









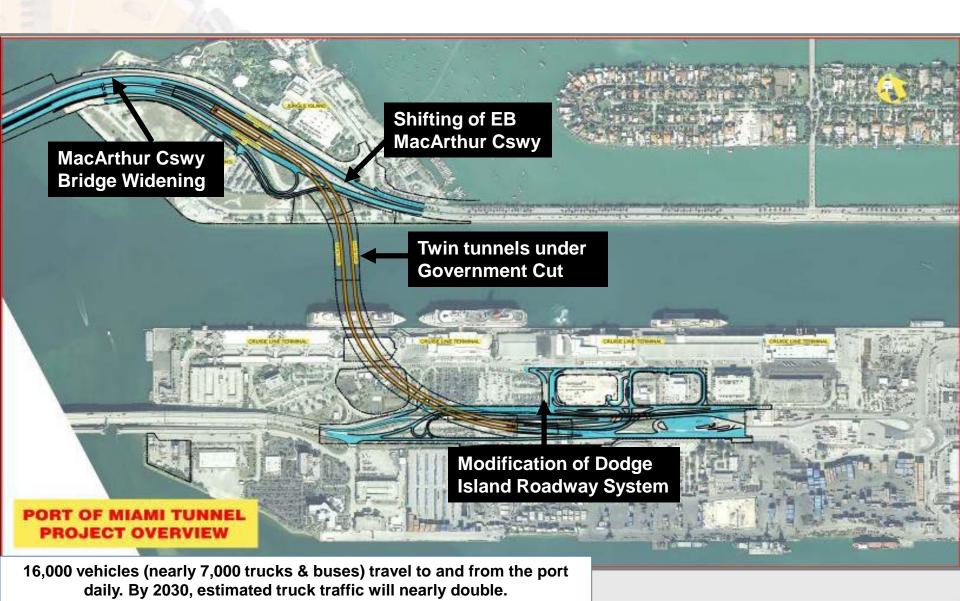


PORT OF MIAMI **TUNNEL PROJECT**

National Concrete Consortium

April 24, 2014

SCOPE OF WORK



P3 PROJECT PARTNERS

Overall Project Cost \$1.2B Design & Construction Cost \$668M





PROJECT SCHEDULE

2003 - FDOT Site Investigations Begin

2006 - Conceptual Design is Completed

2007- Contract is Advertised

2009 - Contract is Awarded to Miami Access Tunnel LLC.

May 10, 2010 - Final Design and Construction Begins

May 19, 2014 - Planned Substantial Completion - Port of Miami Tunnel opens to traffic, O&M Period begins

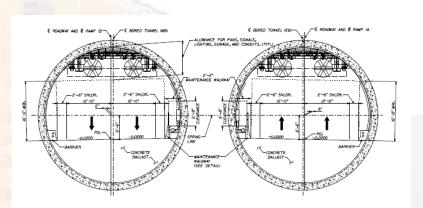




A TRUE ENGINEERING FEAT



TUNNEL BORES: THE TASK

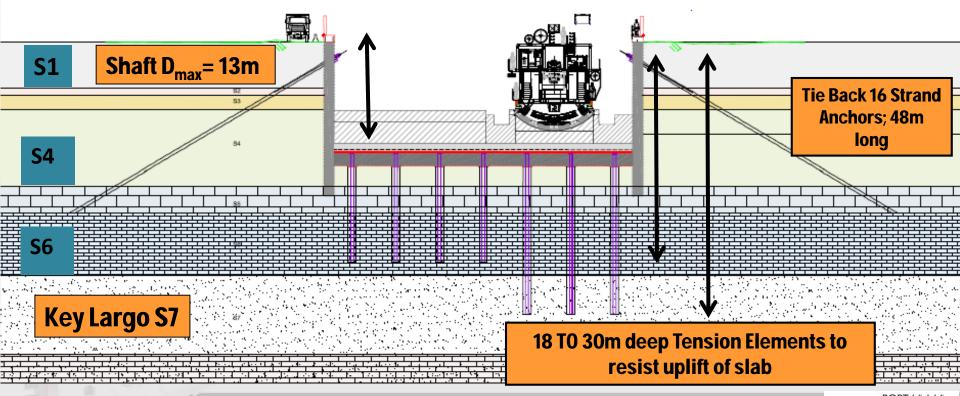


- 2 bored tunnels each 4,200 ft. long
- Tunnel bore 42 ft. with 37ft. ID
- 8 piece rings using 5.6ft wide by 24 in. thick segments
- 5% maximum grade and a tight horizontal curve Rmin= 1,000 ft.
- Low ground cover: from ABOVE grade to 0.5 to 1.5
 Tunnel Diameters
- Tunnel Separation: 1/3 to 1 ¼ Tunnel Dia. (edge to edge)



