

VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES



SINKHOLES

“In the spring of the year 1780, the earth at the bottom of this sink suddenly gave way and fell into the cavity below, forming a circular aperture about the ordinary circumference of a common artificial well . . . There being no artificial or natural means to prevent the earth immediately about the well from falling in, the aperture is greatly enlarged, forming a sloping bank, by which a man on foot can easily descend within eight or ten feet of the water The whole depth of the cavity is thirty or thirty-five feet” (Kercheval, 1850, p. 273).

In Virginia the formation and modification of sinkholes (also known as sinks, dolines and dolinas) is a natural process in areas underlain by limestone and other soluble rock. The location and rate at which sinkholes form can be affected by man’s activities. Sinkholes are basin-like, funnel-shaped, or vertical-sided depressions in the land surface. In general, sinkholes form by the subsidence of unconsolidated materials or soils into voids created by the dissolution of the underlying soluble bedrock. The rock exposed in a collapsed sinkhole is usually weathered and rounded, but some sinkholes contain freshly broken rock along their steep sides. Freshly broken rock may indicate that the sinkhole has formed by the collapse of a cave (naturally occurring) or a mine (man-made). Where sinkholes and caves have formed by the dissolution of soluble rock, such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum, surface water is uncommon and streams may sink into the ground. This type of topography, formed

by dissolution, is referred to as karst terrain. In karst terrain, sinkholes are input points where surface water enters the groundwater system.

POTENTIAL SINKHOLE PROBLEMS

There are three types of potential problems associated with the existence or formation of sinkholes: subsidence, flooding, and pollution. Sinkholes are the result of differential subsidence of the land surface. The term subsidence is commonly used to imply a gradual sinking, but it also can refer to an

instantaneous or catastrophic collapse. Sinkholes result from various mechanisms (Sowers, 1976), including consolidation from loading, consolidation from dewatering, hydraulic compaction, settling as materials are removed by groundwater flow, stoping or raveling of materials into a void, and instantaneous collapse into a void.

Although the formation of sinkholes is a natural process in karst terrains, man-made modifications to

the hydrology of these areas commonly results in the acceleration of this process.

The lowering of the water table in unconsolidated materials or soils, especially near the soil-bedrock interface, can result in the draining of voids caused by the dissolution of bedrock or the removal of soil by groundwater flow. The soil at the top of a recently dewatered void, the soil arch, is subject to increased force (effective stress) because of the loss of the “buoyant” support of the water. Wet soil weighs more and has less strength than if it were dry. If the strength of the wet soil is insufficient, the soil arch will fail.



Figure 1. Sinkhole in Russell County, Virginia.

A number of adjacent voids may coalesce to form a large void. If the strength of the dry soil is sufficient to support the soil arch, the wet soil failure will proceed only to the dry soil above the former water level. Subsequent periods of extended heavy rainfall may wet the soil sufficiently to reduce its strength below that necessary to support the soil arch and failure would propagate to the surface and form a steep-sided collapse sinkhole.

Patterns of pumping of high-yield wells over extended periods of time can result in large, as well as rapid, drawdowns of the water table. Where such rapid and large drawdowns occur in unconsolidated materials, sinkhole collapse can be catastrophic and subsidence can be extensive over the area subject to the drawdown (Foose, 1967 and 1968). Sinkhole formation can also occur above solutionally enlarged fractures, which have formed caves or “mudseams”. Water-table drawdowns can cause soil voids to migrate along solution features eventually leading to sinkhole formation at a distance from the well.

Sinkhole subsidence is associated also with soil piping. Water leaking from culverts, or other drainage structures can create a void beneath the drainage structure by compaction or internal scour of the soil. This reduction in support can result in displacement of the leaking structure and an increase in leakage or breakage. The void may increase in size to the extent that the soil has insufficient strength to support itself with subsequent failure leading to the formation of a steep sided collapse sinkhole. The recognition of water mark stains on the fracture surfaces and joints of drainage structures are indicators of this type of sinkhole formation.

Disposal of storm water in sinkholes or shallow dry wells can induce subsidence. Adjacent to the drainage input additional sinkholes may form. Subsidence results from a combination of factors, which may include hydraulic compaction, soil piping, and increases in the range of fluctuation of the water table.

The collapse of a void created by underground mining activities is another mode of sinkhole formation. Voids, created by the solution mining of salt and the conventional underground mining of gypsum, limestone, and coal, have collapsed to form sinkholes in Virginia.

