Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities



# Aerial Infrared Scanning of Bridge Decks on Parks Highway to Map Delaminations

## FINAL REPORT



**Prepared by:** Infrasense, Inc. Woburn, MA

Report # FHWA-AK-RD-000S(960) March 2, 2023

**Prepared for:** Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities

Statewide Research Office 3132 Channel Drive Juneau, AK 99801-7898

REPORT D	OCUMENTATION PAGE	Form ap	proved OMB No.			
Public reporting for this collection of information is maintaining the data needed, and completing and re including suggestion for reducing this burden to Wa VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management	estimated to average 1 hour per response, inclu- viewing the collection of information. Send co- ishington Headquarters Services, Directorate fo- and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (07/	uding the time for reviewing instructions, search mments regarding this burden estimate or any o r Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jeff 04-1833), Washington, DC 20503	ing existing data sources, gathering and ther aspect of this collection of information, erson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington,			
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (LEAVE BLANK) 2. REPORT DATE October 14, 2022 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED						
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Aerial Infrared Scanning of Bridge	G NUMBERS numbers ect numbers )					
6. AUTHOR(S) Adam Carmichael, President Spencer Bates, Staff Engineer						
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAMI Infrasense, Inc. 21-G Olympia Avenue, Suite 45 Woburn, MA 01801	3(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	8. PERFOR NUMBER	MING ORGANIZATION REPORT			
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY	YNAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSO REPORT N	DRING/MONITORING AGENCY			
State of Alaska, Alaska Dept. of Tra Research and Technology Transfer 3132 Channel Drive Juneau, AK 99801-7898	ct numbers					
11. SUPPLENMENTARY NOTES						
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY ST	ATEMENT	12b. DISTR	IBUTION CODE			
No restrictions						
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The objective of this project was to demonstrate and evaluate a highly efficient and economical method for evaluation of the condition of bridge decks in Alaska. The method, Aerial Infrared Thermography (Aerial IR), implements traditional infrared thermography from a fixed-wing aircraft using high resolution infrared and visual cameras. To address the objective, the condition of 69 Alaska DOT & Public Facilities (DOT&PF) bridge decks along Parks Highway was evaluated with Aerial IR. Twelve decks from the 69 were identified for an independent ground truth evaluation using traditional chain drag sounding. The results of this project include delamination quantities and supporting plan- view infrared and visual imagery for each surveyed bridge deck. The ground truth evaluation showed that the Aerial IR and chain drag quantities to be within 2% of the deck area on average, and that the mapped locations were similar. An economic analysis shows the return on investment (ROI) of Aerial IR to be estimated at 223% if implemented on a routine basis as well as an estimated annual reduction of 125 hours of inspection personnel to traffic.						
			15. NUMBER OF PAGES			
Infrored thermography bridge dealed	17					
infrared mermography, bridge deck, d	16. PRICE CODE N/A					
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT			
Unclassified	Unclassified	N/A				

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The objective of this project was to demonstrate and evaluate a highly efficient and economical method for evaluation of the condition of bridge decks in Alaska. The method, Aerial Infrared Thermography (Aerial IR), implements traditional infrared thermography from a fixed-wing aircraft using high resolution infrared and visual cameras. To address the objective, the condition of 69 Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT&PF) bridge decks along Parks Highway was evaluated with Aerial IR. Twelve decks from the 69 were identified for an independent ground truth evaluation using traditional chain drag sounding. The results of this project include delamination quantities and supporting plan-view infrared and visual imagery for each surveyed bridge deck. The ground truth evaluation showed that the Aerial IR and chain drag quantities to be within 2% of the deck area on average, and that the mapped locations were similar. An economic analysis shows the return on investment (ROI) of Aerial IR to be estimated at 223% if implemented on a routine basis as well as an estimated annual reduction of 125 hours of inspection personnel to traffic.

#### **CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH APPROACH**

#### **Problem Statement and Research Objective**

Repair and replacement of deteriorated bridge decks represents a considerable expense to many state highway agencies. Decks are directly exposed to weather, traffic, and deicing chemicals. In northern states like Alaska, bridge deck deterioration is most frequently in the form of corrosion-induced delamination resulting from infiltration of chlorides introduced by winter road salting operations. Corrosive conditions produce rust on the surface of the steel, which creates expansive pressures within the concrete and eventually leads to radial cracks from the reinforcing steel that ultimately connect to form a planar "delaminations". During the life of a typical bridge, the deck is typically replaced once and repaired frequently. Deck repair and replacement can be expensive and highly disruptive to traffic. Implementing the correct treatment at the right time is important towards optimizing the use of limited funds across the deck inventory.

Accurate assessment of the extent and severity of deck deterioration is required by highway agencies for prioritizing, planning, and scoping maintenance and rehabilitation actions. Accurate quantitative assessments have traditionally been difficult to obtain, since the mechanisms of deterioration typically occur below the concrete surface, and early manifestations are not readily observed in visual inspections. Conventional in-depth inspection methods, such a sounding and half-cell testing are time consuming and require closures and exposure of personnel. Deck condition assessment based on visual inspection alone, as is frequently the case, can lead to suboptimal management level decisions in the form of misallocated funds and resources, as well as inappropriate rehabilitation designs leading to expensive construction overruns.

