

MaineDOT

Bridge Maintenance Division

Steel Bridge Preservation

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The Best Bridge Joint Is

No Bridge Joint

The Best Bridge
Paint
Is
No Bridge Paint

(Unless You Have To)

Overview

- What We Paint and Treat
- Access
- Surface Preparation
- Tools
- Materials
- Safety and Training

What We Paint & Treat

Bearings and Beam Ends

Steel Bridge Rail

Zone Painting - Steel Arches & Trusses

■ Full Paint – Small Pony Trusses & Steel Stringers

Spray Applied Treatment

Fluid Film

Marine
Agricultural
Home
Industrial

Transportation?

LIQUID -A-POWERFUL PROTECTION PERSONAL PROPERTY. Street Miller and Physics BORDE DAY







Bearings & Beam Ends Paint

- Surface Preparation SP-2 or SP-3
- Paint
 Primer & Finish Coat
 or
 Finish Coat







Carboline Carbomastic 15 Aluminum Paint

This modified aluminum epoxy mastic was the pioneer mastic coating in a number of industrial markets.

- Excellent performance over minimal surface preparation.
- Suitable for topcoat for most tightly adhered existing coatings.

Primers

Self-priming. May be applied over most tightly adhered coatings as well as inorganic zinc primers.

Substrate & Surface Prep

- SSPC-SP2 & SP3 are acceptable methods.
- **■** SSPC-SP6 is for maximum protection.
- SSPC-SP7 & SP12 are also acceptable preparation methods.

Topcoats

Maybe be used underneath:

- Acrylics
- Alkyds
- Epoxies
- Polyurethane
- Or leave as is.

Additional Features

- May be applied at 35° F (when CM 15 FC part B utilized.)
- VOC compliant
- Excellent choice for field touch-up of zinc-rich primers
 & galvanized steel.
- Cleanup uses Thinner #2 or Acetone.
- Application: Brush & Roller or Airless Spray.

- 2 Gallon Kits available,A + B, 1:1 Ratio, 25 lbs.
- Reasonable cost @ \$60/gallon.
- Recoat time: 5 to 32 Hours.
- Pot Life is 1 to 2 Hours (unless thinned with Thinner #76)
- Application Conditions are reasonable: 50 100° F& 0 95% Humidity.

Surface Preparation Specification No. 2

SSPC-SP2

Hand Tool Cleaning

Removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, loose paint and other loose detrimental foreign matter.

Surface Prep & Methods

- Visible deposits of oil, grease or other material removed.
- Use impact hand tools to remove stratified rust (scale) & weld slag.
- Use hand wire brushing, abrading, scraping & similar.
- May feather the edges of remaining old paint so repainted surface can a have reasonably smooth appearance.



Surface Preparation Specification No. 3

SSPC-SP3

Power Tool Cleaning

Also removes all loose mill scale, loose rust, loose paint and other loose detrimental foreign matter.

Surface Prep & Methods

- Visible deposits of oil, grease or other material removed.
- Use rotary or impact power tools to remove stratified rust (scale) & all weld slag.
- Use power brushing, abrading impact or other power rotary tools.
- Do not burnish surface or form burrs, sharp ridges or cuts.



Other acceptable surface preps:

- SP7 is Brush Off Blast-Cleaning.
- SP12 is using Waterjetting.
- SP10 is Near-White Blast-Cleaning.
- SP6 is Commercial Blast-Cleaning.



