

Project Special Provisions  
Structure

Table of Contents

|  |            | Page<br># |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Falsework and Formwork   | (8-4-09)   | 1         |
| Submittal of Working Drawings  | (1-27-10)  | 6         |
| Construction, Maintenance & Removal of Temporary Access<br>at Station 19+09.50 -L- | (11-17-06) | 13        |
| Crane Safety   | (8-15-05)  | 14        |
| Grout for Structures   | (7-12-07)  | 15        |
| Prestressed Concrete Members   | (10-12-10) | 17        |
| Curing Concrete  | (6-12-09)  | 23        |
| Vertical Concrete Barrier Rail   | (1-27-10)  | 24        |
| Piles  | (3-5-10)   | 24        |



*Quang H. Nguyen* 1-11-11

**PROJECT SPECIAL PROVISIONS**  
**STRUCTURE**

**PROJECT B-4467**

**CLAY COUNTY**

**FALSEWORK AND FORMWORK**

**(8-4-09)**

**1.0 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.

**2.0 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.

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

2. Time of Removal

The following requirements replace those of Article 3.4.8.2.

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<br>(mph)<br>(km/hr) | COUNTY      | 25 YR<br>(mph)<br>(km/hr) | COUNTY       | 25 YR<br>(mph)<br>(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.

#### 4.0 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.

### 5.0 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.

#### **6.0 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT**

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

#### **7.0 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**

(1-27-10)

#### **1.0 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.

**2.0 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.

Submittals may also be made via email.

Send submittals to:

[plambert@ncdot.gov](mailto:plambert@ncdot.gov) (Paul Lambert)

Send an additional e-copy of the submittal to the following address:

[jgaither@ncdot.gov](mailto:jgaither@ncdot.gov) (James Gaither)

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  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1570

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  
Garner, NC 27529

For projects in Divisions 8-14, use the following Western Regional Office address:

Via US mail:

Mr. John Pilipchuk, L. G., P. E.  
Western Regional Geotechnical  
Manager  
North Carolina Department  
of Transportation  
Geotechnical Engineering Unit  
Western Regional Office  
5253 Z Max Boulevard  
Harrisburg, NC 28075

Via other delivery service:

Mr. John Pilipchuk, L. G., P. E.  
Western Region Geotechnical  
Manager  
North Carolina Department  
of Transportation  
Geotechnical Engineering Unit  
Western Regional Office  
5253 Z Max Boulevard  
Harrisburg, NC 28075



The status of the review of structure-related submittals sent to the Structure Design Unit can be viewed from the Unit's web site, via the "Contractor Submittal" link.

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Primary Structures Contact:                             | Paul Lambert<br>919) 250 – 4041<br>(919) 250 – 4082 facsimile<br><a href="mailto:plambert@ncdot.gov">plambert@ncdot.gov</a>        |
| Secondary Structures Contacts:                          | James Gaither (919) 250 – 4042<br>David Stark (919) 250 – 4044   |
| Eastern Regional Geotechnical Contact (Divisions 1-7):  | K. J. Kim<br>(919) 662 – 4710<br>(919) 662 – 3095 facsimile<br><a href="mailto:kkim@ncdot.gov">kkim@ncdot.gov</a>                  |
| Western Regional Geotechnical Contact (Divisions 8-14): | John Pilipchuk<br>(704) 455 – 8902<br>(704) 455 – 8912 facsimile<br><a href="mailto:jpilipchuk@ncdot.gov">jpilipchuk@ncdot.gov</a> |

### 3.0 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

| <b>Submittal</b>   | <b>Copies<br/>Required by<br/>Structure<br/>Design Unit</b> | <b>Copies<br/>Required by<br/>Geotechnical<br/>Engineering<br/>Unit</b> | <b>Contract Reference<br/>Requiring Submittal <sup>1</sup></b>                     |
|--|---|---|--|
| Arch Culvert Falsework   | 5   | 0   | Plan Note, SN Sheet & "Falsework and Formwork"                                     |
| Box Culvert Falsework <sup>7</sup>                                     | 5   | 0   | Plan Note, SN Sheet & "Falsework and Formwork"                                     |
| Cofferdams   | 6   | 2   | Article 410-4  |
| Evazote Joint Seals <sup>6</sup>                                       | 9   | 0   | "Evazote Joint Seals"  |
| Expansion Joint Seals<br>(hold down plate type with base angle)        | 9   | 0   | "Expansion Joint Seals"  |
| Expansion Joint Seals<br>(modular)                                     | 2, then 9   | 0   | "Modular Expansion Joint Seals"  |
| Expansion Joint Seals<br>(strip seals)                                 | 9   | 0   | "Strip Seals"  |
| Falsework & Forms <sup>2</sup><br>(substructure)                       | 8   | 0   | Article 420-3 & "Falsework and Formwork"   |
| Falsework & Forms<br>(superstructure)                                  | 8   | 0   | Article 420-3 & "Falsework and Formwork"   |
| Girder Erection over Railroad  | 5   | 0   | Railroad Provisions  |
| Maintenance and Protection of<br>Traffic Beneath Proposed<br>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<br>Bearings <sup>4,5</sup>                   | 7   | 0   | Article 1072-10  |
| Miscellaneous Metalwork <sup>4,5</sup>                                 | 7   | 0   | Article 1072-10  |
| Optional Disc Bearings <sup>4</sup>                                    | 8   | 0   | "Optional Disc Bearings"   |
| Overhead Signs   | 13  | 0   | Article 903-3(C) & Applicable Provisions   |

|  |                           |   |  |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| Pile Splicers  | 7                         | 2 | Subarticle 450-7(C) &<br>“Piles”   |
| Pile Points  | 7                         | 2 | Subarticle 450-7(D) &<br>“Piles”   |
| Placement of Equipment on<br>Structures (cranes, etc.)                           | 7                         | 0 | Article 420-20   |
| Pot Bearings <sup>4</sup>  | 8                         | 0 | “Pot Bearings”   |
| Precast Concrete Box Culverts  | 2, then<br>1 reproducible | 0 | “Optional Precast<br>Reinforced Concrete Box<br>Culvert at Station ____”                                   |
| Precast Retaining Wall Panels  | 10                        | 1 | Article 1077-2   |
| Prestressed Concrete Cored Slab<br>(detensioning sequences) <sup>3</sup>         | 6                         | 0 | Article 1078-11  |
| Prestressed Concrete Deck Panels   | 6 and<br>1 reproducible   | 0 | Article 420-3  |
| Prestressed Concrete Girder<br>(strand elongation and<br>detensioning sequences) | 6                         | 0 | Articles 1078-8 and 1078-<br>11  |
| Removal of Existing Structure<br>over Railroad                                   | 5                         | 0 | Railroad Provisions  |
| Revised Bridge Deck Plans<br>(adaptation to prestressed deck<br>panels)          | 2, then<br>1 reproducible | 0 | Article 420-3  |
| Revised Bridge Deck Plans<br>(adaptation to modular<br>expansion joint seals)    | 2, then<br>1 reproducible | 0 | “Modular Expansion Joint<br>Seals”   |
| Sound Barrier Wall Casting Plans   | 10                        | 0 | Article 1077-2 &<br>“Sound Barrier Wall”   |
| Sound Barrier Wall Steel<br>Fabrication Plans <sup>5</sup>                       | 7                         | 0 | Article 1072-10 &<br>“Sound Barrier Wall”  |
| Structural Steel <sup>4</sup>  | 2, then 7                 | 0 | Article 1072-10  |
| Temporary Detour Structures  | 10                        | 2 | Article 400-3 &<br>“Construction,<br>Maintenance and Removal<br>of Temporary Structure at<br>Station ____” |
| TFE Expansion Bearings <sup>4</sup>  | 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.

