

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS TO IMPROVE PARKING GARAGE RESILIANCY

Question today

imagine tomorrow

Create for the future

Abraham Rollins, P.Eng. James Martin, B.A.Sc.









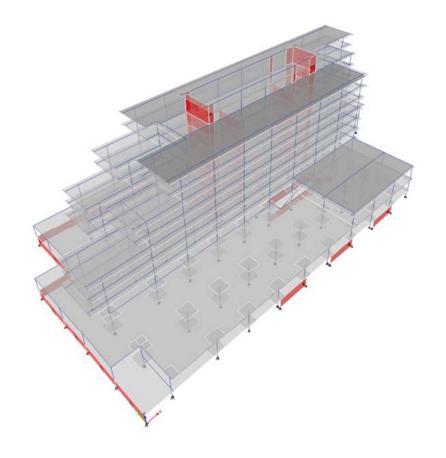
#### Intro

- We develop creative, comprehensive and sustainable engineering solutions for a future where society can thrive. Equipped with an intimate understanding of local intricacies, world-class talent and proactive leadership, we plan, design, manage and engineer long lasting and impactful solutions to uniquely complex problems.
- Expertise includes parking garage condition surveys, concrete deterioration assessments, expansion joint seal repairs, traffic topping upgrades or replacement, concrete repairs, repair design services, preparation of tender documents, construction review and contract administration.



# Case Study

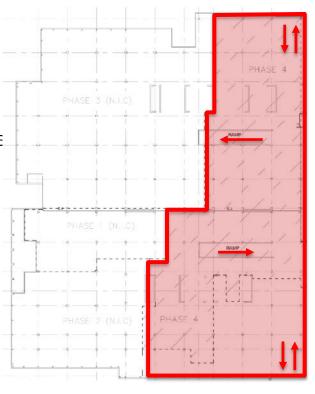
- Two-Storey Parking Garage Beneath Office Towers
- Conventionally Reinforced Concrete Structure
- Significant Concrete Restoration:
  - Mostly full slab replacement





# Case Study

- Physical Environment
  - $\pm 45$  Years Old
  - Canadian/Northern Temperatures
  - De-icing Salts
- Socio-Economic Environment
  - -24/7 Need for Parking
  - Parking Revenue
  - Cost of Repairs / Loss of Use





# Background

- Primary concern is structure and life safety
- Look at building improvements, not looking to change the environment in which they operate
- Environmental sustainability (LEED/etc.) not directly considered



# Expectations and Objectives

- From Owner Perspective:
  - Maximize life cycle, minimize interventions
  - Minimum disruption to revenue stream
  - Limit liability (Life safety and Property)
  - Satisfied tenants (if applicable)
- From Tenant Perspective:
  - Parking at work
  - Feels safe
- From Consultant/Engineer Perspective:
  - Restore structure to original design, or better







# Garage Repairs





# Existing Concrete

Conditions mpressive strength: 27.5MPa (4000PSI)

- No corrosion inhibiting admixtures
- Carbonation front at or beyond depth of reinforcing
- Chloride contaminated
- No air-entrainment (heated garage)

Within Repair Area:

- 75%+ delaminated slab top side
- 50%+ delaminated slab soffit



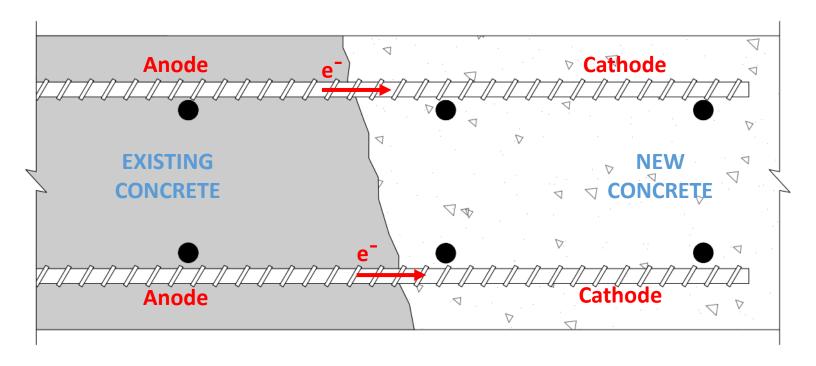


## Repair Methodology

- Typical Repairs (Chip, Prep, Patch)
- Potential Upgrades
  - Corrosion Protection
  - Corrosion Inhibitors
  - Anti-Carbonation Coatings
  - Waterproofing



