

A photograph of a dam construction site. In the foreground, a large, light-colored sand/gravel filter is being laid out on a dark, muddy surface. A white pickup truck is parked on the right side of the filter. In the background, a steep, rocky hillside is visible under a clear blue sky. Two workers in orange safety gear are standing on the left side of the filter.

Seepage Control on Dams with Sand/Gravel Filters

Recent Industry Advances

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Presentation Outline

- **Background – Seepage and Dams**
- **Filter / Drain Design Steps – Overview**
- **Top 10 List of Recent Industry Advances**



Seepage and Dams



Stability

**Saturation of portions of an embankment
causing loss of soil strength**

Piping

Movement of soil through an unprotected exit



Stability





Piping





Stability



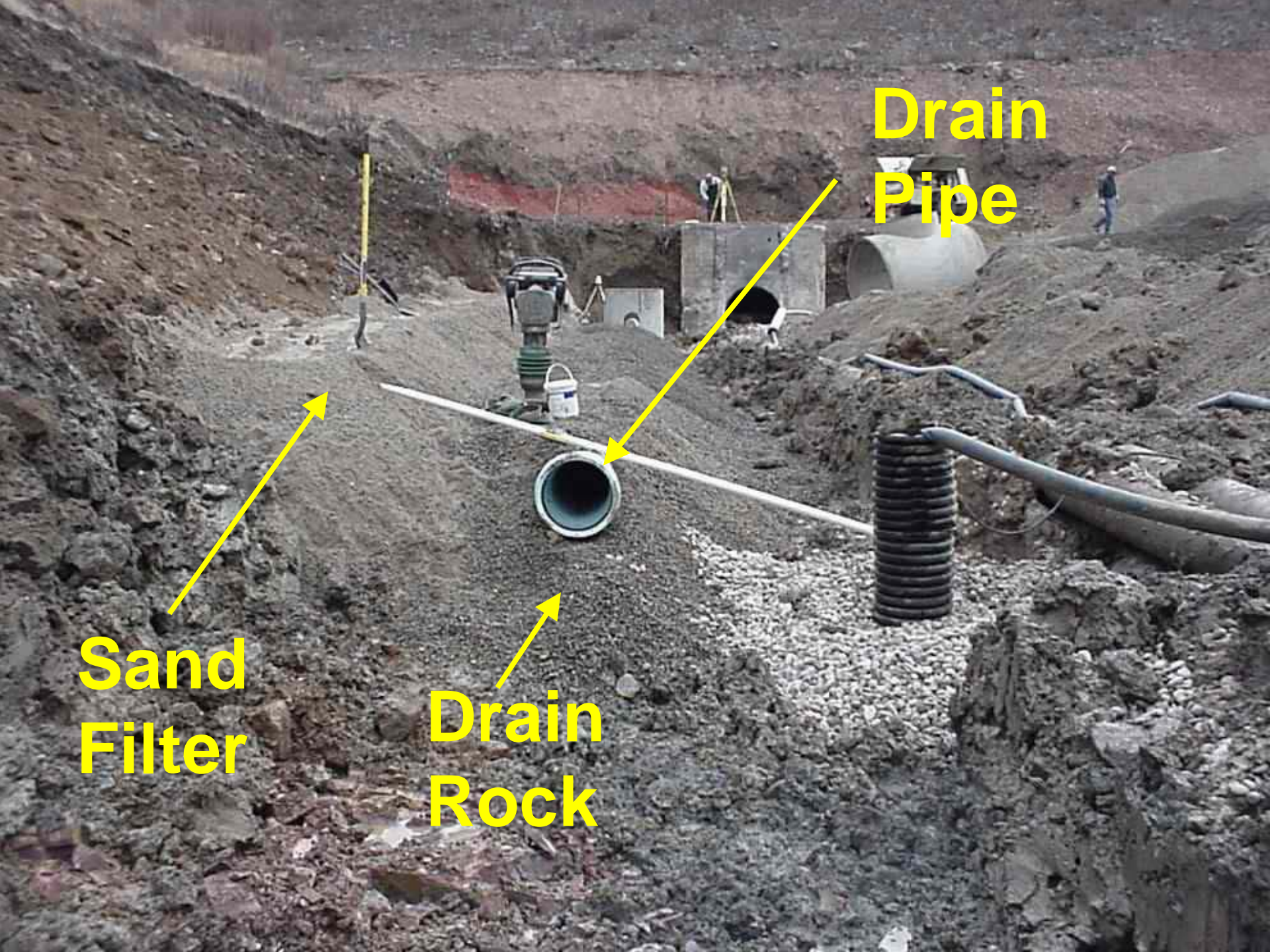


Piping

**Drain
Pipe**

**Sand
Filter**

**Drain
Rock**





Filter
sand

The image shows a construction site where a worker in a blue jacket and tan pants is measuring a gravel area with a yellow tape measure. The gravel is marked with red spray paint. To the left is a large pile of dark sand. In the background, a yellow excavator is visible. The scene is outdoors with a dirt embankment.