WATSON ISLAND LAUNCH SHAFT

 Cutter Soil (cement) Mix Walls with Steel Soldier piles and tiebacks and an unreinforced tremie concrete bottom with tie-downs;



EXCAVATION OF LAUNCH SHAFT



Tremie Concrete Pour

3200 CY concrete placement – Up to 9 feet thick 3500 psi mix design



WATSON ISLAND LAUNCH SHAFT - DEWATERING





CONCRETE QUANTITIES

- 176,400 Cubic Yards of Concrete
- ~53,000 Short Tons of Cement
- ~18,000 Short Tons of Reinforcing Steel

Approximately 350,000 Tons of aggregate



CONCRETE SEGMENT PRODUCTION

12,400+ concrete
Segments
9,000-12,000 psi
Design based on Rapid
Chloride Migration



Thickness: 2 Feet

Width: 5 Feet - 7 Inches

Length: 14 Feet - 6 Inches

Weight: 13 Tons

150-Year Durability Requirement!



150 Yr. Concrete Design.

- Concrete was designed using the DuraCrete
 Model and optimized by the and DARTS (Durable
 and Reliable Tunnel Structures) Reliability based
 Model (chloride and carbonation penetration
 model) and evaluated against compared to Life
 365 and other Empirical models.
- Initial Target 2.8x10⁻¹²m²/s @ 56 days for a 93% probability of initiation of corrosion at 150 yrs.
- Mix Design 306 lb. Type II, 409 lb. Slag, and 79 lb Class F Flyash, 0.32 w/c ratio.



150 Yr. Concrete Design.

- The Contractor initially requested an 18 hour cure time v. the mandated 72 hours.
- However the testing and modeling indicated a significant sensitivity to initial curing.
- Decreasing curing time from 72 hours to 18 hours increased the 150 yr. predicted carbonation penetration from 24 mm to 36 mm (total cover is 76.2 mm (3"))



150 Yr. Concrete Design.

- Experimental and Production RCM tests confirmed the predicted results. Average ~600 coulombs passed v. 400 coulombs (18 hr. v. 72 hr. cure). Chloride Pen. 5.9 mm v. 1.4 mm
- Air permeability tests measured 0.06 v. 0.013 (10⁻¹⁶m²)
- Production controlled with RCM testing and monitored with Surface Resistivity for changes Actual RCM results 2.5x10⁻¹²m²/s @ 28 days



12 ft. dia. CSM Shafts and CSM walls 750 psi

OVERBURDEN

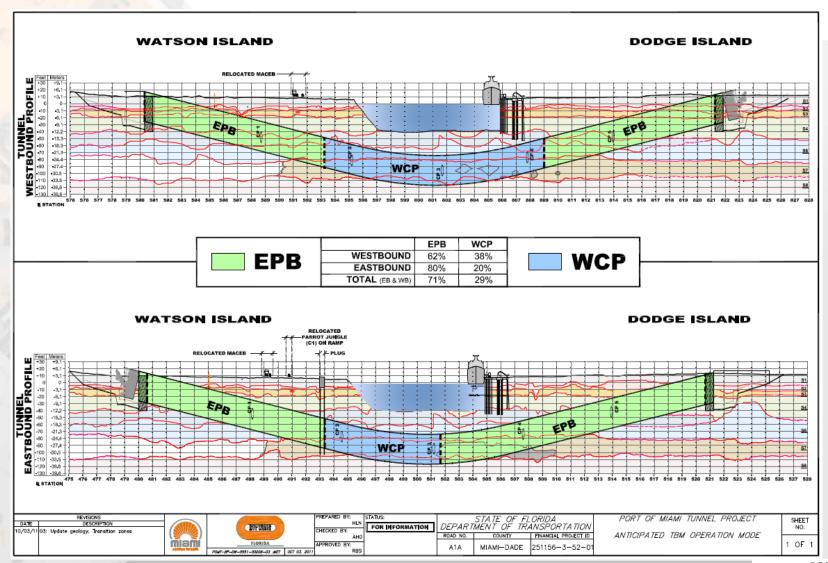
Overburden –
cement treated base
with geotextile to
provide 3m minimum
cover to TBM



