



SITE NUMBER AND NAME: C018 Red Deer Riverbank Slide	HIGHWAY & KM: 837:02, 2.1		PREVIOUS INSPECTION DATE: June 18, 2024	June 10, 202	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: 27-29-21 W4M	NAD 83 COORDIN UTM Northing 12 5708478	Easting	RISK ASSESSMENT: Debris Flows > 0.5 m³ PF Debris Flows < 0.5 m³ PF Earth slide PF		
HIGHWAY SERVICE CLASSIFICATION: 4			CONTRACT MAINTENANCE AREA (CMA): 517		
AVERAGE ANNUAL DAILY TRAFFIC (AADT): 280 (north) (Reference No. 106230)					

SUMMARY OF SITE INSTRUMENTATION:	INSPECTED BY: Chris Gräpel (KCB)
A weather station was installed by KCP at the great of the clans above the CO19 site	James Lyons (KCB)
A weather station was installed by KCB at the crest of the slope above the C018 site.	Tony Penney (TEC)
LAST READING DATE: N/A	Chris Newman (TEC) Imram Mehmood (TEC)

PRIMARY SITE ISSUE: Natural slope instability along a section of the west valley slope along Hwy 837:02 (C018-2) and highway embankment instability (C018-1).

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: The total length of the site is approximately 400 m. C018-1: Includes three slope failures along the east highway embankment slope (approximately 20 m to 70 m in length and 6 m high). C018-2: The areas of slope instability include shallow slope failures that vary in depth from approximately 0.5 m to 1.0 m and extend approximately 10 m to approximately 30 m above the highway.

DATE OF ANY REMEDIAL ACTION: C018-1: Embankment repairs (including geogrid-reinforced granular fill, placing a rolled erosion control product (RECP) on the slope surface, and armouring the toe of the slope with riprap) have been completed in 2000, 2002, 2005, and 2024/2025. The 2024/2025 repair (completed by PME Inc. under Contract No. CON0022533) also included the installation of a brush layer within the riprap. C018-2: Following the earthflow slide that occurred in May 2018, TEC installed concrete jersey barriers along the centerline of the west (southbound) lane, resulting in one-way alternating traffic. Traffic control is via a stop sign because batteries were repeatedly stolen from the one-way-traffic signal-light system initially set up at the site. TEC's Highway Maintenance Contractor (HMC) regularly removes deposited material accumulating behind the concrete jersey barriers. New concrete jersey barriers were installed in 2020. A wire-mesh rockfall barrier system was attached to the concrete jersey barriers in 2024/2025 by PME Inc. under Contract No. CON0022533.

ITEM	CONDITION EXISTS		DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	NOTICABLE CHANGE FROM LAST INSPECTION	
	YES	NO		YES	NO
Pavement Distress	Х		C018-1: Longitudinal pavement cracking along the east (northbound) shoulder.	Х	
Slope Movement X highway em There is a n riverbank re C018-2: Act			C018-1: Slope failures along the east (northbound) highway embankment slope (east riverbank slope). There is a new area of sliding north of the length of riverbank repaired in the early 2000s. C018-2: Active slide areas depositing material into the west (southbound) ditch and onto the highway surface	X	
Erosion	Х		C018-2: Rill erosion observed on the valley slope	Х	





Seepage	Х		C018-2: Seepage observed at various locations along the toe of the valley slope above the highway		Х
Culvert Distress		Χ	N/A – none observed during the 2025 inspection.		Χ

#### **COMMENTS**

#### Previous Work and Inspections:

- The C018 site has been regularly inspected by KCB and TEC since 2000 (annual inspections, call-out inspections, and as part of an ongoing highway geohazard research study with the University of Alberta (UofA)).
- There have been previous repairs at the C018-1 site constructed from 2000 to 2005. The repairs included
  rebuilding the slope with geogrid-reinforced granular full, placing turf reinforcement matting on the slope
  surface, seeding, riprap installation at the base of the embankment slope, and grading of the embankment
  slopes. The extents of the early 2000s repair work are shown on Figure 1 and the attached Issued for
  Tender (IFT) drawings.
- Between 2017 and 2021, there have been various topographic surveys and aerial drone surveys/mapping completed at the site.
- Following the May 2018 inspection, KCB recommended that TEC shut down the highway until the unstable rock mass was removed, and provisions were made to reduce rockfall risk to the public. The unstable ledge of rock was believed to be at risk of failure during a heavy rainfall or under the effect of gravity without rain. KCB completed an analysis of various rockfall mitigation options including the installation of jersey barriers (with and without an empty ditch), a rockfall catchment net, and a two-lock-block retaining wall. The effectiveness of these measures is presented in the letter issued to TEC dated June 20, 2018. The previous arrangement of concrete jersey barriers at the centre of the west (southbound) lane did not address the risk of collapse of the rock mass, nor offer enough catchment for the rockfall hazard at this site.
- In October 2021, a geotechnical investigation and laboratory testing program was completed to support design work for the C018-2 site.
- In 2022, KCB received approval from TEC to begin a Conceptual Engineering Assessment (CEA) for potential design repairs for the C018-2 site. The options assessed in the CEA report include re-routing traffic around the site, installation of a rock shed, installing a barrier wall in the upslope ditch and realigning the highway, and automated monitoring. The assessment included quantity and cost estimates. A Conceptual Engineering Assessment Report was issued to TEC on June 14, 2022 for review and comment. In a review meeting held between KCB and TEC on July 8, 2022, TEC indicated that their preferred options for the site that should proceed to preliminary design were a crest-of-backslope ditch to improve drainage to the highway backslope, an automated monitoring system, and an alternate route around the site. The final CEA report was issued to TEC on August 30, 2022.
- In February 2023, KCB submitted a proposal to TEC to complete design work for repair of the C018-1 site (a slide in the east highway embankment slope and riverbank erosion). TEC approved the proposal in February 2023. KCB began design work immediately and issued the final design report to TEC on June 28, 2023. During the 2023 Section B Inspection, TEC requested a rockfall barrier design be completed for the C018-2 subsite as part of this assignment. The design work was completed on March 19, 2024.
- Between 2023 and 2024, KCB prepared a tender (Tender No. TND0022533) that included the repair of the C017-1, C017-3, C018-1 and C018-2 sites. The final tender was issued to TEC, advertised, and a pretender meeting was held in May 2024. The tender closed in July 2024 and was awarded (Contract No. CON0022533) to PME Inc. (PME) in September 2024. Construction was completed between October 2024 and June 2025 and was monitored by KCB.
- After the 2024 Central Region GRMP Annual Review Meeting in December 2024, TEC requested KCB prepare and submit a proposal for a remote monitoring system for the C018-2 site. KCB submitted a proposal and it was approved in January 2025. Work is ongoing (including assessing different systems and preparing a Request for Quotation) and our systems comparison report will be issued to TEC in late summer or fall of 2025.





