

Geotechnical Asset Management (GAM) Framework Development and Pilot Study

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Kristen Tappenden, PhD, PEng Geotechnical Asset Management Specialist Technical Standards Branch Alberta Transportation & Economic Corridors

Co-contributors:

Afzal Waseem, Tetra Tech Inc. Gary St. Michel, Tetra Tech Inc. Roger Skirrow, Alberta Transportation & Economic Corridors

Presentation Outline

- Overview of Alberta's Geohazard Risk Management Program
- Geotechnical Asset Management Framework Development (based on NCHRP Report 903)
- Pilot-Scale Implementation Results and Next Steps



Overview of Alberta's Highway Network



Pavement Rehabilitation Program

 More that 28,300 kilometres of paved highways (the equivalent of 60,700 lane kilometres)



Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement Program

• Approximately 4,500 bridges



Geotechnical Risk Management Program (GRMP)

 ~500 geotechnical sites, including natural hazards and constructed earth works



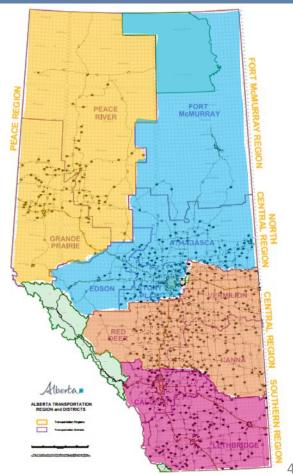


Geohazard Risk Management Program (GRMP)

- Peace Region:
- North Central Region:
- Central Region:

Southern Region:





Geohazard Risk Management Program (GRMP)

The Ministry of Transportation and Economic Corridor's strategic mandate is to "provide a **safe** and **efficient** transportation system to support Alberta's economic, social and environmental vitality."



(a) Soil Slope



b) Rock Slope



(c) Embankment



(d) Retaining Wall



(e) Subgrade



Objectives for GAM Pilot Study

Defining and Locating Assets:

 Develop a taxonomy that can be applied for consistent classification of AT's geotechnical assets / geohazard sites.

Current Condition and **Performance** Measure:

 Develop a risk-based rating system that incorporates measures of asset condition and (monetized) consequences of failure.

Investment Analysis:

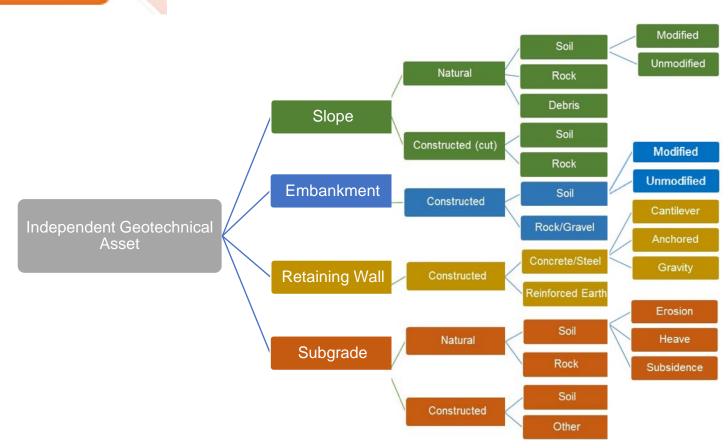
- Recommend deterioration models and unit treatment costs, for forecasting future inventory condition and associated funding requirements.
- Develop decision making tools for prioritization of projects (e.g. BCR) across multiple portfolios.