In recent years newer technologies for bridge deck condition assessment have been introduced (SHRP2, 2013). These technologies, including ground penetrating radar, infrared thermography, and ultrasound, have offered the promise of providing more accurate deck condition information without the need for closures. These new methods have been implemented to some degree by several state agencies, but cost is still a factor limiting widespread use.

One new technology, Aerial Infrared Thermography (Aerial IR) has emerged with the potential for condition evaluation of many decks in a short period of time at a fraction of the cost of other methods. With infrared thermography, solar heating of a bridge deck produces higher surface temperatures over delaminated areas due to the thermal barrier caused by the delamination. These temperature increases, which may be on the order of 2-3 °F, are readily detected with modern infrared cameras. Traditional infrared thermography for bridge decks is implemented with an IR camera mounted to a survey vehicle driving across the deck (ASTM, 2022). Aerial IR is an adaptation of conventional IR using high-resolution infrared and video cameras are mounted to a fixed wing aircraft flying at up to 1000 feet. Aerial IR is an established technology for other applications, such as detection of leaks in roofs and water distribution systems and locating faults in electrical distribution systems, and its adaptation to bridge decks is relatively recent. To date, Aerial IR surveys have been carried out on 2400 bridge decks in four different states.

The goal of this project has been to demonstrate and evaluate the effectiveness of Aerial IR for bridge decks in Alaska. This goal has been achieved by conducting an Aerial IR survey on a group of 69 decks and confirming the findings of the survey using an independent traditional chain-drag survey on a select group of 12 decks.

#### **Scope of Study**

The scope of the study has included evaluating the condition of 69 Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (DOT&PF) bridge decks along Parks Highway. The list of bridges can be found in Attachment B. The deck condition evaluations were carried out using aerial infrared thermography (Aerial IR) and corresponding visual imaging data collected from a fixed wing aircraft. The results of this project include delamination quantities and supporting plan-view infrared and visual imagery for each surveyed bridge deck. A chain drag ground truth evaluation of a select group of decks was carried out independently by Moffatt & Nichol of Anchorage, AK. The bridges evaluated in in this project are listed in Attachment B, along with evaluation results.

The Aerial IR data was collected between June 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022, during mostly sunny weather conditions with temperatures in the mid-70's Fahrenheit, following overnight temperatures in the high 50's Fahrenheit. The equipment used in this evaluation is shown in Attachment A.

#### **Research Approach & Methodology**

The research approach has been to carry out a commercial Aerial IR survey using an experienced Aerial IR service provider, and to confirm the results of this survey using traditional testing carried out by an independent consultant. The Aerial IR data collection was carried out by Stockton Infrared Thermographic Services, Inc. of Randleman, North Carolina, a company that has conducted similar surveys on 2400 bridge decks over the past 4 years. The aerial data was collected with a high-resolution infrared camera and telephoto lens along with a high-resolution visual camera from a fixed-wing airplane operated by a licensed pilot and within all applicable FAA regulations. The infrared and visual camera data was delivered to Infrasense via a file sharing website for subsequent quality assurance review. For each bridge surveyed, Infrasense was provided with a sequence of IR and visual images collected as the airplane flew over the bridge, as shown in Figure 1. For short bridges there was usually one image of the sequence that covered the entire bridge, and that image served as the basis for analysis. For longer bridges, it was necessary to stitch together multiple images to obtain a single composite plan-view image. Figure 1 shows a sequence of images that were combined to create a single plan-view infrared image of the deck.



Figure 1. Sample of Raw Aerial IR Image Sequence (Structure 1141)

To highlight more subtle features, the plan view IR and visual deck images are processed to produce "enhanced" versions of the plan-view images. This is done using proprietary software that analyzes the pixels within the bridge deck. For visual imagery, an "adaptive histogram equalization" enhancement is applied to increase contrast, which makes it easier for patches and spalls to be identified and mapped. For

infrared imagery, a "transverse normalization" enhancement is applied to remove thermal banding that can be attributed to structural elements such as girders, parapet reflections, or surface wearing in the wheelpaths, creating better contrast of thermal anomalies within the infrared images.

Figures 2a and 2b below demonstrate the effects of the transverse normalization enhancement on the infrared image. Note the increase in contrast, which makes the "hot spots" corresponding with delaminations more distinguishable from patching and spalls. This is especially helpful in identifying smaller and more subtle delaminations. The effects of wheelpaths and structural elements on the IR data are also lessened significantly.



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Figure 2. Example of IR Image Enhancement (Structure 1141)

The plan-view IR and visual images generated for each of the prescribed decks are provided in Attachment C. Figure 3 shows a sample area of plan-view Aerial IR and visual images. Image (a) is the visual plan-view, image (b) is the IR plan-view, and image (c) is the IR plan-view showing the mapped delaminated areas. Prior to creation of these images, a base map is drawn using the dimensions shown in the provided drawings, and then the images are scaled to match the base maps. In this way all mapping is carried out on scaled images and all mapped areas are true to scale.

The infrared image is created using a grey scale, where temperature is proportional to the brightness of the image, so bright areas represent areas of higher temperature. Delaminations block the flow of heat into the deck, and therefore the heat buildup above the delamination produces the bright "hot spots" shown in the IR image. Note that, due to their material differences, patches also show up in the IR image, but they are distinguished from delaminations by the fact that they show up in both the visual and IR images. Delaminations appear only in the IR image.

