

An ACI Standard

Code Requirements for Assessment, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Existing Concrete Structures and Commentary

Reported by ACI Committee 562

ACI 562-16



American Concrete Institute
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Code Requirements for Assessment, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Existing Concrete Structures and Commentary

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Code Requirements for Assessment, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Existing Concrete Structures (ACI 562-16) and Commentary

An ACI Standard

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ACI 562-16, "Code Requirements for Assessment, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Existing Concrete Structures" was developed to provide design professionals involved in the assessment of existing concrete structures a code for the assessment of the damage and deterioration, and the design of appropriate repair and rehabilitation strategies. The code provides minimum requirements for assessment, repair, and rehabilitation of existing structural concrete buildings, members, systems and where applicable, nonbuilding structures. ACI 562-16 was specifically developed to work with the International Existing Building code (IEBC) or to be adopted as a stand-alone code.

CONTENTS

PREFACE, p. 3

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, p. 5

- 1.1—General, p. 5
- 1.2—Criteria for the assessment and design of repair and rehabilitation of existing concrete structures, p. 6
- 1.3—Applicability of this code, p. 8
- 1.4—Administration, p. 10
- 1.5—Responsibilities of the licensed design professional, p. 10
- 1.6—Construction documents, p. 11
- 1.7—Preliminary evaluation, p. 12

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CHAPTER 2—NOTATION AND DEFINITIONS, p. 14

- 2.1—Notation, p. 14
- 2.2—Definitions, p. 15

CHAPTER 3—REFERENCED STANDARDS, p. 22**CHAPTER 4—CRITERIA WHEN USING THIS CODE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL EXISTING BUILDING CODE (IEBC), p. 24**

- 4.1—General, p. 24
- 4.2—Compliance method, p. 25
- 4.3—Unsafe structural conditions, p. 25
- 4.4—Substantial structural damage, p. 26
- 4.5—Conditions of deterioration, faulty construction or damage less than substantial structural damage, p. 26
- 4.6—Conditions of deterioration, faulty construction, or damage less than substantial structural damage without strengthening, p. 28
- 4.7—Additions, p. 28
- 4.8—Alterations, p. 28
- 4.9—Change of occupancy, p. 29

CHAPTER 5—LOADS, FACTORED LOAD COMBINATIONS, AND STRENGTH REDUCTION FACTORS, p. 30

- 5.1—General, p. 30
- 5.2—Load factors and load combinations, p. 30
- 5.3—Strength reduction factors for rehabilitation design, p. 31
- 5.4—Strength reduction factors for assessment, p. 32
- 5.5—Additional load combinations for structures rehabilitated with external reinforcing systems, p. 32

CHAPTER 6—ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION, AND ANALYSIS, p. 35

- 6.1—Structural assessment, p. 35
- 6.2—Investigation and structural evaluation, p. 35
- 6.3—Material properties, p. 36
- 6.4—Test methods to quantify material and member properties, p. 39
- 6.5—Structural analysis of existing structures, p. 42
- 6.6—Structural serviceability, p. 43
- 6.7—Structural analysis for repair design, p. 43
- 6.8—Strength evaluation by load testing, p. 44
- 6.9—Recommendations, p. 44

CHAPTER 7—DESIGN OF STRUCTURAL REPAIRS, p. 45

- 7.1—General, p. 45

- 7.2—Strength and serviceability, p. 45
- 7.3—Behavior of repaired systems, p. 45
- 7.4—Interface bond, p. 46
- 7.5—Materials, p. 49
- 7.6—Design and detailing considerations, p. 50
- 7.7—Repair using supplemental post-tensioning, p. 53
- 7.8—Repair using fiber-reinforced polymer (FRP) composites, p. 54
- 7.9—Performance under fire and elevated temperatures, p. 56

CHAPTER 8—DURABILITY, p. 58

- 8.1—General, p. 58
- 8.2—Cover, p. 59
- 8.3—Cracks, p. 60
- 8.4—Corrosion and deterioration of reinforcement and metallic embedments, p. 60
- 8.5—Surface treatments and coatings, p. 63

CHAPTER 9—CONSTRUCTION, p. 64

- 9.1—General, p. 64
- 9.2—Stability and temporary shoring requirements, p. 64
- 9.3—Temporary conditions, p. 66
- 9.4—Environmental issues, p. 66

