

The background of the left side of the image is a photograph of the Austin skyline, featuring several tall skyscrapers. In the foreground, there is a concrete wall and a paved area. On the paved area, there are several concrete repair projects, including a large star-shaped patch with the word "AUSTIN" and a star inside it, and another patch with the word "BRAVADO" and "250 MILES".

Keep Concrete Weird

UNUSUAL PROJECTS



2025 SPRING CONVENTION

AUSTIN, TEXAS • APRIL 13 – 16, 2025

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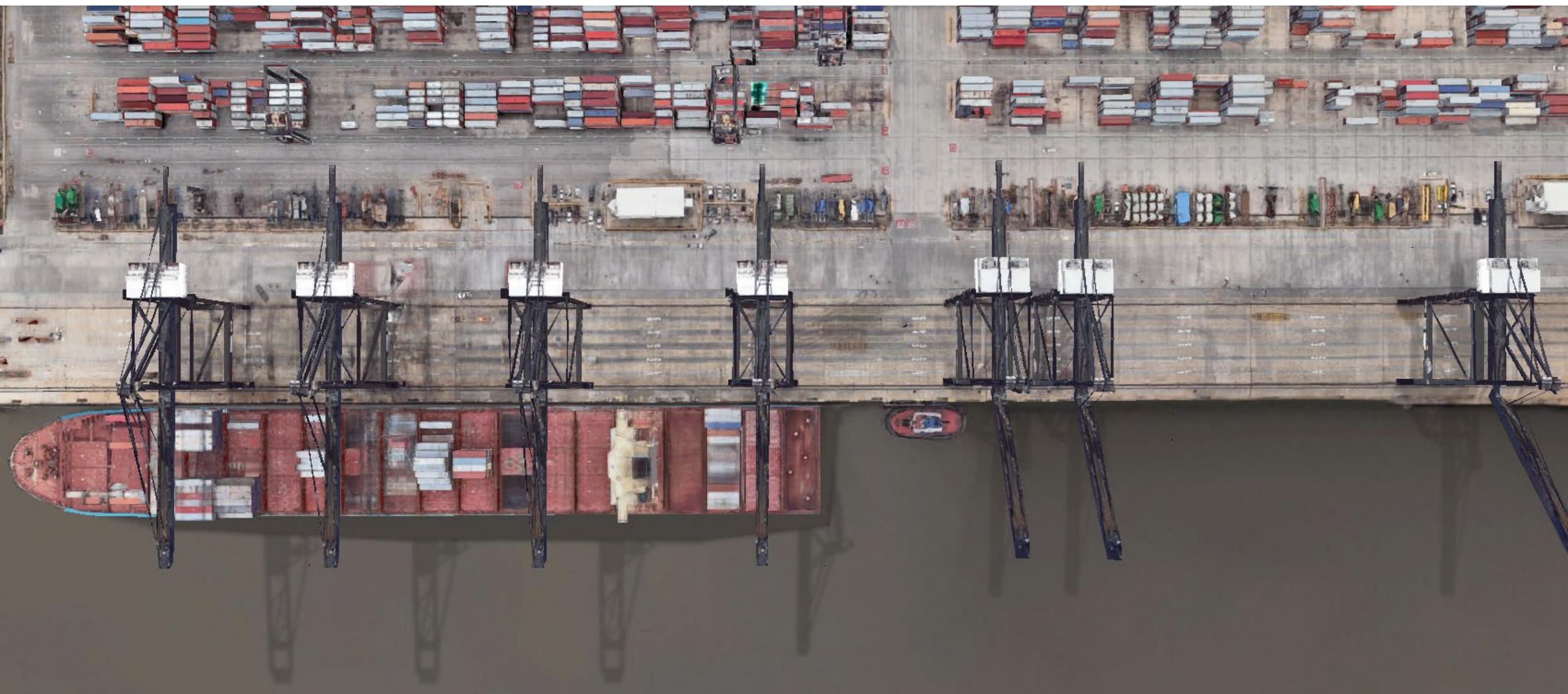
NAVIGATING CHALLENGES IN WHARF PILE REHABILITATION

