



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**NOTICE TO BIDDERS  
AND  
SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

FOR CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
ABOUT 30 MILES EAST OF BARSTOW AT C.V. KANE SAFETY ROADSIDE  
REST AREA

In District 08 On Route 15  
Under

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*Bid book dated October 3, 2016*

*Standard Specifications dated 2010*

*Project plans approved June 13, 2016*

*Standard Plans dated 2010*

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Identified by

Contract No. 08-0G8424

08-SBd-15-R107.3

Project ID 0814000184

Federal-Aid Project

ACHSIM-015-2(039)E

**Electronic Bidding Contract**

Bids open Wednesday, November 9, 2016  
Dated October 3, 2016

XS  
AADD  
OSD  
IH



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# SPECIAL NOTICES

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- See sections 2 and 3 for contractors' registration requirements.
- This is a building-construction federal-aid project. You must perform at least 30 percent of the value of the total bid with your own forces. See section 5-1.13.
- See section 2-1.03 for mandatory prebid meeting requirements.

# CONTRACT NO. 08-0G8424

The special provisions contained herein have been prepared by or under the direction of the following Registered Persons.

## HIGHWAYS



6-8-16

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER



## TRAFFIC



6-8-16

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER



## WATER AND WASTEWATER



6/15/16

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

DATE



The special provisions contained herein have been prepared by or under the direction of the following Licensed or Registered Persons.

**ARCHITECT**

*[Signature]* 6.16.16

LICENSED ARCHITECT

DATE



**STRUCTURES**

*[Signature]* 6/15/16

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

DATE



**MECHANICAL**

*[Signature]* 6/15/16

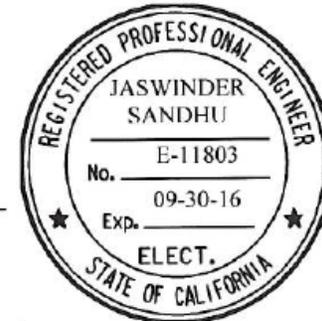
REGISTERED MECHANICAL ENGINEER DATE



**ELECTRICAL**

*[Signature]* 6/15/16

REGISTERED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER DATE





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# STANDARD PLANS LIST

The standard plan sheets applicable to this Contract include those listed below. The applicable revised standard plans (RSPs) listed below are included in the project plans.

A10A	Abbreviations (Sheet 1 of 2)
RSP A10B	Abbreviations (Sheet 2 of 2)
A10C	Lines and Symbols (Sheet 1 of 3)
A10D	Lines and Symbols (Sheet 2 of 3)
A10E	Lines and Symbols (Sheet 3 of 3)
A20A	Pavement Markers and Traffic Lines, Typical Details
A20B	Pavement Markers and Traffic Lines, Typical Details
RSP A20C	Pavement Markers and Traffic Lines, Typical Details
A20D	Pavement Markers and Traffic Lines, Typical Details
RSP A24A	Pavement Markings - Arrows
RSP A24E	Pavement Markings - Words, Limit and Yield Lines
A40B	Shoulder Rumble Strip Details - Ground-In Indentations
A62A	Excavation and Backfill - Miscellaneous Details
A62D	Excavation and Backfill - Concrete Pipe Culverts
RSP A62DA	Excavation and Backfill - Concrete Pipe Culverts - Indirect Design Method
RSP A85	Chain Link Fence
RSP A85A	Chain Link Fence Details
RSP A85B	Chain Link Fence Details
A86	Barbed Wire and Wire Mesh Fences
A86A	Barbed Wire and Wire Mesh Fence Detail on Sharp Break in Grade
A86B	Barbed Wire and Wire Mesh Fence Details
A86C	Barbed Wire and Wire Mesh Fence Details at Ditch Crossing
RSP A87A	Curbs and Driveways
RSP A87B	Hot Mix Asphalt Dikes
RSP A90B	Accessible Parking On-Street
RSP D72B	CIP Drainage Inlets - Types G1, G2, G3, G4, G5 and G6
RSP D72C	CIP Drainage Inlets - Types G1, G2, G3, G4, G5 and G6
RSP D72F	CIP Drainage Inlets Notes
RSP D72G	CIP Drainage Inlets Tables
RSP D74	Drainage Inlet Details

RSP D77A	Grate Details No. 1
RSP D77B	Grate Details No. 2
D78A	Gutter Depressions
D78C	Inlet Depressions - Hot Mix Asphalt Shoulders
D94B	Concrete Flared End Sections
T1A	Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Unidirectional)
T1B	Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Bidirectional)
T2	Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Shoulder Installations)
T3A	Temporary Railing (Type K)
T3B	Temporary Railing (Type K)
RSP T9	Traffic Control System Tables for Lane and Ramp Closures
RSP T10	Traffic Control System for Lane Closure on Freeways and Expressways
RSP T14	Traffic Control System for Ramp Closure
RSP T15	Traffic Control System for Moving Lane Closure on Multilane Highways
T53	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Cover)
T56	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Fiber Roll)
T59	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Concrete Washout Facility)
B15-1	Sound Wall Masonry Block on Footing Detail (1)
B15-2	Sound Wall Masonry Block on Footing Detail (2)
RS1	Roadside Signs, Typical Installation Details No. 1
RS2	Roadside Signs - Wood Post, Typical Installation Details No. 2
RS4	Roadside Signs, Typical Installation Details No. 4
S89	Roadside Sign - Formed Single Sheet Aluminum Panel
S93	Framing Details for Framed Single Sheet Aluminum Signs, Rectangular Shape
S94	Roadside Framed Single Sheet Aluminum Signs, Rectangular Shape
S95	Roadside Single Sheet Aluminum Signs, Diamond Shape
RSP ES-1A	Electrical Systems (Legend and Abbreviations)
RSP ES-1C	Electrical Systems (Legend and Abbreviations)
RSP ES-5A	Electrical Systems (Loop Detectors)
RSP ES-5B	Electrical Systems (Detectors)
RSP ES-6A	Electrical Systems (Lighting Standard, Types 15 and 21)
RSP ES-6B	Electrical Systems (Electrolier Anchorage and Grouting for Types 15 and Type 21, Barrier Rail Mounted)
RSP ES-7M	Electrical Systems (Signal and Lighting Standard, Detail No. 1)
RSP ES-7N	Electrical Systems (Signal and Lighting Standard, Detail No. 2)

ES-70 Electrical Systems (Signal and Lighting Standard, Detail No. 3)  
RSP ES-8A Electrical Systems (Non-Traffic Pull Box)

## CANCELED STANDARD PLANS LIST

The standard plan sheets listed below are canceled and not applicable to this contract.

Plan No.	Date Canceled	Plan No.	Date Canceled	Plan No.	Date Canceled
A40A	01-15-16	A77J3	07-19-13	S131	07-19-13
A77A1	07-19-13	A77J4	07-19-13	S132	07-19-13
A77A2	07-19-13	A77K1	07-19-13	S133	07-19-13
A77B1	07-19-13	A77K2	07-19-13	S134	07-19-13
A77C1	07-19-13	P3	07-19-13	S135	07-19-13
A77C2	07-19-13	C8A	07-19-13	ES-6H	07-19-13
A77C3	07-19-13	C8B	07-19-13	ES-6I	07-19-13
A77C4	07-19-13	C8C	07-19-13	ES-6J	07-19-13
RSP A77C5	07-19-13	D72	07-15-16	ES-7I	07-19-13
RSP A77C6	07-19-13	RSP D73	07-15-16	ES-8	01-20-12
RSP A77C7	07-19-13	D74A	07-15-16	ES-10	07-20-12
RSP A77C8	07-19-13	RSP D74B	07-15-16	ES-12A	10-30-15
RSP A77C9	07-19-13	D74C	07-15-16	ES-12B	10-30-15
RSP A77C10	07-19-13	D98E	10-30-15	ES-15B	04-15-16
A77E1	07-19-13	B3-1	04-20-12		
A77E2	07-19-13	B3-2	04-20-12		
A77E3	07-19-13	B3-3	04-20-12		
A77E4	07-19-13	B3-4	04-20-12		
A77E5	07-19-13	B3-7	04-20-12		
A77E6	07-19-13	B3-8	04-20-12		
A77F1	07-19-13	S7	07-19-13		
A77F2	07-19-13	S14	07-19-13		
A77F3	07-19-13	S41	07-19-13		
A77F4	07-19-13	S42	07-19-13		
A77F5	07-19-13	S43	07-19-13		
A77G1	07-19-13	S44	07-19-13		
A77G2	07-19-13	S45	07-19-13		
A77G3	07-19-13	S46	07-19-13		
A77G4	07-19-13	S47	07-19-13		
A77G5	07-19-13	S120	07-19-13		
A77G6	07-19-13	S121	07-19-13		
A77G7	07-19-13	S122	07-19-13		
A77G8	07-19-13	S123	07-19-13		
A77H1	07-19-13	S124	07-19-13		
A77H2	07-19-13	S125	07-19-13		
A77H3	07-19-13	S126	07-19-13		
A77I1	07-19-13	S127	07-19-13		
A77I2	07-19-13	S128	07-19-13		
A77J1	07-19-13	S129	07-19-13		
A77J2	07-19-13	S130	07-19-13		



# NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Bids open Wednesday, November 9, 2016

Dated October 3, 2016

General work description: Upgrade Existing Safety Roadside Rest Areas (SRRA)

The Department will receive sealed bids for CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ABOUT 30 MILES EAST OF BARSTOW AT C.V. KANE SAFETY ROADSIDE REST AREA.

District-County-Route-Post Mile: 08-SBd-15-R107.3

Contract No. 08-0G8424

The Contractor must have either a Class A license or Class B license or a combination of Class C licenses which constitutes a majority of the work.

The DBE Contract goal is 11 percent.

Federal-aid project no.:

ACHSIM-015-2(039)E

Bids must be on a unit price basis.

Complete the work within 250 working days.

The estimated cost of the project is \$7,300,000.

A mandatory prebid meeting is scheduled on October 20, 2016 at 1:30 p.m.-2:30 p.m. at District 8 Office (Room 805), 465 West 4th Street, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

The Department will receive bids until 2:00 p.m. on the bid open date via Bid Express website. Bids received after this time will not be accepted. For more information refer to the Electronic Bidding Guide at the Bidders' Exchange website.

The Department will open and publicly read the bids at 1727 30th Street, Bidders' Exchange, MS 26, Sacramento, CA 95816 immediately after the specified closing time.

District office addresses are provided in the *Standard Specifications*.

Present bidders' inquiries to the Department and view the Department's responses at:

[http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/inquiry/bid\\_inquiries.php](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/inquiry/bid_inquiries.php)

Questions about alleged patent ambiguity of the plans, specifications, or estimate must be asked before bid opening. After bid opening, the Department does not consider these questions as bid protests.

Submit your bid with bidder's security equal to at least 10 percent of the bid.

Prevailing wages are required on this Contract. The Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations determines the general prevailing wage rates. Obtain the wage rates at the DIR website, <http://www.dir.ca.gov>, or from the Department's Labor Compliance Office of the district in which the work is located.

The federal minimum wage rates for this Contract as determined by the United States Secretary of Labor are available at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/federal-wages>.

If the minimum wage rates as determined by the United States Secretary of Labor differs from the general prevailing wage rates determined by the Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations for similar classifications of labor, the Contractor and subcontractors must not pay less than the higher wage rate. The Department does not accept lower State wage rates not specifically included in the federal minimum wage determinations. This includes helper, or other classifications based on hours of experience, or any other classification not appearing in the federal wage determinations. Where federal wage determinations do not contain the State wage rate determination otherwise available for use by the Contractor and subcontractors, the Contractor and subcontractors must not pay less than the federal minimum wage rate that most closely approximates the duties of the employees in question.

The Department has made available Notices of Suspension and Proposed Debarment from the Federal Highway Administration. For a copy of the notices, go to [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/contractor\\_info](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/contractor_info). Additional information is provided in the Excluded Parties List System at <https://www.epls.gov>.

Caltrans and the Construction Industry are committed to making partnering the way we do business. For more information, go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/partnering.html>.

Department of Transportation

D08/TH

**BID ITEM LIST**

Item No.	Item Code	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity
1	070030	LEAD COMPLIANCE PLAN	LS	LUMP SUM
2	080050	PROGRESS SCHEDULE (CRITICAL PATH METHOD)	LS	LUMP SUM
3	120090	CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS	LS	LUMP SUM
4	120100	TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM	LS	LUMP SUM
5	120120	TYPE III BARRICADE	EA	6
6	120165	CHANNELIZER (SURFACE MOUNTED)	EA	160
7	130100	JOB SITE MANAGEMENT	LS	LUMP SUM
8	130300	PREPARE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	LS	LUMP SUM
9	130330	STORM WATER ANNUAL REPORT	EA	2
10	130560	TEMPORARY SOIL BINDER	SQYD	2,500
11	130570	TEMPORARY COVER	SQYD	10,000
12	130640	TEMPORARY FIBER ROLL	LF	2,850
13	130900	TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT	LS	LUMP SUM
14	140003	ASBESTOS COMPLIANCE PLAN	LS	LUMP SUM
15	141103	REMOVE YELLOW THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE (HAZARDOUS WASTE)	LF	1,300
16	146002	CONTRACTOR-SUPPLIED BIOLOGIST (LS)	LS	LUMP SUM
17	150606	REMOVE FENCE (TYPE BW)	LF	680
18	153103	COLD PLANE ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT	SQYD	9,640
19	153138	REMOVE CONCRETE CURB AND SIDEWALK (SQYD)	SQYD	450
20	160102	CLEARING AND GRUBBING (LS)	LS	LUMP SUM

Item No.	Item Code	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity
21	170101	DEVELOP WATER SUPPLY	LS	LUMP SUM
22	190101	ROADWAY EXCAVATION	CY	15,400
23	032339	PERIMETER WALL	LF	600
24	032340	PILASTER	EA	1
25	032341	PRECAST CONCRETE PICNIC TABLE AND BENCHES	EA	6
26	032342	PRECAST CONCRETE ASH URN	EA	5
27	032343	PRECAST CONCRETE TRASH RECEPTACLE	EA	14
28	032344	PREFABRICATED METAL BENCH	EA	12
29	032345	FROST PROOF YARD HYDRANT ASSEMBLY	EA	2
30	032346	INTERPRETIVE SIGN FRAME AND BASE	EA	5
31	032347	ENTRY MONUMENT SIGN	EA	1
32	260203	CLASS 2 AGGREGATE BASE (CY)	CY	2,110
33	390100	PRIME COAT	TON	15
34	390132	HOT MIX ASPHALT (TYPE A)	TON	4,180
35	390137	RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT (GAP GRADED)	TON	3,620
36	394076	PLACE HOT MIX ASPHALT DIKE (TYPE E)	LF	1,190
37	397005	TACK COAT	TON	24
38(F)	510502	MINOR CONCRETE (MINOR STRUCTURE)	CY	52
39	560249	FURNISH SINGLE SHEET ALUMINUM SIGN (0.080"-UNFRAMED)	SQFT	95
40	560252	FURNISH SINGLE SHEET ALUMINUM SIGN (0.080"-FRAMED)	SQFT	60

Item No.	Item Code	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity
41	566011	ROADSIDE SIGN - ONE POST	EA	11
42	566012	ROADSIDE SIGN - TWO POST	EA	2
43	650014	18" REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	LF	1,470
44	705204	18" CONCRETE FLARED END SECTION	EA	2
45(F)	721015	ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION (LIGHT, METHOD B) (CY)	CY	19
46	729011	ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION FABRIC (CLASS 8)	SQYD	54
47	731502	MINOR CONCRETE (MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION)	CY	480
48(F)	750001	MISCELLANEOUS IRON AND STEEL	LB	2,610
49	800001	FENCE (TYPE BW, METAL POST)	LF	730
50	032348	PERMANENT FENCE (TYPE DESERT TORTOISE)	LF	3,440
51	800360	CHAIN LINK FENCE (TYPE CL-6)	LF	240
52	802500	3' CHAIN LINK GATE (TYPE CL-6)	EA	4
53	820108	DELINEATOR (CLASS 2)	EA	69
54	840515	THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKING	SQFT	660
55	840560	THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE (SPRAYABLE)	LF	14,400
56	850111	PAVEMENT MARKER (RETROREFLECTIVE)	EA	190
57	994650	BUILDING WORK	LS	LUMP SUM





Lead is present in earth material on the job site. Management of this material exposes workers to health hazards that must be addressed in your lead compliance plan. The average lead concentrations are below 1,000 mg/kg total lead and below 5 mg/L soluble lead. The material on the job site:

- 1. Is not a hazardous waste
2. Does not require disposal at a permitted landfill or solid waste disposal facility

Lead has been detected in material to a depth of 2.5 feet in unpaved areas of the highway. Levels of lead found on the job site range from less than 1.9 to 13 mg/kg total lead with an average concentration of 3.2 mg/kg total lead as analyzed by EPA test method 6010 or EPA test method 7000 series and based upon a 95 percent upper confidence limit. Levels of lead found within the project limits have a predicted average soluble concentration of 0.5 mg/L as analyzed by the California Waste Extraction Test and based upon a 95 percent upper confidence limit.

Handle the material under all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including those of the following agencies:

- 1. Cal/OSHA
2. CA RWQCB, Region 6V-Lahontan
3. CA Department of Toxic Substances Control

If the material is disposed of:

- 1. Disclose the lead concentration of the material to the receiving property owner when obtaining authorization for disposal on the property
2. Obtain the receiving property owner's acknowledgment of lead concentration disclosure in the written authorization for disposal
3. You are responsible for any additional sampling and analysis required by the receiving property owner

If you choose to dispose of the material at a commercial landfill:

- 1. Transport it to a Class III or Class II landfill appropriately permitted to receive the material
2. You are responsible for identifying the appropriately permitted landfill to receive the material and for all associated trucking and disposal costs, including any additional sampling and analysis required by the receiving landfill

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9 PAYMENT

Add to section 9-1.16C:

The following items are eligible for progress payment even if they are not incorporated into the work:

- 1. Fence
2. Reinforced Concrete Pipe

\*\*\*\*\*

DIVISION II GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
12 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

Add to section 12-4.02A:

Designated holidays are shown in the following table:

### Designated Holidays

Holiday	Date observed
New Year's Day	January 1st
Washington's Birthday	3rd Monday in February
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4th
Labor Day	1st Monday in September
Veterans Day	November 11th
Thanksgiving Day	4th Thursday in November
Christmas Day	December 25th

If a designated holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is a designated holiday. If November 11th falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday is a designated holiday.

The special days are Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez Day, Good Friday thru Easter Sunday, Day after Thanksgiving, December 26 thru January 2.

Personal vehicles of your employees must not be parked on the traveled way or shoulders, including sections closed to traffic.

If work vehicles or equipment are parked within 6 feet of a traffic lane of a freeway or expressway, close the shoulder area as shown.

Replace "Reserved" in section 12-4.04 with:

Lane Closure Restriction for Designated Holidays and Special Days										
Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
x	<b>H</b> xx	xx	xx							
	<b>SD</b> xx									
x	xx	<b>H</b> xx	xx							
		<b>SD</b> xx								
	x	xx	<b>H</b> xx	xx						
			<b>SD</b> xx							
	x	xx	xx	<b>H</b> xx	xxx					
	x	xx	xx	<b>SD</b> xx	xxx					
				x	<b>H</b> xx					
				x	<b>SD</b> xx					
					x	<b>H</b> xx				
						<b>SD</b> xx				
						x	<b>H</b> xx	xx	xx	xx
							<b>SD</b> xx			

Legend:

	Refer to lane requirement charts
x	The full width of the traveled way must be open for use by traffic after 0600.
xx	The full width of the traveled way must be open for use by traffic.
xxx	The full width of the traveled way must be open for use by traffic until 1800.
<b>H</b>	Designated holiday
<b>SD</b>	Special day

Replace "Reserved" in section 12-4.05E with:

Chart no. 1 Complete Ramp Closure Hours/Ramp Lane Requirements																									
County: San Bernardino							Route/Direction: 15/NB							PM: R107.3											
Closure limits: NB off-ramp and on-ramp of Rest Area																									
Hour	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mon-Thu	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Fri	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sat	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sun	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Legend:																									
<input type="checkbox"/> C Ramp may be closed completely <input type="checkbox"/> Work allowed within the highway where shoulder or lane closure is not required																									
REMARKS:																									

Replace "Reserved" in section 12-4.05E with:

Chart no. 2 Complete Ramp Closure Hours/Ramp Lane Requirements																									
County: San Bernardino							Route/Direction: 15/SB							PM: R107.3											
Closure limits: NB off-ramp and on-ramp of Rest Area																									
Hour	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mon-Thu	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Fri	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sat	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sun	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Legend:																									
<input type="checkbox"/> C Ramp may be closed completely <input type="checkbox"/> Work allowed within the highway where shoulder or lane closure is not required																									
REMARKS:																									

**Replace "Reserved" in section 12-5 with:**

**12-5.01 GENERAL**

Section 12-5 includes specifications for closing traffic lanes, ramps, or a combination with stationary and moving lane closures on multilane highways and 2-lane, two-way highways.

A traffic control system for a closure includes the temporary traffic control devices described as part of the traffic control system. The temporary traffic control devices must comply with section 12-3.

**12-5.02 MATERIALS**

A PCMS used in a moving lane closure must comply with section 12-3.12 except the sign must be truck mounted. The full operational height to the bottom of the sign may be less than 7 feet above the ground but must be as high as practicable.

**12-5.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**12-5.03A General**

During traffic striping and pavement marker placement using bituminous adhesive, control traffic with a stationary or a moving lane closure. During other activities, including grinding for recessed striping and recessed markers, control traffic with stationary lane closures.

Whenever components of the traffic control system are displaced or cease to operate or function as specified from any cause, immediately repair the components to the original condition or replace the components and restore the components to the original location.

**12-5.03B Stationary Lane Closures**

For a stationary lane closure, ramp closure, or a combination made only for the work period, remove the components of the traffic control system from the traveled way and shoulder at the end of each work period except for portable delineators placed along open trenches or excavation adjacent to the traveled way. You may store the components at selected central locations designated by the Engineer within the limits of the highway.

Each vehicle used to place, maintain, and remove components of a traffic control system on a multilane highway must be equipped with a Type II flashing arrow sign that must be in operation whenever the vehicle is being used for placing, maintaining, or removing the components. Vehicles equipped with a Type II flashing arrow sign not involved in placing, maintaining, or removing the components if operated within a stationary-type lane closure must display only the caution display mode. The sign must be controllable by the operator of the vehicle while the vehicle is in motion. If a flashing arrow sign is required for a lane closure, the flashing arrow sign must be operational before the lane closure is in place.

**12-5.03C Moving Lane Closures**

Use a truck-mounted flashing arrow sign in a moving lane closure. Operate the flashing arrow sign in the caution display mode whenever it is being used on a 2-lane, two-way highway.

**12-5.04 PAYMENT**

A traffic control system for lane closure is paid for as traffic control system.

The requirements in section 4-1.05 for payment adjustment do not apply to traffic control system. Adjustments in compensation for traffic control system will be made for an increase or decrease in traffic control work if ordered and will be made on the basis of the cost of the necessary increased or decreased traffic control. The adjustment will be made on a force account basis for increased work and estimated on the same basis in the case of decreased work.

A traffic control system required by change order work is paid for as a part of the change order work.



Regulated species name	Protective radius
Birds	300 feet
Bats	500 feet
Desert Tortoise	100 feet

**14-6.02C(3) Protocols**

Not Used

**14-6.02C(4) Biological Resource Information**

Not Used

**14-6.02C(5) Protection Measures**

Within species protection area implement the following protection measures:

1. Biologist must conduct a survey on all structures, prior to demolition or removal, for birds and bats.
2. Biologist must implement bat exclusionary practices and devices, on the identified structures used by the bats. These devices are to allow the bat individuals to exit the structures/roosts and prevent them from entering again.
3. Biologist must inspect the identified structures, at the appropriate time intervals, to verify all bats are excluded from building structures and joints. Additional inspections will be required if all bats have not left the roosts.
4. Once biologist confirms the bats have relocated, exclusionary devices can be removed and construction can then begin.
5. Biologist needs the Engineer, to stop any activity that may pose a threat to Desert Tortoises. Biologist may direct movements of equipment and personnel to avoid injury or mortality to desert tortoise.
6. The project area must be surveyed for Desert Tortoise and their burrows by the Biologist before the beginning of work. If burrows are found, they must be examined by the Biologist to determine if Desert Tortoises are present. If a tortoise is present and the burrow cannot be avoided, work must not occur within 30 feet of the burrow. If the Biologist determines clearance surveys are not needed, clearance surveys would not be required. If tortoises are found at the project site where surveys had previously concluded they were unlikely to occur, Biologist must contact the United States Fish And Wildlife Service and the Engineer to determine if implementation of additional protective measures would be required.
7. Biologist must adhere to requirements of section 14-6.08.
8. Whenever project vehicles are parked outside of the existing fenced rest area, workers must check under the vehicles before moving the vehicles. If Desert Tortoise are beneath the vehicles, workers must notify the Biologist or the Engineer. Workers will not be allowed to capture, handle, or relocate tortoises.
9. Upon locating a dead or injured tortoise within a project site, the Engineer must immediately notify the Biologist, whom then must notify the district office and the United States Fish And Wildlife Service within 24 hours via telephone. Written notification must be made to the appropriate United States Fish And Wildlife Service field office within 5 days of the finding. The information provided must include the date and time of the finding or incident (if known), location of the carcass or injured animal, a photograph, cause of death or injury, if known, and other pertinent information (i.e., size, sex, recommendations to avoid future injury or mortality).

10. If Desert Tortoises are injured because of work related activities, the injured tortoises must be handled by a biologist, who is permitted by the United States Fish And Wildlife Service or the California Department Of Fish And Wildlife to handle Desert Tortoises, and be transported to a veterinarian for treatment at your expense. If the injured animal recovers, the appropriate United States Fish And Wildlife Service field office must be contacted for final disposition of the animal.

11. If working outside of the desert tortoise fenced area, auger holes or other excavations must be covered following inspection at the end of each workday to prevent desert tortoises from becoming trapped.

12. Upon completion of construction, all refuse, including, but not limited to equipment parts, wrapping material, cable, wire, strapping, twine, buckets, metal or plastic containers, and boxes are removed from the site and disposed of properly.

13. No firearms or pets, including dogs, are allowed within the work area. Firearms carried by authorized security and law enforcement personnel and working dogs under the control of a handler are exempt from this protective measure.

14. To preclude attracting predators, such as the common raven (*Corvus corax*) and coyotes (*Canis latrans*), food related trash items must be removed daily from the job site and disposed of at an approved refuse disposal site. Workers are prohibited from feeding all wildlife.

**14-6.02C(6) Monitoring Schedule**

Monitor according to the following schedule:

Monitoring type	Schedule
Bird and bat	Prior to demolition of onsite structures
Desert tortoise	1) Prior to demolition of old fence. 2) During installation of desert tortoise fence

**14-6.02D Payment**

Not Used

Replace section 14-6.05 with:

**14-6.05 CONTRACTOR-SUPPLIED BIOLOGIST**

**14-6.05A General**

**14-6.05A(1) Summary**

Section 14-6.05 includes specifications for providing a Contractor-supplied biologist to monitor construction and other activities to protect regulated species that may be harmed during construction activities.

**14-6.05A(2) Submittals**

**14-6.05A(2)(a) Qualifications**

Within 7 days after Contract approval, submit each biologist's name, resume, and statement of qualifications. Allow 30 days for review. If the submittal is incomplete, the Engineer will provide comments. Within 7 days after receiving the Engineer's comments, update and resubmit qualifications data. Do not start construction activities until the Contractor-supplied biologist is authorized.

**14-6.05A(2)(b) Protocols**

Within 30 days before beginning survey activities, submit protocols for species protection surveys for acceptance.

**14-6.05A(2)(c) Pre-Construction Survey Report**

Submit a pre-construction survey report within 14 days before starting construction activities.

**14-6.05A(2)(d) Initial Monitoring Report**

Not Used

**14-6.05A(2)(e) Monitoring Report**

Not Used

**14-6.05A(2)(f) Incident Report**

Submit an Incident Report within 24 hours of the incident unless otherwise specified.

**14-6.05A(2)(g) Annual Monitoring Report**

Not Used

**14-6.05A(2)(h) Final Monitoring Report**

Submit no later than 20 days after completion of the project.

**14-6.05A(3) Quality Control and Assurance**

**14-6.05A(3)(a) Qualifications**

A biologist must meet PLAC requirements. Provide required qualifications for transmittal to regulatory agencies. All project specific authorizations must be current and valid for the duration of the project.

**14-6.05A(3)(b) Protocols**

Not Used

**14-6.05B Materials**

Not Used

**14-6.05C Construction**

**14-6.05C(1) General**

Not Used

**14-6.05C(2) Pre-construction Survey**

Survey the work area for regulated species within 14 days unless otherwise specified before starting construction activities.

**14-6.05C(3) Protective Radius**

Not Used

**14-6.05C(4) Monitoring Schedule**

Monitoring must comply with the schedule in section 14-6.02.

**14-6.05C(5) Monitoring Duties**

The biologist must:

1. Monitor for regulated species within the project area.
2. Assure that construction activities do not result in take of regulated species.
3. Assure that construction activities comply with PLACs.
4. Immediately notify the Engineer of any take of regulated species.
5. Prepare, submit, and sign notifications and reports.

**14-6.05C(6) Notification and Reporting**

All reports must include the following:

1. PLAC requirement implementation
2. Name(s) of the biologist(s) conducting biological activity
3. Date(s) and time(s) of monitoring
4. Locations and activities monitored
5. Representative photographs
6. Findings
7. If regulated species are observed, reports must recommend actions to protect the regulated species
8. Name of the biologist who prepared the report
9. Signature of the biologist certifying the accuracy of the report

The Pre-Construction Survey Report includes one of the following:

1. Detailed observations and locations where regulated species were observed
2. Statement that no regulated species were observed by each biologist

The Incident Report includes:

1. Description of any take incident
2. Species name and number taken
3. Details of required notifications with contact information
4. Corrective actions proposed or taken
5. Disposition of taken species

The Final Monitoring Report must be a cumulative report following the format of the Annual Monitoring Report.

**14-6.05D Payment**

Not Used

**Replace section 14-6.06 with:**

**14-6.06 SPECIES PROTECTION AREA**

**14-6.06A General**

**14-6.06A(1) Summary**

Section 14-6.06 includes specifications for areas that have species protection requirements.

Species protection areas (SPAs) within the project limits are shown:

**Species Protection Areas**

Identification	Location
SPA 1	Entire project limits

**14-6.06B Materials**

Not Used

**14-6.06C Construction**

Not Used

**14-6.06D Payment**

Not Used

**Replace section 14-6.08 with:**

**14-6.08 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION PROGRAM**

**14-6.08A General**

**14-6.08A(1) Summary**

Section 14-6.08 includes specifications for preparing and presenting a Biological Resource Information Program to familiarize construction staff with regulated species and related requirements.

A Contractor-supplied biologist must prepare and present training to personnel as required in PLACs, regarding regulated species, related laws and regulations, and protection measures.

**14-6.08A(2) Submittals**

Within 7 days after Contract approval, submit an outline of the Biological Resource Information Program. Allow 15 days for the Engineer's review. If the submittal is incomplete, the Engineer will provide comments. Within 7 days after receiving the Engineer's comments, update and resubmit the outline.

Notify the Engineer of scheduled training classes at least 7 days before the 1st training class.

Provide the Engineer with an attendance list including the printed and signed name of each attendee of the Biological Resource Information Program. Provide the Engineer with the attendance list within 2 working days following each environmental education session. Submit a separate attendance list for each subsequent session for new workers.

**14-6.08B Materials**

Not Used

**14-6.08C Construction**

Workers must receive Biological Resource Information training before performing on-site work. Workers include laborers, tradesmen, material suppliers, equipment maintenance personnel, supervisors, foremen, office personnel, food vendors, and other personnel who stay on the project longer than 360 minutes.

The Biological Resource Information Program includes:

1. Description of regulated species that may be affected by construction
2. Requirements for the protection of regulated species
3. Definition and consequences of "take"
4. What to do when you see a regulated species or a species that looks like a regulated species
5. Permit requirements to touch or move a regulated species
6. Identification of work area and ESA
7. Species Protection Area (SPA) requirements
8. Description of avoidance and minimization measures
10. Description and general ecology of the regulated species
11. Description of specific habitats used by the regulated species and their location
12. Handout to implement species protection measures that describe species, habitats, and actions as listed in section 14-6.02 or in PLACs

**14-6.08D Payment**

Not Used

**Add to the end of section 14-9.02A:**

The asbestos survey and sampling report for this project is included in the *Information Handout*.

You must notify the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District of your demolition activities even if the activities will not disturb asbestos-containing material.

You may obtain the notification form, submittal instructions, and other information from:

Mojave Desert AQMD  
14306 Park Ave  
Victorville, CA 92392-2383  
www.mdaqmd.ca.gov  
760-245-1661

Instead of the 10 working days specified at the website, submit a notification form to the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District at least 15 days before starting demolition or rehabilitation activities.

Submit a copy of the notification form and the necessary attachments as informational submittals before starting demolition or rehabilitation activities.

**Replace section 14-11.07 with:**

**14-11.07 REMOVE YELLOW TRAFFIC STRIPE AND PAVEMENT MARKING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE RESIDUE**

**14-11.07A General**

**14-11.07A(1) Summary**

Section 14-11.07 includes specifications for removing existing yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking. The residue from the removal of this material is a Department-generated hazardous waste.

Residue from removal of yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking contains lead chromate. The average lead concentration is at least 1,000 mg/kg total lead or 5 mg/l soluble lead. When applied to the roadway, the yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking contained as much as 2.6 percent lead. Residue produced from the removal of this yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking contains heavy metals in concentrations that exceed thresholds established by the Health & Safety Code and 22 CA Code of Regs. For bidding purposes, assume the residue is not regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 USC § 6901 et seq.

Work associated with disposal of hazardous waste residue regulated under RCRA as determined by test results is change order work.

Yellow thermoplastic and yellow paint may produce toxic fumes when heated.

**14-11.07A(2) Submittals**

**14-11.07A(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**14-11.07A(2)(b) Lead Compliance Plan**

Submit a lead compliance plan under section 7-1.02K(6)(j)(ii).

**14-11.07A(2)(c) Work Plan**

Submit a work plan for the removal, containment, storage, and disposal of yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking. The work plan must include:

1. Objective of the operation
2. Removal equipment
3. Procedures for removal and collection of yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking residue, including dust
4. Type of hazardous waste storage containers
5. Container storage location and how it will be secured
6. Hazardous waste sampling protocol and QA/QC requirements and procedures
7. Qualifications of sampling personnel
8. Analytical lab that will perform the analyses
9. DTSC registration certificate and CA Highway Patrol (CHP) Biennial Inspection of Terminals (BIT) Program compliance documentation of the hazardous waste hauler that will transport the hazardous waste

10. Disposal site that will accept the hazardous waste residue

The Engineer will review the work plan within 5 business days of receipt.

Do not perform work that generates hazardous waste residue until the work plan has been authorized.

Correct any rejected work plan and resubmit a corrected work plan within 5 business days of notification by the Engineer. A new review period of 5 business days will begin from date of resubmittal.

**14-11.07A(2)(d) Analytical Test Results**

Submit analytical test results of the residue from removal of yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking, including chain of custody documentation, for review and acceptance before:

1. Requesting the Engineer's signature on the waste profile requested by the disposal facility
2. Requesting the Engineer obtain an US EPA Generator Identification Number for disposal
3. Removing the residue from the site

**14-11.07A(2)(e) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number Request**

Submit a request for the US EPA Generator Identification Number when the Engineer accepts analytical test results documenting that residue from removal of yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking is a hazardous waste.

**14-11.07A(2)(f) Disposal Documentation**

Submit documentation of proper disposal from the receiving landfill within 5 business days of residue transport from the project.

**14-11.07B Materials**

Not Used

**14-11.07C Construction**

Where grinding or other authorized methods are used to remove yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking that will produce a hazardous waste residue, immediately contain and collect the removed residue, including dust. Use a HEPA filter-equipped vacuum attachment operated concurrently with the removal operations or other equally effective approved methods for collection of the residue.

Make necessary arrangements to test the yellow thermoplastic and yellow paint hazardous waste residue as required by the disposal facility and these special provisions. Testing must include:

1. Total lead by US EPA Method 6010B
2. Total chromium by US EPA Method 6010B
3. Soluble lead by California Waste Extraction Test (CA WET)
4. Soluble chromium by CA WET
5. Soluble lead by Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
6. Soluble chromium by TCLP

From the first 220 gal of hazardous waste or portion thereof if less than 220 gal of hazardous waste are produced, a minimum of 4 randomly selected samples must be taken and analyzed individually. Samples must not be composited. From each additional 880 gal of hazardous waste or portion thereof if less than 880 gal are produced, a minimum of 1 additional random sample must be taken and analyzed. Use chain of custody procedures consistent with chapter 9 of US EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846) while transporting samples from the project to the laboratory. Each sample must be homogenized before analysis by the laboratory performing the analyses. A sample aliquot sufficient to cover the amount necessary for the total and the soluble analyses must then be taken. This aliquot must be homogenized a 2nd time and the total and soluble analyses run on this aliquot. The homogenization process must not include grinding of the samples. Submit the name and location of the disposal facility that will be accepting the hazardous waste and the analytical laboratory along with the testing requirements not less than 5 business days before the start of removal of yellow thermoplastic and yellow painted traffic stripe and pavement marking. The analytical laboratory must be certified by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for all analyses to be performed.

After the Engineer accepts the analytical test results, dispose of yellow thermoplastic and yellow paint hazardous waste residue at a Class 1 disposal facility located in California under the requirements of the disposal facility operator within 30 days after accumulating 220 pounds of residue and dust.

If less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste residue and dust is generated in total, dispose of it within 30 days after the start of accumulation of the residue and dust.

The Engineer will sign all manifests as the generator within 2 business days of receiving and accepting the analytical test results and receiving your request for the US EPA Generator Identification Number. Use a transporter with a current DTSC registration certificate and that is in compliance with the CHP BIT Program when transporting hazardous waste.

#### **14-11.07D Payment**

Payment for a lead compliance plan is not included in the payment for environmental stewardship work.

If analytical test results demonstrate that the residue is a non-hazardous waste and the Engineer agrees, dispose of the residue at an appropriately permitted CA Class II or CA Class III facility. The Department does not adjust payment for this disposal.

### **Replace "Reserved" in section 14-11.10 with:**

#### **14-11.10A General**

Section 14-11.10 includes specifications for disposing of electrical equipment containing hazardous materials.

#### **14-11.10B Waste Management**

##### **14-11.10B(1) Universal Waste**

Not Used

##### **14-11.10B(2) Fluorescent Light Ballasts Containing PCBs**

Not Used

#### **14-11.10C Damaged Electrical Equipment**

Electrical equipment found damaged is a Department-generated hazardous waste. Use a hazardous waste manifest to transport damaged equipment to an appropriately permitted disposal facility.

Damaged electrical equipment containing PCBs or thionyl chloride, is designated as extremely hazardous waste.

You are the generator of hazardous waste produced by damage of electrical equipment through your own mishandling. You are responsible for cleanup, management, and disposal of this hazardous waste.

#### **14-11.10D Payment**

Management of Department-generated hazardous waste is change order work.

You are responsible for the cost of cleanup, management, and disposal of hazardous waste generated by mishandling electrical equipment.

**Replace section 14-11.11 with:**

**14-11.11 MANAGEMENT OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS IN UNOCCUPIED BUILDINGS**

**14-11.11A General**

**14-11.11A(1) Summary**

Section 14-11.11 includes specifications for removing and disposing asbestos-containing material (ACM) from unoccupied buildings.

An asbestos survey was performed for C.V. Kane Safety Roadside Rest Area. Results of the asbestos survey are included in the *Information Handout*.

Asbestos-containing material is present at the locations and in the types and amounts shown in the following table:

**Locations, Types, and Amounts of ACM**

Location	Type of asbestos	Amount of asbestos
Gray/Black Roofing mastic	Non-friable Chrysotile	50 square feet

Friable ACM generated as part of this project is Department-generated hazardous waste under 14-11.02F.

**14-11.11A(2) Definitions.**

**asbestos:** Any of several minerals that readily separate into long flexible fibers. Includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthrophyllite, actinolite and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated, altered, or both.

**asbestos-containing material (ACM):** Building material, including asbestos cement pipe, containing commercial asbestos in an amount greater than 1 percent by weight, area, or count under 40 CFR §61.145.

**certified asbestos consultant (CAC):** Asbestos consultant certified by Cal/OSHA under 8 CA Code of Regs § 341.15 and § 1529.

**friable ACM:** Material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure as defined in 22 CCR §66261.24.

**nonfriable ACM:** Material containing more than 1 percent asbestos by area with asbestos fibers that:

1. Are tightly bound into the matrix of the material
2. Should not become an airborne hazard as long as the material remains intact and undamaged and is not sawed, sanded, drilled or otherwise abraded during removal

**regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)** as defined under 40 CFR §61.145(b): Material containing more than 1 percent of any of the following in excess of 260 linear ft., 160 sq. ft., or 35 cu. ft.:

1. Friable asbestos, as determined using PLM, that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry
2. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable or will be subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting or abrading
3. Category II nonfriable ACM that may become or has become friable

### **14-11.11A(3) Submittals**

#### **14-11.11A(3)(a) Asbestos Compliance Plan**

Submit an asbestos compliance plan for preventing or minimizing workers' exposure to asbestos during demolition or renovation activities. Submit the plan at least 15 days before starting demolition or renovation activities in areas containing or suspected to contain asbestos. The plan must be prepared by a CIH and include:

1. Identification of key personnel for the project
2. Scope of work and equipment to be used
3. Job hazard analysis for work assignments
4. Summary of risk assessment
5. Description of personal protective equipment
6. Delineation of work zones at the job site
7. Decontamination procedures
8. General safe work practices
9. Security measures
10. Emergency response plans
11. Worker training
12. Certification of completed safety training for personnel before starting work in areas containing or suspected to contain asbestos

#### **14-11.11A(3)(b) Asbestos Removal Plan**

Submit a work plan for the removal, storage, transportation, and disposal of ACM. The work plan must be prepared by a CAC and include:

1. Locations at the perimeters of abatement work areas where asbestos warning signs will be installed
2. Summary of methods and techniques for handling, packaging, labeling, storing, transporting, and disposing of waste materials
3. Instructions for wetting asbestos materials with sprayers
4. Description and locations of disposal bins to be used for temporary storage of ACM until removal from the job site
5. Name and address of the hazardous waste transporter registered with the DTSC that will transport the ACM to a DTSC permitted hazardous waste facility. The transporter must be registered to transport hazardous waste in California under the Health and Safety Code, Div 20, Ch 6.5 and 22 CA Code of Regs, Div 4.5.
6. Name and address of the disposal facility in California permitted for the disposal of ACM
7. Documentation of compliance with federal, state, and local requirements for asbestos work, transport, and disposal

#### **14-11.11A(3)(c) Asbestos Removal Reporting**

Submit an asbestos removal report documenting your compliance with the asbestos removal work plan. Submit the report to the Engineer and the Air Quality Management District (AQMD) within 30 days after removing ACM from the job site.

Submit a copy of the hazardous waste manifest for each shipment of hazardous waste ACM.

Within 5 business days of transporting hazardous and nonhazardous ACM waste, submit documentation of proper disposal from the receiving disposal facility.

#### **14-11.11A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

The removal and disposal of materials containing asbestos must comply with:

1. Health and Safety Code, Div 20, Ch 6.5, "Hazardous Waste Control"
2. 8 CA Code of Regs, § 5208
3. 8 CA Code of Regs § 1529 and § 341
4. 22 CA Code of Regs, Div 4.5
5. 29 CFR 26
6. 40 CFR 61 Subpart M

A CAC must be registered under Labor Code § 6501.5 and certified under Bus & Prof Code § 7058.6.

#### **14-11.11B Materials**

Not Used

#### **14-11.11C Construction**

##### **14-11.11C(1) General**

Notify the AQMD of changes in work locations or conditions such as changes to removal or demolition plans, including discovery of unanticipated ACM during demolition, within 2 days of the change.

##### **14-11.11C(2) Discovery of Unanticipated ACM**

If you discover unanticipated ACM during demolition, stop work in that area and notify the Engineer.

##### **14-11.11C(3) Health and Safety**

Before starting work in areas containing or suspected to contain asbestos, provide safety training complying with 8 CA Code of Regs § 1529 to State personnel who may enter the work area.

Provide training, personal protective equipment, and medical surveillance as required by the asbestos compliance plan to 3 State personnel.

##### **14-11.11C(4) Removal of ACM**

Remove all ACM before demolition to prevent nonfriable ACM being rendered friable during demolition. Remove ACM under 8 CA Code of Regs § 1529 and 341 et seq. Remove friable ACM using the wetting method. Remove and handle nonfriable ACM such that you prevent breakage.

You are not required to remove ACM encased in concrete or similar structural material before demolition, but the ACM must be adequately wetted whenever exposed during demolition. Prevent visible emissions from ACM removal activities.

