

Overview

- 1. YVR (Vancouver International Airport)
- 2. RSA Overview
- 3. RSA Selection Process
- 4. Design
- 5. Construction
- 6. Challenges / Lessons Learned



Photo Credit: Jacob Bros. Construction

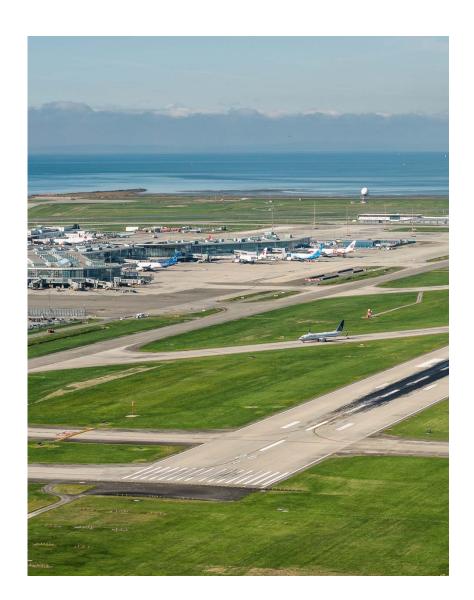


YVR



YVR

- Canada's second busiest airport
- In Year 2015, served:
 56 airlines
 20 million+ passengers,
 278,000+ aircraft movements, and
 272,000 metric tonnes cargo
- North Runway: 9,940ft (3,030m) used mainly for arrivals.
- South Runway: 11,500ft (3,505m) arrivals and departures
- Second only to LAX for international traffic on west coast NA
- Voted by Skytrax as best airport in North America for the 7th consecutive year



RSA Overview

• "The objective of a runway end safety area is to have an area free of objects, other than frangible visual and navigational aids required to be there by function, so as to reduce the

severity of damage to an aircraft overrunning or undershooting the runway and to facilitate the movement of rescue and fire fighting vehicles " – TP312 5th Ed.

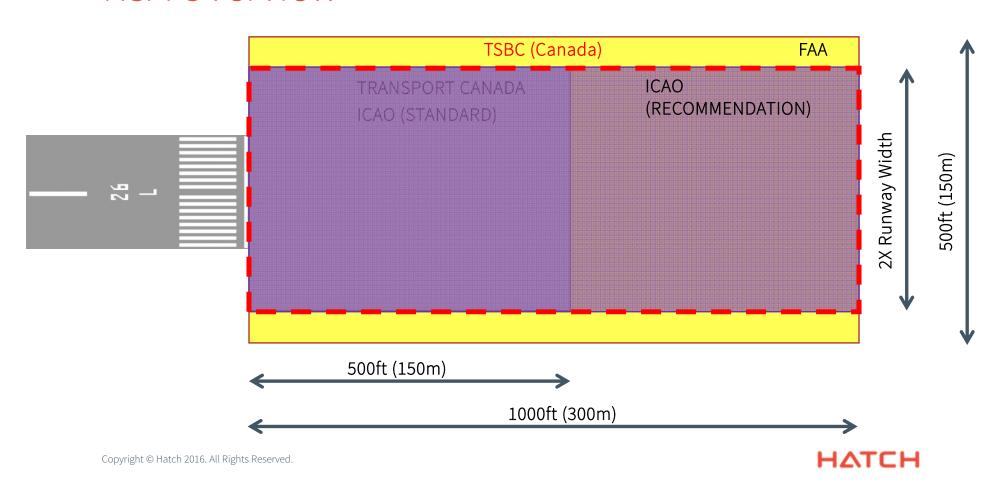
- "under <u>dry conditions</u>, be of sufficient strength to reduce the severity of structural damage to the critical aircraft overrunning / undershooting the runway"
 - NPA 2010-012 Runway End Safety Area

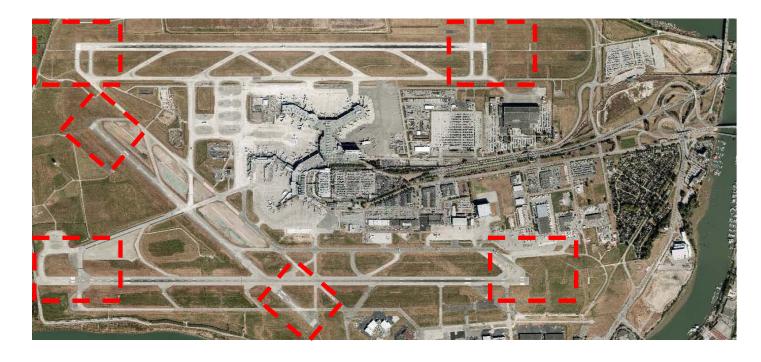
Wet Conditions!





