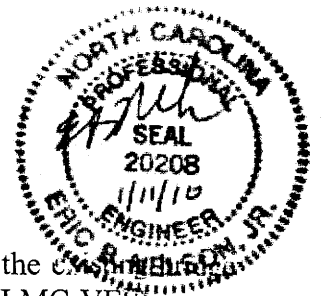


STRUCTURE SPECIAL PROVISIONS**SCOPE OF WORK:**

This work shall consist of furnishing all labor, equipment, and materials to overlay the bridge decks utilizing Hydro-demolition and Latex Modified Concrete-Very Early Strength (LMC-VES).

Work includes removing deteriorated concrete using hydro-demolition methods and overlaying with Latex Modified Concrete-Very Early Strength (LMC-VES), replacing existing joints with evazote joint seals, grooving bridge deck, pavement markings, approach milling and paving, disposal of waste material, traffic control, sediment control, seeding and mulching all grassed areas disturbed; and all incidental items necessary to complete the project as specified and shown on the plans.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

Catawba County Bridge 91 is located in Hickory, NC and carries NC127 across the Catawba River. The bridge was built in 1968 and is 941' long with a 34' clear roadway. The bridge consists of 5 continuous spans with haunched plate girders and 2 simple spans with W36 I-Beams.

HYDRO-DEMOLITION OF BRIDGE DECK:

SPECIAL

Description

Hydro-demolition shall consist of the removal of the deck surface by means of high pressure water blasting which will remove concrete, asphalt, oil, dirt, concrete laitance and rust from the exposed reinforcing bars by direct impact, pressurization of micro and macro cracks and cavitation produced by jet instability. If reinforcing bars or bridge drainage devices are pulled up or snagged during scarification milling operations, the Contractor shall cease operations and consult with the Engineer to determine what adjustments, if any, need to be made to the roto-milling operations.

The Contractor shall submit for approval prior to beginning work, his Hydro-demolition Management Plan. This plan shall include how the Contractor shall provide for the collection, treatment, and disposal of all run-off water generated by the scarification and hydro-demolition processes. This Water Management Plan shall be prepared in accordance the NCDOT Guidelines for Managing Hydro-demolition Water (a copy of which is included in the Appendix). The contractor shall comply with applicable regulation concerning such water disposal.

Materials

See the Special Provision titled *Latex Modified Concrete-Very Early Strength*.

Equipment

Use the following surface preparation equipment:

- Hydro-demolition machine, self-propelled with min. 17,000 psi orifice pressure.
- Sawing equipment capable of sawing concrete to the specified depth.

- Scarifying equipment that is a power-operated, mechanical scarifier or grinder capable of removing at least 1/4 inch (6 mm) for each pass.
- Hand-held high velocity (7,500 psi minimum) water-jet equipment capable of removing rust scale from reinforcing steel, or removing small chips of concrete partially loosened by the scarifying or chipping operation, and of removing rehydrated dust left from scarification.
- Power driven hand tools for removal of unsound concrete are required that meet the following requirements:
 - Pneumatic hammers weighing a nominal 35 lb (16 kg) or less.
 - Pneumatic hammer chisel-type bits that do not exceed the diameter of the shaft in width.
- Hand tools such as hammers and chisels for removal of final particles of unsound concrete.
- Vibratory screed for overlays, except as noted herein.

The hydro-demolition machine shall be self-propelled and capable of producing a water-jet through an orifice at a pressure of at least 17,000 PSI. The machine shall move the jet transversely across the area and forward and backward so that the entire deck is covered with the water-jet and operated at a pressure sufficient to remove the unsound concrete.

The machine shall have sufficient means to control and vary the following functions:

- (1) Water pressure.
- (2) Angle and distance of the orifice in relation to the surface to be blasted.
- (3) Limits of transverse and longitudinal movement of the orifice.
- (4) Speed of the orifice in the transverse and longitudinal direction.

The high pressure pump (or pumps) shall be equipped with over-pressurization relief valves and rupture disc systems. All high pressure components shall be rated at full working pressure of the hydro-demolition system. The complete hydro-demolition system must be capable of depressurization from a single point.

The equipment must operate at a noise level of less than 90 decibels at a distance of 50 feet.

Construction Methods

Remove all existing asphalt overlays and all loose, disintegrated, unsound or contaminated concrete from the bridge deck in accordance with the following surface preparation classifications shown below:

Seal all expansion joints subjected to run-off water from the hydro-demolition process with material approved by the Engineer, prior to beginning the Class I Surface Preparation. The expansion joints shall remain sealed until water from the hydro-demolition process no longer passes over them. The contractor shall take all steps necessary to eliminate the flow of water through the expansion joints, and any other locations water could leak from the deck.

All deck drains in the immediate work area and the other sections of the bridge affected by the work being performed in the immediate work area shall be sealed prior to beginning the Deck Scarification. They shall remain sealed until it has been determined that materials from the hydro-demolition and concrete overlay operations can not be discharged through them any longer.

- A. Scarifying Bridge Deck: Removal of any asphalt wearing surface from the bridge deck or if applicable, the approach roadway pavement, and scarification of the concrete deck to remove the entire concrete surface of the deck to a uniform depth of at least 1 inch, but not less than 1/2 inch above the top mat of reinforcing steel. Remove and dispose of all concrete and asphalt, and thoroughly clean the scarified surface. In areas where reinforcing steel is located in the depth to be scarified, use another method with the Engineer's approval. If reinforcing bars or bridge drainage devices are pulled up or snagged during scarification milling operations, the Contractor shall cease operations and consult with the Engineer to determine what adjustments, if any, need to be made.
- B. Class I Surface Preparation (Partial Depth): Remove by hydro-demolition and by chipping with hand tools all loose, unsound and contaminated deck concrete and in areas where reinforcing steel is exposed by removing deck to an average depth of 1/2 inch below the top mat of reinforcing steel. Dispose of the removed concrete, clean, repair or replace rusted or loose reinforcing steel, and thoroughly clean the newly exposed surface.

