

Purdue Geotechnical Society Workshop
Digging Deep – April 8, 2011

**Hudson River Tunnels, Mega Projects, and
Risk – A Designer's Perspective**

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Hudson River Tunnels

- Project Overview
- Selected technical challenges
 - Shaft breakout
 - Cross passage construction
 - Timber pile removal
- Some project risk factors
- Mega Projects - Issues

Hudson River Tunnels Project

- Access to the Region's Core (ARC)
- Trans-Hudson Express (THE) Tunnel
- Project Direction - Partnership
 - New Jersey Transit
 - Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
- Funding Formula
 - Federal Transit Administration - \$3 billion
 - Port Authority of NY and NJ - \$3 billion
 - State of New Jersey - \$2.7 billion
 - Cost overruns – State of New Jersey
- Project cancelled by NJ Governor – October 2010

ARC Project Scope



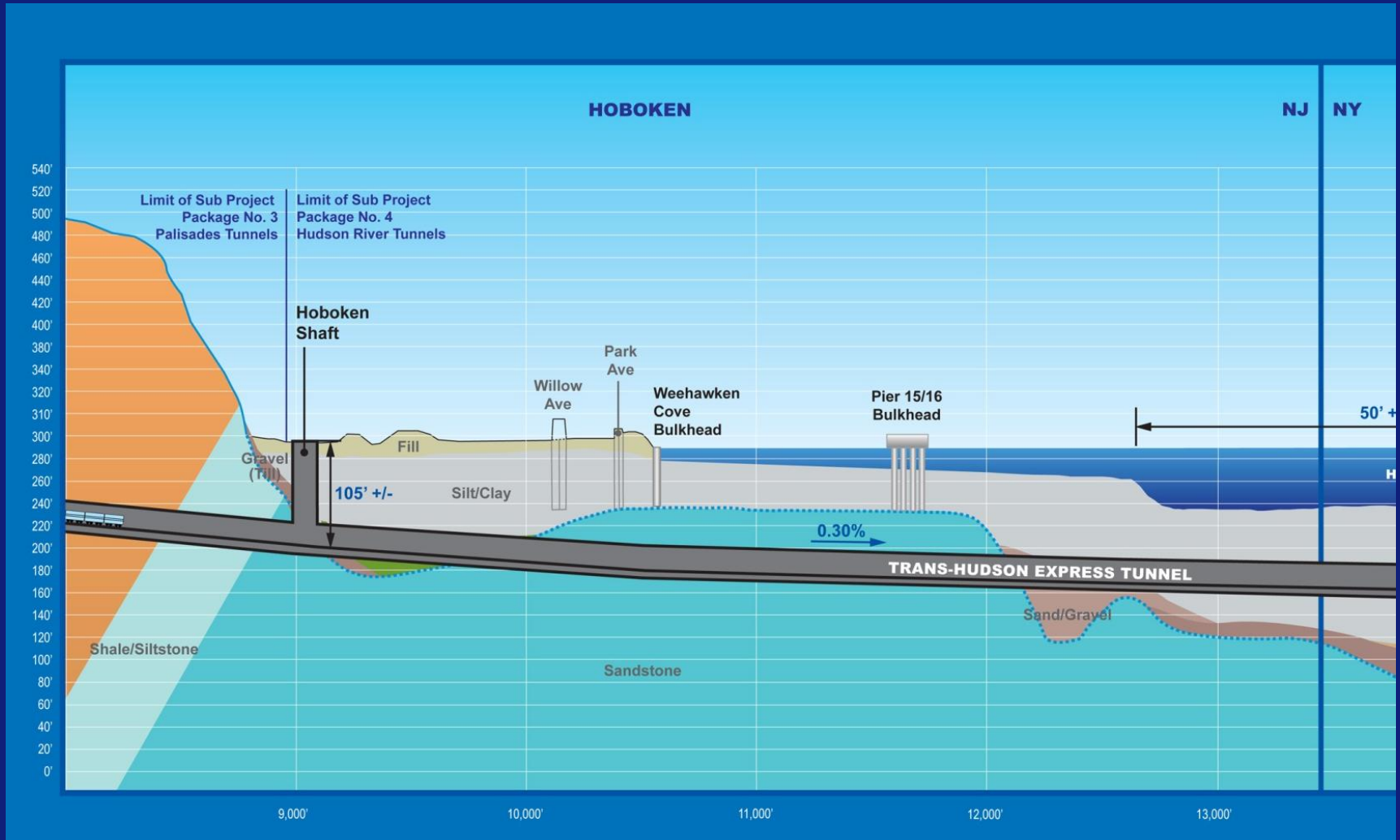
ARC Project - Major Tunnel Contracts

- Palisades Tunnel – **work was in progress**
 - Rock tunnels – twin, 5,100 ft long (diabase and sedimentary rock), 6 cross passages
 - Portal and 126-ft diameter Hoboken Shaft
- Manhattan Tunnel – **contractor selected**
 - 150-ft diameter 12th Avenue shaft, twin 130-ft long SEM adits at Hudson River Tunnels break-in
 - Rock tunnels – twin, 5,500 ft long (metamorphic rock), 6 cross passages

