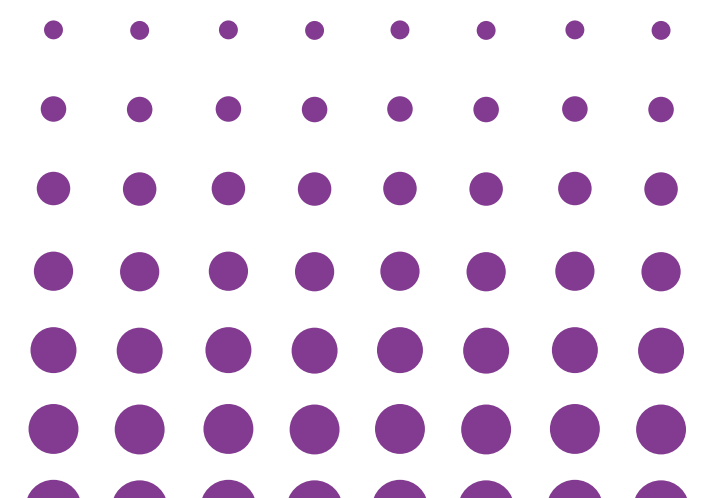


2024 FALL CONVENTION

DENVER, COLORADO | OCTOBER 22-25, 2024



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Repairs During Construction

Lessons Learned the Hard Way

Jose Pacheco, PhD, PE, PEng

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OCTOBER 22-25 2024



Outline



- Repairs During Construction
 - *Feature or Bug?*
- Assessing the Repair
 - *Identification*
- Challenges & Constraints
 - *Technical & Non-technical*
- Repair Procedures & Materials
 - *Special cases*
- Durability of Repairs
 - *Often required when service life is specified*
- Case Studies
- Remarks

