



# Prevention First 2010 Symposium, Long Beach

## MOTEMS Division 6 Revisions- Geotechnical Hazards and Foundations

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# History of MOTEMS Development

- ◆ Approved – California State Lands Commission August 17, 2004
- ◆ Adopted – California Building Standards Commission January 19, 2005
- ◆ Published – California Building Standards Code (Title 24, Part 2, Vol. 2, Chapter 31F) August 6, 2005
- ◆ Effective (CBC 2001, CBC 2007) February 6, 2006
- ◆ First Revision in 2009 (CBC 2010) January 1, 2011

First Revision has Minimal Changes on Division 6 - Geotechnical Requirements



# 2010 California Building Code

## ◆ Chapter 31F: Marine Oil Terminals

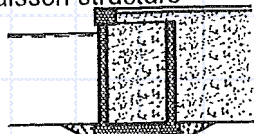
DIVISION & SECTION	TITLE
1 (3101F)	Introduction
2 (3102F)	Audit and Inspection
3 (3103F)	Structural Loading Criteria
4 (3104F)	Seismic Analysis and Structural Performance
5 (3105F)	Mooring and Berthing Analysis and Design
6 (3106F)	Geotechnical Hazards and Foundations
7 (3107F)	Structural Analysis and Design of Components
8 (3108F)	Fire Prevention, Detection and Suppression
9 (3109F)	Piping and Pipelines
10 (3110F)	Mechanical and Electrical Equipment
11 (3111F)	Electrical Systems



# Some Marine Structures/Bulkhead Types

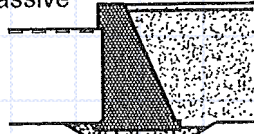
## Quay Walls / Piers

### Caisson structure



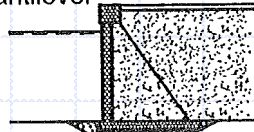
- Monolithic, gravity, soil-retaining structure.
- Foundation on rubble and soil or rock.

### Massive



- Monolithic, gravity, soil-retaining structure.
- Foundation on rubble and soil or rock.

### Cantilever



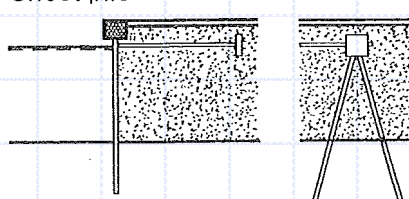
- Monolithic, gravity, soil-retaining structure.
- Foundation on rubble and soil or rock.

### Block



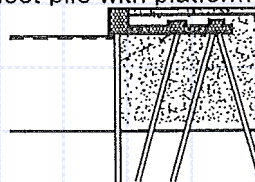
- Block work, gravity, soil-retaining structure.
- Foundation on rubble and soil or rock.

### Sheet pile



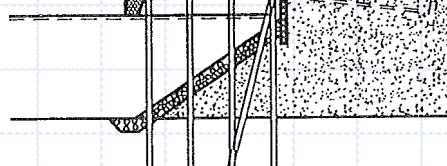
- Soil-retaining sheet pile structure with auxiliary structures for anchoring.
- Sheet pile, fill-soil foundation.

### Sheet pile with platform



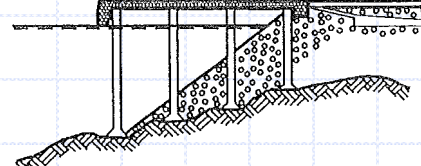
- Soil-retaining sheet pile structure with horizontal pile-supported slab.
- Sheet pile, pile, fill-soil foundation.

### Pile



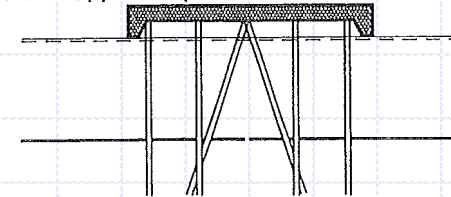
- Pile structure, often partly soil-retaining and with auxiliary structures for anchoring.
- Pile foundation.

### Column



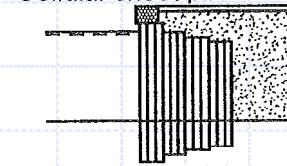
- Structure on columns with auxiliary structures for horizontal force absorption. Sometimes partly soil-retaining.
- Column foundation.

### Pile-supported pier



- Pile structure with or without batter piles.
- Pile foundation.

### Cellular sheet pile



- Gravity, soil-retaining structure.
- Sheet pile, fill-soil foundation.



# Geotechnical Hazards







# Geotechnical Hazards







# Geotechnical Hazards





# Geotechnical Hazards







## MOTEMS Division 6 : Current Version

- ◆ Section 3106F – GEOTECHNICAL HAZARDS AND FOUNDATIONS
  - ◆ 3106F.1 General
  - ◆ 3106F.2 Site Characterization
  - ◆ 3106F.3 Liquefaction
  - ◆ 3106F.4 Other Geotechnical Hazard
    - Stability of Earth Structures
    - Earthquake Induced Ground Movements
  - ◆ 3106F.5 Soil Structure Interaction
  - ◆ 3106F.6 Mitigation Measures and Alternatives

Significant Revisions to “Seismic Hazards” Requirements are being Made.



# Current MOTEMS Division 4 – MOT Risk Classification & Seismic Ground Motions

- ◆ Design Accelerations for Geotechnical Analyses based on Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analyses (PSHA)
- ◆ Design Values depend on Risk Classification and Two Level Seismic Performance Requirements:
  - ◆ Level 1: Minor Damage
  - ◆ Level 2: No collapse and repairable damage

**TABLE 31F-4-1  
MOT RISK CLASSIFICATION**

<i>RISK CLASSIFICATION</i>	<i>EXPOSED OIL (bbis)</i>	<i>TRANSFERS PER YEAR PER BERTHING SYSTEM</i>	<i>MAXIMUM VESSEL SIZE (DWTx1000)</i>
<i>High</i>	$\geq 1200$	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>N.A.</i>
<i>Medium</i>	$< 1200$	$\geq 90$	$\geq 30$
<i>Low</i>	$< 1200$	$< 90$	$< 30$

**TABLE 31F-4-2  
SEISMIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**

<i>RISK CLASSIFICATION</i>	<i>SEISMIC PERFORMANCE LEVEL</i>	<i>PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE</i>	<i>RETURN PERIOD</i>
<i>High</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>50% in 50 years</i>	<i>72 years</i>
	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>10% in 50 years</i>	<i>475 years</i>
<i>Medium</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>65% in 50 years</i>	<i>48 years</i>
	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>15% in 50 years</i>	<i>308 years</i>
<i>Low</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>75% in 50 years</i>	<i>36 years</i>
	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>20% in 50 years</i>	<i>224 years</i>



## MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

- ◆ Revisions are being developed under auspices of CSLC
- ◆ Will incorporate most recent practice adopted in several new Codes and Design Guidelines or Criteria:
  - ◆ Port of Long Beach Wharf Design Criteria (2009)
  - ◆ Port of Los Angeles Seismic Code for Design, Upgrade and Repair of Container Wharves (2010)
  - ◆ Proposed ASCE Standards for Seismic Design of Piers and Wharves
  - ◆ California Geological Survey Guidelines (2008)





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ California Geological Survey Guidelines



