



Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement Project Kiewit/Flatiron Design Build

July 29, 2010

Presentation Prepared by J. Mahoney

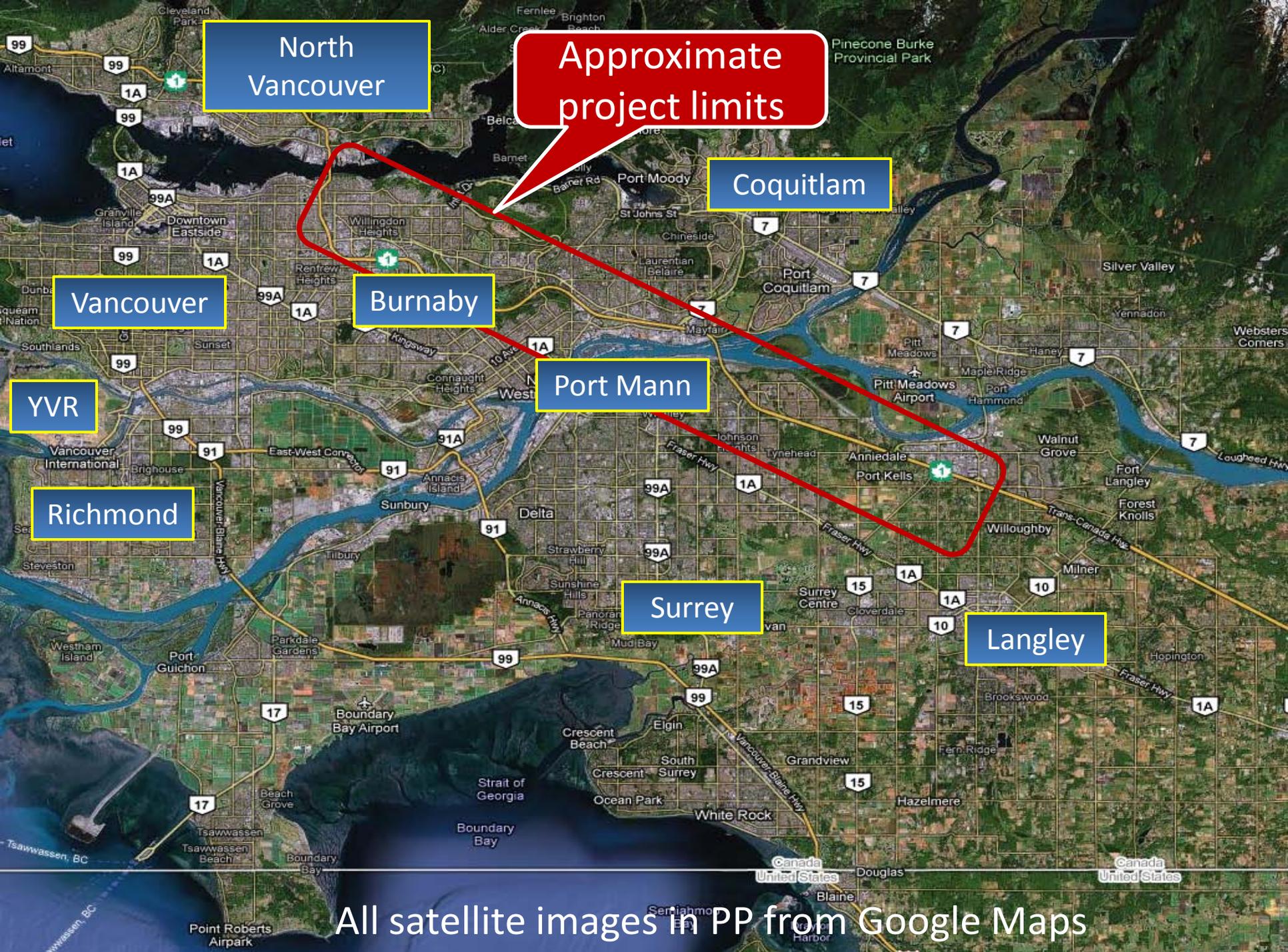
The Project

- Total project cost \$2.5 billion (Canadian)
- Financed by tolls – about \$3 each direction.
- Total project length 37 km (McGill St in Vancouver to 216th in Langley)
- The new Port Mann bridge
 - 10 lanes (existing bridge has 5 lanes).
 - Replaces the existing 45 year old bridge.
 - Includes Rapid Bus service from Langley to Burnaby SkyTrain.
 - Can accommodate installation of light rapid transit underneath the main deck at a future date.

Source: “Port Mann Bridge Plans Unveiled Today,” CBC News, February 4, 2009.

Project Information

- Project website
 - <http://www.pmh1project.com/>
- **Port Mann/Highway 1 Improvement Project—PP shows status as of Summer 2010**
- Project construction started August 2008.
- Port Mann Bridge to be operational by December 2012.
- All of project complete by December 2013.



