

NEWSLETTER



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2011

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Steven J. Maloof

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

For several years the Georgia Chapter, ACI Dan R. Brown Awards Banquet has taken place on a Thursday night. But due to scheduling conflicts with the World of Concrete and the banquet venue, we have scheduled this year's 2011 Awards Banquet for Tuesday, January 31, 2012.

The call for entry form has been sent out and a copy is included on this newsletter. If you have a project that you would like to submit you can do so on the Georgia Chapter Website. Once you submit this information, we will mail you a binder, a registration form, and submittal information you should include about your project. Once completed, you can send these binders back to the GA ACI Office where they will be entered into the competition.

The GA ACI Chapter, The Board, and The Awards Committee work very hard to make this event as special as possible. It creates opportunity by bring all of the people involved in the project together to celebrate success and showcase the project and its participates.

A project can be submitted by anyone involved including, but not limited to, the designer, the architect, the concrete producer, the owner, the general contractor or any other supplier/contractor. Or, better yet, make it a joint venture between project participants. The project itself can be anything from a high rise to a residential project.

It is also very important that you register for the banquet as soon as possible. This will enable the awards committee to more closely communicate with the banquet venue to ensure sufficient seating to accommodate all attendees

I look forward to helping make this event a special night for our members and guests. In order for the event to be successful; however, we must have projects entered. So please discuss your projects with the other participants and plan to enter any that you feel are noteworthy. If you need any assistance with an entry or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the ACI Office.

Thank you,

Steven J. Maloof
Georgia Chapter ACI, President



Member News

UPCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, Oct. 15, 2011

ACI Field Tech Grade I Certification Exam
TEC Services, Inc.
Lawrenceville, GA
7:45 am – 2:00 pm



October 16 – 20, 2011

ACI Fall Convention
Millennium Hotel & Duke Energy Center
Cincinnati, OH

Information & Registration at:
www.concrete.org



Saturday, Oct. 22, 2011

ACI Aggregate / Lab / Strength Cert. Exam
TEC Services, Inc.
Lawrenceville, GA
7:45 am – 4:00 pm



Friday, Oct. 28, 2011

GA Chapter ACI Lunch Meeting

"Past to Present – Trends in Decorative Concrete"
Bob Harris w/ *Decorative Concrete Inst.*

Crowne Plaza Hotel
Atlanta Perimeter Ravinia
4355 Ashford Dunwoody Road
Atlanta, GA 30346



11:30 am Registration
12:00 pm - 1:30 pm Lunch Meeting

Information & Registration at:
www.georgiachapteraci.org

Thursday, Nov. 3 2011

ACI Field Tech Grade I Training

GC&PA Headquarters
Tucker, GA
12:30 pm – 4:30 pm



Saturday, Nov. 12, 2011

ACI Field Tech Grade I Certification Exam
Heidelberg Technology Center
Doraville, GA
7:45 am – 2:00 pm



Tuesday, Dec. 6, 2011

ACI/PCA 318-11 Building Code Seminar
Atlanta, GA - Venue TBA
8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Information & Registration at:
www.concrete.org



Important Note: ACI Training & Exams are for Pre-registered Persons Only.

****No walk up seating available****

For Information go to:

www.cabofgeorgia.org

GC&PA Headquarters
2201 Moon Street
Tucker, GA 30085
770-621-9324

Georgia Chapter ACI Student Scholarships Available



Georgia Chapter, ACI is now offering a **\$2,500 "Working Man" Scholarship** as well as a **\$5,000 Student Scholarship**. Deadline for submitting application: **November 30, 2011**.

Information and submission instructions are available on our web site: www.georgiachapteraci.org

In addition, our **Sponsor-A-Student** program provides free ACI International student memberships (at \$30 each) and subsidizes student lunches at our Chapter meetings. These students are the future of ACI and our industry.

You can pledge to sponsor one or more student ACI International memberships at \$30 each and/or several student lunch subsidies at \$10 each. Please fill out a pledge form and fax to the Georgia Chapter office at (770) 621-9380. Special recognition is given to any individual or group that sponsors five or more student memberships.

Thank you in advance for your generous support. Questions, need more information? Visit us on the web or call "Sam" at the Chapter Office.

NEW MEMBERS

Aaron Lamb

BASF

Angela Miller

One South Concrete

As a reminder, membership in "The Greatest ACI Chapter in the World" is only \$40 annually and the social benefits and concrete knowledge offered is Priceless. Share this newsletter with a friend and lets see if we can get a few more members to round out our year end numbers.