SPECIAL PUBLICATION 117A

### **GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND MITIGATING SEISMIC HAZARDS IN CALIFORNIA**

2008



THE RESOURCES AGENCY  
MIKE CHRISMAN  
SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER  
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
BRIDGETT LUTHER  
DIRECTOR



## MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

### ◆ Site Characterization:

- ◆ Adequate Site-Specific Borings / Cone Penetration Tests (CPT)
- ◆ At Least One Boring Next to CPT Sounding
- ◆ Depth Criteria Specified
- ◆ Presence of Low Strength / Continuous Thin Soil Layers
- ◆ Appropriate and Adequate Laboratory Tests

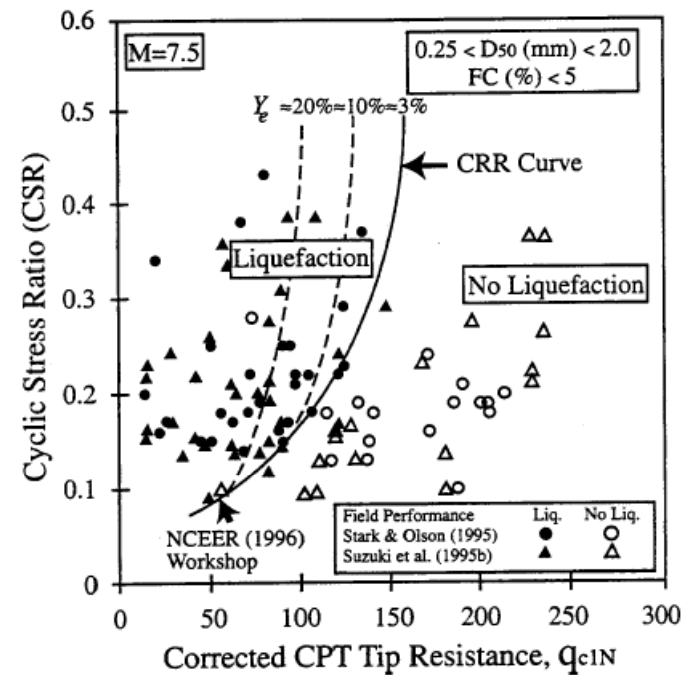


## MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

- ◆ Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) – Preferred Site Investigation Method for Liquefaction Evaluations



- Borings are always Required to Collect Soil Samples for Laboratory

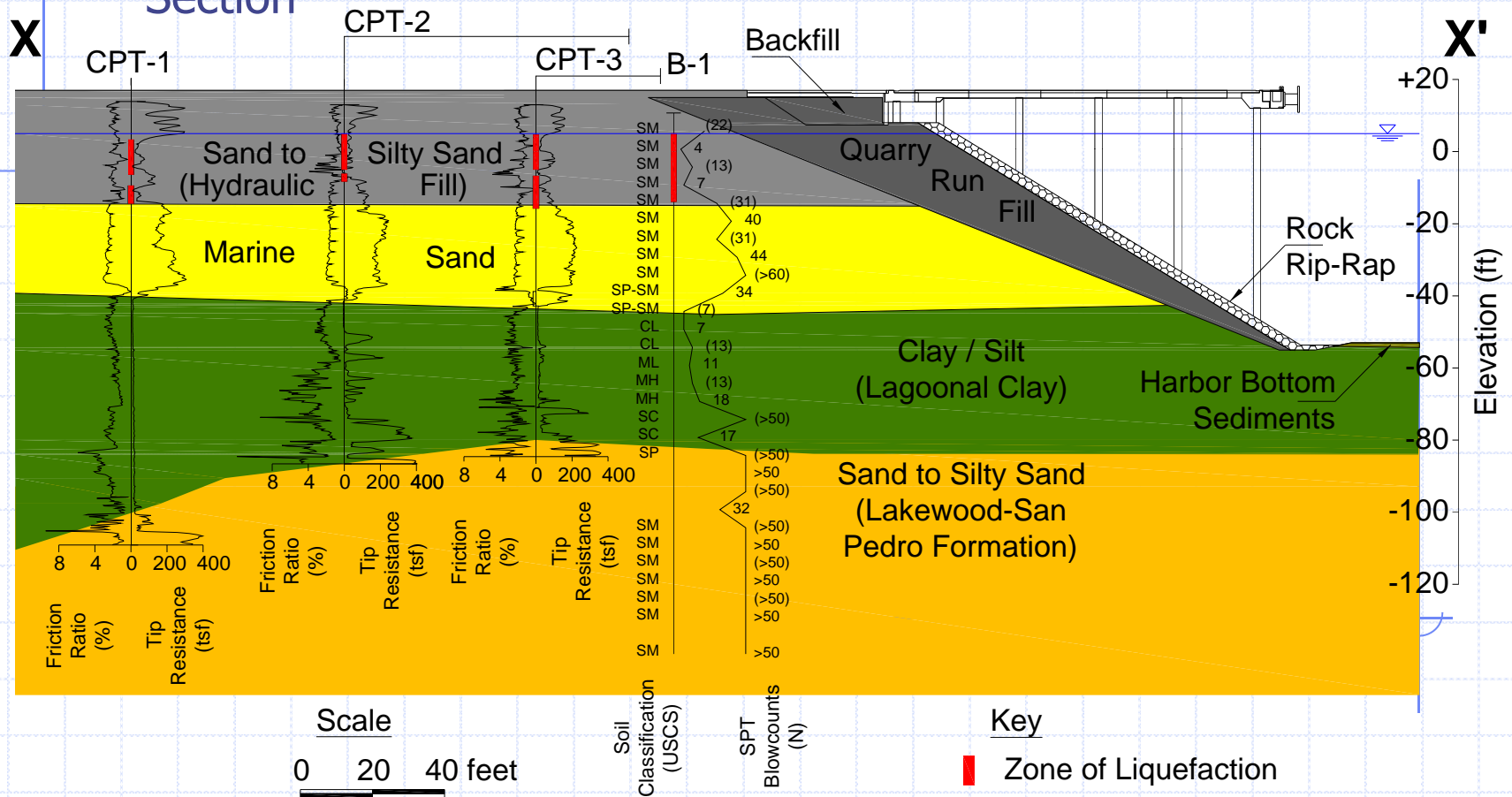






# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

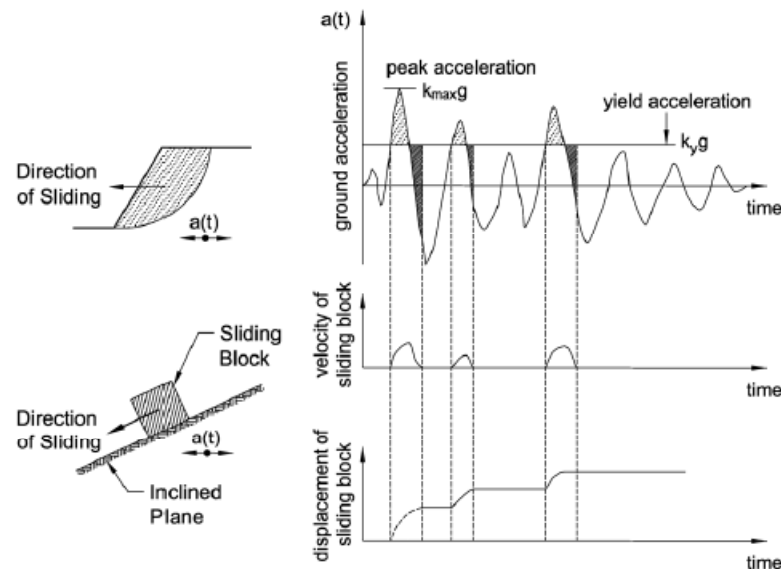
## ◆ CPT Plots and Borings Showing Liquefaction Zones on Site Cross-Section