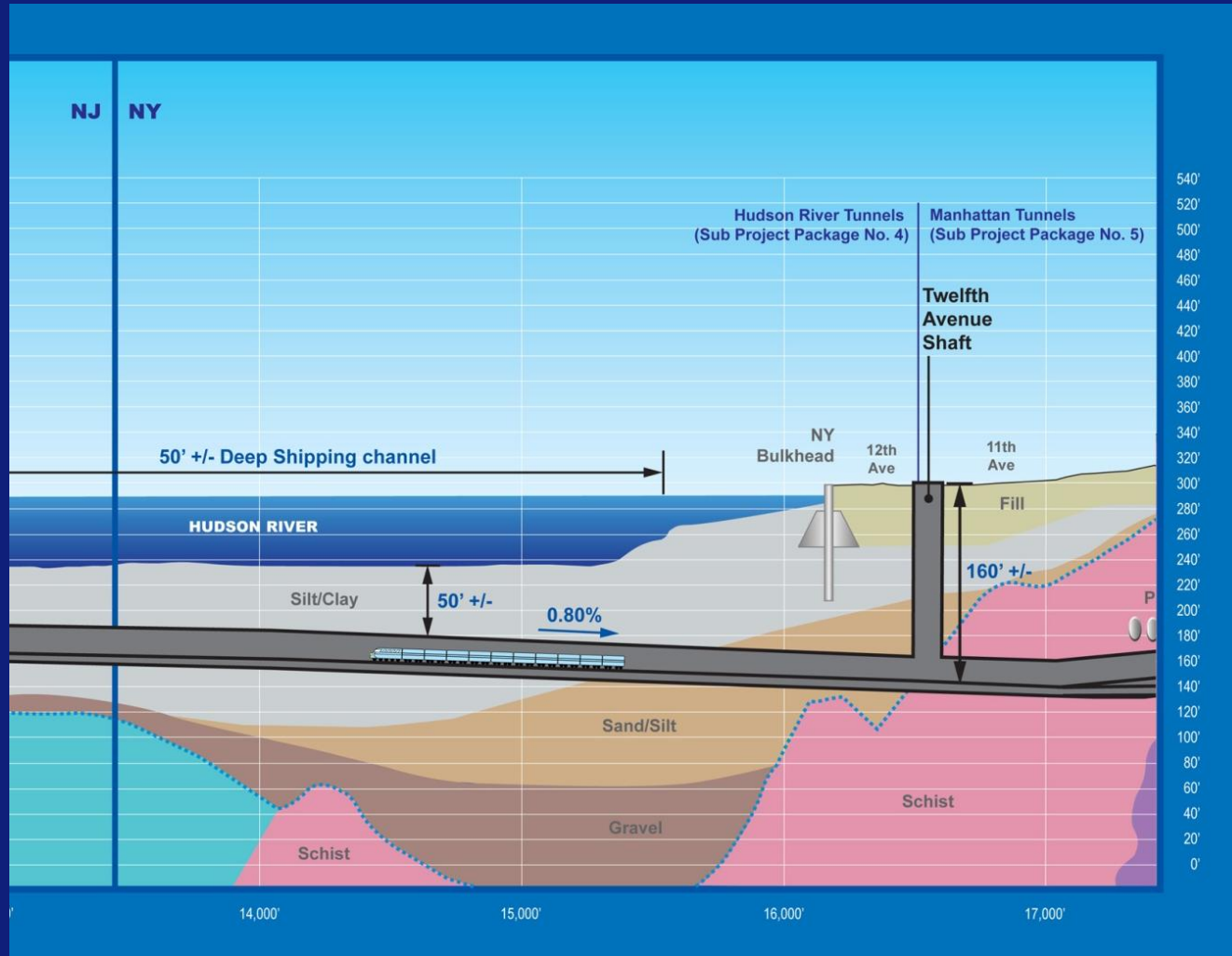
ARC Project - Major Tunnel Contracts

- Hudson River Tunnel (HRT) – under bid when project cancelled
 - Start from Hoboken shaft
 - Ground improvement and underpinning
 - Twin 7,200 ft long tunnels in rock, mixed-face, and soft ground, 24.5-ft i.d.
 - 9 cross passages (6 in soft ground)
 - Terminate at 12th Avenue Shaft in Manhattan

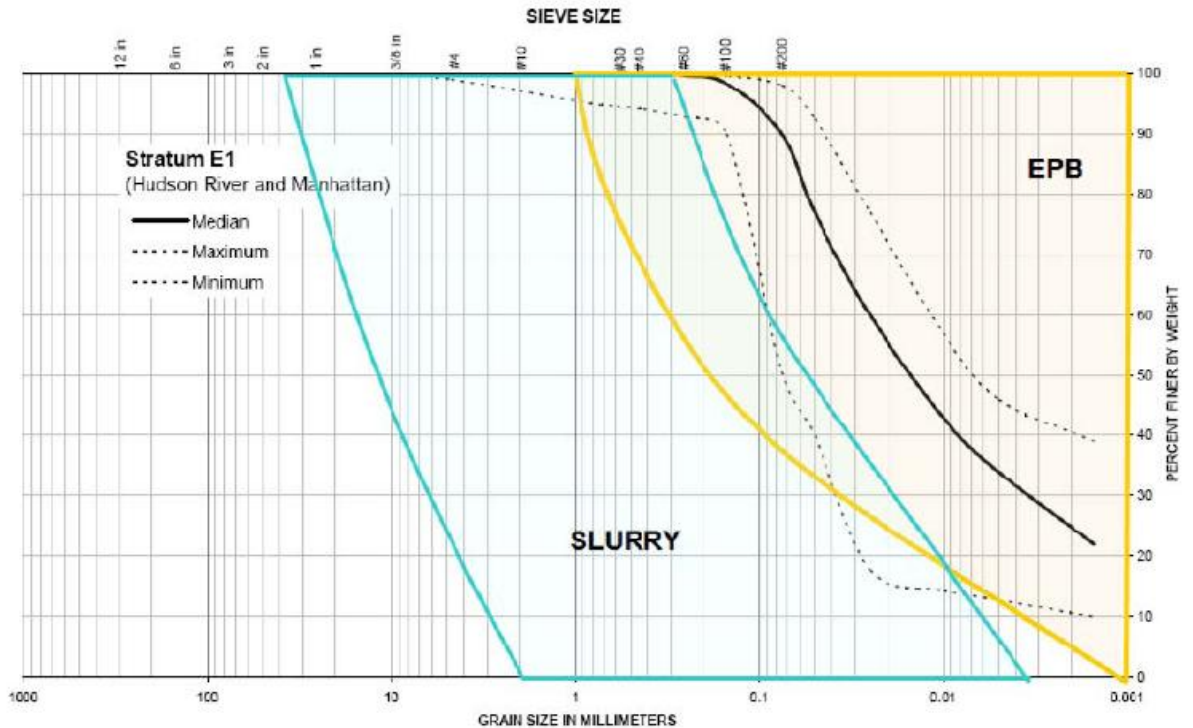
Geotechnical Profile - HRT



Geotechnical Profile - HRT



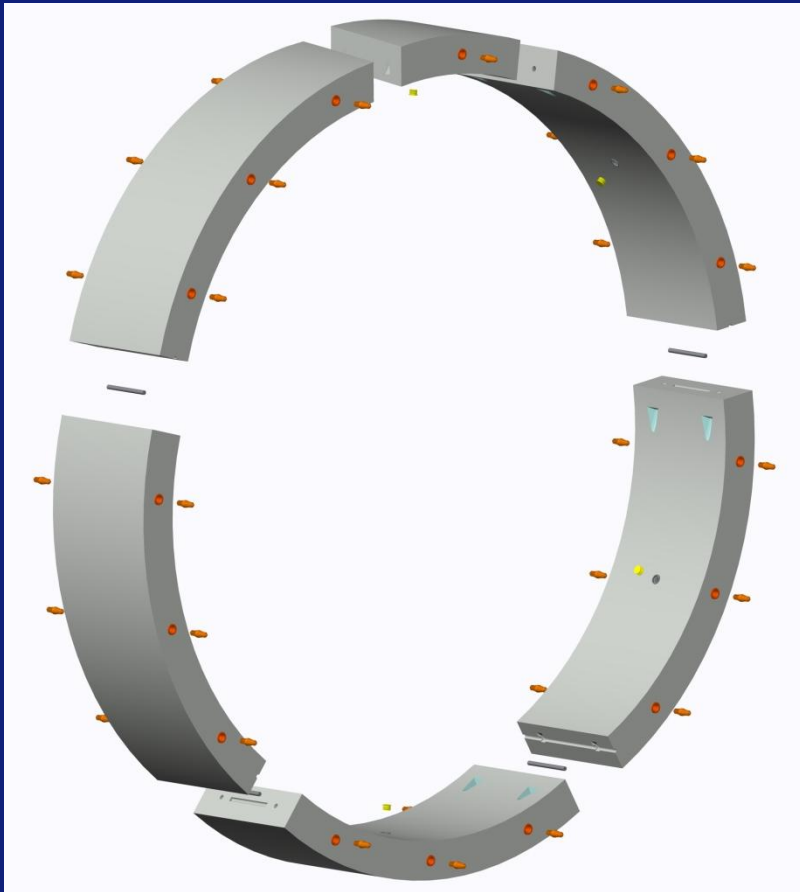
TBM Type Selection - EPB



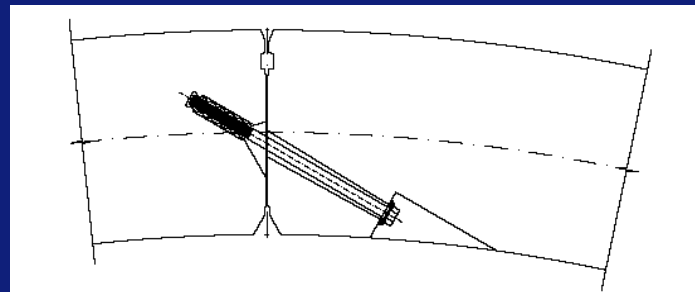
Baseline Grain Size Distribution for Stratum E1 (Hudson River and Manhattan)

- Well suited to soils
- Avoids use of bentonite and slurry separation requirements

