RUNWAY 06L24R RECONSTRUCTION AND LESSONS LEARNED Toronto Pearson International Airport



Presenter: Kris Bourgeois, P.Eng. Date: Sept 26, 2023 Location: SWIFT 2023 - Winnipeg

Toronto Pearson

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OUTLINE





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Toronto Pearson – Canada's Largest Airport





2022 Traffic Movement

Toronto Pearson – Canada's Largest Airport



- 2022 Passenger Volume ------ 35.6 Million PAX.
- Ranking in North America* ------ 2nd busiest airport
- Total airside paved areas ------ approx. 5.8 million m²
- # of aircraft movements **----- approx. 336,800
- Cargo processed ***------ 388,700 metric tonnes
- Direct Jobs created ------50,000
- GDP contribution to Ontario ------\$42 Billion CAD
- * In terms of international passengers, 29.6 Million PAX prior to COVID. ** 2022 Data
- *** 2020 Data





BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Constructed in the 1960s to accommodate the critical aircraft B747-400, has reached the end of the pavement life, and reconstruction would meet the current and future new large aircraft (NLA) requirements.
- Joint reflection cracking including associated secondary spalling and faulting causing major FOD and safety concerns.
- Presence of voids/soft spots and lack of load transfer devices between concrete panels.





OPERATION PLANNING

- Runway 06L24R was identified in the 5-year Airside Restoration Program since 2018.
- A planning group with GTAA's different internal stakeholders, Nav Canada, Airlines was formed.
- Usage of data including Runway Occupancy Time (ROT), Noise, Peak Hour Demands & Historical Weather to forecast the traffic movements was considered.





OPERATION PLANNING cont'd

- Construction starts early to avoid summer rush but will have a higher weather risk.
- Temporary restrictions on air traffic to support runway movements (72-77-72) during 06L24R reconstruction from April 4, 2022 to November 18, 2022.
- General/Business Aviation restriction applied during reconstruction





OPERATION PLANNING cont'd Original Phasing, after 18 months discussion with all stakeholders







OPERATION PLANNING cont'd

- Updated Phasing, 1 Week Prior to Construction
- Broken down into 7 distinct phases with several sub-phases
- Key change was introduction of Phase 1E (Taxi D4)







RISK MITIGATION

The following were the challenges that were considered as part of this construction practice:

- COVID
- Poor Weather
- Construction Delay
- Availability of Materials
- Reliability of Equipment
- Labour dispute with unionized construction workers





RISK MITIGATION cont'd

The construction team mitigated some of the risks by:

- Followed proper COVID protocol (well developed).
- Reviewed, determined and included weather days based on the historical weather data between April to November into the project schedule.
- Serviced asphalt plant in advance (during winter months) to ensure smooth production in early spring.
- Supplied asphalt from two asphalt plants with a combined capacity of 7,000 tonnes per day versus only one plant for a standard paving job.
- Paved in echelon with 6 pavers to improve productivity and smoothness, to minimize cold paving joints and to reduce future maintenance costs.





RISK MITIGATION cont'd

The construction team mitigated some of the risks by:

- Portable concrete batch plant was setup on airport property to minimize any potential delivery delay. Secured cement powder at onset of job.
- Hauled premium aggregate to asphalt plant in early spring, stockpiled for use to avoid supply shortage during construction.
- Pre-ordered all long lead items in advance to avoid delay during construction.
- Serviced all critical equipment in advance and provided standby equipment for all critical tasks such as telebelts for concreting, breakers for concrete removal, pavers and rollers for asphalt paving.





RISK MITIGATION cont'd

The construction team mitigated some of the risks by:

- Work schedule and progress were reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure the project would be completed on time. Extra crews or resources would be deployed if needed.
- Worked 24/7 whenever/wherever possible.
- Monitored weather forecast on an hourly basis, maintained good communication with all subcontractors and workers, and scheduled weather sensitive tasks such as concrete paving, asphalt paving only under favourable conditions to ensure the quality of the project was not compromised and to minimize any lost days due to weather.



FIELD INVESTIGATION

- Visual Condition Inspection
- Non-destructive High-Capacity
 Falling Weight Deflectometer (HWD)
- Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey to determine the extent of voids.
- CCTV data review



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FIELD INVESTIGATION cont'd Visual Condition Inspection



Pumping at the concrete joint underneath the pavement surface indicating poor joint load transfer





High Severity Multiple Transverse Reflective Crack with FOD concerns

Medium Severity Transverse Reflective Crack with FOD concerns





FIELD INVESTIGATIONcont'dVisual Condition Inspectioncont'd



Localized Severe Crack in Composite Pavement



Patched Longitudinal Crack in Concrete Slab and Adjacent Shattered Concrete Slab



Severe Asphalt Shoving north of HB24R





FIELD INVESTIGATION cont'd HWD Testing

LTE CONDITION	NUMBER OF TRANSVERSE JOINTS/CORNERS	PERCENTAGE (%)						
Acceptable	1,358	86						
Fair	107	7						
Poor	105	6						
Not Estimated	9	1						
TOTAL	1,579	100						

The lack of load transfer devices (Dowel Bars) in the transverse joints at the time of construction (1960s), poor to negligible aggregate interlock expected in 60year-old concrete slabs, and pumping noticed at the transverse joints from the visual inspection, the general

"Acceptable" joint load transfer (LTE >70%) observed might be attributed to thermally "Locked Joints" at the time of testing and recent thin asphalt overlaid at the keel section





FIELD INVESTIGATION cont'd GPR Testing



The GPR survey and analysis indicated many anomalous zones that were interpreted as possible voids or settlements below the concrete layers. The drawing on the left showed the typical GPR findings on 06L24R.

