



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION FOR CONCRETE STRUCTURES

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This specification covers the requirements for the construction of concrete structures.

904.02 **REFERENCES**

This specification refers to the following standards, specifications, or publications:

Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, Construction

- OPSS 501 Compacting
- OPSS 905 Steel Reinforcement for Concrete
- OPSS 908 Metal Railings for Structures
- OPSS 919 Formwork and Falsework
- OPSS 920 Deck Joint Assemblies, Preformed Seals, Joint Fillers, and Joint Sealing Compounds - Structures
- OPSS 928 Structure Rehabilitation - Concrete Removal
- OPSS 929 Abrasive Blast Cleaning - Concrete Construction
- OPSS 930 Structure Rehabilitation - Concrete Patches and Overlays
- OPSS 932 Crack Repair - Concrete
- OPSS 950 Glass Fibre Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) Reinforcement for Concrete

Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, Material

OPSS 1004	Aggregates - Miscellaneous
OPSS 1010	Aggregates - Base, Subbase, Select Subgrade, and Backfill Material
OPSS 1202	Bearings - Elastomeric Plain and Steel Laminated
OPSS 1301	Cementing Materials
OPSS 1302	Water
OPSS 1306	Burlap
OPSS 1308	Joint Filler in Concrete
OPSS 1315	White Pigmented Curing Compounds for Concrete
OPSS 1350	Concrete - Materials and Production

Ontario Ministry of Transportation Publications

Laboratory Testing Manual:

LS-413	Method of Test for Non-Volatile Content of Chemical Admixtures, Latex Admixtures and Curing Compounds
LS-414	Method of Test for Relative Density of Chemical Admixtures, Air Entraining Admixtures, Latex Admixtures and Curing Compounds
LS-416	Method of Test for Settling Rate - Curing Compound

MTO Forms:

PH-CC-340	Field Sample Data Sheet - Concrete
PH-CC-702	Notice to Proceed
PH-CC-737	Request to Place Structural Concrete

CSA Standards

A23.2-3C Making and Curing Concrete Compression and Flexural Test Specimens*
G30.18.21 Carbon Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

* [Part of A23.1-19/A23.2-19 - Concrete Materials and Methods of Concrete Construction/Methods of Test and Standard Practices for Concrete]

ASTM International

A955/A955M-20c	Deformed and Plain Stainless Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
C171-20	Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
C578-23	Standard Specification for Rigid, Cellular Polystyrene Thermal Insulation

904.03 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this specification, the following definitions apply:

Bridge means a structure that is greater than 3 m in span that provides a Roadway, carriageway, or walkway for the passage of vehicles or pedestrians or both across an obstruction or gap or facility.

Cold Joint means the interface surface other than at a formed joint that occurs when plastic concrete is placed against concrete that has taken its initial set.

Cold Weather means those conditions when the ambient air temperature is at or below 5 °C. It is also considered to exist when the ambient air temperature is at or is likely to fall below 5 °C within 96 hours after completion of concrete placement. Temperature refers to shade temperature.

Concrete Toe Wall means a low unreinforced concrete gravity type retaining wall no greater than 2 m in height.

Construction Joint means the surface where two successive placements of concrete meet or where new concrete is placed against existing concrete, across which a bond between the two concrete placements is required and through which reinforcement may be continuous.

Culvert means a reinforced concrete structure that is typically embedded in fill and is used to convey water, pedestrians, vehicles, cyclists, or animals, and in which Roadway loads are distributed to the structure through fill or that is designated as a concrete culvert in the Contract Documents.

Designated Limits means the dimensions of the component as specified in the Contract Documents or the dimensions of the component as revised in the field in writing by the Contract Administrator.

High Performance Concrete (HPC) means concrete with a minimum specified 28-Day compressive strength of at least 50 MPa that includes silica fume and may include other supplementary cementing materials and having a specified rapid chloride permeability at 28 to 32 Days of 1,000 coulombs or less.

Honeycombing means a rough and/or stoney concrete surface finish with surficial voids where the mortar did not fill the spaces between the coarse aggregate particles.

Reinforcing Bars means uncoated reinforcing steel bars, stainless steel reinforcing bars or glass fibre reinforced polymer (GFRP) reinforcing bars.

RSI Value means the metric thermal resistance value that is a measurement of the resistance to heat transfer of insulation.

Segregation means visible separation of the mortar and coarse aggregate particles in the plastic concrete resulting in concrete that is not uniform in appearance or proportions.

Stainless Steel Reinforcing Bars means deformed stainless steel bars as defined in ASTM A955 used for the reinforcement of concrete.

Steel Reinforcement means all types of steel reinforcement for concrete, including reinforcing steel bars, stainless steel reinforcing bars, splice bars, steel welded wire reinforcement, and prestressing strands and bars.

Structure means any bridge, culvert, tunnel, retaining wall, wharf, dock, or guideway, or any part thereof, or other reinforced concrete component designed to carry loads, including high mast pole footings and sign support footings. For the purposes of this specification, a working slab is not considered a structural component.

Temperature Control System means a mechanical system used to cool or heat the concrete to ensure specified temperature ranges are maintained during the temperature monitoring period. Systems may include tubing, chillers, heaters, pumps, manifolds, flow meters, temperature monitoring equipment, insulation and equipment required to adjust and maintain concrete temperatures as specified in the Contract Documents.

Tremie means a method for depositing concrete under water consisting of a watertight discharge tube capable of placing concrete from the lowest point, upwards, without concrete mixing in the water column.

904.04 DESIGN AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

904.04.01 Submission Requirements

904.04.01.01 Request to Place Structural Concrete

Prior to each concrete placement operation, a MTO form PH-CC-737, Request to Place Structural Concrete, accompanied with all supporting documentation as specified on the form, shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator.

The placement of concrete shall not proceed until a MTO Form PH-CC-702, Notice to Proceed, has been received from the Contract Administrator.

904.04.01.02 Bridge Deck Placement Plan

A work plan shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator at least 7 Days prior to commencement of placing concrete in bridge decks. The work plan shall include, as a minimum:

- a) The proposed methods and sequence of the placing operations to be used.
- b) Complete details of all equipment to be used during the concrete placement.

904.04.01.03 Temperature Control Plans

A temperature control plan shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator a minimum of 7 Days prior to commencement of placing any concrete that requires temperature control for review of compliance with the requirements specified in the Contract Documents.

The plan shall include methods for monitoring and controlling concrete temperature and the temperature difference/variability specified in the Control of Temperature and Temperature Difference subsection prior to, during, and after placement for:

- a) Concrete subject to cold weather.
- b) HPC.
- c) Bridge decks, barrier wall, parapet wall, approach slabs and culverts.
- d) Large concrete components where the smallest dimension is equal to or greater than 1.0 m.

The temperature control plan shall include the following, as a minimum:

- a) Concrete component for which the plan applies.
- b) Temperature monitoring system, including the locations and depths, number of temperature sensors and frequencies of recordings to be used in each placement.
- c) Method of ensuring concrete temperature and temperature difference are maintained for the duration of the temperature monitoring period, including any temperature control system and/or insulation and field adjustments to maintain temperature requirements.
- d) Any alterations to work schedule, production, delivery schedule, and time of placement for temperature control purposes.
- e) Any modification to the concrete mix design for temperature control purposes.
- f) Any other specific measures to be taken.
- g) Method of withdrawal of protection.

