# SCENIC BRIDGE PRESERVATION

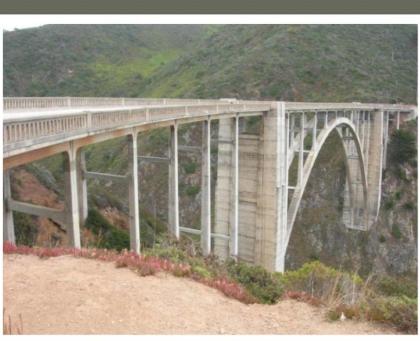
#### BIG SUR HWY 1 BRIDGES 2013



#### Bridge No. 44-0019 05-MON-001-59.4 Built 1932

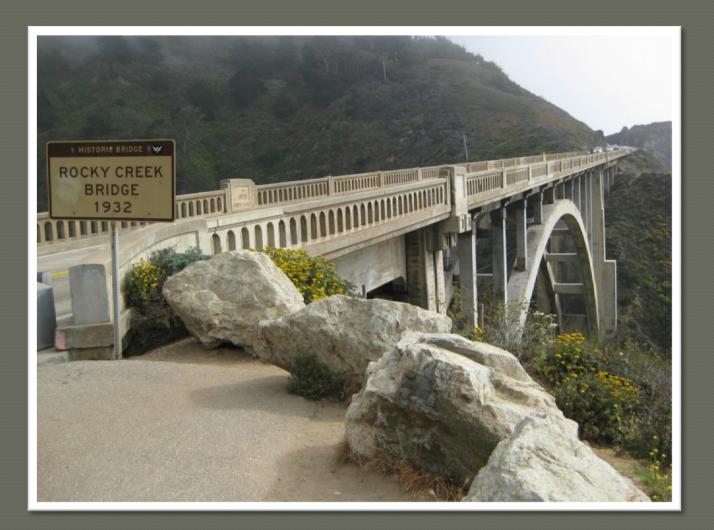
### Bixby Creek





Bridge No. 44-0036 05-MON-001-60.1 Built 1932

#### Rocky Creek



Bridge No. 44-0018 05-MON-001-63 Built 1931

#### Garrapata Creek



Bridge No. 44-0012 05-MON-001-64.33 Built 1932

### Granite Canyon Bridge



#### Bridge No. 44-0017 05-MON-001-67.85 Built 1935

### Malpaso Creek Bridge

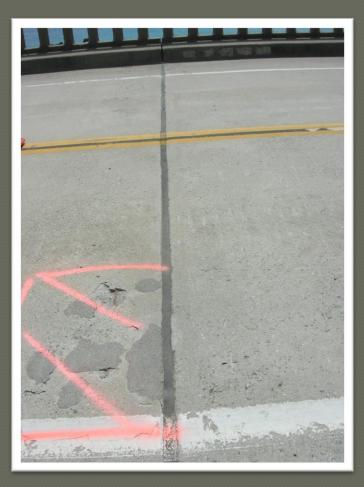


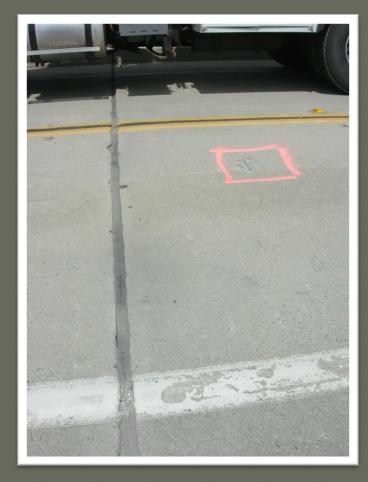
#### Bridge No. 44-0058 05-MON-001-20.95 Built 1957

