

MAAC BICARA CENDIKIAWAN 2021:

# SOIL & CONSTRUCTION FAILURES

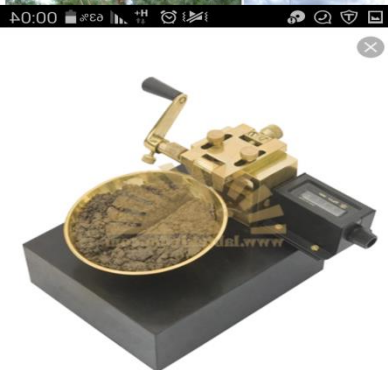
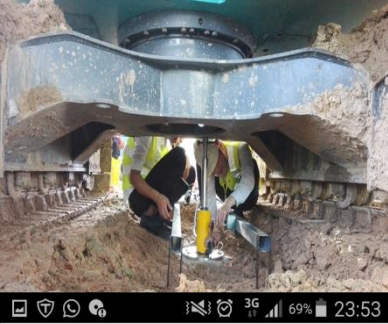
Presented by:

Dato Prof. Ts. Dr. Mohd Idrus Haji Mohd Masirin

Pensyarah Sanjung FKAAB, UTHM/

Principal Researcher RECESS Malaysia, UTHM

30<sup>th</sup> October, 2021





## Prof. Dato' Ts. Dr. Mohd Idrus Hj. Mohd Masirin, DKSD, PK, PPA

PhD Engineering (UEL London), PhD International Studies (CUK, UK), MSc Civil Eng (UEL London), PgDip Civil Eng (UEL London),  
BSc (Hons) Civil Eng (Hanyang Univ, Seoul), Diploma (International)(Humber College, Toronto), Diploma Civil Eng (UTMKL Malaysia)

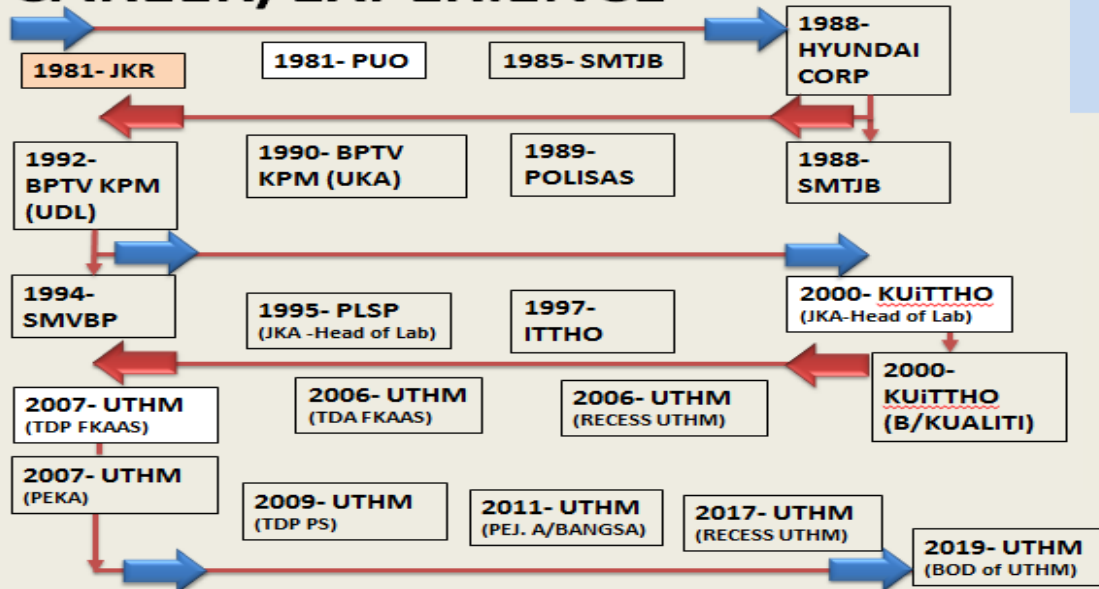


## PROF. DR. HAJI MOHD IDRUS HAJI MOHD MASIRIN

- Member of UTHM Board of Director
- Principle Researcher at RECESS UTHM
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# 40 years

## CAREER/EXPERIENCE



## EXPERTISE

- Transportation System and Planning
- Railway Technology and Management
- Highway Materials and Maintenance
- Geo-Highways Technology

## EDUCATION

Years	Awards	Institution
1981	Diploma Kejuruteraan Awam	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
1988	BSc (Hons) Civil Eng. (Railway & U/ground Structures)	Han Yang University, Seoul, Korea
1993	PgDip in Civil Eng.	University of East London, London, United Kingdom
1994	Master in Civil Eng. (Highways & Transportation)	University of East London, London, United Kingdom
2007	PhD in Geo-Highways Engineering	University of East London, London, United Kingdom

## PAST CONTRIBUTIONS TO UTHM

- Founding Civil Engineering Labs
- Establish initial KUITTHO (UTHM) QMS Certification
- UTHM Logo Lead Design Committee
- RECESS UTHM Founding Management Committee
- Enhance UTHM International Students Intake from 11 to 256 students
- Enhance UTHM Postgraduate Students from 250 to 1200 students
- Lead the planning of Master Railway program and a member of the Bachelor Railway curriculum design.
- Establish and Register PERKASA UTHM as an Academic Association

## ACHIEVEMENTS/CONTRIBUTIONS

- Invention and Innovation Awards** — 1 Platinum, 1 Double Gold, 15 Golds, 3 Silvers and 1 Bronze
- Institutional Contributions** — Pioneer of PLSP, QMS Lead Management, MS ISO Lead Auditor, Founder RECESS, CESWEC, PERKASA UTHM and MAAC.
- Institutional Awards** — 2 Anugerah Khidmat Cemerlang, 1 Anugerah Kepujian, 1 Anugerah Jasa Bakti, 2 Anugerah Pensyarah Cemerlang FKAAS, 1 Anugerah Inovasi Universiti, 2 Anugerah Khas Inovasi UTHM
- Publications** — 31 Scopus documents (4 still not updated), H-index = 4 (Possible to 5), Google Scholar Index = 8 (Possible to 10).
- Research Grants** -
- Keynotes** — 15 Local & International Invitations, 9 Forums & mass media
- CSR Awards and Contributions** — Through university programs and NGOs

## INVENTIONS & INNOVATIONS

- ENCAPS (PAVEMENT DESIGN SYSTEM)
- W-DRAIN (INNOVATIVE SLOPE DRAIN)
- SAND-3-SIEVER (INNOVATIVE SIEVER)
- REPOMIX (ASPHALTIC CONCRETE COLD MIX)
- RCCI (RAILWAY COMFORTABILITY INDEX)
- URBAN RAIL SYSTEM (TOD RATING)
- IPMB (PEAT PARTICLE BITUMEN MODIFIER)

## COLLABORATORS/PARTNERS

- ✓ Prof. Dr. Jing; Beijing Jiaotong University, China (*Research Collaboration*)
- ✓ Dr. Ikhsan Setiawan; Universitas Narotama, Indonesia (*Academic Collaboration*)
- ✓ Dato Muhammad Isom; PRASARANA, Malaysia (*Academic & Industrial Collaboration*)
- ✓ Prof. Dr. Masatoshi Kubouchi; Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan (*Research Collaboration*)
- ✓ Dr. Allam Musbah Al Allam; College of Technical Sciences, Libya (*Academic Collaboration*)