Taxonomy of Geotechnical Assets

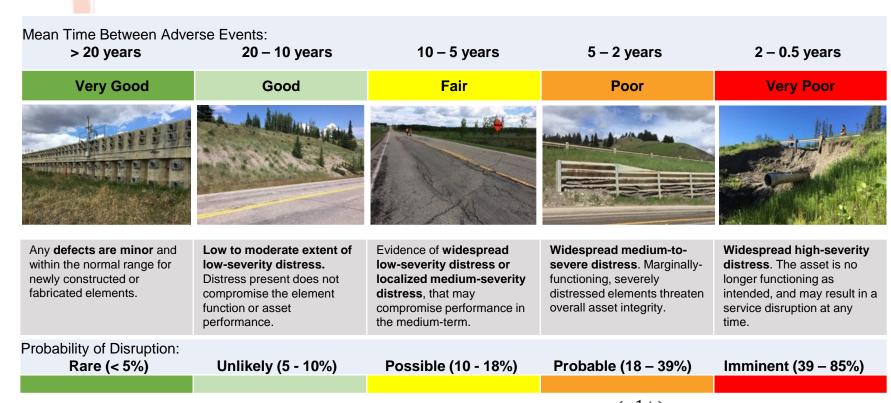




Classification: Public

Asset Condition Rating

Risk = **Probability** x Consequence



Annualized Probability of Disruption $= 1 - e^{\left(-\frac{1}{t}\right)}$



Asset Consequence Rating

Risk = Probability x Consequence

Consequence: Negligible	Minor Delay	Moderate Delay	Major Delay	Detour	
1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 10	
Routine maintenance required on an as-needed basis (cleaning ditches, sealing cracks).	Minor repairs required based on industry standard practices (pavement patching, off-highway work within ROW).	Significant repairs required to single lane of a multi-lane corridor. Vehicle damage possible.	Rehabilitation or reconstruction to one direction of the highway required. User injury or environmental	Rehabilitation or reconstruction to full width of highway required. User injury or fatality, or	
Speed restrictions or single lane closure for up to 0.5 day.	Speed restrictions or single lane closure for up to 2 week.	Speed restrictions or single lane closure for up to 30 days.	impacts possible. Alternating traffic for up to 60 days.	environmental impacts likely. Full closure with traffic detour for up to 90 days.	

Monetizing the Risk

\$Risk = %Probability x \$Consequence

\$Risk = Probability (%, annual likelihood of occurrence) x Consequence (\$, for users and owner)

Agency Consequence

Consequence
Negligible
Minor
Moderate
Major
Critical

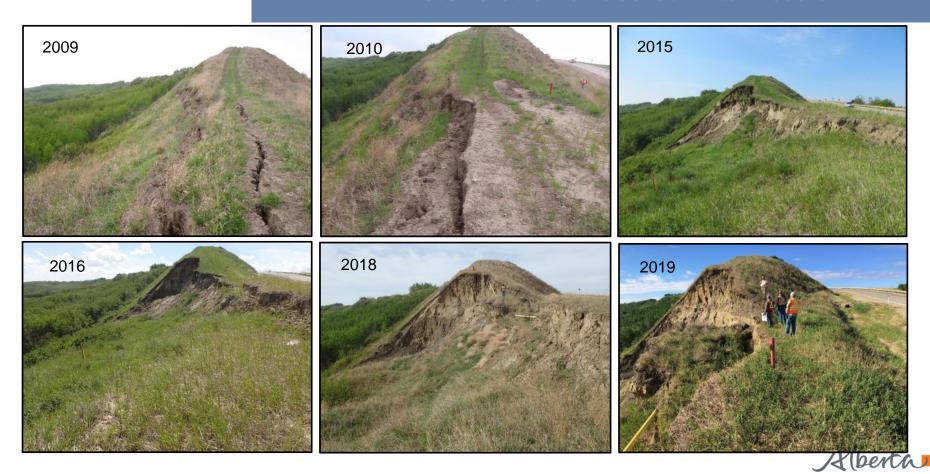
Agency Consequence							
Restore Activity	Agency (\$)						
Maintain	\$29,685						
Maintain	\$29,685						
Rehab	\$210,025						
Rehab	\$210,025						
Reconstruct	\$2,121,408						

User Consequence

Impact Type	Impact Duration (days)	User (\$)
No Impact	0.5	\$127
Shoulder	2	\$509
One Lane	30	\$69,045
One Direction	60	\$232,830
Both Direction	90	\$3,051,882



Deterioration of Geotechnical Assets



Deterioration Models

Probabilistic Approach— simplified geohazard deterioration models can be developed using expert judgement and accumulated experience.

e.g. from Alaska DOT's Geotechnical Asset Management Plan:

$$p_{jj} = 0.5^{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}$$

Where j = condition state (before and after 1 year)t = transition time in years

Star Starting Condi Soil Slopes Very Good Fair **Very Poor** Good **Poor** 12.6 7.6 Transition time (years) 55.0 23.1 Same-state probability 0.9875 0.9704 0.9465 0.9128 1.0000 Next-state probability 0.0125 0.0296 0.0535 0.0872 0.0000



After Thompson (2017)

