

Geologic And Geotechnical Evaluation Of An Open Landfill

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Water-resources Investigations Report - 1999

Hydrogeology and Simulated Effects of Ground-water Withdrawals in the Big River Area, Rhode Island - Gregory E. Granato
2003

Engineering Geology and Geotechnical Engineering - 1990

U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin - E. Neal Hinrichs 1983
Modal, chemical, and isotopic data for the granitic rocks of the Tuolumne Meadows quadrangle.

New Mexico's Ice Ages -
Spencer G. Lucas 2005-01-01

Characteristics, Timing, and
Hazard Potential of
Liquefaction-induced
Landsliding in the Farmington
Siding Landslide Complex,
Davis County, Utah - Michael D.
Hylland 1998-01-01

The Farmington Siding landslide complex is in Davis County, Utah, about 25 kilometers north of Salt Lake City. The landslide complex covers approximately 19.5 square kilometers and is one of 13 late Pleistocene/Holocene features along the Wasatch Front mapped by previous investigators as possible liquefaction-induced lateral spreads. The Farmington Siding landslide complex is in a largely rural area, but state and interstate highways, railroads, petroleum and natural-gas pipelines, and other lifelines cross the complex. Continued population growth along the Wasatch Front increases the likelihood of urban development within and adjacent to the landslide

complex. Development along the Wasatch Front has proceeded with little consideration of hazards associated with liquefaction-induced landslides. Slope-failure mechanisms, extent of internal deformation, and timing of landslide events are poorly understood, and these factors must be evaluated to enable local governments to effectively plan for development and implement hazard-reduction strategies as needed. The purpose of this study is to assess the hazard associated with future liquefaction-induced landsliding within and adjacent to the Farmington Siding landslide complex by evaluating slope-failure modes and extent of internal deformation within the complex, inferring the geologic and hydrologic conditions under which landsliding occurred, determining the timing of landsliding, and evaluating the relative likelihood of various earthquake source zones to trigger liquefaction-induced landsliding. We chose the Farmington Siding landslide

complex for this study because of the distinctiveness of geomorphic features on the northern part of the complex and the presence of landslide deposits that are clearly of different ages. Furthermore, because much of the area is rural, appropriate land-use planning measures can still be implemented to protect future development.

Landslide Risk Assessment - David Cruden 2018-05-02

The 25 papers collected together in this volume present comprehensive coverage of all major aspects of landslide risk assessment, including the risk assessment framework, and methods for estimating probability of landsliding vulnerability and risk.

Water-resources

Investigations Report - Anne Marie Matherne 2003

Geology, Hydrogeology, and Environmental Remediation - P. K. Link 2002

Estimates of Undiscovered, Economically Recoverable Oil and Gas Resources for

the Outer Continental Shelf as of July 1984 - Larry W.

Cooke 1985

Report providing estimates of potential commercial accumulations of oil and gas outside known fields for the outer continental shelf based on recent geologic, geophysical, engineering, and economic data. The report was prepared as part of an analysis for the proposed 5-year Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Schedule announced in March 1985 by the United States Dept. of the Interior. *Fort Kamehameha Outfall Replacement for Wastewater Treatment Plant* - 2001

U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper - 1978

Route 101 Improvement Alternatives, Prunedale Study - 1993

Geological Survey Circular -

Geological Survey Bulletin - 1973

Deep Geologic Repositories -

Norbert T. Rempe 2008-01-01
This volume contains 11 case studies of toxic waste repositories that use geologic isolation in order to accomplish the permanent and safe isolation of dangerous materials. It describes past and currently active facilities and also discusses generic considerations of the isolation capability of average crustal rock, apparently in an effort to convince audiences of the safety of these facilities.
The United States Geological Survey in Alaska. Accomplishments During ... - 1980

The Geology and Climatology of Yucca Mountain and Vicinity, Southern Nevada and California
- John S. Stuckless 2007-01-01

Guidelines for the Seismic Evaluation and Upgrade of Water Transmission Facilities - John M. Eiding
1999-01-01
Prepared by the Technical Council on Lifeline Earthquake Engineering of ASCE This TCLEE Monograph provides guidelines

for the seismic evaluation and upgrade of water transmission facilities, including aqueducts, tunnels, canals, buried pipelines, elevated pipelines and their appurtenances. Topics covered include the performance of these facilities in past earthquakes; geotechnical issues; performance criteria; risk analysis; analysis methods; and a series of case studies. The guidelines can also be used for the design of new water transmission facilities. The case studies cover seismic designs and retrofits for the Mokelumne Aqueduct, the Contra Costa Canal, the Borel Canal, buried pipes at fault crossings, and auxiliary water fire fighting systems. The case studies also examine post-earthquake operations, financial issues, and the benefits of seismic retrofits.
U.S. Geological Survey Circular - 1933

Eastern Transportation Corridor (ETC), SR-231 Between SR-91 and South of I-5 at SR-133, Orange County, Supplemental EIS - 1994

Landslides and Engineering Geology of the Seattle, Washington, Area - Rex L. Baum 2008

Evaluating Earthquake Hazards in the Los Angeles Region--an Earth-science Perspective - Joseph I. Ziony 1985

An integrated set of studies describing methods for evaluating geologically controlled earthquake hazards as a basis for reducing future losses.