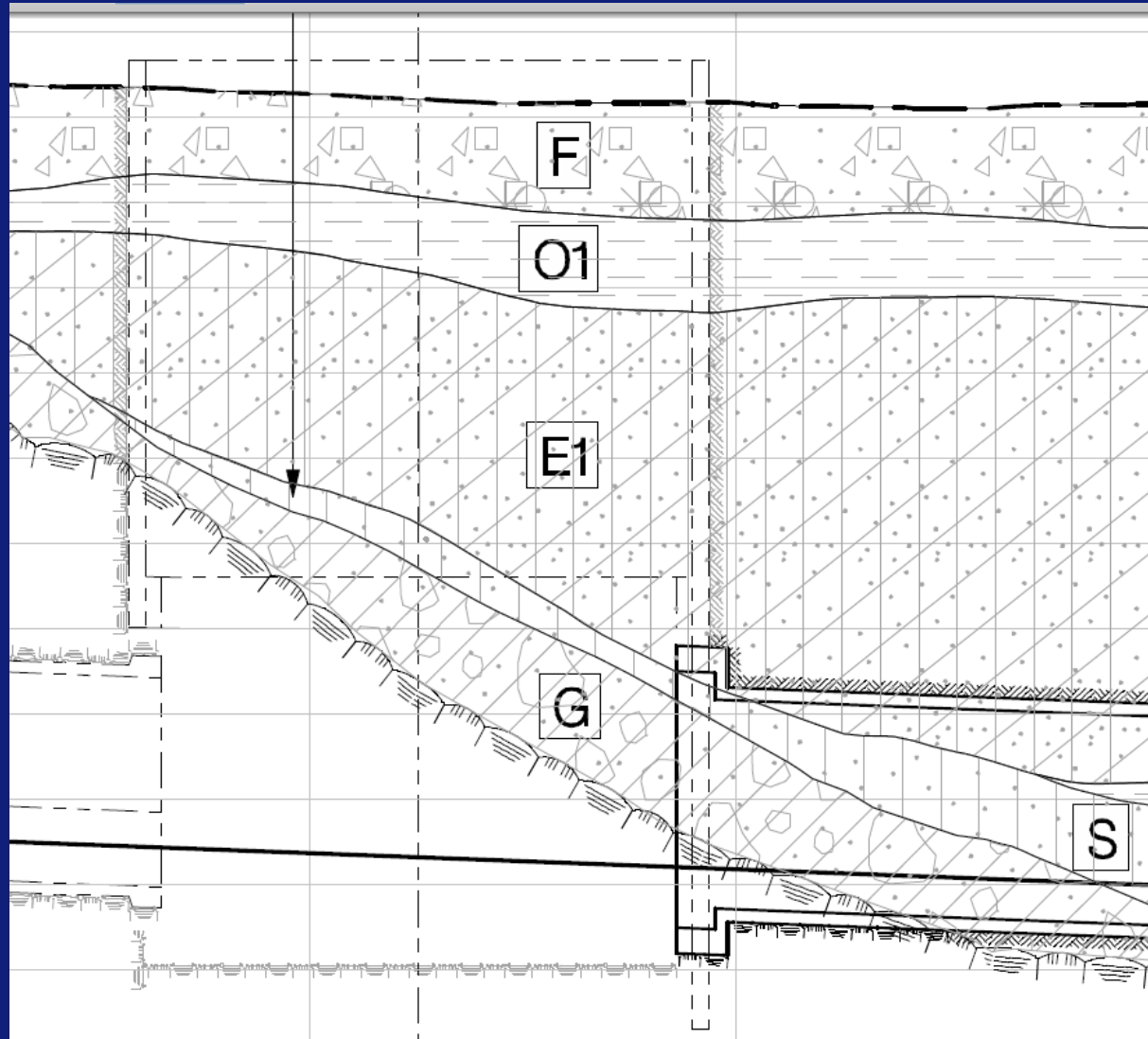
Final Segmental Lining



- 5+1 universal segmented lining
 - 6 feet ring average length
 - 18 inches thick
 - Sixteen different positions to achieve alignment curvature
- Auxiliary elements: Steel bolts, dowels, alignment rods, packers, gaskets and hydrophilic rubber sealant

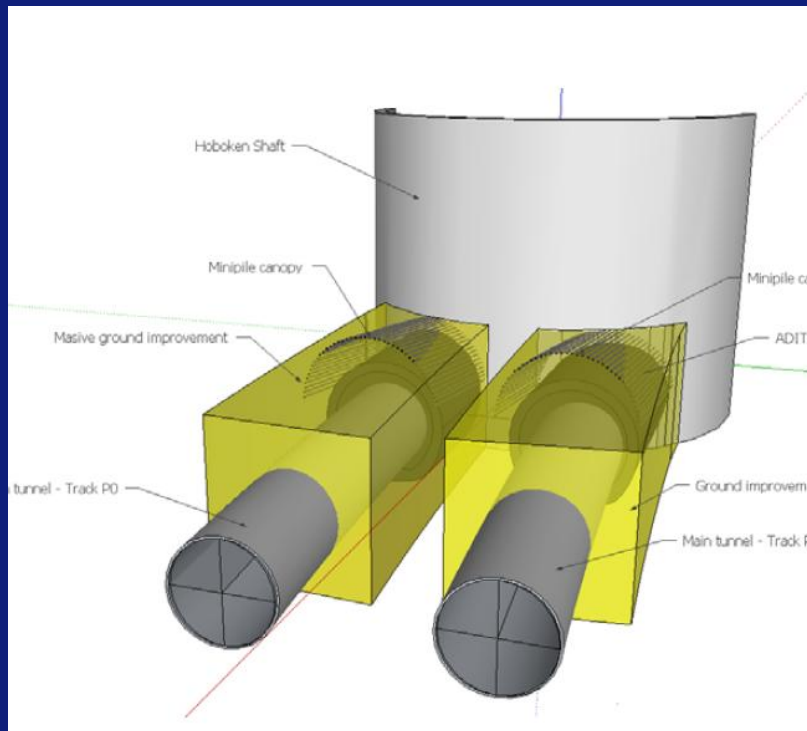


Hoboken Shaft - Stratigraphy



Hoboken Shaft Breakout

- Main Considerations
 - Control **ground displacements** due to **volume loss** in mixed-face tunneling areas
 - Prevent **groundwater drawdown** and **associated settlements** in estuarine deposits
 - Facilitate **TBM launch** and optimize **TBM installation**



