

Alberta

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ENGINEERING

Bridge 4 Replacement on Highway 10X: A Modern Truss Bridge on a Historic Corridor



Introduction

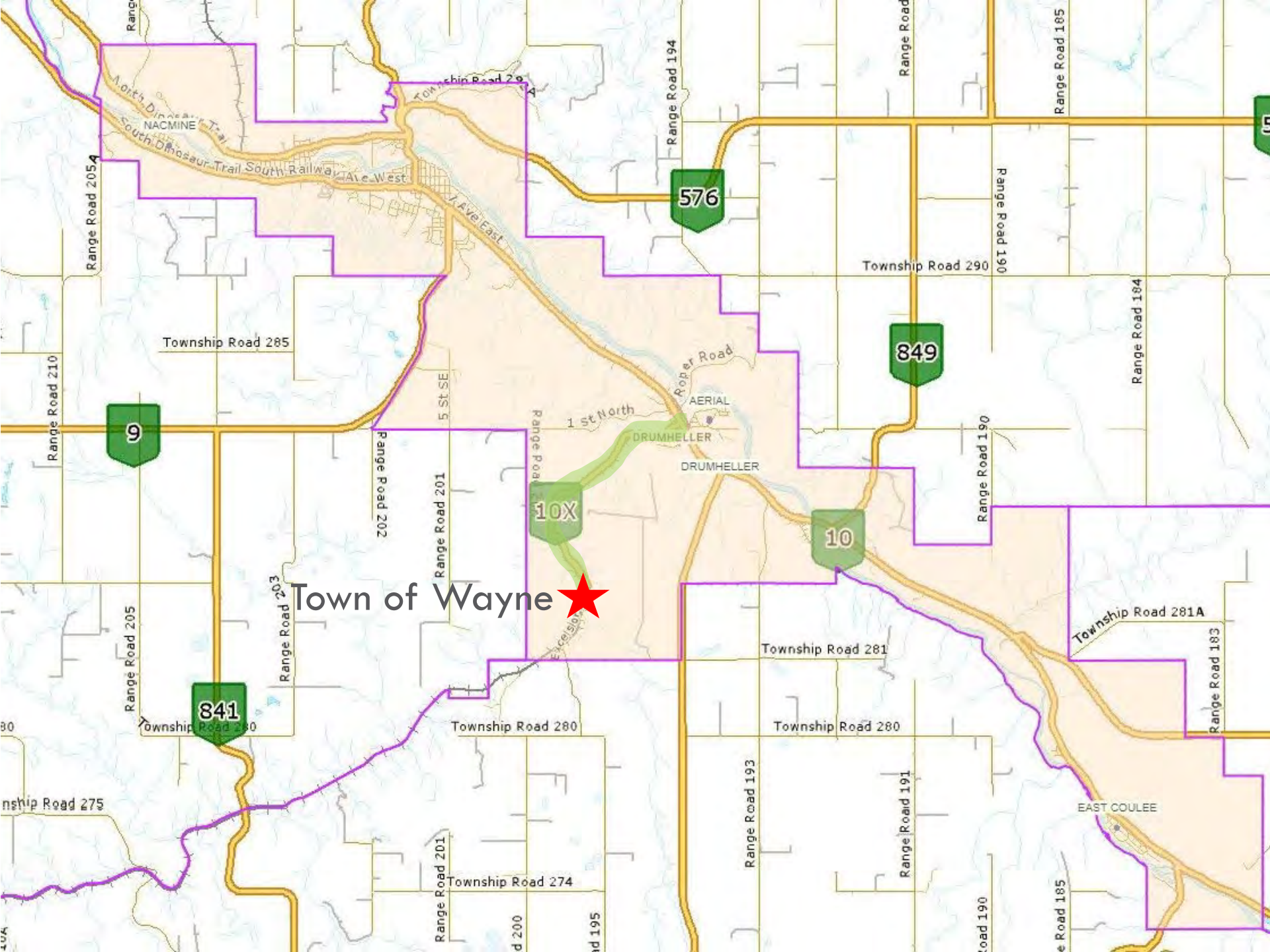
- Project Team
- Area History and Site Context
- Project Process
- Project Objectives and Constraints
- Why a Truss?
- Project Sequence, Challenges and Solutions
- Final Thoughts
- Questions?