Mark regulated work areas with the warning information, "Danger, Asbestos, Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard, Authorized Personnel Only."

##### **14-11.11C(5) Packaging and Temporary Storage of ACM**

Package and label removed ACM under 22 CA Code of Regs § 66262.30 et seq. Place the removed ACM in minimum 0.06-inch-thick, double-ply, plastic bags with clearly visible labels affixed to the bags. The labels must have legible lettering with the information, "Danger/ Contains Asbestos Fibers/ Avoid Creating Dust/ Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard." Wet the waste before putting it in the plastic bag to prevent fibers from blowing around if the bag is broken.

For bulk waste that will not fit into a plastic bag without additional breaking, wet it, wrap it with plastic and seal it with packaging or duct tape until it is leak-tight. Place the wrapped and sealed ACM directly into a covered, lockable, roll-off or drop box lined with plastic sheeting and labeled on all sides. The labels must have legible lettering with the information: "Danger/ Contains Asbestos Fibers/ Avoid Creating Dust/ Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard."

##### **14-11.11C(6) Transport and Disposal of ACM**

Dispose of friable and nonfriable ACM at a California disposal facility operating under a Regional Water Quality Control Board permit that authorizes it to accept asbestos waste. Notify the facility at least 5 days before delivery of ACM.

##### **14-11.11C(6)(a) Friable ACM**

The Engineer provides the Department's EPA Identification Number for hazardous waste disposal.

The Engineer signs the hazardous waste manifests. Notify the Engineer 5 days before the manifests are to be signed.

All transporters of friable ACM must:

1. Have current DTSC registration for transporting hazardous waste
2. Have a US EPA Identification Number
3. Be in compliance with the CA Highway Patrol Biennial Inspection of Terminals Program

Vehicles used to transport the hazardous waste must carry a valid registration during transport.



The completed surface of the planed asphalt concrete pavement must not vary more than 0.02 foot when measured with a 12-foot straightedge parallel with the centerline. With the straightedge at right angles to the centerline, the transverse slope of the planed surface must not vary more than 0.03 foot.

Where lanes are open to traffic, the drop-off of between adjacent lanes must not be more than 0.15 foot.

**15-2.02B(3)(c)(iii) Temporary HMA Tapers**

If a drop-off between the existing pavement and the planed area at transverse joints cannot be avoided before opening to traffic, construct a temporary HMA taper. The HMA temporary taper must be:

1. Placed to the level of the existing pavement and tapered on a slope of 30:1 (horizontal:vertical) or flatter to the level of the planed area
2. Compacted by any method that will produce a smooth riding surface

Completely remove temporary tapers before placing permanent surfacing.

**15-2.02B(3)(c)(iv) Remove Planed Material**

Remove cold planed material concurrent with planing activities so that removal does not lag more than 50 feet behind the planer.

**15-2.02B(3)(d) Payment**

Payment for removal of pavement markers, thermoplastic traffic stripe, painted traffic stripe, and pavement marking within the area of cold planing is included in the payment for cold plane asphalt concrete pavement of the types shown in the Bid Item List.

**Replace section 15-2.02C(2) with:**

**15-2.02C(2) Remove Traffic Stripes and Pavement Markings Containing Lead**

Residue from removing traffic stripes and pavement markings contains lead from the paint or thermoplastic. The average lead concentrations are less than 1,000 mg/kg total lead and 5 mg/L soluble lead. This residue:

1. Is a nonhazardous waste
2. Does not contain heavy metals in concentrations that exceed thresholds established by the Health and Safety Code and 22 CA Code of Regs
3. Is not regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 USC § 6901 et seq.

Submit a lead compliance plan under section 7-1.02K(6)(j)(ii).

Payment for a lead compliance plan is not included in the payment for existing facilities work.

Payment for handling, removal, and disposal of pavement residue that is a nonhazardous waste is included in the payment for the type of removal work involved.

\*\*\*\*\*

**DIVISION III GRADING  
17 WATERING**

**Replace the 1st sentence of the paragraph in section 17-1.02 with:**

Water must be non-potable.



Payment for perimeter wall is per linear foot and includes payment for masonry block wall, stone veneer, and anti-graffiti coating for perimeter wall.

Payment for disposal of test panel for perimeter wall and pilaster is included in payment for perimeter wall and payment for pilaster.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.03G of the RSS with:**

**20-5.03G Frost Proof Yard Hydrant Assembly**

**20-5.03G(1) General**

This work consists of installing a frost proof yard hydrant with concrete casing, including piping and fittings, drainage and other components necessary for a complete hydrant installation.

**20-5.03G(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions.

**20-5.03G(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**20-5.03G(2) Materials**

The frost proof yard hydrant must be 3/4 inches and the external components must be cast iron and crass construction with a galvanized steel pipe rod housing.

The frost proof hydrant must be manufactured by one of the following:

1. Woodford manufacturing model Y34-2
2. Campbell manufacturing model CYH-2
3. Simmons manufacturing model 802SB or equal

A one piece plunger of Buna N material must be connected to the internal rod and must be located below the frost line in the valve body. The water discharge rate of the hydrant must be 12 gallons per minute at 10 psi.

**20-5.03G(3) Construction**

Frost proof yard hydrant must be placed on concrete utility pad as shown.

Concrete utility pad and casing for frost proof yard hydrant assembly must comply with section 90-2.

Pipe and pipe fittings to the point of connection with PVC supply pipe shown must conform to sections 20-2.09 and 75.

Apply anti-graffiti coating to concrete casing in conformance with section 59-8.

**20-5.03G(4) Payment**

Payment for concrete utility pad is included in payment for precast concrete trash receptacle.

Payment for PVC supply pipe and fittings is included in payment for building work.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.03H of the RSS with:**

**20-5.03H Frost Proof Yard Hydrant Assembly**

**20-5.03H(1) General**

This work consists of installing a frost proof yard hydrant with concrete casing, including piping and fittings, drainage and other components necessary for a complete hydrant installation.

**20-5.03H(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions.

### **20-5.03H(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

### **20-5.03H(2) Materials**

The frost proof yard hydrant must be 3/4 inches and the external components must be cast iron and crass construction with a galvanized steel pipe rod housing.

The frost proof hydrant must be manufactured by one of the following:

1. Woodford manufacturing model Y34-2
2. Campbell manufacturing model CYH-2
3. Simmons manufacturing model 802SB or equal

A one piece plunger of Buna N material must be connected to the internal rod and must be located below the frost line in the valve body. The water discharge rate of the hydrant must be 12 gallons per minute at 10 psi.

### **20-5.03H(3) Construction**

Frost proof yard hydrant must be placed on concrete utility pad as shown.

Concrete utility pad and casing for frost proof yard hydrant assembly must comply with section 90-2.

Pipe and pipe fittings to the point of connection with PVC supply pipe shown must conform to sections 20-2.09 and 75.

Apply anti-graffiti coating to concrete casing in conformance with section 59-8.

### **20-5.03H(4) Payment**

Payment for concrete utility pad is included in payment for precast concrete trash receptacle.

Payment for PVC supply pipe and fittings is included in payment for building work.

### **Replace the paragraph in section 20-5.05A of the RSS with:**

Section 20-5.05 includes specifications for furnishing and installing site furnishings.

### **Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05A of the RSS with:**

### **20-5.05B Precast Concrete Picnic Table and Benches**

#### **20-5.05B(1) General**

This work consists of furnishing and installing precast concrete picnic tables and benches. Precast concrete picnic tables and benches must be ADA compliant.

#### **20-5.05B(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit manufacturers' information handout including descriptive data and installation instructions.

#### **20-5.05B(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

#### **20-5.05B(2) Materials**

Precast concrete picnic tables and benches must be of one piece design and must be manufactured of aggregates, sand and cement conforming to ASTM C-150. Steel reinforcing must consist of No. 2 and No. 3 bar with welded wire mesh reinforcing producing a tensile strength of 80,900 psi.

Precast concrete picnic tables and benches must have an acid etch finish with a matte sealer coating.

Precast concrete picnic tables and benches must be manufactured by the same company as the manufacturer of the precast concrete trash receptacles, precast concrete trash receptacles (recycle) and precast concrete ash urns. Anti-graffiti coating must be applied to precast concrete picnic table and benches in conformance with section 59-8.

**20-5.05B(3) Construction**

Precast concrete picnic table and benches must be placed as shown or directed.

**20-5.05B(4) Payment**

Not Used.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05C of the RSS with:**

**20-5.05C Precast Concrete Ash Urn**

**20-5.05C(1) General**

This work consists of furnishing and installing precast concrete ash urn.

**20-5.05C(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit manufacturers' information handout including descriptive data and installation instructions.

**20-5.05C(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**20-5.05C(2) Materials**

Precast concrete ash urns must be manufactured of aggregates, sand and cement conforming to ASTM C-150. Steel reinforcing must consist of No. 2 and No. 3 bar welded wire mesh reinforcing producing a tensile strength of 80,900 psi and must be obtained from a single source. Units must be cylindrical in shape.

Precast concrete ash urns must be manufactured by the same company as the precast concrete picnic table and benches and trash receptacles.

Precast concrete ash urn must have a light sandblasted texture. Anti-graffiti coating must be applied to the precast concrete ash urn in conformance with section 59-8. Prior to application of anti-graffiti coating, the decorative band and integral lettering must be painted in conformance with section 59-6 and with color as shown.

**20-5.05C(3) Construction**

Precast concrete ash urn must be placed on concrete utility pad as shown, and must be epoxied onto concrete utility pad and be filled with gravel per the manufacturers' recommendations.

Concrete utility pad must comply with section 90-2.

**20-5.05C(4) Payment**

Payment for painting the decorative band, integral lettering and applying the anti-graffiti coating is included in payment for precast concrete ash urn.

Payment for concrete utility pad is included in payment for precast concrete trash receptacle.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05D of the RSS with:**

**20-5.05D Precast Concrete Trash Receptacle**

**20-5.05D(1) General**

This work consists of furnishing and installing precast concrete trash receptacle and precast concrete trash receptacle (recycle).

**20-5.05D(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit manufacturers' information handout including descriptive data and installation instructions.

**20-5.05D(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**20-5.05D(2) Materials**

Precast concrete trash receptacles must be prefabricated steel reinforced concrete conforming to ASTM C-150.

Steel reinforcing must consist of No. 2 and No. 3 bar with welded wire mesh reinforcing producing a tensile strength of 80,900 psi and must be obtained from a single source.

Units must be cylindrical in shape and must include a 33 gallon rigid plastic liner provided by the manufacturer.

Each unit must include a coordinating, spring loaded flip-top lid.

Receptacles must have a light sandblast texture.

An anti-graffiti coating must be applied to the finished surface of the precast concrete trash receptacles in conformance with section 59-8. Prior to application of anti-graffiti coating, the decorative band, integral lettering and flip-top lid must be painted in conformance with sections 59-6 and 59-2.

Precast concrete trash receptacles must be manufactured by the same company as the precast concrete picnic table and benches and precast concrete ash urn.

**20-5.05D(3) Construction**

Precast concrete trash receptacles must be placed on concrete utility pads as shown, and epoxied onto concrete utility pads per the manufacturers' recommendations.

Concrete utility pad must comply with section 90-2.

**20-5.05D(4) Payment**

Precast concrete trash receptacle (recycle) is paid as precast concrete trash receptacle.

Payment for concrete utility pad, painting decorative band, integral lettering and flip-top lid and applying anti-graffiti coating is included in payment for precast concrete trash receptacle.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05E of the RSS with:**

**20-5.05E Prefabricated Metal Bench****20-5.05E(1) General**

This work consists of furnishing and installing prefabricated metal bench.

**20-5.05E(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit manufacturers' information handout including descriptive data and installation instructions.

**20-5.05E(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**20-5.05E(2) Materials**

Prefabricated metal benches must consist of steel strap seating and cast iron or ductile iron end frames. Benches must be either:

1. Fairweather Site Furnishings and Accessories, "Plaza" series flat bench, model number PL-1.6
2. Keystone Ridge Designs, "Lampighter" flat bench, color "Verde"
3. Creative Pipe, Inc., Backless "Towner" bench or equal.

Benches must have manufacturers powder coated finish. Powder coated finish must be Federal Standard 595A Color No. 25193.

**20-5.05E(3) Construction**

Prefabricated metal bench must be anchored with 4 inch stainless steel bolts embedded with epoxy into the concrete walkway.

Prefabricated metal bench must be installed as recommended by the manufacturer.

Prefabricated metal bench must be placed as shown.

**20-5.05E(4) Payment**

Not Used

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05F of the RSS with:**

**20-5.05F Perimeter Wall and Pilaster**

**20-5.05F(1) General**

This work consists of constructing perimeter wall and pilaster consisting of masonry block wall with stone veneer finish and anti-graffiti coating.

**20-5.05F(1)(a) Submittals**

Not Used

**20-5.05F(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Construct a test panel of the perimeter wall and pilaster at an authorized location on the job site. Do not start work on test panel until you receive authorization.

The test panel must be 4 by 4 feet in size, and must be constructed and finished with the personnel, materials, tools, equipment and methods to be used.

The Engineer, may request additional test panels to be constructed and finished until the specified product, finish and texture are obtained.

Approved test panel must be used as the standard of comparison in determining acceptability of the perimeter wall and pilaster.

If authorized test panel may be incorporated as part of the final perimeter wall and pilaster products.

**20-5.05F(2) Materials**

Stone veneer must comply with section 20-5.05G,

Masonry block wall must comply with section 58.

Stone veneer must conform to the size and thickness as shown.

Stone veneer must be applied to the entire exposed wall surface.

Apply anti-graffiti coating to surface of stone veneer in conformance with section 59-8.

**20-5.05F(3) Construction**

Construct perimeter wall and pilaster as described.

**20-5.05F(4) Payment**

Payment for pilaster is per unit and includes payment for masonry block wall, stone veneer and anti-graffiti coating for pilaster.

Payment for perimeter wall is per linear foot and includes payment for masonry block wall, stone veneer, and anti-graffiti coating for perimeter wall.

Payment for disposal of test panel for perimeter wall and pilaster is included in payment for perimeter wall and payment for pilaster.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05G of the RSS with:**

**20-5.05G Stone Veneer**

**20-5.05G(1) General**

This work consists of constructing natural stone veneer. Stone veneer must be anchored to concrete masonry units as described.

**20-5.05G(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit two samples of stone of each type, color, size and surface texture specified.

**20-5.05G(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Stone for stone veneer must be from a single source for each type of material required.

**20-5.05G(1)(c) Delivery, Storage and Handling**

Stones must be stored and handled in order to prevent deterioration or damage due to moisture, temperature changes, contamination, corrosion or other causes.

Cementitious materials must be stored on elevated platforms, under cover and in a dry location.

Cementitious materials that have become damp must not be used. Stone veneer accessories, including metal items, must be stored to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

**20-5.05G(1)(d) Project Conditions**

Protect stone veneer during construction. Tops of walls, projections and sills must be covered with waterproof sheeting at the end of each day's work. Partially completed stone veneer must be covered with water proof sheeting with construction is not in progress.

Cover must extend a minimum of 2 feet down both sides and must be secured in place.

Mortar and soil must be immediately removed to prevent staining the stone veneer.

Provide the following protection:

1. Base of walls from rain splashed mud and mortar splatter by coverings spread on the ground and over the wall surface.
2. Sills, ledges and projections of veneer from mortar droppings.
3. Surfaces of window and door frames, as well as similar products with painted and integral finished, from mortar droppings.
4. Scaffold boards near the wall turned on edge at the end of each day to prevent rain from splashing mortar and dirt on completed stone veneer assemblies.

Frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost must not be used. Stone veneer must not be built on frozen subgrade or frozen setting beds. Stone veneer damaged by frost or freezing conditions must be removed and replaced.

Cold-weather construction must conform to the provisions in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

You must use liquid cleaning methods only when air temperature is 40 degrees F and above and will remain so until masonry has dried, but not less than 7 days after completing cleaning.

Hot-weather construction must conform with the provisions in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

**20-5.05G(2) Materials****20-5.05G(2)(a) Stone**

Stone must be rubble fieldstone available for inspection at the District office at 464 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, San Bernardino, CA, 92401 and closely resemble the stone used on stone veneer structures on northbound C.V. Kane Safety Roadside Rest Area.

**20-5.05G(2)(b) Mortar and Grout**

Portland cement must conform to ASTM C 150, Type 1 or Type 2, white or gray cement.

Color pigmented mortar must be factory prepackaged consisting of gray cement combined with color-fast mineral pigments to produce color as specified or must be as selected by the Engineer from the manufacturer's standard formulations.

Hydrated lime must conform to ASTM C 207, Type S.

Aggregate for mortar must be commercially produced for masonry work and be free of organic impurities and lumps of clay or shale, and must conform to ASTM C 144.

Water for mortar must be clean and potable.

Water repellent admixture must be the manufacturer's standard dry mixture of stearic water repellent compounds, water reducing agent and fine aggregates intended to reduce capillarity in mortar.

Cold-weather admixture must be non-chloride, non-corrosive, accelerating admixture complying with ASTM designation: C 494, Type C and recommended by the manufacturer for use in masonry mortar of composition indicated.

#### **20-5.05G(2)(c) Anchoring Devices**

Veneer anchors must be as shown and of one type. The types of veneer anchors must be as follows:

1. Anchoring devices must comply with 2013 California Building Code (CBC).
2. Wire wall ties used to reinforce the stone veneer to masonry block wall surfaces must be manufactured of 9 gauge steel wire conforming to the requirements of ASTM designation: A82/A82M, commercial steel and must be a minimum 15 inches long.
3. Wire wall ties must be galvanized after fabrication in conformance with the requirements of ASTM A153/A153M, class B coating
4. Wire wall ties must be installed on each course of concrete masonry block at 12 inches on center as shown.

#### **20-5.05G(2)(d) Masonry Cleaners**

Detergent solution must be a job-mixed solution of 1/2 cup dry-measure tetrasodium polyphosphate and 1/2 cup dry measure laundry detergent dissolved in 1 gallon of water.

#### **20-5.05G(2)(e) Stone Fabrication**

Stone must be fabricated in sizes and shapes as described.

Stone must be selected to produce pieces of thickness, size and shape shown and must comply with fabrication and construction tolerances recommended by applicable stone association or by stone source for faces, edges, beds, and backs.

Stone must be shaped for type of masonry pattern as follows:

1. Coursed and roughly squared stone.
2. Exposed faces and edges of stone must match approved sample panel.

#### **20-5.05G(2)(f) Mortar Mixes**

Admixtures, including pigments, air-entraining agents, accelerators, retarders, water-repellent agents, anti-freeze compounds or other admixtures must not be used unless otherwise specified. Calcium chloride must not be used. Cold-weather admixtures, if used, must be applied at the same rate for all mortar, regardless of weather conditions to ensure that mortar color is consistent.

Mortar for stone veneer must conform to the provisions of CBC section 2115, Proportion specification.

Mortar for scratch coat over unit masonry must consist of 1 part portland cement, 1 part lime, 7 parts loose damp sand, and enough water to produce a workable consistency.

Pigmented mortar must include pigments which are selected and proportioned with other ingredients to produce the required color. Pigments must not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight. Pigmented mortar must be mixed to compliment stone color.

#### **20-5.05G(3) Construction**

##### **20-5.05G(3)(a) General**

Surfaces to receive stone veneer assemblies must be inspected, with the stone veneer assembly installer present, for compliance to installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance.

Veneer anchors, flashing and other items installed in concrete masonry unit and required for or extending into stone veneer assemblies must be in place.

Installers of other work must be advised of specific requirements for placement of reinforcement, veneer anchors, flashing and similar items to be built into stone veneer.

### **20-5.05G(3)(b) Setting of Stone Veneer**

Stone must be sorted before it is placed and installed. Stone that is not in conformance with these specifications will be rejected. Stones must be arranged, placed and installed, with color and size variations uniformly dispersed for an evenly blended appearance as shown.

Stone must be set in place as shown. Veneer anchors, supports, fasteners and other attachments must be installed as described to secure stone veneer. Stone must be set in locations as shown with edges and faces aligned according to industry standards.

Uniform joint widths must be maintained except for variations due to different stone sized and where minor variations are required to maintain bond alignment, if any.

Lay walls with joints not less than 3/8 inch at narrowest points nor more than 1-1/2 inch at widest points.

Expansion, control, and pressure relieving joints of widths shown must be provided at locations as shown.

Expansion and pressure relieving joints must be free of mortar and other rigid materials.

Expansion, control and pressure relieving joints must be sealed as specified in section 51-2.

Joints between the stone veneer must be tightly fit as shown.

Excess mortar must be removed.

### **20-5.05G(3)(c) Construction Tolerances**

Batter for stone veneer shown must be measured as variation of the average plane of the face of each stone from level, plumb, or dimensioned plane as shown.

Mortar joint thickness must not vary for joint size range specified.

Stone veneer must be battered as shown.

### **20-5.05G(3)(d) Installation for Anchored Stone Veneer Assemblies**

Stone veneer must be anchored as shown and in compliance with 2013 CBC section 1405.6 and section 6.2.2.10 of TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5 for seismic requirements in seismic design category D.

Veneer anchors must be spaced as shown. Additional veneer anchors must be installed within 2 feet of openings, sealant joints and perimeter at intervals not exceeding 2 feet.

Stone must be set in a full bed of mortar with full head joints, unless otherwise specified. Veneer anchors must be in place in mortar joints as shown.

Continuous reinforcement must be installed in horizontal joints indicated and must be attached to seismic veneer anchors as stone is set.

### **20-5.05G(3)(e) Pointing**

Stone joint surfaces for pointing with mortar must be prepared by removing dust and mortar particles. Where setting mortar was removed to depths greater than surrounding areas, pointing mortar must be applied in layers not more than 3/8 inches deep until a uniform depth is formed.

Point stone joints must be constructed by placing and compacting pointing mortar in layers not more than 3/8 inches deep.

Each layer must be compacted thoroughly and allowed to become thumbprint hard before applying next layer.

When pointing mortar is thumbprint hard, tool joints must be constructed with a smooth jointing tool to produce the joint profile as shown.

### **20-5.05G(3)(f) Adjusting and Cleaning**

Stone veneer of the following descriptions must be removed and replaced:

1. Broken, chipped, stained or otherwise damaged stone. Stone may be repaired if methods and results are approved.

2. Defective joints.
3. Stone veneer not matching approved submittals and test panels specified.
4. Stone veneer not in compliance as described.

Stone veneer must be replaced in a manner that results in stone veneer matching approved submittals and test panels as shown and specified and must show no evidence of replacement.

Stone veneer must be cleaned as work progresses. Mortar fins and smears must be removed before tooling joints.

After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, stone veneer must undergo final cleaning as follows:

1. Large mortar particles must be removed by hand with wooden paddles and non-metallic scrape hoes or chisels.

Cleaning method must be tested on the test panel. One-half of the panes must be un-cleaned for comparison. Cleaning method must be approved before cleaning the stone veneer.

Adjacent stone and non-masonry surfaces must be protected from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent, polyethylene film or waterproof masking tape.

Wall surfaces must be wet with water before applying cleaner. Cleaner must be removed promptly by rinsing thoroughly with clear water.

Stone veneer assemblies must be cleaned by bucket and brush hand-cleaning method in conformance with BIA technical note Number 20 Revised II, using job-mixed detergent solution.

#### **20-5.05G(3)(g) Excess Materials and Waste**

Excess stone must be stacked as directed.

Excess clean masonry waste and other waste that cannot be used as fill must be removed and disposed in conformance with section 16-1.03D.

#### **20-5.05G(4) Payment**

Not Used

**Replace "Reserved" in section 20-5.05H of the RSS with:**

#### **20-5.05H Metal Silhouette Sign**

##### **20-5.05H(1) General**

This work consists of fabricating and installing metal silhouette sign including related lighting work.

##### **20-5.05H(1)(a) Submittals**

Submit shop drawings showing layout, dimensions, method of construction, lettering, images, patterns and lighting.

Submit a test panel of the metal silhouette sign as shown. Do not start work on test panel until you receive authorization.

Test panel must be at least 4 by 4 feet as shown, and must be constructed and finished using the personnel, materials, equipment and methods to be used in the work.

##### **20-5.05H(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

##### **20-5.05H(2) Materials**

Metal for metal silhouette sign must be clean, smooth 3/4 inch unfinished sheet steel.

Metal must be laser cut to shapes described on a compact disc file furnished by the Department.

Anchoring devices must include 1/2 inch diameter galvanized steel anchor with 1/2 inch galvanized steel washers and 1/2 inch lock-nuts. Anchoring devices must be painted flat black. Anchor must be cut flush with lock-nut after lock-nut is secured and newly exposed end of anchor must be painted flat black in conformance with section 59.

Lighting luminaries must be as shown.

### **20-5.05H(3) Construction**

The metal silhouette sign must be mounted by drilling 1/2 inch diameter by 4 inch depth hole in the entry monument sign. Holes must be located within the concrete masonry units. Holes in grouted joints will not be permitted.

Anchors must be inserted into drilled hole to a depth of 3-1/2 inches.

Anchors must be extended a minimum of 2 inches from the wall to allow for spacer, metal silhouette sign, washer and lock-nut.

### **20-5.05H(4) Payment**

Payment for metal silhouette sign and disposal of test panel is included in payment for entry monument sign.

**Replace "Reserved in section 20-5.05I of the RSS with:**

### **20.5.05I Interpretive Sign Frame and Base**

#### **20-5.05I(1) General**

This work consists of fabricating and installing interpretive sign base and frame.

Concrete and bar reinforcement for footings must comply with section 90.

#### **20-5.05I(1)(a) Submittals**

Not Used

#### **20-5.05I(1)(b) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

#### **20-5.05I(2) Materials**

Welding of steel must be in accordance with American Welding Society (AWS) D 1.1, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

Steel plates and frame must conform to ASTM A36A/A 36M.

Hollow structural sections must conform to ASTM A 500/A 500M, Grade B or A 501.

Workmanship and finish must be equal to the best general practice in modern shops.

Metal must be clean and free from loose mill scale, flake rust and rust pitting, and must be well formed and finished to shape and size with sharp lines and angles. Bends from shearing or punching must be straightened.

The thickness of metal and details of assembly and support must give ample strength and stiffness.

Built-up parts must be true to line and without sharp bends, twists, and kinks. Exposed ends and edges of metal must be milled and ground smooth with corners slightly rounded.

Joints exposed to the weather must be made up to exclude water.

Except for galvanized anchor bolts, all surfaces of sign frame and base must be cleaned and painted with Federal Standard 595A Color No. 25193 or equal (Red/Green/Blue value R:0/G:74/B:79) in conformance with section 59.



**Add to the table in item 3 in the list in the paragraph of section 39-2.01D(5) of the RSS for section 39:**

Surface abrasion loss (max, g/cm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>h</sup>	California Test 360	0.4
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<sup>h</sup>If the project elevation is greater than 1500 feet

**Delete the row for moisture susceptibility, dry strength, in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 39-2.02B of the RSS for section 39.**

**Replace the row for moisture susceptibility, wet strength, in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 39-2.02B of the RSS for section 39 with:**

Moisture susceptibility (min, tensile strength ratio)	AASHTO T 283	70
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**Replace "Reserved" in section 39-2.02C of the RSS for section 39 with:**

The grade of asphalt binder for Type A HMA must be PG 64-28M.

**Delete the row for moisture susceptibility, dry strength, in the table in item 2 in the list in the paragraph of section 39-3.01D(5)(a) of the RSS for section 39.**

**Replace the row for moisture susceptibility, wet strength, in the table in item 2 in the list in the paragraph of section 39-3.01D(5)(a) of the RSS for section 39 with:**

Moisture susceptibility (min, tensile strength ratio)	AASHTO T 283	70
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**Delete the row for moisture susceptibility, dry strength, in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 39-3.02B of the RSS for section 39.**

**Replace the row for moisture susceptibility, wet strength, in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 39-3.02B of the RSS for section 39 with:**

Moisture susceptibility (min, tensile strength ratio)	AASHTO T 283	70
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**Add to section 39-3.02C(1) of the RSS for section 39:**

The grade of asphalt binder for RHMA-G must be PG 64-16.





4. Installation of accessible parking stalls, signs and curb ramps
5. Construction of fire protection water tanks

Northbound Safety Roadside Rest Area:

1. Replacement of urinals in men's restrooms
  2. Construction of canopies over existing pressure tanks
  3. Construction of fire protection water tanks
- C. Sections 15 through 98 do not apply to building construction work except where a specific reference is made to one of these sections.
- D. The styles of section 99 differ from the styles of the other sections in that:
1. The 5-digit number that follows "99-" and the title of each correlate with the 16-division CSI MasterFormat number and title except as specified below.
  2. Within section 99, the Department is gradually changing the specifications to align with CSI's MasterFormat styles and 50-division CSI MasterFormat numbers. Because of this transition, the format, organization, and language may vary between sections. Until the transition is complete, a 50-division section number will be located in the division that correlates with the 16-division CSI MasterFormat.
  3. Some section 99 specifications are in a streamlined form. In these specifications, interpret a colon as "must be."

## **1.2 ABBREVIATIONS**

- A. Interpret the meaning of an abbreviation as shown in the following table:

**Abbreviations**

Abbreviation	Meaning
AAMA	American Architectural Manufacturers' Association
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADAAG	ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities
AGA	American Gas Association
AITC	American Institute of Timber Construction
ALSC	American Lumber Standard Committee
AMCA	Air Movement and Control Association International
APA	Engineered Wood Association
AHRI	Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
BIA	Brick Industry Association
CEC	California Electrical Code
CMC	California Mechanical Code
CPC	California Plumbing Code
CRRC	Cool Roof Rating Council
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
ESO	Electrical Safety Orders
FM	FM Global
FS	Federal Specification
GA	Gypsum Association
GANA	Glass Association of North America
IGMA	Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
NAAMM	National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers
PEI	Porcelain Enamel Institute
RIS	Redwood Inspection Service
SMACNA	Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association
TCNA	Tile Council of North America
TPI	Truss Plate Institute
WCLB	Grade stamp issued by West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau
WI	Woodwork Institute
WWPA	Western Wood Products Association

**1.3 DEFINITIONS (Not Used)**

**1.4 COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT**

- A. The Department will be working at or near the job site. Coordinate activities with the Department to avoid delays.
- B. Comply with security policies of the Department facility.
- C. Submit a request for authorization before interrupting any service for the purpose of making or breaking a connection. Include in the request the proposed time necessary to complete the work. Allow 5 days for the review of each request.
- D. You may obtain electrical power and water from existing Department electrical power and water outlets on the job site for Contract operations at no cost to you. The Engineer determines which outlets you may use. You must not modify outlets.
- E. Do not use Department telephones.
- F. Coordinate with the Engineer on closure of existing comfort stations on the Northbound Safety Roadside Rest Area for urinals replacement work in men's restrooms.

**1.5 SUBMITTALS**

- A. In addition to specified submittals, submit any other submittal the Engineer requests.
- B. Within 50 days of Contract approval, submit building construction work action submittals, including:
  - 1. Shop drawings

2. Material lists
  3. Product and descriptive data
  4. Samples
- C. Submit at least 5 sets or samples for each item. Except for samples, the Department returns 2 copies that show an authorized date or a request for correction and resubmittal.
  - D. Submit the schedule of values within 20 days of Contract approval. Submit at least 2 sets.
  - E. Each shop drawing sheet must be at least 11 by 17 inches and at most 24 by 36 inches.
  - F. Each material list must include the name of manufacturer, catalog number, size, capacity, finish, all pertinent ratings, and identification symbols described.
  - G. Submit building construction work submittals to OSD, Documents Unit. Notify the Engineer of the submittal. Include the date and contents of the submittal in the notification.
  - H. Allow 20 days for the review.
  - I. Dispose of samples not incorporated in the work.
  - J. Submit 3 copies of the following items as informational submittals:
    1. Part lists and service instructions packaged with or accompanying the equipment
    2. Operating and maintenance instructions
    3. Manufacturer's warranties
    4. Qualification data

## **1.6 QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE (Not Used)**

### **1.7 SCHEDULE OF VALUES**

- A. Section 9-1.16B does not apply.
- B. Divide the schedule of values into sections representing the cost of each separate building or structure. Do not include work that is not part of the building or structure, such as excavation, grading, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, paving, sewer and storm drainage, or utility distribution lines, in the building or structure cost. Include this work in a section titled "General Work."
- C. List indirect costs and bond premiums as separate line items of work.
- D. Identify the sections representing each building or structure as to the building or structure they represent and break them down to show the corresponding value of each craft, trade, or other significant portion of the work. Provide a subtotal for each section.
- E. Obtain authorization of a schedule of values before you perform work shown on the schedule. The Department does not process a progress payment for building work without an authorized schedule of values.
- F. The sum of the items listed in the schedule of values must equal the contract lump sum price for building work. Distribute overhead and profit proportionally across all line items of cost.

### **1.8 UTILITY CONNECTIONS**

- A. Make arrangements and obtain PLACs required for the extension of and connection to each utility service. For extensions not furnished by the utility, furnish the extensions and install any intermediate equipment required by the serving utilities.
- B. The costs incurred by you for the following items is change order work:
  1. Utility permits, licenses, connection charges, and excess length charges
  2. Extensions of utilities beyond the limits shown
  3. Furnishing and installing any intermediate equipment required by the serving utilities

### **1.9 SANITARY FACILITIES**

- A. During toilet room renovation or other periods when Department sanitary facilities are not operational, furnish the following for Department forces:
  1. Wash facilities
  2. Drinking water fixtures
  3. At least 2 temporary toilet units
- B. Furnish separate temporary toilet units for your personnel.
- C. Temporary toilet units must be (1) single-occupant units of the chemical type, (2) properly vented, and (3) fully enclosed with a glass-fiber-reinforced polyester shell or similar nonabsorbent material.

- D. Perform periodic flushing, waste removal, and cleaning of temporary toilet units. Maintain units in a clean and sanitary condition, including a supply of toilet paper, toilet seat covers, and paper towels.

**1.10 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS**

- A. Prepare and maintain 1 set of as-built drawings using an unaltered set of original project plans, to show all as-constructed information, including:
  - 1. Any plan clarifications or *Change Order* changes
  - 2. Locations of any underground utilities
  - 3. Location, size, type, and manufacturer of major products or components used in the work
- B. Neatly prepare as-built drawings as follows:
  - 1. Place markings on the project record drawings using red ink or red pencil.
  - 2. Do not eradicate or write over original figures.
  - 3. Line out superseded material.
  - 4. Submit additional drawings if the required information cannot be clearly shown on the original set of project plans. The additional drawings must be at least 11 by 17 inches and at most 24 by 36 inches.
  - 5. Sign and date each sheet verifying that all as-built information shown on the drawings is correct.
- C. Review the as-built drawings monthly with the Engineer during the progress of the work to assure that all changes and other required information are being recorded.
- D. Before completion of the work, request a review of the as-built drawings to determine the completeness and adequacy of them. If the as-built drawings are unacceptable, you must inspect, measure, and survey the work as necessary to record the required additional information.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)**

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**1.1 INSPECTION**

- A. Any work that will be covered or not visible in the completed work must be inspected and accepted by the Engineer before progress of work conceals portions to be inspected. Notify the Engineer at least 3 business days before needing inspection.

**END OF SECTION 010000**

**99-01050 FIELD ENGINEERING**

**99-01050A General**

**99-01050A(1) Summary**

This work includes administrative and procedural requirements for field engineering services to be performed by you.

**99-01050A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-01050A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-01050A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Lines and Grades:

Such stakes or marks will be set by the Engineer as he determines to be necessary to establish the lines and grades required for the completion of the work shown and as described. In general, these will consist of the primary vertical and horizontal control points.

Stakes and marks set by the Engineer must be carefully preserved. In case such stakes and marks are destroyed or damaged they will be replaced at the Engineer's earliest convenience. You will be charged for the cost of necessary replacement or restoration of such stakes and marks which in the

judgment of the Engineer were carelessly or willfully destroyed or damaged by your operations. This charge will be deducted from any moneys due or to become due to you.

All other stakes or marks required to establish the lines and grades required for the completion of the work will be your responsibility.

**Existing Utilities and Equipment:**

The existence and location of underground and other utilities and construction indicated as existing are not guaranteed. Before beginning sitework, investigate and verify the existence and location of underground utilities and other construction.

Prior to construction, verify the location and invert elevation at points of connection of sanitary and septic sewers, storm sewer, and water or fire service piping.

**99-01050B Materials**

Not Used

**99-01050C Construction**

**Surveys for Layout and Performance:**

Perform all surveys for layout and performance, reduce field notes, and make all necessary calculations and drawings necessary to carry out the work.

Locate and layout site improvements, and other work requiring field engineering services, including pavements, stakes for grading, fill and topsoil placement, utility slopes and invert elevations by instrumentation and similar appropriate means.

Batter boards must be located and laid out for structures, building foundations, column grids and locations, floor levels and, control lines and levels required for mechanical and electrical work.

**Survey Accuracy and Tolerances:**

The tolerances generally applicable in setting survey stakes for foundations, slabs, and underground work must not exceed the following:

Survey Stakes or Markers	Tolerance
Rough grading or excavation	0.10-foot
Trimming or preparation of subgrade for roadways	0.05-foot
Roadway surfacing, steel or concrete pipe	0.02-foot
Structures or building construction	0.01-foot

Such tolerance must not supersede stricter tolerances required by the plans or special provisions, and must not otherwise relieve you of responsibility for measurements in compliance therein.

**99-01050D Payment**

Not Used

**99-2 SITEWORK**

**99-02071 REMOVING PORTIONS OF EXISTING FACILITIES**

**99-02071A General**

**99-02071A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of removing portions of the existing facilities, including removal of existing work to gain access to or for new work.

**99-02071A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-02071A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-02071(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-02071B Materials**

Not Used

**99-02071C Construction**

**99-02071C(1) Preparation**

The limits of removal must be located and identified. Items to be removed and the interface of items to be removed and items to remain intact must be identified and marked.

Prior to removing concrete or masonry, a saw cut approximately one inch deep must be made along the limits of removal on all faces that will be visible in the completed work.

**99-02071C(2) Removal**

Removal must be to the limits shown. Removal must be done carefully to minimize damage to the portions to remain. Remaining portions that are damaged by your operation must be restored to original condition at your expense.

Existing apparatuses, devices, or accessories which would be functionally impaired by new construction or remodeling must be moved, brought out to new surfaces, or provided with new access covers, as necessary to restore apparatuses, devices, or accessories to their original usefulness.

Piping and conduits to be abandoned must be capped or plugged.

Surfaces that are exposed to view at the limits of removal work must be patched, bumps must be removed and depressions filled, and the surface must be finished to match the existing surrounding surfaces. Depressions in concrete less than one inch deep must be deepened to one inch minimum depth before filling with cement mortar.

Anchor bolts and reinforcement must be removed at least one inch below the surrounding surfaces, and the resulting hole must be patched with cement mortar.

Existing reinforcement that is to be incorporated into the new work must be protected from damage and thoroughly cleaned before being embedded in new concrete.

**99-02071C(3) Disposal**

Materials that are to be removed must be handled under section 14-10.

**99-02071C(4) Salvage**

Materials or equipment shown to be salvaged for use by the Department must remain the property of the State and must be removed, cleaned, and stockpiled at a location at the job site designated by the Engineer.

**99-02071D Payment**

Not Used

**99-02075 ABANDON PORTIONS OF WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM**

**99-02075A General**

**99-02075A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of abandoning portions of the existing waste disposal system.

**99-02075A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-02075A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-02075A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-02075B Materials**

Not Used

**99-02075C Construction**

Staging of Work: Work that will curtail the use of the waste disposal system must not be done until the facilities utilizing the system are closed and are no longer required.

Disposal: Sewage facilities to be abandoned must be pumped out and the sewage and sediment removed from such facilities must be disposed of.

Abandoning Facilities:

Each pipe entering or exiting the sewage disposal system to be abandoned must be closed by a tight fitting plug or wall of concrete not less than 0.5 foot thick. Such concrete must be commercial quality concrete and must contain not less than 505 pounds of cement per cubic yard of concrete.

The top cover of the structure must be removed and the bases must be broken to prevent entrapment of water. The sewage structures to be abandoned must be backfilled with sand, unless otherwise shown. Sand backfill must be consolidated by vibrating or other methods.

**99-02075D Payment**

Not Used

**99-02220 EARTHWORK FOR BUILDING WORK**

**99-02220A General**

**99-02220A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of performing earthwork for building work.

Earthwork for building work consists of structure excavation and structure backfill. Structure excavation includes excavation for footings, foundations, walls, slabs, tanks, manholes, and trenches. Structure backfill includes backfilling under slabs; backfilling under and around footings; backfilling for walls, backfilling for pipes and conduits; backfilling holes resulting from removal of existing facilities. In addition to structure excavation and structure backfill, earthwork for building work includes any other earthwork, not mentioned, but necessary to complete the building work.

The *Information Handout* includes information regarding foundation recommendations and reports that were prepared for use during the design of this project.

**99-02220A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-02220A(3) Submittals**

Samples: Submit samples of sand, pea gravel, or crushed stone, weighing not less than 25 pounds.

**99-02220A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-02220A(5) Site Conditions**

Existing Underground Piping and Conduit: The location of existing underground piping and conduit is based on the best records available. Before beginning work, accurately locate the piping and conduit involved in the work. If the location of the existing piping or conduit deviates from the location shown by more than 5 feet, or, if no elevations are indicated and the piping or conduit is more than 3 feet below grade, the cost of the additional excavation, backfill, piping or conduit, and removal and replacement of concrete, if any, will be change order work.

Existing Surfaced or Planted Areas:

Existing surfaced or planted areas that are removed, broken, or damaged by your operations must be restored to their original condition except as otherwise shown or described.

Restoration materials must be equal to or better than the original materials. Surfacing must be replaced to match the material thickness, grades, and finish of the adjacent surrounding surfaces.

**99-02220B Materials**

Structure Backfill: Structure and trench backfill must be free of organic and other deleterious material and must be suitable for the required compaction. Gravel without sand matrix must not be used except as free draining granular material beneath slabs and footings.

Sand: Sand must be clean, washed sand, free from clay or organic material graded such that 100 percent passes the 1/4-inch sieve, 90 percent to 100 percent passes the No. 4 sieve and not more than 5 percent passes the No. 200 sieve size.

Pea Gravel (Naturally Rounded):

Pea gravel (naturally rounded) must be clean, washed, dry density of not less than 95 pounds per cubic foot, free from clay or organic material and must comply with the following grading as determined by California Test 202:

Sieve or Screen Size	Percentage Passing
3/4"	100
1/2"	90-100
3/8"	40-70
No. 4	0-15
No. 8	0-3

Pea gravel must comply with the following requirements:

Test	California Test No.	Test Requirements
Durability Index	229	35 Min.

Crushed Stone:

Crushed stone must be clean, washed, dry density of not less than 95 pounds per cubic foot, crushed stone or crushed gravel with an angular particle size not less than 1/8 inch or more than 1/2 inch.

Sieve or Screen Size	Percentage Passing
1/2"	100
3/8"	85-100
No. 4	10-30
No. 8	0-3

Crushed stone must comply with the following requirements:

Test	California Test No.	Test Requirements
Durability Index	229	35 Min.

**99-02220C Construction**

**99-02220C(1) Preparation and Restoration**

Sawcutting: Prior to excavation or trenching, existing surfacing must be removed to saw cut lines, or to existing wood dividers or expansion joints, if any. The saw cut must be to a neat line and have a depth not less than one inch.

Restoration: Surfacing must be replaced to match the thickness, grades and finish of the adjacent surrounding surfaces.

**99-02220C(2) Structure Excavation**

Unless otherwise noted, all excavation for building work must be classified as structure excavation.

**Footing Excavation:**

The bottom of excavation must not be disturbed. Excavate by hand to the final grade. The bottom of concrete footings must be poured against undisturbed material. Unless otherwise noted, compaction of the bottom of footing excavation is not required unless the material is disturbed. The footing depths shown must be changed to suit field conditions when directed by the Engineer. Solid rock at or near required depths must not be disturbed. Unsuitable material must be excavated down to firm bearing as directed by the Engineer. Work and materials required because of excavation in excess of the depths shown, when such excavation has been ordered by the Engineer, will be change order work.

Excavate to the elevations and dimensions within a tolerance of  $\pm 1/2$  inch. Limits of the excavation must allow for adequate working space for installing materials and as required for safety of personnel. Such working space excavation must be replaced in kind and compacted at your expense.

Overdepth excavation for footings must be backfilled with concrete or such other material recommended by you and authorized by the Engineer. Relative compaction must be not less than 95 percent.

**Excavation for Pipes and Conduits:**

Pipes or conduits in the same trench must have a minimum clear distance between pipes or conduits of 6 inches. Pipes or conduits must have not less than 2-1/2 feet of cover from top of pipes or conduits to finished grade unless otherwise shown or described.

Trenching must be of sufficient depth to permit placing a minimum depth of 4 inches of compacted sand under all pipes and conduits.