Note that occasionally the stitching of multiple images encountered alignment problems resulting in slight "kinks" in the resulting stitched image. The underlying data and analysis, however, is not affected. Delamination mapping was limited on some bridges due to obstructions such as on-going construction or excessive shadows from nearby trees, superstructure elements, outside barriers and rails. Additionally, a number of bridges with asphalt overlay showed thermal anomalies that were not mapped due to being



rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature.

(c) Aerial Infrared Image with Delamination Mapping

Figure 3. Sample Area of Aerial Visual and Infrared Plan-View Images (Structure 1143)

The Aerial IR plan-views described above were reviewed by an experienced analyst to quantify and map the extent delamination, as show in Figure 3c. The quantities determined through this analysis have been reported for each bridge deck in square footage and percent of deck roadway area in Attachment B, in the columns labeled "Aerial IR Delamination Quantity (%)" and "Aerial IR Delamination Quantity (ft<sup>2</sup>)".

Twelve of the 69 decks surveyed with Aerial IR were selected for a manual chain drag survey. The decks were selected to provide a range of conditions from limited to extensive delaminations based on an initial review of the Aerial IR data. The chain drag evaluation was carried out by an independent consultant, Moffatt & Nichol. The list of decks and the resulting quantities are shown in Table 2.

#### **CHAPTER 2 - FINDINGS**

A statistical summary of Aeria IR results is shown in Table 1 below. The table shows that most of the decks fall into the 0% - 5% range, and only two decks have quantities greater than 10%.

Deck Delamination (%)	Number of Decks	% of Decks Evaluated
0-1	27	39.1%
1-2	17	24.6%
2-3	9	13.0%
3-5	11	15.9%
5-10	3	4.3%
>10	2	2.9%

Table 1 – Deck Delamination Quantity Summary

The results of the chain drag evaluation, and the comparison of these results to the Aerial IR results, are shown in Table 2. The table shows that, on average, the chain drag and Aerial IR results were within 2%. Structure 0697 is the most significant outlier; discounting this deck results in an average absolute difference of 1.4%. Figure 4 shows a sample of the Aerial IR (red hatched) and chain-drag (solid color areas) mapped delaminations along with the corresponding infrared imagery. This sample is representative of most comparison decks, which show a reasonably good spatial correlation between the Aerial IR and chain-drag results. Decks with lower delamination quantities had the least spatial correlation between the two methods.

	A suited ID		A 1 1
Structure	Aerial IR	Chain-Drag	Absolute
Number	Delamination (% of	Delamination (% of	Difference (% of
Nullioci	deck area)	deck area)	deck area)
0254	2.1%	0.2%	1.9%
0256	0.9%	<0.1%	0.9%
0257	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
0302	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
0311	1.8%	0.2%	1.6%
0697	11.9%	3.1%	8.7%
0851	2.3%	2.2%	0.1%
1075	4.0%	0.9%	3.1%
1141	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%
1143	5.8%	6.8%	1.0%
1144	2.4%	0.1%	2.3%
1146	4 4%	1.3%	3.1%

Table 2 - Chain-Drag vs. Aerial Delaminations Quantities

11464.4%1.3%3.1%Maps like those shown in Figure 4 were produced for all 12 comparison bridges and can be found in<br/>Attachment D.

Visual Plan-View



Figure 4. Sample Chain-Drag vs. Aerial Delamination Maps (Structure 1141)

#### **CHAPTER 3 - INTERPRETATION, APPRAISAL, AND APPLICATIONS**

#### **General Recommendations**

The results of this research show Aerial IR to be an effective method at detecting subsurface delaminations in bridge decks. The resulting delamination quantities were found to be within 2% of the quantities detected by chain-drag surveys, on average, and the spatial correlation between Aerial IR and chain-drag results were found to be reasonably good. Given the established accuracy of Aerial IR, there are numerous benefits to this method over manual chain-drag which are outlined in Table 3 below.

Perhaps the most significant benefits of Aerial IR are the considerable advantages in efficiency and safety. The following text provides the details of economic and safety analyses, which show the return on investment (ROI) of Aerial IR to be estimated at 223% if implemented on a routine basis and an estimated annual reduction of 125 hours of inspection personnel to traffic. In addition to the economic and risk mitigation benefits, it is estimated that there would be an annual reduction of 250 hours of lane-closures, which would provide proportional savings in travel delay/ user costs.

Ketulli oli liivesunent (KOI)		
Cost for Chain-Drag of 69 decks to produce delamination maps <sup>1</sup>	=	\$155,595
Cost for Aerial-IR of 69 decks to produce delamination maps <sup>2</sup>	=	\$95,526
ROI for this project	=	163%
Estimated ROI if implemented at larger scale <sup>3</sup>	=	223%

Return on Investment (ROI)

- 1. Chain-drag budget was \$27,055 for 12 decks OR \$2,255 per deck, for this project.
- 2. Aerial IR data collection, analysis, and mapping budget was \$95,526 for 69 decks OR \$1,384 per deck for this research project.
- 3. Aerial IR cost per bridge decreases significantly at a larger scale. For example, in Wisconsin, where the DOT has programmed Aerial IR surveys on an annual basis, the cost per bridge in 2021 was \$654. However, due to relatively high mobilization costs for surveys in Alaska, it is assumed the cost per deck would be approximately 50% higher or \$981. Using this rate results in an ROI of 223%.

