Innovative Evaluation and Design of Runway Pavement Rehabilitation

Swift 2017 - Halifax

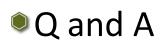
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Principal Pavement and Geotechnical Engineer



Presentation Outline

- Project Background
- Project Challenges
- Innovative Evaluation Approach
- Design and Construction
- Conclusions







- CYQA Owned and Operated by the District of Muskoka
- One Runway 18/36 -Flexible
- 1830 m in length and 61 m wide
- Rated for aircraft as large as Boeing 737
- About 15,000 aircraft movements annually





- Englobe teamed with CCTA to deliver this project
- Englobe completed design and QA
- CCTA developed tender and completed CA work





- Original rehabilitation design in 2012
- Addition of 3 Sewer Crossings in 2015
- Update to 2012 rehabilitation recommendations requested





- Initially constucted in the 30s and used in WWII
- Currently rated as a PLR 9 with a pavement classification number of 32/F/B/W/T

Design aircraft Global Express and Gulfstream V



Project Challenges

- Limited pavement construction or maintenance history information available
- Single runway airport
- Tenants have advanced, firm scheduling of landings
- Require 7 weeks to complete planned work
- Fast track construction required no room for surprises



Project Challenges

No 7 week period available for closure

- Staged Construction / Staged Investigation
- Initial FWD testing program to determine overall structural condition of Runway
 - Calculation of existing PLR and determination of improvements needed
- Gap analysis and final field testing program to support detailed design



Innovative Evaluation Approach

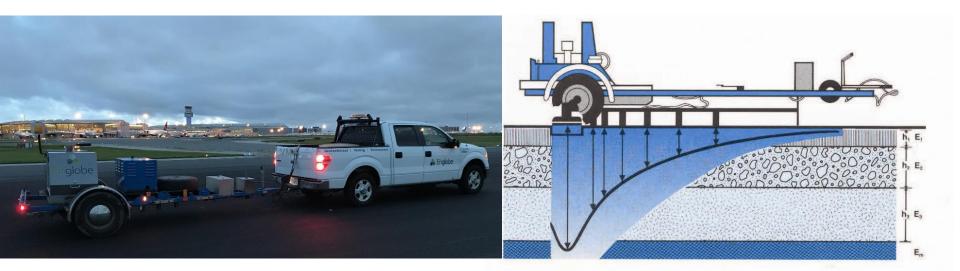
Existing Information Included:

- JEGEL 1995 Investigation Report
- 2012 Investigation Report
 - 16 boreholes
 - 2 CBR test
- Some historic pavement structure thickness estimates



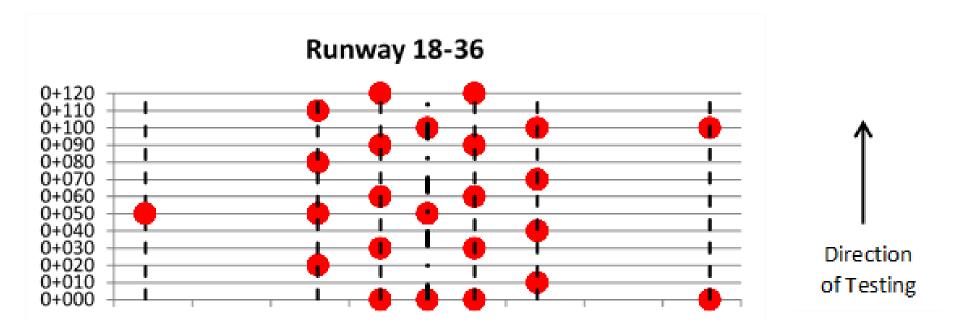
Innovative Evaluation Approach

- Simulates the force and duration of an aircraft moving at 60 km/h
- Load can be adjusted to simulate contact pressure of any type of aircraft (30 kN to 240 kN)