For more information or to sign up, visit us on line at:
georgiachapteraci.org



September Meeting



September was our first meeting back after summer break. We tried something new this month by having a breakfast meeting at JR's Log House Restaurant in Norcross. Turn out was pretty good with approximately 30 "bright eyed and bushy tailed" members in attendance to hear an informative "industry update" on *Performance Criteria for Concrete* presented by Mark F. Chrzanowski, P.E., a Principal with CH2M Hill.

Mark opened with a thought provoking *Health and Safety Moment* on the importance of knowing CPR and being "willing and able" to jump in and help when someone is in need!

His presentation began with a look back at "Prescription" specifications which have been the standard method for specifying concrete in the US for 100+ years and is the basis of Governing Codes and Specifications in the US. Specifiers have traditionally taken up the position of "Thou Shall", use these materials, use these methods of construction and if you do?; "we know the final product will be good". Mark covered some inherent problems with this approach like: boiler plate solution of one size fits all does not always work with all materials in all locations; do specifiers always understand all? (i.e. material science, material availability, market economies or market specific problems); who actually owns the problem?; and finally, a prescriptive approach often stifles innovation.



Mark further offered that "Performance" specifications, as an alternative to prescription, often times provide a better approach by clearly defining the desired end results with respect to strength, exposure and durability requirements, and life cycle expectations. In addition, project stakeholder roles, i.e. owner, designer, contractor, producer and code officials are often times better defined and expectations better understood when performance requirements are specified. Although performance offers many benefits over prescription, Mark pointed out that it is not perfect and may not be a good fit for "all" projects.

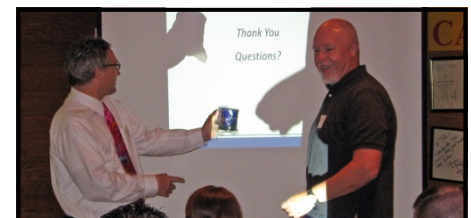
Mark continued with a historical look P2P "prescriptive to performance" initiatives in our industry; beginning with the SDC's "industry critical technology" initiative in 2004; ACI TAC's creation of ITG-8 in 2007; and the formal approval of ACI Committee 329, *Performance Criteria for Ready Mixed Concrete*, in 2009. ITG-8 produced a document in 2010, ITG8R-10, which is a Guide Report that includes 7 chapters; 1-introduction, 2-Terminology, 3-Elements of Performance-Based Requirements, 4-Developments of Acceptance Criteria, 5-Implementation Guidelines, 6-Prescriptive Durability Requirements in ACI 318 and 301 and Performance-Based Alternatives, and 7-References. ACI 329, Mark is the committee chair, had their first meeting on March 24, 2010. They developed a mission statement: "*Develop and report information on performance criteria for ready-mixed concrete.*" and set some goals to: develop a consensus technical document using the ITG-8 Report as a start, evaluate barriers to acceptance of performance criteria in ACI Documents, and propose Code and Specification language recommendations on performance criteria for ready-mixed concrete, to code and specification committees.



Mark finished up with a few closing thoughts: performance is NOT for everyone or every project, they can open the door to innovation while keeping out the "Charlatans and Schmucks", performance is an alternative, and "change in the industry will evolve with a whisperwhile the good ideas will become sustainable".



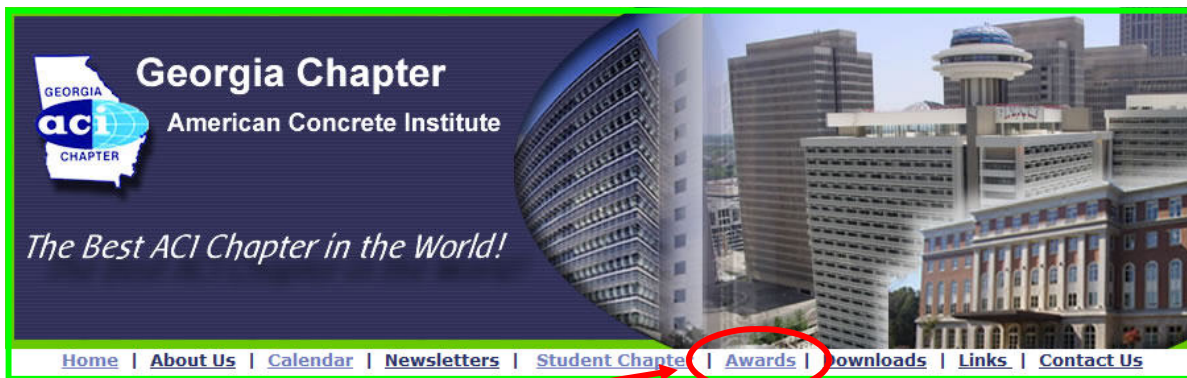
Chapter VP George Harrison thank all for their attendance and made **THE CUP** presentation. We all departed for the start of another Exciting Day in the Lovely World of Ready-Mixed Concrete!!!



