

# **AAPA**

## **Facilities and Engineering Seminar**

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San Diego, CA

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# Realizing the Value of Port Infrastructure Reinvestment Through Life Cycle Cost Analysis

**-OR-**

**Everything is fine until it's not!**

# Agenda

- Introduction of Atkins
- Project Identification
- The Process
- Inspection, Assessment, and Surveys
- Structural Testing
- Pre-Engineering
- Asset Management Integration

# Atkins at a glance

- Atkins is one of the world's foremost engineering design consultancies. Established in 1938.
- A long-standing reputation for technical excellence in providing clients cost-effective and carbon-conscious solutions.
- 18,000 employees worldwide
- World's 15th largest global design firm (ENR 2014)
- 2,700 US Employees in 80 offices

# Who we are: vision and mission

## Vision

To be the world's best infrastructure consultancy

## Mission

### Plan Design Enable

#### Plan

From cost and risk planning, feasibility studies and logistics, to impact assessments and stakeholder engagement activity, we plan every aspect of our clients' projects.

#### Design

Atkins designs intellectual capital such as management systems and business processes. We also design physical structures such as office towers, schools, bridges and highways.

#### Enable

Our clients entrust us with the management of projects, people and issues – ensuring that deadlines are met, costs are controlled, and success is delivered.

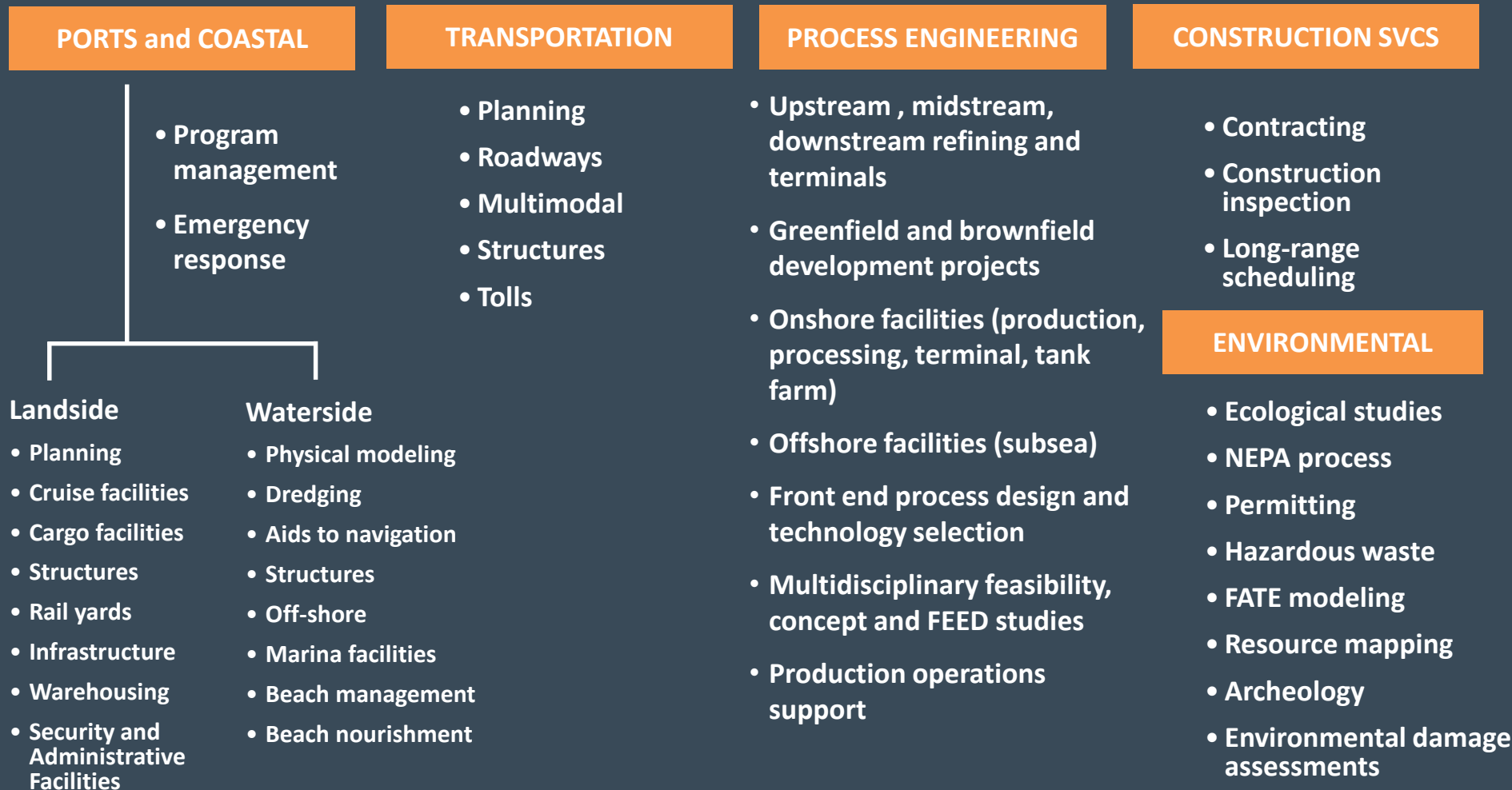
# Ports & Terminal Group





# Ports and Terminals

## Atkins Cross Practice Integration



# The Process

- Collect Existing Information
- Initial Visual Inspection
- Assessment, Testing and Evaluation
- Preliminary Basis of Design
- Options Analysis and Cost Estimates
- Re-evaluate the Basis of Design and Options vs Operational Requirements and Budget



# Decision Drivers

- Safety
- Operational Requirements
- Cost, Budget and ROI
- Strategic Plan
- Tenant Requirements



# **Project Identification:**

## **What type of project do you have?**

- **Repair and Rehabilitate – Hold the line**
- **Upgrade - Improve**
- **Demolish and Replace – Start over**

# Repair and Rehabilitate?





# Upgrade?





# Demolish and Replace?



# Assessment Phase: Surveys

1. Above and below deck Land Surveying
2. Bathymetric and Multi-Beam Survey
3. Subsurface Utility Investigation: Stormwater, Product Lines, Electric, Communications, Etc.





