

PROJECT SPECIAL PROVISIONS**Project 17BP.14.P.4****Haywood & Swain Counties****SCOPE OF WORK**

This work shall consist of furnishing all labor, equipment, and materials to rehabilitate elements of existing bridge structures and overlay existing bridge decks with latex modified concrete as directed in the plans. Work includes: portable lighting, existing deck surface preparation, removing deteriorated concrete using hydro-demolition methods and overlaying with latex modified concrete, milling of roadway approaches, disposal of waste material, installing foam joint seals, grooving bridge deck, substructure repairs using shotcrete and epoxy injection, jacking spans and cleaning and painting existing bearings, asphalt paving approaches, pavement markings, seeding and mulching all grassed areas disturbed; and all incidental items necessary to complete the project as specified and shown on the plans. No separate payment will be made for portable lighting as the cost of such is incidental to the work being performed.

Work will be performed on existing bridges at the following locations:

- 1.) Haywood County Bridge #113 – NC 209 over Crabtree Creek (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay – Very Early Strength)
- 2.) Haywood County Bridge #126 – SR 1660 over I-40 (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay – Very Early Strength, Substructure Repair)
- 3.) Haywood County Bridge #22 – US 19/23/74 over SR 1532 (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay, Substructure Repair)
- 4.) Haywood County Bridge #73 – SR 1660 over US 19/23/74 (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay, Substructure Repair)
- 5.) Haywood County Bridge #203 – US 276 over Jonathan Creek (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay – Very Early Strength, Substructure Repair)
- 6.) Swain County Bridge #18 & #19 – US 74 over SR 1166 (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay)
- 7.) Swain County Bridge #22 & #23 – US 74 over SR 1173 & Great Smoky Mountains Railway (Latex Modified Concrete Overlay)

Contractor shall provide all necessary access; provide all traffic control; provide all staging area, material storage, waste disposal, boat storage and boat access as required; provide environmental controls to limit loss of materials into water and air including tarp lined boats or barges for collection of hydro-demolition water; jacking equipment, sawing equipment, and chipping equipment; and all else necessary to complete the work.

The contractor shall be responsible for fulfilling all requirements of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures dated January 2012, except as otherwise specified herein.



1.0 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 cavitations 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 rotomilling 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. The contractor shall comply with applicable regulation concerning such water disposal.

2.0 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.

3.0 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 cannot be discharged through them any longer.

- A. Scarifying Bridge Deck: Remove any asphalt wearing surface from the bridge deck. Scarify the concrete deck to remove the entire concrete surface of the deck to a uniform depth $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the plan demolition depth, but not below $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the top mat of steel. A minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ " hydro-demolition depth is required.

Estimated Average Rebar cover:

Haywood NC209 Bridge #113: 2" +/- $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Haywood US19-23 Connector Bridge #126: 1-1/4" +/- $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Haywood US19, 23, 74 Bridge #22: 1" +/- $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Haywood SR1660 Bridge # 73: 1-1/4" +/- $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Haywood US276 Bridge #203: 1" +/- $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Swain US74 Bridge #18: 1" +/- $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Swain US74 Bridge #19: 1" +/- 3/8"
Swain US74 Bridge #22: 1" +/- 3/8"
Swain US74 Bridge #23: 1"

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 or as shown on the contract drawings. 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. Overhang support is required for areas removed greater than 0.60 ft²/ft length of bridge. Submit details of overhang support to the Engineer for approval prior to beginning the work.

- 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.

Overhang support is required for full depth removal adjacent to bridge rails. Submit details of overhang support to the Engineer for approval prior to beginning the work.

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.

F. Class AA Concrete: Fill the Class III surface preparation areas with Class AA or latex modified concrete up to the bottom of the proposed concrete overlay in accordance with the methods described below:

Refill areas where concrete was removed with Class AA concrete up to the bottom of the proposed concrete overlay in accordance with Section 420 of the Standard Specifications.

Any of the methods for curing Class AA concrete as stated in the Standard Specifications are permitted except the membrane curing compound method.

Provide a raked finish to the surface of the Class AA concrete to provide a minimum relief of 1/16" and a maximum relief of 1/4". Place the overlay course only after the Class AA concrete has attained 2500 psi (17.2 MPa) as measured by an approved, non-destructive test method.

Refilling the areas from which concrete has been removed with latex modified concrete during the Class III repair is permitted if any of the following conditions are met:

- The reinforcing steel cover is 1½ inches or less for the top mat of steel.
- The area being repaired is less than 1 yd².
- The Engineer directs the fill.

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.

4.0 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 from the scarified surface to the depth required to achieve the plan overlay thickness. 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.

5.0 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, under deck containment, Class AA concrete, 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 HYDRO-DEMOLITION WATER

(6-17-08)

1.0 DESCRIPTION

Collect and properly dispose of hydro-demolition water from bridge decks.

2.0 CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Prepare a written hydro-demolition water management plan in accordance with the Guidelines for Managing Hydro-demolition Water available at <http://www.ncdot.gov/projects/nbridges/#stats>. Submit plan and obtain approval from the Engineer prior to beginning of the hydro-demolition operation.

Prior to final payment, submit a paper copy of all completed records pertaining to disposal of hydro-demolition water.