Project Team

- **Owner:** Alberta Transportation
 - Project Sponsor: Donald Saunders
 - Project Manager: John Umlah
- **Bridge Design / Project Management:** LEX3 Engineering
- **General Contractor:** Alberco Construction
- **Survey and Road Design:** RoadsWest Engineering
- **Environmental:** Ghostpine Environmental
- **Geotechnical:** Thurber Construction
- **Hydrotechnical:** Terrace Engineering
- **Architecture:** Rockliff Pierzchajlo Kroman Architects

Area History and Site Context

- Bridge 4 is located over the Rosebud River on Highway 10X, a 6 km highway extending from Rosedale to Wayne.
- Wayne once a coal mining hub and home to 2,500 people at its peak.
- Last coal mine was closed in 1979.
- Population of Wayne now < 30.
- 11 truss bridges cross the river on Highway 10X!
- Abandoned CNR tracks, once used to haul coal, also cross the river seven times over the stretch from Wayne to Rosedale.
- The Rosebud River valley is steep and confined. The river is meandering and features widely variable flows with impressive events during spring runoff.



Town of Wayne 



Range Road 200

1 St North

Centre St
2 Ave S

AERIAL

DUMHELLER

10

Bridge 4

Town of Wayne



7329-1

74796-1

70510-1

70817BGR-2

8719-1

70511-1

70512-2

70773-1

70513-1

70774-1

70514-1

8935BXR-2

79251-1



Wayne. Alta.