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

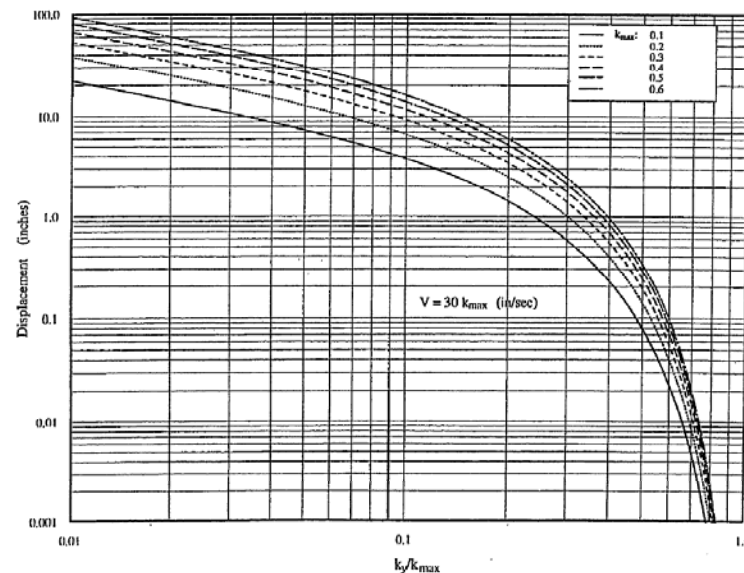
- ◆ Slopes or Embankments – Seismic Stability
  - ◆ Displacement Based Approach using Newmark Sliding Block Method
  - ◆ Assumed Rigid Sliding Block on Critical Failure Surface
  - ◆ Firm Ground Time History Input at Base of Block
  - ◆ Yield Acceleration from Pseudo-Static Stability Analysis





## MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

- ◆ Slopes or Embankments – Seismic Stability
  - ◆ TRB Report 611 – Seismic Analysis and Design of Retaining Walls, Buried Structures, Slopes, and Embankments (2008)
  - ◆ Analytical studies based on regression analyses of large data base of WUS Accelerations (Over 1,800 records)