3.0 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

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

LATEX MODIFIED CONCRETE

SPECIAL

Description

This work consists of furnishing and placing an overlay of latex modified concrete (LMC) 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 10-11, 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.

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 12 hours immediately prior to placing the latex modified concrete. After soaking the surface for at least 12 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 filler block to the bottom of the screed and pass it over the area to be repaired to check the thickness. The filler block thickness shall be equal to the design overlay thickness as shown in the plans. 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 as shown in the plans 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.

Do not allow more than 15 feet (4.5 m) of exposed latex concrete behind the screed. In the event of a delay of 10 minutes or more, temporarily cover all exposed latex concrete with wet burlap and white opaque polyethylene. As soon as the surface supports burlap without deformations, cover the surface with a single layer of clean, wet burlap.

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.

Within 1 hour of covering with wet burlap, place a layer of 4 mil (0.100 mm) white opaque polyethylene film on the wet burlap and cure the surface for 48 hours. Then remove the curing material for an additional 96 hours air cure.

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.

Groove the bridge deck unless otherwise shown in the plans.

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).

If the rate of evaporation of surface moisture from the latex modified concrete exceeds 0.05 pounds per square foot per hour during placement, measures shall be taken to reduce the rate of evaporation. The evaporation rate is calculated using the following formula:

$$E=(T_c^{2.5}-rT_a^{2.5})(1+0.4V)(10^{-6}) \text{ where,}$$

E=Evaporation Rate, T_c =Concrete Temp ($^{\circ}$ F), r =Relative Humidity (%/100)

T_a =Air Temp ($^{\circ}$ F), V =Wind Velocity (mph)

Do not place latex modified concrete if the National Weather Service predicts the air temperature at the site to be below 35°F (2°C) during the next 72 hours. If this predicted air temperature is above 35°F (2°C) but below 50°F (10°C), then use insulation to protect the latex modified concrete for a period of at least 48 hours. Use insulation that meets the requirements of Subarticle 420-7(C) and, if required, place it on the latex modified concrete as soon as initial set permits. When using insulation to protect latex modified concrete during the wet curing period, do not remove the insulation until the ambient air temperature is at least 40°F (4°C) and rising. Leave the latex modified concrete uncovered for the 96 hour air curing period.

Assume all risks connected with the placement of latex modified concrete under cold weather conditions referred to above.

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 will be measured and paid for in cubic yards of latex modified concrete satisfactorily placed in the completed deck.

Placing and Finishing Latex Modified Concrete 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 accordance with Section 420 of the *Standard Specifications*.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Latex Modified Concrete Overlay	Cubic Yard
Placing and Finishing Latex Modified Concrete	Square Yard

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. 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: At the preconstruction conference, the latex modified concrete overlay Contractor shall submit verifiable records demonstrating that he or his approved subcontractor has performed satisfactorily, or that he has had direct supervision of such satisfactory performance of a sub-contractor constructing contracts using very early strength latex modified concrete. At least five (5) bridges with similar scope of work in any state shall be the minimum number demonstrated.

Construction Methods

(A) 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.

(B) 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 filler block sized for the plan overlay thickness 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 as shown in the plans and a final surface that is approximately the same as the original deck surface.

Construction joints other than those shown on the plans will be submitted to the Engineer for approval.

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.

Field Testing Latex Modified Concrete-Very Early Strength

For projects with multiple bridges using the same mix design, or bridge decks with time constraints that require more than one night for placement, a relationship between the compressive strength and rebound hammer readings may be developed and used to obtain the three hour cylinder strength, in lieu of compressive strength testing. For the correct procedure, reference Document: PL11-LMC Rapid Set Overlays. Contact your local M&T representative for a copy of this document or see the following link: <http://www.ncdot.org/doh/operations/materials/eforms.html> under Physical Lab. Seven day concrete compressive strength sampling and testing is required in addition to the use of this method.

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.

(C) 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).

If the rate of evaporation of surface moisture from the latex modified concrete exceeds 0.05 pounds per square foot per hour during placement, measures shall be taken to reduce the rate of evaporation. The evaporation rate is calculated using the following formula:

$$E=(T_c^{2.5}-rT_a^{2.5})(1+0.4V)(10^{-6}) \text{ where,}$$

E=Evaporation Rate, T_c=Concrete Temp (°F), r=Relative Humidity (%/100)

T_a=Air Temp (°F), V=Wind Velocity (mph)

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 for in accordance with Section 420 of the *Standard Specifications*.

Payment will be made under:

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

FOAM JOINT SEALS

(9-30-11)

1.0 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 resilient, UV stable, preformed, impermeable, flexible, expansion joint seal. The joint seal shall

consist of low-density, closed cell, cross-linked polyethylene non-extrudable, foam. The joint seal shall contain no EVA (Ethylene Vinyl Acetate). Cell generation shall be achieved by being physically blown using nitrogen. No chemical blowing agents shall be used in the cell generation process.

Use seals manufactured with grooves 1/8"± wide by 1/8"± deep and spaced between 1/4" and 1/2" apart along the bond surface running the length of the joint. Use seals with a depth that 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". Provide a seal that has a working range of 30% tension and 60% compression and meets the requirements given below.