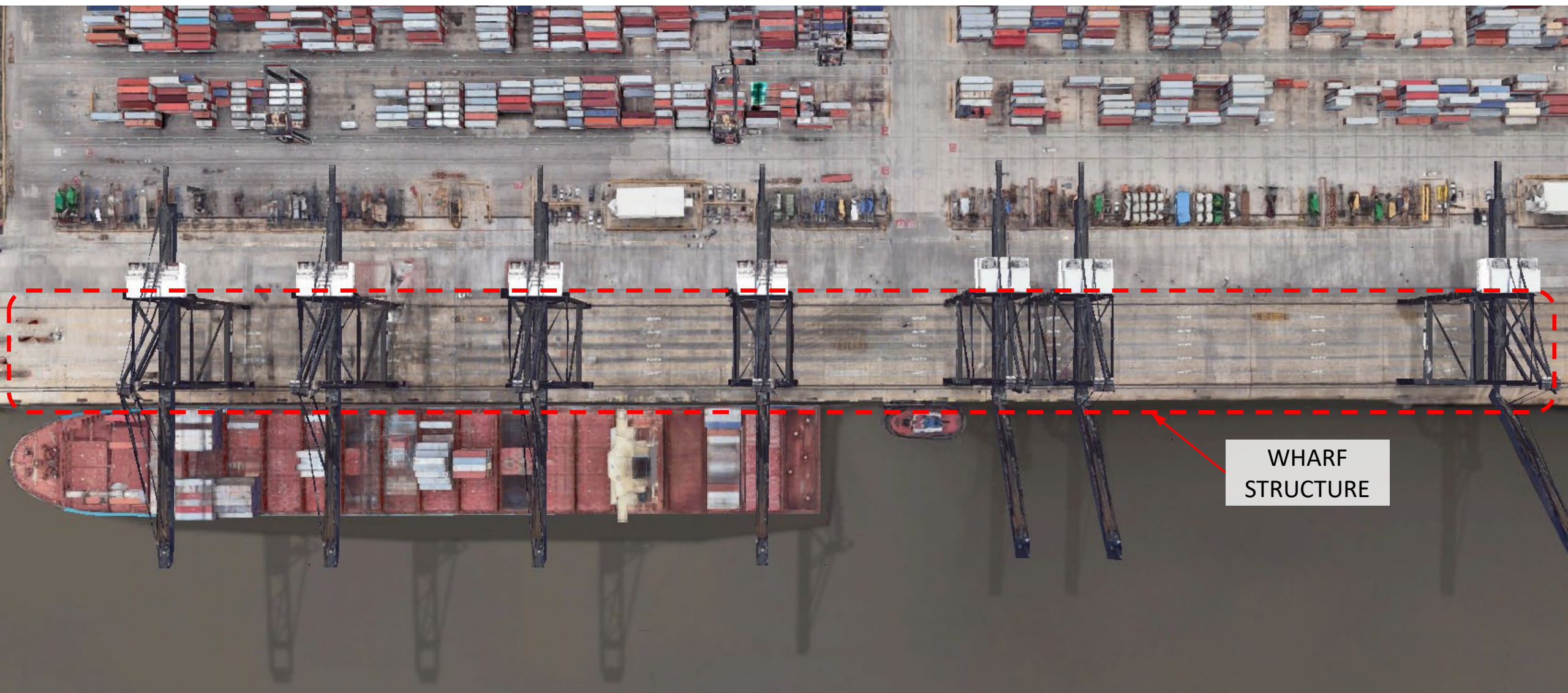


Esteban Zecchin, PhD, EIT
Staff Engineer
Pivot Engineers

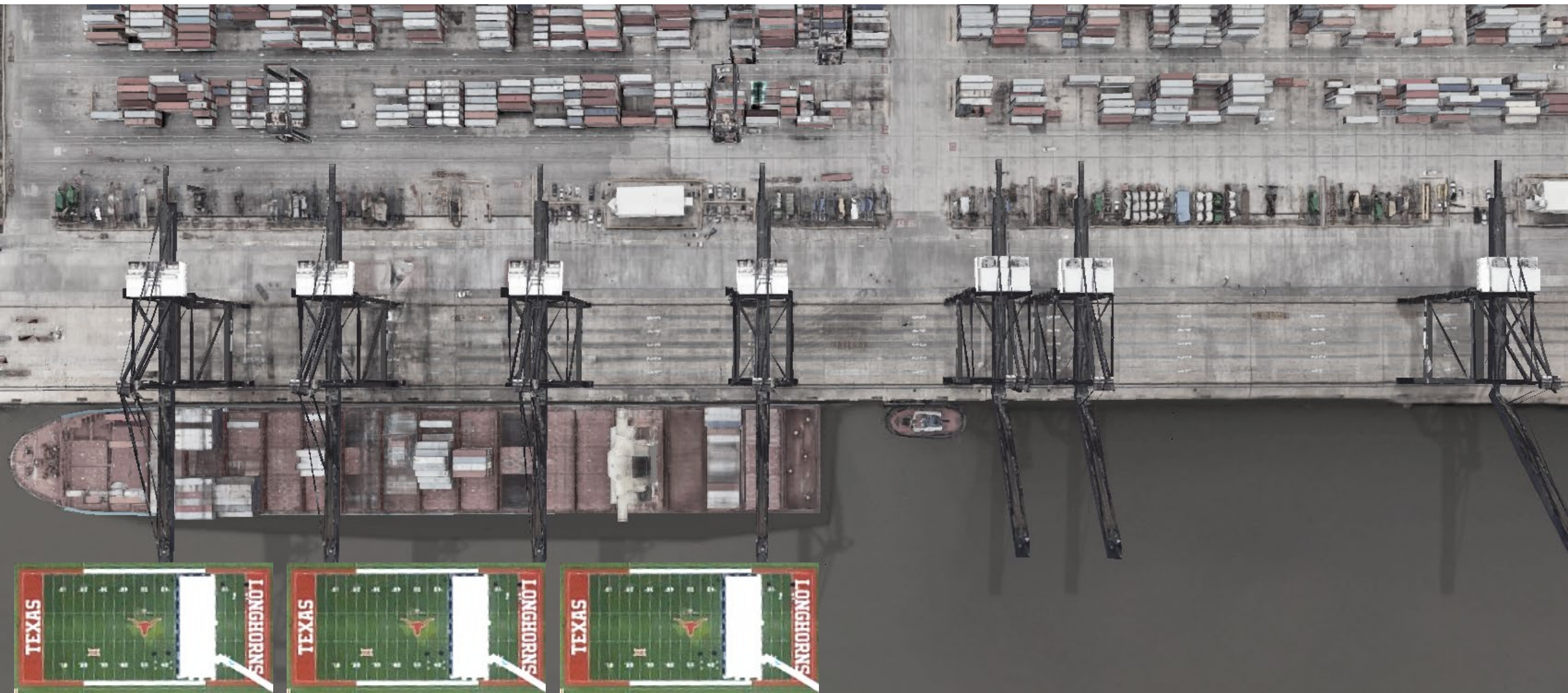
The Project



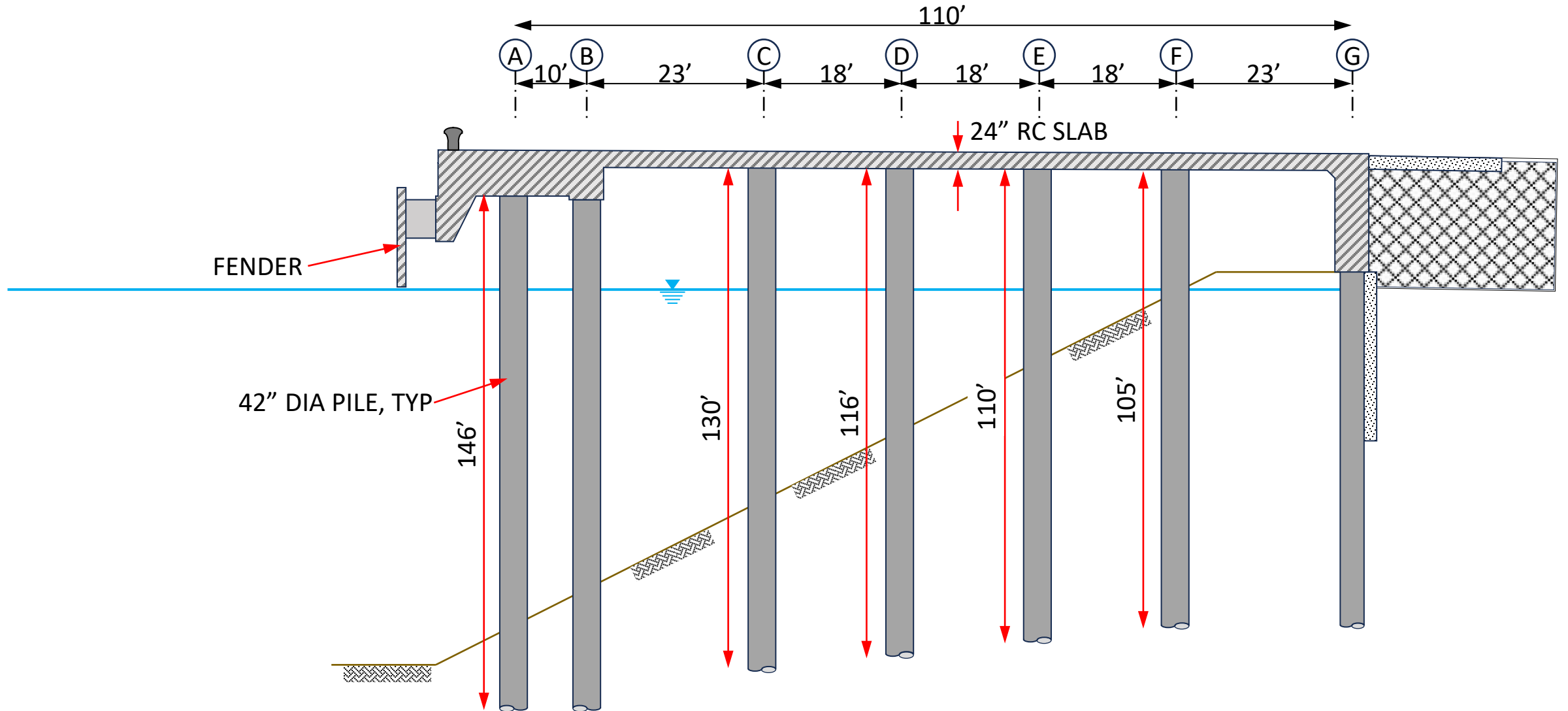




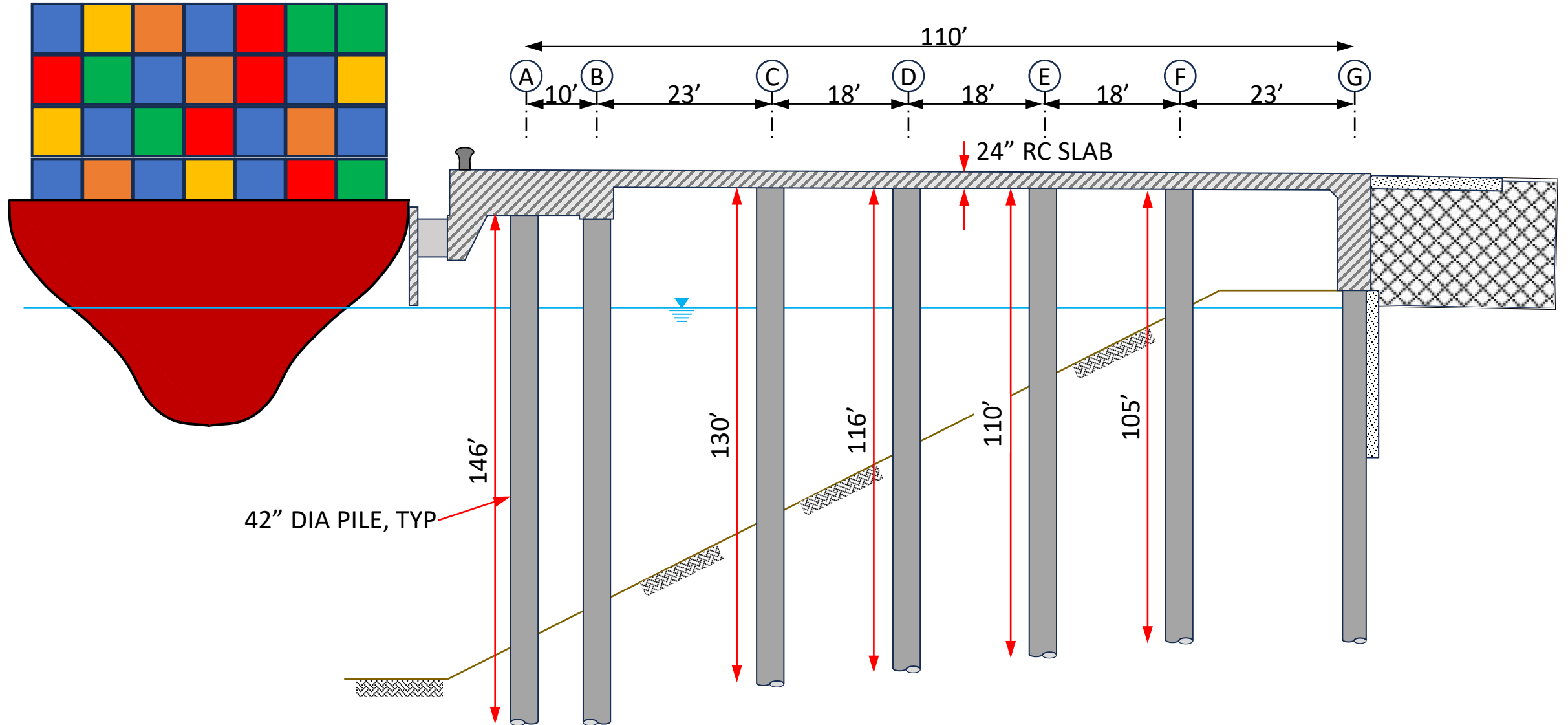
WHARF
STRUCTURE



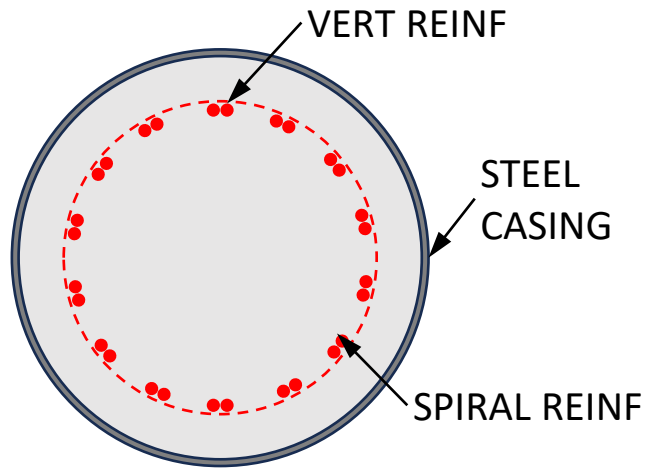
Wharf Structure Overview



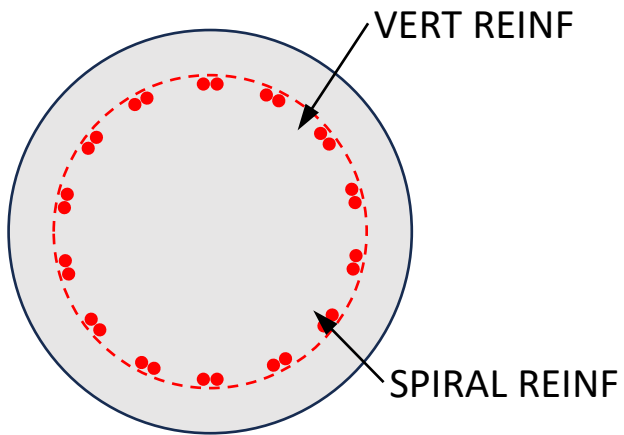
Wharf Structure Overview



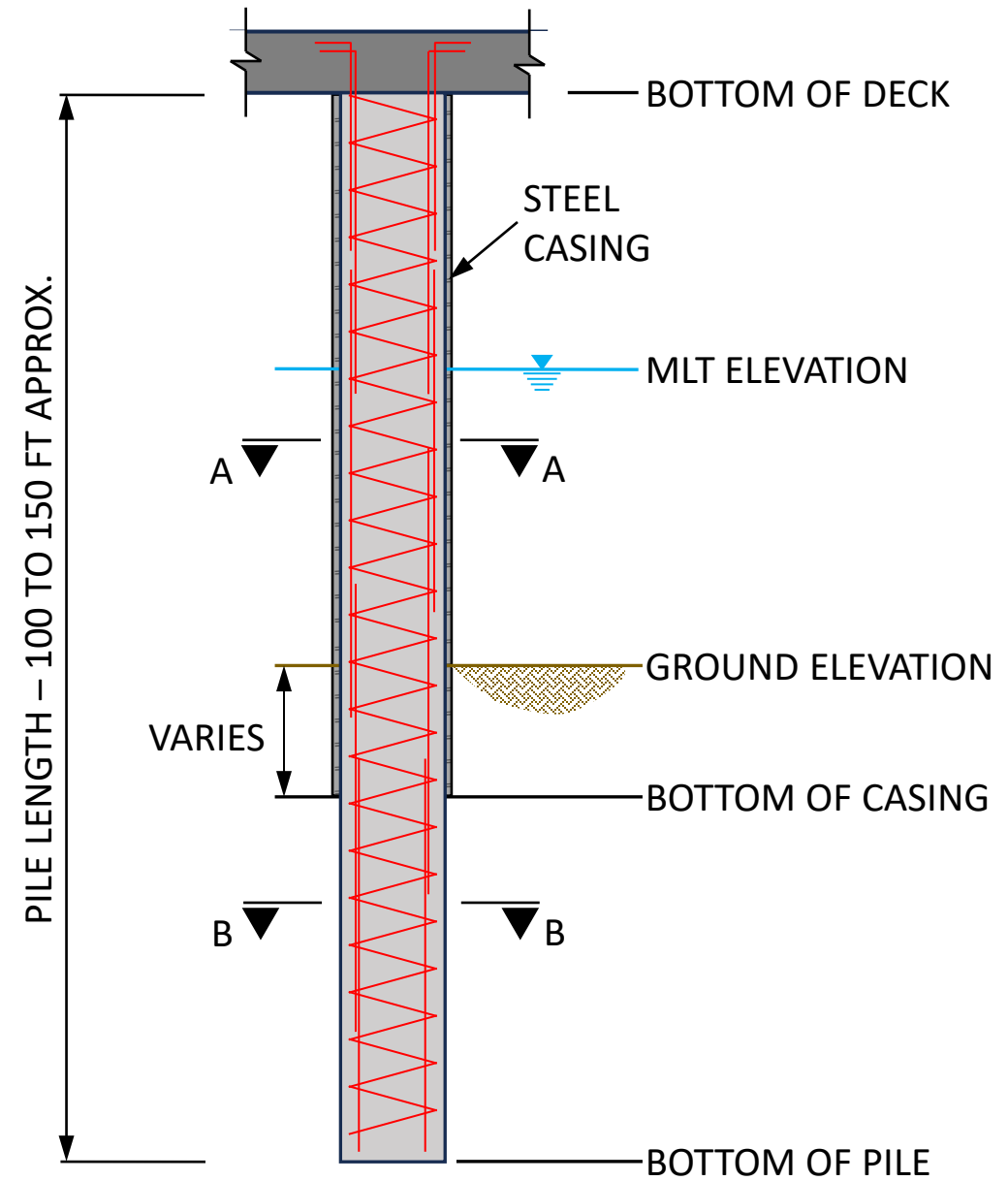
Pile Details



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



PILE ELEVATION

Pile Construction – Tremie Method

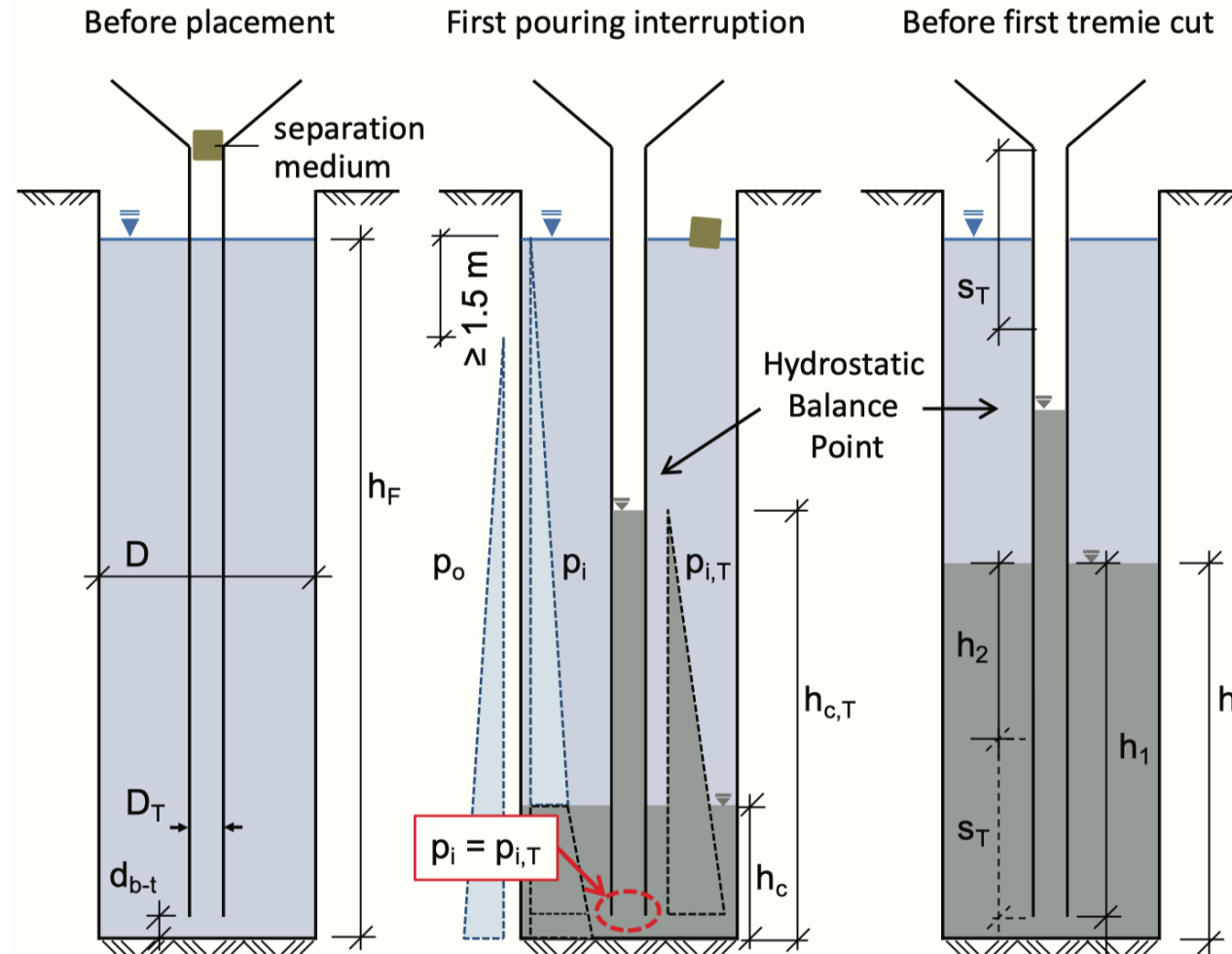


Figure from Guide to Tremie Concrete for Deep Foundations, 2nd Edition, EFFC¹/DFI² Concrete Task Group (2018)

¹European Federation of Foundation Contractors, ²Deep Foundations Institute

Pile Construction – Tremie Method

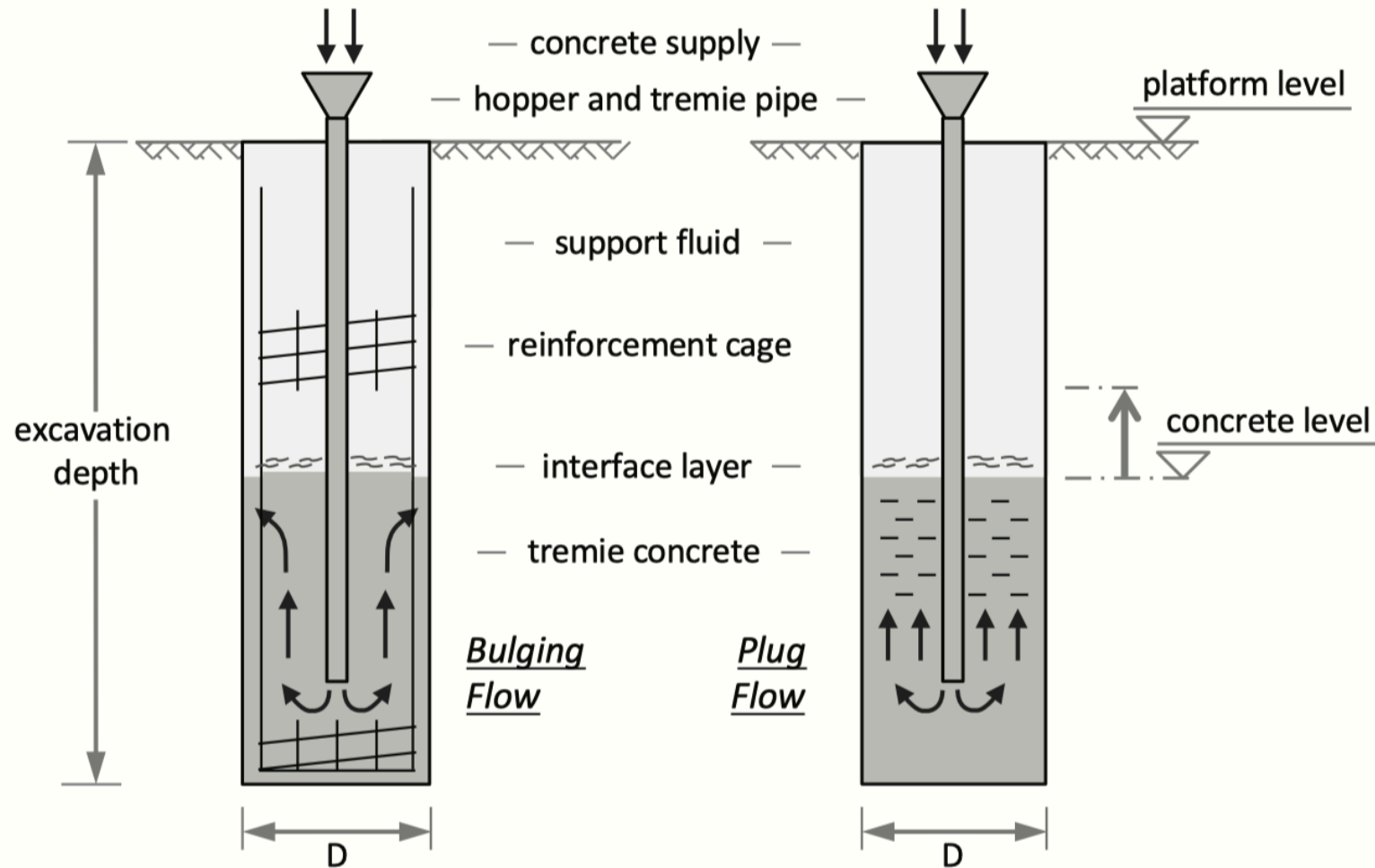
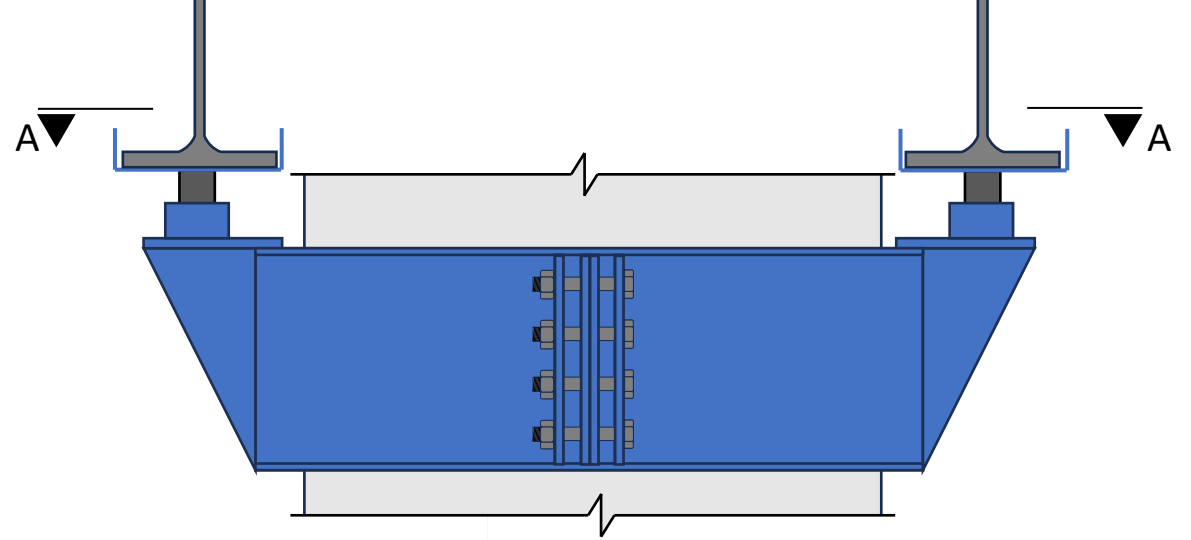


