

Texas Department of Transportation
BOOK 2 – TECHNICAL PROVISIONS
FOR
LOOP 375 - BORDER HIGHWAY WEST EXTENSION
PROJECT
Design-Build Project
ATTACHMENT 13-1
AMENDMENTS TO STANDARD SPECIFICATION 421
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CONCRETE

February 18, 2014

Hydraulic Cement Concrete

For this project, Item 421, “Hydraulic Cement Concrete,” of the Standard Specifications is hereby amended with respect to the clauses cited below, and no other clauses or requirements of this Item are waived or changed hereby.

Article 421.2.D. Water, Table 1. Chemical Limits for Mix Water is voided and replaced by the following:

**Table 1
Chemical Limits for Mix Water**

Contaminant	Test Method	Maximum Concentration (ppm)
Chloride (Cl)	ASTM C 114	
Prestressed concrete		500
Bridge decks and superstructure		500
All other concrete		1,000
Sulfate (SO ₄)	ASTM C 114	2,000
Alkalies (Na ₂ O + 0.658K ₂ O)	ASTM C 114	600
Total Solids	ASTM C 1603	50,000

Article 421.2.B. Supplementary Cementing Materials (SCM) is supplemented with the following:

6. **Modified Class F Fly Ash (MFFA).** Furnish MFFA conforming to DMS-4610, “Fly Ash.”

Article 421.2.D. Water, Table 2. Acceptance Criteria for Questionable Water Supplies is voided and replaced by the following:

**Table 2
Acceptance Criteria for Questionable Water Supplies**

Property	Test Method	Limits
Compressive strength, min. % control at 7 days	ASTM C 31, ASTM C 39 ^{1,2}	90
Time of set, deviation from control, h:min.	ASTM C 403 ¹	From 1:00 early to 1:30 later

1. Base comparisons on fixed proportions and the same volume of test water compared to the control mix using 100% potable water or distilled water.
2. Base comparisons on sets consisting of at least two standard specimens made from a composite sample.

Article 421.2.E.1 Coarse Aggregate. The fourth paragraph is voided and replaced by the following:

Unless otherwise required in the Technical Provisions, provide coarse aggregate with a 5-cycle magnesium sulfate soundness when tested in accordance with Tex-411-A of not more than 25% when air

entrainment is waived and 18% when air entrainment is not waived. Crushed recycled hydraulic cement concrete is not subject to the 5-cycle soundness test.

Article 421.2.E.2 Fine Aggregate. The fifth paragraph is voided and replaced by the following:

$$\text{Acid insoluble (\%)} = \{(A1)(P1)+(A2)(P2)\}/100$$

where:

AI = acid insoluble (%) of aggregate 1

A2 = acid insoluble (%) of aggregate 2

P1 = percent by weight of aggregate 1 of the fine aggregate blend

P2 = percent by weight of aggregate 2 of the fine aggregate blend

Article 421.2.E.2. Fine Aggregate. The final paragraph is voided and replaced by the following:

For all classes of concrete, provide fine aggregate with a fineness modulus between 2.3 and 3.1 as determined by Tex-402-A.

Article 421.2.E. Aggregate is supplemented by the following:

- 4. Intermediate Aggregate.** When necessary to complete the concrete mix design, provide intermediate aggregate consisting of clean, hard, durable particles of natural or lightweight aggregate or a combination thereof. Provide intermediate aggregate free from frozen material and from injurious amounts of salt, alkali, vegetable matter, or other objectionable material, and containing no more than 0.5% clay lumps by weight in accordance with Tex-413-A.

If more than 30% of the intermediate aggregate is retained on the No. 4 sieve, the retained portion must meet the following requirements:

- must not exceed a wear of 40% when tested in accordance with Tex-410-A.
- must have a 5-cycle magnesium sulfate soundness when tested in accordance with Tex-411-A of not more than 25% when air entrainment is waived and 18% when air entrainment is not waived.