#### C018-1 Riverbank Slides:

- The slope failure in the east highway embankment slope and riverbank erosion were repaired between October 2024 and June 2025 by PME Inc. as part of CON0022533. The repair consisted of excavation of slide material, slope reconstruction with geogrid-reinforced granular fill, riprap armouring (Class 2) in the lower portion of the slope, a brush layer within the riprap, and protecting the slope face with a RECP. The repair work is complete and appears to be performing well. Vegetation (grass) is beginning to grow through the RECP (Photo 1) and the brush layer appears to be in growing well (Photo 2).
  - TEC informed KCB during the inspection that there was more topsoil placed below the RECP than along the access road constructed for temporary access to the toe of the slope during 2024/2025 construction, which may have resulted in more vegetation growth along the slope. Additional topsoil and seeding may be required if vegetation coverage does not improve.
- There is longitudinal pavement cracking in the shoulder of the east (northbound) lane along the C018-1 site. Longitudinal pavement cracking has been regularly observed during the site inspections and is the most severe near the south extent of the site. Increased traffic loading on the east (northbound) lane due to the closure of the west (southbound) lane along C018-2 may be attributing to slope movements that are impacting the pavement surface. Ground cracks have also been observed further north, closer to the length of riverbank repaired in the early 2000s.
- The pavement crack (up to approximately 75 mm wide and 25 m long, first observed during the 2024 Section B inspection) has worsened between the 2024 and 2025 inspections. The pavement crack begins in the east (southbound) lane behind the concrete jersey barriers and rockfall barrier and extends further north across the west (northbound) lane to the edge of pavement (Photo 6 through 8). Settlement in the east (northbound) lane is significantly worse than during the 2024 inspection and resulted in a noticeable dip (up to approximately 100 mm deep) in the highway surface (Photo 8). The pavement distress (cracking and settlement) is near the north extent of the early 2000s repair, indicating the slide is outflanking the previous repair. A red diamond hazard sign was installed adjacent to the guardrail between the 2024 and 2025 inspections to warn road users of the hazard (Photo 10). TEC informed KCB after the inspection that the contractor installed a "bump" hazard sign on July 3, 2025.
- Dispersive soil voids have been observed on the east side of the highway at the crest of the highway embankment slope (Photo 9). The sinkholes appear to be concentrated near the left (northwest) and right (southeast) extent of the early 2000s riverbank repair. KCB suspected surface water flow from the highway surface is flowing into the sinkholes likely increasing the rate of void formation and increasing the groundwater level in the slope. Between 5 and 10 voids were observed during the 2025 inspection:
  - Waypoint 378: Four sinkholes up to approximately 0.8 m in diameter and 1.5 m deep.
  - > Waypoint 379: Location where surface water runoff from the highway flows into a sinkhole.
  - Waypoint 380 and 381: Two sinkholes up to approximately 0.7 m in diameter and 1 m deep.
- Material (soil and coal fragments) from the C018-2 site was observed on the east side of the guardrail, indicating that material falling down the slope was not being completely contained with just the concrete jersey barriers (Photo 10). The larger blocks deposited behind the guardrail appear older (weathered) and were generally less than approximately 0.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m. The rate of material accumulation will likely decrease now that rockfall barrier installation is complete.
- There are two above-ground utility lines just east of the guardrail (at the crest of the highway
  embankment) that run the entire length of the site. One appeared to be severed while the other appeared
  intact.
- The riverbank is actively eroding south of the site. The crest of the eroding slope is still several metres
  from the edge of highway and it did not appear to be impacting the highway surface.





### C018-2 Rockfall and Slide:

- In March 2025, a rockfall barrier was attached to the concrete barriers by PME as part of CON0022533 (Photos 3 through 6). The rockfall barrier appears to have been completed as per the design and is in good condition.
- In general, there was less material deposited behind the jersey barriers and rockfall barriers than previous
  years inspections, particularly along the southeast portion of the site (Photo 3). This may reflect
  maintenance efforts by the Highway Maintenance Contractor (HMC) and Maintenance Contract Inspector
  (MCI).
- Near the middle of the site, a relatively significant amount of failed material had been deposited into the
  west (southbound) lane between the 2024 and 2025 inspections (Photo 4 through 6). The material was
  deposited approximately 100 m along the base of the slope and the area of instability extends
  approximately one quarter to one third of the way up the slope.
- During the 2025 inspection, there was evidence of rockfalls striking the concrete jersey barriers and rockfall fence.
- Seepage has been previously observed at the base of the slope (Waypoint 382). At the southeast extent
  of the site, there is evidence of surface water flowing across the highway surface (sediment deposited in
  ditch and across the highway surface).