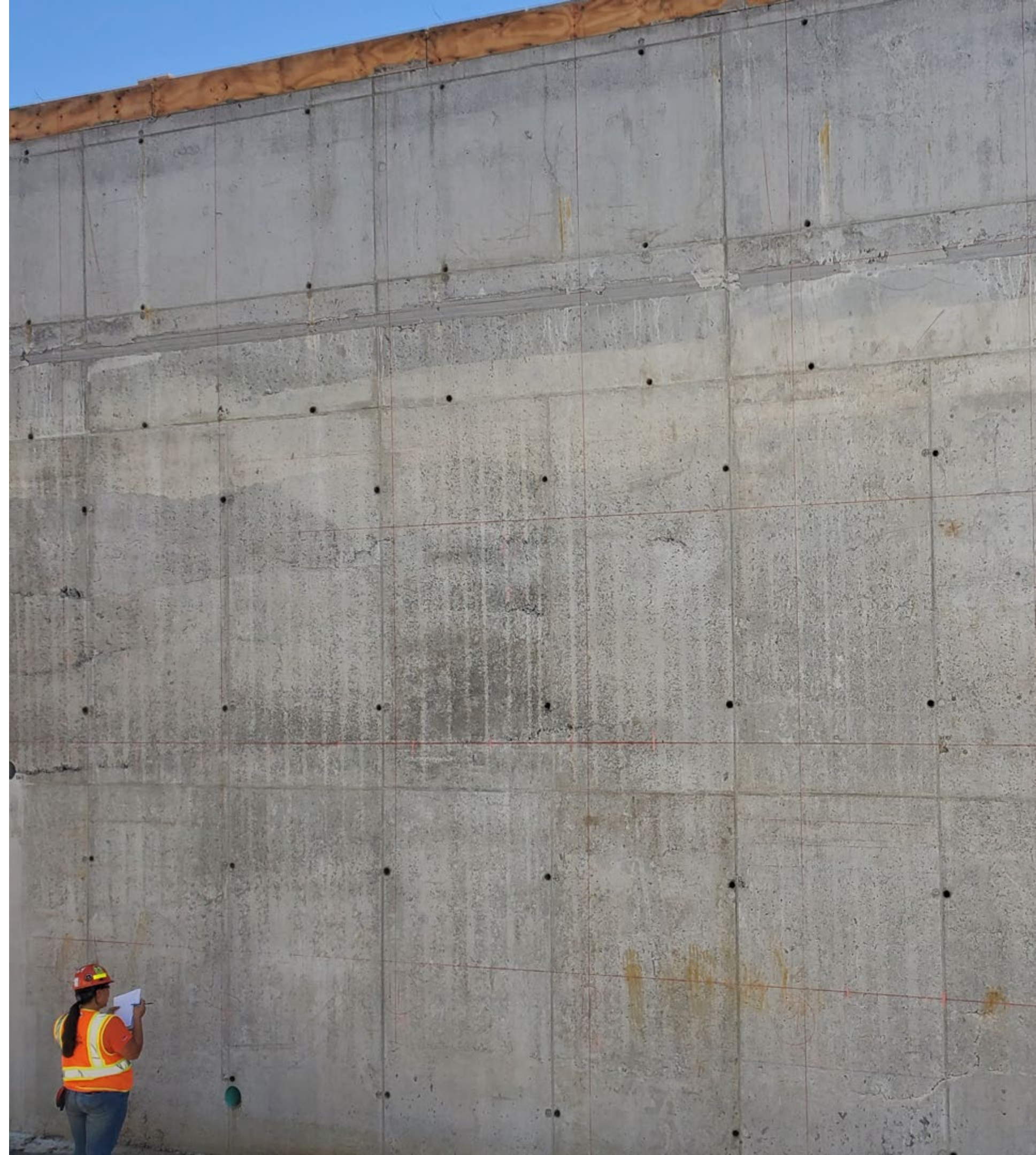


Repairs During Construction



- Part of the Construction Industry
 - *Defective vs. repairable*
- Specified vs. Goal-oriented
 - *One-size-fits-all or performance-based*
- Durability
 - *Durability of repair & maintenance considerations*
- Execution
 - *Expertise may not be the same as in new construction*
- Schedule
 - *Delays, adjacent work*
- Cost
 - *Potentially high in certain situations*
- Acceptance
 - *When to punt?*

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Repairs During Construction



Assessing the Repair



- Identification
 - *Visual inspection, NDE, etc.*
- Can it be repaired?
 - *Magnitude of issue*
- Impact on Schedule
 - *Include repair preparation & execution*
- Orientation
 - *Horizontal, vertical, and overhead*
- Accessibility
 - *Elevated, confined spaces*
- Stakeholders
 - *Owner, Contractor, Material Supplier(s), QA/QC*
- Accountability
 - *Financial responsibility*

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Challenges & Constraints



- Technical
 - Specification Requirements
 - *one-size-fits-all approach*
 - Mandatory or specified
 - *Adequate in most cases*
 - Project-specific repair conditions
 - *Specification compliance — better solution?*
 - Repair material & method selection
 - Execution
 - Acceptance
- Non-technical
 - Limited time
 - Cost
 - Stakeholder relationship & communication

1. Wood, and other nonpermanent materials that are more compressible than concrete, may be permitted to be left in the structural concrete of the various excavations outside of the excavated surface when approved by the Engineer.
 2. The Engineer will determine if materials are tight in place, provide firm support of the rock, and do not create a continuous soft cushion between the structural concrete and the rock.
- G. Concrete Repairs
1. Defective Concrete.
 - a. Any concrete that may be found defective at any time before the completion of this Contract shall be cut out to the extent ordered by the Engineer and replaced without additional payment thereafter.
 - b. Local repairs shall be made only if explicitly permitted. If local repairs are so ordered by the Engineer, they shall be made immediately on removal of the forms. No thin patches or plastering on concrete will be permitted. Cut recesses of a shape to retain the patches and of a depth to ensure their permanency. If required, set anchor bolts in drilled holes. Embed wire mesh or other suitable devices in the patch.
 - c. Any concrete that before the completion and acceptance of all Work under this Contract, develops defects from freezing or from lack of moisture, or from any cause for which the Contractor is responsible, shall be satisfactorily repaired or replaced at the expense of the Contractor.