Reasonable amount of effort for good protection – Cost =\$30,000





Tools

- Wire Brush
- Scraper
- Slag Hammer
- Pneumatic Chisel
- Needle Gun
- Roto-Peen
- Needle Grinder



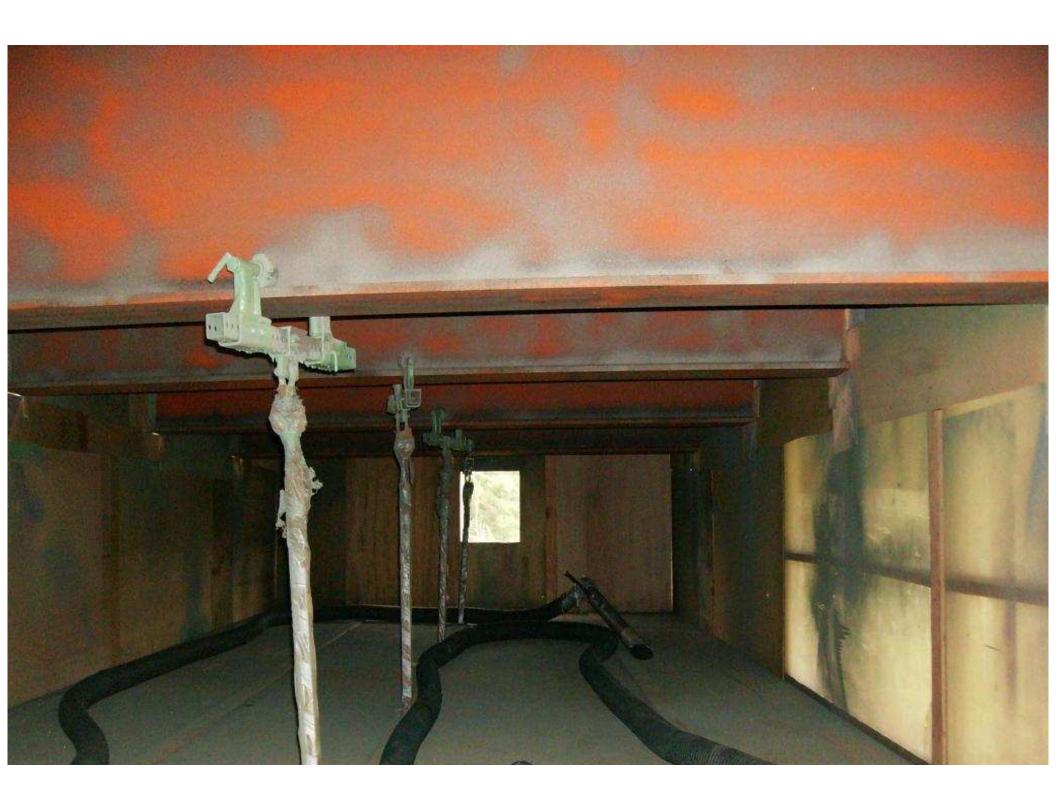




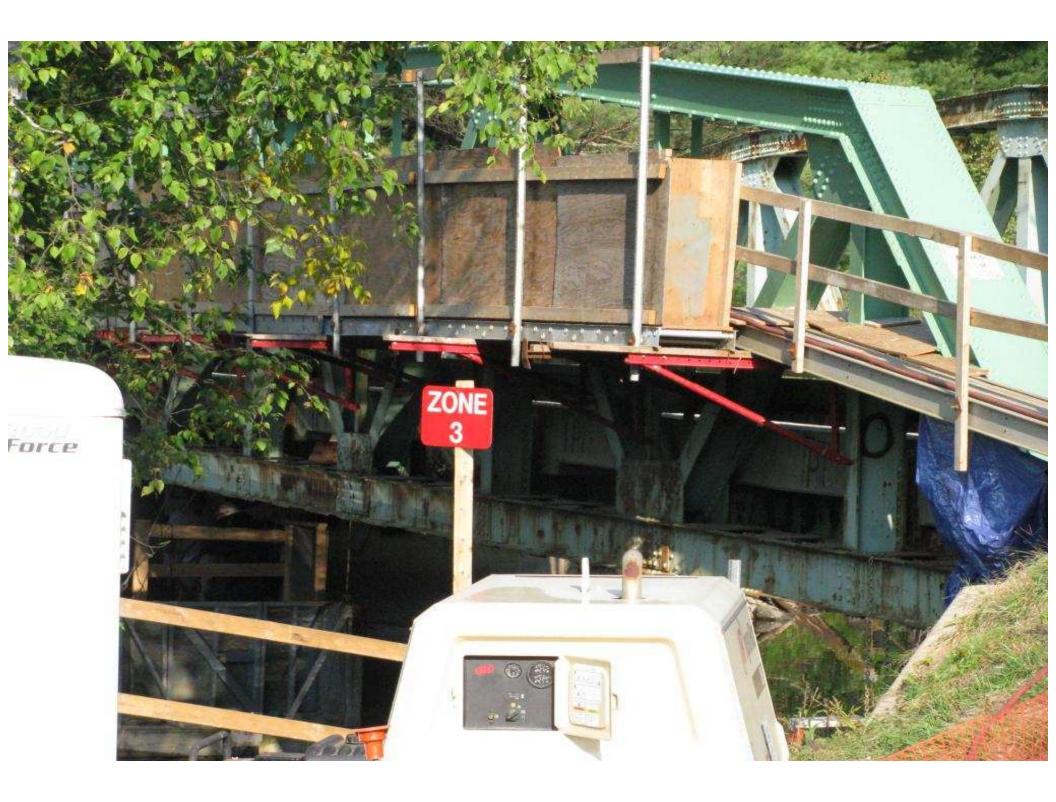
Access & Enclosures

- Swing-Lo Staging used extensively
- Ladders
- Aerial Lifts
- Standard platforms and enclosures are designed within the Bridge Maintenance Division.
- Bed Ladders & Dimensional Lumber





Custom Designs are Not Unusual







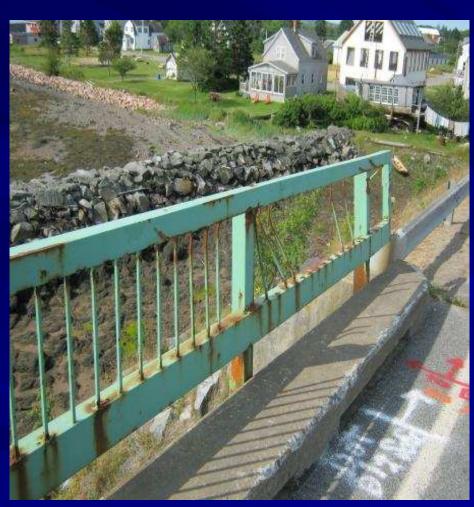
Zone Painting



Zone Painting



Hand Tool & Lead Overcoat





Work Areas

Designated and distinguishable areas required to eliminate or minimize public and worker exposure.

Each work zone has distinct exposure level and activity restriction.

Zone 0: Public Zone

This area is uncontrolled and is occupied by the public.



Zone 1: Support Zone

- Lead removal equipment and waste are not handled or stored.
- General industry
 standards apply,
 generally respirators not
 required



