

SECTION 03300 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This Section specifies cast-in place concrete, including formwork, reinforcing, mix design, placement procedures, and finishes.
- B. Concrete paving and walks are specified in Division 2.
- C. Finishes and concrete floor toppings are specified in Division 9.
- D. Responsibility for testing is specified in 01410 "Testing Laboratory Services".

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. General: Submit the following in accordance with Conditions of Contract and Division 1 Specification Sections:
 - 1. Shop drawings for reinforcement, showing bending, and placement of concrete reinforcement. Comply with ACI 315 "Manual of Standard Practice for detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures" showing bar schedules, bar spacing, diagrams of bent bars, and arrangement of concrete reinforcement. Copies of the contract drawings shall not be marked and submitted as shop drawings.
 - 2. Concrete Mix Design for each type and strength of concrete shown on the plans.
 - 3. Laboratory test reports for the following:
 - a. Aggregate gradation tests
 - b. Concrete mix design tests - Submit test records in accordance with the requirements of ACI 301 and the provisions of this specification.
 - 4. Materials certificates or manufacturer's literature signed by manufacturer and Contractor, certifying that each material item complies with the provisions of this specification for the following:
 - a. Aggregates
 - b. Admixtures
 - c. Reinforcement
 - d. Cement
 - e. Waterstops

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Codes and Standards: Comply with the applicable provisions of the following standards except as modified by the supplemental requirements specified in this section:
 - 1. ACI 318, "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete."
 - 2. ACI 301, "Standard Specification for Structural Concrete"
 - 3. Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI), "Manual of Standard Practice."
- B. Concrete Testing Service: The independent testing agency, including branch office used, referred to in this section shall meet the requirements of ASTM E 329 and shall have been inspected within the past 3 years by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory of the NBS and shall have corrected any deficiencies noted.

- C. Materials and installed work may require testing and retesting at any time during progress of work. All retesting of rejected materials for installed work shall be done at Contractor's expense.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 FORM MATERIALS

- A. Forms for Unexposed Finish Concrete: Plywood, lumber, metal, or other acceptable material. Provide lumber dressed on 4 edges. Structural design of formwork is contractor's responsibility.
- B. Form Coatings: Provide commercial formulation form-coating compounds with a maximum VOC of 350 mg/l that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

2.2 REINFORCING MATERIALS

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed.
- B. Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185, welded steel wire fabric.
- C. Supports for Reinforcement: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire fabric in place. Use wire-bar-type supports complying with CRSI specifications.
 - 1. For slabs-on-grade, use supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base material will not support chair legs.
 - 2. Where concrete will be exposed to view in the finished structure, the portions of all bar supports within 1/2 inch of the concrete surface shall be noncorrosive or protected against corrosion.

2.3 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I. Use one brand of cement throughout project unless otherwise acceptable to the Engineer.
- B. Fly Ash: If used, it shall conform to the following requirements:
 - 1. Maximum substitution of fly ash for portland cement shall not exceed 20 percent of cement content by weight.
 - 2. Fly ash shall meet the requirements of ASTM C 618, Type F, except loss on ignition shall not exceed 4 percent.
 - 3. Use of fly ash shall be indicated on the mix design submittal.
 - 4. Conform to the North Carolina State Department of Administration, State Construction Office, "Criteria for the Use of Fly Ash and Other Concrete Additives."
 - 5. Submit a Materials Certification to the Engineer indicating the fly ash meets the stated requirements.
- C. Aggregates:
 - 1. General:

- a. Provide hardrock aggregate complying with ASTM C33, with additional attributes as specified herein.
 - b. For making grading tests of fine and coarse aggregate, use square mesh wire cloth complying with ASTM E11.
2. Fine aggregate:
- a. Provide washed natural sand having strong, hard, durable particles, and containing not more than 2% by weight of deleterious matter such as clay lumps, mica, shale, or schist.
 - b. Grade from coarse to fine within the following limits for percentage by weight passing sieve:

Sieve Size:	Minimum:	Maximum:
3/8"	100	---
No. 4	95	100
No. 8	65	95
No. 16	45	75
No. 30	30	50
No. 50	10	22
No. 100	2	8