# INTRODUCTION







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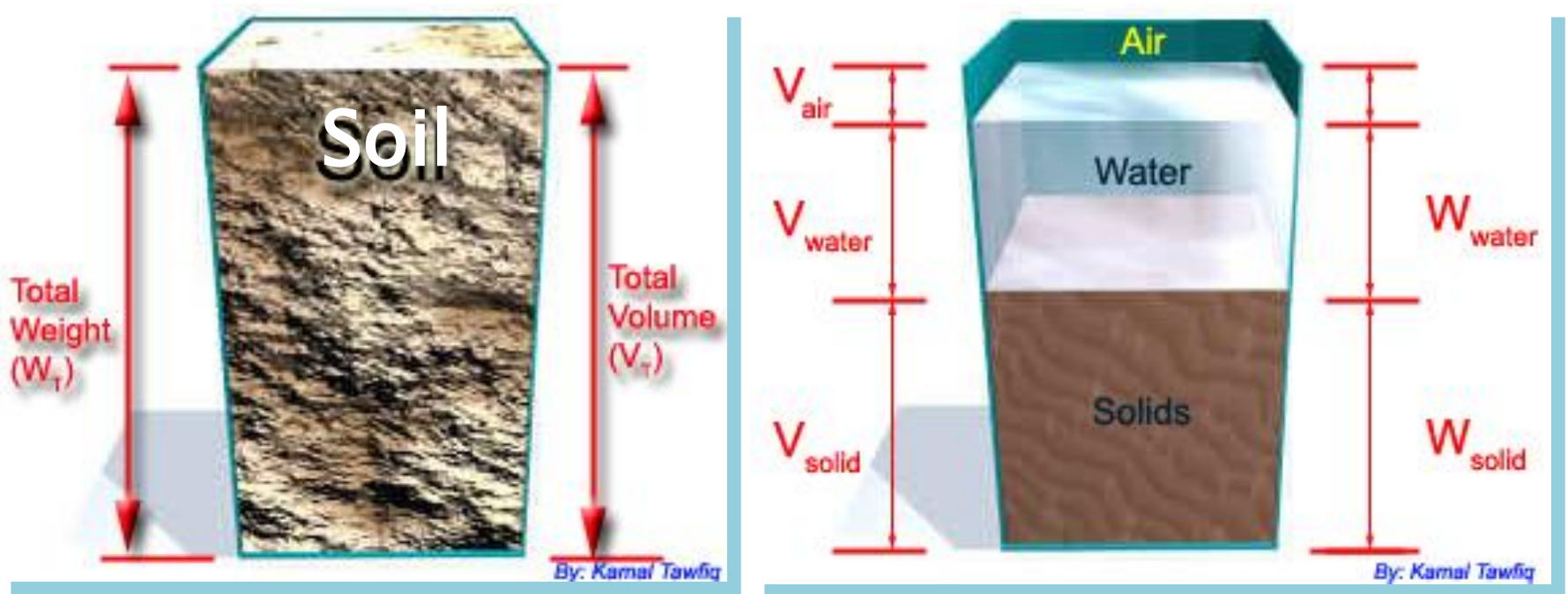
pbtolkerteh.blogspot.com  
**LPT2 TOL KERTIH: JKR Probe Test**  
JKR Probe Test dibuat pada tapak bangunan Surau, Balai Pengawal dan Walkway bagi menentukan kedalaman pengorekan asas bangunan.  
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# WHAT IS SOIL?

# COMPONENTS OF SOIL



A soil sample.

An idealised soil sample.

Fig. 2 Components of soils.



# WHY WE SHOULD DISCUSS ABOUT GEOTECHNICS?

- ▶ It is a difficult subject matter
- ▶ Not popular among students
- ▶ Abstract and lots of problems














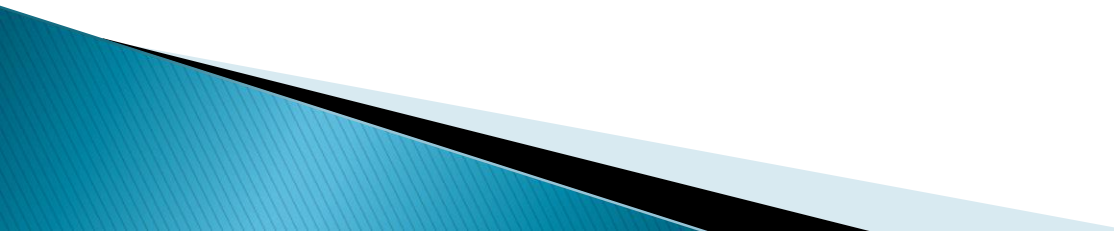




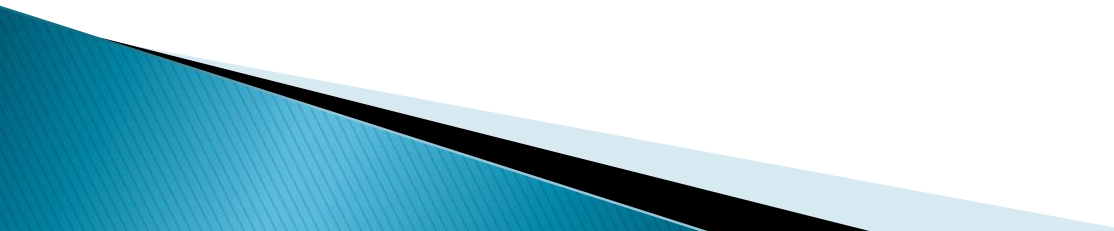
# Presentation Layout

1. Introduction To Geotechnics or Soil Engineering
  2. Roles of Geotechnical Engineers
  3. Importance of Soil Investigation
  4. Understanding Soil Parameters and Properties
  5. Soil Types and Characteristics
  6. Types and Causes of Soil Failure
  7. Cases to Discuss
  8. Challenges of Constructions
  9. Closing Remarks
- 

# GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

- ▶ **Geotechnical engineering** is the branch of **engineering** concerned with the analysis, design and construction of foundations, slopes, retaining structures, embankments, tunnels, levees, wharves, landfills and other systems that are made of or are supported by soil or rock.
- 

# WHAT ARE THE ROLES OF GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS?

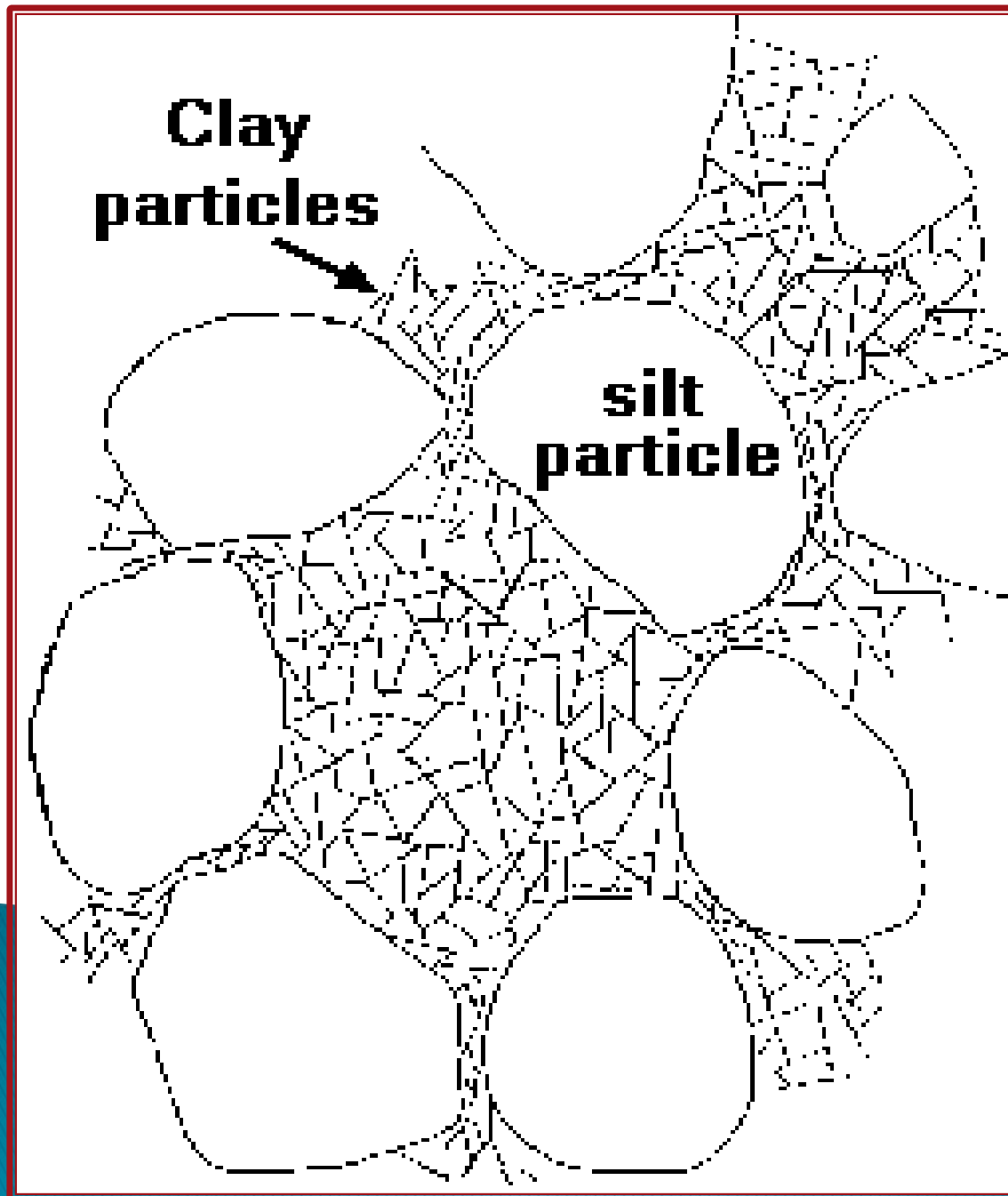
- ▶ **Geotechnical engineers** are responsible for structures' foundations.
  - ▶ Work includes assessing data from the field, finding ways to ensure foundations or slopes are stable, designing foundations, and overseeing work on a construction site.
  - ▶ They often work for consultancies.
- 



# HOW DO ENGINEERS DEFINE SOIL?

- ▶ The engineering field described soil as...  
    "the solid material that can be removed without blasting."
- ▶ Soil is biologically defined as....  
    "unconsolidated mineral or organic matter on the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and shows effects of genetic and environmental factors."





