

## **SECTION 03 30 00.01 – CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE FOR FUELING**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. Work under this section shall include concrete reinforcement, formwork and Portland cement concrete for cast-in-place fueling structures.

#### **1.2 RELATED SECTIONS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions, Division 1 Specification Sections apply to this Section.
- B. Section 31 00 00.00 – Site Preparation and Earthwork (for Fueling)
- C. Section 33 52 43.00 – Fuel System General Provisions

#### **1.3 REFERENCES**

- A. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
  - 1. C31 – Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field.
  - 2. C33 – Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates.
  - 3. C39 – Compressive Strength on Cylindrical Concrete Specimens.
  - 4. C88 – Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate.
  - 5. C117 – Materials Finer than 75 µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
  - 6. C131 – Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
  - 7. C136 – Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
  - 8. C144 – Aggregate for Masonry Mortar.
  - 9. C150 – Portland Cement.
  - 10. C618 – Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolans for Use as a Mineral Admixture in Concrete.
- B. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
  - 1. ACI – 304 – Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting and Placing Concrete.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. General: Submit the following according to conditions of the Contract and Division 1.
- B. Product data for materials, including reinforcement and forming accessories, admixtures, patching compounds, waterstops, joint systems, curing compounds, release agents and other materials requested by Engineer.

- C. Shop drawings for reinforcement detailing fabrication, bending, and placement of concrete reinforcement. Comply with ACI 315 "Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures" showing bar schedules, bent bar diagrams, and arrangement of concrete reinforcement. Include special reinforcing required for openings through concrete structures.
- D. Shop drawings for formwork indicating fabrication and erection of forms for specific finished concrete surfaces.
  - 1. Engineer's review is for general applications and features only. Designing formwork for structural stability, safety and efficiency is the Contractor's responsibility.
- E. Laboratory test reports for concrete materials and mix design test, including cement, aggregates and admixtures.
- F. Material certificates in lieu of material laboratory test reports when permitted by Engineer. Material certificates shall be signed by manufacturer and Contractor, certifying that each material item complies with specified requirements. Provide certification from admixture manufacturers that chloride content complies with specification requirements.

## **1.5 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS**

- A. Portions of structures constructed under this contract may be below the water table. The Contractor is responsible for dewatering and otherwise maintaining acceptable construction conditions necessary for proper installation.

## **1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Codes and Standards: Comply with provisions of the following codes, specifications, and standards, except where more stringent requirements are shown or specified:
  - 1. American Concrete Institute (ACI) 301, "Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings."
  - 2. ACI 318, "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete."
  - 3. Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI) "Manual of Standard Practice."
- B. Tests of all Contractor-secured materials and products being submitted for approval to determine conformance with all requirements of these specifications proposed for use, shall be performed by an independent, testing laboratory retained and compensated by the Contractor.
- C. As materials are incorporated into the Project, on-site and off-site quality control tests will be performed during construction to determine conformance with Drawings and Specifications by an independent testing laboratory retained and compensated by the Contractor. Frequency of on-site and off-site testing is specified in PART 3.
- D. Preinstallation Meeting: Conduct meeting at Project site to comply with requirements of Division 1 Section "Project Meetings" and the following:
  - 1. At least 30 days prior to submitting design mixes, conduct a meeting to review detailed requirements for preparing concrete design mixes and to determine procedures for satisfactory concrete operations. Review requirements for submittals, status of coordinating Work, and availability of materials. Establish preliminary Work progress schedule and procedures for materials inspection, testing, and certifications. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with cast-in-place concrete to attend conference, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Contractor's superintendent.
- b. Agency responsible for concrete design mixes.
- c. Agency responsible for field quality control.
- d. Ready-mix concrete producer.
- e. Concrete subcontractor.

## **PART 2 - MATERIALS**

### **2.1 FORM MATERIALS**

- A. Forms for Unexposed Finish Concrete: Plywood, lumber, metal, or another acceptable material. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one face.
- B. Form Release Agent: Provide commercial formulation form release agent with a maximum of 350 mg/l volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
- C. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, adjustable-length, removable or snap-off metal form ties designed to prevent form deflection and to prevent spalling of concrete upon removal. Provide units that will leave no metal closer than 1-1/2 inches to the plane of the exposed concrete surface and pop-out type grout plug cones.
  1. Provide ties that, when removed, will leave holes not larger than 1 inch in diameter in the concrete surface.

