

ABSTRACT OF CORE-LOC™ Technical Specifications

Warning: Limited validity





ABSTRACT OF
CORE-LOC™
Technical Specifications
Presentation Note



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INTRODUCTION

In the context of its specialist activity in the field of river and port development, the US corps of engineers, here referred as USCOE has designed and developed a special system of artificial armouring blocks to protect maritime and river structures against attack by waves and currents, together with a process for fabricating the blocks using specific forms.

The artificial units referred to hereinabove are known under the trade name "CORE-LOC™" which is a distinctive TRADEMARK registered internationally.

This Technique is marketed exclusively by CLI (Concrete Layer Innovations), authorised to grant CORE-LOC™ Sub-Licences for projects located within the exclusive licence area assigned by the USCOE (outside Japan, South African states, North America and Mexico).

The original shape of the CORE LOC™ units makes them suitable when used as armour facing, enabling them to be placed in a single layer and thus making substantial savings.

The CONTRACTOR shall comply with all sub-licence requirements associated with the use of these concrete armour units and obtain the conditions for their use from CLI, if the project is located within its assigned territory. CLI's coordinates are given below.

Generally, it has always been CLI's policy to continuously improve its products. CLI therefore reserves the right to make changes in guidelines and specifications and to make additions or improvements to its products without incurring any obligation to incorporate the new changes on previous applications.

Once the CORE LOC™ sub-licence contract is in force, technical assistance will be provided by CLI to the CONTRACTOR.

Technical assistance to the CONTRACTOR has proved to be essential on past projects. CLI experienced staff organises training sessions for the team on site, speeding up the learning process, aiming at achieving positive effect on production rates and quality of the works.

This assistance will help insure that the breakwater armour will be built to the required standards, consistent with the DESIGNER's original design and tested scheme.

LEGAL PROVISIONS

This document is an abstract from the TECHNICAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT (TID) referred to in the contract granting the right to use the CORE-LOC™ technique for a designated project.

The CONTRACTOR is required to comply with the legal provisions in force.

CORE-LOC™ is trademark of USCOE. CLI is acting as the official licensee of USCOE.

This document is provided to DESIGNERS and CONTRACTORS before the construction stage to allow them to carry out their preliminary tasks. The full TID shall be supplied to the CONTRACTOR before the start of the construction works once the sub-licence contract is effective.

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PRESENTATION OF THE TID AND AIM

Presentation

1) Specifications

The SPECIFICATIONS section of the TID document corresponds to the bases of the CORE-LOC™ technique. The SPECIFICATIONS are the compulsory requirements that must be followed to achieve the quality standards of the CORE-LOC™ trademark and meet the characteristics defined by the international patent registered in the name of the USCOE.

The “project specifications” can be used if the variations from the CLI’s specifications are justified and approved by the Designer of the structure.

2) Technical information

The TECHNICAL INFORMATION section is based on feedback that CLI has received from many different construction sites supervised over the years.

The TECHNICAL INFORMATION is given for guidance, illustrating the **conceptual aspects** of the techniques that have been used on site. This information is not binding, but given simply to assist the CONTRACTOR in making the right choices when using the technique.

3) Data sheets

The data sheets are documents to help provide the CONTRACTOR with additional information on particular points of the structure or on working methods.

They may be obtained on request by the CONTRACTOR.

Aim

Construction of an CORE-LOC™ armour in compliance with the CORE-LOC™ trademark, to ensure that the hydraulic stability characteristics define by the DESIGNER are achieved.

The final objective can only be achieved if attention is paid to quality and safety at all times.



PROVISIONS CONCERNING SAFETY

A CONTRACTOR who has signed a contract giving him the right to use the CORE-LOC™ technique is fully responsible for implementing the said contract in conformity with the safety requirements stipulated by the laws in force in the country where the technique is used.

Neither CLI nor its representative can be held responsible for any failure to comply with such safety regulations.