1. SOLIDS

2. AIR

3. WATER

(2) + (3) = VOIDS

# COMPARING GEOLOGISTS TO GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS

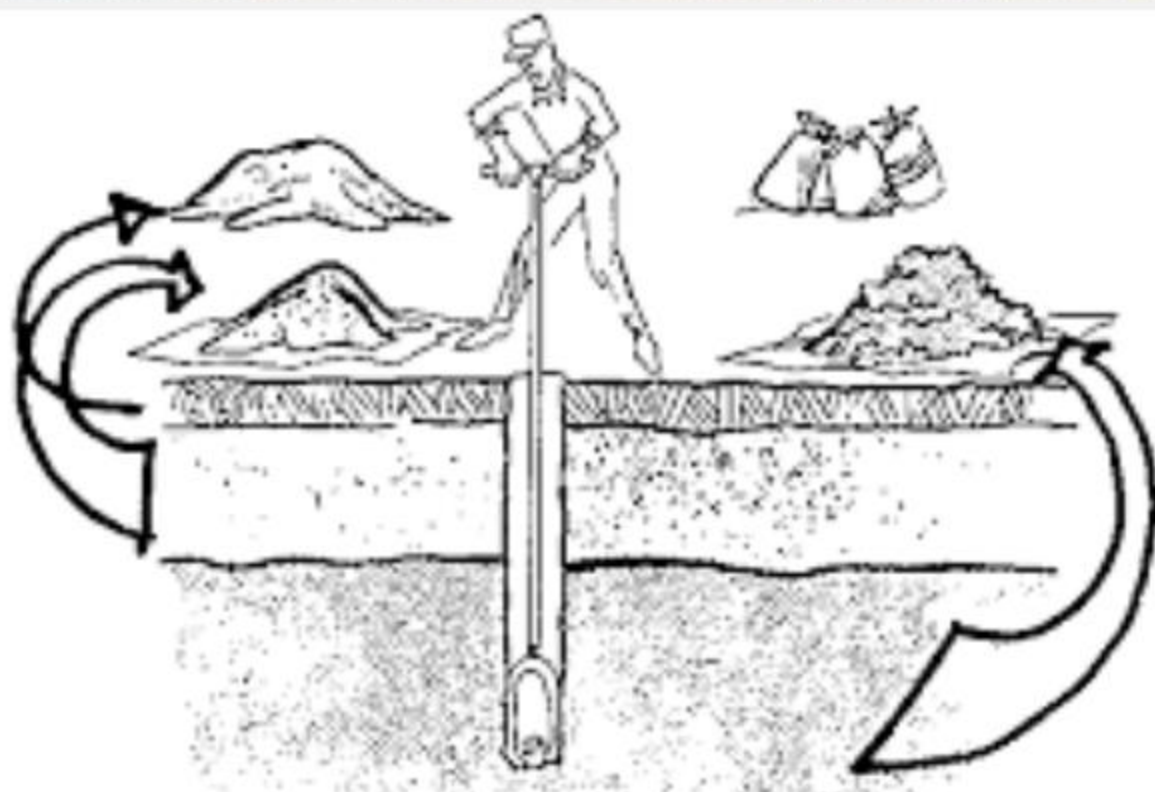
- ▶ **Geologists** are ... students of the planet (its processes and make-up).
- ▶ **Geotechnical engineers** are...  
civil engineers who utilize their knowledge of **geology** to aid in the design and construction of structures, depending on the mechanics of the surrounding **geology**.







psoil  
nd  
ay



# SOIL & CHARACTERISTICS

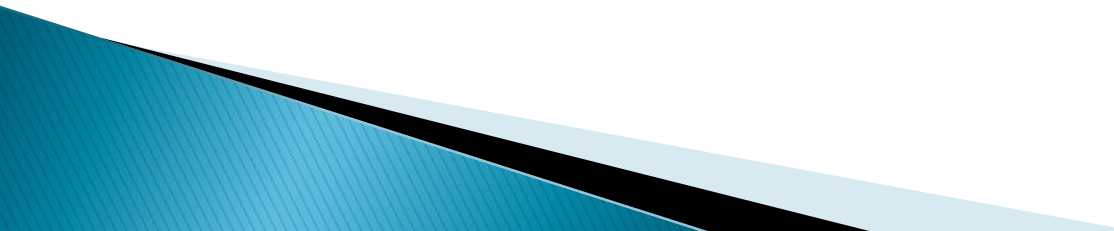
# Introduction to Soil

What are the definitions of:

- ▶ Soil Mechanics
- ▶ Geotechnics
- ▶ Geotechnical Engineering

Why do we conduct soil investigations?

What are the purpose of each investigation?





# soil me·chan·ics

*noun*

the branch of science concerned with the properties and behavior of soil as they affect its use in civil engineering.

*Feedback*

▼ Translations and more definitions

[Soil mechanics - Wikipedia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_mechanics)

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org › wiki › Soil\\_...](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_mechanics)

Soil mechanics is a branch of soil physics and engineering mechanics that describes the behavior of soils.

[Genesis and composition of soils](#)

# ge·o·tech·nics

*/jēō'tekniks/*

*noun*

the branch of civil engineering concerned with the study and modification of soil and rocks.

*Feedback*


▼ Translations and more definitions

[Geotechnics - Wikipedia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geotechnics)

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org › wiki › Geote...](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geotechnics)

Geotechnics is the application of scientific methods and engineering principles to the acquisition, interpretation, and use of knowledge of materials of the Earth's crust and earth materials for the solution of engineering problems and the design of engineering works.

# Soil Mechanics Vs Geotechnics

- ▶ Understanding the properties and behaviour of soils – **Soil Mechanics**
  - ▶ Studying and analysing the applications of soil and its geological properties for engineering fit for purpose – **Geotechnics**
  - ▶ **Geotechnical engineering** is equivalent to Geotechnics by definition but, shows direct impact to engineering applications
- 

# Soil Types

- ▶ Soil is characterized based on its properties and mechanical characteristics
- ▶ Types of soil:
  - ▶ 1. Clay Soil   2. Sandy Soil   3. Silty Soil
  - ▶ 4. Peaty Soil   5. Chalky Soil   6. Loamy Soil

## TYPES OF SOIL



1 Sandy Soil

2 Silty Soil

3 Clay Soil

3 Loamy Soil





{sandy}

{loamy}

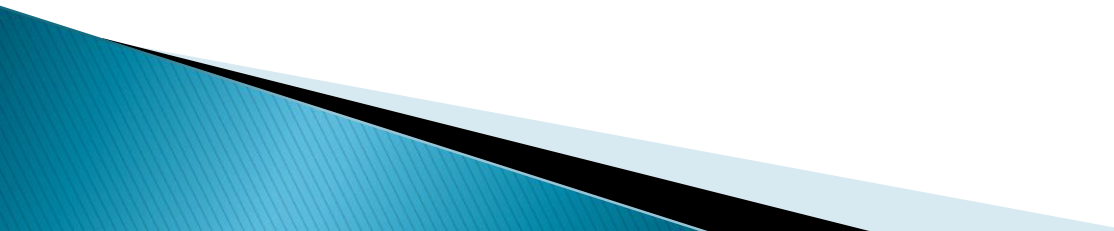
{clay}

types of soil

# GEOTECHNICIAN CONTRIBUTIONS...




# CONTRIBUTIONS OF GEOTECHNICS

1. Avoid soil disasters and accidents
  2. Avoid lost of lives and properties
  3. Reduce continuous settlement and damages
  4. Understand the soil behaviors and properties
  5. Improve soil for construction purposes
- 

# SOIL INVESTIGATION


# Why We Conduct Soil Investigation?

- ▶ **Laboratory Investigations** – understanding basic soil properties and characteristics at controlled condition with desired methods
  - ▶ **Field Investigations** – advanced understanding and research on soil properties and characteristics at partially-controlled conditions with desired methods for specific purposes
  - ▶ Conduct **relevant correlations** for advancements in soil mechanics
- 




# Importance of Soil Investigation

## **Among others also include:**

- ▶ Fundamental of Soil Properties
  - ▶ Soil Characteristics
  - ▶ EFP – Engineering fit for purpose
  - ▶ Design Input
  - ▶ Long term Impact
  - ▶ Project feasibility and monitoring
  - ▶ Proposal for improvements
- 

# Understanding Soil Parameters and Properties

- ▶ There are many soil parameters, from basic properties to mechanical and dynamic properties and also its engineering characteristics
  - ▶ Cohesion, bearing capacity, strength, liquidity, plasticity, permeability, homogeneity, shear, compressibility, void ratio and sensitivity
- 

# Why is soil mechanics important for civil engineers?

6 ANSWERS



Mohammadali Kia, President,  
Principal Geotechnical Engineer at  
Alpha Adroit Engineering Ltd (2013-  
present)

Updated Feb 19

Civil Engineering is the engineering required for civilization, to build civilization. Everything that is built to build civilization, is made of soil, or is built on soil, or is built within soil. Hence, the knowledge of mechanical behavior of soil, i.e. soil mechanics, is an integral part of civil engineering.