Excavation adjacent to trees must be performed by hand methods where necessary to avoid injury to trees and roots. Roots 2 inches in diameter and larger must be protected with heavy burlap. Roots smaller than 2 inches in diameter adjacent to trees must be hand trimmed. Cuts through roots 1/2 inch in diameter and larger must be sealed with tree trimmers' asphaltic emulsion. If trenches remain open more than 24 hours, the side of the trench adjacent to the tree must be shaded with burlap and kept damp. Materials must not be stockpiled within the drip line of trees.

### **99-02220C(3) Structure Backfilling**

Unless otherwise noted, all backfill for building work must be classified as structure backfill. Backfill must be placed and compacted in horizontal layers, not more than 6 inches thick prior to compaction, and to the lines and grades shown or to original ground.

Structure Backfill: After structures are in place and forms are removed, wood and other debris must be removed from excavations before placing structure backfill.

#### **Backfilling Pipes and Conduits:**

Backfill placed under pipe and conduits must be compacted sand, 4 inches minimum depth. Backfill material placed to a level 6 inches above tops of pipes and conduits must be sand or fine earth and particles must not exceed 1/2 inch in greatest dimension. For wrapped, coated, or plastic pipe or conduits, sand must be used for backfill. Backfill material placed higher than 6 inches above tops of pipes or conduits must consist of material free of stones or lumps exceeding 4 inches in greatest dimension except:

1. The top 12 inches of backfill under roads, walks or paving must consist of aggregate base material.
2. The top 6 inches of backfill in planted areas must consist of topsoil.

Unless otherwise shown, pipe under roads, with less than 2-1/2 feet of cover over the top of pipe, must be backfilled with concrete to a level 4 inches above the top of pipe. Concrete for backfill must be commercial quality concrete containing not less than 590 pounds of cement per cubic yard.

### **99-02220C(4) Compaction**

Relative compaction must be determined under California Test 216 or 231.

Unless otherwise noted below, all backfill must be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent.

Unless authorized, compaction by jetting or ponding will not be permitted.

Compact Original Ground: Original ground surface under fill with surfacing of concrete and asphalt concrete must be compacted to a relative compaction of not less than 95 percent for a minimum depth of 6 inches.

#### **Subgrade Preparation:**

Preparation of subgrade material for placing aggregate base, surfacing, or slabs thereon must include fine grading, compaction, reworking as necessary. The upper 6 inches of the subgrade must have the same compaction as the fill to be placed over it.

The prism of backfill directly underneath the building foundation and sloping downward at 1:1 must be compacted to 95 percent.

Structure Backfill: Structure backfill must be compacted to not less than 95 percent relative compaction.

Trench Backfill: Trench backfill placed beneath slabs or paved areas must be compacted to a relative compaction of not less than 95 percent.

### **99-02220C(5) Disposal**

Surplus Material: Surplus material from the excavation must be removed and disposed of.

**99-02220C(6) Field Quality Control**

Inspection: When the excavation is substantially completed to grade, notify the Engineer. No concrete must be placed until the foundation has been authorized by the Engineer.

Testing: The Department will conduct compaction tests during the backfilling and compacting operations.

**99-02220D Payment**

Not Used

**SECTION 024116 - STRUCTURE DEMOLITION**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SUMMARY**

A. Section Includes:

1. Demolition and removal of building and picnic area.
2. Removing below-grade construction.

**1.2 DEFINITIONS**

Remove: Detach items from existing construction and dispose of them off-site.

**1.3 MATERIALS OWNERSHIP**

Not Used

**1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS**

Not Used

**1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS**

Schedule of Building Demolition Activities: Indicate the following:

1. Detailed sequence of demolition work, with starting and ending dates for each activity.
2. Temporary interruption of utility services.
3. Shutoff and capping or re-routing of utility services.

**1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS**

Inventory: Submit a list of items that have been removed.

**1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

Not Used.

**1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS**

A. Buildings to be demolished will be vacated and their use discontinued before start of the Work.

B. Hazardous Materials: Present in buildings and structures to be demolished. A report on the presence of hazardous materials is included in the *Information Handout*. Examine report to become aware of locations where hazardous materials are present.

1. Comply with sections 14-9.02A, 14-11.10 and 14-11-11 on hazardous material remediation.
2. Do not disturb hazardous materials or items suspected of containing hazardous materials except under procedures specified.

C. On-site storage or sale of removed items or materials is not permitted.

**1.9 COORDINATION**

A. Arrange demolition schedule so as not to interfere with the Department's on-site operations.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing Cal/EPA notification regulations before beginning demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of the Department.
- B. Standards: Comply with ASSE A10.6 and NFPA 241.

### **2.2 SOIL MATERIALS**

- A. Satisfactory Soils: Comply with requirements in section 99-02220.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR**

Not Used

### **3.2 EXAMINATION**

- A. Verify that utilities have been disconnected and capped before starting demolition operations.
- B. Review Project Record Documents of existing construction or other existing condition and hazardous material information provided by the Engineer. The Department does not guarantee that existing conditions are same as those indicated in Project Record Documents.
- C. Verify that hazardous materials have been remediated before proceeding with building demolition operations.

### **3.3 PREPARATION**

Not Used.

### **3.4 UTILITY SERVICES AND MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

- A. Existing Utilities to be Disconnected: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off utilities serving buildings and structures to be demolished.
  - 1. Arrange to shut off utilities with utility companies.
  - 2. Cut off pipe or conduit a minimum of 24 inches-below grade. Cap, valve, or plug and seal remaining portion of pipe or conduit after bypassing according to requirements of 24 CA Code of Regs.
  - 3. Do not start demolition work until utility disconnecting and sealing have been completed and verified in writing.

### **3.5 PROTECTION**

- A. Not Used
- B. Temporary Shoring: Provide and maintain interior and exterior shoring, bracing, or structural support to preserve stability and prevent unexpected movement or collapse of construction being demolished.
  - 1. Strengthen or add new supports when required during progress of demolition.
- C. Existing Utilities to Remain: Maintain utility services to remain and protect from damage during demolition operations.
- D. Remove temporary barriers and protections where hazards no longer exist. Where open excavations or other hazardous conditions remain, leave temporary barriers and protections in place.

### **3.6 DEMOLITION, GENERAL**

- A. General: Demolish indicated building and picnic area completely. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:

1. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. Maintain portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
2. Maintain fire watch during and for at least 1/2 hours after flame-cutting operations.
3. Maintain adequate ventilation when using cutting torches.
4. Locate building demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.

B. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct building demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.

1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, walkways, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from the Engineer. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by the Engineer.
2. Use water mist and other suitable methods to limit spread of dust and dirt. Comply with governing environmental-protection regulations. Do not use water when it may damage adjacent construction or create hazardous or objectionable conditions, such as ice, flooding, and pollution.

C. Explosives: Use of explosives is not permitted.

### **3.7 DEMOLITION BY EXPLOSIVES**

Not Used.

### **3.8 DEMOLITION BY MECHANICAL MEANS**

A. Proceed with demolition of structural framing members systematically, from higher to lower level. Complete building demolition operations above each floor or tier before disturbing supporting members on the next lower level.

B. Remove debris from elevated portions of the building by chute, hoist, or other device that will convey debris to grade level in a controlled descent.

1. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by method suitable to minimize ground impact and dust generation.

C. Below-Grade Construction: Demolish foundation walls and other below-grade construction.

1. Remove below-grade construction, including foundation walls, and footings, completely.

D. Existing Utilities: Demolish and remove existing utilities and below-grade utility structures.

### **3.9 SITE RESTORATION**

A. Below-Grade Areas: Completely fill below-grade areas and voids resulting from building demolition operations with satisfactory soil materials.

### **3.10 REPAIRS**

A. Promptly repair damage to adjacent buildings caused by demolition operations.

### **3.11 DISPOSAL OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS**

A. Remove demolition waste materials from job site and dispose of according to sections 14-9.02A, 14-10, 14-11.10 and 14-11-11.

1. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
2. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.

B. Do not burn demolished materials.

**3.12 CLEANING**

A. Clean adjacent structures and improvements of dust, dirt, and debris caused by building demolition operations. Return adjacent areas to condition existing before building demolition operations began.

1. Clean roadways of debris caused by debris transport.

**END OF SECTION 024116**

**99-02585 PAINTED PAVEMENT MARKINGS**

**99-02585A General**

**99-02585A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of applying paint for pavement markings.

Pavement markings include word, symbol and stripe markings at accessible parking stalls, and sidewalk concrete curb markings at fire protection water tanks as shown.

**99-02585A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-02585A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-02585A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-02585B Materials**

Paint:

Paint must be commercial quality for pavement marking, formulated for the use intended, and manufactured by a nationally recognized manufacturer of coating products.

Traffic paint must comply with the rules for control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions adopted by the air quality control district in the air basin in which the coatings are applied.

**99-02585C Construction**

Alignment and Layout:

All necessary alignment and layout work must be performed , in a manner that will not damage the pavement.

Unless otherwise shown, the width of parking stall markings must be 4 inches.

Equipment and Operation:

Mechanical means must be used to paint pavement markings.

All equipment used in the application of paint must produce pavement markings of uniform quality.

All spray equipment must be the proper type and of adequate capacity for the work involved.

Air atomized spray equipment must be equipped with oil and water extractors and pressure regulators, and must have adequate air volume and compressor recovery capacity. Spray gun tip needle assemblies and orifices must be the proper size.

Stencils and hand spray equipment must be used to paint word and symbol markings. Stencils must be furnished by you. The stencil layout must comply with the dimensions shown.

Surface Preparation: Surfaces to receive paint, temporary striping, or pavement marking tape must be cleaned of all dirt and loose material.

Application:

Paint must be applied only on dry surfaces, and only during periods of favorable weather, under the manufacturer's instructions.

On new surfacing, paint must be applied in 2 coats. The first coat must be dry before application of the second coat is applied.

On existing surfacing, paint must be applied in one coat.

Completed pavement markings must have clean and well-defined edges, and must comply with the dimensions shown or as described.

Drips, oversprays, improper markings, and paint material tracked by traffic must be immediately removed from the pavement by methods authorized by the Engineer. All such removal must be at your expense.

Temporary striping and pavement marking tape must be applied under the manufacturer's instructions.

Application Rates: Each application of paint must be applied at the rates recommended by the paint manufacturer for the type of surface involved.

Protection: Newly placed pavement markings must be protected from damage by traffic or other causes until the paint is thoroughly dry.

Disabled Accessible Parking Stall Symbol: Each parking space reserved for persons with physical disabilities must have a minimum 3 by 3 foot surface identification with the international symbol of accessibility. The symbol and border must be white and the background must be blue complying with Federal Standard 595B, Color No. 15090.

**99-02585D Payment**

Not Used

**99-02739 WATER PIPES, FITTINGS, VALVES, TANKS, AND APPURTENANCES**

**99-02739A General**

**99-02739A(1) Summary**

This section includes specifications for pipes, fittings, valves, tanks, and appurtenances.

Related Work:

Water pipes in buildings, and to a point 5 feet beyond the building, must comply with section 99-15.

Aggregate base must be class 2 and comply with section 26.

Asphalt concrete must be hot mix asphalt, type A and comply with section 39.

**99-02739A(2) Definitions**

AWWA: American Water Works Association

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

RoWD: Report of Waste Discharge for the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as defined in the Water Code § 13260

**99-02739A(3) Submittals**

Submit the following as informational submittals:

1. RoWD filed with the Lahontan RWQCB if onsite discharge of water. The payment for the RoWD filing is change order work
2. Bacteriological test results
3. Shop drawing showing complete layout and installation details

4. Chlorinated water disposal plan incorporating AWWA C655-09 Standards

Product Data:

Manufacturer's descriptive data must be submitted for the following:

1. Pipes and fittings
2. Unions
3. Valves
4. Meter box
5. Backflow preventer
6. Fire protection water tank and accessories
7. Underground tracer tape

**99-02739A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Regulatory Requirements:

Comply with:

1. Water Code, §§ 13750.5–13753
2. Lahontan RWQCB, waste discharge requirements
3. California Waterworks Standards, 22 CA Code of Regs §§ 64551-64604, and the California Plumbing Code, 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 5.
4. ANSI/AWWA C 511, "AWWA Standard for Reduced-Pressure-Principle Backflow-Prevention Assembly," and Drinking Water Supplies, 17 CA Code of Regs §§ 7583-7605
5. NFPA 22 and 1142 Standards

Warranty: Manufacturer's warranties and guarantees furnished for materials or equipment used in the work must be delivered to the Engineer at the job site prior to acceptance of the contract.

**99-02739B Materials**

**99-02739B(1) General**

Pipes, fittings, valves, tanks, and appurtenances in contact with water must be NSF-61 certified.

**99-02739B(2) Pipes and Fittings**

Galvanized steel pipe (GSP) must be Schedule 40 conforming with the requirements in ASTM A 53/A 53M, with Class 150 galvanized malleable iron screwed fittings and galvanized steel couplings. The weight of the zinc coating must be not less than 90 percent of the specified in ASTM A 53/A 53M.

PVC (less than 4-inch Diameter) pipes and fittings must be Schedule 40 conforming to the requirements in ASTM D 1785 and NSF 61 for potable water applications. Pipe must have bell ends conforming to the requirements in ASTM D 3139, or may be plain end with solvent welded couplings and fittings conforming with the requirements in ASTM D 2466 or D 2467.

PVC (4-inch or greater Diameter) pipe and fittings must have bell ends conforming with the requirements in ANSI/AWWA C 900, Class 150, DR 18, and NSF 61 for potable water applications. Pipe bell end must have a solid cross section elastomeric ring conforming to the requirements in ASTM D 3139 and F 477. Fittings must be rubber-gasket, push-on joint conforming to the requirements of ASTM D 1784.

Unions (for GSP) must be Class 250, conforming with the requirements in ASTM B 16.39, galvanized threaded malleable iron, ground joint, and brass to iron seat.

Insulating union must be threaded or flange as applicable and suitable for the service on which used. Connections must ensure the two pipes being connected are completely insulated from each other with no metal-to-metal contact. Insulating couplings will not be allowed.

### **99-02739B(3) Valves**

Ball valve (4-inch and smaller) must be two-piece, minimum 400 psi WOG, brass or bronze body with chrome plated ball and full port. Ball valve must have reinforced PTFE seats and seals. Stainless steel body and trim is acceptable.

Ball valve (6-inch) must be two-piece, Class 150, full-port, flanged steel body with stainless steel ball and stem, and UL-listed for fire protection application.

Ball valve (PVC) must be flanged, full-port, and PVC Schedule 80 body with EPDM seals.

Check valve (2-inch and smaller) must be Class 125, silent spring loaded type, lead-free, threaded bronze body, nylon or PTFE disc, and stainless steel helical spring and shaft.

Check valve (6-inch) must be Class 125, wafer type, flanged iron body, bronze disc, and UL-listed for fire protection application.

Float valve must be iron body and cover with fusion epoxy coating. The spool, diaphragm plate, seat ring and seat plate must be unleaded bronze. The cover bushing must be bronze. The disc seal must be Buna-N. The diaphragm must be Nitrile Nylon. Stem nuts and springs must be stainless steel. Float valve conform to ANSI Standard B16.1 class 250 and ASTM A536 Temperature rating up to 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sampling valve must be 1/2-inch, brass or bronze or stainless steel, rated at 125 psi minimum, with lever handle and smooth nose outlet without threads.

### **99-02739B(4) Appurtenances**

Strainer must be wye pattern, cast iron body with a Type 304 stainless steel or Monel strainer screen. The strainer screen must be 20 mesh woven wire or perforated type with 0.045-inch maximum diameter perforations.

Meter box must be precast concrete box with a steel cover with no holes. Cover must be factory marked "WATER," where appropriate. Provide manufacturer's extensions as required.

Backflow preventer must be a reduced pressure principle assembly (RP). The RP must have two independently-acting, internally-loaded check valves with an automatic differential-pressure relief valve located between, shut-off valves located upstream and downstream of the two check-valves, wye pattern strainer, and test cocks to enable field testing. Only CDPH approved RP may be used.

Underground tracer tape must be permanent, detectable, bright colored in conformance with APWA Standards, continuous printed plastic tape with integral metallic strip or wire, intended for direct burial service, having a minimum width of 2 inches. Printed lettering must read "CAUTION BURIED WATER LINE BELOW."

### **99-02739B(5) Fire Protection Water Tank and Accessories**

Fire protection water tank must be an above ground steel bolted cylindrical tank meeting NFPA 22 standards. Tank dimensions shown are nominal and may be varied a maximum of 6-inches in diameter or height provided the tank capacity shown is maintained and the variation does not conflict with existing site conditions or other design parameters. The tank must include:

1. Steel roof deck with screened vent and lockable access hatch
2. Flat bottom
3. Water level indicator with 316 stainless steel internals
4. Exterior galvanized steel ladder
5. Flanged connections for valves, inlets, outlets, pipes, and other appurtenances meeting NFPA 1142
6. Seismic hold down anchors meeting AWWA D103-09 section 4.2
7. Side access manway
8. Vortex breaker
9. Automatic fill float valve

Water tank coatings must be thermal set in compliance with AWWA D103-09 section 12.6.

## **99-02739C Construction**

### **99-02739C(1) Installation**

Install pipes level and free of traps.

Install PVC pipe sleeves where each pipe will pass through concrete slabs, footings, or walls. Inside diameter of sleeves must be at least 1-inch larger than outside diameter of pipe. Pipes must be installed to provide at least 3/8-inch space all around the full depth of concrete. Caulk space between pipes and pipe sleeves water tight with silicone caulk. Backer rod may be installed, but the caulk must be at least 1-inch deep on both sides.

Core holes for pipes passing through existing concrete slabs, footings, or walls. Holes cored through concrete must be cored by methods that will not shatter or damage the concrete adjacent to the hole. Water for core drilling operations must be from the local domestic water supply. Pipes must be installed to provide at least 3/8-inch space all around the full depth of concrete. Caulk space between pipe and pipe sleeves watertight with silicone caulk. Backer rod may be installed, but the caulk must be at least 1-inch deep on both sides.

#### Pipe Joints and Connections:

Join threaded pipe using PTFE tape or pipe joint compound that is non-hardening and non-corrosive, placed on the pipe threads and not in the fittings. Joints must be watertight. Leaky joints must be remade with new material.

#### Cleaning and Closing Pipes:

The interior of all pipes must be clean before installation. Cap or plug all pipe as soon as it is installed to prevent the entrance of any materials. The caps or plugs must remain in place until their removal is necessary for completion of the installation.

#### Securing Pipe:

Support and brace pipes securely to prevent swaying, sagging or flexing of joints. Pipe must be held in place by construction channel, pipe rests, anchors, sway braces, or guides. Material for supports must be compatible with the piping, or neoprene isolators must be used. Allowances must be made for expansion and contraction. Above ground steel and copper pipe must have supports every 10 feet. Above ground PVC pipe must have supports every 3 feet. Vertical pipes must be supported with clamps or straps.

Supports must withstand all conditions of loading to which the piping and associated equipment may be subjected. Supports must be spaced and distributed so as to avoid load concentrations and to minimize the loading effect. Supports must be sized to fit the outside diameter of pipe or pipe insulation.

Place thrust blocks at changes in pipe direction. They must be sized to conform to the requirements in the CPC. Thrust blocks must be formed by pouring concrete between the pipe and trench wall. Use thrust block and clamp with PVC pipe.

#### Water Pipes Near Sewers:

Do not install water pipes closer than 10 feet to any parallel sewers.

Cross water pipe above a sewer line, with a vertical separation of not less than 12 inches. The measurement must be maintained taken between the top of the sewer and the bottom of the water pipe.

#### Valves:

Install valves below ground in a meter box. They must be installed with a minimum of 6 inches of crushed rock material in meter box.

Install supports for valves above ground adjacent to them.

#### Backflow Preventer:

Install backflow preventer with a minimum of 12 inches clearance between the lowest portion of the assembly and finished grade or slab, or with the clearance as shown.

**Meter and Valve Boxes:**

Install meter and valve box to finish grade. Install extensions as required.

Construct a reinforced concrete collar formed and cast-in-place around each meter and valve box. Collar must be broom surface finish or match the surrounding surface texture.

Meter and valve boxes to be installed in area to be paved or surfaced must be set to final grade after paving or surfacing has been completed.

**Fire Protection Water Tank:**

Install tank on concrete foundation, anchored, and supported in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations and as shown.

**99-02739C(2) Field Quality Control**

**Pipes, Valves, and Fittings:**

Test all pipe assembly and prior to backfill in compliance with CPC. In addition, test the water piping for a period of not less than 4 hours, at a pressure of 125 psi. Pipe assembly must remain watertight.

Repair all leaks and retest to determine that leaks have been stopped. Dispose of excess potable water as directed by the Engineer in such a manner as to cause minimal erosion.

Take precautions to prevent damage to tanks, gauges, and appurtenances. Repair damage resulting from or caused by testing.

**Backflow Preventer:**

Test the backflow preventer for proper operation. Testing must be performed by certified Backflow Preventer Tester at the completion of the pipe installation and before water system being placed in operation.

The tester must hold a valid certificate as a Backflow Preventer Tester from the county in which the device is to be tested.

Testing for proper operation must conform to the procedures of the county in which the testing is being performed.

**Fire Protection Water Tank:**

After tank installation is completed, test the tanks in compliance with the manufacturer's recommended testing procedures. Furnish water, necessary materials, test pumps, instruments, and labor. Tank that does not meet the test must be repaired or replaced and retested. Notify the Engineer at least 3 business days in advance of testing.

Solicit the services from one of the following entities to verify the tank performance:

1. The fire agency responsible for fire suppression at the location
2. A licensed C-16 fire protection contractor
3. A licensed fire protection engineer

**Disinfection:**

Flush and disinfect all piping and equipment from point-of-connection to all lavatories.

Fire protection water tank must be disinfected in compliance with AWWA C 652, Chlorination Method 3.

Prepare and obtain the Engineer's approval of a plan for the disposal of chlorinated water.

Dispose of the chlorinated water in compliance with approved plan for disposal of chlorinated water.

### Sampling and Testing:

After the disinfection procedure is completed and before the facility is placed into service, sample the water for bacteriological quality. Test and analyze water samples by a State certified laboratory for coliform organisms. A copy of the results must be sent directly to the Engineer by the testing laboratory.

If the laboratory results fail to produce satisfactory bacteriological results, repeat the disinfection procedure and testing until a satisfactory bacteriological quality result is obtained.

Samples of water must be obtained from each of the following locations for the initial test and subsequent testing:

1. Sampling faucets in Pipe Gallery

Operational Test: Equipment or work found deficient during the test must be calibrated, repaired, or replaced, and then re-tested. The Engineer must be notified at least 3 business days in advance of re-testing.

### **99-02739D Payment**

Not Used

### **99-02740 SEPTIC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM**

#### **99-02740A General**

#### **99-02740A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing and constructing a septic sewage disposal system.

Septic sewage disposal system must include such other materials and appurtenances, not mentioned, which are required for the complete installation and proper operation of the system.

#### Related Work:

Sewage pipes in buildings, and to a point 5 feet beyond the building, must comply with section 99-15.

Aggregate base must be class 2 and comply with section 26.

Asphalt concrete must be hot mix asphalt, type A and comply with section 39.

Order of Work: Work which will curtail the use of the existing sewage system must not be done until the facilities utilizing the system are closed and are no longer required.

#### **99-02740A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-02740A(3) Submittals**

##### Product Data:

Material lists for materials to be used must be submitted and must include the name of the manufacturer and the source, model number, description, and standard of manufacture.

Manufacturer's descriptive data and catalog cuts for the following must be submitted:

1. Underground tracer tape
2. Sewage pipes and fittings
3. Manhole frames and covers
4. Cleanouts
5. Valves
6. Valve boxes
7. Coatings

Samples: Test results and a representative sample of the following products weighing approximately 5 pounds must be submitted to the Engineer at the job site:

1. Sand
2. Pea gravel

Certificates of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance for manhole frames and covers.

#### **99-02740A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: All sanitary sewage work must comply with the applicable portions of the CPC, 24 CA Code of Regs, Pt 5.

#### **99-02740B Materials**

##### **99-02740B(1) Identification**

Underground Tracer Tape: Underground tracer tape must be permanent, detectable, bright colored, continuous printed plastic tape intended for direct burial service; not less than 2 inches wide; lettering must read "CAUTION SEWER BURIED BELOW".

##### **99-02740B(2) Pipes and Pipe Fittings**

Sewage Pipe and Fittings: Sewage pipe and fittings must be polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gravity sewer plastic pipe and fittings complying with ASTM D 3034, Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR) 35, with integral bell and bell and spigot rubber gasketed joints or complying with ASTM D2665 with solvent welded fittings. Rubber gaskets must comply with ASTM F 477. Stainless steel clamps with rubber boots must not be used.

Sewer Adapters: Sewer adapters for PVC to cast iron soil or clay pipe must be appropriately sized PVC flexible coupling manufactured for connecting dissimilar pipes. Adapters must be attached to piping with adjustable stainless steel band clamps with hex tightening screws. Rubber boots will not be allowed. Sewer pipe adapter must be Indiana Seal; Fernco; or equal.

##### **99-02740B(3) Manholes and Valve Boxes**

Manholes: Manholes and distribution box riser sections and cones must be precast, reinforced concrete complying with ASTM C 478 or precast reinforced concrete pipe complying with ASTM C 76.

Manhole Frame and Cover: Manhole frame and cover must be gray cast iron, complying with ASTM A 48, Class 30 or greater (traffic type). Cover must be T-handle bar lock (no bolt), closed pick hole and must be marked "SS," "SEWER," or "SANITARY SEWER." Three T-handles must be supplied. The side or bottom of the cover must be machined grooved for an integral O-ring gasket. The frame seat for the bottom O-ring gasket must be a minimum of 7/8 inch in width.

Valve Box: Valve box must be precast concrete box with cast iron cover. Cover must be factory marked "SEWER," "SS," or "SANITARY SEWER", and must be traffic rated. Valve box must be Cook Concrete Products, No. 10-T-12; Christy No. G-5C; Brooks, No. 3-RT; or equal with extensions as required.

##### **99-02740B(4) Cleanouts**

Cleanout to Grade: Cleanout piping must terminate with an appropriately sized flexible PVC access cap and stainless steel band coupler with hex tightening screw. Rubber coupling or cap will not be allowed. Access cap must be Indiana Seal; Fernco; or equal.

##### **99-02740B(5) Valves**

Not Used

##### **99-02740B(6) Miscellaneous Materials**

Cement Mortar: Cement mortar must be one part cement to 2 to 3 parts clean plaster or concrete sand mixed with just enough water for suitable consistency.

Epoxy Adhesive: Epoxy adhesive must be commercial quality low viscosity paste polysulfide extended epoxy formulated primarily for use in bonding new portland cement concrete to existing portland cement concrete.

Joint Sealant: Plastic joint sealant must be commercial quality butyl mastic strip type, complying with ASTM C 900, Henry; Press-Seal; or equal.

Sand: Sand must be clean, washed sand, free from clay or organic material graded such that 90 percent to 100 percent passes the No. 4 sieve size and not more than 20 passes the No. 50 sieve size.

Pea Gravel: Pea gravel must be clean aggregate, free from clay or organic material and graded such that 90 percent to 100 percent passes the No. 4 sieve size, and not more than 50 percent must pass the No. 30 sieve size.

Epoxy Mortar: Epoxy mortar must be a commercial quality trowelable 3-component epoxy mortar consisting of 2 pourable epoxy components and a chemically resistant aggregate filler of silica quartz sand with maximum water absorption of 0.1 percent. Epoxy must have a pull-off strength of not less than 1,000 psi and a 90 percent cure in 24 hours. Epoxy mortar must be the type that requires no primer as bonding agent.

### **99-02740B(7) Coatings**

Bituminous Coating: Bituminous coating must be cold applied coal or epoxy based single component, self-priming, heavy-duty protective coating designed for buried concrete. Bituminous coating must be Devoc, Devtak 5A; Polykem, 938; Tnemec, 46-465; or equal.

### **99-02740C Construction**

#### **99-02740C(1) Preparation**

#### **99-02740C(2) Installation of Identification**

Continuous underground tracer tape must be installed directly above the buried line and 6 inches to 12 inches as shown below finished grade during backfilling operations.

#### **99-02740C(3) Installation of Pipes and Fittings**

Sewage pipe must be installed upgrade (starting from point of connection back to the construction) unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer.

Closing Abandoned Utilities: Open ends of abandoned underground utilities must be closed. Sufficiently strong closures, either 6 inches of concrete or pipe cap with concrete thrust block, must be placed to withstand hydro-static pressure which may result after the pipes are closed.

#### **Sewers Near Water Lines:**

Sewers near water lines must be installed below water lines in the same trench, in parallel trenches less than 10 feet apart, or at any crossing.

When water lines cross above a sewer line, a vertical separation of not less than 12 inches must be maintained between the top of the sewer pipe and the bottom of the water line.

Connections between Differing Pipe Types: Joints between different types of pipes must be made with sewer pipe adapters intended for that purpose.

Damaged Pipe: Damaged pipe must be replaced prior to use. Misaligned pipe must be corrected or replaced prior to use.

#### **Cleaning Pipe:**

Interior of pipes must be cleaned of dirt and other materials as the work progresses.

Lines between manholes must be flushed as necessary to remove collected material.

### **99-02740C(4) Installation of Manholes and Valve Boxes**

#### **Sewer Structures:**

Manufactured sewer structures must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions and to the lines and grades shown.

All joints and penetrations of manholes must be sealed watertight, inside and outside, with epoxy mortar or joint sealant.

Interior of manhole must be cleaned of all debris after installation of barrels and manhole frame and covers is complete and prior to testing. All debris from flushing and testing must be removed prior to use.

Slabs and collars must be broom surface finished. Slabs and collars must match existing/finished grade. Compaction prior to form work must be as described elsewhere.

Where manholes, pipe inlets, or cleanouts to grade are located in areas to be paved or surfaced, no individual structure must be constructed to final grade until the paving or surfacing has been completed immediately adjacent to said structure.

#### **99-02740C(5) Installation of Cleanouts**

Cleanouts must be installed 90 degrees to finished grade and must terminate in a valve box. A concrete pad must be provided full width of the trench under a wye branch.

Cleanouts to grade must be a combination of fittings as shown.

Collars must be broom surface finished. Collars must match existing/finished grade. Compaction prior to form work must be as described elsewhere.

#### **99-02740C(6) Installation of Valves**

Diversion Valve: The diversion valve must have a cast-in-place concrete collar around the valve box. Collars must be broom surface finish. Collars must match existing or finished grade. Compaction prior to form work must be as described elsewhere.

#### **99-02740C(7) Application of Coatings**

The interior and exterior surfaces of precast sewer structures, and the exterior surfaces of cast-in-place concrete sewer structures, except the exterior bottom of sewer structures, must be completely coated with 2 applications of bituminous coating, applied at a rate of 100 square feet per gallon.

The preparation of surfaces to receive coatings must be under the coating manufacturer's instructions.

Concrete surfaces to be coated must not be coated until 28 days after the last concrete for these structures has been poured.

The edge and bottom of manhole cover seat areas must be coated with a uniform application of heavy duty, waterproof automotive or industrial grease.

#### **99-02740C(8) Field Quality Control**

Testing Pipes:

All sewage pipes must be tested for obstructions before covering the pipes by balling and flushing the pipes with an authorized commercial sewer cleaning ball. The ball must be moved slowly through the sewer with a tag line. Four-inch sewer pipe must be tested by pulling an appropriate sized inflatable plug through the pipe. Obstructions or irregularities must be removed or repaired.

Sewage pipes must be tested for leakage for a minimum period of 4 hours by filling with water to an elevation of 4 feet above the average invert of sewer, or to the top of the manholes where less than 4 feet deep. The system must show no visible leaks, and the leakage rate must not exceed 3.5 gallons per 24 hours, per 1-inch diameter, per 100 feet of pipe. Sewers may be tested in sections with the test water progressively passed down the sewers if feasible. Water must be released at a rate which will not create water hammer or surge in the plugged section of sewer.

In lieu of hydrostatic test with water, the air test method, "Air Test," as outlined in the CPC, may be used.

#### **99-02740D Payment**

Not Used

**99-02842 GUARD POSTS**

**99-02842A General**

**99-02842A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of constructing guard posts.

**99-02842A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-02842A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-02842A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-02842B Materials**

Steel Posts: Steel posts for guard posts must be standard weight, galvanized steel pipe complying with the details shown.

Concrete: Concrete for guard posts must be commercial quality concrete, proportioned to provide a workable mix suitable for the intended use, with not less than 505 pounds of cement per cubic yard.

**99-02842C Construction**

Installation:

The length and diameter of the guard posts must comply with the details shown.

Guard posts must be placed in holes excavated to the depth and cross section shown and must be installed plumb.

Excavations for guard posts must be backfilled with concrete as shown. Guard posts must be filled with concrete.

Painting: Guard posts must be prepared and painted under section 99-09900.

**99-02842D Payment**

Not Used

**99-02844 PARKING BUMPERS**

**99-02844A General**

**99-02844A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing precast concrete parking bumpers.

**99-02844A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-02844A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-02844A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-02844B Materials**

Parking Bumpers:

Parking bumpers must be commercially available precast parking bumpers.

Parking Bumpers must be 48 inches long, nominal 8 inches wide, and 6 inches high with both top longitudinal corners continuously chamfered, and anchor holes 9 inches from each end.

## **99-02844C Construction**

Layout:

Arrangement of parking bumpers must be coordinated with the layout of parking stalls and traffic aisles, providing the proper angle to engage wheels and proper location to prevent overtravel of vehicles.

Parking bumpers must be anchored with two 3/4- inch diameter reinforcing bars 15 inches in length. The reinforcing bars must be installed such that the top of the bars is flush with the top of the parking bumper.

## **99-02844D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-02846 ACCESSIBLE PARKING SIGNS**

### **99-02846A General**

#### **99-02846A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing accessible parking signs.

#### **99-02846A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-02846A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's descriptive data for sign materials, colors, graphics, and sign fastening details must be submitted.

Certificate of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance for the sheet aluminum.

#### **99-02846A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Regulatory Requirements: Accessible parking signs must comply with the requirements in Identification of parking spaces for off-street parking facilities, 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 § 1129B.4, and Stopping, Standing, and Parking, CA Veh Code §§ 22500 through 22526.

### **99-02846B Materials**

Sign Colors: The color white must comply with the requirements in FED-STD-595, Color No. 17886. The color blue must comply with the requirements in FED-STD-595, Color No. 15090.

Signs:

Single sheet aluminum signs must be fabricated from sheet aluminum alloy 6061-T6 or 5052-H38, not less than 0.063-inch thick (14-gauge) with rounded corners. Alloy and temper designations for sheet aluminum must comply with the requirements in ASTM B 209.

Sheet aluminum must be cleaned and pretreated under ASTM B 449, Class 2.

Furnish Type III retroreflective sheeting under ASTM D 4956. The adhesive backing must be pressure sensitive and fungus resistant. Retroreflective sheeting must be applied to sign panels as recommended by the retroreflective sheeting manufacturer without stretching, tearing, or damage.

A protective overlay film of the type, kind, and product that is approved by the manufacturer of the retroreflective sheeting must be applied. Protective overlay film must be premium quality.

The face of each finished sign must be uniform, flat, smooth, and free of defects, scratches, wrinkles, gel, hard spots, streaks, extrusion marks, and air bubbles. The front, back, and edges of the sign panels must be free of router chatter marks, burns, sharp edges, delaminated skins, excessive adhesive over spray and aluminum marks.

Signs must be protected by thorough wrapping, or other methods to ensure that signs are not damaged by weather conditions and during transit. Padding and protective materials must be placed between signs as appropriate. Finished sign panels must be transported and stored by method that protects the face of signs from damage. You must replace wet, damaged, or defective signs.

Sign Post: Sign post must be commercial quality, standard weight, galvanized steel pipe complying with the requirements in ASTM F 1083. Post must be supplied with galvanized steel post top.

Fastening Hardware: Fastening hardware must be galvanized or cadmium plated.

Concrete: Concrete for sign posts must be commercial quality concrete, proportioned to provide a workable mix suitable for the intended use, with not less than 505 pounds of cement per cubic yard.

#### **99-02846C Construction**

Sign posts must be set vertically in concrete, in holes excavated to the depth and cross-section shown.

Signs must be fastened rigidly and securely to the sign post.

#### **99-02846D Payment**

Not Used

### **99-3 CONCRETE AND REINFORCEMENT**

#### **99-03300 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE**

##### **99-03300A General**

##### **99-03300A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of constructing cast-in-place concrete facilities.

Concrete:

Except for concrete used for minor work, concrete must comply with section 90. The minimum required compressive strength must be as described or 3,600 psi at 28 days, whichever is greater.

Concrete for minor work must comply with section 90-2.

Reinforcement: Reinforcement must comply with section 52, except you may use deformed bars complying with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60.

##### **99-03300A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-03300A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

Manufacturer's descriptive data, installation and use instructions for admixtures, expansion joint material, vapor barrier, curing compound, hardener, and sealer must be submitted.

Descriptive data must be delivered to the Engineer at the job site.

Concrete Mix Designs: Submit copies of concrete mix designs.

Certificates of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance when required.

##### **99-03300A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

#### **99-03300B Materials**

##### **99-03300B(1) Concrete Mixes**

The amount of cementitious material used per cubic yard of concrete for each building element must comply with the following:

Type	Cementitious Material Content (Pounds/CY)
Concrete (Structural Work): Footings, foundation walls, floor slabs	590 min. <sup>a</sup>
Concrete (Sewer Structures): For sewer structures	658 min. <sup>b</sup>
Concrete (Minor Work): For concrete aprons, and collars	505 min.

Notes:

<sup>a</sup>For concrete designated by compressive strength, the maximum amount of cementitious material must be 800 pounds per cubic yard.

<sup>b</sup>Concrete must be air entrained under section 90-1.02E. The air content at time of mixing and prior to placing must be  $6 \pm 1\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

**99-03300B(2) Colored Concrete**

Not Used

**99-03300B(3) Form Materials**

Forms for Exposed Finish Concrete:

Forms for exposed surfaces must be plywood, metal or other panel type materials. Plywood must be not less than 5/8 inch thick and without scars, dents, and delaminations. Forms must be furnished in largest practical pieces to minimize number of joints.

Plywood must comply with the requirements of U. S. Product Standard PS-1 for Exterior B-B (Concrete Form) Class I.

Forms for edges of slabs must be nominal 2-inch solid stock lumber, plywood, or metal forms.

Forms for Unexposed Finish Concrete: Forms for unexposed finish concrete surfaces must be plywood, lumber, metal, or other acceptable material.

Forms for Cylindrical Columns or Supports: Forms for cylindrical columns must be metal, fiberglass reinforced plastic, paper, or fiber tubes. Paper or fiber tubes must be constructed of laminated plies using water-resistant adhesive with wax-impregnated exterior for protection against weather or moisture.

Form Ties: Form ties must be factory fabricated, removable or snapoff metal ties for use as necessary to prevent spreading of forms during concrete placement.

Form Oil: Form oil must be commercial quality form oil which will permit the ready release of the forms and will not discolor the concrete.

**99-03300B(4) Reinforcement**

Not Used

**99-03300B(5) Epoxy**

Epoxy must be furnished as 2 components which must be mixed together at the site of the work.

Epoxy Resin Adhesive: Epoxy resin adhesive must comply with State of California Specification No. 8040-21M-08 or other epoxy suitable for bonding new concrete to old.

Epoxy Mortars: Epoxy mortar and epoxy mortar surface treatment must consist of a commercial quality, trowelable mixture consisting of epoxy and sand. Epoxy must have a pull-off strength of not less than 1,000 psi and a 90-percent cure in 24 hours. Epoxy must be of the type that requires no primer as a bonding agent.

Sand:

Sand for use in epoxy mortars must be clean and must have a moisture content of not more than 0.50-percent when tested under California Test 226.

Sand for epoxy mortar surface treatment must be graded such that 100-percent passes the No. 100 sieve.

### **99-03300B(6) Related Materials**

Anchor Bolts and Anchor Rods, Nuts and Washers:

Headed and Unheaded Anchor Bolts and Anchor Rods: Comply with ASTM F 1554. Use Grade 36 unless a higher grade is shown.

Nuts: Comply with ASTM A 563.

Washers:

1. Washers bearing on wood surfaces must be commercial quality.
2. Washers bearing on steel surfaces must comply with ASTM F 436, Type 1.
3. Plate washers must comply with ASTM A 36/A 36M.

Exposed anchor bolts and anchor rods, nuts and washers must be hot-dipped galvanized.

Expansion Joint Material: Expansion joint material must be commercial quality asphalt impregnated pressed fiber sheets, 1/2-inch minimum thickness.

Vapor Barrier: Vapor barrier must be not less than 15 mils thick and must comply with the requirements of ASTM E 1745, Grade A. Tape for overlapped seams must be as recommended by the manufacturer of the vapor barrier.

Bond Breaker: Bond breaker must be Type I asphalt saturated organic felt or such other material authorized by the Engineer.

Nonskid Abrasive Aggregate: Nonskid abrasive aggregate must be commercial quality aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, or almandite garnet grit particles; screen size 12-30 or 14-36.

Type A Control Joints: Type A control joints must be commercial quality, preformed, T-shaped plastic strips with detachable top flange.

Keyed Construction Joint Forms: Keyed construction joint forms must be commercial quality, galvanized metal or plastic, factory fabricated construction joint forms. Forms must produce a rabbeted key type joint.

Divider and Edger Strips: Divider and edger strips must be foundation grade redwood.

Mortar: Mortar must consist of one part cement to 2 parts clean sand and only enough water to permit placing and packing.

Curing Compound: Curing compound must be curing compound no. 6.

Concrete Sealer: Concrete sealer must be commercial quality VOC-compliant, silane type sealer with hydrophobic and oleophobic properties.

Nonshrink Grout:

Nonshrink grout must be metallic for concealed areas, nonmetallic for exposed areas.

Grout must be factory packaged, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous grout complying with ASTM C 1107; free of oxidizing catalysts and inorganic accelerators, used as dry or damp pack, or mixed to a 20-second flow (CRD C621), without segregation or bleeding at any temperature between 45 and 90 deg F.

Working time of grout must be 30 minutes or more.

### **99-03300C Construction**

#### **99-03300C(1) Preparation**

Existing Concrete Construction:

Where fresh concrete joins existing or previously placed concrete or masonry, the contact surfaces of the existing or previously placed material must be roughened, cleaned, flushed with water and

allowed to dry to a surface dry condition immediately prior to placing the fresh concrete. The roughened surface must be no smoother than a wood trowelled surface. Cleaning of the contact surfaces must remove laitance, curing compounds, debris, dirt and such other substances or materials which would prevent bonding of the fresh concrete.

Abrasive blast methods must be used to clean horizontal construction joints to the extent that clean aggregate is exposed.

Exposed reinforcing steel located at the contact surfaces which is to be encased in the fresh concrete must be cleaned to remove any substance or material that would prevent bonding of the fresh concrete.

#### Forms:

Forms must be mortar tight, true to the dimensions, lines, and grades shown, securely fastened and supported, and of adequate rigidity to prevent distortion during placing of concrete.

Forms for exposed surfaces must be constructed with triangular fillets not less than 3/4 by 3/4 inches attached so as to prevent mortar runs and to produce smooth straight chamfers at all sharp edges of the concrete.

Form fasteners must be removable without chipping, spalling, heating or otherwise damaging the concrete surface. Form ties must be removed to a depth of at least one inch below the surface of the concrete.

The inside surfaces of forms must be cleaned of all dirt, mortar and foreign material. Forms must be thoroughly coated with form oil prior to use.

Forms must not be stripped until at least 40 hours after placing concrete, except soffit forms and supports must not be released or removed until at least 10 days after placing concrete.

Anchorage and embedded items must be placed and rigidly secured at their planned locations prior to placing concrete.

Reglets or embedded flashing must be installed on concrete forms before the concrete is placed.

Redwood dividers must have 16d galvanized nails partially driven into both vertical faces at 18 inches on center.

#### Vapor Barrier:

Vapor barrier must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions and must be protected with a 3-inch layer of clean uncompacted sand cover.

Vapor barrier must be placed under portions of the floor slab scheduled to receive finish flooring where shown.

#### Placing Reinforcement:

If authorized, you may use plastic supports to hold reinforcement in position.

Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, away from exposed concrete surfaces.

Install welded wire reinforcement in longest practicable lengths on bar supports spaced to minimize sagging. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one mesh spacing. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction. Lace overlaps with wire.

**Ground Bar:** A continuous reinforcing steel bar must be installed in the building foundation at the location shown for the electrical ground bar. The use of epoxy coated reinforcing bar is not permitted. The end of the ground bar must extend beyond the concrete surface and must be protected from damage by construction operations.

#### **99-03300C(2) Placing Concrete**

Concrete must be placed under section 51-1.03D.

Concrete must be deposited and consolidated in a continuous operation within limits of construction joints, until the placing of the panel or section is completed.

When concrete is to be placed in large areas requiring more than two pours, concrete must be placed in alternate long strips between construction joints and the final slab infilled.

### **99-03300C(3) Colored Concrete**

Not Used

### **99-03300C(4) Finishing Concrete Surfaces**

Finishing Unformed Surfaces:

Slabs must be placed full thickness to finish elevation and leveled to screeds by use of long straightedges. The screeds must be set to grade at approximately 6-foot centers. After leveling, screeds must be removed and the surface must be floated with wooden floats.

