Sustainability & Green Practices for Wharf Rehabilitation Project





New vs Old

• Existing / Repair

- Breakout, replace/repair, anodes
- Challenges on surrounding areas due to age / chloride ingress

• New

- Serviceability of existing / future demand
- Alternate reinforcing materials
- Coatings
- \circ CP
- Significant cost escalation in recent (post Covid) years



Asset Information

- <u>1959 Section Concrete hollow spun Piles, precast beams, cast deck</u>
 - **Repairs in 2005 possible poor QA plus 20 years since repairs**
 - Assessment 2019 Covid Loadings expanded areas of damage
- <u>2005 Section Steel piles, cast deck</u>
 - **Steel pile Accelerated Low Water Corrosion present**
 - Evidence of CP no longer serviceable
 - Berthing infrastructure in Poor Condition



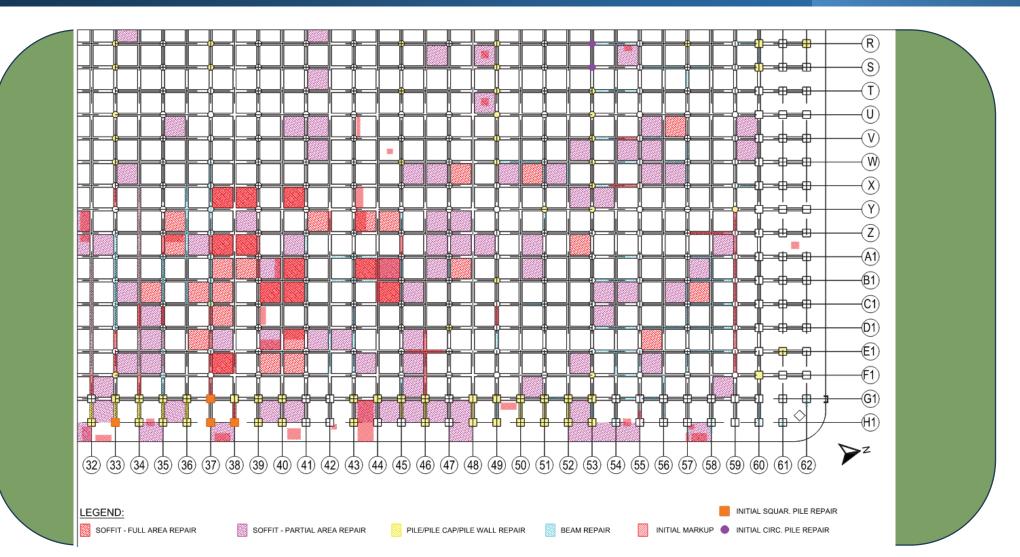
Condition and Load Assessments

- Ports Australia Wharf Structures Condition Assessment Manual (WSCAM)
- Standards to assess Original vs Existing capacity
- Assessment Matrix (condition, utilization, revenue) to determine priority areas
- BIM Model to show restrictions vs access / serviceability