Care shall be taken not to cut, stretch, or damage any exposed reinforcing steel.

- C. Class II Surface Preparation (Partial Depth): Remove by hydro-demolition and by chipping with hand tools all loose, unsound and contaminated deck concrete to an average depth of approximately one-half the deck thickness, but no less than 3/4 inch below the top mat of steel. In areas where the entire perimeter of the reinforcing steel bar is exposed, chip or use hand-held high velocity water-jet equipment to provide a minimum depth of 3/4 inch below the bar. Dispose of the removed concrete, clean, repair or replace rusted or loose reinforcing steel, and thoroughly clean the newly exposed surface.

Care shall be taken not to cut, stretch, or damage any exposed reinforcing steel.

In overhangs, removing concrete areas of less than 0.60 ft²/ft length of bridge without overhang support is permitted unless the Engineer directs otherwise. For concrete areas greater than 0.60 ft²/ft length of bridge, approval of the overhang support is required.

- D. Class III Surface Preparation (Full Depth): Remove by hydro-demolition, and chipping with hand tools all loose, unsound and contaminated deck concrete to the full slab depth. Thoroughly clean the routed out areas and dispose of concrete removed and clean, repair, or replace reinforcing bars.

For areas of less than 3 ft² suspending forms from existing reinforcing steel using wire ties is permitted. For larger areas, support forms by blocking from the beam flanges, or other approved method. When Class III repairs adjacent to the rail are necessary, support the rail in a manner approved by the Engineer.

- E. Under Deck Containment: Under deck containment shall be installed under areas of the bridge deck where Class III surface preparation occurs. The containment shall be installed prior to hydro-demolition in the areas indicated on the plans and in any other areas where blow thru or full depth removal occurs during surface preparation.

Submit for approval detailed plans for under deck containment. Detail how waste, debris, and wastewater are kept from falling below.

Surface Preparation

Two trial areas shall be designated by the Engineer to demonstrate that the equipment, personnel, and methods of operation are capable of producing results to the satisfaction of the owner's Engineer. The first trial area shall consist of approximately 50 square feet of sound concrete as determined by the Engineer. The equipment shall be calibrated to remove the sound concrete an additional 1/2 inch from the scarified surface. After completion of this test area, the equipment shall be moved to the second area consisting of deteriorated or defective concrete, to determine whether this unsound concrete will be completely removed with the previous calibration and to establish a baseline for requiring the contractor to place under-deck containment in areas subject to full depth removal, before beginning the hydro-demolition process in a span. Should it be determined that not all defective concrete has been removed, the hydro-demolition system shall be recalibrated to remove an additional 1/4 inch of sound concrete, then re-test on deteriorated concrete.

If additional defective concrete is found, the depth of cut will increase in 1/4 inch increments until only sound concrete is found remaining.

When satisfactory results are obtained, the machine parameters shall be used for production removal. The contractor shall make adjustments to the operating parameters, as required, to perform concrete removal as indicated on the drawings and to adjust to the variance in the compressive strength of the concrete.

Hand held water blasting equipment, pneumatic hammers, and hand tools may be substituted for the hydro-demolition unit in areas inaccessible (such as adjacent to the curb) or inconvenient (such as small patch areas).

The Engineer will re-inspect after each removal and require additional removals until compliance with plans and specifications are met.

Regardless of the method of removal, the removal operation shall be stopped if it is determined that sound concrete is being removed. Appropriate recalibration, or change in equipment and methods shall be performed prior to resuming the removal operation.

The Contractor shall take all steps necessary to prevent cutting or otherwise damaging existing steel designated to remain in place. Any such bars damaged (nicks deeper than 20% of the bar diameter) by the Contractor's operation shall be repaired or replaced. Defects in embedded reinforcing steel due to corrosion, which has reduced the cross sectional area of the steel by 25% or greater, shall have new reinforcing steel of similar cross section area lap-spliced to each side of the damaged area. Reinforcing bars shall be Grade 60 and meet the material requirements of Section 1070 of the Standard Specifications. Replacement bars shall be spliced to existing bars using either minimum 30 bar diameter lap splices or approved mechanical connectors.

The Contractor shall support and protect the exposed reinforcing steel, which is left unsupported by the hydro-demolition process, against displacement and damage from loads such as those caused by removal equipment and delivery buggies. All reinforcing steel damaged or dislodged by these operations shall be replaced with bars of the same size at the contractor's expense.

Rebar exposed and cleaned by hydro-demolition shall not require re-cleaning if encased in concrete within seven (7) days. Rebar exposed for more than seven (7) days shall be cleaned by high velocity water jets (4,000 PSI minimum) prior to placement of the new concrete.

When large areas of the deck on composite bridges are removed resulting in the debonding of the main stress carrying longitudinal reinforcing bars, the removal shall be performed in stages to comply with the construction sequence shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall shield his operations to prevent injury or damage from flying or falling debris. The Contractor shall provide a method of handling expected and unexpected blow-through of the deck where shown on the plans and as directed by the Engineer. This method shall provide for the containment of the runoff water and debris, and the protection of the area under the bridge deck. The Contractor shall be responsible for any injury or damage caused by his operations. The containment shall remain in-place until the latex modified concrete has been cast and reach minimum strength.

The removal area shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, foreign materials and loose concrete to the extent necessary to produce a firm solid surface for adherence of new concrete.

Removal of concrete debris shall be accomplished either by hand or by mechanical means capable of removing wet debris and water all in the same pass and directly follow the hydro-demolition process to prevent the debris from re-setting or re-adhering to the surface of the remaining sound concrete. All concrete debris shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be legally disposed of at the contractor's expense. The contractor shall be responsible for disposing of all debris generated by the scarification operations.

