

INNOVATIVE ACCESS TECHNIQUES FOR BRIDGE INSPECTION

INTRODUCTION



Tom Howell, PE Bridge Inspection Team Leader HDR

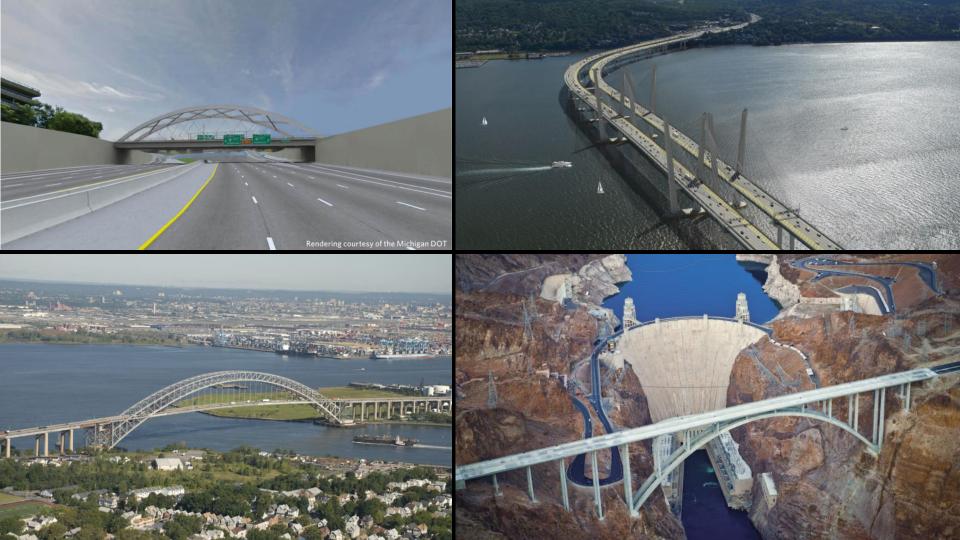


Jason Fogg, PE Senior Bridge Engineer HDR

HDR Bridge Inspection Nationwide

- Founded in 1917
- Ranked #1 by ENR in Bridges (2017)
- 225 Offices Nationwide
- Over 10,000 Employee Owners
- More than 250 Bridge Engineers in the Midwest
- Working in Michigan since 1939
- Serving DOT and other bridge owners nationwide







COMMON ACCESS CHALLENGES

CONVENTIONAL ACCESS FOR BRIDGE INSPECTION

INNOVATIVE ACCESS TECHNIQUES

IMPLEMENTATION & LESSONS LEARNED



COMMON ACCESS CHALLENGES

COMMON BRIDGE ACCESS CHALLENGES

- Traffic volumes, lane closure prohibitions
- Motorist & inspector safety
- Load posted bridges



COMMON BRIDGE ACCESS CHALLENGES

- Structure geometry prohibits efficient or typical access
- Terrain, water or other physical features
- Owner-installed features prevents use of typical access equipment





COMMON BRIDGE ACCESS CHALLENGES

- Remote / Rural vs. Urban / Congested locations
- Geography dictates economics of transporting conventional access tools & equipment
- Unique structural or geographic features warrant unique access approaches







CONVENTIONAL ACCESS









Aerial Lifts, And Under-Bridge Inspection Units!





CONVENTIONAL ACCESS LIMITATIONS

- Traffic & Safety
- Structure Geometry & Physical Features
- Structure Location & Site Features





INNOVATIVE ACCESS TECHNIQUES

ACCESS COMBINATIONS Getting to the Details

- High-Efficiency in High-Volume Traffic areas with short-duration lane closures
- Schedule inspection & equipment during outages or lower-volume windows
- Using each access method where it excels





ACCESS COMBINATIONS Getting to the Details

- Equipment use during on-site downtime
- Access methods minimizing flagging requirements and impacts to facility users



ACCESS COMBINATIONS Getting to the Details, Safely

- Lane Closures with multiple TMAs for multiple crew equipment pieces
- Combination Lane Closures On / Under
- 1 TMA per crew equipment depending on roadway geometry
- "Rolling Lane Closures"
- Night Work & Auxiliary Lighting





INTRODUCTION TO ROPE ACCESS

- Provides means to position inspector in virtually any location in a 3-D environment
- Differs from fall protection in that working rope serves as primary means of suspension; safety or back up rope provides fall protection



INTRODUCTION TO ROPE ACCESS

- SPRAT Society of Professional Rope Access Technicians
 - Member-based organization
 - Develops and implements standards used in North America
- Central tenet is use of independent working and safety rope systems for each inspector



INTRODUCTION TO ROPE ACCESS

- Levels of SPRAT Certification
 - Level I (worker): 32 hours instruction + demonstrated proficiency in prescribed tasks
 - Level II (technician): 500 hours as a Level I + demonstrated proficiency in prescribed tasks
 - Level III (supervisor): 500 hours as a Level II + demonstrated proficiency in prescribed tasks
- HDR's 36-person rope access inspection team has 5 Level III, 9 Level II and 22 Level I personnel nationwide





