UNDERWATER INSPECTION OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE: THE IMAGE OF AN ICON

Presented by:

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Golden Gate Bridge History





Golden Gate Bridge History

- August 27, 1930: Joseph B. Strauss submits final plans
- January 5, 1933: Construction officially starts
- January-June 1933: Marin pier construction
- November 1933-June 1934: Marin tower construction
- March 1933-November 1934: San Francisco pier fender construction
- November 1934-January 1935: San Francisco pier construction
- January-June 1935: San Francisco tower construction
- August 1935-April 1937: Superstructure construction
- May 27, 1937: Grand Opening





Golden Gate Bridge Statistics

- 8,891 ft. total length with 4,200 ft. main span
- 220 ft. vertical waterway clearance
- 7,260 ft. of 36 in. diameter cable with 80,000 miles of wire
- Towers
 - 746 ft. above water and 500 ft. above roadway
 - 44,000 tons and more than 600,000 rivets in each





Golden Gate Bridge Statistics

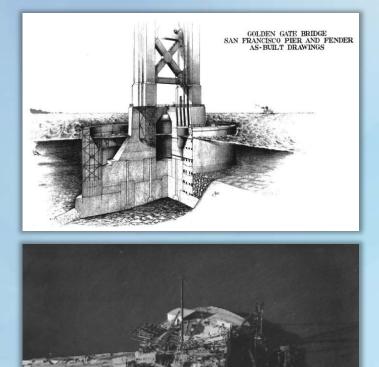
- Maximum design downward deflection = 10.8 ft.
- Maximum design transverse deflection = 27.7 ft.
- 38 million crossings per year (3.3 million in 1937)





San Francisco (South) Tower Pier

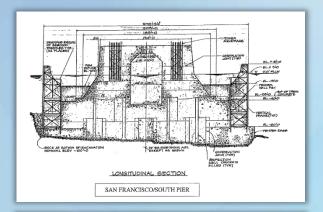
- Constructed within dewatered fender
- Fender details
 - Encloses football field-sized area
 - Over 120 ft. maximum height in 75 ft. average water depth
 - 40 ft. maximum wall thickness
 - Over 105,000 cu. yds. of concrete
 - Pier protection from fog-bound ships

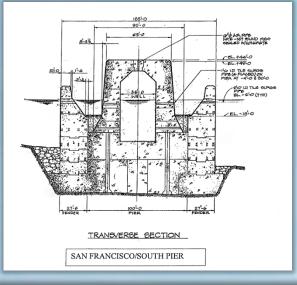




San Francisco (South) Tower Pier

- 140 ft. long by 66 ft. wide
- Supports two 34 ft. by 33 ft. tower legs
- Foundation keyed into bedrock at 110 ft. below sea level
- 23,500 cu. yds. of concrete
- Within 40 ft. thick fender walls

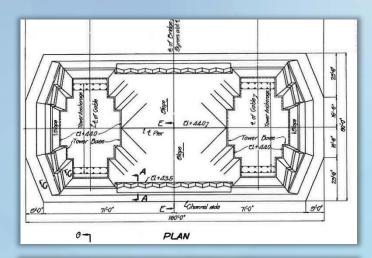






Marin (North) Tower Pier

- Constructed within dewatered cofferdam
- Same general size as South Tower Pier
- Supports two 54 ft. by 33 ft. tower legs
- Keyed into bedrock with 160 ft. by 80 ft. base dimension
- 23,500 cu. yds. of concrete