#### Limekiln Creek



# Limekiln Creek Deck





#### Limekiln Creek Restrainer Cable



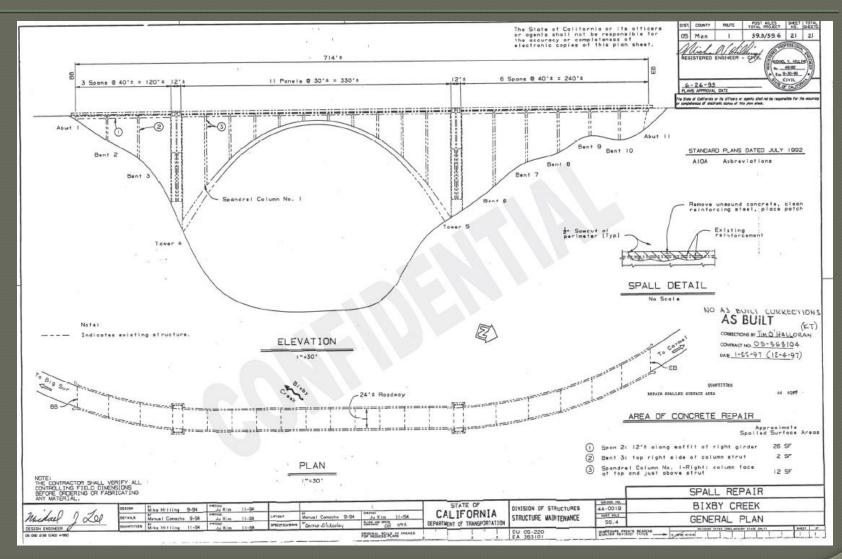
#### Limekiln Creek Rocker Bearing



## Limekiln Creek Girders



## Bixby Creek General Plan



#### Bixby Creek 44-0019 **Built 1932**









Rail

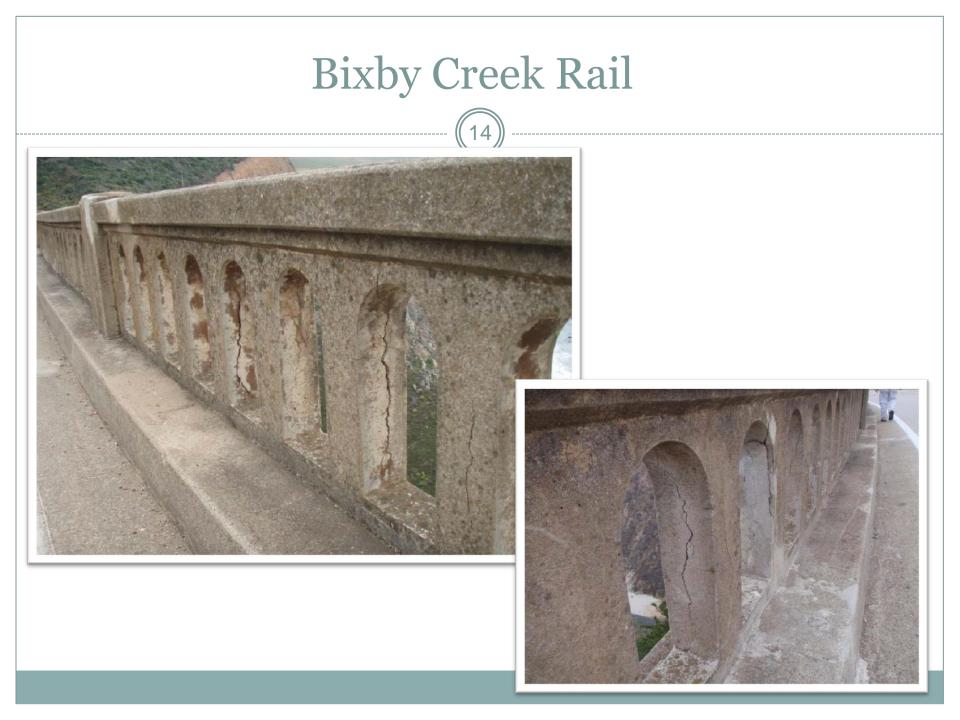
- Severe cracking with unsound concrete and spalls with exposed rusted rebar.
- Deck
  - Pattern cracks spaced less than 1' apart throughout.
  - 1% of the deck area is spalled or unsound.
  - Chloride concentration up to 5.5 LB/CY in 0 1" depth; up to 2.43 LB/CY in 1'' - 2'' depth.

#### Superstructure/Substructure

- Numerous spalls and areas of unsound concrete due to rebar corrosion scattered throughout superstructure and substructure elements.
- Chloride concentration in the arch ribs:
  - ✤0 1" depth : 1.95 LB/CY to 3.77 LB/CY
  - ✤1" 2" depth : 0.23 LB/CY to 5.2 LB/CY

- ☆ 2" 3" depth : 2.02 LB/CY to 3.59 LB/CY

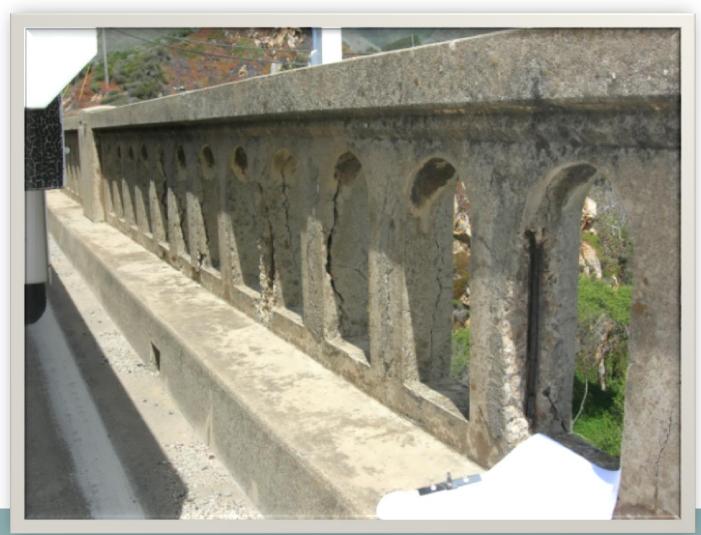
(Concrete cover is approximately 3")



