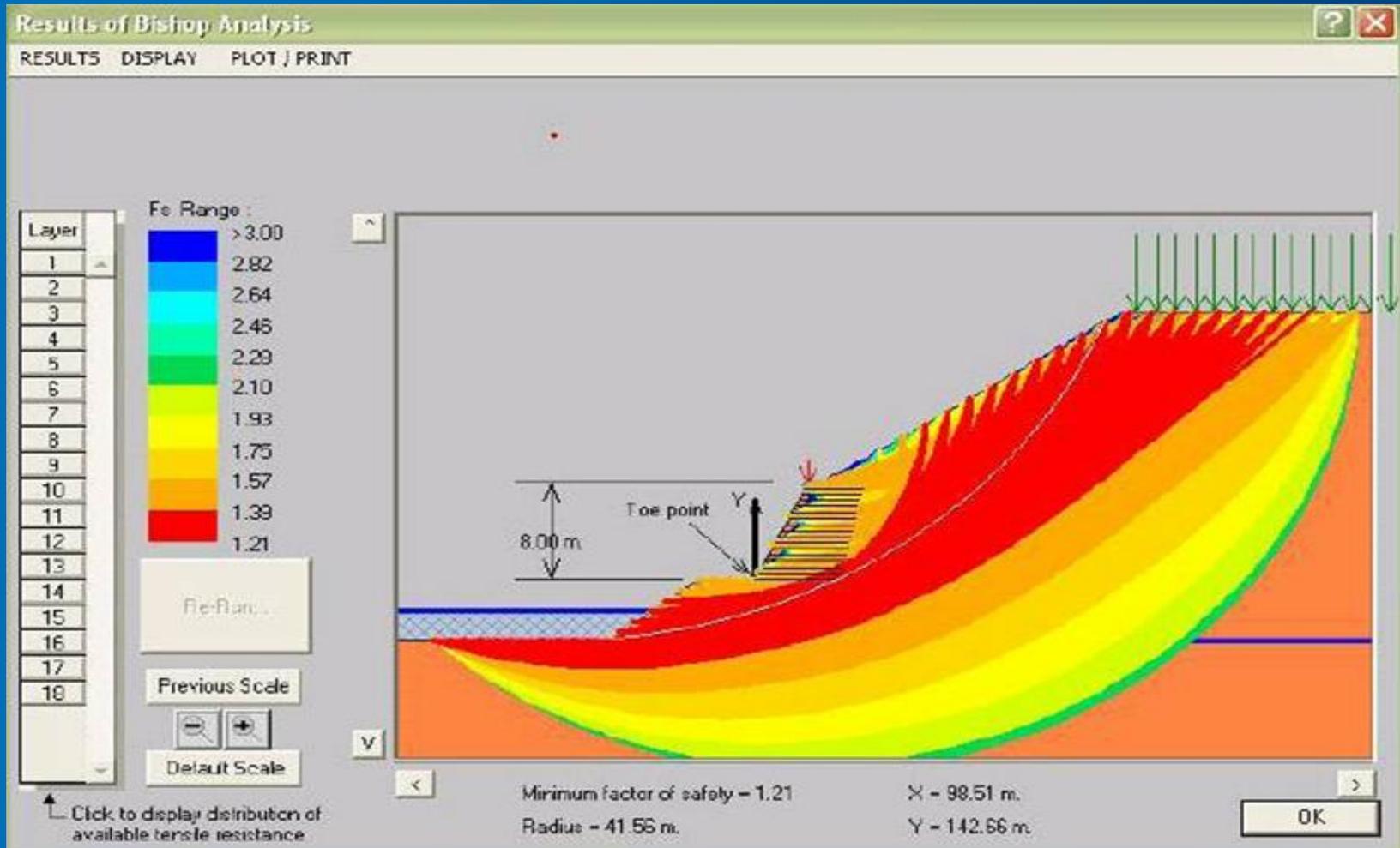
Stability failure of MSE

Flood Event and Failure



Stability failure of MSE

Reconstruction



Stability failure of MSE

Reconstruction



Conclusion (1)



- Geosynthetic reinforced walls and slopes are now established as alternative against classical construction methods in alpine regions due to several advantages
- Different Systems and products are now available on the market and perform very well
- Advantage in hard accessible areas due to the use of light construction devices
- Cost savings up to 40% compared to classical construction methods
- Attractive optical appearance due to green solutions

Conclusion (2)



- In alpine regions specific boundary conditions of construction design have to be taken into account
- Safety behind civil structures depends on design assumptions which are not more than technically and economically selected parameters out of statistics with a certain remaining risk.
- The change in European climates has shown, that this borders have to be adapted to the new conditions.
- Never the less the construction method of MSE has proven that civil structures under extraordinary conditions, as to find in mountainous regions, expand the possibilities of carrying out infrastructure and building structures in an economical and technical way

Thank you