Soil mechanics studies how and how much soils deforms, how soils resists deformation, and estimates their strength under different boundary conditions and different loading conditions.

Quora

Sign In

Loads of any civil engineering structure (such as bridges, pipelines, infrastructures, buildings, highways, oil and gas refineries, factories, dams, etc) will need to be transferred to and carried by the earth through a foundation system.

Foundation engineering requires knowledge of soil mechanics (some times rock mechanics). To protect our civilization against geo-hazards (such as slope instability issues, massive landslides, liquefaction, ground subsidence, and cracking of foundation of buildings, settlement, heave, swelling, sinkhole formation, shallow or deep isolated or connected cavity formation under infrastructures, caving soils, general subsidence, ground collapse, foundation disintegration, loss of bearing capacity, seepage and leakage, etc), we need to know the mechanical behavior of problematic soils and mechanics of how these geo-hazards form and affect our civil engineering structures.

There are much more to be told in this short answer. Feel free to ask particular questions you may have. Alpha Adroit Engineering Ltd also shares geotechnical engineering knowledge at:

<http://www.alphaadroit.ca/> ↗

<http://www.alphaadroit.ca/alpha-...> ↗

Alpha Adroit is a Canadian consulting company



**TABLE 1. PROPERTIES OF SUBGRADE SOIL**

S. No.	property	Result
1	Soil type	A- 3
2	OMC (%)	14
3	Max dry density ( $\text{kg/m}^3$ )	1850
4	Field density ( $\text{kg/m}^3$ )	1757
5	L.L (%)	16
6	P.I (%)	NP
7	G.I	0

Type of material	CBR value (%)
Gravel	60.10
80% gravel + 20% crushed aggregates	64.75
70% gravel + 30% crushed aggregates	75.23
Crushed aggregates	85.30

Pavement model No.	E-value (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) x 10 <sup>4</sup>	K-value (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) x 10 <sup>4</sup>
1	788.37	5.50
2	1020.25	5.95
3	1576.75	6.70
4	1855.00	7.15

TABLE 3

Main Contents of Reinforcing Materials

Materials	Main contents(%)			
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>
Al-Fe-Ti-Co No.1	5.00	36.13	0.62	48.85
Al-Fe-Ti-Co No.2	10.51	22.24	1.42	48.85
Al-Fe-Ti-Co No.3	15.02	31.80	1.92	27.85
Fe lime (conventional)	0.51	47.46	—	48.85
Slaked lime	Trace	Trace	—	97.72

Table 5

Ranges of Thickness of the Permeable Composition

	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
General Weight of Permeable Composition Applied to Substrate Material (% by weight of coated product or substrate material)	15%	30%
General, Approximate Thickness Applied to Substrate Material (microns)	45 microns	90 microns
Preferable Weight of Permeable Composition Applied to Substrate Material (% by weight of coated product or substrate material)	15%	25%
Preferable Approximate Thickness Applied to Substrate Material (microns)	45 microns	75 microns

Type of Aggregate

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion/C°

Table 10.10. Field test of soils

No.	Purpose of test	Type of test
1.	Relative density (coarse grained soil)	(i) SPT (ii) DCPT
2.	Shear strength (cohesive soil)	(i) Vane shear test (ii) CPT (iii) In-situ direct shear test
3.	Permeability	(i) Pumping test (ii) Piezometer test
4.	Bearing capacity and settlement	Plate load test
5.	Testing of piles	Pile load test
6.	Compaction control	Proctor's needle test

## Indian Standard Soil Classification

- Similar to USCS
- Difference is w.r.t fine grained soils
  - Sub divided into 3 categories – low, medium and high compressibility
- Total 18 types of soils
- Symbols used are same as USCS

CLAY	SILT	SAND			GRAVEL
		Fine Sand	Medium Sand	Coarse Sand	
0.002mm (2 micron)	0.075mm (75 micron)	0.425mm (425 micron)	2.0 mm	4.75 mm	


Table 10 Field CBR Values for Different Conditions

No	Description	CBR values, %
	CBR without Plastic Sheet	6.74
	CBR with Plastic Sheet at 2.5 cm from Surface	8.95
	CBR with Plastic Sheet at 5.0 cm from Surface	11.28



# Laboratory Versus Field Investigation

## Both has their advantages and disadvantages:

1. Laboratory works are at ideal conditions but field works are actual soil experiential situation
  2. Laboratory tests are easy to control and predict but field tests are full with uncertainty and surprises
  3. Laboratory tests can be repeated and results are similar but field tests depended on weather and workmanship
  4. Field tests are real time but engineers must always use their wisdom to overcome challenges.
- 



Iron, Fe	DTPA	46	ppm	High	
Manganese, Mn	DTPA	18	ppm	High	
Copper, Cu	DTPA	24	ppm	High	
Nickel, Ni	DTPA	0.24	ppm		
Nitrate-N, NO <sub>3</sub> -N	CdRebarica	5	ppm	Low	
Phosphate P, PO <sub>4</sub> -P	Oben	56	ppm	High	
Sulfate-S, SO <sub>4</sub> -S	Hot Water	1,500	ppm	Very High	
Boron, B	Hot Water	59	ppm	High	
Free Lime, FL		High			
ESP	Calculated	20.5	%		
CEC	Calculated	30.1	meq/100g		
% Base Saturation	Calculated				
		Ca	Mg	K	Na
		64.3%	11.4%	3.8%	20.5%

Levels are generalized and apply to most cropping environments.  
 Low means a high probability that applying nutrient will elicit a growth response.  
 Medium means a moderate probability of plant growth from application.  
 High means little or no response expected from application of the nutrient.  
 Very High means adding the nutrient may reduce growth or cause problems.



## SOIL COMPACTION TESTING

PROCTOR TEST - OPTIMIZES RELATIONSHIP OF  
 A SPECIFIC SOIL REGARDING DENSITY + MOISTURE

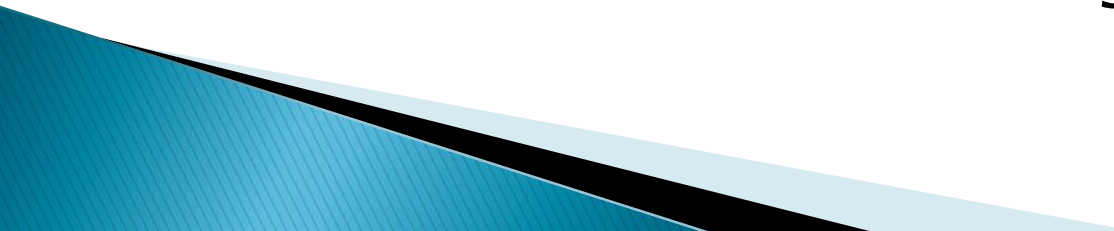








# Laboratory Investigation

- ▶ Equipment used are typically for basic soil properties and characteristics
  - ▶ Samples tested are disturbed and undisturbed
  - ▶ Usually involved the moisture content determination and soil classification process
  - ▶ Simple to advanced apparatus in the laboratory
  - ▶ Commonly using BS, ASTM or AASHTO as standard references during tests
- 



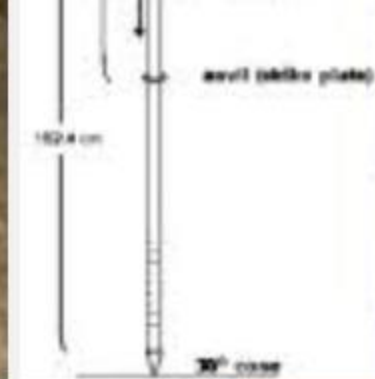


Table 1: Homesite use limitations by soil depth class.

Soil Depth to Bedrock	Foundations with Basement	Lawns & Gardens	Septic System	Ponds & Lagoons
Very Deep: $\geq 72"$	No-slight	No-slight	No-slight	No-slight
Deep: 36 to $< 72"$	Moderate	No-slight	Moderate	Moderate
Shallow: 20 to $< 36"$	Severe*	No-slight	Severe	Severe







[www.geo-gulf.com](http://www.geo-gulf.com)

CPT Cone Penetration Testing  
Specialist in UAE and Gulf | Soil Me...



keywordsuggest.org

## lab test equipment Gallery

soil laboratory testing equipment

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## Advanced Soil Mechanics [Various] : Hoskin Scientific, Supplier of testing...