3. Coarse Aggregate:
- a. Provide coarse aggregate consisting of clean, hard, fine grained, sound crushed rock or washed gravel, or a combination of both, containing not more than 5% by weight flat, chip-like, thin, elongated, friable, or laminated pieces, not more than 2% by weight of shale or cherty material. Any piece having a length in excess of five times the average thickness shall be considered flat or elongated.
 - b. Use coarse aggregate of the largest practicable size for each condition of placement, except: Do not exceed 3/4 of the clear distance between reinforcing bars, 1/5 of the narrowest dimension between sides of forms, or 1/3 the depth of any slab section.
 - c. Grade combined aggregate within the following limits for percentage by weight passing sieve:

Sieve Size:	1-1/2" Aggr.		1" Aggr. 3/4" Aggr.			
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1-1/2"	95	---	---	---	---	---
1"	75	90	90	100	---	---
3/4"	55	77	70	90	90	100
3/8"	40	55	45	65	60	80
No. 4	30	40	31	47	40	60
No. 8	22	35	23	40	30	45
No. 16	16	30	17	35	20	35
No. 30	10	20	10	23	13	23
No. 50	2	8	2	10	5	15
No. 100	0	3	0	3	0	5

- D. Water: Drinkable, clean and free from deleterious amounts of acid alkali, salts, and organic materials.
- E. Admixtures: Provide admixtures for concrete that contain not more than 0.1 percent chloride ions.

1. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260, certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other required admixtures.
2. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.
3. High-Range Water-Reducing Admixture (Super Plasticizer): ASTM C 494, Type F or Type G.
4. The use of set control additives may only be used with the prior approval of the Engineer. The additives shall only be added at the point of batching.

2.4 OTHER MATERIALS

- A. Waterstops: Provide flat, dumbbell-type or centerbulb-type waterstops at construction joints and other joints as indicated. Size to suit joints.
 1. Rubber Waterstops: Corps of Engineers CRD-C 513.
 2. Polyvinyl Chloride Waterstops: Corps of Engineers CRD-C 572.
- B. Vapor Barrier: Clear 8-mils thick polyethylene. Vapor barrier shall comply with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture packaging and labeling regulations (2 N.C.A.C. 38.0300) with respect to length, width, thickness and weight.
- C. Liquid Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: Liquid-type membrane-forming curing compound complying with ASTM C 309, Type I, Class A. Moisture loss not more than 0.055 gr./sq. cm. when applied at 200 sq. Ft./gal.
- D. Expansion Joint Material: Self-expanding, non-extruding, 1/2", cork complying with ASTM D 1751.
- E. Isolation Joint Material: Shall be the thickness shown on the drawings and shall comply with ASTM D 1751.

2.5 PROPORTIONING AND DESIGN OF MIXES

- A. Prepare design mixes for each type and strength of concrete by either laboratory trial batch or field experience methods as specified in ACI 301. If trial batch method used, use an independent testing facility acceptable to Engineer for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs. The testing facility shall not be the same as used for field quality control testing.
- B. Submit written reports to Engineer of each proposed mix for each type and strength of concrete at least 15 days prior to start of work. Do not begin concrete production until proposed mix designs have been reviewed by the Engineer.
- C. Design mixes to provide normal weight concrete with the following properties, as indicated on drawings and schedules:
 1. Floor Slabs: 4000-psi, 28-day compressive strength; W/C ratio, 0.45 maximum.
 2. Footings and grade beams; 3000-psi, 28-day compressive strength.

2.6 ADMIXTURES

- A. Use water-reducing admixture or high-range water-reducing admixture (Superplasticizer) in concrete as required for placement and workability.

