AGC/MoDOT ANNUAL CO-OP MEETING
December 1-2, 2009
Concrete Division Breakout Session

AGC Items:

1) What is the requirement for cure removal on concrete paving? There has been much confusion between different striping contractors and general paving contractors on what is required by MoDOT. Does the cure need to be removed on all striping (temporary and permanent)?

   Section 620.40.3.2 states that for the application of paint and glass beads 'On new Portland cement concrete surfaces, the curing compound shall be removed in accordance with Sec 620.70.33'. Section 620.70.33 defines the cleaning process more fully by stating that 'The pavement surface on which the pavement marking is to be placed shall be free of all debris, paint, laitance, and any other contaminants that may hinder the adhesion of the system to the surface.' and by inference includes epoxy markings.

2) Liquidated damages seem to be constantly increasing at an unprecedented rate recently to the point that they seem to be penalty to the contract and not actual damages suffered to MoDOT or the public. Why doesn't MoDOT use something similar to IDOT that bases damages simply on the dollar amount of the contract? ATTACHED IS THE TABLE IDOT USES.

   MoDOT also uses a table, developed in 2004, for calculating liquidated damages. The calculation consists of three components: increases in project administrative costs, average historical accident costs for increased traffic exposure, and road user costs. The table has been included for all AGC participants.

3) When using maturity meters to determine early strength for concrete, it must be stated in the QC Plan that you are using either / or, there is no option to use either method. You may use both options on a project, but only if you explicitly state in the QC Plan which option will be used on each individual mix. What is the reasoning for this if you have a current and valid maturity curve for each mix?

   If a current and valid maturity curve is available for every mix design and the intent is to use the curves, then those should be mentioned in the QC plan. The contractor will need to provide maturity curve information to the MoDOT resident engineer anyway, prior to placement of concrete, per the requirements of Sec 507.2.4.2. Also, breaking cores or cylinders will always be a fallback option, regardless of what is stated in the QC plan.

4) The QC Plan is extremely limited in the scope, unless you wish to hold yourself to tighter standards. For the most part, the plan only allows you to reiterate what is in the spec book. Procedures are not allowed to be added to cover situations that may arise during construction. If some of these items are dealt with prior to paving, conflicts will be practically eliminated. Will MoDOT consider allowing contractors to expand the QC plan to cover items that may or may not be covered in the Spec Book and the Pre-pave meetings?

The QC plan is purposely simple to avoid restating spec language verbatim. Resolutions for disputes over issues such as low strength and short cores cannot be explicitly defined in every case. These cases are deemed ‘unacceptable’, but the means to correct them will vary depending on the project circumstances. ‘Remove and replace’ is always an option, but one which all parties involved would agree is not always the only option.

Question 4, comes from two things mainly: 1. We tried to put in the QC Plan about moving cores 2’ from any joint or edge, (this came directly from Brett Trautman) since then we have been told to core as close as 6” to joints, and 2. Whenever we have a small lot and the inspectors don’t know what to do because it says in the QC Plan that lots must be a minimum of 600 SY and to combine the next pour of the same mix, but if the same mix won’t be poured for quite some time, it becomes a big ordeal.

MoDOT project offices are allowed to move QC core locations far enough away from a joint edge to avoid hitting dowel bars or tie bars. Any questions from District construction personnel about this policy should be forwarded to either Brett Trautman or John Donahue in the Construction and Materials Division.

Section 502.10.1 does define a QC lot as a minimum of 600 (sq yd), which could require the combination of multiple pours to meet or exceed the minimum. However, a ‘small pour’ job special provision is available for use on future projects, which would waive QC/QA requirements and allow acceptance of small concrete placements, which consist of either a single pour less than 600 (sq yd) total or a series of disconnected multiple pours, each less than 600 (sq yd), that total more than 600 (sq yd). These small pours would be accepted if they meet or exceed minimum thickness, strength, and air requirements. The decision to include this JSP in a project would depend on the project circumstances.