Annual awards competition, Call for Entries!

2011 Dan R. Brown Awards Competition Georgia Chapter, American Concrete Institute

The Georgia Chapter, American Concrete Institute and co-sponsor Georgia Concrete & Products Association invite you to submit an entry in the 2010 Awards Competition. This annual award recognizes and honors creative, innovative, aesthetic and imaginative uses of concrete and concrete masonry in new construction projects and concrete restoration projects completed between January 1, 2010 and October 31, 2011. All architects, engineers, contractors, developers and industry related professionals are eligible to enter this competition. Complete rules and details will be included with your project binder.



Go to the [Awards](#) link to register as a 2011 sponsor or to make and entry in the Awards Competition.

5 Step Process to Submit Entry for the Awards Competition

- 1) Contact us at (770)621-9324 or register online at www.georgiachapteraci.org
- 2) You will receive your entry package complete with binder, sheet protectors, detailed instructions and entry form
- 3) Prepare your awards competition entry and return with a check for \$95 per entry. Deadline for submission is December 9, 2011.
- 4) Results of the judging will be announced in December 2011.
- 5) The awards will be presented at the Annual Awards Banquet on Tuesday, January 31, 2011 at the Crowne Plaza Ravinia



This month in *Concrete International*....

Reprinted from the October 2011 issue of *Concrete International*
with permission from American Concrete Institute (www.concrete.org)



"Thought this article fit well with last month's speaker topic, a good example of "team" play that would work well on a Performance Specification based project"

The Great American Tower—A Team Project

A new crown jewel for the Queen City

By W. Calvin McCall, Kevin Rowsell, Jim Pickup,
and Ray Pisaneschi

The Great American Tower is a parking, office, and retail facility in downtown Cincinnati, OH. The 1700-car parking garage has 11 levels, the retail spaces are at street level, and the 41-level office tower is above a portion of the garage. When the venture was announced and project groups were being formed, it was an exciting time for all involved. This was going to be the premier building in the Cincinnati skyline, so everyone in the local building industry wanted to work on it—the declining economy and project interruptions throughout the country only added to the eagerness of taking part in its construction.

The Great American Tower, like every project, started with plans and specifications; and, like every project, it did not get built without some modifications to those plans and specifications. The success of a project is often determined by the way those modifications are managed by the construction managers, architects, engineers, contractors, subcontractors, testing professionals, specialty contractors, consultants, and the owner's representative(s). While many projects have groups that are often called teams (such as building team, design team, the executive team), building a true

Many articles are written about how problems are resolved after the problems have occurred. All too often, a consulting engineer with expertise in concrete construction issues is called in after the concrete has been placed. By then, the primary focus is on managing a problem or helping to determine responsibility for corrective actions (and costs). At this stage, the various members of the group constructing a project are not acting together. Instead, they're blaming each other for the problem (or claiming it wasn't their responsibility). This article is about a different process; it's about a project where a group of people became a team and developed a procedure to work out problems before the problems occurred—before substantial construction began.

team requires more than just calling the group a team. A team is a group of people associated in some joint action, and true teams are built and maintained. Teams will have members with unique skills that are needed to complete tasks.

A successful team consists of different individuals who perform various functions. As an example, a baseball team consists of nine players on the field. Each plays a specific position, each brings a specific skill to the team, each has a specific area of responsibility, and each must work for the common good of the team.

A team may have its superstars, but even a superstar cannot win a championship without the help of the rest of the team. Everyone on the team knows their position, trusts the teammates to play their positions, and does not try to play those teammates' positions. As an example, the outfielder does not tell the pitcher how to pitch the ball or which type of pitch to throw. Neither does the pitcher tell the outfielder how to play his position. Baseball teams are not just a group of players that meet one day and begin playing as a team. The team is built: team members are selected based on their skills and each learns his role through practicing with the team.



The Great American Tower nears completion in the summer of 2010

Team continued on Page 6...