Figure from Guide to Tremie Concrete for Deep Foundations, 2nd Edition, EFFC¹/DFI² Concrete Task Group (2018)

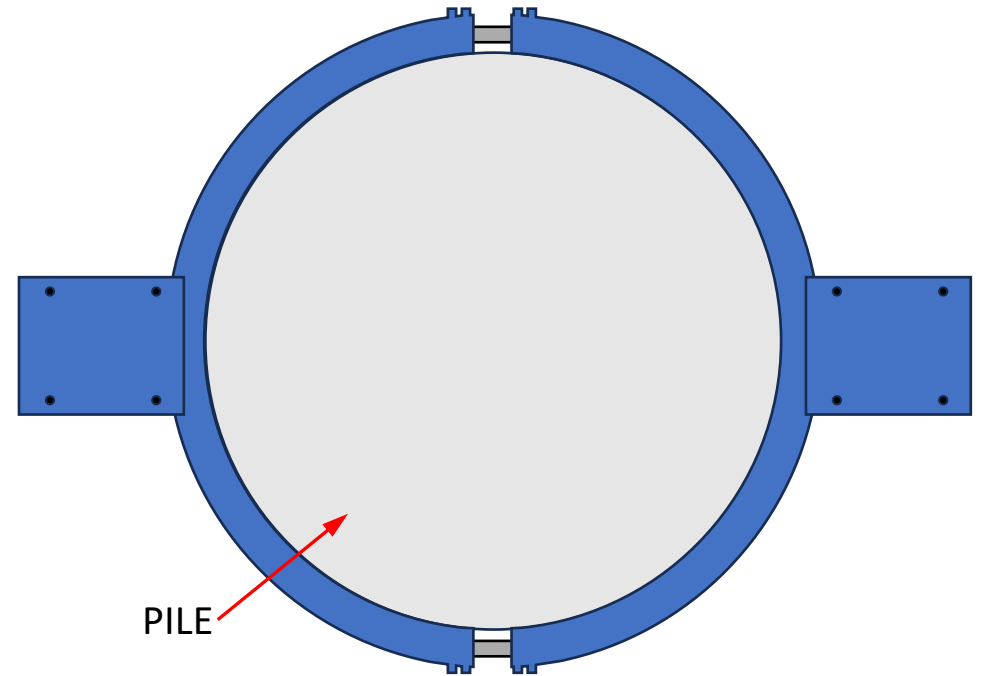
¹European Federation of Foundation Contractors, ²Deep Foundations Institute

Deck Construction





ELEVATION



SECTION A-A

Deck Construction



The Issues

“SOFT” CONCRETE









The Process

The Process

1. Identify potential causes for the soft concrete
2. Determine extents of soft concrete
3. Define need for repairs for each pile

The Process

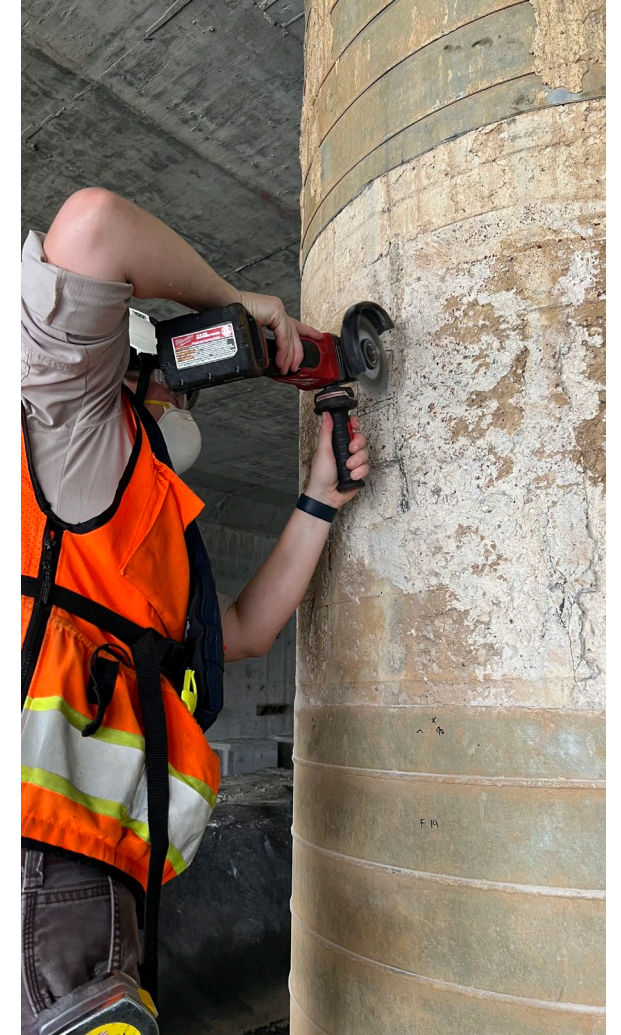
1. Identify potential causes for the soft concrete
2. Determine extents of soft concrete
3. Define need for repairs for each pile

Potential Causes

- Petrographic Testing (X-Ray Diffraction)

“...a trace amount of montmorillonite (smectite) and fly ash pozzolan were documented in the samples which suggests a minor presence of both bentonite and concrete components, respectively, in the samples. Smectite is the main component of the bentonite product and not otherwise expected in the concrete.”

Petrographic Test Report

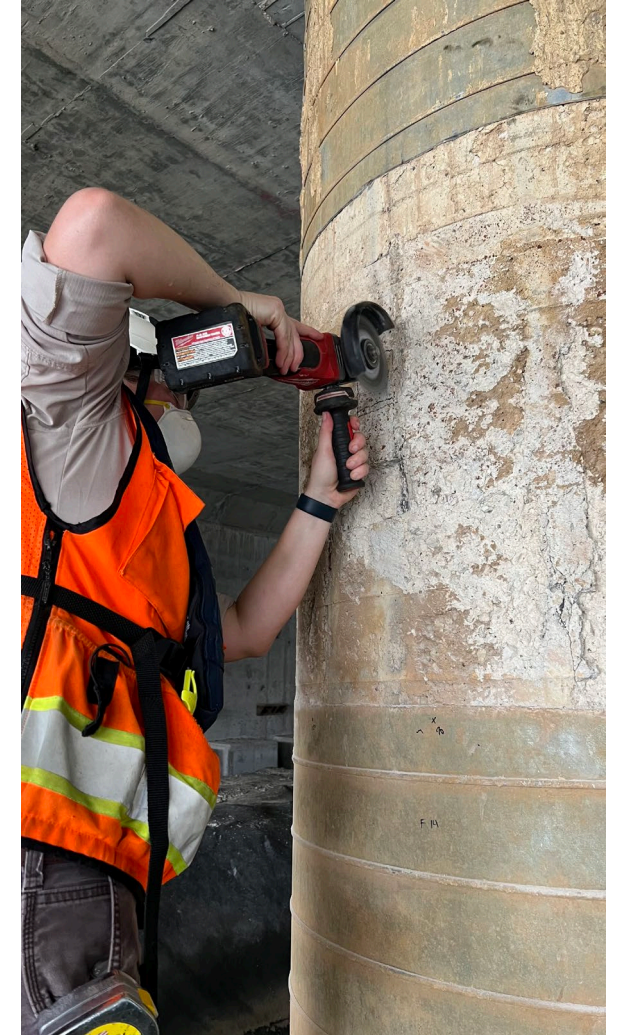


Potential Causes

- Petrographic Testing (X-Ray Diffraction)

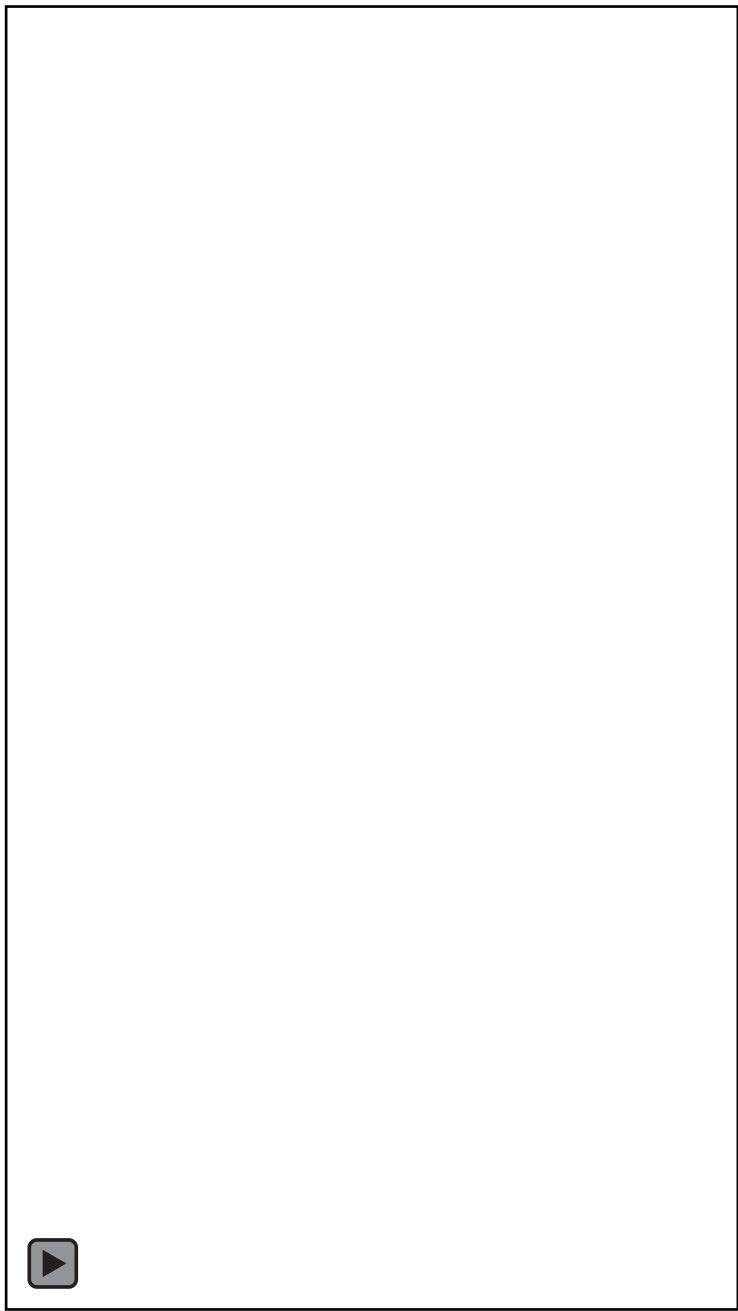
“...a trace amount of montmorillonite (smectite) and fly ash pozzolan were documented in the samples which suggests a minor presence of both bentonite and concrete components, respectively, in the samples. Smectite is the main component of the bentonite product and not otherwise expected in the concrete.”

Petrographic Test Report



The Process

1. Identify potential causes for the soft concrete
- 2. Determine extents of soft concrete**
3. Define need for repairs for each pile





Rebound Hammer Test (ASTM C805)

- Spring-loaded hammer impacts the concrete surface with a predetermined amount of energy
- Assess in-place concrete uniformity, delineate regions of poorer quality, and estimate in-place strength
- Correlated with core strengths at corresponding locations



>50



30



13



Rebound Numbers



Ultrasonic Pulse-Velocity – UPV (ASTM C597)

- Evaluate quality and integrity of concrete, and identify defects
- Sends sound waves through the material being tested

$$\text{Wave Velocity} = \frac{\text{Distance Traveled}}{\text{Travel Time}}$$

- Velocity is related to the modulus of elasticity (E), the Poisson's ratio (ν), and the density (δ)



4100 m/s



3800 m/s



Wave Velocity



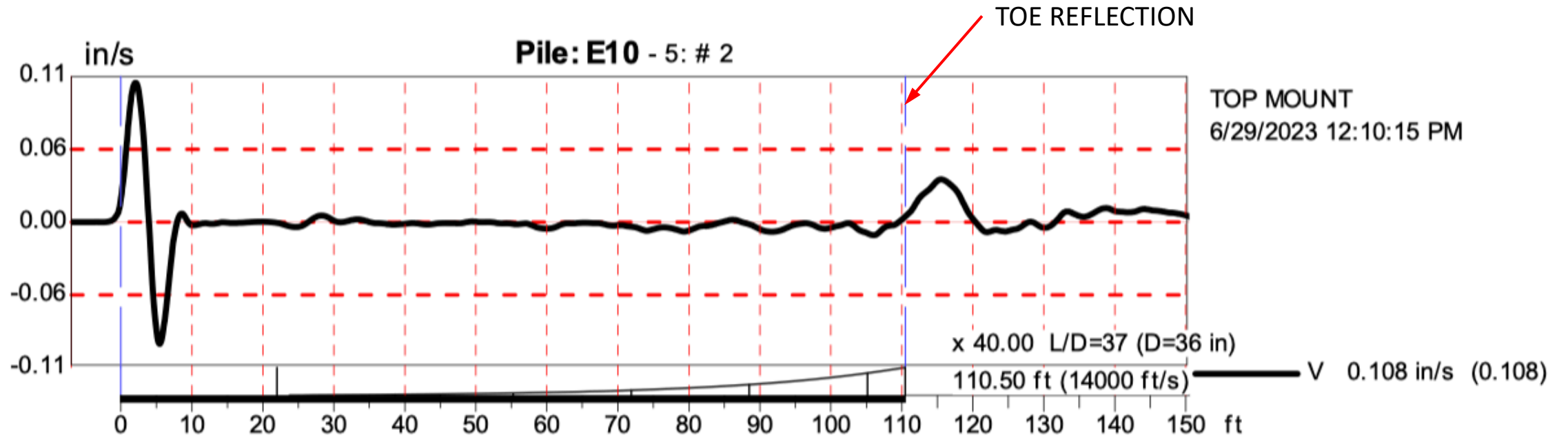
PILE INTEGRITY TESTING



PILE INTEGRITY TESTING



PILE INTEGRITY TESTING













Live Content Slide

When playing as a slideshow, this slide will display live content

Poll: What non-destructive test methods were used to investigate the extent of unsound concrete?