Hoboken Shaft – Ground Improvement

■ Approach

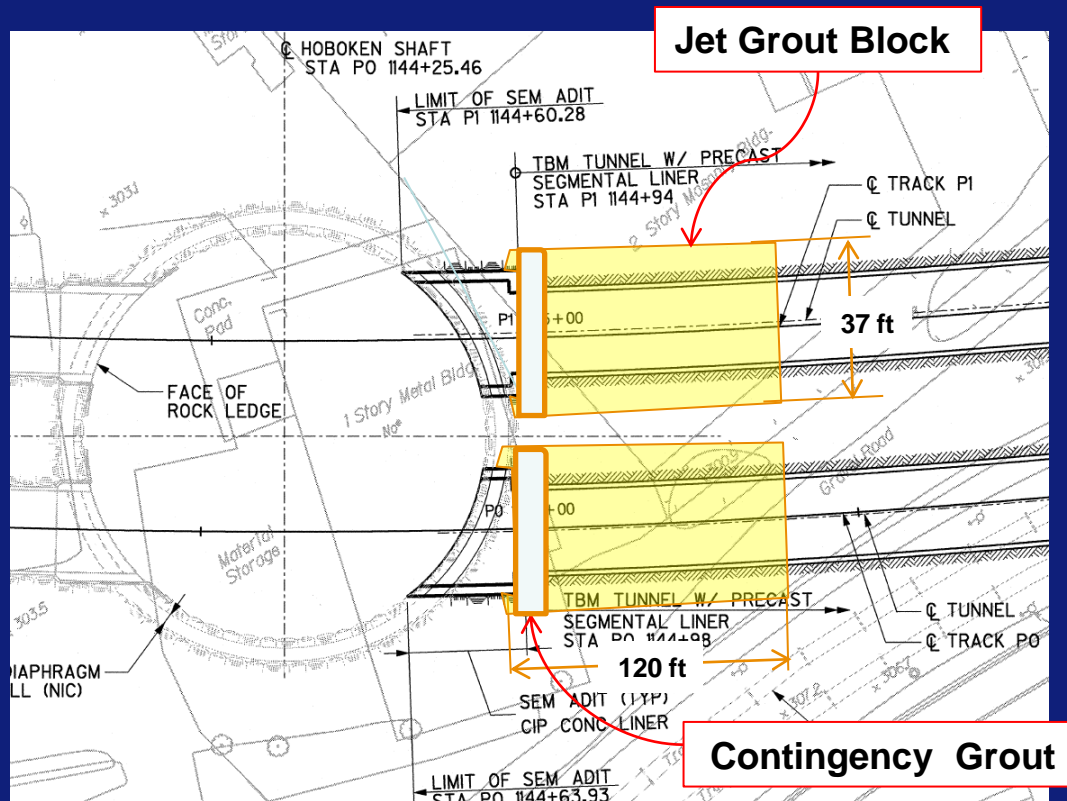
■ Block geometry

- 5 feet below tunnel invert
- 10 feet above tunnel crown
- 120 feet long

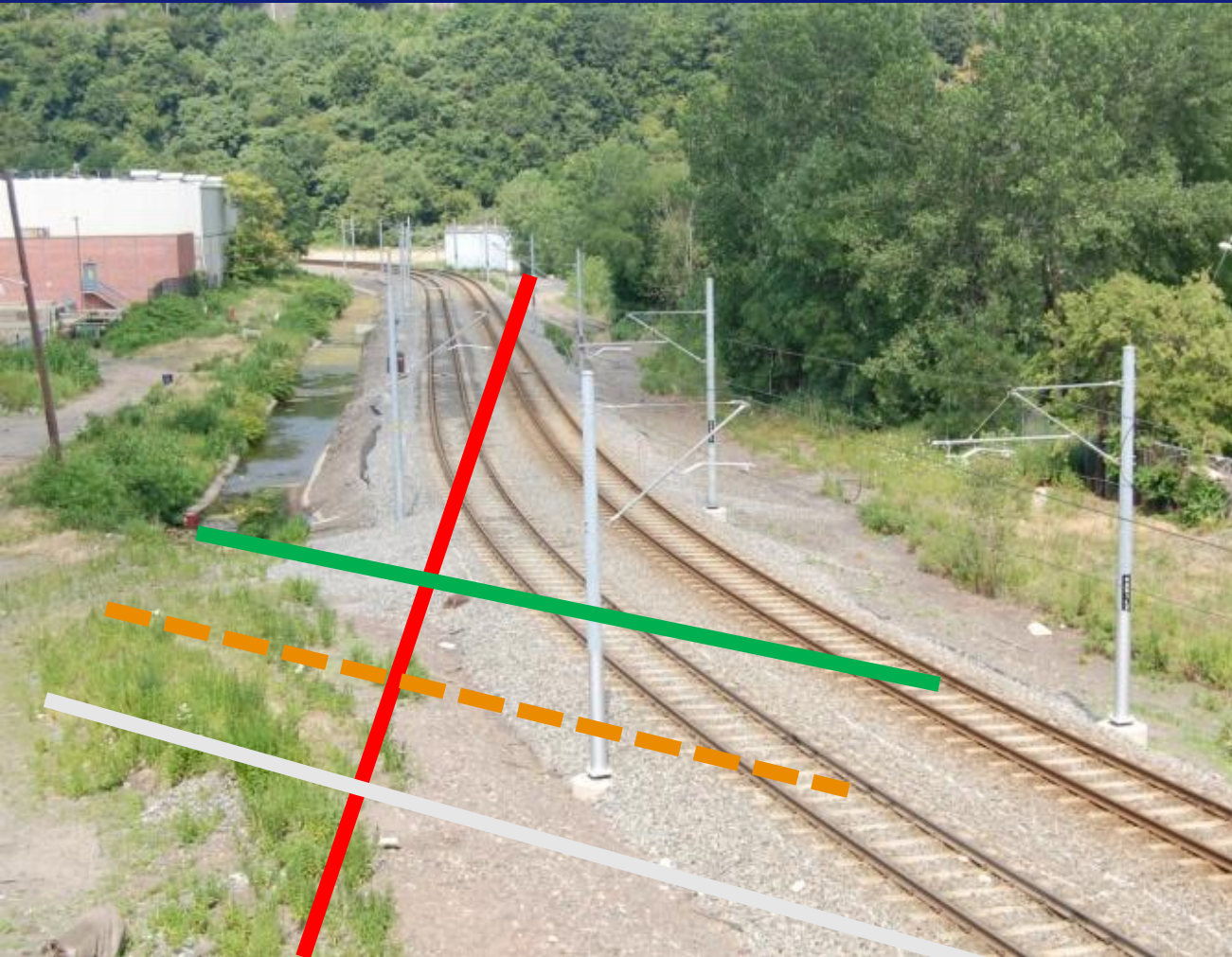
■ Jet grouting system: triple fluid (per specs)