North Vancouver

Approximate project limits

Coquitlam

Vancouver

Burnaby

Port Mann

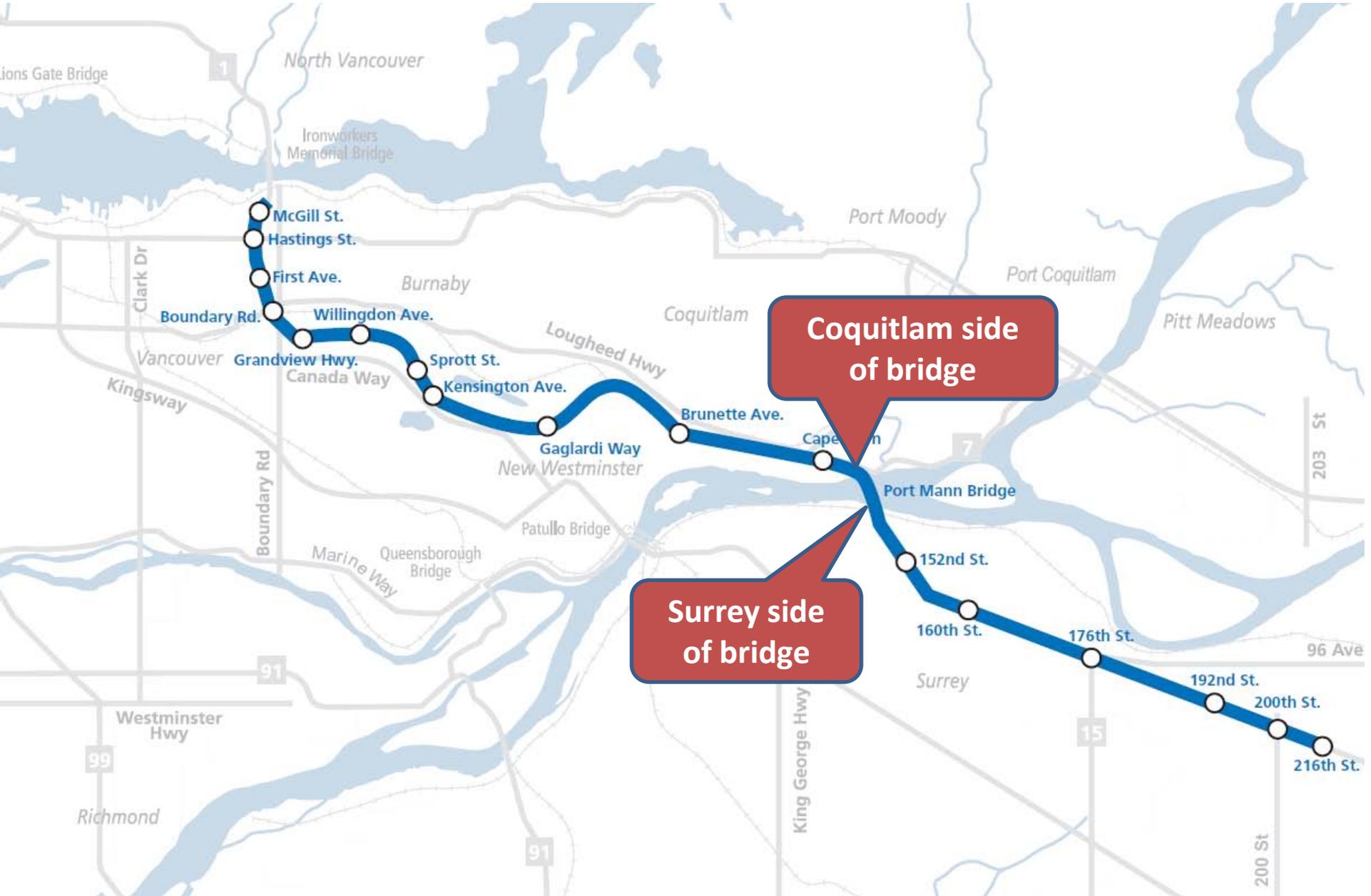
YVR

Richmond

Surrey

Langley

All satellite images in PP from Google Maps



Coquitlam side of bridge

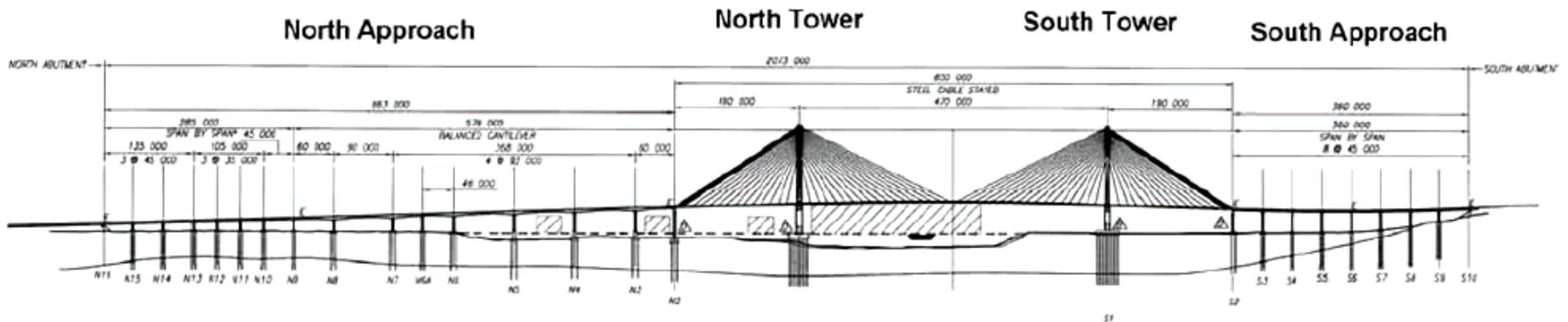
Surrey side of bridge

The New Port Mann Bridge

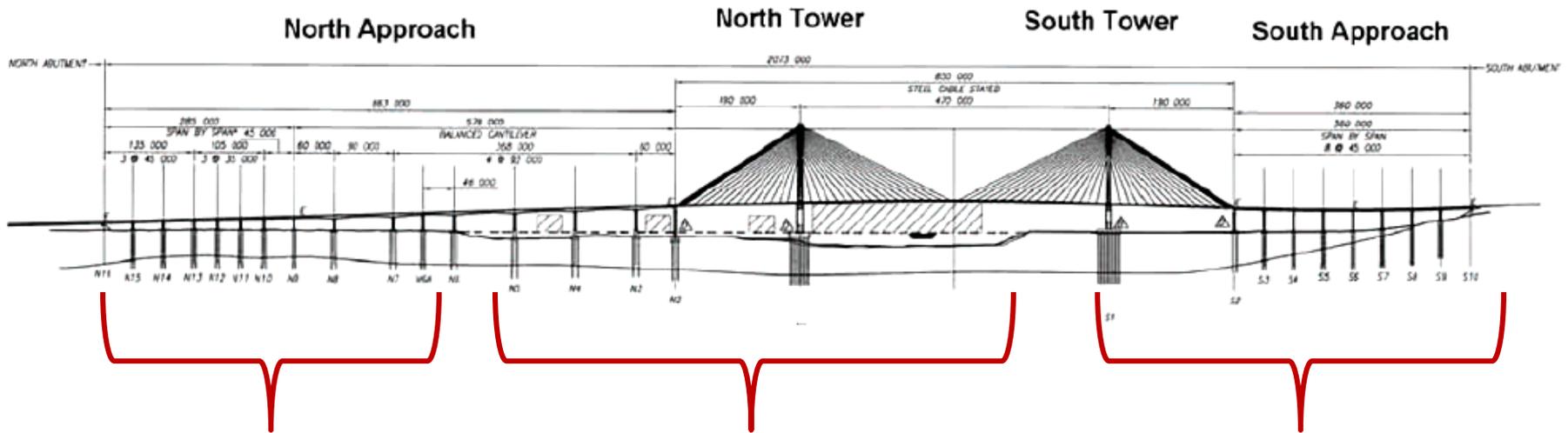
- Three major parts
 - Cable-stayed main bridge across Fraser River.
 - Main span 470 m.
 - South span 190 m.
 - North span 190 m.
 - South approach
 - 350 m constructed using 327 precast sections with HMA road surface.
 - North approach
 - 820 m constructed using 831 precast sections also with an asphalt surface.

The New Bridge

- Designer: T.Y. Lin International
- Materials
 - New bridge deck requires 25,000 tonnes of HMA
 - 28,000 tonnes of rebar
 - 13,000 tonnes of structural steel



The New Bridge



78 drilled shafts 2.5 m in diameter with average depth = 53 m.

129 driven piles 1.8 m in diameter with average depth = 67 m.

30 drilled shafts 2.5 m in diameter with average depth = 31 m and 122 driven piles 1.8 m diameter with average depth = 44 m.

S1 Pylon Construction



October 22, 2009



October 26, 2009

S1 Pylon Construction



November 1, 2009



December 1, 2009

S1 Pylon Construction



December 3, 2009



December 18, 2009

S1 Pylon Construction



December 21, 2009



January 20, 2010

South Abutment pile driving and pier construction



November 20, 2010



February 26, 2010

South Abutment pier construction



March 26, 2010



April 26, 2010

South Abutment pier construction



May 26, 2010



June 26, 2010

South Abutment pier construction



July 26, 2010

Image from: http://www.earthcam.com/clients/britishcolumbia/portmann/?cam=pm_east

Existing Port Mann Bridge

- Steel tied arch bridge spanning the Fraser River
- Carries 127,000 vehicles per day (8% trucks) on 5 lanes
- Longest arch bridge in Canada
- Opened June 12, 1964 with construction starting in 1957
- Owner: British Columbia Ministry of Transportation

Photos taken July 30, 2010

Fraser River from existing Port Mann bridge (view to east)



