Section 10.3

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

10.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to ensure that ~~Project Construction, Engineering and Inspection (~~CEI~~) personnel (in-house and consultant),~~ and ~~District~~ Materials ~~personnel and State Materials Office~~ staff are ~~fully~~ aware of the ~~critical~~ inspection and monitoring responsibilities ~~and procedures covered in this section and that are~~ required to ~~as~~ensure quality cast-in-place concrete construction~~ that is in compliance with the contract documents~~. This procedure is primarily intended to be used by CEI staff familiar with bridge construction.

10.3.2 Authority

Section 20.23(4)(a), Florida Statutes

Section 334~~4~~.048(3), Florida Statutes

Section 336.045, Florida Statutes

~~Section 400, "Concrete Structures", ***Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction***~~

~~Section 415-5.10.2, "Reinforcing Steel, Deck Slabs: Tolerances", ***Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction***~~

Florida Department of Transportation, ***Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction***

10.3.3 Bridge Decks

10.3.3.1 General

To verify the total thickness ~~of bridge deck concrete~~ and the thickness of the concrete cover over the top mat of reinforcing steel in bridge decks, thickness measurements shall be made in the plastic concrete directly

behind the final pass of the screed. A minimum of two measurements - the first representing the concrete thickness over the top mat of reinforcing steel and the second representing the thickness of the deck concrete - shall be made for each five hundred square feet of bridge deck.

Measurement ~~The~~ locations ~~of the sets of measurements~~ shall be spaced randomly to represent all areas of the bridge deck.

~~(A) Resident Level Responsibilities~~

10.3.3.2 Measurements - Total Deck Thickness

~~The deck thickness measurement can be made using a stiff wire of sufficient length to penetrate through the plastic concrete. The depth from the concrete surface to the form surface can be obtained by measuring the total penetration of the wire probe. More precise devices can be assembled, which use a vertical scaled rod with a sliding steel plate fastened at 90 degrees to the rod. When the bottom of the steel plate touches the surface of the concrete at the same time that the tip of the rod rests on the bottom form, the scale on the rod can be read to determine the deck thickness dimension.~~ All measurements shall be taken in the portion of the deck between beam flanges in order to avoid including beam buildups in the measurement. For corrugated stay-in-place forms, total deck thickness measurements shall be taken from the upper surface of the corrugation. ~~Also, t~~The use of aluminum probing/measuring devices is prohibited.

10.3.3.3 Measurements - ~~Partial Deck~~ Concrete Cover Thickness

Measure ~~T~~the thickness of the concrete cover over the top mat of reinforcing steel ~~can be measured~~ by ~~working~~ inserting a metal plate ~~- having a depth of approximately twice the required concrete cover and a length of approximately twice the spacing dimension of the transverse bars of the top mat of reinforcing steel -~~ edgewise into the plastic concrete to the top mat of reinforcing steel. ~~The depth from the finished surface of the concrete to the top of the reinforcing steel can be obtained by measuring the total~~

~~penetration of the metal plate. The plate should be o~~Orient the plate so that it is~~ed approximately parallel to the longitudinal centerline of the deck or~~ transverse to the ~~longitudinal centerline if~~ top most reinforcing bars~~ are longitudinal, when it is being worked down to the reinforcing steel~~. ~~Additionally, t~~The plate should be in contact with at least two transverse reinforcing ~~steel~~ bars ~~prior to withdrawal~~to ensure an accurate measurement. ~~The concrete cover is the average depth of penetration of the plate.~~

10.3.3.4 Documentation

~~The inspector shall r~~Record ~~the~~ thickness measurements in a permanent field notebook to be submitted with the final estimate records. The notebook shall contain the information that follows in addition to the financial identification number; contract number, etc. Include in the notebook, all items necessary to provide clarity. Each bridge shall be listed separately by bridge number and name. Information regarding the thickness measurements shall ~~show~~ include the following under the appropriate span number: deck placement location (Station to Station), distance right or left of a centerline, date, time period (from am/pm to am/pm) and inspector's name. The average thickness of the concrete cover over the top mat of reinforcing steel and the average deck thickness shall be computed for each deck concrete placement.