...Team continued from page 5

When architects, engineers, contractors, skilled workers, logistic support, safety personnel, inspectors, and owner's representatives form a team, a more successful project is a likely result—especially if each of the team members is allowed to contribute in the areas of their expertise. Using the baseball example, the engineer should not tell the contractor how to construct the building, nor should the contractor tell the architect/engineer how to design the building. Both of the team members should have confidence that each will perform their specific responsibilities while working for the successful completion of the project, scoring a win-win for all team members.

When Baker Concrete Construction was awarded the contract for the concrete package for the Great American Tower project, Baker recognized that the Cincinnati market did not have an extensive history with the high strength concrete required for the project. Baker Concrete Construction decided that only a team effort was going to ensure success for the project. So, with full support from Turner Construction, Baker organized a partnering session with the goal of transforming the project players into a team.

Partnering

Gary Bates from the Roenker Bates Group was the facilitator for the partnering session. With the goals of building a team and outlining common goals for the project, the session lasted an entire day. The facilitator emphasized that partnering is based on shared goals, mutual trust and respect, and effective communication. The goal of partnering is to build win-win solutions where everyone on the team succeeds. Attendees included representatives from the architect, structural engineer, construction manager, concrete subcontractor, concrete suppliers, concrete consultant, and testing laboratory. Another important person attending was a representative of Eagle Realty Group, the owner of the building. The fact that the owner was taking a day out of his schedule to attend this meeting emphasized the importance of the meeting to all the attendees. Attending staff members included senior management, computer technical experts, safety managers, and construction workers. A primary goal in building a team is to develop communication links, so a critical first step for the meeting was arranging the tables and assigning seating, encouraging participants to interact outside their normal circle of contacts. The seating was carefully selected to group people of various interests so that they could form a bond and put a name with a face.

Before a team can be built, the team must know the goals, so one of the primary objectives was to ensure that everyone knew the owner's expectations for the project. The owner started the meeting with a project overview clearly stating his expectations. Presentations were then made by the architect, the structural engineer, and the general contractor, each communicating their expectations. These expectations included not only the requirements for the completed structure but also the effects on neighbors (for example, noise, traffic control, and cleanup). In turn, the rest of the attendees made self-introductions and stated their function in the project.

The first order of business after introductions was to

create a team name (while every team has a name, many do not have the opportunity of creating their own name). After discussing numerous suggestions, the team agreed on the Towering Achievers—a name that also summarized the project mission statement.

Unlike many meetings in which a few individuals dominate the conversation, nearly everyone in the room participated because the environment was designed to make everyone feel comfortable speaking without the concern of criticism. As the meeting progressed, a Partnership Charter (Fig. 1) was written to represent the mission of the team. It should be noted that the charter was not written by management; it was written collectively and signed by each member of the team.