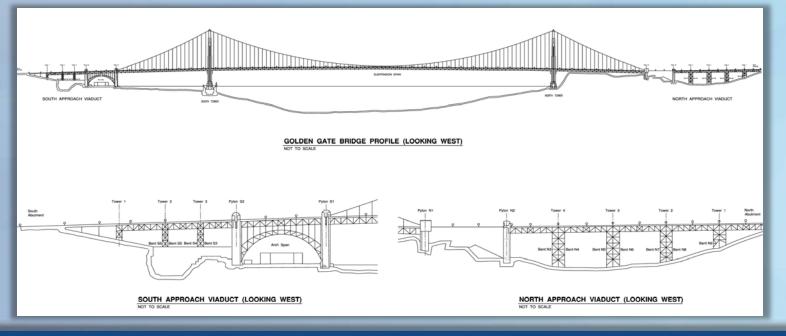






Golden Gate Bridge Structures

- South approach viaduct (girder spans, truss spans and arch span)
- Suspension spans
- North approach viaduct



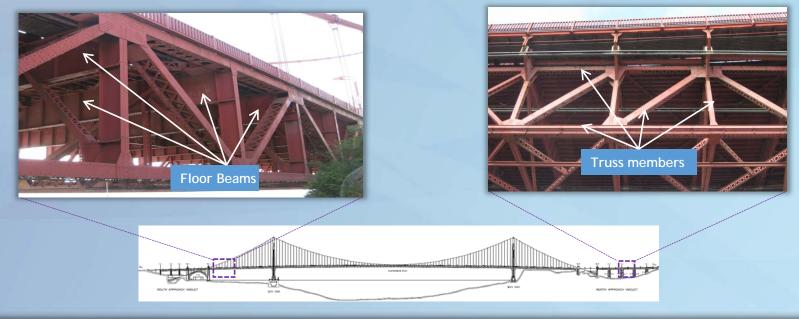


- Inspection Frequency and Elements
 - Fracture Critical Inspection: every 24 months
 - Complex Bridge Inspection: every 24 months
 - Routine Bridge Inspection: every 24 months
 - Underwater Bridge Inspection: every 60 months
- Inspection Team and Qualifications
 - Program Manager
 - Team Leaders and Inspectors: 8 engineers/inspectors
 - Training: Current certification in compliance with FHWA bridge inspection requirement, approved comprehensive bridge inspection training course, and Fracture Critical Inspection Techniques for Steel Bridges



Fracture Critical Element Inspection

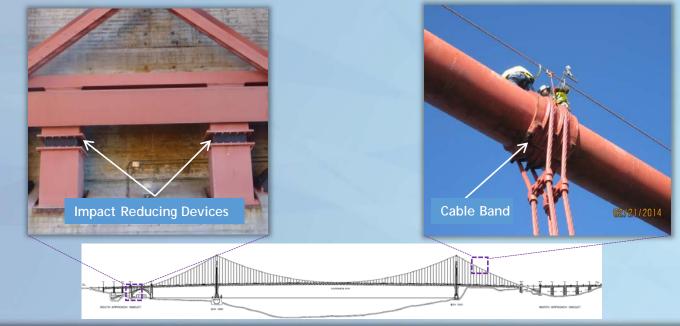
- Fracture Critical Element (FCM) is a steel member in tension, whose failure would probably cause a portion of or the entire bridge to collapse
- Requires hands-on inspection within arms' length
- Utilizes outer and inner travelers for FCM inspection





Complex Bridge Element Inspection

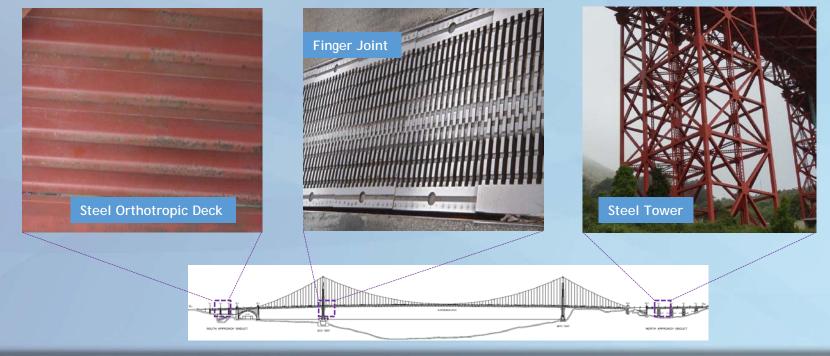
- Complex Bridge Elements (CBEs) are related to suspension features and seismic devices of the bridge
- Visual inspection by utilizing the best available access for this inspection, e.g., fall protection, catwalk, ground, ladder and etc.