# Geotechnical Data Goals



- Axial capacity of existing as well as proposed piles
- Lateral capacity of piles
- Physical properties of soils: Strength, Reactivity, Etc



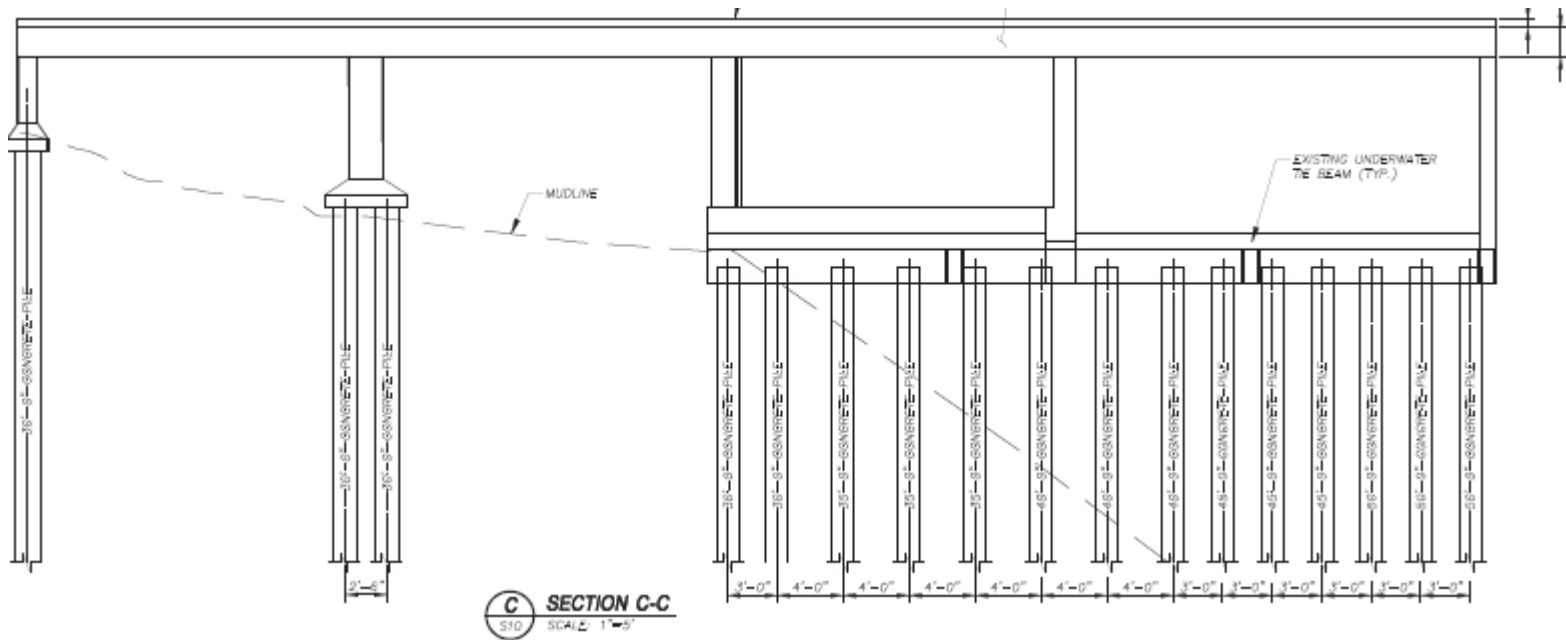
# Geotechnical Findings

| Description                       | Plasticity Index (%) | Moisture Content (%) | Moisture Content vs. Plastic Limit <sup>1</sup> | Undrained Shear Strength <sup>2</sup> (psf) | SPTN-Value <sup>3</sup> (bpf) | Percentage of Fines <sup>4</sup> (%) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Silty Sand                        | NP <sup>5</sup>      | 12 to 13             | ---   | ---   | 2 to 4                        | 25 to 26                             |
| Fat Clay                          | 29 to 62             | 23 to 75             | -1 to +53                                       | 700 to 3100                                 | WOH <sup>6</sup> to 16        | 90 to 99                             |
| Lean Clay and Sandy Lean Clay     | 8 to 29              | 20 to 35             | +2 to +16                                       | 1100 to 2500                                | WOH <sup>6</sup> to 16        | 69 to 100                            |
| Silt and Sandy Silt               | 3                    | 26                   | +9  | ---   | WOH <sup>6</sup> to 2         | ---                                  |
| Clayey Sand, Silty Sand, and Sand | 3                    | 20 to 24             | +4  | ---   | 2 to 9                        | 6 to 36                              |

| Elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet) | Estimated Unit Wt. (pcf) | Effective Unit Weight <sup>3</sup> (pcf) | Soil Type | LPILE Soil Type Number <sup>4</sup> | Lateral Subgrade Modulus (pci) | Strain (in/in) | Undrained Shear Strength (psf) | Angle of Internal Friction (degrees) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| +12 to +5                     | 120                      | --                                       | Sand      | 5                                   | 25                             | --             | 0                              | 26                                   |
| +5 to -2                      | 115                      | 53                                       | Sand      | 5                                   | 20                             | --             | 0                              | 25                                   |
| -2 to -26                     | 120                      | 58                                       | Clay      | 1                                   | --                             | 0.020          | 200                            | 0                                    |
| -26 to -36                    | 125                      | 63                                       | Clay      | 3                                   | --                             | 0.007          | 1000                           | 0                                    |
| -36 to -46                    | 125                      | 63                                       | Clay      | 3                                   | --                             | 0.007          | 1500                           | 0                                    |
| -46 to -58                    | 125                      | 63                                       | Clay      | 3                                   | --                             | 0.007          | 1700                           | 0                                    |
| -58 to -78                    | 120                      | 53                                       | Clay      | 3                                   | --                             | 0.007          | 2000                           | 0                                    |

# Typical Structural Assessment

- Tactile and Visual Structural Inspection
  - Above Water Structural Inspection
    - Top of Slab
    - Bottom of slab to water surface
  - Underwater Structural Inspection

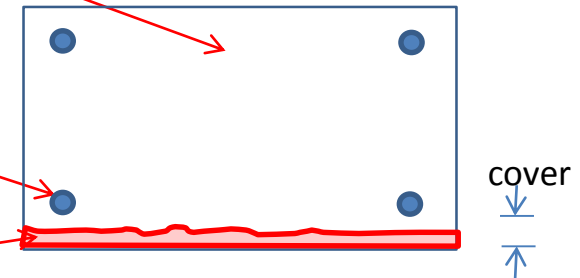


# Materials Assessment / Testing

Concrete compressive strength  
evaluation destructive and  
non-destructive coring and  
Schmidt hammer tests