 2. Repair of Cracks
 - a. Cracks in concrete shall be repaired by injection of epoxy for structural cracks or by injection of hydrophilic resin for shrinkage cracks as determined by the Engineer. The resulting crack repair shall be watertight. These materials shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Initial application of the repair material shall be made in the presence of the Engineer and a representative of the manufacturer. All injection Work shall be performed by experienced personnel certified by the manufacturer.
 3. Repair of Formed Surfaces:
 - a. The following defects shall be repaired in all types of formed finishes:

6. Methods of Repair of Unformed Surfaces:
 - a. Correct high areas in unformed surfaces by grinding, after the concrete has cured sufficiently so that repairs can be made without damage to adjacent areas.
 - b. Correct low areas in unformed surfaces during, or immediately after completion of surface finishing operations by cutting out the low areas and replacing with fresh concrete. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete. Where the concrete has already set and repairs are required, sawcut around the perimeter of the area to be repaired to a 1/2-inch depth and remove concrete so that the minimum thickness of the repair is 1/2 inch. Apply specified concrete repair mortar in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and recommendations.
 - c. Remove defective areas to sound concrete with clean, square cuts, to a minimum depth of 1.5 inches. Provide 3/4 inch clearance all around exposed reinforcing steel. Clean and dampen all concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and brush with the specified bonding agent. Place patching concrete while the bonding agent is still tacky. Mix patching concrete of the same materials and proportions to provide concrete of the same type or class and color as the adjacent finished concrete. Place, compact and finish as required to blend with adjacent finished concrete. Cure in the same manner as adjacent concrete.
 - d. Where flooring material is to be installed, assure that surface is acceptable for flooring material to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
7. Other Methods of Repair:
 - a. Repair methods not specified above may be used with written approval of the Engineer.

FIELD TESTING / QUALITY CONTROL

Field Quality Control Testing:

1. General:
 - a. Unless required otherwise by the Contract, all field quality control testing of materials and the resulting concrete for compliance with the technical requirements of the specifications shall be performed by the DEP's Engineering Services group of the Bureau of Engineering Design and Construction and/or the CQAS consultant.

