CROSSING THE BELT PARKWAY

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS HELP TO COMPLETE TRICKY MICRO-TUNNELING PROJECT IN NEW YORK

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• The Planning and Construction of Microtunneling Projects
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Welcome to the 9th edition of the North American Microtunneling Industry Review, a supplement to Trenchless Technology and TBM: Tunnel Business Magazine. In the time that we have been publishing this special edition, we have seen tremendous evolution in the marketplace. We are seeing more contractors and equipment manufacturers serving the market, and we have seen microtunneling flourish in Canada.

Within the pages of Trenchless Technology and TBM, we have profiled a number of microtunneling projects in 2016, all of them showcasing the unique capabilities of the method that make it an invaluable tool in the utility installation toolbox. Microtunneling provides the benefits of a reduced jobsite footprint, minimal disruption compared to open-cut, safe operation allowed by remote-controlled operation, and the ability to work below the groundwater table.

In this issue we look at additional successful case histories, as well as informative articles on procurement and planning. One noteworthy project highlighted in this issue is the Bergen Basin Sewer Reconstruction project that was recently completed near JFK Airport in New York. In this case, microtunneling reduced impacts in this heavily congested area for a project that will provide environmental benefits for Bergen Basin and Jamaica Bay. Additionally, a contractor value engineering proposal (VEP) helped save the owner more than $1 million off its original cost estimate – a win-win for all involved.

Also highlighted is a road crossing project completed in Vancouver, B.C. The project was just 90 m in length using the pilot tube method, but what was noteworthy is that it was completed by the City of Vancouver staff – a notable first. With the successful completion, Vancouver will look for construction projects where trenchless can be cost-effective and efficient.

A further indicator of the market and how it is pushing its boundaries can be seen in Trenchless Technology’s Projects of the Year, which were highlighted in the October issue. This year, two microtunneling projects were recognized as Honorable Mentions – the Twinning of the Eto-bicoke Creek Trunk Sanitary Sewer project in Toronto, and the Paradise Whitney Interceptor (Contracts 668 and 669) in Las Vegas. While the settings were vastly different – Pearson International Airport and the streets of Las Vegas – microtunneling allowed business to proceed as usual in each locale.

MICROTUNNELING SHORT COURSE

If you are looking for get more information on microtunneling, the Microtunneling Short Course – to be held Feb. 7-9, 2017, in Boulder, Colorado – is the place to be. Established in 1994, the Microtunneling Short Course has become the must-attend event for microtunneling professionals. The three-day course covers all topics related to microtunneling and features unique networking opportunities. There is more information on p. 25 and on the web at: microtunneling-shortcourse.com.
CROSSING THE BELT PARKWAY
INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS HELP TO COMPLETE TRICKY MICROTUNNELING PROJECT IN NEW YORK

BY JIM RUSH

Located adjacent to JFK International Airport in Queens, N.Y., Bergen Basin has been recently listed as one of the most polluted waterways in the New York metropolitan area by Government Executive. One of the culprits is a bottleneck in a sewer conveying flows from South Ozone Park to the Jamaica Wastewater Treatment Plant. When the sewer is overwhelmed, untreated sewage flows directly into Bergen Basin leading into the Jamaica Bay.

In a project designed to reduce overflows, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) undertook the Bergen Basin Sewer Reconstruction project, which involved the construction of a new interceptor sewer under the Belt Parkway.

The project, however, involved its share of challenges, including working in proximity to existing infrastructure while minimizing disruption for residents, businesses and commuters, particularly along the heavily traveled Belt Parkway. The groundwater table and flowing ground conditions added to the complexity of the job.

In the end, new technological approaches, innovative engineering solutions and good old-fashioned teamwork led to the successful completion of the project.
PROJECT BACKGROUND

In its efforts to alleviate CSOs in its territory, NYCDEP planned the Bergen Basin project with lead consultant Hazen & Sawyer and underground facilities designer and geotechnical consultant Mott MacDonald. In 2015, construction began on the $20 million Bergen Basin Sewer Reconstruction project, which was awarded to JRCRUZ Corp. The project involved building a new interceptor that would serve to increase conveyance capacity, alleviate the bottleneck and therefore reduce sewer overflows.

The project had its share of challenges from the start. The project work area was located adjacent to the Belt Parkway, a heavily trafficked thoroughfare serving Brooklyn and Queens, with the new interceptor crossing underneath the roadway.

In this urban environment, minimizing disruption was paramount, leading to the decision to use trenchless methods.

The ground conditions included artificial fill and glacial outwash below the groundwater table. Planners expected a relatively uniform condition of cohesionless soils with flowing conditions. The ground conditions in combination with the size of the pipe to be installed led to microtunneling being selected as the trenchless construction method.

BERGEN BASIN SEWER RECONSTRUCTION AT-A-GLANCE

LOCATION: South Ozone Park, NY
OWNER: New York City Dept. of Environmental Protection
CONTRACTOR: JRCRUZ Corp.
ENGINEERS: Hazen & Sawyer (Prime); Mott MacDonald (CM, underground facilities, geotech)
EQUIPMENT: Herrenknecht AVN 1200 66.5 in. OD; Herrenknecht AVN 800 45 in. OD; Derrick (slurry separation); Vianini RCP jacking pipe
SUBCONTRACTORS: Moretrench (ground improvement); CST (slurry management); Carson Corp. (HDD probes-Design Phase); Kmetz (HDD probes - VEP)
SCOPE OF WORK: 1 66.5-in. tunnel drive (~300 ft); 2 45-in. tunnel drives (~320 ft); 3 shafts (1 launch shaft, 2 reception shafts) at ~30 ft deep.
The primary scope of work comprised two microtunneling drives and the construction of three access pits – one drive pit and two receiving pits. One drive paralleled the Belt Parkway, while the other crossed underneath. However, the Belt Parkway crossing had one additional complication – an existing 42-in. storm sewer crossed the planned microtunnel alignment. As a result of the conflict, designers developed a plan that would reroute the storm sewer, which would have required major disruption to the Belt Parkway. The portion of the storm sewer interfering with the new interceptor alignment would then be demolished to allow the tunnel to pass, and then reconstructed and reconnected.