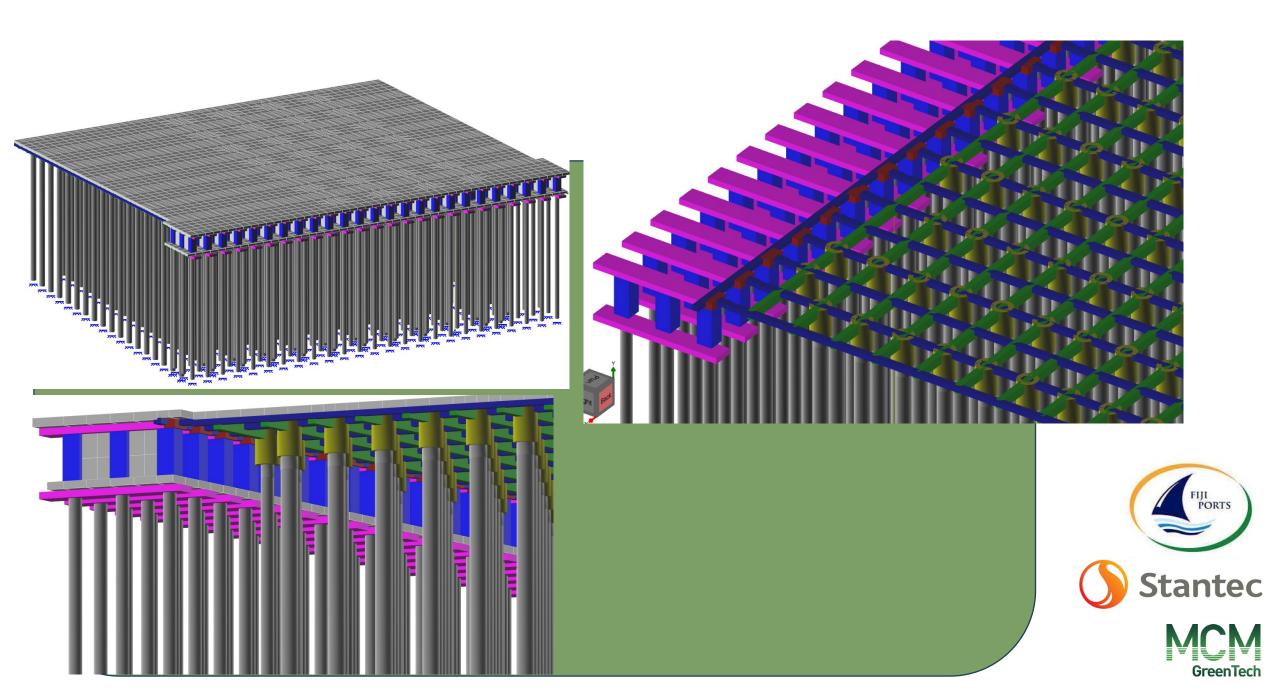




Heat Map / BIM Model







Prequalification, Tendering and Contracting

- Demonstrated Experience
- Access suitability
- Staging for serviceability
- Value for money
- Capability and Capacity Building

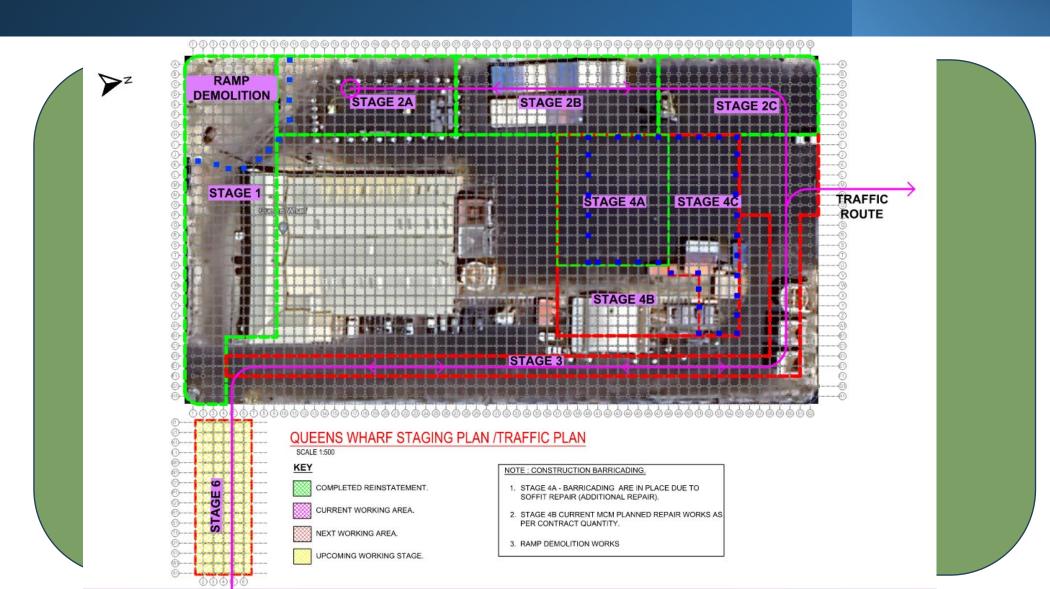


Value Add / Sustainability Improvements

- New CP and remote monitoring + long term support
- Chloride extraction near as new chloride levels and steel protection
- Coating to prevent chloride ingress
- Passivation of corrosion layer
- Load path solutions



Staging



FIJI PORTS

Stantec

GreenTech

Environmental Benefits of Saving Structures

Did you know...

- <u>4 billion tonnes</u> of carbon dioxide emitted annually from concrete production[2]
- Australian construction industry contributes <u>18.1% of total carbon footprint[3]</u>
- It can take <u>80 years</u> for a "green" building to overcome the negative impacts of its construction[4]
- Re-using and repairing 1% of a cities office buildings and homes would meet 15% of their total CO2 reduction targets[4]
- Remediating structures reduces carbon emissions by 99% vs demolish & rebuild [6,7]
- Remediating structures <u>reduces carbon emissions by ~ 3.3 tonnes/m2</u> vs demolish & rebuild [6,7,8]
 - [2] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667378922000220
 - [3] https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19397038.2023.2254977
 - [4] https://living-future.org/wp- content/uploads/2022/05/The_Greenest_Building.pdf
 - [5] https://worldgbc.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/wpcontent/uploads/2022/09/22123951/WorldGBC_Bringing_Embodied_Carbon_Upfront.pdf
 - [6] https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/16/5953
 - [7] https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/20/7414
 - [8] https://ntnuopen.ntnu.no/ntnu-xmlui/handle/11250/232313



@BillGates

Cement is responsible for 6% of carbon emissions globally. To get to net-zero by 2050, we need innovations to decarbonize the material. I discuss a few approaches to make low-emission cement in my climate book: gatesnot.es/3uBFwk3

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1:25 AM · Apr 6, 2021

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