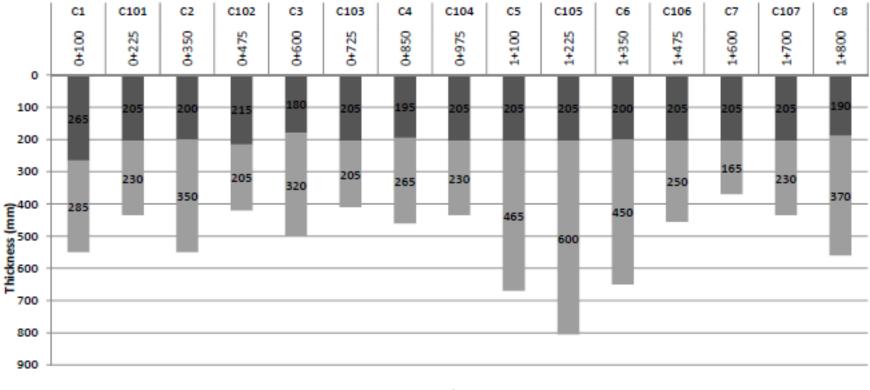


Innovative Evaluation Approach





Runway 18-36: Layer Thicknesses

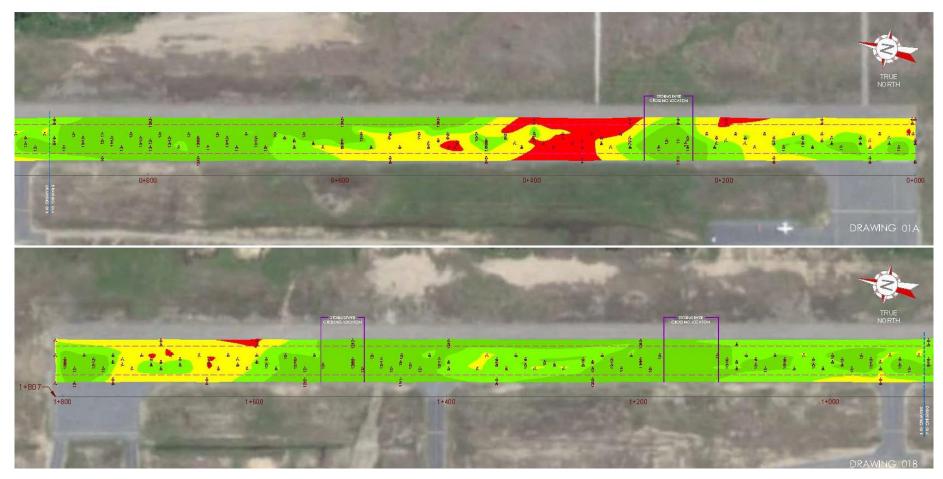


Station

Asphalt Concrete

Granular Base







Initial 2012 Design

- Removal of existing HMA
- 150 mm HMA
- 150 mm of new Granular Base

Updated Design

- 135 mm HMA
- 150 mm of new Granular Base
- Mill to 150 mm and Pulverize to 125 mm
- Full Depth Repair to Key Areas