CHAPTER 10—QUALITY ASSURANCE, p. 67

- 10.1—General, p. 67
- 10.2—Inspection, p. 67
- 10.3—Testing of repair materials, p. 69
- 10.4—Construction observations, p. 70

CHAPTER 11—COMMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 71**APPENDIX A—CRITERIA WHEN USING THIS CODE AS A STAND-ALONE CODE, p. 78**

- A.1—General, p. 78
- A.2—Design-basis code criteria, p. 78
- A.3—Unsafe structural conditions, p. 79
- A.4—Substantial structural damage, p. 80
- A.5—Conditions of deterioration, faulty construction or damage less than substantial structural damage, p. 81
- A.6—Conditions of deterioration, faulty construction, or damage less than substantial structural damage without strengthening, p. 84
- A.7—Additions, p. 84
- A.8—Alterations, p. 84
- A.9—Change of occupancy, p. 85
- Key changes from ACI 562-13 to ACI 562-16, p. 86

PREFACE

This code provides minimum requirements for assessment, repair, and rehabilitation of existing structural concrete buildings, members, systems and where applicable, nonbuilding structures. This code was developed by an ANSI-approved consensus process. This code can supplement the **International Existing Building Code (IEBC)**, supplement the code governing existing structures of a local jurisdictional authority, or act as a stand-alone code in a locality that has not adopted an existing-building code. When this code is used as a stand-alone code, **Appendix A** is used in place of **Chapter 4**.

This code provides requirements for assessment, design and construction, or implementation of repairs and rehabilitation, including quality assurance requirements, for structural concrete in service. This code has no legal status unless it is adopted by the jurisdictional authority. Where the code has not been adopted, it serves as a standard providing minimum requirements for assessment, and design and construction of repair and rehabilitation of existing structural concrete. **ACI 318** provides minimum requirements for the materials, design, and detailing of structural concrete buildings and, where applicable, nonbuilding structures prior to issuance of a letter of occupancy or prior to the legally defined declaration of an existing structure and for new construction within existing structures where noted herein.

Key changes from ACI 562-13 to ACI 562-16 include: revisions to definitions used in the code to bring this document into conformance with the IEBC and other standards for existing structures; adding specific criteria requirements for assessment and design of repair and rehabilitation for varying levels of damage, deterioration, or faulty construction in Chapter 4 when using this code with IEBC and in Appendix A when using this code as a stand-alone code; and re-organization and revision of **Chapter 1** to address the amendments of **Chapters 2** and 4. Technical changes are summarized at the end of this document.



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CODE

COMMENTARY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1—General

1.1.1 ACI 562, “Code Requirements for Assessment, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Existing Concrete Structures,” is hereafter referred to as “this code.”

1.1.2 *Scope*—This code shall apply to assessment, repair, and rehabilitation of existing concrete structures as a code supplementing the **International Existing Building Code (IEBC)**, as part of a locally adopted code governing existing buildings or structures, or as a stand-alone code for existing concrete structures.

1.1.3 The intent of this code is to safeguard the public by providing minimum structural requirements for existing structural concrete members, systems, and buildings.

1.1.4 All references in this code to the licensed design professional shall be understood to mean persons who possess the knowledge, judgment and skills to interpret and properly use this code and are licensed in the jurisdiction where this code is being used. The licensed design professional for the project is responsible for and in charge of the assessment or rehabilitation design, or both.

1.1C—General

1.1.2C This code defines assessment, design, construction and durability requirements for repair and rehabilitation of existing concrete structures. Throughout this code, the term “structure” means an existing building, member, system, and, where applicable, nonbuilding structures where the construction is concrete or mixed construction with concrete and other materials.

Chapter 4 provides assessment, repair, and rehabilitation criteria if this code is used as a supplement to the **IEBC** for concrete members and systems.

Appendix A provides assessment, repair, and rehabilitation criteria when this code is used as a stand-alone code in a jurisdiction without a code governing existing structures.

1.1.3C The intent of this code is to address the safety of existing structures through assessment requirements that demonstrate an approximation of the structural reliability using demand-capacity ratio limits of **Chapter 4** or **Appendix A** and, if necessary as determined by the assessment, increase the structural capacity by repair or rehabilitation.