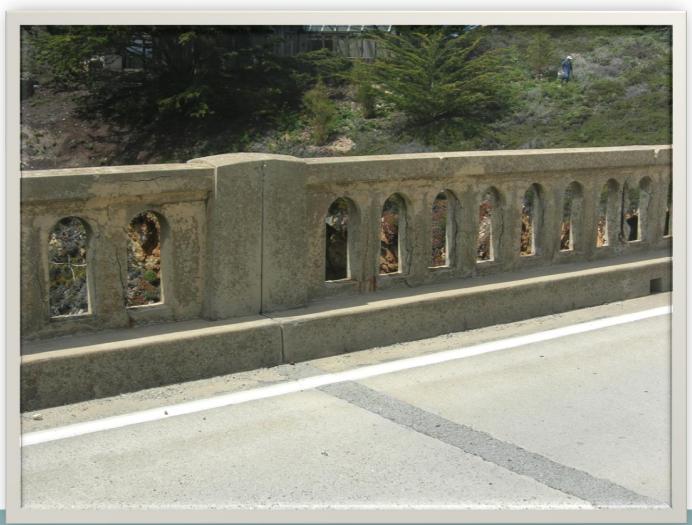




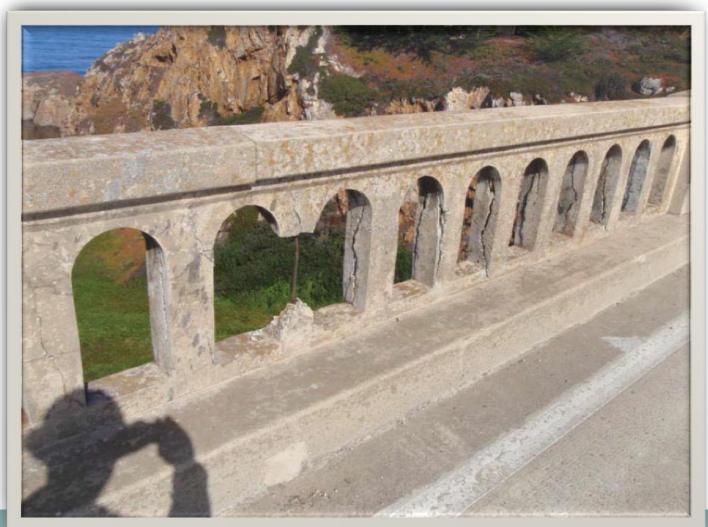












# Rocky Creek Rail





#### Malpaso Creek Rail





# Bixby Creek Deck





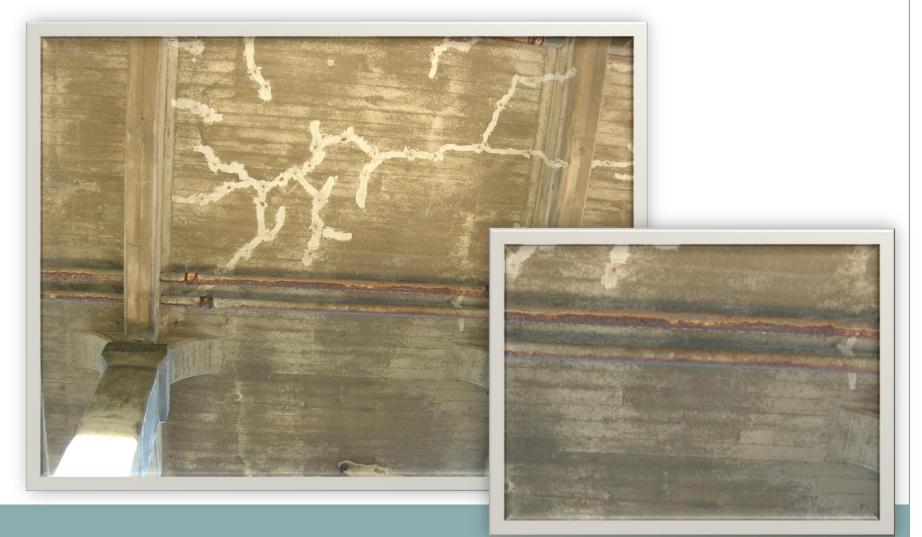
#### Granite Canyon Deck





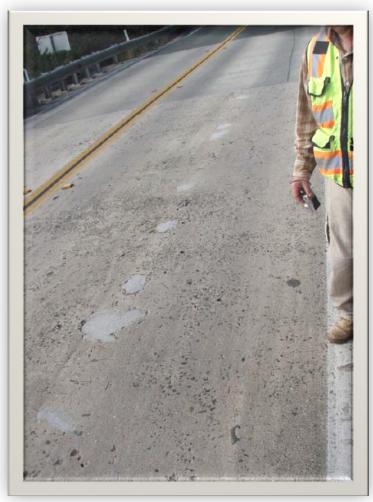
### Granite Canyon Soffit

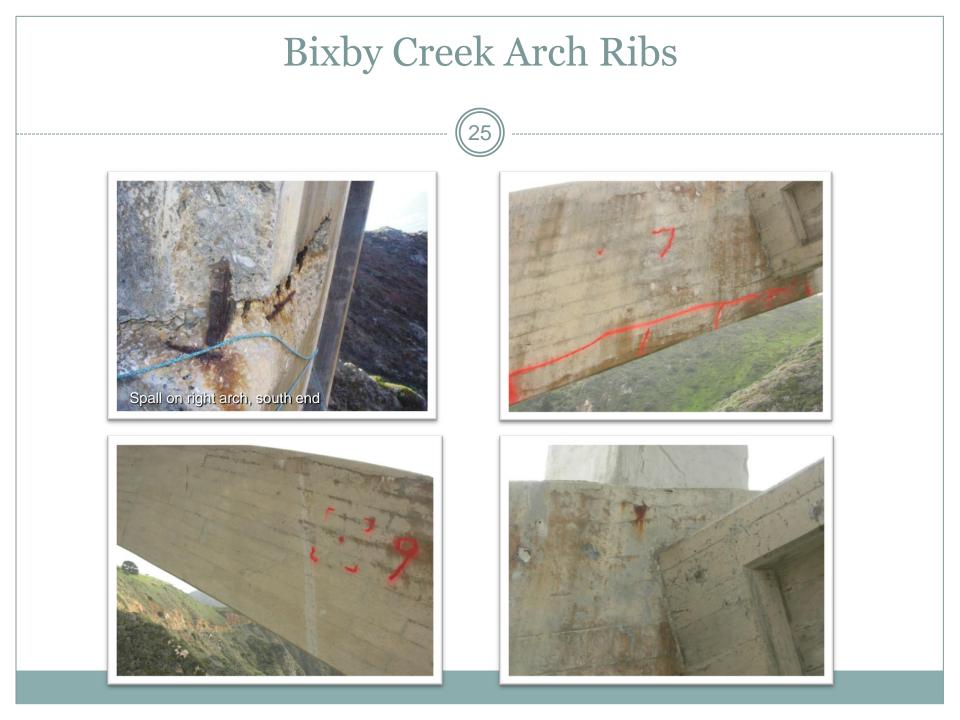




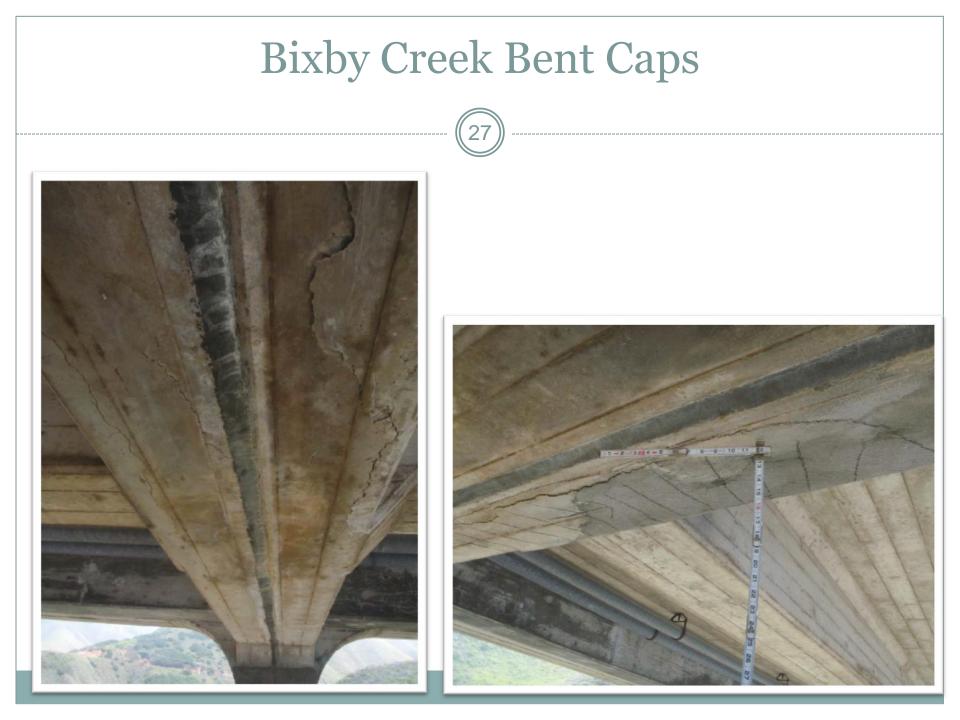