LAST CHANCE SALOON

ROSEBEER-HOTEL

HOTEL





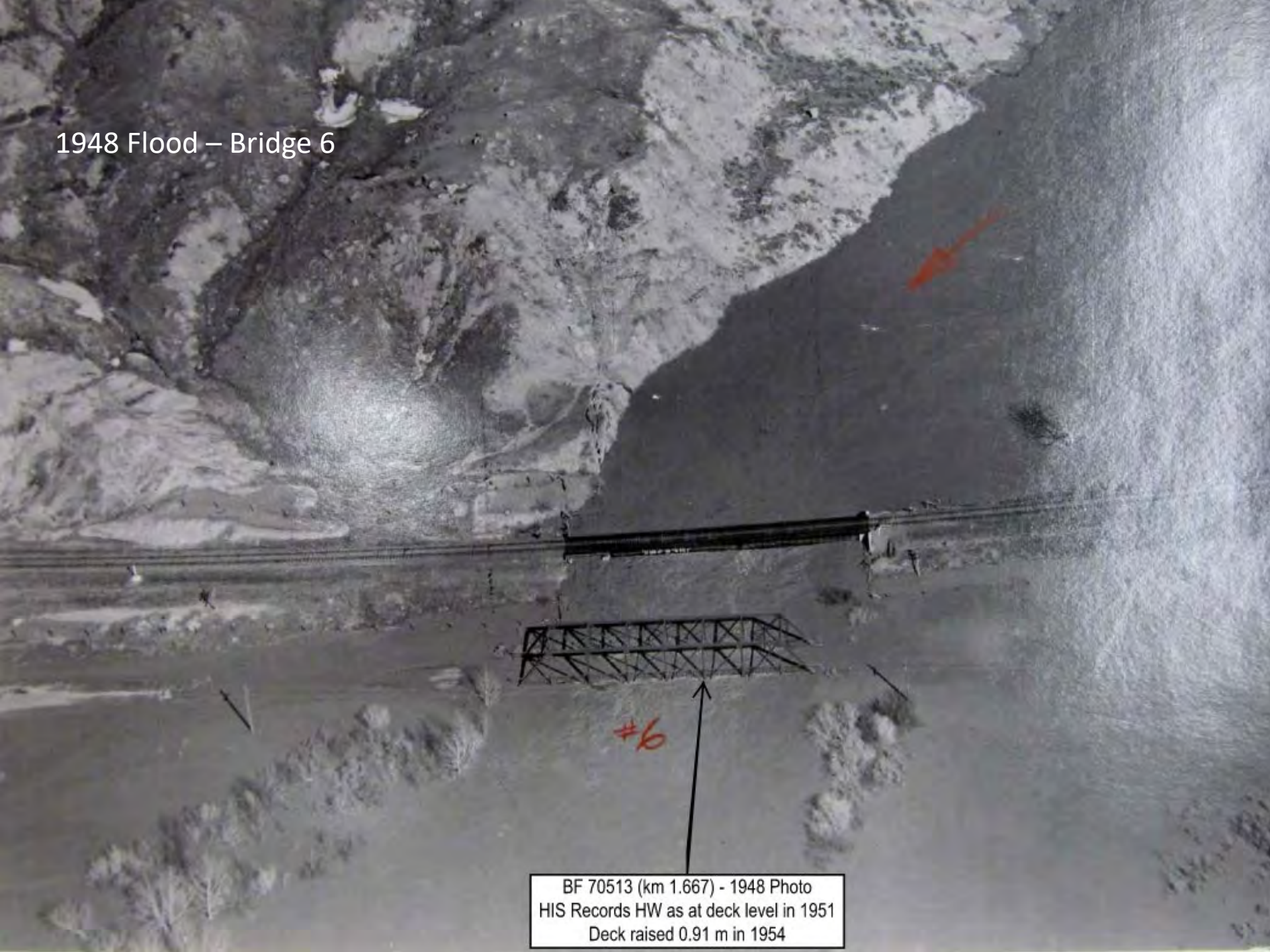
South Bridge Elevation



5.1 m
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East Approach Looking West

1948 Flood – Bridge 6



BF 70513 (km 1.667) - 1948 Photo
HIS Records HW as at deck level in 1951
Deck raised 0.91 m in 1954

Project Process

- **Bridge Planning:** Define hydrotechnical design parameters and identify the the most suitable solution for the roadway to cross the river.
- **Structure Alternatives:** Document the decision-making process used to arrive at a recommendation on what type of structure should be carried forward to the detailed design phase.
- **Detailed Engineering:** Preparation of drawings, specifications and tender documents.
- **Contractor Prequalification:** Shortlist qualified contractors for eligible to bid on the project.
 - First time conducting a Contractor Prequalification for Alberta transportation.
 - Completed during Detailed Design once clarity on project direction was established.
 - Evaluation criteria included corporate profile, project team, construction methodology, relevant experience, and team.
 - De-risked project from a contractor competency standpoint while still promoting competitive bidding (i.e. 5 contractors shortlisted).
- **Tendering:** Select a Contractor among the shortlist to perform the work through a competitive bid process.
- **Construction:** Oversee the fabrication and construction activities of the successful Contractor ensuring the work is performed in alignment with the drawings and specifications.

Project Objectives and Constraints

- Objectives:
 - Replace the bridge with modern structure in accordance with Alberta Transportation guidelines and standards.
 - Address functional deficiencies (hydrotechnical capacity, clear width, vertical clearance, load capacity).
 - Minimize environmental, utility, and land impacts.
 - Minimize roadwork.
 - Improve safety.
- Constraints
 - Very narrow right-of-way (20 m) adjacent to private residences unwilling to sell land.
 - Hydrotechnical demands necessitate a significant increase in of roadway profile and footprint to accommodate appropriate freeboard.
 - Load restricted bridges along the corridor from either approach complicated heavy equipment access.
 - Strong stakeholder desire to protect historical context of the area.

Why a Truss Bridge?

- ✓ Shallower structure depth = reduced roadwork
- ✓ Shallower structure depth = reduced land impacts
- ✓ Maintains historical character = Happy stakeholders
- ✓ Light individual elements open opportunities for creative assembly and erection strategies = Lower loads coming to site (compared to girders and the large cranes required for erection)
- ✓ Project costs very comparable between girder bridge and truss bridge

Construction Sequence, Challenges and Solutions

- General Contractor: Alberco
 - Truss Fabrication and Erection: Canam (Quebec)
 - Truss Coatings: Peinture D'Hauterive (Quebec)
 - Bearing Fabrication: LCL – Bridge (Quebec)
 - Joint Fabrication: LCL – Bridge (Quebec)
 - Rail Fabrication: Outrider Steelworks
 - Truss Demolition: Franklin's Excavating and Heavy Demolition
 - Piling: Red Deer Piling
 - Concrete Supply: Tanas Concrete
 - Waterproofing: Place-Crete Systems Inc.
 - Paving: Brooks Asphalt and Aggregates

Truss Fabrication!



Challenges and Solutions

- **Challenge:** Full truss fit up is not practical in a shop setting.
- **Solution:** Individual fit up of each truss line, floor and roof systems.





W. H. CRANES

PR-407 CAP 50T IMP

PR-407 CAP 50T IMP

707 84216



Shop Coatings!



