

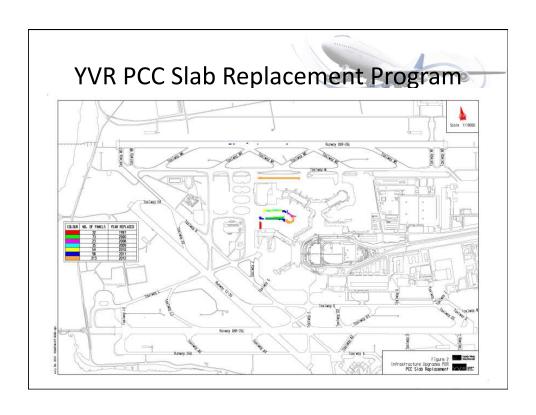
Runway Concrete Slab Replacement in Record Time at YVR

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Project Overview

- Vancouver International Airport (YVR)
 Slab Replacement Program (Year 2010 2012)
- Focus on Pavement Distresses around Centreline of
 - → Runway 08L 26R (North Runway)
 - → Taxiways JA, JB and JC
 - → Apron VI "International Horseshoe"
- HMM's Roles
 - → Pavement Assessment
 - → Planning and Coordination
 - → Cost Estimates, Detailed Design and Construction Services





Challenges

- Ground Conditions
- Vancouver Weather
- Control of Foreign Object Debris (FOD) during Demolition
- Very Limited Gate and Runway Closure Windows





Strategies

- Minimize Excavation Depth to avoid Ground Water
- Separation of Base Course from Subbase:
 - → Geotextile and Geogrid
- Base Layer:
 - → 40mm-minus clear crush
- Stabilized Base Layer:
 - → 4MPa to 10MPa Lean Concrete
- PCC Layer:
 - → High Early Strength Concrete 4.8MPa (700psi) fr in 7 days
 - → Rapid Strength Concrete Lafarge Chronolia® 4H Target of 3.5MPa fr within 24hrs and 4.8MPa fr within 46hrs



Lafarge Chronolia® 4H Concrete

- Proprietary concrete mix in accordance with CSA A23.1/A23.2
- Properties:
 - → Maximum Aggregate Size: 40mm
 - → Slump after 60min: 180mm to 230mm (2 hour workability)
 - → Air Content: 4.0 to 6.0%
 - → f'c: 30MPa in 24 hours & 37MPa in 46 hours
 - → Target fr: 3.5MPa within 24 hours & 4.8MPa within 46 hours
 - $\,\rightarrow\,\,$ Drying Shrinkage (ASTM C157): ~-0.028% Length Δ at 28 days Low
 - → Rapid Chloride Permeability (ASTM 1202): ~950 C at 28 days Very Low
 - + Hardened Air Void Test (ASTM C457): Spacing Factor of ~135μm Satisfactory
 - → Freeze-Thaw Cycles (ASTM C666): Weight Lost of ~-0.18% after 300 cycles
 - → Alkali Aggregate Reaction (ASTM C1293, CSA A23.2-14A): ~0.0003 at 2 years



Runway 08L-26R PCC Replacement

 Replace eleven 7.5m x 6.0m x 380mm reinforced PCC slabs over five different areas along the centreline

PCC slabs to be removed, replaced and cure within

59 hours

(April 15, 20:00 -April 18, 07:00)

Rain or shine

 (allotted timeframe,
 can not reschedule)



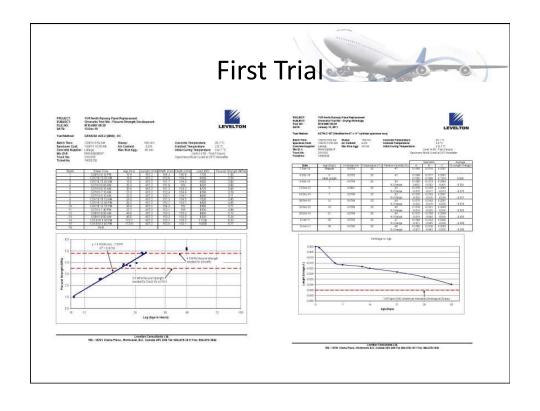
Hatch Mott MacDonald

Concrete Trials

YVRAA, HMM and Levelton agreed on testing Lafarge Chronolia® 4H as a solution for rapid strength gain concrete for the project.

- First trial performed at Lafarge Kent Street batch plant on December 6, 2010
 - → Air content: 6%
 - + Slump: 180mm
 - → Moist cured at 23°C after 5th hour
 - → Flexural Strength: 3.5MPa at ~20hrs & 4.8MPa at ~26hrs
 - > Drying Shrinkage: -0.028% at 28 days
 - → Issue: segregation

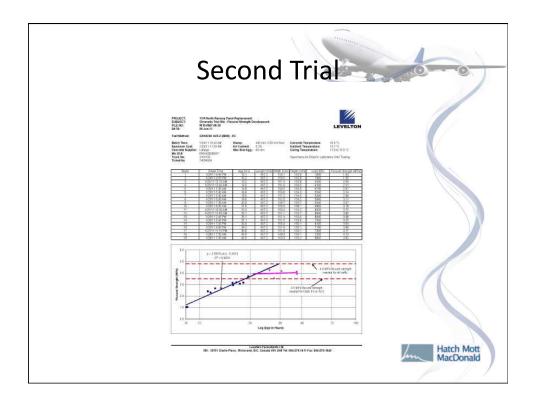




Concrete Trials (cont'd)