South Approach





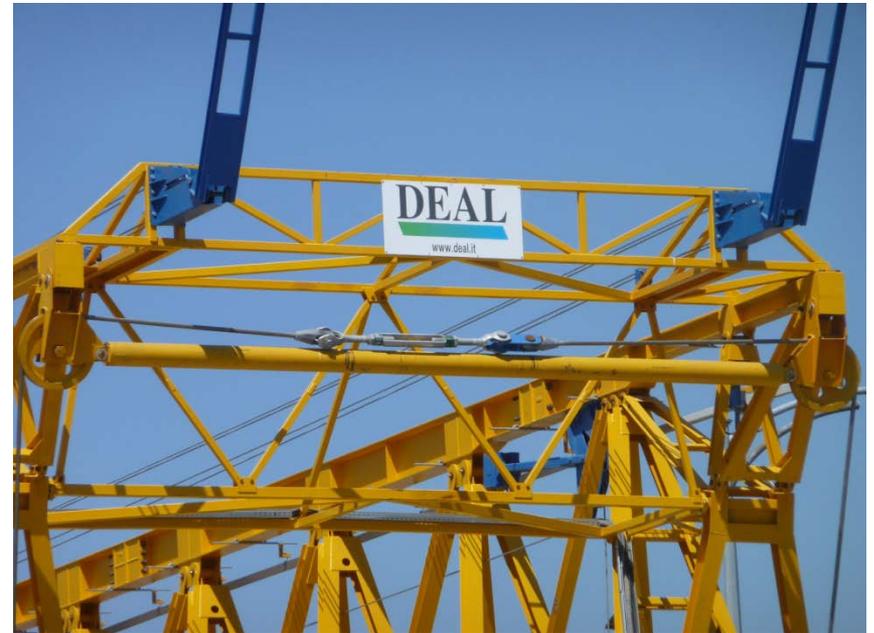
Precast segments
used for approaches

First full span
composed of 22
precast segments

S1
pylon

Most piers have 3
columns

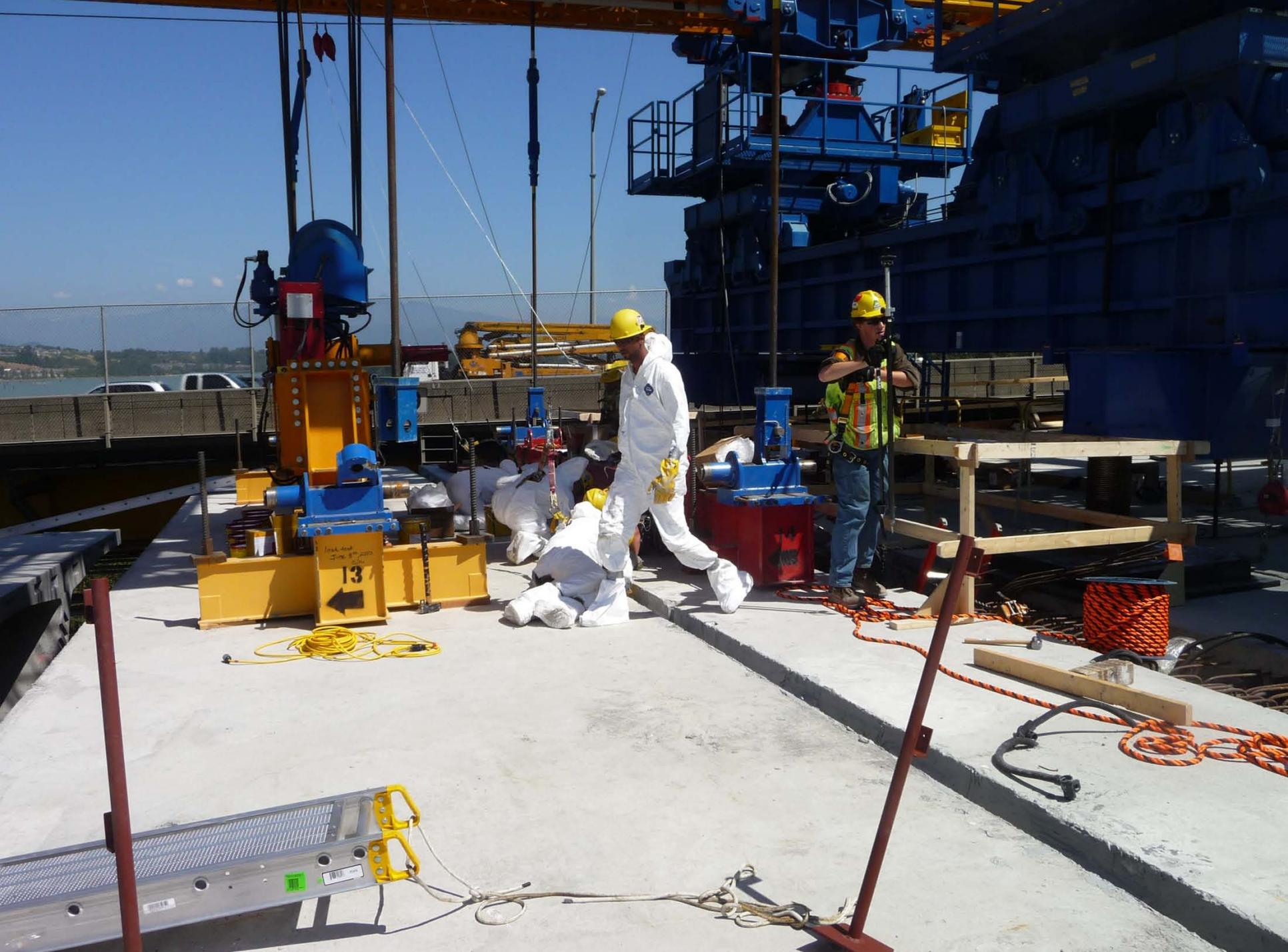
Deal manufactured gantry crane



Places precast segments together as units, then post-tensioned followed by placement onto bridge bearings.

Epoxy is applied between precast segments













Joint between
two precast
segments











S1 pylon under construction—
ultimate height
160 m (525 ft)







Formwork for column
which is one of three
for this pier.

