

Challenges from Climate Change to Roads in Northern Canada

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VIRTUAL | VIRTUEL

XVI WORLD WINTER SERVICE AND ROAD RESILIENCE CONGRESS
XVI^e CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA VIABILITÉ HIVERNALE ET DE LA RÉSILIENCE ROUTIÈRE
XVI CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE VIALIDAD INVERNAL Y RESILIENCIA DE LA CARRETERA

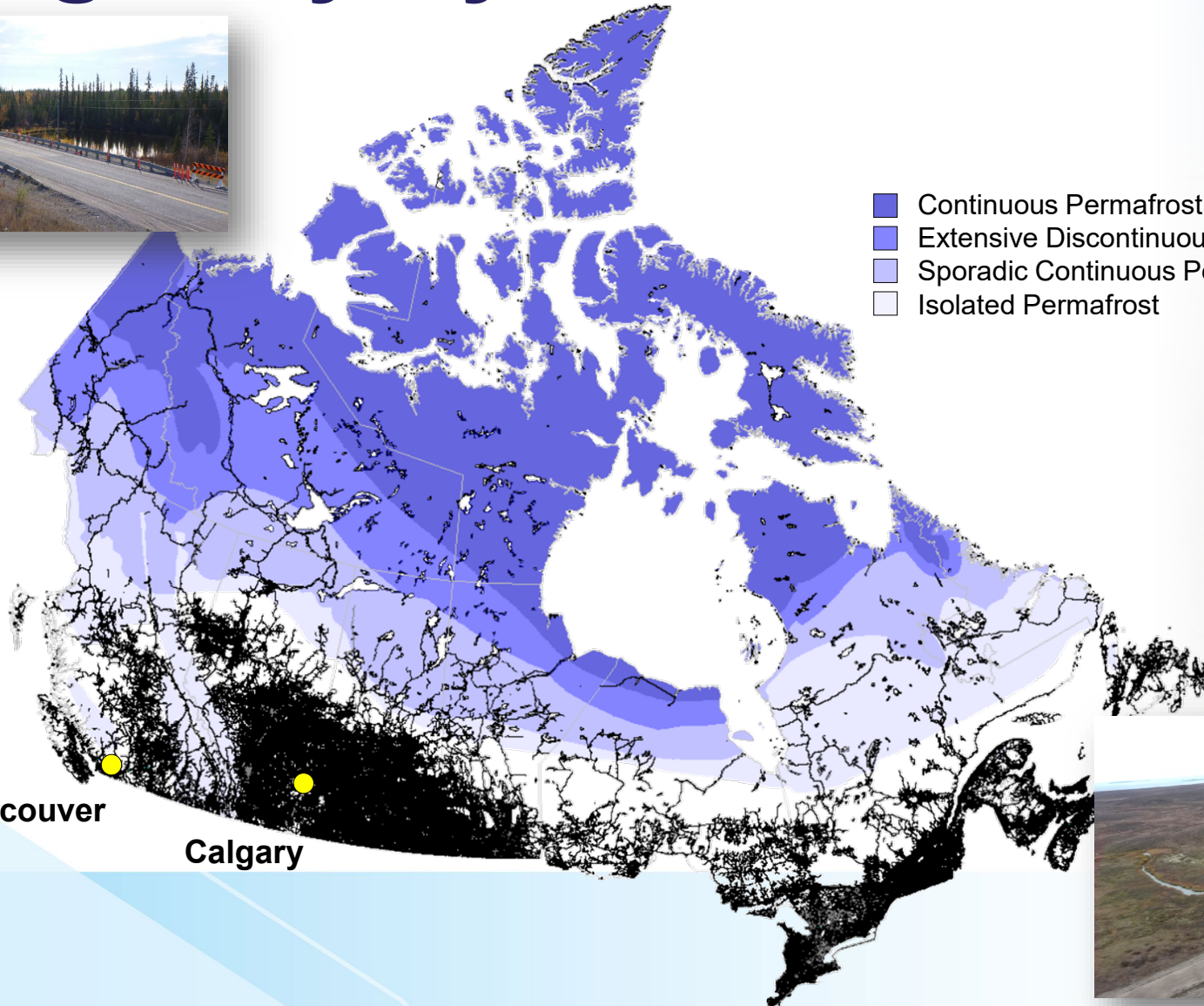


Synopsys – All Season Roads

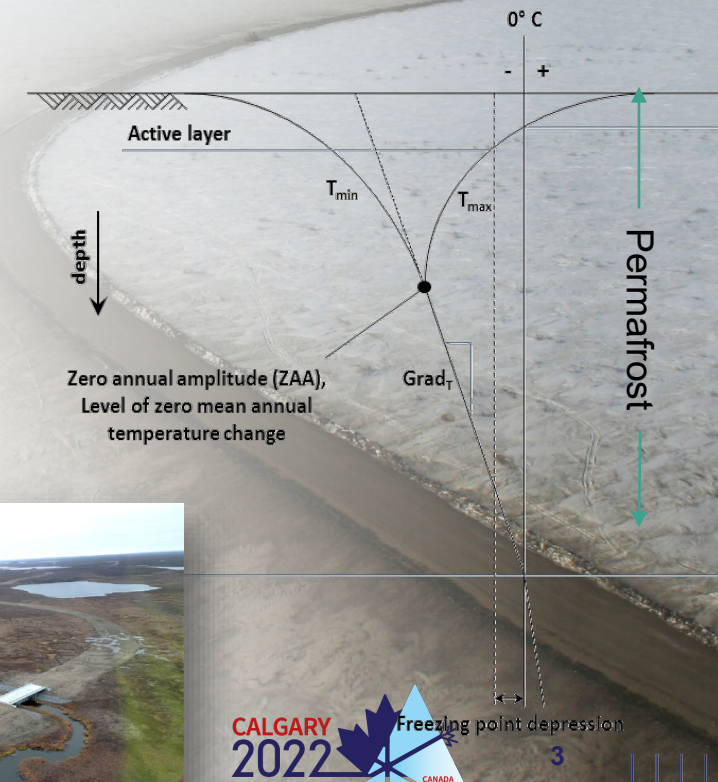
- What is Permafrost?
- Canadas North and Associated Transportation Infrastructure
- Climate Change in the Arctic
- Challenges to Road Infrastructures
- Mitigation Options
- Conclusions



Highway System in Canada



- Continuous Permafrost
- Extensive Discontinuous Permafrost
- Sporadic Continuous Permafrost
- Isolated Permafrost



Climate Change Challenges

- Design and construction of infrastructure in permafrost is challenging even w/o climate change.