In addition, for concrete subject to cold weather the temperature control plan shall also include the following:

- a) Type of insulation, RSI value and number of layers, including test data verifying the RSI value. The submission for cold weather protective measures shall be accompanied by samples of insulation, if requested by the Contract Administrator.

- b) Type and layout of heaters and type and extent of housing.

904.04.01.04 Curing Compound

A minimum of 7 Days prior to the application of the curing compound, the following shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator:

- a) Literature stating the manufacturers recommended rate of application.
- b) Description of the equipment to be used.
- c) A statement from the manufacturer of the curing compound approving the equipment.

904.04.01.05 Approach Slab Seat Elastomers and Ballast Wall Elastomers

A copy of the manufacturer's certificate verifying compliance with OPSS 1202 shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator prior to installation of the approach slab seat elastomer or ballast wall elastomer or both.

904.04.01.06 Tremie Concrete Placement Plan

A tremie concrete placement plan shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator at least 14 Days prior to the start of the tremie concrete placement. The tremie concrete placement plan shall provide, as a minimum, the following information:

- a) Detailed methodology, construction operation sequence and schedule.
- b) Method(s) for ground water management, if required.
- c) The concrete mix design, suitable for tremie concrete placement.
- d) Details of concrete placement.
- e) Methods to prevent and handle delays in concrete batching and delivery to site.
- f) Methods for ensuring concrete seal during placing, i.e. the outlet is immersed into the plastic concrete below the interface with the water and avoids discharge of concrete into the water column. Details including embedment depth, embedment monitoring, concrete elevation monitoring and concrete pour elevation.
- g) Equipment to be used, including concrete pump line sizes, hopper dimensions, line lengths, connection details, pump details, number of tremies, spacing and monitoring devices for embedment and discharge elevations. Foot valve description, if used.
- h) Methods for re-establishing a seal if the concrete discharge outlet rises into the water column, including procedures for removing concrete that is contaminated with water.
- i) Steel reinforcement shop drawings with details of reinforcement placement, including bracing, centering, and lifting methods, and the method to ensure the reinforcing steel position is maintained during construction.

904.05 MATERIALS

904.05.01 Approach Slab Seat Elastomers and Ballast Wall Elastomers

Elastomers delivered to the site shall exceed the required length to allow for a 600 mm test sample to be taken from the approach slab seat or ballast wall elastomers on each structure.

The elastomer shall be according to the plain bearing requirements of OPSS 1202.

904.05.02 Bonding Agent

Bonding agent shall consist of Portland cement, Type GU or Portland limestone cement Type GUL. Sand shall be according to OPSS 1004. Cementing material shall be according to OPSS 1301.

904.05.03 Burlap

Burlap shall be according to OPSS 1306.

904.05.04 Clear Stone

Clear stone shall be according to OPSS 1004.

904.05.05 Concrete

Concrete shall be according to OPSS 1350.

904.05.06 Concrete Sealers

Concrete sealers shall be from the Owner's list of acceptable sealers or as specified in the Contract Documents.

904.05.07 Curing Compound

Curing compound shall be according to OPSS 1315.

904.05.08 Granular A

Granular A shall be according to OPSS 1010.

904.05.09 Insulation Material

Insulation material shall be mineral wool, glass fibre, plastic foam or other suitable material, having an R value not less than 0.02 m² C/W per 1 mm thickness.

Straw insulation shall not be used. Loose or absorbent insulation material shall not be used, unless it is completely contained within waterproof wrapping.

904.05.10 Joint Filler

Joint filler shall be according to OPSS 1308

904.05.11 Metal Railings

Metal railings and inspector guard for structures including posts and anchorage assembly shall be according to OPSS 908.

904.05.12 Moisture Vapour Barrier

The moisture vapour barrier shall be white opaque polyethylene film according to ASTM C171 and shall not be less than 100 µm thick.

904.05.13 Polystyrene

Polystyrene shall be extruded polystyrene according to ASTM C578, Type IV.

904.05.14 Proprietary Patching Materials

Proprietary patching materials shall be from the Ministry's List of Concrete Patching Materials. The list shall be obtained from the Contract Administrator.

904.05.15 Water

Water used for curing and fog misting of concrete, including pre-soaking of burlap, and for making bonding agents and mixing proprietary patching materials shall be according to OPSS 1302.

904.06 EQUIPMENT

904.06.01 General

Equipment made of aluminium material shall not come in contact with the plastic concrete.

904.06.02 Bridge Deck Finishing Machine

The bridge deck finishing machine shall:

- a) Be self-propelled and capable of forward and reverse movement under positive control.
- b) Be fitted with wheels that travel on adjustable screed rails.
- c) Be fitted with a reversing rotating cylinder screed capable of finishing the concrete without subsequent hand finishing.
- d) Be fitted with a reversing screw power auger.
- e) Be capable of externally vibrating the surface of the concrete by means of a plate or roller.
- f) Be fitted with a means to raise all screeds to clear the screeded surface and to accurately reposition them without adjusting the legs.
- g) Have adjustable legs fitted with locking devices.

Deck finishing equipment shall be operated to only travel longitudinally along the length of the bridge deck commencing at one end and proceeding continuously to the other end of the bridge deck without interruption.

904.06.03 Compressor - Air Blasting

The compressor for air blasting shall have a minimum capacity of 3.5 m³/minute. The compressed air shall be free of oil or other contaminants.

904.06.04 Concrete Pump

The concrete pump shall be a reciprocating pump equipped to fit a pipeline at least 100 mm in diameter.

904.06.05 Consolidating Equipment

Internal vibrators shall be of the high frequency type with 8,000 minimum to 12,000 maximum vibrations per minute when immersed in concrete.

External vibrators shall have a minimum frequency of 3,600 vibrations per minute.

904.06.06 Fog Misting Equipment

Fog misting equipment shall be hand-held fogging wands or a fogging system mounted on the finishing machine, in addition to handheld fogging wands.

904.06.07 Hand Finishing Tools

Floats shall be made of magnesium or wood. Magnesium bull floats shall be commercially made.

External vibrators shall have a minimum frequency of 3,600 vibrations per minute.

904.06.08 Mixer for Bonding Agents

The mixer for the bonding agent shall be a stationary mixer, power driven, and capable of uniformly mixing the materials.

904.06.09 Screed Rails

The rails shall be made of metal and be straight to within 3 mm in a 3 m length. Screed rail chairs shall be adjustable in height, made of metal, and spaced at a maximum of 1.2 m and be placed under all rail joints. Maximum deflection of the screed rails under load shall be 2 mm in a 1.2 m length.

904.06.10 Spray Equipment for Curing Compound

The curing compound shall be applied to the concrete surface by means of motorized spraying equipment approved by the manufacturer of the curing compound. The equipment shall include a mechanical agitator.

904.06.11 Straight Edges

Two straight edges commercially made of metal, one 3 m and one 500 mm long shall be used.

904.06.12 Temperature Monitoring and Recording System

The temperature monitoring and recording system shall provide unalterable records of temperature during the temperature monitoring period. Prior to use on the Contract, the temperature monitoring and recording system shall be confirmed by the Contract Administrator, in writing, to be acceptable.

Temperature sensors and associated instrumentation shall have a combined accuracy of ± 1.5 °C and shall record temperatures at time intervals not exceeding 1 hour and shall digitally display the temperature.

