



Practical Approach to Rehabilitation of Aged Airport Concrete Pavements

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- **Introduction**
- **Aged airside concrete pavements**
- **Distresses**
- **Maintenance, repairs, rehabilitation**
- **Case study**
- **Summary**



INTRODUCTION

■ Objectives

- Sharing observations from airports in Canada
- Sharing practical experience and solutions





INTRODUCTION

Based on observations at airports in Canada

- Saskatoon
- Edmonton
- Toronto (Pearson)
- Thunder Bay
- London
- Sudbury
- Vancouver



INTRODUCTION

- Part 1 – Aged concrete pavements condition, distresses, applied maintenance/repairs and rehabilitation
- Part 2 – Case Study from Saskatoon International Airport
 - Engineering
 - Rehabilitation design
 - Construction



AGED CONCRETE PAVEMENTS



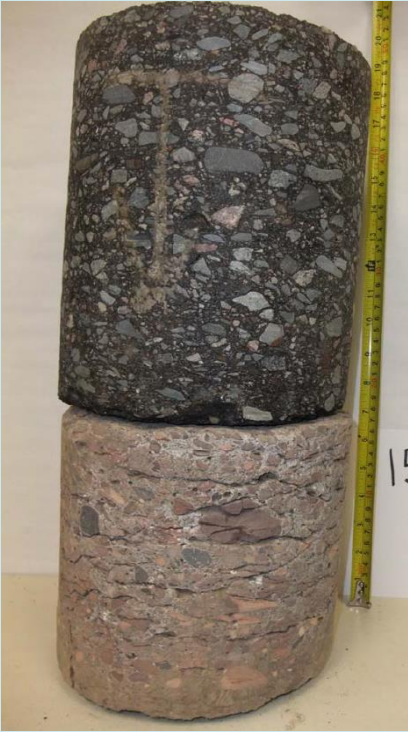
- Typical expectation – PCC pavements to last 30 years
- Numerous pavements significantly older
- Transport Canada
- Engineering, design, QA, acceptance
- Exhibit extensive distresses mainly in heavily loaded areas
- Pavements originally designed to carry much lower aircraft traffic than currently



AGED CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

Engineering required

- Pavement visual condition inspection (ASTM D5340)
- Borehole and coring investigation
 - Soils, moisture, layers type and condition
- Laboratory testing
- FWD Load Transfer Efficiency (LTE) testing
- Drainage inspection

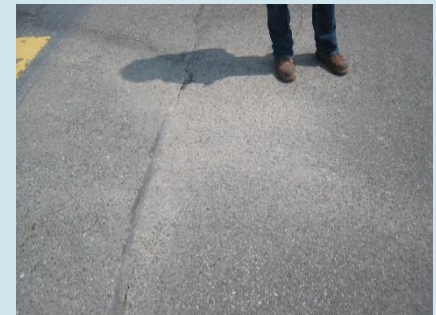




DISTRESSES

Typical distresses

- Longitudinal and transverse cracks of various severity (low to high)
- Corner breaks, joint and crack spalling, D-cracking, scaling, faulting, pumping of fines
- Low to severe Alkali Silica Reactivity (ASR) damage
- Typically poor drainage





MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION

- Low severity distresses, mainly cracking
 - Do nothing or stop gap
 - Monitoring condition
 - Checking for FOD potential





MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION

- Medium severity
 - Crack filling
 - Crack routing and sealing
 - Crack epoxy repair
 - Crack repair with HMA
 - Joint spall repairs – partial depth
 - Corner breaks
 - Joint resealing





MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION



- High severity
 - Structural failure
 - Very severe cracks
 - Shattered slabs
 - Severe faulting
 - Severe corner breaks
 - Severe D-cracking and scaling



MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION

- Identify the cause of distresses
- Determine LTE
- Pavement rehabilitation
 - Soil and moisture condition
 - Granular layers, CTB or fillcrete
 - Stitching
 - Dowel bars retrofitting
 - Slab replacement (the same thickness)
 - Structural HMA overlay
 - Bonded concrete overlay (?)
 - Reconstruction





MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION



- Joints
 - Keyway
 - Sawcut
 - Dowel and tie bars
- Specifications
 - As covered in morning's presentation
 - Based on practice and experience in Canada
 - Some aspects from FAA specifications



MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION

■ Taxiway and apron yellow line versus joint locations





MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION

- ASR damage
 - Low severity
 - High severity
 - Current concrete mix design
 - Action required in old pavements





MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REHABILITATION

- Drainage
 - Surface
 - Subsurface – subdrain systems





CASE STUDY

Saskatoon International Airport

- Aprons 2, 3 and 5
- Concrete pavement repairs and rehabilitation
- Years 2015 to 2017



September 22, 2016

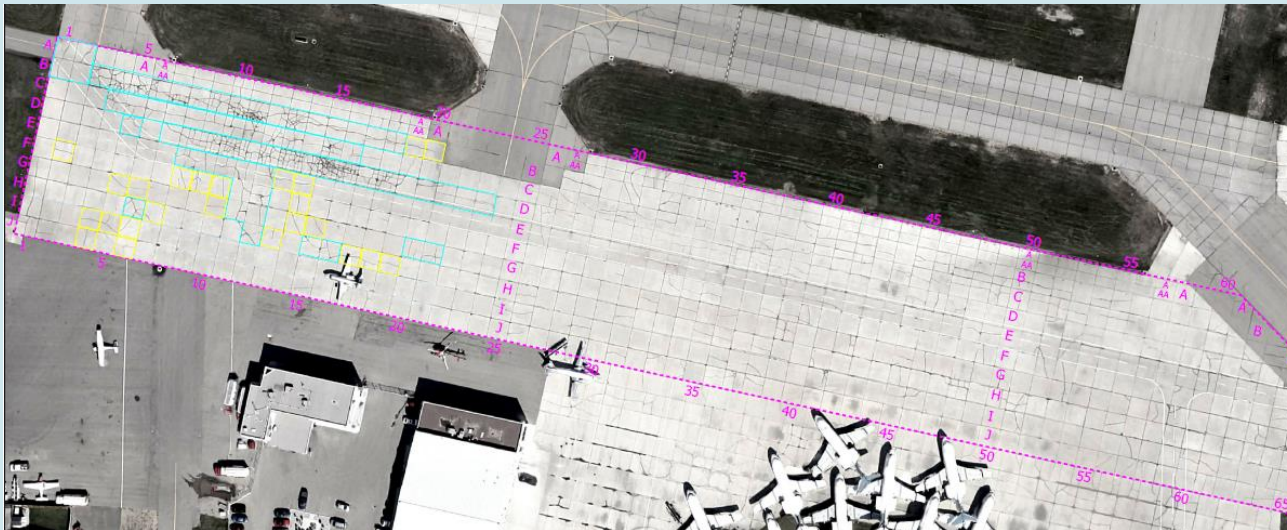
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CASE STUDY

Engineering

- Pavement visual condition inspection
- Borehole and coring investigation
- Laboratory testing
- Pavement rehabilitation design