District Construction Engineers or assigned designees are requested to monitor these records and assure compliance with specified plan dimensions. ~~In addition to making a historical record, the purpose of making and recording t~~These measurements are made ~~is~~ to provide the basis for making corrections to deficient placements and corrections to construction techniques prior to subsequent deck placements~~ so that deficiencies will not recur~~.

10.3.4 Mass Concrete

10.3.4.1 Background

During the curing process, massive concrete components such as footings, caps and columns, generate much higher levels of heat at their cores ~~then~~ than at their exterior surfaces. If the ~~difference in~~ temperature differential between the core and exterior surfaces~~, referred to as the temperature differential, is too high – greater than~~ exceeds 35^0F, ~~–~~or if the maximum core temperature exceeds 180^0 F then potentially damaging cracks can form. ~~In order t~~To prevent these ~~–~~temperature levels from being exceeded~~differential from exceeding 35^0F~~, the Contractor must take actions ~~that prevent the~~ to insulate exterior surfaces of the concrete ~~from getting too cool such as using insulation or heaters or~~ and actively cooling ~~by preventing~~ the core ~~from getting too hot such as using cooled water to mix the concrete or by installing heat dissipating piping throughout the component~~ of the concrete component. ~~–~~These actions must be described in a document referred to as the ***Mass Concrete Temperature Control Plan (Plan)*** which must be approved by the Florida Department of Transportation before construction of any mass concrete component can begin. The Contractor is also required to demonstrate that the temperature differential and maximum core temperature is being properly controlled by installing temperature monitoring devices within the concrete which are read at 6 hour intervals.

10.3.4.2 Submittal and Acceptance of the Mass Concrete Temperature Control Plan

(A) Resident Level Responsibilities

The Contractor will be required to submit ***Plans*** to the Project Administrator in charge of the project.

The Project Administrator will review the Contractor's proposed ***Plan*** for compliance with the ***Specifications***. The review will confirm that these ***Plans*** include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Identification of the Specialty Engineer.

(b) A copy of the approved mix design.

(c) Sketches of the Mass Concrete elements showing the locations of temperature monitoring devices.

(d) Adiabatic temperature rise curves.

Within two working days of receipt of any ***Plan***, the Project Administrator will forward the ***Plan*** along with his comments to the District Concrete Engineer and the State Structural Materials Engineer for their review.

The Project Administrator will notify the Contractor of ***Plan*** acceptance and rejection within ten working days of ***Plan*** submittal by the Contractor. The Project Administrator will also request a~~ll~~ny required additional information and necessary ***Plan*** re-submittals from the Contractor. Required additional information may extend the review and acceptance time. A ***Plan*** re-submittal may require as much as an additional ten working days for review and acceptance which will be determined by the State Materials Office Reviewer.

Project Administrator: Mass concrete must not be placed before the Contractor has received the Department's full approval of the ***Plan*** ~~or subsequent revisions to the ***Plan***~~.

(B) District Level Responsibilities

The District Concrete Engineer will review all ***Plans*** upon notification from the Project Administrator. The District Concrete Engineer will transmit his comments to the State Structural Materials Engineer within five~~two~~ working days of receipt of the ***Plan***.

(C) Central Office Level Responsibilities

The State Structural Materials Engineer will timely review the ***Plan***, including comments from the Project Administrator and the District Concrete Engineer, document ***Plan*** acceptance or rejection with any qualifying notes or reasons for rejection, and notify the Project Administrator and the District Concrete Engineer accordingly in writing. Reviews will be made so as to permit notification to the Contractor by the Project Administrator within ten working days from ***Plan*** submittal. Any necessary additional information required from the Contractor will be requested through the Project Administrator. Requirements for additional information may extend the time necessary for review. A ***Plan*** re-submittal may require an additional ten working days for

review and acceptance.