The CONTRACTOR who uses this technique is fully responsible for applying all safety regulations.

The technical documentation provided by CLI describes only **conceptual aspects** of the use of the technique and must be adapted by the CONTRACTOR to ensure the complete safety of people on site in conformity with international regulations and those in force in the country where the blocks are fabricated or used.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM CLI

The technical assistance provided by CLI is intended to help the CONTRACTOR apply the CORE-LOC™ technique correctly.

This technical assistance is based on feedback from numerous projects involving the use of the CORE-LOC™ technique throughout the world.

CLI provides technical assistance assignments at the CONTRACTOR's request and at dates agreed with him. The technical content of the assignment is defined by the CONTRACTOR and CLI's specialist on the basis of his first observations on site and on the basis of information obtained prior to the visit.

The quality of the technical assistance will depend on the accuracy and regularity of the documents forwarded to CLI. It is in the CONTRACTOR's own interest to keep CLI informed of the progress of works in order to obtain assistance that will keep the work moving ahead and ensure the success of the application.

The documents required by CLI enable it to assess and evaluate in detail the assistance needed by the CONTRACTOR to achieve his objective.

The project CLIENT and RESIDENT ENGINEER are both responsible for making sure that the CONTRACTOR uses correctly the technique in compliance with the SPECIFICATIONS and the project documents. The approval of the armouring is beyond the CLI's technical assistance.

The CONTRACTOR is responsible for construction of the project according to the SPECIFICATIONS and the project documents as directed by the ENGINEER. CLI provides technical assistance to the CONTRACTOR according to the Sub-Licence contract with the CONTRACTOR.



Presentation Note

STANDARDS

The standards used for implementing the ACCROPODE™ II technique are European standards. **However, the CONTRACTOR may choose to use other equivalent standards in accordance with the Works Contract.**

For reference purposes, the following is a list of the original standards used. The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that the most recent versions of these standards are used.

NF EN 196-1	Methods of testing cement - Part 1: Determination of strength
NF EN 196-2	Methods of testing cement - Part 2 : chemical analysis of cement
NF EN 196-3	Methods of testing cement - Part 3 : determination of setting times and soundness
NF EN 196-7	Methods of testing cement - Part 7 : methods of taking and preparing samples of cement
NF EN 196-21	Methods of testing cement. Determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement
NF EN 197-1	Cement - Part 1 : composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements
NF EN 197-2	Cement - Part 2 : conformity evaluation
NF EN 206-1	Concrete - Part 1 : specification, performance, production and conformity
NF EN 450	Fly ash for concrete - Part 1 : definition, specifications and conformity criteria
NF EN 932-1	Tests for general properties of aggregates. Part 1 : methods for sampling
NF EN 933-1	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates. Part 1 : determination of particle size distribution. Sieving method
NF EN 933-2	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates. Part 2 : determination of particle size distribution. Test sieves, nominal size of apertures
NF EN 933-3	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates. Part 3 : determination of particle shape. Flakiness index
NF EN 933-8	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates. Part 8 : assessment of fines. Sand equivalent test
NF EN 933-9	Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates - Part 9 : assessment of fines - Methylene blue test
NF EN 934-2	Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout - Part 2 : concrete admixtures - Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling
NF EN 1008	Mixing water for concrete - Specification for sampling, testing and assessing the suitability of water, including water recovered from processes in the concrete industry, as mixing water for concrete
NF EN 1097-3	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 3 : determination of loose bulk density and voids
NF EN 1097-6	Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 6 : determination of particle density and water absorption
NF EN 1354	Determination of compressive strength of lightweight aggregate concrete with open structure
NF EN 1367-1	Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates - Part 1 : determination of resistance to freezing and thawing
NF EN 1744-1	Tests for chemical properties of aggregates. Part 1 : chemical analysis
NF EN 12350-1	Testing fresh concrete - Part 1 : sampling
NF EN 12390-1	Testing hardened concrete - Part 1 : shape, dimensions and other requirements for test specimens and moulds
NF EN 12390-2	Testing hardened concrete - Part 2 : making and curing specimens for strength tests
NF EN 12390-5	Testing hardened concrete - Part 5 : flexural strength of test specimens
NF EN 12390-6	Testing hardened concrete - Part 6 : tensile splitting strength of test specimens
NF EN 12620	Aggregates for concrete
NF EN 12878	Pigments for the colouring of building materials based on cement and/or lime - Specifications and methods of test
PR NF EN 14754-1	Curing compounds - test methods - part 1: determination of water retention efficiency of common curing compounds
NF P 15-317	Hydraulic binders - Sea-water resisting cements
Rock Manual	Manual for the use of rock in hydraulic engineering