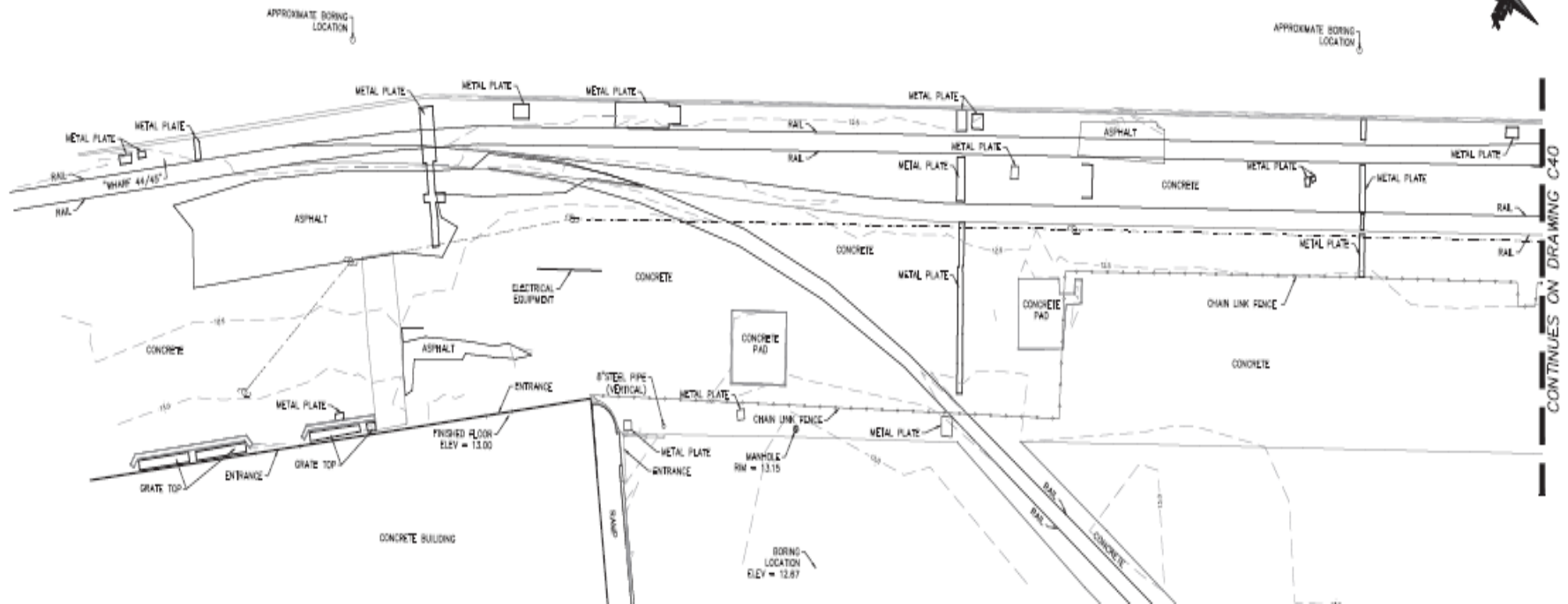
Rebar investigation (using  
Ground Penetrating Radar)