Drain
Gravel



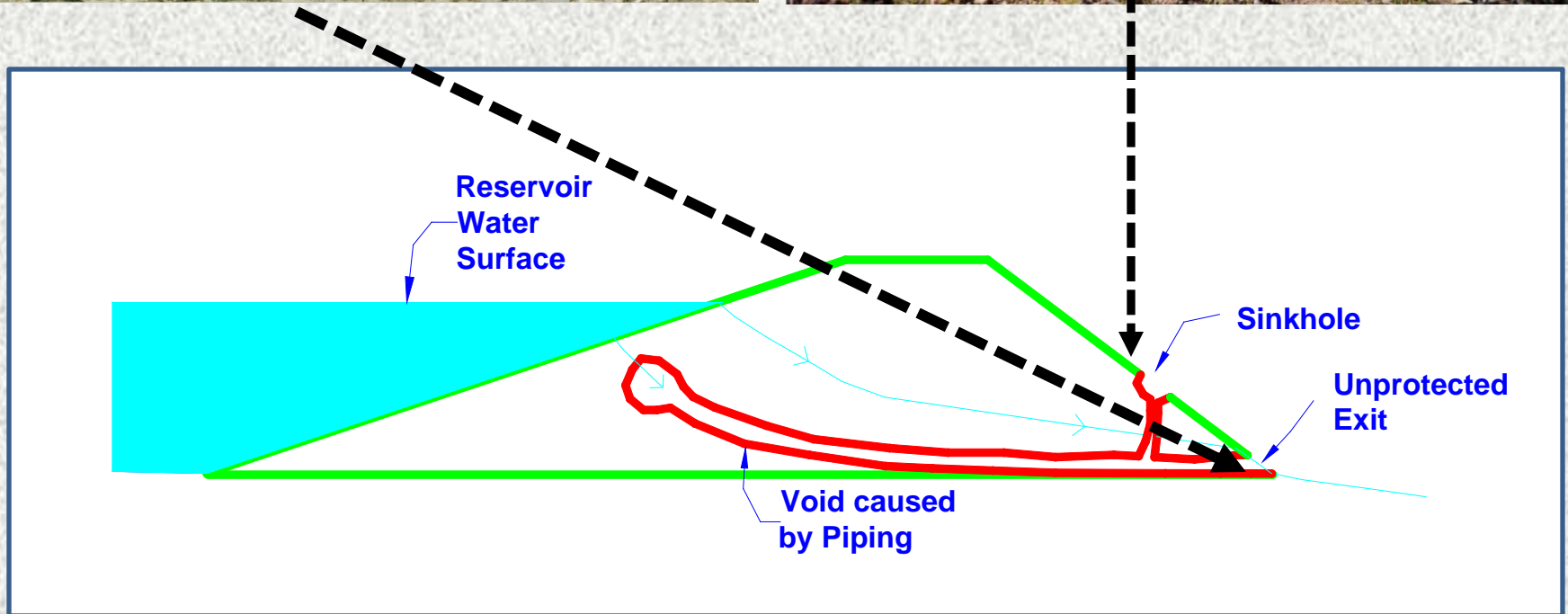




Embankment
Soils – usually
fine grained
(clay silt)

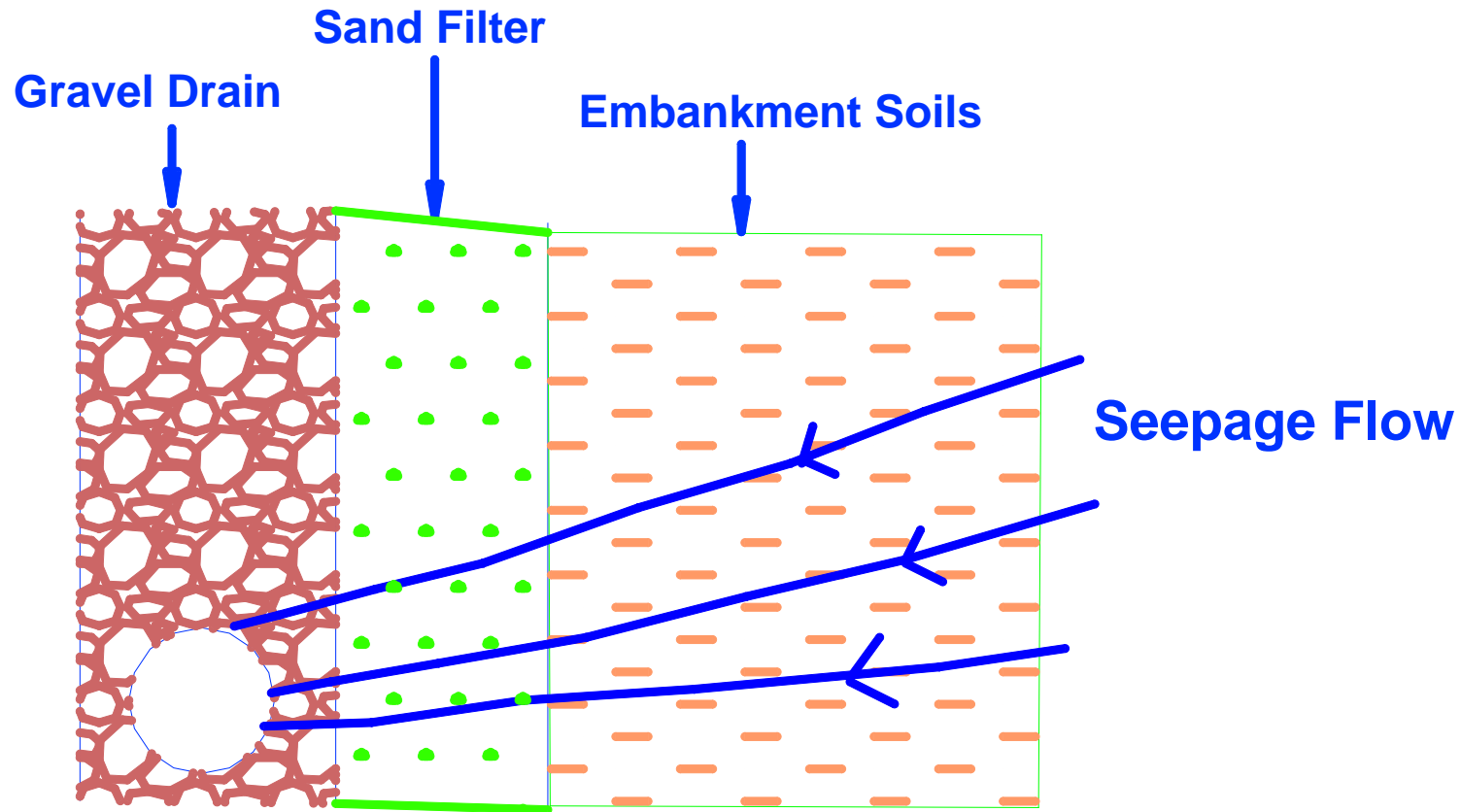


Gravels





Filter / Drain Design Steps



1. Design Sand Filter to be compatible with embankment soils

2. Design Gravel Drain to be compatible with sand filter

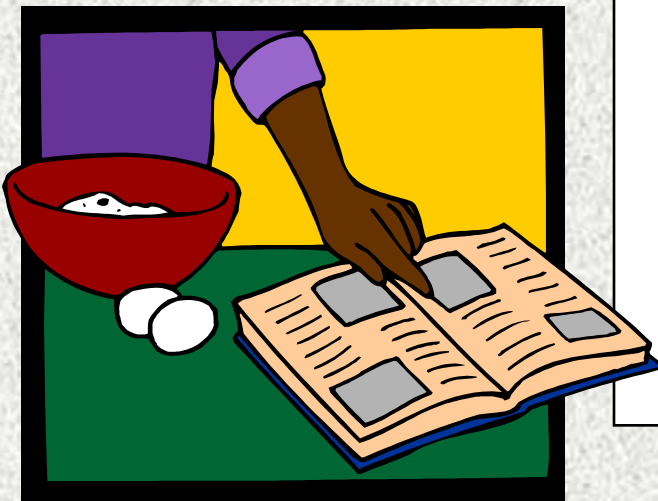
3. Design drain pipe to be compatible with gravel drain