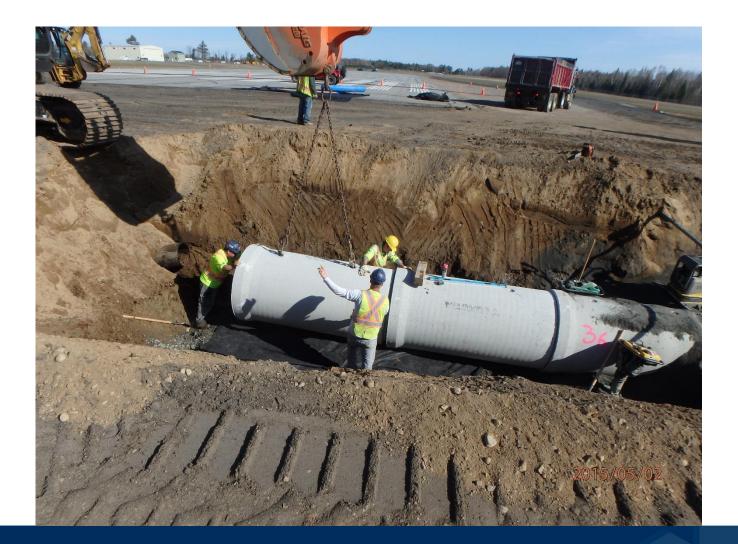












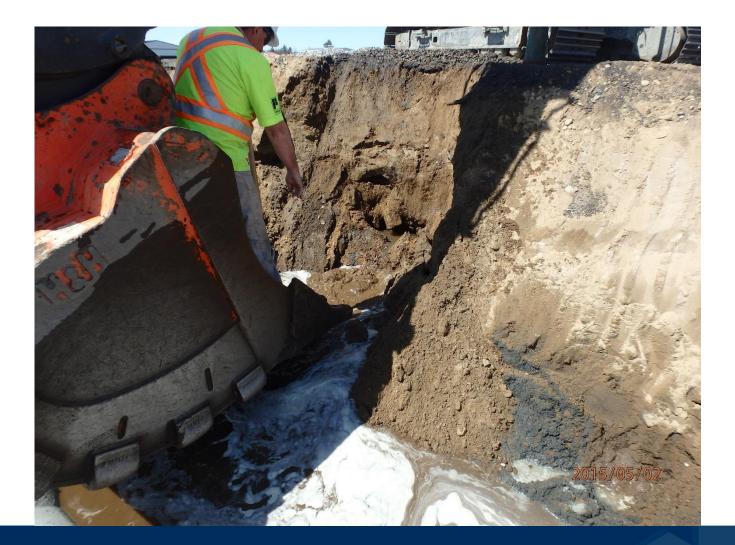




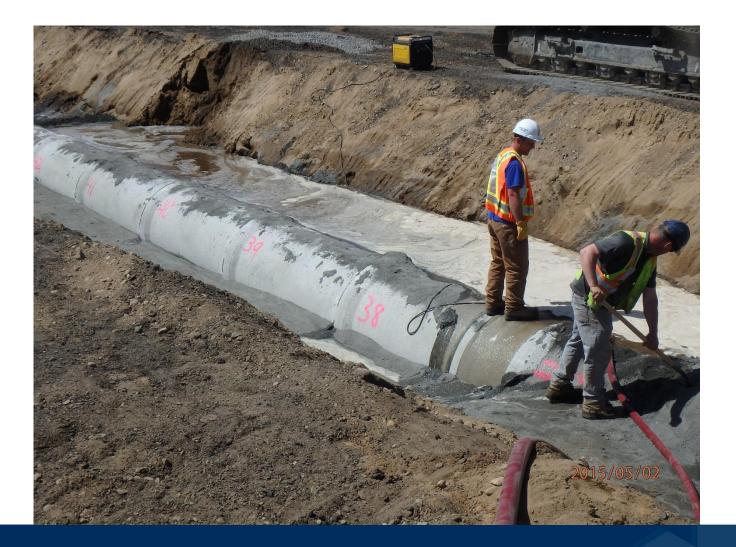












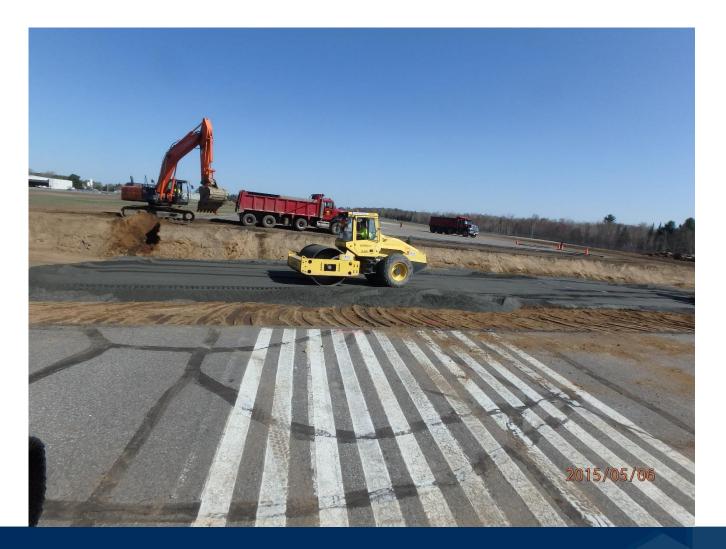




















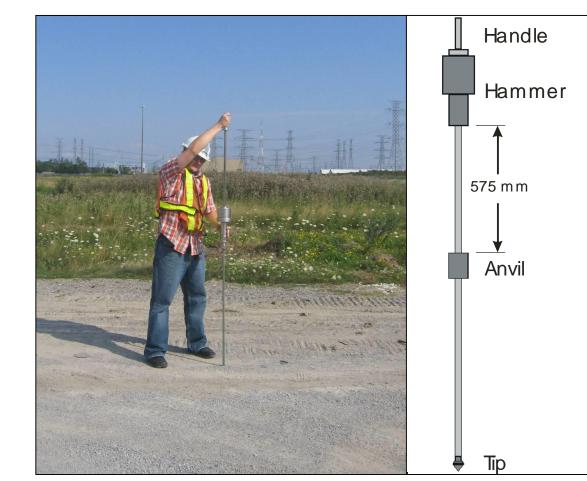






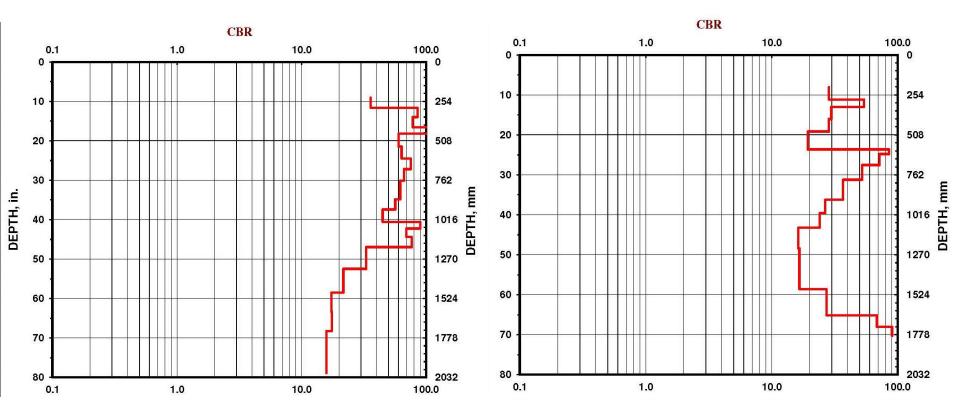




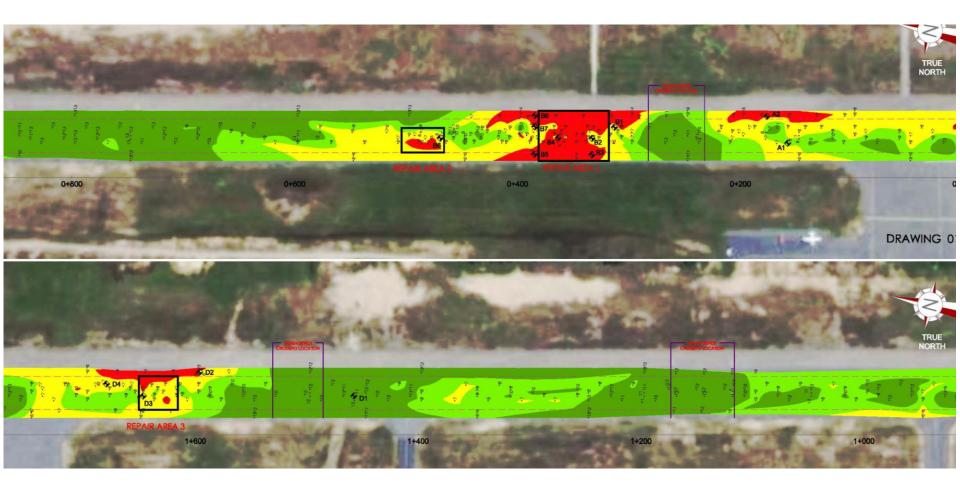


In-Situ Testing of Site Subgrade with DCP

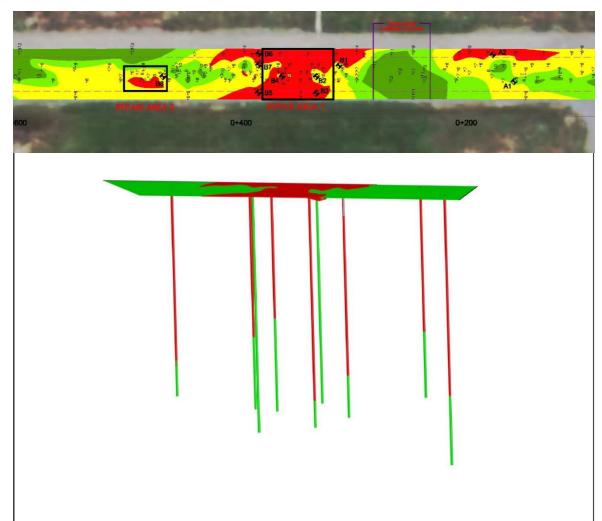




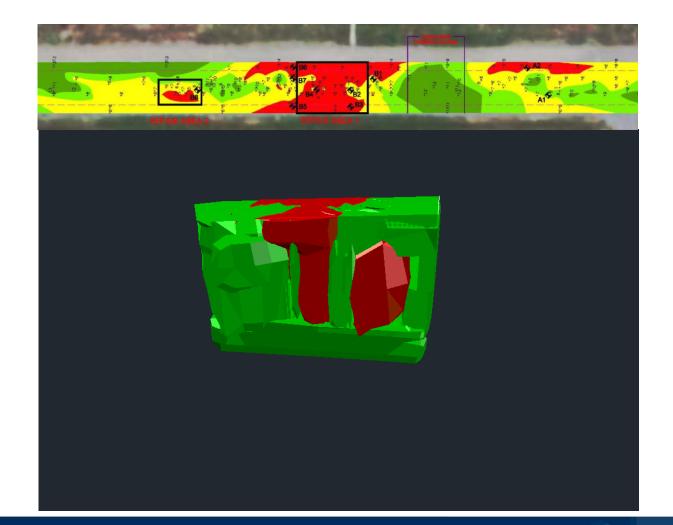














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Conclusions

- Original designs considered two CBR tests and estimates from 16 BH while Englobe's designs considered 320 back-calculated equivalent values
- Staged investigation program allowed for a detailed investigation of poor areas which eliminated costs and delays during construction due to "surprises"
- DCP a quick, inexpensive method for determining weak material at depth



Conclusions

By focusing on problem areas, were able to reduce the total design HMA thickness on the project which saved \$\$\$

Project completed on time and under budget



Acknowledgements

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Questions and Answers



http://aksdaem.com/