### **2.2 REINFORCING MATERIALS**

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed.
- B. Steel Wire: ASTM A 1064, plain, cold-drawn steel.
- C. Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 1064, welded steel wire fabric.
- D. Supports for Reinforcement: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire fabric in place. Use wire bar-type supports complying with CRSI specifications.
  1. For slabs-on-grade, use supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base material will not support chair legs.

### **2.3 CONCRETE MATERIALS**

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type II or V.
  1. Alternate types of Portland cement may be used when approved by the Engineer.
  2. Use one brand of cement throughout project unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- B. Fly Ash: No Fly Ash shall be used in concrete for this project.
- C. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33 and as specified.

1. Local aggregates not complying with ASTM C 33 that have been shown to produce concrete of adequate strength and durability by special tests or actual service may be used when approved by the Engineer.
- D. Water: Potable.
- E. Admixtures, General: Provide concrete admixtures that contain no more than 0.1 percent chloride ions.
- F. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260, certified by manufacturer to be compatible with all other admixtures.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be used in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Air-Tite, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
    - b. Air-Mix or Perma-Air, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - c. Darex AEA or Daravair, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - d. MB-VR or Micro-Air, Master Builders, Inc.
    - e. Sealtight AEA, W.R. Meadows, Inc.
    - f. Sika AER, Sika Corp.
- G. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. PSI N, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
    - b. Eucon WR-75, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - c. WRDA, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - d. Pozzolith Normal or Polyheed, Master Builders, Inc.
    - e. Metco W.R., Metalcrete Industries.
    - f. Plastocrete 161, Sika Corp.
- H. High-Range Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type F or Type G.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Super P, Anti-Hydro Co., Inc.
    - b. Concure 200, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
    - c. Eucon 37, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - d. WRDA 19 or Daracem, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - e. Master Rheobuild 1000, Master Builders, Inc.
    - f. Superslump, Metalcrete Industries.
    - g. Sikament 300, Sika Corp.
- I. Water-Reducing, Accelerating Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type E.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Q-Set, Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co.
    - b. Lubricon NCA, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - c. Accelguard 80, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - d. Daraset, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - e. MasterSet FP20, Master Builders, Inc.
    - f. Accel-Set, Metalcrete Industries.

- J. Water-Reducing, Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type D.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. PSI-R Plus, Cormix Construction Chemicals.
    - b. Eucon Retarder 75, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - c. Daratard-17, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - d. Pozzolith R, Master Builders, Inc.
    - e. Plastiment, Sika Corporation.

## 2.4 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Waterstops: 4" fuel resistant HDPE water stop with centerbulb such as JP Specialties, Inc. Model JP436 or approved equal.
- B. Liquid Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: Liquid-type membrane-forming curing compound complying with ASTM C 309, Type II, Class B. Moisture loss not more than 0.55 kg/sq. meter when applied at 200 sq. ft./gal.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. A-H 3 Way Sealer, Anti-Hydro Co., Inc.
    - b. Spartan-Cote, The Burke Co.
    - c. Conspec #1, Conspec Marketing & Mfg. Co.
    - d. Day-Chem Cure and Seal, Dayton Superior Corp.
    - e. Eucocure, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - f. Horn Clear Seal, Tamms Industries.
    - g. L&M Cure R, L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
    - h. Masterkure, Master Builders, Inc.
    - i. CS-309, W.R. Meadows, Inc.
    - j. Seal N Kure, Metalcrete Industries.
    - k. Kure-N-Seal, Sonneborn-Chemrex.
    - l. Stontop CS2, Stonhard, Inc.
- C. Bonding Agent: Polyvinyl acetate or acrylic base.
1. Subject to compliance with project requirements, products that may be incorporated in the Work include, but are not limited to Acrylic or Styrene Butadiene as following:
    - a. Acrylic Bondcrete, The Burke Co.
    - b. Strongbond, Conspec Marketing and Mfg. Co.
    - c. Day-Chem Ad Bond, Dayton Superior Corp.
    - d. SBR Latex, Euclid Chemical Co.
    - e. Daraweld C, W.R. Grace & Co.
    - f. Hornweld, Tamms Industries
    - g. Everbond, L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
    - h. Acryl-Set, Master Builders Inc.
    - i. Intralok, W.R. Meadows, Inc.
    - j. Acrylpave, Metalcrete Industries.
    - k. Sonocrete, Sonneborn-Chemrex.
    - l. Stonlock LB2, Stonhard, Inc.
    - m. Strong Bond, Symons Corp.