- B. Use high-range water-reducing admixture (HRWR) in pumped concrete, concrete for industrial slabs, architectural concrete, parking structure slabs, concrete required to be watertight, and concrete with water/cement ratios below 0.50.
- C. Use air-entraining admixture in all concrete exposed to freezing and thawing. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at point of placement having total air content of 5 percent with a tolerance of plus or minus 1-1/2 percent. Other concrete not exposed to freezing, thawing, or hydraulic pressure or to receive a surface hardener shall have 2 percent to 4 percent air content.
- D. Slump Limits: Proportion and design mixes to result in concrete slump at point of placement as follows:
 - 1. Footings and slabs on grade: Not more than 3 inches.
 - 2. Concrete containing HRWR admixture (Superplasticizer): Not more than 6 inches after addition of HRWR to site-verified 2-inch slump concrete.
 - 3. Other concrete: Not more than 4 inches.

2.7 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Job-Site Mixing: not allowed for this project
- B. Ready-Mix Concrete:
 - 1. Comply with requirements of ASTM C 94, and as specified.
 - 2. When air temperature is between 85 deg F (30 deg C) and 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes, and when air temperature is above 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.
 - 3. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in work, indicating project identification name and number, date, mix type, mix time, quantity.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

- A. Coordinate the installation of joint materials and vapor retarders with placement of forms and reinforcing steel.

3.2 FORMS

- A. General: Design, erect, support, brace, and maintain formwork to support vertical and lateral, static and dynamic loads that might be applied until concrete structure can support such loads. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of correct size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position. Maintain formwork construction tolerances complying with ACI 347.
- B. Construct forms to sizes, shapes, lines, and dimensions shown and to obtain accurate alignment, location, grades, level, and plumb work in finished structures. Provide for openings, sinkages, keyways, recesses, screeds, bulkheads, anchorages and inserts, and other features required in work. Use selected materials to obtain required finishes. Solidly butt joints and provide backup at joints to prevent leakage of cement paste.

- C. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush plates or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces.
- D. Provide temporary openings where interior area of formwork is inaccessible for cleanout, for inspection before concrete placement, and for placement of concrete. Securely brace temporary openings and set tightly to forms to prevent loss of concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- E. Provisions for Other Trades: Provide openings in concrete formwork to accommodate work of other trades. Determine size and location of openings, recesses, and chases from trades providing such items. Accurately place and securely support items built into forms.
- F. Cleaning and Tightening: Thoroughly clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, or other debris just before concrete is placed. Retighten forms and bracing before concrete placement as required to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.

3.3 VAPOR BARRIER INSTALLATION

- A. General: Following leveling and tamping of granular base for slabs on grade, place vapor barrier sheeting with longest dimension parallel with direction of pour.
- B. Lap joints 6 inches and seal vapor barrier joints with manufacturers' recommended mastic and pressure-sensitive tape.
- C. After placement of vapor barrier, cover with sand cushion and compact to depth as shown on drawings.

3.4 PLACING REINFORCEMENT

- A. General: Comply with Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute's recommended practice for "Placing Reinforcing Bars," for details and methods of reinforcement placement and supports and as herein specified.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other materials that reduce or destroy bond with concrete.
- C. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcing by metal chairs, runners, bolsters, spacers, and hangers, as approved by Engineer. Avoiding cutting or puncturing vapor barrier during reinforcement placement and concreting operations.
- D. Place reinforcement to obtain at least minimum coverage for concrete protection. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement operations. Set wire ties so ends are directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- E. Welding of bar reinforcement will not be permitted unless otherwise indicated on the drawings.

- F. Install welded wire fabric in as long lengths as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

3.5 JOINTS

- A. Construction Joints: Locate and install construction joints as indicated or, if not indicated, locate so as not to impair strength and appearance of the structure, as acceptable to the Engineer.
- B. Provide keyways at least 1-1/2 inches deep in construction joints in walls and slabs and between walls and footings. Accepted bulkheads designed for this purpose may be used for slabs.
- C. Place construction joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints except as otherwise indicated.
- D. Use bonding agent on existing concrete surfaces that will be joined with fresh concrete.
- E. Waterstops: Provide waterstops in construction joints as indicated. Install waterstops to form continuous diaphragm in each joint. Make provisions to support and protect exposed waterstops during progress of work. Field-fabricate joints in waterstops in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
- F. Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Ground: Construct isolation joints in slabs-on-ground at points of contact between slabs-on-ground and vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and elsewhere as indicated.
- G. Contraction (Control) Joints in Slabs-on-Ground: Construct contraction joints in slabs-on-ground to form panels of patterns as shown. Use saw cuts 1/8 inch wide by 1/4 slab depth or inserts 1/4 inch wide by 1/4 of slab depth, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Form contraction joints by inserting premolded plastic, hardboard, or fiberboard strip into fresh concrete until top surface of strip is flush with slab surface. Tool slab edges round on each side of insert. After concrete has cured, remove inserts and clean groove of loose debris.
 - 2. Contraction joints in unexposed floor slabs may be formed by saw cuts as soon as possible after slab finishing as may be safely done without dislodging aggregate.
 - 3. Joint sealant material is specified in Division 7 Sections of these specifications.