10.3.4.3 Implementation of Accepted Mass Concrete Temperature Control Plans

(A) Resident Level Responsibilities

The Project Administrator shall verify that the following Contractor actions are ~~taken~~ performed in compliance with the ***Specifications*** and the ***Plan***:

(a) ~~-~~Mass concrete components are instrumented for recording and monitoring temperature ~~differentials~~ readings according to the ***Plan***.

~~(a)~~(b) ~~and t~~The Mass Concrete Specialty Engineer, or his designee, has ~~personally~~ inspected the installation and has confirmed that it has been installed properly and functions according to the ***Plan*** ~~for the first placement of each size and type mass component. For placements other than the first, a Contractor employee may inspect and monitor and the Project Administrator shall verify that the Specialty Engineer has approved this employee as qualified to do so~~ in accordance with the ***Specifications***.

(c) Temperature readings are obtained at intervals required by the ***Specifications***. Temperature readings for a given element may be terminated only when all monitoring points within the element depict that the maximum temperature has been reached and that decreasing temperature differentials are confirmed in accordance with the ***Specifications***.

~~(b)~~(d) Temperature readings are analyzed in a timely manner and the Mass Concrete Specialty Engineer is consulted and approves of temperature control adjustments required for mass components that have excessive temperature differentials or core temperatures during the ~~active curing process~~monitoring period.

~~(c)~~(e) The Mass Concrete Specialty Engineer has generated and/or

approved revisions to the ***Plan*** when temperature control provisions have failed to prevent the temperature differential or the maximum core temperature from being exceeded. The revised ***Plan*** must be approved by the Department before any other mass placements can proceed.

Concrete temperatures and temperature differentials ~~may~~ will vary with local ambient temperatures, different heats of hydration produced by different LOTs of ~~the same type of~~ cement, element geometry and other factors. ~~As a result, similar Mass Concrete elements may produce significantly different temperature differentials thus requiring all Mass Concrete elements to be instrumented and monitored~~The Contractor may request approval for diminished monitoring. The ***Specifications*** set forth the requirements for reduced monitoring. The Project Administrator may allow reduced monitoring based on these requirements and previous successful implementations of the ***Plan*** and compliance with the ***Specifications***.

~~Any proposal for deleting instrumentation and monitoring of a Mass Concrete element will be considered a request for a specification change and will require State Construction Engineer approval. These submittals will include concurrence from the District Concrete Engineer and District Construction Engineer. Approvals by the State Construction Engineer will be considered on an individual project basis.~~

The Project Administrator will require a copy of all Mass Concrete temperature monitoring records for the project files. The Project Administrator will send a copy of all Mass Concrete temperature monitoring records to the District Concrete Engineer. The Project Administrator will review all Mass Concrete temperature monitoring records to ensure compliance with project ~~s~~***Specifications***.

Although established models are used to prepare ***Plans***, the process is not ~~an exact science~~always reliable. Maximum allowed temperature differentials may, at times, be exceeded when the Contractor has an accepted ***Plan*** and has adhered to the ***Plan*** requirements. In such instances, the Project Administrator will ensure that:

(a) The Contractor takes immediate action to limit further increase of temperature differentials or maximum core temperatures for that

placement.

(b) The Contractor submits revisions to the ***Plan*** to keep temperature differentials or core temperatures within the limit allowed by ~~project~~ the specifications for future Mass Concrete placements.

When the maximum allowed Mass Concrete temperature differentials are exceeded, the Project Administrator will transmit the Contractor's proposed revisions to the ***Plan*** to the District Concrete Engineer for review and acceptance.

~~A common misjudgment made in the field is to discontinue recording Mass Concrete temperatures too soon.~~ One or two temperature readings below the previous reading may not necessarily indicate that the maximum temperature differential has been reached. The Project Administrator shall verify that temperature readings are not discontinued until decreasing temperature differentials have been definitively confirmed.