Sinkhole flooding can develop from a number of conditions, but two man-made conditions are the most common causes in Virginia: the plugging of natural sinkhole drains by sediment and the overwhelming of natural sinkhole drains by increases in runoff due to artificial surfaces. Inadequate erosion control during construction can result in the plugging of natural sinkhole drains by sediment-laden runoff. The accompanying restriction of subsurface drainage causes an increase in ponding or flooding. Increased runoff from roads, parking lots, and structures is the most significant cause of sinkhole flooding. Much of the precipitation that would have percolated through a vegetated soil cover is introduced rapidly into surface and subsurface (input through sinkholes) drainage networks. Increases in runoff have been reported to range from 48 percent for areas of suburban housing to 153 percent or more for industrial or commercial areas (Aley and Thomson, 1981). Such increases in runoff can exceed the drainage capacity of natural sinkhole drain and result in ponding or flooding. In severe cases, excessive runoff can overwhelm the capacity of the natural subsurface drainage systems of sinkholes, causing water to back-up and flood sinkholes up-system (Crawford, 1981). An example of an overwhelmed natural subsurface drainage conduit occurred in Virginia in November, 1985. A stream of water estimated with a peak flow of 50,000 gallons per minute was observed flowing from a normally dry sinkhole during this major storm event (D. W. Slifer, 1988, personal communication).

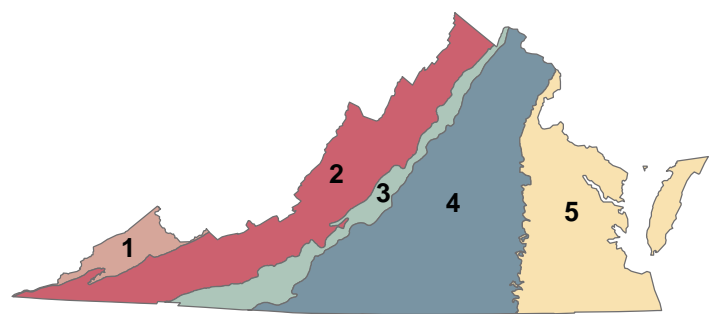


Figure 2. Sinkholes are most prevalent in karst terrains, but they occur throughout Virginia. Areas which may contain sinkholes: 1) subsidence/sinkholes are related to mining activity or soil piping; 2) karst, sinkholes are related to the dissolution of limestone and dolomite (refer to Hubbard, 1983 and 1988, for more detail) or soil piping; 3) sinkholes are very rare and are related to soil piping; 4) sinkholes are rare and are related to soil piping or dissolution of sparse carbonate rock; 5) sinkholes are related to the dissolution of shell concentrations in sand and soil piping.

The pollution of groundwater resources is an ever-present problem in karst areas. Sinkholes have long been used as dumps for waste materials. The dumping of solid wastes, such as dead animals, garbage, and refuse into sinkholes is a major hazard to groundwater resources. It is also prohibited by existing State law (Code of Virginia, Title 10, chapter 12.2, section 10-150.14). Liquid wastes dumped into sinkholes can enter the groundwater system undiluted through the underground drainage routes or conduits. An excellent principle to follow is to never put anything in a sinkhole that you would not want in your drinking water.

REFERENCES

- Aley, Thomas, and Thomson, K. C., 1981, Hydrogeologic mapping of unincorporated Green County, Missouri, to identify areas where sinkhole flooding and serious groundwater contamination could result from land development: Project Summary prepared for Green County Sewer District by Ozark Underground Laboratory, Protom, Missouri, under contract with Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 11 p.
- Crawford, N. C., 1981, Karst flooding in urban areas: Bowling Green, Kentucky, *in* Beck, B.F., ed., Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of Speleology: National Speleological Society, Huntsville, Alabama, p. 763-765.
- Foose, R. M., 1967, Sinkhole formation by groundwater withdrawals: Far West Rand, South Africa: *Science*, v. 157, n. 3792, p. 1045-1048.
- _____, 1968, Surface subsidence and collapse caused by groundwater withdrawal in carbonate rock areas: Proceedings of the 23rd International Geological Congress, Prague, v. 12, p. 155-166.
- Kercheval, Samuel, 1850, A history of the Valley of Virginia: Woodstock, Virginia, John Gatewood, 2nd ed., 347 p.
- Hubbard, D. A., Jr., 1983, Selected karst features of the northern Valley and Ridge province:

Virginia, Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication 44, map.

Hubbard, D. A., Jr., 1988, Selected karst features of the central Valley and Ridge province, Virginia: Virginia Division of Mineral Resources Publication 83. map.

Sowers, G. F., 1976, Mechanisms of subsidence due to underground openings, in Subsidence over mines and caverns, moisture and frost actions, and classification: Washington, D.C., Transportation Research Board Record 612, National Academy of Science, p. 2-8.

Prepared by David A. Hubbard, Jr.; revised 04/2007.

Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy
Division of Mineral Resources
900 Natural Resources Drive, Suite 500
Charlottesville, VA 22903
Sales Office: (434) 951-6341 **FAX :** (434) 951-6365
Sales Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM Mon. - Fri.
Geologic Information: (434) 951-6342
<http://www.dmme.virginia.gov/divisionmineralresources.shtml>