- Launch shaft was raised for the roadway grades (max depth 40 ft.) resulting in the TBM being 12 ft. above the existing ground. CTB placed to cover the TBM.
- Design Strength 750 psi
- ✓ Wall support Geogrid and vertical fiber nails



TUNNELING MODES



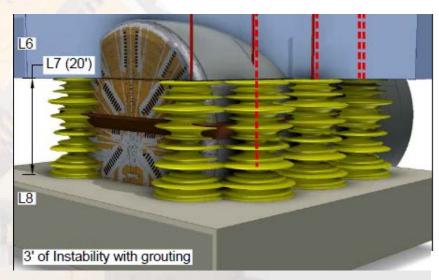


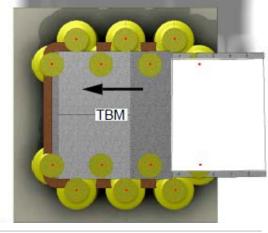
GROUT TESTING PROGRAM: MIX DESIGN

- A pumpable, stable mix with low strength, high penetrability but high thixotropy, and excellent filtrate resistance (very difficult combination to achieve)
- A most unusual mix design which satisfies all criteria and has clearly performed well.

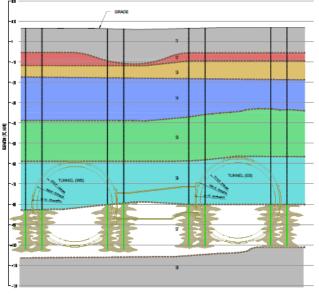


FORMATION GROUTING – SCHEMATIC OF TREATMENT



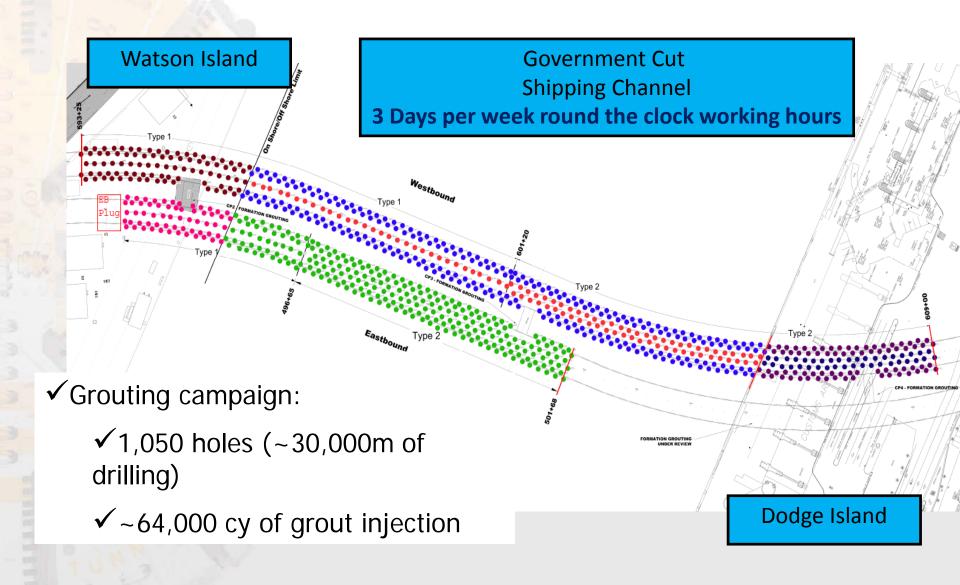


- Formation Grouting Treatment for the Key Largo Layer 64,000 CY
- TBM Liner Back Grouting cement/flyash/bentonite grout ~29,000 CY