Challenges and Solutions

- **Challenge:** Steel above road surface in spray zone.
 - Weathering steel not appropriate in environments exposed to de-icing salts.
- **Solution:** Truss members metalized and coated.
 - Not typical in Alberta but common in other jurisdictions (i.e. Quebec).
 - Metalizing (7 mils), mist coat (sealer – not on faying surfaces), intermediate Macropoxy (5 – 10 mils), topcoat Acrolon (3 – 6 mils).
 - Chloride testing completed on arrival and washing completed as required with Clor-Rid™ solution.





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elcometer®

1.25 80 4 2
58 117 1 15
Made in U.S.A.
1 1/2 1/2 1/2
4.0 100



723

CANAM ROSSBUDS
ANGLES

723 PSI







Detour!



Challenges and Solutions

- **Challenge** : Minimizing risk associated with spring runoff / ice events.
 - Later than anticipated mobilization meant detour operation would overlap with spring runoff / ice events.
- **Solution** : Construct detour with appropriate freeboard for potential spring event.



STOP
IF DRIVING
TRAFFIC ON
BRIDGE

W







Demolition





5.1 m
↓





51 m



KAD DHA

HYUNDAI

HYUNDAI

SAFETY WARNING

SAFETY WARNING

Piling and Abutments







Truss Assembly and Erection



Challenges and Solutions

- **Challenge:** Minimizing risk associated with spring runoff / ice events.
 - Original erection plan included use of temporary shoring frames positioned on the bed / banks of the river.
 - Later than anticipated mobilization meant erection operations would overlap with spring runoff / ice events.
- **Solution:** Launch the bridge!
 - Construct launch runway.
 - Perform truss assembly and connection coatings on runway.
 - Perform launch using a combination of Hydra-Slide™ hydraulic skidding system , back-end counter weighting and leading end crane assist.