TEST	TEST METHOD	REQUIREMENT
Tensile strength	ASTM D3575-08, Suffix T	110 – 130 psi
Compression Set	ASTM D1056 Suffix B, 2 hr recovery	10% - 16%
Water Absorption	ASTM D3575	< 0.03 lb/ft ²
Elongation at Break	ASTM D3575	180% - 210%
Tear Strength	ASTM D624 (D3575-08, Suffix G)	14 – 20 pli
Density	ASTM D3575-08, Suffix W, Method A	1.8 – 2.2 lb/ft ³
Toxicity	ISO-10993.5	Pass (not cytotoxic)

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

2.0 BONDING ADHESIVE

Use a two component, 100% solid, modified epoxy adhesive supplied by the joint seal manufacturer that meets the requirements given below.

TEST	TEST METHOD	REQUIREMENT
Tensile strength	ASTM D638	3000 psi (min.)
Compressive strength	ASTM D695	7000 psi (min.)
Hardness	Shore D Scale	75-85 psi
Water Absorption	ASTM D570	0.25% by weight max.
Elongation to Break	ASTM D638	5% (max.)
Bond Strength	ASTM C882	2000 psi (min.)

Use an adhesive that is workable to 40°F. When installing in ambient air or surface temperatures below 40°F or for application on moist, difficult to dry concrete surfaces, use an adhesive specified by the manufacturer of the joint seal.

3.0 ELASTOMERIC CONCRETE

The elastomeric concrete shall not be placed until the reinforced concrete deck slab has cured for seven full days and reached a minimum strength of 3000 psi.

Prepare the concrete surface within 48 hours prior to placing the elastomeric concrete. Before placing the elastomeric concrete, all concrete surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and dry. Sandblast the concrete surface in the blockout and clear the surface of all loose debris. Do not place the elastomeric concrete until the surface preparation is completed and approved.

A manufacturer's representative shall be present when placing elastomeric concrete. Do not place elastomeric concrete if the ambient air or surface temperature is below 45°F.

Prepare and apply a primer, as per manufacturer's recommendations, to all vertical concrete faces to be in contact with elastomeric concrete, and to areas specified by the manufacturer.

Prepare, batch, and place the elastomeric concrete in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Place the elastomeric concrete in the areas specified on the plans while the primer is still tacky and within 2 hours after applying the primer. Trowel the elastomeric concrete to a smooth finish.

4.0 SAWING THE JOINT

The joint opening shall be initially formed to the width shown on the plans including the blockout for the elastomeric concrete.

The elastomeric concrete shall cure a minimum of 2 days prior to sawing the elastomeric concrete to the final width and depth as specified in the plans.

When sawing the joint to receive the foam 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 the joint opening.

The desired depth is the depth of the seal plus 1/4" above the top of the seal plus approximately 1" 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" chamfer.

Saw cut a straight joint, centered over the formed opening and to the desired width specified in the plans. Prevent any chipping or damage to the sawed edges of the joint.

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

5.0 PREPARATION OF SAWED JOINT FOR SEAL INSTALLATION

After sawing the joint, the Engineer will thoroughly inspect the sawed joint opening for spalls, popouts, cracks, etc. All necessary repairs will be made by the Contractor prior to blast cleaning and installing the seal.

Clean the joints by sandblasting with clean dry sand immediately before placing the bonding agent. Sandblast the joint opening to provide a firm, clean joint surface free of curing compound, loose material and any foreign matter. Sandblast the joint opening 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 is used to clean the joint opening, 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.

6.0 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 or surface temperature is below 45°F. Have a manufacturer's certified trained factory representative present during the installation of the first seal of the project.

Before installing the joint seal, check the uninstalled seal length to insure the seal is the same length as the deck opening. When the joint seal requires splicing, use the heat welding method by placing the joint material ends against a teflon heating iron of 425-475°F for 7 - 10 seconds, then pressing the ends together tightly. Do not test the welding until the material has completely cooled.

Begin installation by protecting the top edges of the concrete deck adjacent to the vertical walls of the joint as a means to minimize clean up. After opening both cans of the bonding agent, stir each can using separate stirring rods for each component to prevent premature curing of the bonding agent. Pour the two components, at the specified mixing ratio, into a clean mixing bucket. Mix the components with a low speed drill (400 rpm max.) until a uniform gray color is achieved without visible marbling. Apply bonding agent to both sides of the elastomeric concrete as well as both sides of the joint seal, making certain to completely fill the grooves with epoxy. With gloved hands, compress the joint seal and with the help of a blunt probe, push the seal into the joint opening until the seal is recessed approximately 1/4" below the surface. When pushing down on the joint seal, apply pressure

only in a downward direction. Do not push the joint seal into the joint opening at an angle that would stretch the material. Seals that are stretched during installation shall be removed and rejected. Once work on placing a seal begins, do not stop until it is completed. Clean the excess epoxy from the top of the joint seal immediately with a trowel. Do not use solvents or any cleaners to remove the excess epoxy from the top of the seal. Remove the protective cover at the joint edges and check for any excess epoxy on the surface. Remove excess epoxy with a trowel, the use of solvents or any cleaners will not be allowed.

The installed system shall be watertight and will be monitored until final inspection and approval. Do not place pavement markings on top of foam joint seals.

7.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Payment for all foam joint seals will be at the lump sum contract price bid for "Foam Joint Seals". Prices and payment will be full compensation for furnishing all material, including elastomeric concrete, labor, tools and equipment necessary for installing these units in place and accepted.