## **2.5 PROPORTIONING AND DESIGNING MIXES**

- A. Prepare design mixes for each type and strength of concrete by either laboratory trial batch or field experience methods as specified in ACI 301. For the trial batch method, use an independent testing agency acceptable to Engineer for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs.
- B. Submit written reports to Engineer of each proposed mix for each class of concrete at least 15 days prior to start of Work. Do not begin concrete production until proposed mix designs have been reviewed and approved by the Engineer.
- C. Design mixes to provide normal weight concrete with the following properties:
  - 1. Normal concrete design strength:
    - a. 5000-psi compressive strength at 28-days for valve vaults, trench drains, manholes and all other structures subject to possible aircraft loading.
    - b. 4500-psi compressive strength at 28-days for equipment pads and structures not subject to possible aircraft loading.
    - c. 4500-psi compressive strength at 28 days for curb, gutter, sidewalk and other similar unspecified concrete elements.
    - d. 2500-psi compressive strength at 28-days for mud slabs.
  - 2. Water-Cement Ratio: 0.40 maximum
  - 3. Air Entrainment: 4.5-7.5 % by volume
  - 4. Normal Concrete Slump: 3 ½ inches ± 1 inch.
  - 5. High Plasticity Concrete Slump: Concrete containing high-range water-reducing admixtures (superplasticizer) shall have a slump of not more than 8 inches after adding admixture to site-verified 2-to-3-inch slump concrete. High-range water-reducing admixtures may only be used for special applications with prior approval of engineer.
- D. Adjustment to Concrete Mixes: Mix design adjustments may be requested by Contractor when characteristics of materials, job conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant, as accepted by Engineer. Laboratory test data for revised mix design and strength results must be submitted to and accepted by Engineer before using in Work.

## **2.6 ADMIXTURES**

- A. Use water-reducing admixture or high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer) in concrete, as required, for placement and workability and approved by engineer.
- B. Use accelerating admixture in concrete slabs placed at ambient temperatures below 50 deg F (10 deg C).
- C. Use air-entraining admixture in exposed exterior concrete unless otherwise indicated. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate so concrete at point of placement has an entrained air content of 4.5-7.5 %.
- D. Use admixtures for water reduction and set accelerating or retarding in strict compliance with manufacturer's directions.

## **2.7 CONCRETE MIXING**

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Comply with requirements of ASTM C 94, and as specified.

1. When air temperature is between 85 deg F (30 deg C) and 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes, and when air temperature is above 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

## **2.8 CONCRETE WATERPROOFING ADDITIVE FOR CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES:**

- A. Fuel pits and vaults, containment basins, containment drain inlets, containment manholes, lift stations and other concrete structures, excluding dike walls, which will routinely be exposed to and/or intended to contain and/or convey fuel or fuel impacted storm water shall be constructed using concrete containing Xypex Admix C-1000 at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. Xypex additive shall also be used when containment and fuel structures are precast.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 GENERAL**

- A. Coordinate the installation of joint materials and other related materials with placement of forms and reinforcing steel.

### **3.2 FORMS**

- A. General: Design, erect, support, brace, and maintain formwork to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads that might be applied until concrete structure can support such loads. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of correct size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position. Maintain formwork construction tolerances and surface irregularities complying with the following ACI 347 limits:
  1. Provide Class A tolerances for concrete surfaces exposed to view.
  2. Provide Class C tolerances for other concrete surfaces.
- B. Construct forms to sizes, shapes, lines, and dimensions shown and to obtain accurate alignment, location, grades, level, and plumb Work in finished structures. Provide for openings, offsets, sinkages, keyways, recesses, chamfers, blocking, bulkheads, anchorages and inserts, and other features required in the Work. Use selected materials to obtain required finishes. Solidly butt joints and provide backup at joints to prevent cement paste from leaking.
- C. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush plates or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces where slope is too steep to place concrete with bottom forms only. Kerf wood inserts for forming keyways, recesses, and the like for easy removal.
- D. Provide temporary openings for clean-outs and inspections where interior area of formwork is inaccessible before and during concrete placement. Securely brace temporary openings and set tightly to forms to prevent losing concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- E. Chamfer exposed corners and edges as indicated, using wood, metal, PVC, or rubber chamfer strips fabricated to produce uniform smooth lines and tight edge joints.

- F. Provisions for Other Trades: Provide openings in concrete formwork to accommodate Work of other trades. Determine size and location of openings, recesses, and chases from trades providing such items. Accurately place and securely support items built into forms.
- G. Cleaning and Tightening: Thoroughly clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, or other debris just before placing concrete. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.