Type A control joint strips must be inserted into the floated concrete so that the bottom of the top flange is flush with the finish elevation. Strips must be standard manufactured lengths and must be placed on an approximate straight line. The top flange of the strips must be removed after the concrete has set and cured.

The floated surface must be trowelled with steel trowels. Troweling must form a dense, smooth and true finish. Walkways, pedestrian ramps, stairs and outdoor slabs for pedestrian traffic must be given a non-slip broom finish unless a different finish is described.

The application of cement dust coat will not be permitted.

Steel trowel finish and broom finish will not be required for slabs to receive exposed aggregate finish nor for slabs to be covered with ceramic tile.

Concrete floor surfaces to receive ceramic tile must be floated to grade and then, before final set of the concrete, the floated surfaces must be roughened with stiff bristled brushes or rakes.

Finished surfaces of floor slabs must not deviate more than 1/8 inch from the lower edge of a 10-foot long straight edge.

Finishing Formed Surfaces:

Formed concrete surfaces must be finished by filling holes or depressions in the surface, repairing all rock pockets, and removing fins. All surfaces of formed concrete exposed to view must have stains and discolorations removed, unsightly bulges removed, and all areas which do not exhibit the required smooth, even surface of uniform texture and appearance must be sanded with power sanders or other authorized abrasive means until smooth, even surfaces of uniform texture and appearance are obtained.

Cement mortar, patching and finishing materials used to finish exposed surfaces of concrete must closely match the color of surrounding surfaces.

Nonskid Abrasive Aggregate Finish: Where shown, walkways must receive a nonskid abrasive aggregate (grit) finish. The grit must be applied uniformly at the rate of not less than 0.3 pound per square foot and tamped into the floated concrete surface while the concrete is plastic. The grit must be buried about 0.7 diameter of each particle into the concrete.

### **99-03300C(5) Curing Concrete**

Freshly placed concrete must be protected from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.

Floor slabs must be cured by the water method as specified for structures. Initial curing of floor slabs must start as soon as free water has disappeared from the concrete surface.

Concrete surfaces, other than floor slabs, must be cured by the forms-in-place method or the water method as specified for structures.

Concrete curbs, sidewalks, collars, and gutter depressions may be cured by the curing compound method.

**99-03300C(6) Protecting Concrete**

Vehicles, equipment, or concentrated loads weighing more than 300 pounds individually and material stockpiles weighing more than 50 pounds per square foot will not be permitted on the concrete within 10 calendar days after placing.

**99-03300C(7) Special Treatments**

Concrete Sealer: Concrete sealer must be applied to the concrete surfaces as shown under the manufacturer's instructions for heavy duty use. The sealer must be applied to dry concrete surfaces.

Epoxy Resin Adhesive: Epoxy resin adhesive must be applied to concrete surfaces. Epoxy resin adhesive must be mixed and applied under the manufacturer's instructions.

Epoxy Mortars:

Epoxy for use as a binder in epoxy mortars must be thoroughly mixed together before the aggregate is added, and unless otherwise specified, the mix proportions must consist of one part binder to approximately 4 parts of aggregate, by volume.

All surfaces against which epoxy mortars are to be applied must be free of rust, paint, grease, asphalt, and loose or deleterious material.

**99-03300D Payment**

Not Used

**99-4 MASONRY**

**99-04221 PREFACED MASONRY UNITS**

**99-04221A General**

**99-04221A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of furnishing and installing prefaced concrete masonry units.

The requirements of this special provision are in addition to the applicable requirements for block work, reinforcing, grouting and other details applicable to masonry construction.

**99-04221A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-04221A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions for prefaced masonry units.

Certificate of Compliance: Submit certificate of compliance for prefaced masonry units.

**99-04221A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Single Source Responsibility: Obtain masonry units of uniform texture, color, and manufacture from a single source.

Construct sample panel 48 by 48 inches for Engineer's authorization of colors, color blending, textures, tooling, and aesthetic qualities of workmanship.

**99-04221A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Delivery: Masonry units must be delivered on covered pallets with individual, glazed faces protected from damage.

Storage: Masonry units must be stored in a dry space, protected from damage and weather. Pallets must not be stacked. Excessive handling prior to installation must be avoided.

**99-04221B Materials**

Acceptable Manufacturers: Subject to contract requirements, prefaced concrete masonry units must be Spectra Industries, Inc., Spectra-Glaze; Trenwyth Industries, Inc., Astra-Glaze-SW-+; Premier Block Corporation, Premier Glazed; or equal.

Unit Construction: Provide lightweight or medium weight hollow concrete masonry units that comply with ASTM C90.

Glazed Face:

Glazed face must be a factory applied compound of resin, resin and inert filler, or cement and inert filler, to produce a smooth resinous tile facing. Glazed face after curing must comply with ASTM C 744.

Glazed face must be the color shown.

Special shapes (bullnose, cove, etc.) must be provided as shown.

Mortar: If recommended by prefaced masonry unit manufacturer, use mortar containing a liquid integral water repellent admixture approved by masonry unit manufacturer.

**99-04221C Construction****99-04221C(1) General**

Not Used

**99-04221C(2) Masonry Unit Installation**

Prefaced masonry units must be aligned faces plumb and level to comply with acceptable masonry practice.

Mortar joints must be 1/4 inch on exposed surfaces allowing for a standard 3/8-inch joint between unglazed portions of the masonry units.

When shown, joints to be sealed must be raked to a depth of 3/8 inch and the wall must be pointed, floated, gunned or bagged with an authorized fine textured sanitary grout containing hardening and/or waterproofing agents.

Joints must be tooled slightly concave with glass or other non-staining tool, to join rounded block edge. Factory scores must be filled and tooled at the same time as the field joints.

**99-04221C(3) Cleaning**

Excess mortar must be removed as the work progresses.

Final cleaning of the glazed wall must comply with the facing manufacturer's instructions.

The finished work must be protected from spillage or other damage.

**99-04221D Payment**

Not Used

**99-04230 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS****99-04230A General****99-04230A(1) Summary**

This work includes:

1. Concrete masonry units
2. Mortar and grout
3. Bar reinforcement
4. Ties and anchors

**99-04230A(2) Related Work**

Prefaced Masonry Units: Comply with section 99-04221.

**99-04230A(3) Definitions**

**CMU:** Concrete masonry unit.

**99-04230A(4) Performance Requirements**

Masonry Compressive Strength: Provide masonry that develops the compressive strength ( $f'm$ ) shown at 28 days.

**99-04230A(5) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit manufacturer's descriptive data for each type of masonry unit, accessory, and manufactured product.

Samples: Submit two sample CMUs for each color and architectural finish.

Certificates of Compliance: Submit certificate of compliance for CMUs, aggregate for grout, and ready-mixed grout.

Grout Mix Design: Submit a grout mix design for each grout mix proposed for use. Submit a revised grout mix design for any proposed change to the proportions of an authorized grout mix.

Shop Drawings: Submit calculations and shop drawings for temporary supports of masonry lintels. Design and construct temporary supports to provide the necessary rigidity and to support loads that will be applied. Shop drawings and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.

Qualification Data: Submit qualification data for proposed testing laboratory.

Special Inspector Final Report: The special inspector must submit a final signed report to the Engineer and to you stating whether the work requiring special inspection, to the best of the inspector's knowledge, complies with the authorized plans, specifications, and the applicable workmanship provisions of these special provisions and the 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2.

Field Quality Control Plan:

Submit a written Field Quality Control Plan that identifies the inspector, the testing laboratory, and the procedures to be used. The plan must comply with these specifications and the CBC.

Designate a Masonry Quality Control Manager (MQCM) in the Field Quality Control Plan. The MQCM must be directly responsible to you for the quality of masonry, including materials and workmanship, performed by you and your subcontractors.

The MQCM must be the sole individual responsible to you for submitting, receiving, and approving all correspondence, required submittals, and reports to and from the Engineer.

The MQCM must not be employed or compensated by any subcontractor, or by other persons or entities hired by subcontractors, who will provide other services or materials for the project. The MQCM may be your employee.

**99-04230A(6) Quality Control and Assurance**

Masonry Preconstruction Testing:

Employ and pay all costs for the services of a testing laboratory experienced in performing preconstruction masonry tests.

The testing laboratory must comply with ASTM E 329.

Perform preconstruction testing to determine masonry compressive strength for each grout mix to be used under one of the following 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 test methods:

1. § 2105.2.2.1, except the grout must comply with § 2105.2.2.1.2, "Concrete Masonry," 3.3.2.

2. § 2105.2.2.2. The grout compressive strength must also be tested under ASTM C 1019 and be equal to or greater than the masonry compressive strength, but not less than 2,000 psi.

The grout compressive strength at 28 days must be 85 percent or more of the minimum required grout compressive strength.

The testing laboratory must report test results to the Engineer and you, on the same day the tests are made.

Do not perform masonry work until the required masonry and grout compressive strengths are attained.

Single Source Responsibility:

For each product required, obtain exposed CMUs of a uniform color and architectural finish from a single source and from a single manufacturer.

Obtain mortar ingredients of a uniform quality, including color for exposed masonry, from a single manufacturer for each cementitious component and from a single source or producer for each aggregate.

**99-04230A(7) Delivery, Storage and Handling**

Delivery: Deliver masonry materials to the project in an undamaged condition.

Storage:

Store CMUs on elevated platforms in a dry location. If CMUs are not stored in an enclosed location, cover tops and sides of stacks with waterproof sheeting, securely tied. If CMUs become wet, do not install until they are dry.

Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.

Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.

Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

Handling: Prevent damage, contamination, corrosion, or other deterioration to masonry materials when handling.

**99-04230A(8) Project Conditions**

Protection of Masonry: Cover partially completed masonry, tops of walls, projections, and sills with waterproof sheeting when construction is not in progress.

Stain Prevention:

Prevent grout, mortar, and soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Immediately remove grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.

Protect the base of walls from rain-splashed mud and from mortar splatter by spreading coverings on the ground and over wall surfaces.

Protect sills, ledges, and projections from mortar droppings. Protect surfaces of window and door frames, and other similar products with painted and integral finishes, from mortar droppings.

**99-04230B Materials**

**99-04230B(1) Concrete Masonry Units**

Concrete Masonry Units:

Provide CMUs of nominal size, color, and architectural finish as shown.

Provide special shapes for lintels, corners, jambs, sash, control joints, headers, bonding, and other special conditions.

### **99-04230B(2) Masonry Lintels**

Masonry Lintels: Construct built-in-place masonry lintels from bond beam CMUs, with reinforcing bars placed as shown.

### **99-04230B(3) Mortar and Grout Materials**

Mortar Materials:

Mortar: Comply with ASTM C 270.

Cement: Comply with ASTM C 150, Type II, low alkali portland cement.

Lime: Comply with ASTM C 207, Type S.

Aggregate: Comply with ASTM C 144, with maximum 10 percent passing the No. 100 sieve.

Coloring for Mortar: Chemically inert, fade resistant mineral oxide or synthetic type.

Premixed Mortar: A premixed packaged blend containing only cement, lime, and sand, with or without color, that requires only water to prepare for use as masonry mortar. Packages of premix must bear the manufacturer's name, brand, contents, weight, and color identification.

Grout Materials:

Grout must comply with ASTM C 476, coarse grout, except for grout proportions. Grout proportions must comply with "Grout Mixes" in section 99-04230B(6).

Cementitious material must comply with section 90-1.02B.

Aggregate: Comply with ASTM C 404, except 100 percent of the coarse aggregate must pass the 3/8-inch sieve. Soundness loss must not exceed 10 percent when tested under California Test 214.

### **99-04230B(4) Reinforcement**

Bar Reinforcement: Comply with ASTM A 615/A 615 M, Grade 60, or ASTM A 706/A 706 M.

### **99-04230B(5) Ties and Anchors**

Anchors, Ties, Angles, and Metal Lath: Commercial quality and galvanized.

Anchor Bolts and Anchor Rods, Nuts and Washers:

Headed and Unheaded Anchor Bolts and Anchor rods: Comply with ASTM F 1554. Use Grade 36 unless a higher grade is shown.

Nuts: Comply with ASTM A 563.

Washers: Comply with ASTM F 436.

### **99-04230B(6) Mortar and Grout Mixes**

Dry Pack Mortar: One part portland cement to not over 3 parts of clean sand, mixed with a minimum amount of water for hydration and packing.

Mortar Mix: Proportion by loose volume with one part cement, 1/4 to 1/2 part hydrated lime, and 2-1/4 to 3 parts aggregate. Tint with coloring to match the masonry units.

Premixed Mortar: Packages of premixed mortar must consist of one part cement, 1/4 to 1/2 part hydrated lime, and 2-1/4 to 3 parts aggregate, and no other ingredients.

Grout Mixes:

Grout proportions must be determined by one of the following methods:

1. Proportioned by volume complying with ASTM C 476, Table 1.
2. Specified compressive strength complying with "Grout Mix Design" in section 99-04230A(5).

Mix with sufficient water to produce a mix consistency suitable for pumping without segregation. Provide grout with a slump of 8 to 11 inches.

Nonshrink Grout: Comply with ASTM C 1107, match color with the mortar.

Aggregate: Measure in a damp, loose condition.

### **99-04230C Construction**

#### **99-04230C(1) Installation**

Comply with 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 § 2104. Comply with tolerances specified in § 2104 unless otherwise shown.

Lay masonry units in running bond, unless otherwise shown.

Roughen, clean, and lightly wet the contact surfaces of existing material where fresh masonry joins concrete or masonry. The roughened surface must be at least as rough as a wood troweled surface. Remove laitance, curing compounds, debris, dirt, and any substance which decreases bond to the fresh masonry.

Erect masonry only when the ambient air temperature is above 40 degrees F.

If masonry is erected when the ambient air temperature exceeds 100 degrees F, keep surfaces of masonry moist with water for at least 24 hours. Uniformly apply water with a fog spray at time intervals required to keep the surfaces moist, but no more than 3 hours between applications.

Firmly secure anchors, bolts, dowels, reglets, and other miscellaneous items to be cast into the wall in place before grout is poured.

Laying Masonry Units:

1. Lay CMUs dry.
2. Keep cells dry during laying of units in inclement weather by covering incomplete walls. Do not use wooden boards and planks as covering materials. Extend covering down each side of masonry walls approximately 2 feet.
3. Keep chases free from debris and mortar.
4. Use bond beam units with an opening at each cross web at horizontal reinforcing bars.
5. Make cuts with a masonry saw to neat and true lines. Do not use blocks with excessive cracking or chipping of the finished surfaces exposed to view.
6. Leave openings to inset outlet boxes, access control keypads, intrusion detection sensors, and similar components in to masonry, with concealed wiring.

Bar Reinforcement:

Position bar reinforcement as shown and securely hold in position with either wire ties or spacing devices near the ends of bars and at intervals not exceeding 192 bar diameters. Wire must be 16-gauge or heavier. Do not use wooden, aluminum, or plastic spacing devices. Tolerances for the placement of vertical reinforcement in walls and flexural elements must be  $\pm 1/2$  inch. Tolerances for longitudinal reinforcement in walls must be  $\pm 2$  inches.

The minimum spacing for splices in vertical reinforcement for masonry walls must be 4 feet plus lap.

Do not place bar reinforcement in the plane of mortar joints.

Mortar:

Mortar joints must be approximately 3/8 inch thick. Lay units with all head and bed joints filled solidly with mortar for the full width of masonry unit shell. Shove head joints tight. Exposed joints must be concave and tooled smooth, unless otherwise shown.

Mortar that has been mixed more than one hour must not be retempered.

Preserve the unobstructed vertical continuity of the grout during mortar placement in joints. Any overhanging mortar projecting more than 1/2 inch, or other obstruction or debris must be removed from the inside of cells.

Pointing:

During the tooling of joints, enlarge voids and holes, except weep holes, and completely fill with mortar. Point up joints, including corners, openings, and adjacent construction, to provide a neat, uniform appearance. Prepare joints for sealant application as shown.

Remove splashes, stains, and spots on the faces of the masonry exposed to view.

**99-04230C(2) Lintels**

Temporarily support formed-in-place lintels for a minimum of 15 days after the wall has been completed.

**99-04230C(3) Grouting**

Place CMUs full height of the masonry wall before grouting, or place CMUs full height of the grout pour before grouting.

For grout pours over 5 feet in height, provide cleanouts in the bottom course at every cell containing vertical reinforcement, at a maximum spacing of 32 inches. Each cleanout must be at least 3 inches square. After cell inspection, seal cleanouts before filling with grout.

Place grout in a continuous pour in grout lifts. Grout lifts must not exceed 5 feet. The interruption between placing successive grout lifts must be no more than one hour. If the interruption is more than one hour, another grout pour must be used.

Solidly fill cells with grout. For each grout lift, consolidate grout in the cells at the time of placement by vibrating and reconsolidated after excess moisture has been absorbed but before plasticity is lost.

Between grout pours, form a horizontal construction joint by stopping the grout a minimum of 1-1/2 inches below the top of the last course, except if the joint is at a bond beam, the joint must be 1/2 inch below the top of the bond beam unit or at the top of the wall.

**99-04230C(4) Field Quality Control**

You must employ a special inspector and a testing laboratory to perform inspections and structural tests of masonry to verify the masonry construction complies with 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 § 1704 and § 2105.

Masonry special inspection personnel or testing laboratories used in the work must not be employed or compensated by any subcontractor, or by other persons or entities hired by subcontractors, who will provide other services or materials for the project.

Special Inspector:

The special inspector must be, as a minimum, an ICC certified Structural Masonry Special Inspector. The special inspector must perform the inspections required under § 1704.5.

The special inspector must prepare a "Daily Field Report" providing information regarding the specific operations witnessed, including placing of CMUs and bar reinforcing, grouting, fabrication of test specimens, and other observations of importance to the work.

A "Daily Field Report" is required for each day that the special inspector is on the job site. Deliver a copy of these reports to the Engineer on the day following the preparation.

Testing:

Perform testing of masonry for every 5,000 square feet of CMU wall area, or portion thereof.

Determine masonry compressive strength under "Masonry Preconstruction Testing" in section 99-04230A(6).

Any work not meeting the requirements of 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 § 2105 must be redone and retested. Sampling, inspecting, reworking, and retesting of material will be done at your expense.

### **99-04230C(5) Repairs and Protection**

Remove and replace CMUs that are loose, chipped, broken, stained, do not match adjoining units, or are otherwise damaged. Install new units in fresh mortar to match adjoining units, and point joints to eliminate evidence of replacement.

Protect completed masonry from freezing for a period of at least 5 days.

### **99-04230D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-5 METALS**

### **99-05120 STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR BUILDINGS**

#### **99-05120A General**

##### **99-05120A(1) Summary**

This work consists of fabricating, assembling, and erecting structural steel.

##### **99-05120A(2) Definitions**

**demand critical welds:** Those welds, the failure of which would result in significant degradation of the strength and stiffness of the Seismic-Load-Resisting System and which are indicated as "Demand Critical" or "Seismic Critical" shown.

**heavy sections:** Rolled and built-up sections as follows:

1. Shapes included in ASTM A 6/A 6M with flanges thicker than 1 1/2 inches
2. Welded built-up members with plates thicker than 2 inches
3. Column base plates thicker than 2 inches

**RCSC:** The Research Council on Structural Connections.

**seismic-load-resisting system (SLRS):** Elements of structural-steel frame designated as SLRS or along grid lines designated as SLRS shown, including columns, beams, and braces and their connections.

**structural steel:** Elements of the structural steel frame essential to support the design loads, including:

1. Hollow structural sections

##### **99-05120A(3) Submittals**

**Product Data:** Submit product data for items to be incorporated into the work, including structural steel, high strength fastener assemblies, and alternative connectors.

**Shop Drawings:**

Submit shop drawings that include the following:

1. A comprehensive list of all structural steel elements to be used as described under AISC 303, section 2.1, "Definition of Structural Steel."
2. Sequence of shop and field assembly and erection, welding sequence and procedures, and welding nondestructive testing (NDT) sequence and procedures.
3. Identification of welds by standard AWS symbols, distinguishing between shop and field welds, and show size, length, and type of each weld.
4. Location of butt welded splices on a layout drawing of the entire structure.
5. Location and details of any temporary supports that are to be used.
6. Type, size, and length of bolts, distinguishing between shop and field bolts. Identify high-strength bolted connections.
7. Identification of members and connections of the seismic-load-resisting system.
8. Identification of locations and dimensions of protected zones.
9. Identification of demand critical welds.
10. Any changes proposed in the work, details of connections and joints exposed to the weather, and details for connections not dimensioned. If changes are proposed or connections are designed, submit design calculations stamped and signed by an engineer who is registered as

a Civil or Structural Engineer in the State. The expiration date of the registration must be shown.

Shop Drawings for Falsework: Submit shop drawings and calculations for falsework for use during the erection of structural steel. Design and construct the falsework to provide the necessary rigidity, and to support the applied loads. Shop drawings and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.

Welding Procedure Specifications (WPSs) and Procedure Qualification Records (PQRs): Submit WPSs and PQRs under AWS D1.1/D1.1M for each welded joint whether prequalified or qualified by testing, including the following:

1. Power source (constant current or constant voltage).
2. Electrode manufacturer and trade name, for demand critical welds.

Qualification Data: Submit fabricator and welder qualifications.

Certificates of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance for structural steel products. Include mill test certificates for each heat number of steel used in the work.

Final Drawings:

At the completion of each structural steel building, submit one set of reduced prints on 60-pound (minimum) bond paper, 11 by 17 inches, of the corrected original tracings of all authorized shop drawings for each building. Include an index prepared specifically for the drawings for each building containing sheet numbers and titles on the first reduced print in the set for each building. Arrange reduced prints for each building in the order of drawing numbers shown in the index.

The edge of the corrected original tracing image must be clearly visible and visually parallel with the edges of the page. Provide a clear, legible symbol on the upper left side of each page to show the amount of reduction, and provide a horizontal and vertical scale on each reduced print to facilitate enlargement to original scale.

#### **99-05120A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Fabricate, assemble, and erect structural steel under AISC 303, 325, 341, and 360.

Welding: Weld under AWS D1.1/D1.1M and AWS D1.8/D1.8M.

Welding Qualifications:

Qualify procedures and personnel under AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

Welders and welding operators performing work on bottom-flange, demand-critical welds must pass the supplemental welder qualification testing, under AWS D1.8/D1.8M. FCAW-S and FCAW-G must be considered separate processes for welding personnel qualification.

#### **99-05120A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Load, transport, unload, and store structural materials so they are kept clean and undamaged. Store materials to permit access for inspection and identification.

Keep steel members off ground and spaced by using pallets, dunnage, or other supports and spacers. Provide covers for protection of materials.

#### **99-05120B Materials**

##### **99-05120B(1) General**

Steel Bars, Plates, Channels, Angles, and Shapes (other than W-shapes): For each yield stress shown, comply with the following:

1. ASTM A 36/A 36M, when minimum yield stress is 36 ksi.
2. ASTM A 572/A 572M, Grade 50, when minimum yield stress is 50 ksi.

W-shapes: Comply with ASTM A 992/A 992M.

Pipe: Comply with ASTM A 53/A 53M, Grade B, standard weight, unless otherwise shown.

Hollow Structural Sections: For each yield stress shown, comply with the following:

1. ASTM A 501, when minimum yield stress is 36 ksi.
2. ASTM A 500/A 500M, Grade B, when minimum yield stress is 42 ksi for round shapes, and when minimum yield stress is 46 ksi for square and rectangular shapes.
3. ASTM A 500/A 500M, Grade C, when minimum yield stress is 46 ksi for round shapes, and when minimum yield stress is 50 ksi for square and rectangular shapes.

#### **99-05120B(2) Bolts, Connectors, and Anchors**

Stud Connectors: Comply with ASTM A 108, AISI Grades 1018 through 1020, cold drawn, either semi- or fully kilned.

Anchor Bolts and Anchor Rods, Nuts and Washers:

Headed and Unheaded Anchor Bolts and Anchor Rods: Comply with ASTM F 1554. Use Grade 36 unless a higher grade is shown.

Nuts: Comply with ASTM A 563.

Washers:

1. Washers bearing on wood surfaces must be commercial quality.
2. Washers bearing on steel surfaces must comply with ASTM F 436, Type 1.
3. Plate washers must comply with ASTM A 36/A 36M.

Exposed anchor bolts and anchor rods, nuts and washers must be hot-dipped galvanized.

Machine Bolts, Nuts, and Washers:

Machine Bolts: Comply with ASTM A 307.

Nuts: Comply with ASTM A 563.

Washers: Commercial quality.

High Strength (HS) Fastener Assemblies:

HS Bolts: Comply with ASTM A 325 or A 490 when shown.

Nuts: Comply with ASTM A 563.

Washers: Comply with ASTM F 436, Type 1.

Direct Tension Indicators: Comply with ASTM F 959.

Tension Control Bolts: Comply with ASTM F 1852.

#### **99-05120B(3) Mortar**

Mortar: Use one part cement, measured by volume, to 2 parts clean sand and only enough water to permit placing and packing.

#### **99-05120B(4) Shop Fabrication**

Shop Fabrication and Assembly:

1. Cuts must not deviate more than 1/16 inch from the intended line. Remove roughness, notches, and gouges.
2. At points of loading, bearing stiffeners must be square with the web. At least 75 percent of the stiffener must be in contact with the flanges.
3. Finished members must be true to line and be free from twists, kinks, warps, dents, and open joints. Finished members must have square corners and smooth bends.
4. Exposed edges and ends of metal must be dressed smooth, with no sharp edges, and with corners slightly rounded.

5. Mark and match-mark materials for field assembly.
6. Complete structural steel assemblies, including welding of units, before shop-priming operations.

Stud Connectors: Prepare steel surfaces as recommended by manufacturer of stud connectors. Use automatic end welding of stud connectors under AWS D1.1/D1.1M and manufacturer's instructions.

Connections:

1. Clean abutting surfaces at connections.
2. Do not cut or weld at the job site, except as shown on the authorized shop drawings or authorized by the Engineer.
3. Cut, drill, or punch holes perpendicular to steel surfaces. Finished holes for bolts must be cylindrical. Sub-punch and sub-drill holes  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch smaller in diameter than the diameter specified for the finished hole.

Bolted Connections:

Fabricate steel to steel bolted connections with machine bolts or HS fastener assemblies when shown.

Machine Bolts: Snug tighten.

HS Fastener Assemblies:

Assemble and install HS fastener assemblies under RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts."

Joint Type:

1. Snug tightened when no joint type is shown.
2. Pretensioned or slip critical when joint type is shown as such.

Galvanize HS fastener assemblies, or equivalent fasteners, by mechanically deposited coating process.

The bolt head type and head location must be consistent within a joint.

Install nuts on side of member least exposed to view.

Welded Connections: Assemble and weld built-up sections by methods that will maintain true alignment of axes without exceeding tolerances in AISC 303 for mill material.

Holes for Other Work: Cut, drill, or punch holes perpendicular to metal surfaces. Do not flame cut holes or enlarged holes by burning. Drill holes in bearing plates.

### **99-05120B(5) Shop Finishes**

Shop prime structural steel members, except those to receive sprayed-fireproofing.

Clean and coat steel surfaces of shop primed members under section 99-09900.

HS Bolted Connections: Contact surfaces of HS bolted connections and ungalvanized anchorage assemblies must be coated before assembly. The total thickness of primer on each faying surface of slip-critical joints must be between 1 mil and the maximum allowable dry film thickness determined under the RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts."

### **99-05120B(6) Source Quality Control**

Welded Connections: Test and inspect welded connections under AWS D1.1/D1.1M and the following:

Inspection:

1. Comply with AISC 341, section Q5.2, except for CJP groove welds not receiving ultrasonic testing, perform magnetic particle testing on 100 percent of each root weld pass and each final weld pass of these welds.

2. Perform magnetic particle testing on 25 percent of each PJP groove weld. The Engineer will select the locations for testing. The cover pass must be ground smooth before testing.

Acceptance Criteria:

1. Ultrasonic Testing: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Table 6.2 for statically loaded nontubular connections.
2. Magnetic Particle Testing: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Clause 6, Part C.

Repairs:

1. If repairs are required, perform NDT on the repaired portion and re-inspect the weld by performing additional NDT on the entire length of the unrepaired portion of the weld under "Source Quality Control."
2. NDT of repaired work must be performed at your expense.

**99-05120C Construction**

**99-05120C(1) Erection**

Set structural steel accurately in locations and to elevations indicated.

Setting Bases and Bearing Plates:

Clean concrete and masonry-bearing surfaces of bond-reducing materials, and roughen surfaces prior to setting plates. Clean bottom surface of plates.

Set base plates and bearing plates for structural members on wedges or other adjusting devices.

Snug-tighten anchor bolts when no specific joint type is shown after supported members have been positioned and plumbed. Pretension anchor bolts when joints are shown as such after supported members have been positioned and plumbed. Do not remove wedges or shims except, if protruding, cut off flush with edge of plate before packing with mortar.

Solidly pack mortar between bearing surfaces and base or bearing plates so there are no voids. Neatly finish exposed surfaces and allow to cure.

Field Splices:

Field splices must be made only at the locations shown on authorized shop drawings or authorized by the Engineer.

Accurately assemble parts in their final position as shown and in true alignment with related and adjoining work before final fastening.

Support parts to provide a vibration free, rigid, and secure installation.

**99-05120C(2) Field Connections**

Assembly and installation of bolted connections must comply with "Bolted Connections" under "Shop Fabrication."

**99-05120C(3) Field Quality Control**

Testing and inspection of field-welded connections must comply with "Welded Connections" under "Source Quality Control."

**99-05120C(4) Field Finishes**

Touch-up Painting: After erection, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint under SSPC-SP 2 or SSPC-SP 3. Apply one coat of the same coating as applied for shop painting to the cleaned areas.

After touch-up painting, coat all surfaces with a second prime coat, and finish coats when specified, to comply with section 99-09900.

## **99-05120D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-05210 OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS**

### **99-05210A General**

#### **99-05210A(1) Summary**

This work includes:

- K-series steel joists.
- KCS-type K-series steel joists.
- K-series steel joist substitutes.
- Long-span steel joists.
- Joist girders.
- Joist accessories.

#### **99-05210A(2) Definitions**

**SJI:** Steel Joist Institute.

**SJI Specifications:** SJI's "Standard Specifications, Load Tables and Weight Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders."

**Special Joists:** Steel joists or joist girders requiring modification by manufacturer to support nonuniform, unequal, or special loading conditions that invalidate load tables in the SJI specifications.

#### **99-05210A(3) Submittals**

**Product Data:** Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions. Submit quality control manual and welder qualifications for field welding.

**Shop Drawings:**

Submit shop drawings and design calculations for the steel joists, permanent bracing, continuity angles, and connection details. Include the following:

1. Show layout, location and identification of each steel joist, number, type, and spacings of steel joists. Include joining and anchorage details, bridging, joist accessories, splice and connection locations and details, and attachments to other construction.
2. Show size and shape of truss members and both temporary and permanent bracing members.
3. Calculations for design of steel joists, bracing, and connections must include a list of applied loads and load combinations with the resulting member forces and member stresses. Design steel joists and connections for the chord forces shown.
4. Shop drawings and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.
5. If the design calculations contain or consist of computerized or tabulated calculations, the values pertaining to the design must be identified, described, or indexed in such a manner that a design review can be performed.

**Certificates of Compliance:** Submit a certificate of compliance for steel joists.

**Manufacturer Qualification:** Submit manufacturer qualification as an informational submittal.

#### **99-05210A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

**Manufacturer Qualification:** The manufacturer must be certified by the SJI to manufacture steel joists under the SJI specifications.

**Codes and Standards:** Design steel joists and permanent bracing for the loads shown and other applied loads, including fire sprinkler systems. The design must comply with the CBC and the SJI specifications.

Field Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel for field welding under AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

Identification: Stamp or mark each joist with a location identification mark or symbol.

### **99-05210A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Protect steel joists from corrosion, deformation, and other damage during delivery, storage, and handling. Provide covers for protection of materials.

### **99-05210B Materials**

#### **99-05210B(1) General**

Open Web Steel Joists: Comply with the SJI specifications for K and LH-Series. Steel joists must be tapered and designed to support the loads shown.

Bearing Plates, Fasteners, and Accessories: Comply with the authorized shop drawings.

Anchors: Comply with the specifications for anchors in section 99-05500.

#### **99-05210B(2) Fabrication**

Fabricate steel joists under the SJI specifications.

Build camber into the steel joists if required by the design.

#### **99-05210B(3) Shop Finishes**

Clean and prepare surfaces under one of the following:

1. SSPC-SP 1 and SSPC-SP 2
2. SSPC-SP 1 and SSPC-SP 3
3. The coating manufacturer's instructions.

Shop Paint: Comply with SSPC-Paint 15. Apply one coat.

Apply and cure the coating under the coating manufacturer's instructions.

### **99-05210C Construction**

#### **99-05210C(1) Erection**

Installation of steel joists must comply with the authorized shop drawings. Accurately cut steel joists and bracing members to provide tightly fitted joints and connections.

Remove and replace damaged steel joists at your expense, except when field repair is authorized by the Engineer. Repairs must comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

#### **99-05210C(2) Installation**

Install steel joists and accessories plumb, square, and true to line. Securely fasten steel joists to supporting construction under SJI specifications, steel joist manufacturer's instructions, and the authorized shop drawings. Do not field cut or otherwise alter steel joists without the authorization of the Engineer.

Install temporary bracing and erection bridging, connections, and anchors to ensure that steel joists are stabilized during construction.

Bearing plates must have full bearing after the supporting members have been plumbed and properly positioned, before placing superimposed loads.

Comply with specifications for welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used in correcting welding work under AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel." Exposed welds must be ground smooth and flush.

Install and connect bridging concurrently with steel joist erection before construction loads are applied. Distribute temporary loads so that the design carrying capacity of any steel joist is not exceeded. Do not apply loads to bridging during construction or in the completed work.

Secure permanent bracing before any sustained permanent loads are applied to the steel joist system.

### **99-05210C(3) Field Finishes**

After installation, clean and prepare field connections, rust spots, and abraded surfaces of shop-primed steel joists and accessories under SSPC-SP 2 or SSPC-SP 3. Prime or reprime the cleaned and prepared surfaces with the same or compatible type of coating used in the shop priming.

Coatings: Comply with the specifications in section 99-09900. Clean and prepare steel surfaces under the manufacturer's instructions. The final finish color must be authorized by the Engineer.

### **99-05210D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-05310 METAL DECK**

### **99-05310A General**

#### **99-05310A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing metal deck.

Metal deck includes ribbed sheet steel decking units, bent plates, accessories, fasteners and other components required for a rigid, secure, and complete installation.

#### **99-05310A(2) References**

The design, fabrication, and erection of metal deck must comply with the applicable requirements of the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) publication, "North American Specifications for the Design of Cold Formed Steel Structural Members," the applicable Steel Deck Institute (SDI) "Code of Standard Practice," and applicable "Specifications and Commentary" in its "Design Manual for Composite Decks, Form Decks and Roof Decks" (Publication 31).

Welding must comply with AWS D1.3, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."

#### **99-05310A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-05310A(4) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit manufacturer's descriptive data for each type of deck and for accessories.

Shop Drawings: Submit shop drawings showing complete erection layouts, details, dimensions, deck section properties. Drawings must show types and gages, fastening methods, including the location, type and sequence of connections, sump pans, cut openings, surface finishes and temporary supports or bracing.

The metal deck supplier must submit a fastening schedule and calculations showing that the metal roof panels, clips, and fasteners comply with the span and design loads shown and the wind uplift requirements of the CBC. The fastening schedule and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State

#### **99-05310A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Qualification of Field Welding:

Welding processes and welding operators must be qualified under "Welder Qualification," procedures in AWS D1.1, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

Welding decking in place is subject to inspection and testing. Defective work must be removed and replaced with acceptable work.

#### **99-05310A(6) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Metal deck units and accessories must be transported, stored, and erected in a manner that will prevent corrosion, distortion, or other damage.

Deck units must be stored off the ground with one end elevated to provide drainage.

### **99-05310B Materials**

#### **99-05310B(1) General**

Acceptable Manufacturers: Verco Manufacturing Co.; Nucor Corp; Vulcraft Group; ASC Profiles; or equal.

Deck Units:

Deck units, closures, and plates must be fabricated from galvanized sheet steel complying with ASTM A 653/A 653M, Grade 33 [230], and ASTM A 924/A 924M, Structural Steel (SS).

Galvanizing must comply with ASTM A 924/A 924M, G60 [Z180].

Miscellaneous Steel Shapes: Miscellaneous steel shapes must comply with ASTM A 36/A 36M.

Anchor Clips, Vent Clips, Flashing, Saddle Plates, Flexible Closure Strips, and Other Accessories: Anchor clips, vent clips, flashing, saddle plates, flexible closure strips, and other accessories must be as recommended by the decking manufacturer.

#### **99-05310B(2) Fabrication**

Deck units must be formed to span 3 or more supports, with flush, telescoped, or nested 2-inch laps at ends and interlocking or nested side laps unless otherwise shown.

Deck units must comply with the configurations, metal thickness, depth and width, and section properties shown.

End bearing must be not less than 1-1/2 inches.

Metal Closure Strips: Metal closure strips for opening between deck units and other construction must be fabricated from the same gage and material as the adjacent deck units. Strips must be formed to provide tight-fitting closures at end of cells or flutes and sides of decking.

Roof Sump Pans: Sump pans must be fabricated from single piece of galvanized sheet steel with level bottoms and sloping sides to direct water flow to drain. Sump pans must be of adequate size to receive roof drains and with bearing flanges not less than 3 inches wide. Pans must be recessed not less than 1-1/2 inches below roof deck surface unless otherwise shown or required by deck configuration. Holes for drains must be cut in the field.

Cleaning: When spray-on fireproofing is specified, the decking manufacturer must supply decking free of amounts of oil or lubricants which would significantly impair the adhesion of the spray-on fireproofing.

### **99-05310C Construction**

#### **99-05310C(1) General**

Not Used

#### **99-05310C(2) Installation**

Deck units and accessories must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions, SDI Publication 31, and authorized shop drawings.

Units must be placed on supporting steel framework, adjusted in place and properly aligned before being permanently fastened. Ends of units must have positive bearing over structural supports.

Cutting and fitting must present a neat and true appearance with exposed burrs removed. Openings through the decking must be cut square and must be reinforced as recommended by the decking manufacturer.

The metal deck must not be used as a working platform before deck units are fastened in place. Supplies, equipment or other loads must not be stored on the deck. Mechanical equipment or other loads must not be hung from metal roof decking.

Welding:

Welding must comply with AWS D1.1 and D1.3, and procedures for manual shielded metal arc welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used in correcting welding work.

Welding washers must be used where recommended by the manufacturer.

Fastening Roof Deck Units: Roof deck units must be fastened to supporting steel members as shown.

Fastening Side Laps: Side laps of adjacent deck units must be fastened as shown.

Roof Sump Pans: Roof sump pans must be placed over openings provided in roof and welded to top decking surface. Welds are to be spaced at not more than 12 inches with at least one weld in each corner. Cut opening in sump bottom to accommodate drain size indicated.

Field Painting:

Immediately following erection, field welds, bolted connections and abraded areas must be cleaned with a wire brush.

Galvanized surfaces must be touched-up with galvanizing repair paint recommended by the manufacturer.

#### **99-05310D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-05420 COLD FORMED STEEL FRAMING**

##### **99-05420A General**

##### **99-05420A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing cold formed steel framing, including studs, joists, rafters, track, anchors, fasteners, and framing accessories.

##### **99-05420A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-05420A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions for each item of cold formed steel framing and accessories.

Installation instructions must include instructions for securing studs to tracks and other framing connections.

Welding Certificates: Submit certificates for welding procedures and personnel.

Steel Stud Manufacturers Association (SSMA): Submit a copy of the manufacturer's certificate for the SSMA's Code Compliance Certification Program as an informational submittal.

Certificates of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance for cold formed steel framing.

##### **99-05420A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Fire-rated Assemblies: Where cold formed steel framing units are components of assemblies indicated to be fire-rated, provide units which have been approved for the rating shown.

American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) Specifications and Standards: Cold formed steel framing materials and installation must comply with AISI S200-07, "General Provisions," and AISI S201-07, "Product Data."

SSMA: Provide cold formed steel framing from a manufacturer that is certified by the SSMA's Code Compliance Certification Program.

Welding:

Welding must comply with AWS D1.3, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."

Welders must be qualified under AWS D1.1, "Structural Welding Code - Steel," under "Welder Qualification."

**99-05420A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Cold formed steel framing components must be protected from rusting and damage. Components must be delivered to the job site in manufacturer's unopened containers or bundles, fully identified with name, brand, type and grade. Components must be stored off ground in a dry, ventilated space.

**99-05420B Materials**

**99-05420B(1) Cold Formed Steel Framing**

Studs, Joists and Rafters:

Studs must be formed to channel shape, punched web, and knurled faces, under ASTM 1003/1003M, Grade ST33H. -Studs must have the thickness and size as shown.

Joists, rafters, and other framing components must be fabricated of commercial quality galvanized steel sheets; under ASTM A 1003/1003M, Grade ST33H. Joists, rafters, and other framing components must have the thickness and size as shown.

Track: Track must be formed steel, channel shape, and same width as studs; solid unpunched web; not less than 43 mil (0.0428 inch, or 18-gage) thickness.

**99-05420B(2) Accessories**

Anchorage: Anchorages must be ICC approved for the purpose intended, integral stud type, powder driven or drilled expansion bolts.

Fasteners: Fasteners must be corrosion-resistant coated, self-drilling, self-tapping screws, or bolts, nuts and washers. Screws must comply with ASTM C 1513.

Fasteners for Plywood Shear Walls: Fasteners for plywood shear walls must have a modified truss or wafer head and must be one of the following:

1. Screws with a pilot or driller point longer than the thickness of the plywood.
2. Screws with winged tips that detach when contact is made with the cold formed steel framing.

Framing Accessories: Framing accessories, including holdowns, ties, hangers connectors, straps, and clips must be ICC approved and of commercial quality.

**99-05420B(3) Shop Finishes**

Studs, Track, and Headers: Studs, track, and headers must be hot-dipped galvanized under ASTM A1003/A 1003M, G60.

Miscellaneous Metal Parts: Miscellaneous parts, including, bracing, furring, plates, gussets, and bridging, must be hot dipped galvanized to not less than 1.25 ounces per square foot.

**99-05420B(4) Shop Fabrication**

Cold formed steel framing components must be fabricated in place or prefabricated into panels to the maximum extent possible prior to erection. Panels must be fabricated plumb, square, true to line and braced against racking with joints welded. Lifting of prefabricated panels must be performed in a manner to prevent damage or distortion.

Panels must be fabricated in jig or templates to hold members in proper alignment and position to assure accurate placement.

Fastenings: Components must be fastened by shop welding, bolting or screw fasteners as shown.

**99-05420C Construction**

**99-05420C(1) Installation**

Studs:

Studs must be erected plumb, except as needed for diagonal bracing or similar requirements. Channel tracks must be aligned accurately to the wall layout at both floor and ceiling. Tracks must be secured to floor and ceiling with fasteners spaced at not more than 16-inch intervals. Fasteners must be provided at corners and ends of track.

Studs must extend from floor to underside of ceiling except at wall openings. Each stud must be secured to tracks at both top and bottom by bolting or screw fastening at both inside and outside flanges. Field welding will not be permitted. A 1/2-inch clearance must be provided at the top shoes. Door openings must have double studs continuous across head and from floor to ceiling on each jamb.

Studs at openings must be fastened solidly and securely to floor clips. Floor clips must be fastened to the floor with 2 anchors unless otherwise shown.

Supplemental framing, blocking and bracing must be installed in steel stud system wherever walls or partitions are to support fixtures, equipment, services, casework, heavy trim and furnishings, and similar work requiring attachment to the wall or partition.

#### Joists and Rafters:

Joists and rafters must be installed directly over bearing studs or a load distribution member must be installed at the top track.

Ends of joists must be reinforced with end clips, steel hangers, steel angle clips, steel stud section, or as recommended by the manufacturer.

Joists must be secured to interior support systems to prevent lateral movement of bottom flanges.

#### **99-05420C(2) Repairs and Protection**

Galvanizing Repairs: Damaged galvanized coatings on framing, anchors, clips, fasteners, or framing accessories must be prepared and repaired with paints containing zinc dust under ASTM A 780/A780M and the manufacturer's instructions.

Structural Repairs: Damaged framing, anchors, clips, fasteners, or framing accessories must be repaired or replaced.

#### **99-05420D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-05500 BUILDING MISCELLANEOUS METAL**

##### **99-05500A General**

##### **99-05500A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of fabricating and installing building miscellaneous metal.

Building miscellaneous metal consists of the following:

1. Angles
2. Plates
3. Pipes
4. Bars

Including all anchors, fastenings, hardware, accessories, and other supplementary parts necessary to complete the work.

##### **99-05500A(2) References**

Codes and Standards: Welding of steel must comply with AWS D 1.1, "Structural Welding Code - Steel" and D 1.3, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."