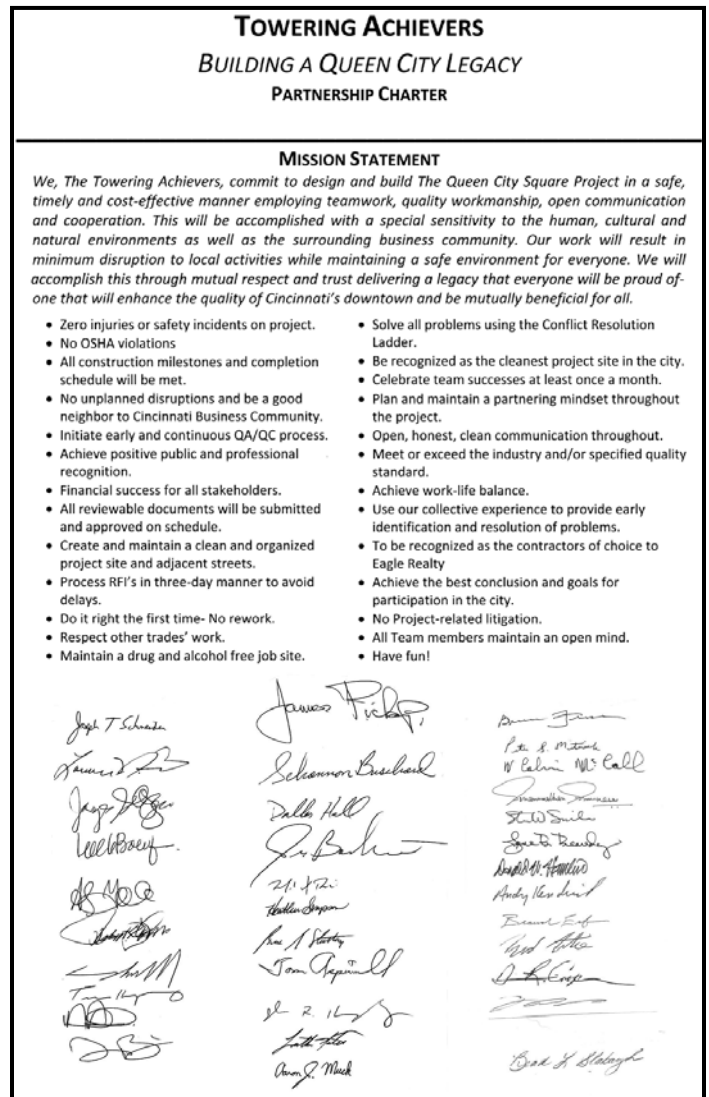


Fig. 1: Partnering agreement and mission statement for the Towering Achievers

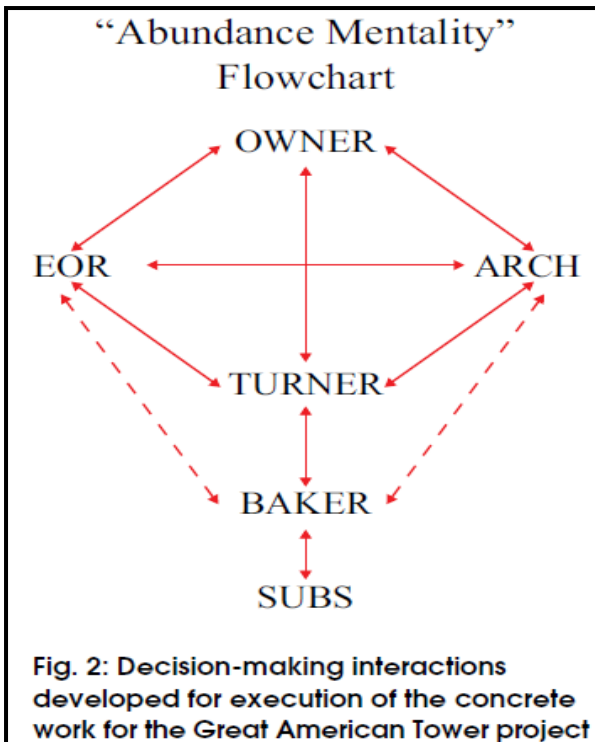
The partnering session clearly established the decision making procedure for the project, which involved getting the right group of team members together to make decisions. Figure 2 shows the flowchart that was developed by the team members at the partnering meeting to establish the most efficient way to make good "win-win" decisions in a reasonable time frame.

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... The term “abundance mentality,” as defined by Steven Covey, author of *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*, is a concept in which a person—or in this case a team—believes there are enough resources and success to share with others. Individuals and teams with abundance mentality are able to celebrate the success of others rather than be threatened by it.

The team developed this chart to establish decision-making authority. As the flowchart shows, Turner provided the core communication and was responsible for organizing meetings with the appropriate team members to resolve an issue. Even though Baker was not directly responsible to the Owner, Engineer of Record, or Architect, it was clear they would need to interact with them and have direct dialogue to achieve the project goals. Allowing direct communication in this manner, rather than taking information from Baker and presenting it to the Owner, Engineer of Record, or Architect, set the tone for how challenges would be managed throughout the project and was one of the more critical factors in the success of the Towering Achievers.



Another item that is important on a project is determining who will make decisions and what will happen if an agreement cannot be reached quickly. All projects have some degree of conflict between various team members but what is critical to the project is how quickly the conflict is resolved so that the team can move on with the main task—constructing the building. Many projects get bogged down because no one wants to make a timely decision. The Towering Achievers developed a conflict resolution ladder to be used as a means of resolving conflicts (Fig. 3). The team agreed that conflicts should be resolved at the lowest possible level and in a timely manner; however, if a mutual resolution was not achieved in a specific time period, the item would be moved up the ladder to the next tier. Once an item was elevated,

the next level would attempt to solve the problem within the agreed-upon time.

Time Frame	Turner Construction	Baker Concrete	Eagle Realty
Top of tier 5 days	Executive Vice President	Owner	Senior Vice President
2 days	Regional Manager	Owner Manager	Owner's Rep
2 days	Project Executive	Project Executive	Owner's Rep with Architect
3 days	Project Managers	Project Manager	Owner's Rep Engineer
3 days Lower tier	Project Superintendent	Project Superintendent	Owner's Rep and Inspection Personnel

Fig. 3: Conflict resolution ladder to be used as a means of resolving conflicts

As the partnering meeting progressed, it became obvious that the group was already adapting these communication methods and believed that the concept would be successful. The partnering session did the following:

- Communicated the goals of the project for all team members;
- Established the Towering Achievers team;
- Developed interaction and communication pathways between representatives of the various disciplines; and
- Established the basis for respect and trust between the representatives of the disciplines.

