



American Concrete Institute

ACI Fall 2018 Convention

Repair Application Procedures and Case Studies, Part 2 of 2

RAP 14 — Concrete Removal Using Hydrodemolition



American Concrete Institute

Always advancing







WHY CHOOSE HYDRO ?



- Superior Surface Preparation
- Removes Unsound Concrete
- Eliminates Microfractures
- Enhances Bond Strength



WHY CHOOSE HYDRO ?



- Eliminates Fatigue and Soft-Tissue Injuries
- Eliminates Silicosis
- No Rebar Damage
- Fast and Efficient



WHEN TO USE HYDRO?

During a concrete repair project to:

- Remove deteriorated concrete.
- Remove chloride contaminated or carbonated concrete.
- Remove sound concrete when clearance under reinforcing steel is required.
- Remove concrete from around other embedded metal elements; such as anchors, expansion joints, pipe conduit, welded wire mesh.



WHEN TO USE HYDRO?

- To minimize mechanical vibrations or impacts to the structure.
- As final surface preparation if mechanical methods (jackhammers, milling, etc.) are used to remove concrete to eliminate micro-fractures in the substrate.



HYDRODEMOLITION CONSIDERATIONS

- Ensure wastewater runoff or leakage into surrounding areas can be controlled to avoid damage.
- In post-tensioned structures where water may enter the tendon sheathing and cause long-term durability issues.
- Hydrodemolition may free PT anchorages and lead to personal injury or loss of structural integrity.
- Shoring may be required within a particular structure.









Hydrodemolition Robots





Hydraulic Deck Mower





HAND LANCE OPERATOR

Proper PPE

- Hard Hat with Face Shield
- Suit
- Gloves
- Steel
 Metatarsal
 and Shin
 Protection



HOW IS CLEANUP PERFORMED ?



- Immediately
 Following Hydro to
 Prevent Re Solidification
- Vacuum Equipment (Robotic)
- Water Blasters at 10,000 PSI (69 MPa)



HOW IS CLEANUP PERFORMED ?



- Pressure Washers
- Air Lances
- Skid Steers with Attachments (Power Broom or Bucket)



HOW TO DISPOSE OF WASTEWATER ?

- Highly variable across the nation:
 - Permitting normally required for local sanitary sewer discharge
 - Discharge on ground for evaporation or absorption
 - Never discharge into waterways
- Wastewater initially contains cements fines (~ 10,000–15,000 mg/L) with a pH level between 11 and 13.
- Common sanitary sewer discharge requirements are 300 mg/L (+/-10%) and pH between 5 -10.
- Best practice treatment systems consist of filtration, settling, and pH neutralization.



HOW TO CHECK THE SURFACE POST-REMOVALS ?



- Verify absence of all bonding inhibitors
- ICRI Technical Guideline No. 210.3
 "Guide for Using In-Situ Tensile Pull-Off Tests to Evaluate Bond of Surface Materials"
- ASTM C1583/C1583M "Standard Test Method For Tensile Strength of Concrete and the Bond Strength..."



SAFETY! SAFETY! SAFETY!

- Equipment should be operated by individuals experienced in the use and maintenance of the equipment.
- High Pressure and Ultra High Pressure water jet systems can cause serious injury or death.
- Always shield equipment to minimize possibility of flying debris.
- Electrical conduits should be de-energized.
- Areas below the work area must be closed.
- All personnel in the work area must wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): safety glasses; hearing protection; hard hat; long pants; long sleeve reflective vest; steel toe or composite boots; gloves.



PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

With Representatives from all Participating Parties (Owner, Engineer, Contractor, etc.):

- SAFETY of all personnel, property and equipment.
- Location and layouts of the following:
 - a) Work area, including schedule
 - b) Shoring (if applicable)
 - c) Hydrodemolition equipment
 - d) Water supply, including any required permits
 - e) Exhaust system (if applicable)
 - f) Fuel system, including deliveries
 - g) Wastewater containment system, including treatment methods, testing/permitting
 - h) Debris removal equipment, including drive lanes

Thank you

For the most up-to-date information please visit the American Concrete Institute at: www.concrete.org





Always advancing