Routine Bridge Element Inspection

- Routine Bridge Elements (RBEs) cover most areas and elements of the bridge
- Perform visual inspection and utilize the best available access for this inspection, e.g., fall protection, catwalk, ground, ladder, etc.

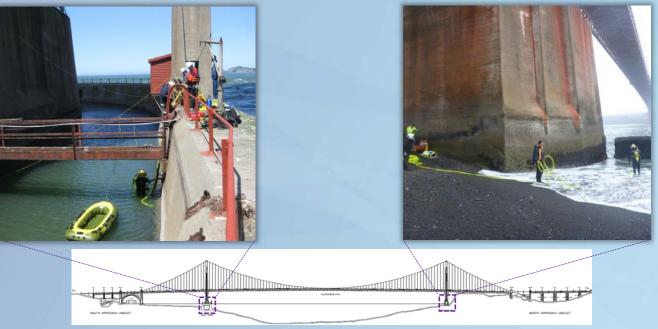




Underwater Bridge Inspection

- Level 1 Visual, tactile inspection
- Level 2 Detailed inspection with partial cleaning
- Level 3 Highly detailed inspection with NDT or PDT based on

Level 1 and 2 results



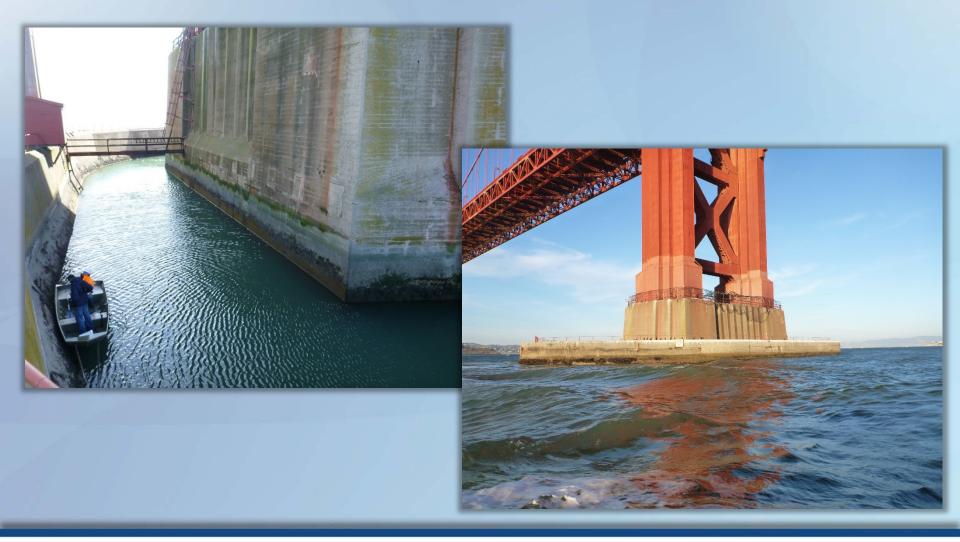


South and North Tower Piers Underwater Bridge Inspection Services

- Underwater sonar scanning and imaging
 - All submerged South and North Tower Pier fender surfaces
 - Channel bottom bathymetry around piers
- 100% Level I inspection of piers
- Over 600 sq. ft. of marine growth cleaning and Level II inspection
- Level III (coring) inspection as needed
- Assessment and recommendations