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

Part 633
National
Engineering
Handbook

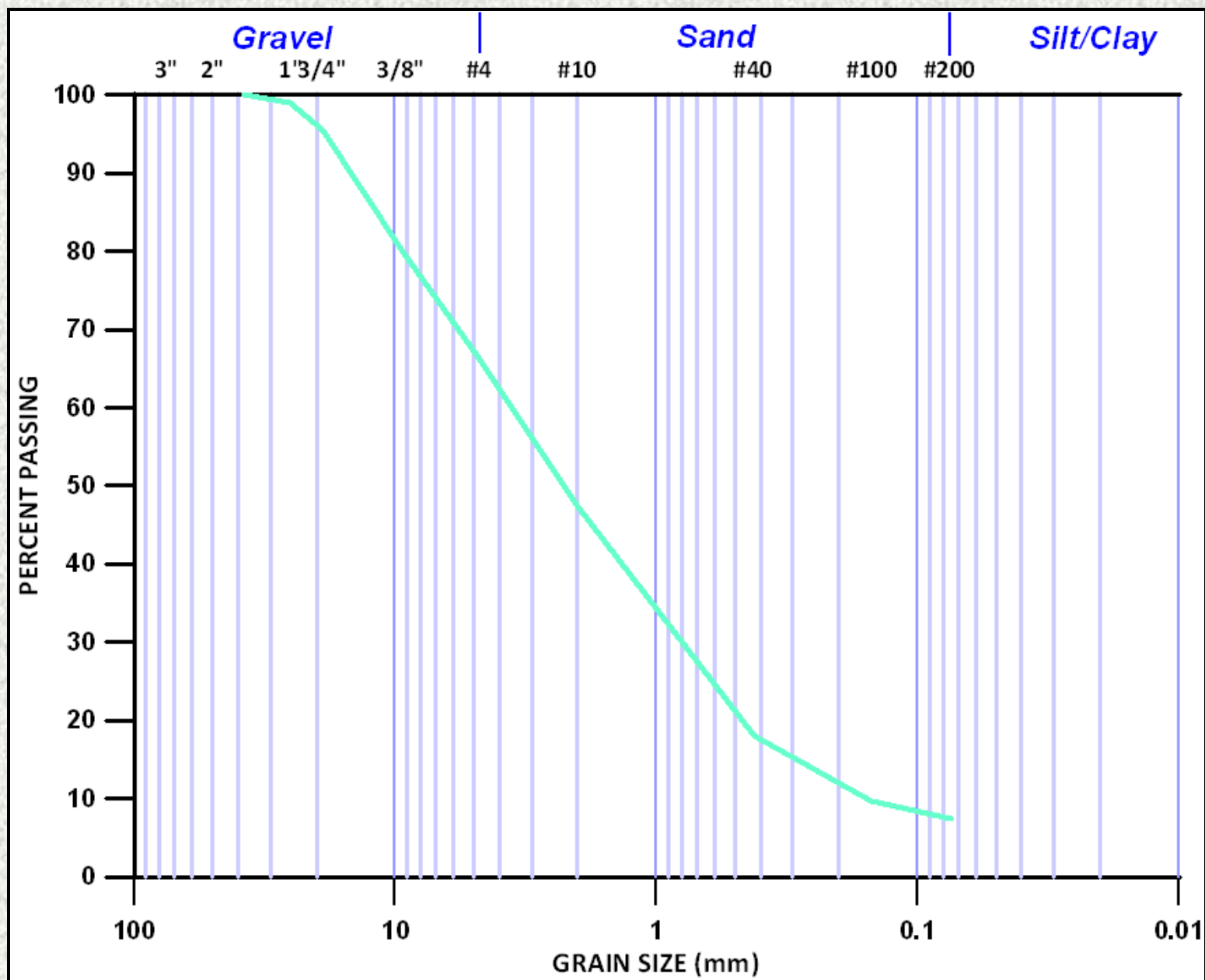
Chapter 26 Gradation Design of Sand and Gravel Filters

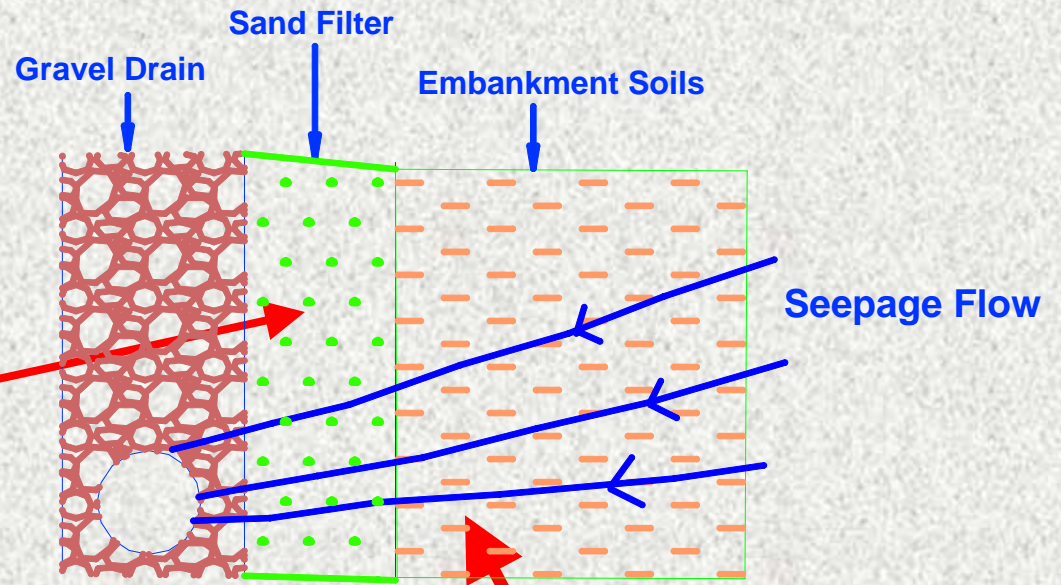




Embankment Soil or "Base Soil"