As the job progressed, the Great American Tower had unique challenges. However, due to the team effort, problems were resolved much more efficiently than otherwise possible. The team members trusted each other to do their respective jobs correctly and efficiently.

Mat Foundation

An early challenge that clearly needed to be addressed was the base mat foundation concrete placement. The foundation for the office tower is a 6 ft (1.8 m) thick mat supported on 300 piles, each about 45 ft (14 m) long. Placed on a 3 in. (76 mm) thick mud slab, the foundation (which included five layers of reinforcing bars as well as plumbing lines and conduit) required about 5600 yd³ (4280 m³) of concrete with a compressive strength of 8000 psi (55 MPa) at 28 days.

The mat foundation placement was scheduled to occur during the winter of 2009—a winter that ended up being one of the coldest on record. While cold weather may be somewhat beneficial to mass concrete, minimum concrete temperatures must still be maintained. This meant that the concrete supplier had to have adequate hot water capacity. It was determined that to successfully complete the mat foundation, a placement rate of 550 yd³ (420 m³) per hour was required. The primary batch plant did not have adequate capacity to meet the production requirements, so a second plant was brought on board to supplement production.

The project team agreed that consistent concrete was important, so it was necessary that all of the concrete delivered to the project contained the same materials. After several meetings, it was determined that there would be a total of three batch plants used for the project. The primary supplier would produce approximately half of the concrete using a central mix plant located close to the project. The secondary supplier would ...

Team continued on Page 8...

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... use two dry batch plants. One was a permanent plant located about 20 minutes from the project, and the second one was a portable batch plant constructed at the site of the primary batch plant. To achieve consistency of material, the permanent plant for the secondary concrete supplier temporarily changed raw materials and the portable plant used materials from the primary supplier's stockpiles. This gave the project a total of three plants with a capacity of 550 yd³ (420 m³) per hour producing consistent concrete.

An additional problem was that the mat foundation concrete was specified to have a 28-day compressive strength of 8000 psi (55 MPa). With the exception of a few projects, 8000 psi (55 MPa) concrete was not normally produced in the Cincinnati market. To make things a little more complicated, the strength of the first trial batch did not exceed the specified compressive strength by a sufficient amount. The big question was "Are we going to put that much concrete in the excavation and not know if it's going to be good enough?" The challenge was how to develop, test, and evaluate a concrete mixture design on a timely basis to meet the placement schedule. Delaying the project was not an option.

To determine the best course of action, a mixture design team was organized to analyze the strength data and make modifications to the concrete mixture proportions to increase the compressive strength while considering the properties of mass concrete. The team modified the concrete specification to require a compressive strength of 7500 psi (52 MPa) at 56 days and 8000 psi (55 MPa) at 120 days. This was presented to the entire project team about 3 weeks prior to the placement, and even though many of the nontechnical members did not understand the details, they all understood that the strength would be the same but it would take a little longer to achieve. During this tense time, meetings were exclusively about what could be done to make the project progress. The team determined that there was minimal risk of having long-term strength problems and the foundation could be placed on schedule.



Fig. 4: The mat foundation placement on a Sunday morning. Ambient temperatures were between 25 and 30°F (-4 and -1°C)

An additional complication for the base mat was that the top surface was intended to serve as the first-level parking surface in

the garage. This required that the finished concrete have a durable, tined surface with air entrainment and adequate slopes to drain. This created additional problems because the concrete mixture design was proportioned to have a slower-than-normal setting time. The ambient temperature was in the high 20s (°F), and the construction team did not feel that they could produce the type of finish that was required to meet the expectations of the owner. Their concerns were that the concrete would not be hard enough to apply the required finish without marring the surface while putting on the insulating blankets to protect the concrete from excessive thermal differences. Also, the team did not believe that it would be able to successfully protect the surface of the mat foundation during the construction of the building above.

Ten days before the placement, the team determined that the only way to accomplish the finish was to have a deferred topping. As a result of this change, the thickness of the mat foundation was reduced by 1.5 in. (38 mm) and the air-entraining admixture was taken out of the concrete mixture.