The Process

1. Identify potential causes for the soft concrete
2. Determine extents of soft concrete
3. Define need for repairs for each pile

Repair implementation

LEVEL 1 REPAIRS



LEVEL 2 REPAIRS



LEVEL 3 REPAIRS



Repair implementation

LEVEL 1 REPAIRS



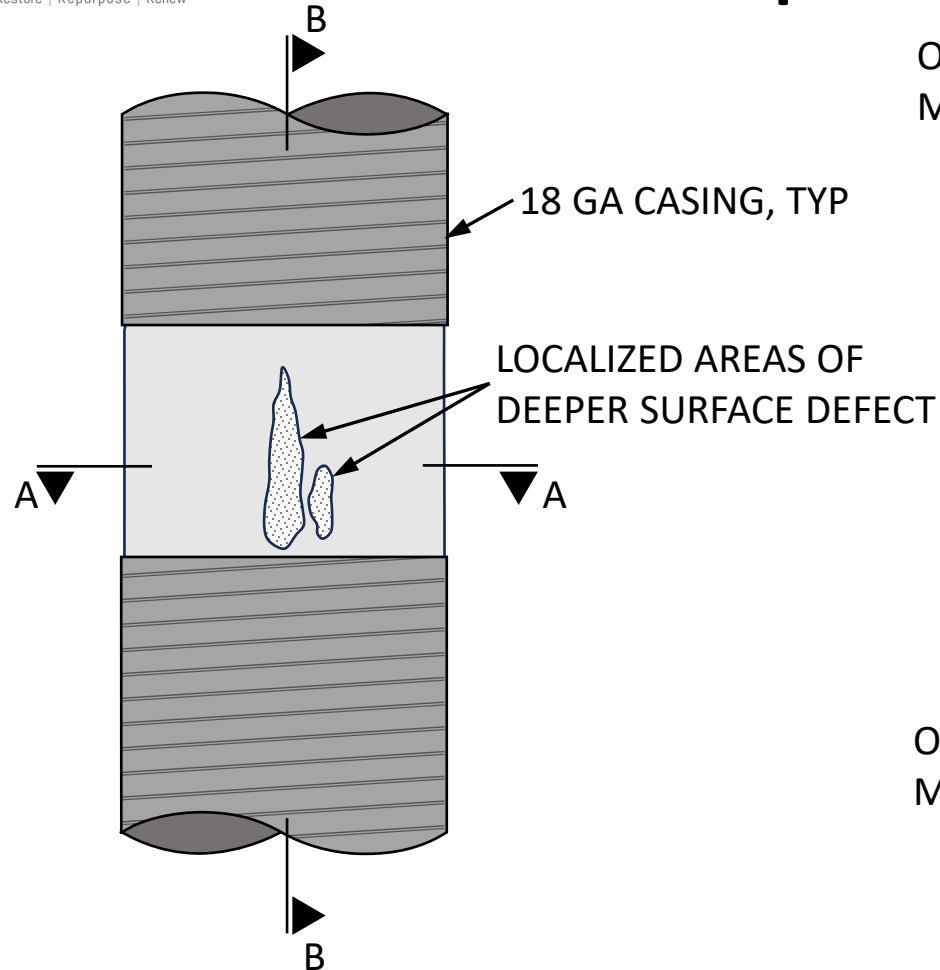
LEVEL 2 REPAIRS



LEVEL 3 REPAIRS



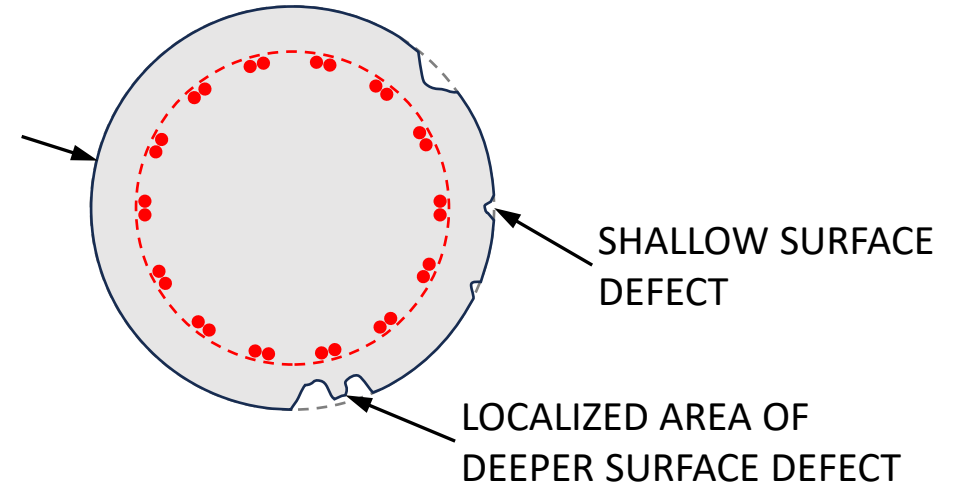
Level 1 Repairs



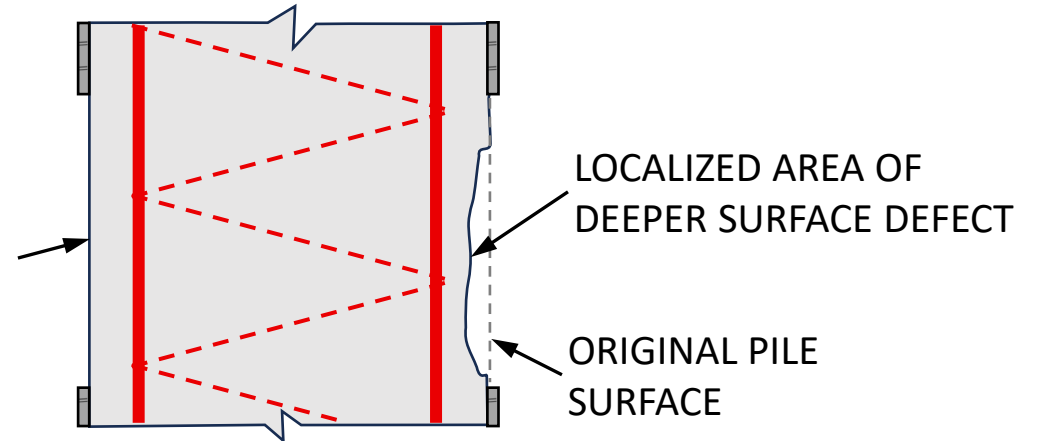
ELEVATION

ORIGINAL PILE SURFACE,
MOSTLY FREE OF DEFECTS

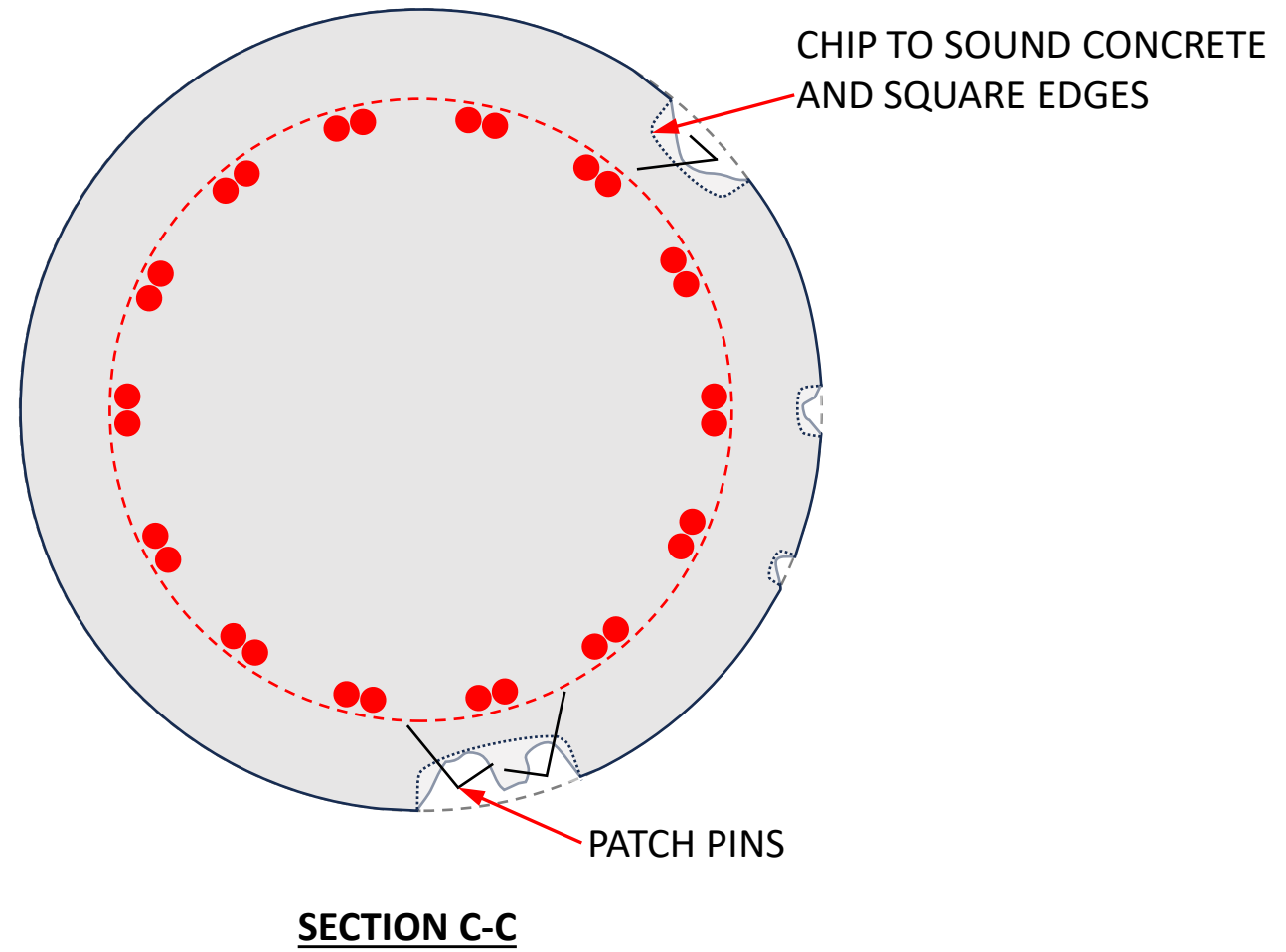
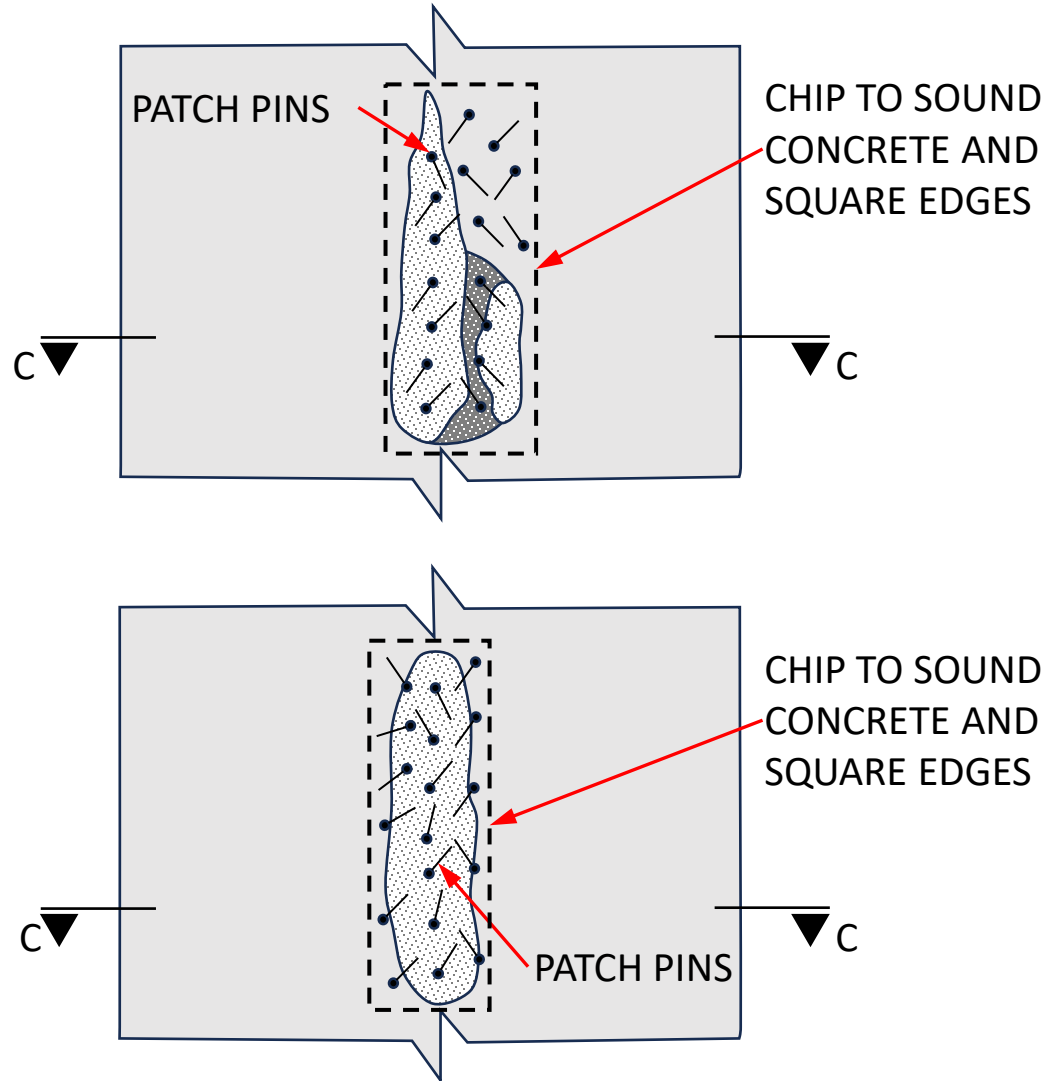
ORIGINAL PILE SURFACE,
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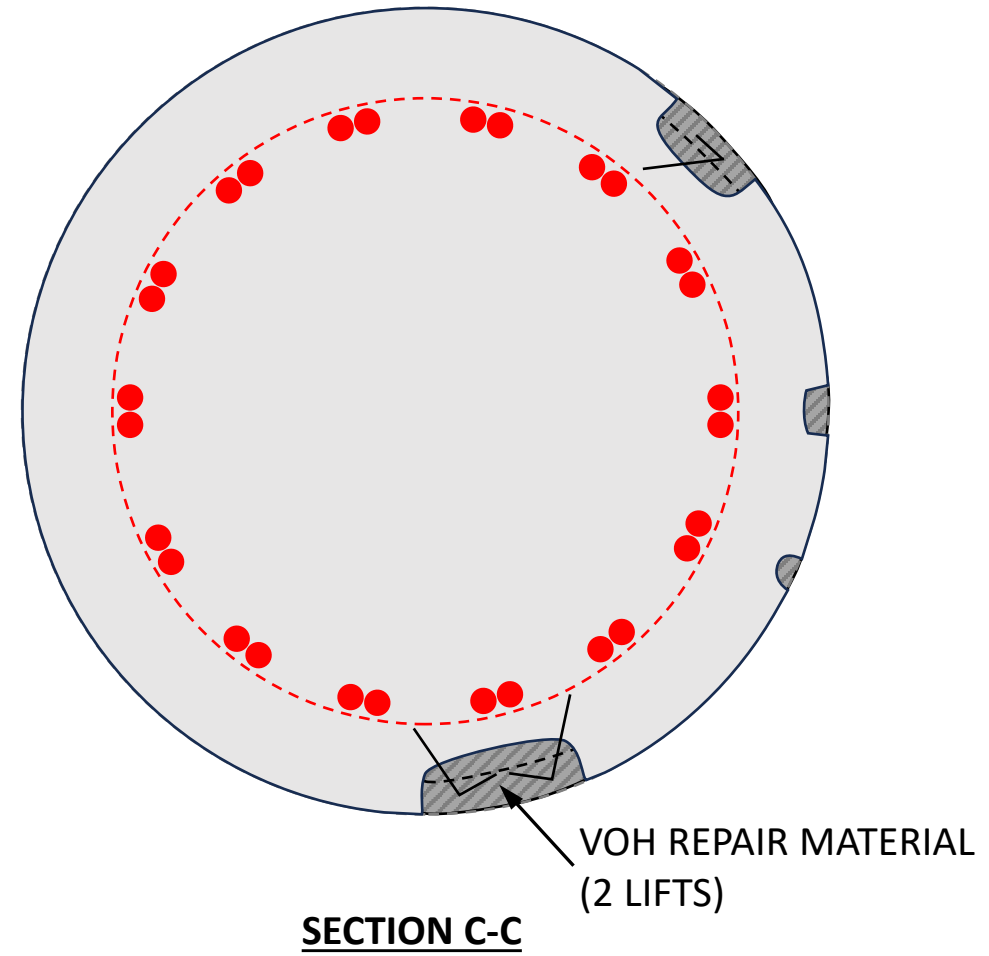
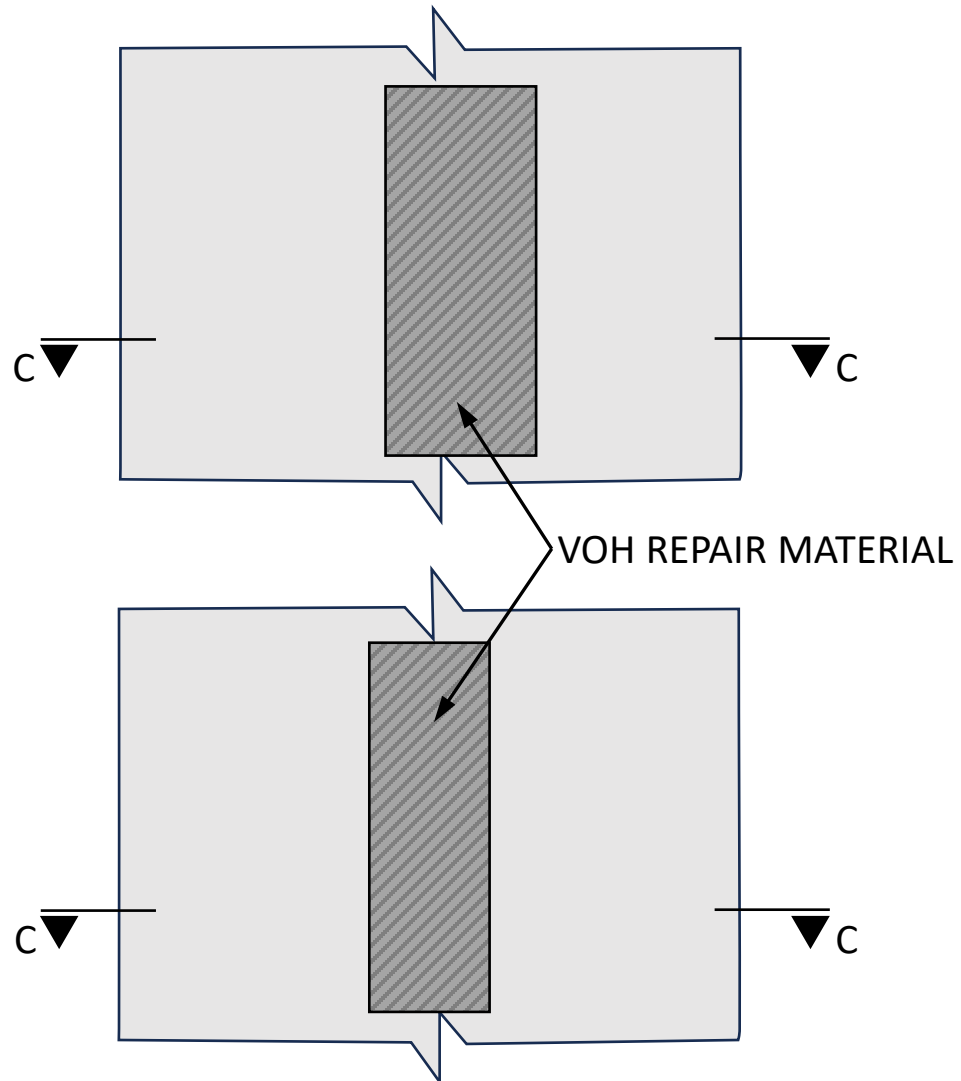
SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