Any debris which is allowed to re-settle or re-adhere to the surface of the sound concrete shall be carefully removed by the Contractor (at no additional cost), and the Contractor shall exercise care to avoid any damage to the remaining sound concrete or exposed reinforcement. Following the removal of the debris and prior to the placement of the overlay, the entire surface shall be blasted clean with high pressure water to remove any bond-breaking residue, loose material from the concrete surface, and/or rust from the reinforcing steel. This residue shall be collected and disposed of by the contractor. The Contractor will not be permitted to allow material to fall from the deck.

All water used for hydro-demolition shall be potable. The Contractor is responsible for furnishing all of the water required for the project.

Any areas of the prepared surface contaminated by oil or other materials detrimental to good bond as a result of the contractor's operations shall be removed to such depth as may be required at the contractor's expense.

The Contractor shall provide adequate lighting as required to allow for the safe conduct of nighttime removal operation if he elects to do hydro-demolition at night. Submit a lighting plan to the Engineer for approval prior to beginning work.

Measurement and Payment

Scarifying Bridge Deck will be measured and paid for by the contract unit price per square yard and shall be full compensation for the milling of any existing asphalt wearing surface from the bridge deck

or approaches, milling of the entire concrete bridge deck, repairing or replacing any damaged reinforcing steel, and the cleaning and disposal of all waste material generated.

Hydro-demolition of Bridge Deck will be measured and paid for by the contract unit price per square yard and shall be full compensation for Classes I, II, and III deck preparation, removal and disposal of unsound and contaminated concrete, cleaning, repairing or replacing of reinforcing steel, and for furnishing all materials, labor, tools, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Scarifying Bridge Deck	Square Yard
Hydro-demolition of Bridge Deck	Square Yard

MANAGING HYDRODEMOLITION WATER:

(6-17-08)

SPI 4-03

Description

Collect and properly dispose of hydrodemolition water from bridge decks.

Construction Methods

- (A) Prepare a written hydrodemolition water management plan in accordance with the Guidelines for Managing Hydrodemolition Water available at <http://www.ncdot.org/doh/preconstruct/ps/contracts/letting.html>. Submit plan and obtain approval from the Engineer prior to beginning of the hydrodemolition operation.
- (B) Prior to final payment, submit a paper copy of all completed records pertaining to disposal of hydrodemolition water.

Measurement and Payment

Payment for collecting, sampling, testing, pH adjustment, monitoring, handling, discharging, hauling, disposing of the hydrodemolition water, documentation, record keeping, and obtaining permits if applicable, shall be included in the payment for other items.

LATEX MODIFIED CONCRETE - VERY EARLY STRENGTH:

SPECIAL

Description

This work consists of furnishing and placing an overlay of latex modified concrete-very early strength (LMC-VES) over conventional existing concrete or repair concrete on bridge decks and approach pavement. Unless otherwise indicated on the plans, groove the bridge floor in accordance with Article 420-14(B) of the *Standard Specifications*.

Materials

For equipment, proportioning and mixing of modified compositions, see Section 1000-8 of the *Standard Specifications*. Prior to beginning any work, obtain approval for all equipment to be used for deck preparation, mixing, placing, finishing, and curing the latex modified concrete.

For material of modified compositions, see Section 1000-8 of the *Standard Specifications* with the following modifications:

Page 10-10, Section 1000-8(A), add the following:

Cement – For latex modified concrete-very early strength, Cement shall be approximately 1/3 calcium sulfoaluminate (C4A3S) and 2/3 dicalcium silicate (C2S) or other hydraulic cement that will provide a Latex-Modified Concrete that meets the physical requirements for Latex-Modified Concrete as indicated in this special provision.

Page 10-11, Table beginning in paragraph 4, add the following:

Minimum compressive strength, normal setting concrete, 3000 psi at 7 days; very early strength concrete, 3000 psi at 3 hours.

Water-Cement Ratio by weight, normal setting concrete, maximum 0.40; very early strength concrete, maximum 0.42

Page 10-11, last paragraph of 1000-8, add the following:

Submit the latex modified concrete mix design, including laboratory compressive strength data for a minimum of six 4-inch by 8-inch cylinders at the appropriate age (7 days for normal setting concrete; 3 hours for very early strength concrete) to the Engineer for review. Include test results for the slump and air content of the laboratory mix. Perform tests in accordance with AASHTO T 22, T 119 and T 152.

System Quality Submittals

Past Performance Submittal: Prior to beginning work, the latex modified concrete overlay Contractor shall submit records demonstrating verifiable satisfactory performance utilizing very early strength latex modified concrete on at least five (5) bridges in any state with similar scope of work.

Preparation of Surface

Completely clean all surfaces within the 48 hours prior to placing the overlay unless otherwise approved.

Thoroughly soak the clean surface for at least 2 hours immediately prior to placing the latex modified concrete. After soaking the surface for at least 2 hours, cover it with a layer of white opaque polyethylene film that is at least 4 mils (0.100 mm) thick. Immediately prior to placing the latex modified concrete, remove standing water from the surface.

Placing and Finishing

Prior to placing modified material, install a bulkhead of easily compressible material at expansion joints to the required grade and profile. Placing material across expansion joints and sawing it later is not permitted.

Place and fasten screed rails in position to ensure finishing the new surface to the required profile. Do not treat screed rails with parting compound to facilitate their removal. Prior to placing the overlay, attach a 1 1/2 inch filler block to the bottom of the screed and pass it over the area to be repaired to check the thickness. Remove all concrete that the block does not clear.

Separate screed rails or construction dams from the newly placed material by passing a pointing trowel along their inside face. Carefully make this trowel cut for the entire depth and length of rails or dams after the modified composition has sufficiently stiffened and cannot flow back.