**GEOTECHNICAL SUBMITTALS**

| <b>Submittal <sup>1</sup></b>               | <b>Copies<br/>Required by<br/>Geotechnical<br/>Engineering<br/>Unit</b> | <b>Copies<br/>Required by<br/>Structure<br/>Design Unit</b> | <b>Contract Reference<br/>Requiring Submittal <sup>2</sup></b>                           |
|---|---|---|--|
| Crosshole Sonic Logging (CSL)<br>Reports    | 1   | 0   | “Crosshole Sonic Logging”  |
| Drilled Pier Construction<br>Sequence Plans | 1   | 0   | “Drilled Piers”  |
| Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA)<br>Reports      | 2   | 0   | “Pile Driving Analyzer”  |
| Pile Driving Equipment Data <sup>3</sup>    | 1   | 0   | Article 450-5 & “Piles”  |
| Retaining Walls                             | 8   | 2   | Applicable Provisions  |
| Contractor Designed Shoring                 | 7   | 2   | “Temporary Shoring”,<br>“Anchored Temporary<br>Shoring” & “Temporary<br>Soil Nail Walls” |

**FOOTNOTES**

1. With the exception of “Pile Driving Equipment Data”, electronic copies of geotechnical submittals are required. See referenced provision.
2. 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 refer to the *Standard Specifications*.
3. Download Pile Driving Equipment Data Form from following link:  
<http://www.ncdot.org/doh/preconstruct/highway/geotech/formdet/>  
Submit one hard copy of the completed form to the Resident Engineer. Submit a second copy of the completed form electronically, by facsimile or via US Mail or other delivery service to the Geotechnical Engineering Unit. Electronic submission is preferred. See second page of form for submittal instructions.

**CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REMOVAL  
OF TEMPORARY ACCESS AT STATION 19+09.50 -L-**

(11-17-06)

**1.0 GENERAL**

Construct, maintain, and remove the temporary access required to provide the working area necessary for construction of the new bridge, construction of the temporary detour structure, or for the removal of an existing bridge, as applicable. Temporary access may include other methods than those outlined in this Special Provision; however, all types of temporary access are required to meet the requirements of all permits, the Standard Specifications, and this Special Provision.

**2.0 TEMPORARY ROCK CAUSEWAY [WORKPAD]**

Construction of a temporary rock causeway [workpad] within the limits shown on the plans is permitted. Build the causeway [workpad] with Class II riprap topped by a layer of Class A riprap or as otherwise designated on the plans or approved by the Engineer. If desired, recycle the Class II riprap used in the causeway [workpad] for placement in the final riprap slope protection as directed by the Engineer. No payment will be made for recycled riprap as this material is considered incidental to the causeway [workpad] placement and removal. If this option is exercised, no adjustment in contract bid price will be allowed due to an underrun in the quantity of "Plain Rip Rap Class II (2'-0" (600 mm) Thick)".

Completely remove all causeway [workpad] material including pipes and return the entire causeway [workpad] footprint to the original contours and elevations within 90 days of the completion of the deck slab or as otherwise required by permits.

For sites affected by moratoriums or restrictions on in-stream work: Do not construct or remove causeway [workpad] during the moratorium period shown on the permit. If the completion of the deck slab falls within the prohibitive dates for causeway [workpad] construction or removal, begin causeway [workpad] removal immediately following the prohibitive dates.

**3.0 TEMPORARY WORK BRIDGE**

At the contractor's option, construction of a temporary work bridge in lieu of the causeway(s) [workpad] is acceptable, provided the temporary work bridge satisfies all permits. Submit details of the temporary work bridge to the Engineer prior to constructing the work bridge to ensure conformance with the plans and all permits. Completely remove the temporary bridge prior to final acceptance or as otherwise required by the permits.

#### 4.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT

The lump sum price bid for “Construction, Maintenance and Removal of Temporary Access at Station \_\_\_\_\_” will be full compensation for the above work, or other methods of access, including all material, pipes, work bridge components, equipment, tools, labor, disposal, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

#### CRANE SAFETY

(8-15-05)

Comply with the manufacturer specifications and limitations applicable to the operation of any and all cranes and derricks. Prime contractors, sub-contractors, and fully operated rental companies shall comply with the current Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations (OSHA).

Submit all items listed below to the Engineer prior to beginning crane operations involving critical lifts. A critical lift is defined as any lift that exceeds 75 percent of the manufacturer’s crane chart capacity for the radius at which the load will be lifted or requires the use of more than one crane. Changes in personnel or equipment must be reported to the Engineer and all applicable items listed below must be updated and submitted prior to continuing with crane operations.

#### CRANE SAFETY SUBMITTAL LIST

- A. **Competent Person:** Provide the name and qualifications of the “Competent Person” responsible for crane safety and lifting operations. The named competent person will have the responsibility and authority to stop any work activity due to safety concerns.
- B. **Riggers:** Provide the qualifications and experience of the persons responsible for rigging operations. Qualifications and experience should include, but not be limited to, weight calculations, center of gravity determinations, selection and inspection of sling and rigging equipment, and safe rigging practices.
- C. **Crane Inspections:** Inspection records for all cranes shall be current and readily accessible for review upon request.
- D. **Certifications:** By July 1, 2006, crane operators performing critical lifts shall be certified by NC CCO (National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators), or satisfactorily complete the Carolinas AGC’s Professional Crane Operator’s Proficiency Program. Other approved nationally accredited programs will be considered upon request. All crane operators shall also have a current CDL medical card. Submit a list of anticipated critical lifts and corresponding crane operator(s). Include current certification for the type of crane operated (small hydraulic, large hydraulic, small lattice, large lattice) and medical evaluations for each operator.

**GROUT FOR STRUCTURES**

(7-12-07)

**1.0 DESCRIPTION**

This special provision addresses grout for use in structures, including continuous flight auger (CFA) piles, micropiles, soil nail and anchored retaining walls and backfilling crosshole sonic logging (CSL) tubes or grout pockets, shear keys, dowel holes and recesses for cored slabs and box beams. This provision does not apply to grout placed in post-tensioning ducts for bridge beams, girders, or decks. Provide grout composed of portland cement, water and at the Contractor's option, fine aggregate and/or pozzolan. If necessary, use set controlling admixtures. Proportion, mix and place grout in accordance with the plans, the applicable section of the *Standard Specifications* or special provision for the application and this provision.