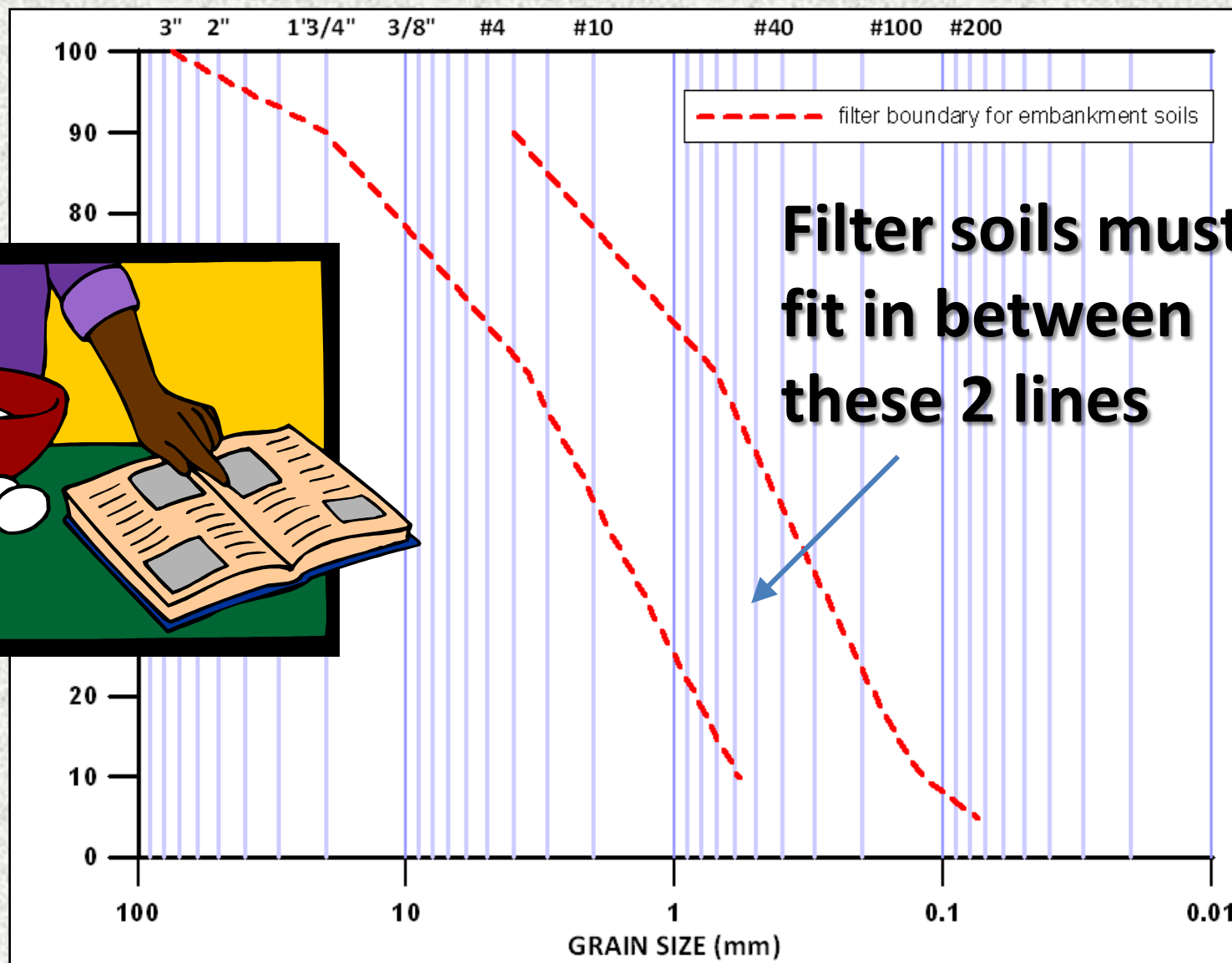
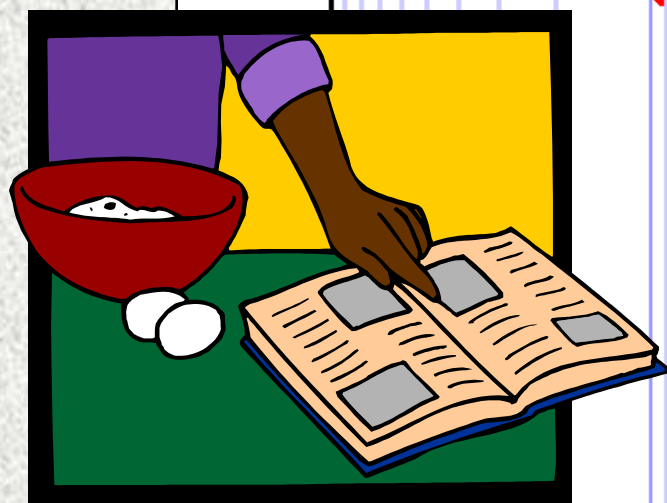