Brush a latex cement mixture onto the wetted, prepared surface. Carefully give all vertical and horizontal surfaces a thorough, even coating and do not let the brushed material dry before it is covered with the additional material required for the final grade. Remove all loose aggregate from the latex cement brushed surface prior to latex concrete placement (NOTE: Not required for surfaces prepared with hydro-demolition).

Place the latex modified concrete in one operation.

Provide a minimum overlay thickness of 1 1/2 inches and a final surface that is approximately the same as the original deck surface.

Construction joints other than those shown on the plans will not be permitted unless approved by the Engineer.

When a tight, uniform surface is achieved and before the concrete becomes non-plastic, further finish the surface of the floor by burlap dragging or another acceptable method that produces an acceptable uniform surface texture.

Promptly cover the surface with a single layer of clean, wet burlap as soon as the surface will support it without deformation. Wet cure only the surface for minimum 3 hours and until a compressive strength of 3000 psi is reached. Keep the curing material saturated during the wet cure period.

Do not place the latex modified concrete before the burlap is saturated and approved by the Engineer. Drain excess water from the wet burlap before placement.

As soon as practical, after the concrete has hardened sufficiently, test the finished surface with an approved rolling straightedge that is designed, constructed, and adjusted so that it will accurately indicate or mark all floor areas which deviate from a plane surface by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet (3 mm in 3 m). Remove all high areas in the hardened surface in excess of 1/8 inch in 10 feet (3 mm in 3 m) with an approved grinding or cutting machine. Where variations are such that the corrections extend below the limits of the top layer of grout, seal the corrected surface with an approved sealing agent if required by the Engineer. If approved by the Engineer, correct low areas in an acceptable manner.

Vehicular traffic may travel across an un-grooved deck, however, complete the transverse sawed grooves across the entire deck area after the latex modified concrete achieves design strength and no later than seven days after placing the latex modified concrete.

Limitations of Operations

The mixer will not be permitted on the bridge deck unless otherwise approved.

No traffic is permitted on the finished latex modified concrete surface until the total specified curing time is completed and until the concrete reaches the minimum specified compressive strength.

Do not place latex modified concrete if the temperature of the concrete surface on which the overlay is to be placed is below 40°F (4°C) or above 85°F (29°C). Measure the surface temperature by placing a thermometer under the insulation against the surface.

Prior to placing latex modified concrete, the Engineer determines the air temperature and wind speed. Do not place latex modified concrete if the ambient air temperature is below 45°F (7°C) or above 85°F (29°C), or if the wind velocity is in excess of 10 mph (16 km/h). If working at night, provide approved lighting. Provide aggregates for use in the latex modified concrete that are free from ice, frost and frozen particles when introduced into the mixer.

Do not place latex modified concrete when the temperature of the latex modified concrete is below 45°F (7°C) or above 85°F (29°C).

Stop all placement operations during periods of precipitation. Take adequate precautions to protect freshly placed latex modified concrete from sudden or unexpected precipitation. Keep an adequate quantity of protective coverings at the worksite to protect the freshly placed pavement from precipitation.

Measurement and Payment

Latex Modified Concrete Overlay-Very Early Strength will be measured and paid for in cubic yards of latex modified concrete satisfactorily placed in the completed deck.

Placing and Finishing of Latex Modified Concrete Overlay-Very Early Strength will be paid for at the contract unit price bid per square yard which price will be full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment and incidentals required to complete the work in accordance with the contract documents.

Grooving Bridge Floors will be measured and paid in the actual number of square feet.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Latex Modified Concrete Overlay-Very Early Strength	Cubic Yard
Placing and Finishing Latex Modified Concrete-Very Early Strength	Square Yard
Grooving Bridge Floors	Square Feet

EVAZOTE JOINT SEALS:

Seals

Use preformed seals compatible with concrete and resistant to abrasion, oxidation, oils, gasoline, salt and other materials that are spilled on or applied to the surface. Use a low-density closed cell, cross-linked ethylene vinyl acetate polyethylene copolymer nitrogen blown material for the seal.

Use seals manufactured with grooves 1/8" (3 mm) ± wide by 1/8" (3 mm) ± deep and spaced between 1/4 (6 mm) and 1/2 inch (13 mm) apart along the bond surface running the length of the joint. Use seals sized so that the depth of the seal meets the manufacturer’s recommendation, but is not less than 70% of the uncompressed width. Provide a seal designed so that, when compressed, the center portion of the top does not extend upward above the original height of the seal by more than 1/4 inch (6 mm). Splice the seal using the heat welding method by placing the joint material ends against a teflon heating iron of 350°F (177°C) for 7 - 10 seconds, then pressing the ends together tightly. Do not test the welding until the material has completely cooled. Use material that resists weathering and ultraviolet rays. Provide a seal that has a working range of 30% tension and 60% compression and is watertight along its entire length including the ends.

Provide seals that meet the requirements given below.

TEST	TEST METHOD	REQUIREMENT
Elongation at break	ASTM D3575	210 ± 15%
Tensile strength, psi (kPa)	ASTM D3575	110 ± 15 (755 ± 100)

Compression Recovery (% of original width)	AASHTO T42 50% compr. for 22 hr. @ 73°F (23°C) 1/2 hr. recovery	87 ± 3
Weather/Deterioration	AASHTO T42 Accelerated Weathering	No deterioration for 10 years min.
Compression/Deflection	@ 50% deflection of original width @ 50% deflection of original width	10 psi (69 kPa) min. 60 psi (414 kPa) max.
Tear Strength, psi (kPa)	ASTM D624	16 ± 3 (110 ± 20)
Density	ASTM D545	2.8 to 3.4
Water Absorption (% vol/vol)	ASTM D3575 Total immersion for 3 months	3

Have the top of the evazote seal clearly shop marked. Inspect the evazote seals upon receipt to ensure that the marks are clearly visible upon installation.