Carbonation depth testing

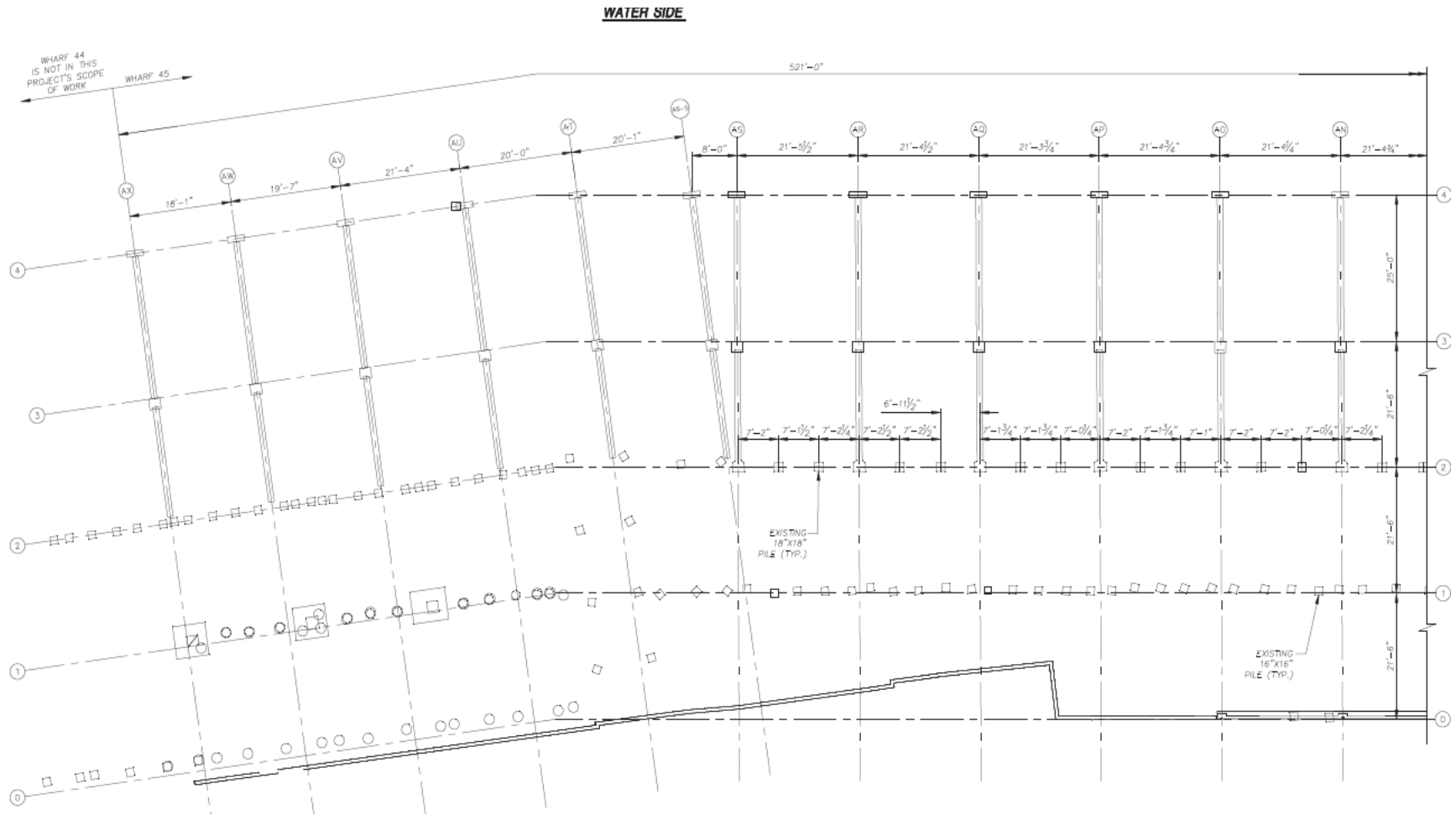


Typical structural  
cross sections

# Topside Survey: Features Structures



# Below-Deck Survey: Location and geometry of existing elements



# Underwater Multi-beam Bathymetric Survey

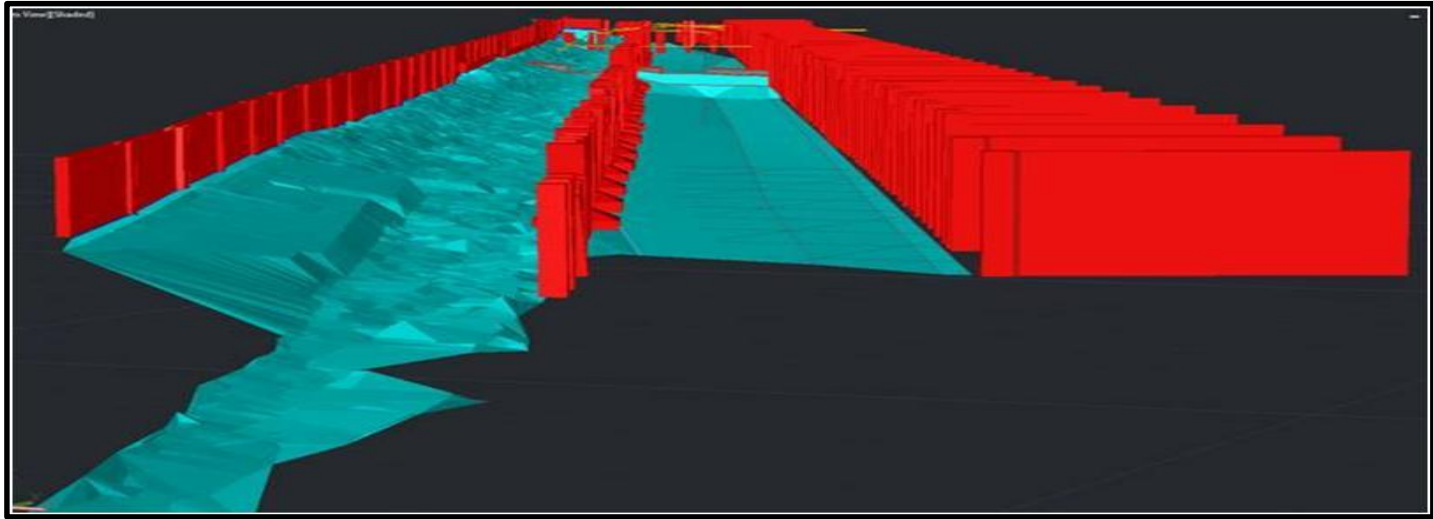
- Similar to the above water 3D imaging, provides mudline as well as structural/foundation elements information
- Provides information concerning piles and their location
- Combines with the above-water imaging in the 3D model
- No Surprises, nothing unexpected detected
- Useful for design including slope-stability analysis