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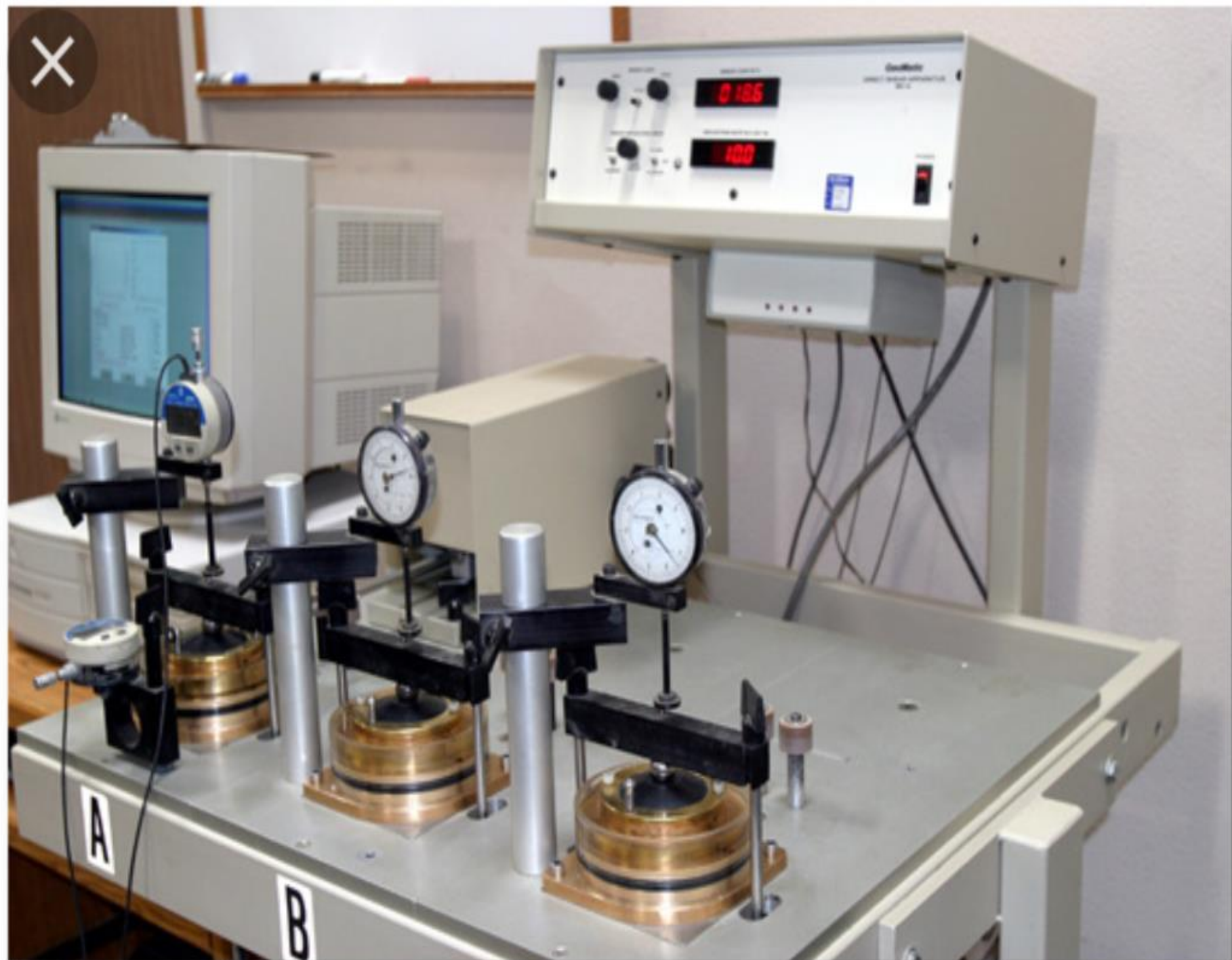
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# Laboratory Consolidation Test

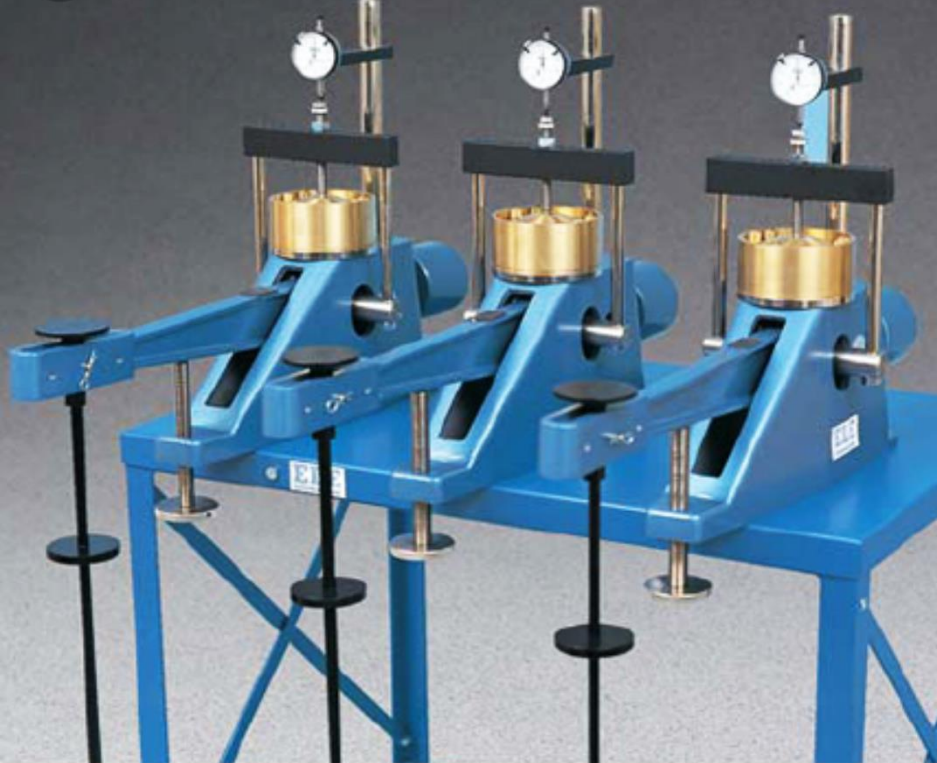


Civil Engineering - Texas Tech University

[www.slideshare.net](http://www.slideshare.net)

Class 7 Consolidation Test (  
Geotechnical Engineering )





[www.hoskin.ca](http://www.hoskin.ca)

Soil Mechanics : Hoskin Scientific,  
Supplier of testing and monitoring i...

table top consolidation apparatus

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[www.avantech.in](http://www.avantech.in)

Dynamic Hollow Cylinder Testing  
System | Avantech Engineering Con...

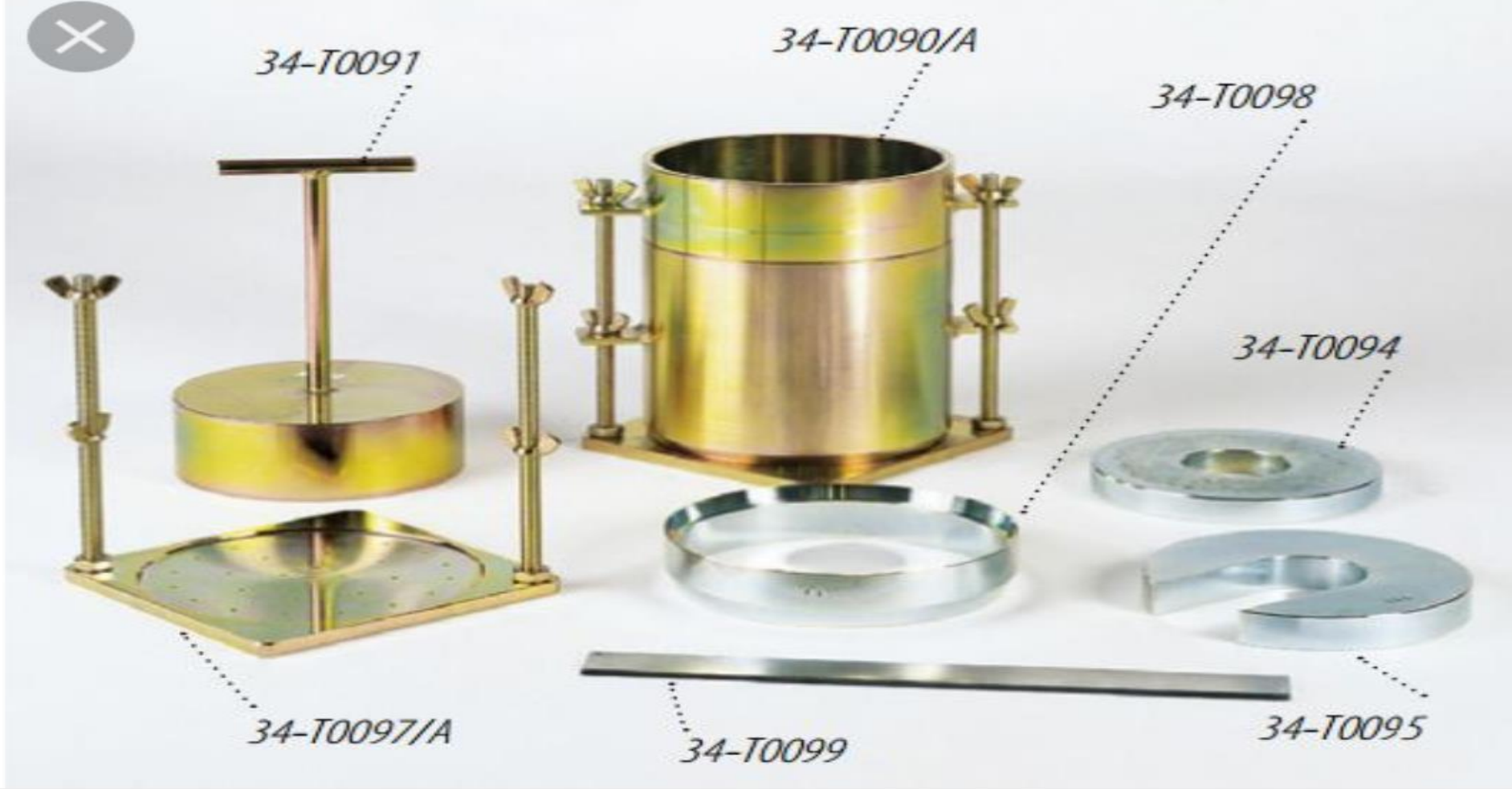
The GCTS Dynamic Hollow Cylinder Testing System allows Direct Digital Servo Control of axial load, torque, confining pressure, internal pressure for performing 'true triaxial' tests. This system is capable of simulating most