Challenges & Constraints



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Materials & Procedures



- Compatibility:
 - *Strength, strain, volume, durability*
- Execution
 - *Selection of material & procedures*
- Repair material selection
 - *Resinous, cementitious, others*
- Bagged vs. Produced
 - *Volume of repair & compatibility*
- Placement methods
 - *Hand-placed, form-and-pump, etc.*
- Resources: ICRI & ACI
 - Documents, Committees, etc.

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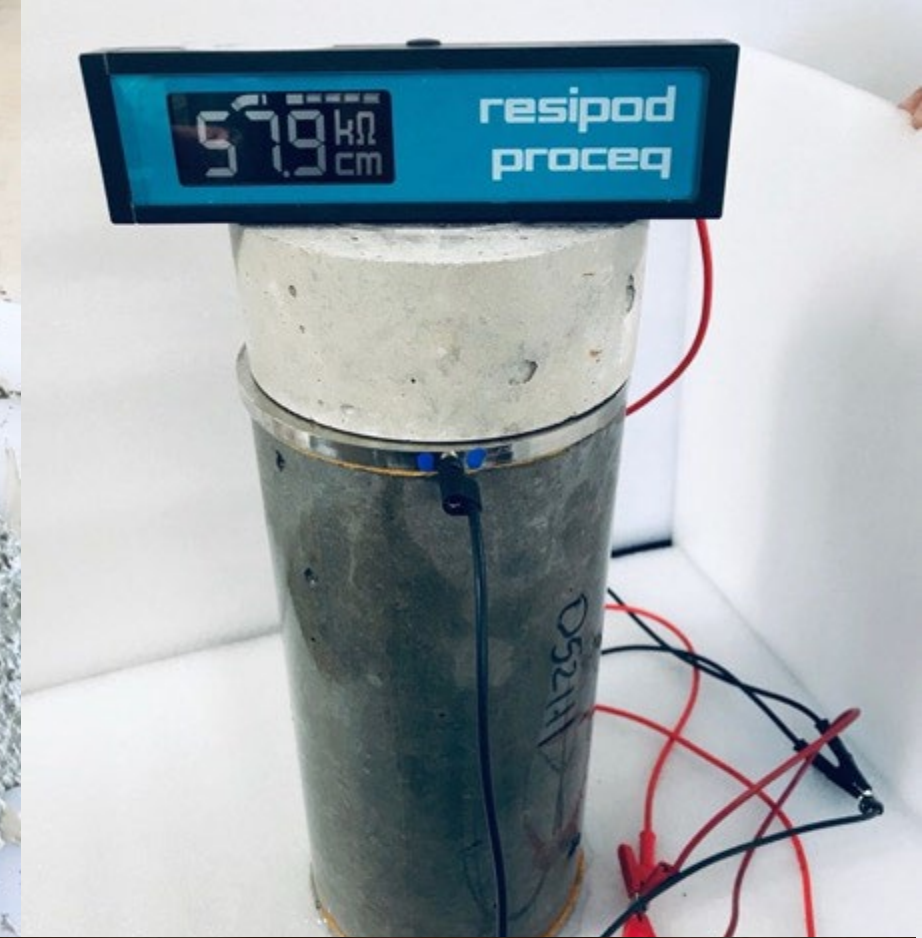


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Case Study: 1

Bridge in MB



- Constructed in 2020
 - *Noticeable deck cracking before the commission*
- Concrete met specification requirements
 - *Compressive strength, chloride penetration*
- Exposure to severe deicing salts
 - *Cracking is a concern for durability*
- Investigation of the potential cause(s)
 - *Document review, coring, petrography, etc.*
- Responsibility
 - *MT, EOR, contractor, material supplier, etc.*
- Repair recommendations
 - *Crack repair vs. crack repair plus overlay*

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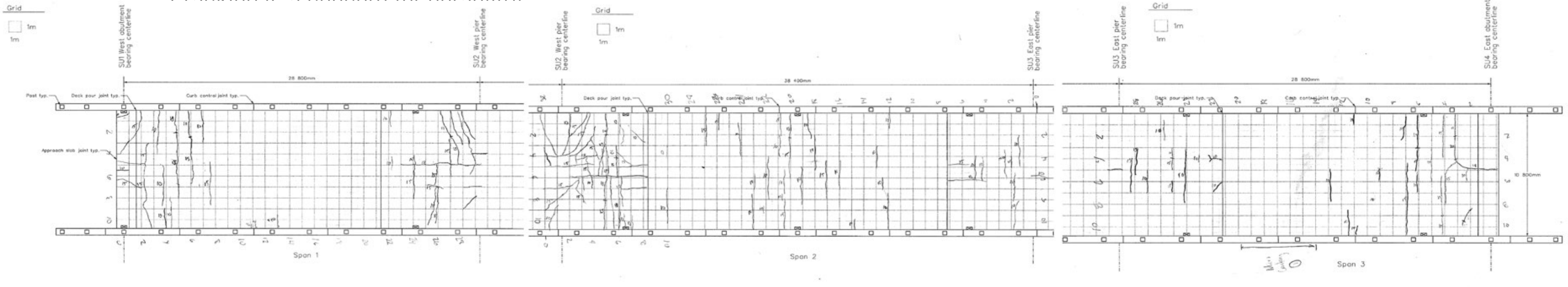