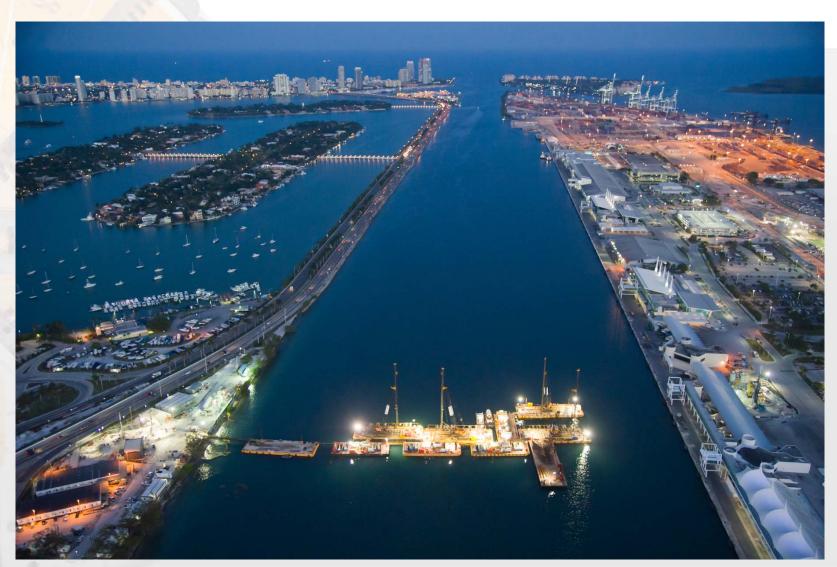


FORMATION GROUTING DESIGN





FORMATION GROUTING





TBM BREAK-IN: NOVEMBER 11, 2011









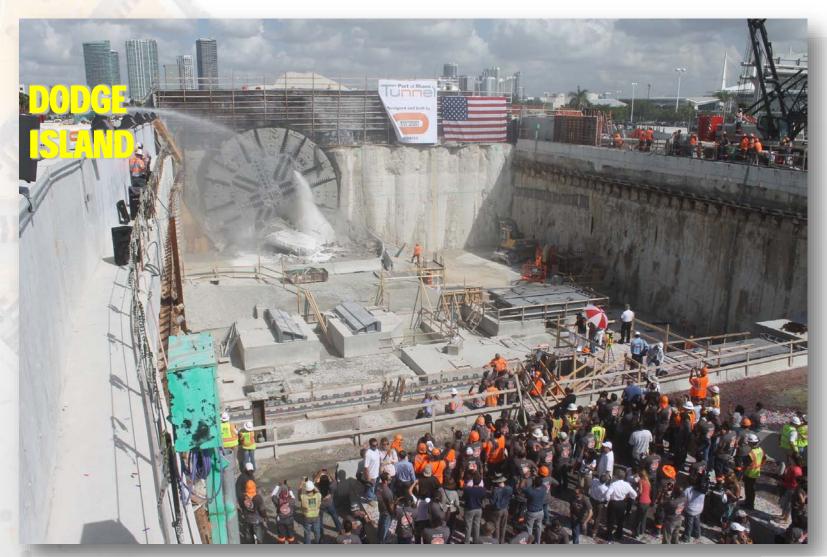








TBM BREAKOUT #1: JULY 31, 2012



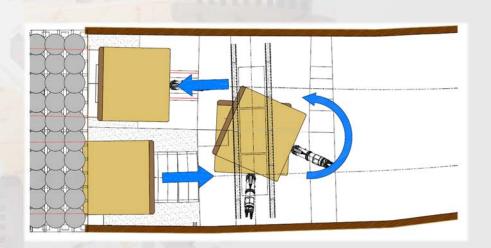


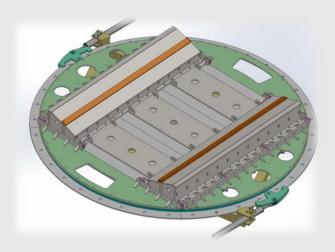
MINING COMPLETED ON EASTBOUND TUNNEL



TBM TURNAROUND TABLE

- To avoid the logistical issues (dismantling and transportation) the TBM was turned around and re-launched within the Dodge Island Shaft using a specially designed turntable (complicated by the 5% incline of the TBM at breakout)
- The actual sliding and turning of the shield took 9 days.