**2.0 MATERIALS**

Refer to Division 10 of the *Standard Specifications*:

| <b>Item</b>                          | <b>Article</b> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Portland Cement                      | 1024-1         |
| Water                                | 1024-4         |
| Fine Aggregate                       | 1014-1         |
| Fly Ash                              | 1024-5         |
| Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag | 1024-6         |
| Admixtures                           | 1024-3         |

At the Contractor's option, use an approved packaged grout in lieu of the materials above with the exception of the water. Contact the Materials and Tests (M&T) Unit for a list of approved packaged grouts. Consult the manufacturer to determine if the packaged grout selected is suitable for the application and meets the compressive strength and shrinkage requirements.

**3.0 REQUIREMENTS**

Unless required elsewhere in the Contract, provide non-metallic grout with minimum compressive strengths as follows:

| <b>Property</b>                | <b>Requirement</b>  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Compressive Strength @ 3 days  | 2500 psi (17.2 MPa) |
| Compressive Strength @ 28 days | 4500 psi (31.0 MPa) |

For applications other than micropiles, soil nails and ground anchors, use non-shrink grout with shrinkage of less than 0.15%.

When using approved packaged grout, a grout mix design submittal is not required. Submit grout mix designs in terms of saturated surface dry weights on M&T Form 312U in accordance with the applicable section of the *Standard Specifications* or special provision



for the structure. Use an approved testing laboratory to determine the grout mix proportions. Adjust proportions to compensate for surface moisture contained in the aggregates at the time of mixing. Changes in the saturated surface dry mix proportions will not be permitted unless a revised grout mix design submittal is accepted.

For each grout mix design, provide laboratory test results for compressive strength, density, flow and if applicable, aggregate gradation and shrinkage. Submit compressive strength for at least 3 cube and 2 cylinder specimens at the age of 3, 7, 14 and 28 days for a total of at least 20 specimens tested. Perform laboratory tests in accordance with the following:

| <b>Property</b>                                   | <b>Test Method</b>                                |
|---|---|
| Compressive Strength                              | AASHTO T106 and T22                               |
| Density   | AASHTO T133                                       |
| Flow for Sand Cement Grout                        | ASTM C939 (as modified below)                     |
| Flow for Neat Cement Grout<br>(no fine aggregate) | Marsh Funnel and Cup<br>API RP 13B-1, Section 2.2 |
| Aggregate Gradation for Sand Cement Grout         | AASHTO T27  |
| Shrinkage for Non-shrink Grout                    | ASTM C1090  |

When testing grout for flow in accordance with ASTM C939, modify the flow cone outlet diameter from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch (13 to 19 mm).

When grout mix designs are submitted, the Engineer will review the mix designs and notify the Contractor as to their acceptability. Do not use grout mix designs until written acceptance has been received. Acceptance of grout mix designs or use of approved packaged grouts does not relieve the Contractor of responsibility to furnish a product that meets the Contract requirements.

Upon written request from the Contractor, a grout mix design accepted and used satisfactorily on a Department project may be accepted for use on other projects.

#### **4.0 SAMPLING AND PLACEMENT**

The Engineer will determine the locations to sample grout and the number and type of samples collected for field and laboratory testing. Use API RP 13B-1 for field testing grout flow and density of neat cement grout. The compressive strength of the grout will be considered the average compressive strength test results of 3 cube or 2 cylinder specimens at 28 days.

Do not place grout if the grout temperature is less than 50°F (10°C) or more than 90°F (32°C) or if the air temperature measured at the location of the grouting operation in the shade away from artificial heat is below 40°F (4°C).

Provide grout at a rate that permits proper handling, placing and finishing in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations unless directed otherwise by the Engineer. Use grout free of any lumps and undispersed cement. Agitate grout continuously before placement.

Control grout delivery so the interval between placing batches in the same component does not exceed 20 minutes. Place grout before the time between adding the mixing water and placing the grout exceeds that in the table below.

| <b>ELAPSED TIME FOR PLACING GROUT</b>                   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>(with continuous agitation)</b>                      |  |   |
| <b>Air or Grout Temperature<br/>Whichever is Higher</b> | <b>Maximum Elapsed Time</b>                    |   |
|   | <b>No Set Retarding<br/>Admixture<br/>Used</b> | <b>Set Retarding<br/>Admixture<br/>Used</b> |
| 90°F (32°C) or above                                    | 30 min.  | 1 hr. 15 min.                               |
| 80°F (27°C) through 89°F (31°C)                         | 45 min.  | 1 hr. 30 min.                               |
| 79°F (26°C) or below                                    | 60 min.  | 1 hr. 45 min.                               |

**5.0 MISCELLANEOUS**

Comply with Articles 1000-9 through 1000-12 of the *Standard Specifications* to the extent applicable for grout in lieu of concrete.

**PRESTRESSED CONCRETE MEMBERS**

**(10-12-10)**

The 2006 Standard Specifications shall be revised as follows:

**Section 1078-1 - General**, add the following after the second paragraph:

The intent of this section is to require the producer to provide prestressed concrete members that meet the Specifications and exhibit characteristics that are not objectionable to the Department.

**(A) Producer Qualification**

Producers of precast, prestressed concrete members are required to establish proof of their competency and responsibility in accordance with the Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute's (PCI) Plant Certification Program in order to perform work for the project. Certification of the manufacturing plant under the PCI program and submission of proof of certification to the State Materials Engineer is required prior to beginning fabrication. Maintain certification at all times while work is being performed for the Department. Submit proof of certification following each PCI audit to the State Materials Engineer for continued qualification. These same requirements apply to producers subcontracting work from the producer directly employed by the Contractor.

Employ producers PCI certified in Product Group B, Bridge Products, and in one of the appropriate categories as listed below:

- B2 Prestressed Miscellaneous Bridge Products: Includes solid piles, sheet piles and bent caps.
- B3 Prestressed Straight-Strand Bridge Members: Includes all box beams, cored slabs, straight-strand girders and bulb-tees, bridge deck panels, hollow piles, prestressed culverts and straight strand segmental components.
- B4 Prestressed Deflected-Strand Bridge Members: Includes deflected strand girders and bulb-tees, haunched girders, deflected strand segmental superstructure components and other post-tensioned elements.

Categories for elements not listed above will be as required by the project special provision or plans.

**(B) Working Drawing Submittals**

Prior to casting girders, submit complete working drawings to the Engineer for approval. The drawings shall detail the exact location and description of all casting holes, attachments and inserts cast in the member for both temporary and permanent applications. The casting holes, attachments and inserts are in association with, but not limited to: fall protection, overhang falsework, metal stay-in-place forms, solar platforms, temporary girder bracing, transit, erection, lifting and handling. If the plan notes indicate that the structure contains the necessary corrosion protection required for a Corrosive Site, epoxy coat, galvanize or metalize all metallic components except stainless steel and malleable iron components. Electroplating will not be allowed.