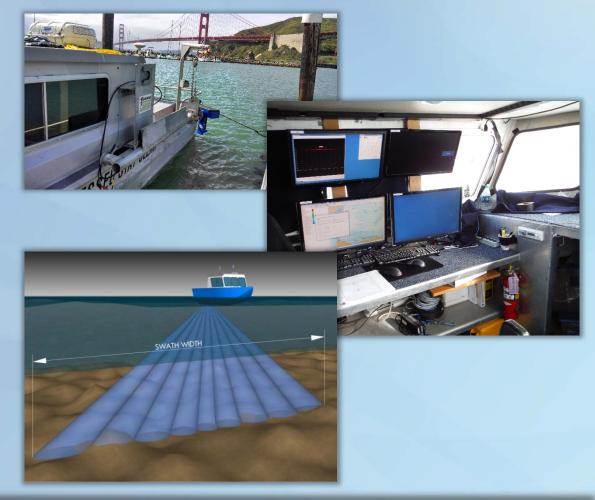
Imaging Operations



Imaging Operations

Teledyne Reson Seabat 7125 System Specifications

- User selectable frequency 200 or 400 kHz
- Focused 0.5° x 1° beam widths at 400 kHz
- 0.25° spacing
- 512 beams
- Range resolution of 0.60 cm
- Selectable swath coverage from 140° to 165°
- 0.5 to 150 meter range at 400 kHz
- Vessel mounted on pole





Imaging Operations

BlueView BV5000-1350 Scanning Sonar System Specifications

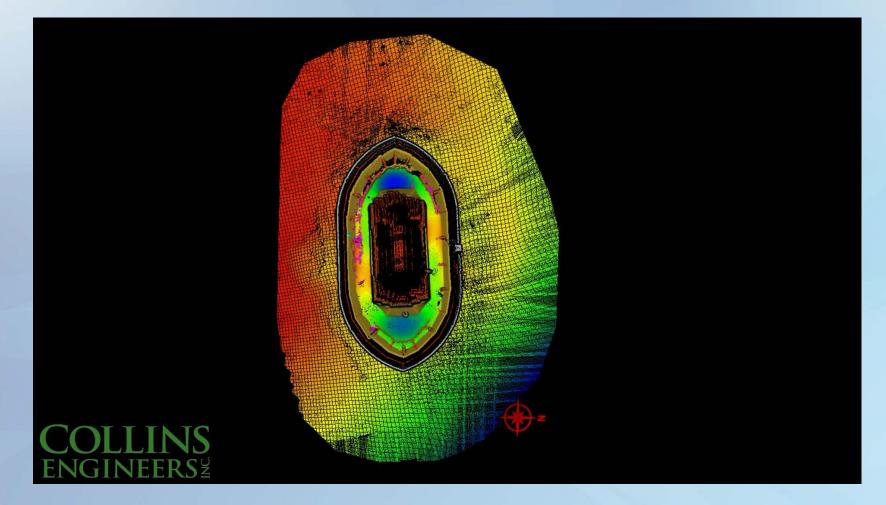
- High frequency 1350 kHz
- 1° x 1° beam widths
- 0.175° beam spacing
- 256 beams
- Range resolution of 1.5 cm
- 30 meter maximum range
- Fixed tripod or stationary pole deployment



