

auto . Transportation

GEOHAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM North Central Region – Edson / Stony Plain Area

2019 Inspection Report

Site Number	Site Name		Hwy	km
NC40	North of North Saskatchewan River		759:02	12.6
Legal Land Description	NE 14-50-6-W5M and NW 13-50-6-W5M			
NAD 83 Coordinates	3TM 114	5909492 N	-50475 E	
Operational Site Instrumentation	Slope Inclinometers		0	
	Pneumatic Piezometers		0	
	Vibrating Wire Piezometers		0	
	Standpipe Piezometers		0	
Date of Last Instrumentation Readings	May 11, 2010			

Risk Assessment	Date	PF	CF	Risk Ranking
Current Inspection	May 14, 2019	9	3	27
Previous Inspection	May 28, 2018	9	3	27
Report Attachments	Photographs (7 photos)	🛛 Site Plar	n (1 page)	

	Stantec	Alberta Transportation
Inspected By	Leslie Cho, Junwen Yang, and Xiteng Liu	Kristen Tappenden, Brennan Evans, and Wilf Cousineau
Date of Remediation	2004 – Repaired shallow slides on east side slope 2011 – rotational failure on west	



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	embankment slope repaired		
Recent Maintenance	Summer 2016 – milled and paved; guard rail replaced with high tension cables		
Primary Site Issue	Rotational embankment failure of east side slope at two locations.		
Observations	Description and Location	Change from Inspection	Previous
Pavement Distress		🗆 Yes	🗆 No
Culvert Distress		🗆 Yes	🗆 No
Bridge Distress		🗆 Yes	🗆 No
⊠ Slope Movement	Slope failures with toe bulges at km 12.6 and 12.7. Increased scarp height at north slide.	□ Yes	🛛 No
Erosion		🗆 Yes	🗆 No
🗆 Seepage		□ Yes	🗆 No
⊠ Other	Vegetation removed from west embankment.	□ Yes	🛛 No

Highway 759 was last milled and paved in the summer of 2016. Pavement cracking was not observed as shown in Photos 1 and 2.

No visual signs of slope instability were observed along the west slope. Vehicle tracks were observed several meters upslope from the service road. Repeated vehicle access had removed vegetation from the west slope as shown in Photo 3.

The south slump on the east slope appeared unchanged from 2016 as shown in Photos 4 and 5. The scarp at this slump was measured to be approximately 1.2 m high and estimated to be approximately 18 m long. A 1 m high toe bulge associated with this slump was observed downslope as shown in Photo 5.

The distance between the last guardrail beam to the edge of the scarp was measured to be 3.6 m, same as the 2018 inspection. This distance will be measured during future inspections to track retrogression of the slide.

The scarp of the north slump appeared to be larger increasing from about 0.2 m high to about 2 m to 3 m high. The north slump is shown on Photos 6 and 7.

A potential seepage location was observed on the east side of the previously constructed toe berm.

Discussion



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ment	The previously observed pavement distresses are believed to likely be unrelated to slope movements. Instead, the distress may be caused by heavy vehicle traffic.
	The repairs completed on the west slope appear to be functioning well since no visual signs of slope distress were observed. However, vehicle traffic appears to be moving upslope and along the embankment to avoid ponded water along the service road. This is leading to removed vegetation along the wheel paths.
Assess	On the east side of embankment, the south slump appeared to be unchanged since 2014 indicating relatively little movement within the slope. However, movement may be triggered due to water infiltration into the slope through the exposed scarps.
	The north slump appeared more defined with a larger vertical scarp than observed in previous inspections. Coupled with the potential presence of seepage at the toe of the slope, recent slope movements may be driven by increased pore pressure within the slope.
suc	The service road along the west slope should be regraded to provide better drainage away from the slope. Vegetation should be replaced along the wheel paths of the west slope.
nendatic	It is recommended that the slope failure be monitored for regression into the highway. This can be completed by regularly monitoring the distance between selected guardrails and the backscarp.
Recom	Long term recommendations include removal of the failed masses on the east slope and replacement with engineered granular fill. The gravel pit on the west side of the highway may be a potential source of gravel.
	Site inspections should continue to be completed annually.



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Reference: 2019 Annual Inspection Photographs at NC40 –North of North Saskatchewan River File Number: 123312435



Photo 1: Pavement last milled and paved in 2016. Looking south.



Photo 2: Pavement last milled and paved in 2016. Looking north.



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Photo 3: Vehicle access along west slope has removed vegetation. Looking south.



Photo 4: South slump on the east slope. Looking north.



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<u>Photo 5:</u> Toe bulge at south slump. Looking south.



<u>Photo 6:</u> North slump on east slope looking northwest.



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Photo 7: North slump on east slope looking west.