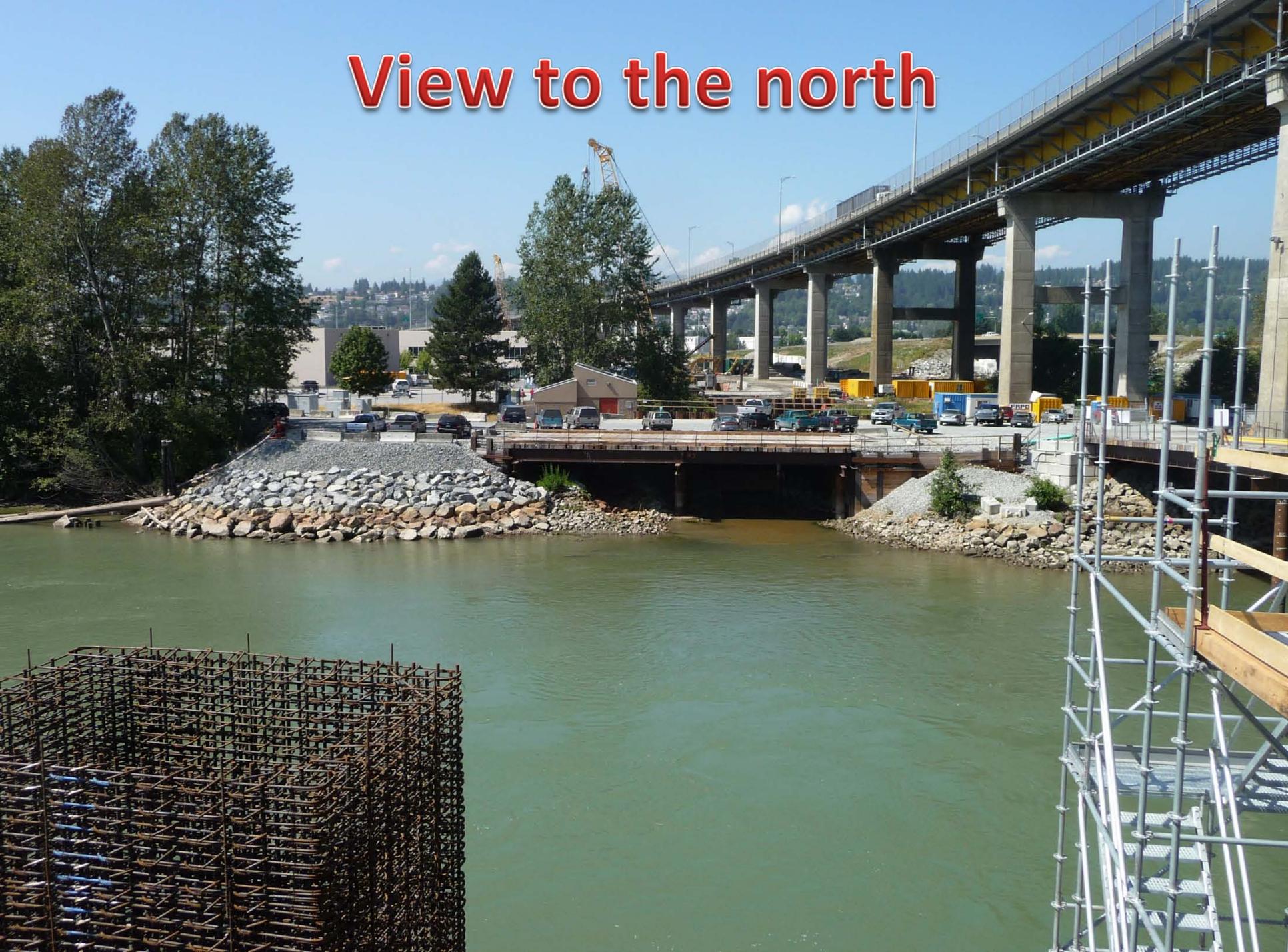
South abutment



North approach construction



View to the north





\$10 million required to build temporary construction trestle which extends from north shore of Fraser River



Sheet piling removed
following construction of
pier footings



Installation of sheet pile
cofferdam prior to dewatering.
Temporary structure allows
removal of water to construct
new pier