# Utility Survey



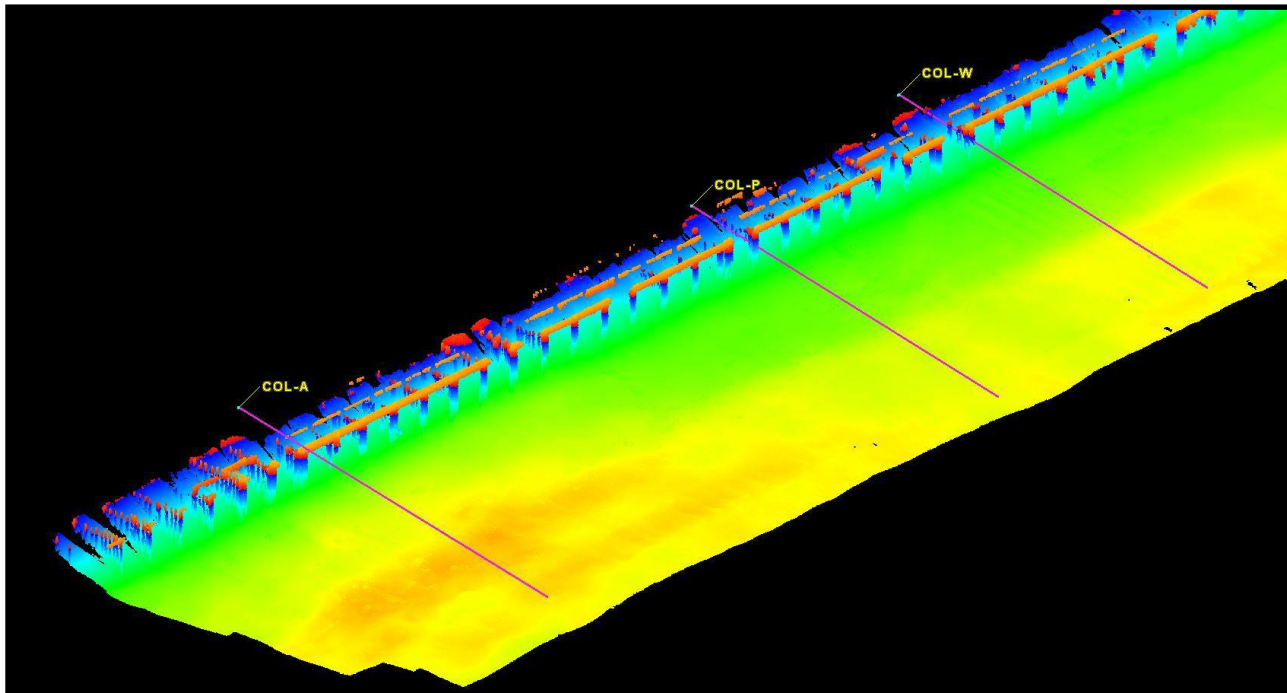


# 3D Model



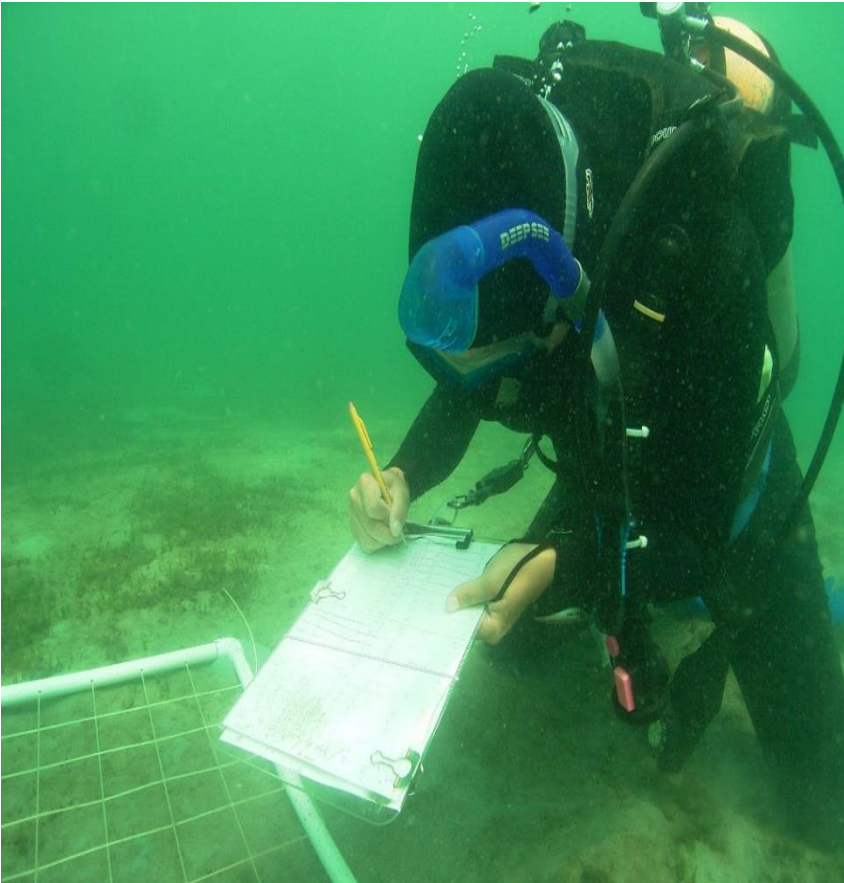
The 3D model is similar to as-built drawings. It can be a very effective tool in planning work due to its accuracy.

# Bathymetry and multi-beam survey

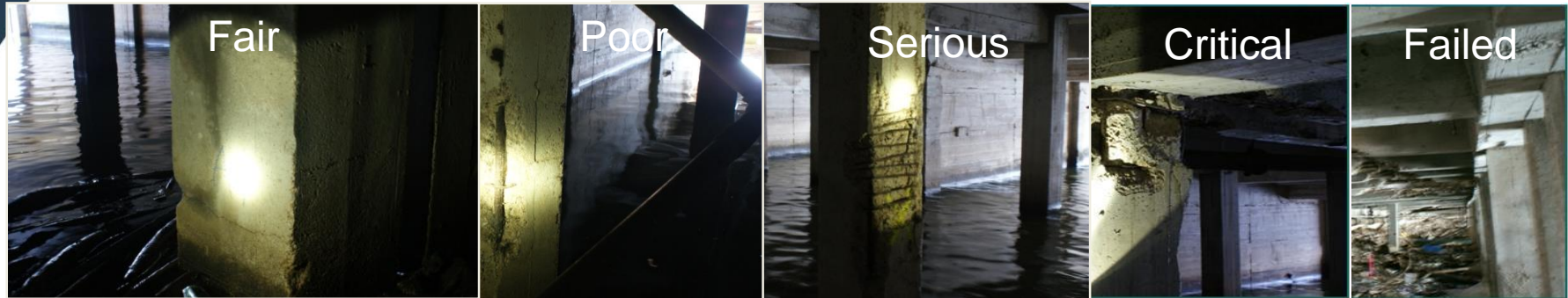


3D Rendering of the Site

# What should you look for?



# ASCE Structural Inspection Rating System



|   |  |
|---|--|
| 7 | <b>Good Condition</b> (Minor defects noted.)   |
| 6 | <b>Satisfactory Condition</b> (Structural elements show some minor deterioration.)   |
| 5 | <b>Fair Condition</b> (All primary structural elements are sound but may have minor section loss, cracking, spalling, or scour.)   |
| 4 | <b>Poor Condition</b> (Advanced section loss, deterioration, spalling, or scour.)  |
| 3 | <b>Serious Condition</b> (Loss of section, deterioration, spalling, or scour have seriously affected the primary structural components. Local failures are possible. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present.)  |
| 2 | <b>Critical Condition</b> (Advanced deterioration of primary structural elements. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present or scour may have removed structural support. Unless closely monitored, it may be necessary to close the structure until corrective action is taken.) |
| 1 | <b>Failed Condition</b>  |

# Sample Sub-water Results

- Only water side piles are inspected
- 95% of the piles are in excellent condition
- All piles are found to be 18"x18" square concrete piles versus 16"x16" shown on plans. Depth to mudline confirmed.
- Inspection discovered beams connecting the bents

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total number of piles                 | 1294      |
| Number of piles inspected             | 645       |
| Number of piles in rating 1-4         | 30 (5%)   |
| Number of piles in rating 5 or better | 615 (95%) |

# Underwater Inspection



Underwater Beams



# Above Water Structural Inspection: Beams



|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Number of beams/Pile caps     | 686        |
| Number of beams in rating 1-4 | 518 (~75%) |
| Number of Beams in rating 5-6 | 168 (~25%) |