RSA Overview





- RSA Options Report
 - Operations: TORA, TODA, ASDA, LDA
 - Construction Impacts
 - Capital Costs
 - Economic Benefits
 - Environment
 - Approvals
 - Community Impacts

11 Options evaluated!



08L End:

• 150m RSA



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26R End:

• 150m RSA





08L End:

• 150m RSA and Taxiway



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26R End:

• 150m RSA and Taxiway





08L End:

• 300m RSA and Taxiway



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26R End:

• 300m RSA and Taxiway





08L End:

• 300m RSA and Taxiway (usable)



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26R End:

• 300m RSA and Taxiway (usable)





08L End:

• 300m RSA and Taxiway (extension)

26R End:

• 300m RSA and Taxiway (extension)

Undecided









08R End:

• 150m RSA



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26L End:

• 150m RSA





08R End:

• 150m RSA



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26L End:

• 150m RSA and taxiway





08R End:

• 300m RSA

26L End:

• 300m RSA and taxiway

Preferred Option









13 End:

No RSA



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31 End:

• 300m RSA





13 End:

• 300m RSA



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31 End:

• 300m RSA





13 End:

• 300m RSA

31 End:

• 300m RSA

Preferred Option







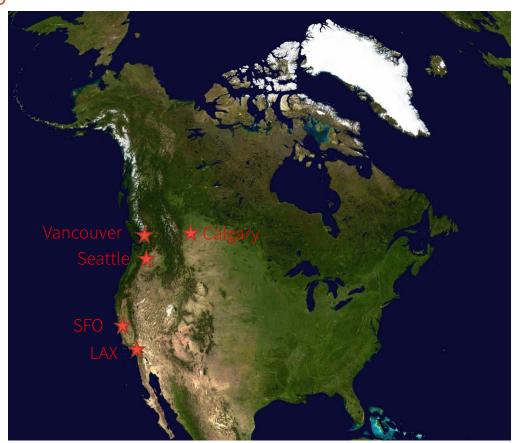


Why 1000ft RSA?

- Seattle
- Los Angeles
- Calgary
- San Francisco (EMAS)

Mandate on safety

➤ West coast airports believe in 1000ft RSA





Real Estate

Where real estate is limited:

- Reduce declared distances
- Reduce code classification of runway
- Install EMAS
- Combination of above



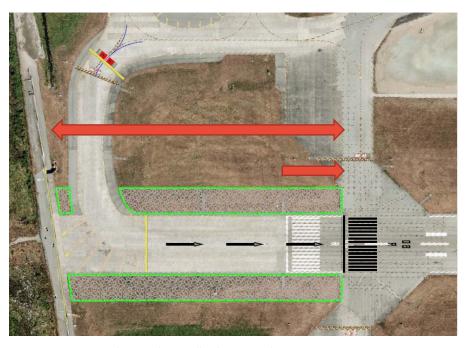
Source: Key West International Airport, 2011. Cessna Citation brake failure after landing



RSA Design at YVR

08R End:

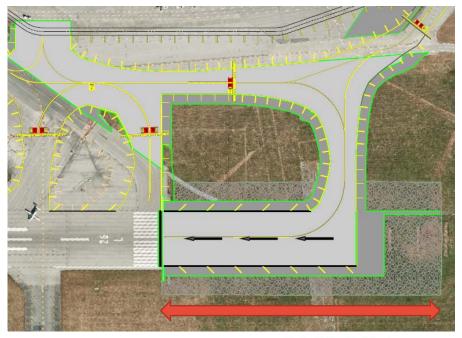
- RSA Graded Strip
- Threshold moved 200ft (60m) east



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26L End:

- PCC and HMAC pavement, new Taxiway D7, D9, D realignment
- RSA Graded Strip





Declared Distances - TORA

08R End: 26L End:

- Existing TORA (11,500ft)
- New TORA (11,500ft) Same





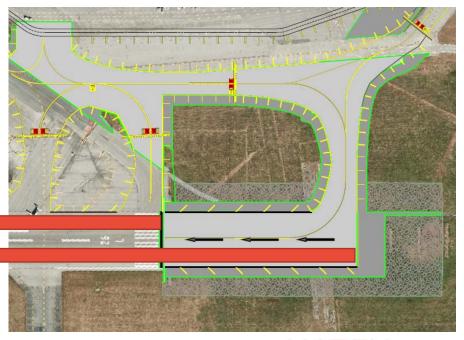
Declared Distances - TORA

08R End:

- Existing TORA (11,500ft)
- New TORA (11,500ft) Same

26L End:

- Existing TORA (11,000ft)
- New TORA (11,500ft) +500ft



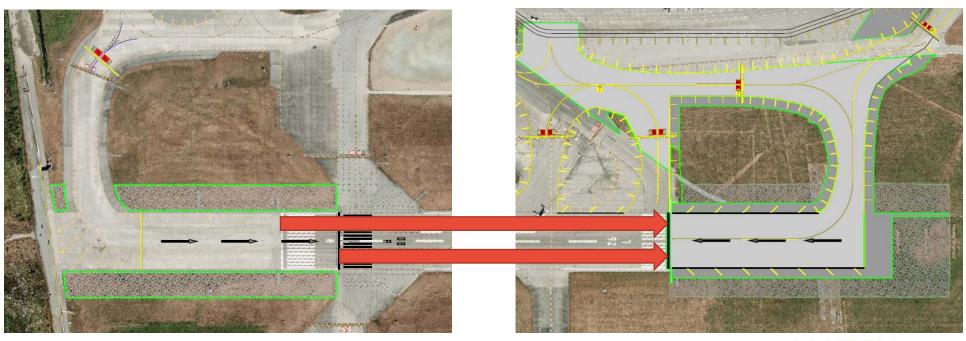
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Declared Distances - LDA

08R End:

- Existing LDA (11,000ft)
- New LDA (10,800ft) -200ft





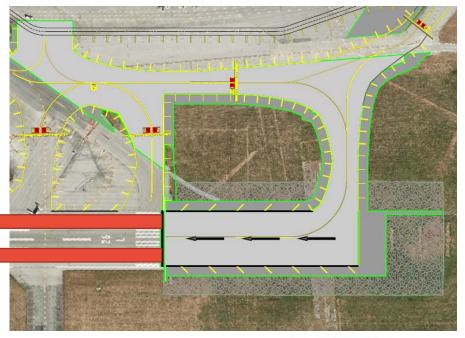
Declared Distances - LDA

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26L End:

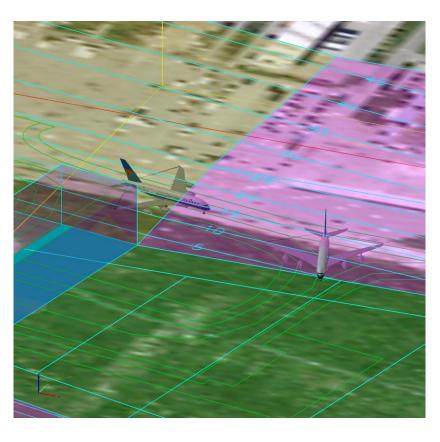
- Existing LDA (11,000ft)
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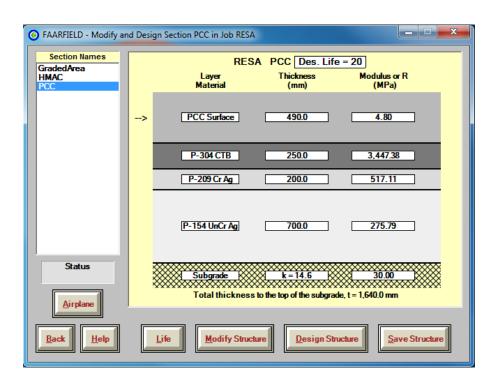
Obstacle Limitation Surfaces



- 3D PDF of OLS:
 - AutoCAD Civil 3D
 - Sketch-up
 - Navisworks
- Located Runway Holding Position Marking
- Display temporary aircraft re-routing to operations and other stakeholders



Pavement Design and Cost Optimization



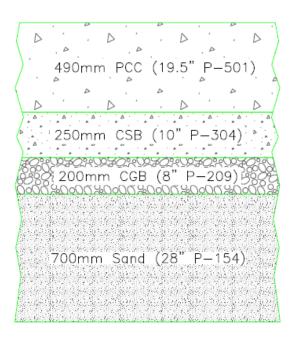
- FAARFIFI D
- Subgrade (Geotechnical Investigation)
- Aircraft Mix
- Pavement Layers
- Layer Thickness
- Local Material Unit Rates
- Material Availability
- Contractor Equipment Capabilities
- Underground Utilities