“It was very challenging tunneling under a major highway in close proximity to large utilities, including storm drains, water mains and a high-pressure gas main,” said Alex Papric, project superintendent for JRCRUZ. “In addition, we were working in sandy ground below the water table, so it was critical to maintain the integrity of the excavations to prevent any ground loss.”

VALUE ENGINEERING

When JRCRUZ Corp. was brought on board as the microtunneling contractor, it offered a Value Engineering Proposal (VEP) to deal with the conflicting 42-in. storm sewer. In looking closely at the alignment, JRCRUZ determined that by downsizing the 48-in. pipe crossing the Belt Parkway to 36 in., it could pass beneath the existing 42-in. storm sewer – with about 10 inches to spare. To provide sufficient conveyance capacity, JRCRUZ proposed using twin 36-in. crossings instead of a single 48-in. crossing.

“We looked at the elevation of the existing utilities and determined that if we maintained the existing invert elevation, we could install two 36-in. sewers under the existing storm sewer while maintaining the same capacity,” said Matt Cruz, JRCRUZ Corp. “We were also able to reduce impacts on the Belt Parkway by eliminating the need to bypass, demolish and reconstruct the existing storm sewer.”

THE PROJECT INVOLVED TWIN MICROTUNNELS UNDERNEATH THE BELT PARKWAY, A HEAVILY TRAFFICKED THOROUGHFARE SERVING BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.
The concept of using smaller pipelines had been discussed in the preliminary planning stage, but had not been pursued due to unknowns concerning the existing storm sewer – its exact elevation, whether it had been built with a cradle, and whether there were piles. The risks due to these unknowns resulted in the option being eliminated during the planning stage. Once the project was in construction, JRCRUZ was in a position to undertake more invasive investigations and confirm the viability of using twin 36-in. crossings.

JRCRUZ was granted access to the storm sewer and was able to perform test drills to confirm that the storm sewer was not built with a cradle that would impede the progress of the MTBM. Survey work was performed, including at the intersection points with the proposed microtunnel drives to confirm the elevations. Additionally, a crew drilled probe holes via horizontal directional drilling (HDD) along the proposed alignment of the additional crossing to check for the existence of obstacles. Two probes were drilled for each crossing – at the 2 o’clock and 8 o’clock positions of the tunnel cross section. These supplemental HDD bores performed during the design for the original crossing.

The successful completion of the probe holes and supplemental survey information gave NYCDEP and its consultants confidence to move forward with the VEP.

“The use of HDD probe holes turned out to be a useful site investigation tool,” said David Watson, project manager for Mott MacDonald. “I wouldn’t recommend it in every instance, but in this case, the consequences of the MTBM getting stuck beneath the Belt Parkway justified the investment in this additional investigation. Sinking an unplanned recovery shaft in the middle of the Belt Parkway would have been a major challenge and caused significant disruption to road users.”

Given the combination of low clearance, soft ground, short pipe lengths (4 ft), and the lack of a cradle, the decision was made to maintain a zone of grouted ground around the existing storm sewer to protect it in the event of settlement.

Moretrench was brought on as the ground improvement contractor and used permeation grouting to form a block of treated ground around the storm sewer. Hydratite joint seals were installed inside of the sewer at the joints to prevent grout infiltration into the sewer. As an early warning to potential damage due to ground movement, a settlement monitoring program was set up along the microtunnel alignments.

“There was a very substantial settlement monitoring plan that included automated monitoring information that was available to all parties,” said Grahame Turnbull, of JRCRUZ. “It was set up to create instant notifications if settlement exceeded predetermined thresholds, but we were able to complete the drives without exceeding those thresholds.”

By using the contractor’s VEP, the owner was able to realize significant savings compared to the project’s originally estimated cost.

In dealing with the flowing ground conditions, JRCRUZ brought a new approach to the table by using innovative launch and reception shaft seals. These seals included a high-head, double-lip seal as opposed to a more traditional single-lip approach that can be susceptible to damage. The contractor’s approach also included using a cartridge-type system preinstalled into the double-lip seal within the shaft wall for the reception shafts. A more detailed description of this seal will be forthcoming in a future technical presentation.

“We were below the groundwater table in soils that would tend to flow, so we needed an approach to control water and soil during break in and break out,” Watson said. “In the design we called for a zone of grouted soil outside of the launch and reception areas in addition to seals, but the contractor proposed using these customized mechanical seals in lieu of grouting. It worked very well for all three drives.”

**CONCLUSION**

To successfully complete a project with a myriad of challenges requires innovative solutions and teamwork, according to Cruz. “We were able to complete the job successfully as a result of strong partnering between the owner and the designers,” he said. “It is not always an easy process, but by working together we were able to bring an approach to the table that helped to mitigate risk and bring cost savings to the owner. If you do not develop good relationships with the people you are working with even the best planned project can fail.”

Watson concurred. “The overall success of the project was about building relationships and working together to resolve problems as they arose. There were times when perhaps the parties did not perceive risk the same way, but we were able to resolve those issues and move the project forward.”

As a result of the project, the owner was able to save money from its original estimate and the Bergen Basin and Jamaica Bay will ultimately see benefits through improved water quality, all the while reducing impacts on residents and businesses during the construction process.

**JIM RUSH IS EDITOR OF TRENCHLESS TECHNOLOGY.**