### **3.3 PLACING REINFORCEMENT**

- A. General: Comply with Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute's recommended practice for "Placing Reinforcing Bars," for details and methods of reinforcement placement and supports and as specified.
  - 1. Avoiding cutting or puncturing waterproofing during reinforcement placement and concreting operations. Repair damages before placing concrete.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other materials that reduce or destroy bond with concrete.
- C. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcing by metal chairs, runners, bolsters, spacers, and hangers, as approved by Engineer.
- D. Place reinforcement to maintain minimum coverages as indicated for concrete protection. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement operations. Set wire ties so ends are directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- E. Install welded wire fabric in lengths as long as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

### **3.4 JOINTS**

- A. Construction Joints: Locate and install construction joints so they do not impair strength or appearance of the structure, as acceptable to Engineer.
- B. Provide keyways at least 1-1/2 inches deep in construction joints in walls and slabs and between walls and footings. Bulkheads designed and accepted for this purpose may be used for slabs.
- C. Place construction joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints except as indicated otherwise.
- D. Use bonding agent on existing concrete surfaces that will be joined with fresh concrete when indicated.
- E. Waterstops: Provide waterstops in construction joints as indicated. Install waterstops to form continuous diaphragm in each joint. Support and protect exposed waterstops during progress of Work. Field-fabricate joints in waterstops according to manufacturer's printed instructions.



### **3.5 INSTALLING EMBEDDED ITEMS**

- A. General: Set and build into formwork anchorage devices and other embedded items required for other work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use placement drawings, diagrams, instructions, and directions provided by suppliers of items to be attached.
- B. Forms for Slabs: Set edge forms for slabs to achieve required elevations and contours in finished surfaces. Provide and secure units to support screed strips using strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.

### **3.6 PREPARING FORM SURFACES**

- A. General: Coat contact surfaces of forms with an approved, nonresidual, low-VOC, form-coating compound before placing reinforcement.
- B. Do not allow excess form-coating material to accumulate in forms or come into contact with in-place concrete surfaces against which fresh concrete will be placed. Apply according to manufacturer's instructions.
  - 1. Coat steel forms with a nonstaining, rust-preventative material. Rust-stained steel formwork is not acceptable.

### **3.7 CONCRETE PLACEMENT**

- A. Inspection: Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, reinforcing steel, and items to be embedded or cast in. Notify other trades to permit installation of their Work.
- B. General: Comply with ACI 304, "Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete," and as specified.
- C. Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no new concrete will be placed on concrete that has hardened sufficiently to cause seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as specified. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation at its final location.
- D. Placing Concrete in Forms: Deposit concrete in forms in horizontal layers no deeper than 24 inches and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints. Where placement consists of several layers, place each layer while preceding layer is still plastic to avoid cold joints.
  - 1. Consolidate placed concrete by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand-spading, rodding, or tamping. Use equipment and procedures for consolidation of concrete complying with ACI 309.
  - 2. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations no farther than the visible effectiveness of the machine. Place vibrators to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to set. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mix to segregate.
- E. Placing Concrete Slabs: Deposit and consolidate concrete slabs in a continuous operation until completing placement of a panel or section.

1. Consolidate concrete during placement operations so that concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement, other embedded items and into corners.
  2. Bring slab surfaces to correct level with a straightedge and strike off. Use bull floats or darbies to smooth surface free of humps or hollows. Do not disturb slab surfaces prior to beginning finishing operations.
  3. Maintain reinforcing in proper position on chairs during concrete placement.
- F. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with provisions of ACI 306 and as follows. Protect concrete Work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
- G. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F (4 deg C), uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 deg F (10 deg C) and not more than 80 deg F (27 deg C) at point of placement.
1. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.
  2. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless specifically approved in writing by the Engineer.
- H. Hot-Weather Placement: When hot weather conditions exist that would impair quality and strength of concrete, place concrete complying with ACI 305 and as specified.
1. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature at time of placement to below 90 deg F (32 deg C). Mixing water may be chilled or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated into total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
  2. Cover reinforcing steel with water-soaked burlap if it becomes too hot, so that steel temperature will not exceed the ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
  3. Fog spray forms, reinforcing steel, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without puddles or dry areas.
  4. Use water-reducing retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placing conditions, as acceptable to Engineer.
  5. Coordinate with installation requirements for waterproofing panels.
- 1.1 FINISHING FORMED SURFACES**
- I. Rough-Formed Finish: Provide a smooth or rough-formed finish on formed concrete surfaces not exposed to view in the finished Work or concealed by other construction. A rough-formed finish is defined as a concrete surface having texture imparted by the form-facing material used, with tie holes and defective areas repaired and patched, and fins and other projections exceeding 1/4 inch in height rubbed down or chipped off.
- J. Smooth-Formed Finish: Provide a smooth-formed finish on formed concrete surfaces exposed to view or to be covered with a coating material applied directly to concrete, such as waterproofing or dampproofing. This is a cast concrete surface obtained with selected form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams. Repair and patch defective areas with fins and other projections completely removed and smoothed.
- K. Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike-off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces unless otherwise indicated.