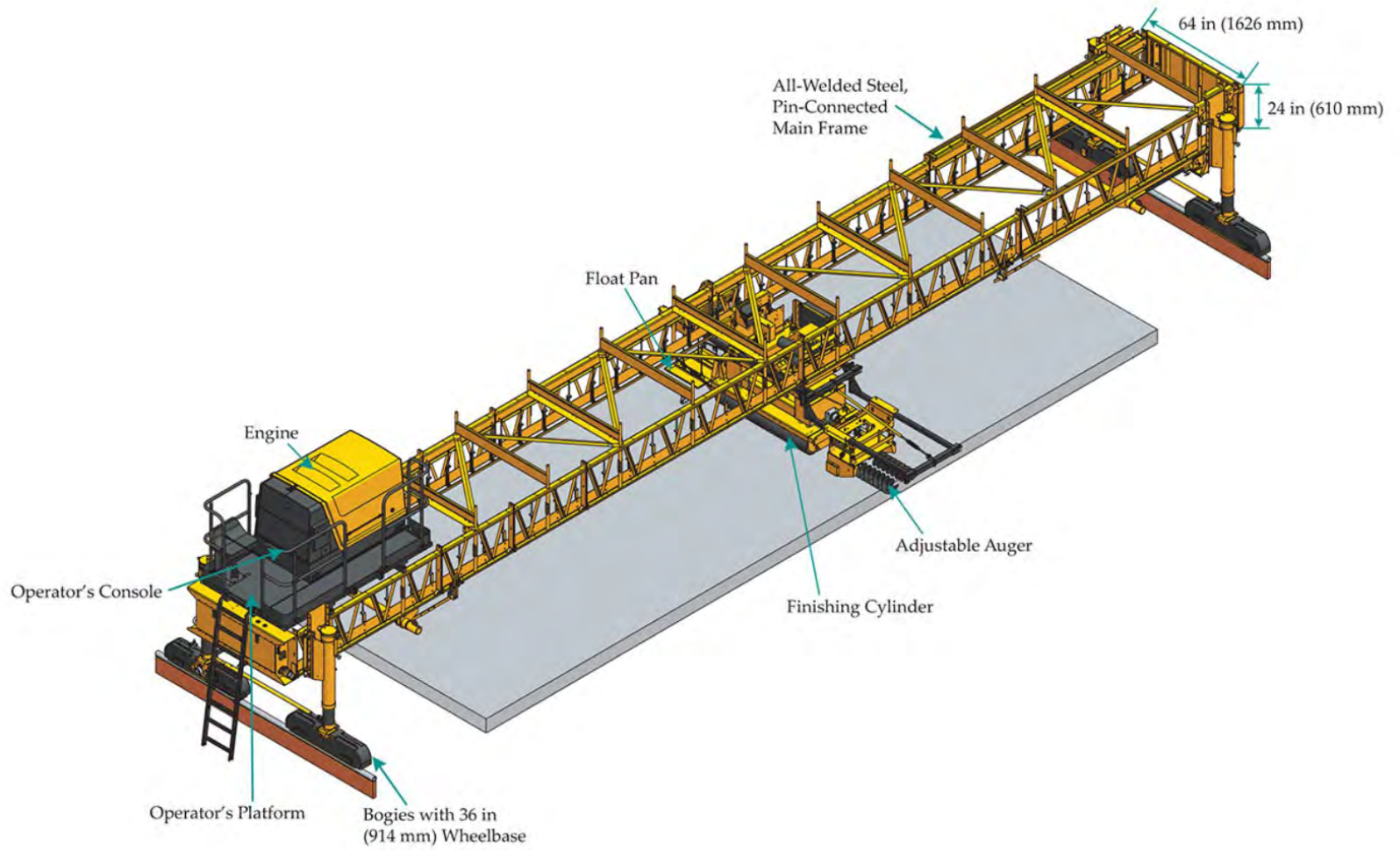


Deck Pour!

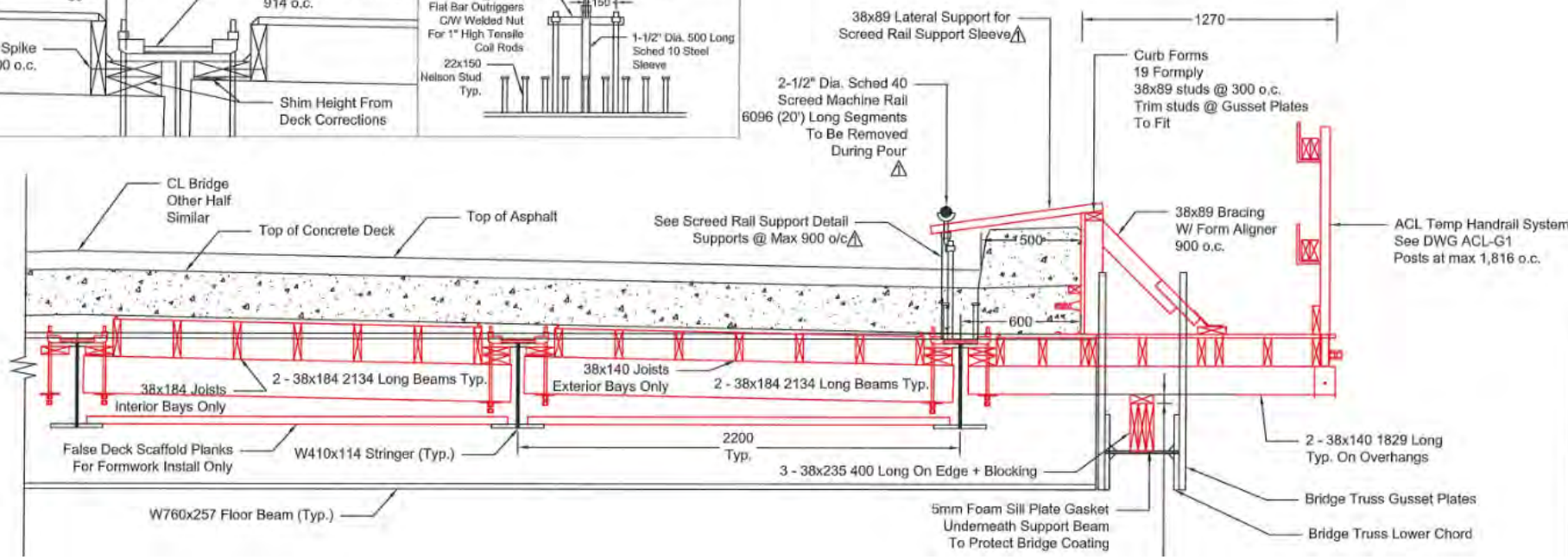


Challenges and Solutions

- **Challenge:** Truss elements impede traditional set-up of mechanical screed to place/finish concrete the entire width of deck.
- **Solution:** Strategically place stringers, plan for consecutive removal of screed rail and supports and allow minor amount of controlled hand finishing.













Finishing Up!





5.2 m
↓









4





Before



After





Thanks for listening!