ELASTOMERIC CONCRETE

(9-30-11)

1.0 DESCRIPTION

Elastomeric concrete is a mixture of a two-part polymer consisting of polyurethane and/or epoxy and kiln-dried aggregate. Provide an elastomeric concrete and binder system that is preapproved. Use the concrete in the blocked out areas on both sides of the bridge deck joints as indicated on the plans.

2.0 MATERIALS

Provide materials that comply with the following minimum requirements at 14 days (or at the end of the specified curing time).

ELASTOMERIC CONCRETE PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM REQUIREMENT
Compressive Strength, psi	ASTM D695	2000
5% Deflection Resilience	ASTM D695	95
Splitting Tensile Strength, psi	ASTM D3967	625
Bond Strength to Concrete, psi	ASTM D882 (D882M)	450
Durometer Hardness	ASTM D2240	50
BINDER PROPERTIES (without aggregate)	TEST METHOD	MINIMUM REQUIREMENT
Tensile Strength, psi	ASTM D638	1000
Ultimate Elongation	ASTM D638	150%

Tear Resistance, lb/in	ASTM D624	200
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In addition to the requirements above, the elastomeric concrete must be resistant to water, chemical, UV and ozone exposure and withstand temperature extremes. Elastomeric concrete systems requiring preheated aggregates are not allowed.

3.0 PREQUALIFICATION

Manufacturers of elastomeric concrete materials shall submit samples (including aggregate, primer and binder materials) and a Type 4 certification in accordance with Article 106-3 of the Standard Specifications for prequalification to:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Materials and Tests Unit
1801 Blue Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607

Prequalification will be determined for the system. Individual components will not be evaluated, nor will individual components of previously evaluated systems be deemed prequalified for use.

The submitted binder (a minimum volume of 1 gallon) and corresponding aggregate samples will be evaluated for compliance with the Materials requirements specified above. Systems satisfying all of the Materials requirements will be prequalified for a one year period. Before the end of this period new product samples shall be resubmitted for prequalification evaluation.

If, at any time, any formulation or component modifications are made to a prequalified system that system will no longer be approved for use.

4.0 MATERIAL CERTIFICATION AND INSTALLATION

Provide a Type 5 certification in accordance with Article 106-3 of the Standard Specifications, verifying that the materials satisfy the above requirements and proof of NCDOT prequalification.

Prior to placing the elastomeric concrete, thoroughly clean and dry all concrete surfaces. Sandblast the concrete surface in the blockout and clear the surface of all loose debris.

Provide a manufacturer's representative at the bridge site during the installation of the elastomeric concrete to ensure that all steps being performed comply with all manufacturer installation requirements including, but not limited to weather conditions (ambient temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, wind, etc), concrete deck surface preparation, binder and aggregate mixing, primer application, elastomeric concrete placement, curing conditions and minimum curing time before joint exposure to traffic.

5.0 FIELD SAMPLING

Provide additional production material to allow freshly mixed elastomeric concrete to be sampled for acceptance. A minimum of six 2 inch cube molds and three 3x6 inch cylinders

will be taken by the Department for each day's production. Compression, splitting tensile, and durometer hardness testing will be performed by the Department to determine acceptance. Materials failing to meet the requirements listed above are subject to removal and replacement at no cost to the Department.

6.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT

No separate payment will be made for elastomeric concrete. The lump sum contract price bid for "Foam Joint Seals" will be full compensation for furnishing and placing the Elastomeric Concrete.

SUBMITTAL OF WORKING DRAWINGS

SPECIAL

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 complete 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.**

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 or State Bridge Management Unit.

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

Mail submittals to:

Mr. Rick Nelson, PE
 Asst. State Bridge Management Engineer
 NC Dept. of Transportation
 State Bridge Management Unit
 1000 Birch Ridge Road, Door A-4
 Raleigh, NC 27610
 Ph: 919.707.6400
 Email: enelson@ncdot.gov

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 State Bridge Management Unit and/or the Structure Design Unit.

The table below covers “Structure Submittals”. The Resident Engineer will receive review comments and drawing markups for these submittals from the State Bridge Management Unit.

Unless otherwise required, submit one set of supporting calculations to either the State Bridge Management Unit or Structure Design 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 SBMU	Copies Required by Structure Design Unit	Contract Reference Requiring Submittal
Falsework & Forms (substructure)	5	0	Article 420-3 & “Falsework and Formwork”
Falsework & Forms (superstructure)	5	0	Article 420-3 & “Falsework and Formwork”
Placement of Equipment on Structures (cranes, blasting/painting equip., etc.)	5	0	Article 420-20
Painting Platforms and Containment	5	0	SP

FALSEWORK AND FORMWORK

(9-30-11)

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.

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

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.

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 on concrete girders with thin top flanges. 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.

When staged construction of the bridge deck is required, detail falsework and forms for screed and fluid concrete loads to be independent of any previous deck pour components when the mid-span girder deflection due to deck weight is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ ”.

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.