ABSTRACT OF CORE-LOC™ Technical Specifications

Warning: This document has been updated at the date of issuance by CLI. The updates include important improvements for a proper implementation of the works. It is recommended to obtain the last update by contacting CLI.



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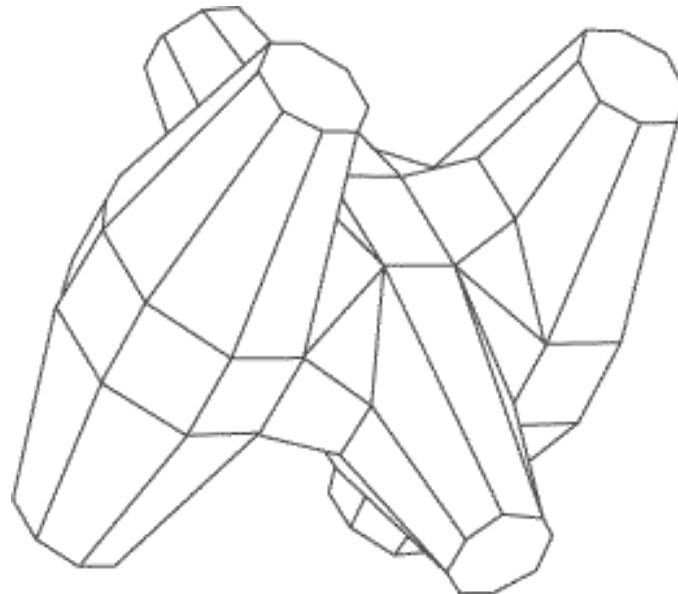
1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CORE-LOC™ BLOCK

1.1 - GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS

The unit shape is specifically defined and must be respected to ensure that the armour facing attains the necessary hydraulic stability performance. This document refers to the CORE-LOC™ unit developed in the mid-1990s.

Volume V (m³)	$V = 0.2236 C^3$	0.7	1.4	2	2.4	3	3.9	5	6.2	8.5	11
Block height C (m)	$C = (V / 0.2211)^{1/3}$	1.47	1.85	2.08	2.21	2.39	2.60	2.83	3.04	3.38	3.68

Intermediate sizes are available on request.



► GENERAL SHAPE OF THE CORE-LOC™ BLOCK

1.2 - CORE-LOC™ BLOCK DRAWINGS

The following drawings are supplied by CLI to the CONTRACTOR in accordance with the sub-licence (when it comes into effect) for preparing the formwork shop drawings.

The block shape must be scrupulously reproduced in order to guarantee the structural capability and stability of the CORE-LOC™ block.

Content of drawings

001	Shape definition drawing
002	Drawings of individual plates
003	Simplified formwork drawing (this is not a working drawing)



2. CORE-LOC™ BLOCK FORMWORK

2.1 - FORMWORK PRINCIPLE

The formwork principle is shown in drawing no. 003, "Simplified formwork drawing".

The CORE-LOC™ formwork consists of two symmetrical, bottomless half-shells that can be separated. They are assembled to create a mould into which the concrete is poured.