Pavement Sections



PCC: Runway / Taxiway





Pavement Sections



HMAC: Shoulder / Blast Pad



Pavement Sections

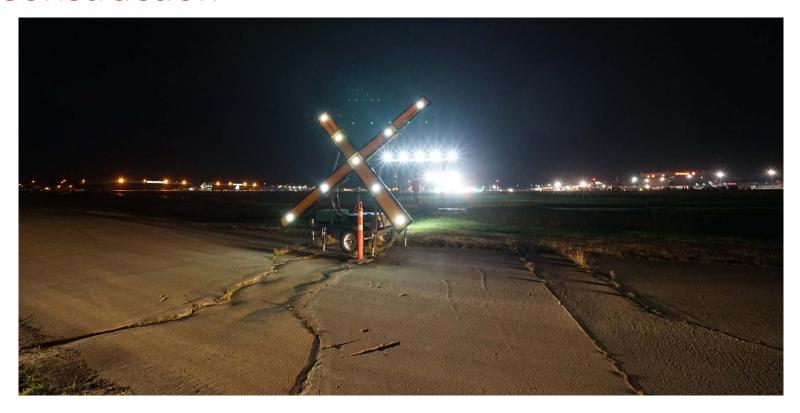


RSA Graded Strip

100mm HMAC (4" P-401)
280mm CGB (11" P-209)
700mm Sand (28" P-154)



Construction





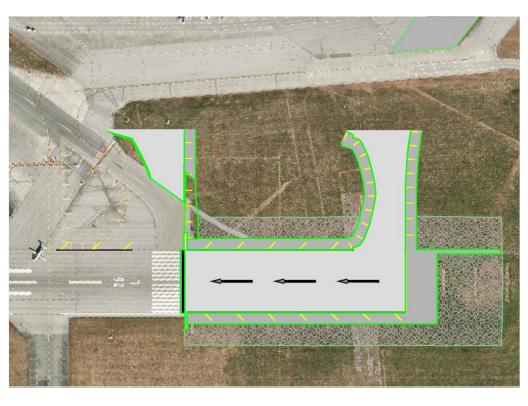
Runway 26L 3 Year Construction Contract



2015 Earthworks and Sand Preload

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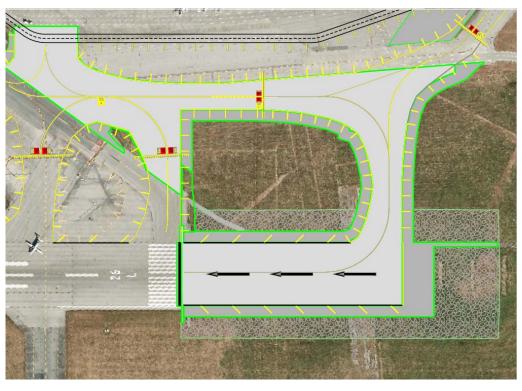
Runway 26L 3 Year Construction Contract



- 2015 Earthworks and Sand Preload
- 2016 Paving and Electrical Works South

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Runway 26L 3 Year Construction Contract

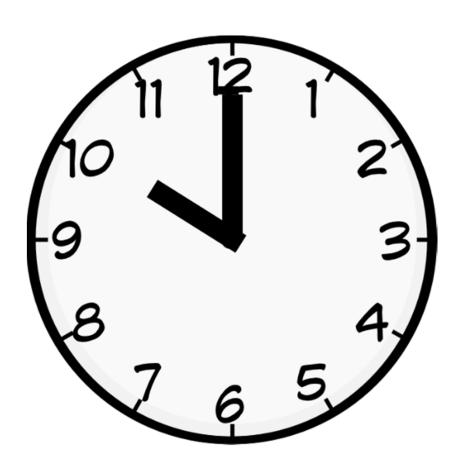


- 2015 Earthworks and Sand Preload
- 2016 Paving and Electrical Works South
- 2017 Paving and Electrical Works North

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Work Hours

- Runway closure between 22:00 to 06:00
- Return runway back to service at 06:00
- Real production time is about 7.0 to 7.5 hours
- 2015 5 nights a week (Thursday and Saturday off)
- 2016 6 nights a week (Saturday off)