**Section 1078-7 – Placing Strands, Ties, and Reinforcing Steel**, replace the first paragraph with the following:

Position strands, ties, supports, reinforcing bars of the sizes shown on the plans and bearing plates in accordance with the detailed dimensions shown on the plans and effectively secure against displacement from their correct positions. The use of previously tensioned strands is not permitted. For prestressing strands, do not allow deflections or displacements of any kind between the end anchorages unless shown on the plans. Place the steel reinforcing in final position after tensioning of the strands. Bend all tie wires to the inside of the member so that the

ends are farther from the edge than the material tied. Support bottom strands spacings not to exceed 20 feet by supports meeting the requirements of Article 1070-4 or by other approved means. Plastic supports may be used when approved.

**Section 1078-7 – Placing Strands, Ties, and Reinforcing Steel**, replace the third paragraph with the following:

Strand splices are only permitted at the end of a reel and when using a single strand jack. Ensure that the strand lengths to be spliced together have the same lay of wire to avoid unraveling and position the splice so that it does not fall within a member. Do not torch cut the ends of the spliced strand lengths. Cut by shears, abrasive grinders, or other means approved by the Engineer. No more than one strand splice per bed is allowed on an individual strand and the use of previously tensioned strands for splicing is not permitted.

**Section 1078-8 – Tensioning Procedure**, add the following to the beginning of the Section:

A producer quality control representative shall be present during strand tensioning.

**Section 1078-9 – Placing Concrete**, replace the entire Section with the following:

Place concrete in accordance with Article 1077-8 and the additional requirements of this article.

Upon completion of stressing strand, place concrete within a reasonable time to prevent contamination of the strands and reinforcing steel.

Place concrete for girders 54” or less in height, and concrete for all cored slabs and box beams, in 2 or more equal horizontal layers. Place concrete for girders over 54” in height in 3 horizontal layers. When placing concrete in 3 layers locate the top of the first layer approximately at the top of the bottom flange and locate the top of the second layer approximately at the top of the web. To prevent separation of surfaces between layers, do not allow the time between successive placements onto previously placed concrete to exceed 20 minutes, unless the previously placed concrete has not yet stiffened, as evidenced by the continuous effective use of vibration. Should shrinkage or settlement cracks occur, the Engineer reserves the right to require additional layers and/or vibration.

The requirement of the above paragraph may be waived with the permission of the Engineer if self consolidating concrete is used.

Internal or a combination of internal and external vibration is required as is necessary to produce uniformly dense concrete without honeycomb.

Place concrete in cold weather in accordance with the requirements of Article 420-9.

Place concrete in daylight unless an adequate lighting system meeting the approval of the Engineer is provided.

Do not exceed a temperature of 95°F in the freshly mixed concrete when placed in the forms.

Place the concrete in the bed in one continuous operation, finishing each member before proceeding to the next one. If the pour stops before the concrete in all the members in the bed is placed, start curing immediately. Do not place concrete in any remaining members in that bed setup once curing at elevated temperatures has begun.

When cored slabs and box beams are cast, employ an internal hold-down system to prevent the voids from moving. At least six weeks prior to casting cored slabs or box beams, submit to the Engineer for review and comment, detailed drawings of the proposed void material and hold-down system. In addition to structural details, indicate the location and spacing of the holds-downs. Submit the proposed method of concrete placement and of consolidating the concrete under the void.

**Section 1078-11 – Transfer of Load**, replace the first paragraph with the following:

A producer quality control representative or equivalent qualified personnel shall be present during removal of forms and during transfer of load.

Transfer load from the anchorages to the members when the concrete reaches the required compressive strength shown on the plans. Loosen and remove all formwork in one continuous operation as quickly as possible as soon as release strength is obtained. As soon as the forms are removed, and after the NCDOT Inspector has had a reasonable opportunity to inspect the member, transfer the load from the anchorages to the members as quickly as possible in one continuous operation using the approved detensioning sequence.

**Section 1078-12 – Vertical Cracks in Prestressed Concrete Girders Prior to Detensioning**, replace the entire Section with the following:

This Section addresses prestressed concrete members that have vertical casting cracks prior to strand detensioning. Certain types of these cracks have been determined by the Department to render the girders unacceptable.

Unacceptable cracked members are those with two or more vertical cracks spaced at a distance less than the member depth which extend into the bottom flange. Such members are not considered serviceable and will be rejected. Members with two or more vertical cracks spaced at a distance less than the member depth but do not extend into the bottom flange are subject to an engineering assessment. Such members may not be considered serviceable and may be rejected.

Members with one or more vertical cracks that extend into the bottom flange and are spaced at a distance greater than the member depth are subject to an engineering assessment to determine their acceptability. If this engineering assessment is required, submit, at no additional cost to the Department, a proposal for repairing the member and a structural evaluation of the

member prepared by a North Carolina Licensed Professional Engineer. In the structural evaluation, consider the stresses under full service loads had the member not cracked and the effects of localized loss of prestress at the crack as determined by methods acceptable to the Department.

All members, except those defined as unacceptable, which exhibit vertical cracks prior to detensioning, shall receive a 7 day water cure as directed by the Engineer. The water cure shall begin within 4 hours after detensioning the prestressing strands and shall be a minimum of 3'-0" beyond the region exhibiting vertical cracks.

The Department has the final determination regarding acceptability of any members in question.

**Section 1078-13 – Prestressed Concrete Girder Web Splitting**, replace the entire Section with the following:

After detensioning of certain girders with draped strands, cracks occasionally occur in the webs at the ends of the girders. If such cracks occur, employ a method to remedy this condition on all subsequent girders of the same type and strand pattern. If debonding of strands is used, satisfy the following criteria:

- (A) Do not debond the two straight strands in the top of the girder. Debond one half of the straight strands, as nearly as possible, in the bottom flange. As nearly as possible, debond one quarter of the straight strands in the bottom of girder 4 feet from each end of the girder and debond one quarter of the straight strands 2 feet from each end of the girder.
- (B) Use a debonding pattern that is symmetrical about the vertical axis of the girder.
- (C) Debond strands so that the center of gravity of the strands in the bottom of the girder remain within 1" of their original location at the end of the girder.
- (D) Debond strands by encasing the strand in a conduit meeting the approval of the Engineer. Conduit may be rigid one-piece or rigid two-piece split sheathing. Do not use flexible conduit or sheathing.

No separate payment is made for debonding strands as payment is included in the contract unit price bid for prestressed concrete girders.

**Section 1078-14 – Handling, Transporting and Storing**, replace the second paragraph with the following:

Store all prestressed members on solid, unyielding, storage blocks in a manner to prevent torsion or objectionable bending. In handling prestressed concrete girders 54" or less in height, including cored slabs and box beams, maintain them in an upright position at all times and pick them up within 5 feet of the points of bearing and transport and store supported only within 3 feet of points of bearing. In handling prestressed concrete girders greater than 54" in height, maintain them in an upright position at all times and submit for approval the proposed method of lifting, transporting, and storing the girders. When requested, provide calculations to confirm girders are not overstressed by such operations.

**Section 1078-15 – Final Finish**, replace the entire Section with the following:

Finish prestressed concrete members that are intended for composite action with subsequently placed concrete or asphalt with a roughened surface for bonding. Make sure that no laitance remains on the surfaces to be bonded.