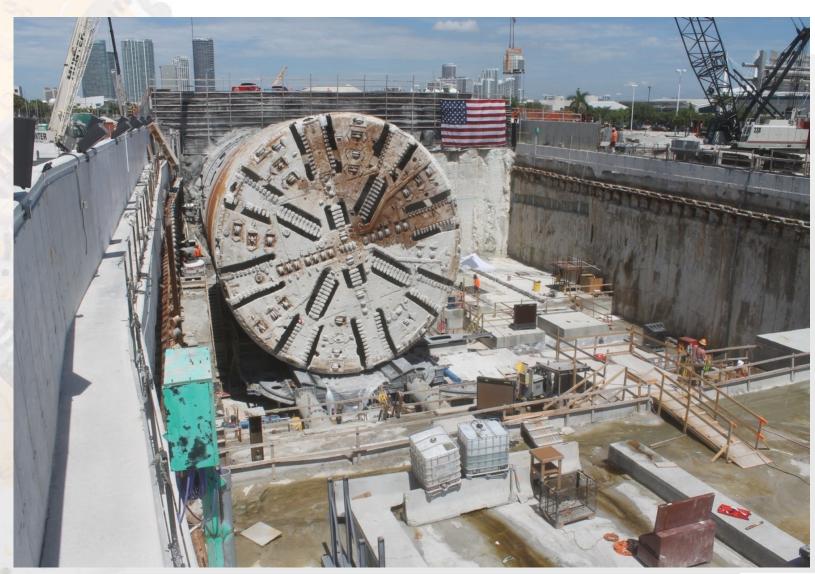




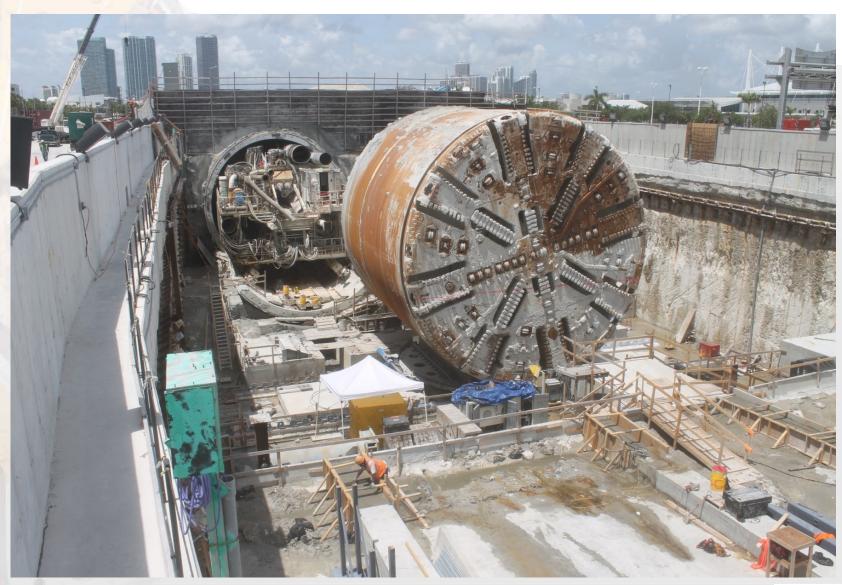


TBM TURNAROUND – TURNING 1,500 TONS

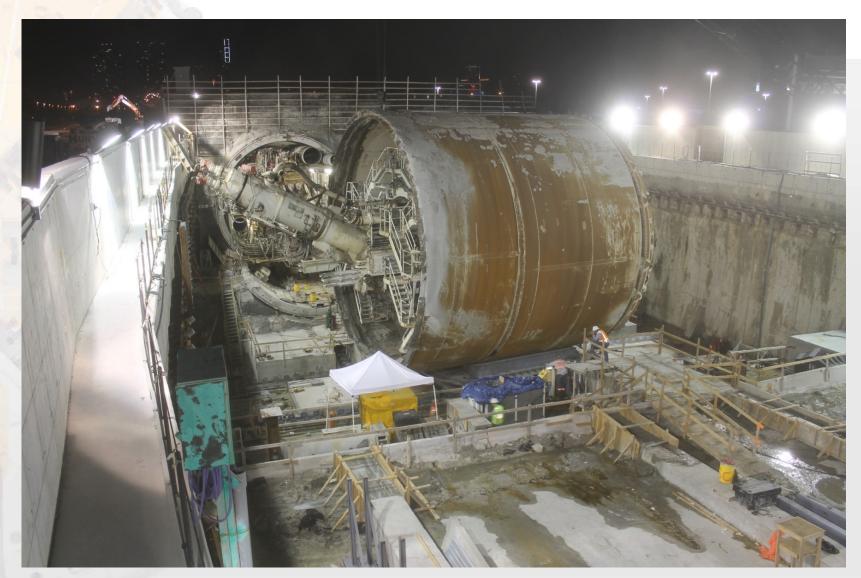










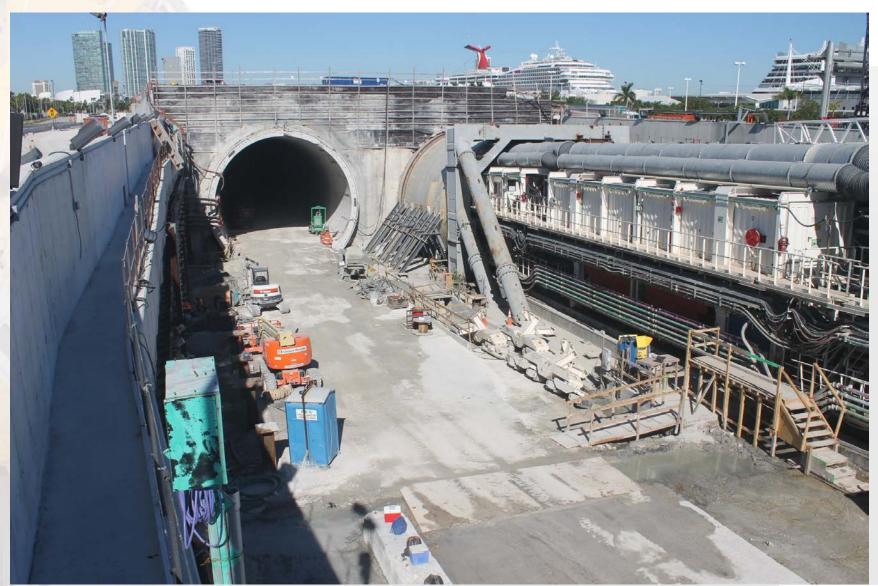








WESTBOUND TUBE MINING BEGAN 10/29/12



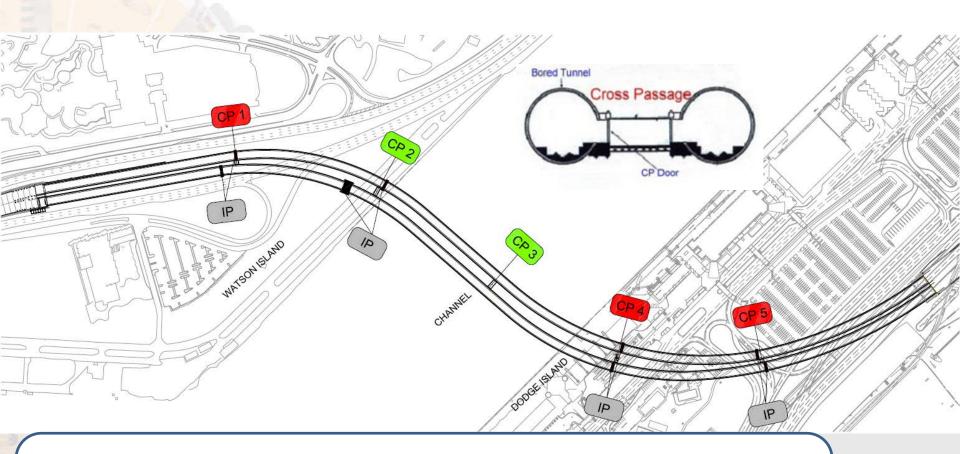
HARRIET COMPLETES MINING



CROSS PASSAGES