Adhesives

Use a two component, 100% solid, modified epoxy adhesive with the seal that meets the requirements of ASTM C881, Type 1, Grade 3, Class B & C and has the following physical properties:

Tensile strength..... 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) min.
Compressive strength..... 7000 psi (48.3 MPa) min.
Shore D Hardness 75 psi (0.5 MPa) min.
Water Absorption..... 0.25% by weight

Use an adhesive that is workable to 40°F (4°C). When installing in temperatures below 40°F (4°C) or for application on moist, difficult to dry concrete surfaces, use an adhesive specified by the manufacturer of the joint material.

Sawing the Joints

When sawing the joint to receive the evazote seal, always use a rigid guide to control the saw in the desired direction. To control the saw and to produce a straight line as indicated on the plans, anchor and positively connect a template or a track to the bridge deck. Do not saw the joint by visual means such as a chalk line. Fill the holes used for holding the template or track to the deck with an approved, flowable non-shrink, non-metallic grout.

Saw cut to the desired width and depth in one or two passes of the saw by placing and spacing two metal blades on the saw shaft to the desired width for compression seals.

The desired depth is the depth of the seal plus 1/4 inch (6 mm) above the top of the seal plus approximately 1 inch (25 mm) below the bottom of the seal. An irregular bottom of sawed joint is permitted as indicated on the plans. Grind exposed corners on saw cut edges to a 1/4" (6 mm) chamfer.

Remove any staining or deposited material resulting from sawing with a wet blade to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Use extreme care to saw the joint straight to the desired width and to prevent any chipping or damage to sawed edges of the joint.

Preparation for Sawed Joints

When the plans call for sawing the joint, the Engineer thoroughly inspects the sawed joint opening for spalls, popouts, cracks, etc. Make all necessary repairs prior to blast cleaning and installing the seal.

Immediately before sealing, clean the joints by abrasive blasting with approved blasting medium. Abrasive blast to provide a firm, clean joint surface free of curing compound, loose material and any foreign matter. Abrasive blast without causing pitting or uneven surfaces. The aggregate in the elastomeric concrete may be exposed after sandblasting.

After blasting, either brush the surface with clean brushes made of hair, bristle or fiber, blow the surface with compressed air, or vacuum the surface until all traces of blast products and abrasives are removed from the surface, pockets, and corners.

If nozzle blasting, use compressed air that does not contain detrimental amounts of water or oil.

Examine the blast cleaned surface and remove any traces of oil, grease or smudge deposited in the cleaning operations.

Bond the seal to the blast cleaned surface on the same day the surface is blast cleaned.

Seal Installation

Install the joint seal according to the manufacturer’s procedures and recommendations and as recommended below. Do not install the joint seal if the ambient air temperature is below 45°F (7°C). Have a manufacturer’s representative present during the installation of the first seal of the project.

Begin installation at the low end of the joint after applying the mixed epoxy to the sides of both the joint material and both sides of the joint, making certain to completely fill the grooves with epoxy. With gloved hands, compress the material and with the help of a blunt probe, push it down into the joint until it is recessed approximately 1/4 inch (6 mm) below the surface. Do not push the seal at an angle that would stretch the material. Once work on a joint begins, do not stop until it is completed. Clean the excess epoxy off the surface of the joint material *quickly* and *thoroughly*. Do not use solvents to remove excess epoxy. Remove excess epoxy in accordance with the joint manufacturer’s recommendations.

Install the seal so that it is watertight. Testing of the joint seal is not required, but it is observed until final inspection.

Basis of Payment

Basis of payment for all expansion joint seals will be at the lump sum contract price for *Evazote Joint Seals*, which prices and payment will be full compensation for furnishing all material, including elastomeric concrete when required, labor, tools and equipment necessary for installing these units in place and accepted, including all materials, labor, tools and incidentals for performing the original watertight integrity test

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Evazote Joint Seals	Lump Sum

LAW ENFORCEMENT

SPECIAL

Description

Furnish law enforcement officers and marked law enforcement vehicles to direct traffic in accordance with the contract.

Construction Methods

Use uniformed law enforcement officers and marked law enforcement vehicles equipped with lights mounted on top of the vehicle and law enforcement vehicle emblems to direct or control traffic as required by the plans or by the Engineer.

Measurement and Payment

Law Enforcement will be measured and paid for in the actual number of hours that each law enforcement officer is provided during the life of the project as approved by the Engineer. There will be no direct payment for marked law enforcement vehicles as they are considered incidental to the pay item.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Law Enforcement	Hour

FALSEWORK AND FORMWORK:

(8-4-09)

Description

Use this Special Provision as a guide to develop temporary works submittals required by the Standard Specifications or other provisions; no additional submittals are required herein. Such temporary works include, but are not limited to, falsework and formwork.

Falsework is any temporary construction used to support the permanent structure until it becomes self-supporting. Formwork is the temporary structure or mold used to retain plastic or fluid concrete in its designated shape until it hardens. Access scaffolding is a temporary structure that functions as a work platform that supports construction personnel, materials, and tools, but is not intended to support the structure. Scaffolding systems that are used to temporarily support permanent structures (as opposed to functioning as work platforms) are considered to be falsework under the definitions given. Shoring is a component of falsework such as horizontal, vertical, or inclined support members. Where the term "temporary works" is used, it includes all of the temporary facilities used in bridge construction that do not become part of the permanent structure.

Design and construct safe and adequate temporary works that will support all loads imposed and provide the necessary rigidity to achieve the lines and grades shown on the plans in the final structure.

Materials

Select materials suitable for temporary works; however, select materials that also ensure the safety and quality required by the design assumptions. The Engineer has authority to reject material on the basis of its condition, inappropriate use, safety, or nonconformance with the plans. Clearly identify allowable

loads or stresses for all materials or manufactured devices on the plans. Revise the plan and notify the Engineer if any change to materials or material strengths is required.