#### Malpaso Creek Deck





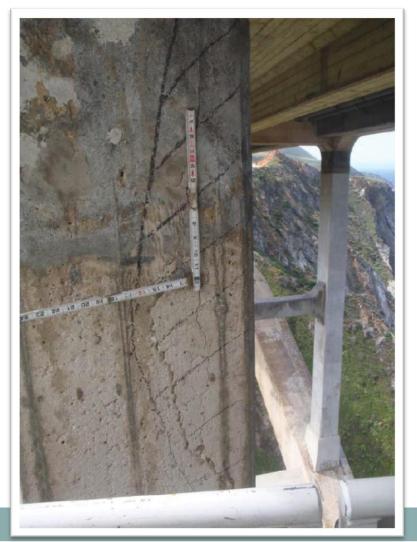


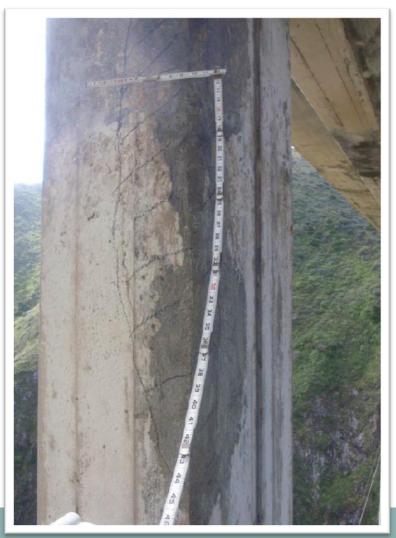




#### Bixby Creek Columns







#### Garrapata Creek Arch Ribs





#### Garrapata Creek Columns





#### Granite Canyon Arch Ribs





#### Granite Canyon Arch Ribs





#### Granite Canyon Girders







#### Granite Canyon Columns

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#### Granite Canyon Bent Caps