##### **99-05500A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-05500A(4) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit manufacturer's specifications, anchor details, and installation instructions for products used in miscellaneous metal fabrications.

Shop Drawings: Shop drawings of fabricated items must be submitted.

**99-05500A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Shop Assembly: Preassemble items in shop to the greatest extent possible to minimize field splicing and assembly. Disassemble units only as necessary for shipping and handling limitations. Clearly mark all units for reassembly and installation.

Inspection and Tests: Materials and fabrication procedures must be subject to inspection and tests by the Engineer, in mill, shop, and field.

**99-05500B Materials****99-05500B(1) General**

Steel Bars, Plates, and Hot-rolled Shapes: Steel bars, plates, and hot-rolled shapes must comply with ASTM A 36/A 36M.

Galvanized Sheet Steel: Galvanized sheet steel must comply with ASTM A 653/A 653M. Galvanizing must be G60.

Checkered Floor Plates: Checkered floor plates must be commercial quality steel with standard raised pattern.

Pipe: Pipe must be commercial quality standard steel pipe.

Hollow Structural Sections: Hollow structural sections must comply with ASTM A 500/A 500M, Grade B, or A 501.

Bolts, Studs, Threaded Rods, Nuts, and Washers:

Bolts, studs, and threaded rods for general application must comply with ASTM A 307 or F 1554, Grade 36.

Nuts must comply with ASTM A 563.

Washers bearing on wood surfaces must be commercial quality. Washers bearing on steel surfaces must comply with ASTM F 844 or F 436.

Fittings: Brackets, bolt, threaded studs, nuts, washers, and other fittings for railings and handrailings must be commercial quality pipe and fittings.

Expansion Anchors: Expansion anchors must be ICC approved for the purpose intended, integral stud type anchor or internally threaded type with independent stud, hex nut, and washer.

Powder Driven Anchors: Powder driven anchors must be plated, spring steel alloy drive pin or threaded stud type anchors for use in concrete or steel. Spring steel must comply with ASTM A 227, Class 1. The diameter, length, and type of shank and the number and type of washer must be as recommended by the manufacturer for the types and thickness of material being anchored or fastened.

Resin Capsule Anchors: Stud anchors for resin capsule anchors must comply with ASTM A 307 or F 1554, Grade 36, threaded steel rod with hex nut and washer and sealed glass capsule or cartridge containing an adhesive composed of unsaturated polyester resin and benzol peroxide coated quartz sand. Resin capsule must be Hilti; Molly; or equal.

Drainage Grates: Drainage grates must be fabricated from steel bars as specified herein; ductile iron castings complying with ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12; or carbon steel castings complying with ASTM A 27, Grade 65-35.

Mortar: Mortar must consist of one part cement, measured by volume, to 2 parts clean sand and only enough water to permit placing and packing.

## **99-05500B(2) Shop Fabrication**

### Workmanship and Finish:

Workmanship and finish must be equal to the best general practice in modern shops.

Miscellaneous metal must be clean and free from loose mill scale, flake rust and rust pitting, and must be well formed and finished to shape and size with sharp lines and angles. Bends from shearing or punching must be straightened.

The thickness of metal and details of assembly and support must give ample strength and stiffness.

Built-up parts must be true to line and without sharp bends, twists, and kinks. Exposed ends and edges of metal must be milled or ground smooth, with corners slightly rounded.

Joints exposed to the weather must be made up to exclude water.

**Galvanizing:** Items indicated on the plans to be galvanized must be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. The weight of galvanized coating must be at least 1-1/2 ounces per square foot of surface area, except drainage grates must have at least 2 ounces per square foot of surface area.

**Painting:** Building miscellaneous metal items that are not galvanized must be cleaned and coated with 1 prime coat prior to erection under section 99-09900. After erection, surfaces must be coated with a second prime coat, and finish coats when specified, to comply with the requirements specified under section 99-09900.

**Loose Bearing and Leveling Plates:** Loose bearing and leveling plates must be provided for steel items bearing on masonry or concrete construction, made flat, free from warps or twists, and of required thickness and bearing area. Plates must be drilled to receive anchor bolts. Galvanize after fabrication.

### Drainage Pipes, Frames and Grates:

Drain piping must have connections sealed watertight.

Drainage grates must have end bars of the same cross section as support bars. Connections between end bars and support bars of structural steel must be welded all around.

Drainage frames must be angles and plates as shown.

Drainage grates and frames must be match marked.

### Steel Pipe Railings and Handrailings:

Pipe handrailing must consist of handrailing elements supported by metal brackets (wall type) or handrailing elements supported by tubular steel posts (post type).

Ends of railing pipe must be closed, except for a 1/8-inch diameter weep hole at the low point.

All corners on railings must be rounded. Simple and compound curves must be formed by bending pipe in jigs to produce uniform curvature; maintain cylindrical cross-section of pipe throughout the bend without buckling, twisting or otherwise deforming exposed surfaces of the pipe.

Wall brackets, end closures, flanges, miscellaneous fitting and anchors must be provided for interconnections of pipe and attachment of railings and handrails to other work. Inserts and other anchorage devices must be provided for connecting railings and handrails to concrete or masonry.

Steel railing must be galvanized after fabrication. After galvanizing, all elements of the railing must be free of fins, abrasions, rough or sharp edges, and other surface defects and must not be kinked, twisted, or bent.

## **99-05500C Construction**

### **99-05500C(1) General**

#### Anchorage:

Anchorage devices and fasteners must be provided for securing miscellaneous metal in-place construction; including threaded fasteners for concrete and masonry inserts, toggle bolts, through bolts, lag bolts, wood screws, and other connectors.

Cutting, drilling, and fitting must be performed as required for installation of miscellaneous metal fabrications. Work is to set accurately in location, alignment and elevation, plumb, level, true and free of rack, measured from established lines and levels.

**Loose Leveling and Bearing Plates:** Plates must be set on wedges or other adjustable devices. Anchor bolts must be snug tightened after the plates have been positioned and plumbed. Mortar must be packed solidly between bearing surfaces and plates to ensure that no voids remain.

**Steel Pipe Railings and Handrailings:**

Railings must be adjusted prior to anchoring to ensure matching alignment at abutting joints. Secure posts and railing ends to building construction.

Resin capsule anchors must not to be used for anchoring railings and handrailings.

**Powder Driven Anchors:** Powder driven anchors must be installed with low velocity powder actuated equipment to comply with the manufacturer's instructions and State and Federal OSHA regulations.

**Resin Capsule Anchors:** Resin capsule anchors must be installed in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Bolted connections not otherwise specified or shown on drawings must be snug-tightened.

#### **99-05500C(2) Damaged Surfaces**

Galvanized surfaces that are abraded or damaged must be repaired by thoroughly wire brushing the damaged areas and removing all loose and cracked coating. The clean areas must then be painted with 2 spot applications of a coating complying with the requirements in the Detailed Performance Standards of the Master Painters Institute (MPI) and listed on MPI List Number 18, Primer, Zinc Rich, Organic, and meeting the requirements under section 99-09900.

#### **99-05500D Payment**

Not Used

### **99-6 WOOD AND PLASTICS**

#### **99-06100 ROUGH CARPENTRY**

##### **99-06100A General**

##### **99-06100A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work must consist of furnishing and installing materials and performing rough carpentry work including furring, and sheathing.

Rough carpentry includes carpentry work not specified as part of other sections and which is generally not exposed.

##### **99-06100A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-06100A(3) Submittals**

Not Used.

##### **99-06100A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

##### **99-06100A(5) Delivery, Handling, and Storage**

Delivery and Storage: Materials must be kept under cover and dry. All materials must be protected from exposure to weather and contact with damp or wet surfaces with blocking and stickers. All plywood panels must be stacked in such a manner to provide air circulation within and around the stacks.

**99-06100B Materials**

**99-06100B(1) Lumber**

Not Used

**99-06100B(2) Dimension Lumber**

Not Used

**99-06100B(3) Timbers**

Not Used

**99-06100B(4) PlywoodPanels**

Plywood panels must comply with Voluntary Product Standard PS 1, "Structural Plywood," or its predecessor, "Construction and Industrial Plywood."

Plywood panels must be Group 1 unless otherwise noted.

Each plywood panel must be factory marked with APA or other trademark evidencing compliance with grade requirements.

**99-06100B(5) Miscellaneous Materials**

Rough Carpentry Hardware:

Nails, screws, bolts, nuts, washers must be commercial quality. Exposed fasteners must be hot dipped galvanized or stainless steel.

Nails: Nails must comply with ASTM F 1667. "Common" nails must comply with the following table:

Nail Size	Length (inches)	Diameter (inches)
8d	2½	0.131
10d	3	0.148
16d	3½	0.162

**99-06100B(6) Wood Treatment By Pressure Process**

Preservative Treatment:

Preservative treatment must be copper naphthenate, pentachlorophenol or water-borne arsenicals (ACA, CCA or ACZA).

The following items must be treated:

Wood sills in contact with masonry.

All holes, daps and cut ends of treated lumber must be thoroughly swabbed with 2 applications of copper naphthenate.

**99-06100C Construction**

Plywood Panels:

Plywood panels must be attached to the framing as described.

Plywood sheathing must be nailed to the framing system and must be continuous over 2 or more supports. Soffit panels must be installed with the long dimension across the supports, with end joints staggered 4 feet. Spacing between panels must be 1/8 inch.

**99-06100D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-06200 FINISH CARPENTRY**

### **99-06200A General**

#### **99-06200A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing materials and performing finish carpentry, including cedar softwood tongue and groove boards.

Finish carpentry includes carpentry work not specified as part of other sections and which is generally exposed to view.

#### **99-06200A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-06200A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit manufacturer's specifications and installation instructions for each item of factory-fabricated siding and paneling.

Samples: One sample must be submitted to the Engineer at the job site for each species and cut or pattern of finish carpentry as shown below:

Cedar softwood tongue and groove board: 2 feet long by full board width, finished on one side.

#### **99-06200A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Factory Marks: Each piece of lumber must be marked with type, grade, mill and grading agency identification. Marks must be omitted from surfaces to receive transparent finish. A mill certificate stating that material has been inspected and graded complying with the requirements must be furnished if marks cannot be placed on concealed surfaces.

#### **99-06200A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Delivery: Carpentry materials must be delivered after painting, wet work and similar operations have been completed.

Protection: Finish carpentry materials must be protected during transit, delivery, storage and handling to prevent damage, soiling and deterioration.

### **99-06200B Materials**

Softwood Lumber: Softwood lumber must comply with PS 20, "American Softwood Lumber Standard," with applicable grading rules of inspection.

Woodworking: Woodworking must comply with WI "Architectural Woodwork Standards," custom grade

Lumber sizes shown must be nominal sizes except as indicated by detailed dimensions. Lumber which is to be dressed or worked and dressed must be manufactured to the actual sizes as required by PS 20.

Miscellaneous Materials:

Nails, screws and other anchoring devices of the type, size, material and finish required must be provided for secure attachment, concealed where possible.

Preservative Treatment:

Preservative treatment must be copper naphthenate, pentachlorophenol or water-borne arsenicals (ACA, CCA or ACZA).

Wood members, except those of redwood, in contact with mortar setting beds, concrete block walls, slab on grade and other concrete work, and wood used for roofing cant and curbs must be pressure treated with leach resistant preservative. Each piece of pressure treated lumber must bear the AWPA label.

All holes, daps, or cuts made after treating must be thoroughly swabbed with copper naphthenate.

**99-06200C Construction**

**99-06200C(1) Installation**

All work must be installed plumb, level, and true with no distortions.

Anchor Finish Carpentry:

Finish carpentry must be anchored to framing or blocking built in or attached directly to the substrate.

Interior carpentry must be attached to grounds, stripping and blocking with countersunk, concealed fasteners and blind nailing where required for complete installation. Fine finish nails must be used for exposed nailing, countersunk and filled flush with finished surface and matching final finish where transparent finish is indicated.

**99-06200C(2) Adjustment, Cleaning, Finishing, and Protection**

Damaged and defective finish carpentry work must be repaired or replaced.

All exposed or semi-exposed surfaces must be cleaned.

Finish carpentry must be finished under section 99-09900.

**99-06200D Payment**

Not Used

**99-06414 CABINETS**

**99-06414A General**

**99-06414A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing laminate clad cabinets and plastic laminate tops, and splashes and returns.

**99-06414A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-06414A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's product data for plastic laminates and cabinet hardware must be submitted.

Samples: Three samples must be submitted for each of the items shown below:

Plastic laminate, 8 by 10 inches for each type, color, pattern and surface finish.

Shop Drawings: Shop drawings for cabinets showing location of cabinets, dimensioned plans and elevations, attachment devices, and other components must be submitted. Shop drawings must bear the "WI Certified Compliance Label" on the first sheet of the drawings.

Certificates of Compliance:

Prior to delivery to the job site, the cabinet manufacturer must submit a WI Certified Compliance Certificate 1) indicating the products that will be furnish for this job and 2) certifying that they will fully meet all the requirements of the grade or grades specified.

WI Certified Compliance Label must be stamped on all cabinet work and swinging gates.

Each plastic laminate top must bear the WI Certified Compliance Label.

Prior to completion of the contract, a WI Certified Compliance Certificate for Installation must be delivered to the Engineer.

#### **99-06414A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: Cabinets must be manufactured and installed in under the "Architectural Woodwork Standards" of the Woodwork Institute (WI) requirements for the grade or grades specified or shown.

#### **99-06414A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Protection: Cabinets must be protected during transit, delivery, storage and handling to prevent damage, soiling, and deterioration.

#### **99-06414B Materials**

##### **99-06414B(1) Acceptable Manufacturers**

Manufacturers: High pressure decorative laminates must be Wilsonart; Formica Corp.; Nevamar Corp.; or equal.

##### **99-06414B(2) Manufactured Units**

Cabinets must be fabricated to the dimensions, profiles, and details shown with openings and mortises precut, where possible to receive hardware and other items and work.

Fabrication, assembly, finishing, hardware application, and other work must be completed to the maximum extent possible prior to shipment to the job site.

Laminate Clad Cabinets:

Laminate clad cabinets must be custom grade, flush overlay construction.

Laminate cladding must be high pressure decorative laminate complying with NEMA LD 3. Color, pattern and finish must be as shown. Laminate surface and grade must be as follows:

1. Horizontal and vertical surfaces other than tops must comply with NEMA LD 3, general purpose grade GP-50 (50-mil nominal thickness).
2. Postformed surfaces must comply with NEMA LD 3, postformed grade PF-42 (42-mil nominal thickness).

Laminated Counter Tops and Splashes:

Laminated counter tops and splashes must be WI custom grade.

Surface material must be high pressure laminated plastic complying with NEMA LD-3, 50-mil thickness.

Unless otherwise shown, splashes must be 4 inches high from the surface of the deck. Back splashes must be continuous formed and coved. Side splashes must be top set.

Laminated counter tops must be self edged. Counter tops to receive sinks or plumbing fixtures must have a bullnose.

The underside of tops and backsides of splashes must be covered with an authorized backing sheet.

##### **99-06414B(3) Cabinet Hardware and Accessory Materials**

Cabinet hardware and accessory materials must be provided for cabinets.

Hardware must be provided with standard US 26D metal plated.

Drawer Slides: Drawer slides must be side mounting full extension with fully enclosed rolling balls and rollers, concealed slides and bearings, and positive stop. Capacity must be not less than 75 pounds, except capacity must be not less than 100 pounds for heavy duty drawers.

Door Guides: Sliding door guides must be continuous, dual channel, metal guides, top and bottom. Bottom guide must have crowned track.

Shelf Supports: Shelf supports must be adjustable, semi-recessed, chrome finished pressed metal, heavy duty standards and support clip, with one inch adjustment increments.

#### Cabinet Hinges:

Cabinet hinges must be steel. Length of jamb leaf must be 2-1/2 inches. The type of hinge must be as shown.

Cabinet hinge manufacturers must be Stanley, Hager, McKinney, or equal.

#### Cabinet Catches:

Cabinet catches must be self aligning magnetic type in aluminum case with zinc plated steel strike.

Cabinet catch manufacturers must be Stanley, Hager, McKinney, or equal.

#### Cabinet Pulls:

Cabinet pulls must be 5/16-inch diameter rod, with 1 5/16-inch projection and 4-inch center to center fastening.

Cabinet pull manufacturers must be Stanley, Hager, McKinney, or equal.

### **99-06414B(4) Shop Fabrication**

#### Shop Assembly:

Nails must be countersunk and the holes filled, molds must be neatly mitered and all joints must be tight and true.

As far as practicable, work must be assembled at the mill and delivered to the building ready to be set in place. Parts must be smoothly dressed and interior work must be belt sanded at the mill and hand sanded at the building. After assembly, work must be cleaned and made ready for the specified finish.

Veneer sequence matching must be maintained for cabinets with transparent finish.

All work must be prepared to receive finish hardware. Finish hardware must be accurately fitted and securely fastened as instructed by the manufacturer. Finish hardware must not be fastened with adhesives.

Drawers must be fitted with dust covers of 1/4-inch plywood or hardboard above compartments and drawers except where located directly under tops.

Precut Openings: Openings for hardware, appliances, plumbing fixtures, and similar items must be precut where possible. Openings must be accurately located and templates used for proper size and shape. Edges of cutouts must be smoothed and edges sealed with a water-resistant coating.

### **99-06414C Construction**

Cabinets: Cabinets must be installed without distortion so that doors and drawers fit openings properly and are accurately aligned. Hardware must be adjusted to center doors and drawers in openings and to provide unencumbered operation. Installation of hardware and accessory items must be completed as indicated on the authorized drawings.

Laminate Tops: Laminate tops must be securely fastened to base units and other support systems as indicated on the authorized drawings.

#### Cabinet Hardware:

Doors for cabinets must be equipped with one pair of hinges and one catch per leaf, unless otherwise shown. Each door leaf must be equipped with one pull.

Drawers up to 24 inches wide must have one pull and drawers over 24 inches wide must have two pulls.

### **99-06414D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-7 THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION**

### **99-07210 INSULATION (GENERAL)**

#### **99-07210A General**

##### **99-07210A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing insulation. Insulation includes related materials such as substrate boards, underlayments, vapor retarders, and cover boards.

Insulation materials must be compatible with existing or new materials incorporated in the building.

##### **99-07210A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-07210A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

A list of materials, manufacturer's descriptive data, location schedule, and time schedule must be submitted.

The list of materials to be used must include the trade name, manufacturer's name, smoke developed and flame spread classification, resistance rating and thickness for the insulation materials and accessories.

Schedules:

A location schedule and time schedule must be submitted.

The location schedule must show where each material is to be installed.

Provide the Engineer at the job site with an accurate time schedule of the areas of the building to be insulated each day. The time schedule must be submitted 3 business days in advance of the work.

Samples: Samples of insulation material must be submitted to the Engineer at the job site.

##### **99-07210A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: All insulating materials must be certified to comply with the California Quality Standards for Insulating Materials and must be listed in the Department of Consumer Affairs publication "Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulation Material."

##### **99-07210A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Insulating materials must be delivered to the job site and stored in a safe dry location with labels intact and legible.

Insulating materials must be protected from physical damage and from becoming wet or soiled.

In the event of damage, materials must be repaired or replaced.

#### **99-07210B Materials**

Not Used

#### **99-07210C Construction**

Not Used

#### **99-716D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-07212 BATT AND BLANKET INSULATION**

### **99-07212A General**

#### **99-07212A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing batt insulation.

Batt insulation includes faced and unfaced batts in walls and ceilings,.

#### **99-07212A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-07212A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

#### **99-07212A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Laminator's Qualifications:

Laminator for bonding polyethylene vapor-retarder to insulating batts must be approved by the insulation manufacturer.

The name of the laminator must be submitted with the Product Data.

Codes and Standards:

All batt insulation, including facings such as vapor barriers, must have a flame-spread rating not to exceed 25 and a smoke density not to exceed 450 when tested under UBC Standard No. 8-1.

The flame-spread and smoke density limitations do not apply to facings on batt insulation installed between ceiling joists, or in roof-ceiling or wall cavities, provided the facing is installed in substantial contact with the surface of the ceiling or wall finish.

### **99-07212B Materials**

#### **99-07212B(1) Insulating Materials**

Fiberglass batts must be thermal insulation produced by combining glass fibers with thermosetting resins to comply with ASTM C 665.

Wall Insulation: Wall insulation must be R-19 fiberglass batts with paper-laminate vapor-retarder membrane on one face. Insulation must comply with ASTM C 665, Type II, Class C.

Ceiling Insulation: Ceiling insulation must be R-30 fiberglass batts with paper-laminate vapor-retarder membrane on one face. Insulation must comply with ASTM C 665, Type II, Class C.

#### **99-07212B(2) Vapor Retarders**

Paper-laminate Vapor-retarder: Paper-laminate vapor-retarder must be kraft paper sheets laminated together with asphalt or other vapor retarding compounds, scrim reinforced at edges of sheets.

Foil-paper Vapor-retarder: Foil-paper vapor-retarder must be 0.3 mil reflective aluminum foil laminated with scrim reinforcing to plastic-coated kraft paper.

Polyethylene Vapor-retarder: Polyethylene vapor-retarder must be factory-applied, 3 mils, white polyethylene film, a blend of fiberglass and polyester yarn reinforcement, and metallized polyester film laminated with a flame resistant adhesive, and a Class I flame-spread classification.

#### **99-07212B(3) Auxiliary Insulation Materials**

Insulation Tape: Insulation tape must be that recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

Insulation Adhesive: Insulation adhesive must be the type recommended by the insulation manufacturer and complying with the requirements for fire resistance and VOC content.

Impaling Pins: Impaling pins must be self-adhering wire pins with sheet metal retaining clips and protective rubber tips. Adhesive for pins must be that recommended by the pin manufacturer.

Line Wire: Line wire must be commercial quality 20-gage galvanized steel wire.

#### **99-07212B(4) Shop Fabrication**

Polyethylene must be factory laminated to fiberglass batts or blankets by an applicator approved by the manufacturer of the batts or blankets.

#### **99-07212C Construction**

The vapor retarder on faced batts must be toward the interior and must be fastened to provide a sealed retarder. Punctures and holes in the retarder must be repaired.

Unless otherwise described, insulation must be kept at minimum 3 inches clear of lighting fixtures and heat producing electrical appliances and equipment.

Installing Batt Type Insulation: Insulation batts must be installed to completely fill the space between framing members. Apply a single layer of insulation of required thickness, unless otherwise shown or required to make up total thickness. Installation must comply with the manufacturer's instructions .

#### **99-07212D Payment**

Not Used

### **99-07411 METAL ROOFING**

#### **99-07411A General**

##### **99-07411A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing preformed metal roofing.

Metal roofing system consists of underlayment, prefinished metal roof panels, gutters, downspouts, concealed fasteners, sealants, and other accessories and components required for a complete, securely fastened, and weathertight installation.

##### **99-07411A(2) System Description**

Design Requirements: The roofing system must comply with the wind design requirements for uplift in Chapter 16 of the CBC for the wind speed and exposure shown.

##### **99-07411A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-07411A(4) Submittals**

Product Data:

Manufacturer's technical product data, installation instructions, and recommendations for each type of roofing material must be submitted for authorization.

Product data must include the manufacturer's name and a complete material description of all components of the metal roofing system.

Samples:

Material samples must include a 12 by 12 inch sample of the roofing panel for each color to be installed and a sample of each anchor clip and fastening device.

Shop Drawings:

Shop drawings showing the layout and details of the metal roofing must be submitted.

Shop drawings must show the shape, size, thickness, and method of attachment for each component used in the work; the layout and spacing of fasteners; details of connections and closures; and details for expansion joints and weathertight joints.

Design calculations for the fastening system with the substrate shown must be submitted to verify compliance with the design requirements.

Shop drawings and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.

**99-07411A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-07411A(6) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Delivery and Handling: Panels must be protected against damage and discoloration.

Storage: Panels must be stored above ground, with one end elevated for drainage and protected against standing water and condensation between adjacent surfaces.

**99-07411B Materials**

**99-07411B(1) Sheet Material**

Base Metal: Base metal must be cold formed, 0.028 inch nominal (24-gage), galvanized sheet steel complying with ASTM A 653/A 653M, Grade 33 [230] with G90 [Z275] coating, except where a higher strength is required for performance, extra smooth; or cold formed aluminum-zinc alloy-coated, commercial quality, sheet steel complying with ASTM A 792/A 792M, Grade 40 [275] with AZ55 [AZM 165], coating extra smooth.

**99-07411B(2) Metal Finishes**

Coatings must be applied before or after forming and fabricating panels, as required for maximum coating performance capability.

Colors or color matches must be as shown or, if not otherwise shown, must be as selected by the Engineer from the manufacturer's standard color palette.

Fluoropolymer Coating:

Finish must be the manufacturer's standard 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (Kynar or Hylar) coating with a baked on primer (0.2-mil) and a finish coat of 0.8-mil nominal for a total dry film thickness of approximately 1.0-mil nominal. Coating must comply with requirements of AAMA 621.

Interior finish must consist of a 0.15-mil epoxy primer and a backer coat.

**99-07411B(3) Miscellaneous Metal Shapes**

Flashings, Gutters, and Downspouts: Flashings, gutters, and downspouts must be formed from the same material, gage and in the same finish as the roofing panels.

**99-07411B(4) Miscellaneous Materials**

Fasteners: Fasteners must be as recommended by the metal roofing system manufacturer. Sheet metal screws must not be used except to fasten trim and flashings.

Underlayment: Underlayment must be as recommended by the metal roofing system manufacturer, but not less than 30-pound minimum asphalt impregnated fiber glass mat roofing felt.

Red Rosin Sheet: Red rosin sheet must be commercial quality rosin-sized sheathing paper suitable for use as a slip sheet.

Sealant and Sealant Tape: Sealant and sealant tape must be as recommended by the roofing manufacturer.

Closures: Closures must be rubber, neoprene, closed cell plastic or prefinished metal.

**99-07411B(5) Shop Fabrication**

Unless otherwise shown, or specified herein, roof panels must be fabricated in continuous lengths for the length of the roof, from ridge or peak to eave, except such length must not exceed the manufacturer's maximum production length. Flashings must be fabricated in the longest practical lengths.

Roofing panels must be factory formed. Field formed panels are not acceptable.

## **99-07411C Construction**

### **99-07411C(1) Installation**

Underlayment: The roof must be installed over underlayment. Underlayment must be laid parallel to the eaves, shingle fashion with 6-inch edge laps and 12-inch end laps and must be fastened as instructed by the metal roofing system manufacturer.

#### Roof Panels:

The roof system must be installed and fastened complying with the details shown and the authorized shop drawings. Cutting and fitting must present a neat and true appearance with exposed burrs removed. Openings through roof panels must be cut square and must be reinforced as instructed by the metal roofing system manufacturer.

Roof panels must be adjusted in place and properly aligned for the detailed conditions before fastening. Panels must not be warped, bowed or twisted. The surface finish on the panels must not be cracked, blemished or otherwise damaged.

Gaskets, joint fillers, sealants and sealing tape must be installed where indicated on the authorized drawings or as required for weatherproof performance of panel systems.

#### Miscellaneous Metal Shapes:

Trim, fascia, flashings, gutters, downspouts, scuppers, caps, and other prefinished metal work must be positioned to the correct alignment for each detailed condition. Metal work must be securely attached to backing using fasteners at the spacing shown on authorized shop drawings. Prefinished metal to be installed over concrete, masonry or plaster must be back-coated with asphaltic paint as instructed by the metal roofing system manufacturer.

Roof panels, trim, gutters, and other prefinished metal that are marred, punctured, incorrectly bent, or incorrectly installed will be considered damaged and must be replaced with undamaged units.

Gutters must be fabricated by the metal roofing system manufacturer to the shape and lengths shown. Expansion joints must comply with the manufacturer's instructions and to SMACNA "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."

The metal roofing system must be installed weathertight. Closures must be tight fitting and must be provided at the ends of panels, at the boundary of the roof, and as indicated on the authorized shop drawings.

### **99-07411C(2) Clean Up and Close Out**

#### Clean up:

Adjacent surfaces must be protected during the roofing system installation and sealant work. Excess sealant must be removed as the installation progresses.

Roof panels, molding, trim, and other prefinished metal surfaces must be cleaned after installation as instructed by the manufacturer. Exposed cuts must be touched-up with a matching durable primer and paint as instructed by the metal roofing system manufacturer.

Touch up: Damaged paint surfaces must be touched up by using an air dry touch up paint supplied by the metal roofing system manufacturer. Only a small brush must be used for touching up. No spraying of touch up paint is to be performed.

Damaged Units: Panels and other components of the work which have been damaged or have deteriorated beyond successful repair must be removed and replaced.

### **99-07411D Payment**

Not Used

## **SECTION 075423 - THERMOPLASTIC POLYOLEFIN (TPO) ROOFING**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Adhered thermoplastic polyolefin (TPO) roofing system.
  - 2. Vapor retarder.
  - 3. Roof insulation.

### **1.2 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Roofing Terminology: Definitions in ASTM D 1079 and glossary in NRCA's "The NRCA Roofing and Waterproofing Manual" apply to work of this Section.

### **1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS**

- 1. Meet with the Engineer, testing and inspecting agency representative, roofing Installer, roofing system manufacturer's representative, deck Installer, and installers whose work interfaces with or affects roofing, including installers of roof accessories and roof-mounted equipment.
- 2. Review methods and procedures related to roofing installation, including manufacturer's written instructions.
- 3. Review and finalize construction schedule, and verify availability of materials, Installer's personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
- 4. Examine deck substrate conditions and finishes for compliance with requirements, including flatness and fastening.
- 5. Review structural loading limitations of roof deck during and after roofing.
- 6. Review base flashings, special roofing details, roof drainage, roof penetrations, equipment curbs, and condition of other construction that affects roofing system.
- 7. Review temporary protection requirements for roofing system during and after installation.
- 8. Review roof observation and repair procedures after roofing installation.

### **1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For roofing system. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work, including:
  - 1. Base flashings and membrane terminations.
  - 2. Tapered insulation, including slopes.
  - 3. Roof plan showing orientation of steel roof deck and orientation of roofing, fastening spacings, and patterns for mechanically fastened roofing.
  - 4. Insulation fastening patterns for corner, perimeter, and field-of-roof locations.
- C. Samples for Verification: For the following products:
  - 1. Sheet roofing, of color required.

### **1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS**

- A. Qualification Data: For Installer and manufacturer.
- B. Manufacturer Certificates: Signed by roofing manufacturer certifying that roofing system complies with requirements specified in "Performance Requirements" Article.
  - 1. Submit evidence of compliance with performance requirements.
- C. Product Test Reports: For components of roofing system, tests performed by manufacturer and witnessed by a qualified testing agency.
- D. Sample Warranties: For manufacturer's special warranties.

### **1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS**

- A. Maintenance Data: For roofing system to include in maintenance manuals.

### **131.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A qualified manufacturer that is UL listed and FM Global approved for roofing system identical to that used for this Project.

- B. Installer Qualifications: A qualified firm that is approved, authorized, or licensed by roofing system manufacturer to install manufacturer's product and that is eligible to receive manufacturer's special warranty.

### **1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING**

- A. Deliver roofing materials to Project site in original containers with seals unbroken and labeled with manufacturer's name, product brand name and type, date of manufacture, approval or listing agency markings, and directions for storing and mixing with other components.
- B. Store liquid materials in their original undamaged containers in a clean, dry, protected location and within the temperature range required by roofing system manufacturer. Protect stored liquid material from direct sunlight.
  - 1. Discard and legally dispose of liquid material that cannot be applied within its stated shelf life.
- C. Protect roof insulation materials from physical damage and from deterioration by sunlight, moisture, soiling, and other sources. Store in a dry location. Comply with insulation manufacturer's written instructions for handling, storing, and protecting during installation.
- D. Handle and store roofing materials, and place equipment in a manner to avoid permanent deflection of deck.

### **1.9 FIELD CONDITIONS**

- A. Weather Limitations: Proceed with installation only when existing and forecasted weather conditions permit roofing system to be installed according to manufacturer's written instructions and warranty requirements.

### **1.10 WARRANTY**

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of roofing system that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Special warranty includes roofing, base flashings, roof insulation, fasteners, cover boards, roofing accessories, vapor retarder, and other components of roofing system.
  - 2. Warranty Period: 20 years from date of work completion..

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 MANUFACTURERS**

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain components including roof insulation fasteners, vapor retarder, and cover board for roofing system from manufacturer approved by membrane roofing manufacturer.

### **2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. General Performance: Installed roofing and base flashings shall withstand specified uplift pressures, thermally induced movement, and exposure to weather without failure due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction. Roofing and base flashings must remain watertight.
  - 1. Accelerated Weathering: Roofing system must withstand 2000 hours of exposure when tested according to ASTM G 152, ASTM G 154, or ASTM G 155.
  - 2. Impact Resistance: Roofing system must resist impact damage when tested according to ASTM D 3746 or ASTM D 4272.
- B. Material Compatibility: Roofing materials must be compatible with one another and adjacent materials under conditions of service and application required, as demonstrated by roofing manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
- C. Roofing System Design: Tested by a qualified testing agency to resist the following uplift pressures:
  - 1. Corner Uplift Pressure: 54 lbf/sq. ft..
  - 2. Perimeter Uplift Pressure: 36 lbf/sq. ft..
  - 3. Field-of-Roof Uplift Pressure: 21 lbf/sq. ft..
- D. FM Global Listing: Roofing, base flashings, and component materials must comply with requirements in FM Global 4450 or FM Global 4470 as part of a built-up roofing system, and must be listed in FM Global's "RoofNav" for Class 1 or noncombustible construction, as applicable.
  - 1. Fire/Windstorm Classification: Class 1A-90.
  - 2. Hail-Resistance Rating: MH.

- E. Solar Reflectance Index: Not less than 78 when calculated according to ASTM E 1980, based on testing identical products by a qualified testing agency.
- F. Energy Star Listing: Roofing system must be listed on the DOE's ENERGY STAR "Roof Products Qualified Product List" for low-slope roof products.
- H. Exterior Fire-Test Exposure: ASTM E 108 or UL 790, Class A; for application and roof slopes indicated; testing by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.

### **2.3 TPO ROOFING**

- A. Fabric-Reinforced TPO Sheet: ASTM D 6878, internally fabric- or scrim-reinforced, uniform, flexible TPO sheet.
  - 1. Thickness: 80 mils, nominal.
  - 2. Exposed Face Color: White

### **2.4 AUXILIARY ROOFING MATERIALS**

- A. General: Auxiliary materials recommended by roofing system manufacturer for intended use and compatible with roofing.
  - 1. Liquid-type auxiliary materials must comply with VOC limits of 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 11 and with local requirements if more stringent.
  - 2. Adhesives and sealants that are not on the exterior side of weather barrier must comply with the following limits for VOC content:
    - a. Plastic Foam Adhesives: 50 g/L.
    - b. Gypsum Board and Panel Adhesives: 50 g/L.
    - c. Multipurpose Construction Adhesives: 70 g/L.
    - d. Fiberglass Adhesives: 80 g/L.
    - e. Single-Ply Roof Membrane Adhesives: 250 g/L.
    - f. Single-Ply Roof Membrane Sealants: 450 g/L.
    - g. Nonmembrane Roof Sealants: 300 g/L.
    - h. Sealant Primers for Nonporous Substrates: 250 g/L.
    - i. Sealant Primers for Porous Substrates: 775 g/L.
    - j. Other Adhesives and Sealants: 250 g/L.
- B. Sheet Flashing: Manufacturer's standard unreinforced TPO sheet flashing, 80 mils thick, minimum, of same color as TPO sheet.
- C. Bonding Adhesive: Manufacturer's standard.
- D. Slip Sheet: Manufacturer's standard, of thickness required for application.
- E. Metal Termination Bars: Manufacturer's standard, predrilled stainless-steel or aluminum bars, approximately 1 by 1/8 inch thick; with anchors.
- F. Metal Battens: Manufacturer's standard, aluminum-zinc-alloy-coated or zinc-coated steel sheet, approximately 1 inch wide by 0.05 inch thick, prepunched.
- G. Fasteners: Factory-coated steel fasteners and metal or plastic plates complying with corrosion-resistance provisions in FM Global 4470, designed for fastening roofing to substrate, and acceptable to roofing system manufacturer.
- H. Miscellaneous Accessories: Provide pourable sealers, preformed cone and vent sheet flashings, preformed inside and outside corner sheet flashings, T-joint covers, lap sealants, termination reglets, and other accessories.

### **2.5 SUBSTRATE BOARDS**

- A. Substrate Board: ASTM C 1177/C 1177M, glass-mat, water-resistant gypsum 1/2 inch thick.
- B. Fasteners: Factory-coated steel fasteners and metal or plastic plates complying with corrosion-resistance provisions in FM Global 4470, designed for fastening substrate board to roof deck.

### **2.6 VAPOR RETARDER**

- A. Laminated Sheet: Polyethylene laminate, two layers, reinforced with cord grid, with maximum permeance rating of 0.06 perm.
  - 1. Tape: Pressure-sensitive tape of type recommended by vapor-retarder manufacturer for sealing joints and penetrations in vapor retarder.

## **2.7 ROOF INSULATION**

- A. General: Preformed roof insulation boards manufactured or approved by TPO roofing manufacturer, selected from manufacturer's standard sizes suitable for application, of thicknesses indicated and that produce FM Global-approved roof insulation.
- B. Extruded-Polystyrene Board Insulation: ASTM C 578, Type X, 1.3-lb/cu. ft. minimum density, square edged.
- C. Polyisocyanurate Board Insulation: ASTM C 1289, Type II, Class 1, Grade 2, felt or glass-fiber mat facer on both major surfaces.
- D. Tapered Insulation: Provide factory-tapered insulation boards fabricated to slope of 1/4 inch per 12 inches unless otherwise shown.
- E. Provide preformed saddles, crickets, tapered edge strips, and other insulation shapes where indicated for sloping to drain. Fabricate to slopes shown.

## **2.8 INSULATION ACCESSORIES**

- A. General: Roof insulation accessories recommended by insulation manufacturer for intended use and compatibility with roofing.
- B. Fasteners: Factory-coated steel fasteners and metal or plastic plates complying with corrosion-resistance provisions in FM Global 4470, designed for fastening roof insulation and cover boards to substrate, and acceptable to roofing system manufacturer.
- C. Cover Board: ASTM C 1177/C 1177M, glass-mat, water-resistant gypsum substrate, 1/2 inch, factory primed.

## **2.9 ASPHALT MATERIALS**

Not Used

## **2.10 BALLAST**

Not Used

## **2.11 WALKWAYS**

Not Used

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 EXAMINATION**

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements and other conditions affecting performance of the Work:
  - 1. Verify that roof openings and penetrations are in place, curbs are set and braced, and roof-drain bodies are securely clamped in place.
  - 2. Verify that wood blocking, curbs, and nailers are securely anchored to roof deck at penetrations and terminations and that nailers match thicknesses of insulation.
  - 3. Verify that surface plane flatness and fastening of steel roof deck complies with requirements in section 053100.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### **3.2 PREPARATION**

- A. Clean substrate of dust, debris, moisture, and other substances detrimental to roofing installation according to roofing system manufacturer's written instructions. Remove sharp projections.
- B. Prevent materials from entering and clogging roof drains and conductors and from spilling or migrating onto surfaces of other construction. Remove roof-drain plugs when no work is taking place or when rain is forecast.

### **3.3 ROOFING INSTALLATION, GENERAL**

- A. Install roofing system according to roofing system manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Complete terminations and base flashings and provide temporary seals to prevent water from entering completed sections of roofing system at the end of the workday or when rain is forecast. Remove and discard temporary seals before beginning work on adjoining roofing.

- C. Laminate Sheet: Loosely lay laminate-sheet vapor retarder in a single layer over area to receive vapor retarder, side and end lapping each sheet a minimum of 2 inches and 6 inches, respectively. Continuously seal side and end laps with tape.
- D. Completely seal vapor retarder at terminations, obstructions, and penetrations to prevent air movement into roofing system.

### **3.4 INSULATION INSTALLATION**

- A. Coordinate installing roofing system components so insulation is not exposed to precipitation or left exposed at the end of the workday.
- B. Comply with roofing system and insulation manufacturer's written instructions for installing roof insulation.
- C. Install tapered insulation under area of roofing to conform to slopes indicated.
- D. Install insulation under area of roofing to achieve required thickness. Where overall insulation thickness is 2.7 inches or greater, install two or more layers with joints of each succeeding layer staggered from joints of previous layer a minimum of 6 inches in each direction.
- E. Trim surface of insulation where necessary at roof drains so completed surface is flush and does not restrict flow of water.
- F. Install insulation with long joints of insulation in a continuous straight line with end joints staggered between rows, abutting edges and ends between boards. Fill gaps exceeding 1/4 inch with insulation.
  - 1. Cut and fit insulation within 1/4 inch of nailers, projections, and penetrations.
- G. Mechanically Fastened and Adhered Insulation: Install each layer of insulation to deck using mechanical fasteners specifically designed and sized for fastening specified board-type roof insulation to deck type.
  - 1. Fasten first layer of insulation according to requirements in FM Global's "RoofNav" for specified Windstorm Resistance Classification.
  - 2. Fasten first layer of insulation to resist uplift pressure at corners, perimeter, and field of roof.
  - 3. Set each subsequent layer of insulation in a uniform coverage of full-spread insulation adhesive, firmly pressing and maintaining insulation in place.
- H. Install cover boards over insulation with long joints in continuous straight lines with end joints staggered between rows. Offset joints of insulation below a minimum of 6 inches in each direction. Loosely butt cover boards together and fasten to roof deck.
  - 1. Fasten cover boards according to requirements in FM Global's "RoofNav" for specified Windstorm Resistance Classification.
  - 2. Fasten cover boards to resist uplift pressure at corners, perimeter, and field of roof.

### **3.5 ADHERED ROOFING INSTALLATION**

- A. Adhere roofing over area to receive roofing according to roofing system manufacturer's written instructions. Unroll roofing and allow to relax before retaining.
- B. Accurately align roofing, and maintain uniform side and end laps of minimum dimensions required by manufacturer. Stagger end laps.
- C. Bonding Adhesive: Apply to substrate and underside of roofing at rate required by manufacturer, and allow to partially dry before installing roofing. Do not apply to splice area of roofing.
- D. In addition to adhering, mechanically fasten roofing securely at terminations, penetrations, and perimeter of roofing.
- E. Apply roofing with side laps shingled with slope of roof deck where possible.
- F. Seams: Clean seam areas, overlap roofing, and hot-air weld side and end laps of roofing and sheet flashings according to manufacturer's written instructions, to ensure a watertight seam installation.
  - 1. Test lap edges with probe to verify seam weld continuity. Apply lap sealant to seal cut edges of sheet.
- G. Spread sealant bed over deck-drain flange at roof drains, and securely seal roofing in place with clamping ring.

### **3.6 MECHANICALLY FASTENED ROOFING INSTALLATION**

Not Used

### **3.7 LOOSELY LAID AND BALLASTED ROOFING INSTALLATION**

Not Used

### **3.8 BASE FLASHING INSTALLATION**

- A. Install sheet flashings and preformed flashing accessories, and adhere to substrates according to roofing system manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Apply bonding adhesive to substrate and underside of sheet flashing at required rate, and allow to partially dry. Do not apply to seam area of flashing.
- C. Flash penetrations and field-formed inside and outside corners with cured or uncured sheet flashing.
- D. Clean seam areas, overlap, and firmly roll sheet flashings into the adhesive. Hot-air weld side and end laps to ensure a watertight seam installation.
- E. Terminate and seal top of sheet flashings and mechanically anchor to substrate through termination bars.

### **3.9 WALKWAY INSTALLATION**

Not Used

### **3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to inspect substrate conditions, surface preparation, membrane application, flashings, protection, and drainage components, and to furnish reports to Engineer.
- B. Final Roof Inspection: Arrange for roofing system manufacturer's technical personnel to inspect roofing installation on completion.
- C. Repair or remove and replace components of roofing system where inspections indicate that they do not comply with specified requirements.
- D. Additional testing and inspecting, at your expense, will be performed to determine if replaced or additional work complies with specified requirements.

### **3.11 PROTECTING AND CLEANING**

- A. Protect roofing system from damage and wear during remainder of construction period. When remaining construction does not affect or endanger roofing, inspect roofing for deterioration and damage, describing its nature and extent in a written report to the Engineer.
- B. Correct deficiencies in or remove roofing system that does not comply with requirements, repair substrates, and repair or reinstall roofing system to a condition free of damage and deterioration at time of work completion and according to warranty requirements.
- C. Clean overspray and spillage from adjacent construction using cleaning agents and procedures recommended by manufacturer of affected construction.

## **END OF SECTION 075423**

### **99-07620 SHEET METAL FLASHING**

#### **99-07620A General**

#### **99-07620A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of fabricating and installing sheet metal flashing.

Sheet metal includes metal flashings, counterflashings, straps, gutters, downspouts, roof jacks, reglets, copings, scuppers, conductor heads, and screen type vents.

Alternatives: Premolded roof flashings may be used in lieu of sheet metal flashings where shown or required.

#### **99-07620A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-07620A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

## **99-07620A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: Sheet metal work must comply with the latest edition of the SMACNA "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."