904.06.13 Tremie Pipe

The tremie pipe shall be made of a rigid material and equipped with a foot valve at the bottom of the pipe. The pipe shall be long enough to extend to the lowest point of concrete deposit. The tremie pipe diameter shall be suitable for the application, the concrete mix design to be used in the work and the geometric constraints.

904.06.14 Work Bridges

Work bridges shall be provided to facilitate surface finishing of unscreeded areas, corrections to surface finish, concrete inspection, and placing of curing materials.

Work bridges shall ride on the screed rails and the top surface of a work bridge shall not be higher than 1.0 m above the finished surface.

904.07 CONSTRUCTION

904.07.01 Formwork and Falsework

Formwork and falsework shall be according to OPSS 919.

904.07.02 Reinforcement, Mechanical Connectors, and Associated Hardware

Steel reinforcement, mechanical connectors, and associated hardware shall be according to OPSS 905.

GFRP reinforcement and associated hardware shall be according to OPSS 950.

Where the superstructure is continuous over a support, all the bridge deck reinforcement shall be placed in the entire bridge deck prior to any concrete being placed. This requirement does not apply to the bottom slab of post-tensioned bridge decks with trapezoidal voids.

904.07.03 Bridge Deck Joint Assemblies and Joint Material

Bridge deck joint assemblies, joint fillers, joint seals, joint sealing compounds, and external waterstops shall be according to OPSS 920.

904.07.04 Preparation for Concrete Placement

904.07.04.01 General

All concrete surfaces against which new concrete is to be placed, including formed and sawcut surfaces, shall be clean, solid, and free from loose or unsound fragments, coatings, and any other foreign substances or debris and shall be sufficiently rough to ensure that a full bond is developed with the new concrete. The concrete surface shall be uniformly roughened to a surface profile of $5 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ by means of methods such as scabbling, chipping, or bush hammering to expose the aggregates across the entire surface. Roughening is not required for the vertical faces of slope paving, the vertical faces where an approach slab meets a deck end, or for new concrete substrate with a roughened finish imparted at the time of placement meeting the profile requirement.

All reinforcement shall be clean and free of debris prior to concrete placement.

904.07.04.02 Abrasive Blast Cleaning

The following surfaces shall be abrasive blast cleaned according to OPSS 929:

- a) All existing steel reinforcement that shall be incorporated into the rehabilitation of a concrete structure component.
- b) All surfaces of existing structural steel against which new concrete shall be placed for the rehabilitation of a concrete structure component.

c) All concrete surfaces, including precast concrete, against which new concrete shall be placed.

904.07.04.03 Power Washing

All concrete and structural steel surfaces against which new concrete is to be placed shall be cleaned by power washing no more than 24 hours prior to placing concrete.

904.07.04.04 Pre-Wetting

Immediately prior to wetting the concrete surface, any dust and loose material shall be removed from the prepared surface by using compressed air.

All concrete surfaces to receive concrete shall be maintained in a wet condition for a minimum period of 1 hour immediately prior to placing any new concrete.

Prior to placing concrete, excess water shall be removed from the surface using compressed air.

904.07.04.05 Bonding Agent

A bonding agent shall be used for:

- a) Exposed vertical surfaces of concrete, less than 300 mm in height, against which new concrete is to be placed.
- b) Blockouts in concrete for installation and modification of bridge deck joint assemblies.
- c) Stressing tendon anchorage recesses.

A thin uniform coating of bonding agent shall be brushed onto the prepared surface immediately prior to placing fresh concrete. Bonding agents shall be mixed by means of a mixer. Any bonding agent not used within 30 minutes of mixing shall be discarded. Bonding agent that has dried shall be removed and replaced prior to placing concrete against it.

904.07.04.06 Concrete in Footings

For concrete in footings, when specified in the Contract Documents that the concrete is to be placed against undisturbed soil or set in rock, any over-excavation shall be filled with concrete of the same strength as the footing concrete.

904.07.04.07 Concrete in Parapet and Barrier Walls and Curbs on Structure

For parapet and barrier walls and curbs on structures, all anchorages shall be fastened in place accurately and securely prior to proceeding with concrete placement. The metal railing anchorage assembly shall be fastened in place according to OPSS 908.

904.07.04.08 Concrete in Approach Slabs

For concrete in approach slabs, the approach slab seat elastomer, polystyrene, and joint filler shall be installed and the grade thoroughly wetted down prior to placing the concrete in the approach slab.

904.07.04.09 Concrete in Slope Paving

For concrete in slope paving, the slope face shall be shaped, excavation completed, granular A placed and compacted according to OPSS 501. The crushed rock, moisture vapour barrier, wood strips, and joint filler placed as required prior to placing the concrete. Clear stone shall be installed behind the toe wall. Sealant shall be installed as specified in the Contract Documents.

904.07.05 Placing of Concrete

904.07.05.01 General

The method of transporting, placing, and consolidating the concrete shall be such as to prevent segregation and formation of cold joints.

Concrete placing and transporting devices shall not be supported by the reinforcement.

Concrete shall be deposited within 1.5 m of its final position. Chutes shall have sufficient slope to deliver concrete of the approved consistency and shall have a maximum length of 15 m.

When concrete is to be dropped more than 1.5 m, fully enclosed vertical drop chutes extending to the point of deposit shall be used. Drop chutes are not required for placing concrete in steel tube piles of 0.6 m diameter or less. Concrete shall be placed at a steady rate such that a monolithic concrete is obtained without the formation of cold joints.

When there is an interruption in placing concrete greater than 20 minutes, the surface of the concrete shall be covered with wet burlap. Any interruption in placing concrete shall not exceed 40 minutes. The Contract Administrator shall be notified of any interruption that may result in a cold joint or any interruption exceeding 40 minutes. A proposal for remedial action shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for approval by the Owner.

904.07.05.02 Concrete Placing Restrictions

The placement of concrete shall not proceed until a MTO form PH-CC-702, Notice to Proceed, has been received from the Contract Administrator.

No concrete shall be placed until all curing material and, in cold weather, all cold weather protection material has been delivered to the site.

Barrier and parapet walls on structures shall not be slipformed.

When concrete is to be placed on a surface that has a slope greater than 3%, the placing operation shall begin at the lower end of the slope and progress upwards.

All surfaces against which concrete is to be placed shall be free of standing water, except for tremie concrete. Fresh concrete shall be protected from contact with rain or snow.

The temperature of formwork, reinforcement, or any other material on which the concrete is to be placed shall not exceed 30 °C.

Debris shall be removed from the area where concrete is to be placed.

Ice and snow shall be removed from the area where concrete is to be placed. Deicing chemicals shall not be used. Concrete shall not be placed on or against frozen ground. Excavations prepared for concreting and any existing concrete, reinforcement, structural steel, forms, or other surfaces against which concrete shall be placed shall be at a minimum temperature of 5 °C for a period of 12 hours prior to commencement of placing concrete.

904.07.05.03 Concrete in Structure and in Bridge Deck

Concrete diaphragms shall be placed monolithically with the bridge deck.

All bridge deck placements 3 m or wider shall be finished using a bridge deck finishing machine and a work bridge. Where placements are longer than 40 m or wider than 10 m, a second work bridge shall be used. For bridge deck placements narrower than 3 m, a proposal detailing a method of finishing shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for acceptance. Small localized areas may be hand finished subject to approval by the Contract Administrator.