■ No access and overhead constraints

■ Contingency grouting program

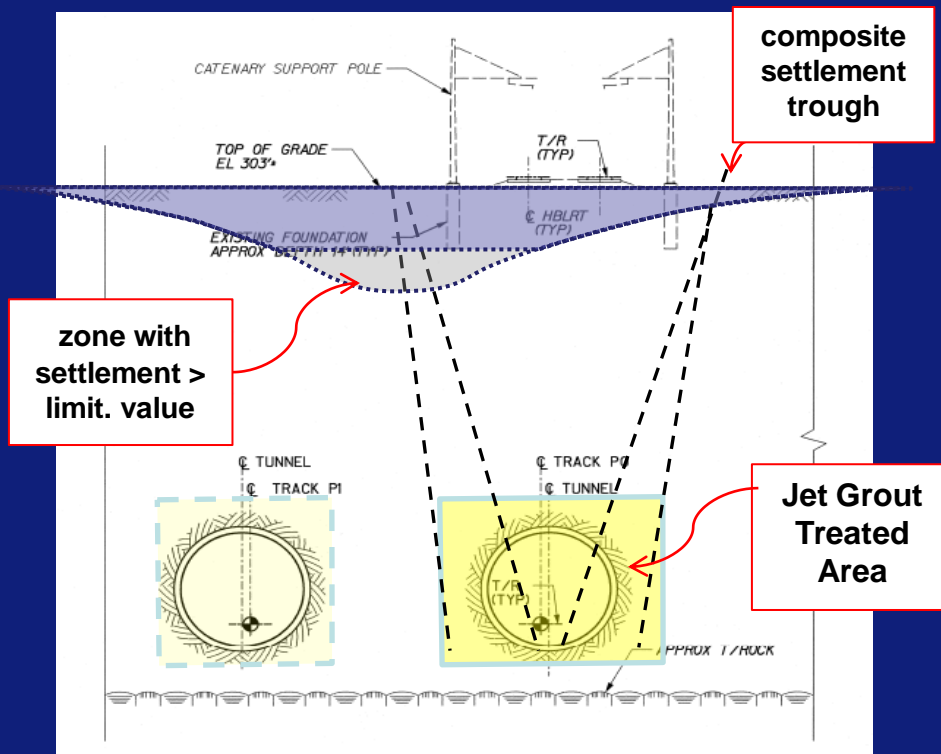


HBLR Track Crossing – Light Rail



- Tunnel line
- Start of mixed-face
- Cross Passage
- Buried 230 kV cable

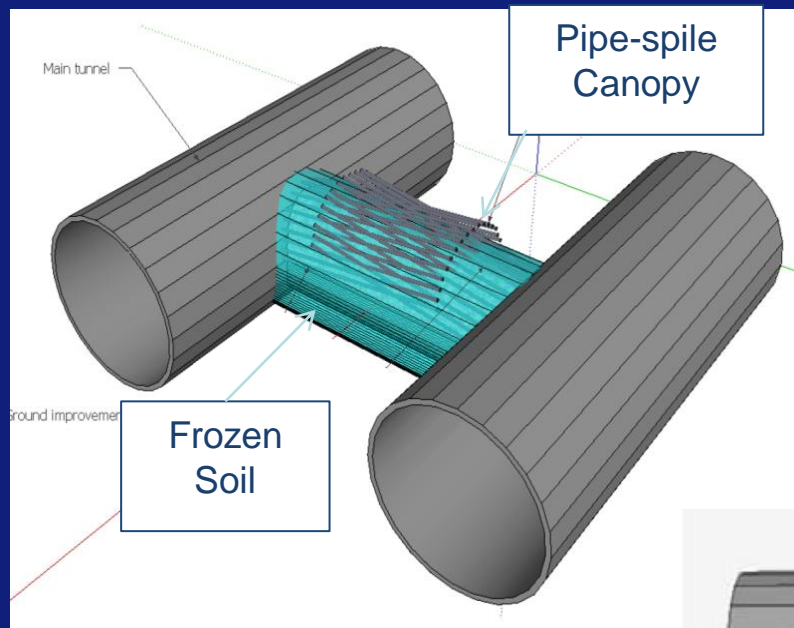
HBLR Tracks – Settlement Issue



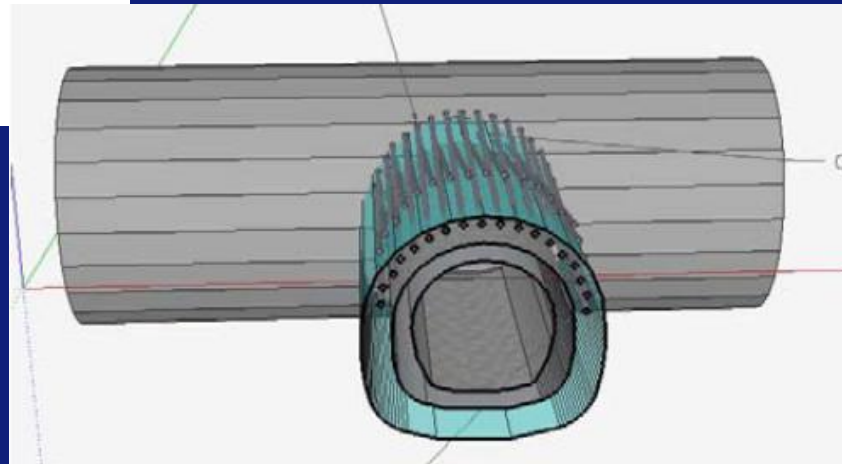
■ Approach

- Jet grouting system: triple fluid (per specs)
- Alternative methods to improve soil stiffness
 - Battered micropile canopy above tunnel crown
 - Compensation grouting program
 - Contingency grouting from first bore

Cross Passages in Soil



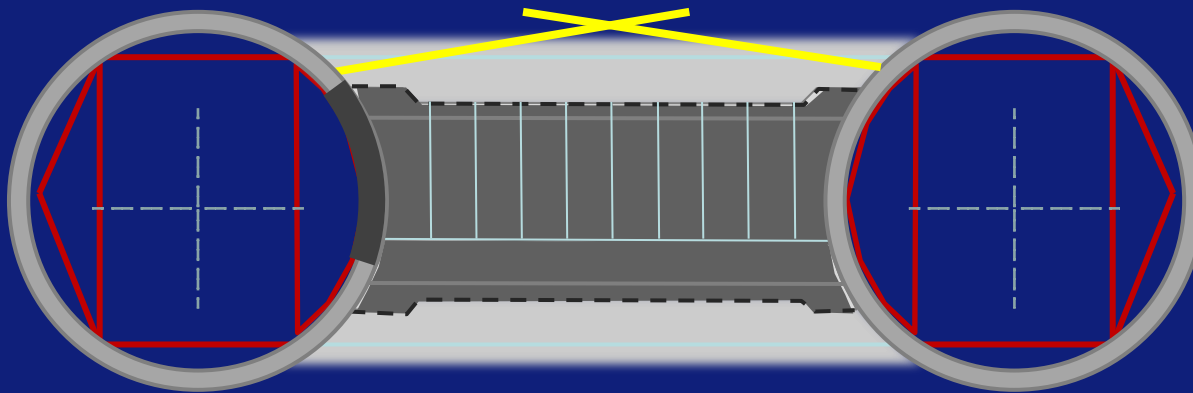
- Pilot test in CP-1
- Ground Freezing + Grouted pipe-spiles
- Ground Freezing – by Moretrench



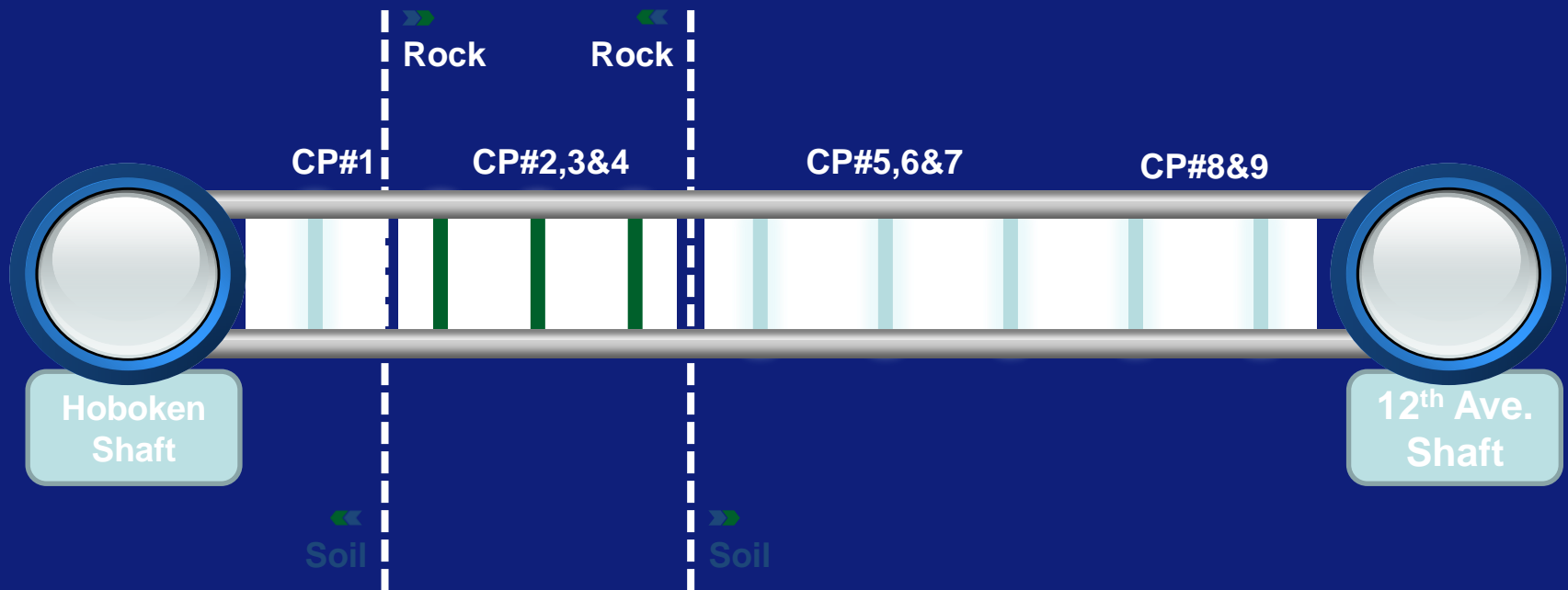
Cross Passages in Soil

➤ Construction Sequence

- Drill & install grouted pipe-spiles
- Drill & Install Stuffing Box Packer
- Start Ground Freezing Operation
- Install Temporary Support Frames & Bulkheads
- Demolish Segmental Lining
- SEM Top heading advance
- SEM Invert-Bench
- Install Waterproofing
- Permanent Lining