#### Maintenance/Repair/Monitoring Recommendations:

- The site should be regularly inspected by TEC's MCI, especially after precipitation events.
- The site should continue to be inspected annually as part of the Central Region Section B Inspections.
- Material deposited behind the jersey barriers and rockfall barrier should be regularly removed by TEC's HMC.
- KCB should prepare and issue a proposal for the repair of the slide near the northwest extent of the site. The proposal should include a site investigation (should include 2-3 boreholes through the highway surface), instrument installations (one slope inclinometer and one or two vibrating wire piezometers), initial instrumentation readings, design work, environmental and regulatory support, and contract procurement support (Request for Quotation or tender package).

This report is an instrument of service of Klohn Crippen Berger Ltd. (KCB). The report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Alberta Transportation and Economic Corridors (Client) for the specific application to the Central Region Geohazard Risk Management Program (Contract No. CON0022160) and it may not be relied upon by any other party without KCB's written consent.

KCB has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the level of care, skill, and diligence ordinarily provided by members of the same profession for projects of a similar nature at the time and place the services were rendered. KCB makes no warranty, express or implied.

Use of or reliance upon this instrument of service by the Client is subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The report is to be read in full, with sections or parts of the report relied upon in the context of the whole report.
- (ii) The observations, findings and conclusions in this report are based on observed factual data and conditions that existed at the time of the work and should not be relied upon to precisely represent conditions at any other time.
- (iii) The report is based on information provided to KCB by the Client or by other parties on behalf of the client (Client-supplied information). KCB has not verified the correctness or accuracy of such information and makes no representations regarding its correctness or accuracy. KCB shall not be