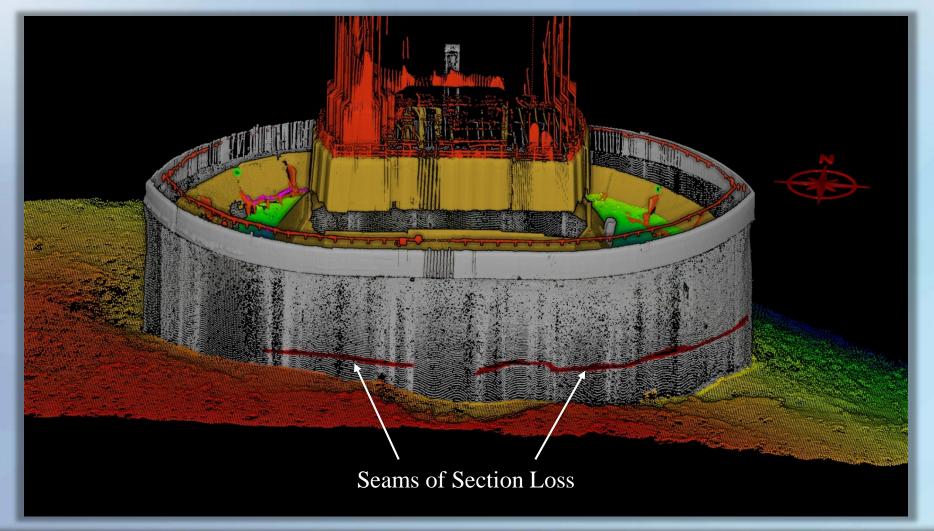




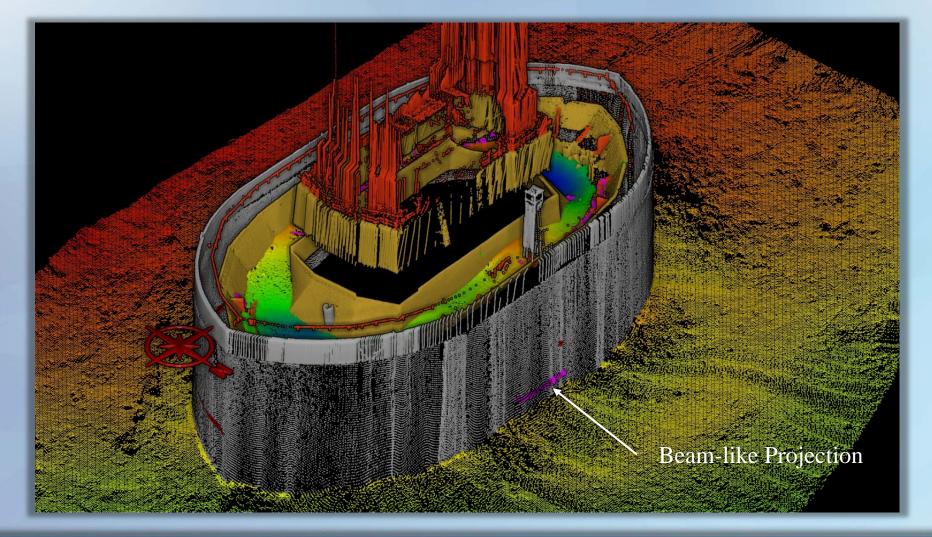




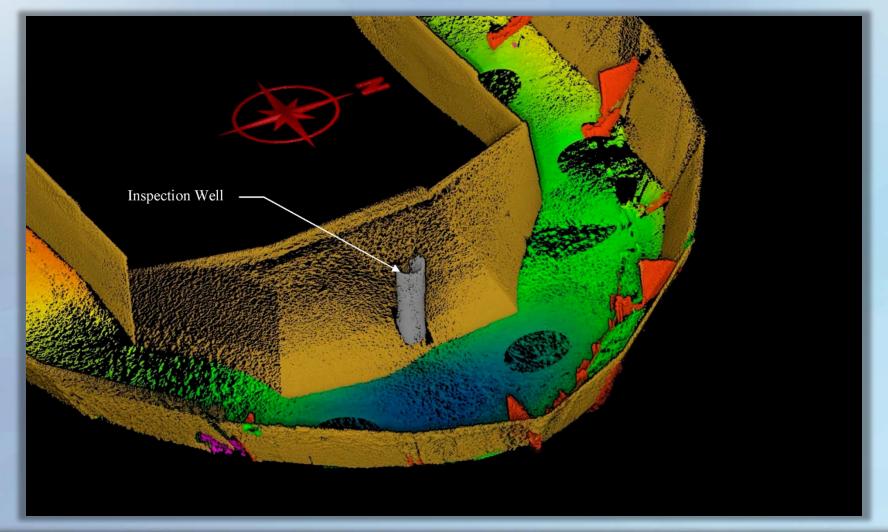




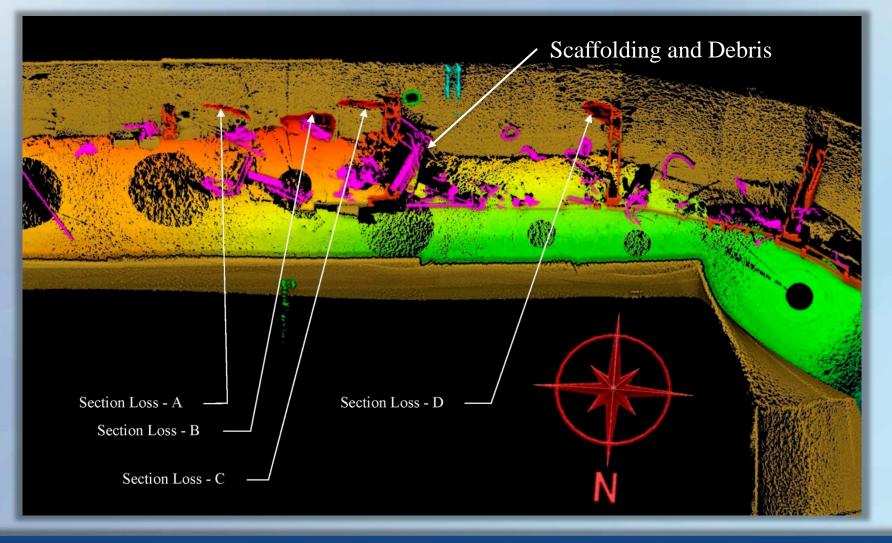




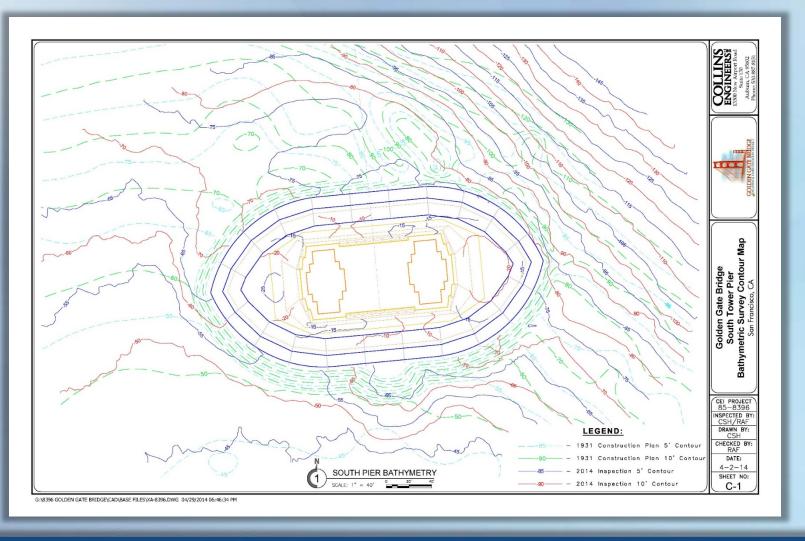




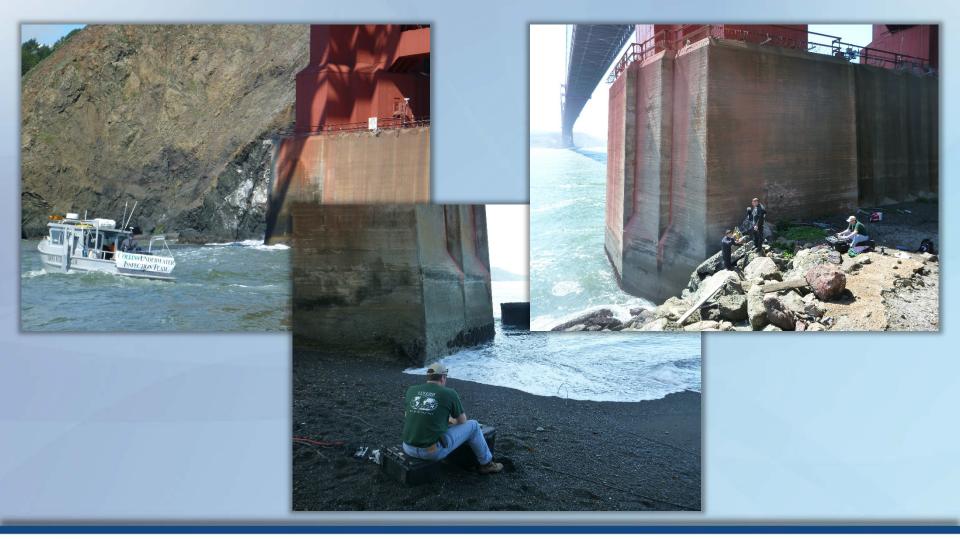




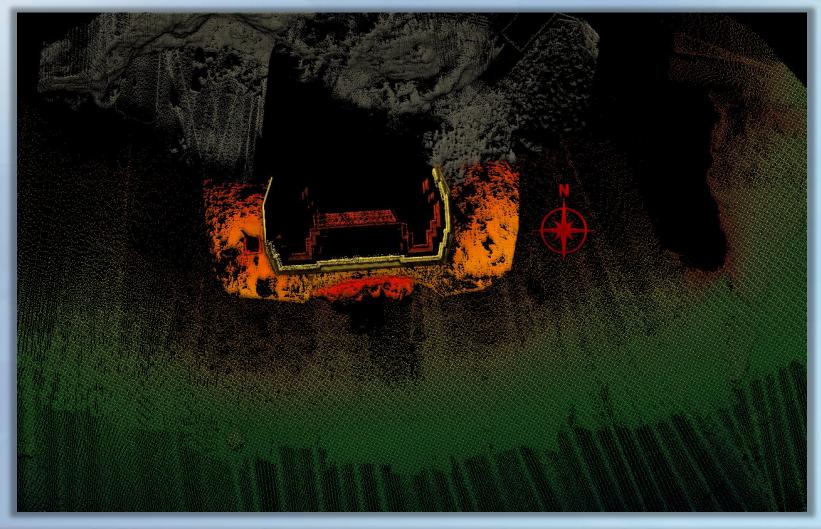




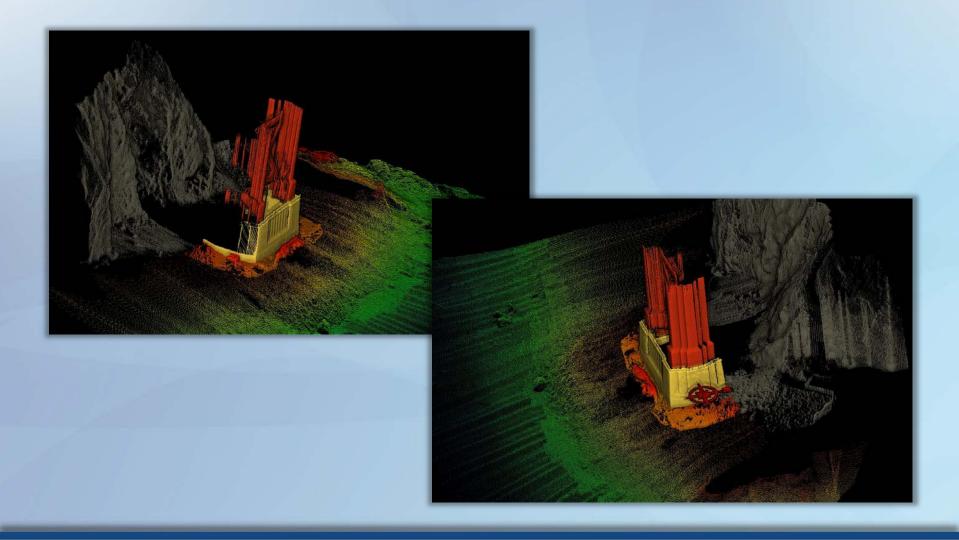