Level 1 Repairs



Repair implementation

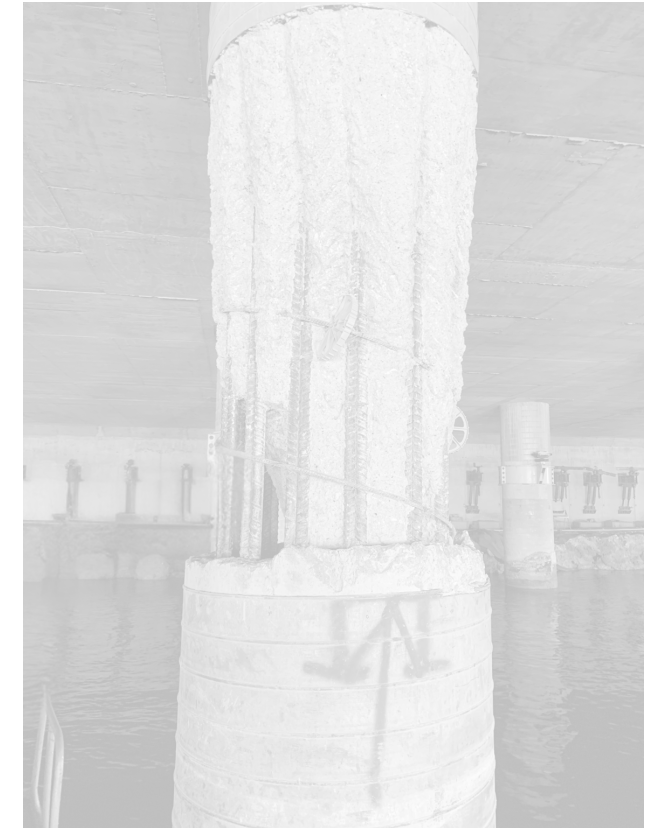
LEVEL 1 REPAIRS



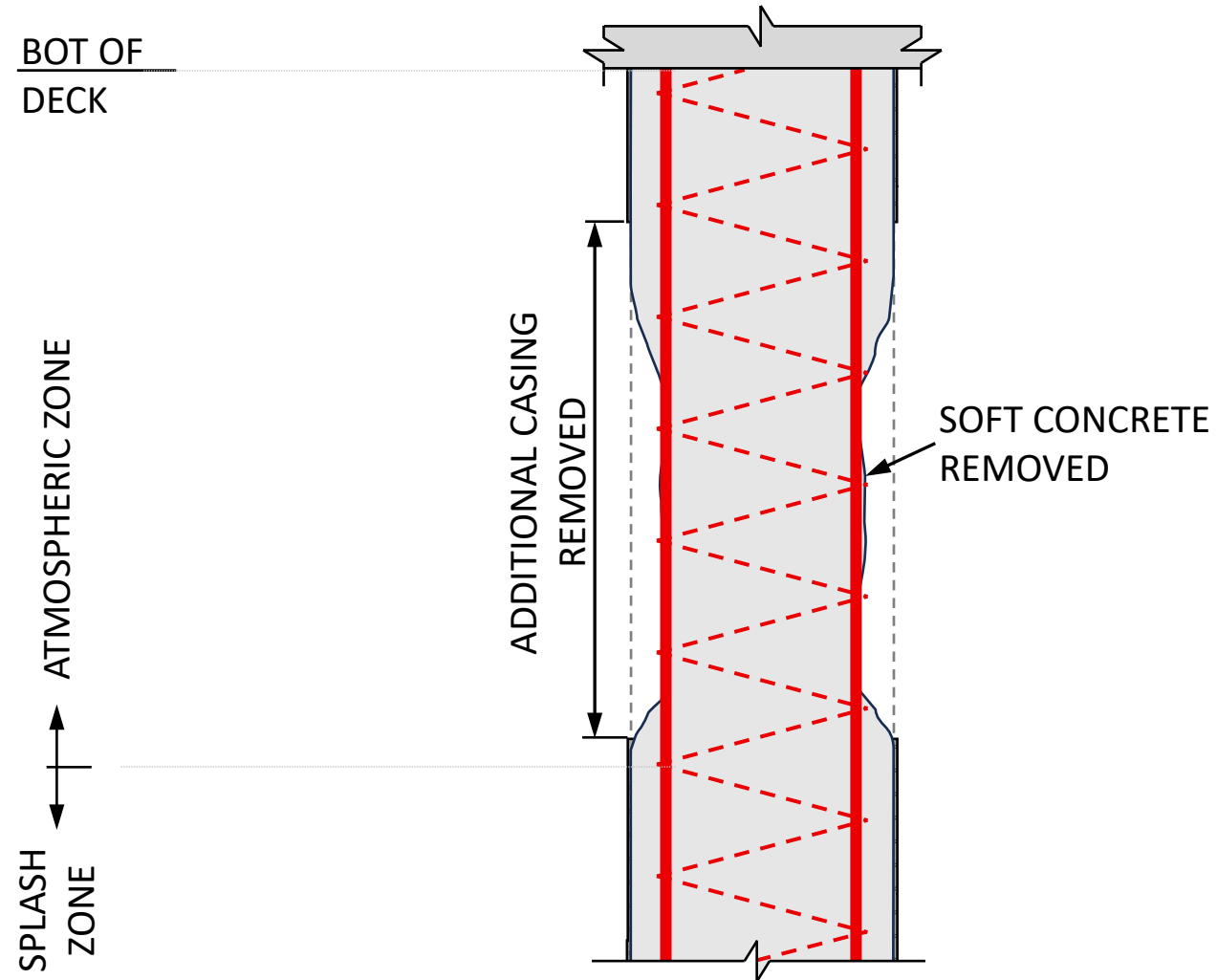
LEVEL 2 REPAIRS



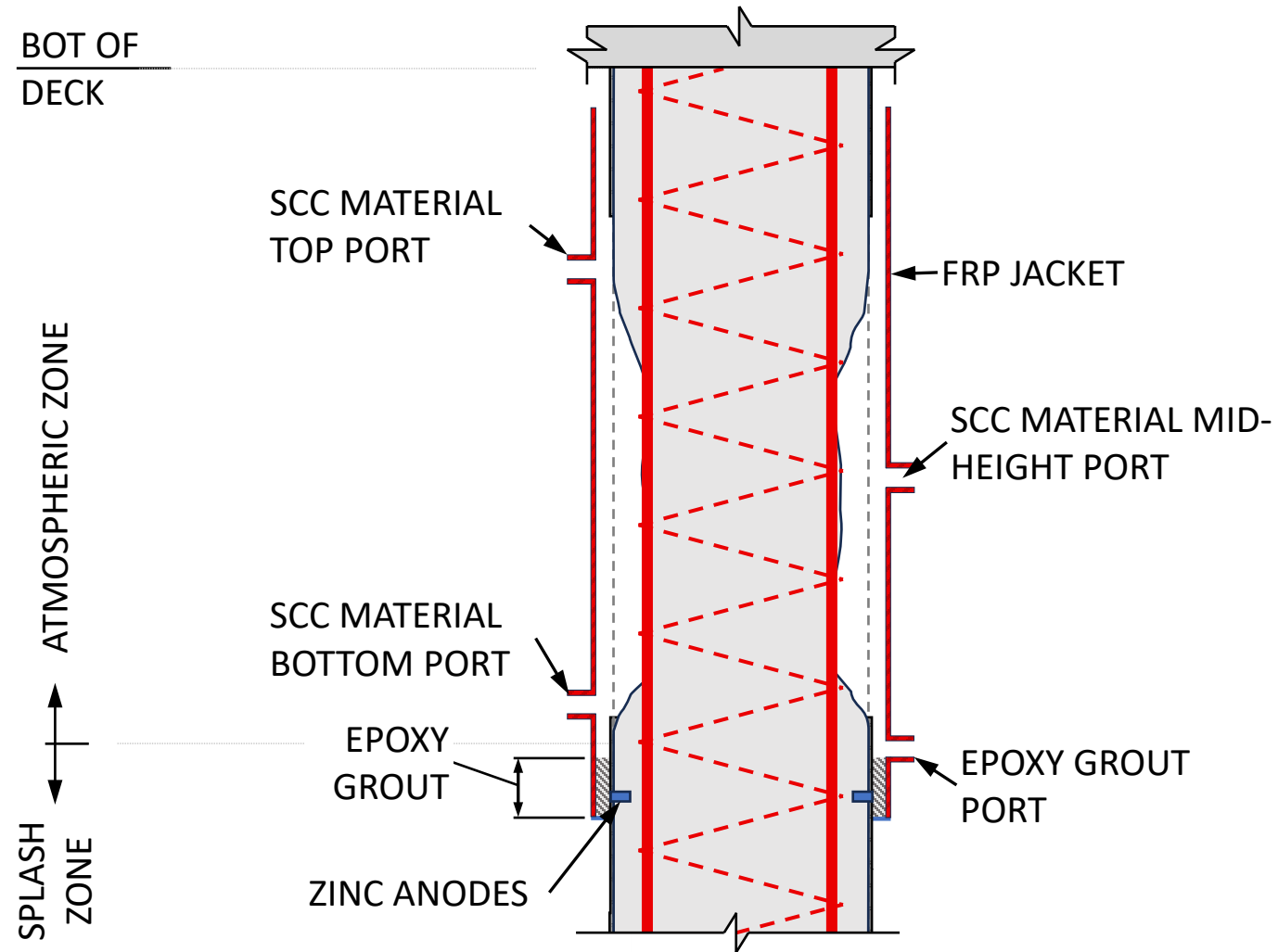
LEVEL 3 REPAIRS



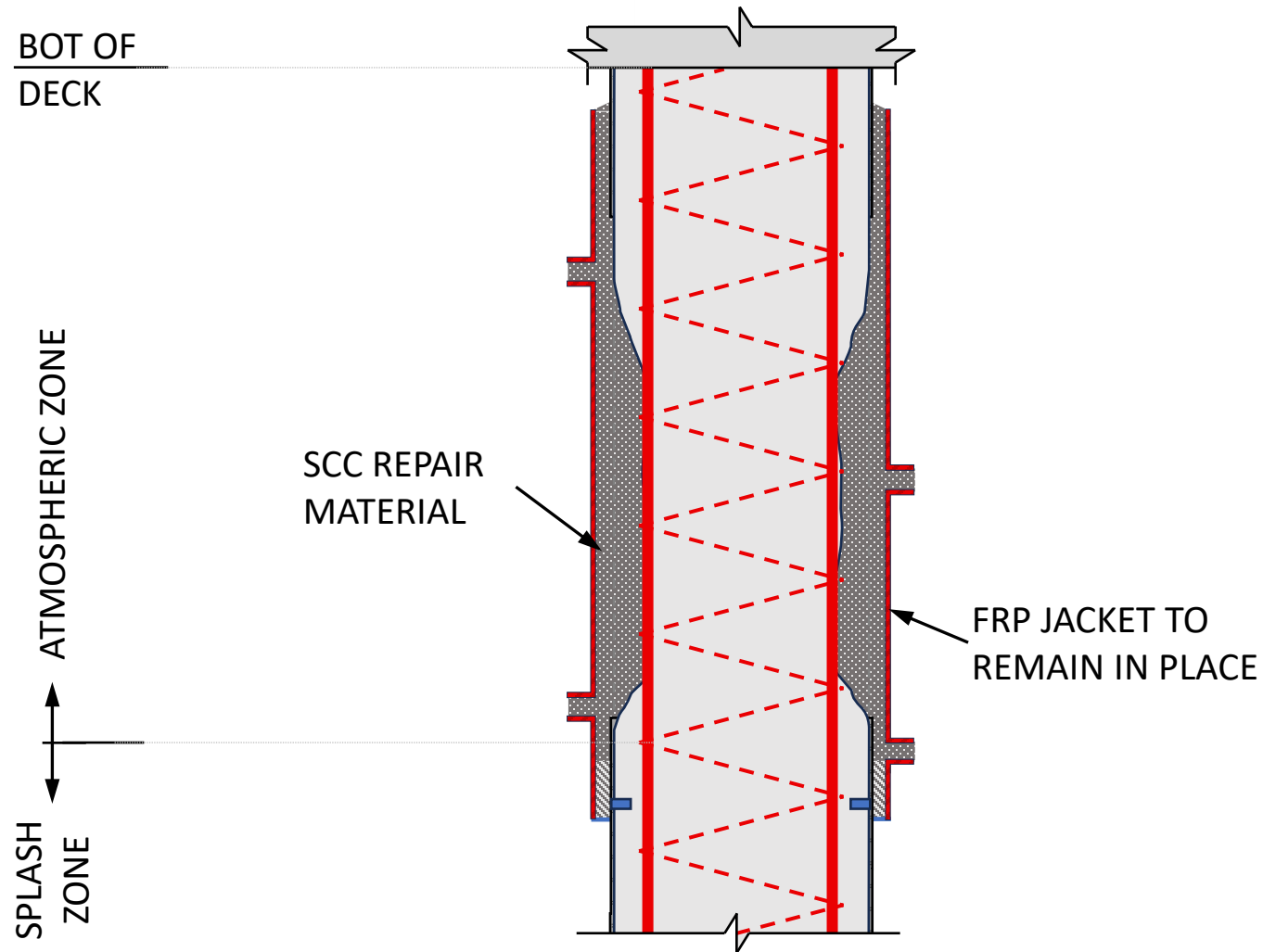
Level 2 Repairs



Level 2 Repairs



Level 2 Repairs



Repair implementation

LEVEL 1 REPAIRS