# Above Water Structural Inspection: Columns



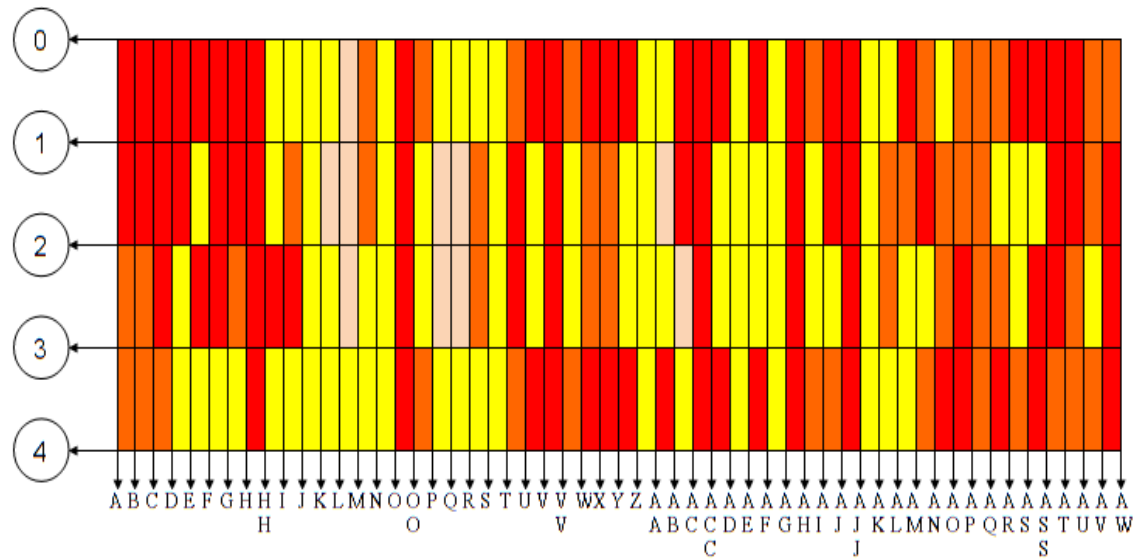
|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of columns                 | 529       |
| Number of columns with rating 1-4 | 271 (51%) |
| Number of columns with Rating 5-6 | 258 (49%) |

# Above Water Structural Inspection: Shear Walls



|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Number of shear wall segments               | 106       |
| Number of shear wall segments in rating 1-4 | 27 (~25%) |
| Number of shear wall segments in rating 5-6 | 79 (75%)  |

# Structural Slab Inspection

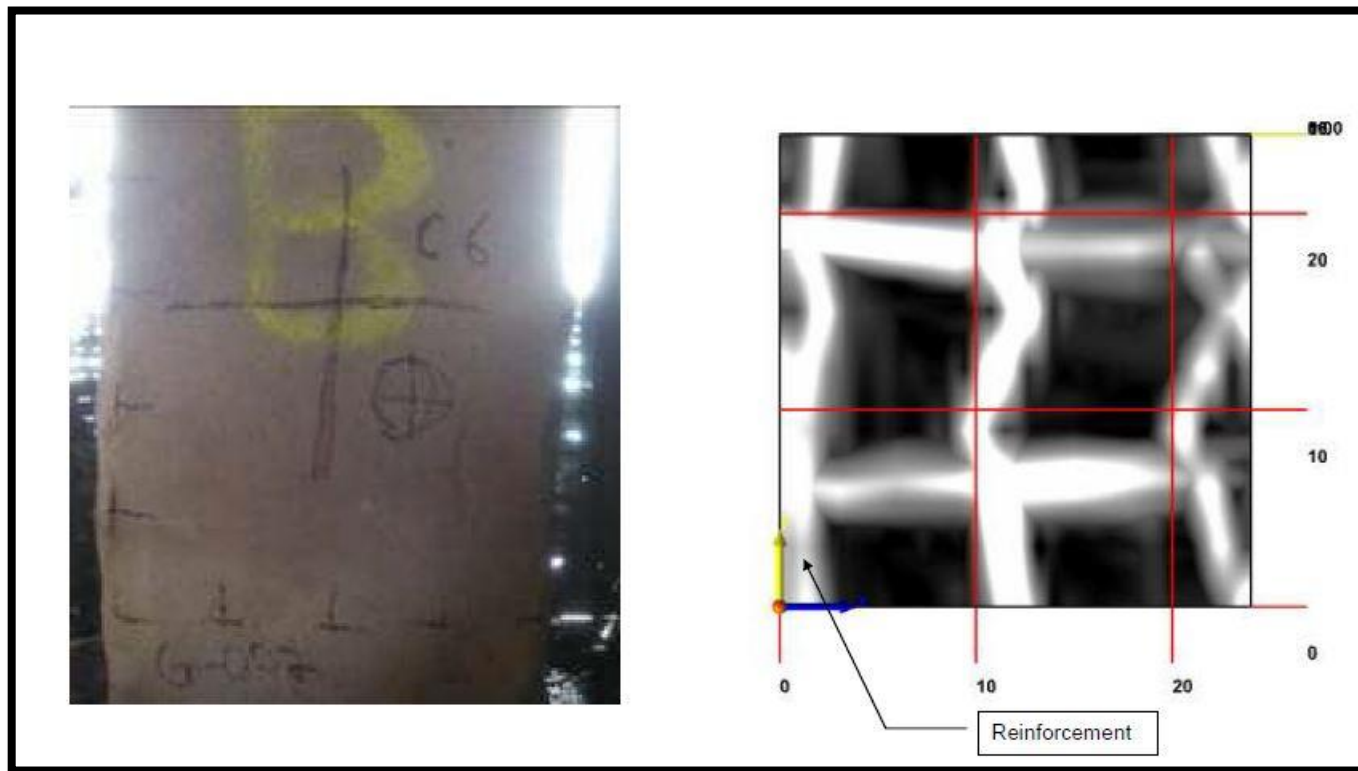


|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Number of slab segments          | 232 |
| Number of segments in rating 1-4 | 232 |
| Rating 5-6                       | 0   |