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. 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 above ground	Pressure, lb/ft ² for Indicated Wind Velocity, mph				
	70	80	90	100	110
0 to 30	15	20	25	30	35
30 to 50	20	25	30	35	40
50 to 100	25	30	35	40	45
over 100	30	35	40	45	50

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 (mph)	COUNTY	25 YR (mph)	COUNTY	25 YR (mph)
Alamance	70	Franklin	70	Pamlico	100
Alexander	70	Gaston	70	Pasquotank	100
Alleghany	70	Gates	90	Pender	100
Anson	70	Graham	80	Perquimans	100
Ashe	70	Granville	70	Person	70
Avery	70	Greene	80	Pitt	90

Beaufort	100	Guilford	70	Polk	80
Bertie	90	Halifax	80	Randolph	70
Bladen	90	Harnett	70	Richmond	70
Brunswick	100	Haywood	80	Robeson	80
Buncombe	80	Henderson	80	Rockingham	70
Burke	70	Hertford	90	Rowan	70
Cabarrus	70	Hoke	70	Rutherford	70
Caldwell	70	Hyde	110	Sampson	90
Camden	100	Iredell	70	Scotland	70
Carteret	110	Jackson	80	Stanley	70
Caswell	70	Johnston	80	Stokes	70
Catawba	70	Jones	100	Surry	70
Cherokee	80	Lee	70	Swain	80
Chatham	70	Lenoir	90	Transylvania	80
Chowan	90	Lincoln	70	Tyrell	100
Clay	80	Macon	80	Union	70
Cleveland	70	Madison	80	Vance	70
Columbus	90	Martin	90	Wake	70
Craven	100	McDowell	70	Warren	70
Cumberland	80	Mecklenburg	70	Washington	100
Currituck	100	Mitchell	70	Watauga	70
Dare	110	Montgomery	70	Wayne	80
Davidson	70	Moore	70	Wilkes	70
Davie	70	Nash	80	Wilson	80
Duplin	90	New Hanover	100	Yadkin	70
Durham	70	Northampton	80	Yancey	70
Edgecombe	80	Onslow	100		
Forsyth	70	Orange	70		

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.

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.

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.

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. 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.

SHOTCRETE REPAIRS**(9-30-11)****1.0 GENERAL**

The work covered by this Special Provision consists of removing deteriorated concrete from the structure in accordance with the limits, depth and details shown on the plans, described herein and as established by the Engineer. This work also includes removing and disposing all loose debris, cleaning and repairing reinforcing steel and applying shotcrete.

The location and extent of repairs shown on the plans are general in nature. The Engineer shall determine the extent of removal in the field based on an evaluation of the condition of the exposed surfaces.

Any portion of the structure that is damaged from construction operations shall be repaired to the Engineer's satisfaction, at no extra cost to the Department.

2.0 MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

Use prepackaged shotcrete conforming to the requirements of ASTM C1480, the applicable sections of the Standard Specifications and the following:

Test Description	Test Method	Age (Days)	Specified Requirements
Silica Fume (%)	ASTM C1240	-	10 (Max.)
Water/Cementitious Materials Ratio	-	-	0.40 (Max.)
Air Content - As Shot (%)	ASTM C231	-	4 ± 1
Slump - As Shot (Range in inches)	ASTM C143	-	2 - 3
Minimum Compressive Strength (psi)	ASTM C39	7 28	3,000 5,000

Minimum Bond Pull-off Strength (psi)	ASTM C1583	28	145
Rapid Chloride Permeability Tests (range in coulombs)	ASTM C1202	-	100 - 1000

Admixtures are not allowed unless approved by the Engineer. Store shotcrete in an environment where temperatures remain above 40°F and less than 95°F.

All equipment must operate in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and material must be placed within the recommended time.

3.0 QUALITY CONTROL

A. Qualification of Shotcrete Contractor:

The shotcrete Contractor shall provide proof of experience by submitting a description of jobs similar in size and character that have been completed within the last 5 years. The name, address and telephone number of references for the submitted projects shall also be furnished. Failure to provide appropriate documentation will result in the rejection of the proposed shotcrete contractor.

B. Qualification of Nozzleman:

The shotcrete Contractor's nozzleman shall be certified by the American Concrete Institute (ACI). Submit proof of certification to the Engineer prior to beginning repair work. The nozzleman shall maintain certification at all times while work is being performed for the Department. Failure to provide and maintain certification will result in the rejection of the proposed nozzleman.

4.0 TEMPORARY WORK PLATFORM

Prior to beginning any repair work, provide details for a sufficiently sized temporary work platform at each repair location. Design steel members to meet the requirements of the American Institute of Steel Construction Manual. Design timber members in accordance with the "National Design Specification for Stress-Grade Lumber and Its Fastenings" of the National Forest Products Association. Submit the platform design and plans for review and approval. The design and plans shall be sealed and signed by a North Carolina registered Professional Engineer. Do not install the platform until the design and plans are approved. Drilling holes in the superstructure for the purpose of attaching the platform is prohibited. Upon completion of work, remove all anchorages in the substructure and repair the substructure at no additional cost to the Department.

5.0 SURFACE PREPARATION

Prior to starting the repair operation, delineate all surfaces and areas assumed to be deteriorated by visually examining and sounding the concrete surface with a hammer or other approved method. The Engineer is the sole judge in determining the limits of deterioration. Prior to removal, introduce a shallow saw cut approximately ½" in depth around the repair area at right angles to the concrete surface. Remove all deteriorated concrete to sound concrete with a 17 lb (maximum) pneumatic hammer with points that do not exceed the

width of the shank or with hand picks or chisels as directed by the Engineer. Do not cut or remove the existing reinforcing steel. Unless specifically directed by the Engineer, do not remove concrete deeper than 1 inch below the reinforcing steel. If sound concrete is encountered before existing reinforcing steel is exposed, repair the surface without removing additional concrete. If any reinforcing steel is exposed remove the concrete to a minimum clearance of 1 inch around the reinforcing steel.