Rough float the tops of girders. Broom finish the top surface of the cored slab and box beam sections receiving an asphalt overlay. Rake the top surface of cored slab and box beam sections receiving a concrete overlay to a depth of 3/8". No surface finish is required for sides and bottom of the slab and beam sections except the exposed side of the exterior unit as noted below. Provide a resulting surface finish essentially the same color and surface finish as the surrounding concrete.

Provide a 3/4" chamfer along the bottom edges on ends and sides of all box beam and cored slab sections, top outside edges of exterior sections and acute corners of sections. Round the top edges on ends of all sections with a 1/4" finishing tool. Provide square corners along top edges on all sections along shear keys. Do not chamfer vertical edges at ends of sections.

Fill all voids in the diagonal face of the bottom flange of prestressed concrete girders and the outside face of exterior cored slabs and box beams with a sand-cement or other approved grout. Fill all voids in piles greater than 1/2" in diameter or depth as above. Provide a resulting surface finish essentially the same color and surface finish as the surrounding concrete. Repair voids greater than 1/4" in diameter or depth in other faces of these and other members except piles in a like manner. Where an excessive number of smaller voids exist in any member, the Engineer requires a similar repair.

Repair honeycomb, excessively large fins, and other projections as directed. Submit, at no additional cost to the Department, a proposal for repairing members with honeycomb, cracks, or spalls. Do not repair members containing honeycomb, cracks, or spalls until a repair procedure is approved and the member is inspected by the Engineer. Any appreciable impairment of structural adequacy that cannot be repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer is cause for rejection.

Clean and fill holes caused by strand hold downs upon removal from the casting bed. Use patches of materials approved by the Engineer that develop strength at least equal to the minimum 28 day strength requirement for the concrete prior to approval of the member. Ensure that members are clean and surfaces have a uniform appearance.

Give the top surface of prestressed concrete panels a raked finish or other approved finish to provide an adequate bond with the cast-in-place concrete. As soon as the condition of the concrete permits, rake the top surface of the concrete making depressions of approximately 1/4". Take care when raking not to catch and pull the coarse aggregate.

Clean reinforcing bars exposed on the tops of girders and exterior cored slabs or box beams of mortar build up and excessive rust.

Apply epoxy protective coating to the ends of prestressed members as noted on the plans.

**Section 1078-16 (A) – Alignment and Dimensional Tolerances**, revise Table 1078-3 “Tolerances for Prestressed Cored Slabs” as follows:

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Width - Differential of adjacent spans in the same structure | 1/2" |
|--|------|

**Section 1078-16 (B) – Alignment and Dimensional Tolerances**, revise Table 1078-4 “Tolerances for Prestressed Girders” as follows:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Position of holes for diaphragm bolts (K) | ±1/4" |
|---|-------|

**Section 1078-16 (F) – Alignment and Dimensional Tolerances**, revise Table 1078-8 “Tolerances for Box Beams” to be consistent with cored slab tolerances as follows:

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Width - Any one span   | Plan width + 1/8" per joint |
| Width – Differential of adjacent spans in the same structure | 1/2"                        |

**Section 1078-16 – Identification of Members**, revise Section number to the following:

Section 1078-17

**Section 1078-17 – Quality Control**, revise Section number to the following:

Section 1078-18

**CURING CONCRETE**

**(6-12-09)**

The 2006 Standard Specifications shall be revised as follows:

Replace the first paragraph of Section **420-15(A) – Curing Concrete – General** with the following:

Unless otherwise specified in the contract, use any of the following methods except for membrane curing compounds on bridge deck and approach slab, or on concrete which is to receive epoxy protective coating in accordance with 420-18. Advise the Engineer in advance of the proposed method. Have all material, equipment, and labor necessary to promptly apply the curing on the site before placing any concrete. Cure all patches in accordance with this article. Improperly cured concrete is considered defective.



Replace the third paragraph of Section 420-15(C) – Curing Concrete – Membrane Curing Compound Method with the following:

Seal the surface with a single uniform coating of the specified type of curing compound applied at the rate of coverage recommended by the manufacturer or as directed, but not less than 1 gallon per 150 square feet of surface area.

**VERTICAL CONCRETE BARRIER RAIL** (1-27-10)

Use Vertical Concrete Barrier Rail in accordance with the concrete barrier rail provisions of Section 460 of the Standard Specifications. Replace references to “concrete barrier rail” with “vertical concrete barrier rail.”

Payment will be made under:

Vertical Concrete Barrier Rail.....Linear Feet (Meter)

**PILES** (3-5-10)

Revise the *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 4-71, Delete Section 450 BEARING PILES and replace it with the following:

**1.0 DESCRIPTION**

Furnish and install piles with sufficient lengths in accordance with the contract and accepted submittals. Provide steel and prestressed concrete piles and composite piles with both concrete and steel sections as shown on the plans. Drive and drill in piles and use pile tips and accessories as shown on the plans. Galvanize, restrike, redrive, splice, cut off and build up piles and perform predrilling, spudding and pile driving analyzer (PDA) testing as necessary or required. For this provision, “pile embedment” refers to the required pile embedment in the cap or footing and “pile penetration” refers to the minimum required pile tip elevation or penetration into natural ground, whichever is deeper.

**2.0 MATERIALS**

Refer to Division 10 of the *Standard Specifications*:

| <b>Item</b>                          | <b>Section</b> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Flowable Fill, Non-Excavatable       | 340            |
| Portland Cement Concrete, Class A    | 1000           |
| Reinforcing Steel                    | 1070           |
| Steel Pipe Pile Plates               | 1072           |
| Steel and Prestressed Concrete Piles | 1084           |

For drilled-in piles, use Class A Concrete in accordance with Article 1000-4 of the *Standard Specifications* except as modified herein. Provide concrete with a slump of 6 to 8 inches (150 to 200 mm). Use an approved high-range water reducer to achieve this slump.

For galvanized steel piles, see Section 1076 of the *Standard Specifications*. For composite piles with both prestressed concrete and steel H pile sections, use prestressed concrete piles and steel H piles in accordance with Section 1084 of the *Standard Specifications*. Use steel pile points and splicers approved by the NCDOT Materials & Tests (M&T) Unit. Obtain a list of approved pile points and splicers from:

<https://apps.dot.state.nc.us/vendor/approvedproducts/>

### 3.0 PILE LENGTHS

The estimated pile lengths shown on the plans are for bid purposes only. Provide piles of sufficient lengths for the required driving resistance, pile penetration and pile embedment. At the Contractor's option and no additional cost to the Department, make investigations as necessary to determine required pile lengths.

### 4.0 CONSTRUCTION METHODS

#### A. Handling and Storing Piles

Handle, transport and store piles so that piles are kept clean and undamaged. Do not use chains, cables or hooks that can damage or scar piles. Do not damage coatings on steel piles. When handling prestressed concrete piles, support piles at pick-up points as shown on the plans.

Protect steel piles as far as practicable from corrosion. Store piles above ground upon platform skids, or other supports, and keep free from dirt, grease, vegetation and other foreign material. Damaged, bent or cracked piles will be rejected.