(B) District Level Responsibilities

The District Concrete Engineer will review and keep a copy of all Mass Concrete temperature monitoring records so he may advise the Project Administrator on Mass Concrete temperature control. These records shall include all temperature readings ~~that the Contractor is required to take a minimum of every 6 hours~~taken during curing. These records shall be transmitted to the District Concrete Engineer as soon as possible after collection. The District Concrete Engineer monitors the readings in order to determine if a Quality Assurance review is needed or if modification to the ***Plan*** is necessary.

When the Contractor has an accepted ***Plan*** and Mass Concrete temperature differentials are exceeded, the District Concrete Engineer will review the Contractor's proposed revisions to his ***Plan*** for acceptance. The District Concrete Engineer will notify the Project Administrator of his acceptance or rejection of the Contractor's proposed revisions with any qualifying requirements or reasons for rejection.

10.3.5 Crack Inspection

~~10.3.5.1 General~~

~~Some Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) bridge construction projects have experienced cracking in their concrete structural elements such as: deck slabs, footings, walls, pier columns, pier caps , prestressed concrete beams, segmental box girder webs (also refer to ***CPAM Section 10.7***), etc. While the types of bridges that experienced concrete cracking, the reasons for the cracking, and the locations where cracking occurs on the structure can vary considerably, the occurrence of concrete cracking can be an indication of structural distress and can have a detrimental effect on the performance and long-term durability of an affected concrete component or on the bridge as a whole. In general, concrete cracking can be an indication of structural overstress and should never be ignored or taken lightly.~~

(A) Resident Level Responsibilities

10.3.5.~~2~~1 Searching For Cracks

Concrete components must have all visible surfaces inspected for cracks on ~~at least~~ the following three ~~occasions~~cycles:

(1) ~~(1) a~~As soon as concrete surfaces are fully visible after casting~~; (2)~~

(2) ~~b~~Between 7 and 31 days after the component has been burdened with all dead loads, except for loads from components cast or mounted to the deck, and before Class V finish has been applied~~; (3)~~

~~(1)~~(3) ~~a~~A minimum of 7 complete days after the bridge is fully open to the public for unrestricted use. Inspection of decks may be an exception to the~~ third~~ is cycle of inspection since close observation of all surfaces may not be justified if traffic disruption and/or maintenance of traffic costs are excessive as judged by the Project Administrator. ~~This is the case i~~If no significant cracks have developed prior to the time that public traffic begins, ~~since i~~it is unlikely that adding traffic loads will cause cracking that has not developed previously.~~ Therefore, observation of the deck shall be done from the roadway shoulder without restricting traffic. However, if~~

~~significant cracks are found during inspection from the shoulder then traffic control shall be arranged in order to perform comprehensive inspection and documentation of the cracks.~~

Unless there is a strong suspicion that cracks exist in the faces of buried components, inspection cycle 2 and 3 are not required for these components or for any other component faces that are permanently hidden from view. For underwater components, inspection cycle 2 is not required unless there is strong suspicion of cracks. ~~but i~~Inspection cycle 3 is always required as specified in ***CPAM 10.6***.

~~The intent of the three inspection cycles is to identify cracks as soon as possible after they form so that if corrective action is required, there is plenty of time to proceed with the action without causing undue delay of the project. Other reasons for early detection are to allow monitoring of cracks for growth or changes over a meaningful period of time and to identify the reason for the cracks in time to modify similar components before they are constructed thus eliminating more cracking.~~ Concrete cracks are often only a few mils (1/1000 inch) wide ~~referred to as hairline~~ and can be very hard to find. ~~In order t~~To ~~increase the likelihood of~~ aid in finding these cracks, use of the following should be considered~~.~~:

- A magnifying glass ~~can be used, especially when the specific region of a concrete surface is known to be susceptible to cracks or cracks have already been observed there.~~
- ~~For concrete surfaces that are not illuminated by natural light, a strong florescent or~~ Artificial ~~white~~ light ~~source should be utilized.~~
- Spraying the concrete surface with water or observing it after it has rained and is still damp~~, may improve the Inspector's ability to see cracks depending on the surface texture and exposure to air.~~