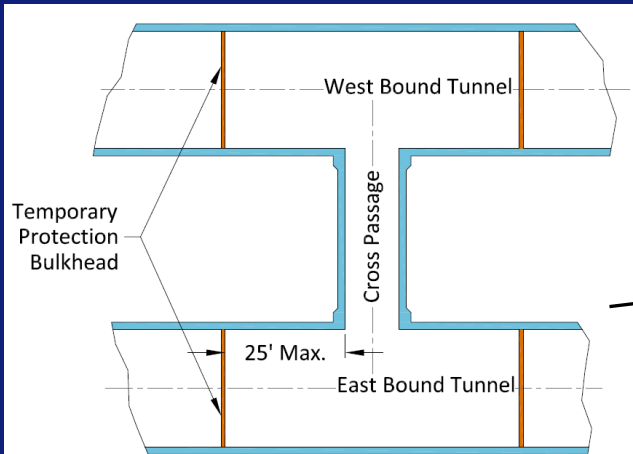


Cross Passages - Schematic

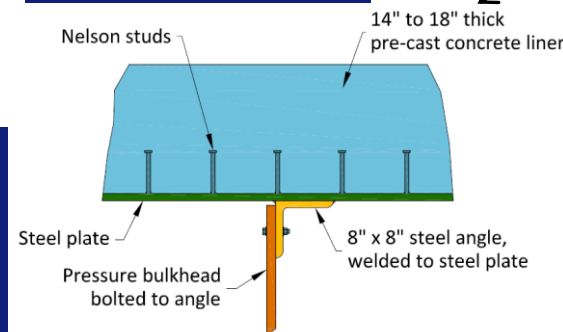
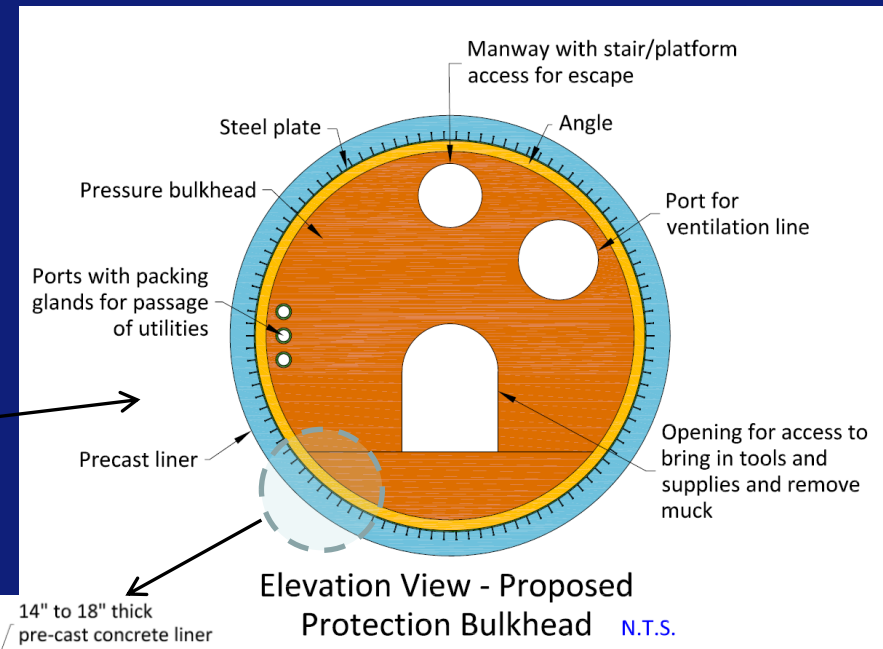


Bulkhead

■ Concept and Details

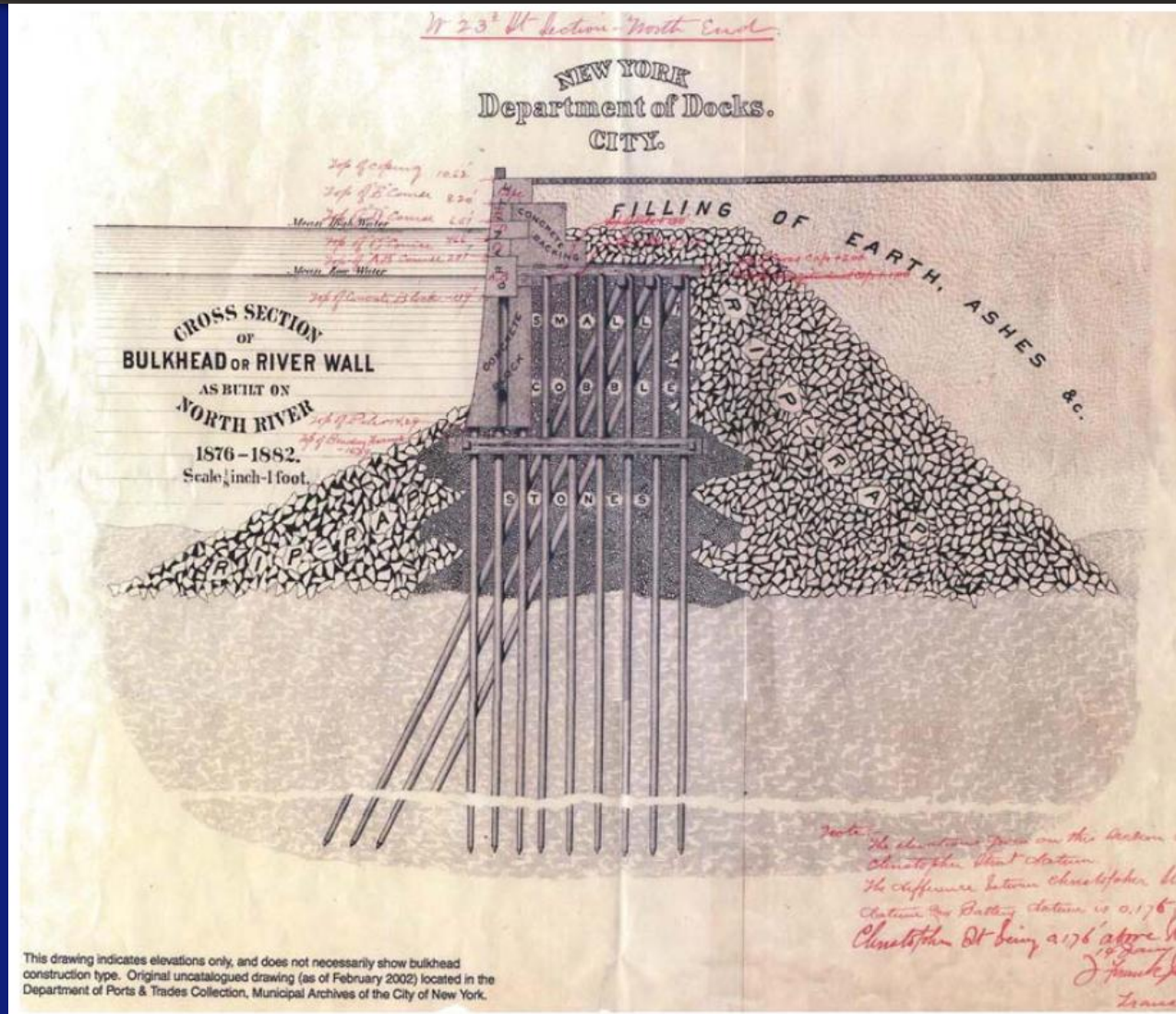


Plan View - Proposed Protection Bulkhead N.T.S.