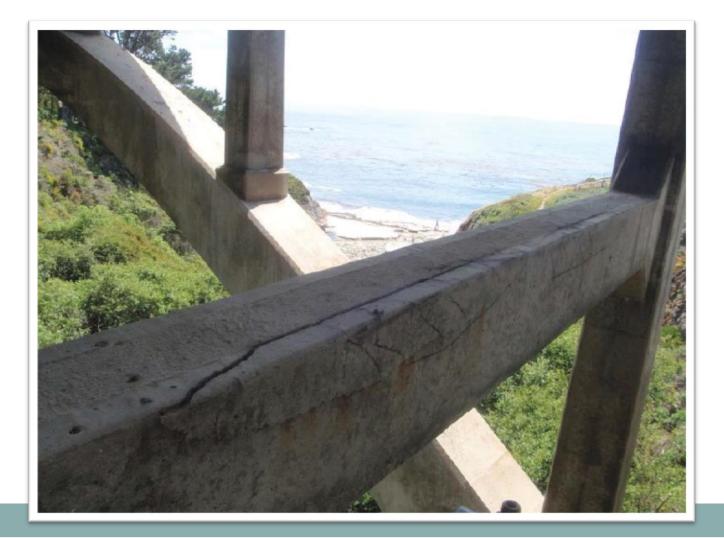
#### Malpaso Creek Arch Ribs





## Malpaso Creek Strut



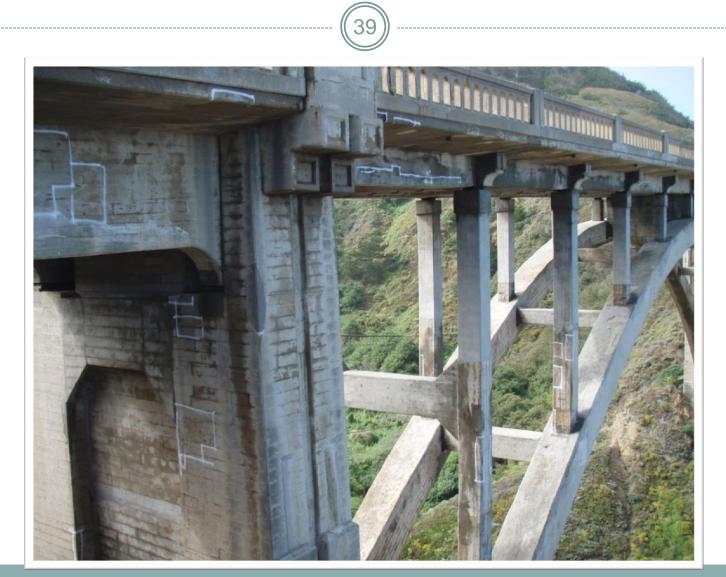


## Malpaso Creek Columns





# Rocky Creek Arch



# Rocky Creek Columns







## Rocky Creek 44-0036 Built 1932

#### Rail

 The concrete barrier rail posts are deteriorated along left and right barrier rail length. The deterioration includes large cracks, unsound concrete and spalls with exposed reinforcement.

#### Deck

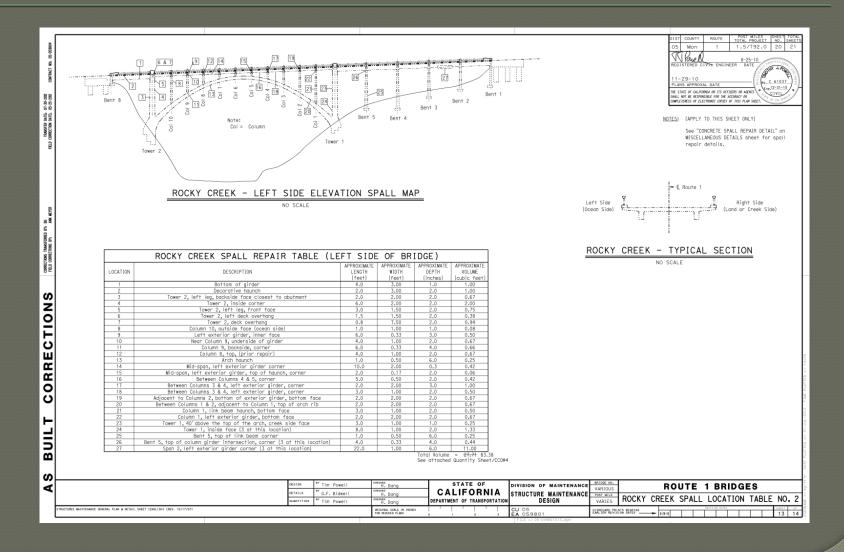
• Polyester concrete overlay in good condition.