#### **Risk Mitigation**

_	0.5 hours
	1 hour
_	
	62.5 hours
=	
	125 hours
=	
	=

1. Estimates provided by DOT&PF.

Metric	Chain-Drag Sounding	Aerial Infrared		
Objectivity/Repeatability	Can vary significantly based on inspector, ambient noise, and other environmental factors. Note, proper inspector training will improve repeatability	Highly repeatable data collection: data interpretation can be subjective		
Efficiency	Bridges typically take 2-3 hours to sound plus additional time to field document and map	Many decks can be scanned in one day and analyzed in the office		
Resolution	Delamination limits are subjective	Delamination limits are documents using high-resolution IR and Visual collection		
Weather conditionsCan be done under a wide range of weather conditions. Only limitations are during or immediately following precipitation (deck is wet) or when deals is forease		Requires sunshine, 20 deg temperature rise from overnight temps.		
DocumentationRequires field sketches and physical measurements to reference points		Data scaled to deck dimensions is available digitally and can be reviewed at any time		
Traffic DisruptionRequires full lane closures for up to half a day per deck		None		
Safety	Inspection personnel exposed to live traffic	No personnel exposed to live traffic		
Cost	\$2,255/bridge	\$981/bridge (when implemented routinely)		

#### **CHAPTER 4 - CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTED RESEARCH**

#### Conclusions

This research project demonstrated the use of Aerial IR for mapping delaminations in bridge decks, along with various benefits of the technology including:

- > Provides delamination quantities and maps comparable to chain drag results
- > Results are digitally recorded and can be reviewed by all stakeholders.
- > Highly efficient allowing for data to be collected on many decks per day.
- ▶ Low-cost allowing for statewide application.
- Significant return on investment (ROI), which is estimated to be 223%.
- Improved safety, with no lane-closures, so no personnel exposed to traffic and traveling public is not disrupted. It is estimated this will save 62.5 lane closure hours and 125 personnel exposure hours per year.
- Programmed repeat surveys can show growth of delamination areas (and quantities) over time. The results of the repeat surveys can be used to support the development of data-driven deterioration curves within DOT&PF's Bridge Management System.

#### **Suggested Research**

The research objectives were met, and no further research is required. It is recommended that DOT&PF consider implementing Aerial IR on a routine and potentially network-level basis.

#### REFERENCES

ASTM, "Standard Test Method for Detecting Delamination in Bridge Decks Using Infrared Thermography," ASTM, Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.03, Designation: D 4788-03 (Reapproved 2022)

SHRP2, "Nondestructive Testing to Identify Concrete Bridge Deck Deterioration", SHRP2 Report R06A-RR-1, Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 2013

### **APPENDIX A - Equipment**



Figure A1 – Fixed-wing Airplane Used for Aerial IR Surveys

Bridge Number	Features Intersected	Feature Carried By	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Overlay	Delamination Quantity (%)	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Patching Quantity (%)	Patching Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
201	NORTH SLOUGH TANANA RIV	PARKS HIGHWAY	617.5	29.9	PPC	1.3%	233	6.5%*	1447*
202	TANANA RIVER AT NENANA	PARKS HIGHWAY	1307.0	30.0	PPC	0.5%	214	2.8%*	1329*
210	WILLOW CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	219.8	56.0	AC	2.3%	280		
211	LITTLE WILLOW CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	138.5	28.0	AC	3.2%	125		
212	KASHWITNA RIVER	PARKS HIGHWAY	216.5	28.0	AC	3.0%	181		
213	SHEEP CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	125.0	28.0	AC	2.6%	92		
215	MONTANA CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	140.0	28.0	AC	3.9%	151		
216	NENANA RIVER AT REX	PARKS HIGHWAY	509.8	29.9	PPC	1.4%	219	2.0%*	298*
240	LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER	PARKS HIGHWAY	251.0	39.4	none	3.7%	361	0.6%	85
254	SUSITNA RIVER	PARKS HIGHWAY	1071.8	29.9	PPC	2.1%	660	2.6%*	948*
255	CHULITNA RIVER	PARKS HIGHWAY	790.0	40.0	AC	1.1%	355	0.1%	28
256	TROUBLESOME CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	132.8	41.7	MMC	0.9%	49		
257	BYERS CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	136.8	41.7	MMC	0.6%	32		
258	HURRICANE GULCH	PARKS HIGHWAY	558.3	31.5	none	2.7%	477	0.1%	11
259	HONOLULU CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	120.5	39.7	none	0.8%	40		
260	EAST FORK CHULITNA RIVER	PARKS HIGHWAY	142.7	29.9	AC	10.8%	461	1.1%	54