Where the superstructure is continuous over a support, the screed rails shall be placed for the entire length of the structure prior to any concrete being placed.

A dry run shall be carried out in the presence of the Contract Administrator to ensure that the specified screed elevations, crown, slab thickness, and concrete cover are achieved. Screed elevations shall be set to within ± 3 mm of the specified values. In those areas of the bridge deck where a finishing machine will be used to finish the concrete, the dry run shall be carried out by means of the finishing machine fitted with an attachment suitable for checking the required cover, securely fastened to the finishing machine strike-off with the strike-off set in its lowest position. This operation shall be repeated to cover the entire area to be concreted.

For HPC and silica fume overlay, the satisfactory performance of the fog misting equipment shall be demonstrated at the time of the dry run.

Screed rails and the supports for the screed rails shall not be removed until the concrete has hardened sufficiently to withstand the weight of workers and equipment used to remove them without marring the surface of the concrete. Any part of the screed rail supports that remain in the bridge deck shall have 100 mm of concrete cover. Chairs used to support screed rails shall not be welded to structural steel but may be welded to shear connectors.

The holes in the bridge deck resulting from removal of the screed rail supports shall be thoroughly cleaned of all deleterious material and abrasive blast cleaned, according to OPSS 929, immediately prior to filling with proprietary patching material. The work of cleaning and filling the holes shall be completed within 96 hours after the end of the bridge deck curing period.

904.07.05.04 Tremie Concrete

Concrete shall only be placed in water that has a temperature of 2 °C or greater and shall not fall below 2 °C for the duration of the concrete placement. The velocity of water flow inside the forms shall not be more than 3 m/min.

Concrete shall be placed using a tremie pipe or concrete pump. No air or water pockets shall be introduced into the tremie concrete by the placing equipment.

The pipe of a tremie or hose of a concrete pump shall be positioned vertical and shall be long enough to reach the lowest point of concrete deposit. A continuous flow of concrete at a minimum rate of 15 m³/h shall be maintained through the pipe or hose. The concrete shall be placed in its final position and to its full depth in a continuous placing operation without interruption. Tremie placement shall start at the lowest point and progress vertically upwards, maintaining a uniform elevation across the interface between the water and the concrete. After placement, the concrete shall not be disturbed, puddled, or vibrated. Tremies or concrete pumps shall be located a maximum distance of 5 m apart and a maximum of 2.5 m from forms.

When placing the tremie pipe or concrete pump hose at the start of the concreting operation, the pipe or hose shall be sealed at the bottom to prevent ingress of water. Once concrete is flowing through the pipe or hose, the discharge end shall be kept continuously immersed in the freshly placed concrete. If the seal is lost, thereby allowing the pipe or hose to fill with water, the pipe or hose shall be withdrawn, the seal re-established, and the concreting operation restarted. Separate cranes shall be used to deliver the tremie concrete and to move and position the tremie or concrete pump.

Tremie concrete shall not be placed above the existing water level.

When a placement operation is interrupted below water level, the surface laitance shall be removed to expose the coarse aggregate within 36 hours after the interruption and prior to continuation of the operation.

When a placement operation is completed, and work is to continue in the dry, a construction joint shall be prepared by removing surface laitance to expose the coarse aggregate.

Unwatering shall not be permitted until at least 24 hours after the concrete placement is completed.

904.07.06 Consolidation

Internal or external vibrators or both shall be used to thoroughly consolidate concrete at the point of deposit within 15 minutes of placement.

Each layer of concrete shall be vibrated. Vibrators shall extend into the previous layer to produce a homogenous mixture at the layer interface.

Vibration shall not be used to make the concrete flow or to spread the concrete more than 1.5 m from the point of deposit.

904.07.07 Concrete Finishing

Finishing of the concrete surface shall be done immediately following placement and consolidation.

No water or other material shall be applied to the concrete surface or the finishing tools to aid in the finishing.

Excessive mortar or bleed water shall not be drawn to the surface by over-finishing.

Bleed water shall not be worked into or incorporated into the concrete surface.

The surface shall be smooth, free from open texturing, undulations, projections, and ridges and shall be struck off true to grade and cross-section and, except as specified for bridge deck placements, shall be hand finished with a float.

Bridge decks shall be finished according to the Concrete in Structure and in Bridge Deck clause. In addition, for bridge decks where the concrete forms the wearing surface, the surface shall be textured. After a tight, uniform surface has been achieved, texturing shall be done with a wire broom or comb having a single row of tines. The required texture shall be transverse grooves that may vary from 1.5 mm width at 15 mm centres to 4.5 mm width at 20 mm centres with a groove depth varying from 3.0 to 4.5 mm. The texture shall extend uniformly to within 150 to 300 mm of the curb or barrier wall.

Bearing seats and expansion joint dams shall receive a wooden float finish. Grinding of bearing seats for minor corrections in surface tolerance is permitted. The top surface of sidewalks and curbs shall be given a broomed finish.

Concrete surfaces against which new concrete is to be placed shall be left with a rough surface finish.

If newly placed plastic concrete is exposed to precipitation or runoff during placement, consolidation, or finishing, as identified by the Contract Administrator, a written proposal for remedial action shall be submitted within 3 Business Days to the Contract Administrator for acceptance by the Owner.

904.07.08 Curing

904.07.08.01 General

Curing shall be applied immediately after finishing the concrete surface. For continuing operations, such as barrier wall or sidewalk, the curing shall be applied within 2 to 4 m of the finishing operation, and for bridge decks, within 2 to 4 m of the pan or screed of the finishing machine.

Any concrete containing silica fume shall be cured according to the HPC curing requirements.

The curing period shall be a minimum of 7 Days for concrete subject to cold weather, concrete cured with curing compound, and HPC. For all other concrete, the curing period shall be a minimum of 4 Days.

All components of structures shall be cured with burlap and water, except as specified in the Curing Formed Surfaces clause, including when the ambient air temperature is below 0 °C at the time of placing. During cold weather, burlap shall be prevented from freezing.

Where waterproofing is to be applied to a bridge deck or culvert following curing with burlap and water or moisture vapour barrier, the deck shall be air cured for at least 72 hours with no exposure to precipitation or water during the air curing period prior to the application of waterproofing.

904.07.08.02 Fog Misting of High Performance Concrete

Fog misting shall be used for curing of HPC.

Fog mist shall be applied from the time HPC is deposited in the bridge deck, approach slab, median, curb, or sidewalk until it is covered with burlap.

Fog mist shall be applied in such a way as to maintain a fog mist above the concrete surface to maintain high relative humidity above the concrete and prevent drying of the concrete. No accumulation of water shall be permitted on the concrete surface. Water from fog misting shall not be worked into the concrete surface or used as a finishing aid.

904.07.08.03 Curing with Burlap and Water

Burlap shall be pre-soaked by immersing it in water for a period of at least 24 hours immediately prior to placing. Two layers of burlap shall be applied to the surface of the concrete. Burlap strips shall overlap 150 mm and shall be held in place without marring the surface of the concrete.

The burlap shall be maintained in a continuously wet condition throughout the curing period by means of a soaker hose. Soaker hoses shall be applied after initial set of the concrete has occurred. Prior to applying soaker hoses, the burlap shall be maintained in a continuously wet condition. Curing with burlap and water shall be sufficient to keep all surfaces of the concrete in a continuously wet condition, with no dry areas.