#### Superstructure/Substructure

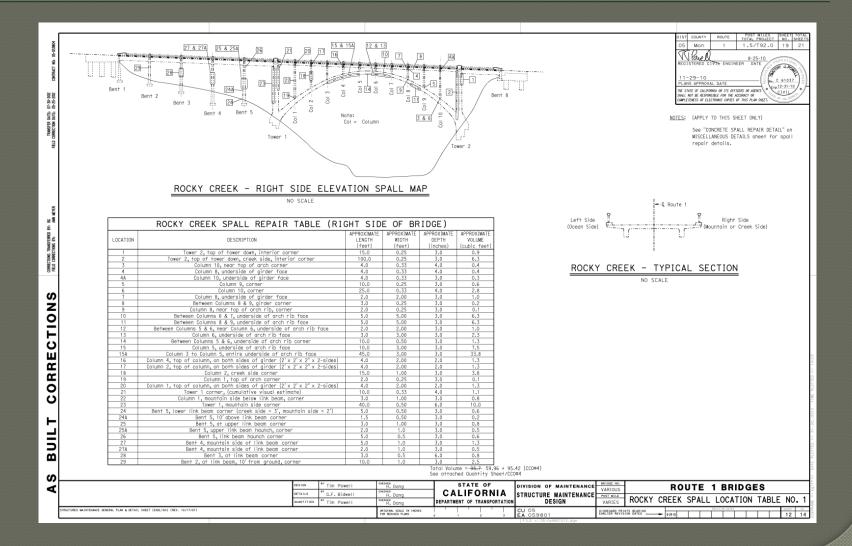
- There are numerous spalls and areas of unsound concrete scattered throughout the superstructure and substructure elements.
- Chloride concentration in the arch ribs:

◆0 – 1" depth : 5.62 LB/CY
◆1" – 2" depth : 6.82 LB/CY
◆2" – 3" depth : 8.74 LB/CY
◆(Concrete cover is approximately 2.5")
◆6,200 psi concrete strength

# Rocky Creek Spall Locations



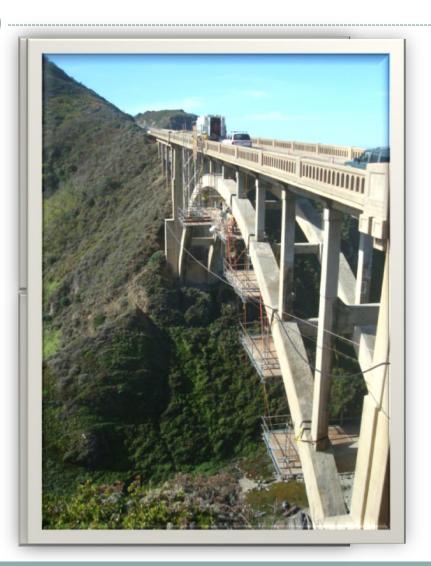
# Rocky Creek Spall Locations



## Rocky Creek Bridge

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# Lessons Learned Rocky Creek Bridge Repair

- Unsound concrete removed was twice the original assessment.
- Sounding did not locate all the unsound areas.
- Have flexible funding to allow for changes in scope of work.
- There is a prevailing need to apply corrosion mitigation measures to all Big Sur spandrel arch bridges.

Corrosion Mitigation Alternatives

46)

- 1. GALVANIC ANODES
- 2. FLAME SPRAYED ZINC
- 3. NORCURE CHLORIDE EXTRACTION

Corrosion Mitigation Alternatives

- 1. GALVANIC ANODES
  - Numerous cored holes over the entire bridge.
  - Patched holes would mar the appearance.
  - Galvanic anodes have a limited life.
  - Highest cost of the three alternatives.
  - Alternative not selected.

# Corrosion Mitigation Alternatives

48)

#### • 2. FLAME SPRAYED ZINC

Alters the appearance of the bridge.

Alternative not selected.

### **Corrosion Mitigation Alternatives**

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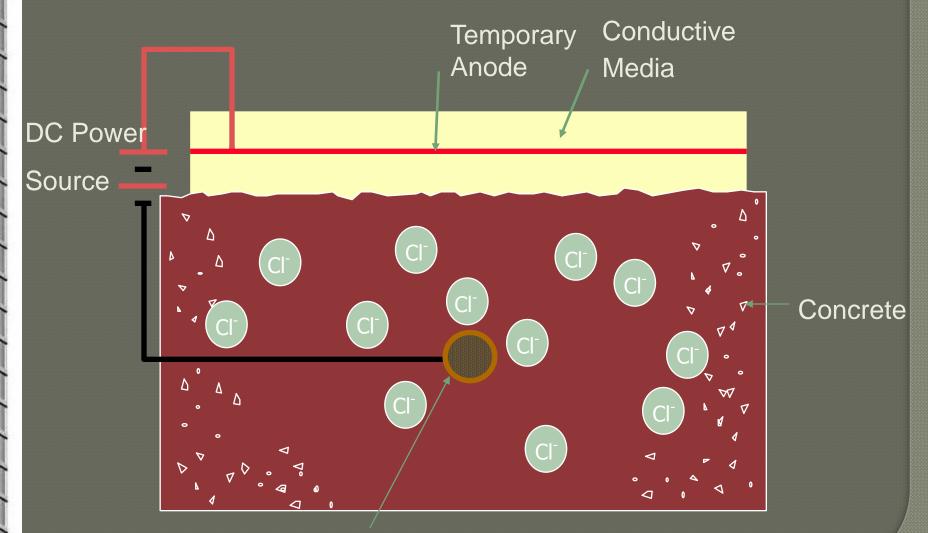
#### 3. NORCURE CHLORIDE EXTRACTION

- Addresses the cause of the corrosion.
- Chloride levels are significantly reduced.
- Alkalinity is increased around the reinforcement.
- Reinforcing steel is returned to a passive state.
- Approx. cost \$38/sqft, excluding concrete repair and containment.
- Alternative selected.