## **99-07620B Materials**

### **99-07620B(1) General**

Galvanized Sheet Steel: Galvanized sheet steel must comply with ASTM A 653/A 653M with G 90 [Z275] coating, not less than 24-gage, unless otherwise shown. Surfaces to be painted must not have factory coatings on galvanizing that cannot be removed by paint thinner.

Sheet Aluminum: Sheet aluminum must be not less than 0.032 inch thick, mill finish, 3003-H14 alloy, complying with ASTM B 209M.

Sheet Lead: Sheet lead must be not less than 0.062 inch thick, complying with ASTM B 749.

Premolded Roof Flashing: Premolded flashing must be premolded neoprene or ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) flashing, resistant to ozone and ultraviolet. Units must have overlapping tab to flash the seam.

Hardware and Fastenings: Hardware and fastening for premolded roof flashings must be stainless steel.

Solder: Solder must comply with ASTM B 32, Alloy Grade Sn50 for zinc-coated steel; ASTM B 32, Alloy Grade Sn60 for stainless steel.

Soldering Flux: Soldering flux must be acid type, complying with Federal Specification: A-A-51145D, Type I, Form A.

Insect Screen: Insect screen must be industrial wire cloth and screen, medium grade, 18 mesh, 0.017-inch diameter, 0.039-inch openings, plain weave, galvanized steel .

Lap Joint Sealant: Lap joint sealant for concealed locations must be a non-drying butyl complying with ASTM C 1311.

Flashing Cement: Flashing cement must be a bituminous plastic cement, asbestos free, complying with ASTM D 4586, Type II.

Sealant: Sealant for exposed locations must be a silicone sealant complying with ASTM C 920.

Primer: Primer must be that recommended by the sealant manufacturer.

### **99-07620B(2) Shop Fabrication**

Sheet metal must be assembled to SMACNA standards.

Sheet metal must be formed to the sizes, shapes and dimensions shown or as described with angles and lines straight, sharp and in true alignment. The number of joints must be kept to a minimum.

Angle bends and folds for interlocking the metal must be made with full regard for expansion and contraction to avoid buckling or fullness in the metal after it is installed.

Joints in sheet metal work must be closed watertight unless slip joints are specifically required. Watertight joints must be mechanically interlocked and then thoroughly soldered for metals other than aluminum. Watertight joints in aluminum or between aluminum and other metals must be sealed with acrylic sealant.

Sheet metal joints to be soldered must be cleaned with steel wool or other means, pre-tinned and soldered watertight.

All joints must be wiped clean of flux after soldering. Acid flux must be neutralized by washing the joints with sodium bicarbonate.

Flashings must have a 45 degree drip return at bottom edges. Unless otherwise shown, counterflashing must extend not less than 4 inches over roofing or other materials protected by the counterflashing and must be arranged so that roofing or materials can be repaired without damage to the counterflashing. Where reglets are indicated, counterflashing must be fastened by lead wedges or snap-in flashing.

## **99-07620C Construction**

### **99-07620C(1) General**

Preparation: Surfaces to receive sheet metal must be clean, smooth and free from defects.

Protection: Aluminum surfaces to be in contact with concrete, mortar, or dissimilar metals must be given a heavy coat of coal tar paint.

### **99-07620C(2) Installation**

Roof Penetration Flashings:

All pipes, ducts, vents and flues passing through roofs must be made waterproof with flashings of storm collars or counterflashings.

Roof penetration flashings must be fabricated from galvanized sheet steel, not less than 24-gage. Size and shape must be as shown.

The lower flashing must be galvanized sheet metal, 24-gage, and extend 6 inches minimum from outside of the pipe in all directions and 1-1/2 inches above the top of the roofing.

The top flashing must be galvanized sheet steel or sheet lead as shown.

Hung Gutters:

Hung gutters must be fabricated from galvanized sheet steel, not less than 24-gage. Gutters must be size and shape as shown.

Gutters must be fabricated in sections not less than 10 feet in length. Use sections as long as practicable for lengths over 10 feet.

Joints must be lapped at least 1½-1/2 inches, rivet and solder watertight. Butt type expansion joints, ¾ inch wide, must be provided at midpoint between down spouts and where expansion joints occur in the structure.

Downspouts:

Downspouts must be fabricated from galvanized sheet steel, not less than 24-gage. Size and shape must be as shown.

Downspouts must be installed as shown, secured to the wall with straps near top, bottom and at intermediate points not more than 4 feet apart. Straps must extend 2 inches out on wall and be secured with suitable anchors.

Unless otherwise shown, the lower end of downspout must terminate with mitered 45 degree elbow.

Premolded Roof Flashings: Premolded roof flashings must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions.

### **99-07620D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-07720 ROOF SPECIALTIES**

### **99-07720A General**

#### **99-07720A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing roof specialties.

Roof specialties include roof drain, drain cover nozzle, roof hatches and prefabricated curb and equipment support units.

#### **99-07720A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

### **99-07720A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's descriptive data, rough-in diagrams, installation instructions, and general product recommendations must be submitted.

Samples: Two samples, minimum 8 inches square, of each exposed metal and plastic sheet materials, and 2 samples, minimum 24 inches long, of formed or extruded metal member each color and finish specified must be submitted.

Coordination Drawings: Coordination drawings for items interfacing with or supporting mechanical or electrical equipment, ductwork, piping or conduit, must be submitted. Drawings must indicate dimensions and locations of items provided, together with relationship and methods of attachment to adjacent construction.

### **99-07720A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Labels: Units must be provided which have been tested, listed, and bear the label of UL, FM or other recognized testing agency.

Codes and Standards: Prefabricated units must comply with the requirements of SMACNA, "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual," details for fabrication of units, including flanges and cap flashing to coordinate with types of roofing involved.

### **99-07720B Materials**

#### **99-07720B(1) General**

Roof Drain: Roof drain must be cast iron body, with integral flashing clamp and gravel stop with seepage openings, 15-inch nominal polyethylene low profile dome, 3-inch caulk or no-hub outlet and underdeck clamp. Roof drain must be Jay R. Smith, 1010; Zurn, Z-100; Wade, W-3500; or equal.

Drain Cover Nozzle: Drain cover nozzle must be cast bronze nozzle and flange, with machined outlet with set screws and flange. Drain cover nozzle must be Jay R. Smith, 1771; Zurn, Z-199; Wade, W-3940; or equal.

Manufacturer's standard units, modified as necessary, must be provided to comply with the contract requirements. Each unit must be shop fabricated to the greatest extent possible.

Sheet Steel: Sheet steel must be structural quality complying with the requirements of ASTM A 570.

Galvanized Sheet Metal: Galvanized sheet metal must be commercial quality, complying with ASTM A 446, G90 hot dipped galvanized, and mill phosphatized.

Stainless Steel: Stainless steel must comply with ASTM A 167, Type 302/304, with annealed finish. Stainless steel must be tempered as required for forming and performance.

Aluminum Sheet: Aluminum sheet must comply with the requirements of ASTM B 209, tempered as required, anodized finish, except furnish mill finish where field painting is required.

Extruded Aluminum: Extruded aluminum must be the manufacturer's standard extrusions of sizes and profiles required, clear anodized finish unless otherwise shown.

Insulation: Insulation must be the manufacturer's standard rigid or semi-rigid board of glass fiber and must be the thickness required.

Fasteners: Fasteners must be the same metal as the metal to be fastened, or other non-corrosive metal as recommended by the unit manufacturer. Finish of the fastener must be the same finish as the metal being fastened.

Bituminous Coating: Bituminous coating must be as recommended by the unit manufacturer for the use specified.

Gaskets: Gaskets must be tubular or fingered design of neoprene or polyvinyl chloride as recommended by the unit manufacturer.

**99-07720B(2) Prefabricated Roof Hatches**

Cover for roof hatch or scuttle must be 24-gage steel, welded to support a live load of 40 pounds per square foot and beaded flange. Insulation must be glass fiber, not less than one inch in thickness, fully covered by metal liner. Unit must have a roof flange for attaching to roof deck. Curb insulation must be fiberboard or glass not less than one inch thick. Unit must be equipped with hinges, positive latch with turn handles, inside and outside, and padlock hasp on inside, with gaskets. Cover must be equipped with automatic hold open arm with handle to permit easy release.

Curb height must be not less than 9 inches, except where slope of roof exceeds 2 percent, curb must be tapered to result in level top installation.

**99-07720C Construction****99-07720C(1) Installation**

Prefabricated units must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions and authorized coordination drawings.

Installation of the units must be coordinated with installation of the roof decking and other substrates to receive accessory units, vapor barriers, insulation, roof and flashing materials.

Units must be securely fastened to supporting members, adequate to withstand all lateral, inward or outward loading pressures.

Where metal surfaces are to be installed in contact with non-compatible metals or other corrosive substrates, bituminous coatings must be applied to metal surfaces.

Except as noted above, roof flanges must be set in a thick bed of roofing cement to form a watertight seal.

Operational Testing: Units with operational components must be fully tested. Joints and hardware must be cleaned and lubricated. All units must be adjusted for proper operation.

**99-07720C(2) Cleaning and Protection**

All exposed metal and plastic surfaces must be cleaned under the manufacturer's instructions. Damaged metal coatings must be repaired.

**99-07720D Payment**

Not Used

**99-07920 SEALANTS****99-07920A General****99-07920A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of applying sealants which are required for this project, but not described elsewhere.

**99-07920A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-07920A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions for all sealants must be submitted.

Samples: Color samples of all sealants must be submitted. Unless otherwise shown, colors will be selected by the Engineer from the manufacturer's standard colors.

Compatibility and Adhesion Test Reports:

Submit evidence that materials forming joint substrates and joint sealant backings have been tested for compatibility with and adhesion to joint sealants.

Submit interpretation of test results and written recommendations for primers and substrate preparation needed for adhesion.

#### **99-07920A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Preconstruction Field Adhesion Testing: Before installing sealants, field test adhesion to joint substrates:

Locate test joints where indicated by Engineer.

Conduct field tests for each type of sealant and joint substrate. Test method: Hand pull method under the sealant manufacturer's instructions.

#### **99-07920B Materials**

All sealants, primers and accessories must be non-staining to adjacent exposed surfaces. Products having similar applications and usage must be of the same type and same manufacturer. Gun consistency compound must be used unless otherwise required by the job conditions.

Nonstaining: Products that have undergone testing under ASTM C 1248 or ASTM C 510 and have not stained porous substrates.

Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backings, and related materials compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application as demonstrated by sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.

Acrylic Sealant: Acrylic sealant must be one compound, solvent release acrylic sealant.

Polyurethane Sealant: Multicomponent, nonsag, capable of 50 percent extension and contraction without failure, complying with ASTM C 920. Provide BASF, Sika, Tremco, or equal.

Butyl Sealant: Butyl sealant must be single-component, solvent-release, polyisobutylene sealant complying with ASTM C 1311.

Silicone Sealant: Silicone sealant must be one component, low modulus, non-acid curing building sealant complying with ASTM C 920 and formulated for reduced dirt pickup. Sealant must be tack-free in one hour, must not sag or flow, must be ozone resistant and capable of 100 percent extension and 50 percent contraction without failure. Provide BASF Sonneborn Sonolastic 150, Dow Corning 756 SMS Building Sealant, GE Silicones SilPruf NB SCS 9000, or equal.

Mildew Resistant Silicone Sealant: One component, sanitary type, mildew resistant, formulated with fungicide, intended for damp areas and complying with ASTM C 920. Provide Pecora 898, GE Sealants SCS 1700, Dow Corning 786, or equal.

Acoustical Sealant: Single component, latex, ASTM C 834, nondrying, nonhardening, nonsag, nonstaining, acoustically tested under ASTM E 90, paintable by acrylic or alkyd paints. Provide USG Sheetrock, Pecora AC-20, Owens Corning QuietZone, or equal.

Polysulfide Sealant: Polysulfide sealant must be a two-part, non sag polysulfide base, synthetic rubber sealant formulated from liquid polysulfide polymer.

Backer Rod: ASTM C 1330, Type C (closed-cell material with a surface skin) or Type B (consisting of both open- and closed-cell material) as recommended by manufacturer for application, of size and density to control sealant depth; polyurethane or polyethylene as recommended by sealant manufacturer. Backer rod must be sized such that it must be compressed between 25 and 75 percent of its uncompressed diameter during installation in the joint.

Bond Breaker Tape: Polyethylene tape or other plastic tape recommended by sealant manufacturer for preventing sealant from adhering to rigid, inflexible joint filler materials or joint surfaces at back of joint.

Primer: Material recommended by joint sealant manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated under anticipated service conditions, as determined from preconstruction joint sealant substrate tests and field tests.

Neoprene: Neoprene must comply with the requirements of ASTM C 542.

**99-07920C Construction**

Unless otherwise shown, sealants must be applied under the manufacturer's instructions and ASTM C 1193.

When silicone sealants (or mildew-resistant silicone sealants) are used in locations where painting is required, use sealants formulated to accept paint satisfactorily and demonstrated to do so in preconstruction mockups, or sealants tinted to match adjoining painted surfaces.

Sealants must be applied in a continuous operation for the full length of the joint. Immediately following the application of the sealant, the sealant must be tooled smooth using a tool similar to that used to produce concave masonry joints. Following tooling, the sealant must remain undisturbed for not less than 48 hours.

**99-07920D Payment**

Not Used

**99-8 DOORS AND WINDOWS****99-08100 STEEL DOORS AND FRAMES****99-08100A General****99-08100A(1) Summary**

This work consists of installing steel doors and frames.

**99-08100A(2) Definitions**

**ANSI/SDI:** American National Standards Institute/Steel Door Institute.

**ANSI/NAAMM-HMMA:** American National Standards Institute/National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers-Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association.

**99-08100A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit for all products. Include the following:

1. Material descriptions
2. Core descriptions
3. Fire-resistance rating
4. Installation instructions for fire rated assemblies
5. Finishes
6. Construction details

Shop Drawings: Include the following:

1. Elevations of each door design
2. Details of doors, including vertical and horizontal edge details and metal thicknesses
3. Frame details for each frame type, including dimensioned profiles and metal thicknesses
4. Locations of reinforcement and preparations for hardware
5. Details of each different wall opening condition
6. Details of anchorages, joints, field splices, and connections
7. Details of accessories
8. Details of moldings, removable stops, and glazing
9. Where electrified door hardware is described, include details of conduit and preparations for power, signal, and control systems

Door Schedule: Submit a schedule of steel doors and frames using same reference numbers for details and openings shown. Include a description of the type, location and size of each door and frame. Coordinate with door hardware schedule.

**99-08100A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Single Source Responsibility: Obtain steel doors and frames from single manufacturer.

Steel Doors and Frames: Fabricate steel doors and frames under ANSI/SDI A250.8 or ANSI/NAAMM-HMMA 861.

Hardware Reinforcement: Fabricate hardware reinforcement under ANSI/SDI A250.6 with reinforcing plates from same material as door face sheets.

#### **99-08100A(5) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Deliver steel doors palletized, wrapped, or crated to provide protection during transit and job site storage. Do not use nonvented plastic. Furnish additional protection to prevent damage to finish.

Deliver welded frames with two removable spreader bars across bottom of frames, tack welded to jambs and mullions.

Store steel doors and frames under cover at the job site. Place in stacks of five units maximum in a vertical position with heads up, spaced by blocking, on at least 4-inch high wood blocking. Do not store in a way that traps excess humidity.

Furnish at least 1/4-inch space between each stacked door to allow air circulation.

#### **99-08100A(6) Coordination**

Coordinate installation of anchorages for steel frames. Furnish setting drawings, templates, and directions for installing anchorages, including sleeves, concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and items with integral anchors.

#### **99-08100B Materials**

##### **99-08100B(1) General**

Thickness dimensions must be minimum thickness of base metal without coatings.

Steel sheet must comply with the following:

1. Cold rolled must be commercial steel, Type B, ASTM A 1008/A 1008M
2. Hot-rolled must be commercial steel, Type B, ASTM A 1011/A 1011M; free of scale, pitting, surface defects, and pickled and oiled
3. Metallic coated must be commercial steel, Type B, ASTM A 1008/A 1008M with at least A60 metallic coating complying with ASTM A 653/A 653M
4. Stainless steel must be Type 304, ASTM A 666

Frame anchors must be commercial steel, hot dip galvanized complying with ASTM A 153/A 153M.

Inserts and fasteners must be commercial steel, hot dip galvanized complying with ASTM A 153/A 153M.

##### **99-08100B(2) Steel Doors**

###### **99-08100B(2)(a) General**

Steel doors must be at least 1-3/4 inches thick, full flush, seamless hollow metal construction unless otherwise shown. Construct doors with smooth surfaces without visible joints or seams on exposed faces, and the following:

1. Concealed stiffeners and hardware reinforcement from steel sheet, except use stainless steel to match stainless steel face sheets.
2. Furnish beveled edge, 1/8-inch in 2 inches, for single doors. Furnish round vertical edge with 2 1/8-inch radius for double doors.

###### **99-08100B(2)(b) Exterior Doors**

Exterior doors must comply with ANSI/SDI A250.4, physical endurance Level A, and the following:

1. Fabricate face sheets, vertical stiffeners, and top and bottom channels from at least 0.053-inch thick metallic-coated steel sheet.
2. Fabricate the steel-stiffened core using vertical stiffeners that extend full-door height. Install stiffeners not more than 6 inches apart and spot weld to both face sheets no more than 5 inches on center. Fill spaces between stiffeners with glass-fiber insulation or mineral-fiber insulation.

3. Top and bottom channels must be continuous and spot welded to both face sheets. The top channel must be flush and the bottom channel must be inverted.
4. Include moisture vents in the bottom channel.

### **99-08100B(2)(c) Interior Doors**

Not Used

### **99-08100B(3) Steel Frames**

#### **99-08100B(3)(a) General**

Steel frames must comply with details shown for type and profile. Frames must be mitered corners, integral stop, and continuously welded unless otherwise shown.

Steel frames must be constructed as follows:

1. Exterior frames from metallic-coated steel sheet.
2. Frames for openings 48 inches and less from 0.053-inch thick steel sheet.

#### **99-08100B(3)(b) Frame Anchors**

Jamb Anchors: Select one of the following methods to suit the wall type shown:

1. Masonry Type: Adjustable strap-and-stirrup or T-shaped anchors to suit frame size, at least 0.042 inch thick, with corrugated or perforated straps at least 2 inches wide by 10 inches long. For grouted frames or where shown use wire anchors at least 0.177 inch thick.
2. Stud Wall Type: Designed to engage stud, welded to back of frames; at least 0.042-inch thick.
3. Drywall Slip-on Type: Adjustable compression anchors.
4. Postinstalled Expansion Type for Tilt Up and In-Place Concrete: At least 3/8-inch diameter bolts with expansion shields or inserts. Furnish pipe spacer from frame to wall, with throat reinforcement plate, welded to frame at each anchor location.

Floor Anchors: Furnish the same material as frame and at least 0.042-inch thick. Select one of the following attachment methods for the floor shown:

1. Monolithic Concrete Slab: Clip-type anchors, with two holes to receive fasteners.
2. Separate Topping Concrete Slab: Adjustable-type anchors with extension clips, allowing not less than 2-inch height adjustment. Terminate bottom of frames at finish floor surface.

#### **99-08100B(3)(c) Stops And Moldings**

Fixed Frame Moldings: Form integral with steel frames, at least 5/8 inch high unless otherwise shown.

### **99-08100B(4) Louvers**

Not Used

### **99-08100B(5) Accessories**

Grout Guards: Form from same material as frames and at least 0.016-inch thick.

Sealants: Sealants must be ultraviolet and ozone resistant, gun grade polysulfide or polyurethane, multicomponent, complying with ASTM C 920.

Grout: Furnish grout complying with ASTM C 476, except with a maximum slump of 4 inches, as measured under ASTM C 143.

### **99-08100B(6) Fabrication**

#### **99-08100B(6)(a) General**

Fabricate steel doors and frames to be rigid and free of defects, warp, or buckle. Accurately form metal to required sizes and profiles, with minimum radius for thickness of metal. Where practical, fit and assemble units in manufacturer's plant. To ensure proper assembly at job site, clearly identify work that cannot be permanently factory assembled before shipment.

Fabricate steel doors and frames to tolerances under SDI 117 or ANSI/NAAMM-HMMA 861.

**99-08100B(6)(b) Steel Doors**

Fabricate concealed stiffeners, edge channels, and hardware reinforcement from either cold or hot-rolled steel sheet.

**99-08100B(6)(c) Steel Frames**

Not Used

**99-08100B(6)(d) Frame Anchors**

Grout Guards: Weld guards to frame at back of hardware mortises in frames to be grouted.

Floor Anchors: Weld anchors to bottom of jambs and mullions with at least four spot welds per anchor.

Jamb Anchors: Unless otherwise shown, furnish number and spacing of anchors as follows:

1. Masonry Type: Locate anchors not more than 18 inches from top and bottom of frame. Space anchors not more than 32 inches o.c. and as follows:
  - 1.1. Two anchors per jamb up to 60 inches high.
  - 1.2. Three anchors per jamb from 60 to 90 inches high.
  - 1.3. Four anchors per jamb from 90 to 120 inches high.

Compression Type Anchor: Not less than two anchors in each jamb.

Postinstalled Expansion Type Anchor: Locate anchors not more than 6 inches from top and bottom of frame. Space anchors not more than 26 inches o.c.

**99-08100B(6)(e) Stops and Moldings**

Not Used

**99-08100B(7) Shop Finishes**

Apply shop primer to steel doors, and frames. Use manufacturer's standard, fast-curing, lead-free and chromate-free primer complying with ANSI/SDI A250.10 acceptance criteria. Primer must be recommended by manufacturer for substrate; and compatible with field-applied coating.

**99-08100C Construction****99-08100C(1) General**

Examine rough-in for embedded and built-in anchors to verify actual locations before frame installation. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

**99-08100C(2) Preparation**

Check door frames for square, alignment, twist, and plumb before installation and adjust if necessary. Tolerances are  $\pm 1/16$  inch.

Check the door frame as follows:

1. Squareness at door rabbet on a line 90 degrees from jamb perpendicular to frame head
2. Alignment at jambs on a horizontal line parallel to plane of wall
3. Twist at opposite face corners of jambs on parallel lines, and perpendicular to plane of wall
4. Plumbness at jambs on a perpendicular line from head to floor

Drill and tap doors and frames to receive nontemplated, mortised, and surface-mounted door hardware.

Doors, frames, stops, molding, louvers, and accessories must be cleaned, prepared, and painted under section 99-09900 before installation.

If grout contains an antifreezing agent, field apply a bituminous coating to the backside of frames.

**99-08100C(3) Installation****99-08100C(3)(a) General**

Install steel doors and frames plumb, rigid, properly aligned, and securely fastened in place. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.

After installation, measure frames for squareness, alignment, twist, and plumbness under section 99-08100C(2). Adjust to meet tolerances as required.

Remove grout and other bonding material from exposed surfaces of steel doors and frames immediately after installation.

#### **99-08100C(3)(b) Steel Frames**

Set frames accurately in position, plumbed, aligned, and braced securely until permanent anchors are set. After wall construction is complete, remove spreaders and braces. Restore exposed finish by grinding, filling, and dressing, as required to make repaired area smooth, flush, and invisible on exposed faces.

Where frames are fabricated in sections because of shipping or handling limitations, field splice at accepted locations by welding face joint continuously. Grind, fill, dress, and make splices smooth, flush, and invisible on exposed faces.

Install frames with removable glazing stops located on the secure side of opening.

Install floor anchors for each jamb and mullion that extends to the floor and secure with expansion anchors.

Coordinate installation of frames to allow for solidly filling space between frame and walls with grout or mineral-fiber insulation as shown.

Fill frames in masonry or concrete walls with grout. Hand trowel grout; do not pump in. Do not allow frames to be deformed or damaged by grout forces.

#### **99-08100C(3)(c) Steel Doors**

Fit steel doors accurately in frames. Shim as necessary. Clearances must be as follows:

1. Jamb and Head: 1/8 inch  $\pm$ 1/16 inch.
2. Between Edges of Pairs of Doors: 1/8 inch  $\pm$ 1/16 inch.
3. Between Bottom of Door and Top of Threshold: Maximum 3/8 inch.
4. Between Bottom of Door and Top of Finish Floor (No Threshold): Maximum 3/4 inch.

#### **99-08100C(3)(d) Glazing**

Not Used

#### **99-08100C(4) Adjustments**

Check and readjust operating hardware items immediately before final inspection. Leave work in complete and proper operating condition. Replace defective work, including steel doors and frames that are warped, bowed, or otherwise unacceptable.

#### **99-08100C(5) Field Finish Repairs**

After installation, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of paint under SSPC-SP 2. Apply one coat of the same coating as applied for painting to the cleaned areas. Use galvanizing repair paint for metallic coated surfaces complying with manufacturer's written instructions.

#### **99-08100D Payment**

Not Used

### **99-08520 WINDOWS**

#### **99-08520A General**

##### **99-08520A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing windows.

##### **99-08520A(2) Definitions**

**CSA:** Canadian Standards Association.

**WDMA:** Window and Door Manufacturers Association.

**99-08520A(3) Submittals**

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data, installation instructions, and schedule. Submit the manufacturer's color palette for finish color selection.

Manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions must show window elevations, plan views, full size sections, anchoring details to all substrates, anchors, and hardware.

Installation schedule must show location, size, and type for each window.

Product Test Reports: Submit product test reports based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency for each type, class, grade, and size of aluminum window.

Certificates of Compliance: Submit certificates of compliance for all windows.

**99-08520A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-08520B Materials**

**99-08520B(1) General**

Windows must be Commercial Class aluminum prime windows unless otherwise shown.

Windows must comply with AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 and must meet C30 or CW30 Performance Class and Grade unless otherwise shown. Windows must bear the AAMA label.

Glazing for windows must comply with section 99-08810.

**99-08520B(2) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Windows must be delivered in original, unopened, unbroken containers, wrappings, or bags with labels bearing the brand name, name of manufacturer or supplier, standard of manufacture, and product description.

Windows and accessories must be stored off the ground, kept dry, and fully protected from weather and damage.

**99-08520B(3) Windows**

Fixed Windows: Fixed windows must be non-operable glazed panel inserted into a frame to include muntins, glazing stops, and glazing accessories.

Projected Windows:

Projected windows must be equipped with glazing accessories, replaceable weatherstripping, vent screens, operating handles, and locks on top hinged vents.

One operating pole must be provided for every 10 windows installed 6 feet or more above the floor. The operating pole and window operating handle must be compatible. The bottom of the pole must be no more than 3 feet from finish floor.

Aluminum: Aluminum must be aluminum alloy 6063-T5 complying with ASTM B 221.

Screws, Fasteners, and Window Accessories: Screws, fasteners, and window accessories must be non-corrosive metals compatible with aluminum, except guides may be vinyl and rollers may be nylon. Locks, operators, strikes, keepers, and other metal hardware must match window finish.

Weatherstripping: Weatherstripping must be continuous, replaceable type, wool pile mounted in metal or double runs of ultraviolet resistant neoprene or vinyl.

Vent Screen: Vent screen must be aluminum frame with 18 by 14 mesh aluminum screening and polyvinyl-chloride splines. Screen frames must be removable from the interior. Screen frame must match window finish.

Sealant: Sealant for installation of windows into wall openings must be single-component, polyurethane, self-leveling, non-sag, and must comply with ASTM C 920.

Tape: Tape must be compatible with sealant.

**99-08520B(4) Shop Fabrication**

Frame and sash must be accurately machined and fitted to hairline joinery that develops the members. Joints must be factory sealed weathertight.

Outward opening vents without roto-type operators must be provided with adjustable sliding friction type hold-open assemblies.

Sash must be removable from the interior only. Sash must have concealed condensation weeps to the outside.

Window finish must be a 2-coat high performance fluoropolymer finish complying with AAMA 2604 and containing 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride resin.

**99-08520C Construction**

**99-08520C(1) General**

Not Used

**99-08520C(2) Installation**

Window units must be set straight, level, plumb and in true alignment in prepared openings. Windows must be centered in openings. Clearance between the window unit and the building framing must be from 3/16 to 1/4 inches at the sides and 1/2 inch at the top. Ventilator sash must be adjusted after glazing for easy, smooth and proper operation.

The installation must be flashed and sealed weathertight.

All aluminum surfaces in contact with masonry, steel or other incompatible materials must be isolated with pressure sensitive tape, zinc chromate primer, bituminous paint or other material per the window manufacturer instructions and authorized by the Engineer.

**99-08520D Payment**

Not Used

**99-08710 DOOR HARDWARE**

**99-08710A General**

**99-08710A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing mechanical door hardware.

**99-08710A(2) Design Requirements**

Hardware must be free of defects, blemishes, and excessive play. Obtain each kind of hardware from 1 manufacturer for (1) latch and locksets, (2) exit devices, or (3) hinges and closers.

Furnish hardware items required to complete the work complying with performance level and design intent. Comply with the manufacturers' instructions for installation.

Furnish the manufacturer's updated item where specified item is now obsolete.

Furnish hardware with suitable fasteners to complete work.

Furnish ANSI/BHMA A156 Operational Grade 1 and Security Grade 1 for door hardware unless otherwise specified.

Maintenance Tools: Furnish a complete set of specialized tools for continued adjustment, maintenance, removal, and replacement of door hardware.

**99-08710A(3) Definitions**

**BHMA:** Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

**NRP:** Non-removable pin.

**SFIC:** Small format interchangeable core.

**SFM:** CA State Fire Marshal.

**99-08710A(4) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit for all products. Include the following:

1. Manufacturer's technical information and catalog cuts for each door hardware item. Include style, function or type, grades, size, and finish.
2. Fasteners and other pertinent information.
3. Explanation of abbreviations, symbols, and codes contained in schedules.
4. ANSI/BHMA certification.
5. SFM listing and UL approval where specified.
6. Installation details for door hardware.

Shop Drawings:

Submit locations of door hardware sets, cross-referenced to drawings, both on floor plans and in door schedule. Include identification number, location, hand, and material of each door and frame.

Door Hardware Schedule: Submit door hardware sets with all items required for each door. Coordinate final door hardware schedule with doors, frames, and related work to ensure proper size, style, thickness, hand, function, and finish of door hardware.

Closeout Documents:

Include closeout documents in the "Maintenance and Operations Manual" before completion of the work. Submit 1 copy of PDF files on CD or DVD.

Closeout documents must include the following:

1. Index.
2. Parts list.
3. Operating instructions.
4. Maintenance instructions.

Incomplete or inadequate documentation will be returned for correction and resubmittal.

**99-08710A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

**99-08710A(5)(a) General**

Floor Stops must comply with California Access Compliance Reference Manual Policy No. 99-08, *Door Stops and Other Floor-Mounted Obstructions*.

**99-08710A(5)(b) Regulatory Requirements**

Door hardware and installation must comply with 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 and the following table:

Door hardware item	ANSI/BHMA Standard
Full mortise hinges	ANSI/BHMA A156.1
Cylindrical locksets	ANSI/BHMA A156.2
Door closers	ANSI/BHMA A156.4
Lock cylinders, single cylinder deadbolts and electric strikes	ANSI/BHMA A156.5
Push plates, pull plates, kick plates, and mop plates	ANSI/BHMA A156.6
Mortise locksets	ANSI/BHMA A156.13
Manual flush bolts, floor stops, wall stops, door stops, and wall bumpers	ANSI/BHMA A156.16
Materials and finishes	ANSI/BHMA A156.18
Thresholds	ANSI/BHMA A156.21
Door gasketing, automatic door bottoms, door shoes with rain drip, door sweeps, door top weatherstrips, and overhead door drips	ANSI/BHMA A156.22
Keying systems	ANSI/BHMA A156.28
Hardware preparation in steel doors and steel frames	ANSI/BHMA A156.115

**99-08710A(5)(c) Certificates**

Not Used

**99-08710B Materials**

**99-08710B(1) General**

Furnish door hardware sets for each door as described.

Exit doors must be operable from the inside at all times with single motion and without the use of a key, special knowledge, or effort.

Plans show direction of swing or hand of each door leaf. Furnish each item of hardware for proper door movement.

**99-08710B(2) Hinges**

Hinges must be full mortise, five knuckle, ball bearing construction and comply with the following:

1. Heavy Weight Hinges:
  - 1.1. Interior: Type 8111
  - 1.2. Exterior: Type 5111, use NRP with set screw on out swinging exterior doors
2. Standard Weight Hinges: Type A8112

**99-08710B(3) Mechanical Locks and Latches**

**99-08710B(3)(a) General**

Lock Throw: Comply with the following:

1. Cylindrical Lockset: At least 1/2-inch latchbolt throw
2. Mortise Lockset: At least 3/4-inch latchbolt throw
3. Deadbolt: At least 1-inch bolt throw

Lock Backset: 2-3/4 inches, unless otherwise described.

Strike: Manufacturer's standard strike for each lock bolt or latchbolt, with strike box and curved lip extended to protect frame. Furnish (1) flat-lip strike for three-piece antifriction latchbolts where instructed by the lock manufacturer, (2) extra-long-lip strike for frames with applied wood casing trim, or (3) manufacturer's specific aluminum strike box for aluminum frames.

**99-08710B(3)(b) Cylindrical Locksets**

Cylindrical locksets must be series 4000, non handed steel lock chassis, SFIC, self aligning trim with concealed through bolts. Include the following:

1. Lever: Curved with return to be within 1/2 inch of the door. On exterior doors, free wheeling exterior lever when locked.
2. Rose: Chromium, flat with rounded edge.
3. Latchbolt: Chrome, square corner. Same manufacturer as lockset.
4. Screws: Supplied with lockset.

Entrance lockset must be Function F109 with dual levers and roses. Passage lockset must be Function F75 with dual levers and roses. Privacy lockset must be Function F76A, dual levers and roses, with coin turn outside and thumbscrew turn inside.

**99-08710B(3)(c) Mortise Locksets**

Mortise locksets must be series 1000, non handed steel lock case, SFIC, self aligning trim with concealed screws. Include the following:

1. Lever: Curved with return to be within 1/2 inch of the door. On exterior doors, free wheeling exterior lever when locked.
2. Escutcheon: Stainless steel with standard cylinder.
3. Rose: Stainless steel, flat with rounded edge.
4. Latchbolt: Anti friction latchbolt, supplied with lockset.
5. Screws: Supplied with lockset.

Exit lockset must be Function F12, dual levers with exterior escutcheon and interior rose, and 1-inch throw stainless steel deadbolt. Passage lockset must be Function F01 with dual levers and roses. Privacy lockset must be Function F22, dual levers and roses, with coin turn outside and thumbscrew turn inside.

**99-08710B(3)(d) Auxiliary Locks**

Single cylinder deadbolt must be Function E2151, free spinning solid brass cylinder collar and security shield, non handed, steel alloy deadbolt with anti-saw center, SFIC, with concealed through bolts.

**99-08710B(3)(e) Lock Cylinders**

Lock cylinders must be a master key system.

Lock cylinders must be tumbler type, constructed from nickel silver, and same manufacturer as locking devices. Cylinders must be SFIC type, interchangeable cores with six pin barrels, and face finished to match lockset.

Temporary cores must be SFIC type with interchangeable cores with six pin barrels. Temporary cores must be a change key system. Temporary cores and keys must not be the Department's permanent keying system or furnished on the same keyway or key section as the Department's permanent keying system. Temporary cores will remain Department property.

Keys must be nickel silver and same manufacturer as locking devices. Furnish 2 change keys per temporary core. Furnish 2 blank keys per permanent core. Stamp change key bows and blank key bows "State of California" and "Do Not Duplicate."

**99-08710B(4) Electric Strikes**

Not Used

**99-08710B(5) Electromechanical Locks**

Not Used

**99-08710B(6) Flush Bolts**

Not Used

**99-08710B(7) Accessories For Pairs Of Doors**

Not Used

**99-08710B(8) Surface Closer**

Door Closers: Surface mounted, aluminum cover, non handed, field adjustable sizes 1 through 6, parallel arm set with hold open and stop. Include separate adjusting valves for closing, latching speed, and backcheck. Use drop brackets at narrow head rails.

**99-08710B(9) Exit Devices**

Not Used

**99-08710B(10) Operating Trim**

Push Plates and Pull Plates: Beveled edges, stainless steel, and size 16 by 4 inches. Push plate must be Type J301. Pull plate must be Type J405, with one-inch diameter round pull and 1 1/2-inch standoffs on 8-inch centers.

**99-08710B(11) Protective Trim Unit**

Kickplates: Beveled edges, stainless steel, countersunk screw holes, width 2 inches less than door width for single doors, and 1-inch less than door width each for door pairs. Kickplate must be Type J102, 12 inches tall.

**99-08710B(12) Mechanical Stops and Holders**

Floor Stops: Dome type, Type L12141 or L12161 as required, countersunk screw holes, non marring rubber bumper, and height for threshold or non threshold door frame as required.

Wall Stops and Door Mounted Stops: Wall type, 3 1/2-inch projection, Type L12011 or L12021 as required, countersunk screw holes, and non marring rubber tip.

Wall Bumpers: Wall type bumper, Type L22101 or L22201 as required, no visible screw holes, and convex rubber pad.

**99-08710B(13) Door Gasketing**

Automatic Door Bottoms: Heavy duty, full mortise, mill finished aluminum with silicone insert, end covers, and strike plates.

Door Shoe with Rain Drip: Mill-finished aluminum with neoprene insert, end covers, and formed rain drip.

Door Sweep: Mill-finished aluminum and neoprene.

Overhead Door Drip: Mill-finished aluminum 2-1/2 inches wide.

Door Gasketing: Bumper-type resilient inserts with retainer strips and surface applied. Perimeter seals must meet performance tests for heat, cold, air leakage, and smoke. At astragals, furnish a compression bulb resilient pressure sensitive door gasketing. Materials must be NRTL listed where used with labeled assemblies.

**99-08710B(14) Thresholds**

Thresholds must be factory non-slip mill-finished aluminum, nominal 6 inches wide unless otherwise shown, and full width of opening described.

Threshold bedding sealant must be weatherproof silicone sealant and adhesive.

**99-08710B(15) Shop Fabrication**

Manufacturer's Nameplate: Do not use products that have manufacturer's name or trade name displayed in a visible location except with required fire-rated labeling. Manufacturer's identification will be permitted on lock cylinder rims.

Base Metals: Furnish door hardware items of base metal specified, fabricated by forming method indicated, using manufacturer's standard metal alloy, composition, temper, and hardness. Furnish metals of a quality equal to or greater than that of specified door hardware items. Do not use a manufacturer's standard materials or forming methods if different from the specified standard.

Fasteners: Screws must comply with commercially recognized industry standards for application intended. Furnish Phillips oval-head screws finished to match surface of door hardware. Furnish fire-rated fasteners for labeled assemblies for the following:

1. Hinges mortised to wood doors or frames.
2. Strike plates to wood frames.
3. Closers to wood doors and frames.
4. Surface hinges to steel doors.
5. Closers to steel doors and frames.
6. Surface-mounted exit devices to steel doors and frames.
7. Spacers or sex bolts for through bolting of hollow-metal doors.

Do not use aluminum fasteners. Furnish noncorrosive fasteners for exterior door gasketing applications.

### **99-08710B(16) Finishes**

Interior Hardware: Standard Finish 626 (US 26D), satin chromium.

Exterior Hardware: Standard Stainless Steel Finish 630 (US 32D), satin stainless steel. Where shown, use Standard Finish 626 (US 26D), satin chromium.

Factory Covering: Apply a strippable, temporary protective covering to exposed finishes before shipping.

### **99-08710C Construction**

#### **99-08710C(1) General**

Doors and Frames: Doors and frames must be set square, plumb, and properly prepared before hardware installation.

#### **99-08710C(2) Examination**

Doors and Frames: Examine doors and frames for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, labeled fire-rated door assembly construction, wall and floor construction, and other conditions affecting door hardware installation.

#### **99-08710C(3) Installation**

Furnish heavy weight hinges for all doors. Use 4 1/2-inch hinges unless otherwise described.

Hardware items must be accurately fit, securely applied, adjusted, and lubricated to comply with the manufacturer's instructions. Hardware items must operate without binding or excessive play.

Hinges must be installed at equal spacing with the end hinges not more than 9 5/8 inches from the top and bottom of the door. Kickplates and mop plates must be mounted on the push side of the doors, 1 inch up from bottom edge.

Thresholds must be set in a continuous bed of bedding sealant.

Mechanical stops on concrete surfaces must be attached with expansion anchoring devices. Mechanical stops mounted elsewhere must be attached with wood screws. Do not locate stops in the path of travel.

Hardware, except hinges, must be removed from surfaces to be painted before painting. Do not install surface-mounted items until finishes have been completed on substrates involved. Painting must comply with section 99-09900.

Furnish all dogging keys, closer valve keys, lock spanner wrenches, other factory furnished installation aids, instructions, and maintenance guides to the Engineer.

Install continuous weatherstripping at each edge of exterior door leaf. Seal finish must match adjacent frame color.

#### **99-08710C(4) Lock Cylinders**

Install temporary cores in all lockable doors during construction.

Furnish permanent cores and keys to the Engineer before Contract acceptance. The Department will install permanent cores.

#### **99-08710C(5) Cleaning and Protection**

Clean adjacent surfaces soiled by door hardware installation.

Clean hardware items as necessary to restore proper function and finish.

Furnish final protection and maintain conditions that ensure that door hardware is without damage or deterioration before Contract acceptance.

**99-08710C(6) Adjusting**

Initial Adjustment: Adjust and check each operating item of door hardware and each door to ensure proper operation or function. Replace units that cannot be adjusted to operate as intended. Adjust door control devices to compensate for final operation of HVAC equipment.

**99-08710C(7) Door Hardware Schedule**

Furnish hardware sets as specified in the following tables:

DOOR HARDWARE SET 1

No.	Item	Description	Quantity
1	Hinges	Heavy weight	1 1/2 Pair
2	Cylindrical auxiliary deadbolt	Entrance	1
3	Operating trim	Pushplate, pullplate	1 each
4	Surface closer		1
5	Mechanical stops and holders	Wall stop	1
6	Threshold		1
7	Protective trim unit	Kickplate	1

DOOR HARDWARE SET 2

No.	Item	Description	Quantity
1	Hinges	Heavy weight	1 1/2 Pair
2	Cylindrical lockset and latch	Entrance	2
3	Surface closer		1
4	Mechanical stops and holders	Wall stop	1
5	Threshold		1
6	Protective trim unit	Kickplate	1

DOOR HARDWARE SET 3

No.	Item	Description	Quantity
1	Hinges	Heavy weight	1 1/2 Pair
2	Cylindrical lockset and latch	Entrance	1
3	Surface closer		1
4	Mechanical stops and holders	Floor Stop	1
5	Protective trim unit	Kickplate	1

DOOR HARDWARE SET 4

No.	Item	Description	Quantity
1	Hinges	Heavy weight	1 1/2 Pair
2	Cylindrical lockset and latch	Entrance	1
3	Surface closer		1
4	Mechanical stops and holders	Floor stop	1
5	Gasketing	Door sweep, gasketing	1 each
6	Threshold		1
7	Protective trim unit	Kickplate	1

**99-08710D Payment**

Not Used

**99-08810 GLAZING**

**99-08810A General**

**99-08810A(1) Summary**

Section 99-08810 includes specifications for installing glazing.

Glazing for windows, doors, and other glazed openings includes:

1. Glass

**99-08810A(2) Definitions**

**SHGC:** Solar Heat Gain Coefficient.

**Surface:** Surfaces of lites numbered inward with the exterior surface being the 1st surface.

**99-08810A(3) Submittals**

**99-08810A(3)(a) General**

Submit manufacturer's product data including catalog cuts, performance data, installation instructions, and additional documentation.

Submit the installation schedule. Each location must include the location, size, and glazing type.

Submit adhesion and compatibility testing reports. Test each glazing material type, tape sealant, gasket, glazing accessory, and glass-framing member for adhesion to and compatibility with elastomeric glazing sealants. Testing will not be required if data is submitted based on previous testing of current sealant products and glazing materials matching those submitted.

For materials that fail tests, submit manufacturer's instructions for corrective measures, including use of specially formulated primers.

**99-08810A(3)(b) LEED Submittals**

Not Used

**99-08810A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-08810A(5) Labels**

Safety glass must be permanently labeled under 24 CA Code of Regs, pt 2, § 2406.

**99-08810B Materials**

**99-08810B(1) General**

Glass must be clear glass unless otherwise shown and comply with ASTM C 1036 and the following:

1. Laminated glass must also comply with ASTM C 1172.

Furnish glass thicknesses specified unless otherwise shown.

## **99-08810B(2) Glazing**

### Float Glass:

Float glass must be Type I, Class 1, Quality-Q3 glass.

Float glass thickness must be:

1. 1/8-inch thick for panes less than 10 square feet
2. 3/16-inch thick for panes between 10 and 28 square feet
3. 1/4-inch thick for panes over 28 square feet

**Laminated Glass:** Laminated glass must be safety glass, Kind-LA, and fabricated from 2 pieces of float glass fused to 2 interlayers. The outer lite must be reflective coated. Laminated glass must be at least 1/4-inch thick.