Abrasive blast all exposed concrete surfaces and existing reinforcing steel in repair areas to remove all debris, loose concrete, loose mortar, rust, scale, etc. Use a wire brush to clean all exposed reinforcing steel. After sandblasting examine the reinforcing steel to ensure at least 90% of the original diameter remains. If there is more than 10% reduction in the rebar diameter, splice in and securely tie supplemental reinforcing bars as directed by the Engineer. Provide welded stainless wire fabric at each repair area larger than one square foot if the depth of the repair exceeds 2 inches from the "As Built" outside face. Provide a minimum 4" x 4" - 12 gage stainless welded wire fabric unless otherwise shown on the plans. Rigidly secure the welded wire fabric to existing steel or to 3/16" diameter stainless hook fasteners adequately spaced to prevent sagging. Encase the welded wire fabric in shotcrete a minimum depth of 1½ inches.

The contractor has the option to use synthetic fiber reinforcement as an alternate to welded wire fabric if attaching welded wire fabric is impractical or if approved by the Engineer. Welded wire fabric and synthetic fiber reinforcement shall not be used in the same repair area.

Thoroughly clean the repair area of all dirt, grease, oil or foreign matter, and remove all loose or weakened material before applying shotcrete. Saturate the repair area with clean water the day before applying shotcrete. Bring the wetted surface to a saturated surface dry (SSD) condition prior to applying shotcrete and maintain this condition until the application begins. Use a blowpipe to facilitate removal of free surface water. Only oil-free compressed air is to be used in the blowpipe.

The time between removal of deteriorated concrete and applying shotcrete shall not exceed 5 days. If the time allowance exceeds 5 days, prepare the surface at the direction of the Engineer before applying shotcrete.

6.0 APPLICATION AND SURFACE FINISH

Apply shotcrete only when the surface temperature of the repair area is greater than 40°F and less than 95°F. Do not apply shotcrete to frosted surfaces. Maintain shotcrete at a minimum temperature of 40°F for 3 days after placement.

Apply shotcrete in layers. The properties of the applied shotcrete determine the proper thickness of each layer or lift.

The nozzleman should hold the nozzle 3 to 4 feet from the surface being covered in a position that ensures the shotcrete strikes at right angles to the surface being covered without excessive impact. The nozzleman shall maintain the water amount at a practicable minimum, so the mix properly adheres to the repair area. Water content should not become high

enough to cause the mix to sag or fall from vertical or inclined surfaces, or to separate in horizontal layers.

Use shooting wires or guide strips that do not entrap rebound sand. Use guide wires to provide a positive means of checking the total thickness of the shotcrete applied. Remove the guide wires prior to the final finish coat.

To avoid leaving sand pockets in the shotcrete, blow or rake off sand that rebounds and does not fall clear of the work, or which collects in pockets in the work. Do not reuse rebound material in the work.

If a work stoppage longer than 2 hours takes place on any shotcrete layer prior to the time it has been built up to required thickness, saturate the area with clean water and use a blowpipe as outlined previously, prior to continuing with the remaining shotcrete course. Do not apply shotcrete to a dry surface.

Finish all repaired areas, including chamfered edges, as close as practicable to their original "As Built" dimensions and configuration. Provide a minimum 2" of cover for reinforcing steel exposed during repair. Slightly build up and trim shotcrete to the final surface by cutting with the leading edge of a sharp trowel. Use a rubber float to correct any imperfections. Limit work on the finished surface to correcting imperfections caused by trowel cutting.

Immediately after bringing shotcrete surfaces to final thickness, thoroughly check for sags, bridging, and other deficiencies. Repair any imperfections at the direction of the Engineer. Prevent finished shotcrete from drying out by maintaining 95% relative humidity at the repair and surrounding areas by fogging, moist curing or other approved means for seven days.

7.0 MATERIAL TESTING & ACCEPTANCE

Each day shotcreting takes place, the nozzleman shall shoot one 18" x 18" x 3" test panel in the same position as the repair work that is being done to demonstrate the shotcrete is being applied properly. Store, handle and cure the test panel in the same manner as the repaired substructure.

Approximately 72 hours after completing the final shotcrete placement, thoroughly test the surface with a hammer. At this time, the repair area should have sufficient strength for all sound sections to ring sharply. Remove and replace any unsound portions prior to the final inspection of the work. No additional compensation will be provided for removal and replacement of unsound shotcrete.

After 7 days, core three 3" diameter samples from each test panel and from the repaired structure as directed by the Engineer. Any cores taken from the structure shall penetrate into the existing structure concrete at least 2 inches. Cores shall be inspected for delamination, sand pockets, tested for bond strength and compressive strength. If a core taken from a repaired structure unit indicates unsatisfactory application or performance of the shotcrete, take additional cores from the applicable structure unit(s) for additional evaluation and testing as directed by the Engineer. Any repair work failing to meet the requirements of this provision will be rejected and the Contractor shall implement a remediation plan to correct the deficiency at no additional cost to the Department. No extra payment will be provided

for drilling extra cores. Patch all core holes in repaired structure units to the satisfaction of the Engineer. All material testing, core testing and sampling will be done by the Materials and Tests Unit of North Carolina Department of Transportation.