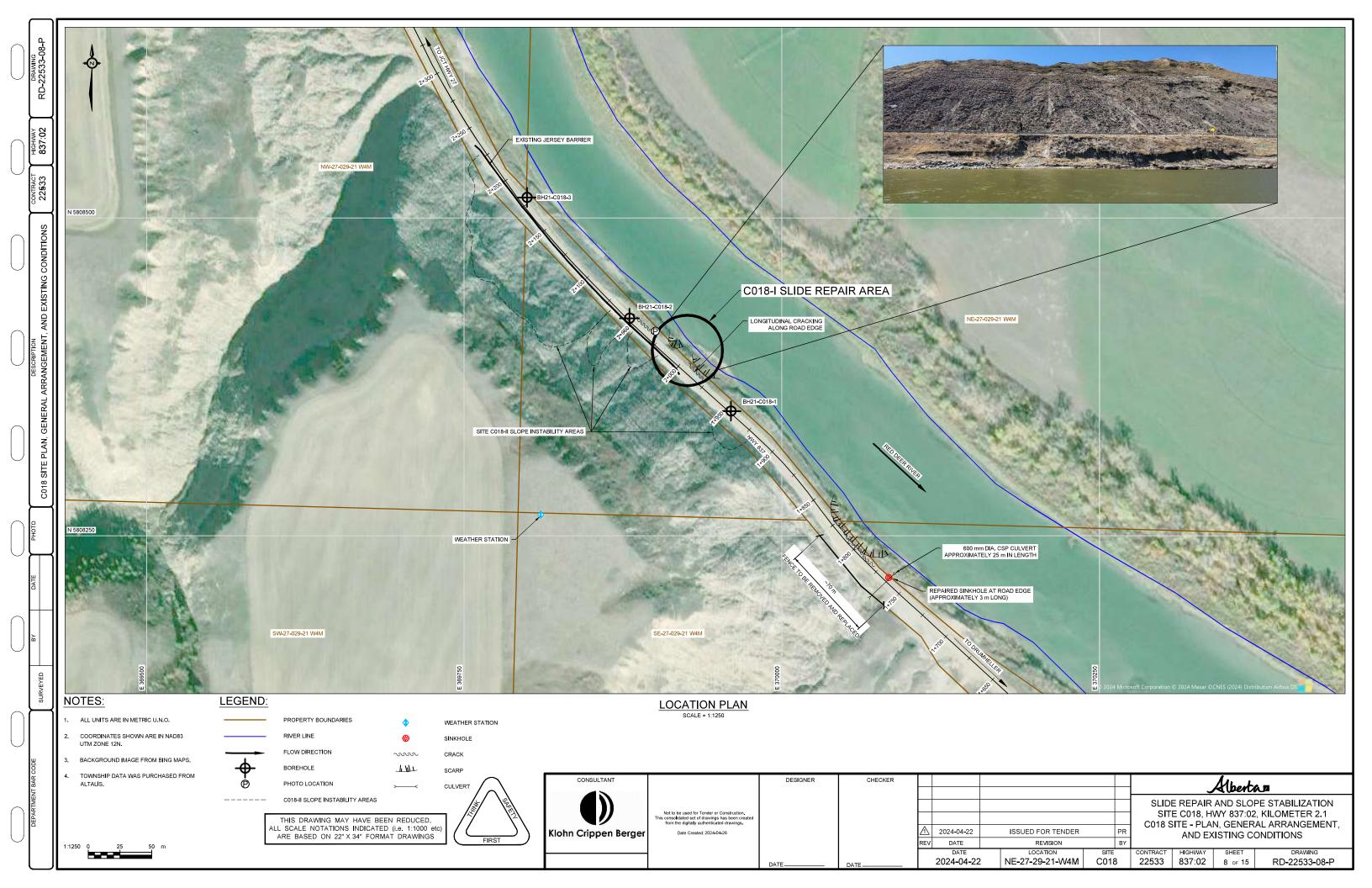


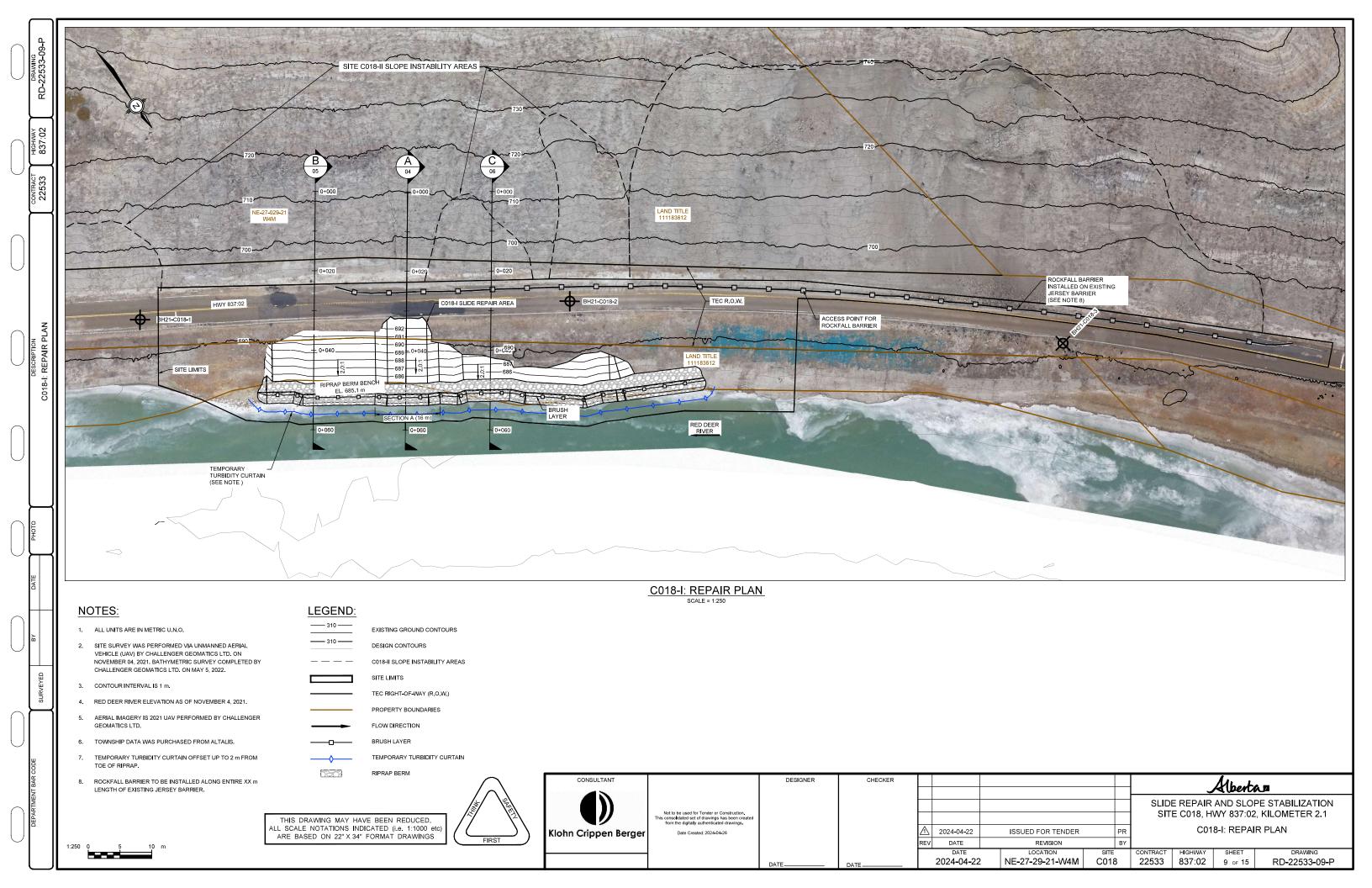
	responsible to the Client for the consequences of any error or omission contained in Client-supplie information.				
(iv)	KCB should be consulted regarding the interpretation or application of the findings and recommendations in the report.				
(v)	This report is electronically signed and sealed and its electronic form is considered the original. A printed version of the original can be relied upon as a true copy when supplied by the author or when printed from its original electronic file.				
James Lyo	Lyons, P.Eng.				