During discussions among the team members, both positive and negative aspects of the deferred topping were presented. The positive features were that:

- Placing the mat foundation with a rough finish removed the risks of taking specific steps to provide an exposed finish during very cold weather;
- Using a separate layer of concrete as the exposed surface would help eliminate another difficult-to-control item—the air entrainment; and
- Using a separate layer as the exposed surface would provide an opportunity to have a finish that could be completed in a more favorable environment.

A negative aspect was the potential for delamination of the deferred topping. While there was much discussion of how to design and construct a topping that would not delaminate, the team agreed that this two-course construction was the best possible alternative. The team also determined that there was not a need to immediately develop a complete design for the deferred topping because it would not be applied until 6 to 9 months after the base mat was placed. With the decision to use the deferred topping, the team was ready to move on with plans for the foundation placement.

Two teams were established to facilitate the mat foundation placement. One team focused on the community protection and disclosure functions. The other team focused on the actual construction of the foundation. The intent of the community team was to make sure that the public was informed of the event. This involved many meetings with the Cincinnati fire department and traffic department to ensure that there were adequate roads for construction and to make sure the impact to the public was minimized. This included cleaning the streets and turning the streets back over for public use. The community team not only ensured that residents were aware of the placement's effects on traffic, but they also created an observation site so that the owner and public could watch the placement progress.

The construction team had the responsibility of preparing for and executing the placement. Five concrete pumps, plus two backup pumps, were assigned to the placement and the positions of the pumps were set so that each could reach a specific part of ..

Team continued on Page 9...

...Team continued from page 8

... the foundation and have room to operate. Staging areas for the concrete trucks were defined so that they could be deployed to the pumps as needed. The concrete plants were prepared and checked to ensure they could produce consistent, quality concrete for the duration of the placement, and contingencies were made for variations in the weather conditions. An on-site lab was set up with heated water tanks to maintain the initial curing temperatures of the test cylinders. Plans were set in place for the concrete to be sampled and tested. Plastic properties were to be constantly monitored to identify trends, and they were to be communicated to a single person who would relay the data to the concrete companies.

The preparations were finalized and it was time to execute the plan. The mat foundation placement took place in the middle of January 2009, on a Sunday morning when ambient temperatures were between 25 and 30°F (-4 and -1°C). As the placement continued (Fig. 4), there were a few minor problems; however, the team successfully managed them. The mat foundation was successfully placed and all strength tests exceeded the design values. The top of the mat served as a working surface during much of the construction and the topping course was placed well after the building was enclosed. As the building was being constructed, the team began looking at details, bonding methods, and mixture designs for the topping slab. The team was concerned about bonding the topping slab to the substrate and out-of-joint cracking. For the bonding challenge, a testing program was established so that the means and methods would result in the topping slab being adequately bonded to the substrate. Three test slabs with the following bonding methods were used for trials:

- Abrade the substrate surface;
- Clean the substrate surface and use a cement slurry; and
- Clean the substrate and use a bonding agent applied in accordance with manufacturer's suggestions.

After the test slabs had cured for 7 days, pull off tests were conducted. All of the test slabs showed excellent bonding strength. The team chose the cement slurry method.

The next item to be considered was how to manage cracking of the topping slab. It was understood that all concrete is prone to cracking, but it was the intent of the team to minimize cracking. The team determined that the concrete mixture should be proportioned to minimize shrinkage, include fibers to control plastic cracking, cut joints full depth on 8 ft (2.4 m) centers, and water cure the concrete. After the completion of the topping slabs, the team was of the opinion that using a deferred topping slab was the correct decision; and it met the expectations of the owner. It provided a parking surface that had superior drainage, durability, and appearance that could not have been achieved if the foundation had been used as the parking surface.

The mat foundation served as the first piece of major construction for the project, but it was also a testimony to the cohesiveness of the team. As with any project, there were many additional challenges for the team to solve. Even though the team was developed for the concreting operation, it was expanded to include other facets of the construction process. The project was completed on time and within budget with the first group of tenants occupying space in January 2011. The initial goals and expect-

tations of the team were never forgotten and, as evidenced in the Cincinnati skyline, the Towering Achievers successfully constructed the Great American Tower.

The Towering Achievers

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, Inc., Architect
 Thornton Tomasetti, Inc., Structural Engineer
 Turner Construction, Construction Manager
 Baker Concrete Construction, Concrete Subcontractor
 Hilltop Companies and Spurlino Materials,
 Concrete Suppliers
 Concrete Engineering Specialists, LLC,
 Concrete Consultant
 H.C. Nutting Company, Concrete Testing Company

About the Authors



member of ACI Committee 318, Structural Concrete Building Code.