The two half-shells are struck using a jack that presses on the end of the noses, thus detaching the form from the CORE-LOC™ block.

2.2 - DESIGN

The CONTRACTOR is responsible for designing the formwork and all ancillary parts. The design must comply with all standards in force. Safety devices such as access gangways must be sized in accordance with local legislation.

2.3 - FORMWORK FABRICATION TOLERANCE

All parts of the formwork must be welded together using a jig, the dimensions of which must be checked before any assembly takes place. The tolerances are as follows:

1. Jig: $\pm 1\text{mm}$
2. Dimensions of individual plates: $\pm 1\text{mm}$
3. Formwork assembly: dimensions of C (mm) = $\pm [5\text{mm} + (C/1000)]$
4. The volume of the block produced with the form must be at least equal to the theoretical volume



3. FABRICATION OF CORE-LOC™ BLOCKS

3.1 - CONCRETE

3.1.1 - Main characteristics of concrete

The present specifications are given in relation to standard EN NF 206-1

Criteria	Specifications
Minimum 28-day strength	C35/45 (35 MPa on cylinder and 45 MPa on cube)
Exposure class (unless specified otherwise by the CLIENT)	XS3: Parts of marine structures, tidal range area subject to splashing
Minimum 28-day tensile strength Brazilian test / Fct,sp	3.5 MPa
Minimum density	As per designer's requirements
Maximum W/C ratio	0.45
Minimum equivalent binder content (cement + additives). To be adapted depending on size of aggregates. Cf. table EN NF 206.1 Tab NA F1	350 kg/m ³
Maximum temperature of concrete on placing	30°C (indicative value)
Maximum hydration temperature (indicative only)	70°C (variable in relation to cement quality)
Aggregate quality EN NF 12620	Not frost-riven, alkali-reactive or aggressive for the other constituents of the concrete. Aggregates may be crushed or rounded Category LA 35 or Micro Deval 25
Maximum diameter of aggregates (recommended size)	40 mm ≤ 6m ³ and 60 mm > 6m ³
Workability: consistency	S2 to S4

- ▶ Use of admixtures: authorised within the limits set in standard EN NF 934.2.
- ▶ Use of cement additives authorised within the limits set in standard EN NF 206-1 annex NA F1.
- ▶ Maximum aggregate diameter: see also Technical Information: Properties of Aggregates.

3.1.2 - Other characteristics

The compression values given below are those for **cylinders**. The following relation should be used to determine equivalent values for cubes:

$$F_{ck} \text{ Cylinder} = 0.8 \times F_{ck} \text{ Cube (ref. BS 1881)}$$

	Characteristics
Minimum strength for form striking Fck Cyl	10 MPa
Minimum strength for handling Fck Cyl	25 Mpa
Minimum strength for placing Fck Cyl	35 MPa
Block weight	Weight at least equal to the weight taken into account in the studies or given by the designer of the structure.

These values are given for general situations, and are to be used in all cases that do not call for any particular precautions. However, the CONTRACTOR may propose lower values if he can provide proof that they do not affect the structural integrity of the block.



3.1.3 - Durability of concrete

The durability of the materials to be used must be in accordance with the structure designer's stipulations. In addition, the CONTRACTOR must use materials that are compatible with the environment in which the blocks are to be used. Exposure class XS3 has been chosen as it takes into account aggression from the surrounding environment in which the armour blocks are to be used. Characteristics of the class XF4 will be taken into account in case of frost.

Furthermore, the CONTRACTOR must take special care in choosing the cement to be used and the quality of the aggregates. They must be compatible with the durability required by the structure's designer.

Recommendations are given in the Technical Information document.

3.1.4 - Production monitoring

The fabrication of CORE-LOC™ blocks shall be under the following frame of quality control:

- ▶ Traceability of concrete composition and components.
- ▶ Identification of blocks using a single number.
- ▶ Appropriate concrete quality testing to ensure that production corresponds in every respect with the standards or specifications.
- ▶ A concrete design mix test.
- ▶ A trial mix test.
- ▶ Concrete inspection tests.