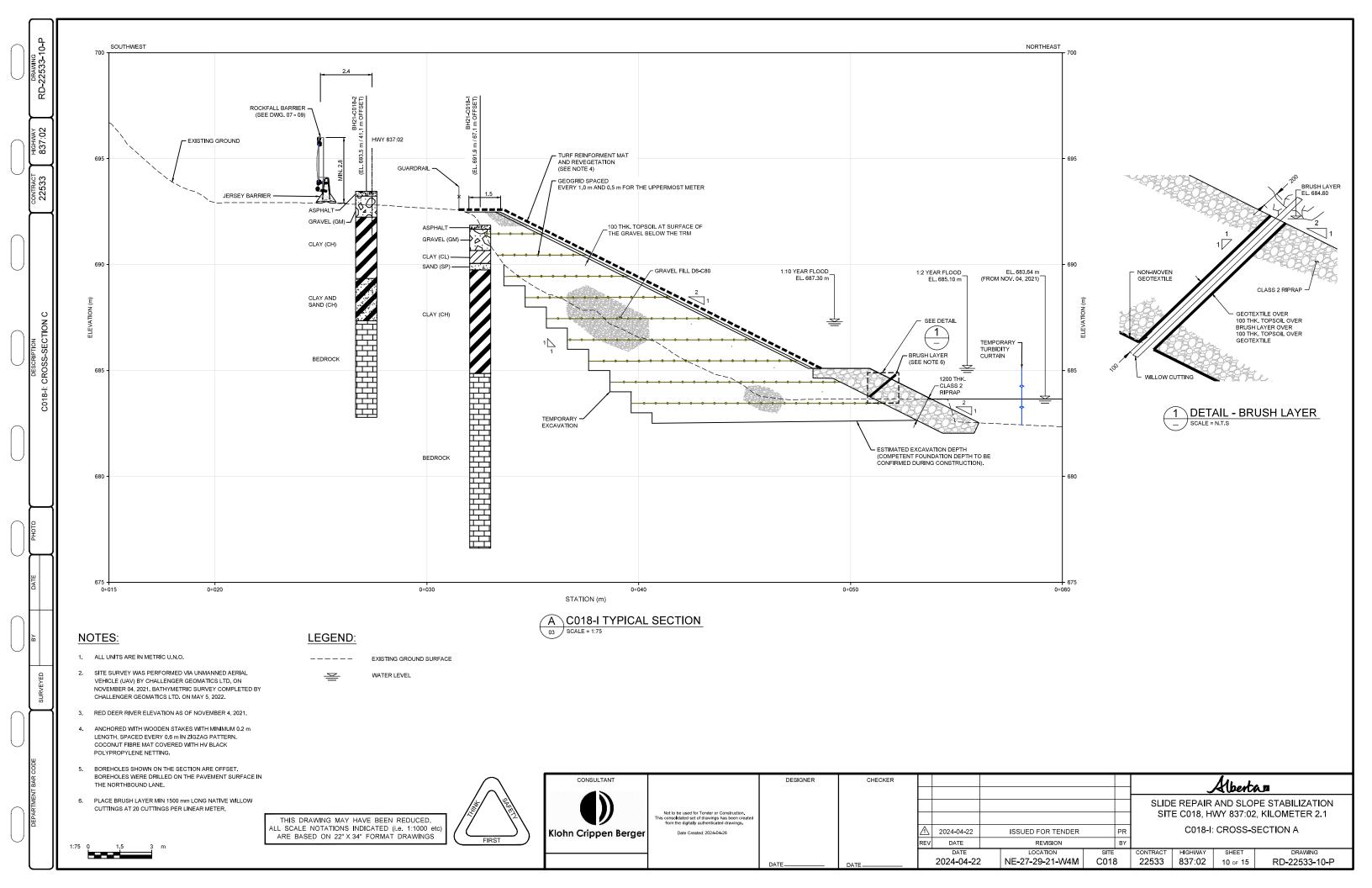
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