Contractor

- Contractor is experienced in airside construction
- Same contractor in 2015 and 2016
- Beat out slip-form paving in favor of fixed form paving
- How? They decided to open up a batch plant and amortize it over a few years and also the contractor was local.
- Required extensive iterations of concrete mixes
- Resulted in a very tight schedule very few mistakes can be made





- Earthworks
- Drainage
- Sand Preload / Surcharge
- Erosion Control / Jet Blast
 - CSB placed on top of surcharge
 - Flexterra added to hydroseed
- Electrical





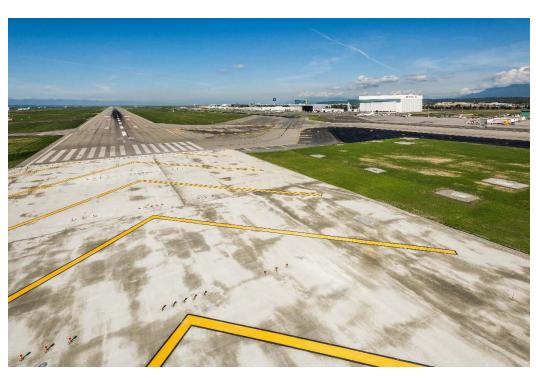
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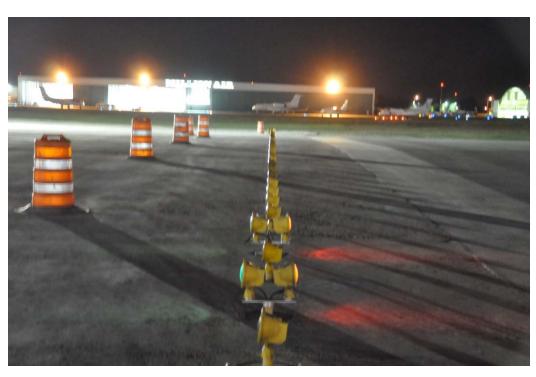
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- Preload Removal
- Drainage
- Crushed Granular Base (CGB)
- Cement Stabilized Base (CSB)
- Portland Cement Concrete (PCC)
- Electrical





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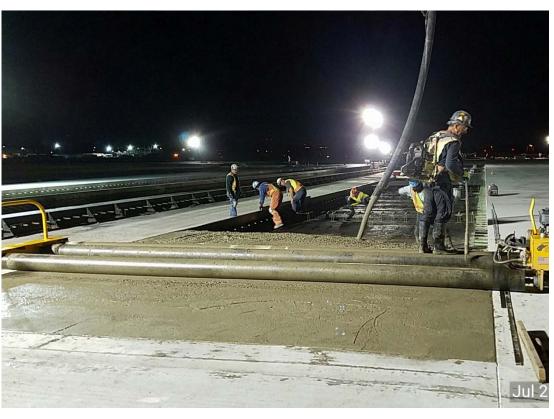
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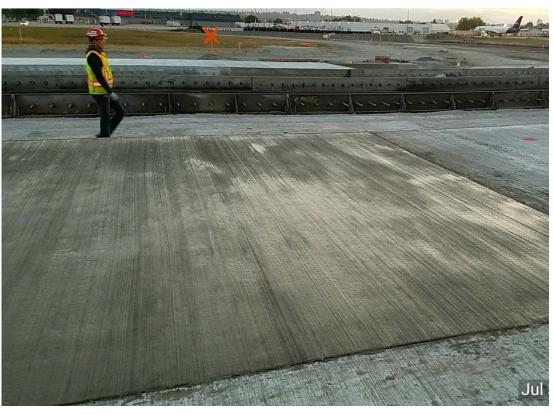
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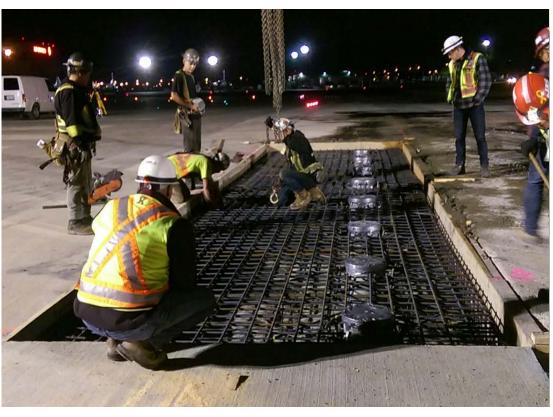
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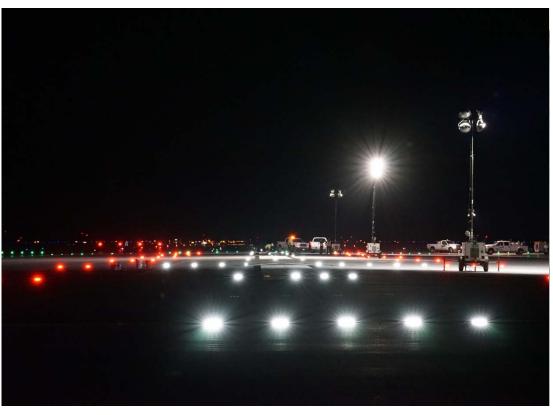
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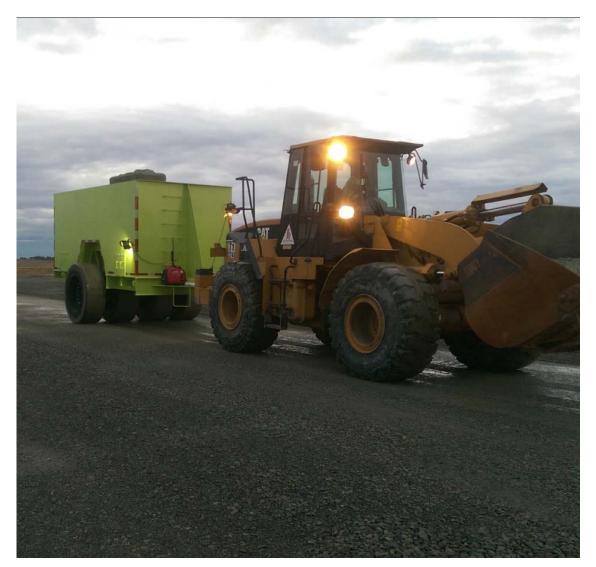