Case Study: 1 Bridge in MB



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Cracking is a concern for durability

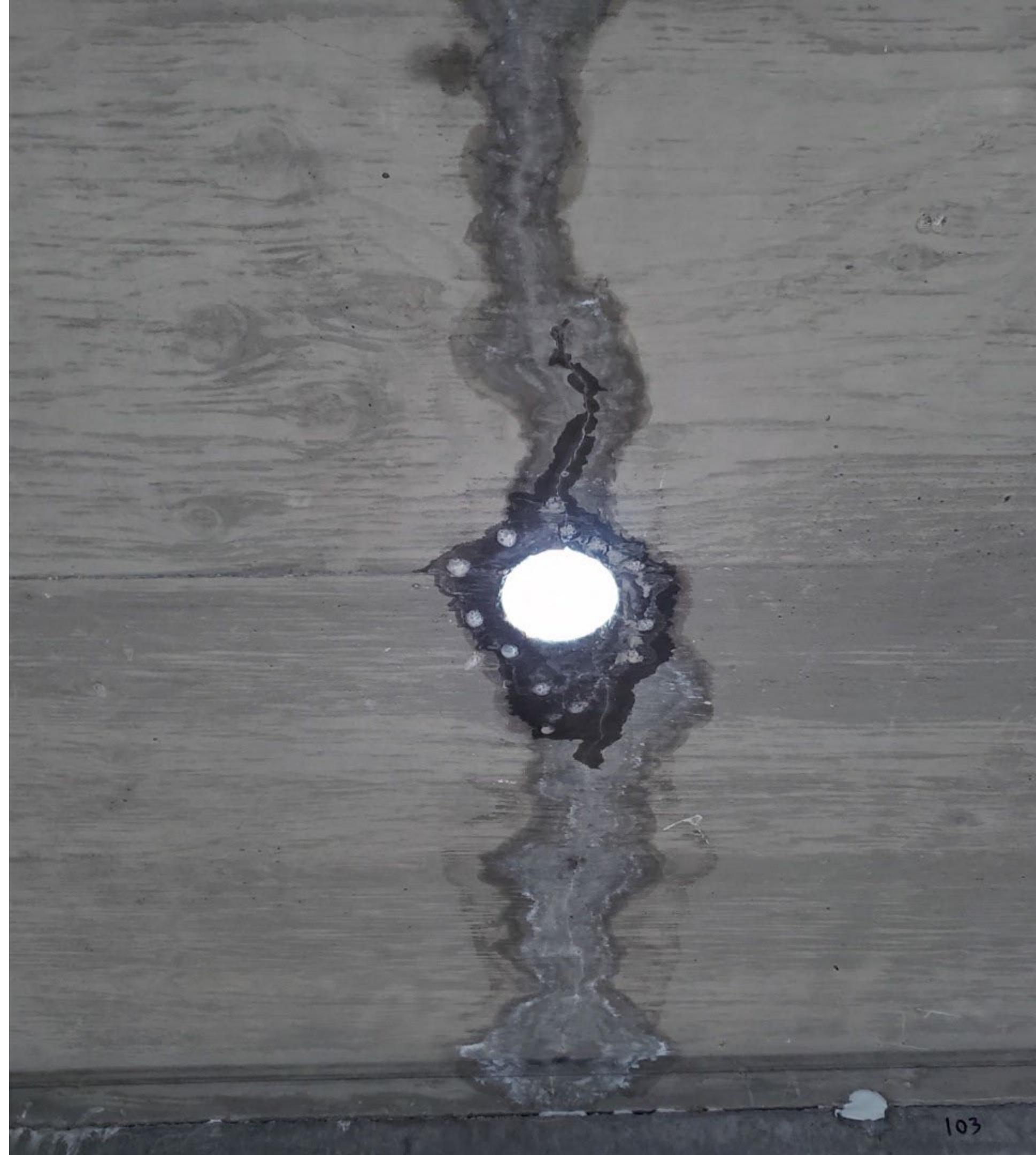


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- Responsibility
 - MT, EOR, contractor, material supplier, etc.
- Repair recommendations
 - Crack repair vs. crack repair plus overlay
- Shrinkage-induced cracking
- Crack repair, waterproofing, and overlay