The burlap shall be covered with a layer of moisture vapour barrier within 12 hours of placing of the concrete in a manner that shall prevent deformation of the surface of the concrete.

Air flow in the space between the moisture vapour barrier and the burlap shall be prevented.

Water shall not be allowed to drip, flow, or puddle on the concrete surface when placing the burlap or at any time prior to the concrete has achieved final set.

During Cold Weather, burlap shall be prevented from freezing.

904.07.08.04 Curing with Moisture Vapour Barrier

Air flow in the space between the moisture vapour barrier and the concrete surface shall be prevented. The moisture vapour barrier strips shall overlap 150 mm and shall be held in place at the edges and laps to prevent displacement without marring the surface of the concrete.

904.07.08.05 Curing with Curing Compound

904.07.08.05.01 General

Curing compound shall only be permitted for non-structural components such as slope paving and shall not be used when cold weather concreting is in effect.

Immediately prior to application, the curing compound shall be agitated by mechanical means to provide a homogeneous mixture.

Curing compound shall be applied using spray equipment for curing compound, to completely cover the surface of the concrete. A second application of curing compound shall be applied within 30 to 60 minutes after the first application. Each application shall be such that the membrane formed is uniform in thickness and colour and free of breaks and pinholes.

The rate of each application shall not be less than the rate recommended by the manufacturer of the curing compound.

904.07.08.05.02 Curing Compound Sampling

Samples of the curing compound shall be obtained for Quality Assurance testing by the Owner. Curing compound shall be sampled at the site from the spray equipment nozzle during application in the presence of the Contract Administrator. Each time the curing compound is sampled, two samples of at least 750 ml shall be taken, one for acceptance testing, and one for referee testing, if invoked. Each curing compound sample shall be contained in a 1-litre bottle of suitable plastic with a lid. The plastic sample containers shall be new, clean and free of debris. The Contract number, date sampled, manufacturer name, and product name shall be marked legibly on all containers used for sampling. The containers of curing compound sample shall be placed in a single plastic bag along with a MTO form PH-CC-340, Field Sample Data Sheet - Concrete, and fitted with a security tag by the Contract Administrator. The bag shall immediately be given to the Contract Administrator, with a transmittal form, for transportation to the designated laboratory.

Curing compound samples shall be taken at a frequency of one sample per Contract or one sample per 1,000 lineal meters, whichever provides the greater number of samples.

904.07.08.06 Curing of Formed Surfaces

Forms for structure barrier wall, parapet wall, and curb on bridge deck shall be removed no later than 24 hours after concrete placement, and the concrete shall be cured according to the Curing with Burlap and Water clause for the remainder of the minimum curing period.

Other formed surfaces shall require no additional curing where the formwork is left in place for the minimum specified curing period. Where the formwork is removed before the minimum curing period is completed, formed surfaces shall be cured with burlap and water according to the Curing with Burlap and Water clause for the remainder of the minimum curing period.

904.07.09 Control of Temperature and Temperature Difference

904.07.09.01 Temperature Monitoring Period

The temperature monitoring period shall be a minimum of 7 Days. A longer temperature monitoring period may be necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Withdrawal of Protection clause. Recording of concrete temperatures shall begin at the start of concrete placement.

During the temperature monitoring period, the concrete temperature shall not fall below 10 °C or exceed 70 °C. The temperature difference between the internal temperature at the centre of the concrete component at a location where the concrete is expected to reach the highest temperature and any surface of the concrete component shall not exceed 20 °C. Temperature difference is measured from the internal temperature and the corresponding surface temperature sensor(s) set according to Table 1.

904.07.09.02 Temperature Monitoring

The concrete and ambient air temperatures shall be monitored, recorded, and submitted to the Contract Administrator for:

- a) Concrete subject to cold weather.
- b) HPC.
- c) All bridge decks, barrier wall, parapet wall, approach slabs and culverts.
- d) Large concrete components where the smallest dimension is equal to or greater than 1.0 m.

Temperature sensors and associated instrumentation, with a digital display shall be supplied and installed.

The sensors for concrete temperature measurement shall be installed according to Table 1 prior to placing concrete. The sensors and digital display shall be labeled to indicate their location according to Table 1 (i.e. internal temperature, surface temperature). Additionally, sensors for monitoring ambient air temperature shall be installed in the shade close to the surface of the concrete at a minimum frequency of one sensor per stage.

The temperature shall be recorded automatically at intervals no greater than 1 hour until the end of the temperature monitoring period. The digital temperature indicators shall be left in place until the end of the temperature monitoring period.

Concrete and ambient air temperature readings shall be monitored and verified regularly during the temperature monitoring period. Necessary action shall be taken to maintain the temperature within the specified limits. If the temperature exceeds the specified requirements, the Contract Administrator shall be notified immediately.

The Contract Administrator shall be provided physical and digital access to verify temperature readings.

The Owner may elect to have additional temperature sensors installed in any selected component. The additional temperature sensors will be supplied by the Contract Administrator. The Contract Administrator-supplied temperature sensors shall be installed at locations designated by the Contract Administrator and access and assistance shall be provided, at no additional cost to the Owner. All temperature sensors and data collection devices shall be protected from damage throughout the construction activities and temperature monitoring period. The Contract Administrator-supplied temperature sensors are in addition to the minimum number of Contractor-supplied temperature sensors specified in Table 1.

904.07.09.03 Submission of Temperature Records

At the end of each Day during the temperature monitoring period, the following documentation shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator:

- a) Temperature records for all temperature sensors, and a graphical plot of temperature versus time for each sensor; and
- b) Temperature records showing the difference between the centre of the concrete component and the surface of the concrete component, and a graphical plot of the differential temperature versus time.

At the end of the temperature monitoring period, the following documentation shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator:

- a) A complete temperature records for all temperature sensors, and a graphical plot of temperature versus time for each sensor;
- b) A complete temperature record showing the difference between the centre of the concrete component and the surface of the concrete component, and a graphical plot of the differential temperature versus time;
- c) The raw and unaltered output file of the data logger; and
- d) Any actions taken to maintain control of temperature.

904.07.09.04 Concrete Subject to Cold Weather

904.07.09.04.01 General

For concrete subject to Cold Weather, a protection system shall be designed for the worst conditions that can be reasonably anticipated from local weather records, forecasts, site conditions, and past experience for the time period during which the protection is required. The conditions shall be monitored and the protection system modified as required.

For cold weather conditions, the minimum protective measures shall be according to Table 2 and shall be maintained for the duration of the curing period. This period may need to be extended in order to meet the requirement of the Withdrawal of Protection clause.

904.07.09.04.02 Housing and Heating

The design of the protective housing shall take into account the effects of construction activities such as placing concrete, stressing, and grouting. Heating equipment of sufficient capacity to establish and maintain the specified curing conditions shall be used throughout the curing period and for such time thereafter, as is necessary, for the completion of the work. Heating equipment used within the housing shall be vented outside the housing. Heating equipment having an open flame shall not be permitted.

A minimum of two additional temperature sensors shall be installed he temperature where the highest and lowest ambient air temperatures adjacent to the concrete or formwork will occur. Additional temperature sensors may be required, at the direction of the Contract Administrator. The ambient air temperature adjacent to the concrete or formwork between the sensors within the housing shall not be permitted to vary by more than 8 °C.