If more than 30% of the intermediate aggregate passes the 3/8" sieve, the portion passing the 3/8" sieve must not show a color darker than standard when subjected to the color test for organic impurities in accordance with Tex-408-A and must have an acid insoluble residue, unless otherwise shown on the plans, for concrete subject to direct traffic equal to or greater than the value calculated with the following equation:

$$AI_{ia} \geq \frac{60 - (AI_{fa})(P_{fa})}{(P_{ia})}$$

where:

AI_{fa} = acid insoluble (%) of fine aggregate or fine aggregate blend

P_{fa} = percent by weight of the fine aggregate or fine aggregate blend as a percentage of the total weight of the aggregate passing the 3/8" sieve in the concrete mix design

P_{ia} = percent by weight of the intermediate aggregate as a percentage of the total weight of the aggregate passing the 3/8" sieve in the concrete mix design

Article 421.2.F. Mortar and Grout is supplemented by the following:

Section 421.4.A.6, "Mix Design Options," does not apply for mortar and grout.

Article 421.3.A. Concrete Plants and Mixing Equipment is supplemented by the following:

When allowed by the plans or the Engineer, for concrete classes not identified as structural concrete in Table 5 or for Class C concrete not used for bridge-class structures, the Engineer may inspect and approve all plants and trucks in lieu of the NRMCA or non-Department engineer sealed certifications. The criteria and frequency of Engineer approval of plants and trucks is the same used for NRMCA certification.

Article 421.3.A.2. Volumetric Mixers is supplemented by the following:

Unless allowed by the plans or the Engineer, volumetric mixers may not supply classes of concrete identified as structural concrete in Table 5.

Article 421.4.A Classification and Mix Design. The first paragraph is voided and replaced by the following:

Unless a design method is indicated on the plans, furnish mix designs using ACI 211, “Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight, and Mass Concrete,” Tex-470-A, or other approved procedures for the classes of concrete required in accordance with Table 5. Perform mix design and cement replacement using the design by weight method unless otherwise approved. Do not exceed the maximum water-to-cementitious-material ratio.

Article 421.4.A. Classification and Mix Design, Table 5 Concrete Classes is voided and replaced by the following:

**Table 5
Concrete Classes**

Class of Concrete	Design Strength, Min. 28-day f'_c (psi)	Maximum W/C Ratio ¹	Coarse Aggregate Grades ^{2,3}	General Usage ⁴
A	3,000	0.60	1–4, 8	Inlets, manholes, curb, gutter, curb & gutter, conc. retards, sidewalks, driveways, backup walls, anchors
B	2,000	0.60	2–7	Riprap, small roadside signs, and anchors
C ⁵	3,600	0.45	1–6	Drilled shafts, bridge substructure, bridge railing, culverts except top slab of direct traffic culverts, headwalls, wing walls, approach slabs, concrete traffic barrier (cast-in-place)
C(HPC) ⁵	3,600	0.45	1-6	As shown on the plans
D	1,500	0.60	2–7	Riprap
E	3,000	0.50	2–5	Seal concrete
F ⁵	Note 6	0.45	2–5	Railroad structures; occasionally for bridge piers, columns, or bents
F(HPC) ⁵	Note 6	0.45	2–5	As shown on the plans
H ⁵	Note 6	0.45	3–6	Prestressed concrete beams, boxes, piling, and concrete traffic barrier (precast)
H(HPC) ⁵	Note 6	0.45	3–6	As shown on the plans
S ⁵	4,000	0.45	2–5	Bridge slabs, top slabs of direct traffic culverts
S(HPC) ⁵	4,000	0.45	2–5	As shown on the plans
P	See Item 360	0.45	2–3	Concrete pavement
DC ⁵	5,500	0.40	6	Dense conc. overlay
CO ⁵	4,600	0.40	6	Conc. overlay
LMC ⁵	4,000	0.40	6–8	Latex-modified concrete overlay

Class of Concrete	Design Strength, Min. 28-day f'_c (psi)	Maximum W/C Ratio ¹	Coarse Aggregate Grades ^{2,3}	General Usage ⁴
SS ⁵	3,600 ⁷	0.45	4-6	Slurry displacement shafts, underwater drilled shafts
K ⁵	Note 6	0.45	Note 6	Note 6
HES	Note 6	0.45	Note 6	Note 6

1. Maximum water-cement or water-cementitious ratio by weight.

2. Unless otherwise permitted, do not use Grade 1 coarse aggregate except in massive foundations with 4-in. minimum clear spacing between reinforcing steel bars. Do not use Grade 1 aggregate in drilled shafts.