STANDARD ROPE ACCESS TECHNIQUES

 Horizontal access – use of rope-to-rope transfers, typically vertical to other vertical to traverse across





STANDARD ROPE ACCESS TECHNIQUES

Edge negotiation





Beam Clamps & Point to Point Aid Climbing









Low Angle Traverse







Tensioned high lines





Tensioned high lines







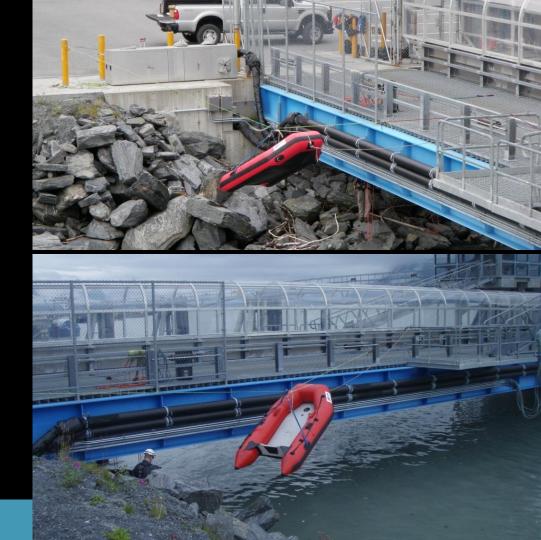
Cable Rollers







Cross-hauling





IMPLEMENTATION & LESSONS LEARNED



NON-STANDARD BRIDGE ACCESS

CHALLENGE: Debris fence on lower deck of the Fremont Bridge prevents UBIV access to lower deck floor system



NON-STANDARD BRIDGE ACCESS

SOLUTION: Installed gates at selected panels

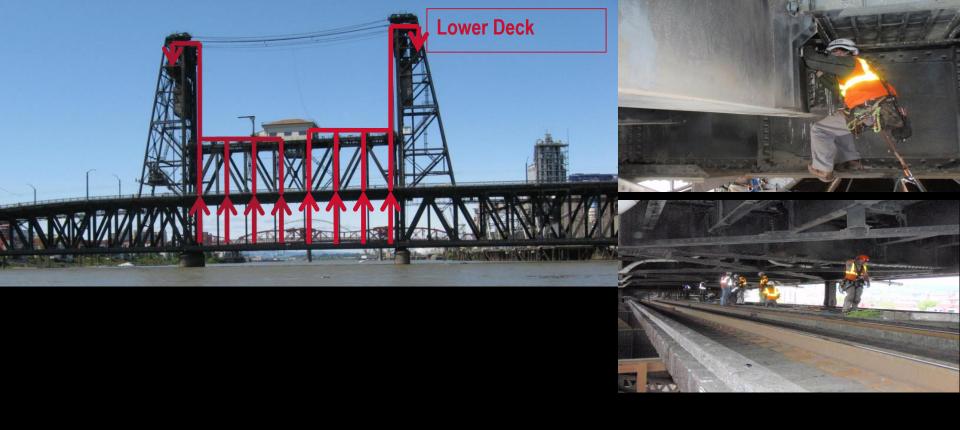






NON-STANDARD BRIDGE ACCESS

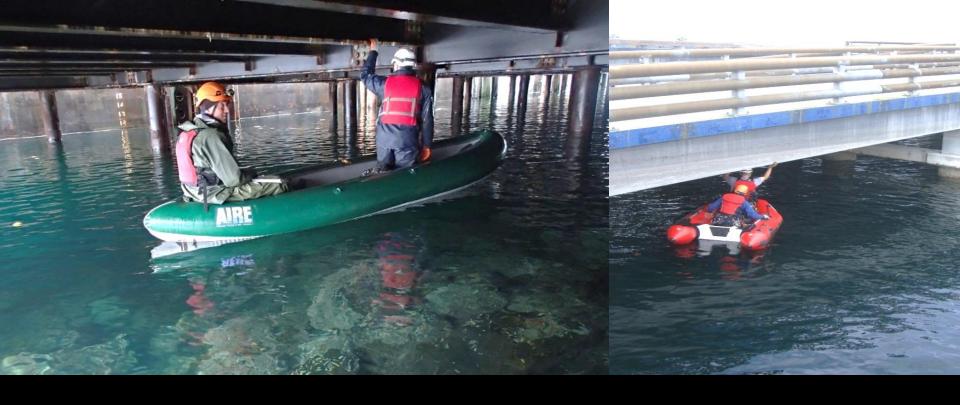
CHALLENGE: Efficient access to upper deck floor system of the Steel Bridge's movable lift span under significant daily train traffic



SOLUTION: Use the moveable lower deck to inspect the upper deck floor system members at eye-level