# GPR Scan to Locate Rebar



# GPR Scan to Locate Rebar





# Schmidt Hammer Test – non-destructive test for surface concrete

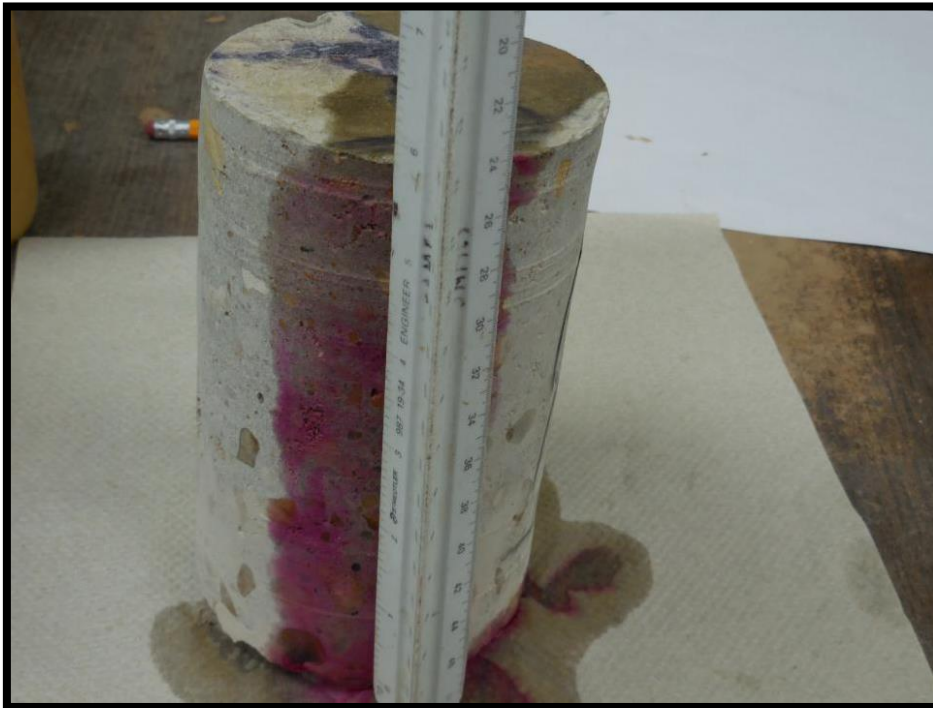


# Concrete Coring: to confirm concrete properties, perform Carbonation Depth Test



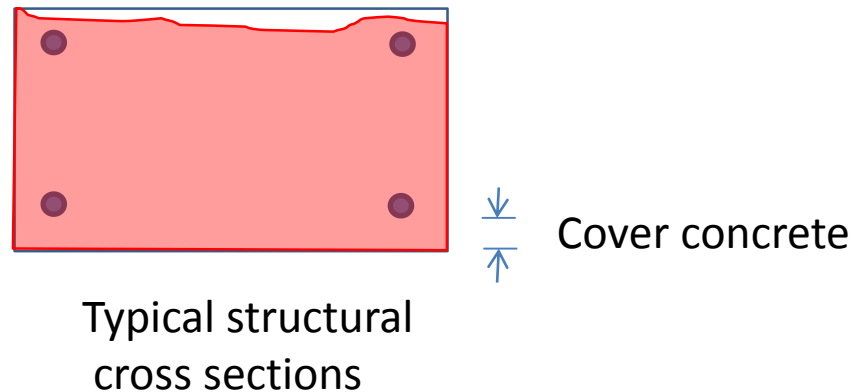


# Carbonation Depth Test



# Structural Material Testing: Durability

- If Chemical ingress depth has exceeded the cover concrete, then there will be continued, unabated, rebar corrosion



# Structural Material Testing: Concrete

| No. | Structural Entity           | Average<br>Compressive Strength<br>(psi) | Standard Deviation<br>(psi) |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1   | Row - 0 piles/walls         | 2984                                     | 246                         |
| 2   | Row -1 24" columns          | 3386                                     | 155                         |
| 3   | Row -1 16" columns          | 2902                                     | 237                         |
| 4   | Shear walls                 | 3246                                     | 214                         |
| 5   | Row 2 shear wall<br>columns | 3598                                     | 471                         |
| 6   | Row 2, 18" columns          | 3233                                     | 326                         |
| 7   | Row 3 shear wall<br>columns | 3458                                     | 556                         |

- Concrete compressive strength reliably above 3000psi and low variability
- More than 100 rebound hammer tests show reliable concrete compressive strength throughout the structural members

# Topsides Assessment: Hardware/Fenders



# Establishing the Basis of Design

- Operational Requirements – Now and the foreseeable future
  - Cargoes to be handled and methods
  - Vessel characteristics
  - Barges vs ships
- Structure strength and capacity
- Single tenant or general purpose
- Design life
- Access issues
- Rail and intermodal requirements



# Pre-Engineering Methodology

- Evaluate methodologies based on planned uses
- Foundations analysis in APile and LPile
- Structural sections based on current ACI design process
- Fenders designed based on berthing energy analysis
- Finite Element Analysis dolphin foundations
- Costs estimates based on actual quotes from manufacturers, suppliers and local contractors

