BUILD MORE BRIDGES WITH YOUR BUDGET

Innovations in Restoring Fish Passage in the Pacific Northwest

Beam Seat Integrated Approach Jointless Supported Directly on Bearing Bed Continuous Pavement Geotextile-Wrapped Layers at Beams to Form Smooth Transition Bearing Bed Reinforcement Load Shedding Layers Spaced Frictionally Connected - Top Three at ≤ 6 in Scour Protection (Rip Rap) If Crossing a Waterway **GRS** Abutment Reinforcement Spacing ≤ 12 in Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil-Integrated Bridge System

GRS bridges are a cost-effective system for

restoring fish passage during a time when more

bridges are needed, but less funding is available.

Where it's applicable

Single-span crossings with low to moderate scour

Facing Elements

Courses Pinned and Grouted

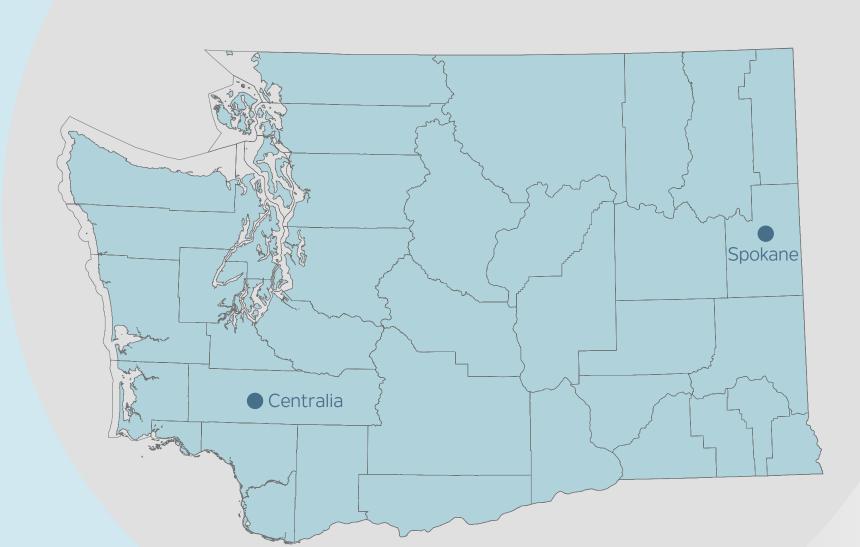
Bearing Stress Less than 4,000 lb/sf

Height Less than 30 feet

Length Less than 140 feet

Estimates indicate only 12 to 15% of needed funding is available in Washington, assuming conventional bridge construction. GRS-IBS would help stretch funds further to get more bridges built.

Why it's needed here



Thousands of highway crossings in Washington present barriers to fish. Hundreds of state-owned culverts will need to be replaced by 2030.1 GRS-IBS technology has only been used on two Washington bridges so far.

Existing GRS-IBS Bridges in WA





Contact us to learn more: aspectconsulting.com

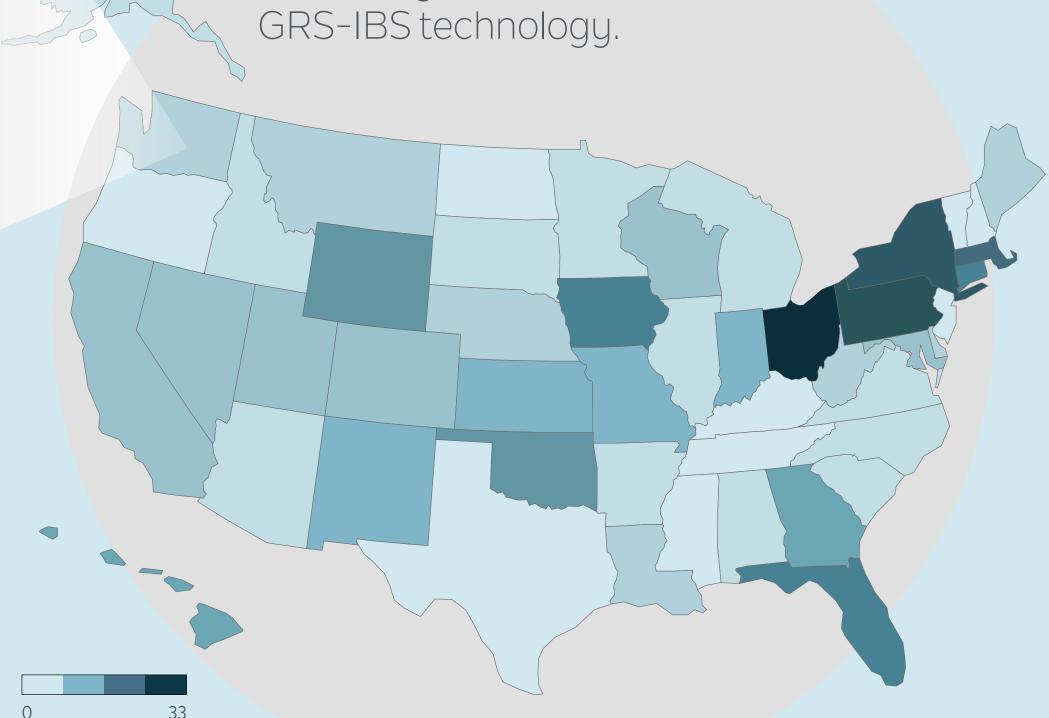
Where it's being used

Reinforced Soil Foundation

Encapsulated with Geotextile

Over 300 bridges nationally in 44 states*

The FHWA estimates that more than one-fourth of the 600,000 bridges in the US need replacement and that potentially 70% of them could use



Number of GRS-IBS Bridges

*as of 2019

Why Use GRS Abutments? They Save Time and Money!

Less expensive (20—60%) than conventional bridges Easy to maintain (fewer bridge parts) Non-proprietary



Fast, easy, simple construction (5 to 6 weeks close to open) Common, readily available materials and equipment Straightforward design and details (simpler plan set)



Local labor force (non-specialized) - Nearly all-weather construction Very flexible and modular (easy to adapt in the field) Works on poor subgrade soils and in seismic areas Minimal construction noise and vibration Smaller crane required for superstructure Abutments serve as permanent, engineered crane pads Fits many types and layouts of superstructure No bump at transition between bridge and embankment Typically can be installed without constructing a cofferdam





Cheney Plaza Bridge, Spokane, WA (2013)



Cherry Street, North Hopewell Township, PA (2015)