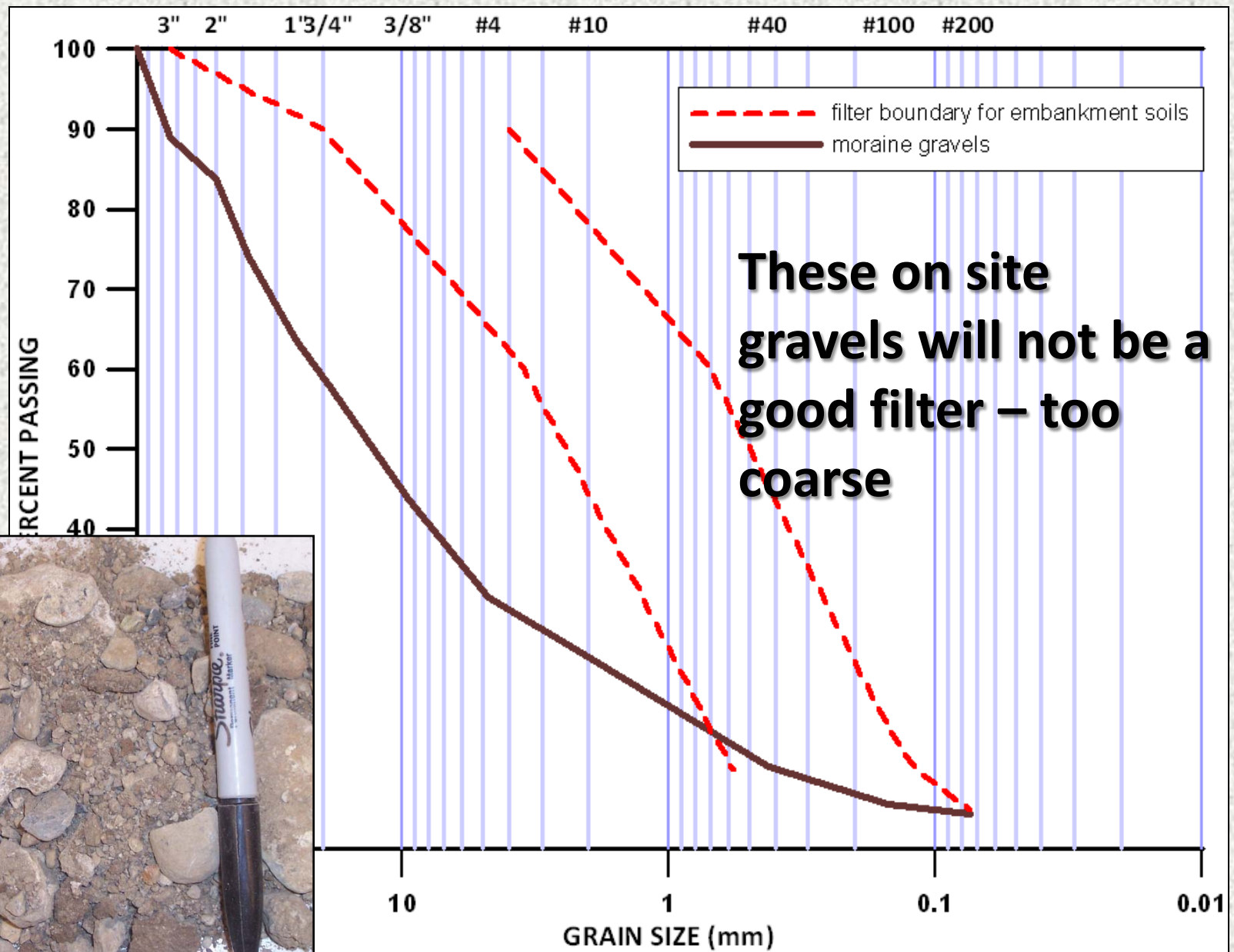


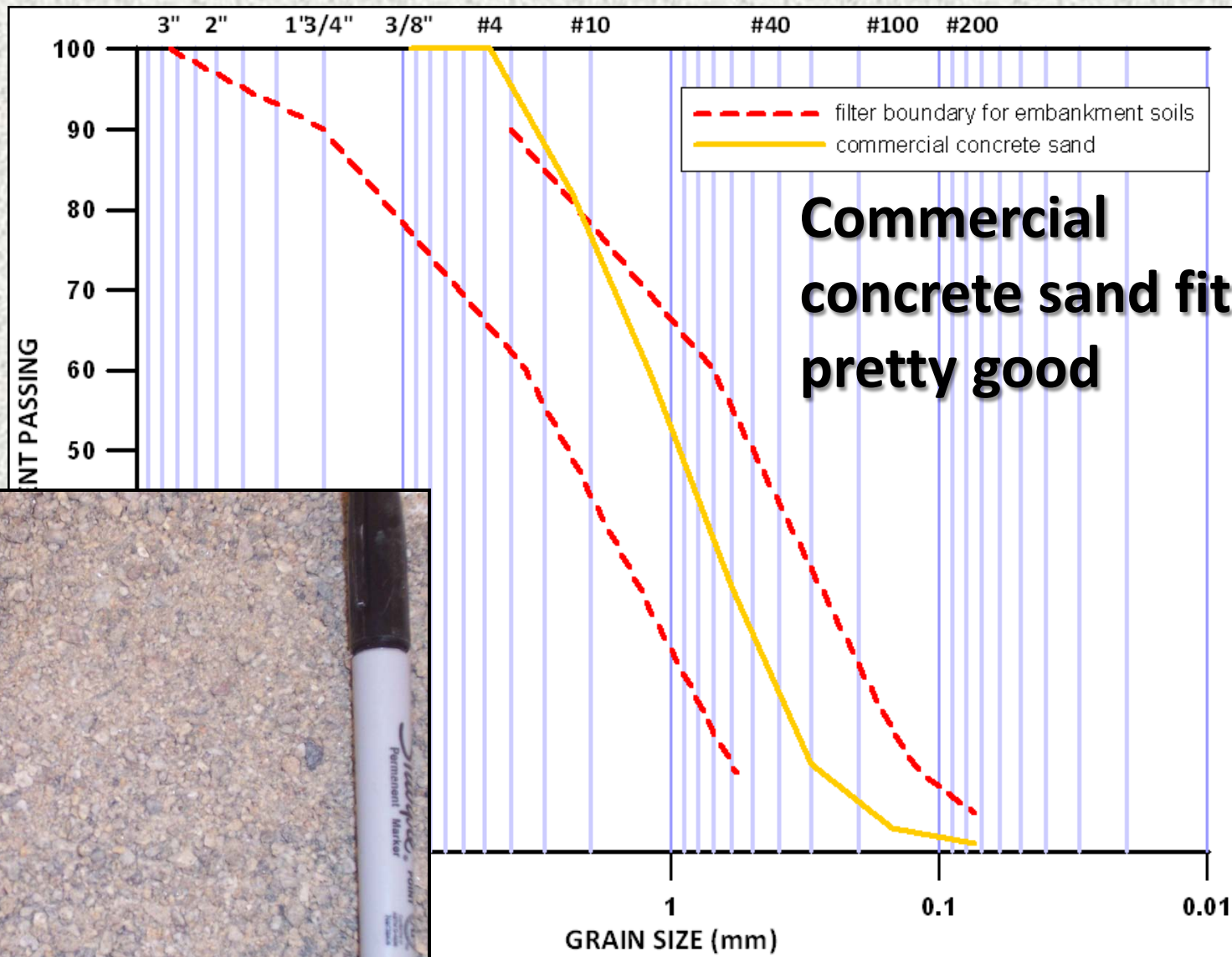
Filter



Base Soil