The recommended tests and sampling procedures are those given in standard EN NF 206.1

3.2 - GENERAL FABRICATION PROCEDURE

3.2.1 - Installing the formwork

The formwork must be installed in a stable, clean area. It must be oiled with a form striking agent enabling the block to be removed without damage.

The formwork must be positioned so that it is stable throughout the operations and perfectly watertight.

3.2.2 - Pouring

Concrete must be poured in layers of suitable thickness to ensure adequate compaction.

The concrete must not fall from a height of over 2 metres.

The waiting time between two layers must be determined in accordance with the concrete and site conditions. It is recalled that construction joints are strictly forbidden.

3.2.3 - Vibration

Each layer of concrete must be vibrated to remove air bubbles and ensure adequate compaction. The degree and duration of vibration must be adapted to ensure that it fulfils its role, but special care must be taken to avoid any segregation of the concrete constituents.



3.2.4 - Setting and hardening

If weather conditions (temperature, wind, sun and rain) prevent the concrete from setting and hardening correctly, precautions must be taken to limit these effects.

3.2.5 - Form striking

Forms are struck when the concrete has reached the strength specified in section 3.1.2. Forms are struck by applying a force to the front protuberance with the jack. No tensile stress must be exerted on the block.

3.2.6 - Curing

Blocks must be cured after being removed from the forms, either with a chemical or with water (14 days in the case of water), to prevent the water from evaporating quickly.

3.2.7 - Transporting blocks

Blocks are to be transported when they have reached a structural strength at least equivalent to that given in section 3.1.2.

3.2.8 - Storage

Blocks are to be stored resting on three points. Blocks less than 6 m³ may be stored in two layers. The ground must be able to support the weight without any differential settlement or scouring that could destabilise the blocks.



4. CORE-LOC™ UNITS ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

4.1 - BLOCK CLASSIFICATION

Blocks must have no surface or structural defects. However, certain minor defects are without consequence for the integrity of the block and may be tolerated within certain limits.

Blocks are classified into three categories A, B, C depending on their condition.

Category A	The blocks comply fully with the requirements	Accepted as they are and validated for placing
Category B	The blocks have minor defects	Accepted as they are or minor repairs required. These blocks will be placed in selected, less exposed areas
Category C	The blocks have major defects	These blocks are rejected and must not be used on the structure

4.2 - BLOCK WEIGHT

The weight of the blocks must be no less than that specified by the structure's designer. Failing to comply with this regulation would imply new studies in order to obtain the approval of the ENGINEER.



5. ARMOUR UNDERLAYER AND TOE

5.1 - PRESENTATION

The underlayer of the concrete armour consists of natural rockfill but other materials such as shattered concrete may be included when the structure's designer has clearly specified this.

The size and characteristics of the underlayer rockfill are defined by structure's designer. However the following principles are recalled to ensure that the underlayer is suited to the armour:

- ▶ Rocks must be sufficiently large to prevent them from escaping through the armour. If they should have large flat surfaces they must not create any slip plane. Underlayer placing tolerances must be observed regardless of the size of the rocks used.

5.2 - GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNDERLAYER

The table below defines the main standard characteristics recommended by CLI for the underlayer rockfill. These data comply with the “Rock Manual 2009”.

Underlayer rockfill

Category	Item	Values	Note
Grading	Unit weight of rockfill	N.U.L. N.L.L.	Refer to the design tables available on the CLI website www.concretelayer.com
	Dimensions	$L+G/2E \leq 3$ and $L/E < 3$	L: largest dimension G: largest measurable dimension perpendicular to direction L E largest dimension perpendicular to plane LG
Underlayer tolerance	Local defects in underlayer	+/- H/6	Measured vertically. H is the height of an armour block valid at all points of the underlayer, or else on berms.
	Generalised deviation of the underlayer	+/- H/10	Mean value calculated from measurements on 3 profiles spaced no more than 10 m apart

The ease with which the blocks can be placed and the resulting quality of the armour facing depend to a large extent on the quality of the underlayer rockfill and in particular the geometric tolerances of the last two lines in the above table. If these criteria are not met, this could have detrimental consequences on block placing time and on the stability of the entire armour facing.