W. Calvin McCall, FCI, is a Principal with Concrete Engineering Specialists, LLC, Charlotte, NC. A member of several ACI technical committees, including Responsibility in Concrete Construction and the TAC Construction Standards Committee, he is the past Chair of ACI Committee 301, Specifications for Concrete, and a previous



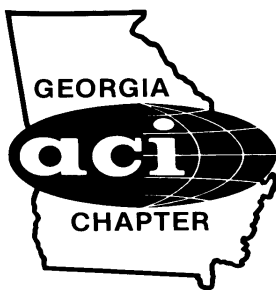
Kevin Rowsell, an employee of Baker Concrete Construction for 28 years, was the Concrete Project Executive on the Great American Tower project. He received his BS in construction management from the University of Cincinnati.



James Pickup, an employee of Baker Concrete Construction, was the Concrete Superintendent on the Great American Tower project. He has 49 years of hands-on concrete construction experience.

Raymond (Ray) Pisaneschi, an employee of Baker Concrete Construction for 15 years, was the Project Manager on the Great American Tower project. He received his BS in civil engineering from the Pennsylvania State University.

Georgia Chapter ACI



Newsletter

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September - December

Editor: Wayne Wilson



Comments?

Contact the editor at:
wayne.wilson@holcim.com

Georgia Chapter Offices:
2201 Moon Street
Tucker, Georgia 30085
(770) 621-9324
FAX: 770-621-9380
www.georgiachapteraci.org



GA CHAPTER ACI OCTOBER MEETING NOTICE



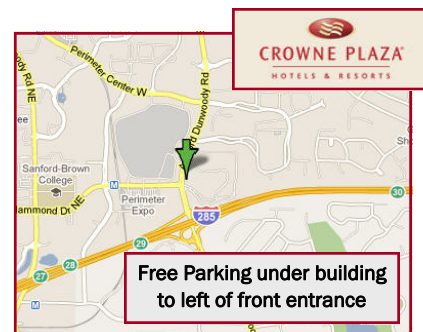
Date: **Friday, October 28, 2011**



Remember to pick-up your PDH's for attendance...

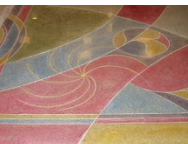
Time: **Registration — 11:30 am**
Luncheon—12:00 p.m.

Location: **Crowne Plaza Ravinia Hotel**
4355 Ashford Dunwoody Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30346
Tel: 770-395-7700



Program: **Past to Present - Trends in Decorative Concrete**

Speaker: **Bob Harris** is known worldwide in the Decorative Concrete Industry. He is president of the Decorative Concrete Institute, an organization in Temple, Georgia, that offers hands-on training and workshops in the latest decorative products and techniques. Decorative Concrete Institute also educates and trains Nationwide (DCI-West) and Globally (DCI-Europe).



He also was affiliated with a large manufacturer of decorative concrete products for nearly a decade, the last part of which he served as the director of product training. In this role, he conducted hands-on training seminars in architectural concrete in locations around the world in addition to being an essential part of technical support and research and development.

Bob is author of four guides that have sold over 35,000 copies worldwide; Bob Harris' Guide to Stained Interior Concrete Floors; Bob Harris' Guide to Stamped Concrete; Bob Harris' Guide to Concrete Overlays and Toppings; and Bob Harris Guide to Polished Concrete Floors. In addition to the Guides, Bob has three step-by-step instructional DVD's titled: A Guide to Concrete Overlays and Toppings with Bob Harris (200 minutes); Paladiano – Wonders of the World' by Bob Harris (Stamped Concrete – 2 hours 18 minutes) and A Guide to Stained Concrete and More...with Bob Harris (316 minutes). In addition to his own collection Bob has produced other professional DVD's for organizations such as the Portland Cement Association, AGC-Laborers and the Concrete Network. Bob also has written many articles for Concrete Décor and Concrete Construction Magazines.

Price: **\$25.00 Pre-registered**
\$30.00 Walk-ins & No-shows
\$10.00 Students



Cash or Check at the door



Use your credit card on-line only

RSVP: Register on line at: georgiachapteraci.org



or call: "Sam" Morris @ 770-455-7274 or Diane Dial @ 770-621-9324



or e-mail: "Sam" Morris @ SammieLFM@aol.com or Diane Dial @ ddial@mail.gcpa.org

*** Please RSVP by WEDNESDAY, October 26, 2011 ***

Please note: If you are not receiving the ACI Newsletter via e-mail, please call or e-mail either "Sam" or Diane with your new address. They both share the list and we do not want you to miss out on anything.