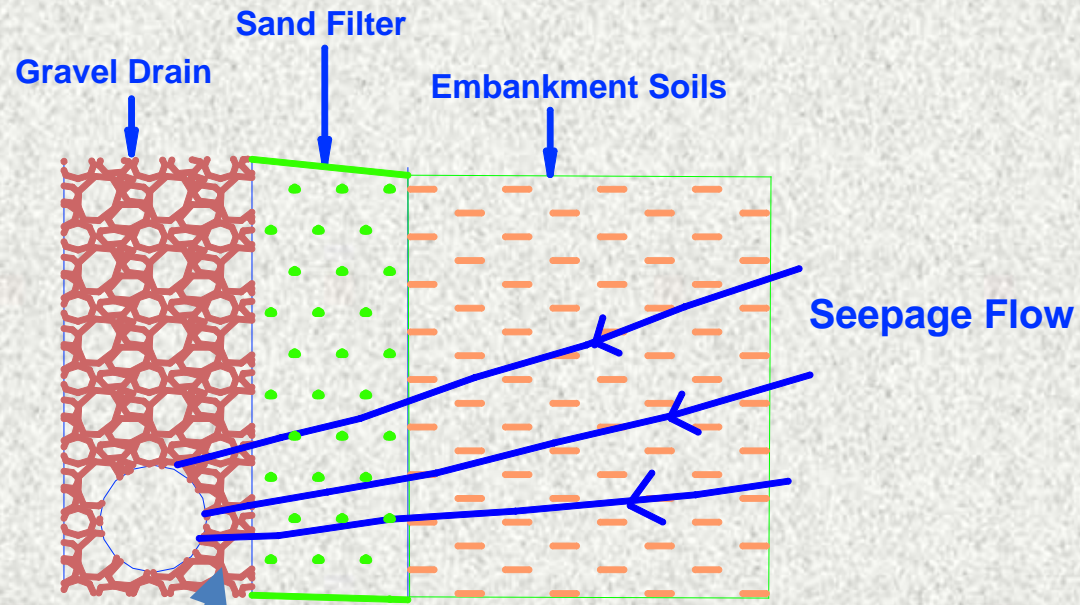




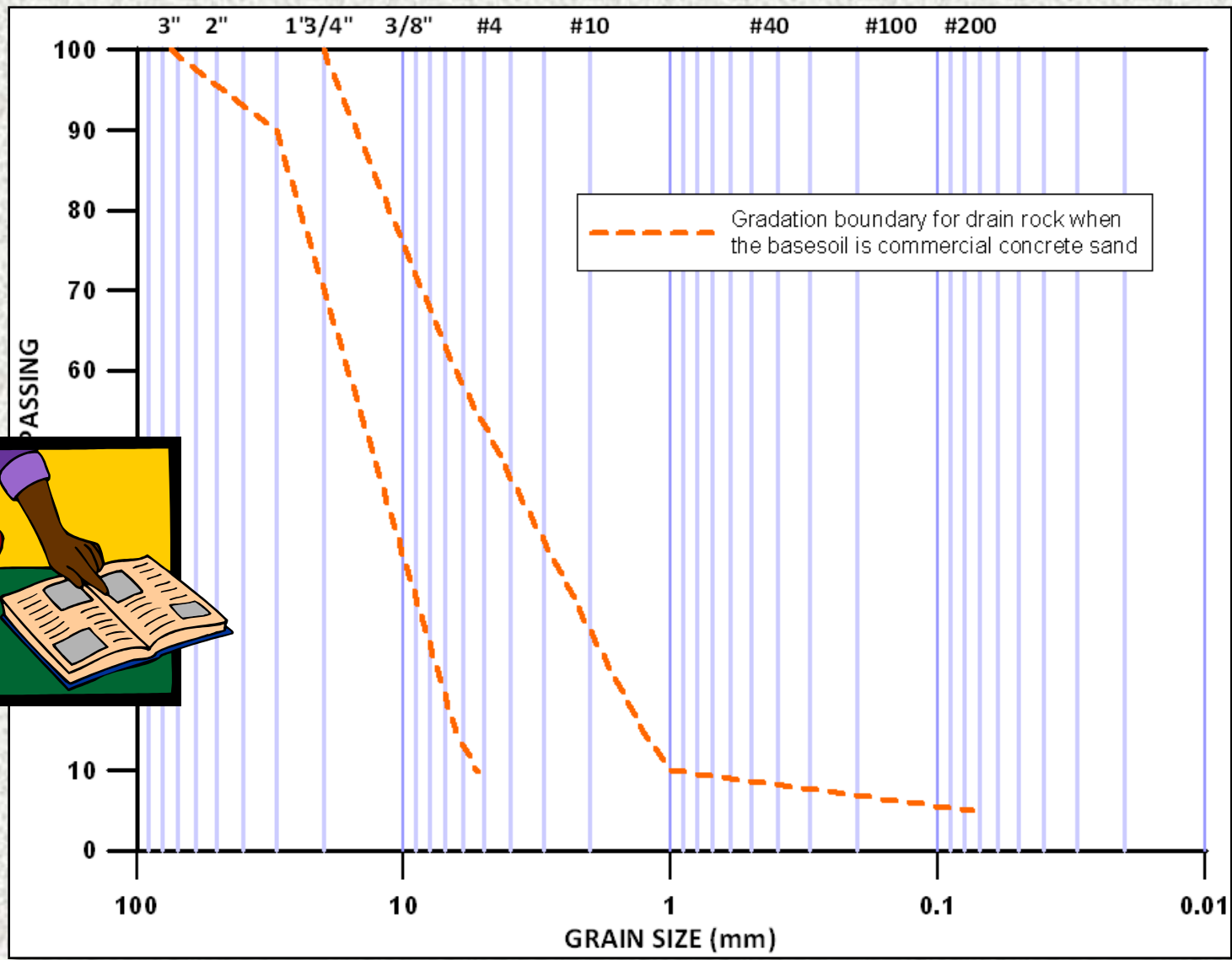
**Commercial
concrete sand fits
pretty good**