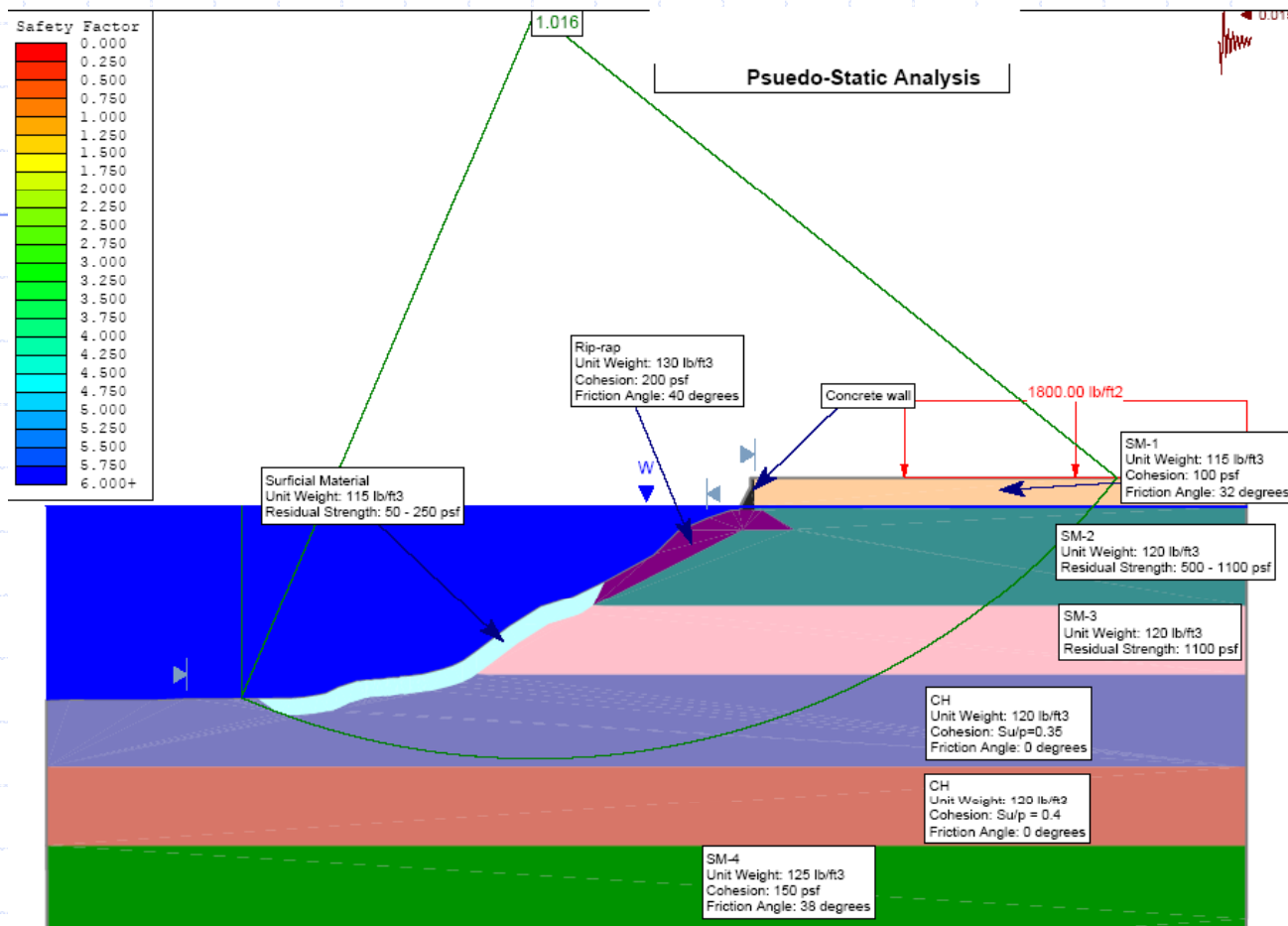






# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

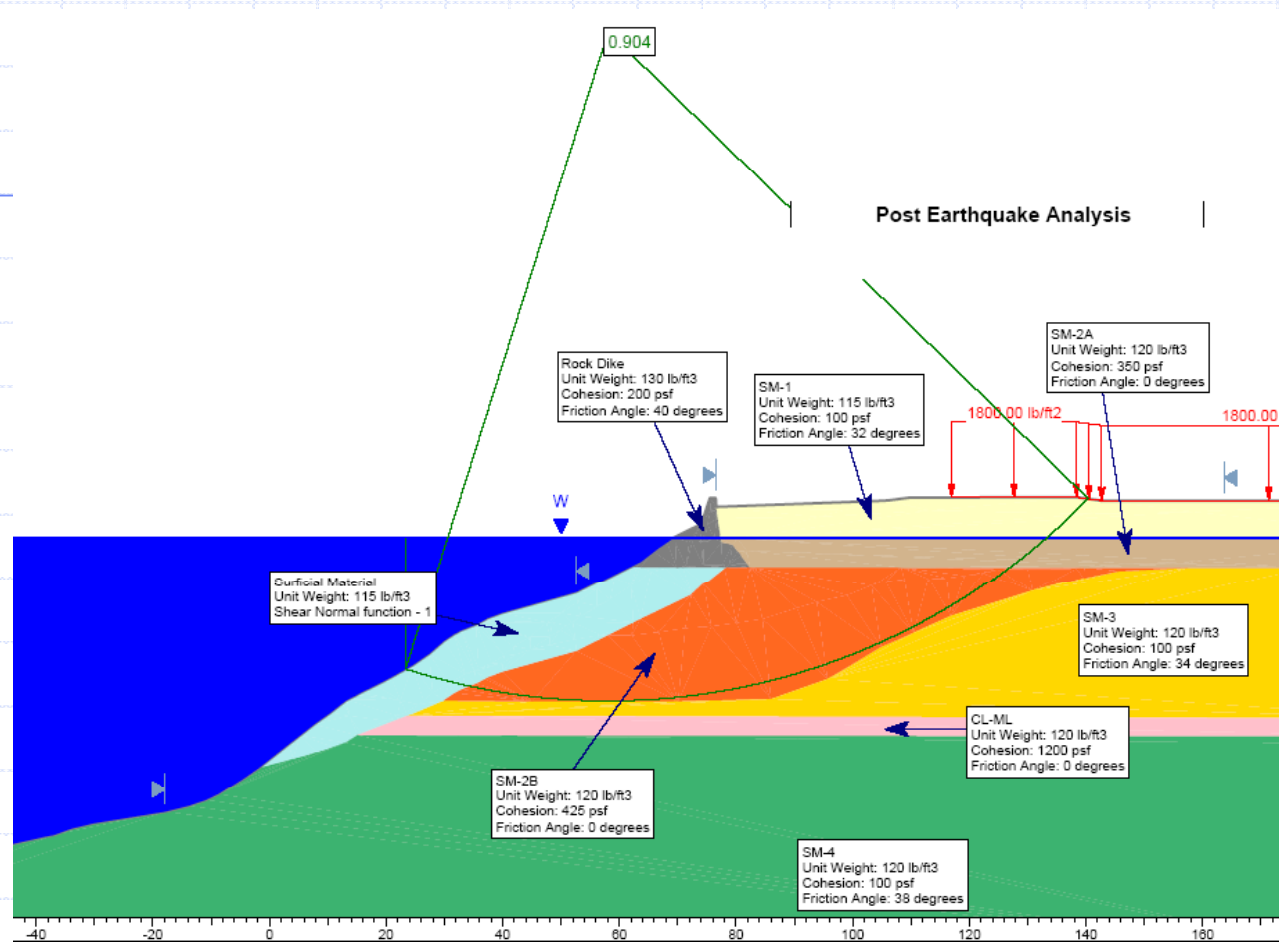
## ◆ Slopes or Embankments – Seismic Stability – Yield Acceleration





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

- ◆ Slopes or Embankments – Post Earthquake Static Stability  $\geq 1.1$

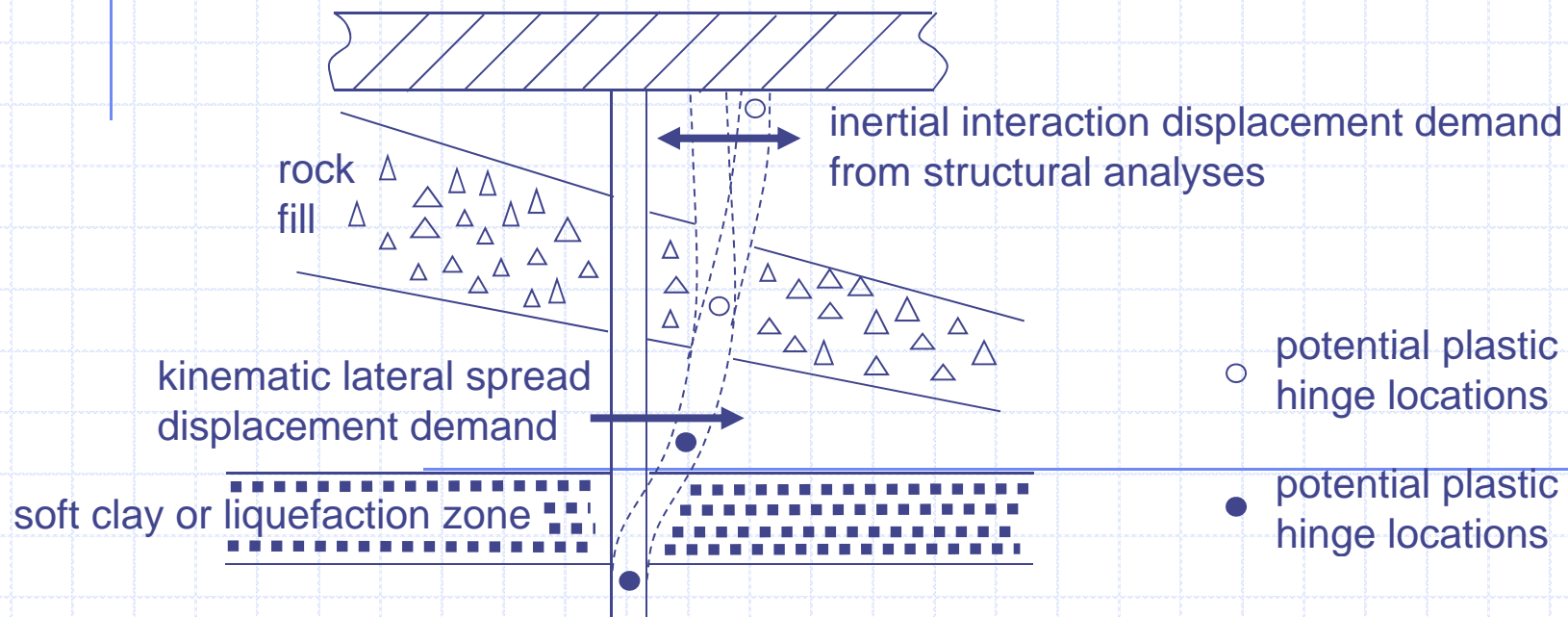




# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Soil-Pile-Structure Interaction

- Inertial Loading (Structure Pushing the Pile => Pile Pushing the Ground)
- Kinematic Loading (Slope Movement => Ground Pushing the Pile)