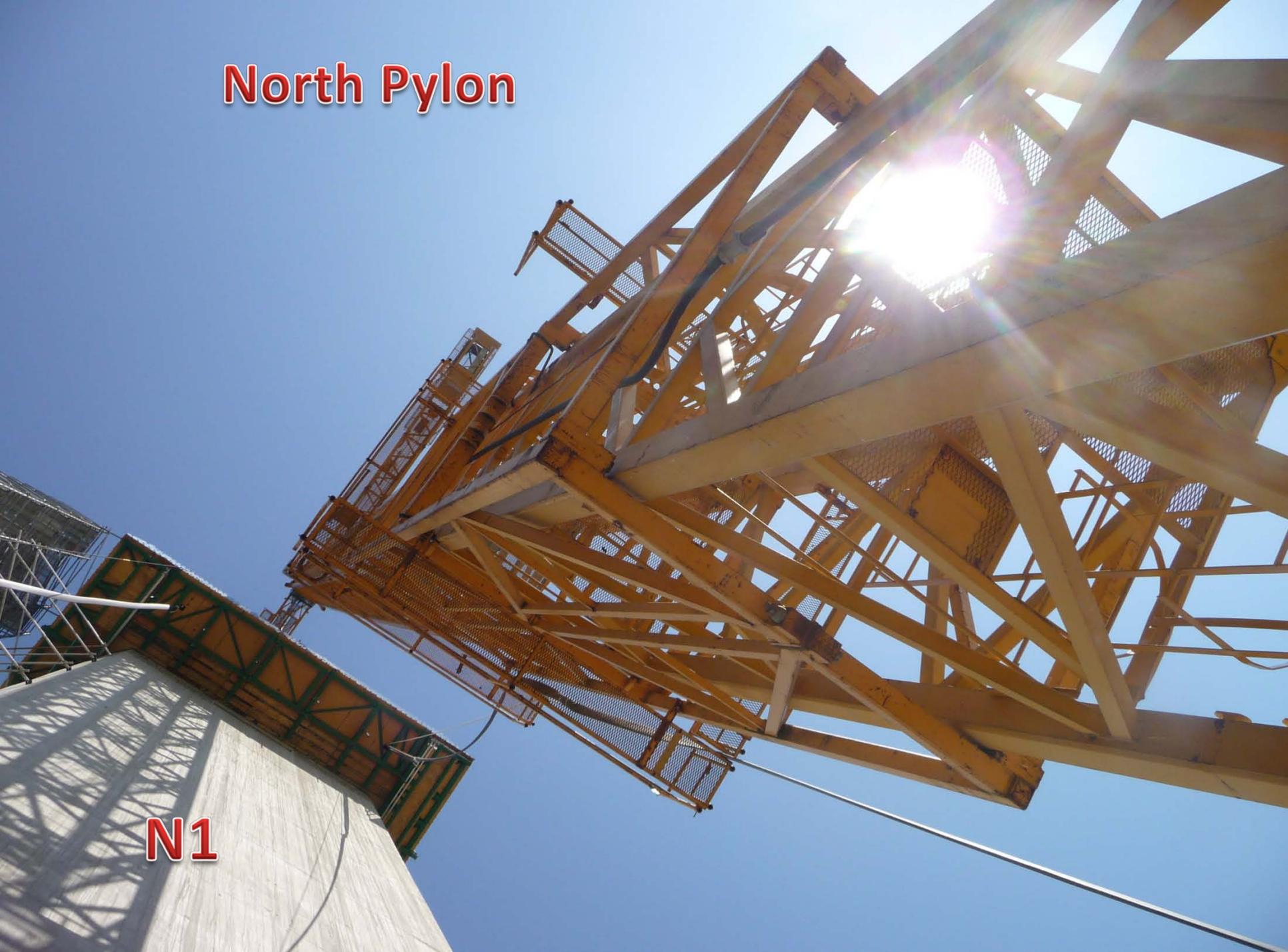






North Pylon

N1

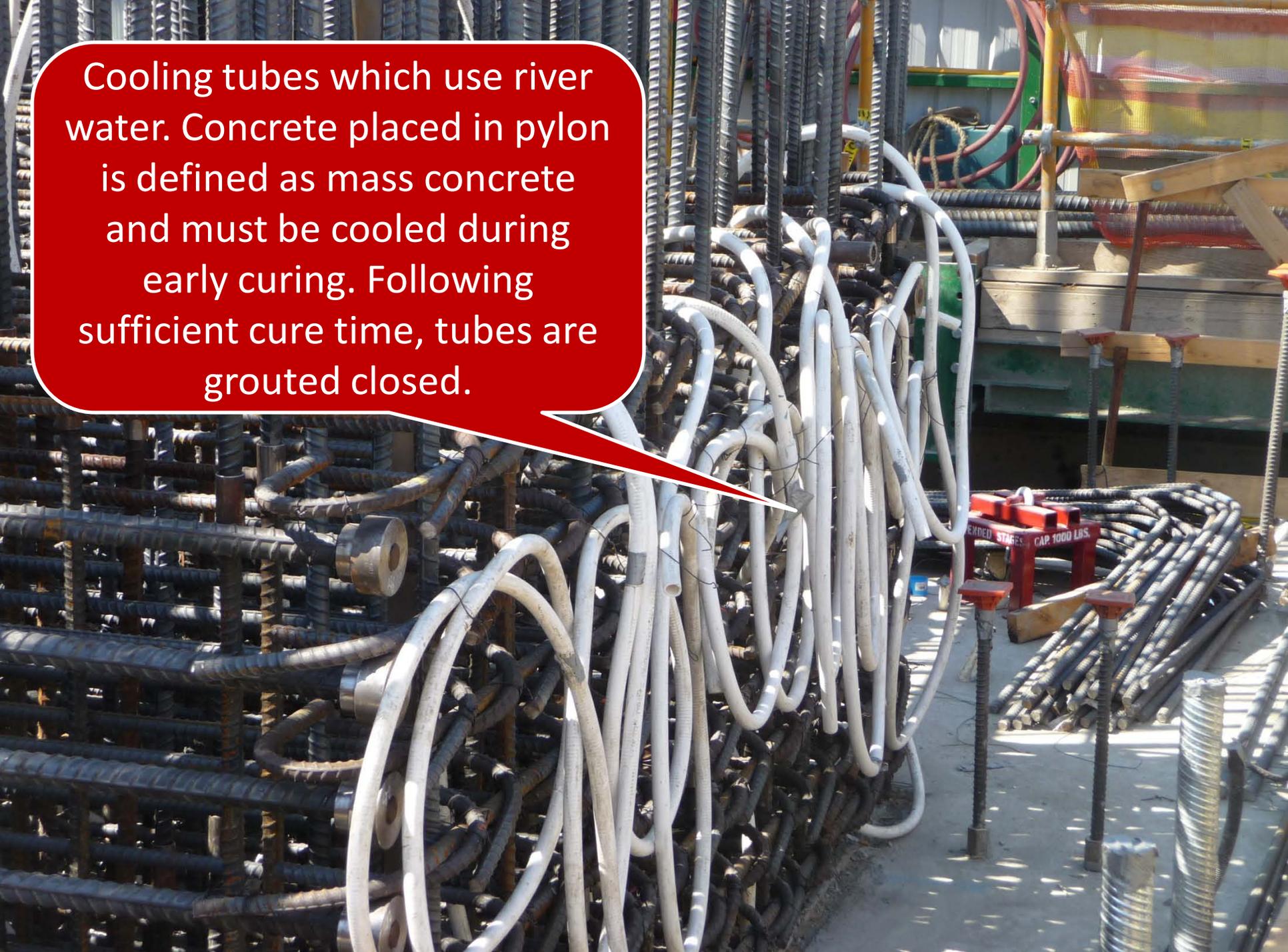




Elevator has capacity
for 30 persons