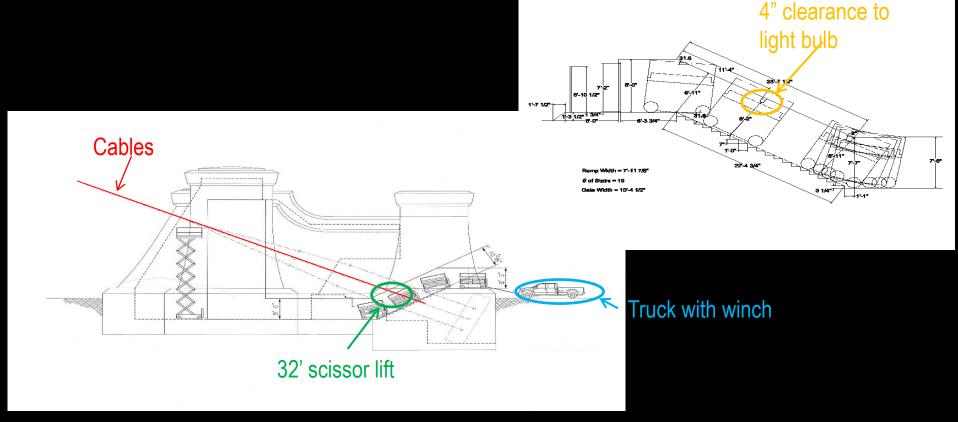
CHALLENGE: Significant inspection effort required for large structures in remote locations throughout Alaska



SOLUTION: Use tidal fluctuations (~40 feet) to expedite access



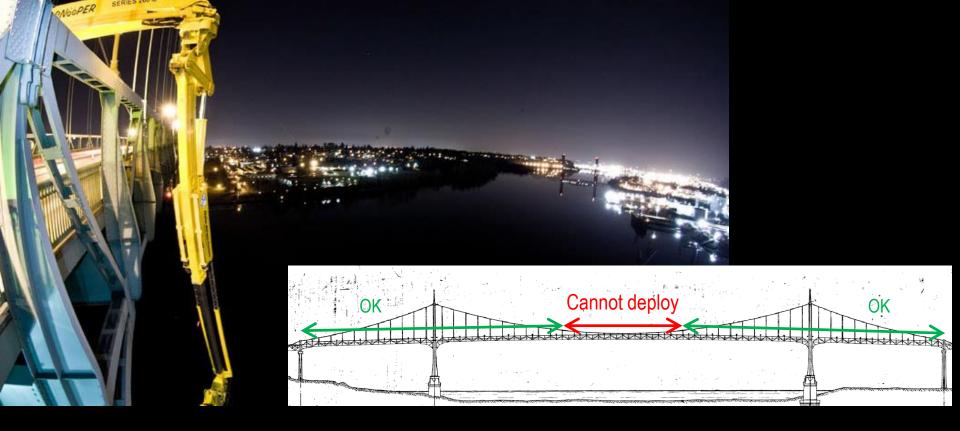
CHALLENGE: Complex rope access techniques required to inspect cable anchorages in underground setting



SOLUTION: Build ramps and winch appropriately-sized scissor lift down the stairs



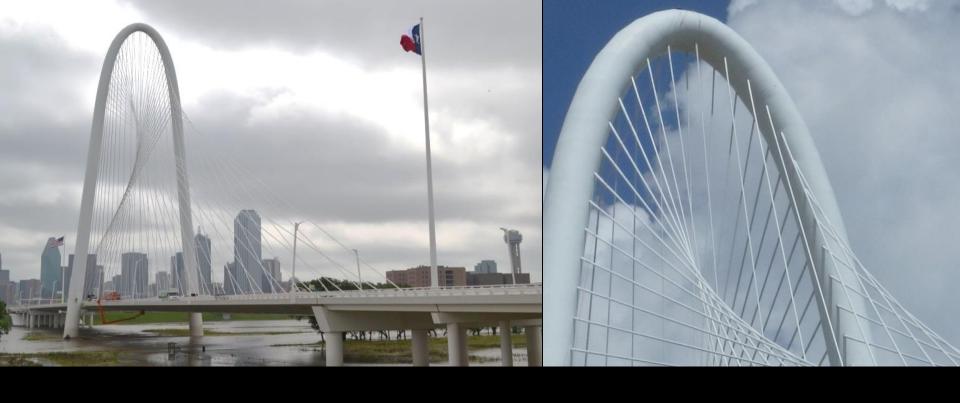
SOLUTION: Build ramps and winch appropriately-sized scissor lift down the stairs



CHALLENGE: Underbridge inspection trucks unable to deploy over stiffening trusses where main suspension cables are low



SOLUTION: Temporarily remove pedestrian rails and retrofit with bolted system



CHALLENGE: Inspect exterior of arch with no positioning / redirecting anchorages



SOLUTION: Inspectors rappel arch connected to each other for stability and arm's reach access





CHALLENGE: Inspect steel and concrete supporting girders and deck soffit without interrupting

A-line traffic



SOLUTION: Utilize boat-mounted hydraulic lift to efficiently access selected members

IMPLEMENTATION LESSONS LEARNED

- Collaboration with Owner
- Take Advantage of Unique Site Conditions
- Create Your Own Solution
- Teamwork
- Efficiency in Mobilizing Multiple Teams with Multiple Access Methods



SUMMARY

- Bridge Inspection Access can be challenging, but the right combination of techniques can provide an efficient, effective inspection solution
- Working Together always provides win-win solutions for the owner & inspector

QUESTIONS



THANK YOU!