- Every structure affects the thermal regime with a varying degree of uncertainty.
- Uncertainties related to climate change are very high because of higher order effects.
- Design is not based on average conditions.



External Hazards

Retrogressive
thaw slump



Dempster Highway, NWT ~km 30

#PIARCCalgary2022



Icing / Aufeis - Drainage



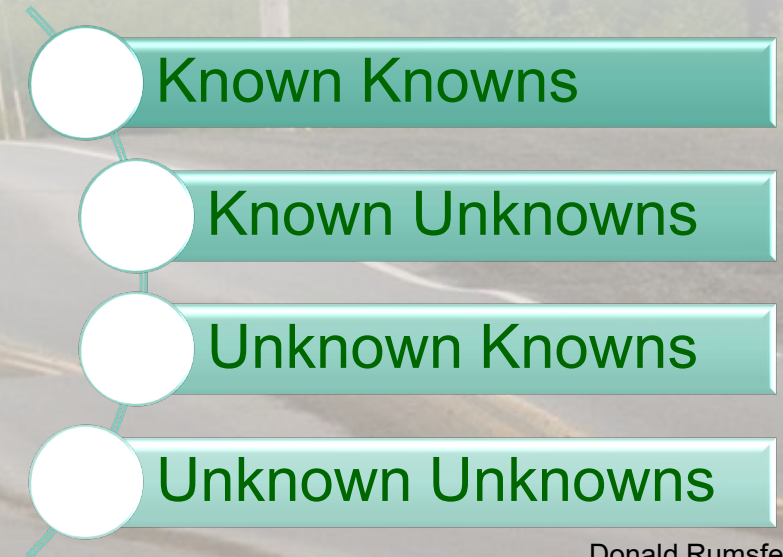
Morse and Wolfe 2014

Flooding



Changes, Changes, Changes

- Active layer thickening
- Permafrost degradation – e.g., Sinkholes
- Aufeis formation
- New mass movements
- Flooding
- Coastal erosion



Donald Rumsfeld

New Hazards and new Risks

Higher Order Effects → Increased Uncertainty



Monitoring and Adaptation
Manage Risk & Manage Assets
Education of all stakeholders
(Guidelines and Codes)

Static design for climate change is not feasible

Infrastructure design cannot address all uncertainties.

Permafrost protection should not always be the design objective.