A Paradox of Power - Charles W. Welby 1998-01-01

The papers in this volume illustrate issues and opportunities confronting geologists as they bring their knowledge and understanding to bear in matters related to public health and welfare.

Bibliography of North American Geology - 1970

1919/28 cumulation includes material previously issued in the 1919/20-1935/36 issues and also material not published separately for 1927/28.

1929/39 cumulation includes material previously issued in

the 1929/30-1935/36 issues and also material for 1937-39 not published separately.

Open-file Report - 1988

Engineering Geological Mapping - W. R. Dearman 2013-10-22

Engineer Geologic Mapping is a guide to the principles, concepts, methods, and practices involved in geological mapping, as well as the applications of geology in engineering. The book covers related topics such as the definition of engineering geology; principles involved in geological mapping; methods on how to make engineering geological maps; and rock and soil description and classifications. Also covered in the book are topics such as the different kinds of engineering geological mapping; the zoning concept in engineering geological mapping; terrain evaluation; construction sites; and land and water management. The text is recommended for engineers and geologists who would like to be familiarized with the

concepts and practices involved in geological mapping.

Mojave Desert - 1994

**The United States
Geological Survey in Alaska**

- 1982

Site Characterization in Karst and Pseudokarst Terraines -

Richard C. Benson 2015-09-24

This book provides a practical strategy for obtaining a more complete and accurate geologic site characterization. The strategy and methods to characterize complex geologic settings are readily available. The strategy utilizes readily available technology, basic science and good, old-fashioned common sense resulting in a solid understanding of geologic and even karst or pseudokarst conditions. We provide an introduction to many off-the-shelf methods available for site characterization as well as examples of their application throughout the book. The purpose of a geologic site characterization is to understand the 3-dimensional

geologic framework, along with the engineering and hydrologic properties of a site including any man-made impacts. A well-done site characterization is the cornerstone of all geotechnical, groundwater and environmental projects. The geologic conditions, particularly karst conditions, can significantly impact a site including its structural stability, groundwater pathways and potential for rapid transport or traps for contaminants. Once we have adequately characterized the geologic conditions can we carry our remediation, design and construction, model flow, and make risk assessments that are accurate and reliable.

Reclamation of the Uranium Mill Tailings at the Atlas Site, Moab, Utah - 1999

Geology and Geologic Hazards of Tooele Valley and the West Desert Hazardous Industry Area, Tooele County, Utah - Bill D. Black 1999

The petrographic database consists of 705 maceral analyses, reflectance

measurements, and density and porosity determinations from Utah coal samples. These data were collected by the Utah Geological Survey from 1982 to 1995. Samples were collected from seven of Utah's 22 coal fields. Coal fields sampled are the Book Cliffs (182 samples), Wasatch Plateau (262 samples), Emery (41 samples), Segoe (27 samples), Henry Mountains (173 samples), Kaiparowits Plateau (12 samples), and Coalville (four samples). The data are sorted by coal-field names; within each field the analyses are arranged alphabetically by coal-bed name to facilitate comparison. The aim of the database is to provide the industry with information on petrographic properties of Utah coals. In addition, it should help the coal operators and purchasers to determine the best uses for Utah coals.

Geological and Geotechnical Investigation Procedures for Evaluation of the Causes of Subsidence Damage in Florida - 2005

Catalog of Selected Offices of the Office of Surface Mining, Bureau of Land Management, and Geological Survey Relating to Coal, 1981 - Geological Survey (U.S.) 1980

Geologic Hazards of the Magna Quadrangle, Salt Lake County, Utah - Jessica J. Castleton 2011-01-20
This study contains 10 1:24,000 scale GIS based geologic hazard maps that include liquafaction, surface fault rupture, flood hazard, landslides, rock-fall, indoor radon potential, collapsible soils, expansive soils, shallow bedrock and shallow groundwater potential. Also includes a 73 page accompanying report that describes the hazards and provides background information on data sources, the nature and distribution of hazards, and possible hazard reduction measures.

Proposed Sloan Hills Competitive Mineral Material Sales - 2011

U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin -
1983

Lessons Learned from the
Northridge Earthquake - United
States. Congress. House.
Committee on Science, Space,
and Technology 1994

Geotechnical Evaluation of Five
Potential Mainland California
LNG Import Terminal Sites -
Woodward-Clyde Consultants
1978

Ancient Seismites - Frank R.
Ettensohn 2002