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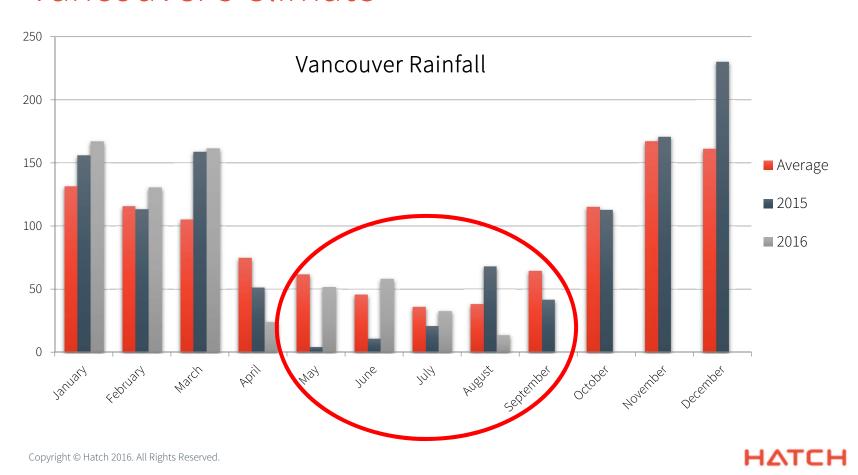


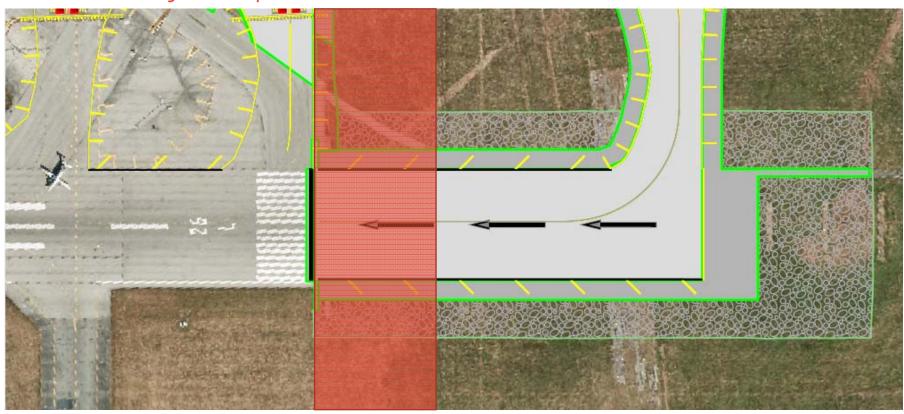
Proof roller

- Old proof roller was unreliable
- Weighs 100,000 lbs
- 4 solid rubber pneumatic tires at 90psi representing overlapping stresses in pavement from aircraft
- Tow behind designed for loaders
- 1 pass on subbase
- 3 passes on CGB (P-209)