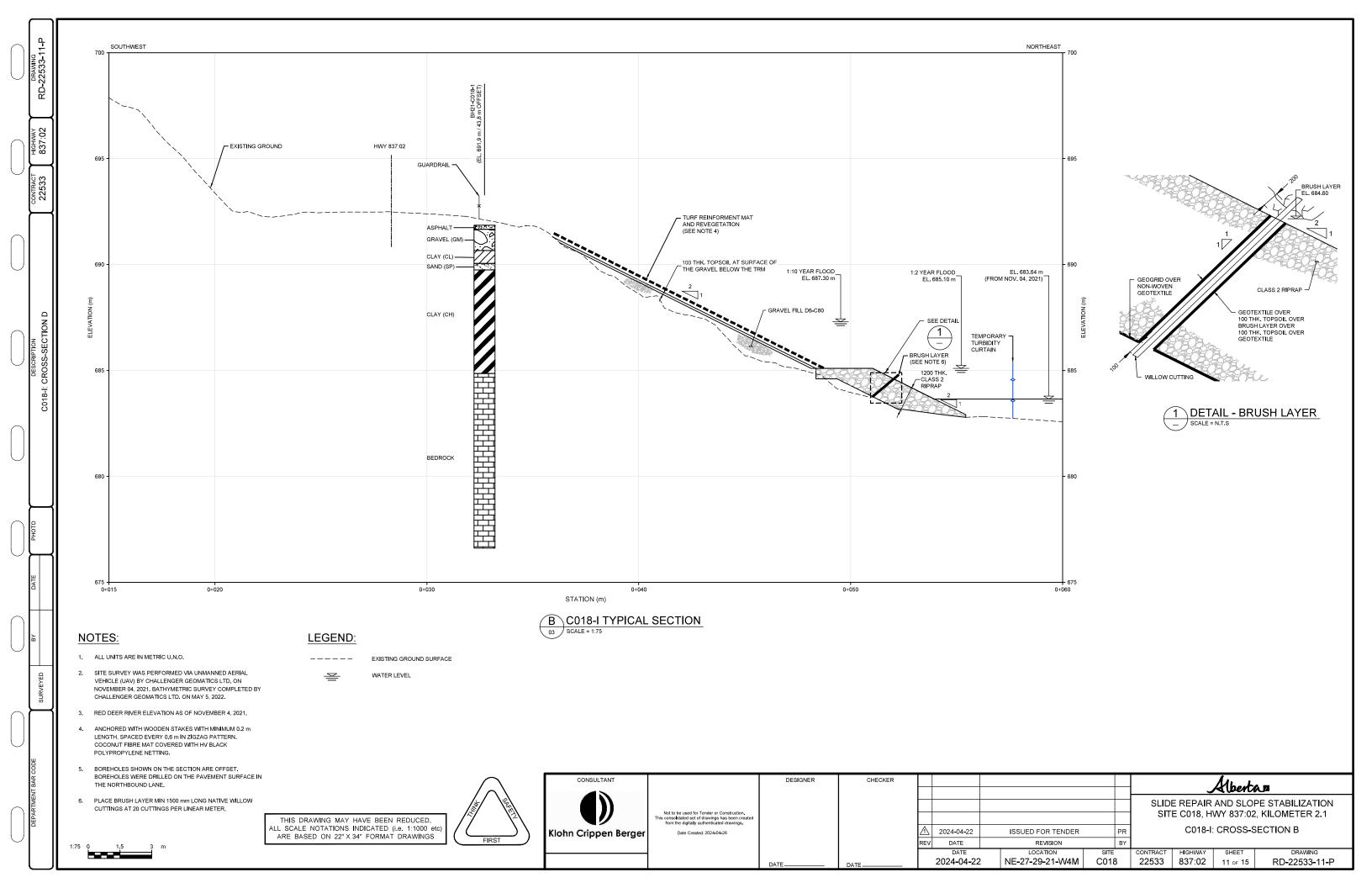
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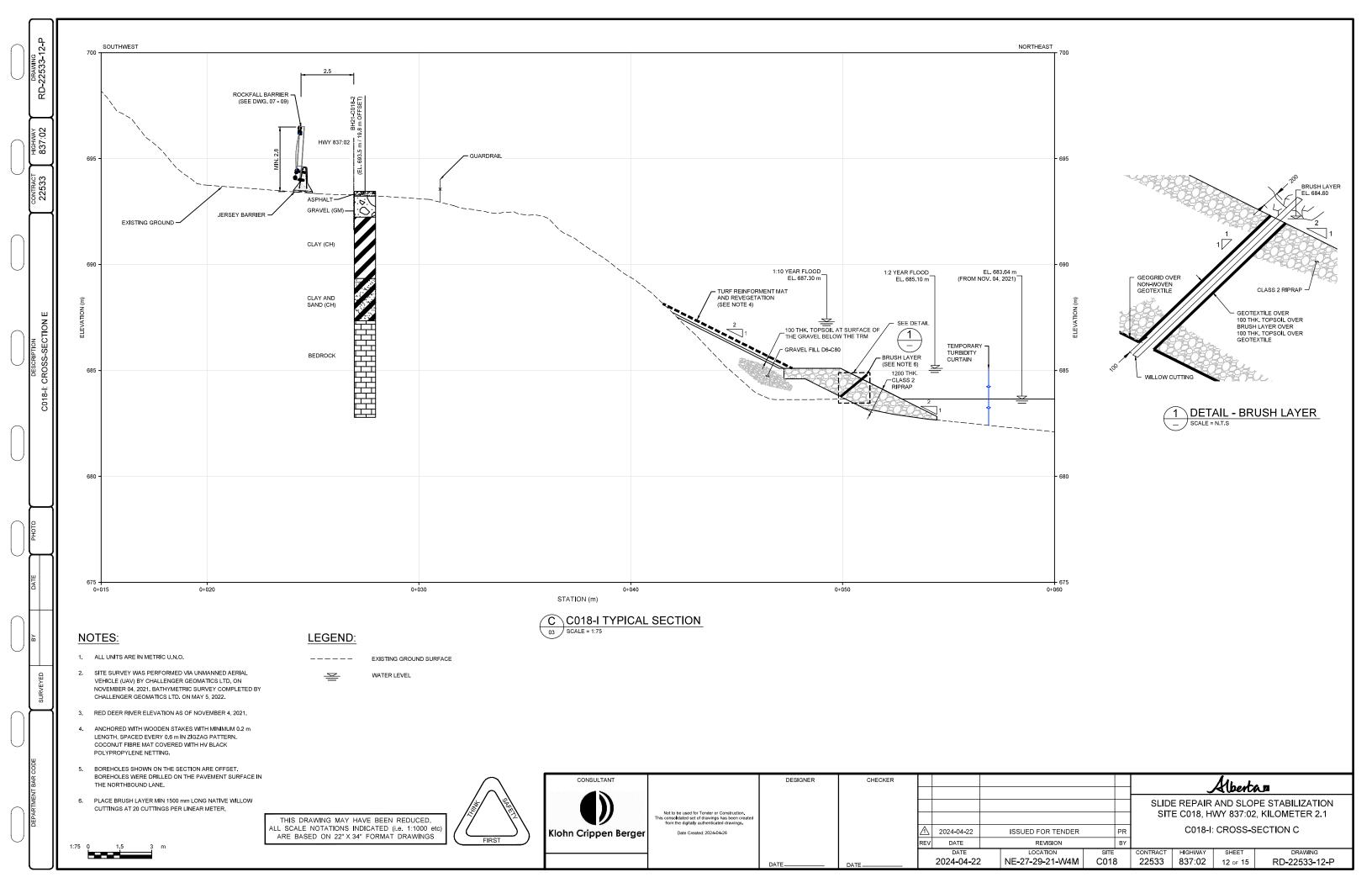