# THE SIEVER





Controls Group

CBR equipment, ASTM/AASHTO  
version, Soil testing equipment, Con...

ASTM/AASHTO CBR mould set (partial) ...





Norsk | English

# NGI | Oslo

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### **The tests on soil are as follows.**

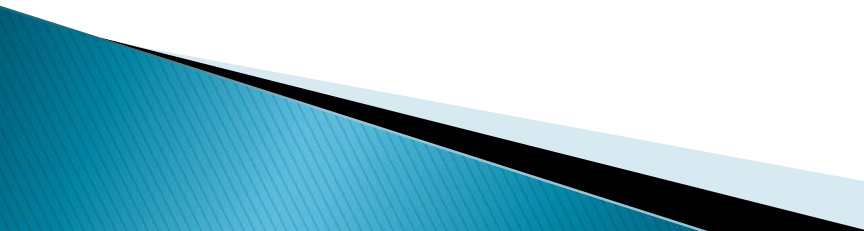
- Moisture content test.
- Atterberg limits tests.
- Specific gravity of soil.
- Dry density of soil.
- Compaction test (Proctor's test)

### **TYPES OF SOIL TESTS FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION - The ...**

[https://theconstructor.org > geotechnical](https://theconstructor.org/geotechnical)

# FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

# Conducting Field Investigation

- ▶ Field investigation needs planning and management skills
  - ▶ Planning the types of tests and equipments to be used, managing the time of mobilization and the people including the cost and welfare
  - ▶ Accuracy is not the priority but attempting to determine and study the properties and behaviour of soils at site is crucial for the main aim of the field works.
  - ▶ Appropriate measures and contingencies must be prepared prior execution of plan.
- 





required for testing

- Budget for soil test on a 6mx12m site is Rs.8000

- Lack of laboratory in vicinity

- Achieving required depth for foundation

- IS 1080-1985- Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Shallow Foundation in Soils

- Min. required foundation depth is 3m

- Validity of the soil test report when compared to the actual conditions



SOIL NUTRIENT LEVEL	LOW	OPTIMUM	HIGH	EXCESSIVE
Soil pH	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Phosphate (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Nitrogen (N)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Calcium (Ca)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NUTRIENT HOME LAW (FY. 2000-01-01)

LIMITATIONS:  LBS PER 1000 SQ. FT.

APPLY THE FOLLOWING FERTILIZER NUTRIENTS AS INDICATED:

	SPRING	EARLY SUMMER	LATE SUMMER	FALL
OPTIONAL AVAILABLE	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>

What is a test soil boring and why is it performed?

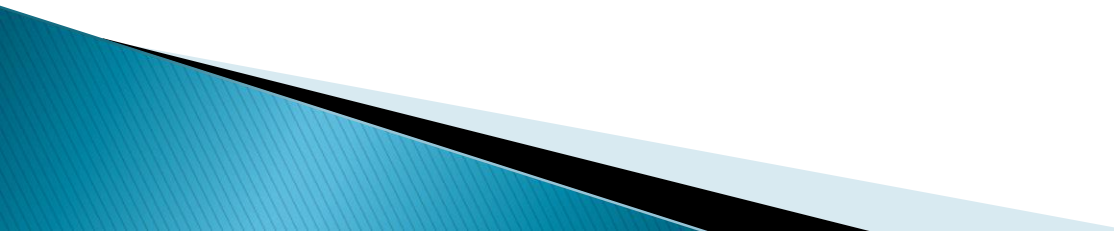


“A **soil boring test** are conducted for different reasons, including to determine good drilling locations and depths for wells and basements. The **soil boring tests** are **performed** by excavating **soil** from an area.”

Why are soil boring tests conducted? |  
Reference.com

[https://www.reference.com/science/so](https://www.reference.com/science/soil-boring-tests)

# INSTRUMENTATIONS

- ▶ Laboratory tests used workstation approach
  - ▶ Field tests equipment are mobile units
  - ▶ Both require appropriate calibrations and care during operation
  - ▶ Electronics operated equipment are more accurate but very sensitive and delicate
  - ▶ Accuracy will be the priority of laboratory tests but appropriate setting and near to accurate will be for field tests
  - ▶ Field work involves wise and analytical decision and lab works requires diligence and sensitivity
- 







# *Dynamic Cone Penetration*

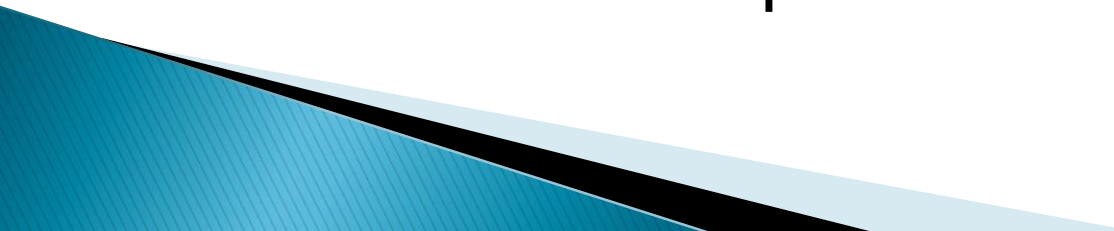








# DIFFERENT TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ Field works need strength and determinations
  - ▶ Skill to handle fieldwork apparatus with safety precautions are necessary
  - ▶ Lab works are typically easily organized and less mobility
  - ▶ Skill are acquired by understanding and practicing the SOPs for each apparatus
  - ▶ Operation of field work equipment must be conducted after appropriate training
  - ▶ Trained supervisor must accompany researchers or operators.
- 











# TYPES & CAUSES OF FAILURES





# SOIL FAILURES (ON-SITE)

Some are made made & some are natural disaster

1. Landslides
2. Settlements due to time or workmanship
3. Earthquakes
4. Floods



















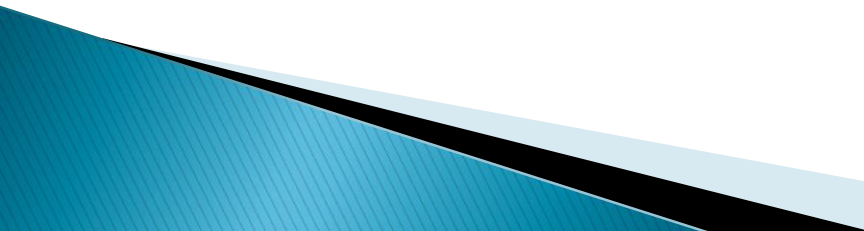


# CASES OF CONSTRUCTION FAILURES DUE TO SOIL





# LIST OF SOME SOIL FAILURES IN MALAYSIA

- a) The famous Highland Tower Building Collaspe (1993)
  - b) The Gua Tempurung Mudslide (2004)
  - c) The Taman Muda Flood (Every Year)
  - d) The Cameron Highlands & KKB Landslide (2004 till now, 2021)
  - e) The Sibu Peat construction failures (Not so famous) (Until now)
  - f) The S-R (Senggarang-Rengit) Coastal Road Failure (2019)
- 



IPOH (Bernama): The cracks on Federal Route 185 involving Jalan Simpang Pulai-Blue Valley here heading towards Cameron Highlands, Pahang could get worse if rains continue at the location, said Perak Menteri Besar Datuk Saarani Mohamad.