Vancouver's Climate







Characteristics

- 3.1.5.3 Where a portion of the runway safety area abutting the edge of the runway is paved, the pavement is flush with the abutting surface and extends symmetrically on each side of the runway.
- **3.1.5.4** The unpaved portion of the runway safety area that abuts a paved surface has a maximum drop of 5 cm at the paved edge.

Slopes on Runway Safety Area

Longitudinal slope changes

- 3.1.5.5 Slope changes on the runway safety area are gradual with no abrupt changes or sudden reversals.
- **3.1.5.6** The longitudinal slope of the runway safety area prior to the threshold and beyond the runway, and stopway, where provided, is as specified in Table 3.1.5.6.





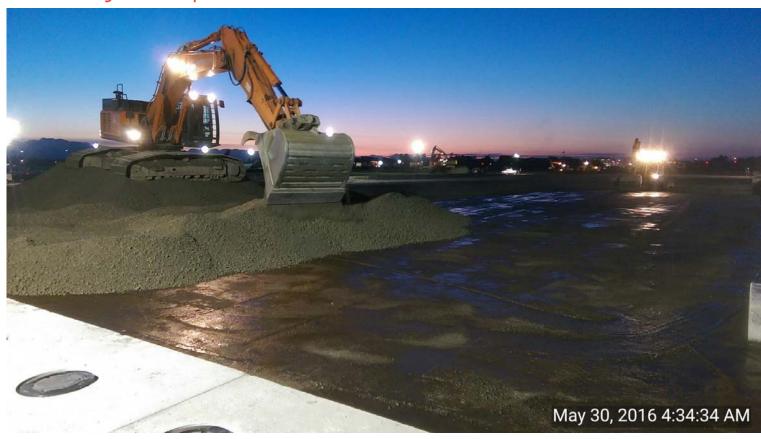














- Communicated with stakeholders and shortened the runway by 60 meters (200 ft) so that the runway strip ends at the pavement edge
- PAPIs were moved 60 meters
- Threshold was displaced
- Temporary Signage placed on the opposite end of the runway indicated shortened runway
- NOTAM issued to pilots





Challenges and Lessons Learned





Standard Green Cutting PCC

- Typically provides nice clean edges
- Green cut when concrete has hardened enough to sawcut without spalling – could be anywhere between 4 – 10 hours depending on conditions and concrete
- Runway in service after 06:00, cannot sawcut

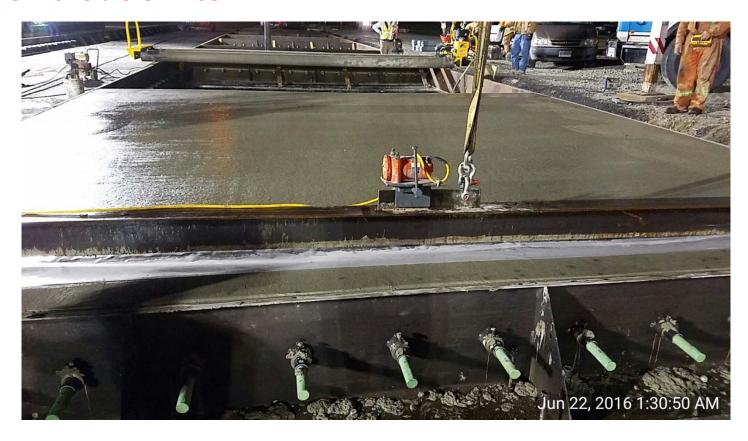
Crack Inducer

- Leave in place
- Can apply immediately after or before placement
- Requires insertion tool or material embedded in concrete beforehand. May cause unwanted surface imperfections.