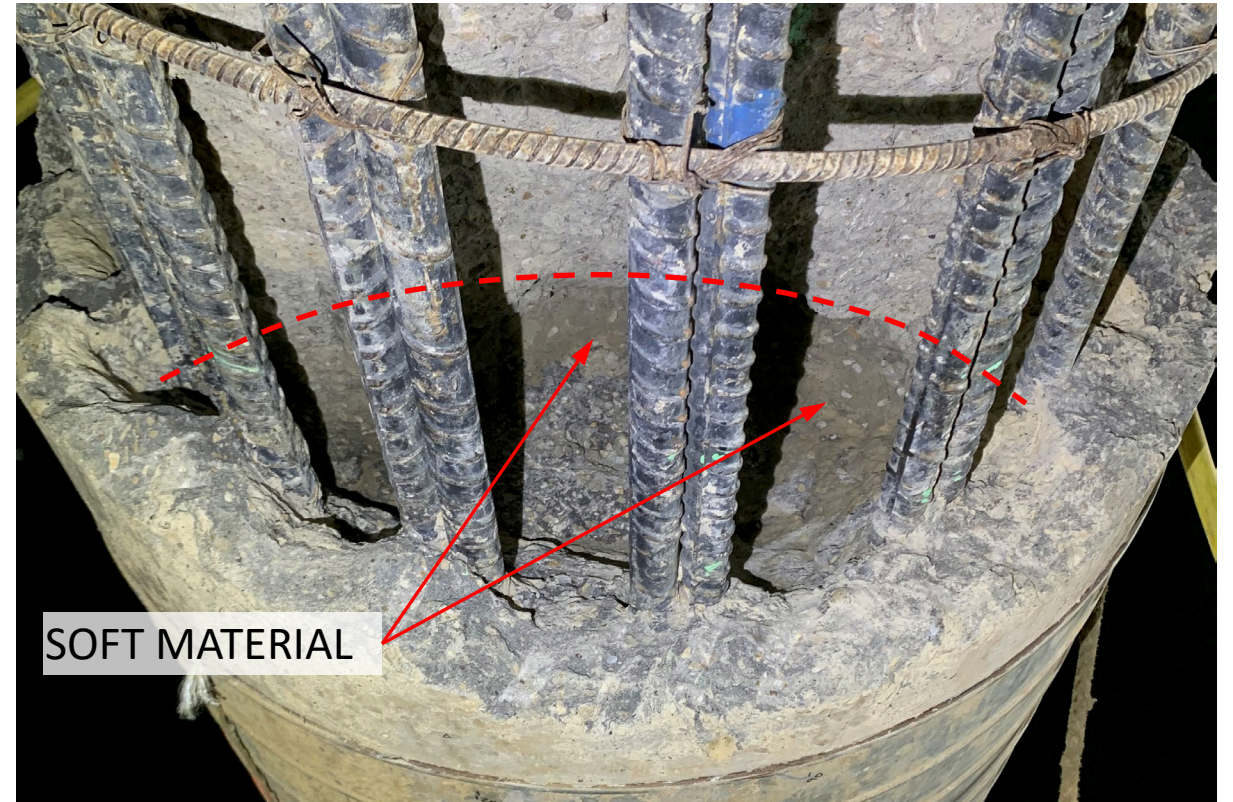
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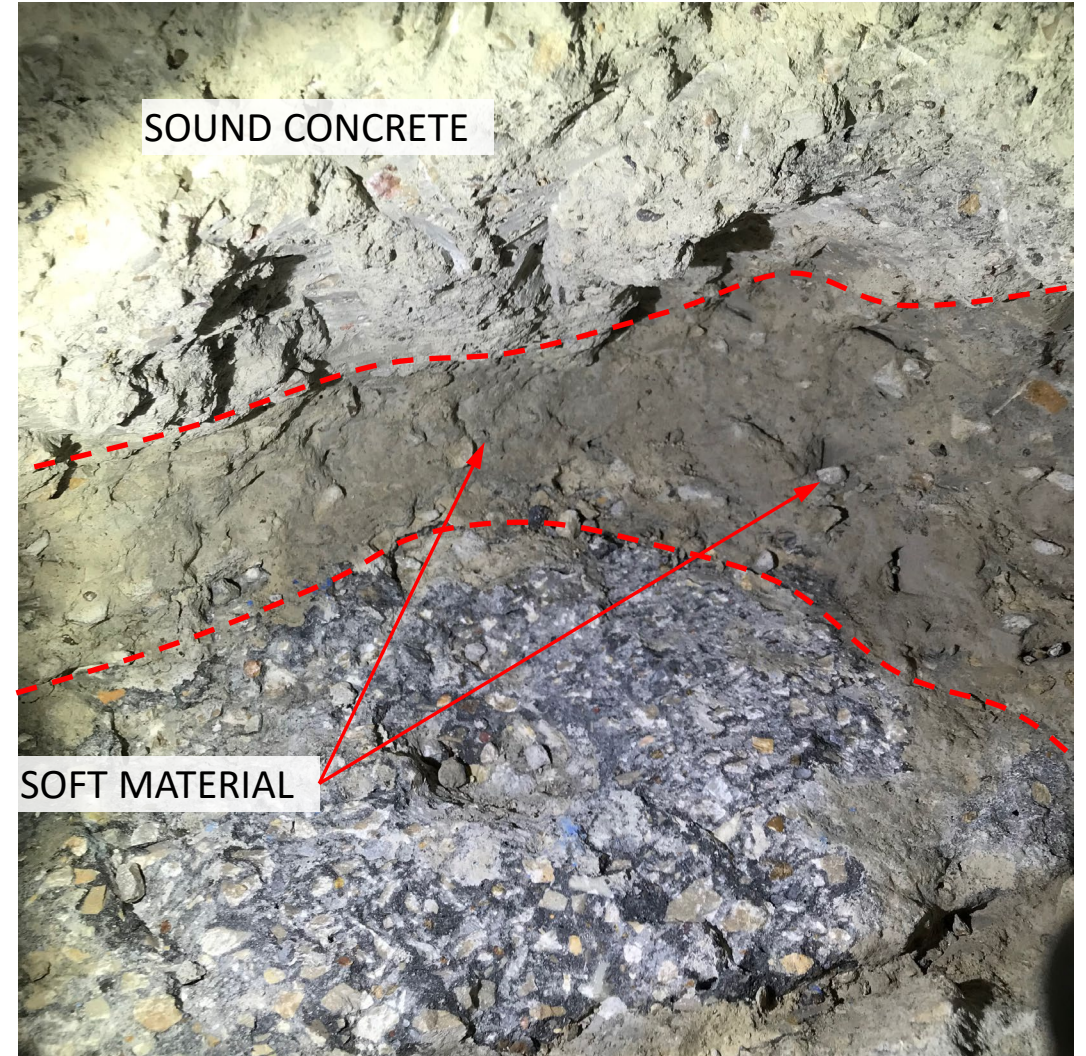
LEVEL 3 REPAIRS



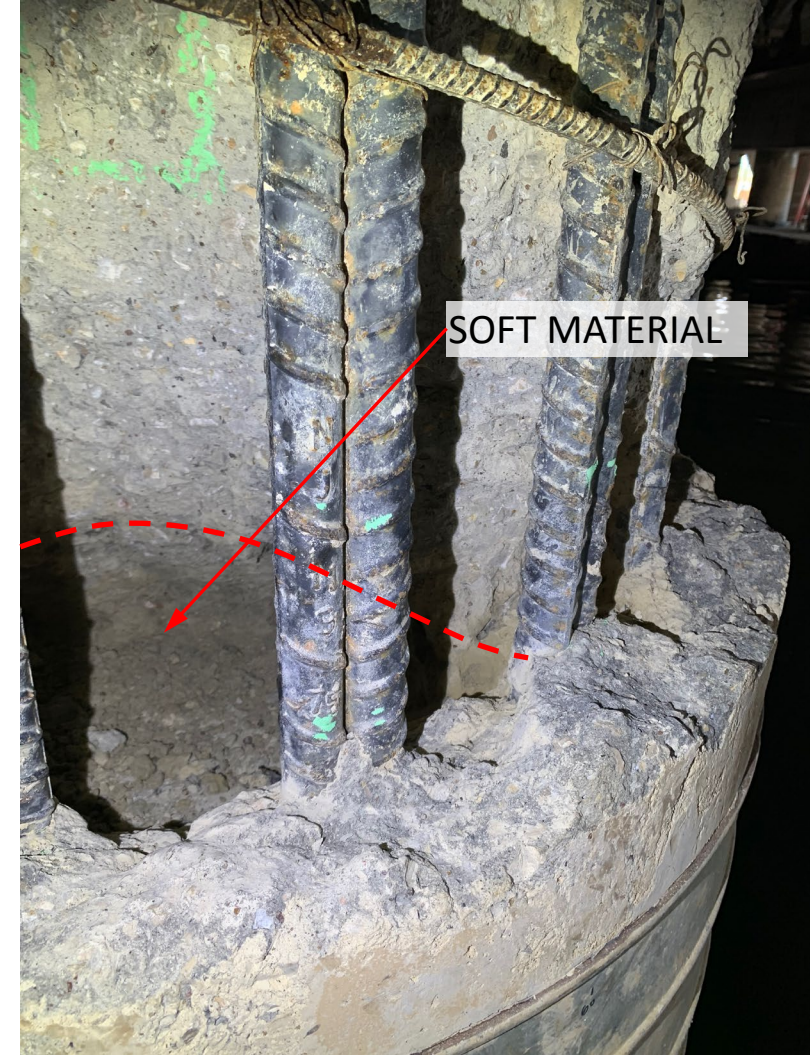
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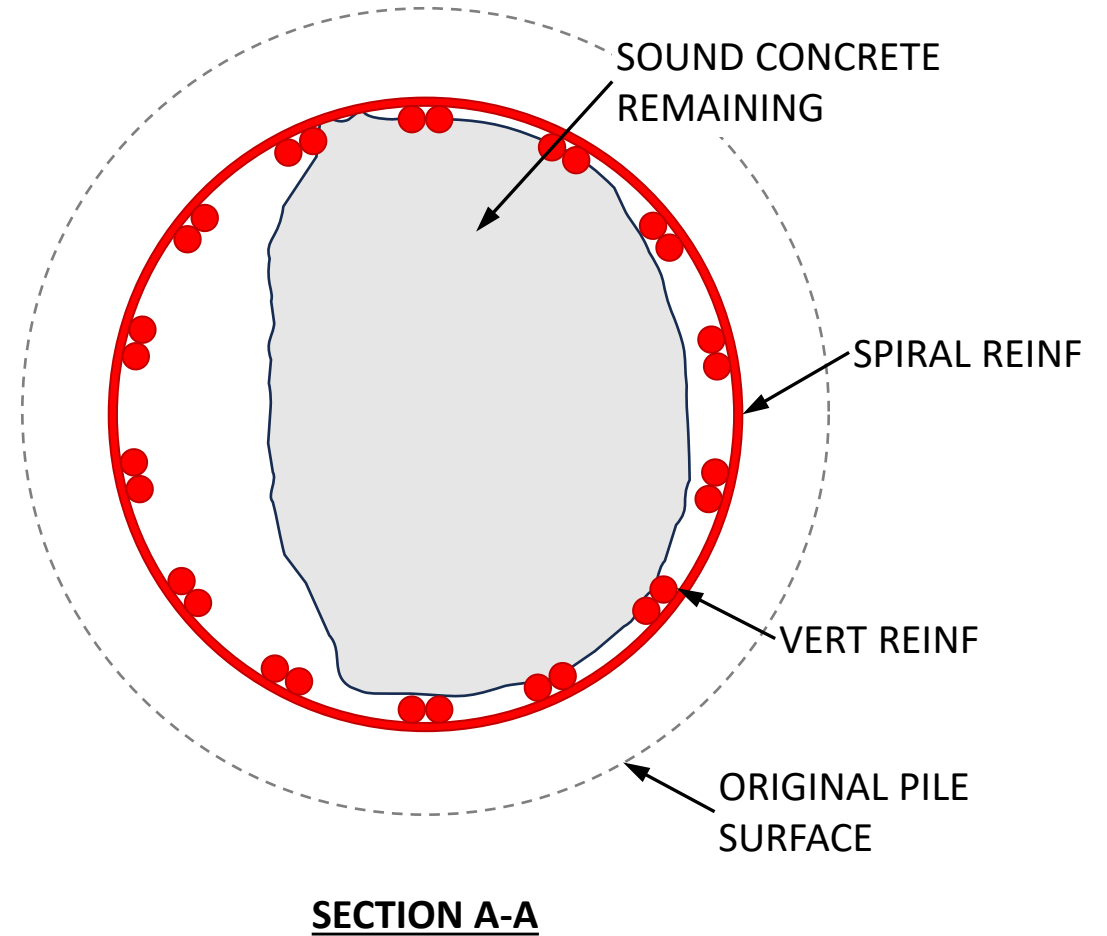
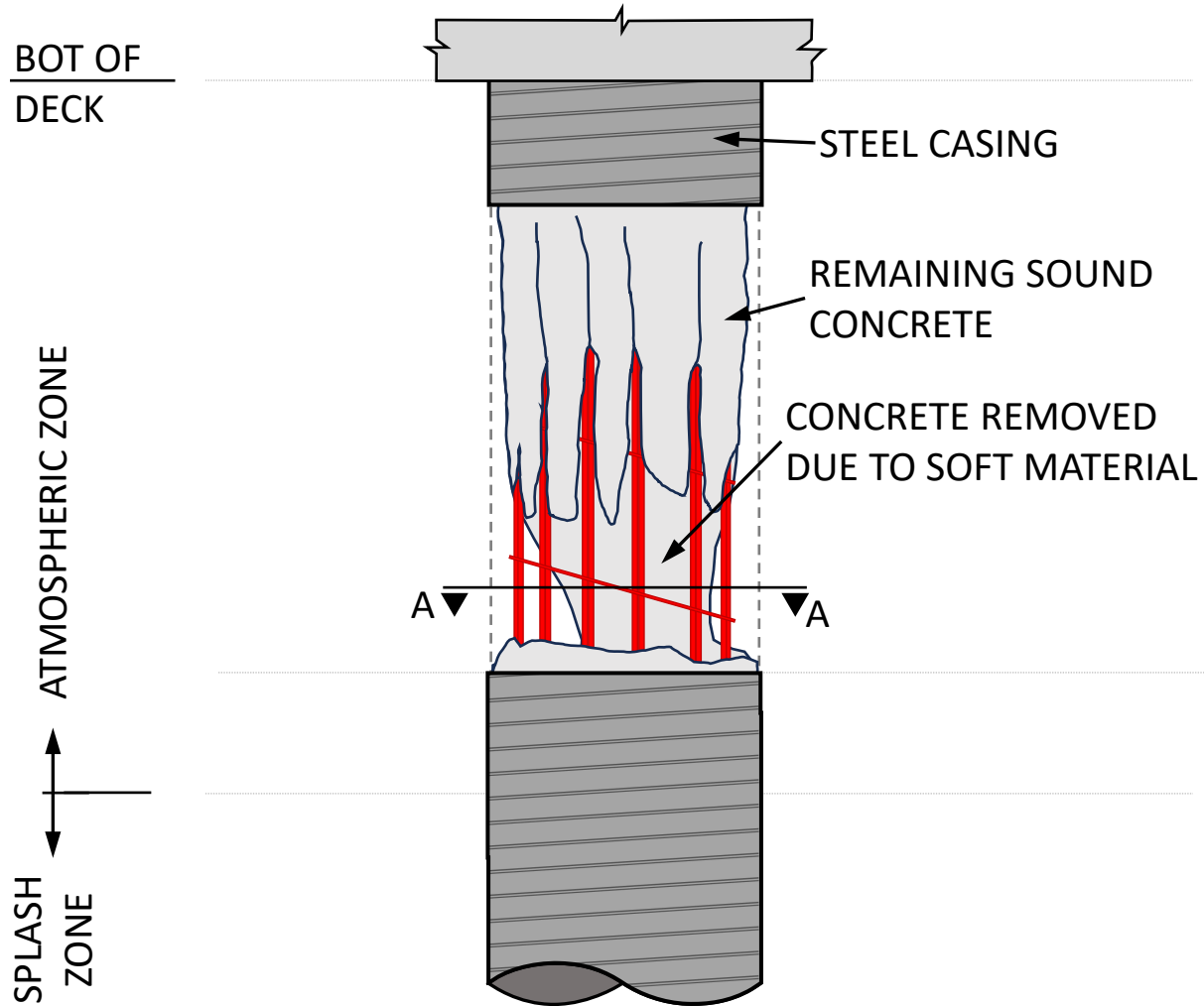
Level 3 Repairs