3.6 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

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

3.7 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Changes in the approved mix design including the addition of mix water at the job site is prohibited.
- B. Inspection: Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, reinforcing steel, and items to be embedded or cast in. Notify other crafts to permit installation of their work; cooperate with other trades in setting such work.
- C. General: Comply with ACI 304, "Recommended Practice for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete," and as herein specified.
- D. Placing Concrete Slabs: Deposit and consolidate concrete slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until the placing of a panel or section is completed.
 - 1. Consolidate concrete during placing operations so that concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
 - 2. Bring slab surfaces to correct level with straightedge and strike off. Use bull floats or darbies to smooth surface, free of humps or hollows. Do not disturb slab surfaces prior to beginning finishing operations.
 - 3. Maintain reinforcing in proper position during concrete placement.
- E. Cold-Weather Placing: Comply with provisions of ACI 306 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
- F. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F (4 deg C), uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 deg F (10 deg C) and not more than 80 deg F (27 deg C) at point of placement.
 - 1. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.
 - 2. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, and other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators.
- G. Hot-Weather Placing: When hot weather conditions exist that would seriously impair quality and strength of concrete, place concrete in compliance with ACI 305 and as herein specified.
 - 1. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature at time of placement below 90 deg F (32 deg C). Mixing water may be chilled, or chopped ice may be used to control temperature provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Use of liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
 - 2. Cover reinforcing steel with water-soaked burlap if it becomes too hot, so that steel temperature will not exceed the ambient air temperature immediately before embedment in concrete.
 - 3. Fog spray forms, reinforcing steel, and subgrade just before concrete is placed.

3.8 SLAB FINISHES

- A. Trowel Finish: After floating, begin first trowel finish operation using a power-driven trowel. Begin final troweling when surface produces a ringing sound as trowel is moved over surface. Consolidate concrete surface by final hand-troweling operation, free of

trowel marks, uniform in texture and appearance, and with surface leveled to tolerances of Ff 20 - FI 17. Grind smooth surface defects that would telegraph through applied floor covering system.

- B. Trowel and Fine Broom Finish: Where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed with thin-set mortar, apply trowel finish as specified, then immediately follow with slightly scarifying surface by fine brooming.
- C. Non-Slip Broom Finish: Apply to exterior concrete ramps, platforms and steps, and elsewhere as indicated. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen concrete surface by brooming with fiber bristle broom perpendicular to the main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.

3.9 CONCRETE CURING AND PROTECTION

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. In hot, dry, and windy weather, protect concrete from rapid moisture loss before and during finishing operations with an evaporation-control material. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions after screeding and bull floating, but before power floating and troweling.
- B. Start initial curing as soon as free water has disappeared from concrete surface after placing and finishing. Weather permitting, keep continuously moist for not less than 7 days.
- C. Curing Methods: Perform curing of concrete by moisture retaining cover. Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width with sides and ends lapped at least 3 inches and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.

3.10 SHORES AND SUPPORTS

- A. General: The structural design, fabrication, and placement of shoring shall be the responsibility of the contractor.
- B. Shores shall remain in place until the concrete slab has attained 75% of its 28-day design compressive strength.

3.11 MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

- A. Filling In: Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures for passage of work by other trades, unless otherwise shown or directed, after work of other trades is in place. Mix, place, and cure concrete as herein specified, to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling shown or required to complete work.
- B. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.
- C. Equipment Bases and Foundations: Provide machine and equipment bases and foundations, as shown on drawings. Set anchor bolts for machines and equipment to

template at correct elevations, complying with certified diagrams or templates of manufacturer furnishing machines and equipment.