8.0 METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

Shotcrete will be measured in cubic feet of shotcrete required for repair. Depth will be measured from the original outside concrete surface. The Contractor and Engineer will measure quantities after removal of unsound concrete and before application of shotcrete.

9.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Repair work will be paid for at the contract unit price bid per cubic foot of "Shotcrete Repairs." Payment will be full compensation for removal, containment and disposal of unsound concrete including the cost of materials, labor, tools, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the repair work. Payment will also include testing for soundness, curing of shotcrete and taking core samples from the test panels and substructure units.

EPOXY RESIN INJECTION

(9-30-11)

1.0 GENERAL

For repairing cracks, an approved applicator is required to perform the epoxy resin injection. Make certain the supervisor and the workmen have completed an instruction program in the methods of restoring concrete structures utilizing the epoxy injection process and have a record of satisfactory performance on similar projects.

The applicator furnishes all materials, tools, equipment, appliances, labor and supervision required when repairing cracks with the injection of an epoxy resin adhesive.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Using Epoxy Resin Injection, repair all cracks shown in the Plans and all cracks 5 mils (125 μm) wide or greater in the end bent caps and interior bent columns and caps.

Repair the column cracks to the top of the footings or ground line. Make any underwater repairs when water surface elevation is low and the water is still. For underwater repairs, use manufacturer recommended materials.

Repair any crack, void, honeycomb or spall area unsuitable for repair by injection with epoxy mortar.

3.0 COOPERATION

Cooperate and coordinate with the Technical Representative of the epoxy resin manufacturer for satisfactory performance of the work.

Have the Technical Representative present when the job begins and until the Engineer is assured that his service is no longer needed.

The expense of having this representative on the job is the Contractor's responsibility and no direct payment will be made for this expense.

4.0 TESTING

The North Carolina Department of Transportation Material and Tests Unit obtains test cores from the repaired concrete. If the failure plane is located at the repaired crack, a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi is required of these cores.

5.0 MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Provide a two-component structural epoxy adhesive for injection into cracks or other voids. Provide modified epoxy resin (Component "A") that conforms to the following requirements:

	Test Method	Specification Requirements
Viscosity @ 40 ± 3°F, cps	Brookfield RVT Spindle No. 4 @ 20 rpm	6000 - 8000
Viscosity @ 77 ± 3°F, cps	Brookfield RVT Spindle No. 2 @ 20 rpm	400 - 700
Epoxide Equivalent Weight	ASTM D1652	152 - 168
Ash Content, %	ASTM D482	1 max.

Provide the amine curing agent (Component "B") used with the epoxy resin that meets the following requirements:

	Test Method	Specification Requirements
Viscosity @ 40 ± 3°F, cps	Brookfield RVT Spindle No. 2 @ 20 rpm	700 - 1400
Viscosity @ 77 ± 3°F, cps	Brookfield RVT Spindle No. 2 @ 20 rpm	105 - 240
Amine Value, mg KOH/g	ASTM D664*	490 - 560
Ash Content, %	ASTM D482	1 max.
* Method modified to use perchloric acid in acetic acid.		

Certify that the Uncured Adhesive, when mixed in the mix ratio that the material supplier specifies, has the following properties:

- Pot Life (60 gram mass)
- @ 77 ± 3°F - 15 minutes minimum
- @ 100 ± 3°F - 5 minutes minimum

Certify that the Adhesive, when cured for 7 days at 77 ± 3°F unless otherwise specified, has the following properties:

	Test Method	Specification Requirements
Ultimate Tensile Strength	ASTM D638	7000 psi (min.)
Tensile Elongation at Break	ASTM D638	4% max.
Flexural Strength	ASTM D790	10,000 psi (min.)
Flexural Modulus	ASTM D790	3.5×10^5 psi
Compressive Yield Strength	ASTM D695	11,000 psi (min.)
Compressive Modulus	ASTM D695	$2.0 - 3.5 \times 10^5$ psi
Heat Deflection Temperature Cured 28 days @ $77 \pm 3^\circ\text{F}$	ASTM D648*	125°F min. 135°F min.
Slant Shear Strength, 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) compressive strength concrete Cured 3 days @ 40°F wet concrete Cured 7 days @ 40°F wet concrete Cured 1 day @ 77°F dry concrete	AASHTO T237	3500 psi (min.) 4000 psi (min.) 5000 psi (min.)
* Cure test specimens so that the peak exothermic temperature of the adhesive does not exceed 77°F.		

Use an epoxy bonding agent, as specified for epoxy mortar, as the surface seal (used to confine the epoxy resin during injection).

6.0 EQUIPMENT FOR INJECTION

Use portable positive displacement type pumps with interlock to provide positive ratio control of exact proportions of the two components at the nozzle to meter and mix the two injection adhesive components and inject the mixed adhesive into the crack. Use electric or air powered pumps that provide in-line metering and mixing.

Use injection equipment with automatic pressure control capable of discharging the mixed adhesive at any pre-set pressure up to 200 ± 5 psi and equipped with a manual pressure control override.