CROSS PASSAGES



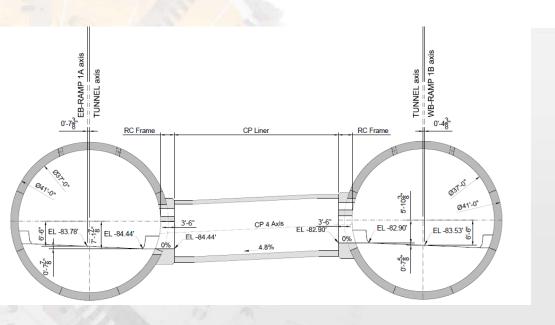


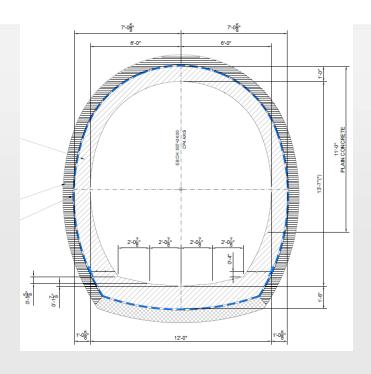
Cross Passage - Formation Grouting & Ground Freezing Treatment

Intervention Plug – CSM Treatment



FIVE (5) CROSS PASSAGES





- Required to provide emergency egress between tunnels. Spaced every 656ft
- Constructed after the two bored tunnels are completed.