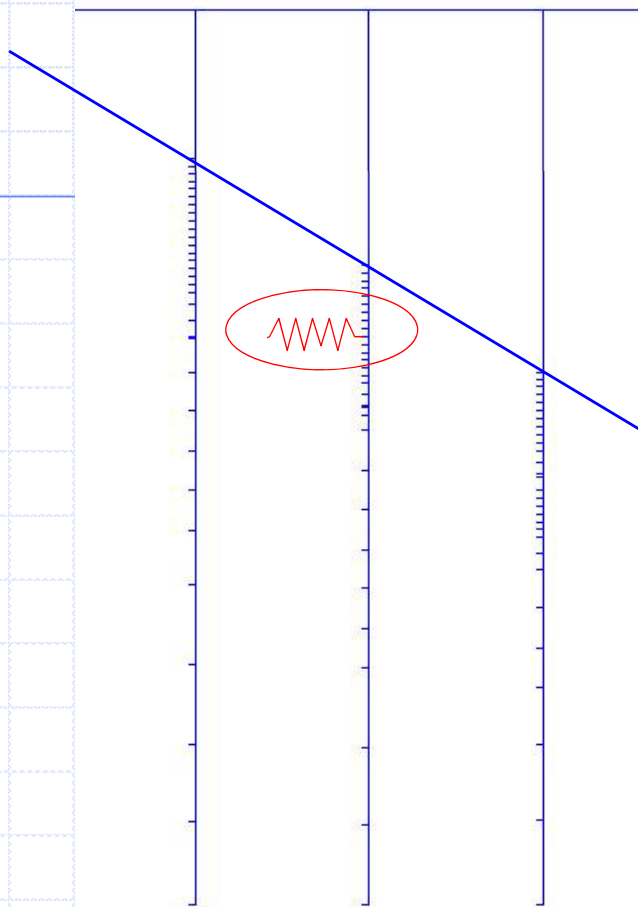






# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Inertial Loading



## ◆ p-y Springs

- Best-Estimate (Level Ground)
- Upper Bound
- Lower Bound



# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Kinematic Loading

Courtesy – Bill Bruin of Halcrow



**Was a Battered Pile  
NOW Plumb!**

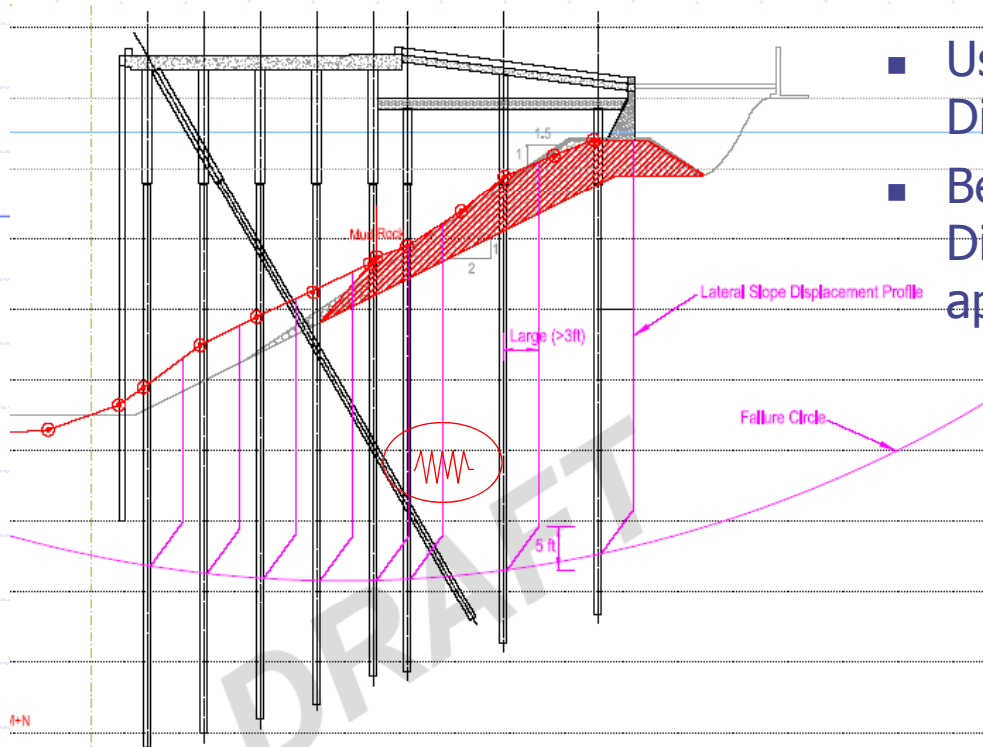


**Was a Plumb Pile  
NOW Battered!**



# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Kinematic Loading



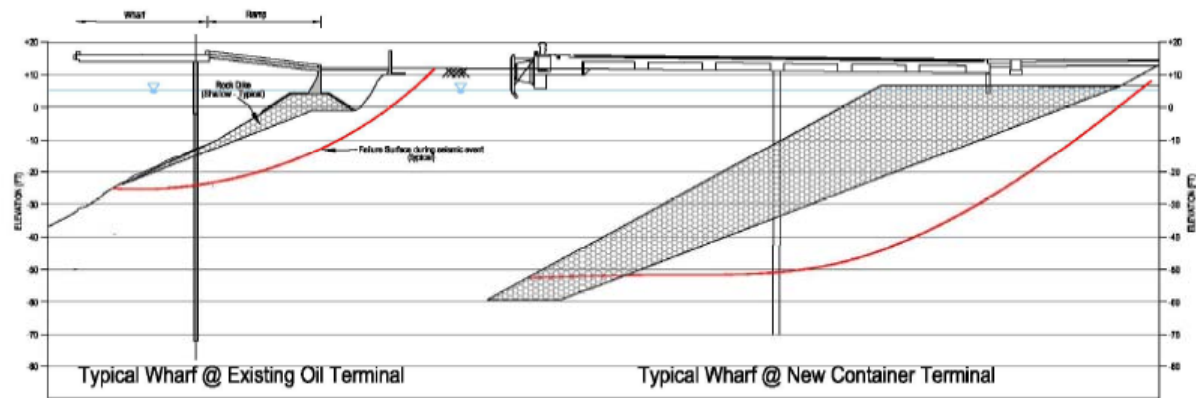
- Use Consistent Ground Displacement and p-y Springs
- Best-Estimate Ground Displacement and p-y Springs are appropriate



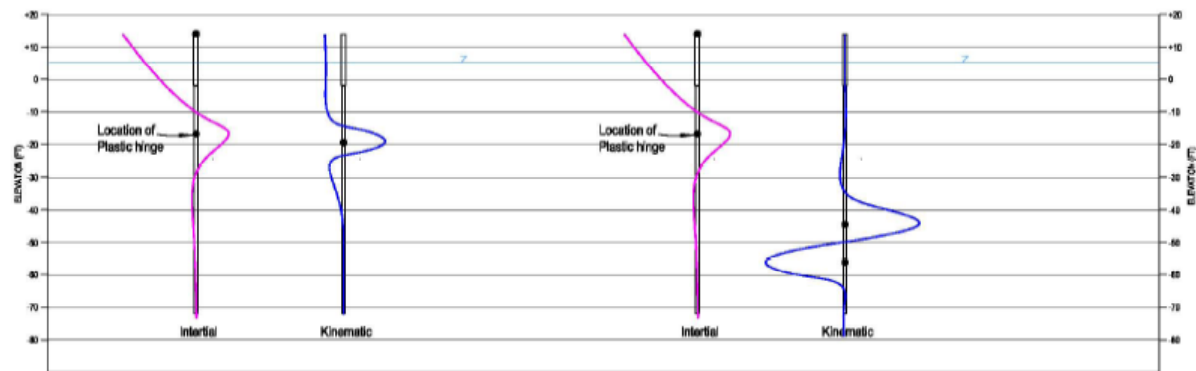
# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Combination of Inertial and Kinematic Loadings