**Low-e Coated Glass:** Low-e coated glass must be clear float glass complying with ASTM C 1376 with a pyrolytic coating.

### Insulating Glass Assemblies:

Insulating glass assemblies must be low-e coated, laminated, insulating glass.

Insulating glass assemblies must be factory assembled sealed lites of glass separated by a dehydrated interspace with desiccant, aluminum spacer with dual seals, and qualified under ASTM E 2190.

The outdoor lite must be low-e float glass. The indoor lite must be clear float glass. The glass assembly must have a maximum nighttime U-factor of 0.30, a maximum daytime U-factor of 0.30, and a maximum SHGC of 0.26.

**Miscellaneous Materials:** Seals, caulks, putties, setting blocks, shims, tapes, compression seals, felt, spacers, and channels must be top grade, commercial quality, complying with the glass or sheet manufacturer instructions and complying with GANA *Glazing Manual* and the IGMA *North American Glazing Guidelines for Sealed Insulating Glass Units for Commercial and Residential Use*.

**Obscure Glass:** Obscure glass must be Type II (patterned and wired), Class 1 (clear), Form 3 (patterned, Quality Q5, Finish F1 (patterned one side), Pattern P1 or P2 (linear or geometric); 1/8-inch thick flat patterned glass, one surface smooth, other surface fine grid pattern.

## **99-08810C Construction**

### **99-08810C(1) General**

Safety glass must be installed under 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 2 § 2406.

### **99-08810C(2) Installation**

Glazing must be installed under the GANA *Glazing Manual* and the IGMA *North American Glazing Guidelines for Sealed Insulating Glass Units for Commercial and Residential Use*.

Panes must be bedded fully and evenly, set straight and square within panels so that the pane is entirely free of any contact with metal edges and surfaces.

For panes on the exterior of buildings, the glazing on both sides of the panes must provide a watertight seal and watershed. Seals must extend no more than 1/16-inch beyond the holding members. A void must be left between the vertical edges of the panes and the glazing channel. Weep systems must be provided to drain condensation to the outside.

Panes in assemblies using extruded gasket glazing must be set under the assembly manufacturer's instructions using gaskets and stops supplied by the manufacturer.

Laminated glass must be set on setting blocks.

Whenever welding or burning of metal is in progress within 15 feet of glazing materials, a protective cover must be provided over exposed surfaces.

**99-08810C(3) Replacement and Cleanup**

Panes must be kept clean of cement and plaster products, cleansers, sealants, tapes and all other foreign material that may cause discoloration, etching, staining, or surface blemishes to the materials.

Excess sealant left on the surface of the glass or surrounding materials must be removed during the work life of the sealant.

Solvents and cleaning compounds must be chemically compatible with materials, coatings and glazing compounds. Cleaners must not have abrasives that scratch or mar the surfaces.

All broken, scratched, or cracked glass must be replaced before Contract acceptance.

Paint, dirt, stains, labels, and surplus glazing compound must be removed without scratching or marring the surface of the panes or metal work, except do not remove etched labels.

**99-08810D Payment**

Not Used

**99-9 FINISHES****99-09220 PORTLAND CEMENT PLASTER****99-09220A General****99-09220A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing lath and applying portland cement plaster.

Plaster must be 3 coat work. The total thickness of plaster must be 3/4 inch unless otherwise shown. The color and the surface finish must be as shown.

**99-09220A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-09220A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

**99-09220A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-09220B Materials**

Sand: Sand must be lean commercial quality plaster sand.

Cement: Cement must be portland cement, blended hydraulic cement, or portland cement with a maximum of 15 percent mineral admixture. Portland cement must be Type II, complying with ASTM C 150. Blended hydraulic cement must be Type IP, complying with ASTM C 595. Mineral admixture must be Class N, Class F or Class C, complying with ASTM C 618, except loss on ignition must not exceed 4 percent.

Lime: Lime must comply with ASTM C 206.

Color for Plaster: Color for plaster must be non-fading, sunproof, and limeproof fine ground synthetic mineral oxide.

Premixed Portland Cement Plaster: If used, premixed portland cement plaster must be a premixed packaged blend of cement, lime and sand, with or without color, that requires only water to prepare for use as portland cement plaster. Premixed plaster must be proportioned as specified herein. Packages of premix must bear the manufacturer's name, brand, weight and color identification.

Metal Lath: Metal lath must be self-furring expanded metal diamond mesh with rust inhibitive coating and waterproof vapor barrier backing. Mesh must weigh not less than 3.4 pounds per square yard.

Metal Lath Fasteners: Metal lath fasteners must be galvanized or corrosion resistant nails, screws or staples.

Beads, Screeds, Control Joints, and Accessories: Beads, screeds, control joints, and accessories must be galvanized steel, not less than 0.022 inch thick.

Water: Water must be potable.

### **99-09220C Construction**

#### **99-09220C(1) Installation**

Metal lath, beads, screeds, control joints, vent screens and other metal accessories must be installed rigidly and securely in place under the manufacturer's instructions.

The type, size and spacing of fasteners for fastening the metal lath and accessories must be as recommended by the metal lath manufacturer for the type of substrate and the location of the lath and accessories.

#### **99-09220C(2) Proportioning and Mixing**

Materials must be accurately proportioned and measured for each batch. All batches for a given coat must be proportioned the same. Plaster must be proportioned one part cement to between 3 and 5 parts sand by volume, only sufficient water to obtain a workable mix, and a lime plasticizing agent. Not more than 20 pounds of dry hydrated lime or lime putty per sack of cement must be used in the first and second plaster coat. Plaster for finish coat must contain not more than 94 pounds of dry hydrated lime or lime putty per sack of cement. Lime must not be used if mineral admixture or blended hydraulic cement is used.

Frozen materials must not be used in the mix.

All plaster mixing ingredients must be mixed in a mechanical mixer. After all ingredients are in the mixer, the plaster must be mixed for at least 2 minutes. The mixture must be uniform in color after mixing. Hand mixing of plaster will be allowed only with the authorization of the Engineer.

Plaster to be colored must be colored by mixing the coloring ingredient uniformly and homogeneously into the plaster. Color, if used, will be required only in materials for the finish coat.

#### **99-09220C(3) Application**

Plaster must not be applied if the ambient temperature is 40 degrees F or less. Plaster must not be applied to frost covered or frozen surfaces. Surfaces to receive plaster must be clean.

The coats of plaster must be applied continuously in one general direction without allowing mortar to dry at the edges.

The first coat must be applied with sufficient material and pressure to form full keys and good bond and to cover surfaces. Before setting, the first coat must be cross-scratched to receive the second coat. The first coat must be moisture cured, without soaking, for at least 48 hours after application or until covered by the second coat.

The second coat of plaster must not be placed until the first coat of plaster has set thoroughly or until at least 12 hours after the first coat of plaster has been placed. The second coat must be brought out to grounds, straightened to a true, even surface, roughened to assure a bond with the finish coat, and made free of imperfections which would reflect in the finish coat. The second coat must be moisture cured, without soaking, for at least 48 hours after application.

The third coat of plaster must not be placed until at least 7 days after the second coat of plaster has been placed. Troweling of the third coat of plaster must leave the surface smooth and free from rough areas, trowel marks, checks, or other blemishes. The finished surface must be true and even and must not vary more than 1/8 inch in 5 feet from the required plane. Plaster with cracks, blisters, pits, stains, efflorescence, shadowing, dryouts, or checks will not be accepted. Surfaces must be clean and sound.

The third coat must have the type of finish shown.

After all other related work has been completed, pointing around trim and set work and repairing of damaged portions of plaster must be done. Repairs and patching must match surrounding work in texture and appearance.

Plaster coats must be protected against freezing for a period of 24 hours after application.

**99-09220D Payment**

Not Used

**99-09250 GYPSUM WALLBOARD****99-09250A General****99-09250A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing and finishing gypsum wallboard.

**99-09250A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-09250A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions.

**99-09250A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-09250B Materials****99-09250B(1) General**

Use mold-, moisture-, and water-resistant gypsum board as backing boards for (1) tile, (2) rigid sheet wall covering, and (3) wainscoting. You may use cementitious backer board.

Use mold- and moisture-resistant joint tape and finishing compound with mold-, moisture-, and water-resistant gypsum board.

**99-09250B(2) Delivery and Storage**

Materials must be delivered in original packages, containers or bundles bearing brand name, applicable standard of manufacture, and name of manufacturer or supplier and must be kept dry and fully protected from weather and direct sunlight exposure. Gypsum wallboard must be stacked flat with adequate support to prevent sagging or damage to edges, ends and surfaces.

**99-09250B(3) Gypsum Wallboard**

Gypsum Wallboard: Gypsum wallboard must comply with ASTM C 1396. Gypsum board must be Type X with tapered edges.

Mold-, Mildew-, and Moisture-Resistant Gypsum Board: Mold-, moisture-, and water-resistant resistant gypsum board must achieve a mold resistance rating of 10 under ASTM D 3273 and evaluated under ASTM D 3274. Furnish one of the following types:

1. Glass mat water-resistant gypsum panel with glass mat facings and water-resistant fiber-reinforced gypsum core, and complying with ASTM C 1658/C 1658M. Glass mat water-resistant gypsum panel must be Georgia-Pacific DensArmor Plus Fireguard Paperless Interior Drywall, or equal.
2. Fiber-reinforced water-resistant gypsum panel, unfaced with water-resistant core, and complying with ASTM C 1278/C 1278M. Fiber-reinforced water-resistant gypsum panel must be US Gypsum Fiberock Aqua-Tough Interior Gypsum Panel, or equal.
3. Gypsum panel with paper faces treated with an antimicrobial agent and containing core additives to add resistance to mold, mildew, and moisture and complying with ASTM C 1396/C 1396M. Gypsum panel must be National Gypsum Gold Bond XP Fire Shield Gypsum Wallboard, or equal.

Joint Tape and Joint and Finishing Compound: Joint tape and joint and finishing compound must comply with ASTM C 475.

Mold and Moisture Resistant Joint Tape and Finishing Compound: Mold and moisture resistant joint tape and finishing compound must comply with ASTM C 475. Joint tape must be glass mesh or as recommended by gypsum board manufacturer. Joint compound must be setting-type joint or as recommended by gypsum board manufacturer. Compound must achieve a mold resistance rating of 10 under ASTM D 3273 and evaluated under ASTM D 3274.

Corner Beads, Metal Trim and Control Joints: Corner beads, metal trim and control joints must be galvanized steel of standard manufacture.

Resilient Metal Channel: Resilient metal channel must be galvanized sheet steel channels of standard manufacture designed to reduce sound transmission through wood frame partitions.

Fasteners: Fasteners must be gypsum wallboard nails complying with ASTM C 514 or steel drill screws complying with ASTM C 1002.

Cementitious Backer Board: Cementitious backer board must be non-asbestos fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer board complying with ASTM C 1325.

### **99-09250C Construction**

Install wallboard panels on ceilings and soffits with the long dimension of the panels perpendicular to the framing members. Install wallboard panels on walls with the long dimension of the panels either parallel or perpendicular to the framing members. The direction of the panels must be the same on any 1 wall or partition assembly.

Edges of wallboard panels must be butted loosely together. All cut edges and ends must be smoothed as needed for neat fitting joints.

All edges and ends of gypsum wallboard panels must coincide with the framing members, except those edges and ends which are perpendicular to the framing members. End joints on ceilings and on the opposite side of partition assemblies must be staggered.

Gypsum wallboard panels for shear wall sheathing or fire resistive assemblies must be fastened to all framing members. Gypsum wallboard panels at other locations and gypsum wallboard finish over plywood sheathed shear walls must be fastened to all framing members except at the following locations:

At internal angles formed by ceiling and walls, first install ceiling panels with the fasteners terminating at a row 7 inches from the walls, except for walls parallel to ceiling framing. Wall panels must butt the ceiling panels. The top row of wall panel fasteners must terminate 8 inches from the ceiling.

At internal vertical angles formed by the walls, fasteners must not be installed along the edge or end of the panel that is installed first. Fasteners must be installed only along the edge or end of the panel that butts and overlaps the panel installed first.

Adhesives must not be used for securing wallboard to framing.

Except where closer spacing is shown, spacing of fasteners must not exceed (1) 7 inches for nails, (2) 12 inches for screws, and (3) 8 inches for screws at the perimeter of panels for fire resistive assemblies having metal framing.

Use Type S steel drill screws to fasten wallboard to metal framing. Use nails or Type W steel drill screws to fasten wallboard to wood framing. Screws must not be used in fire resistive assemblies unless otherwise shown.

Fasteners must be located at least 3/8 inch from wallboard panel edges and ends. Nails must penetrate into wood framing at least 1-1/8 inches. Screws must penetrate into wood framing at least 5/8 inch. All metal fasteners must be driven slightly below surface level without breaking the paper or fracturing the core.

Metal trim must be installed at all free edges of panels, where wallboard panels abut dissimilar materials and at locations shown. Corner beads must be installed at external corners. Control joints must be installed at the locations shown.

Joints in mold-, moisture-, and water-resistant gypsum board must not be taped or filled and dimples at the fastener heads must not be patched. Edges of cuts and holes in backing board must be sealed with a primer or sealer that is compatible with the wall covering or wainscoting adhesive to be used.

All other joints must be filled and finished with joint tape and at least 3 coats of joint compound (1) between face panels, (2) the internal angles formed by ceiling and walls and (3) the internal vertical

angles formed by walls. Tape in the corners must be folded to comply with the angle of the corner. Tape at joints and corners must be embedded in joint compound.

Dimples at nail and screw heads, dents, and voids or surface irregularities must be patched with joint compound. Each patch must consist of at least 3 coats and each coat must be applied in a different direction.

Flanges of corner beads, control joints and trim must be finished with a least 3 coats of joint compound.

Each coat of joint compound must be feathered out onto the panel surface and must be dry and lightly sanded before applying the next coat. The finished surfaces of joint compound at the panel joints, internal angles, patches and at the flanges of trim, corner beads and control joints must be flat and true to the plane of the surrounding surfaces and must be lightly sanded.

Good lighting of the work area must be provided during the final application and sanding of the joint compound.

Surfaces of wallboard to be textured must receive an orange peel texture, unless otherwise shown.

#### **99-09250D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-09315 CERAMIC TILE**

##### **99-09315A General**

##### **99-09315A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing ceramic tile.

Ceramic tile includes matte porcelain tile, trim tile, setting materials, grouts, and other materials required for a complete installation.

##### **99-09315A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-09315A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data, a list of materials to be used, and installation instructions.

Submit data for (1) each type of tile, (2) mortar and setting bed materials, (3) bond coat materials and additives, (4) grout materials, and (5) additives.

Submit friction reports for tile products to be used on floors and other pedestrian surfaces.

Samples: Samples must include 2 individual samples of each type and color of tile and trim to be installed and must be of the same size, shape, pattern and finish as the tile and trim to be installed.

##### **99-09315A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Single Source Responsibility: Each type and color of tile, grout, and setting materials must be obtained from a single source.

Master Grade Certificates: Each shipment of tile to the job site must include a Master Grade Certificate issued by the tile manufacturer.

##### **99-09315A(5) Project Conditions**

Tile work must be protected and environmental conditions maintained during and after installation to comply with the reference standards and manufacturer's instructions.

## **99-09315B Materials**

### **99-09315B(1) General**

Ceramic Tile: Ceramic tile must comply with ANSI A137.1 for types and grades of tile described. Ceramic tile must be Standard Grade.

Tile Installation Materials: Tile installation materials must comply with ANSI A108/A118/A136.1 with products and materials indicated for setting and grouting.

Tile Color and Size: Tile color must be as shown; tile size must be as described.

Slip Resistant Tile: All tiles must be slip resistant tile having a static coefficient of friction of not less than 0.6 for walking surfaces and 0.8 for ramps under ASTM C 1028.

### **99-09315B(2) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Tile and packaged materials must be delivered to the job site in sealed, unbroken, unopened containers with the labels intact. Tile containers must bear the Standard Grade label.

Materials must be stored and handled in such a manner to prevent damage or contamination by water, freezing, or foreign matter.

### **99-09315B(3) Tile Products**

Matte Porcelain Tile:

Matte porcelain tile must be machine made, unpolished, dust pressed natural porcelain clay, and plain face. Tile must be 5/16-inch nominal thickness. Matte porcelain tile must be slip resistant.

Matte porcelain trim tile must include cove base at walls and single piece intersecting cove base at corners.

### **99-09315B(4) Setting Materials**

Materials for portland cement mortar installation must comply with ANSI A108.1 for the installation method described, unless otherwise shown.

Membrane must be a waterproof membrane for ceramic tile installation complying with ANSI A118.10.

Reinforcement must be 2 by 2 inches, W0.3 by W0.3 galvanized welded wire reinforcement complying with ASTM A 185 except for minimum wire size. Reinforcement must be furnished in flat sheets.

Metal lath must be self furring, galvanized, flat expanded type weighing at least 2.5 pounds per square yard and complying with ASTM C 847. Factory assembled metal lath and paper backing may be used where reinforcement over paper is shown.

Tile Bond Coat: Tile bond coat must be latex-portland cement prepackaged mortar mix, incorporating a dry acrylic resin, and complying with ANSI A118.4. Mortar must be suitable for exterior use and be labeled for the type of tile to be placed. Only water must be added to the mortar.

Epoxy Bond Coat: Epoxy bond coat must be a 2 part prepackaged epoxy mortar mix complying with ANSI A118.3 and suitable for exterior use. Mortar must be labeled for the type of tile to be placed.

### **99-09315B(5) Grouting Materials**

Tile Grout: Tile grout must be latex-portland cement prepackaged grout mix, incorporating a dry acrylic resin, and complying with ANSI A118.6. Grout must be suitable for exterior use and be labeled for the type of tile to be placed. Only water must be added to the grout.

Epoxy Grout: Epoxy grout must be a 2 part prepackaged epoxy grout complying with ANSI A118.3 and suitable for exterior use. Grout must be labeled for the type of tile to be placed.

Grout Pigment: Grout pigment must be chemically inert, fade resistant mineral oxide or synthetic type. Color must be as shown.

### **99-09315B(6) Sealants**

Sealant for horizontal joints must be a 2-part polyurethane type material with a Shore Hardness of 35 to 45. Match color of exposed sealant to grout color in adjoining tile sealed joints.

### **99-09315B(7) Mortar Beds**

Mortar beds for floors must be proportioned of one part cement, 1/10 part hydrated lime, 5 parts damp sand by volume and only enough water to provide the necessary workability. Ingredients must be dry mixed, water added, and materials blended to produce a stiff mix. Mortar bed must be at least 1-1/4 inch thick.

### **99-09315B(8) Miscellaneous Materials**

Sand: Sand must be a natural or manufactured sand complying with ASTM C 144, except that no more than 10 percent must pass the No. 100 sieve.

Sealers:

Sealers for grout must be a penetrating proprietary compound designed for sealing grout. Silicone sealers must not be used.

Cement: Cement must comply with ASTM C 150, Type I.

Hydrated Lime: Hydrated lime must comply with ASTM C 206, Type S, or ASTM C 207, Type S.

Water: Water must be clean and potable.

Metal Edge Strips: Metal edge strips must be stainless steel terrazzo strips, 1/8 inch wide at the top edge with integral provisions for anchorage to mortar bed or substrate.

Marble Thresholds:

Marble thresholds must comply with ASTM C 503 for exterior use and be abrasion resistance.

Marble threshold must be uniform in color and finish and fabricated to sizes and profiles shown and must provide a smooth transition between tile surfaces and adjoining finished floor surfaces.

### **99-09315C Construction**

#### **99-09315C(1) General**

Temperatures:

Unless otherwise specified in the manufacturer's installation instructions, maintain the ambient temperature between 50 and 100 degrees F in tiled areas during installation and for 7 days after completion. Exterior work areas must be shaded from direct sunlight during installation.

Tile must not be installed when the temperature of the substrate is greater than 90 degrees F or is frost covered.

Illumination: Interior work areas must be illuminated to provide the same level and angle of illumination as will be available during final inspection.

#### **99-09315C(2) Preparation**

Concrete, mortar, or masonry substrate surfaces which are to receive a mortar bed must not vary more than 1/4-inch in 8 feet from the required plane and must be true, plumb at vertical surfaces, and square at intersection edges.

Surfaces to receive a mortar setting bed or a bond coat must be cleaned to assure a tight bond to the applied material. Cleaning must leave the surface thoroughly roughened and free from laitance, coatings, oil, sand, dust and loose particles.

Saturate the cleaned surfaces with water just before placing mortar or coat the cleaned surfaces with fresh neat cement slurry. If the surface is saturated with water, excess water must be removed and the wetted surfaces uniformly dusted with portland cement. The slurry or wetted cement dust must be broomed to completely coat the surface with a thin and uniform coating just before placing the mortar.

Substrates must be inspected to insure that grounds, anchors, plugs, recessed frames, bucks, drains, electrical work, mechanical work, and similar items in or behind the tile are installed before beginning placing tile.

### **99-09315C(3) Mixing**

Mixing: Mortar and grout must be mechanically mixed under the referenced standards and manufacturer's instructions to accurately proportion materials and water or additive content. Mixing equipment and mixer speeds, mixing containers, mixing time, and other procedures need to produce mortars and grout of uniform quality with optimum performance characteristics must comply with the referenced standards and manufacturer's instructions.

### **99-09315C(4) Schedule**

Floor Tile: Floor tile must be nominal 6 by 6 inch matte porcelain tile. Install tile on mortar bed using a tile bond coat and grout under the *TCNA Handbook for Ceramic, Glass, and Stone Tile Installation*, Method F 112.

### **99-09315C(5) Installation**

#### **99-09315C(5)(a) General**

Tile installation must comply with applicable portions of ANSI A108/A118/A136.1 and *TCNA Handbook for Ceramic, Glass, and Stone Tile Installation*.

All tile must be installed on a bond coat over a setting bed. The setting bed must be (1) a cured cement mortar bed, (2) a prepared, dimensionally stable substrate of concrete, or masonry, or (3) cementitious backer board or other cementitious material.

The back face of the tile must be free of paper, adhesives, fiber mesh, resins, or other materials affecting the bond of the tile to the bedding material.

Tile sheets must have permanent edge bonding or temporary mounting materials on the exposed face. Water soluble or absorbent adhesives must not be used for edge bonding. Temporary mounting materials must allow observation during tile setting operations.

Tile work must extend into recesses and under or behind equipment and fixtures, to form a complete covering without interruptions unless otherwise shown. Work must be terminated neatly at obstructions, edges and corners without disrupting pattern or joint alignments.

Intersections and returns must be accurately formed. Cutting and drilling of tile must be performed without marring visible surfaces. Cut edges of tile abutting trim, finish or built-in items must be carefully ground to produce straight aligned joints. Tile must be closely fit to electrical outlets, piping, fixtures and other penetrations such that plates, collars, or covers overlap the tile.

Cementitious backer board must be installed under ANSI A118.11.

#### **99-09315C(5)(b) Mortar Bed Placement**

The mortar bed, including reinforcement if shown, must be placed, consolidated, and finished to the required thickness.

The mortar bed surface must be true and pitched as shown, without high or low spots. The mortar bed surface must not vary more than 1/8 inch in 8 feet from a plane parallel to the finished tile surface when tile is installed on a cured mortar bed.

In no case must the allowed tolerances result in offsets between adjoining tiles, low spots on finished tile surfaces than can pond water, or finished tile surfaces that are not plumb or not true.

Pea gravel mortar must be tightly compacted so as to fill all voids in the aggregate. Obtain compaction using a stand-up wooden tamper weighing not less than 35 pounds or using a motor driven tamper and leveler.

Pea gravel mortar beds must be damp cured under cover for not less than 72 hours at a temperature of at least 70 degrees F.

Cement mortar beds to receive a tile bond coat must be damp cured under cover for a minimum of 48 hours at a temperature of at least 70 degrees F.

Cement mortar beds to receive an epoxy bond coat must be damp cured under cover for a minimum of 96 hours at a temperature of at least 70 degrees F and allowed to dry thoroughly prior to setting tile.

**99-09315C(5)(c) Shower Pan**

Not Used

**99-09315C(5)(d) Tile Bond Coat**

The tile bond coat mortar must be mixed under the manufacturer's instructions. The consistency of the mixture must be such that ridges formed with the recommended notched trowel must not flow or slump. Reworking will be allowed provided no water or materials are added. The setting bed surfaces must be dampened before placing the bond coat as necessary for tile installation, but the setting bed must not be soaked. Setting bed surfaces for epoxy bond coat must be dry.

The bond coat must be floated onto the cured mortar bed surface with sufficient pressure to cover the surface evenly with no bare spots. The surface area to be covered with the bond coat must be no greater than the area that can be tiled while the bond coat is still plastic. The bond coat must be combed with a notched trowel under the manufacturer's instructions no more than 10 minutes before installing tile. Tile must not be installed on a skinned-over bond coat.

**99-09315C(5)(e) Installing Tile**

Tile must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions and must be set solid and well bonded to the substrate.

Tile set on a tile bond coat must be installed under ANSI A108.5. Tile set on an epoxy mortar must be installed under ANSI A108.6.

Cut tiles must be made with saws. Cut edges must be rubbed with an abrasive stone to bring the edge of the glaze slightly back from the body of the tile. Cuts must be accurately made to neatly fit the tile in place. Cut edges must not be butted against other tile. Cut tile must be at least half the size of a full size tile.

Tile must be installed so that the finished tile surface does not vary more than 1/8 inch in 8 feet from the finished tile surface shown. In no case must there be offsets in adjoining tiles, low spots on finished tile surfaces that can pond water, or finished tile surfaces that are not plumb or true in the completed tile work.

Tiles must be firmly pressed into the freshly notched bond coat. Tile on interior surfaces must be tapped and beat into a true surface and to obtain at least 80 percent coverage by the mortar on the back of each tile. Tile on exterior surfaces must have 100 percent coverage and must be back-buttered immediately before setting the tile.

If tile is face mounted, the paper and glue must be removed within one hour after tile is installed. All tiles that do not meet the requirements for joint and surface tolerances must be adjusted or replaced.

Mortar that exudes into the grout spaces between tiles must be removed to the bottom of tile.

Marble Thresholds: Marble thresholds must be set in same type of setting bed as abutting tile unless otherwise shown.

Joints: Joints between tile must be continuous both vertically and horizontally. Joints must be straight and of uniform and equal width. Where tiles on adjoining surface are the same size, the joints must also align. Joint width must be per the tile manufacturer's instructions.

**99-09315C(5)(f) Grouting Tile**

Grout must be mixed, applied and cured under the manufacturer's instructions and under ANSI A108.10 for cement grout and ANSI A108.9 for epoxy grout.

Spacers, strings, ropes, pegs, glue, paper, and face mounting material must be removed before grouting. Joints between glazed wall tile must be wetted if they have become dry. Joints for epoxy mortar must be dry.

Grouting must not begin until at least 48 hours after installing tile.

A maximum amount of grout must be forced into the joints between tiles under the manufacturer's instructions. The grout must be finished (1) to the depth of the cushion for cushion edge tile and (2) flush with the surface for square edge tile. All gaps and skips in the grout spaces must be filled.

Mortar or mounting mesh must not show through the grouted joints.

The finished grout must have a uniform color and must be smooth without voids, pinholes or low spots.

Expansion joints must be kept free of grout or mortar.

Grout must be protected from freezing or frost for a least 5 days after installation.

#### **99-09315C(5)(g) Miscellaneous Materials**

Expansion Joints:

Expansion joints must be installed at the perimeter of all tile floors and at all substrate control joints and changes in the substrate material. Exterior expansion joint spacing must not exceed 16 feet in any direction.

All expansion joints must be made with sealant over backer rods. The thickness of sealant at the center of expansion joints must not exceed the width of the joint. Joint edges must be primed under the sealant manufacturer's instructions.

Edge Strips: Edge strips must be installed at openings where thresholds have not been shown and the tile floor abuts other flooring materials at the same level. Edge strips must be installed centered under the closed door, or where there is no door, centered in the opening.

Sounding Tile: Tiled surfaces must be sounded with a metal bar or chain for improperly bonded tiles or setting beds. Tiles or setting beds that emit a hollow sound must be replaced.

Replacement: Cracked, chipped, broken, or otherwise defective tiles must be removed and replaced. All tiles that differ more than 1/16-inch in elevation from adjacent tile edges must be removed and replaced.

#### **99-09315C(5)(h) Curing**

After the installation of tile and the grouting of joints, the tile and grout must be cured by keeping the surface continuously damp for at least 72 hours. Curing materials must not stain the tile or grouted joints. Curing methods must not erode away the grout.

After grouting, horizontal tiled surfaces must be closed to traffic, and all tiled surfaces must be kept free from impact, vibration or shock for at least 72 hours.

#### **99-09315C(6) Cleaning and Protection**

Cleaning Tile Surfaces:

All exposed tile surfaces must be cleaned of all grout haze upon completion of grouting. Acids and chemicals used to clean tile must comply with the tile manufacturer's instructions. Cleaners must not be harmful to materials or surfaces of abutting floors, walls, and ceilings. Rinse tile work thoroughly with clean water before and after using acid or chemical cleaners. After cleaning and rinsing, polish tile surfaces using a soft cloth.

Tile work must be cleaned and polished immediately before Contract acceptance. All dirt, grime, stains, paints, grease, and other discoloring agents or foreign materials must be removed.

Protection: Tile surfaces damaged by construction operations must be retiled

#### **99-09315D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-09614 DETECTABLE WARNING SURFACE**

##### **99-09614A General**

##### **99-09614A(1) Summary**

This work consists of installing detectable warning surfaces.

##### **99-09614A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-09614A(3) Submittals**

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data, color and texture samples, installation instructions, and warranty documentation. Submit 2 samples, each at least 6 by 6 inches.

**99-09614A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-09614A(5) Warranty**

The manufacturer must provide a 5-year warranty for the detectable warning surface, guaranteeing replacement when there is a defect in the dome shape, color fastness, conformation, sound-on-cane acoustic quality, resilience, and that attachment will not degrade significantly. Significant degradation means that the product cannot maintain at least 90 percent of its approved design characteristics. Begin warranty period upon Contract acceptance.

**99-09614B Materials****99-09614B(1) General**

Detectable warning surfaces must be listed on the Authorized Material List.

Detectable warning surface must be prefabricated, surface, truncated dome panels. Dimensions and spacing must be as shown. The color of the detectable warning must be yellow complying with FED-STD-595C, Color No. 33538.

Adhesives, fasteners, and sealant must comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

**99-09614B(2) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Deliver materials to the job site in the manufacturer's original and unopened containers that bear labels showing type of material. Package finished surfaces with protective wrappings to protect panels from residue before and during installation.

**99-09614C Construction**

Install securely under the manufacturer's installation instructions.

**99-09614D Payment**

Not Used

**99-09659 RESILIENT BASE****99-09659A General****99-09659A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing resilient base.

**99-09659A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-09659A(3) Submittals**

Submit the manufacturer's descriptive data, installation instructions, and samples of resilient base. Samples must be at least 2 inches in length. Submit the manufacturer's color palette for finish color selection.

**99-09659A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-09659B Materials**

Resilient Base: Resilient base must be manufacturer's best grade, rubber or vinyl base, with premolded internal and external corner pieces. The height and color must be as shown.

Adhesive: Adhesive must be per the base manufacturer's instructions.

**99-09659C Construction**

Bases must be firmly and completely attached to walls with adhesive and must be accurately scribed to trim, molding, and cabinets. All joints must be tight fitting. Bases between premolded corners or other termini must be (1) installed continuous or (2) installed using 4-foot minimum standard manufactured lengths. Filler pieces must be not less than 18 inches.

**99-09659D Payment**

Not Used

**99-09661 VINYL COMPOSITION TILE****99-09661A General****99-09661A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing vinyl composition tile.

Vinyl composition tile consists of vinyl composition tile, edger strips, floor wax, and tile manufacturer's recommended primers and adhesives.

**99-09661A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-09661A(3) Submittals**

Manufacturer's descriptive data, installation instructions, color and pattern samples must be submitted. Samples of tile must be 12 by 12 inches in size.

**99-09661A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-09661B Materials**

Vinyl Composition Tile: Vinyl composition tile must be slip resistant type, semi-flexible, 3/32-inch minimum thickness, 12 by 12 inch tile complying with ASTM F 1066, Type IV. Color and pattern must be as shown.

Primer, Leveling Compound Crack Filler and Adhesives: Primer, leveling compound crack filler and adhesives must be waterproof types as recommended by the tile manufacturer.

Wax: Wax must be water emulsion, self-polishing type containing not less than 16 percent wax solids, wetting agents, and a nonslip agent. The wax must meet UL antislip standards.

Edger Strips: Edger strips must be commercial quality, stainless steel or aluminum.

**99-09661C Construction****99-09661C(1) Preparation**

Before placing adhesives, all surfaces to receive vinyl composition tile must be made free of localized depressions or bumps. Bumps must be ground flat. Holes, depressions, and cracks must be filled with crack filler or leveling compound.

Immediately prior to application of the tile flooring, the surface to be covered must be thoroughly dry, free of paint, oil, grease, mortar, plaster droppings, scaly surfaces, or other irregularities and must be broom clean. Primer, when recommended, must be thoroughly brushed on the surface at the rate recommended by the adhesive manufacturer and must be completely dry before the application of adhesives.

The rooms where tile is to be installed must be maintained at a temperature of at least 70 degrees F for not less than 72 hours before installation, during installation and for 5 days after installation.

**99-09661C(2) Application**

Tile must be laid to a true, straight, smooth and even finished surface in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Joints must be tight fitting. Floor covering must be placed before floor

mounted fixtures are installed. After tile has been set, the finished surface must be rolled and crossrolled with a roller weighing 100 pounds or more.

Edger strips must be installed at free edges.

Where tile patterns between rooms differ, the pattern break at openings must occur at the centerline of the common wall.

Upon completion of the tile application, all stains, surplus adhesive, dirt and debris resulting from the work must be removed and the floor left broom clean. Tile must be protected from damage at all times during construction. As a last order of work, tile must be washed with soap and warm water, rinsed, and then polished under the tile manufacturer's instructions. Not less than 2 applications of wax must be placed on the tile flooring.

**Patching Existing Tiled Floors:**

Tile for patching existing floors must closely match the color and pattern of the existing adjacent floor tile, except tile of contrasting color and pattern may be used when authorized by the Engineer.

If the size of existing tile on floors which are to be patched cannot be matched, enough existing tile must be removed to permit the installation of full sized 12 by 12 inch tiles. The limits of existing tile removal and new tile installation must be authorized by the Engineer.

**Replacement of Existing Tile:** Replacement of existing tile flooring where ordered by the Engineer is change order work.

#### **99-09661D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-09900 PAINTING**

##### **99-09900A General**

##### **99-09900A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of preparing surfaces to receive coatings and applying coatings.

The coatings specified in this section are in addition to any factory finishes, shop priming, or surface treatment described.

##### **99-09900A(2) Definitions**

**Detergent Wash:** Removal of dirt and water-soluble chemicals by scrubbing with a solution of detergent and water, and removal of all solution and residues with clean water.

**Hand Cleaning:** Removal of dirt, loose rust, mill scale, excess base material, filler, aluminum oxide, chalking paint, peeling paint, or paint that is not firmly bonded to the surfaces by using hand or powered wire brushes, hand scraping tools, power grinders, or sandpaper and removal of all loose particles and dust prior to coating.

**Mildew Wash:** Removal of mildew by scrubbing with a solution of detergent, hypochlorite-type household bleach, and warm water, and removal of all solution and residues with clean water.

##### **Abrasive Blasting:**

Removal of loosely adhering paint, dirt, rust, mill scale, efflorescence, weak concrete, or laitance, must be by the use of airborne abrasives. Loose particles, dust, and abrasives must be removed by blasting with clean, oil-free air.

Abrasives must be limited to mineral grit, steel grit, or steel shot, and must be graded to produce the surface profile recommended in the manufacturer's data sheet.

**Steam Cleaning:** Removal of oil, grease, dirt, or other foreign matter by using steam generated by commercial steam cleaning equipment, from a solution of water and steam cleaning compounds, and removal of all residues and cleaning compounds with clean water.

**TSP Wash:** Removal of oil, grease, dirt, paint gloss, and other foreign matter by scrubbing with a solution of trisodium phosphate and warm water, and removal of all solution and residues with clean water.

**Water Blasting:** Removal of dirt, loose scale, chalking, or peeling paint by low-pressure water cleaning. Water blasting must be performed under SSPC-SP12 and must produce a surface cleanliness meeting SSPC-SP12-WJ4. Equipment used must have a minimum flow rate of 1.5 gpm. If a detergent solution is used, it must be biodegradable and must be removed from all surfaces with clean water.

### **99-09900A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

Manufacturer's descriptive data, a materials list, and color samples must be submitted.

Product descriptive data must include product description, manufacturer's instructions for product mixing, thinning, tinting, handling, site environmental requirements, product application, and drying time.

Materials list must include manufacturer's name, trade name, and product numbers for each type coating to be applied.

Samples: Submit color samples. Samples must be manufacturer's color cards, nominally 2 by 3 inches for each color of coating shown. Color samples for stains must be submitted on wood of the same species, color, and texture as the wood to receive the stain.

### **99-09900A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Regulatory Requirements: Coatings and applications must comply with the rules for control of VOC emissions adopted by the Air Quality Management District (AQMD) in the air basin in which the coatings are applied.

### **99-09900A(5) Site Environmental Requirements**

Coatings must be applied under the environmental constraints specified in the manufacturer's instructions. These conditions must be maintained until the coating has cured and is ready for recoat.

Continuous ventilation must be provided during application of the coatings.

Adequate lighting must be provided while surfaces are being prepared for coatings and during coating applications.

### **99-09900A(6) Maintenance Stock**

Upon completion of coating work, deliver a full one-gallon container of each type and color of finish coat and stain used to the Engineer. Containers must be tightly sealed, have the manufacturer's standard product label, and be labeled with color, texture, and room locations where used.

### **99-09900B Materials**

#### **99-09900B(1) General**

Products for each coating system must be from a single manufacturer and must comply with the Detailed Performance Standards of the Master Painters Institute (MPI). Each product must be shown on the MPI Approved Products List unless otherwise specified.

#### **99-09900B(2) Delivery, Storage, and Handling**

Products must be delivered to the site in sealed, labeled containers and stored in a well-ventilated area at an ambient air temperature of at least 45 degrees F. Container labeling must include manufacturer's name, type of coating, trade name, color designation, drying time, and instructions for tinting, mixing, and thinning.

### **99-09900C Construction**

#### **99-09900C(1) Inspection**

Coatings must not be applied until surface preparation has been authorized by the Engineer. Notify the Engineer at least 3 business days before application of coatings.

## **99-09900C(2) Surface Preparation**

Prepare surfaces for coating under the coating manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise specified.

Remove hardware, cover plates, light fixture trim, and similar items before preparing surfaces for coating. Following the application of the finish coating, the removed items must be reset in their original locations.

Wood:

Lightly sand exterior surfaces no more than 24 hours before applying coatings.

Apply a sealer under the coating manufacturer's instructions to knots, sap, pitch, tar, creosote, and other bleeding substances.

After applying the prime coat, all nail holes, cracks, open joints, dents, scars, and surface irregularities must be filled, hand cleaned, and spot primed to provide smooth surfaces before applying finish coats.

Irregularities in wood surfaces to receive a transparent stain finish must be filled and hand cleaned after the first coat of stain has been applied. The color of the filler must match the color of the stained wood.

Irregularities in wood surfaces to receive a clear finish must be filled and hand cleaned before applying coatings. The color of the filler must match the color of the coated wood.

Galvanized Metal:

New surfaces must be roughened by hand sanding or light abrasive blasting. Galvanizing must not be removed during cleaning or roughening.

Damaged or corroded areas must be cleaned and given 2 spot applications of a coating that complies with the Detailed Performance Standards of the MPI, and listed on MPI List "Number 18, Primer, Zinc Rich, Organic."

Steel and Other Ferrous Metals: Surface must be cleaned under SSPC-SP 1. Surface profile must be as required for the coating system specified.

Gypsum Board: Holes, cracks, and other surface imperfections must be filled with joint compound or suitable filler before applying coatings. Taped joints and filled areas must be hand sanded to remove excess joint compound and filler.

Cement Plaster: New plaster must be cured at least 14 days before coating. Cracks, holes, and surface imperfections must be filled with patching plaster and hand textured to match adjacent surfaces.

## **99-09900C(3) Application**

Coatings must be applied under the manufacturer's instructions and at the application rates recommended by the manufacturer to achieve the dry film thickness stated in the coating technical data sheet.

Mixing, thinning and tinting must comply with the manufacturer's instructions. After thinning, the coating must comply with the regulatory requirements.

Coatings must be applied only when surfaces are dry and properly prepared.

Cleaning and painting must be scheduled so that dust and other contaminants from the cleaning process do not fall on wet, newly coated surfaces.

Materials required to be coated must have coatings applied to all exposed surfaces, including the tops and bottoms of wood and metal doors, the insides of cabinets, and other surfaces not normally visible from eye level.

Surface Finish Application:

Each coat must be applied to a uniform finish. Finished surfaces must be free of surface deviations and imperfections such as skips, cloudiness, spotting, holidays, laps, brush marks, runs, sags,

curtains, ropiness, improper cutting in, overspray, drips, ridges, waves, and variations in color and texture.

Each application of a multiple application finish system must closely resemble the final color coat, except each application must provide enough contrast in shade to distinguish the separate applications.

#### Work Required Between Applications:

Each application of material must be cured under the coating manufacturer's instructions before applying the next coating.

Enamels and clear finishes must be lightly sanded, dusted, and wiped clean between applications.

Stain blocking primer must be spot applied whenever bleeding substances are visible through the previous application of a coating.

**Timing of Applications:** The first application of the coating system must be during the same work shift that the final surface preparation was performed. Additional coats must be applied as soon as the required drying time of the preceding coat, specified in the coating manufacturer's instructions, has been met.

#### Application Methods:

Coatings must be applied by brush, roller or spray. Rollers must not leave a stippled texture in the paint film. Extension handles for rollers must not be greater than 6 feet in length.

If spray methods are used, surface deviations and imperfections such as overspray, thickness deviations, lap marks, and orange peel must be considered as evidence the work is unsatisfactory and you must apply the remainder of the coating by brush or roller, as authorized by the Engineer.

**Back Priming:** The first application of the coating system must be applied to all wood surfaces (face, back, edges, and ends) of wood materials that are not factory coated, immediately upon delivery to the job site. Surfaces of interior finish woodwork that adjoin concrete or masonry must be coated with one application of exterior wood primer before installation.

**Patches in Previously Coated Surfaces:** Where patches are made on surfaces of previously coated walls or ceilings, the entire surface to corners on every side of the patch must be coated with at least 1 application of the finish coat.

#### Finishing Electrical Components:

Both sides and all surfaces, including edges and back of wood mounting panels for electrical and telephone equipment must be finish coated before installing equipment.

#### **99-09900C(4) Cleaning**

Upon completion of all operations, the coated surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned of dust, dirt, grease, or other unsightly materials or substances.

Surfaces marred or damaged as a result of your operations must be repaired, to match the condition of the surfaces before the beginning of your operations.

#### **99-09900C(5) Protection**

Provide protective devices, such as tarps, screens or covers, as necessary to prevent damage to the work and to other property or persons from all cleaning and painting operations.

Paint or paint stains on surfaces not designated to be painted must be removed at your expense and the original surface must be restored.

#### **99-09900C(6) Coating System**

The surfaces to be coated must be as described. When a coating system is not described for a surface to be finish coated, use the coating system as specified below for the substrate material. The number of

applications specified for each coating system specified is a minimum. Additional coats must be applied if necessary to obtain a uniform color, texture, appearance, or required dry film thickness.

#### SYSTEM 1 - CEMENT PLASTER AND CONCRETE

##### 2 Finish Coats:

Flat: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 1, MPI List Number 10  
Semi-Gloss: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 5, MPI List Number 11

#### SYSTEM 2 - GALVANIZED METAL

##### 2 Finish Coats:

Flat: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 1, MPI List Number 10  
Eggshell-like: Light Industrial coating, Water Based, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 3, MPI List Number 161  
Semi-Gloss: Light Industrial coating, Water Based, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 5, MPI List Number 163  
Gloss: Light Industrial coating, Water Based, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 6, MPI List Number 164

#### SYSTEM 3 - GYPSUM BOARD

##### One Prime Coat:

Primer Sealer: Latex, Interior, MPI List Number 50

##### 2 Finish Coats:

Flat: Latex, Interior, MPI Gloss Level 1, MPI List Number 53  
Velvet-like: Latex, Interior, MPI Gloss Level 2, MPI List Number 44  
Semi-Gloss: Latex, Interior, MPI Gloss Level 5, MPI List Number 54  
Gloss: Latex, Interior, MPI Gloss Level 6, MPI List Number 114

#### SYSTEM 4 - STEEL AND OTHER FERROUS METALS, SEMI-CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENT

##### VISIBLE IN FINISHED WORK:

##### 2 Prime Coats:

Primer: Rust Inhibitive, Water Based, MPI List Number 107

##### 2 Finish Coats:

Flat: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 1, MPI List Number 10  
Eggshell-like: Light Industrial coating, Water Based, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 3, MPI List Number 161  
Semi-Gloss: Light Industrial coating, Water Based, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 5, MPI List Number 163  
Gloss: Light Industrial coating, Water Based, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 6, MPI List Number 164

##### NOT VISIBLE IN FINISHED WORK:

##### 2 Prime Coats:

Primer: Rust Inhibitive, Water Based, MPI List Number 107

#### SYSTEM 5 - WOOD, PAINTED

##### 1 Prime Coat:

Primer: Latex for Exterior Wood, MPI List Number 6

2 Finish Coats:

Flat: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 1, MPI List Number 10  
Low Sheen: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 3/4, MPI List Number 15  
Semi-Gloss: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 5, MPI List Number 11  
Gloss: Latex, Exterior, MPI Gloss Level 6, MPI List Number 119

#### SYSTEM 6 - WOOD, TRANSPARENT STAIN FINISH

2 Finish Coats:

Semi-Transparent: Stain, Exterior, Water based, MPI List Number 156

#### **99-09900C(7) Color Schedule**

Colors must be as shown.