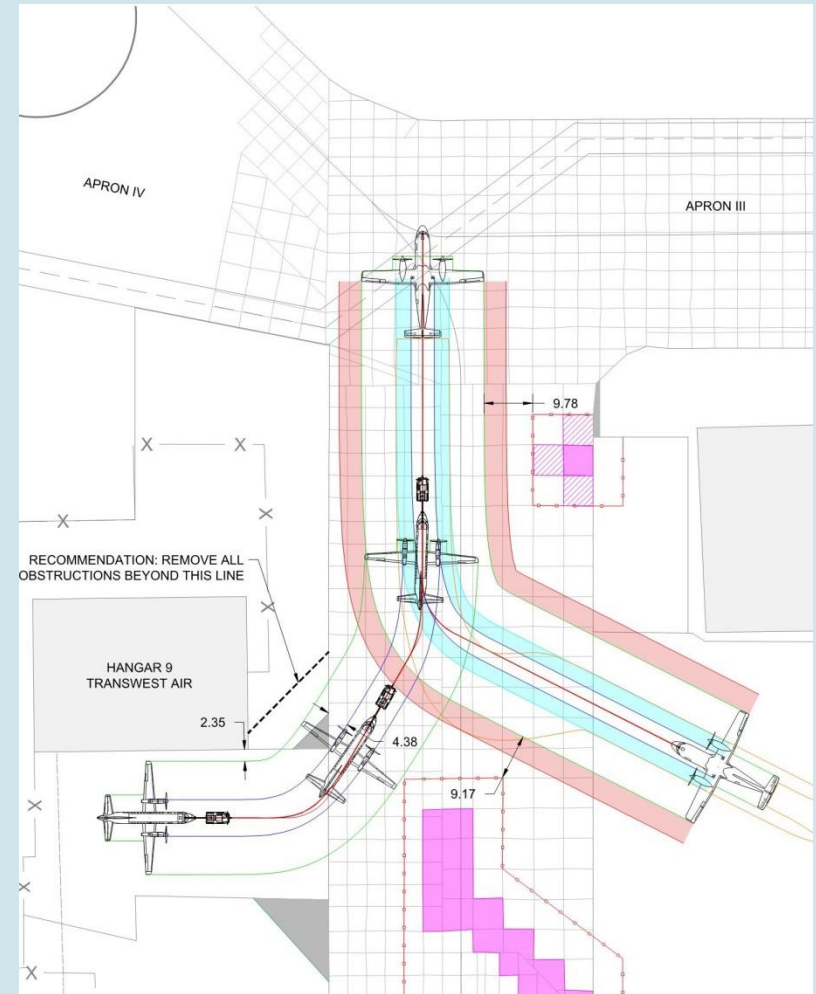
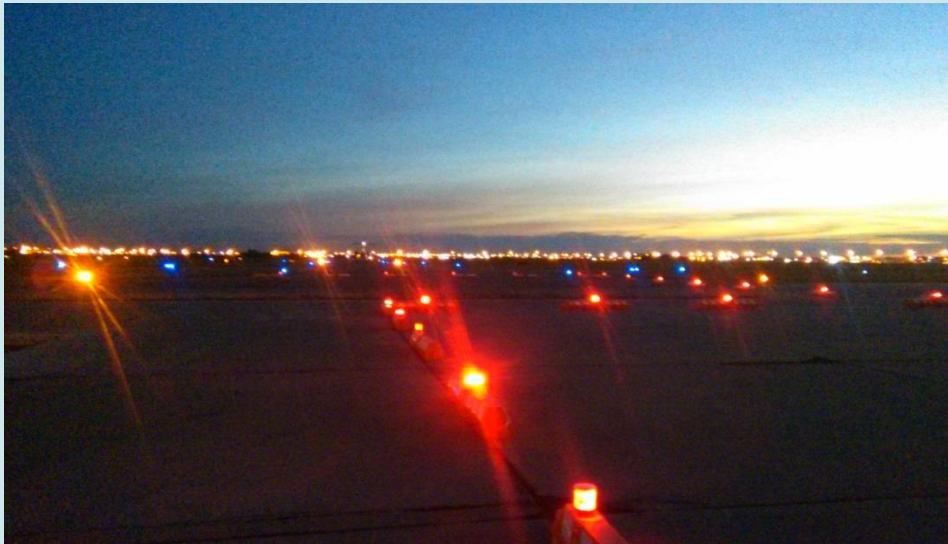




CASE STUDY

Operational Considerations

- Closures are disruptive
- Need to accommodate scheduled and irregular operations