10.3.5.~~3~~2 Documenting Observations

The width, length, depth, termination points, and ~~precise~~ location of concrete cracks relative to a fixed reference point must be properly documented. ~~and a~~A pocket microscope must be used to measure cracks 25 mils wide or less. ~~An exception to the above applies to c~~Cracks that are less than 4 mils wide ~~referred to herein as~~ (hairline cracks) ~~which~~ require less rigorous documentation as explained below. ~~Although less rigorous documentation is~~

~~permitted for hairline cracks, the PA may choose to provide full documentation if in the PA's judgment, it is beneficial.~~ Perform all final bridge deck crack measurements ~~once the deck is free of all debris~~, after profile grinding and before transverse groovinges ~~are cut and after planing is complete for decks that require planing~~. With concurrence of the District Materials Office, request that selected cracks be cored by the Contractor when an accurate measurement of crack depth cannot be determined by use of a mechanical probe. Consult with the District Materials Office and/or the State Materials Office for guidance and approval of location, depth and size of cores so that the most information will be gathered with the least effort and damage to the concrete. Documented cracks shall be monitored at an appropriate interval such as once a month as determined by the Project Administrator with input from the Engineer of Record (EOR) and State Construction Structures Engineer to determine if they are dormant or are active and continuing to grow. ~~In addition, t~~The date that cracks were first observed, and if known, what caused them shall be documented. Immediately report all cracks to the Project Administrator so that their status can be addressed appropriately.

~~It is the responsibility of the CEI Inspector to inspect and document all cracks in the structure.~~ Detailed sketches or "Crack Maps" ~~will~~shall ~~need to~~ be prepared to scale in order to document the width, length, depth and location of all cracks discovered as specified ~~in the paragraph~~ above, including the name of the Inspector, date, weather conditions and other pertinent circumstances under which the cracks were discovered. ~~However, h~~Hairline cracks ~~(width less than 4 mils),~~ may be drawn in their approximate location on the Crack Map ~~– drawing to scale in not required –~~ with a ~~horizontal or vertical~~ reference dimension from the edge of a component face to one end of the crack~~:~~. For hairline cracks, ~~l~~location of both termination points, crack length, and depth are not required. If cracks are found, the CEI Inspector must notify the Project Administrator and/or Senior Project Engineer to determine what action should be taken to address the cracking situation. On or before the project is complete, all crack maps and related documents must be entered into the E~~Construction~~lectronic Document Management System (~~C~~EDMS) ~~system in Group 15, Type Number 141 and each CDMS record shall have the correct text in the CDMS Subject/Description field. Refer to ***CPAM Section 10.11.5*** for details regarding proper coding of these CDMS records~~.

10.3.5.34 Disposition of Cracks

~~The CEI staff shall f~~Follow the correct crack disposition administrative process as required in the Crack Inspection and ***Repair Flow Chart, Attachment 10-3-5***, for structural and nonstructural cracks. The Senior Project Engineer or Project Administrator shall determine if the cracks are structural or nonstructural. See ***Specification 400-21*** for a definition of structural and nonstructural cracks. If technical assistance is needed to do this, consult the Construction Project Manager, EOR and District Structures Design Engineer for Category 1 bridges or the State Construction Structures Engineer for Complex Superstructure Members of Category 2 bridges~~ as defined in ***CPAM Section 10.10***. For Category 1 bridges, the District Structures Design Engineer in cooperation with the EOR will make the final determination of structural or nonstructural if the CEI staff is unable to do so.~~ Cracks in the top slab of culverts that will be covered by embankment ~~permanently, will~~do not require repair as long as the EOR and District Structures Design Engineer agree that repair is unnecessary. For Category 2 bridges, the State Construction Structures Engineer ~~in cooperation with the EOR and State Structures Design Office if needed~~ will make the final determination of structural or nonstructural if the CEI staff is unable to do so.