Tuesday, 26 Oct 2021

## Related News



**NATION** 24 Sep 2021

Jalan Simpang Pulai-Blue Valley now open to light vehicles

**NATION** 20 Sep 2021

Pahang MB: Landslide occurred in Perak's Kinta



The extent of damage that can be seen from afar along Section 44 hillslope. - RONNIE CHIN/The Star



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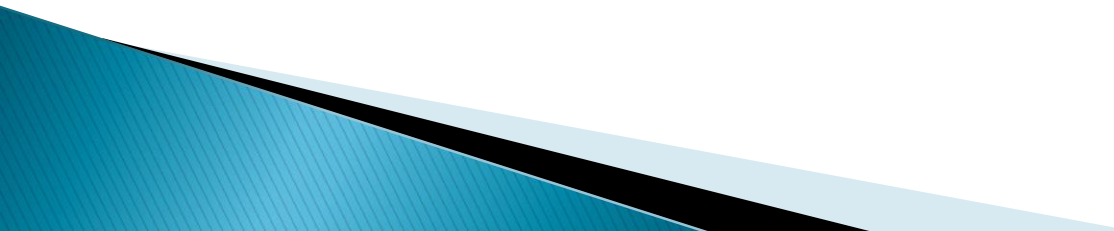


# THE SIBU PEAT CONSTRUCTION FAILURE (Research conducted in 2015)





# SIBU PEAT CONSTRUCTION FAILURE

- ▶ Buildings were constructed on peat soil
  - ▶ High water table
  - ▶ Situated near to Sungai Rajang
  - ▶ On-going problems – Settlement
  - ▶ Buildings after 20 years – 2 storey remain 1 storey
  - ▶ Roads after 20 years – each year were resurfaced & some were reconstructed (1 km of road costs more than RM1.2millions – Now is more costlier!)
- 

# SIBU TOWN @ RAJANG RIVER



- ▶ Population: 180k
- ▶ Area: 130 square km
- ▶ More than 60% is peaty soil
- ▶ Established by James Brooke (1862)
- ▶ Density: 1,300 people per km<sup>2</sup>





















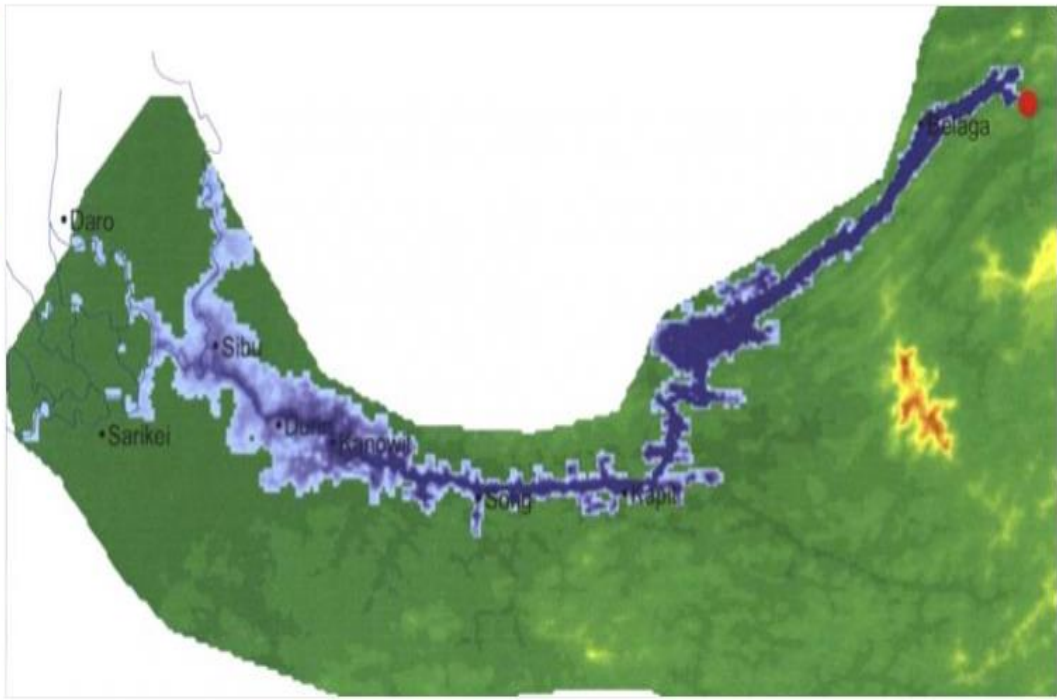
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# "Cascading Failure" - Catastrophic Warning On Murum Dam Was Kent

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# Case study on bridge failure

- ▶ Ong [3] described the construction of a 13.5 km single-carriageway linking the existing Igan Bridge to a proposed university site in Sibu, Sarawak, East Malaysia.
- ▶ The soft soils of maximum 30 m thick, which were found below the 5-m thick Peat layer.
- ▶ They were treated with pre-fabricated vertical drains to reduce post-construction settlements so that design requirements were met.
- ▶ After site investigation and soil characterization tests, it was successfully constructed using hydraulically placed sand-fill to replace the underlying fibrous peat.
- ▶ Settlement plates were installed to monitor the settlement of the sand layer-PVD system.
- ▶ It was shown that the rate of settlement increased markedly when PVD was installed.
- ▶ Field instrumentation results cross-checked with Asoaka observational method to measure settlements was successfully implemented to provide a good understanding of ground treatment of fibrous peat and soft soil. Figure 3 shows the installed PVD and the settlement plates [3].

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Construction of Buildings on Peat: Case Studies and Lessons Learned 3 / 5 175%

ground treatment of fibrous peat and soft soil. Figure 3 shows the installed PVD and the settlement plates [3].

Figure 3 consists of two photographs. The left photograph (a) shows a construction site with a yellow excavator working on a muddy, brownish ground. A vertical pipe (PVD) is visible in the background. The right photograph (b) shows a flooded area with several vertical settlement plates or markers protruding from the water. The background shows a line of trees.

**2.4 Physio-chemical behaviour of peat**

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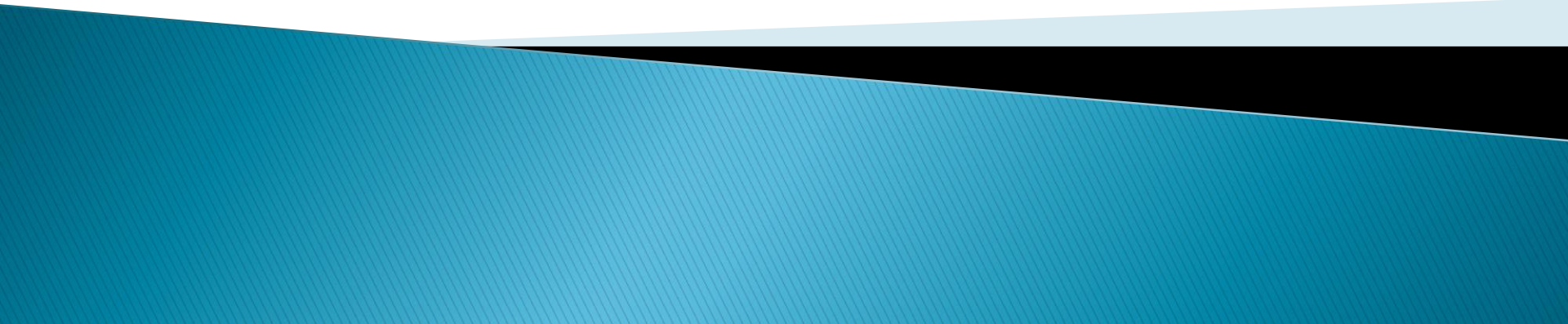
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Full paper on this discussion can be found at:


[https://www.matec-conferences.org/articles/mateconf/abs/2016/10/mateconf\\_iconees2016\\_03013/mateconf\\_iconees2016\\_03013.html](https://www.matec-conferences.org/articles/mateconf/abs/2016/10/mateconf_iconees2016_03013/mateconf_iconees2016_03013.html)



# THE S-R COASTAL ROAD FAILURE



# The S-R COASTAL ROAD FAILURE

- ▶ The Senggarang–Rengit Coastal Road is an alternative route to JB from North via BP
  - ▶ The road was resurfaced everytime it is damaged
  - ▶ The design is for single carriageway, federal road
  - ▶ Cracks were seen at the nearside of the road
  - ▶ Accidents due to road damages and uneven surface occurred
  - ▶ The route is congested with villages nearby
  - ▶ Failure: Due to traffic loadings resulting in SETTLEMENT!
- 