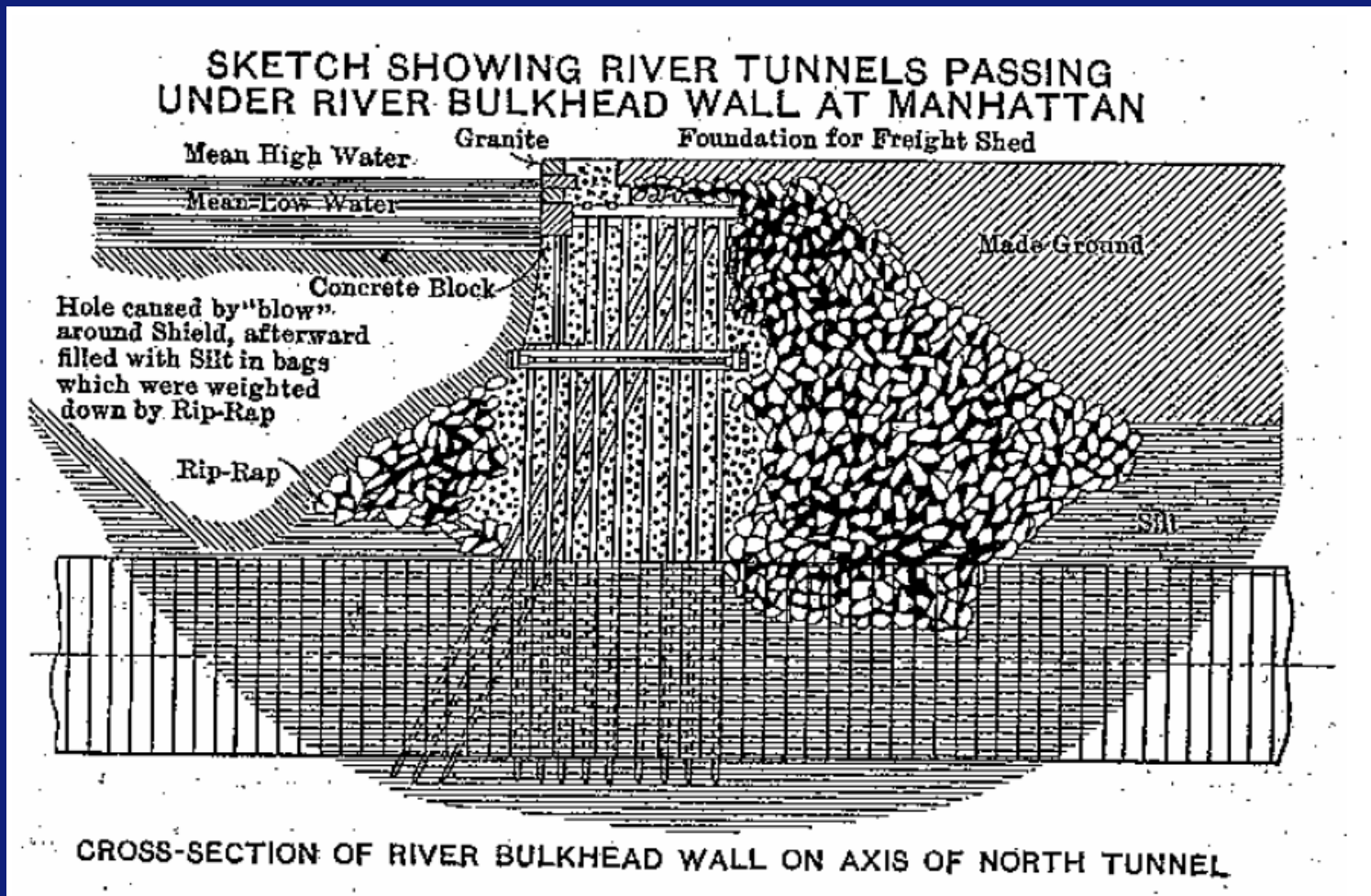


Detail - Proposed Protection Bulkhead N.T.S.