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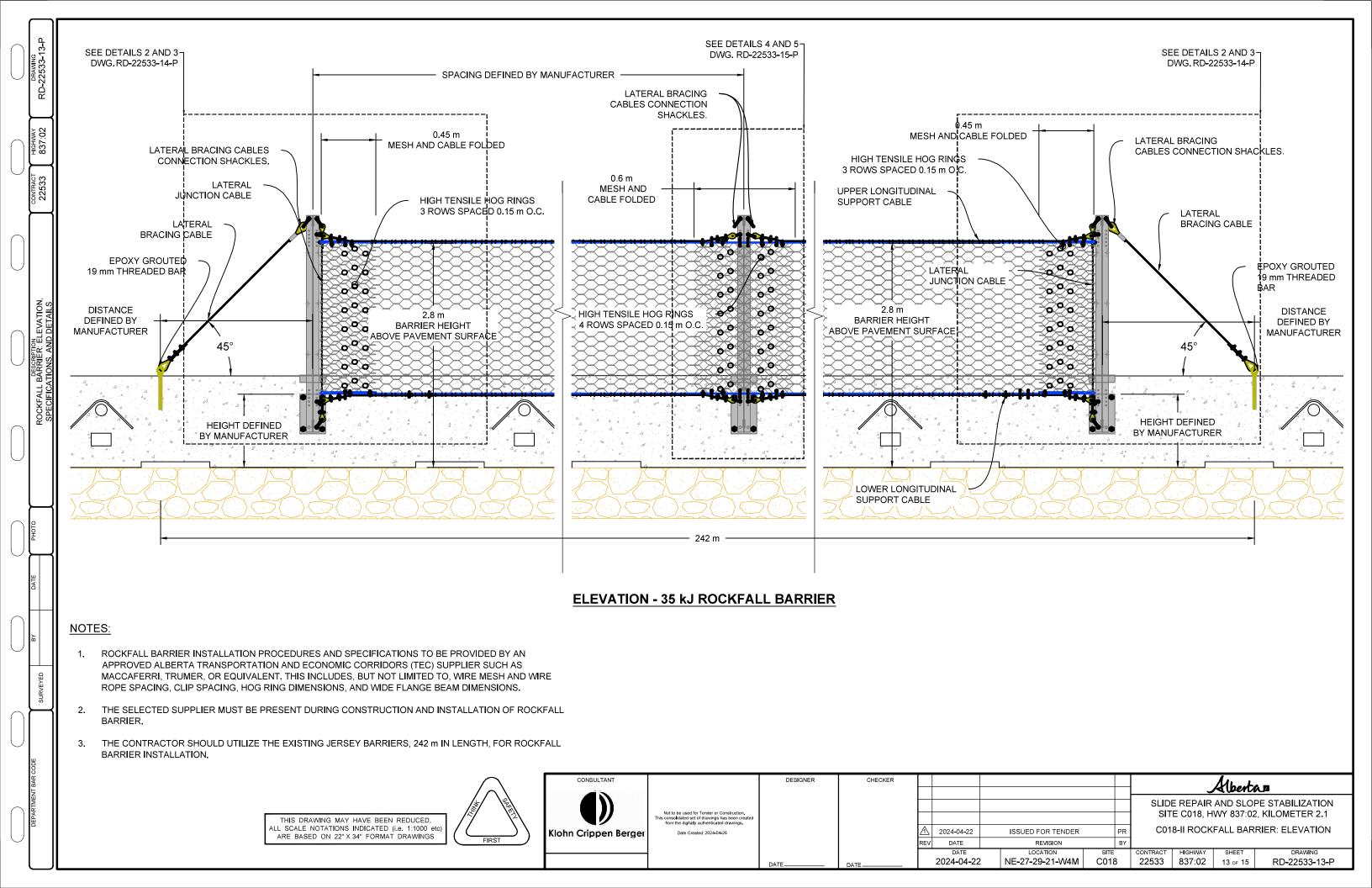