The rockfill quality shall comply with the specifications of the designer of the structure. If the designer of the structure does not define any specific requirements, then it is suggested that the CONTRACTOR will refer to applicable standards such as the Rockfill Manual "The use of rock in hydraulic engineering", 2009. Approval will have to be obtained from the ENGINEER prior to commence the works.



5.3 - CHECKING THE UNDERLAYER

5.3.1 - Purpose

The underlayer must be suitable for placing the armour blocks. The underlayer must comply in every respect with the tolerances defined in section 5.2 and must be stable during placing. Rockfill must not be able to become detached from the underlayer when the armour blocks are being placed.

5.3.2 - Equipment

The CONTRACTOR is free to choose the type of equipment to be used for measuring the underlayer.

It may be mechanical (soundings along the underlayer) or electronic (single- or multi-beam sonars).

5.3.3 - Minimum method

- ▶ 1 profile every 10m along the breakwater. This minimum may be lowered to 5 m in complex areas.
- ▶ Each profile will involve at least one sounding every C m (C = block height) along the slope, taking care to investigate precisely the foot of the underlayer, the horizontal berm and the crest of the underlayer, The berm at the foot of the structure is measured over a minimum distance of 2C from the angle formed by the slope and flat part of the structure.

The fact that the profile surveys can be spaced up to 10 m apart does not alter the requirement that the tolerance must be observed at all points of the underlayer.

The CONTRACTOR must take all necessary measures to ensure that this tolerance is observed between profiles. If necessary the profiles can be surveyed much closer together.

5.3.4 - Additional inspection

The underlayer must be inspected visually both above and under water to ensure that it is compatible with placing the armour blocks.

Armour block placing must not begin under any circumstances until the underlayer has been validated by the ENGINEER.



6. PLACING CORE-LOC™ BLOCKS

6.1 - AIM

The aim of placing work is to obtain a stable armouring that complies with the fundamental principles of the CORE-LOC™ technique:

- ▶ Placing density within the limits set out in section 6.4.
- ▶ Blocks are in a single layer and no block must be out of profile (less than 1/3 of the block outside the armour). Each block is in contact with the underlayer.
- ▶ Blocks are interlocked with one another and not free to move.
- ▶ The lozenge-shaped grid is the standard pattern used everywhere. Local exceptions are tolerated.
- ▶ The underlayer rockfill cannot escape if there are any gaps between blocks.
- ▶ Blocks are placed in mostly varied attitudes.

6.2 - PLACING DRAWINGS

6.2.1 - General principles for placing drawings

Theoretical placing drawings for the armour blocks are supplied by CLI. Placing drawings are prepared by CLI on the basis of construction drawings provided by the CONTRACTOR. These may be as-built drawings of the underlayer, or theoretical working drawings of the structure. The placing drawings give the theoretical x and y coordinates of the centre of gravity of each block to be placed. They are based on a grid principle that defines a compulsory placing density.

The drawings may also indicate a z coordinate when a positioning system requiring a third dimension is used.

The placing drawing provides a reference placing density to check the actual placing density achieved, which is vital for the stability of the armour.

6.3 - PARTICULAR MINIMUM CONDITIONS FOR PLACING ARMOUR BLOCKS

6.3.1 - Positioning system

CORE-LOC™ blocks are to be placed using equipment that can place them both above and under water in accordance with the coordinates provided by CLI with the placing drawings. The equipment may be mechanical or electronic of the DGPS type, an underwater positioner or POSIBLOC™ placing assistance system.