# Project Example

**Before**



**After**



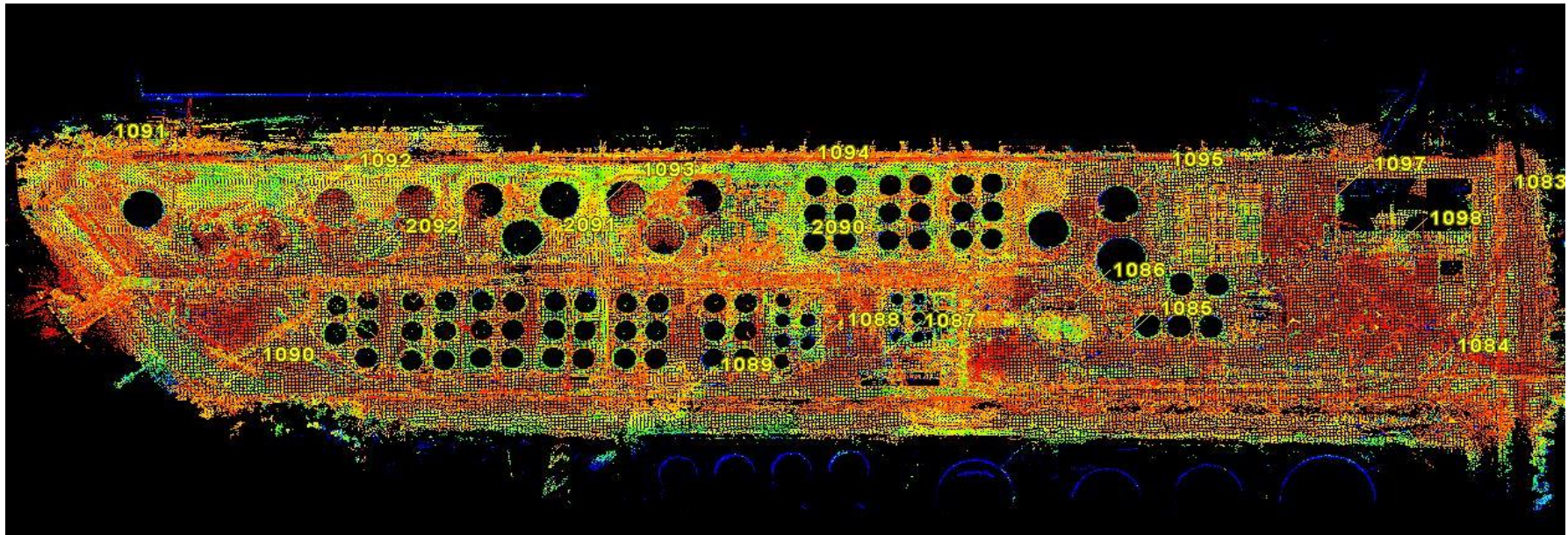




# **Integrating Asset Management into the Process**

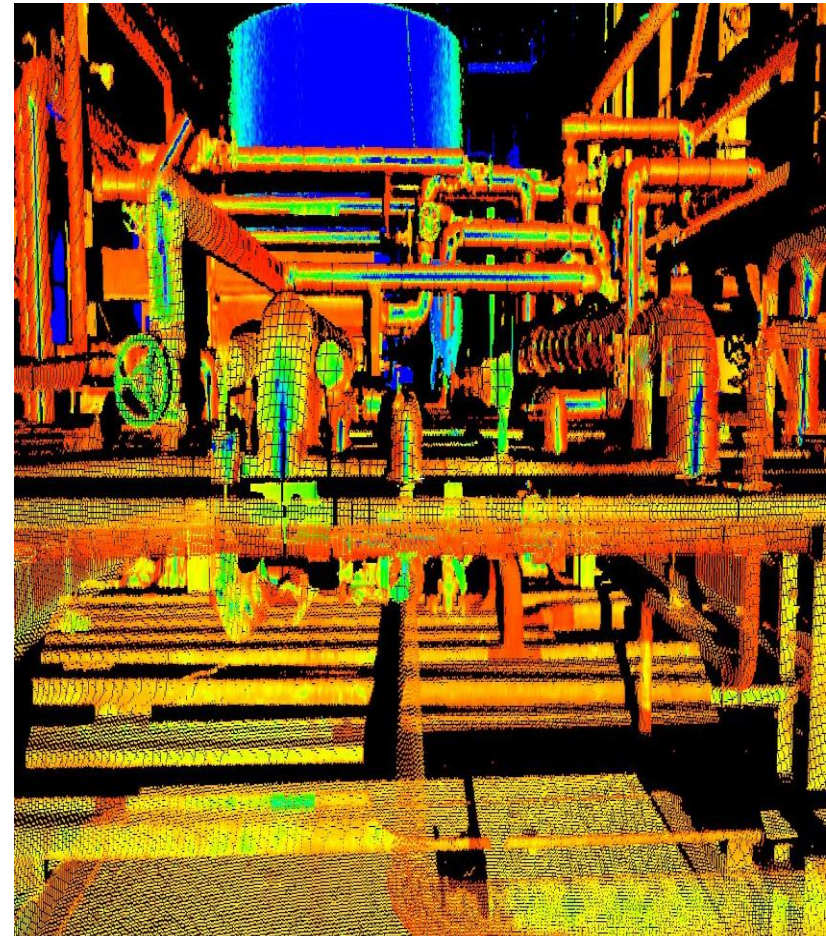
# Asset Management

Optimize life-cycle costs and facilitate asset preservation  
GIS technology with ESRI's latest ArcGIS server platform



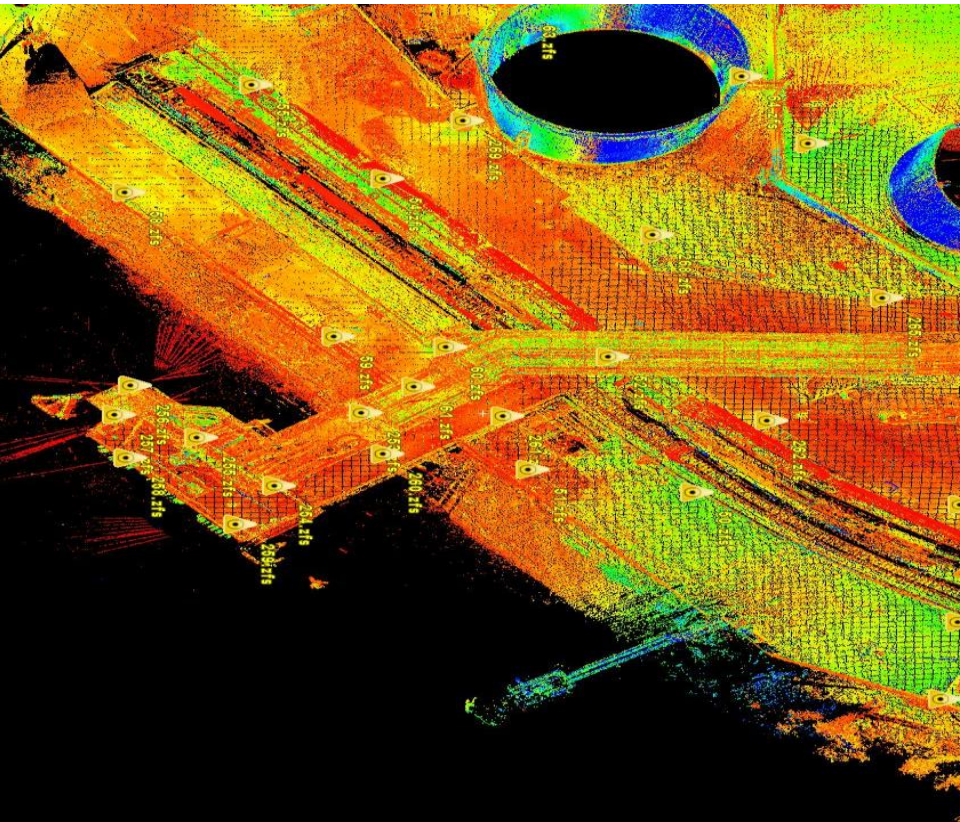
# High-definition Surveying

- Terrestrial laser scanning
- 3D Models & 4D Visualization
- Digital terrain models
- Ortho-rectified imagery
- Sections, elevations & profiles
- Structural & site plans
- Surface deviation analysis
- 2 & 3 dimensional planimetrics
- Vertical & horizontal clearances





# Marine Structural Applications



- Provides terminal operators with a tool to better manage assets; readily access record drawings and facility infrastructure information.
- Enhanced decision support
- Increased accessibility
- Improved collaboration and consensus development
- Platform standardization

# Atkins North America

## Thank you!

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