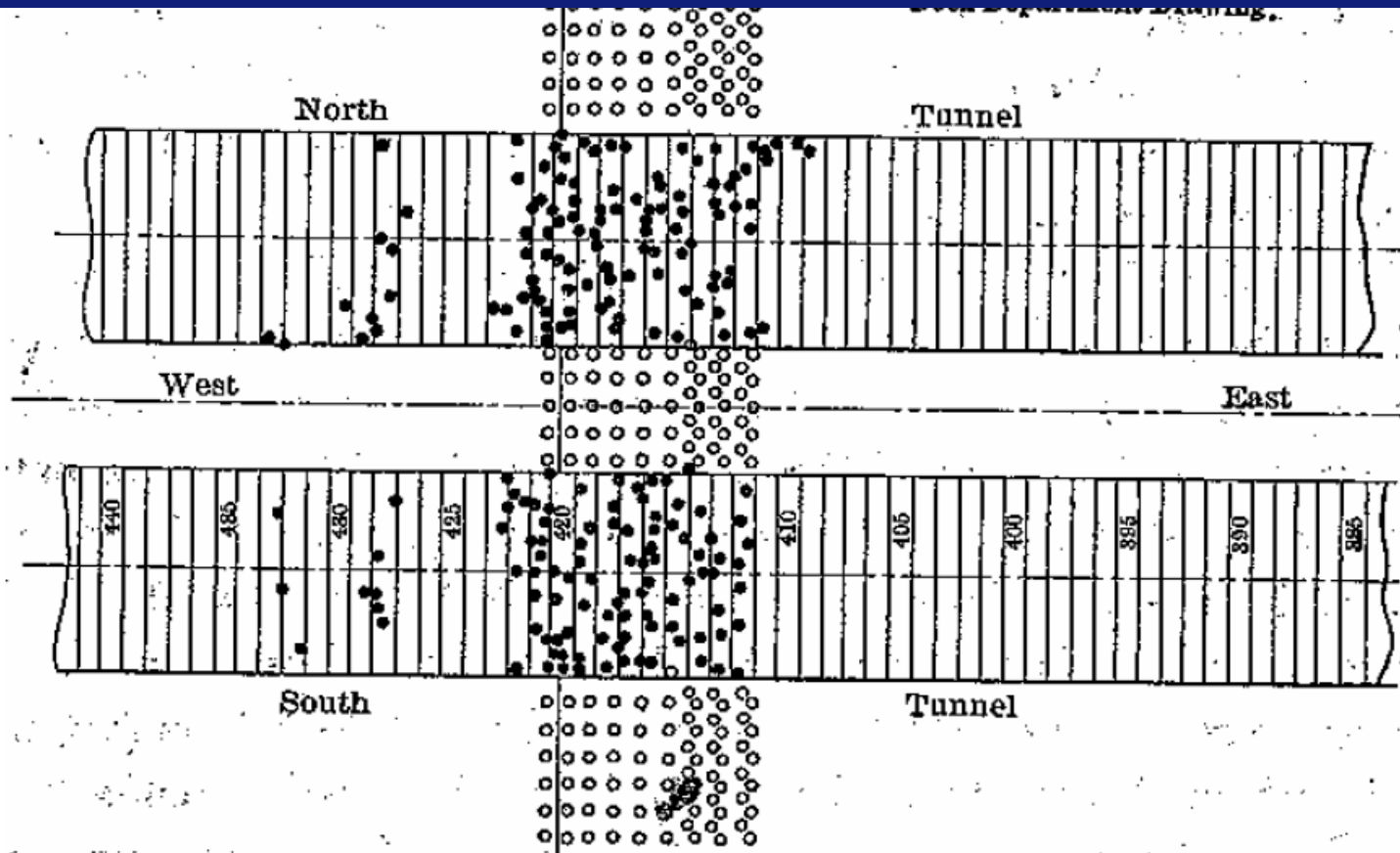
Hudson River Bulkhead



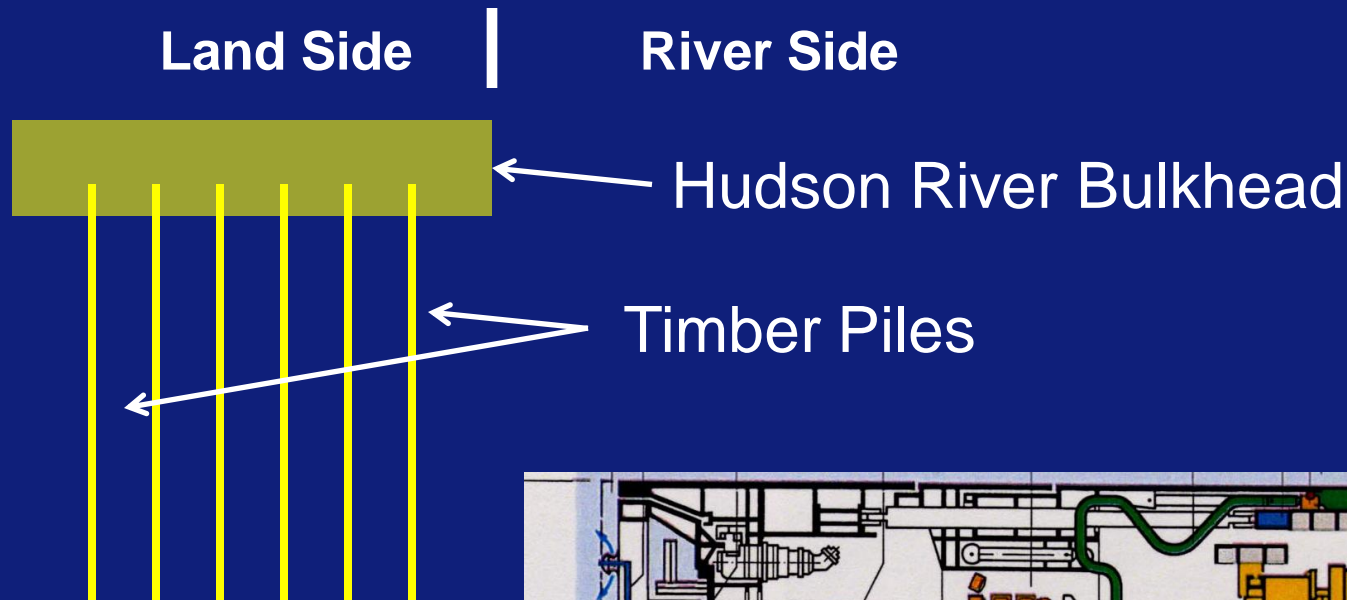
Timber Pile Interference



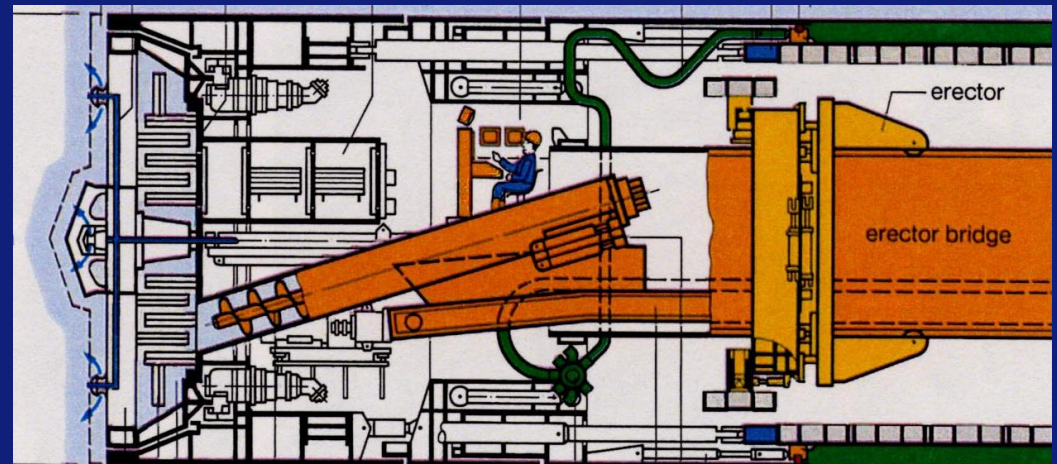
Timber Pile Removal



Hudson River Bulkhead – Pile Removal



- No surface work allowed from river side
- No significant surface work allowed from land side



Project Risks – Design and Construction

- Stringent settlement limits
- Congested ground surface – limited access for ground modification
- Mixed face tunneling – soft soil and rock
- Hyperbaric interventions for TBM cutterhead maintenance below river
- Cross passages below river
- Manhattan Bulkhead – pile removal

Other Project Risks

- Schedule – liquidated damages
- One or two TBM's?
- Insurance – Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP) provisions
 - Professional liability – typical standard of care – “negligent performance of professional services” – sounds reasonable
 - No guarantee OCIP program will last through project – **duty to provide equivalent coverage if owner opts not to continue**

Project Insurance Provisions

- Professional liability insurance
 - **Minimum limit** - \$10M per occurrence
 - Deductible – “**up to**” \$10 M – borne by NJ Transit - ***Briefly !***
 - NJ Transit then to make “**Assessment**” against insured parties – ***negligence will not be the sole criteria*** – no project limit
 - Ruinous upside potential and uninsurable as professional liability covers only negligent performance not contractual liability

ARC Issues

- ARC Project – a Mega Project
- Forecast cost overruns led to project cancellation
- Professional liability insurance provisions – poor risk for design engineers
- FTA audit found inadequate plans to manage project finances

External Risk Factors

- Mega Project complexity leads to external risk factors
 - Budget and schedule, contingency
 - Funding availability and stability
 - Owner's PM structure, governance and decision-making
 - Owner realism and transparency
 - Owner's contracting policies and decisions

Not Only Engineering!

- Mega Projects are highly public and political
- Studies show that expertise of project owner critical to project success
- According to research, underestimation of costs and overestimate of revenues are frequent occurrences, and not necessarily based on error

- “On the basis of the evidence...we conclude that cost estimates used in public debates, media coverage and decision-making for transport infrastructure development are highly, systematically, and significantly deceptive.”

Bent Flyvbjerg et al, Management and Risk.

- “Noted commentators have concluded that cost underestimation and overrun have not decreased over the past 70 years. Cost underestimation and overrun cannot be explained by error and seem to be best explained by strategic misrepresentation, namely lying, with a view toward getting projects started.”

Bent Flyvbjerg et al, Management and Risk.

Smoother Road for Megaprojects?

- Owner organizations should include large project experience
- Cost estimates - range of outcomes, include a risk-based component.
- Risk register process becoming more common.
- Contracting should address equitable means of sharing and allocating risk
- Standard of care and indemnification provision should be “negligence-based”

Recommended Reading

- “Mega Projects – Challenges and Recommended Practices” – edited by David J. Hatem and David H. Corkum, American Council of Engineering Companies