

2012 CAPTG Workshop

Runway Development Project Calgary International Airport MOVING FROM DESIGN TO CONSTRUCTION

> September 17, 2012 Dave Anderson and Dean Rue Prime Consultant Team



Overall Layout



Moving from Design to Construction



- Design packages completed in staggered timeframe, as needed for early construction
- Some construction started as some design was being completed, more like Design-Build
- Transition from design was a team effort by PC, PM, CM and Owner
- Transition is still taking place as construction progresses and design changes for efficiency



Design/Construction Schedule

- WP 3 Earthworks package designed by PM early 2010
- Prime Consultant team AE and CH2M HILL started detailed design September 2010
- Construction Management team onboard late 2010
- First Designs ready for tender Spring 2011
- Construction started April 2011
- Runway project completion by May 2014



Design Scope

- Preliminary design review
- PC detailed design scope of work divided into work breakdown structure
- Four major PC design packages:
 - WP 4 Deep Utilities
 - WP 5 Paving
 - WP 6 Airfield Electrical
 - WP 8 Taxiways J and R Underpasses
 - Overall Project Master Technical Specification
- Additional PC design package for Central Deicing Facility

Design Features and Challenges



- Overall balanced earthwork quantities
- Significant elevation difference between runway centerline and International Facilities Terminal Building
- Estimated embankment fill settlement in deep fill areas
- Estimated claystone/siltstone rock quantities
- Runway and Taxiway utility crossings: location, depth, settlement, pavement surface variation
- Storm drainage utilities
- Airfield electrical requirements
- Underpass design requirements





Design Package Sequence

- WP 3 early for 7.5 million m3 of site work
- WP 4 to place utilities in cut/fill areas
- WP 5 to finalize CM Joint Venture paving scope and schedule
- WP 6 to define airfield electrical for tender and ordering long lead items and Field Electric Center
- WP 8 so earthworks, paving and electrical finalized for taxiways and for roadways relocation



Construction Management JV

- Design well underway before CM JV selected and under contract
- CM repackaged some design packages for tendering
 - WP 4 separated into 2 packages, storm and ducts
 - WP 5 asphalt separated from concrete paving
 - WP 6 separated into YYC procurement of ALCMS, generators, base cans and airfield electrical tender

PM, CM & PC Coordination with Projects/Agencies



- IFP Interface limits earthworks, storm, paving, electrical
- NAV CANADA ATCT and on-site Navaids power and communications, foundations
- ENMAX Power supply to various locations
- Airport Trail Tunnel Runway and parallel taxiway horizontal and vertical location
- Central Deicing Facility Interface horizontal and vertical location and future area grading only



Storm Drainage

- Pipe sizes minimized due to infield detention storage areas
- Aircraft loading for manhole structures
- Trench details standardized under pavement



Duct Banks



- Efficient location of ENMAX duct bank service lines
- Size and number of on-site duct banks for power and communications combined for efficiency
- Diverse routing for communication





Taxiway Underpasses

• Taxiway J: 166 m length, 2 lanes, airside, adjacent to Jet Fuel Tank Farm (11 m depth excavation)





Taxiway R: 60 m length, 2 lanes airside, 4 lanes
 public



Airport Trail Tunnel Impacts



- Project added after runway/taxiway design complete
- Revised paving schedule to north of tunnel and south of tunnel
- Pavement section revised to include additional granular backfill over tunnel
- Haul roads for paving re-routed





Construction Management



- Earthworks material management plan updated regularly
 - Cut on north and fill on south
 - Best material placed under pavement
 - Overall balanced site
 - Estimate for excavation/fill embankment shrinkage
- Paving sequence adjusted for tunnel, weather and other contractors
- Electrical base can types revised for constructability and reduced impacts to paving

Design for Ease of Construction, Examples



- Geometry
- Concrete and asphalt paving
- Airfield electrical inset lights and approach lights
- Subdrainage installation for paving efficiency

Geometry



- Runway 14,000' (4,268m) long x 60m (196.8') wide
- Code F capable (A380/B747-800)
- Details set by AeroTurn of largest Code F, A380
- Efficient pavement of all parallel and connector taxiways
- Clearly defined limits for airfield runway and taxiway clearance criteria; strip and graded area

Concrete Paving Specifications



- Mix design
 - Required prevention of Alkali Aggregate Reactivity
 - Mitigation was low alkali cement & Type F flyash < 20%
 - Minimum flexural strength of 4.48 Mpa (650 psi)
- Smoothness by straightedge and profilograph
- Elevation by as-built surveying
- Grooving originally included, later deleted
- Texture for skid resistance 1mm depth, in-field measurement and checked friction factor

Concrete Design Features



- Runway width 60m, 30m each side centreline
 - Longitudinal construction joint set at centreline, paving lanes 10m, so 3 lanes each side of centerline
 - Paving lanes 10m, so slabs sawed to 5m x 5m
- Taxiway width 25m
 - Longitudinal joint set at centreline, paving lanes
 12.5m, so 1 lane each side of centreline
 - Paving lanes 12.5m, so slabs sawed to 6.25m x 6.25m
 (20.5'), which is maximum recommended

Concrete Pavement Design



- Subgrade support: CBR = 3, k = 22MPa/m (81 pci)
- Minimum frost protection is 1100mm (partial)
- Flexural strength of 4.48 Mpa
- Traffic based on AirBiz projections, annual growth of 3.3%
- FAA design software FAARFIELD
- Pavement designed early by PM, checked by PC



Runway Typical Section



Asphalt Paving



- Revisions during construction
 - Paved shoulder width analyzed using jet blast from AeroTurn and a 9.5m width selected
 - Shoulder width later reduced from 9.5m to 7.5m
 - Shoulder and Blast Pad thickness reduced from 90mm to 80 mm

Subdrains



• Designed for installation and paving efficiency



Airfield Electrical



- SMGCS (low visibility) requires inset centreline taxiway lights at all locations, guidance signs, edge lights
- Inset lights designed to miss joints, 600mm (24") for spalling
- Blockouts only used at 18 locations where base cans too close to joints
- Moving some transverse joints during construction
- CAT III Approach lights designed, Navaids
- New FEC for equipment and maintenance area
- New Airfield lighting control & monitoring system

Light layout where Blockout VYC AIRPORT Needed





Concrete Blockout at Joint





Central Deicing Facility Design

- CDF separate design project
- Needed when IFP Terminal is open October 2014
- Design is 95% complete
- Construction by RDP contractors as change order
- Deicing fluid to storage pond and then discharged to City of Calgary WWTP

Current Layout – 6 Deice Bays **YYC** ALGARY & 6 Queuing Spots (Code C



Future Layout – 12 Deice Bays **YYC** AIRPORT & 12 Queuing Spots





QUESTIONS?