Design Requirements

A. Working Drawings

Provide working drawings for items as specified in the contract, or as required by the Engineer, with design calculations and supporting data in sufficient detail to permit a structural and safety review of the proposed design of the temporary work.

When concrete placement is involved, include data such as the drawings of proposed sequence, rate of placement, direction of placement, and location of all construction joints. Submit the number of copies as called for by the contract.

When required, have the drawings and calculations prepared under the guidance of, and sealed by, a North Carolina Registered Professional Engineer who is knowledgeable in temporary works design.

Design falsework and formwork requiring submittals in accordance with the 1995 AASHTO *Guide Design Specifications for Bridge Temporary Works* except as noted herein.

1. Wind Loads

Table 2.2 of Article 2.2.5.1 is modified to include wind velocities up to 110 mph (177 km/hr). In addition, Table 2.2A is included to provide the maximum wind speeds by county in North Carolina.

Table 2.2 - Wind Pressure Values

Height Zone feet (m) above ground	Pressure, lb/ft ² (kPa) for Indicated Wind Velocity, mph (km/hr)				
	70 (112.7)	80 (128.7)	90 (144.8)	100 (160.9)	110 (177.0)
0 to 30 (0 to 9.1)	15 (0.72)	20 (0.96)	25 (1.20)	30 (1.44)	35 (1.68)
30 to 50 (9.1 to 15.2)	20 (0.96)	25 (1.20)	30 (1.44)	35 (1.68)	40 (1.92)
50 to 100 (15.2 to 30.5)	25 (1.20)	30 (1.44)	35 (1.68)	40 (1.92)	45 (2.15)
over 100 (30.5)	30 (1.44)	35 (1.68)	40 (1.92)	45 (2.15)	50 (2.39)

2. Time of Removal

The following requirements replace those of Article 3.4.8.2.

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Do not remove forms until the concrete has attained strengths required in Article 420-16 of the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

Do not remove forms until the concrete has sufficient strength to prevent damage to the surface.

Table 2.2A - Steady State Maximum Wind Speeds by Counties in North Carolina

COUNTY	25 YR (mph) (km/hr)	COUNTY	25 YR (mph) (km/hr)	COUNTY	25 YR (mph) (km/hr)
Alamance	70 (112.7)	Franklin	70 (112.7)	Pamlico	100 (160.9)
Alexander	70 (112.7)	Gaston	70 (112.7)	Pasquotank	100 (160.9)
Alleghany	70 (112.7)	Gates	90 (144.8)	Pender	100 (160.9)
Anson	70 (112.7)	Graham	80 (128.7)	Perquimans	100 (160.9)
Ashe	70 (112.7)	Granville	70 (112.7)	Person	70 (112.7)
Avery	70 (112.7)	Greene	80 (128.7)	Pitt	90 (144.8)
Beaufort	100 (160.9)	Guilford	70 (112.7)	Polk	80 (128.7)
Bertie	90 (144.8)	Halifax	80 (128.7)	Randolph	70 (112.7)
Bladen	90 (144.8)	Harnett	70 (112.7)	Richmond	70 (112.7)
Brunswick	100 (160.9)	Haywood	80 (128.7)	Robeson	80 (128.7)
Buncombe	80 (128.7)	Henderson	80 (128.7)	Rockingham	70 (112.7)
Burke	70 (112.7)	Hertford	90 (144.8)	Rowan	70 (112.7)
Cabarrus	70 (112.7)	Hoke	70 (112.7)	Rutherford	70 (112.7)
Caldwell	70 (112.7)	Hyde	110 (177.0)	Sampson	90 (144.8)
Camden	100 (160.9)	Iredell	70 (112.7)	Scotland	70 (112.7)
Carteret	110 (177.0)	Jackson	80 (128.7)	Stanley	70 (112.7)
Caswell	70 (112.7)	Johnston	80 (128.7)	Stokes	70 (112.7)
Catawba	70 (112.7)	Jones	100 (160.9)	Surry	70 (112.7)
Cherokee	80 (128.7)	Lee	70 (112.7)	Swain	80 (128.7)
Chatham	70 (112.7)	Lenoir	90 (144.8)	Transylvania	80 (128.7)
Chowan	90 (144.8)	Lincoln	70 (112.7)	Tyrell	100 (160.9)
Clay	80 (128.7)	Macon	80 (128.7)	Union	70 (112.7)
Cleveland	70 (112.7)	Madison	80 (128.7)	Vance	70 (112.7)
Columbus	90 (144.8)	Martin	90 (144.8)	Wake	70 (112.7)
Craven	100 (160.9)	McDowell	70 (112.7)	Warren	70 (112.7)
Cumberland	80 (128.7)	Mecklenburg	70 (112.7)	Washington	100 (160.9)
Currituck	100 (160.9)	Mitchell	70 (112.7)	Watauga	70 (112.7)
Dare	110 (177.0)	Montgomery	70(112.7)	Wayne	80 (128.7)
Davidson	70 (112.7)	Moore	70 (112.7)	Wilkes	70 (112.7)
Davie	70 (112.7)	Nash	80 (128.7)	Wilson	80 (128.7)
Duplin	90 (144.8)	New Hanover	100 (160.9)	Yadkin	70 (112.7)
Durham	70 (112.7)	Northampton	80 (128.7)	Yancey	70 (112.7)
Edgecombe	80 (128.7)	Onslow	100 (160.9)		
Forsyth	70 (112.7)	Orange	70 (112.7)		

Note on the working drawings any anchorages, connectors, inserts, steel sleeves or other such devices used as part of the falsework or formwork that remains in the permanent structure. If the plan notes indicate that the structure contains the necessary corrosion protection required for a Corrosive Site,

epoxy coat, galvanize or metalize these devices. Electroplating will not be allowed. Any coating required by the Engineer will be considered incidental to the various pay items requiring temporary works.