Level 3 Repairs

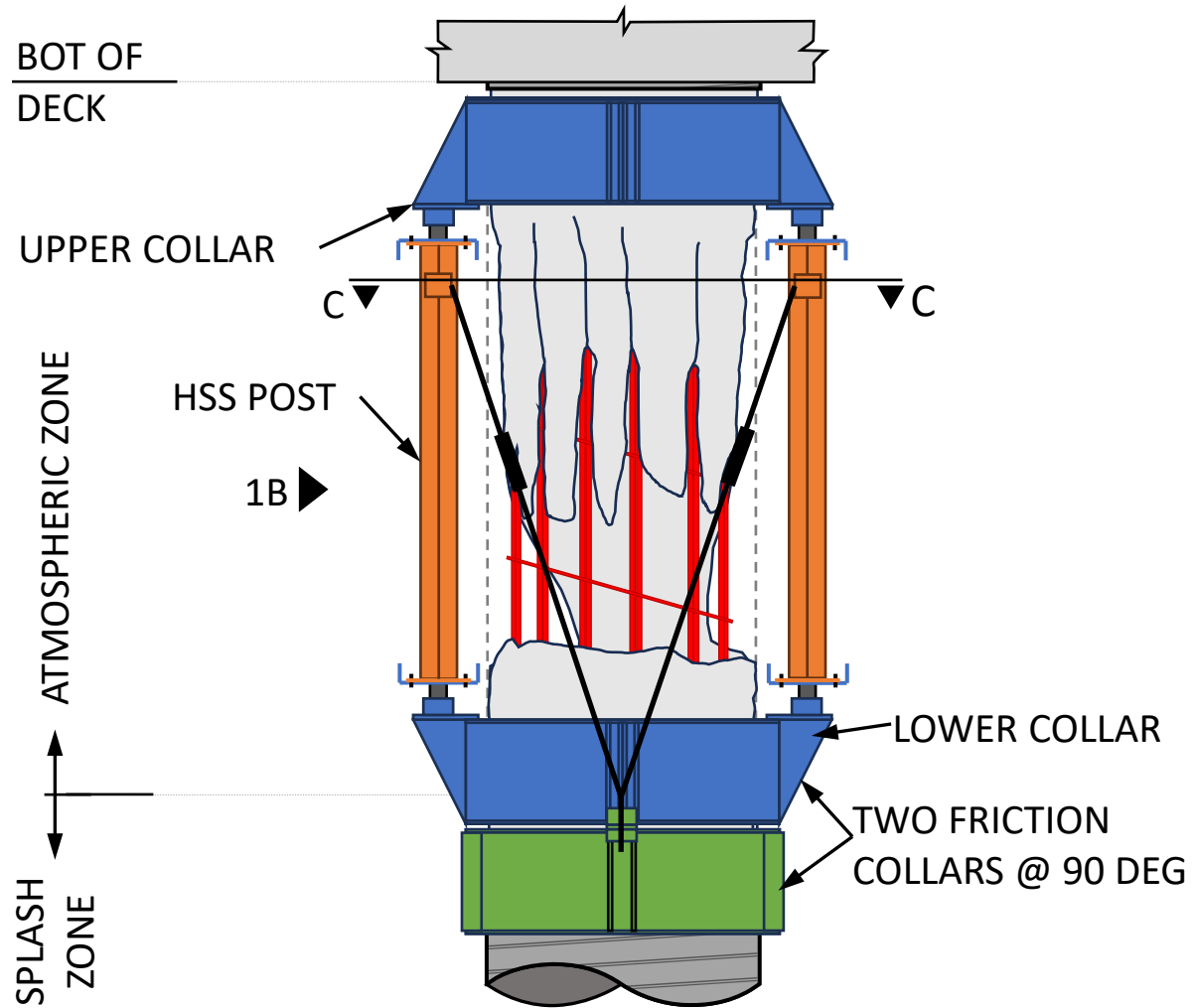


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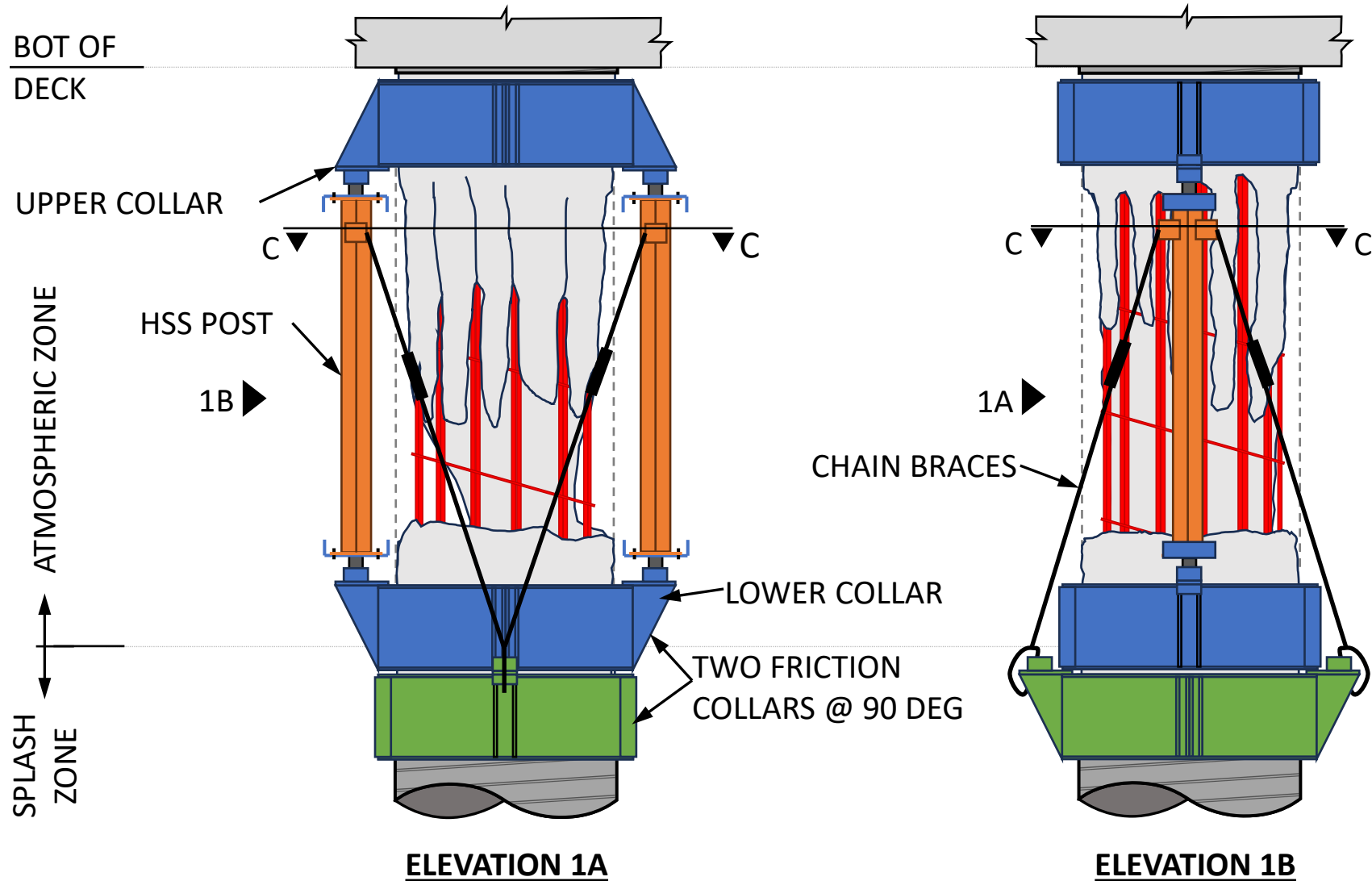