Accuracy measured in a stable condition at the block release hook must be at least C/12. The system must also record the final position of the block to within C/12. It must be possible to export the points recorded to an AutoCAD file in order to calculate the density with reference to the placing drawings.

Block placing by sight is authorised above water, but it is essential to record the real coordinates of the blocks.



6.3.2 - Placing under water

As the blocks must be interlocked, it is essential for underwater placing to be assisted and checked, either by an underwater viewing system or by supervisors. The supervisors must have the adequate qualification in order to ensure that the blocks are perfectly interlocked and that the placing rules have been observed. Divers must be used when placing blocks underwater, and strict compliance with safety regulations is essential.

6.4 - PLACING DENSITY

Placing density is an important factor for the stability of the armour. Placing density varies depending on the interlocking of the blocks on site. Regular calculations must be performed to check the placing density and ensure that it is kept within acceptable proportions.

6.4.1 - Calculation of placing density

The placing density is calculated area by area, but measurements must be performed in all parts of the breakwater. A density calculation must also be performed for the upper berm.

6.4.2 - Placing density tolerances

- ▶ **For the side slope:** the actual placing density must be between **95% and 105%** of that shown on the theoretical placing drawing.
- ▶ **For the berm:** the actual placing density must be between **95% and 105%** of the theoretical number of blocks per 100 m² given by CLI.

6.5 - CALCULATION OF THEORETICAL NUMBER OF BLOCKS TO PLACE

The Contractor is responsible for calculating the final number of blocks to fabricate and place on the structure.

At the beginning of work on site, the Contractor must make a precise estimation of the number of blocks needed for the structure. This estimation involves a theoretical calculation based on the number of blocks per 100 m² indicated by CLI and the area to be covered.

6.6 - VALIDATION OF THE ARTIFICIAL BLOCK ARMOUR

The artificial block armour must be inspected by the Owner or his representative with a view to performing acceptance procedures. The Owner will accept the works with or without reservations. The inspection will concentrate on the points referred to in section 6.1, which defines the armour acceptance criteria.

For the inspection to go smoothly, the Contractor must forward the Technical Specifications to the Owner or his representative.

Any provisional acceptance procedures must be performed as work progresses.



7. DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED FOR THE STRUCTURE

The Contractor using the technique must introduce a system for monitoring the quality of placing on the structure.

Documents handed to CLI are for information purposes only and CLI may express its technical opinion on them. The documents to be handed to the Engineer/Owner are those for monitoring works implementation.

The Contractor is left to choose the monitoring system, but the following documents at least must be produced:

DOCUMENTS TO PRODUCE	Engineer/Owner For checking	CLI For information
Theoretical drawings of the structure (plan view/typical sections)		At least 3 weeks before starting works
Detailed block fabrication procedure	Before starting fabrication	Before starting fabrication
Inspection of form dimensions	Before starting fabrication	Production of forms
Concrete design mix documents	Before producing blocks	Before producing blocks
Concrete trial mix documents	Before industrial block production	Before industrial block production
Traceability sheet for each block	During block production	First month of fabrication
Block weights	During block production	First month of fabrication
Concrete inspection/traceability records	During block production	First month of fabrication
Detailed procedure for placing the underlayer and armour blocks	Before start of block placing	Before start of block placing
Profiles of the underlayer every 5m at most Underlayer inspection report	Throughout works	First month of placing
Photographs of the underlayer	Throughout works	First 100 metres
Block placing monitoring sheet	Throughout works	First 50 blocks
As-built drawings of block placing (AutoCAD format)	Throughout works	End of works
Density calculations area by area over the entire structure	As placing progresses	First month of placing
Periodic survey of settlement reference points	End of works unless anomaly observed	If anomaly observed
Photos or videos of placing both under and above water	Throughout works	First month and particular areas
POSIBLOC™ files (if used)	Throughout works	First month
Monthly block placing "Progress report".		Monthly, before 5th of month