- Second trial performed at Levelton's laboratory on January 24, 2011 to simulate 30 – 40 mins of transit time
 - → Air content: 5.2%
 - → Slump: 240mm
 - → Air-dried in laboratory until testing
 - → Flexural Strength: 3.5MPa at ~23hrs & levelled off at 4.1MPa after ~36hrs
 - → Issue: possible phenomenon know as "accelerator burn-out" of cementing materials (lack of supplementary water during air-dry conditioning in laboratory until testing)

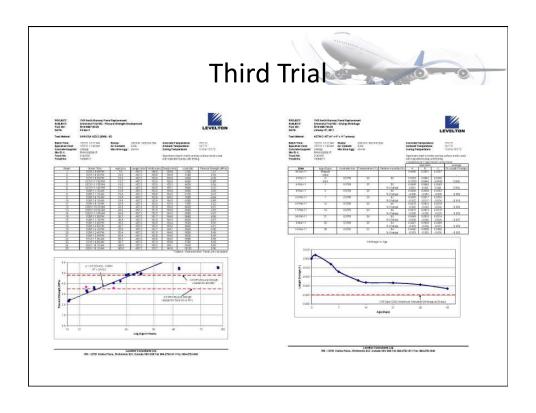




Concrete Trials (cont'd)

- Third trial performed at Levelton's laboratory on January 28, 2011
 - → Air content: 4.6%
 - → Slump: 230mm
 - → Specimens kept in molds and top surface moist-cured with burlap
 - → Flexural Strength: 3.5MPa at ~15hrs & 4.8MPa at ~24hrs
 - → Drying Shrinkage: -0.029% at 28 days
 - → Issue: none
- Success!





Project Requirements

- Construction Methodology
- Full-time QC Manager
- Minimum two mock-up panels
- Provision for inclement weather (tenting, hoarding, heaters, etc.)
- Redundant/standby equipment
- Backup batch plant



Price Tag

- · Three bidders
- Awarded project in February 2011
- Construction cost: ~\$550K (or \$50K per panel)
- Lafarge Chronolia® 4H Concrete: \$1,100/m³



Project Team

client: Vancouver Airport Authority (YVRAA)

consultant: Hatch Mott MacDonald (HMM)

YVRAA's QA: Levelton Consulting Ltd.

contractor: Jacob Bros Construction (JBC)

subs: Lafarge Canada Inc. (Chronolia® concrete)

Gastaldo Concrete Ltd. (concrete placing and finishing)

CanWest Concrete Cutting & Sealing (sawcutting, drilling & dowels)

LMS Reinforcing Steel Group (rebars)

Sealtec Industries (sealant)

True Colors Painting Ltd. (pavement paint markings)
Baskin Associates Technical Services (contractor's QC)

Pro-tech Surveys Ltd. (survey)



Construction Methodology

- Distinct crews and crew superintendent for each activity
- · Mock-up to simulate worse case scenarios
- Double sawcut panel edges and relief cut (3 x 3 matrix) one day before runway closure
- 10.5m wide temporary tent structure on wheels for inclement weather and ensure curing environment
- · Placement of PCC by line pump and triple roller screed
- Heat and wet curing
- · Second batch plant on standby

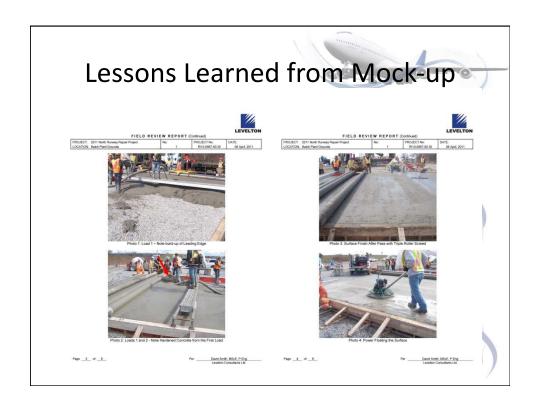


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Lessons Learned from Mock-up

- Placement of first truck was at 90mins from batching to simulate worst case scenario for concrete delivery → lost slump very quickly
- Due to high slump of concrete, placement crew had difficult time building the material up to top of the form → cold joint formed between first and second loads
- Finishing crew reported the mix was very "sticky" → required significant amount of water and power pan float to finish the surface
- Entire form was not filled due to shortage of material → wet material not completely discharged from batch plant
- Average temperature of 20°C was maintained in the tent and slab was 25°C warmer than temperature outside the tent → risk of cracking due to thermal shock in the concrete when tent is removed





Lessons Learned from 2nd Mock-up

- Uninterrupted supply of compliant concrete allowed continuous placement without the occurrence of cold joint
- Two mats of steel reinforcement in each direction (consistent with design) aided in preventing the concrete from selfleveling and allowed crew to build concrete up to the top of formwork to facilitate strike off with triple roller-screed
- Power trowel and water by fog-misting the surface worked well to close the surface