Housing and heating shall not reduce the minimum 7 Day curing period requirement for concrete subject to cold weather.

904.07.09.05 Withdrawal of Protection

For concrete subject to cold weather and for large concrete components where the smallest dimension is equal to or greater than 1.0 m, the protection shall be gradually removed or reduced in such a manner that the maximum allowable drop of concrete temperature, specified in Table 3, for each 24-hour period is not exceeded.

The protection shall not be totally removed, nor shall the concrete be fully exposed to the air until the average concrete temperature is within 10 °C of the ambient air temperature outside of the protection.

904.07.10 Removal of Formwork and Falsework

The removal of formwork and falsework shall be according to OPSS 919 and as specified in the Contract Documents.

904.07.11 Construction Joints

Construction joints shall be formed at the locations specified in the Contract Documents.

In addition, construction joints can be formed where control joints are specified in barrier walls and parapet walls. No other construction joints shall be permitted, unless accepted in advance by the Contract Administrator.

A straight 20 mm V-groove shall be formed at the exposed face of the concrete at all construction joints. V-grooves shall not be used on bridge deck surfaces, except for the bottom slab of post tensioned box voided slabs.

A bulkhead shall be used to form vertical or inclined construction joints.

904.07.12 Dimensional Tolerances

Dimensions shall meet the tolerances specified in Table 4. For dimensional tolerances not specified, the maximum allowable dimensional variation of cross-sectional dimensions shall be or ± 10 mm.

904.07.13 Surface Finish

904.07.13.01 General

Concrete surfaces shall not be treated with cement slurry or paste.

Within 3 Days following the removal of forms or curing materials, all holes left in the concrete surface with any dimension greater than 15 mm and less than 40 mm shall be filled with a proprietary patching material. The holes shall be moist at the time of filling. Proprietary patching materials shall be placed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Surfaces with voids or cavities with any dimension greater than 40 mm or with honeycombing are considered deficient and shall be repaired. A repair proposal shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for acceptance.

Surfaces with spalls, delaminations or scaling are considered deficient.

904.07.13.02 Exposed Surfaces

The appearance of the concrete shall be uniform in colour, pattern, and texture when viewed from a distance of 15 m. Care shall be taken to select material, including proprietary patching materials, to achieve uniformity of colour and appearance.

All projections, such as fins and bulges, and all blemishes, such as stains and rust marks shall be removed.

904.07.13.03 Surface Tolerance

Formed and unformed surfaces shall be such that when tested with a 3 m long straight edge placed anywhere in any direction on the surface, there shall be no gap greater than 6 mm between the bottom of the straight edge and the surface of the concrete. When the straight edge is placed across a construction joint, the gap between the straight edge and the surface of the concrete shall not be greater than 3 mm.

All unformed construction joint surfaces against which sidewalks, curbs, medians, and barrier or parapet walls are to be placed shall be such that when tested with a 500 mm straight edge placed anywhere in any direction on the surface, there is no gap greater than 20 mm between the bottom of the straight edge and the surface of the concrete.

904.07.13.04 Contamination of Surface

Contamination by oil or other deleterious substances shall be prevented. Contaminated concrete in bridge decks or against which new concrete is to be placed shall be removed according to OPSS 928, procedure for Concrete Removal-Partial Depth, Type A, B, and C.

904.07.14 Alignment of Components

The position of the inner and outer top edges of structural components shall be set true to the elevations, alignment, and camber as specified in the Contract Documents without visible deviation from one end of the structure to the other. All concrete items or structural components shall be constructed to the specified geometry.

Variations from plumb or a specified slope shall not exceed 1H:400V. Departure from the specified alignment shall not exceed ± 25 mm.

904.07.15 Testing for Early Strength

Sets of cylinders for early strength determination in addition to the cylinders required for determination of compressive strength at 28 Days may be prepared, at the discretion of the Contractor, for testing by the Owner.

Concrete cylinders for early strength determination shall be cast, and transported according to CSA A23.2-3C. Curing of cylinders for early strength determination shall consist of storing the cylinders in or on the structure as near as possible to the component that they represent. The cylinders shall receive the same protection from the elements on all surfaces as is given to the portions of the structure that they represent. The time of testing for early-break cylinders shall be identified and the Contract Administrator provided with one Business Day advance notice to arrange testing. The Contractor shall deliver cylinders for early strength determination to the designated laboratory immediately prior to the time of testing. The Owner shall test a reasonable number of cylinders for early strength determination at the laboratory designated in the Contract Documents.

Early strength determination of concrete in post-tensioned structures shall be carried out on a minimum of four sets of cylinders representative of the concrete placed in the structure. At least one set of cylinders from the start, middle, and end of the bridge deck section being placed shall be cast. All cylinder test results shall reach the minimum stressing strength specified in the Contract Documents prior to commencement of stressing.

904.07.16 Early Loading of Structural Concrete

Full design loads shall not be applied to the structure until the specified 28-Day compressive strength has been attained. Early loading of a structural component is permitted, unless expressly stated otherwise in the Contract Documents, subject to the following conditions:

- a) Prior to any early loading, the Contractor shall demonstrate that the concrete has reached a compressive strength of 20 MPa by preparing, curing, and transporting early strength cylinders according to the Testing for Early Strength subsection.

- b) Subsequent placement of reinforcement, formwork and falsework on a footing, culvert base slab, or caisson shall not begin until at least 24 hours after concrete placement, provided that concrete in the footing, culvert base slab, and caisson can withstand the forces exerted. Placement of concrete on the footing, culvert base slab, or caisson shall not be carried out until the concrete has reached a compressive strength of 20 MPa.
- c) Subsequent placement of reinforcement, formwork, falsework, and concrete on all other structural components shall not be carried out until the concrete has reached a compressive strength of 20 MPa.
- d) Early loading of concrete is not permitted where cold weather protection is required.
- e) Construction vehicles shall not be permitted on bridge decks until the concrete has reached a compressive strength of 20 MPa and construction vehicles shall not be permitted on the cantilever portion of the bridge deck until the specified 28-Day compressive strength has been achieved. Gross vehicle weight of the construction vehicles shall not exceed 20,000 kg.
- f) Full curing is to be maintained at all times as specified in the Contract Documents.

904.07.17 Cracks in Concrete Surfaces

All concrete shall be inspected to identify and document any cracks including, their location, width, and density. The results of the inspection shall be reported to the Contract Administrator. Cracks shall be inspected and monitored up to the date of Contract Completion.

When the crack goes through the entire width of a concrete component, the crack length shall be measured on both sides of the concrete component. The reported length of the crack shall be the longer of the two measurements and the inspection report shall clearly list the crack as a through crack.

Based on the criteria for treatment of cracks specified in Table 5, the limits of areas requiring repair or replacement shall be identified. A proposal for remedial action shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for acceptance. No repairs shall proceed until the proposal has been accepted by the Contract Administrator in writing.

Repairs shall be according to OPSS 932. Where removal is required, the removals and repairs shall be according to OPSS 928 and OPSS 930.

For bridge decks to be waterproofed, the inspection of the surface to be waterproofed shall be carried out after completion of curing and prior to application of tack coat for waterproofing. Waterproofing of a bridge deck shall not proceed until repairs have been completed and permission to waterproof has been given by the Contract Administrator.

For all other concrete, the inspection shall be carried out in a timely manner, but no later than 1 month following completion of curing.

