Welcome

The 2011 National Bridge Inventory (NBI) lists 74,097 bridges with epoxy-coated reinforcing steel in the decks covering an area of over 98,438,210 square yards. The popularity of epoxy-coated reinforcing steel is supported by its performance in many independent research programs conducted by Federal and State Agencies, Universities and Consulting Companies. Initial costs of epoxy-coated reinforcing steel are substantially lower than other corrosion protection systems and life-cycle costs have shown that these bars provide a long-life solution substantially lower than other systems. Epoxy-coated reinforcing steel may also be combined with other corrosion mitigation methods, such as high-performance concrete. For more information on epoxy-coated reinforcing steel and its performance please visit www.epoxyinterestgroup.org.

Projects Using Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Steel Wanted

EIG wants to feature your project in upcoming editions of Anti-Corrosion Times and our Project Gallery. All project types are welcome. Please send basic information on the project and information on how to access photography (construction and/or finished, all photo credits) to info@epoxy.crsi.org.

Projects

11th Street Bridge
Washington, D.C.

In 2012, the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) opened the 11th Street Bridge, which replaced two structurally deficient and functionally obsolete bridges with three new bridges containing epoxy-coated reinforcing steel. This $300-million project is the largest ever constructed by DDOT and is the first river bridge replacement in the District in more than 40 years. The project is the District’s first design-build-to-budget bridge. It is expected to carry 180,000 vehicles per day by 2030 and provides connections to allow traffic between three freeways.
Allegheny River Bridge
Harmar/Plum, PA
In 2007 construction started on a new bridge over the Allegheny River between Harmar and Plum in Pennsylvania. This $190-million, 2,350 ft long concrete segmental bridge replaced older truss bridges that were built in 1949 and 1951. Approximately 50,000yd³ of concrete and 3,000 ton of epoxy-coated reinforcing steel reinforcement were used in the structure. The bridge was constructed over local roads, active rail lines, the river and 14-Mile Island, an environmentally-sensitive state park; it opened to traffic in 2010.

One World Trade Center
New York City, NY
Construction of the One World Trade Center in New York City began in 2006 and when complete it will be the tallest building in the United States, standing at a height of 1,776 feet with 105 floors. Close to the building are two glass reflecting pools, built on the exact locations of the former Twin Towers that were destroyed on September 11, 2001. The pools are intended to fill out the “footprint” of the towers, each being equal to the exact perimeter of the North and South Tower, respectively. The $301-million building, owned by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, uses epoxy-coated reinforcing steel throughout the lower level to protect the reinforced concrete against damage from deicing salts.

New Publication from the Epoxy Interest Group

The following document may be downloaded from www.epoxyinterestgroup.org or if you wish hard copies, please contact us at info@epoxyinterestgroup.org.

Case History: featuring the Jeremiah Morrow Bridge on I-71
EIG is pleased to announce the publication of a Case History featuring the Jeremiah Morrow Bridge on I-71. This twin span 2200 ft segmental concrete box girder bridge will be completed in 2015 and use approximately 5000 ton of epoxy-coated reinforcing steel.

Epoxy Interest Group now on Facebook

Become a fan of the Epoxy Interest Group on Facebook and stay updated as we find new research and projects.

Visit EIG on Facebook

Winner Announced

Congratulations to Daren Dong, New York, NY who won a $50 Gift Card for registering on the EIG Web site.

Questions from the Field

**Question:** Can I weld Epoxy-coated Reinforcing Steel?

**Answer:** Field welding of epoxy-coated bars is acceptable with the Architect/Engineer’s authorization, provided the base steel meets ASTM A706/A706M. Bars meeting ASTM A615/A615M may also be welded but may require preheating. Welding should conform to AWS D1.4/D1.4M. After welding, coated bars should be repaired using a two-part repair material approved by the coating manufacturer and meeting the appropriate specifications. Tack welding is not permitted.

Editors Note:

We hope that you find information on this website useful and please contact us if additional information is required.