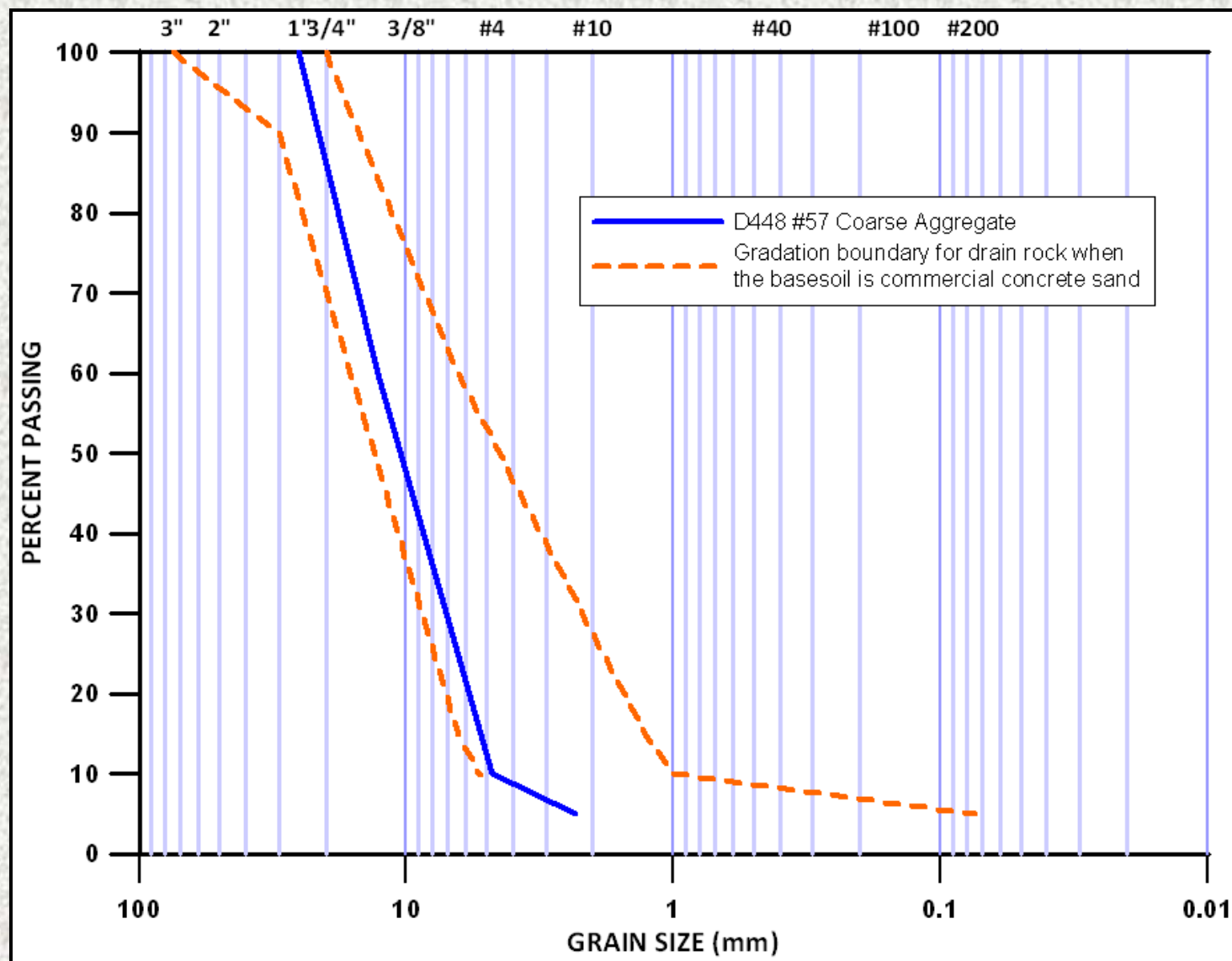


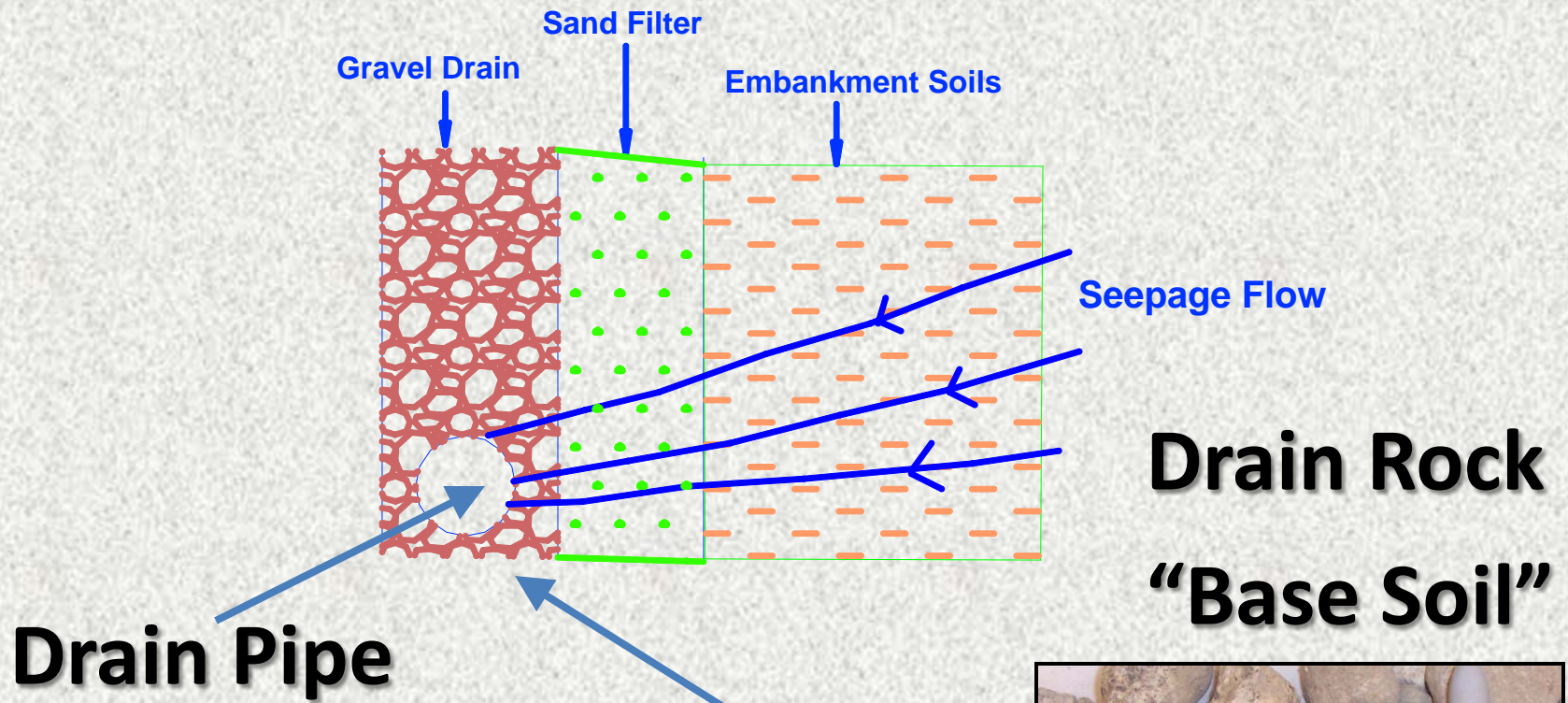
Drain Rock “Filter”



**Filter Sand
“Base Soil”**





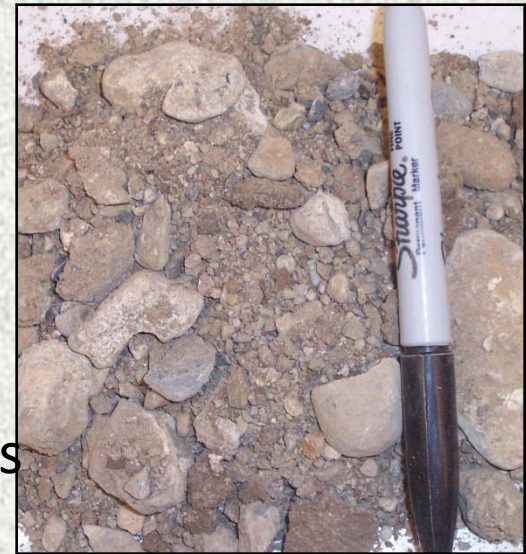


- ✓ **Background – Seepage and Dams**
- ✓ **Filter / Drain Design Steps – Overview**
- ***Top Ten List of Recent Industry Advances***

TOP TEN LIST

10. Don't use on-site soils for critical filter / drain applications

- *It* is rare to find natural materials that can satisfactorily serve as filter
- Tend to be gap graded, prone to segregation during placement
- Generally, have too many clay/silt size particles
- Washing on-site can be problematic for fall construction in Montana
- Uncertainty – variations in gradations and quantity of material



9. Keep fines content down: $< 3\%$ in stockpile, $< 5\%$ in place

- Sand and gravel tend to breakdown during placement
- Permeability goes down dramatically with increasing clay and silt. A soil with as little as 7% clay can be essentially impermeable



8. ASTM C33 concrete sand is an excellent filter for most embankment dams

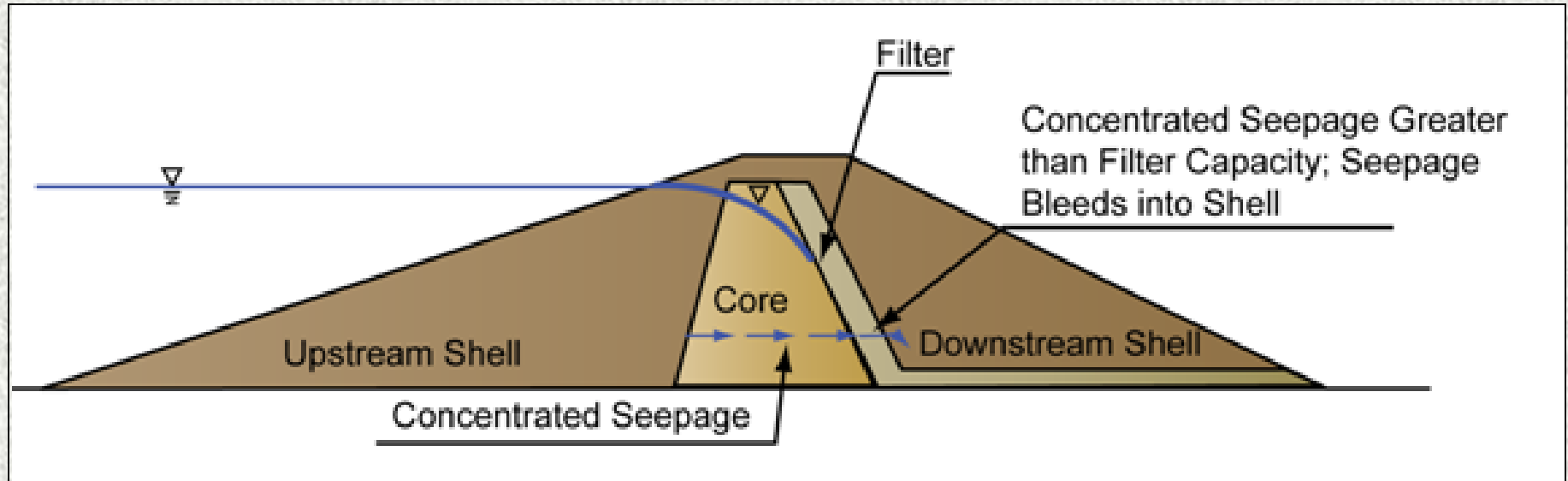
- *Readily available*
- *Perfect filter for MOST clay silt soils*