- D. Reinforced Masonry: Provide concrete grout for reinforced masonry lintels and bond beams where indicated on drawings and as scheduled. Maintain accurate location of reinforcing steel during concrete placement.

3.12 CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS

- A. Patching Defective Areas: Repair and patch defective areas with cement mortar immediately after removal of forms, when acceptable to Engineer.
 - 1. Cut out honeycomb, rock pockets, voids over 1/4 inch in any dimension, and holes left by tie rods and bolts, down to solid concrete but in no case to a depth of less than 1 inch. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to the concrete surface. Thoroughly clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat the area to be patched with specified bonding agent. Place patching mortar before bonding compound has dried.
 - 2. For exposed-to-view surfaces, blend white portland cement and standard portland cement so that, when dry, patching mortar will match color surrounding. Provide test areas at inconspicuous location to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching. Compact mortar in place and strike-off slightly higher than surrounding surface.
- B. Repair of Slab Surfaces: Test surfaces for smoothness and verify surface plane to tolerances specified for each surface and finish. Correct low and high areas as herein specified. Test unformed surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness by using a template having required slope.
 - 1. Repair finished surfaces that contain defects that affect durability of concrete. Surface defects, as such, include crazing and cracks in excess of 0.01 inch wide or that penetrate to reinforcement or completely through unreinforced sections regardless of width, spalling, popouts, honeycomb, rock pockets, and other objectionable conditions.
 - 2. Correct high areas in unformed surfaces by grinding after concrete has cured at least 14 days.
 - 3. Correct low areas in unformed surfaces during or immediately after completion of surface finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with patching compound. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete. Proprietary underlayment compounds may be used when acceptable to Engineer.
 - 4. Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes not exceeding 1 inch in diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete. Remove defective areas to sound concrete with clean, square cuts and expose reinforcing steel with at least 3/4-inch clearance all around. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding compound. Mix patching concrete of same materials to provide concrete of same type or class as original concrete. Place, compact, and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete. Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.
- C. Perform structural repairs with prior approval of Engineer for method and procedure, using specified epoxy adhesive and mortar.

3.13 QUALITY CONTROL TESTING DURING CONSTRUCTION

- A. Concrete testing services will be performed and paid for by the Contractor. Testing services shall be performed by an independent testing agency approved by the Engineer. The testing agency shall be responsible for making, handling and curing the specimens in addition to testing the concrete.

- B. Sampling and testing for quality control during placement of concrete may include the following, as directed by Engineer, for Sampling Fresh Concrete: ASTM C 172, except modified for slump to comply with ASTM C 94.
 - 1. Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of discharge for each truck delivered to the job site
 - 2. Air Content: ASTM C 173, volumetric method for lightweight or normal weight concrete; ASTM C 231 pressure method for normal weight concrete; one for each day's pour of each type of air-entrained concrete.
 - 3. Concrete Temperature: Test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F (4 deg C) and below, when 80 deg F (27 deg C) and above, and each time a set of compression test specimens is made.
 - 4. Compression Test Specimen: ASTM C 31; one set of 4 standard cylinders for each compressive strength test, unless otherwise directed. Mold and store cylinders for laboratory-cured test specimens except when field-cure test specimens are required.
 - 5. Compressive Strength Tests: ASTM C 39; one set for each 50 cubic yards (or each day's pour if less than 50 cubic yards placed during a day) of each type and strength of concrete; two specimens tested at 7 days and two specimens tested at 28 days.

- C. Test results will be reported in writing to Architect, Structural Engineer, Ready-Mix Producer, and Contractor within 24 hours after tests. Reports of compressive strength tests shall contain the project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing service, concrete type and class, location of concrete batch in structure, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7-day tests and 28-day tests.

- D. If additional testing, curing, or other measures are required to confirm or verify the strength of any concrete in question, cost shall be paid by the contractor.

END OF SECTION 03300