Zone 2: Contamination Reduction Zone

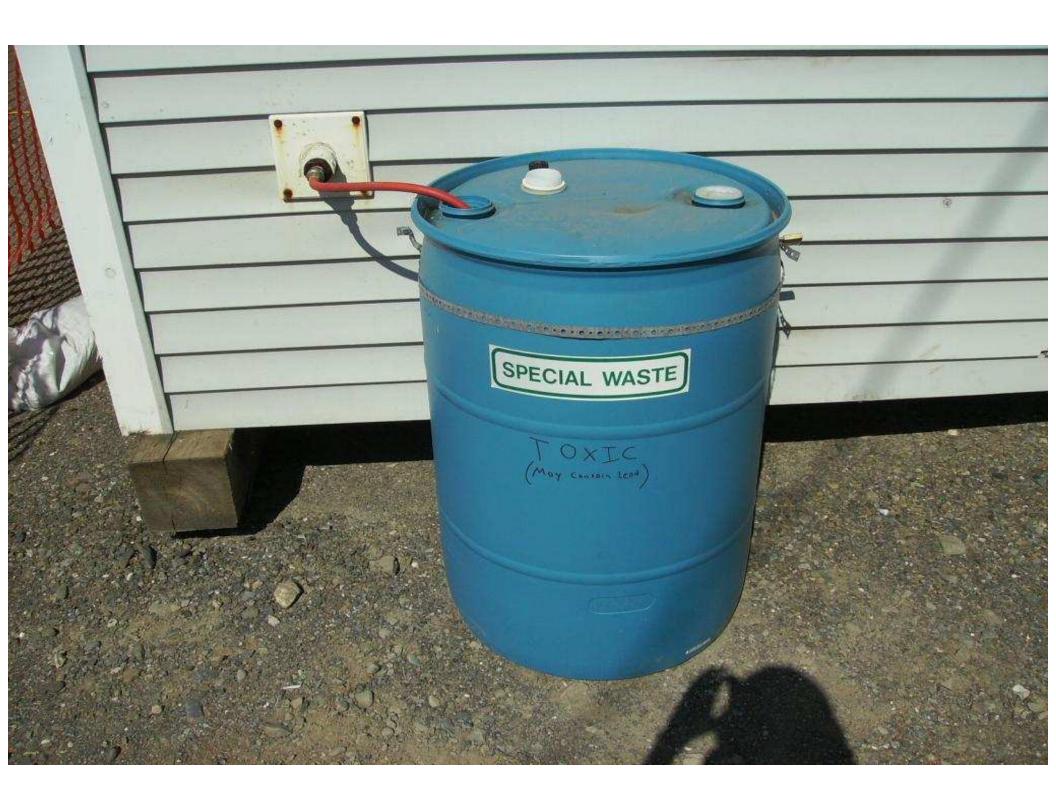
- Areas that include storage and handling of lead paint removal equipment and waste.
- Respirators and protective clothing are required.





Hygiene

- HEPA vacuum clothing
- Remove protective clothing and shoe covers
- Remove respirator last!
- Wash face and hands
- New coveralls daily
- Wet wipe respirator daily





Zone 3: Paint Removal Zone

- Paint removed by blasting or power tools with engineering controls
- Respirators required
- Zone 3 will revert to Zone 2 following paint removal and clean-up

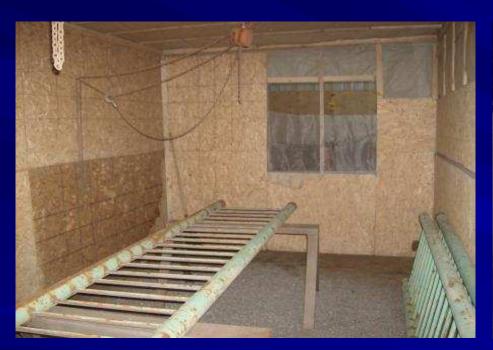








Zone 3





Full Paint



Set up-Tear Down-Set Up Most time Consuming Effort



Full Paint - Dust Collector



Classifier



Classifier separates the lead flakes from the steel shot

Steel shot reused up to 3 times

Paint chips transferred from classifier to hazardous waste barrels

Hazardous Waste

- Lead paint chips and filters from dust collector
- Barrel clearly marked when first used
- Barrel marked when full and transported with a manifest to one of three of our large quantity generator sites.
- Large quantity generator sites can only accumulate 3 barrels.



Paint

Sherwin Williams

3 Coat Moisture Curing Urethane

- 1. COROTHANE I GALVAPAC 1K ZINC PRIMER \$60/gal
- 2. COROTHANE I IRONOX B \$38.50/gal
- 3. COROTHANE I HS ALIPHATIC FINISH COAT \$57/gal

Safety

- Annual physical
- Annual respirator fit test (Clean Shaven)
- Competent person for scaffolding
- Competent person for fall prevention/protection
- Blood monitoring when initially exposed and rechecked 2-6 months based on blood lead levels
- MaineDOT's blood lead level 60% of OSHA

Full Paint Costs

Lincoln Spur/I-95 width=34' length=458' 5-beam arrangement Total cost \$360,000

I-95/Birch Stream width=47' length=100' 5-beam arrangement Total cost \$100,000

Question?