#### B. Pile Installation

If applicable, completely excavate for caps and footings before installing piles. If applicable and unless noted otherwise on the plans, construct embankments to bottom of cap or footing elevations for a horizontal distance of 50 ft (15 m) from any pile except where fill slopes are within 50 ft (15 m) of a pile.

Install piles with the following tolerances.

1. Axial alignment within ¼ inch per foot (21 mm per meter) of vertical or batter shown on the plans
2. Horizontal alignment within 3" (75 mm) of plan location, longitudinally and transversely
3. Pile embedment within 3" (75 mm) more and 2" (50 mm) less of the embedment shown on the plans

No additional payment will be made for increased cap or footing dimensions due to piles installed out of position.

If necessary, build up prestressed concrete piles or splice steel piles as shown on the plans. Do not use more than 3 sections (2 splices) of steel piling per pile. Cut off piles at required elevations along a plane normal to the axis of the pile as necessary. Do not damage or spall piles when cutting off prestressed concrete piles.

#### C. Pile Accessories

If required, use pile accessories including pipe pile plates and steel pile points and splicers as shown on the plans. Perform any welding in accordance with the contract. Weld pipe pile plates with the specified dimensions to steel pipe piles as shown on the plans.

Attach steel pile points to steel piles in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The minimum weld length is twice the flange width for steel H piles.

Use steel pile tips with prestressed concrete piles as shown on the plans. Use steel pile splicers for splicing steel H pile tips and composite piles. Attach pile splicers in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

#### D. Driven Piles

When predrilling, spudding and installing the initial portions of steel piles with vibratory hammers, submit these pile installation methods with the proposed pile driving methods and equipment for review and acceptance. Spudding is defined as driving or dropping a steel H pile and then removing it. The Engineer will approve the predrilling depth and diameter, spudding depth and H pile size and depth of pile installation with a vibratory hammer. Do not use vibratory hammers to install prestressed concrete piles.

Drive piles in accordance with the accepted submittals and this provision. Unless otherwise approved, do not drive piles within 50 ft (15 m) of cast-in-place concrete until the concrete cures for at least 3 days.

Limit driving stresses in accordance with the *AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications*. If a tip elevation is noted on the plans for steel and prestressed concrete piles, drive piles to the minimum required driving resistance and tip elevation. Otherwise, drive steel and prestressed concrete piles to the minimum required driving resistance and a penetration into natural ground of at least 10 ft (3 m). For composite piles, drive piles to the minimum required driving resistance and the prestressed concrete and steel H pile sections to their respective minimum required tip elevations noted on the plans.

Also, drive piles to the minimum required tip elevation or penetration into natural ground, whichever is deeper, in a continuous operation unless stopped due to exceeding the maximum blow count or driving stresses, insufficient pile length or other approved

reasons. Natural ground within an area of a new embankment is defined as the bottom of the embankment or footings, whichever is lower.

Protect coatings in an approved manner when driving coated steel piles through templates. Redrive piles raised or moved laterally due to driving adjacent piles.

### 1. Predrilling and Spudding

If necessary or required, perform predrilling for piles and spudding with a steel H pile as noted on the plans or in accordance with the accepted submittals. Predrill pile locations to the specified elevations noted on the plans, revised elevations approved by the Engineer or depths in accordance with the accepted submittals. When noted on the plans and at the Contractor's option, spudding may be used in lieu of predrilling. Do not perform spudding below specified predrilling elevations, revised elevations approved by the Engineer or depths in accordance with the accepted submittals.

When noted on the plans or predrilling in water or wetlands, use temporary steel casings meeting the requirements of steel casings for pile excavation in accordance with this provision with the exception of casing diameter. For steel casing diameters, use casings with a minimum inside diameter equal to the predrilling diameter. Use steel casings from a minimum of 2 ft (0.6 m) above the static water elevation or ground line, whichever is higher, to a minimum of 5 ft (1.5 m) below the ground or mud line. More than 5 ft (1.5 m) embedment may be necessary if steel casings are not stable or predrilling or spudding disturbs material outside the casings.

Perform predrilling and spudding such that large ground movements and voids below ground do not occur and piles can be driven to the required resistance and pile penetration. Do not deposit spoils above the ground or mud line in water or wetlands. Dispose of spoils in accordance with Section 802 of the *Standard Specifications* and as directed by the Engineer. When predrilling or spudding is complete, remove all steel casings before driving piles.

### 2. Driving Equipment

Submit the proposed pile driving methods and equipment (pile driving equipment data form) including the pile driving hammer, hammer cushion, pile helmet and cushion for all piles for review and acceptance. Do not submit more than two pile driving hammers per pile type per submittal. Provide 2 copies of this form at least 30 calendar days before driving piles. All equipment is subject to satisfactory field performance.

Drive piles with accepted driving equipment using air, steam or diesel hammers. Use pile driving hammers that will not overstress piles and provide the required driving resistance at a blows per foot ranging from 30 to 180. Use a variable energy hammer to drive prestressed concrete piles.

Operate air and steam hammers within the manufacturer's specified ranges and 10% of the manufacturer's rated speed in blows per minute or a rate approved by the Engineer. Use a plant and equipment for air or steam hammers with sufficient capacity to maintain, under working conditions, the volume and pressure specified by the manufacturer. Equip the plant and equipment with accurate pressure gauges that are easily accessible. Provide striking parts of air and steam hammers that weigh at least one-third the weight of the pile helmet and pile, with a minimum weight of 2,750 lbs (1,250 kg).

Equip open-end (single acting) diesel hammers with a graduated scale (jump stick) extending above the ram cylinder, graduated rings or grooves on the ram or an electric sound activated remote measuring instrument to determine the hammer stroke during driving. Equip closed-end (double acting) diesel hammers with a calibrated bounce chamber pressure gauge mounted near the ground and provide a current calibrated chart or graph equating bounce chamber pressure and gauge hose length to equivalent energy. Submit this chart or graph with the proposed pile driving methods and equipment for closed-end diesel hammers.

Hold pile heads in position with pile helmets that closely fit over the pile heads and extend down the sides of piles a sufficient distance. Protect pile heads of prestressed concrete piles from direct impact with accepted pile cushions. Use pile cushions made of pine plywood with a minimum thickness of 4" (100 mm). Unless otherwise approved, provide a new pile cushion for each prestressed concrete pile. Replace pile cushions during driving when a cushion is compressed more than one-half its original thickness or begins to burn.

The Engineer may inspect the hammer cushion before beginning driving and periodically throughout the project. Expose the hammer cushion for inspection as directed by the Engineer. Replace or repair any hammer cushion that is less than 25% of its original thickness.

### 3. Required Driving Resistance

The Engineer will determine the acceptability of the proposed pile driving methods and equipment and provide the blows per foot and equivalent set for 10 blows for the required driving resistance. The minimum required driving resistance is equal to the factored resistance noted on the plans plus any additional resistance for downdrag and scour, if applicable, divided by a resistance factor. When performing PDA testing in accordance with the *AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications*, the resistance factor is 0.75. Otherwise, the resistance factor for the wave equation analysis is 0.60.