Unless prohibited by the jurisdictional authority, if an existing structure is shown to be unsafe in accordance with **4.3** or **A.3**, the structure should be rehabilitated using **4.3** or **A.3**.

Using the demand-capacity ratio limits of **4.5.1** or **A.5.1**, repair of the existing structural concrete to its pre-deteriorated state is permitted based on material properties specified in the original construction (per **Chapter 6**), and substantiated engineering principles of the original design. Where requirements of the original building code are appreciably changed in the current building code, the licensed design professional may consider using **4.5.2** or **A.5.2**.

Beyond the restoration assessment requirements of **4.5.1** and **4.5.3** or **A.5.1** and **A.5.3**, the structural reliability principles of **4.5.2** or **A.5.2** are permitted. These alternative requirements provide acceptable safety if the current building code demand exceeds the original building code demand or if the regulations of the original building code provide an unacceptable level of structural reliability.

1.1.4C The licensed design professional should exercise sound engineering knowledge, experience, and judgment when interpreting and applying this code.

CODE

1.1.5 The requirements of this code are provided using strength design provisions for demands and capacities, unless otherwise noted.

1.2—Criteria for the assessment and design of repair and rehabilitation of existing concrete structures

1.2.1 The “existing-building code” refers to the code adopted by a jurisdiction that regulates existing buildings or structures.

1.2.2 The “current building code” refers to the general building code adopted by a jurisdiction that presently regulates new building design and construction.

COMMENTARY

1.1.5C When this code permits the original building code regulations to be used and that code uses allowable stress design: those provisions should be substituted for strength design as noted in **4.5.3** or **A.5.3**; the licensed design professional is not required to use, but should consider using strength design provisions of this code as a check in the assessment of existing structures originally designed with allowable stress methods; and the licensed design professional may judge when the original building code is to be replaced by the current building code to provide structurally adequate resistance and reliability.

1.2C—Criteria for the assessment and design of repair and rehabilitation of existing concrete structures

1.2.1C The code governing existing buildings in the United States is commonly the **IEBC** developed by the International Code Council (ICC). The IEBC provides regulations for evaluations of damage and the limit for damage to be repaired using the original building code. If this limit is exceeded or if the licensed design professional judges the structural safety to be unacceptable based on rational engineering principles, rehabilitation is necessary in accordance with the requirements of the current building code.

1.2.2C The current building code establishes the design and construction regulations for new construction. Strength design regulations of the current building code include:

- a) required strengths computed using combinations of factored loads (strength design demands)
- b) design strengths (capacities) based on testing of materials, members, and systems
- c) analytical methods used to calculate member and system capacity
- d) strength reduction factors, which have been established to be consistent with reliability indices used with the strength design demands

The load factors and strength reduction factors in the current building code are obtained through rational design code calibration procedures to achieve the targeted reliability indices which produce historically acceptable structural safety for new structures. The targeted reliability indices are generally based on past structural behavior, engineering experiences, costs and consequences of loss among others. The resulting demand-capacity ratios for new structures provide the limits that are not to be exceeded if designing new construction, but these demand-capacity ratio limits need not to be the same as those for existing structures as noted in sections **4.5.2** and **A.5.2**.

The general building code in the United States is usually based on the **International Building Code (IBC)** published by the ICC. Prior to 2015, Chapter 34 of the IBC included provisions for existing structures. For the design and construction of new concrete structures, the IBC and most other older general building codes often reference **ACI 318**,

CODE

1.2.3 The “original building code” refers to the general building code applied by the jurisdictional authority to the structure in question at the time the existing structure was permitted for construction.

1.2.4 *Design-basis code criteria*

1.2.4.1 The types of design-basis code criteria used in this code are assessment criteria and design-basis criteria. The design-basis code criteria of this code shall be used to assess and design rehabilitations of existing members, systems, and structures.

1.2.4.2 Assessment and design-basis criteria and the requirements for applying these criteria are provided in **Chapter 4** and **Appendix A**. Chapter 4 applies if a jurisdiction has adopted the **International Existing Building Code (IEBC)** as the existing building code. Appendix A applies if a jurisdiction has not adopted the IEBC or if a jurisdiction has adopted this code.