Level 3 Repairs

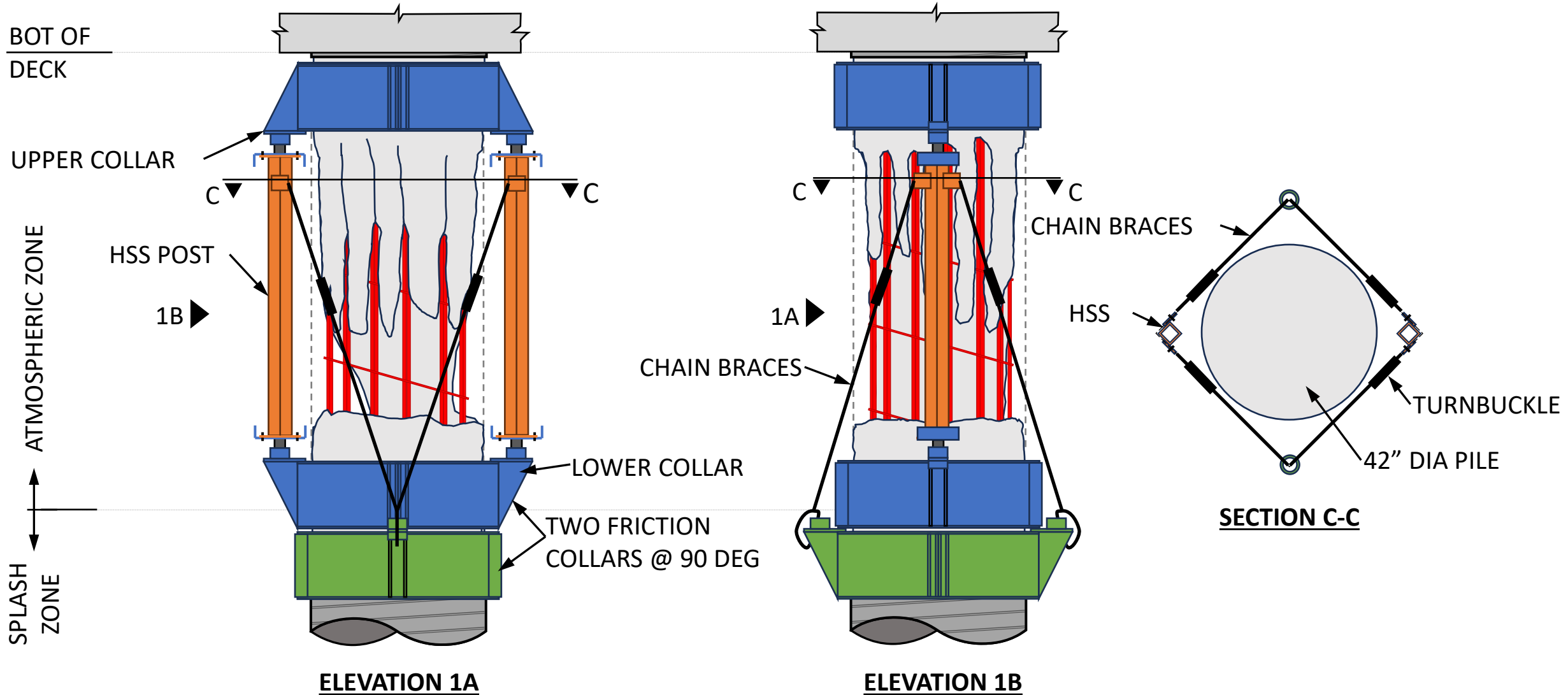


ELEVATION 1A

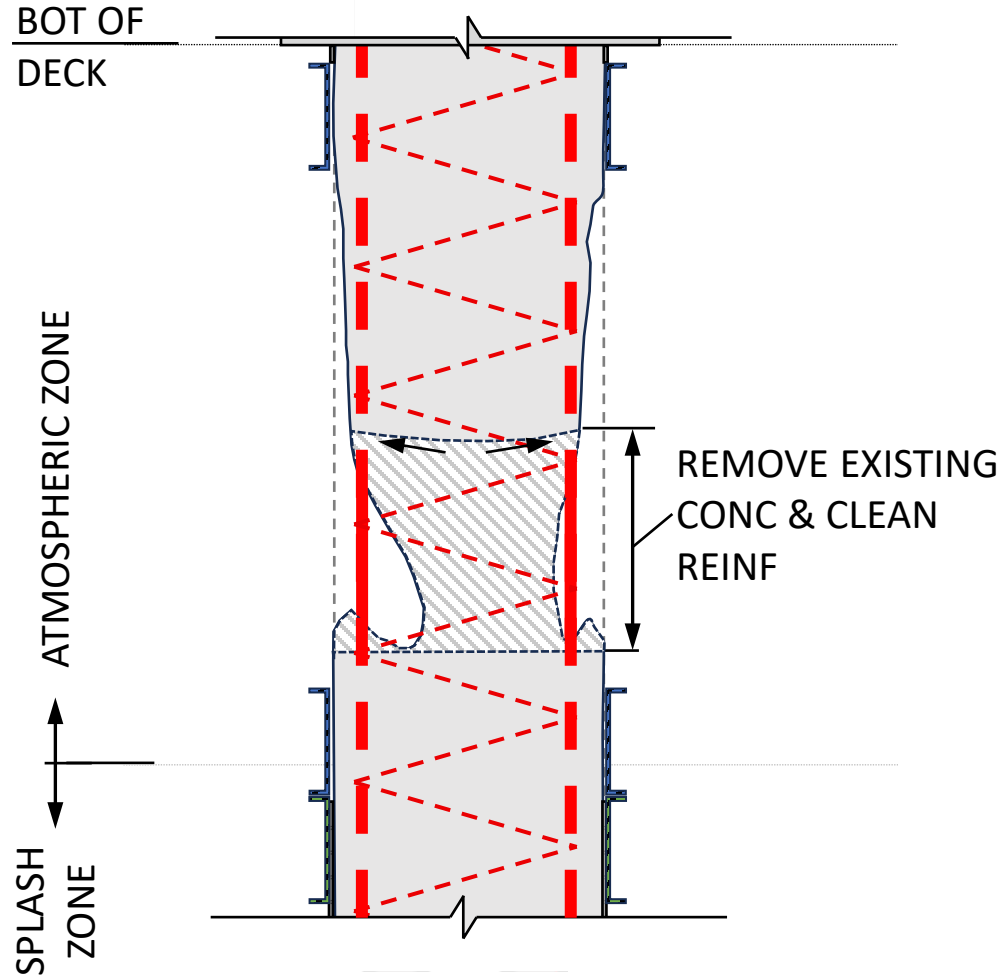
Level 3 Repairs



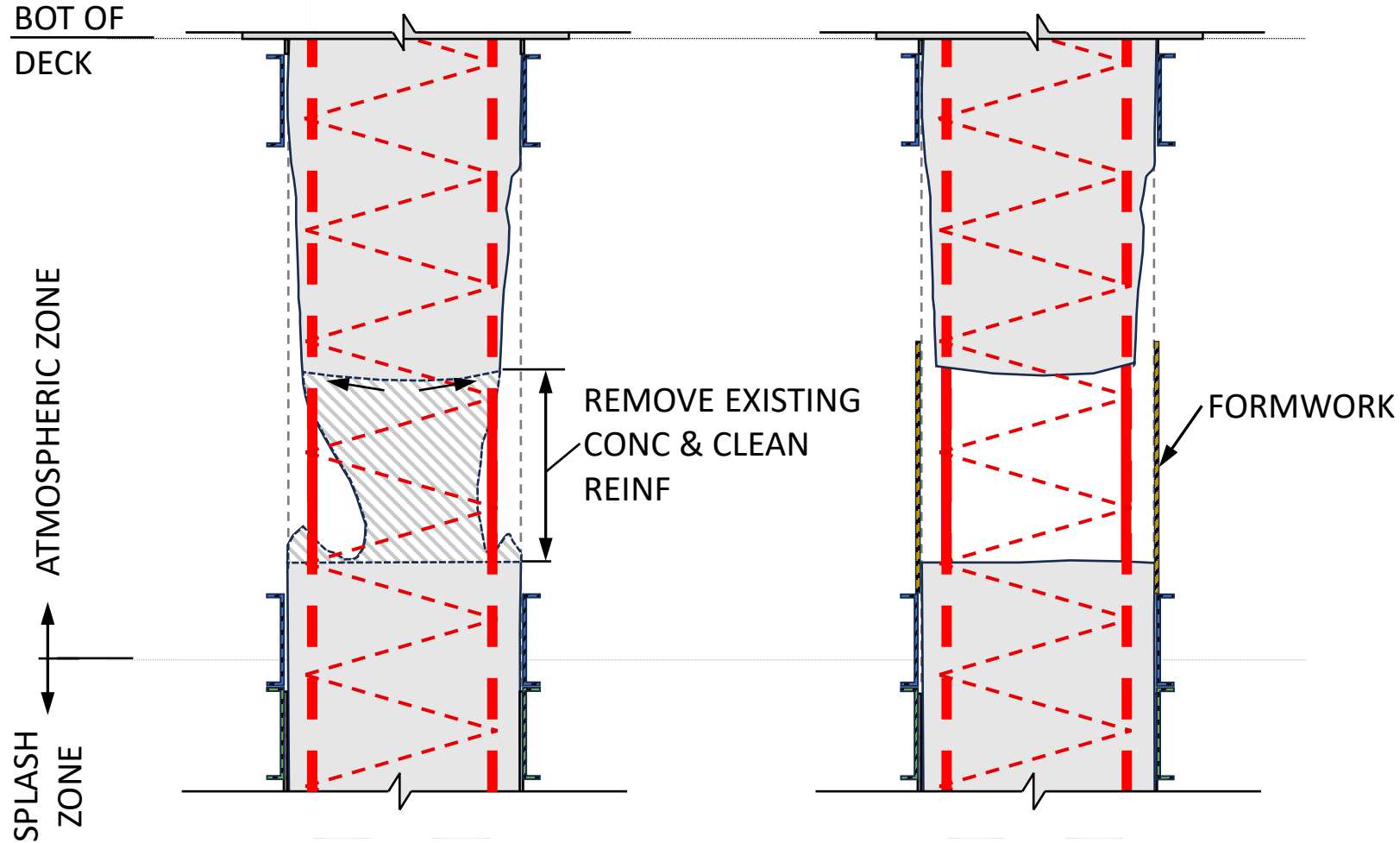
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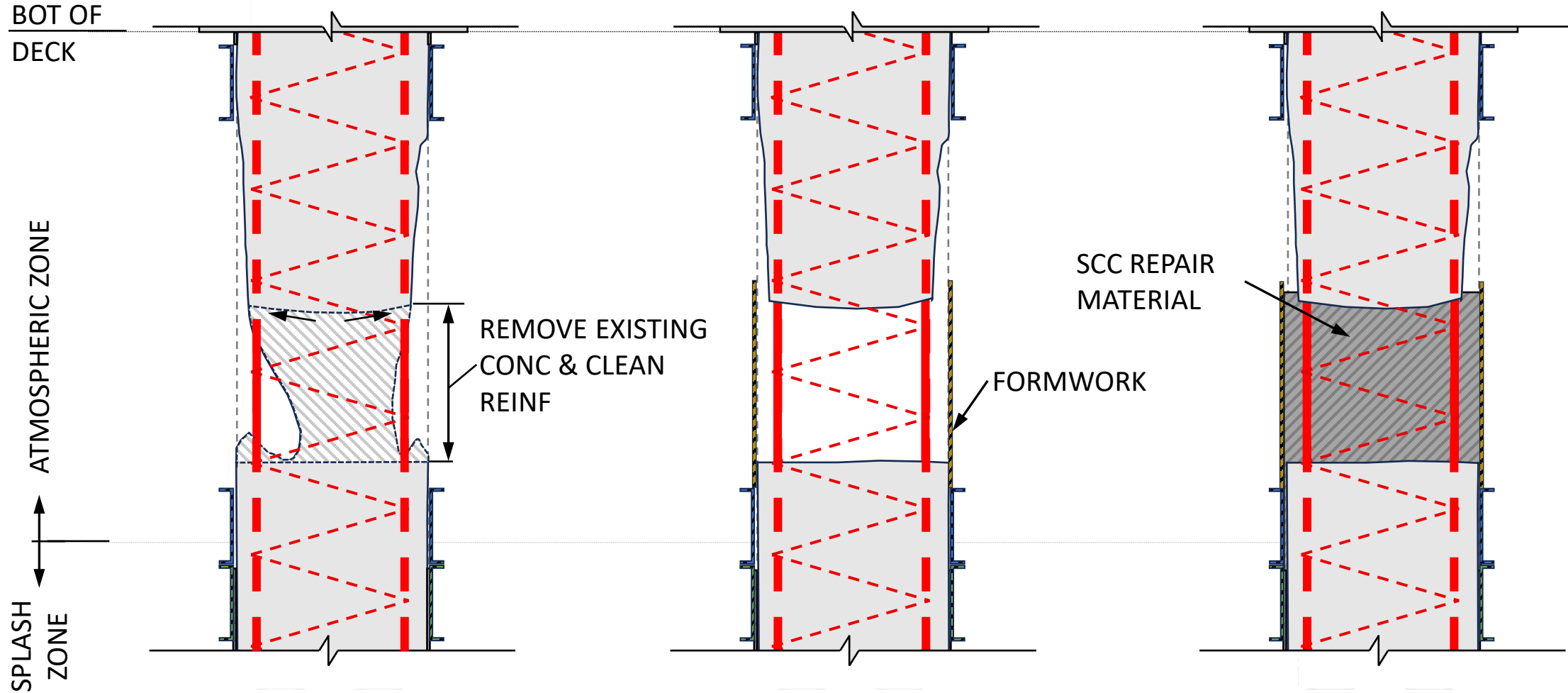
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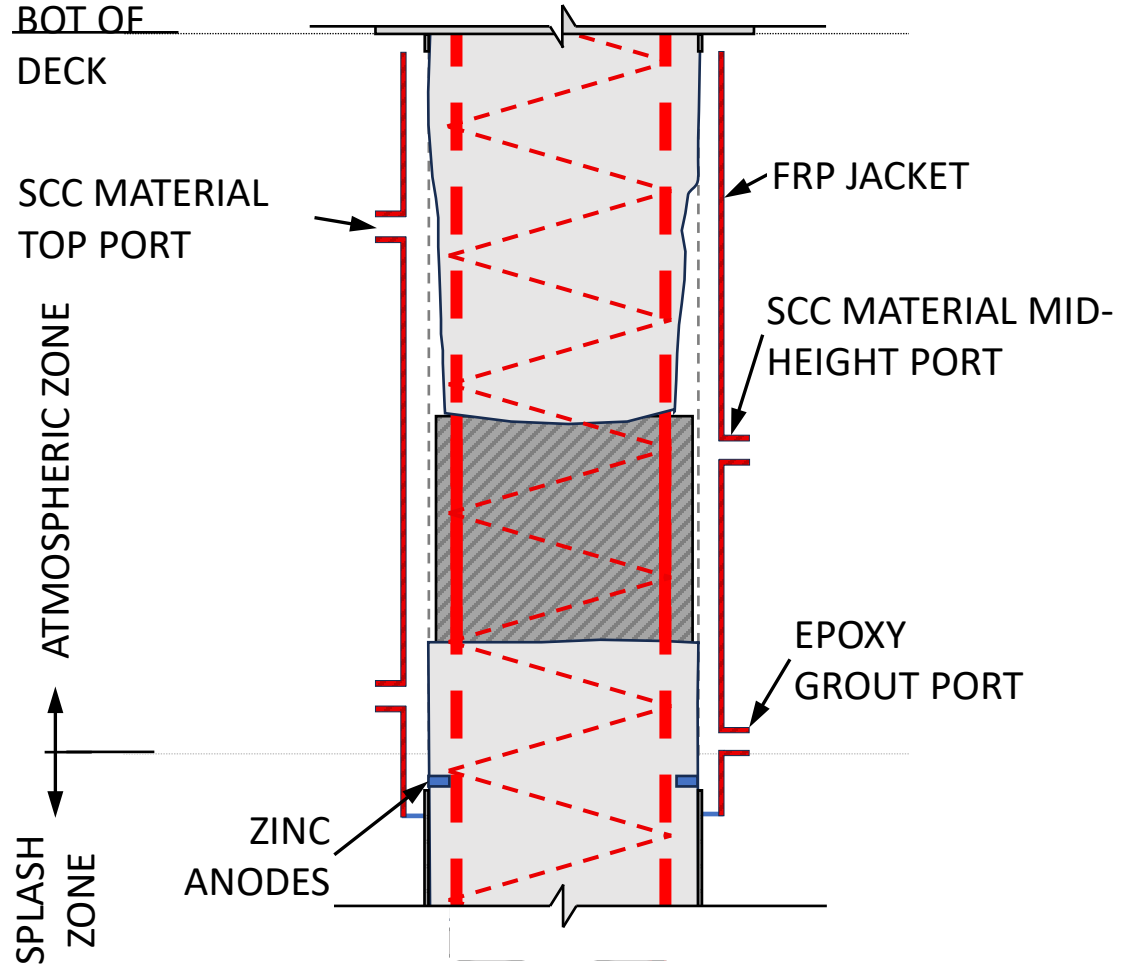
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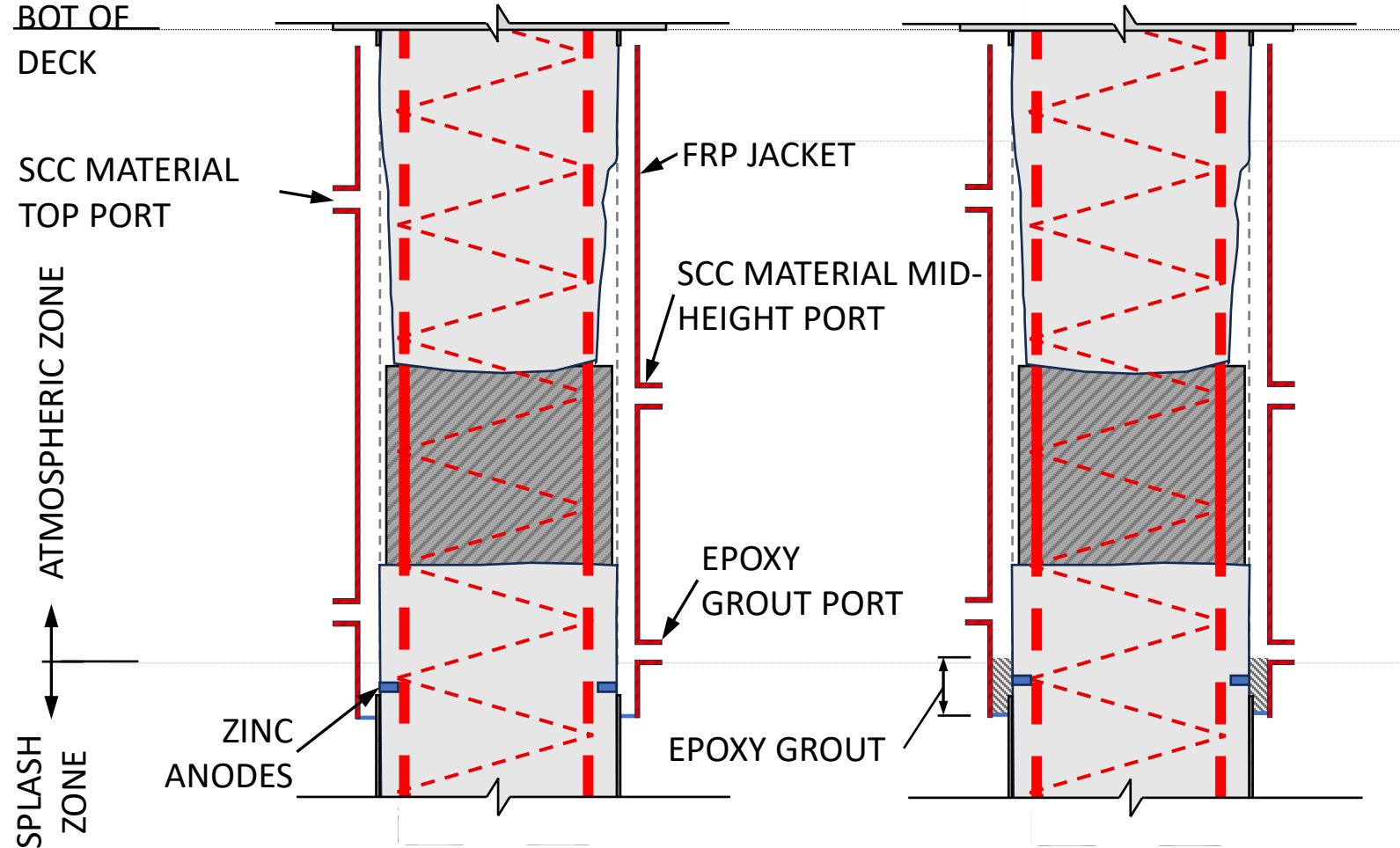
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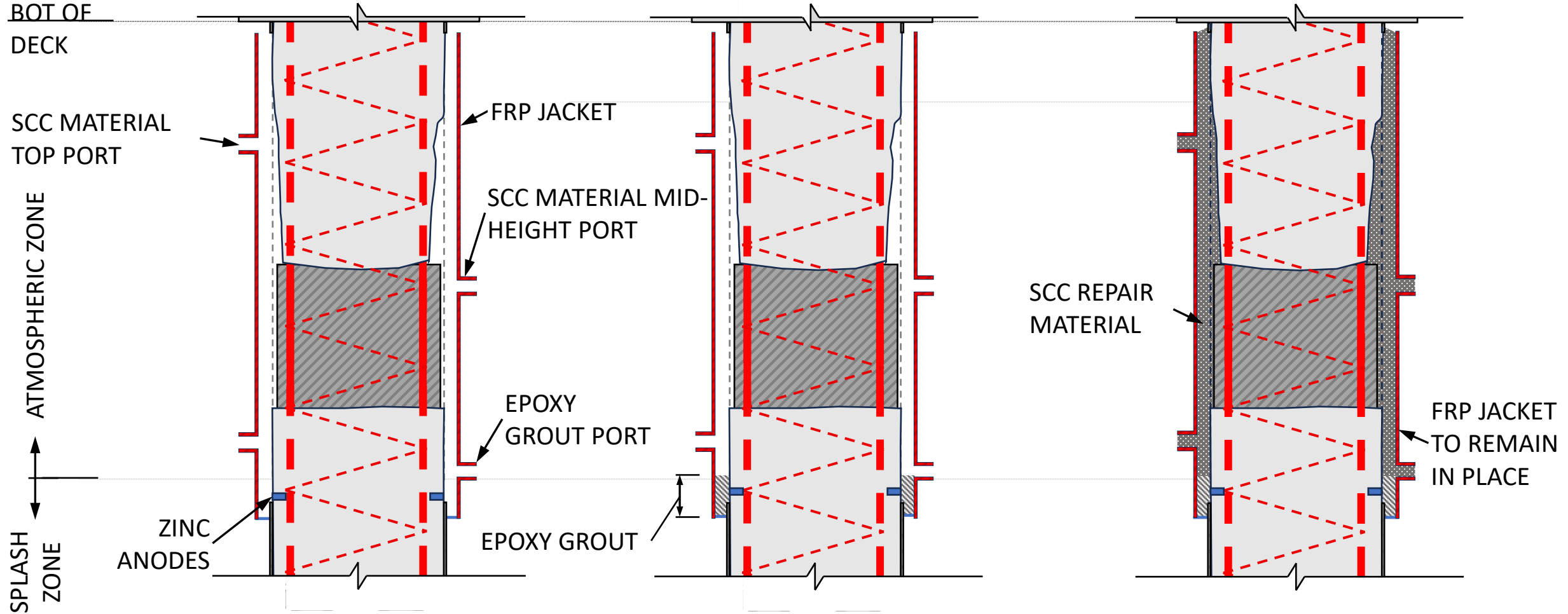
Level 3 Repairs



Level 3 Repairs



Level 3 Repairs





Conclusions

- Tremie placement using bentonite slurry, although effective, must be carefully monitored to avoid concrete contamination
- NDT methods provide valuable information about the condition of the structure
 - Often, simple methods provide a significant amount of information and should not be disregarded
 - More advanced methods can be used to confirm initial assessments

Conclusions

- Consider constraints
 - Use established industry solutions as a starting point
 - Consult with repair product manufacturers
 - Utilize readily available structural components
- Re-establish long-term performance
 - *“Strength is essential but otherwise unimportant” Hardy Cross*
 - Do not overlook durability!



ANY QUESTIONS?

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CONVENTION
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SESSION EVALUATION

Resources

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NAVIGATING CHALLENGES IN WHARF PILE REHABILITATION



Esteban Zecchin, PhD, EIT
Staff Engineer
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