Typical Wharf and Embankment Configurations



Schematic of Moment Distribution





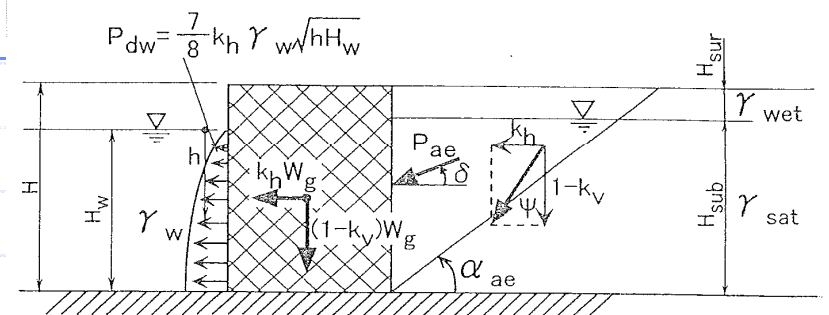
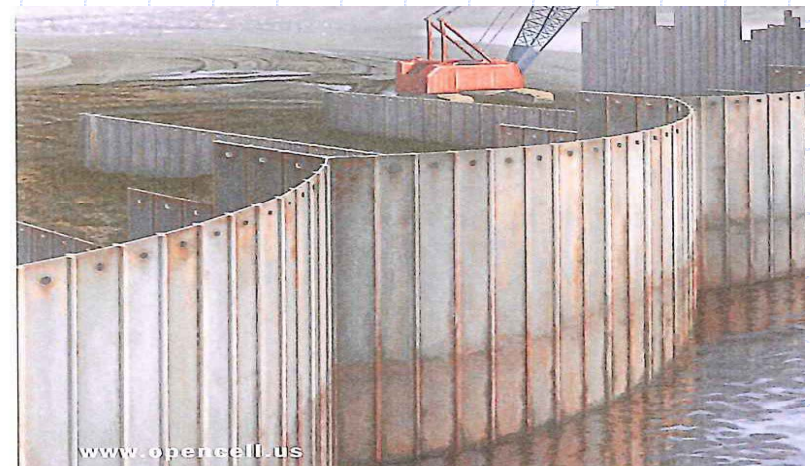


# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions



## Earth Pressures on Retaining Structures

- Current Version, 3107F.4 Provides Some Guidance
- Text Complementing 3107F.4 will be added in Division 6
- Will address design issues for cellular structures





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions



## Ground Improvement

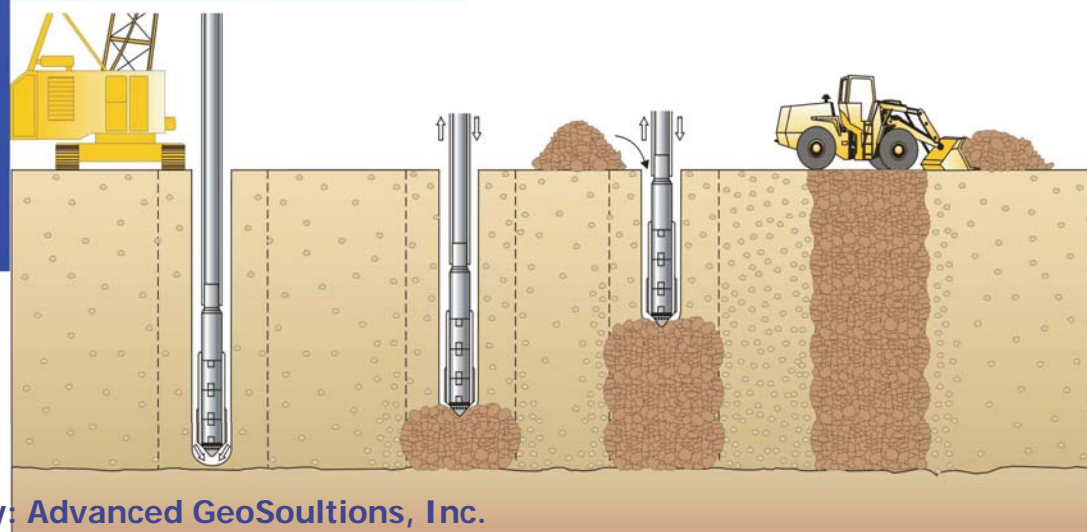
- **Densification Techniques**
  - ◆ Vibro Compaction
  - ◆ Vibro Replacement
  - ◆ Deep Dynamic Compaction
  - ◆ Compaction Grouting
  
- **Hardening (Mixing) Techniques**
  - ◆ Permeation Grouting
  - ◆ Deep Soil Mixing
  - ◆ Jet Grouting



# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Ground Improvement – Stone Columns

General Process of Improvement  
(Vibratory probe applies ~ 30 tons of  
centrifugal force to the surrounding ground)



Courtesy: Advanced GeoSolutions, Inc.





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Ground Improvement – Stone Columns

Water is used to Assist Penetration of the Probe



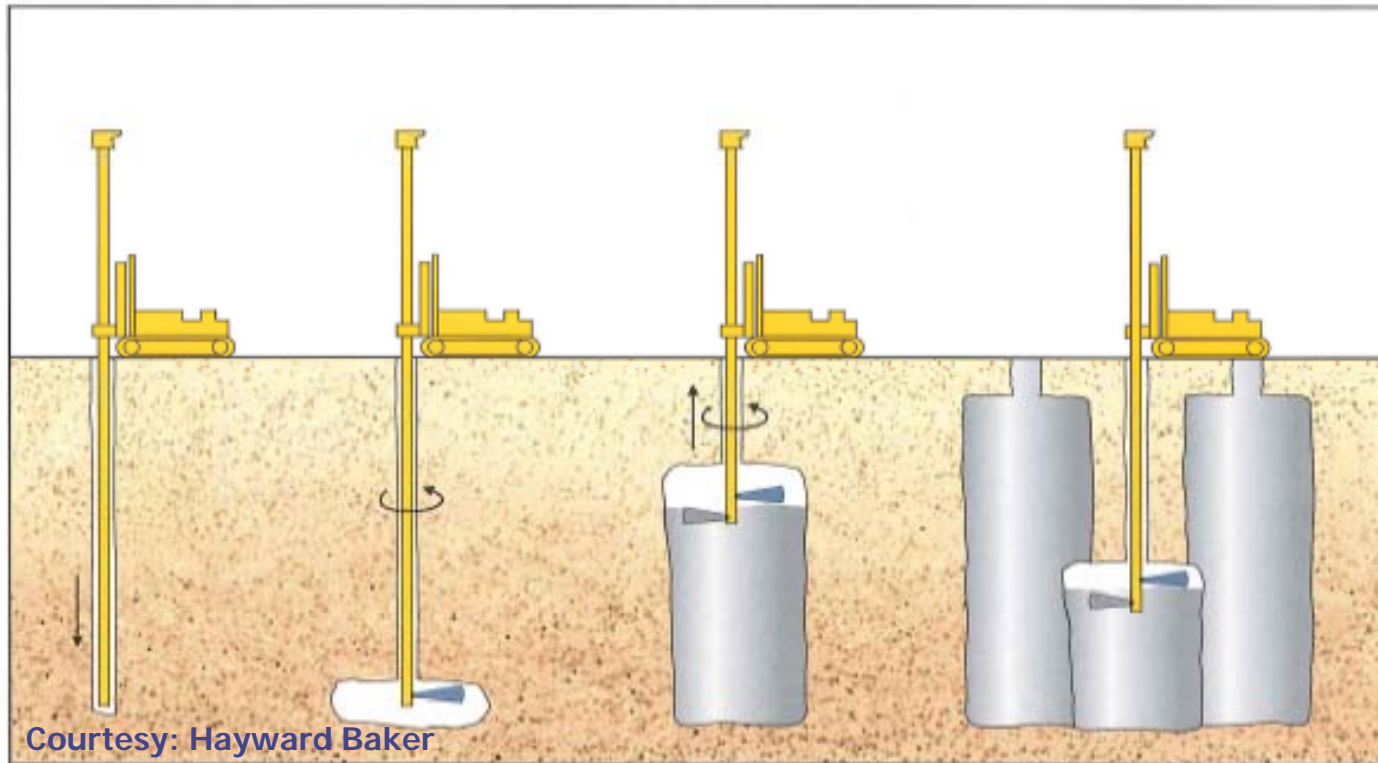
Courtesy: Advanced GeoSolutions, Inc.