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Core ID	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Core Length	7.2 to 7.5 in. Partial depth	9.3 to 9.4 in. Full depth	2.1 to 2.4 in. Partial depth	8.8 to 8.9 in. Full depth	8.9 to 9.0 in. Full depth	9.0 in. Full depth	10.1 to 10.2 in. Full depth	10.2 in. Full depth
Cracking	None	A few hairline cracks at top surface, extending downward to 0.7 in., locally passing through aggregates	A full-depth vertical crack, passing through and around aggregates.	A full-depth vertical crack, passing through and around aggregates, and narrowing toward bottom. Crack is aligned with rebars.	A vertical crack extending from formed bottom surface upward to 5.5 in., passing through and around aggregates	None	None	A full-depth vertical crack, passing through and around aggregates, and narrowing toward bottom. Crack is aligned with rebar.
Microcracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shallow vertical microcracks in top and bottom surface regions to depth of 0.3 to 0.7 in. • Core D5 exhibits a few vertical microcracks extending to depths of 1.5 to 4.0 in. from top surface, passing through and around aggregates. Two of these vertical microcracks are aligned with major crack. • Short (discontinuous), randomly-oriented microcracks are commonly observed in paste between aggregate particles throughout body of cores; these microcracks are not related to any deleterious reactions within concrete (like shrinkage-related). 							
Physical paste properties*	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout	Hard and dense throughout
W/cm	Moderately low to low	Moderately low to low	Moderately low to low	Moderately low to low (less than 0.40)	Moderately low to low	Moderately low to low	Moderately low to low (less than 0.40)	Moderately low to low
Estimated air content	6 to 8%	6 to 8%	6 to 8%	6 to 8%	6 to 8%	6 to 8%	5 to 7%	7 to 9%

*The paste in the finished top approximately 0.1 to 0.15 in. region of Cores D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, and D8 locally appears somewhat lighter. The paste in this lighter immediate surface region is slightly more absorptive compared to the body, but is still judged to be fairly hard and dense.

CORE ID: D1



CORE ID: D4



Case Study: 2

Marine Structure, CA



- Constructed in 2023-2024
 - *Consolidation issues in cast-in-place concrete*
- Specified Service Life 75 years
 - *Compressive strength, chloride penetration, etc.*
- Exposure to the marine environment
 - *Reinforcing steel concrete cover protection*
- Investigation of the potential cause(s)
 - *Concrete workability, etc.*
- Responsibility
 - *Contractor*
- Repair recommendations
 - *Substrate preparations*
 - *SCC mixture optimization & placement*

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Case Study: 2

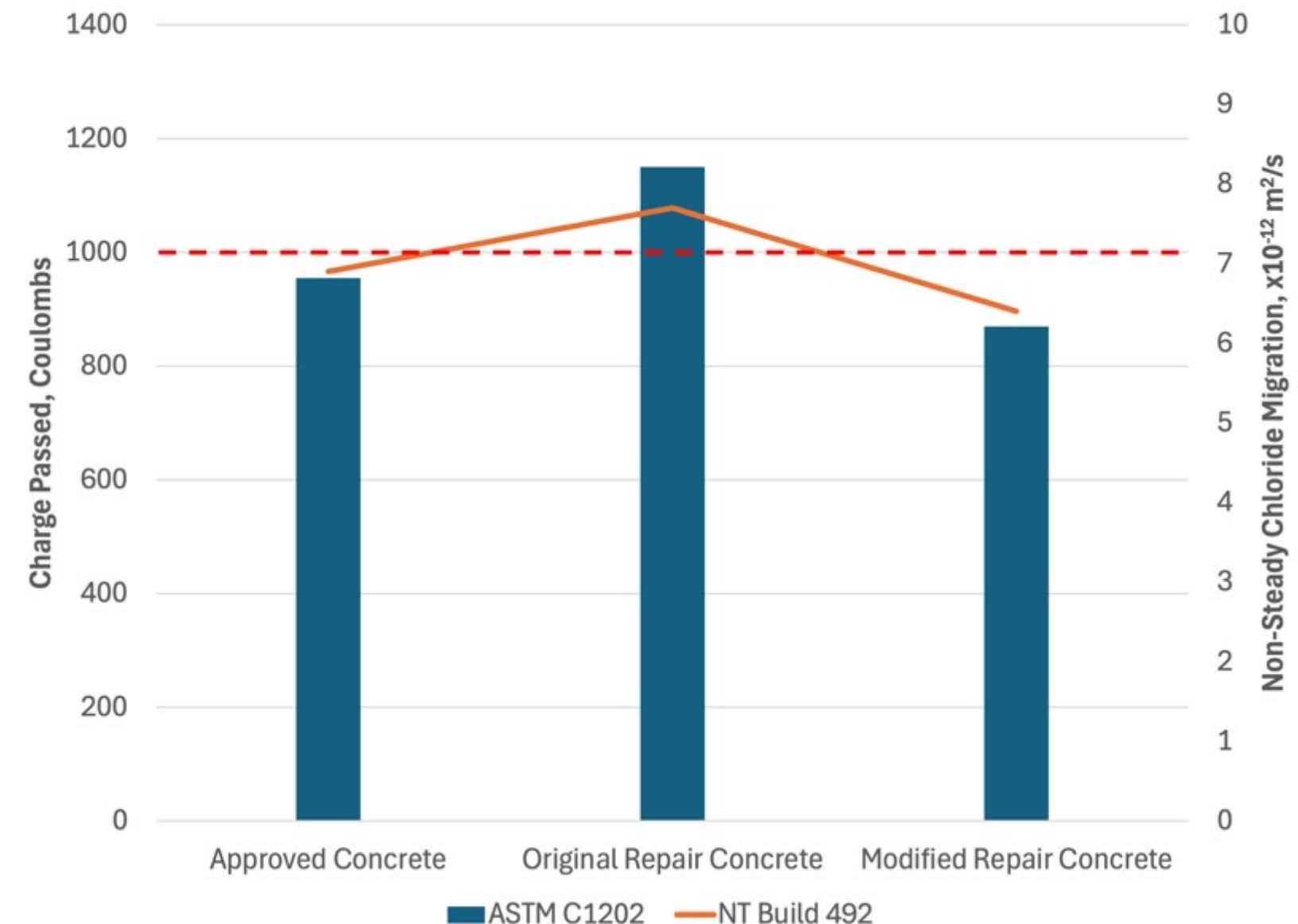
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Total cementitious content	752 lbs/yd³
SCM replacement level	30.1%
Info by Volume	
Paste concent, including air	38.9 %
Paste concent, not including air	32.9 %
Mortar content, including air	65.6 %
Coarse-to-fine aggregate ratio	57.0 : 43.0
Total Coarse Aggregate	35.4 %
Total Fine Aggregate	31.3 %
Info by Mass	
Paste concent,	25.9 %
Mortar content, including air	57.2 %
Coarse-to-fine aggregate ratio	57.8 : 42.2
Total Coarse Aggregate	42.8 %
Total Fine Aggregate	31.3 %
Theoretical Density (including air)	147.6 lbs/ft³