COMMENTARY

Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary, with exceptions and additions.

1.2.3C This definition of “original building code” is consistent with the building code in effect at the time of original permitted construction per the **IEBC**. In assessing existing structures, the licensed design professional may need to consider changes in the codes enforced by the local jurisdictional authority for the structure from the time of the original design through the time of the completion of construction.

Reference to design requirements of the original building code should include: demands determined using either nominal loads, load factors, and load combinations of the original building code or using allowable design loads and load combinations of the original building code; capacities determined using either strength design and reinforcement detailing provisions, and strength reduction factors of the original building code or using allowable stress design provisions of the original building code; and construction materials. Requirements for concrete design and construction include previous versions of **ACI 318**, concrete codes predating ACI 318, or concrete provisions within the original building code. A structural assessment using allowable stress design provisions of the original building code should be coupled with an evaluation using current standards or the strength design and reinforcement detailing provisions of this code to increase the understanding of structural behavior and to judge if more consistent and safe remedial recommendations are necessary using the current building code.

1.2.4.1C If a jurisdiction has adopted the IEBC, then the design-basis code criteria are based on the IEBC with supplemental requirements of this code for unsafe structural conditions, damage less than substantial structural damage, deterioration of concrete and reinforcement, faulty construction, serviceability issues, and durability for existing concrete. For substantial structural damage, additions, alterations, and changes in occupancy, the IEBC establishes limits to which an assessment and design of repair and rehabilitation can occur in accordance with the original building code. Above these limits, an assessment and design of the repair and rehabilitation is in accordance with the current building code. Current and original building code provisions are supplemented by this code to address existing concrete members, systems, and buildings.

1.2.4.2C Classifying the rehabilitation category using criteria and requirements of **Chapter 4** or **Appendix A** defines the design-basis criteria, which is used to design the repair or rehabilitation work.

CODE

COMMENTARY

1.2.4.3 Assessment criteria shall be used to classify the rehabilitation work and to establish the design-basis criteria.

1.2.4.4 Design-basis criteria shall be used to establish the applicable building code for repair and rehabilitation design.

1.2.4.5 **ACI 318-14** shall be the design basis code for new members and for connection of new members to existing structures.

1.3—Applicability of this code

1.3.1 This code is applicable when performing an assessment, repair or rehabilitation design and remedial construction of existing concrete structures including buildings and nonbuilding structures where the existing structure's construction is concrete or a mix of concrete and other materials.

1.3.2 Considerations beyond the minimum requirements of this code, such as those for progressive collapse resistance, redundancy, or integrity provisions are permitted. The licensed design professional is permitted to require assessment, design, construction, and quality assurance activities that exceed the minimum requirements of this code. Regulations of the current building code need not be exceeded when assessing, designing repair and rehabilitation work or installing remedial work of existing structures.

1.3.3 *Foundations*

1.3.3.1 This code shall apply to the assessment and repair or rehabilitation of existing structural concrete foundation members.

1.3.4 *Soil-supported slabs*

1.3.4.1 This code shall apply to the assessment and repair or rehabilitation of soil-supported structural slabs that transmit vertical loads or lateral forces from the structure to the soil.

1.3.5 *Composite members*

1.3.5.1 This code shall apply to the assessment and repair or rehabilitation of the concrete portions of composite members.

1.3C—Applicability of this code

1.3.1C Existing concrete structures may require an assessment, repair or rehabilitation design for considerations beyond the minimum requirements of this code.

Nonbuilding concrete structures can include, but are not limited to arches, tanks, reservoirs, bins and silos, blast- and impact-resistant structures, and chimneys.

1.3.3.1C Foundation members and systems should include those constructed using plain or reinforced concrete including but not limited to spread footings, mat foundations, concrete piles, drilled piers, grade beams, pile and pier caps, and caissons embedded in the ground. The design and installation of new pilings fully embedded in the ground are regulated by the current building code. For repair of existing foundation members and systems, the provisions of this code apply if not in conflict with the code governing existing building. For the portions of concrete piling in air or water, or in soil not capable of providing adequate lateral restraint throughout the piling to prevent buckling, the provisions of this code govern.