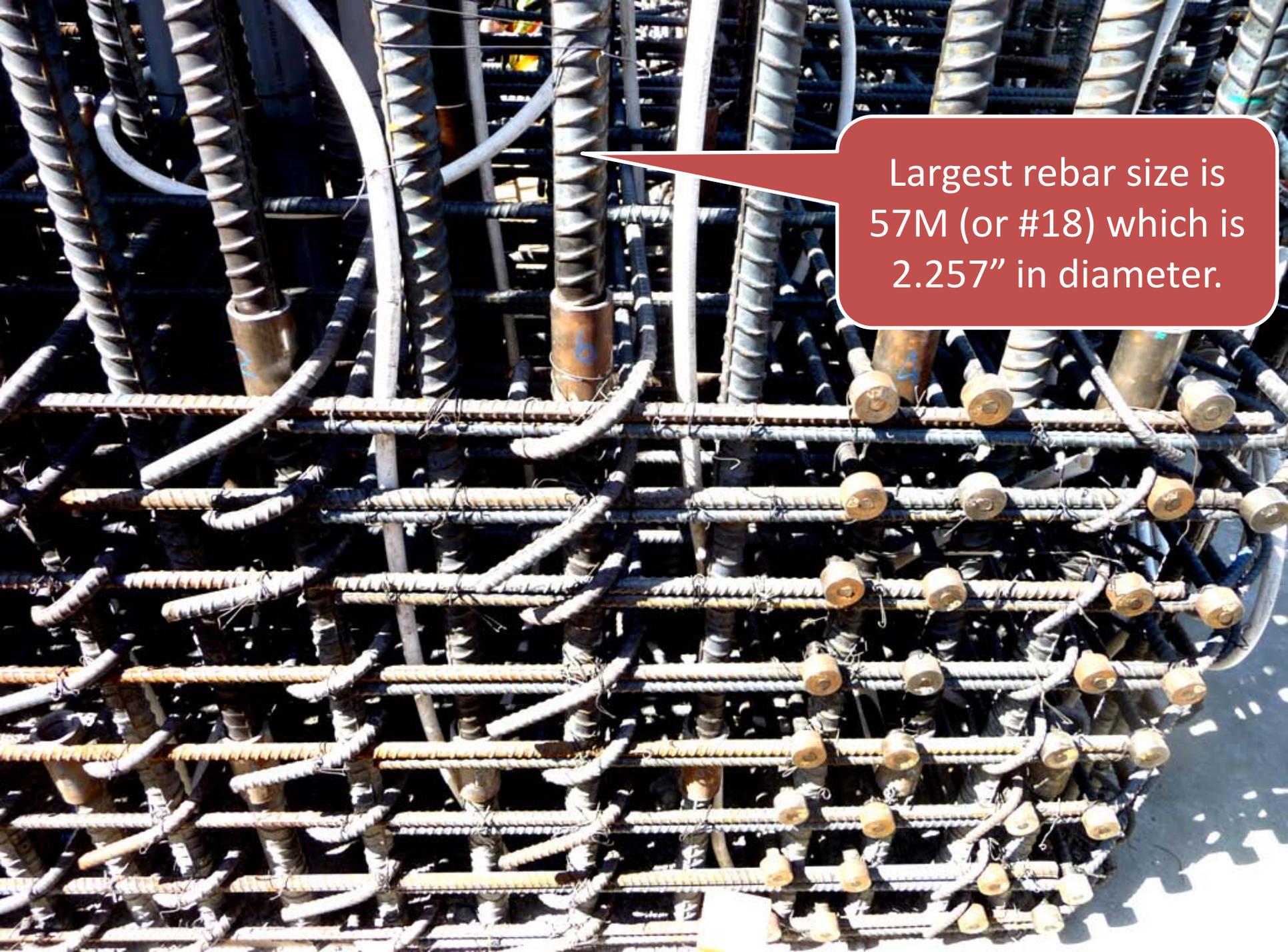
Cooling tubes which use river water. Concrete placed in pylon is defined as mass concrete and must be cooled during early curing. Following