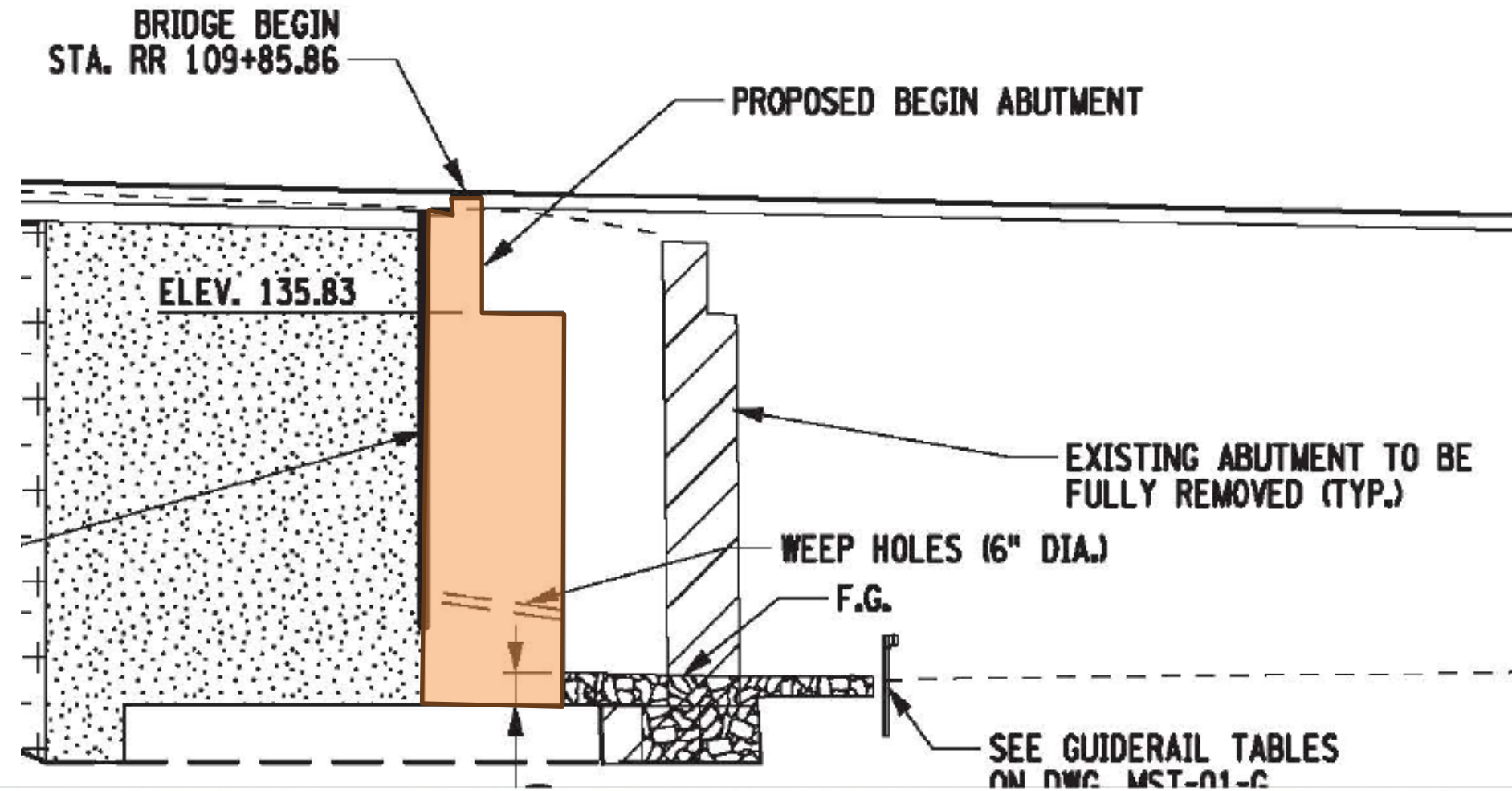


Case Study: 3 Abutment, NY



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- Investigation of the impact
 - NDT by others, coring, depth of consolidation
- Responsibility
 - Contractor
- Repair recommendations
 - Remove Remove 1" beyond rebar on both faces
 - Shotcrete repair
- Removed due to schedule impact

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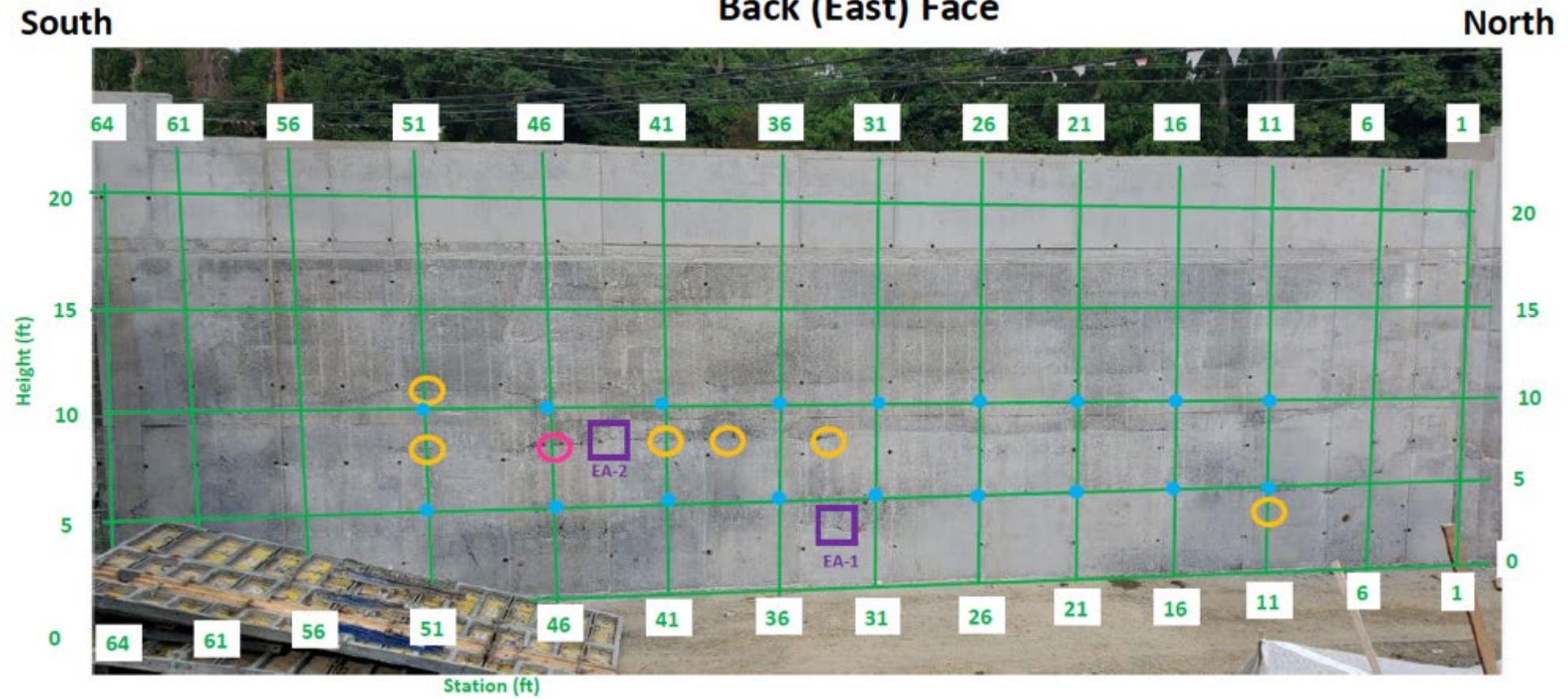


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End (East) Abutment
Back (East) Face