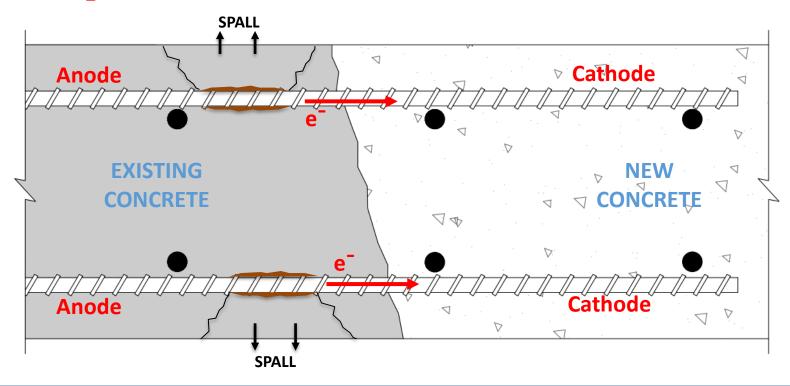
## Incipient Anode Effect





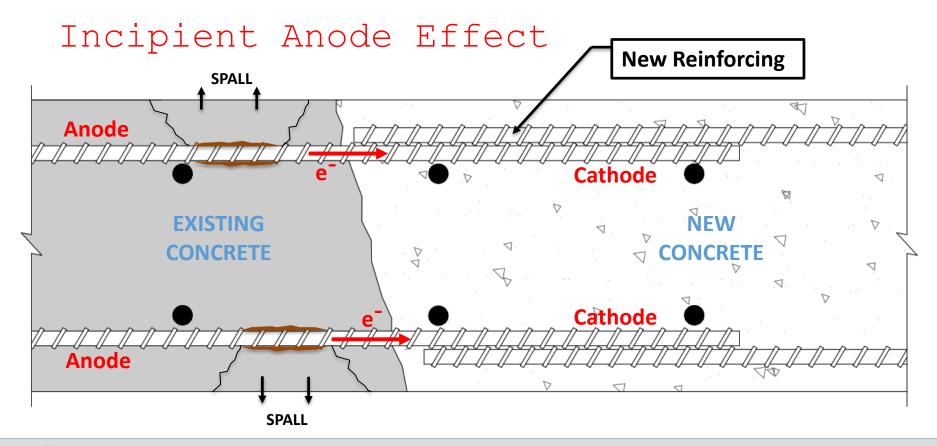


# Incipient Anode Effect









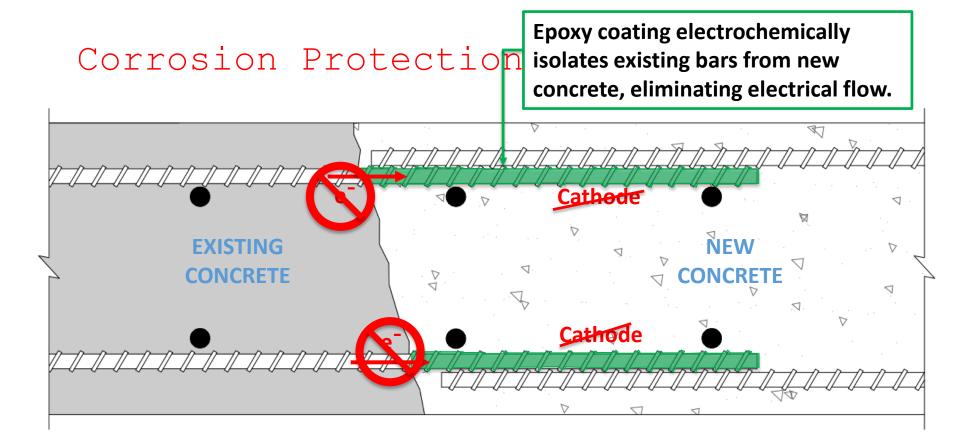




So, how do we mitigate this risk?