### **3.8 MONOLITHIC SLAB FINISHES**

- A. Trowel Finish: Apply a trowel finish to interior monolithic slab surfaces where indicated on the plans.
  - 1. After floating, begin first trowel-finish operation using a power-driven trowel. Begin final troweling when surface produces a ringing sound as trowel is moved over surface. Consolidate concrete surface by final hand-troweling operation, free of trowel marks, uniform in texture and appearance, and finish surfaces to tolerances of F(F) 20 (floor flatness) and F(L) 17 (floor levelness) measured according to ASTM E 1155.
- B. Non-slip Broom Finish: Apply a non-slip broom finish to exterior concrete slabs.
  - 1. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen concrete surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with Engineer before application.

### **3.9 MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS**

- A. Filling In: Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures for passage of Work by other trades, unless otherwise shown or directed, after Work of other trades is in place. Mix, place, and cure concrete as specified to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling shown or required to complete Work.

### **3.10 CONCRETE CURING AND PROTECTION**

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. In hot, dry, and windy weather protect concrete from rapid moisture loss before and during finishing operations with an evaporation-control material in accordance with ACI hot weather requirements. Apply according to manufacturer's instructions after screeding and bull floating, but before power floating and troweling.
- B. Start initial curing as soon as free water has disappeared from concrete surface after placing and finishing. Keep continuously moist for not less than 7 days.
- C. Curing Methods: Cure concrete by curing compound, by moist curing, by moisture-retaining cover curing, or by combining these methods, as specified.
- D. Provide moisture curing by the following methods:
  - 1. Keep concrete surface continuously wet by covering with water.
  - 2. Use continuous water-fog spray.
  - 3. Cover concrete surface with specified absorptive cover, thoroughly saturate cover with water, and keep continuously wet. Place absorptive cover to provide coverage of concrete surfaces and edges, with a 4-inch lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
- E. Provide moisture-retaining cover curing as follows:
  - 1. Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width with sides and ends lapped at least 3 inches and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.

- F. Apply curing compound on exposed interior slabs and on exterior slabs, walks, and curbs as follows:
  - 1. Apply curing compound to concrete slabs as soon as final finishing operations are complete (within 2 hours and after surface water sheen has disappeared). Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's directions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.
  - 2. Use membrane curing compounds that will not affect surfaces to be covered with finish materials applied directly to concrete.
- G. Curing Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces, by moist curing with forms in place for the full curing period or until forms are removed. If forms are removed, continue curing by methods specified above, as applicable.
- H. Curing Unformed Surfaces: Cure unformed surfaces, including slabs, floor topping, and other flat surfaces, by applying the appropriate curing method.
  - 1. Final cure concrete surfaces to receive finish flooring with a moisture-retaining cover, unless otherwise directed.

### **3.11 SHORES AND SUPPORTS**

- A. General: Comply with ACI 347 for shoring and reshoring in multistory construction, and as specified.
- B. Extend shoring from base slab to top slab unless otherwise permitted.
- C. Remove shores and reshore in a planned sequence to avoid damage to partially cured concrete. Locate and provide adequate reshoring to support Work without excessive stress or deflection.
- D. Keep reshores in place a minimum of 15 days after placing upper tier, or longer, if required, until concrete has attained its required 28-day strength and heavy loads due to construction operations have been removed.

### **3.12 REMOVING FORMS**

- A. General: Formwork not supporting weight of concrete, such as sides of walls and similar parts of the Work, may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 deg F (10 deg C) for 24 hours after placing concrete, provided concrete is sufficiently hard to not be damaged by form-removal operations, and provided curing and protection operations are maintained.
- B. Formwork supporting weight of concrete, such as slabs, and other structural elements, may not be removed in less than 14 days or until concrete has attained at least 75 percent of design minimum compressive strength at 28 days. Determine potential compressive strength of in-place concrete by testing field-cured specimens representative of concrete location or members.

