GEOHAZARD ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

NORTH CENTRAL REGION – ATHABASCA



2012 INSPECTION

Site Number	Location	า	Name			Hwy	km
NC 42	75 km nor and 40 km junction o 88 and 75	rth of Slave Lake n from the f highways 54	North of Slave lake		754:04	20.8	
Legal Description	on		UTM Co-ordinates (NAD 83)				
SE-28-77-3-W5M		11 N 6177576			E 664053		
-		1		1			
		Date	PF	CF		Tota	
Previous Inspection:		June 18, 2009 9		3		27	
Current Inspection:		June 11, 2012	9	3		27	
Road AADT:		870		Year:		2011	
Inspected By:		Tarek Abdelaziz, Roger Skirrow, A	, Don Proudfoot (Thurber) Arthur Kavulok, Gordon Wolters (TRANS)				
Report Attachments:		Photographs P		lans 🗆 🗆 Main		tenance Items	

Primary Site Issue:	A large landslide affecting the highway side slope, triggered by toe erosion from the Willow river					
Dimensions:	About 55 m long highway surface					
Date of any remediation:	Reinforcement of the highway side slope above the main headscarp using three rows of launched soil nails was completed in August 2010. The reinforced zone length was about 60 to 70 m along the highway alignment. A total of 180 steel soil nails (advanced to 6 m depth, or practical refusal) were installed in approximately 1x1 m ² grid patterns. The disturbed areas due to construction activities were covered with Landlok 300 TRM, top soiled and seeded. The construction cost was in the range of \$85,000.					
Maintenance:	ntenance: Highway chip-sealed in 2008					
Observations:	Description	Worse?				
Pavement Distress	10 to 15 mm wide cracks in the highway NBL; 25 mm wide crack in the highway SBL					
Slope Movement						
Seepage						
Bridge/Culvert Distress						
Other	Vegetation cover on the construction-induced disturbed areas to install the soil nails					
Instrumentation: (1SI) Creep movement at a rate of 3.3 mm/vr						
Assessment (Refer to attached Figure):						

The SI shows ongoing creep movement of the landslide mass. The cracks in the highway surface might be in response to the continued creep movement of the landslide.

The soil nails should reduce the risk of head scarp retrogression into the highway lanes.

Recommendations:

The site conditions did not change significantly since the 2009 site visit, and therefore future site inspections could be deferred for a few years. However, the MCI should visually inspect the extent of cracking in the highway surface and alert us if any sudden changes occur. In addition, any open cracks in the pavement should be sealed to reduce surface water infiltration into the highway subgrade in the vicinity of the landslide.







Photo#1 Looking southeast from the north side of the site at longitudinal cracks in the highway NBL



Photo#2 Looking southeast at an additional set of longitudinal cracks in the highway NBL





Photo#3 Looking south east at the landslide mass



Photo#4 Looking northwest at the soil nails installed above the main headscarp