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Bridge Replacement on an Active Landslide -Athabasca River Bridge

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Outline

Introduction & Background Information
Design Challenges
Geotechnical Monitoring Program
Development of Design Approach
Detailed Design of the Bridge
Construction Progress

Introduction and Background Information

- History of Bridge Location
 - ► Town of Athabasca, Alberta
 - Important historical river crossing
 - Regular ferry service establish in 1905



Introduction and Background Information (Cont'd)

- Existing Bridge Structure
 - Eight span bridge with total length of 281. 9 m
 - 1 30.5 m Pony Truss span, 3 61.0 m Through Truss spans, 1 30.5 m Pony Truss span, 3 - Concrete Girder spans
 - ▶ 7.3 m wide



Introduction and Background Information (Cont'd)

- Geotechnical and Slope Stability Concerns
 - First sign of instability of east bank noted during construction
 - East bank is an active slow moving deep seated translational landslide
 - Ongoing ground movement of the east bank has required significant maintenance of the existing bridge
- Problem Statement
 - Existing bridge is functionally obsolete and requires significant yearly maintenance
 - Alberta Transportation & Economic Corridors (ATEC) retained COWI North America Ltd. to design a replacement bridge structure

Design Challenges

- Most Unique Design Challenge = Instability of the East bank
- Unable to avoid slope stability issues
- Unable to stabilize slope
- COWI tasked with designing a bridge on an active landslide



Geotechnical Monitoring Program

- Geotechnical engineers needed to provide a recommendation on design ground movements over the 75 year design life of bridge
- Limited/discontinuous historical information available
- First two Slope Inclinometers (SI's) in November 2012
- Monitoring ongoing



Development of Design Approach

Final Recommended Design Ground Movement:

- 2500 mm longitudinal, 1500 mm transverse
- Collaborative approach
- Alternative Strategies considered
 - Design Abutment 1 to move with the ground movement

Development of Design Approach (Cont'd)

- Developed a three-prong approach
 - 1. Pile walls to eliminate the transverse component of the movement
 - 2. Design bridge structure to accommodate the following design ground movement:
 - 2500 mm longitudinal, 400 mm transverse, 100 mm vertical settlement
 - 3. Design Abutment 1 to undergo an intervention that transversely relocates abutment and superstructure 400 mm to the south to reset ability to accommodate further transverse ground movement

Detailed Design of the Bridge

General Description of Bridge



General Description of Bridge



General Description of Bridge



Pile Wall Design



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Bridge Articulation

Pot Bearings and Shear blocks



Superstructure Details - Girders and Bracing

22 mm thick web

K-bracing at 7.5 m max spacing

Bottom lateral bracing





Superstructure Details - Deck and Barrier Expansion Joints



Superstructure Details - Deck and Barrier Expansion Joints





Substructure Details - Piers



OUTLINE OF

PIER CAP ABOVE

Substructure Details - Abutment 2



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Substructure Details - Abutment 1 and Modular Frame



Substructure Details - Abutment 1 and Modular Frame (Cont'd)



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► Type 1 Interventions



► Type 2 Interventions

TEPS & THROUGH IO



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Construction Progress

▶ Pile Walls on the East Slope



Abutment 2 Construction



Abutment 1 Construction



Pier Construction



► Girder Erection



Acknowledgements





Questions?