3. Unless otherwise approved, use Grade 8 aggregate in extruded curbs.

4. For information only.

5. Structural concrete classes.

6. As shown on the plans or specified.

7. Use a minimum cementitious material content of 650 lb/cy of concrete. Do not apply Table 6 over design requirements to Class SS concrete.

Article 421.4.A. Classification and Mix Design, Table 6 Over Design to Meet Compressive Strength Requirements. Footnote 3 is supplemented by the following:

For Class K and concrete classes not identified as structural concrete in Table 5 or for Class C concrete not used for bridge-class structures, the Engineer may designate on the plans an alternative over-design requirement up to and including 1,000 psi for specified strengths less than 3,000 psi and up to and including 1,200 psi for specified strengths from 3,000 to 5,000 psi.

Article 421.4.A.1. Cementitious Materials is supplemented by the following:

The upper limit of 35% replacement of cement with Class F fly ash specified by mix design Options 1 and 3 may be increased to a maximum of 45% for mass placements, high performance concrete, and precast members when approved.

Article 421.4.A.3. Chemical Admixtures is supplemented by the following:

When a corrosion-inhibiting admixture is required, use a 30% calcium nitrite solution. The corrosion-inhibiting admixture must be set neutral unless otherwise approved. Dose the admixture at the rate of gallons of admixture per cubic yard of concrete shown on the plans.

Article 421.4.A.4 Air Entrainment is voided and replaced by the following:

Air entrain all concrete except for Class B and concrete used in drilled shafts unless otherwise required in the Technical Provisions. Unless otherwise required in the Technical Provisions, target an entrained air content of 4.0% for concrete pavement and 5.5% for all other concrete requiring air entrainment. To meet the air-entraining requirements, use an approved air-entraining admixture. Unless otherwise required in the Technical Provisions, acceptance of concrete loads will be based on a tolerance of $\pm 1.5\%$ from the target air content. If the air content is more than 1.5 but less than 3.0% above the target air, the concrete

may be accepted based on strength tests. For specified concrete strengths above 5,000 psi, a reduction of 1% is permitted.

Article 421.4.A Table 7 Air Entrainment is voided.

Article 421.4.A.6. Mix Design Options. The first and second paragraphs are voided and replaced by the following:

For structural concrete identified in Table 5 and any other class of concrete designed using more than 520 lb. of cementitious material per cu. yd., use one of the mix design Options 1–8 shown below, unless otherwise shown on the plans.

For concrete classes not identified as structural concrete in Table 5 and designed using less than 520 lb. of cementitious material per cu. yd., use one of the mix design Options 1–8 shown below, except that Class C fly ash may be used instead of Class F fly ash for Options 1, 3, and 4 unless sulfate-resistant concrete is shown on the plans.

Do not use mix design Options 6 or 7 when High Performance Concrete (HPC) is required. Option 8 may be used when HPC is required provided: a minimum of 20% of the cement is replaced with a Class C fly ash; Tex-440-A, “Initial Time of Set of Fresh Concrete” is performed during mix design verification; the additional requirements for permeability are met; and the concrete is not required to be sulfate-resistant.

Article 421.4.A.6.b. Option 2 is voided and replaced by the following:

b. Option 2. Replace 35 to 50% of the cement with GGBFS or MFFA.

Article 421.4.A.6.c. Option 3 is voided and replaced by the following:

c. Option 3. Replace 35 to 50% of the cement with a combination of Class F fly ash, GGBFS, MFFA, UFFA, metakaolin, or silica fume; however, no more than 35% may be fly ash, and no more than 10% may be silica fume.