Unless otherwise approved, stop driving piles when refusal is reached. Refusal is defined as 240 blows per foot or any equivalent set.

#### 4. Redriving Piles

Once the required pile penetration is achieved, the Contractor may choose to or the Engineer may require the Contractor to stop driving, wait and restrike or redrive piles to achieve the required driving resistance. If the Contractor chooses to restrike or redrive piles, no payment will be made for restrikes or redrives. If the Engineer requires the Contractor to restrike or redrive piles, payment will be made in accordance with section 5.0 of this provision. When the Engineer requires restrikes or redrives, the Engineer will determine the number of restrikes or redrives and the time to wait after stopping driving and between restrikes and redrives. The time to wait will range from 4 to 24 hours.

Use the same pile driving methods, equipment and compressed pile cushion from the previous driving to restrike or redrive the pile unless the cushion is unacceptable due to deterioration. Do not use a cold diesel hammer for a restrike or redrive, unless it is impractical to do otherwise as determined by the Engineer. In general, warm up the hammer by applying at least 20 blows to a previously driven pile or timber mats on the ground.

#### E. Drilled-in Piles

If required, perform pile excavation to specified elevations shown on the plans or revised elevations approved by the Engineer. Excavate holes at pile locations with diameters that will result in at least 3" (75 mm) of clearance all around piles. Before filling holes, support and center piles in excavations and when noted on the plans, drive piles to the required driving resistance. Remove any fluid from excavations, and at the Contractor's option, fill holes with either concrete or flowable fill unless required otherwise in the contract.

##### 1. Pile Excavation

Use equipment of adequate capacity and capable of drilling through soil, rock, boulders, debris, man-made objects and any other materials encountered. Blasting is not permitted to advance excavations. Blasting for core removal is only permitted when approved by the Engineer. Dispose of drilling spoils in accordance with Section 802 of the *Standard Specifications* and as directed by the Engineer. Drilling spoils consist of all excavated materials including fluids removed from excavations by pumps or drilling tools.

If unstable, caving or sloughing soils are anticipated or encountered, stabilize holes with either slurry or temporary steel casings. When using slurry, submit slurry details including product information, manufacturer's recommendations for use, slurry equipment details and written approval from the slurry supplier that the mixing water is acceptable before beginning drilling. When using steel casings, use either the sectional type or one continuous corrugated or non-corrugated piece. Steel casings should consist of clean watertight steel of ample strength to withstand handling and driving stresses and the pressures imposed by concrete, earth and backfill. Use steel casings with an outside diameter equal to the hole size and a minimum wall thickness of ¼ inch (6 mm).

## 2. Filling Holes

Check the water inflow rate at the bottom of holes after all pumps have been removed. If the inflow rate is less than 6" (150 mm) per half hour, remove any fluid and free fall concrete or flowable fill into excavations. Ensure that concrete or flowable fill flows completely around piles. If the water inflow rate is greater than 6" (150 mm) per half hour, propose and obtain acceptance of a procedure for placing concrete or flowable fill before filling holes. Place concrete or flowable fill in a continuous manner and remove all steel casings.

## F. Pile Driving Analyzer

If required, test piles with a pile driving analyzer (PDA) manufactured by Pile Dynamics, Inc., analyze data and provide PDA reports. Perform PDA testing in accordance with ASTM D4945. Either the Engineer will perform PDA testing and analysis or use a PDA Consultant prequalified by the NCDOT Contractual Services Unit for Pile Driving Analyzer Work (work code 3060) to perform PDA testing and analysis and provide PDA reports. When using a PDA Consultant, use a PDA Operator approved as a Field Engineer (key person) for the PDA Consultant. Also, provide PDA reports sealed by a Professional Engineer approved as a Project Engineer (key person) for the same PDA Consultant.

The Engineer will determine the number of piles and which piles to be tested with a PDA. Do not drive piles with a PDA until the proposed pile driving methods and equipment has been preliminarily accepted. Notify the Engineer of the pile driving schedule a minimum of 7 calendar days in advance.

The Engineer will complete the review and acceptance of the proposed pile driving methods and equipment and provide the blows per foot and equivalent set for 10 blows for the required driving resistance within 10 calendar days after the Engineer receives the PDA report or the Engineer finishes PDA testing. A PDA report for or PDA testing on multiple piles may be required as determined by the Engineer before the 10 day time period begins.

### 1. Preparation

Provide piles for PDA testing that are 5 ft (1.5 m) longer than the estimated pile lengths shown on the plans. Supply an AC electrical power source of a voltage and frequency suitable for computer equipment.

Provide a shelter to protect the PDA equipment and operator from conditions of sun, water, wind and temperature. The shelter should have a minimum floor size of 6 ft by 6 ft (1.8 m by 1.8 m) and a minimum roof height of 8 ft (2.4 m). If necessary, heat or cool the shelter to maintain a temperature between 50 and 85 degrees F (10 and 30 degrees C). Place the shelter within 75 ft (23 m) of the pile such that the PDA cables reach the computer and the operator can clearly observe the pile. The Engineer may waive the shelter requirement if weather conditions allow.

Drill up to a total of 16 bolt holes in either 2 or 4 sides of the pile, as directed by the PDA Consultant or Engineer, at an approximate distance equal to 3 times the pile diameter below the pile head. If the PDA Consultant or Engineer chooses to drill the bolt holes, provide the necessary equipment, tools and assistance to do so. A hammer drill is required for concrete piles. Allow for 2 hours per pile to drill holes.

Lift, align and rotate the pile to be tested with a PDA as directed by the PDA Consultant or Engineer. Place the pile in the leads and template so that the PDA instruments and their accompanying wires will not be damaged. Attach PDA instruments as directed by the PDA Consultant or Engineer after the pile is placed in the leads and the template.

## 2. Testing

Use only the preliminarily accepted pile driving methods and equipment to drive piles with the PDA instruments attached. Drive piles in accordance with this provision and as directed by the PDA Operator or Engineer. The PDA Operator or Engineer may require the Contractor to modify the pile installation procedure during driving. Dynamic measurements will be recorded and used to evaluate the hammer performance, driving resistance and stresses, energy transfer, pile integrity and various soil parameters such as quake and damping.

If required, reattach the PDA instruments and restrike or redrive the pile in accordance with this provision. Obtain the required stroke and at least 6" (150 mm) of penetration as directed by the PDA Operator or Engineer. Dynamic measurements will be recorded during restriking and re-driving. The Engineer will determine when PDA testing has been satisfactorily completed.

The Contractor is responsible in terms of both actual expense and time delays for any damage to the PDA instruments and supporting equipment due to the Contractor's fault or negligence. Replace any damaged equipment at no additional cost to the Department.

## 3. Analysis

When using a PDA Consultant, analyze data with the CAsE Pile Wave Analysis Program (CAPWAP), version 2006 or later, manufactured by Pile Dynamics, Inc. At a minimum, analysis is required for a hammer blow near the end of initial drive and for each restrike and re-drive. Additional CAPWAP analysis may be required as determined by the PDA Consultant or Engineer.