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FIELD INVESTIGATION cont'd CCTV Data Review

irade	Manhole	Pipe
		Section not inspected
0	Manhole not inspected	Section with undefined grade
	Manhole with no potential for	Section with no potential for blockage
1	blockage observed	observed
	Manhole with minimum blockage risk	Section with minimal blockage risk in
	in short term but potential for further	short term but potential for further
2	deteriorating situation	deteriorating situation
	Manhole with blockage unlikely in	Section with blockage unlikely in near
	near future but possibility that the	future but possibility that the situation
3	situation may further deteriorate	may further deteriorate
	Manhole with blockage likely in	Section with blockage likely in
4	foreseeable future	foreseeable future
	Manhole with blockage or blockage	Section with blockage or blockage
5	imminent	imminent

Grade	Manhole	Pipe
		Section not inspected
0	Manhole not inspected	Section with undefined grade
1	Manhole in very good condition	Section in acceptable structural condition Section with minimal collapse risk in
2	Manhole in good condition	short term but potential for further deterioration
3	Manhole in fair condition	Section with collapse unlikely in near future but further deterioration likely Section with collapse likely in foreseeable
4	Manhole in poor condition	future
5	Manhole in very poor condition	Section collapsed or with collapse

Approx. 75% of subdrains had
blockage or possibility of blockage
in the foreseeable future.
Approx 35% of subdrains were in
fair to poor condition.
During reconstruction of the RWY,
localized repairs of subdrains and
catchbasins were completed





DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

Based on the forecasted aircraft movement data, Transport Canada Pavement Design Manual and FAARFIELD analysis, three rehabilitation options were proposed.

- **Option 1** Reconstruct Rows 1 & 2 on both sides of the RWY centreline, including a new HMA overlay (approx. 30-yr life span)
- **Option 2** Reconstruct Row 1 on both sides of the runway centreline, carry out DBR on Row 2 on both side of RWY centreline and place new HMA overlay (approx. 15 to 20-yr)
- Option 3 Carry out DBR on Rows 1 & 2 on both side of RWY centreline and place new HMA overlay (approx. 8 to 10-yr)





















DESIGN ALTERNATIVES cont'd

• **Option 1** was the recommended alternative based on the pavement life expectancy, life cycle cost analysis, and operation impacts.









CONSTRUCTION/IMPLEMENTATION

- Many unforeseen site conditions were encountered drainage issues, soft spots, contaminated subsoil, etc.
- Contract Administration required daily coordination with all stakeholders to quickly resolve any issues on site to maintain schedule.
- All shop drawings and submittals were reviewed immediately.
- Quality Assurance results were turned over quickly.
- CCN's, Site Instructions, CO's, PPC's, etc., were all expedited.





AIRCRAFT RIDE QUALITY ANALYSIS – AFTER PAVING All sections were found to be smooth and acceptable.

L numway ooL-24	R																			
	06L																			
PSI	72	85	73	79	75	83	78	84	79	71	82	84	83	77	79	86	83	82	88	85
Section	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		8	20	00	20	8	050	200	350	500	650	800	950	100	250	400	220	700	850	854
Distance	100	-3	4-0	9-0	0-1		-		-			-1	0.1	0.2	0-5	0-2	0-2	0-2	0-2	0-2
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		= =							~~~~						~~					
				PSI N	umber	r		Com	ments		Recommended Action									
				70-10	0	S	Smooth					Survey Perodically								
				60-69	9	N	lildly R	ough			S	Survey Within Two Years								
				40 50			Inderat	aly Rou	ah		C	Consider Repairs								
				40-5			louerau	ely Roc	ign		C	onsider	Ropan	3						
				20-3	9	S	ignifica	nt to Se	evere R	oughne	ss In	nmediat	e Repa	irs Sho	uld be (Conside	ered			





REOPENING CELEBRATION & RIBBON CUTTING







LESSONS LEARNED

- Unforeseen site conditions maintain good as-built and record documents, carry out detailed site/geotechnical investigation prior to construction.
- **Experienced Contractor** good airfield construction experience is a must including a robust quality control plan and good workmanship.
- Experienced Design Team the ability to adjust on the fly and make quick decisions is imperative to the success of the project.
- Airline endorsement airline sign-offs to maintain agreed upon plans and to prevent last minute changes





CONCLUSIONS

Project Facts: Construction started on April 4, 2023 and was completed on Nov 18, 2022 as per schedule despite the delays caused by unforeseen site conditions, labour dispute, and material availability.

Concrete Removal/Installation Dowel/Tie Bars Installation Asphalt Milling HMAC surface course HMAC lower course Lighting 86,500 m2 70,800 unit 385,000 m2 64,200 t 18,800 t 1,400 units





LESSONS LEARNED cont'd

- **High impact capital projects** system impact review to include all large-scale projects that have impacts to capacity.
- **High profile events** TIFF, World Cup, etc. to be considered.
- Social campaigns advance community engagement, advance notification to international carriers, elected official's support on election year.

REMARKS & QUESTIONS



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