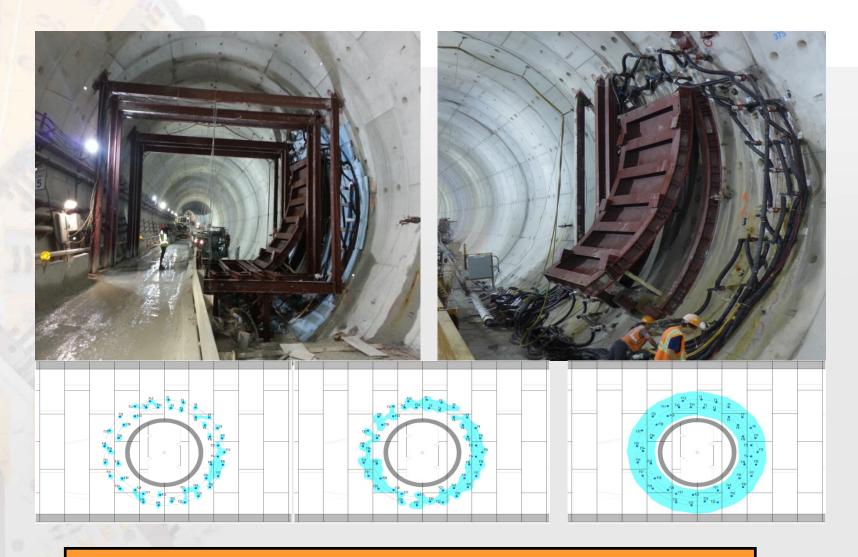


CROSS PASSAGES 1, 4 & 5 IN CSM





GROUND FREEZING - CROSS PASSAGES DESIGN



Ice ring development – schematic ~ 1 week to ~6 weeks



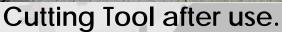
CROSS PASSAGE LINING

Temporary Support provided by Steel Ribs and Shotcrete

A 12-Inch thick Reinforced Permanent Lining was installed.





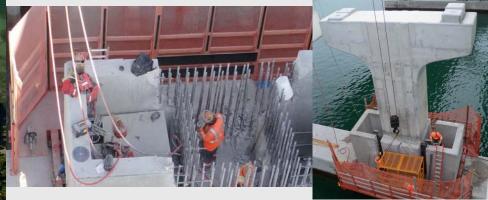




MACARTHUR CAUSEWAY BRIDGE WIDENING



MacArthur Causeway Bridge Widening to carry additional traffic lanes to/from the new tunnel.

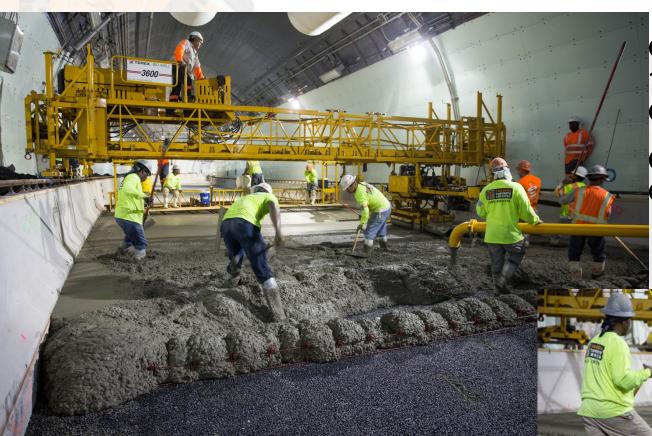




TUNNEL ROADWAY DEVELOPMENT



TUNNEL ROADWAY DEVELOPMENT



Concrete Pavement 10,000 cy of 3,000 psi Concrete

Over 14 ft. depth of Cement Treated Base



TUNNEL FINAL PAVEMENT



DODGE ISLAND PORTAL CONSTRUCTION

Portals and approaches 6,500 psi Architectural Exposed Concrete



WATSON ISLAND TUNNEL PORTALS

