9320000-Response To Comments

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Steve Nolan, P.E.
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Comments

1. Do we need to specify which edition of the "AASHTO LRFD Construction Specifications" is to be enforced?.
The down side to this is having to update Section 932 every time AASHTO issues and interim. Currently we have the 2nd Edition, 2004 with 2005, 2006 & 2007 Interims and more coming every year! One option would be to use the "current edition at the time of contract letting" but this may not be acceptable to the Specifications Office.
Response: Yes I concur with the comment.

2. References to the "AASHTO LRFD Construction Specifications" should be by "Section" not "Chapter".
Response: Yes I concur with the comment.

3. Is "will" the correct term? Shouldn't we be using "must" if the more preferable "shall" is not appropriate.
Response: Division I and II specifications are written in the active voice. Division III Specifications are written in the passive voice since the conversion to active voice does not fit the materials section.

4. 932-2.2.1: Reword to include all the requirements of Section 18.2 not just material & testing requirements.
Response: This specification is specifically a materials specification and only the appropriate articles need to be referenced. The remainder of Section 18-2 is enforced as part of the standard AAAHTO construction specifications.

5. 932-2.2.3: The testing section is ambiguous and may imply that hardness tests may be used in lieu of shear modulus tests. I realize that this cross-walk table was added to clarify the limits for the other physical property tests such as elongation, but it's addition may create confusion. Additionally load testing is based on the service load for each pad, which is typically not shown in FDOT plans. 932-2 has always shown a default compressive strength value that still needs to be provided to supplement the plans in most cases. The suggested clarification would be:

Unless otherwise shown in the contract documents the rated service load for load testing will be 1,600 pounds times the pad area in square inches. Perform shear modulus tests when the shear modulus is specified in the contract documents. *For determination of the other test performance criteria* ~~*testing purposes*~~*, use the*

following cross-over table to convert from shear modulus to Shore 'A' hardness (durometer)(conduct test at a temperature of 73oF):
Response: The wording proposed by Mr. Nolan is already incorporated into the proposed wording of the specification.

6. 932-2.2.5: Add "and Marking" to the subarticle title or split second paragraph out as a separate subarticle 932-2.2.6.
Response: The wording proposed by Mr. Nolan is already incorporated into the proposed wording of the specification.

Shear modulus may not always be specified in the plans, especially for jobs in the transition period. Shear modulus needs to be qualified by the adding the following:
or hardness (when shear modulus is not specified).
Response: The wording proposed by Mr. Nolan is already incorporated into the proposed wording of the specification.

7. 932-2.2.6: Change to new subarticle 932-2.3.
Certification should be provided for all pads for both Ancillary Structures and Bridge Structures. The current section numbering limits the certification to Bridge Structure - Elastomeric Pads only.
Response: I concur. The proposed article 932.2.2.6 Certification should be numbered 932.2.3 Certification.

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Emmanuel I Uwaibi/CO/FDOT

Comments:
My proposed changes are in red and by strikethrough to part of a sentence.

932-1

Third Line "AASHTO M 213"

932-1.2 Hot-Poured Joint Sealer for Pavement and Structures:

932-1.2.2 Material: The material shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 6690. *The joint sealant shall be composed of a mixture of materials, typically but not limited to bituminous based that will melt when heated for application and then solidify to form a resilient and adhesive compound capable of sealing joints in portland cement concrete and/or asphaltic concrete against the infiltration of moisture and foreign materials. ~~throughout normal pavement conditions and at ambient temperatures.~~*

932-1.3 Low Modulus Silicone Sealant *for Pavement and Structures:*

Response: The proposed changes reference a portion of the specification that has been previously approved and will not be addressed.
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Comments:

Please verify the following:
1. Section 932-1.3.2, Physical Requirements. Shouldn't the Ozone and Ultraviolet Resistance requirement apply to silicone Types B, C, and D?

Response: The question raised here references a portion of the specification that has been previously approved and will not be addressed.

2. Section 932-2.2.6, Certification. This section should be numbered 932-2.2.7.

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904-360-5564

Comments

Section 932-1.3.3, Field Cure – "6 inch samples of the sealant shall be taken by the Engineer from the joint at the end of a two week curing period and tested for Durometer hardness."
1) Why two weeks? Who provides MOT if traffic is on the roadway?
2) Why is the Engineer sampling and testing? Is this a requirement in Section 6 for for the Quality Control or is this more of an IV role?
3) Why test the material when it is on the QPL and the Contractor is certifying it?

Section 932-1.6, Installation – "The Engineer will check one joint for every 1000ft of roadway by cutting out specimens (Thickness)."

1) Why not require the QC per Section 6 to inspect the secondary cut in the pavement and document the results of the inspection? If the cuts are at the proper depth and the proper backer rod is used, then the proper thickness should be attained. This would be documented via the inspection reports.

The questions raised here reference a portion of the specification that has been previously approved and will not be addressed.

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