Article 421.4.A.6.f. Option 6 is voided and replaced by the following:

f. Option 6. Use lithium nitrate admixture at a minimum dosage determined by testing conducted in accordance with Tex-471-A, “Lithium Dosage Determination Using Accelerated Mortar Bar Testing.” Before use of the mix, provide an annual certified test report signed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer, from a laboratory on the Department’s List of Approved Lithium Testing Laboratories, certified by the Construction Division as being capable of testing according to Tex-471-A, “Lithium Dosage Determination Using Accelerated Mortar Bar Testing.”

Article 421.4.A.6.g. Option 7 is voided and replaced by the following:

g. Option 7. When using hydraulic cement only, ensure that the total alkali contribution from the cement in the concrete does not exceed 3.5 lb. per cubic yard of concrete when calculated as follows:

$$\text{lb. alkali per cu. yd.} = \frac{(\text{lb. cement per cu. yd.}) \times (\% \text{ Na}_2\text{O equivalent in cement})}{100}$$

In the above calculation, use the maximum cement alkali content reported on the cement mill certificate.

Do not use Option 7 when any of the aggregates in the concrete are listed on the Department’s List of Aggregate Sources Excluded from Option 7 ASR Mitigation.

Article 421.4.A.6.h. Option 8 is voided and replaced by the following:

h. Option 8. For any deviations from Options 1–5, perform annual testing on coarse, intermediate, and fine aggregate separately in accordance with ASTM C 1567. Before use of the mix, provide a certified test report signed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer, from a laboratory on the Department’s List of Approved ASTM C 1260 Laboratories, demonstrating that the ASTM C 1567 test result for each aggregate does not exceed 0.08% expansion at 14 days.

Do not use Option 8 when any of the aggregates in the concrete are listed on the Department’s List of Aggregate Sources Excluded from Option 8 ASR Mitigation. When HPC is required, provide a certified test report signed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer demonstrating that AASHTO T 277 test results indicate the permeability of the concrete is less than 1,500 coulombs tested immediately after either of the following curing schedules:

- Moist cure specimens 56 days at 73°F.
- Moist cure specimens 7 days at 73°F followed by 21 days at 100°F.

Article 421.4.B. Trial Batches is supplemented by the following:

Once a trial batch substantiates the mix design, the proportions and mixing methods used in the trial batch become the mix design of record.

Article 421.4.B. Trial Batches. The fourth sentence of the second paragraph is voided and replaced by the following:

Test at least one set of design strength specimens, consisting of two specimens per set, at 7-day, 28-day, and at least one additional age.

Article 421.4.D. Measurement of Materials, Table 9 is voided and replaced by the following:

**Table 9
Measurement Tolerances – Non-Volumetric Mixers**

Material	Tolerance (%)
Cement, wt.	-1 to +3
SCM wt.	-1 to +3
Cement + SCM (cumulative weighing), wt.	-1 to +3
Water, wt. or volume	±3
Fine aggregate, wt.	±2
Coarse aggregate, wt.	±2
Fine + coarse aggregate (cumulative weighing), wt.	±1
Chemical admixtures, wt. or volume	±3

Article 421.4.E. Mixing and Delivering Concrete. The first paragraph is supplemented with the following:

Do not top-load new concrete onto returned concrete.

Article 421.4.E.3. Truck-Mixed Concrete. The first paragraph is voided and replaced by the following:

Mix the concrete in a truck mixer from 70 to 100 revolutions at the mixing speed designated by the manufacturer to produce a uniform concrete mix. Deliver the concrete to the project in a thoroughly mixed and uniform mass and discharge the concrete with a satisfactory degree of uniformity. Additional mixing at the job site at the mixing speed designated by the manufacturer is allowed as long as the requirements of Section 421.4.A.5, “Slump” and Section 421.4.E, “Mixing and Delivering Concrete” are met.