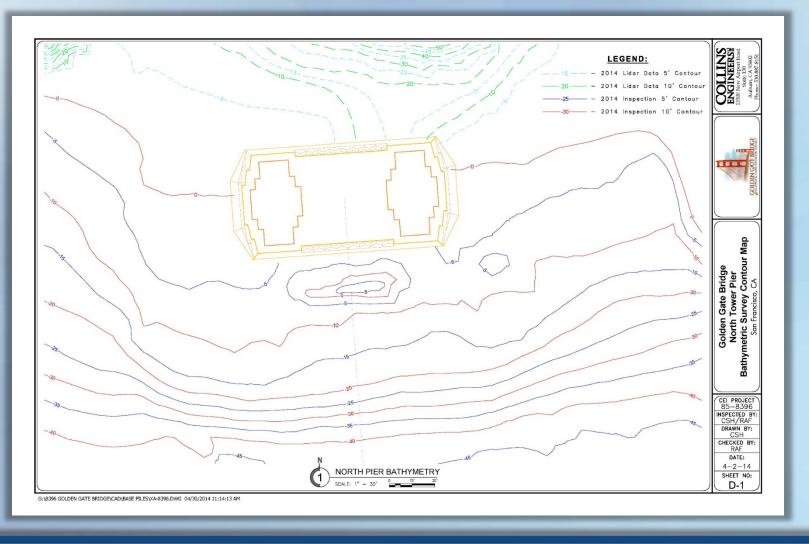






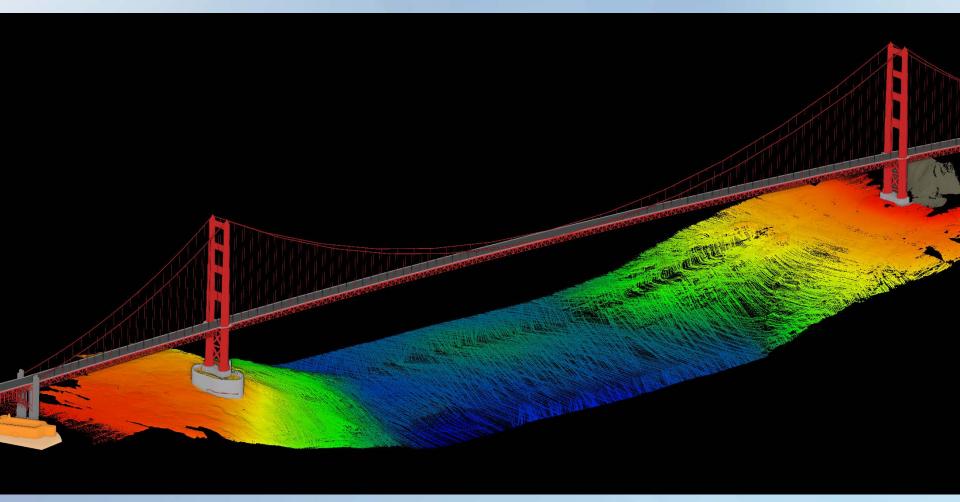








Overall Waterway Image





Diving Inspection







South Tower Pier-Findings

- Generally remarkably good concrete surfaces
- Minimal loss of original section
- Structurally insignificant section loss along construction joints
- Up to 26 ft. of sediment in moat





South Tower Pier-Findings

- Random vertical cracks around perimeter of shaft
- Random steel protrusions at base of shaft

















North Tower Pier-Findings

- Generally remarkably good concrete surfaces
- Minimal loss of original section
- Erosion-related section loss
- Sound shaft-bedrock interface











Assessment, Recommendations & Conclusions

- Remarkable concrete condition
 - Some 80 years old
 - Exceptional workmanship
 - No need for Level III inspection
- Underwater imaging
 - Excellent Level I inspection tool
 - Identified any structural or safety concerns
- Possible future evaluation of anomalies on fender exterior
- Re-inspect by diving and/or imaging at accepted intervals







