Barrels are not effective measures to address piping		N°	
		2019-02	
Describe the challenge, the situation and the context: <i>(Where, Who, What, Why, How, When)</i>	Extreme rainfall in combination with the second highest ever recorded discharge of the Mississippi River. Such a high river discharge last occured in 1927. At various locations wells occured as a result of piping. The USACE used barrels in an attempt to halt the piping process. However, the measure was not effective as there was substantial transport of sand along the barrel (leakage) and as it was difficult to build up enough pressure to halt the process.	Event characteristics Subject of lesson learned: Contact person: Mission or exercise name:	Piping, Wells, emergency measures Wijnand Evers Flood event Mississippi, Q1 2019; Louisiana, USA
What did you learn and why is it important:	The use of barrels as an emergecy measure to address piping is not (very) effective. Barrels in soms cases drifted away, in other cases it was difficult to even place them. An embankment or the use of sandbags (possibley also with a geotextile) is more effective and reliable.	Relevant publication with hyperlink:	1 <u>www.Wiki-Noodmaatregelen.nl</u>
Cold phase:	Not applicable.		
Warm phase:	Levee Patroller. Our current practice in The Netherlands using sand bags or embankments to help halt piping processes is and remains the preferred way forward.	Cold phase	
Recovery phase:	Not applicable.	Warm phase Recovery phase	Figure 1: use of barrels to contain the wells
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Barrels are not effective measures to address piping N°





Figure 2: the flags mark the locations of the wells



Figure 3: a cut to help manage pressure

Figure 4: bags to ballast the barrels are not effective to achieve sealing and avoid leakage

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Figure 5: the ultimately implemented embankment did halt the piping process

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