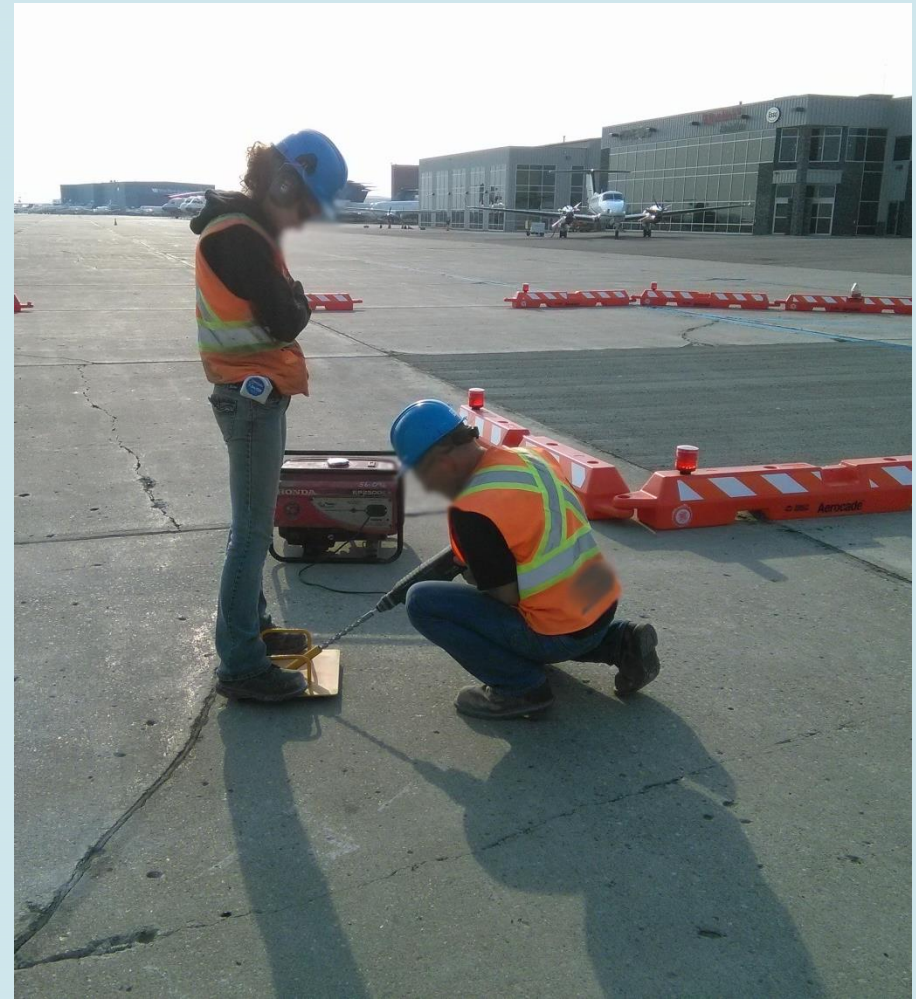




CASE STUDY

Cross Stitching

- Helps to immobilize low and medium severity cracks
- Low cost and low operational impact
- Part of a larger long term solution





CASE STUDY

Concrete Removal

- Requires brute force
- Avoid damaging more areas with sawcutting





CASE STUDY

Concrete Removal

- Requires brute force
- Avoid damaging more areas with sawcutting





CASE STUDY

Poor Granular Base

- Hydrocarbon contamination
- Soft subgrade and granular





CASE STUDY

Poor Granular Base

- Fillcrete replacement
- Grade control is critical





CASE STUDY

Poor Granular Base

- Fillcrete replacement
- Grade control is critical





CASE STUDY

Dowel Installation

- Important that dowels are level and square





CASE STUDY

Formwork

- Alignment and Grade control is critical





CASE STUDY

Concrete Placement

- Pump trucks can accelerate work
- Important to manage concrete supply rates
- Finishing is time sensitive