#### 4. Report

When using a PDA Consultant, submit 2 copies of each PDA report within 7 calendar days of completing field testing. Include the following in PDA reports:

##### a. Title Sheet

- NCDOT TIP number and WBS element number
- Project description
- County
- Bridge station number
- Pile location
- Personnel
- Report date

##### b. Introduction

##### c. Site and Subsurface Conditions (including water table elevation)

##### d. Pile Details

- Pile type and length
- Required driving resistance and resistance factor
- Concrete compressive strength and/or steel pile yield strength
- Pile splice type and locations
- Pile batter
- Installation methods including use of predrilling, spudding, vibratory hammer, template, barge, etc.

##### e. Driving Details

- Hammer make, model and type
- Hammer and pile cushion type and thickness
- Pile helmet weight
- Hammer efficiency and operation data including fuel settings, bounce chamber pressure, blows per minute, equipment volume and pressure
- Ground or mud line elevation and template reference elevation at the time of driving
- Final pile tip elevation
- Driving data (ram stroke, blows per foot (0.3 meter) and set for last 10 hammer blows)
- Restrike and redrive information

- f. PDA Field Work Details
- g. CAPWAP Analysis Results
  - Table showing percent skin and tip, skin and toe damping, skin and toe quake and match quality
- h. Summary/Conclusions
- i. Attachments
  - Boring log(s)
  - Pile driving equipment data form (from Contractor)
  - Field pile driving inspection data (from Engineer)
  - Accelerometer and strain gauge locations
  - Accelerometer and strain gauge serial numbers and calibration information
  - PDA hardware model and CAPWAP software version information
  - Electronic copy of all PDA data and executable CAPWAP input and output files

## 5.0 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

\_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*, \_\_\_\_\_ *Steel Piles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Galvanized Steel Piles* will be measured and paid for in linear feet (meters). Steel and prestressed concrete piles will be measured as the pile length before installation minus any pile cut-offs. No payment will be made for pile cut-offs or cutting off piles. No payment will be made for damaged, defective or rejected piles or any piles for falsework, bracing, templates or temporary work bridges. The contract unit prices for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*, \_\_\_\_\_ *Steel Piles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Galvanized Steel Piles* will also be full compensation for driving piles.

Composite piles will be measured as the pile length of the prestressed concrete and steel H pile sections before installation minus any pile cut-offs. The concrete and steel sections will be measured and paid for at the contract unit prices for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Steel Piles*, respectively. No payment will be made for portions of steel H pile sections embedded in prestressed concrete sections or steel pile splicers and any associated hardware or welding.

For driven piles, once the required resistance and pile penetration is achieved, the Contractor may drive the remaining portion of piles to grade in lieu of cutting off piles provided the remaining portions do not exceed 5 ft (1.5 m) and the piles can be driven without being damaged or reaching the maximum blow count or refusal. When this occurs, the additional length of piles driven will be measured and paid for at the contract unit prices for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*, \_\_\_\_\_ *Steel Piles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Galvanized Steel Piles*.

For prestressed concrete piles that are built up, the build-up will be measured and paid for at the contract unit price for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*. Steel pile tips are not included in the measurement of prestressed concrete piles. No separate payment will be made for steel pile tips or splicers and any associated hardware or welding. Steel pile tips and steel pile splicers will be considered incidental to the contract unit price for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*.

*Steel Pile Points* and *Pipe Pile Plates* will be measured and paid for in units of each. *Steel Pile Points* and *Pipe Pile Plates* will be measured as one per pile.

*Predrilling for Piles* will be measured and paid for in linear feet (meters). For bents with a predrilling pay item as shown on the substructure plans, predrilling will be paid for as *Predrilling for Piles* and measured per pile location as the depth from the ground or mud line to specified predrilling elevations or revised elevations approved by the Engineer. The contract unit price for *Predrilling for Piles* will also be full compensation for using temporary steel casings. For bents without a predrilling pay item as shown on the substructure plans, predrilling will be considered incidental to the contract unit prices for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*, \_\_\_\_\_ *Steel Piles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Galvanized Steel Piles*.

No direct payment will be made for spudding or using temporary steel casings for spudding. Spudding and using temporary steel casings for spudding will be considered incidental to the contract unit prices for \_\_\_\_\_ *Prestressed Concrete Piles*, \_\_\_\_\_ *Steel Piles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *Galvanized Steel Piles*.

*Pile Redrives* will be measured and paid for in units of each. *Pile Redrives* will be measured as the number of restrikes or redrives required by the Engineer. No payment will be made for restrikes or redrives when the Contractor chooses to restrike or redrive piles.

*Pile Excavation in Soil* and *Pile Excavation Not in Soil* will be measured and paid for in linear feet (meters). Pile excavation will be measured as the depth from the ground line to the specified elevations or revised elevations approved by the Engineer. Not in soil is defined as material with a rock auger penetration rate of less than 2" (50 mm) per 5 minutes of drilling at full crowd force. Once not in soil is encountered, seams, voids and weathered rock less than 3 ft (1 m) thick with a rock auger penetration rate of greater than 2" (50 mm) per 5 minutes of drilling at full crowd force will be paid for at the contract unit price for *Pile Excavation Not in Soil*. Seams, voids and weathered rock greater than 3 ft (1 m) thick will be paid for at the contract unit price for *Pile Excavation in Soil* where not in soil is no longer encountered. The contract unit prices for *Pile Excavation in Soil* and *Pile Excavation Not in Soil* will also be full compensation for stabilizing and filling holes with either concrete or flowable fill.

*PDA Testing* will be measured and paid for in units of each. No payment for *PDA Testing* will be made if the Engineer performs PDA testing. If the Engineer does not perform PDA testing, *PDA Testing* will be measured as one per pile. The contract unit price for *PDA Testing* will be full compensation for performing PDA testing the first time a pile is tested with a PDA, performing analysis on data collected during initial drive, restrikes and redrives and providing the PDA report. Subsequent PDA testing of the same piles will be considered incidental to the contract unit price for *Pile Redrives*.

*PDA Assistance* will be measured and paid for in units of each. *PDA Assistance* will be measured as one per pile. The contract unit price for *PDA Assistance* will be full compensation for the Contractor's assistance to perform the PDA testing during initial drive, restrikes and redrives.

Payment will be made under:

| <b>Pay Item</b>                  | <b>Pay Unit</b>     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| _____ Prestressed Concrete Piles | Linear Foot (Meter) |
| _____ Steel Piles                | Linear Foot (Meter) |
| _____ Galvanized Steel Piles     | Linear Foot (Meter) |
| Steel Pile Points                | Each                |
| Pipe Pile Plates                 | Each                |
| Predrilling for Piles            | Linear Foot (Meter) |
| Pile Redrives                    | Each                |
| Pile Excavation in Soil          | Linear Foot (Meter) |
| Pile Excavation Not in Soil      | Linear Foot (Meter) |
| PDA Testing                      | Each                |
| PDA Assistance                   | Each                |