### **3.13 REUSING FORMS**

- A. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form-coating compound as specified for new formwork.
- B. When forms are extended for successive concrete placement, thoroughly clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten forms to close joints. Align and secure joint to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces except as acceptable to Engineer.

### **3.14 CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS**

- A. Patching Defective Areas: Repair and patch defective areas with cement mortar immediately after removing forms, when acceptable to Engineer.
- B. Mix dry-pack mortar, consisting of one part Portland cement to 2-1/2 parts fine aggregate passing a No. 16 mesh sieve, using only enough water as required for handling and placing.
  - 1. Cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, voids over 1/4 inch in any dimension, and holes left by tie rods and bolts down to solid concrete but in no case to a depth less than 1 inch. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to the concrete surface. Thoroughly clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat the area to be patched with bonding agent. Place patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.
- C. Repairing Formed Surfaces: Remove and replace concrete having defective surfaces if defects cannot be repaired to satisfaction of Engineer. Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycomb, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning. Flush out form tie holes and fill with dry-pack mortar or precast cement cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.
  - 1. Repair concealed formed surfaces, where possible, containing defects that affect the concrete's durability. If defects cannot be repaired, remove and replace the concrete.
- D. Repairing Unformed Surfaces: Test unformed surfaces, such as monolithic slabs, for smoothness and verify surface tolerances specified for each surface and finish. Correct low and high areas as specified. Test unformed surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness by using a template having the required slope.
  - 1. Repair finished unformed surfaces containing defects that affect the concrete's durability. Replace pavement with surface defects such as crazing, cracks that penetrate to the reinforcement or completely through non-reinforced sections regardless of width, spalling, popouts, honeycombs, rock pockets, and other objectionable conditions.
  - 2. Correct high areas or low areas by removing and replacing the slab to the nearest joints shown on the plans.
- E. Repair isolated random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter by dry-pack method. Groove top of cracks and cut out holes to sound concrete and clean of dust, dirt, and loose particles. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding compound. Place dry-pack before bonding agent has dried. Compact dry-pack mixture in place and finish to match adjacent concrete. Keep patched area continuously moist for at least 72 hours.
- F. Perform structural repairs with prior approval of Engineer for method and procedure, using specified epoxy adhesive and mortar.

- G. Repair methods not specified above may be used, subject to acceptance of Engineer.

### **3.15 QUALITY CONTROL TESTING DURING CONSTRUCTION**

- A. General: All tests shall be performed by a qualified third party testing laboratory approved by the Owner, and retained and paid by the Contractor.
- B. Sampling and testing for quality control during concrete placement may include the following, and as directed by Engineer.
1. Sampling Fresh Concrete: ASTM C 172, except modified for slump to comply with ASTM C 94.
  2. Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of discharge for each day's pour of each type of concrete; additional tests when concrete consistency seems to have changed.
  3. Air Content: ASTM C 173, volumetric method for lightweight or normal weight concrete; ASTM C 231, pressure method for normal weight concrete; one for each day's pour of each type of air-entrained concrete.
  4. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F (4 deg C) and below; and when 80 deg F (27 deg C) and above, one test for each set of compressive-strength specimens.
  5. Compression Test Specimen: ASTM C 31; one set of four standard cylinders for each compressive-strength test, unless otherwise directed. Mold and store cylinders for laboratory-cured test specimens except when field-cured test specimens are required.
  6. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39; Take one set of specimens for the first 25 cubic yards or less of each type of concrete placed each day. Take one additional set for each additional 50 cubic yards of concrete placed in the same day. Test one specimen at 7 days, two specimens tested at 28 days, and retain one specimen for later testing if required.
  7. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, evaluate current operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing the in-place concrete.
  8. Strength level of concrete will be considered satisfactory if averages of sets of three consecutive strength test results equal or exceed specified compressive strength and no individual strength test result falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
- C. Test results will be reported in writing to Engineer, Structural Engineer, ready-mix producer, and Contractor within 24 hours after tests. Reports of compressive strength tests shall contain the Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing service, concrete type and class, location of concrete batch in structure, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7-day tests and 28-day tests.
- D. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted but shall not be used as the sole basis for acceptance or rejection.
- E. Additional Tests: The testing agency will make additional tests of in-place concrete when test results indicate specified concrete strengths and other characteristics have not been attained in the structure, as directed by Engineer. Testing agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42, or by other methods as directed.

### **END OF SECTION**