**APPENDIX B - Summary of Aerial IR Results** 

Bridge Number	Features Intersected	Feature Carried By	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Overlay	Delamination Quantity (%)	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Patching Quantity (%)	Patching Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
261	MIDDLE FORK CHULITNA RIV	PARKS HIGHWAY	363.3	40.0	AC	0.2%	23	1.9%*	294*
262	LITTLE COAL CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	268.0	31.1	none	1.4%	117	8.9%	812
293	PASS CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	131.5	29.9	none	2.2%	87		
302	JACK RIVER	PARKS HIGHWAY	196.9	29.9	MMC	1.1%	65		
311	BEAR CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	81.0	36.1	none	1.8%	53	1.4%	46
313	PANGUINGUE CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	127.0	36.1	none	3.7%	168	0.7%	36
317	JULIUS CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	85.0	41.0	AC	0.2%	8		
678	LITTLE GOLDSTREAM CK	PARKS HIGHWAY	124.0	40.0	AC	1.3%	64		
693	CARLO CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	77.4	42.7	none	2.9%	96		
694	NENANA RIVER PARK BND	PARKS HIGHWAY	358.4	32.5	none	0.8%	96	1.8%	227
695	RILEY CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	230.0	52.0	AC	0.4%	47		
697	KINGFISHER CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	110.6	44.0	none	11.9%	578		
722	FISH CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	62.0	41.0	none	3.8%	97		
851	DRY CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	300.5	29.9	none	2.3%	207		
852	DRY CREEK OVERFLOW	PARKS HIGHWAY	179.5	33.1	none	2.6%	157	0.2%	12
1075	DRAGONFLY CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	81.5	42.0	none	4.0%	136		
1141	ANTLER CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	219.5	31.5	none	8.5%	591	1.2%	89
1142	BISON GULCH	PARKS HIGHWAY	147.6	31.5	none	1.3%	63		
1143	NENANA RIVER AT MOODY	PARKS HIGHWAY	891.1	29.9	PPC	5.8%	1546	2.0%	593
1144	FOX CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	81.5	44.0	none	2.4%	87		

Bridge Number	Features Intersected	Feature Carried By	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Overlay	Delamination Quantity (%)	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Patching Quantity (%)	Patching Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
1145	HORNET CREEK	PARKS HIGHWAY	91.5	42.0	AC	4.5%	173	1.1%	44
1146	ICEWORM GULCH	PARKS HIGHWAY	81.5	42.0	none	4.4%	151		
1147	NENANA RIVER PARK STA	PARKS HIGHWAY	500.0	33.0	none	0.9%	155		
1161	CHENA RIV (PARKS HWY) SB	PARKS HIGHWAY	518.7	38.0	AC	1.3%	251	0.8%	197
1243	NENANA RIVER AT WINDY	PARKS HIGHWAY	389.4	32.2	none	0.2%	29		
1244	AIRPORT WAY UC SB	PARKS HIGHWAY	124.8	49.7	AC	1.5%	95		
1705	CUSHMAN ST UC	PARKS HIGHWAY	106.2	74.0	AC	5.3%	414		
1707	W-W RAMP OC	AK HWY-PARKS RAMP	172.7	22.0	AC	1.5%	56		
1878	PARKS/CHENA RIDGE SB	PARKS HIGHWAY	107.0	36.4	AC	0.9%	36		
1879	PARKS/CHENA RIDGE NB	PARKS HIGHWAY	107.0	36.4	AC	0.7%	28		
1912	E-N LOOP RAMP	PARKS-AK HWY RAMP	172.7	22.0	AC	0.6%	22		
1913	CHENA RIV (PARKS HWY) NB	PARKS HIGHWAY	520.3	36.0	AC	1.2%	216		
1914	AIRPORT WAY UC NB	PARKS HIGHWAY	125.7	48.0	AC	4.0%	242		
1922	WASILLA OVERHEAD SB	PARKS HIGHWAY	147.5	40.0	AC	0.5%	31		
1923	WHITES CROSSING OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	459.3	39.4	none	3.3%	592	1.4%	343
1980	MONDEROSA OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	144.4	40.0	AC	0.4%	24	1.0%*	59*

Bridge Number	Features Intersected	Feature Carried By	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Overlay	Delamination Quantity (%)	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Patching Quantity (%)	Patching Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
1989	SEWARD MERIDIAN U.C.	PARKS HIGHWAY	193.1	82.7	AC	0.6%	94	2.3%*	379*
1993	REX OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	71.7	44.0	AC	0.3%	9	1.2%*	40*
2031	WASILLA CR SOUTHBOUND	PARKS HIGHWAY	85.3	37.4	AC	1.0%	32	1.3%*	44*
2032	WASILLA CR NORTHBOUND	PARKS HIGHWAY	85.3	37.4	AC	1.6%	52		
2033	HYER RD UC SOUTHBOUND	PARKS HIGHWAY	85.3	37.4	AC	0.9%	28	1.5%*	51*
2034	HYER RD UC NORTHBOUND	PARKS HIGHWAY	85.3	37.4	AC	0.2%	5	1.9%*	66*
2035	WASILLA CR SOUTH FRONTAGE	PARKS HIGHWAY SOUTH FRONTAGE	77.1	33.5	AC	1.3%	34		
2036	'WASILLA CR NB RAMP '	PARKS HIGHWAY NB RAMP '	117.1	23.6	AC	0.6%	16	1.5%*	47*
2083	BROAD PASS OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	362.9	40.0	AC	0.3%	37	2.6%*	409*
2084	SUMMIT OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	145.8	40.4	AC	1.1%	67		
2115	SPRING CREEK SB	PARKS HIGHWAY	696.5	37.4	AC	0.3%	90	1.6%*	448*
2116	SPRING CREEK NB	PARKS HIGHWAY	819.9	37.4	AC	0.7%	219	0.5%*	155*
2117	GLENN PARKS OVERHEAD SB	PARKS HIGHWAY	90.8	37.4	AC	0.8%	26	1.7%*	63*
2118	GLENN PARKS OVERHEAD NB	PARKS HIGHWAY	90.8	37.4	AC	1.5%	52		
2291	WASILLA OVERHEAD NB	PARKS HIGHWAY	224.8	36.0	AC	0.3%	21		
2311	MONTANA OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	145.0	40.0	none	0.2%	9	2.6%*	160*
2312	SUNSHINE OVERHEAD	PARKS HIGHWAY	137.0	40.0	none	0.2%	14	3.4%*	196*