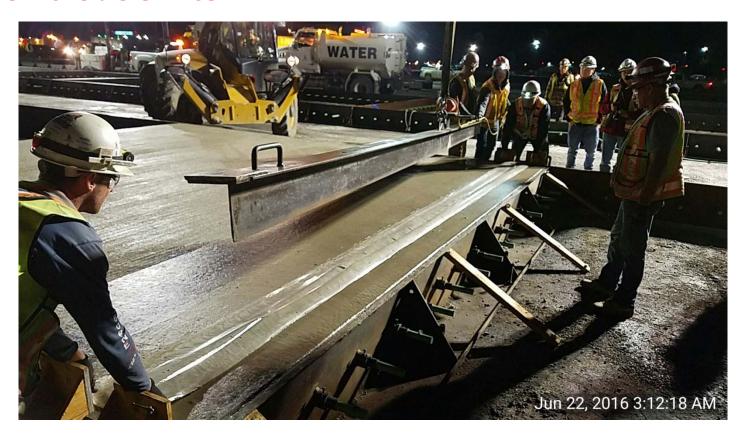




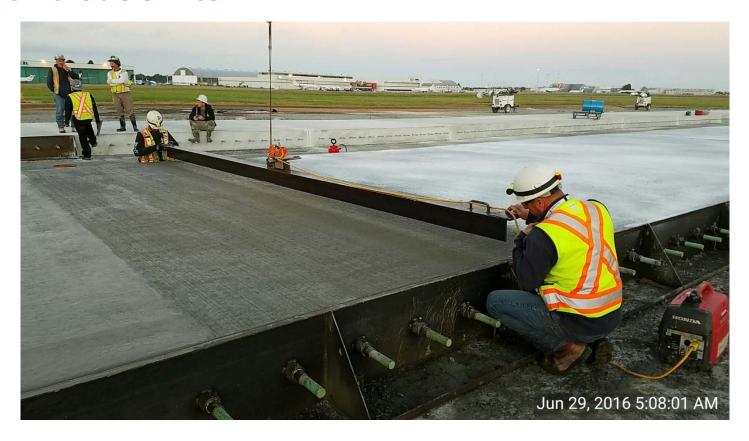




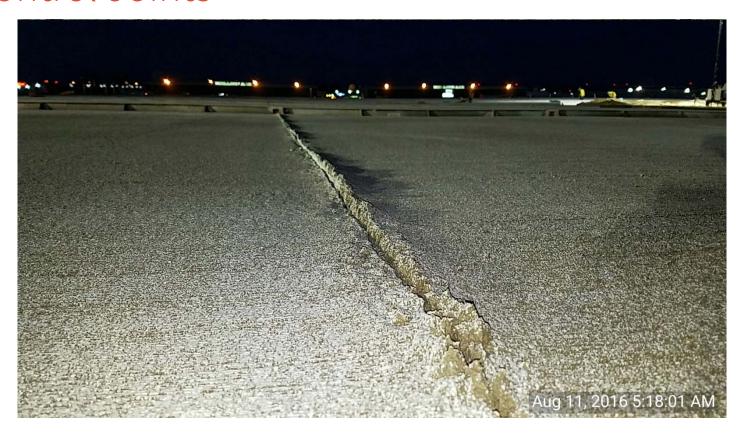














Delineate!



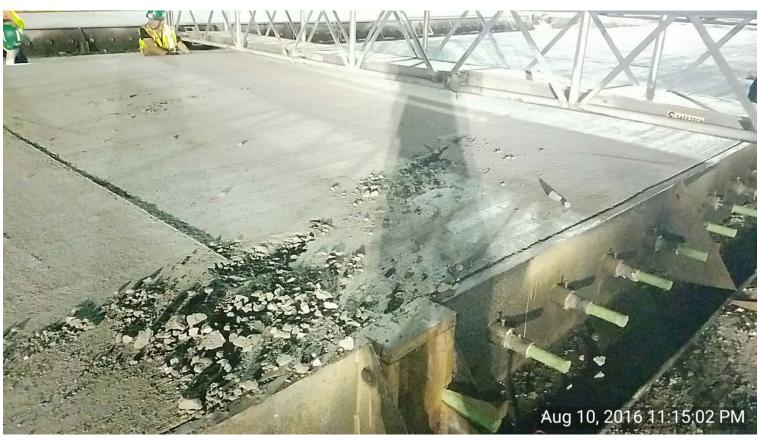


Delineate!





Jet Blast





Do Not Hire Drunks





The S Word....





Acknowledgements

- Vancouver International Airport Authority (YVRAA)
- Jacob Bros Construction (GC)
- Bay Hill (airfield lighting)
- Gastaldo (PCC placing and finishing)
- WinVan (asphalt paving)
- Hicks (pavement markings)
- Metro Surveys
- Securiguard
- WSP (QA)