B. Review and Approval

The Engineer is responsible for the review and approval of temporary works' drawings.

Submit the working drawings sufficiently in advance of proposed use to allow for their review, revision (if needed), and approval without delay to the work.

Do not start construction of any temporary work for which working drawings are required until the drawings have been approved. Such approval does not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the working drawings.

The time period for review of the working drawings does not begin until complete drawings and design calculations, when required, are received by the Engineer.

On the drawings, show all information necessary to allow the design of any component to be checked independently as determined by the Engineer.

If requested by the Engineer, submit with the working drawings manufacturer's catalog data listing the weight of all construction equipment that will be supported on the temporary work. Show anticipated total settlements and/or deflections of falsework and forms on the working drawings. Include falsework footing settlements, joint take-up, and deflection of beams or girders. Falsework hangers that support concentrated loads and are installed at the edge of thin top flange concrete girders (such as bulb tee girders) shall be spaced so as not to exceed 75% of the manufacturer's stated safe working load. Use of dual leg hangers (such as Meadow Burke HF-42 and HF-43) are not allowed. Design the falsework and forms supporting deck slabs and overhangs on girder bridges so that there will be no differential settlement between the girders and the deck forms during placement of deck concrete.

Construction Requirements

All requirements of Section 420 of the Standard Specifications apply.

Construct temporary works in conformance with the approved working drawings. Ensure that the quality of materials and workmanship employed is consistent with that assumed in the design of the temporary works. Do not weld falsework members to any portion of the permanent structure unless approved. Show any welding to the permanent structure on the approved construction drawings.

Provide tell-tales attached to the forms and extending to the ground, or other means, for accurate measurement of falsework settlement. Make sure that the anticipated compressive settlement and/or deflection of falsework does not exceed 1 inch (25 mm). For cast-in-place concrete structures, make sure that the calculated deflection of falsework flexural members does not exceed 1/240 of their span regardless of whether or not the deflection is compensated by camber strips.

A. Maintenance and Inspection

Inspect and maintain the temporary work in an acceptable condition throughout the period of its use. Certify that the manufactured devices have been maintained in a condition to allow them to safely

carry their rated loads. Clearly mark each piece so that its capacity can be readily determined at the job site.

Perform an in-depth inspection of an applicable portion(s) of the temporary works, in the presence of the Engineer, not more than 24 hours prior to the beginning of each concrete placement. Inspect other temporary works at least once a month to ensure that they are functioning properly. Have a North Carolina Registered Professional Engineer inspect the cofferdams, shoring, sheathing, support of excavation structures, and support systems for load tests prior to loading.

B. Foundations

Determine the safe bearing capacity of the foundation material on which the supports for temporary works rest. If required by the Engineer, conduct load tests to verify proposed bearing capacity values that are marginal or in other high-risk situations.

The use of the foundation support values shown on the contract plans of the permanent structure is permitted if the foundations are on the same level and on the same soil as those of the permanent structure.

Allow for adequate site drainage or soil protection to prevent soil saturation and washout of the soil supporting the temporary works supports.

If piles are used, the estimation of capacities and later confirmation during construction using standard procedures based on the driving characteristics of the pile is permitted. If preferred, use load tests to confirm the estimated capacities; or, if required by the Engineer conduct load tests to verify bearing capacity values that are marginal or in other high risk situations.

The Engineer reviews and approves the proposed pile and soil bearing capacities.

Removal

Unless otherwise permitted, remove and keep all temporary works upon completion of the work. Do not disturb or otherwise damage the finished work.

Remove temporary works in conformance with the contract documents. Remove them in such a manner as to permit the structure to uniformly and gradually take the stresses due to its own weight.

Method of Measurement

Unless otherwise specified, temporary works will not be directly measured.

Basis of Payment

Payment at the contract unit prices for the various pay items requiring temporary works will be full compensation for the above falsework and formwork.

SUBMITTAL OF WORKING DRAWINGS:**General**

Submit working drawings in accordance with Article 105-2 of the *Standard Specifications* and this provision. For this provision, "submittals" refers to only those listed in this provision. The list of submittals contained herein does not represent a list of required submittals for the project. Submittals are only necessary for those items as required by the contract. Make submittals that are not specifically noted in this provision directly to the Resident Engineer. Either the Structure Design Unit or the Geotechnical Engineering Unit or both units will jointly review submittals.

If a submittal contains variations from plan details or specifications or significantly affects project cost, field construction or operations, discuss the submittal with and submit all copies to the Resident Engineer. State the reason for the proposed variation in the submittal. To minimize review time, make sure all submittals are complete when initially submitted. Provide a contact name and information with each submittal. Direct any questions regarding submittal requirements to the Resident Engineer, Structure Design Unit contacts or the Geotechnical Engineering Unit contacts noted below.

In order to facilitate in-plant inspection by NCDOT and approval of working drawings, provide the name, address and telephone number of the facility where fabrication will actually be done if different than shown on the title block of the submitted working drawings. This includes, but is not limited to, precast concrete items, prestressed concrete items and fabricated steel or aluminum items.

Addresses and Contacts

For submittals to the Structure Design Unit, use the following addresses:

Via US mail:

Mr. G. R. Perfetti, P. E.
State Bridge Design Engineer
North Carolina Department
of Transportation
Structure Design Unit
1581 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1581
Attention: Mr. P. D. Lambert, P. E.

Via other delivery service:

Mr. G. R. Perfetti, P. E.
State Bridge Design Engineer
North Carolina Department
of Transportation
Structure Design Unit
1000 Birch Ridge Drive
Raleigh, NC 27610
Attention: Mr. P. D. Lambert, P. E.