APPENDIX C - Aerial IR and Visual Plan-Views with Mapped Delaminations

### \*Note: 1447 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature





Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 45-ft	2		Delamination Quantity (%)	1.3	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,
0 45		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	233	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1



\*Notes: Analysis limited in 29059 sq. ft. area obstructed by superstructure. If this area is removed from analysis, then the results would show 2.1% of the deck area as delaminated.

1304 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 45-ft	>		Delamination Quantity (%)	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,	
0 45	0 45	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	214	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 15-ft	7.	Delevisetiere Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	2.3	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 15		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	280	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 9/30

rmation d: 6/4/22 C PARKS HIGHWAY 0/22





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	22		Delamination Quantity (%)	3.2	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 10	E	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	125	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 9/30

mation Bridge No.: 0211 : 6/4/22 LITTLE WILLOW CREEK PARKS HIGHWAY )/22





Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 15-ft	>.		Delamination Quantity (%)	3.0	Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: SB
0 15	9	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	181	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 9/30

180 190 200 210





0		11111	1111	11111	11111	11111	1111	11111	11111	1111	11111	11111		1111	1111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111
0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	7.		Delamination Quantity (%)	2.6	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 10		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	92	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 9/30







Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 10-ft	7		Delamination Quantity (%)	3.9	Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: SB
0 10		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	151	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 9/30/

mation Bridge No.: 0215 6/4/22 MONTANA CREEK PARKS HIGHWAY /22

\*Notes: Analysis limited in 10616 sq. ft. area obstructed by superstructure. If this area is removed from analysis, then the results would show 4.7% of the deck area as delaminated.

298 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 35-ft	1		Delamination Quantity (%)	1.4	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 35	Ŋ	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	219	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 20-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	3.7	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 20		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	361	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/2



\*Note: 948 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Scale 1-in = 35-ft ■ ■ ■ ■ 0 35	Orientation	<b>XXXXXXX</b>	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
	K.		Delamination Quantity (%)	2.1	2.1Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB660Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/	
	4	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	660		





400





Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
1-in = 30-ft	17		Delamination Quantity (%)	1.1	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 30	F		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	355	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/2	





Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
1-in = 12-ft	>.		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.9	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG	
0 12	0		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	49	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4	

### rmation d: 6/4/22 , SB C 4/22



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 12-ft	1		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.6	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5
0 12	~		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	32	

rmation Bridge No.: 0257 BYERS CREEK d: 6/4/22 SB PARKS HIGHWAY 5/22





Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 20-ft	1-in = 20-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	2.7	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 20			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	477	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4




0

Completed: 10/4/22

Bridge No.: 0259 HONOLULU CREEK PARKS HIGHWAY





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	7 - 6	Analysis Information	
1-in = 10-ft	7	Deleminations Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	10.8	Imagery Collected: 6/4/22 Analyzed by: SB	Bridge No.: 0260 EAST FORK CHULITNA RIVER
0 10		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	461	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4/22	PARKS HIGHWAY

## \*Note: 294 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
1-in = 25-ft	7.		Delamination Quantity (%) 0.2		Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 25	$\sim$	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	23	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4	





Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 20-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	1.4	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 20		Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	117	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/





Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	1	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	2.2	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4
0 10			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	87	





Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

ScaleOrientation1-in = 15-ftImage: Constant of the second seco	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
	17		Delamination Quantity (%) 1.1		Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,	
0 15			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	65	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/6	





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	7-193	Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	7.	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%) 1.8	Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: EG,	
0 10			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	52.6	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/6

mation Bridge No.: 0311 BEAR CREEK PARKS HIGHWAY : 6/5/22 SB 5/22



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
1-in = 12-ft	>.	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%) 3.7	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB		
0 12	9		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	168	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4	





Bridge No.: 0317 JULIUS CREEK PARKS HIGHWAY

Completed: 10/4/22



Bridge No.: 0678 LITTLE GOLDSTREAM CK PARKS HIGHWAY



<b>Scale</b> 1-in = 15-ft	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
	22		Delamination Quantity (%) 2.9	2.9	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 15	E	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	96	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4	

rmation	
d: 6/5/22	Bridge No.: 0693
	CARLO CREEK
c	PARKS HIGHWAY
4/22	





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 25-ft	1-in = 25-ft	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%) 0.8		Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 25	0		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	96	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/4







Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	7 - 71	Analysis Infor
1-in = 15-ft	1	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%) 0.4	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 15	V		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	47	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5





Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform	
1-in = 12-ft	(7)		Delamination Quantity (%) 11.9	11.9	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG, Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/9	
0 12	<	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	578		

### rmation d: 6/5/22 , SB C 9/22 Bridge No.: 0697 KINGFISHER CREEK PARKS HIGHWAY

\*Note: Irregular surface conditions at ends of bridge represent 1078 sq. ft.. If this area is removed from the analysis, then the results would show 6.6% of the deck area as delaminated.