sufficient cure time, tubes are grouted closed.



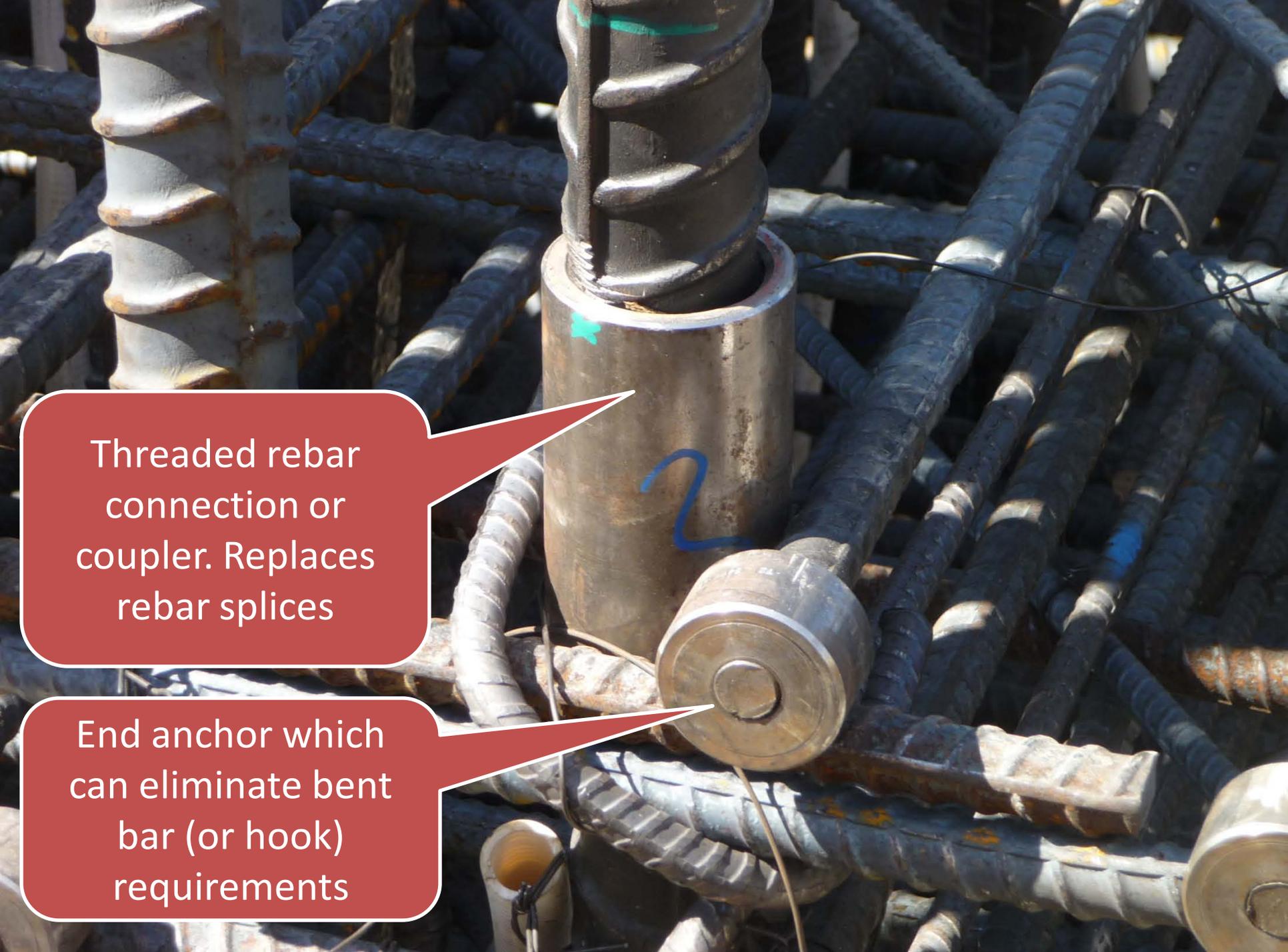


Grounding cable for lightning strikes— one in each corner.