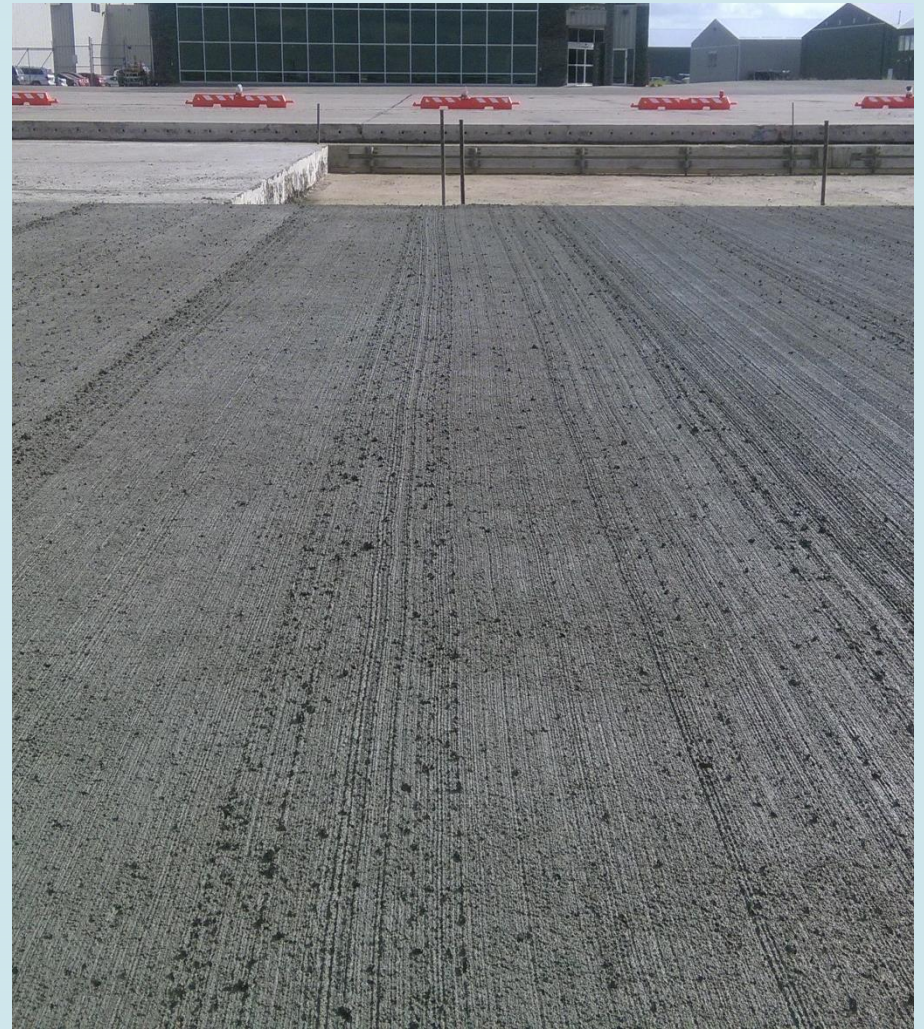




CASE STUDY

Finishing and Curing

- Curing needs to match the conditions
- Finishing is very time sensitive





CASE STUDY

Green Cutting

- Time is of the essence
- Great variability due to weather and mix design





CASE STUDY

Joint Sealing

- Alignment is crucial
- Consider fuel resistance and curing times





CASE STUDY

Finished Product

- 128 panels replaced on Aprons II, III & V since 2015





SUMMARY

- Numerous airports have 40 to 60 years old concrete pavements
- They typically exhibit extensive distresses
- Full reconstruction rarely an option due to the extent of work, cost and impact on airport operation
- Extensive experience with repairing of low, medium and high severity distresses and pavement rehabilitation
- Include proper engineering



SUMMARY

- In PCC pavements rehabilitation
 - Realize they were originally designed for lower traffic than they are carrying now
 - Yellow line versus joints location
 - Check for ASR damage and protect
 - Take care during pavement construction
 - Many factors and details can affect the service life of replacement pavements



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

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