

Comment ID	Organization	Comment	Response
C1-1	DECAST	<p>5.0 MATERIALS</p> <p>5.01 <u>Associated Hardware</u></p> <p><u>Associated hardware shall be according OPSS 905. All hardware shall be non-corroding or be galvanized according to ASTM A153.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">July 2024 Page 9 of 38 SSP 999S31 - DRAFT</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> </div> <p><u>Surfaces of hardware located within 40 mm of the concrete surface shall be chromate coated over an electro-deposited coating of zinc according to ASTM B633.</u></p> <p>For partial depth deck panels, do the mechanical connectors in the end panels have to be chromate coated over an electro-deposited coating of zinc? Currently we are lapping into black steel and providing a black steel threaded dowel.</p>	<p>Mechanical connectors are not classified as associated hardware & considered reinforcing steel, shall meet the requirements of OPSS 905 instead.</p>


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		<p>8.08 _____ Dimensional Verification and Concrete Cover Measurements</p> <p>The Contract Administrator shall carry out measurements <u>of at least one element per lot</u> to confirm compliance with the requirements of Table <u>+2</u>.</p> <p>If <u>ana precast</u> element fails to meet the requirements specified in Table <u>+2</u>, it shall be rejected and replaced, and a consultant shall be retained by the Owner at the Contractor's expense, to verify all other <u>precast</u> elements are within the tolerances specified in Table <u>+2</u>.</p> <p>The Contractor may submit a proposal for remediation or for use of the <u>precast</u> element, subject to the approval of the Owner.</p> <p>One element per lot is checked by CA. If the precaster submits a proposal for remediation per clause 8.09 on a product not meeting tolerances per Table 2 will the CA still retain a consultant verify all other precast elements at the contractors expense?</p>	
C1-3	DECAST	<p>8.09 Verification of Installation Tolerances</p> <p><small>The Contract Administrator shall be notified in writing when the precast bridge elements are ready for the verification measurements. The Contract Administrator will carry out measurements to confirm the installation tolerances which include fabrication, erection and interfacing tolerances are according to Table 2 and Table 3 and as specified in the Contract Documents.</small></p> <p><small>If a precast element fails to meet the tolerances specified in the Contract Documents, the Contractor shall submit a proposal for remediation. The proposal shall include but not be limited to rejection of the precast element, adjusting the precast element, modification of erection activities, grinding, or acceptance of out of tolerance precast elements.</small></p> <p><small>Acceptance of the proposal for remediation is at the sole discretion of the Owner. Acceptance of out of tolerance precast elements may be considered if the structural integrity is not affected by exceeding the tolerance, or, the erection of the overall structure can be performed by satisfactory means such as minor adjustments to layout of connecting precast elements.</small></p> <p>Table 2 is now called Table 1 – Might want to keep it the same as before to avoid confusion?</p>	Thank you for your comment. The table numbering in the draft are based on the standard format of the specification, they assigned in the order as they referenced in the specification.
C2-1	CPCI	<p>4.02.05 Precast Concerte Plant Certification (2nd last pragraph)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffffcc; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>valsy □ □</p> <p>Page 8 07/18/2024 11:09:10 AM</p> <p>We dont agree with this requirement. Audit reports do not include just compliance with national standards and often can disclose proprietary information that are just between the auditor and the precast company.</p> <p>This should be similiar as the one below, Documentaion verifying certification of the production facility shall be submitted...</p> </div>	There is a provision in the specification for audit reports to be submitted to the Owner upon request. The ministry specifies certification of precast plants by CSA or CPCQA. If these inspections reveal problems, identified in the audit reports, this information should be available to the ministry. It is important that the ministry be aware of any serious quality issues impacting precast elements that may be incorporated into highway structures used by the public.

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C2-2	CPCI	<p>5.01 Associated Hardware (hardware galvanized according to ASTM A153)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffffcc; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>I valsy □ Page 9 07/18/2024 12:12:41 PM Should this reference our own national standard CSA G164?</p> </div>	<p>Thank you for your comments. We prefer to refer to ASTM A153, the specification is updated regularly compared to CSA G164.</p>
C2-3	CPCI	<p>5.02 Burlap</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffffcc; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>I valsy □ Page 10 07/18/2024 12:13:00 PM Can we add the following: Curing blankets such as burlene made with burlap and a poly may be used</p> </div>	<p>No, burlap, meeting the requirements of OPSS 1306 is required.</p>
C2-4	CPCI	<p>5.03 Concrete (Spacing Factor: 0.200 maximum)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffffcc; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>I valsy □ Page 10 07/18/2024 12:15:29 PM 0.230 (to align with CSA A23.1 (2024) clause 4.3.3.3). we are not sure what is the reason for this parameter to be different from CSA A23.1-24??</p> </div>	<p>This requirement is consistent with longstanding requirements for precast concrete, and has been demonstrated to be achievable over decades. MTO specifications are written specifically for highway structures and other concrete elements in the Ontario highway environment. For precast bridge elements the design service life is 75 years. CSA standards cover requirements for concrete in a wide range of applications with a variety of exposure conditions and expected service life.</p>
C2-5	CPCI	<p>6.07 Temperature Monitoring and Recording System</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffffcc; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>I valsy □ □ Page 12 07/18/2024 12:18:59 PM A lot of producers nowadays use wireless probes to monitor and record temperature. Wondering if explicit language should be added to avoid any confusion with CAs/ auditors? Wireless temperature probes can be used to monitor and display temperature readings with permission of the Owner.</p> </div>	<p>Thank you for the comment we will review to see if further clarification is needed in the future version when this SSP will be converted into OPSS.</p>

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C2-6	CPCI	<p>7.01.20.08.02 Sampling (Coring requirements and core size)</p> <div data-bbox="478 431 842 768" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p> valsey ▾</p> <p>Page 24 07/18/2024 1:19:56 PM</p> <p>A general comment: this revised section for cores seems to clarify the requirements for size and location of cores. A concern brought forward from a producer: Table 2 from MTO Memo SCB SO 2021 -01 specifies bar size diameter based on amount of steel required. i.e. for a 3000 mm²/m they had to use a 20M which will not allow for adequate bar spacing to take cores without hitting the rebar, and often they have to increase spacing just because of coring requirements, often CAs push back on this.</p> </div>	<p>Testing is required to be done on core samples.</p>