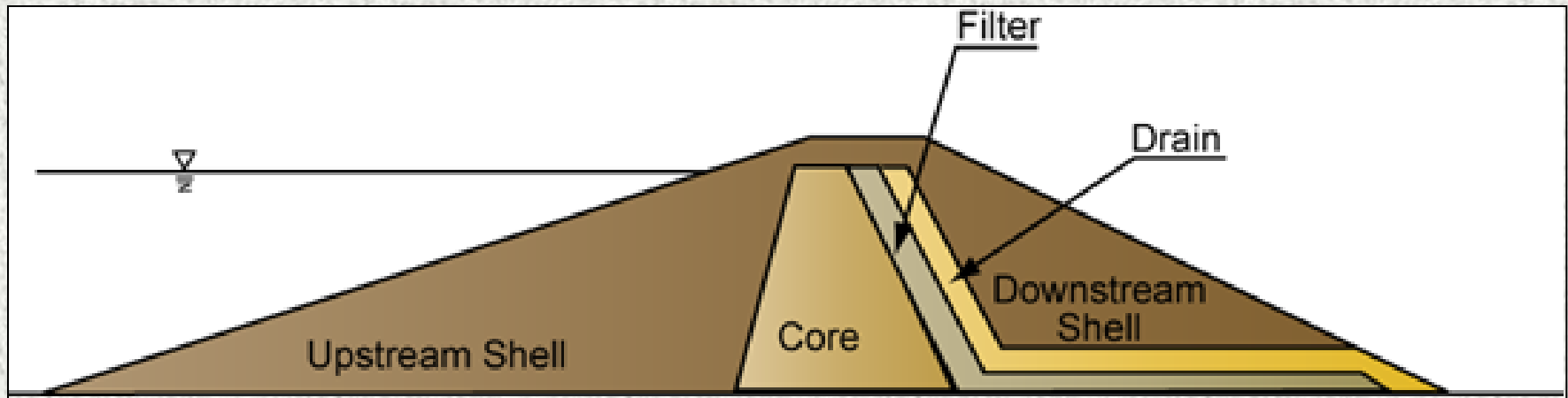
7. Don't overestimate permeability of your concrete filter sand



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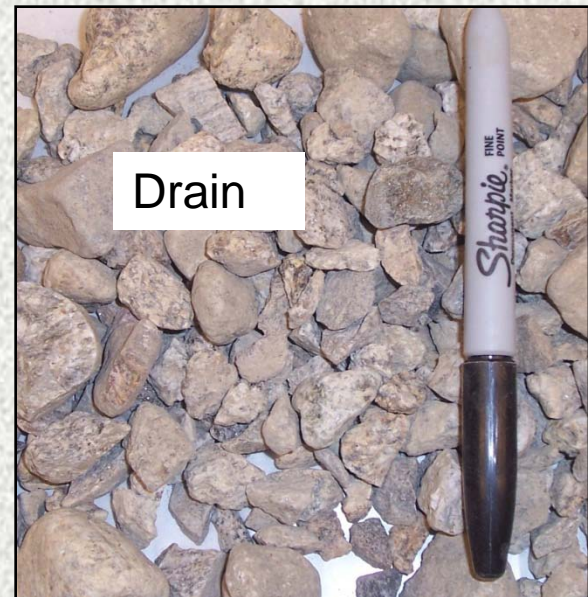
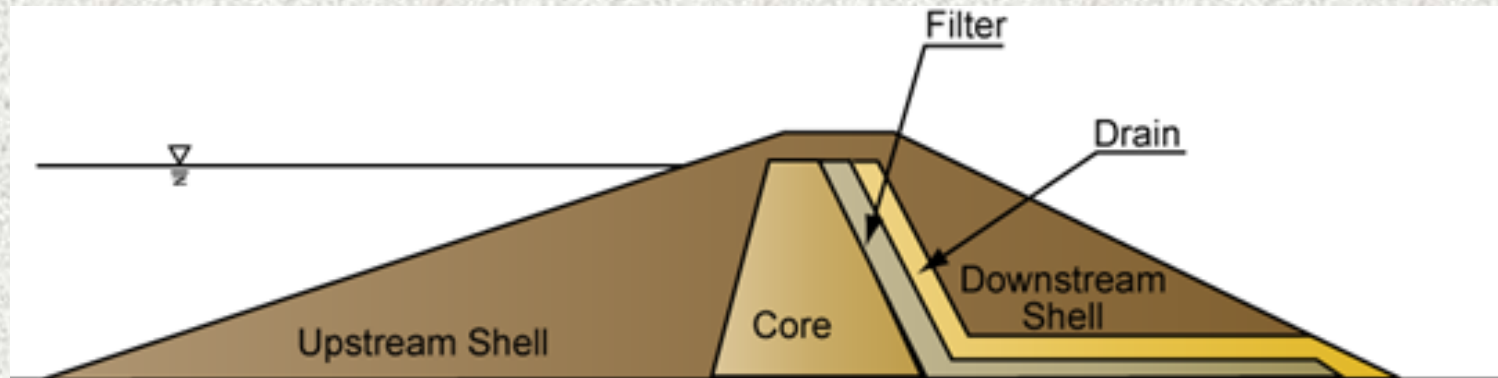


6. Put in a chimney filter when repairing your embankment



- *Overwhelming evidence of their effectiveness*
- *Prevents problems from construction defects (loose lifts, poor bond between lifts, pervious layers, desiccation, and dispersive soils)*

5. If there is a chance of concentrated flows, use 2 stages in your chimney filters



4. Design toe drain pipes to accommodate an inspection

- Plentiful cases where drain pipes get damaged during construction

BONUS!!!

- A pipe that fits a video camera generally has adequate capacity.

3. Make an informed choice of the plastic pipe in your toe drain

Report DSO-09-01

Physical Properties of Plastic Pipe Used in Reclamation Toe Drains



Dam Safety Technology Development Program



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Technical Service Center
Denver, Colorado

September 2009

~~Single Wall Corrugated HDPE~~

➡ Dual Wall Corrugated HDPE

Joint Separation &
Collapse

\$

Solid Wall HDPE

➤ 10X Strength double wall corrugated HDPE

Solid Wall PVC pressure pipe

➤ 4X Strength double wall corrugated HDPE

2. Always design your toe drains with 2 stages

- Sand can clog pipe perforations
- Must have properly sized drain rock adjacent to perforations



1. Consider using method based specifications

- Type of equipment used for compaction, number of passes of equipment, moisture application is often left up to the contractor
- Over-compaction of filters and drains, breaks down particles, causing loss of permeability
- **For critical filters and drains, specify exactly how you want them constructed**



References will be posted at:

http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water_op/dam_safety_technical_ref.asp