Use equipment capable of maintaining the volume ratio for the injection adhesive as prescribed by the manufacturer. A tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ by volume at any discharge pressure up to 200 psi is permitted.

Provide injection equipment with sensors on both the Component A and B reservoirs that automatically stop the machine when only one component is being pumped to the mixing head.

7.0 PREPARATION

Follow these steps prior to injecting the epoxy resin:

Remove all dirt, dust, grease, oil, efflorescence and other foreign matter detrimental to the bond of the epoxy injection surface seal system from the surfaces adjacent to the cracks or other areas of application. Acids and corrosives are not permitted.

Provide entry ports along the crack at intervals not less than the thickness of the concrete at that location.

Apply surface seal material to the face of the crack between the entry ports. For through cracks, apply surface seal to both faces.

Allow enough time for the surface seal material to gain adequate strength before proceeding with the injection.

8.0 EPOXY INJECTION

Begin epoxy adhesive injection in vertical cracks at the lower entry port and continue until the epoxy adhesive appears at the next higher entry port adjacent to the entry port being pumped.

Begin epoxy adhesive injection in horizontal cracks at one end of the crack and continue as long as the injection equipment meter indicates adhesive is being dispensed or until adhesive shows at the next entry port.

When epoxy adhesive appears at the next adjacent port, stop the current injection and transfer the epoxy injection to the next adjacent port where epoxy adhesive appeared.

Perform epoxy adhesive injection continuously until cracks are completely filled.

If port to port travel of epoxy adhesive is not indicated, immediately stop the work and notify the Engineer.

9.0 FINISHING

When cracks are completely filled, allow the epoxy adhesive to cure for sufficient time to allow the removal of the surface seal without any draining or runback of epoxy material from the cracks.

Remove the surface seal material and injection adhesive runs or spills from concrete surfaces.

Finish the face of the crack flush to the adjacent concrete, removing any indentations or protrusions caused by the placement of entry ports.

10.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Payment for epoxy resin injection will be at the contract unit price per linear foot for "Epoxy Resin Injection". Such payment will be full compensation for all materials, tools, equipment, labor, and for all incidentals necessary to complete the work.

UNDER STRUCTURE WORK PLATFORM**SPECIAL****1.0 DESCRIPTION**

Prior to any painting operations on the structure, the Contractor shall design and install an understructure work platform which will be used to provide access to the work to be done as well as serve as the platform for the cleaning and painting of the bridge. The Contractor shall determine the capacity of the platform which will be required, but the capacity shall not be less than that required by State or Federal regulations. Platform shall be constructed of materials capable of withstanding damage from any of the work required on this project. The platform shall be fireproof. Drawings of the platform and loads supported by the platform shall be sealed by a North Carolina Registered Professional Engineer. Submit drawings to the Engineer for approval prior to beginning work on the platform. Platform shall be cleaned after each work day to prevent materials from falling or washing into the river.

2.0 PAYMENT

Under Structure Work Platform will be paid for at the lump sum contract price and will be full compensation for the design, installation, maintenance, and removal of the platform

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Under Structure Work Platform	Lump Sum

1.0 GENERAL

Bridge jacking is to facilitate repairs to the bent cap under the bearing plates. Any repairs that extend under a bearing plate shall require bridge jacking unless directed otherwise by the Engineer. Jacking will be performed to support the girder above the subject masonry plate and repair area during the repair process. Prior to bridge jacking, complete all diaphragm modifications at the pier being jacked. Additionally, the Contractor shall submit a jacking plan and sequence to the Engineer for approval prior to bridge jacking. The Contractor's jacking plan shall be prepared and sealed by a Professional Engineer licensed in the state of North Carolina.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Work for bridge jacking includes setting blocking and jacks, jacking bridge girders, mechanically locking jacks and lowering bridge girders onto bearing assemblies. The intent of the bridge jacking is to remove load from the repair area and is not intended to lift the span from its bearing.

It is anticipated that girders directly adjacent to the girder jacking location shown on the plans will require jacking. These subsequent jacking locations, to alleviate differential loading, will be considered incidental to the lump sum pay item, "Bridge Jacking".

3.0 OPERATIONS

Contractor shall ensure that no damage to the anchor bolts occurs during the nut removal process. The Contractor shall submit a removal method to the Engineer for approval prior to nut removal and subsequent bridge jacking.

The Contractor shall ensure that the jacks are secured from dislodgement during all phases of the bridge jacking. Mechanical restraints/blocking are required during the bent cap repairs such that the failure of the hydraulic system will not apply load to the repair area.

4.0 BASIS OF PAYMENT

Payment will be made at the lump sum price bid for Bridge Jacking. Such lump sum price will be full compensation for all materials, equipment, tools, labor, plan preparation and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

CLEANING AND PAINTING EXISTING BEARING PLATES**(9-30-11)**

Thoroughly clean the exposed surfaces of all bearing plates, anchor bolts, nuts and washers in the existing structure in accordance with the Article 442-7(B) of the Standard Specifications. Have the Engineer approve the cleaning of each unit before beginning painting.

After cleaning, apply a touch up coat of natural color organic zinc repair paint to the steel followed by a complete coat of the same paint.

Payment at the contract unit prices for the various pay items will be full compensation for the above work required for cleaning and painting existing bearing plates.