Sensor 2 - Calculated Average Strengths
Surface to 2-3 inches

25.0																						
22.5																						
20.0	4600		3800		3300		1900	3100	3800	4300	4600	3300	4300		4300		3300		3500		4000	2700
17.5	4300		3300		5300		1000	4900	2700	5300	3500	1000	4000		3300		1100		4600		3300	3500
15.0	4000		3500		4300		2500	4900	2500	1600	4100	3100	4300		4000		2400		1100		3300	3800
12.5	5700		2500		4300		4000	6400	3800	5700	2100	4000	4300		3500		3500		2700		2100	3800
10.0	4300		3300		3100		5300	4300	2500	2900	4300	2700	5300		2900		1000		3800		2400	4900
7.5	3500		4600		1000		1000	1000	1000	1200	3300	1000	4600		4000		1000		3300		3100	6400
5.0	4600	4600	5700		4900		2700	4300	3100	3500	4600	3100	5300		3500		3500		3800		5300	3500
2.5	4100	4600	5300		4700		3300	4000	4900	3800	4000	1000	4300		4000		4600		4000		2000	6000
0.0	5000	3500	5700		3500		4300	3500	6000	3500	4000	4900	5300		4300		1000		4000		4300	4300
	64	61	58.5	56	53.5	51	48.5	46	43.5	41	38.5	36	33.5	31	28.5	26	23.5	21	18.5	16	13.5	11
																						8.5
																						6
																						3.5
																						1
																						-1.5

Sensor 3 - Calculated Average Strengths
Surface to 3-6+/- inches

25.0																						
22.5																						
20.0		5300		3500		4100		3200	4600	4800	3900	4400	4100	5000		5200		4400		4600		5000
17.5		5300		4100		5700		4400	6500	4800	6000	4500	4900	5000		4300		3200		5800		3200
15.0		4900		4300		5400		3700	6700	3700	4800	3800	4400	4800		4900		3800		3500		3500
12.5		6200		4400		5000		4900	6500	4400	4900	4300	5100	4800		5100		4800		3800		4000
10.0		5200		3200		2800		5400	5900	5200	3900	5400	4600	6200		5300		5400		3800		4300
7.5		5100		5300		1700		1300	5100	2400	2800	4900	2600	6200		4900		4800		5100		5100
5.0	6300	5600	5400		5700		4000	5900	5100	4300	5600	4400	4400		4600		5300		5000		4800	5000
2.5	4100	6300	6600		6200		4300	6200	6000	4400	4900	3800	5500		4400		5400		5000		2900	5500
0.0	3300	3500	6000		5600		5700	5400	6000	5500	5600	5300	6300		5100		4300		5100		5100	5400
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REMARKS



- Repairs during construction are frequent.
- Repair specifications may require adjustments
- Understanding the specification & assessing the repair is crucial
- Stakeholder communication — make or break
- Aim for durable (and sustainable) repairs
- Challenges with repair execution
- Responsibility & accountability



SESSION EVALUATION

Resources

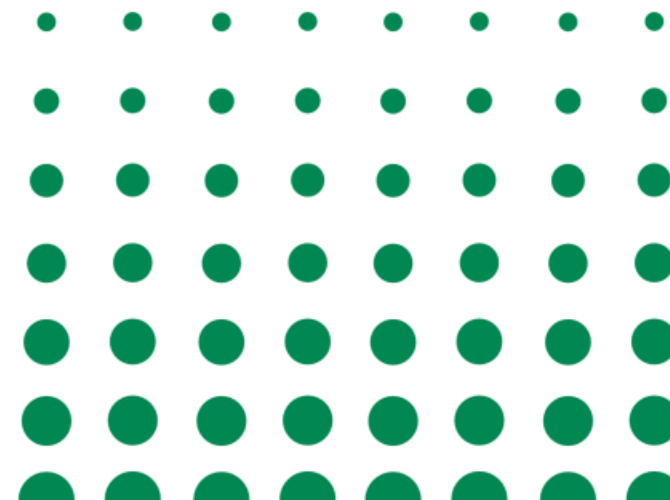
Evaluate this Session



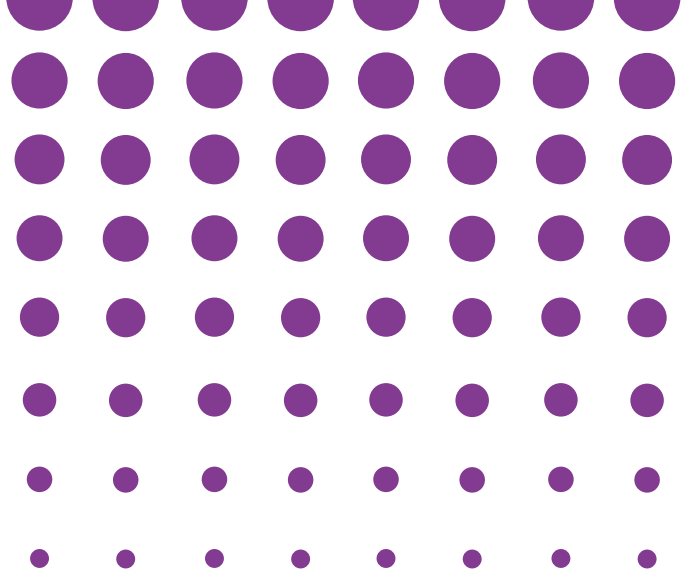
To complete the session evaluation, open the ICRI Convention App.

Under **Plan Your Event**, select Schedule, and then the Technical Session you are attending. Select the sub-session you are attending, scroll down to Resources, and select Evaluate this Session.

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OCTOBER 22-25, 2024**



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Lessons Learned the Hard Way

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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