TANGKI AIR  
SENGGARANG

NG KE  
KEMANG  
KEMANG

SHARP

PERSEKUTUAN INSURANS  
KESEHATAN ANDA DAPAT MALAYSIA

PERSEKUTUAN INSURANS  
KESEHATAN ANDA DAPAT MALAYSIA







# EXAMPLE OF ROAD DEFECTS AT SENGGARANG-RENGIT ROADS

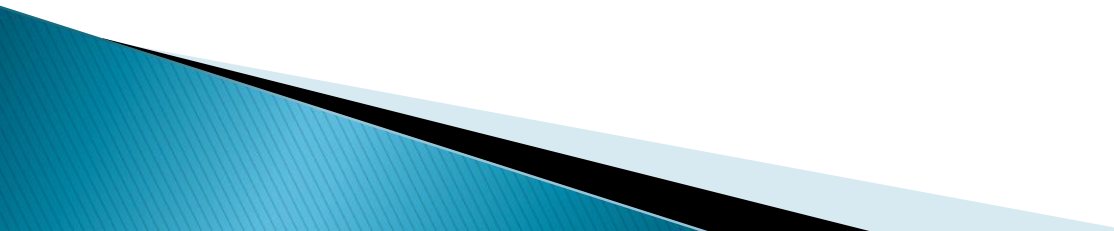


# CHALLENGES OF CONSTRUCTION

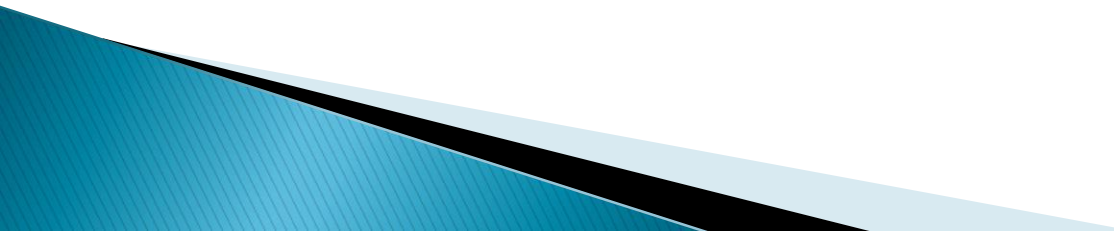




# CONSTRUCTION CHALLENGES

- i. Construction is needed due to development and societal needs
  - ii. Soil cannot be changed but, can be improved/ rehabilitate/ remediated
  - iii. New methods/ technology can improve or can be proposed but, it does not necessarily be successful
  - iv. Engineers need the technology to solve problems but, most importantly is  
Engineers need wisdom and co-operation from leaders and the community
- 

# Closing Remarks

- ▶ Soil investigation is important
  - ▶ Laboratory tests are for ideal conditions but can simulate and identify properties plus characteristics of investigated soils
  - ▶ Disaster happens because of human can be avoided
  - ▶ Disaster due to nature is unavoidable
  - ▶ New technology can assist in improvement, prevention and MONITORING
- 



**RECAPPING....**

What is meant by geotechnical engineering? ^

“**Geotechnical engineering** is a civil **engineering** discipline that is concerned with building on, in, or with soil and rock. **Geotechnical engineers** design dams, embankments, cuts, foundations, retaining walls, anchors, tunnels, and all other structures directly interacting with the subsoil, both onshore and offshore.”



**WITH GEOTECHNICAL  
ENGINEERING, WE CAN KEEP  
THE SOCIETY AND THE  
WORLD SAFE!!!**







# GEOTECHNICAL SUCCESSES





# Early Geotechnical Engineering Successes

- The Pyramids in Egypt
- Ancient Roman Roads and Aqueducts
- The Great Wall of China
- The Erie Canal
- The Panama Canal
- Druid Lake Dam
- Brooklyn



# KONSEP BERFIKIR.....

1. BERFIKIR DI LUAR KOTAK
2. BERFIKIR DI DALAM KOTAK
3. BERFIKIR TANPA KOTAK

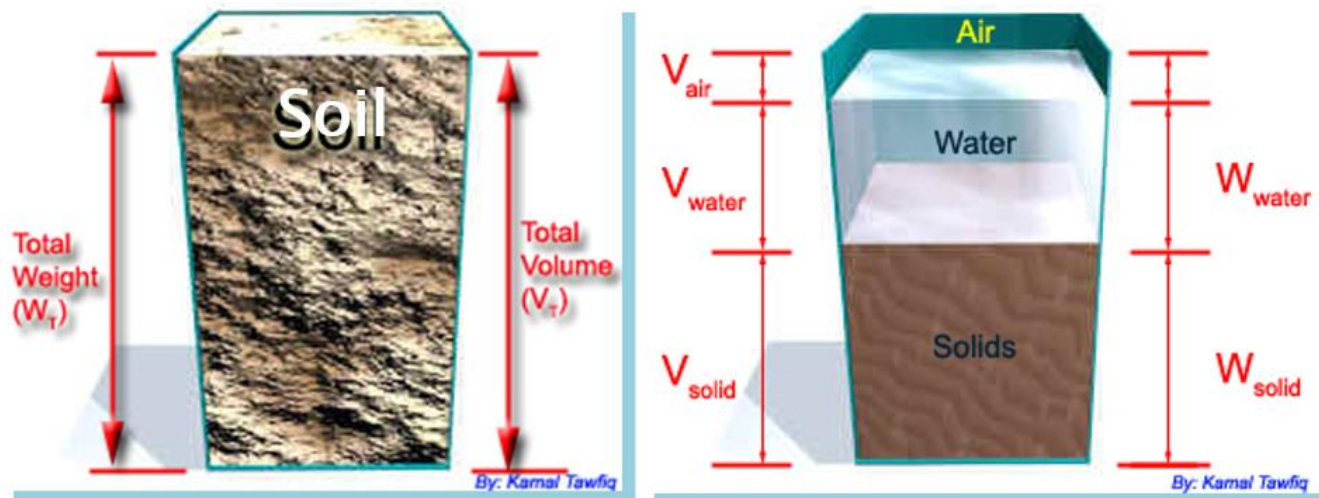


# THANK YOU

For Your Attention

# COMPONENTS OF SOIL

> Expand panel to show video



A soil sample.

An idealised soil sample.

Fig. 2 Components of soils.








Remove Background Corrections Artistic Effects Adjust




99 Early Geotechnical Engineering Successes  
100 KONSEP BERFIKIR.....  
101 THANK YOU  
102 COMPONENTS OF SOIL

Speaking: nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan

	nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan	Muhammad Fadhullah		EIZZA NUR KHAIREENA 280...
Fatin Syafiqah	Felix Ling Ngee Leh	Ishantiny Raganathan	Ivy Chai	izzani
LIAW LI JUAN s262997	Lim Qian	Noor 'Alia Syahada	NURUL ASYIQIN BINTI KAM...	NURUL BALQIS BINTI FAZIL ...
NURUL NAJAH BINTI AZHA...	Pua Min Han	Sii Yew Nei	TAN LI XUAN s281936	Tan Nian Tze
		Zheng Feng Loh		

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Fatin Syafiqah	Felix Ling Ngee Leh	Ishantiny Raganathan	Ivy Chai	izzani
LIAW LI JUAN s262997	Lim Qian	Noor 'Alia Syahada	NURUL ASYIQIN BINTI KAMAR...	NURUL BALQIS BINTI FAZIL s2...
NURUL NAJAH BINTI AZHAR s...	Pua Min Han	Sii Yew Nei	TAN LI XUAN s281936	Tan Nian Tze
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Microsoft PowerPoint interface showing a presentation titled "nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan". The main slide displays the name "nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan" in large white text on a dark background. The status bar at the top indicates "Speaking: nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan". The left sidebar shows slide thumbnails, with slide 105 highlighted. The bottom taskbar displays the Windows logo, search bar, and system tray information including the date and time (10:03 PM, 10/30/2021).

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103

104

105

106

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Speaking: nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan

# nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan

Muhammad Fadhiullah EIZZA NUR KHAIREENA 2... Fatin Syafiqah

Slide 105 of 106 Accessibility: Investigate

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Felix Ling Ngee Leh	Ishantiny Raganathan	Ivy Chai	izzani	LIAW LI JUAN s262997	Lim Qian
Noor 'Alia Syahada	NURUL ASYIQIN BINTI KAMARD...	NURUL BALQIS BINTI FAZIL s28...	NURUL NAJAH BINTI AZHAR s2...	Pua Min Han	Sii Yew Nei
	TAN LI XUAN s281936	Tan Nian Tze		Zheng Feng Loh	

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Noor 'Alia Syahada	NURUL ASYIQIN BINTI KAMAR...	NURUL BALQIS BINTI FAZIL s2...	NURUL NAJAH BINTI AZHAR s...	Pua Min Han
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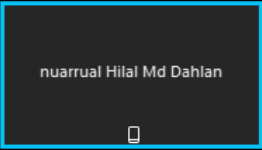
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Ivy Chai

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Dr Nuar Hilal @ Bicara Cendekiawan MAAC  
today at 15:54



**Soil & Construction Failures:**  
*Technology & Challenges*

**BICARA CENDEKIAWAN KONGRES MAAC**

**OCT 30 2021 | SATURDAY 8.30PM**

**Date' Prof. Ts. Dr. MOHD IDRUS MOHD MASIRIN**  
ANET, MScIT, MREAAA  
**PRESIDEN MAAC**

**Highland Tower Tragedy 1995**

**Taman Gembira Damai, Kuantan 2021**

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