Investment Analysis

Site-Level Decision Framework (BCR)

AssetID	Asset Type	AADT	Percent Commercial	Highway Class	Detour Length (km)	Probability Level	Consequence Level	Rec Treatment	Recommended Treatment PV Cost	PV \$Benefits in Reduced \$Risk	I Pacammandad	50-Year BCR Priority Rank
GP004	Slope	1180	32.2	Arterial	90.2	Very Poor	Major	Rehab	\$551,776	\$13,413,172	24	1
NC011	Slope	1240	25.5	Arterial	167.1	Very Poor	Major	Rehab	\$979,230	\$19,381,970	20	2
C018	Slope	290	8.7	Park Access	29.0	Very Poor	Major	Rehab	\$526,332	\$9,057,137	17	3
GP028	Embank ment	7220	34.6	Principal Arterial	347.8	Poor	Moderate	Reconstruct	\$767,711	\$10,943,083	14	4
GP029	Slope	4050	21.8	Arterial	26.0	Poor	Major	Reconstruct	\$1,353,425	\$18,652,949	14	5



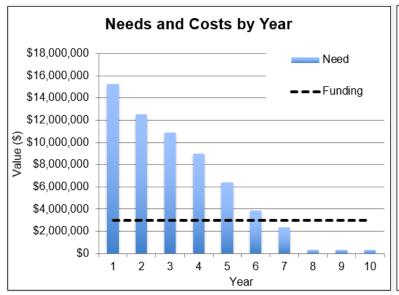


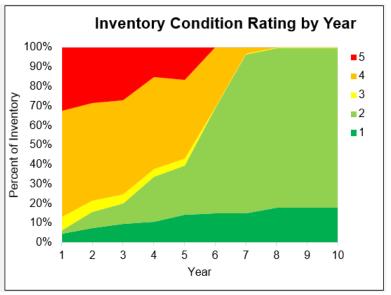






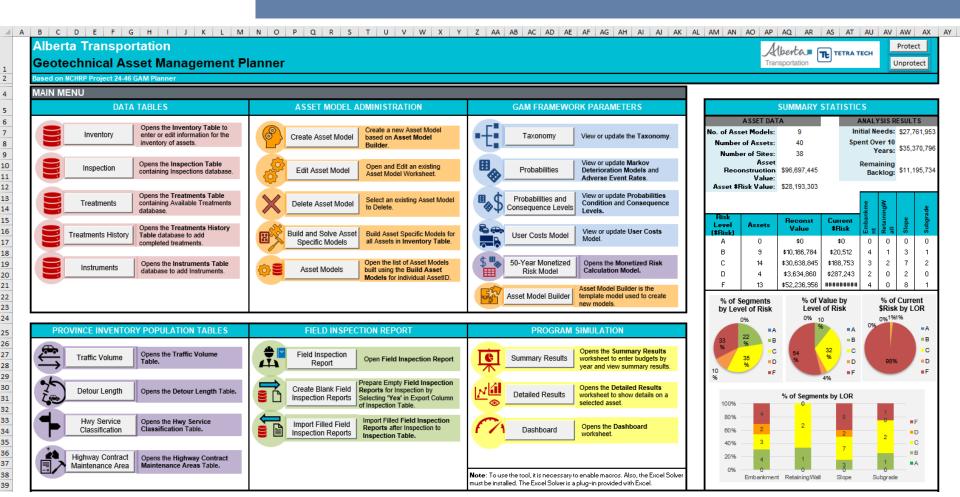
Inventory-Level Forecasting







Customized GAM Planner Excel Workbook Tool



Conclusion and Next Steps

Where we are:

Geohazard Risk Management Program (GRMP)

- Partial inventory of provincial geohazard sites (primarily soil slopes and embankments).
- Relative prioritization of geohazard sites for mitigation.
- Very limited ability to simulate future conditions and advocate for needed funding.
- No cross-asset comparison with bridge or pavement projects vying for funding.
- Antiquated data management system (TIMS).

Where we're going:

Geotechnical Asset Management Framework:

- Comprehensive inventory of natural and constructed geotechnical assets.
- Risk rating system applicable to the full range of geotechnical assets, with probability of failure and monetized consequences.
- Deterioration models to forecast future inventory condition and funding needs.
- Evidence-based performance measures and targets.
- Improved GIS-based tools, including mobile field inspection forms.



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