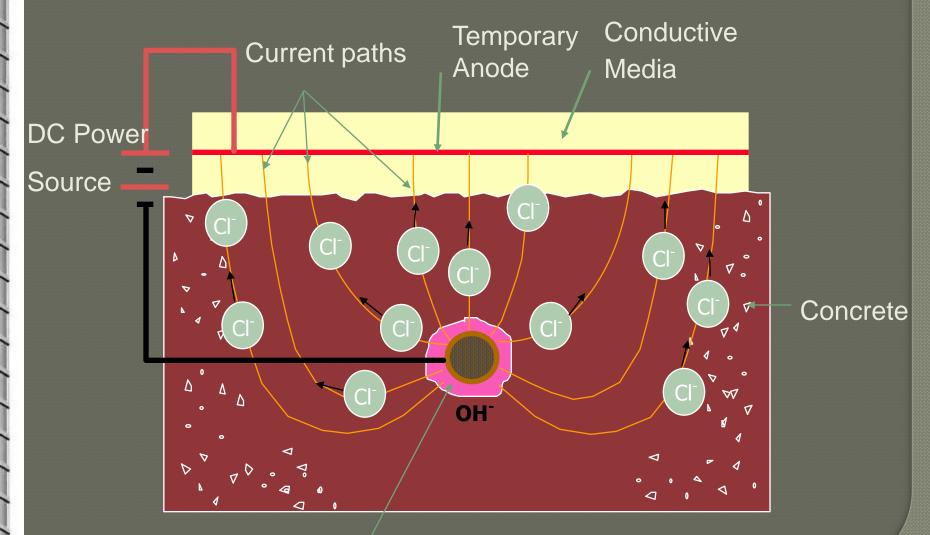
### **Concrete Repair Strategy**

#### Large Areas

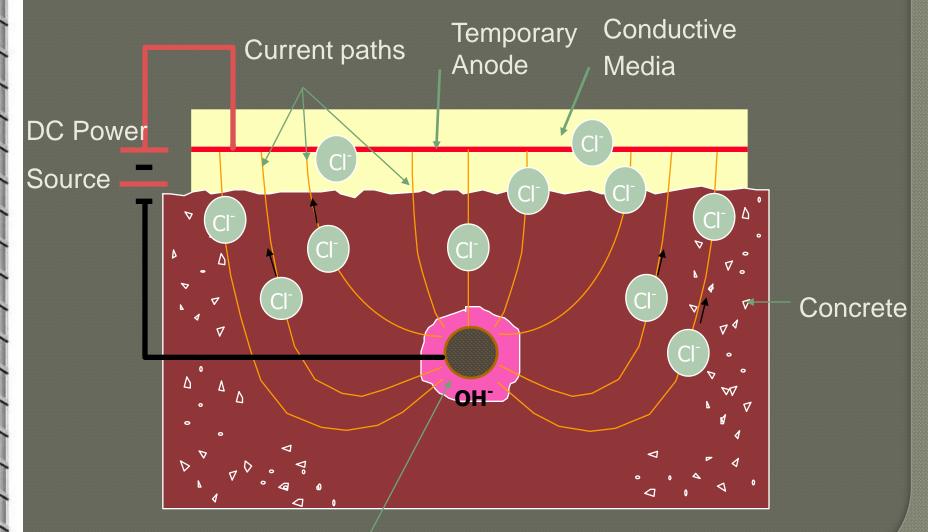
- Shotcrete or cast-in-place with portland cement concrete.
- Add synthetic microfibers to mix.
- ♦ 7 day water cure.
- Small Areas
  - High quality patch material formulated for overhead applications.
  - Compatible with galvanic anodes.
- Install galvanic anodes at all repaired areas.