Largest rebar size is 57M (or #18) which is 2.257" in diameter.

A close-up photograph of a construction site showing a threaded rebar connection. A central vertical rebar is secured with a metal coupler. A blue squiggly line is drawn on the coupler. To the right, a horizontal rebar is secured with a metal end anchor. Two red callout boxes with white text point to these components. The background shows a dense grid of rebar.

Threaded rebar connection or coupler. Replaces rebar splices

End anchor which can eliminate bent bar (or hook) requirements







View upriver and the Port Mann bridge to be replaced



View downriver







Precast Yard



Sampling concrete for
cylinder preparation



Precast
Yard site

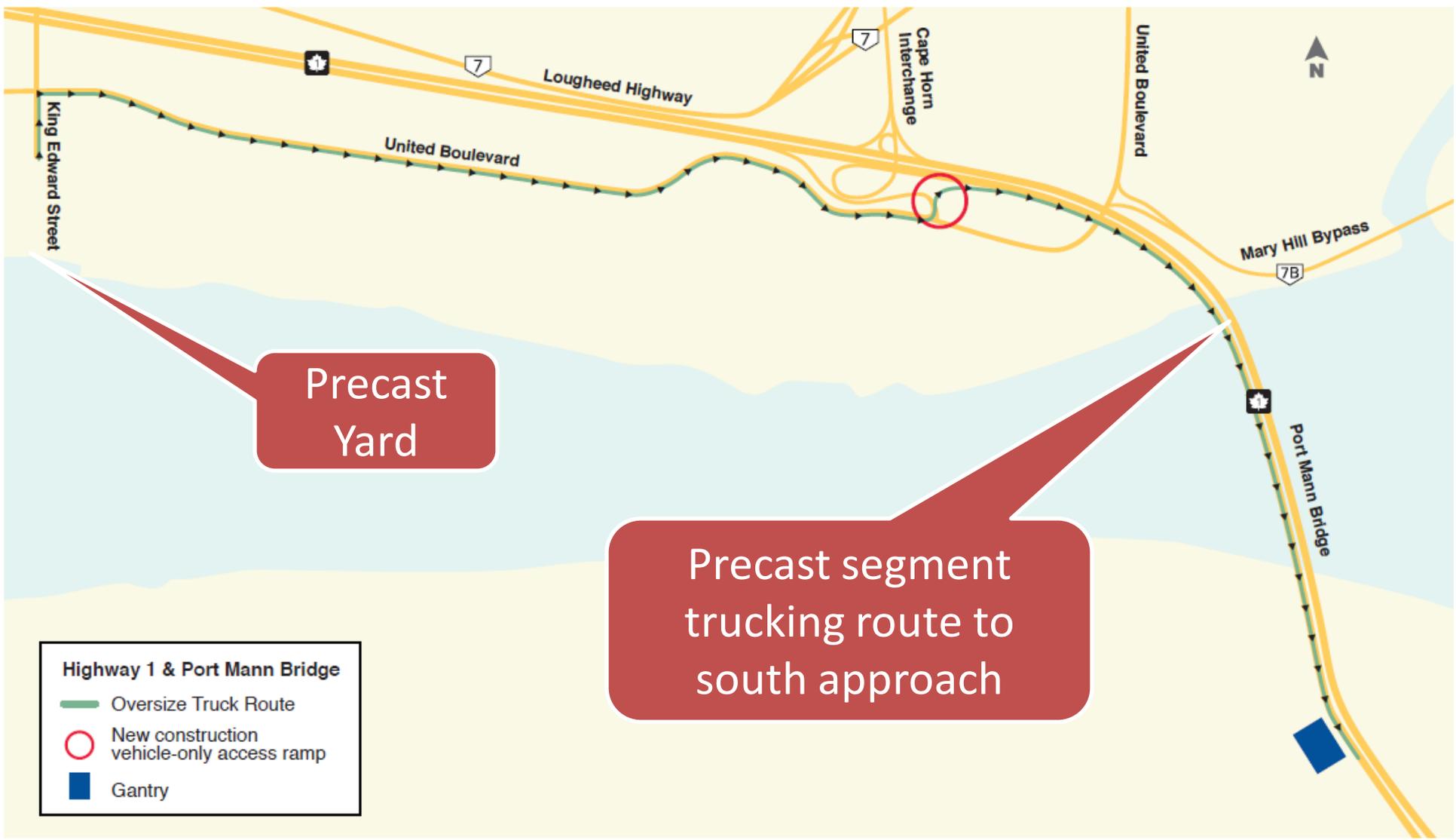
New bridge



Precast segments for approaches



Segments moved from precast yard to south approach via truck over the existing Port Mann bridge. Require use of two eastbound lanes.



Precast Yard

Precast segment trucking route to south approach

Highway 1 & Port Mann Bridge

- Oversize Truck Route
- New construction vehicle-only access ramp
- Gantry



Grouting tubes



Precast Plant









 **YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR SAFETY** 





Segment ready
for storage

DO NOT ENTER
SILICA DUST

The End