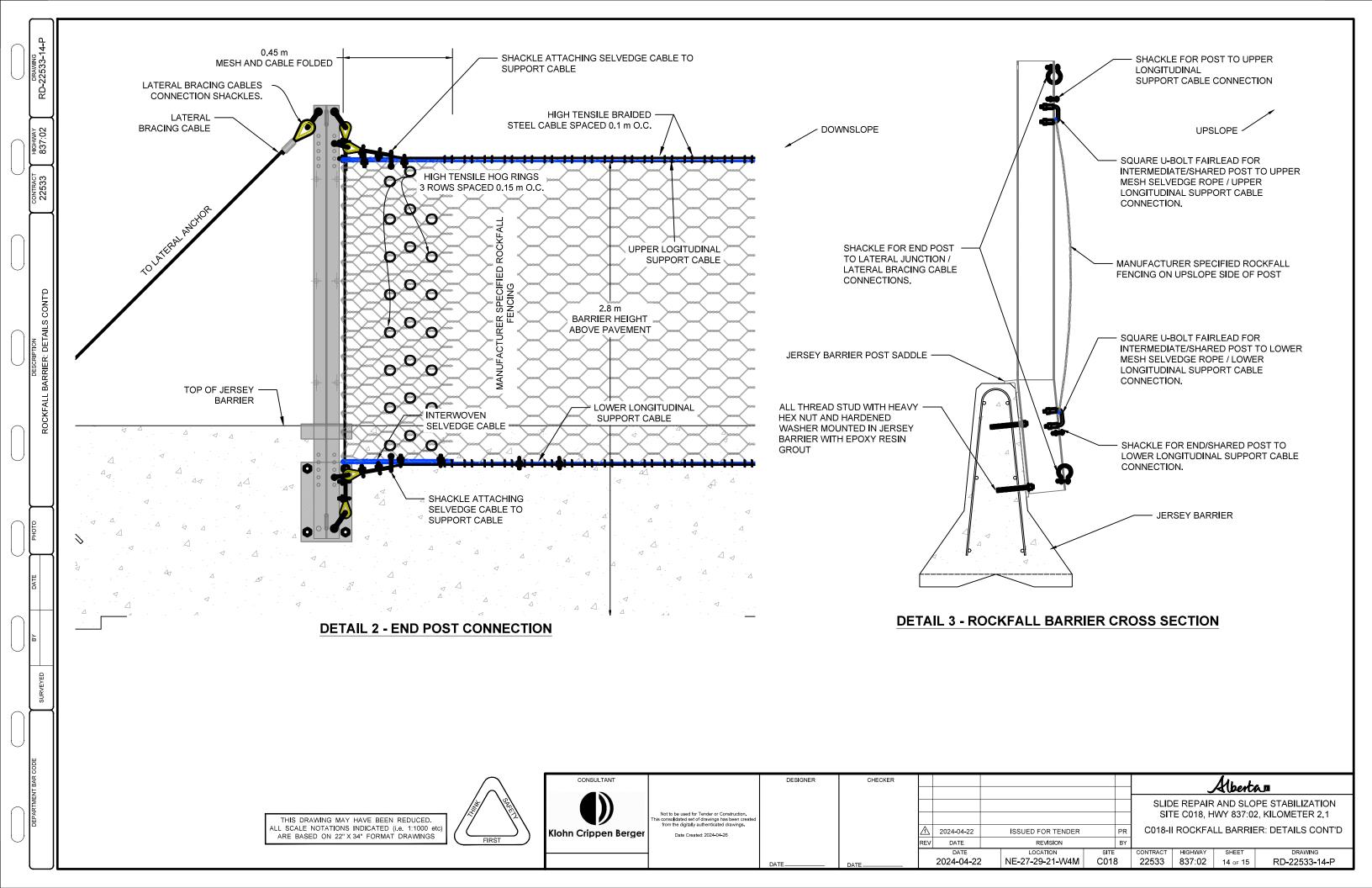


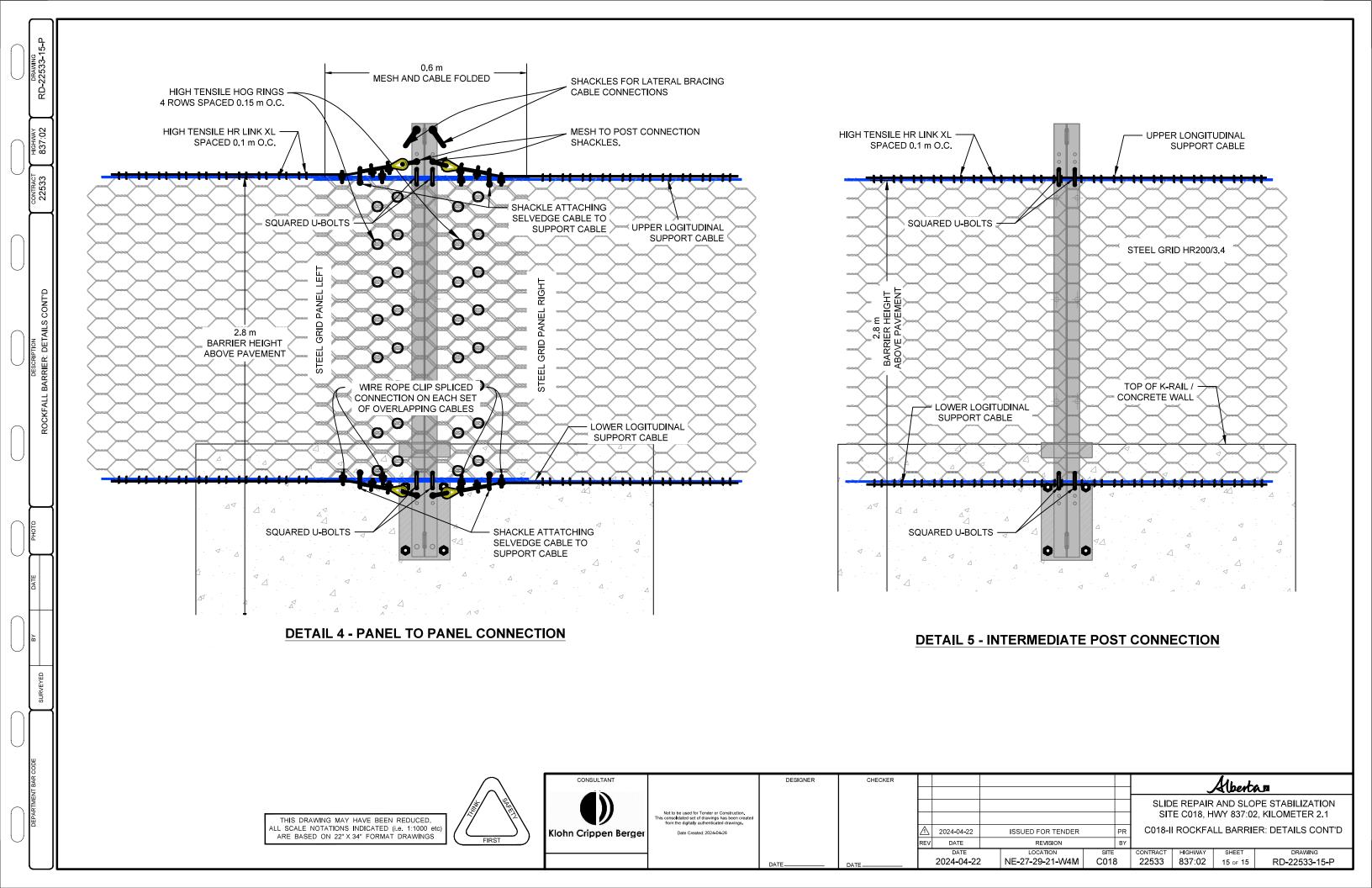












### **Inspection Photographs**

Photo 1 Slope instability and erosion at C018-1 along the east (right) riverbank of the Red Deer River was repaired late-2024 to early-2025 with geogrid-reinforced granular fill, Class 2 riprap, RECP, and brush layer within the riprap. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing north.



Photo 2 At the C018-1 repair, vegetation is growing through the RECP and the brush layer is growing in well. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing northwest.



Photo 3 Rockfall fence installed on jersey barriers along the C018-2 in late-2024 and early-2025. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing northwest.



Photo 4 Material accumulating behind the jersey barrier and rockfall fence along C018-2. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing northwest.



Photo 5 Material accumulating behind the jersey barrier and rockfall fence along C018-2. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing southeast.



Photo 6 Pavement crack near the northwest extent of C018-2 appears wider (up to approximately 75 mm wide) than during the 2024 inspection when it was first observed. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing northwest.



Photo 7 Ground crack near the northwest extent of C018-2 is approximately 75 mm wide. The downstream (east) side of the crack has settled between the 2024 and 2025 inspections. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing southwest.



Photo 8 Pavement distress (settlement and cracking) near the northwest extent of the C018-2 site. The settlement has worsened between the 2024 and 2025 inspections and there is a significant dip in the east (northbound) lane. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing south.



Photo 9 Between 5 and 10 sinkholes up to approximately 0.6 m in diameter have been observed on the crest of the riverbank, on either side of the early 2000s repair. Photo taken June 10, 2025 facing northeast.



Photo 10 Material that has accumulated along the crest of the riverbank on the east side of the highway. Photo taken June 10, 2025, facing northwest.