Scale

1-in = 10-ft

0

10

Orientation

E



Analysis Information	
Imagery Collected: 6/5/22	Bridge No.: 0722
Analyzed by: SB	FISH CREEK
Reviewed by: AJC	PARKS HIGHWAY
Completed: 10/5/22	





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 20-ft	<b>L</b>	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	2.3	Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: EG,
0 20	I Z		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	207	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/9







Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 12-ft	2	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	2.6	Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: SB
0 12			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	157	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
1-in = 12-ft	7.	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	4.0	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG	
0 12			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	136	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/9	

d: 6/5/22 Bridge No.: 1075 DRAGONFLY CREEK C 9/22





Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 20-ft	>.	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	8.5	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,
0 20	3		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	591	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1







Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 12-ft	<b>^</b> .	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	1.3	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 12	11		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	63	Reviewed by: AJ Completed: 10





160 180 







Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Information	
1-in = 30-ft	4	Deleminatione Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	5.8	Imagery Collected: 6/5/22 Analyzed by: EG, SB	Bridge No.: 1143 NENANA RIVER AT MOODY
0 30	0 30	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1546	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/10/22	PARKS HIGHWAY

D 360 380 400 420 440





Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 12-ft	7	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	2.4	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,
0 12			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	87	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1

rmation	
d: 6/5/22	Bridge No.: 1144
, SB	FOX CREEK
ć l	PARKS HIGHWAY
10/22	







Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 12-ft	75		Delamination Quantity (%)	4.4	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG
0 12		Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	151	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/2

# d: 6/5/22 Bridge No.: 1146 G, SB C /10/22





270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor	
1-in = 20-ft	22		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.9	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 20	E	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	155	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1	





0



Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 30-ft	NT	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	0.2	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 30	-1-		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	29	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1



Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 15-ft	>.	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	1.5	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1
0 15	3		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	95	

rmation Bridge No.: 1244 AIRPORT WAY UC SB d: 6/5/22 PARKS HIGHWAY 10/22



Scale	Orientation	R
1-in = 18-ft	<u>.</u>	Delemine
0 18	I I I	by Ae

		0	10 20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	Orientation				Qu	uantity	Sumn	nary			Analysis Informatio
ft	<u>.</u>	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared		Dela	Delamination Quantity (%)		(%)	5.3	Ima Ana	Imagery Collected: 6/5 Analyzed by: SB	
18	N			Dela	minati	on Qu	antity	(ft <sup>2</sup> )	414	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/10/22	

on /22 Bridge No.: 1705 CUSHMAN ST UC PARKS HIGHWAY





ScaleOrientation1-in = 12-ft	Orientation		Quantity Summary	Analysis Inform	
		Delamination Quantity (%) 1.5		Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 12	0 12 Delaminati by Aeri	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	56	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/





Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 10-ft	>.		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.9	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/
0 10	0 10		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	36	

## rmation Bridge No.: 1878 d: 6/5/22 PARKS/CHENA RIDGE SB PARKS HIGHWAY 2 10/22



Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 10-ft	5		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.7	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 10	~		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	28	Reviewed by: AJ Completed: 10

# d: 6/5/22 Bridge No.: 1879 PARKS/CHENA RIDGE NB C /10/22





Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 12-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	nation Quantity (%) 0.6		
0 12		Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	22	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1







Scale	Scale Orientation		Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 20-ft	R,	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	1.2	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1
0 20	4		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	216	



Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 12-ft	<b>K</b> 5		Delamination Quantity (%)	4.0	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/
0 12	く		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	242	



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 12-ft	1		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.5	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 12			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	31	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1




\*Note: 59 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary Analy			
1-in = 12-ft	1	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%)	0.4	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 12	N		Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	24	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1	

\*Note: 184 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature

0



\*Note: 40 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform
1-in = 12-ft	1-in = 12-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.3	Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: SB
0 12	N	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	9	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/6

rmation	
d: 6/5/22	Bridge No.: 1993
	<b>REX OVERHEAD</b>
	PARKS HIGHWAY
6/22	

\*Note: 44 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

-5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75

Scale Orientation			Quantity Summary	<u>,</u> (1)	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 10-ft	K,	Delevisetiese Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	1.0	Imagery Collecte Analyzed by: SE	
0 10	4	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	32	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/	

d: 6/4/22

; 5/22

Bridge No.: 2031 WASILLA CR SB PARKS HIGHWAY



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	1-in = 10-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 10	Ч <b>У</b>	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	52	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5

## rmation d: 6/4/22 Bridge No.: 2032 WASILLA CR NB PARKS HIGHWAY 5/22

\*Note: 51 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	<u>,</u>	Analysis Information
1-in = 10-ft	R,	Deleminations Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	0.9	Imagery Collected: 6/4/22 Analyzed by: SB
0 10	4	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	28	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/11/22

Bridge No.: 2033 HYER RD UC SB PARKS HIGHWAY

: 6/4/22

\*Note: 66 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	Analysis Infor	
1-in = 10-ft	2	Deleminatione Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	0.2	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 10	· · ·	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	5	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5



Bridge No.: 2034 HYER RD UC NB PARKS HIGHWAY

mation

1: 6/4/22

5/22



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	R.		Delamination Quantity (%)	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 10	42	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	34	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/

rmation d: 6/4/22 C Bridge No.: 2035 WASILLA CR S. FRONTAGE PARKS HIGHWAY 5/22 \*Note: 47 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Quantity Summary	_	Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft	M		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.6	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 10	·V·	by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	16	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5



## \*Note: 409 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	$\gamma = c_{1}$	Analysis Infor
1-in = 25-ft	7.		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.3	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 25		by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	37	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5



Note: Delamination locations not shown as quantity is less than 2%.

Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary	2-14	Analysis Infor
1-in = 15-ft	1-in = 15-ft		Delamination Quantity (%)	1.1	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 15		Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	67	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5



# \*Note: 321 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature





Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 45-ft	17		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.3	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 45	Z	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	90	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5







Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary	Analysis Inform	
1-in = 50-ft	1-in = 50-ft <b>7</b>	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (%) 0.7		Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB
0 50			Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	219	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1

\*Note: 63 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Information	
1-in = 10-ft	17	Deleminatione Detected	Delamination Quantity (%)	0.8	Imagery Collected: 6/4/22 Analyzed by: SB	
0 10	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	26	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5/22		

Bridge No.: 2117 GLENN PARKS OVERHEAD SB PARKS HIGHWAY



Scale	Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 10-ft		Delamination Quantity (%) 1.5	1.5	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: SB	
0 10	E	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	52	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5





Scale Orientation		Quantity Summary		Analysis Inform	
1-in = 15-ft		Delamination Quantity (%) 0.3		Imagery Collected: Analyzed by: SB	
0 15	i v	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	21	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5







Scale	Orientation	××××××	Quantity Summary	Quantity Summary	
1-in = 12-ft	NT		Delamination Quantity (%)	0.2	Imagery Collecter Analyzed by: SB
0 12	1	Delaminations Detected by Aerial Infrared	Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	9	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/5

mation Bridge No.: 2311 : 6/4/22 MONTANA OVERHEAD PARKS HIGHWAY 5/22



\*Note: 196 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature \*Note: Analysis limited by shadow from barrier/chain-link fence

APPENDIX D - Aerial IR vs. Chain-Drag Results

\*Note: 948 sq. ft. of thermal anomalies not mapped due to being rectilinear in shape and appearing more like subsurface patching or some other structural feature







120 13		hain Drag lamination Jantity (%) nain Drag lamination Jantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	0.0
Delamina ay Failed Ove rmation d: 6/4/22 , SB C 5/22	tion, Area of erlay, Spalling Bridge BYER PARKS	Crack W Edge Spa No.: 0257 S CREEK S HIGHWAY	Vith alling



Chain Drag	Chain Drag
Delamination	Delamination
Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
0	0





	_	
Chain Drag	0.2	
Quantity (%)	0.2	
Quantity (%) Chain Drag	0.2	
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%)	5	
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%) Chain Drag Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	5	
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%) Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> ) Chain Drag Delam/Spall	5 0.1	
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%) Chain Drag Delam/Spall Quantity (%)	5 0.1	
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%) Chain Drag Delam/Spall Quantity (%) Chain Drag Delam/Spall Quantity (%)	0.2 5 0.1	



У	Delaminatio Failed Overla	n, Area of ay, Spalling	Crack With Edge Spalling	
ma	ition	1.2.3		
: 6	/5/22	Bridge	e No.: 0697	
S	SB KIN		KINGFISHER CREEK	
;		PARK	S HIGHWAY	
9/2	2			



Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag
Delamination	Delamination	Spalling	Spalling	Delam/Spall	Delam/Spall
Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
2.2	201	0.1	6	0.5	41

-			Chain Drag	Mapping Key		-
Delamination	Open Spall	Delamination With Areas of Spalling	atching	Area of Fail Overlay	ed	Delamination with Area of Failed Overlag
Scale	Orientation	xxxxxxx	Qu	antity Summary	_	Analysis Inform
1-in = 20-ft	4	Deleminations Detected	Delaminati	on Quantity (%)	2.3	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,
0 20	17	by Aerial Infrared	Delaminatio	on Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	207	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/9





0.9
31
<0.1
1
0.2
6



Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag	Chain Drag
Delamination	Delamination	Spalling	Spalling	Delam/Spall	Delam/Spall
Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Quantity (%)	Quantity (ft²)
8.5	586	<0.1	1	6.5	450

			Chain Drag	g Mapping Key		
Delamination	Open Spall	Delamination With Areas of Spalling	Patching	Area of Fail Overlay	ed	Delamination with Area of Failed Overlag
Scale	Orientation	××××××	Q	uantity Summary		Analysis Infor
1-in = 20-ft	>.	Deleminations Detected	Delaminat	ion Quantity (%)	8.5	Imagery Collected Analyzed by: EG,
0 20	3	by Aerial Infrared	Delaminati	ion Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	591	Reviewed by: AJC Completed: 10/1



		010		
hain Drag	Chain	Drag	Chain I	Drag

uantity (ft²)	Spall Quantity (%)	Spall Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )
413	1.7	440



Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%)	0.1
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	5
Chain Drag Spalling Quantity (%)	0.7
Chain Drag Spalling Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	26
Chain Drag Delam/Spall Quantity (%)	0.1
Chain Drag Delam/Spall Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	4



Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (%)	1.3
Chain Drag Delamination Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	44
Chain Drag Spalling Quantity (%)	0.1
Chain Drag Spalling Quantity (ft <sup>2</sup> )	4