If cracks are determined to be nonstructural, ~~which are shallow cracks that form during curing and are commonly called shrinkage cracks,~~ then the specific corrective action required of the Contractor is listed in Table 1 or 2 of ***Specification 400-21***. However, in order to select the correct table listing, ***Specification 400-21*** requires the Project Administrator to determine a number of parameters including a representative surface area that a group of cracks falls within for measuring the significance of the cracks. The ***Specification*** refers to this surface area, measured in square feet, as a LOT.

Within a LOT, the greater the surface area is of all the cracks added together, the greater is the significance ~~or seriousness~~ of the cracking as well as the corresponding action required to repair the cracks. The Project Administrator will have to use judgment in determining the area of a LOT and ***Section 10.3.5.~~5~~4*** provides guidance for how best to do this. However, when a crack is too isolated to be grouped with other cracks to form a LOT (see LOT definition in ***10.3.5.~~5~~4~~ below~~***) then by using a table in ***Specification 400-21***, a repair can be determined by first computing the

average crack width: see Key of Abbreviations and Footnotes, Footnote (1), in ***Specification 400-21*** for how to compute the average crack width.

Once the average crack width is known, then select the appropriate table row for Crack Width Range that the average crack width falls within. Where this range horizontally intersects the appropriate table column for the Cracking Significance Range that is labeled "Isolated," will be the table entry for the required repair. When a LOT consists of more than one crack, ~~then~~ the Project Administrator will determine the cracking significance and required repair for each crack by using ***Tables 1 or 2***. This shall be done by first selecting the applicable Elevation Range then select the applicable Crack Width Range that the crack width of each individual crack falls within. Next, using the selected Crack Width Range, select the corresponding Cracking Significance Range in accordance with ***Specification 400-21.3.1***, to identify the required repair method.

For structural cracks, the Contractor's Engineer of Record ~~and~~ (not a Specialty Engineer) ~~- see ***Specification 1-3*** for definitions of Contractor's Engineer of Record and Specialty Engineer - will~~must perform an Engineering Review and Evaluation to determine the Contractor's recommendations for corrective action~~(s)~~. If the project is a Category 1 bridge or a miscellaneous structure, the District Structures Design Office will review the Contractor's recommendations. If the project is a Category 2 bridge, the State Construction Office will review the Contractor's recommendations. The ultimate decision to accept or reject the Contractor's recommendations rests with the District Construction Engineer who shall take into consideration the recommendations of the State Construction Structures Engineer or District Structures Design Engineer. If the Contractor's recommendations are rejected and the Contractor is unwilling to propose a satisfactory method of repair to the Department, then the Department will direct the Contractor to perform a repair developed by the Department which may include plans, drawings and specifications if needed.

10.3.5.4~~5~~ LOT Size Determination

(a) Deck Surfaces - Determine LOT size as Follows (see ***Attachment 10.3.5-1, LOT Size Determination Examples***, for example drawings):

- Measure the "Longitudinal Crack Range (**L_{cr}**)" and the "Transverse Crack Range (**T_{cr}**)" when two or more cracks exist.

  Where: **L_{cr}** is the longitudinal distance from the first crack to the last crack in the LOT as measured by a tape in direct contact with the concrete surface and on an alignment parallel to the centerline of construction. Since cracks usually have an irregular alignment that is not a straight line, the distance from the first to last crack should start at the point on the first crack that represents the farthest possible point out and end at a point on the last crack that is the farthest out. This results in the maximum value of distance between the first and last crack.

  T_{cr} is the transverse distance from first to last crack in the LOT as measured by a tape in direct contact with the concrete surface and on an alignment that is 90 degrees to the centerline of construction.

- Multiply **L_{cr}** times **T_{cr}** to get the "Preliminary Area" (**A_p**) of the LOT.

- If **A_p** is less than or equal to 100 square feet (ft^2) then use 100 ft^2 for the "Final Area" (**A_L**) of the LOT.

- If **A_p** is greater than 100 ft^2 but less than 400 ft^2 then use **A_p** for **A_L**.