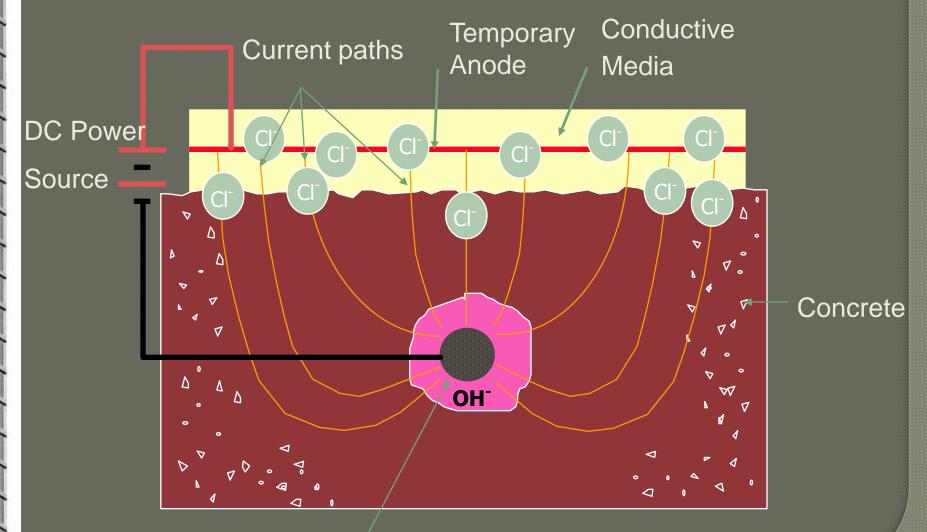








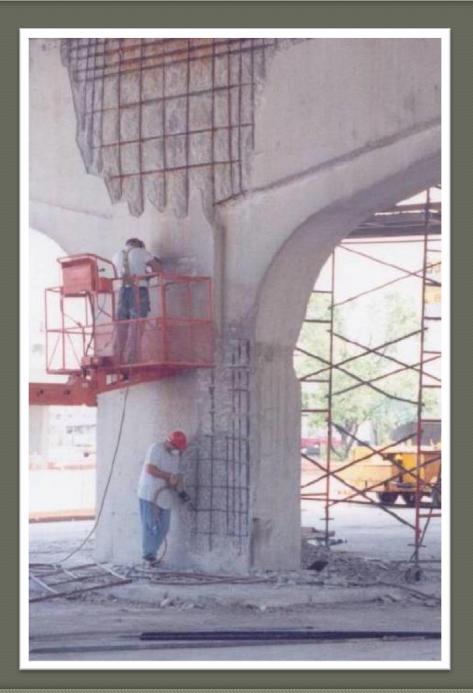




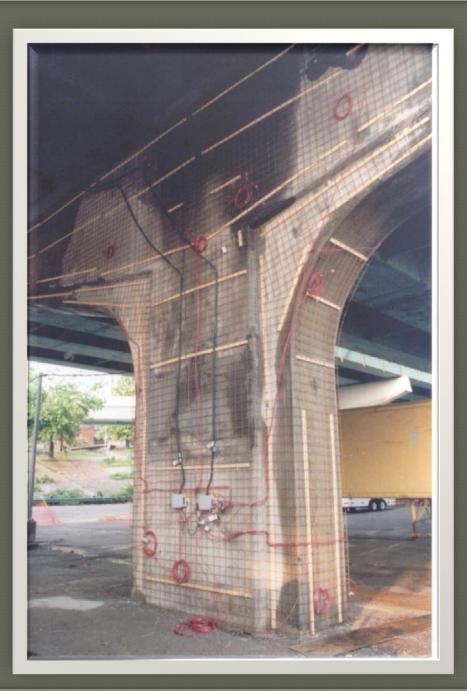


### Norcure<sup>®</sup> ECE Treatment Process I-480 Substructure Omaha, NE









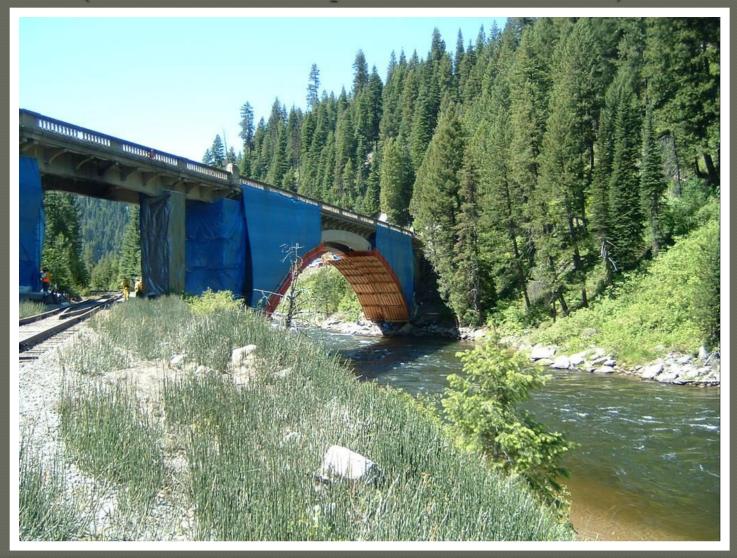






## Rainbow Bridge- Idaho

#### (chloride extraction performed on arch ribs)



## Rainbow Bridge- Idaho

#### (chloride extraction performed on arch ribs)



## Rainbow Bridge-Idaho

#### (chloride extraction performed on arch ribs)



# **Caltrans Action Plan**

- Perform chloride extraction at Malpaso Creek Bridge as a trial.
- Easiest access. Lowest risk of construction and environmental problems.
- Apply lessons learned from Malpaso project to the remaining Big Sur spandrel arch bridges.

## Performance Measures

- Perform half-cell survey before and after treatment to measure reinforcement corrosion potential
- Take concrete cores to measure before and after chloride levels.

## Concerns

- Access
  - Steep gorge with no access from the ground.

### Containment

Full containment required. No electrolyte or construction debris can fall into the gorge.

### Structure Capacity

- Weight of scaffolding and chloride extraction system may require staging.
- Highway 1 must be kept open to sightseeing busses.

Questions?