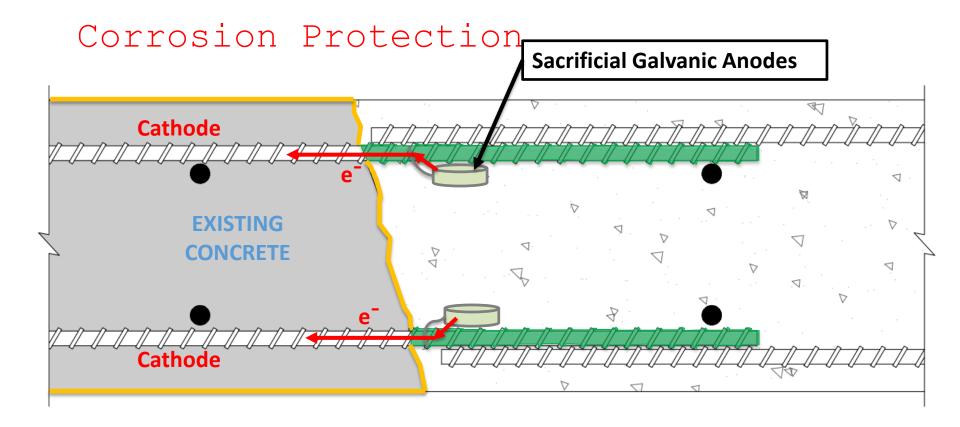




# Corrosion Protection **Surface Applied Corrosion Inhibitor EXISTING**

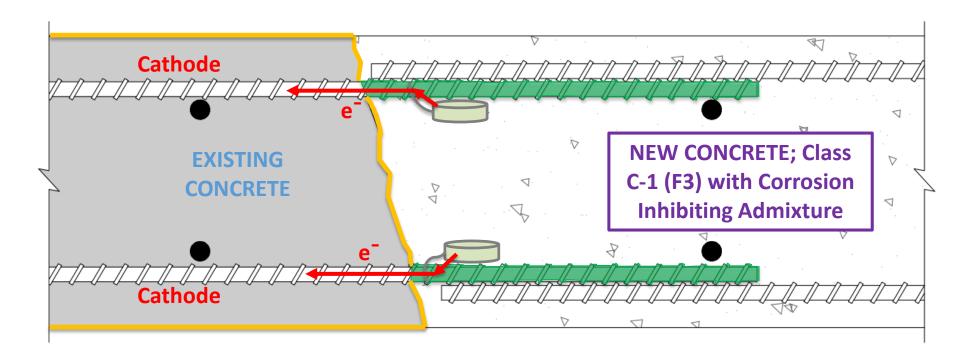














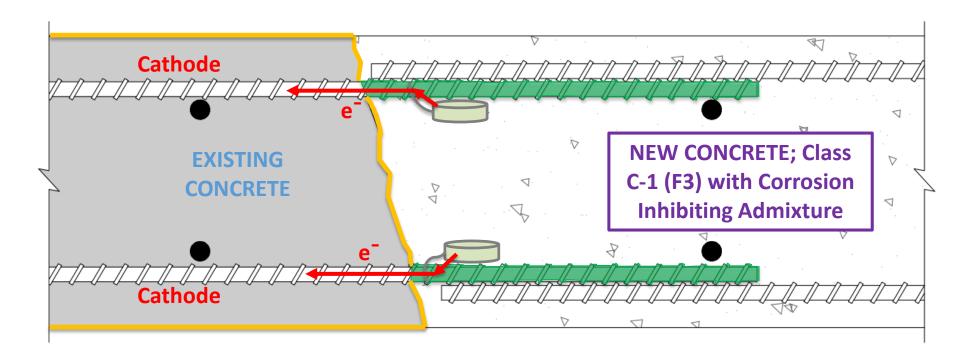


#### Anti-Carbonation

- Chaintain passive layer around reinforcing steel as long as possible.
- Vapour resistant coatings on exposed slab sof:

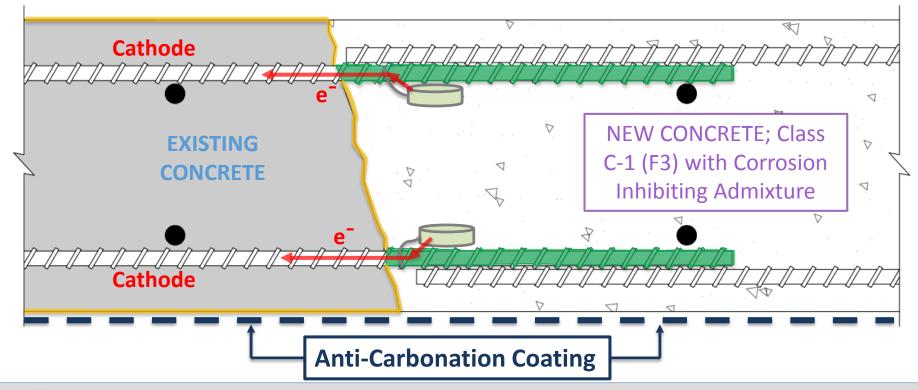






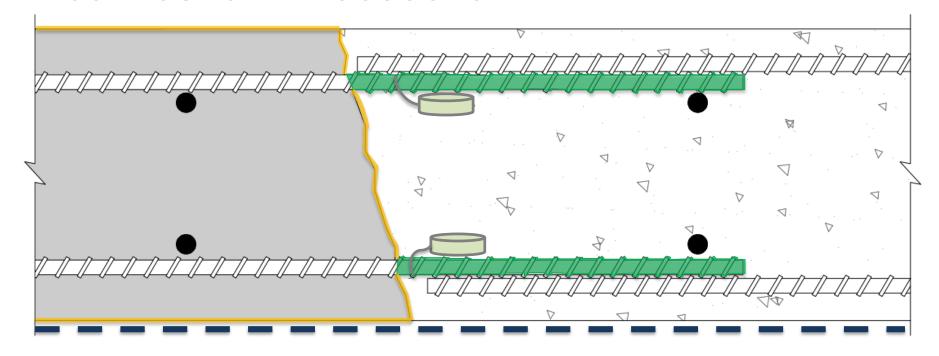










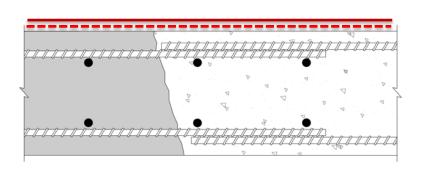


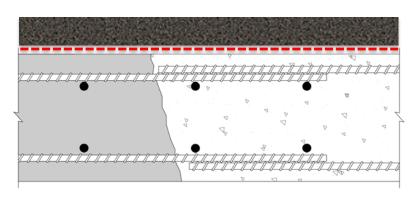




## Waterproofin

- Thin Traffic Topping or Thick Traffic Topping?
  - Full Slab Replacement
  - Main Drive Aisles of Garage

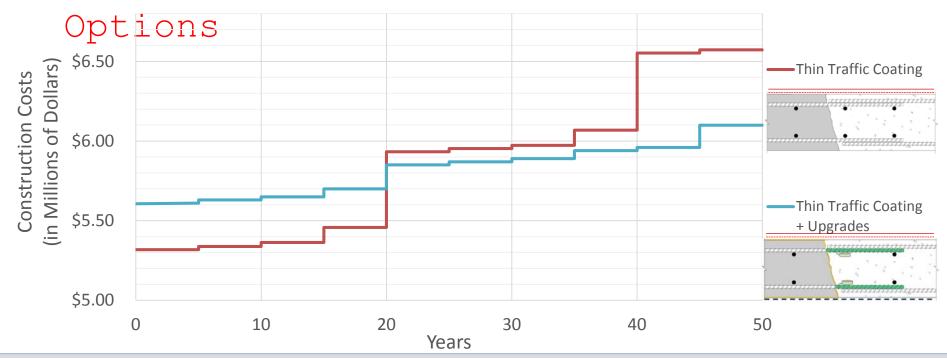








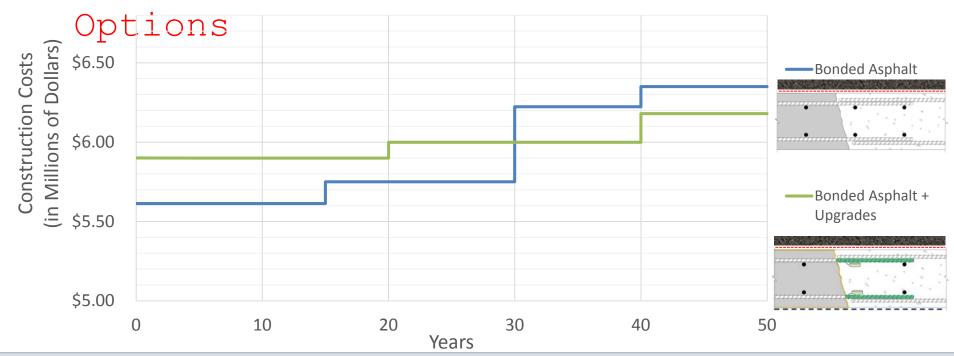
# Life-Cycle Analysis Comparison of Thin Traffic Coating







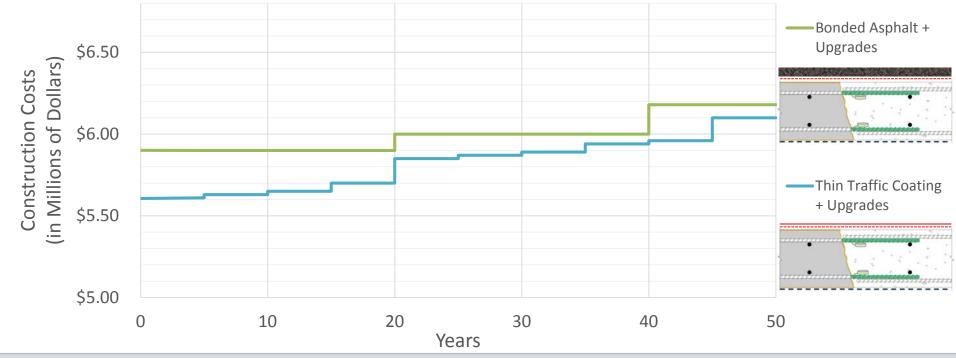
# Life-Cycle Analysis Comparison of Thick Traffic Coating







# Life-Cycle Analysis Comparison of Thick vs Thin Systems







#### QUESTIONS?



Abraham Rollins, P.Eng. Building Sciences, WSP Canada Inc.



James Martin, B.A.Sc. Building Sciences, WSP Canada Inc.