- If **A_p** is greater than 400 ft^2 then create 2 LOT's.

- If **A_p** is greater than 800 ft^2 then create 3 LOT's and so on.

(b) Surfaces Other Than Decks (footings, columns, caps, walls, etc.) – A LOT must be contained within a single concrete face of a member (side, top, or bottom). Determine LOT size as Follows (see ***Attachment 10.3.5-1*** for example drawings):

- For vertical or predominantly vertical faces (sides of footings, columns and caps, etc), measure the Crack Range of the height dimension (**H_{cr}**) and the Crack Range of the width dimension (**W_{cr}**) when two or more cracks exist.

Where: $\mathbf{H_{cr}}$ is the distance from the first crack to the last crack as measured by a tape in direct contact with the concrete surface, including curved surfaces, and on an alignment that is vertical.

$\mathbf{W_{cr}}$ is the distance from the first crack to the last crack as measured by a tape in direct contact with the concrete surface, including curved surfaces, on a width alignment that is level.

- Multiply $\mathbf{H_{cr}}$ times $\mathbf{W_{cr}}$ to get the $\mathbf{A_p}$ of the LOT.
- If $\mathbf{A_p}$ is less than or equal to 25 ft^2 then use 25 ft^2 for the $\mathbf{A_L}$ of the LOT.
- If $\mathbf{A_p}$ is greater than 25 ft^2 but less than or equal to 100 ft^2 then use $\mathbf{A_p}$ for $\mathbf{A_L}$.
- If $\mathbf{A_p}$ is greater than 100 ft^2 then create 2 LOT's.
- If $\mathbf{A_p}$ is greater than 200 ft^2 then create 3 LOT's and so on.
- For horizontal and predominately horizontal faces (tops and bottoms of footings and caps, etc.), measure the Crack Range of the longitudinal (parallel to the centerline of construction for the bridge) dimension ($\mathbf{L_{cr}}$) and the Crack Range of the transverse (90 degrees to centerline of construction) dimension ($\mathbf{T_{cr}}$) when two or more cracks exist.

Where: $\mathbf{L_{cr}}$ is distance from the first crack to the last crack as measured by a tape in direct contact with the concrete surface, including curved surfaces, and on an alignment that is longitudinal.

$\mathbf{T_{cr}}$ is the distance from the first crack to the last crack as measured by a tape in contact with the concrete surface, including curved surfaces, and on an alignment that is transverse.

Determine LOT size for horizontal surfaces as specified for vertical surfaces above, using $\mathbf{L_{cr}}$ and $\mathbf{T_{cr}}$ instead of $\mathbf{H_{cr}}$ and $\mathbf{W_{cr}}$.

10.3.6 Notifying the District Materials Office of Concrete Placements, Pre-operations Meetings, Reduced Concrete Sampling Frequencies and the Occurrence of Lumps and Balls

(A) Resident Level Responsibilities

10.3.6.1 Concrete Placements

The Project Administrator shall notify the District Concrete Engineer ~~or designee~~ of the anticipated date and time of a placement whenever there is a cast-in-place (CIP) concrete placement that requires Construction Training and Qualification Program (CTQP) Qualified Concrete Field Technicians to perform field sampling and testing of concrete. Provide ~~N~~notification ~~shall be provided~~ at least 48 hours prior to the beginning of the concrete placement whenever possible and ~~shall~~ include the Training Identification Number (TIN) of the technician(s) that will be performing field sampling and testing of the concrete~~. This notification is required so that District Materials staff can perform Independent Assurance reviews of field technicians on an annual basis. This notification process is the only efficient way that District Materials Office staff can learn of upcoming concrete placements.~~ .