904.07.18 Concrete Cover

The concrete cover shall meet the requirements as specified in the Contract Documents.

All debris and obstructions shall be cleared to provide unhindered access to allow the Contract Administrator to carry out the concrete covermeter survey as specified in the Concrete Cover subsection of the Quality Assurance section. The Contract Administrator shall be notified in writing when the test area is ready for the concrete covermeter survey.

The Contract Administrator shall be allowed a time period of 3 Business Days to complete the survey, including review of the survey by the Owner. This time period shall commence upon receipt of the Contractor's written notification to carry out the survey. The time period required to complete the concrete cover survey shall be extended if inclement weather is present or the ambient air temperatures falls below 5 °C fall within that time period.

Where the cover does not meet the requirements specified in the Contract Documents, a proposal for remedial action shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator for acceptance.

Waterproofing of a bridge deck shall not proceed until the survey has been completed and permission to waterproof has been given by the Contract Administrator.

For all other components, the inspection of the surface shall be carried out in a timely manner, not more than 1 month after removal of curing.

904.07.19 Management of Excess Material

Management of excess material shall be according to the Contract Documents.

904.08 QUALITY ASSURANCE

904.08.01 Acceptance

Acceptance shall be according to OPSS 1350 and this specification, including satisfactory completion of all remedial action associated with surface tolerance, surface finish, concrete cover, alignment, cracks, and any other deficiencies. The work shall be acceptable if the requirements of OPSS 1350 and this specification are met. Unacceptable work shall be deemed rejectable.

904.08.02 Field Inspection

After satisfactory completion of any remedial action, the Contract Administrator shall inspect the work and shall reject all or a portion of the work based on the presence of one or more of the following defects or deficiencies:

- a) Cracks that have not been repaired according to this specification;
- b) Honeycombing, voids, cavities, spalls or delaminations;
- c) Segregation;
- d) Cold joints;
- e) Contamination;
- f) Alignment not meeting the requirements of this specification; or
- g) Scaling.

904.08.03 Acceptance of Concrete Cover

Concrete cover shall be acceptable if the concrete cover meets the requirements as specified in the Contract Documents. Concrete cover determination will be carried out by the Contract Administrator on the front faces of barrier or parapet walls, and the top surface of bridge decks, including medians and sidewalks. The concrete cover for all other concrete components may be verified by the Owner. The Contract Administrator will provide the concrete cover survey report to the Contractor.

Where the concrete cover does not meet the requirements specified in the Contract Documents, the concrete component will be deemed rejectable.

904.08.04 Acceptance of Dimensions

Dimension shall meet the tolerance specified in Table 4. If a component fails to meet the requirements specified in Table 4, it shall be deemed rejectable.

The Contractor may submit a proposal for remediation, subject to the acceptance of the Owner.

904.08.05 Approach Slab Seat and Ballast Wall Elastomers

The Contract Administrator will select a random sample of the approach slab seat and ballast wall elastomers, 600 mm in length each, from each structure for testing by the Owner.

Elastomers that do not meet the requirements specified in the Contract Documents shall be deemed rejectable.

904.08.06 Acceptance of Curing Compound

904.08.06.01 Basis of Acceptance

Curing compound shall be tested by the Owner for relative density, non-volatile content, and settlement according to LS-413, LS-414, and LS-416, as applicable. The individual test results shall be forwarded to the Contractor as they become available.

One 750 ml curing compound sample shall be used for acceptance testing. The other 750 ml admixture sample shall be reserved for referee testing.

Individual test results shall be forwarded to the Contractor, as they become available.

Curing compound that fails to fall within the specified tolerances for relative density, non-volatile content, or settlement shall be deemed rejectable. Curing compound represented by samples that do not comply with the requirements of this specification shall not be used for curing of concrete. Concrete components which have been cured with rejectable curing compound shall be deemed rejectable.

904.08.06.02 Referee Testing

Referee testing of curing compound may only be invoked within 3 Business Days of receiving the test results. Referee testing shall be carried out on the reserved referee sample.

The referee laboratory shall be designated by the Owner based on the applicable roster. Referee samples shall be transported from the Regional Quality Assurance laboratory to the Referee Laboratory by the Owner, and testing shall be carried out according to LS-413, LS-414, and LS-416, as applicable.

Referee test results shall be forwarded to the Contractor, as they become available.

The referee test results shall replace the original results.

The cost of referee testing shall be as specified in the Contract Documents.

When the referee results indicate that the refereed sample is acceptable, the Owner shall bear the cost. When the referee results indicate that the refereed sample is not acceptable, the Contractor shall be charged the cost of the admixture referee testing.

904.08.07 Temperature Requirements

The temperature of concrete components meeting the requirements of the Control of Temperature and Temperature Difference subsection shall be acceptable. Concrete components not meeting the requirements of the Control of Temperature and Temperature Difference subsection shall be deemed rejectable.

Determination of the temperature shall be based on measurements made using Contractor-supplied temperature sensor sets and, when installed at the Owner's discretion, Contract Administrator-supplied temperature sensor sets.

904.09 MEASUREMENT FOR PAYMENT

904.09.01 General

No deductions from the volume of concrete shall be made for any of the following:

- a) Drainage openings, load reducing devices, embedded timbers, and Utility and prestressing steel ducts, each of which has a cross-sectional area of less than 0.1 m².
- b) Timber, steel, concrete, or concrete filled tubular piles.
- c) Reinforcement, miscellaneous hardware, and structural steel.

904.09.02 Actual Measurement

904.09.02.01 Concrete in Culverts Mass Concrete Tremie Concrete Concrete in Footings Concrete in Barrier Wall Footings

Measurement of concrete shall be by volume in cubic metres.

Measurement shall be made within the designated limits of the work.

Tremie concrete volume may be measured using the concrete delivery tickets, when so designated by the Contract Administrator.

904.09.03 Plan Quantity Measurement

When measurement is by Plan Quantity, such measurement shall be based on the units shown in the clauses under Actual Measurement.

904.10 BASIS OF PAYMENT

- 904.10.01**
- Concrete in Culverts - Item**
 - Mass Concrete - Item**
 - Tremie Concrete - Item**
 - Concrete in Footings - Item**
 - Concrete in Barrier Wall Footings - Item**
 - Concrete in Structure - Item**
 - Concrete in Substructure - Item**
 - Concrete in Substructure and Retaining Walls - Item**
 - Concrete in Deck - Item**
 - Concrete in Barrier Walls - Item**
 - Concrete in Parapet Walls - Item**
 - Concrete in Approach Slab - Item**
 - Concrete in Slope Paving - Item**
 - Concrete in Toe Wall - Item**
 - Prestressed Concrete Bridge Deck - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Substructure - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Structure - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Approach Slab - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Deck - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Barrier Walls - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Parapet Walls - Item**
 - High Performance Concrete in Substructure and Retaining Walls - Item**

Payment at the Contract price for the concrete tender items shall be full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work, subject to payment adjustments specified in the Contract Documents.

Any deficient work shall be repaired at no additional cost to the Owner.

904.10.02 Formwork and Falsework

Payment for formwork and falsework shall be included in the work in which it is used.

Where formwork is required for the work under a concrete tender item, it shall be deemed for progress payment purposes that the formwork, together with its supporting falsework, when installed, constitutes 35% of the work to be carried out under the tender item.