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

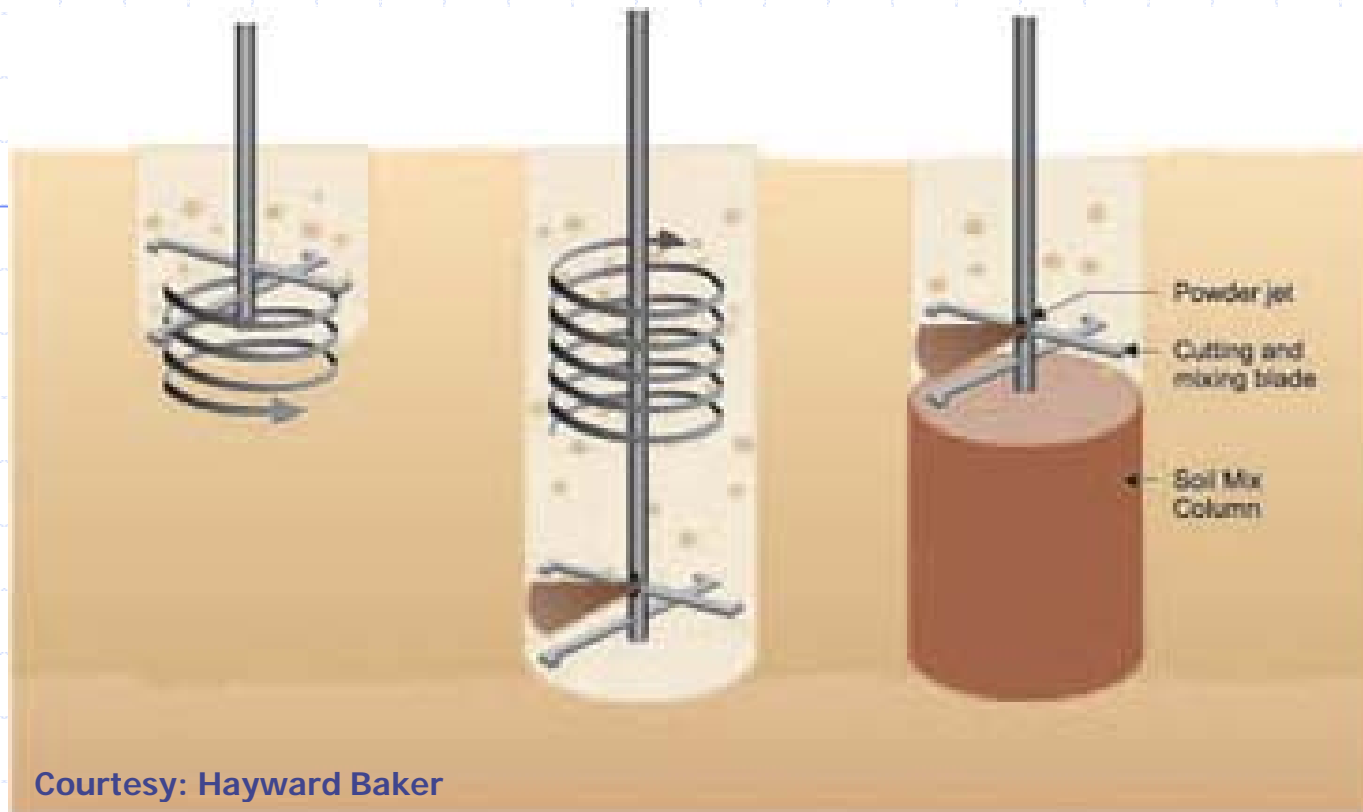
## ◆ Ground Improvement – Jet Grouting





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

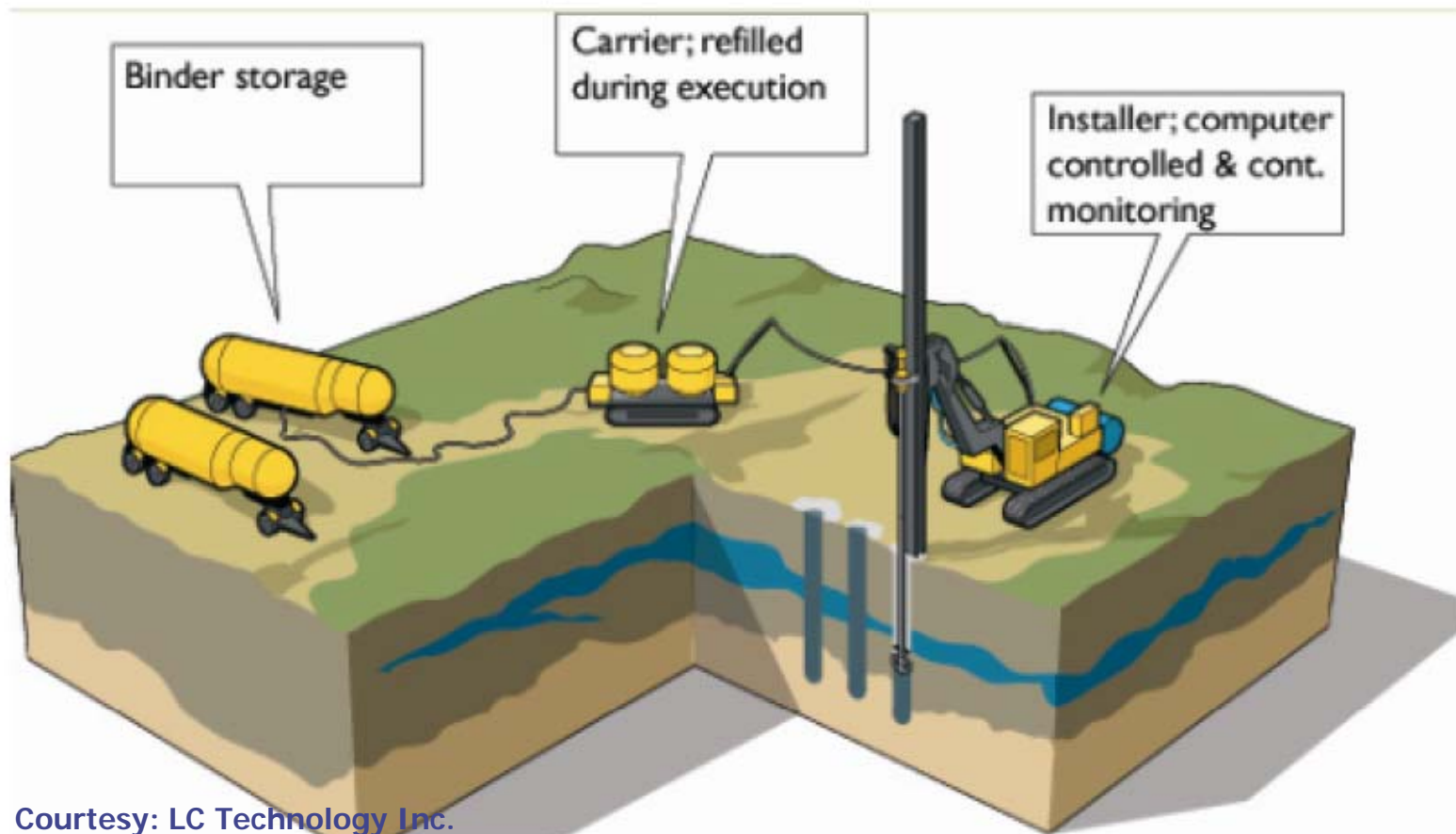
## ◆ Ground Improvement – Deep Soil Mixing





# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Deep Soil Mixing – Site Logistics



Courtesy: LC Technology Inc.



# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Deep Soil Mixing – Site Logistics

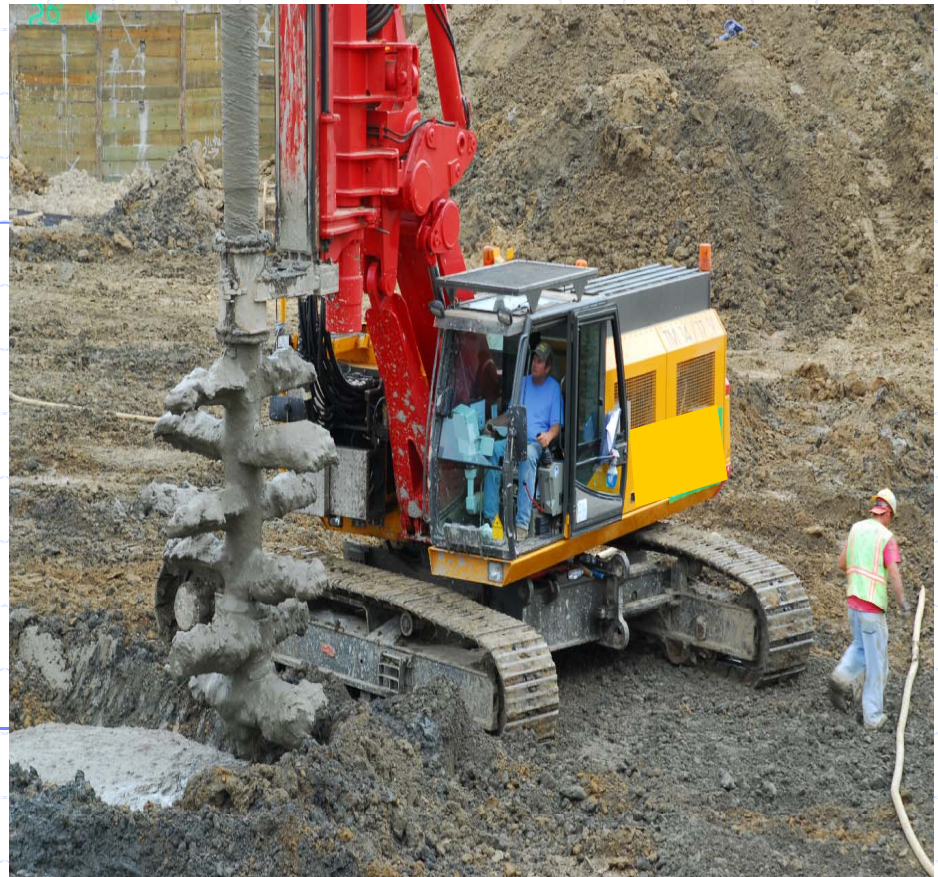






# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

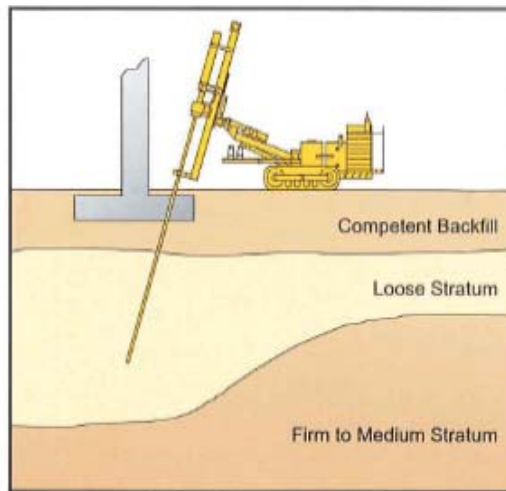
## ◆ Deep Soil Mixing – Site Logistics





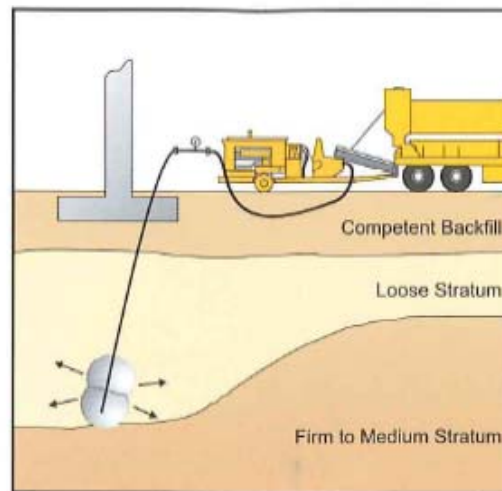
# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Ground Improvement – Compaction Grouting



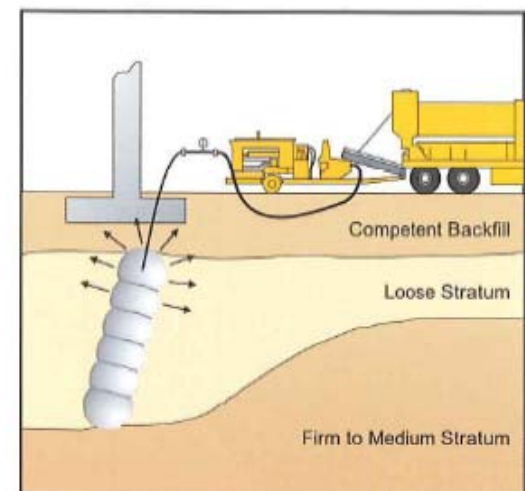
### Installation of grout pipe:

- ◆ Drill or drive casing
- ◆ Location very important
- ◆ Record ground information from casing installation



### Initiation of grouting:

- ◆ Typically bottom up, but can be top down
- ◆ Grout quality important
- ◆ Pressure and/or volume of grout is usually limited
- ◆ Slow, uniform stage injection



### Continuation of grouting:

- ◆ On-site batching can aid control
- ◆ Grout quality important
- ◆ Pressure, grout quantity and indication of heave are controlling factors
- ◆ Sequencing of plan injection points very important

Courtesy: Hayward Baker





## MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions



### Anticipated Schedule

- Draft to be Completed by Q1 2011
- Incorporate into Draft Revised MOTEMS by Q3 2011
- Public Comments by Q4 2011
- Adoption by CBSC by Q1 2012



# MOTEMS Division 6 - Revisions

## ◆ Geotechnical Hazards and Foundations



QUESTIONS?