For submittals to the Geotechnical Engineering Unit, use the following addresses:

For projects in Divisions 1-7, use the following Eastern Regional Office address:

Via US mail:

Mr. K. J. Kim, Ph. D., P. E.
Eastern Regional Geotechnical
Manager
North Carolina Department
of Transportation
Geotechnical Engineering Unit
Eastern Regional Office
1570 Mail Service Center

Via other delivery service:

Mr. K. J. Kim, Ph. D., P. E.
Eastern Regional Geotechnical
Manager
North Carolina Department
of Transportation
Geotechnical Engineering Unit
Eastern Regional Office
3301 Jones Sausage Road, Suite 100

Direct any questions concerning submittal review status, review comments or drawing markups to the following contacts:

Primary Structures Contact: Paul Lambert
(919) 250 – 4041
(919) 250 – 4082 facsimile
plambert@ncdot.gov

Secondary Structures Contacts: James Gaither (919) 250 – 4042
David Stark (919) 250 – 4044

Eastern Regional Geotechnical Contact (Divisions 1-7):

K. J. Kim
(919) 662 – 4710
(919) 662 – 3095 facsimile
kkim@ncdot.gov

Submittal Copies

Furnish one complete copy of each submittal, including all attachments, to the Resident Engineer. At the same time, submit the number of hard copies shown below of the same complete submittal directly to the Structure Design Unit and/or the Geotechnical Engineering Unit.

The first table below covers “Structure Submittals”. The Resident Engineer will receive review comments and drawing markups for these submittals from the Structure Design Unit. The second table in this section covers “Geotechnical Submittals”. The Resident Engineer will receive review comments and drawing markups for these submittals from the Geotechnical Engineering Unit.

Unless otherwise required, submit one set of supporting calculations to either the Structure Design Unit or the Geotechnical Engineering Unit unless both units require submittal copies in which case submit a set of supporting calculations to each unit. Provide additional copies of any submittal as directed by the Engineer.

STRUCTURE SUBMITTALS

Submittal	Copies Required by Structure Design Unit	Copies Required by Geotechnical Engineering Unit	Contract Reference Requiring Submittal ¹
Arch Culvert Falsework	5	0	Plan Note, SN Sheet & “Falsework and Formwork”
Box Culvert Falsework ⁷	5	0	Plan Note, SN Sheet & “Falsework and Formwork”
Cofferdams	6	2	Article 410-4
Evazote Joint Seals ⁶	9	0	“Evazote Joint Seals”
Expansion Joint Seals (hold down plate type with base angle)	9	0	“Expansion Joint Seals”
Expansion Joint Seals (modular)	2, then 9	0	“Modular Expansion Joint Seals”
Expansion Joint Seals (strip seals)	9	0	“Strip Seals”
Falsework & Forms ² (substructure)	8	0	Article 420-3 & “Falsework and Formwork”

Falsework & Forms (superstructure)	8	0	Article 420-3 & "Falsework and Formwork"
Girder Erection over Railroad	5	0	Railroad Provisions
Maintenance and Protection of Traffic Beneath Proposed Structure	8	0	"Maintenance and Protection of Traffic Beneath Proposed Structure at Station ____"
Metal Bridge Railing	8	0	Plan Note
Metal Stay-in-Place Forms	8	0	Article 420-3
Metalwork for Elastomeric Bearings ^{4,5}	7	0	Article 1072-10
Miscellaneous Metalwork ^{4,5}	7	0	Article 1072-10
Optional Disc Bearings ⁴	8	0	"Optional Disc Bearings"
Overhead Signs	13	0	Article 903-3(C) & Applicable Provisions
Pile Splicers	7	2	Subarticle 450-7(C) & "Piles"
Pile Points	7	2	Subarticle 450-7(D) & "Piles"
Placement of Equipment on Structures (cranes, etc.)	7	0	Article 420-20
Pot Bearings ⁴	8	0	"Pot Bearings"
Precast Concrete Box Culverts	2, then 1 reproducible	0	"Optional Precast Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert at Station ____"
Precast Retaining Wall Panels	10	1	Article 1077-2
Prestressed Concrete Cored Slab (detensioning sequences) ³	6	0	Article 1078-11
Prestressed Concrete Deck Panels	6 and 1 reproducible	0	Article 420-3
Prestressed Concrete Girder (strand elongation and detensioning sequences)	6	0	Articles 1078-8 and 1078-11
Removal of Existing Structure over Railroad	5	0	Railroad Provisions
Revised Bridge Deck Plans (adaptation to prestressed deck panels)	2, then 1 reproducible	0	Article 420-3
Revised Bridge Deck Plans (adaptation to modular expansion joint seals)	2, then 1 reproducible	0	"Modular Expansion Joint Seals"
Sound Barrier Wall Casting Plans	10	0	Article 1077-2 & "Sound Barrier Wall"
Sound Barrier Wall Steel Fabrication Plans ⁵	7	0	Article 1072-10 & "Sound Barrier Wall"
Structural Steel ⁴	2, then 7	0	Article 1072-10

Temporary Detour Structures	10	2	Article 400-3 & "Construction, Maintenance and Removal of Temporary Structure at Station "
TFE Expansion Bearings ⁴	8	0	Article 1072-10

FOOTNOTES

1. References are provided to help locate the part of the contract where the submittals are required. References in quotes refer to the provision by that name. Articles and subarticles refer to the *Standard Specifications*.
2. Submittals for these items are necessary only when required by a note on plans.
3. Submittals for these items may not be required. A list of pre-approved sequences is available from the producer or the Materials & Tests Unit.
4. The fabricator may submit these items directly to the Structure Design Unit.
5. The two sets of preliminary submittals required by Article 1072-10 of the *Standard Specifications* are not required for these items.
6. Submittals for Fabrication Drawings are not required. Submittals for Catalogue Cuts of Proposed Material are required. See Section 5.A of the referenced provision.
7. Submittals are necessary only when the top slab thickness is 18" or greater.