Partial payment for construction of the formwork and falsework shall be made on a prorated basis.

904.10.03 Working Slabs

When the Contract does not contain a separate tender item for working slab and a concrete working slab is required to complete the work, the Contract price for the concrete tender items for which the working slab is used shall include full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Materials to construct the concrete working slab.

904.10.04 Bridge Deck Joint Assemblies, Bearings, and Bridge Deck Drains

When the Contract does not contain a separate tender item for bridge deck joint assemblies, bearings, and bridge deck drains, the Contract price for the concrete tender items in which the bridge deck joint assemblies, bearings, and bridge deck drains are incorporated shall include full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to place the bridge deck joint assemblies, bearings, and bridge deck drains.

904.10.05 Reinforcing Steel Bars, Stainless Steel Reinforcing Bars, or GFRP Reinforcing Bars

When the Contract does not contain a separate tender item for reinforcing steel bar, stainless steel reinforcing bar, or glass fibre reinforced polymer (GFRP) reinforcing bar, Grade III, the Contract price for the concrete tender item in which the reinforcement is incorporated shall include full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to place the reinforcing bars.

904.10.06 Temperature Control System

When the Contract does not contain a separate tender item for temperature control system for components requiring a temperature control plan, the Contract price for the concrete tender item in which the cooling/heating temperature control system is required shall include full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to control the temperatures as outlined in the Contract Documents.

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TABLE 1
Minimum Number of Temperature Sensor Sets for Concrete Temperature Measurement

	Concrete Components Requiring Temperature Monitoring	Number of Sensors Sets in Each Component	Number of Sensors in Each Set	Temperature Sensor Set Locations
Concrete Subject to Cold Weather	Each concrete component.	Minimum of 3 per component or stages thereof.	2	a) Internal temperature. b) Concrete surface temperature. (Notes 1 and 3)
Bridge Decks	All.	a) Minimum of 3 per stage, or per bridge deck if bridge deck is not placed in stages. b) When diaphragm is cast together with a bridge deck, a minimum of 4 per stage.	3	The beginning, middle, and final portion of the bridge deck placement and in the diaphragms: a) Internal temperature. b) Surface temperature. (Note 2)
Barrier Wall Parapet Wall Approach Slabs Culverts	Each concrete component.	Minimum of 3 per component or stages thereof.	2	a) Internal temperature. b) Concrete surface temperature. (Notes 1 and 3)
HPC	Substructure components: abutments, pier columns, and pier caps.	Minimum of 3 per component or stages thereof.	2	a) Internal temperature. b) Concrete surface temperature. (Notes 1 and 3)
Large Concrete Components Where the Smallest Dimension is equal to or greater than 1.0 m	Components with smallest dimension of 1.0 m or more.	Minimum of 3 per components or stages thereof.	2	a) Internal temperature. b) Concrete surface temperature. (Notes 1 and 3)

Notes:

1. Internal temperature shall be at locations where the concrete is expected to reach the highest temperature, typically at the centroid of the thickest part of the monitored component, and furthest from the each of the opposing faces/forms. If the location where the concrete is expected to reach the highest temperature is undetermined, the sensors shall be installed as directed by the Contract Administrator.
2. For bridge decks, sensors shall be installed in sets of three consisting of one mid-depth sensor and two surface sensors. The surface sensors shall be placed immediately above or the shortest distance from the corresponding mid-depth sensor. The surface sensors shall be imbedded in the concrete within 30 mm or less of the surface and, the second surface sensor shall be placed inside the bottom form within 30 mm or less of the surface.
3. All surface sensors shall be placed within 30 mm or less of the surface.

TABLE 2
Minimum Cold Weather Protective Measures

Footings and Slabs on the Ground				
Anticipated Minimum Ambient Air Temperature °C	Thickness			
	> 1.0 m	1.0 - 0.5 m	< 0.5 - 0.25 m	< 0.25 m
+5 to 0	PM1	PM1	PM1	PM2
-1 to -10	PM2	PM2	PM2	PM3
-11 to -20	PM3	PM3	PM4	PM5
Less Than -20	PM3	PM4	PM5	PM5
All Other Components				
+5 to 0	PM1	PM1	PM1	PM2
-1 to -10	PM2	PM2	PM3	PM4
-11 to -20	PM3	PM3	PM4	PM5
Less Than -20	PM4	PM5	PM5	PM5
<p>Notes:</p> <p>A. Minimum Protective Measures</p> <p>PM1 - Cover components with a moisture vapour barrier as specified for curing with moisture vapour barrier.</p> <p>PM2 - Cover components as for PM1, then cover the moisture vapour barrier with insulation having an RSI-Value of 0.67.</p> <p>PM3 - Cover components as for PM1, then cover the moisture vapour barrier with insulation having an RSI-Value of 1.33.</p> <p>PM4 - Cover components as for PM1, then cover the moisture vapour barrier with insulation having an RSI-Value of 2.00.</p> <p>PM5 - Housing and heating.</p> <p>B. All RSI-Values are metric.</p> <p>C. The conversion factor from metric to imperial units is:</p> <p align="center">Metric RSI-Value x 5.678 = Imperial RSI-Value.</p>				

TABLE 3
Maximum Allowable Drop in Concrete Temperature

Thickness	> 2.0 m	1.0 - 1.99 m	< 1.0 m
Maximum Allowable Drop in Concrete Temperature per 24 hours	10 °C	15 °C	20 °C

TABLE 4
Dimensional Tolerances

Components	Dimensional Tolerance (mm)
Thickness of approach slab and bridge deck and other structural slabs	-6, +13
Cross-sectional (width and depth) dimensions of columns, pier caps, concrete diaphragm, abutment seats and walls	-6, +13
Length, width, and thickness of spread footing and pile foundations	-13, +50
All Other Components	±10

TABLE 5
Criteria for Treatment of Cracks

Components	Width of Crack at Widest Point mm	Treatment of Cracked Areas
Approach Slabs, Bridge Decks and Cast-in-place Culverts to be Waterproofed and Paved	≥ 0.50	Repair.
Exposed Bridge Decks	> 0.30	Repair cracks in the areas where total linear measurement of crack per m ² is < 5 m. Remove and replace the cracked areas where total linear measurement of crack per m ² is ≥ 5 m.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrier Wall on Structure • Parapet Wall on Structure • Sidewalk on Structure • Median on Structure 	> 0.30	Repair cracks in the areas where the total linear measurement of crack per linear meter of the wall, sidewalk or median measured along the side facing traffic is < 5 m. Remove and replace the cracked areas where the total linear measurement of crack per linear meter of the wall, sidewalk, or median measured along the side facing traffic is ≥ 5 m.
	≤ 0.30	Apply sealer acceptable to the ministry to all surface of the component where total linear measurement of crack per m ² is ≥ 5 m.
Curb on Structure	> 0.30	Repair cracks in the areas where the total linear measurement of crack per linear meter of the curb is < 1.5 m. Remove and replace the cracked areas where the total linear measurement of crack per linear meter of the curb is ≥ 1.5 m.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piers • Pier Caps • Abutments • Structural Components Within 3 m of Roadway 	> 0.30	Repair.
	≤ 0.30	Apply sealer acceptable to the ministry to all surfaces of the component where total linear measurement of crack per m ² is ≥ 1.5 m.
All Other Components	≥ 1.00	Repair.