~~Each District Materiels Office has a preference regarding the method of notification by the Project Administrator so it is critical that the Project Administrator discuss this issue with a District Materials Office representative at the start of the project to be certain that the preferred notification method is used and that the notification includes all information needed by the District materials Office to effectively plan and schedule Independent Assurance reviews of concrete technicians working on the project.~~

10.3.6.2 Pre-operations Meetings

The Project Administrator shall notify the District Concrete Engineer or designee at least 5 days prior to pre-operations meetings at which

Department, CEI, Contractor, Concrete Producer and other involved personnel discuss ~~the specification requirements and other issues related to~~ a planned first time placement of a significant CIP concrete component for any project (bridge, roadway, drainage, etc.). ~~The District Concrete Engineer or designee will make every effort to attend these meetings in order to be available to provide expert in-person guidance with regard to concrete materials issues.~~ The Project Administrator should ~~strongly~~ encourage the Contractor to invite a representative of the concrete producer to attend the pre-operations meeting.

10.3.6.3 Reduced Concrete Sampling Frequencies

Specification 346-9.2.1, allows the Contractor to reduce the frequency of concrete sampling from every 50 cubic yards to every 100 cubic yards when numerous consecutive loads of concrete have been consistently uniform~~—~~. This reduced frequency ~~However, prior to starting a reduced frequency, the specification~~ requires the approval ~~Contractor to get approval~~ of the Engineer.

Prior to the first concrete placement of the project, the Project Administrator shall make the Contractor aware of this specification requirement and shall verify during the progress of the project that the Contractor complies. When the Contractor requests a reduced sampling frequency, the Project Administrator shall obtain District Materials Office approval of the request prior to responding to the Contractor. District Materials Office approval is required because the Contractor must meet specific ~~statistical~~ criteria in order to receive approval. ~~and t~~This is best evaluated by the District Materials Office.

Once approval is given and the Contractor is using the reduced frequency, the Project Administrator shall monitor the Contractor's sampling and testing performance in order to be certain that the conditions for higher frequency are being consistently met and if not, a return to the 50 cubic yard rate shall be required.

10.3.6.4 Occurrence of Lumps and Balls

When concrete is delivered to the project ~~and it~~ containing~~s~~ lumps and balls which~~that~~ require removal prior to placement, the Project Administrator shall notify the District Materials Office ~~of the occurrence of the lumps and balls~~ as soon as possible. ~~The District Materials Office must be kept aware of the occurrence of lumps and balls because it is responsible for reviewing concrete batch plant operations that result in the lumps and balls to determine if any batch plant corrective actions are required which might include revision of the batch plant QC Plan.~~

10.3.7 Observing Concrete Consistency

(A) Resident Level Responsibilities

A CTQP qualified Concrete Field Technician (CEI or Contractor) shall observe the consistency of the concrete as discharge begins for each truck arriving at the project site. The technician sh~~ould~~all look for signs of excessive dryness or wetness and if in the technician's judgment, one of these conditions exists then discharge shall be stopped and a slump test shall be performed to verify that the concrete consistency is ~~still~~ within the slump tolerance range. This shall also be done for loads that are scheduled for acceptance testing ~~since 4 or 5 yards of concrete could mistakenly be placed before scheduled tests are performed~~. If the slump test shows an out of tolerance condition then the load shall be rejected and the concrete shall not be placed in the component.

~~The observation of every truck load is very important because as many as 18 loads (180 yd^3 when the Quality Control sampling rate is every 100 yd^3) of concrete could be delivered between the collection of acceptance samples that are tested for plastic properties (slump, air, temperature). Therefore, if a responsible technician is not observing each load as it arrives then as many as 18 loads could be placed but be out of tolerance. If this happens, the Department would probably not know about it since concrete workers at the point of placement will rarely question the concrete consistency as long as it can be placed without excessive effort. So, many loads of defective concrete could end up in a critical structural component which could compromise the performance or durability of that component once it is in service.~~

Prior to the start of any concrete placement on the project, the PA shall consult with the Contractor as to which technicians (CEI, Contractor or both) will be assigned the responsibility for observing concrete consistency as required above. Once an agreement is reached, the PA shall verify that the assigned technician, whether CEI or Contractor, is present and observing the concrete consistency during the initial discharge of all concrete loads.