#### **99-09900D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-09986 FOAM CLADDING**

##### **99-09986A General**

##### **99-09986A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing foam cladding.

Foam cladding includes foam cladding, fasteners, and other materials which are required for the complete installation of the foam cladding system.

##### **99-09986A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-09986A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

##### **99-09986A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and standards: Foam cladding must have a flame- spread rating not to exceed 75 and a smoke density not to exceed 450 when tested under UBC Standard No. 8- 1. .

##### **99-09986B Materials**

Foam cladding: Foam cladding must be rigid rectangular boards of polyisocyanurate foam.

Foam cladding tape: Foam cladding tape must be as recommended by the foam cladding manufacturer.

Adhesive: Adhesive must be construction grade panel adhesive as recommended by the insulation manufacturer, complying with VOC requirements.

PVC strips: PVC strips must be interlocking male and female white PVC strips.

Fasteners: Fasteners must be concrete nails; Bostich, Pneumatic Nail System; Buildex, Tapcon Fasteners; or equal.

##### **99-09986C Construction**

Installation of foam cladding:

The preparation of the wall surfaces and the installation of insulation must comply with the manufacturer's instructions and as described herein.

All joints between foam cladding must be taped.

Foam cladding with broken or crushed corners or edges must be trimmed free of such defects or must be discarded. Replacement boards less than 12 inches wide must not be used.

Damaged foam cladding in the completed work must be removed and replaced. Foam cladding that has been wet or is wet will be considered damaged.

**99-09986D Payment**

Not Used

**99-10 SPECIALTIES**

**99-10162 METAL TOILET PARTITIONS**

**99-10162A General**

**99-10.04A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing metal toilet partitions.

**99-10162A(2) System Description**

The system must consist of doors, floor anchored pilasters and shoes, fasteners, anchorages, and hardware. Internal reinforcement must be provided at all fasteners, anchorages, hardware, and accessories.

Doors, and pilasters must be stainless steel with a No. 4 satin finish.

**99-10162A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-10162A(4) Submittals**

Manufacturer's descriptive data, catalog cuts, and installation instructions must be submitted.

Submit shop drawings that show the plan layout, door and panel elevations, and all details required for the complete installation and anchorage of the partition system.

**99-10162A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-10162B Materials**

Doors:

Doors must be flush, one-inch thick, formed of two 0.030-inch (22-gage) Type 304 stainless steel sheets over a honeycomb core. Doors must have formed edges sealed with a continuous oval crown locking strip, and must be mitered, welded, and finished at the corners.

Doors must have controlled action hinges, with vertical pintle and ball bearing roller operating on adjustable cams, or moving parts of nylon and stainless steel. Top pivots must be recessed into edges of doors.

Doors must be provided with slide bar latch and a combination coat/hat hook and door stop, except as otherwise specified.

In addition to the above, doors on stalls designated as accessible and ambulatory accessible must be furnished with an automatic door closing device and U-shaped door pulls, located immediately below the latch on the inside and outside of the door.

Pilasters: Pilasters must be 1-1/4 inches thick, of the same construction as the doors and panels, except face sheets must be 0.048 inch stainless steel (18-gage), with adjustable, leveling base incorporating two 3/8-inch diameter stud expansion anchors with leveling nuts.

Fasteners and Anchorages: Fasteners and anchorages must be stainless steel with vandal resistant heads.

Hardware: Hardware must be highly polished chromium plated, cast alloy, or heavy duty anodized aluminum.

Pilasters Anchors: Pilasters anchors must be integral stud anchor type or internally threaded expansion sleeve type with single cone expander. Self-drilling type anchorage must not be used.

Pilaster Shoes: Pilaster shoes must be one-piece, stainless steel, with concealed hold down clips, and of sufficient height to completely cover the base and anchors.

**99-10162C Construction**

**99-10162C(1) Installation**

Metal toilet pilasters and doors must be installed rigidly, securely, plumb, true, and under the manufacturer's instructions. All horizontal lines must be level.

Blocking must be provided in walls to receive anchorages.

Pilasters must be anchored with at least 3 brackets at each wall. Two anchors must be used to fasten each pilaster base to the floor.

Doors must not bind during opening and closing. The clearance between the door edges and pilasters must be uniform, equidistant, and must not exceed 3/16 inch. Hinges must be adjusted to hold doors ajar when unlatched. Doors on stalls designated as accessible must return to the closed position.

Drilling, cutting, and fitting of wall and floor finishes must be concealed by the completed installation.

**99-10162C(2) Clean-up**

Toilet partitions must be cleaned, polished, and free of all defects. Chipped, dented, scratched, or otherwise damaged work must be replaced at your expense.

**99-10162D Payment**

Not Used

**99-10202 LOUVERS AND ORNAMENTAL VENTS**

**99-10202A General**

**99-10202A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing louvers and ornamental vents.

**99-10202A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-10202A(3) Submittals**

Manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions must be submitted.

**99-10202A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-10202B Materials**

Louvers:

Louvers must be factory fabricated units of extruded aluminum alloy not less than 0.081 inch thick (12-gage) with standard "Z" type blades, and removable bronze mesh insect screens mounted on the inside of the units.

Louvers must have integral caulking strips and retaining beads.

The finish on louvers must be anodized with the color as shown.

Ornamental Vents:

Ornamental vents must be perforated, plain steel cold rolled metal. Pattern, size, thickness, color and finish must be as shown . Provide insect screen similar to louvers.

**99-10202C Construction****99-10202C(1) Installation**

Louvers must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions. The completed louver installation must be weather tight.

Ornamental vents must be installed as shown.

**99-10202C(2) Painting**

Ornamental vents must be cleaned, prepared and painted under section 99-09900.

**99-10202D Payment**

Not Used

**99-10445 SIGNS****99-10445A General****99-10445A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing signs.

**99-10445A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-10445A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's descriptive data for sign materials, graphics, and fastening hardware must be submitted.

Manufacturer's standard color palette for acrylic signs must be submitted. The Engineer will select background and character colors from the standard color palette.

Certificate of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance for the sheet aluminum.

**99-10445A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Regulatory Requirements: Identification, directional, informational, exit, and accessibility signs and symbols must comply with the Identification symbols, CBC Section 11B-703 .

**99-10445B Materials**

Sign Colors: The color white must comply with FED-STD-595C, Color No. 17886. The color blue must comply with FED-STD-595C, Color No. 15090. The color black must comply with FED-STD-595C, Color No. 17038.

Signs:

Signs must be scratch resistant, non-static, fire retardant, washable acrylic laminate with a non-glare surface, not less than 1/8-inch thick.

International symbol of accessibility entrance sign may be a pressure sensitive decal.

Symbols: Symbols must be scratch resistant, non-static, fire retardant, washable acrylic. Symbol colors must be in contrast to door color.

Fastening Hardware and Material: Fastening hardware and material must be as recommended by the sign manufacturer. Fasteners must be noncorrosive.

**99-10445C Construction**

Signs and symbols must be fastened or secured to clean, finished surfaces under the sign manufacturer's instructions. Signs must be installed at a location and height as shown.

Metal signs must be attached securely with galvanized or cadmium plated fasteners.

## **99-10445D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-10501 WARDROBE LOCKERS**

### **99-10501A General**

#### **99-10501A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing wardrobe lockers.

#### **99-10501A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-10501A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

Manufacturer's descriptive data, installation instructions, and standard color palette must be submitted.

Unless otherwise shown, the color will be selected by the Engineer from the standard color palette after the award of the contract.

#### **99-10501A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

### **99-10501B Materials**

#### **99-10501B(1) General**

Available Manufacturers: Metal lockers must be Art Metal Products; Lyon Metal Products; Republic Storage Systems; or equal.

Lockers:

Lockers must be standard, factory fabricated steel units. Framing must be 0.060 inch thick (16-gage) and face sheets must be 0.024 inch (24-gage), except door face sheets must be 0.060 inch (16-gage).

Lockers must be equipped with the following: hat shelf located approximately 10 inches below the top of the wardrobe locker, side to side coat rod, coat hook, louver vents at top and bottom of door, nonbreakable grip and turn handle, provisions for a padlock, lockbar with 3-point latching contact with door frame and 1 1/2 pair full looped leaf hinges. Accessible locker must be one tier unit and have compliant door hardware of lever type, and compliant height of rod, hook and shelf centered between 34" and 44" above adjacent floor.

The approximate dimensions of the wardrobe lockers must be 15 inches wide, 18 inches deep and 72 inches high.

Closed Base: Closed base must be the manufacturer's standard continuous 6-inch base, fabricated of the same material and designed for use with the lockers provided. Bottoms must be flanged inward for stiffening. Bases must have the same finish as the locker units.

Top: Top must be the manufacturer's standard continuous sloping top with end closure as needed, fabricated of the same material and designed for use with the lockers provided. Tops must have the same finish as the locker units.

#### **99-10501B(2) Shop Fabrication**

Shop Assembly:

Lockers must be fabricated square, rigid, and without warp, with metal faces flat and free of dents or distortion.

Frame joints and seams must be welded. Exposed welds must be ground smooth. Hinge and latch connections must be welded or riveted.

Bolts must be used for assembly and mounting lockers components. Bolt or rivet heads on fronts of locker doors or frame must not be exposed.

Factory Finish: Lockers must be chemically pretreated with degreasing and phosphatizing process. Wardrobe lockers must have a baked enamel finish on all surfaces, exposed and concealed.

### **99-10501C Construction**

Lockers must be mounted on closed bases at locations shown under the manufacturer's instructions for plumb, level, rigid, and flush installation.

Wardrobe lockers must be bolted together at tops and bottoms. The backs of the end lockers must be bolted to wall anchors with ¼-inch bolts installed near the tops of the wardrobe lockers as instructed by the locker manufacturer.

Trim, sloping tops, and metal filler panels, if required, must be installed using concealed fasteners to provide flush, hairline joints against adjacent surfaces.

The number of lockers must be as shown.

### **99-10501D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-10522 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**

### **99-10522A General**

#### **99-10522A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing fire extinguishers with mounting brackets.

#### **99-10522A(2) References**

Fire Extinguishers must comply with the requirements in California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Division 1, Chapter 3, "Portable Fire Extinguishers."

#### **99-10522A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-10522A(4) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions must be submitted.

#### **99-10522A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: Fire extinguishers must be Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual Laboratories approved for the type, rating, and classification of extinguisher specified.

### **99-10522B Materials**

#### **99-10522B(1) Manufacturers**

Acceptable Manufacturers: Manufacturers must be J. L. Industries; Larsen's Manufacturing; Potter-Roemer; or equal.

#### **99-10522B(2) Components**

Fire Extinguisher: Fire extinguisher must be fully charged, multi-purpose dry chemical type, with charge indicator, hose and nozzle, and attached service record tag. Fire extinguisher must be of the capacity and type rating shown.

Mounting Bracket: Mounting bracket must be the manufacturer's standard painted, surface mounted type.

### **99-10522C Construction**

#### **99-10522C(1) Installation**

Fire extinguishers must be installed in locations and at mounting heights shown, or if not shown, at a height of 48 inches from the finished floor to the top of the fire extinguisher.

Fire extinguisher mounting brackets must be attached to structure, square and plumb, under the manufacturer's instructions.

**99-10522C(2) Identification**

Bracket-mounted: Extinguishers must be identified with red letter decals spelling "FIRE EXTINGUISHER" applied to wall surface. Letter size, style, and location as selected by the Engineer.

**99-10522C(3) Servicing**

Fire extinguishers must be serviced, charged, and tagged not more than 5 days prior to contract acceptance.

**99-10522D Payment**

Not Used

**99-10751 TELEPHONE SHELTER**

**99-10751A General**

**99-10751A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing a telephone shelter.

**99-10751A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-10751A(3) Submittals**

Manufacturer's descriptive data, installation and anchoring instructions, and standard color palette for porcelain enamel colors must be submitted.

**99-10751A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

**99-10751B Materials**

Telephone shelter must be pedestal mounted, single, illuminated, walk-in type shelter approximately 50 inches in height. The tapered width must vary from not more than 20 inches at the front to not less than 20 inches at the back panel. Overall depth must be not less than 32 inches. The shelter must have satin finished, anodized aluminum frame and top; bronze tinted, tempered safety glass side panels; porcelain enameled steel body and pedestal; stainless steel shelf; and internally illuminated header, side signs and dome.

The pedestal anchor plate and anchorage fasteners must be covered with a stainless steel escutcheon. Pedestal must have an access opening with vandal resistant cover.

The tapered side panels must be locked into an aluminum frame with continuous moisture and sun resistant vinyl gaskets.

Signs on both sides and the front of the headers must read: "PHONE".

Illumination must be automatically operated by a photoelectric cell at the shelter.

The size of the telephone apparatus box required for the shelter must be verified with the telephone company before ordering the shelter.

Electrical service and telephone service conduit and conductors must comply with section 99-16.

**99-10751C Construction**

The telephone shelter must be installed and anchored rigidly and securely under the manufacturer's instructions.

Electrical Service: Electrical service conduits and conductors must be installed as shown.

Telephone Service:

Conduits for the telephone service conductors must be installed as shown. A pull wire must be installed in the telephone conduit and must be doubled back into the conduit at both ends.

The telephone company must furnish and install the telephone set, apparatus box, and telephone service conductors under "Utility Connection" in section 99-1.

#### **99-10751D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-10802 TOILET ROOM ACCESSORIES**

##### **99-10802A General**

##### **99-10802A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing toilet room accessories.

##### **99-10802A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-10802A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Manufacturer's descriptive data, installation instructions, and details must be submitted.

Certificates of Compliance: Submit a certificate of compliance for grab bars. Certificates of compliance must include written confirmation that the grab bars, backing, mounting devices, fasteners and their installation comply with the requirements in Structural strength, CBC Section 11B-609.8.

##### **99-10802A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Regulatory Requirements: Accessibility products must comply with CBC Chapter 11B, Division 6 Plumbing Elements and Facilities. Grab bars must comply with Grab bars, CBC Section 11B-609.

##### **99-10802B Materials**

Toilet Tissue Dispenser: Toilet tissue dispenser must be dual roll, surface mounted, lockable, stainless steel with satin finish, and approximately 6 by 11-1/2 by 6 inches in size. Dispenser must utilize standard toilet tissue rolls. The top roll must automatically drop into place after the bottom roll is depleted. One dispenser per toilet stall.

Soap Dispenser System: Soap dispenser system must be wall-mounted and must have multiple, gravity feed, plunger type dispensing valves, and a remote stainless steel liquid soap reservoir equipped with soap level indicator, outlet valves, and brass tubing and fittings. Brass tubing and fittings must be as recommended by the dispenser manufacturer. Dispensing valves must be stainless steel and chrome plated brass construction and capable of delivering fixed amounts of liquid soap in lather form. The valves must be vandal resistant and project not more than 3 1/2 inches from the wall and must not be removable from within the restroom. Maximum operating force must be 5 pounds. One system per toilet room, and one dispensing valve per lavatory.

Toilet Seat Cover Dispenser: Toilet seat cover dispenser must be surface mounted, stainless steel with satin finish, and approximately 15 by 11-1/2 by 2 inches in size. One dispenser per toilet stall and wheelchair accessible compartment.

Napkin Receptacle: Napkin receptacle must be surface mounted, stainless steel with satin finish, hinged top and bottom, and have approximately one gallon capacity container with disposable liner. One receptacle per women's toilet stall.

Grab Bar: Grab bar must be stainless steel with satin finish, and concealed, integral mounting flanges.

Electric Hand Dryer:

Electric hand dryer must be a surface-mounted, 120-volt, 13-ampere unit with a maximum lockout timer of 35 seconds. Hand dryer must be mounted on a heavy duty backing plate with 2 chrome plated tamper resistant bolts. The backing plate must have two 7/8-inch diameter electrical access holes, and must be attached to the wall with four thru-wall, concealed mounting bolts. Hand dryer

cover plate must be one piece, heavy duty, rib-reinforced, die-cast zinc alloy, painted with an electrostatically applied white epoxy and chip-proof finish paint. Nozzle must be fixed in the downward air position.

The hand dryer motor must be 460 watts minimum, series commutated, 20,000 RPM, through-flow discharge blower motor. The fan and motor combination must produce an air velocity of 16,000 linear feet per minute at the air outlet, and 14,000 linear feet per minute at a distance of 4 inches away from the air outlet. Fan and motor assembly must be insulated from the housing by a resilient rubber mounting.

The hand dryer element must be 900-watt, nichrome wire heating element protected by an automatic resetting high temperature limit control switch that opens when air flow stops, and automatically re-closes when air flow resumes. The heating element must produce an air temperature of up to 135 degrees F at a distance of 4 inches away from the air outlet, at a 72 degrees F ambient room temperature.

The hand dryer must be activated by an infrared optical sensor located adjacent to the air outlet. The hand dryer must operate as long as hands are under the air outlet, for the maximum lockout time of 35 seconds. Under normal conditions of atmospheric temperature, hand dryer must be able to dry the hands within 15 seconds.

**99-10802C Construction**

Toilet room accessories must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions. Fasteners for mounting toilet room accessories must be concealed and vandal resistant.

Expansion anchors must be used for mounting accessories on masonry or concrete walls.

Toilet room accessories must be mounted after painting work has been completed.

All toilet room accessories must be mounted plumb, secure, and rigid.

Grab bars and their fasteners must be installed under the requirements in Grab bars, CBC Section 11B-609

**99-10802D Payment**

Not Used

**99-11 EQUIPMENT**

Not Used

**99-12 FURNISHINGS**

Not Used

**99-13 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION**

Not Used

**99-14 CONVEYING SYSTEMS**

Not Used

**99-15 MECHANICAL**

**99-15050 MECHANICAL WORK**

**99-15050A General**

**99-15050A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of performing mechanical work.

Mechanical work must include furnishing all labor, materials, equipment and services required for providing heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and plumbing.

Earthwork, foundations, sheet metal, painting, electrical, and such other work incidental and necessary to the proper installation and operation of the mechanical work must comply with the requirements described for similar type work elsewhere.

System layouts are generally diagrammatic and location of equipment is approximate. Exact routing of pipes, ducts, etc., and location of equipment is to be governed by structural conditions and obstructions. Equipment requiring maintenance and inspection is to be readily accessible.

Roof penetrations must be flashed and sealed watertight under section 99-07620.

**99-15050A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-15050A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

A list of materials and equipment to be installed, manufacturer's descriptive data, and such other data as may be requested by the Engineer must be submitted.

Manufacturer's descriptive data must include complete description, performance data, and installation instructions for the materials and equipment described. Control and wiring diagrams, rough-in dimensions for plumbing fixtures, and component layout must be included where applicable.

Manufacturer's descriptive data must be submitted for the following:

- Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories
- Valves and Fittings
- Piping
- Drinking Fountains
- Water Chillers
- Water Heaters
- HVAC Equipment
- Emergency Eye Wash

**99-15050A(4) Closeout Submittals**

Operation and Maintenance Manuals:

Prior to the completion of the contract, submit 3 identified copies of the operation and maintenance instructions with parts lists for the equipment used. The instructions and parts lists must be indexed and bound in a manual form and must be complete and adequate for the equipment installed. Inadequate or incomplete material will be returned. Resubmit adequate and complete manuals at no expense to the State.

Operation and maintenance manuals must be submitted for the following equipment:

- Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories
- Drinking Fountains
- Water Chiller
- Water Heaters
- HVAC Equipment

**99-15050A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: Mechanical work, including equipment, materials and installation, must comply with the CBC: CMC; CPC; CEC; the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards; and 8 CA Code of Regs, Ch 4, Division of Industrial Safety (DIS).

**99-15050A(6) Warranty**

Warranties and Guarantees: Manufacturer's warranties and guarantees for materials or equipment used in the work must be delivered to the Engineer at the job site prior to acceptance of the contract.

## **99-15050A(7) System Identification**

Piping:

Identification of piping, must be as shown or as follows:

Above Ground Piping: Markers must be provided on lines which are either exposed or concealed in accessible spaces. For piping systems, except drain and vent lines, indicate the fluid conveyed or its abbreviation; either by preprinted markers or stenciled markings, and include arrows to show the direction of flow. Colors must comply with ANSI Standard: A13.1.

## **99-15050B Materials**

Not Used

## **99-15050C Construction**

Not Used

## **99-15050D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-15060 PIPE, FITTINGS, AND VALVES**

### **99-15060A General**

#### **99-15060A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing pipes, fittings, and valves. Pipe, fittings, and valves must include such plumbing and piping accessories and appurtenances, not mentioned, that are required for the proper installation and operation of the plumbing and piping systems.

All piping insulation and wrapping material must comply with the requirements under section 99-15250.

The pipe sizes shown are nominal inside diameter. No change in the pipe size shown will be permitted without authorization from the Engineer.

The pipe and fitting classes and material descriptions must be as described. No change in class or description will be permitted without authorization from the Engineer.

#### **99-15060A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-15060A(3) Submittals**

Test Reports: Certified test reports signed by you and the supervisor who performed testing work.

#### **99-15060A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards: Pipe, fittings, and valves must be installed under the CPC, the manufacturer's instructions, and the requirements described herein.

## **99-15060B Materials**

### **99-15060B(1) Pipe and Fittings (Class and Description)**

C1: Hub and plain end cast iron soil pipe with neoprene gaskets complying with Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute's Standard 301. Pipe, fittings, and gaskets must be of one manufacturer.

C2: Hubless cast iron soil pipe with neoprene gaskets, corrugated stainless steel shields and stainless steel clamps complying with Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute's Standard 301. Joint materials must be furnished by pipe manufacturer.

H1: Type DWV hard copper tubing complying with ASTM B 306, with DWV drainage fittings, stop type couplings and threaded adapters.

H2: Type K hard copper tubing complying with ASTM B 88, with wrought copper or cast bronze solder joint pressure fittings, stop type couplings and threaded adapters. Solder must be lead-free.

H3: Type L hard copper tubing complying with ASTM B 88, with wrought copper or cast bronze solder joint pressure fittings, stop type couplings and threaded adapters. Solder must be lead-free.

Unions (for Steel Pipe): Unions (for steel pipe) must be 250 psi, threaded malleable iron, ground joint, brass to iron seat, galvanized or black to match piping.

Unions (for Copper or Brass Pipe): Unions (for copper or brass pipe) must be 150 psi cast bronze, ground joint, bronze to bronze seat with silver brazing threadless ends or 125 psi cast brass, ground joint, brass to brass seat with threaded ends.

Unions (for Brass Waste and Flush Pipes): Unions (for brass waste and flush pipes) must be slip or flange joint unions with soft rubber or leather gaskets. Unions must be placed on the fixture side of the traps.

Insulating Union: Insulating union or flange as applicable must be suitable for the service on which used. Connections must be constructed such that the 2 pipes being connected are completely insulated from each other with no metal to metal contact. Insulating couplings must not be used. Insulating union must be F. H. Maloney; Central Plastics; EPCO; or equal.

Insulating Connection (to Hot Water Tanks): Insulating connection (to hot water tanks) must be 6-inch minimum, flexible copper tubing with dielectric union at each end and designed to withstand a pressure of 150 psi and a temperature of 200 degrees F.

### **99-15060B(2) Valves**

Gate Valve (2-1/2 inch and smaller):

Gate valve (2-1/2 inch and smaller) must be bronze body and trim, removable bonnet and non rising stem, threaded ends, Class 125 and same size as pipe in which installed. Gate valve must be Crane, 438; Nibco, T-113; Jenkins, 310J; or equal.

Gate valve in nonferrous water piping systems may be solder joint type with bronze body and trim. Valve must be Crane, 1330; Nibco, S-111; Jenkins, 452J; or equal.

Ball Valve: Ball valve must be two piece, minimum 400 psi WOG, bronze body and chrome plated or brass ball with full size port, threaded ends. Valve must be Nibco, T-580; Watts, B-6000; Kitz, 58; or equal.

Check Valve (2-inch and larger): Check valve (2-inch and larger) must be silent wafer type, full faced for installation between 125 psi flanges, iron body with bronze trim, nylon or teflon disc, stainless steel helical spring and shaft, Class 125 and same size as pipe in which installed. Check valve must be APCO, Series 300; CPV, 10D; Metraflex, Series 900; or equal.

### **99-15060B(3) Faucets and Hydrants**

Hose Faucet: Hose faucet must be compression type, angle pattern, wall flange at exterior locations, box and stop at interior locations, tee handle, 3/4-inch female thread with hose end, chrome finish for locations inside building, rough brass finish for others. Hose faucet must be supplied with an integral or nonremovable threaded outlet vacuum breaker which meets the requirements of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering (ASSE) Standard: 1011. Hose faucet must be Nibco; Chicago; or equal.

Box Hydrant:

Box hydrant must be 3/4-inch, nickel bronze box with hinged, locking cover, bronze casing and hydrant, integral vacuum breaker and minimum 1/4-inch drain port. Operating key must be provided. Box hydrant must be J. R. Smith, Model 5709 QTSAP; Josam, Model 71020; Zurn, Model 1330; or equal.

### **99-15060B(4) Cleanouts**

Cleanout Through Wall: Cleanout through wall must be cast iron cleanout tee type with polished stainless access plates. Plug must be countersunk brass or bronze with tapered threads. Cleanout must be Wade, No. W-8460; Smith, No. 4532; Zurn, No. 1445; or equal.

Cleanout Through Floor:

Cleanout through floor must have nonslip scoriated nickel bronze access plate and adjustable frame with square pattern top for ceramic tile and round pattern top for other finishes. Where floors are constructed with a membrane, access frame must be provided with membrane clamping flange. Plug must be countersunk brass or bronze with tapered threads. Cleanout must be Wade, 6000 Series; Smith, 4021 Series; Zurn, No. 1400; or equal.

Cleanout through floors in exterior locations must be heavy duty, floating pipe type with cast iron cover. Cleanouts must be Wade, No. 6000 TY; Smith, No. 4231; Zurn, No. 1474; or equal.

Cleanout to Grade: Cleanout to grade must be cast iron ferrule type. Plug must be countersunk brass or bronze with tapered threads. Cleanout to grade must be Wade, No. W-8450; Smith, 4420; Zurn, No 1440; or equal.

### **99-15060B(5) Miscellaneous Items**

Water Hammer Arrestor: Water hammer arrestor must be Type "K" hard-drawn copper body with piston. Arrestor compression chambers must be pneumatically charged. Water hammer arrestors must be tested and certified under the Plumbing and Drainage Institute Standard: PDI-WH201 or ASSE 1010 and sized as shown.

Automatic Trap Primer Valve: Valve must:

1. Be made of cast bronze
2. Include an integral vacuum breaker
3. Have a non-liming internal operating assembly with gasketed bronze cover
4. Have an access panel installed in an accessible location

Provide Zurn Z1022; Precision Plumbing Products Inc. P2-500 for 2 drains or P1-500 for 4 drains; Wade W2400; or equal.

Access Door: Access door must be 16-gage prime coated steel, face mounting square frame, minimum 12 by 12 inch door with concealed hinge and screwdriver latch.

Compression Stop (Exposed): Compression stop (exposed) must be metal full free waterway, angle type, ground joint union, non-rising stem, molded rubber seat and wheel handle.

Compression Stop (Concealed): Compression stop (concealed) must be long neck, built-in compression stops for required wall thickness, loose key and exposed parts polished chromium plated. Supplies must be Chicago, 1771; Zurn, BC40; Precision Plumbing Products, 500; or equal.

Pressure Gages (for PRV) : Pressure gages (for PRV) must have 0 to 100 psi scale with 3-1/2-inch minimum diameter dial. Gages must be installed within 6 inches of the inlet and outlet sides of the pressure reducing valve. Pressure gages must be provided with a brass gage cock.

Wye Strainer: Wye strainer must be wye pattern, cast iron body and Type 304 stainless steel or monel strainer screen. The strainer screen must have an open area equal to at least 3 times the cross sectional area of the pipe in which it is installed and must be woven wire fabric with 20 mesh or perforated sheet with 0.032-inch maximum diameter holes.

Pipe Hanger (for piping supported from overhead): Pipe hanger (for piping supported from overhead) must be Anvil International, Model RH260; Super Struct, C711; or equal.

Pipe Wrapping Tape and Primer:

Pipe wrapping tape must be pressure sensitive polyvinyl chloride or pressure sensitive polyethylene tape having nominal thickness of 20 mils. Wrapping tape must be Polyken, 922; Manville, Trantex VID-20; Scotchrap, 51; or equal.

Pipe wrapping primer must be compatible with the pipe wrapping tape used.

Floor, Wall, and Ceiling Plates: Floor, wall, and ceiling plates must be chromium plated steel or plastic plates having screw or spring clamping devices and concealed hinges. Plates must be sized to completely cover the hole.

Valve Box: Valve box must be precast high density concrete with polyethylene face and cast iron traffic rated cover marked "WATER," "GAS" or "CO-SS" as applicable. Extension must be provided as required. Valve box must be Christy, B24; Brooks Products Company, Dual-11; BES, C24W; or equal.

Floor Drain: Floor drain must be dura-coated cast iron body and adjustable flashing collar, adjustable nickel bronze 6-inch strainer head with seepage openings and caulk or no-hub outlet. Floor drain must be round or square as shown. Floor drain must be J R. Smith, 2005/2010; Wade, W-1100; Zurn, Z-415; or equal.

Sealants: Provide sealant for pipe installation that is:

1. One component
2. Low modulus
3. Non-acid curing
4. Compliant with ASTM C 920
5. Tack-free in one hour
6. Not subject to sag or flow
7. Capable of 100 percent extension and 50 percent contraction without failure
8. Compliant with VOC requirements of LEED and the local air district

If other types of sealants are used for other applications, comply with requirements under section 99-07920.

**99-15060C Construction**

**99-15060C(1) Installation of Pipes and Fittings**

Pipe and Fittings: Pipe and fittings must be installed under the following designated uses:

Designated Use	Pipe and Fitting Class
Domestic water (CW and HW) in buildings	H3
Domestic water underground within 5 feet of the building	H2
Sanitary drain piping above ground in building	H1, C1, or C2
Sanitary drain and vent piping underground within 5 feet of the building	C1 or C2
Sanitary vent piping above ground in building	H1, C1, or C2
Equipment drains and relief valve discharge	H3
Soap lines per manufacturer's recommendation	H3 or plastic tubing

**Installing Piping:**

Water piping must be installed generally level, free of traps and bends, and arranged to comply with the building requirements.

Piping installed underground must be tested as described before backfilling.

Public use areas, offices, rest rooms, locker rooms, crew rooms, training rooms, storage rooms in office areas, hallway type rooms, and similar type use areas must have concealed piping.

Warehouse rooms, equipment bays, and loft areas must have exposed piping.

Piping must not be run in floor fill, except as shown.

Piping must be installed parallel to walls. All obstructions must be cleared, headroom preserved and openings and passageways kept clear whether shown or not. Piping must not interfere with other work.

Where pipes pass through exterior walls, a clear space around pipe must be provided. Space must be caulked water tight with silicone sealant.

Underground copper pipe must have brazed joints. Underground plastic pipe must be buried with No. 14 solid bare copper wire. Wire ends at pipe ends must be brought up 8 inches and looped around pipe.

Exposed supply and drain piping in rest rooms must be chrome finished.

Forty-five degree bends must be used where offsets are required in venting. Vent pipe headers must be sloped to eliminate any water or condensation.

Vent piping must extend a minimum of 8 inches above the roof.

Horizontal sanitary sewer pipe inside buildings must be installed on a uniform grade of not less than 1/4 inch per foot unless otherwise shown.

Drainage pipe must be run as straight as possible and must have easy bends with long turns.

Wye fittings and 1/8 or 1/16 bends must be used where possible. Long sweep bends and combination Wye and 1/8 bends may be used only for the connection of branch pipes to fixtures and on vertical runs of pipe.

#### Water pipe near sewers:

Water pipe must not be installed below sewer pipe in the same trench or at any crossing, or below sewer pipe in parallel trenches less than 10 feet apart.

When a water pipe crosses above a sewer pipe, a vertical separation of at least 12 inches between the top of the sewer and the bottom of the water pipe must be maintained.

When water and sewer pipe is installed in the same trench, the water pipe must be on a solid shelf at least 12 inches above the top of the sewer pipe and 12 inches to one side.

#### Pipe Sleeves:

Provide sleeves, inserts and openings necessary for the installation of pipe, fittings and valves. Damage to surrounding surfaces must be patched to match existing.

PVC pipe sleeves must be provided where each pipe passes through concrete floors, footings, walls or ceilings. Inside diameter of sleeves must be at least 3/4 inch larger than outside diameter of pipe. Sleeves must be installed to provide at least 3/8-inch space all around pipe the full depth of concrete. Space between pipes and pipe sleeves must be caulked watertight.

**Cutting Pipe:** Pipe must be cut straight and true and the ends must be reamed to the full inside diameter of the pipe after cutting.

**Damaged Pipe:** Pipe that is cracked, bent or otherwise damaged must be removed from the work.

#### Pipe Joints and Connections:

Joints in threaded steel pipe must be made with teflon tape or a pipe joint compound that is nonhardening and noncorrosive, placed on the pipe and not in the fittings.

The use of thread cement or caulking on threaded joints will not be permitted. Threaded joints must be made tight. Long screw or other packed joints will not be permitted. Any leaky joints must be remade with new material.

Exposed polished or enameled connections to fixtures or equipment must be made with special care, showing no tool marks or threads.

**Cleaning and Closing Pipe:** The interior of all pipe must be cleaned before installation. All openings must be capped or plugged as soon as the pipe is installed to prevent the entrance of any materials. The caps or plugs must remain in place until their removal is necessary for completion of the installation.

**Securing Pipe:** Pipe in the buildings must be held in place by iron hangers, supports, pipe rests, anchors, sway braces, guides or other special hangers. Material for hangers and supports must be compatible with the piping or neoprene isolators must be used. Allowances must be made for expansion and contraction.

Steel pipe must have hangers or supports every 10 feet. Copper pipe one inch or less in diameter smaller must have hangers or supports every 6 feet and sizes larger than one inch must have hangers or supports every 10 feet. Plastic pipe must have hangers or supports every 3 feet. Cast iron soil pipe with neoprene gaskets must be supported at each joint. Vertical pipes must be supported with clamps or straps. Horizontal and vertical piping must be securely supported and braced to prevent swaying, sagging or flexing of joints.

**Hangers and Supports:**

Hangers and supports must be selected to withstand all conditions of loading to which the piping and associated equipment may be subjected and within the manufacturer's load ratings. Hangers and supports must be spaced and distributed so as to avoid load concentrations and to minimize the loading effect on the building structure.

Hangers and supports must be sized to fit the outside diameter of pipe or pipe insulation. Hangers must be removable from around pipe and must have provisions for vertical adjustment after erection. Turnbuckles may be used.

Materials for holding pipe in place must be compatible with piping material.

Hanger rods must be provided with locknuts at all threaded connections. Hanger rods must be sized as follows:

Pipe Size	Minimum Hanger Rod Diameter
1/2" to 2"	3/8"
2 1/2" to 3 1/2"	1/2"

**Union:** Unions must be installed where shown and at each threaded or soldered connection to equipment and tanks. Unions must be located so piping can be easily disconnected for removal of equipment or tanks. Unions must be omitted at compression stops.

**Insulating Union and Insulating Connection:**

Insulating union and insulating connection must be provided where shown and at the following locations:

1. In metallic water service connections into each. Insulating connections must be installed on the exterior of the building, above ground and after shut-off valve.
2. In water service connections in ground at point where new metallic pipes connect to existing metallic pipes. Install valve box above insulating connection.
3. At points of connections of copper or steel water pipes to steel domestic water heaters and tanks.

**Bonding at Insulating Connections:** Interior water piping and other interior piping that may be electrically energized and are connected with insulating connections must be bonded under the CEC. Bonding must all be coordinated with electrical work.

**Compression Stop:** Each fixture, including hose faucets, must be equipped with a compression stop installed on water supply pipes to permit repairs without shutting off water mains. Ball valves may be installed where shown or otherwise authorized by the Engineer.

**99-15060C(2) Installation of Valves**

**Exterior Valves:** Exterior valves located underground must be installed in a valve box marked "Water." Extensions must be provided as required.

**99-15060C(3) Installation of Faucets and Hydrants**

**Hose Faucet and Hydrants:** Faucets and hydrants must be installed with outlets 18 inches above finished grade.

#### **99-15060C(4) Installation of Cleanouts**

##### Cleanouts:

A concrete pad 18 inches long and 4 inches thick must be placed across the full width of trench under cleanout Wye or 1/8 bend. Cast iron soil pipe (C1 or C2) and fittings must be used from Wye to surface. Required clearance around cleanouts must be maintained.

Cleanout risers outside of a building installed in a surface other than concrete must terminate in a cleanout to grade. Cleanout to grade must terminate in a valve box with cover marked "CO-SS". Top of box must be set flush with finished grade. Cleanout plug must be 4 inches below grade and must be located in the box to provide sufficient room for rodding.

Cleanout risers installed in tile and concrete floors, including building aprons and sidewalks, must terminate in a cleanout through floor.

#### **99-15060C(5) Installation of Miscellaneous Items**

**Water Hammer Arrestor:** Water hammer arrestor must be installed so that they are vertical and accessible for replacement. Water hammer arrestor must be installed with access door when in walls or there is no access to ceiling crawl spaces. Access door location must be where shown or as authorized by the Engineer.

**Flushing Completed Systems:** All completed systems must be flushed and blown out.

**Potable Water Piping:** Clean and flush domestic water systems with potable supply water. Continue to flush until potable water is maintained throughout entire system.

**Drainage and Vent System:** Clean and flush with potable supply water until free of all foreign matter.

##### Chlorination:

Flush and chlorinate all domestic water piping and fixtures.

Calcium hypochlorite granules or tablets, if used, must not be applied in the dry form, but must first be dissolved into a solution before application.

Take adequate precautions in handling chlorine so as not to endanger workmen or damage materials. All pipes and fittings must be completely filled with water containing a minimum of 50 ppm available chlorine. Each outlet in the system must be opened and water run to waste until a strong chlorine test is obtained. The line must then be closed and the chlorine solution allowed to remain in the system for a minimum of 24 hours so that the line must contain no less than 25 ppm chlorine throughout. After the retention period, the system must be drained, flushed and refilled with fresh water.

#### **99-15060C(6) Field Quality Control**

##### Testing:

Test piping at completion of roughing in, before backfilling, and at other times as directed by the Engineer.

The system must be tested as a single unit, or in sections as authorized by the Engineer. Furnish necessary materials, test pumps, instruments and labor and notify the Engineer at least 3 business days in advance of testing. After testing, repair all leaks and retest to determine that leaks have been stopped. Surplus water must be disposed of after testing as directed by the Engineer.

Take precautions to prevent joints from drawing while pipes and appurtenances are being tested. Repair damage to pipes and appurtenances or to other structures resulting from or caused by tests.

##### General Tests:

All piping must be tested after assembly and prior to backfill, pipe wrapping, connecting fixtures, wrapping joints and covering the pipe. Systems must show no loss in pressure or visible leaks.

Test systems under the following schedule for a period of not less than 4 hours:

Test Schedule		
Piping System	Test Pressure	Test Media
Sanitary sewer and vent	10-foot head	Water
Water	125 psig	Water

During testing of water systems, valves must be closed and pipeline filled with water. Provisions must be made for release of air.

Sanitary sewers must be cleared of obstructions before testing for leakage. The pipe must be proved clear of obstructions by pulling an appropriate size inflatable plug through the pipe. The plug must be moved slowly through the pipe with a tag line. Remove or repair any obstructions or irregularities.

**Test Procedures:**

Rough Plumbing (Soil, Waste, and Vent): Verify piping materials and test upon completion of rough piping installation to ensure watertight system.

Water Test: Apply water test to drainage system in its entirety or in sections after rough piping is installed. If applied to the complete system, tightly close each opening in piping, except highest opening, and fill with water to the point of overflow. If the system is tested in sections, tightly plug each opening except the highest opening of the section under test, and fill with water.

1. Do not test a section with less than 10 feet head of water.
2. In testing successive sections, test at least the upper 10 feet of the following section so that each joint or pipe in the building, except the uppermost 10 feet of the system, is subjected to a test with more than a 10 foot head of water.
3. Keep water in system or in the portion under test for at least 15 minutes prior to inspection; the system must be tight at each point.

Sanitary Systems: After plumbing fixtures and floor drains are set and traps filled with water, verify drainage system materials and test. Ensure that system is gas tight by a smoke test or peppermint test.

Water Systems: When roughing in is completed and before fixtures are set, test hot water return and cold water piping systems at hydrostatic pressure of 150 psi for at least 4 hours to permit inspection of each joint. Where a portion of water piping system is concealed before completion, test portion separately the same as specified for system.

Exceptions: Exclude equipment and accessories such as plumbing fixtures or water heaters which may be damaged if subjected to full test pressure.

**99-15060D Payment**

Not Used

**99-15250 MECHANICAL INSULATION**

**99-15250A General**

**99-15250A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing mechanical insulation.

Piping insulation must be installed on all domestic hot water piping, above grade, in non-conditioned spaces.

P-trap, hot water supply pipes and angle valves for lavatories and sinks, except in janitor closets or similar enclosed spaces, must be insulated. There must be no sharp or abrasive surfaces under lavatories or sinks.

#### **99-15250A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-15250A(3) Submittals**

Not Used

#### **99-15250A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Codes and Standards:

Mechanical insulation must comply with California State Energy Commission regulations and, where applicable, must meet ASTM standards.

All materials must bear the label of UL or other approved testing laboratory indicating that the materials proposed for use comply with the required fire hazard ratings.

Pipe safety insulation must comply with section 1115B.2.1.2.2 of the CPC.

#### **99-15250B Materials**

All pipe insulation and wrapping material, including adhesives and jackets, located within buildings must be certified to have a composite flame spread rating of not more than 25 and smoke development rating of not more than 450 when tested under ASTM E 84.

Domestic Water Insulation: Piping insulation must be glass fiber molded pipe insulation with factory applied jacket suitable for service temperatures up to 350 degrees F. Covering jacket must have pressure sealing lap adhesive joints. Pipe insulation must have a minimum thermal resistance of R-3. Insulation and jackets must be Owens-Corning, Fiberglass Pipe Insulation with ASJ/SSL All Service Jacket; Manville, Micro-Lok with AP-T All Purpose Jacket; or equal.

Piping Insulation Cement: Insulation cement must be Fenco, All Purpose Cement; Manville, JM375; or equal.

PVC Jacket: PVC jacket must be rated for a service temperature of 175 degrees F. PVC jacket must include covers specifically designed to cover pipe fittings.

Alternative Pipe Insulation: Alternative pipe insulation must be closed cell, elastomeric material in a flexible tubular form. Insulation must have a service temperature range between -40 and 200 degrees F, a minimum vapor transmission rating of 0.20 perm-inch, and a minimum thermal resistance of R-3.

Pipe Safety Insulation: Pipe safety insulation for P-traps, hot water supply pipes and angle valves must be molded closed cell vinyl or closed cell foam with exterior vinyl surface. Pipe safety insulation must be configured to protect against contact. Pipe safety insulation must be Truebro Inc., Handi Lav-guard; Plumberex Specialty Products, Handy Shield; or equal.

Adhesive: Adhesive must be non-flammable type, water-based, high solids, fast-tacking, pressure-sensitive adhesive recommended by manufacturer for use with insulation, with VOC content not to exceed 50 g/L.

#### **99-15250C Construction**

Insulation materials must be neatly installed with smooth and even surfaces, jackets drawn tight and smoothly cemented down.

Insulation material must not be installed until all pipes or surfaces to be covered are tested for leaks, cleaned and dried, and foreign materials, such as rust, have been removed.

Piping Insulation:

Piping insulation must comply with the following, except that unions, unless integral with valves, and flexible connections must not be insulated:

1. Where insulation butts against flanges or is discontinued, insulation must be tapered to pipe to allow for covering jacket to completely seal off end of insulation. Insulation must be extended on the valve bodies up to the valve bonnet. Extend insulation continuous through pipe hangers and pipe sleeves. At hangers where pipe is supported, provide an insulated protection shield. Insulating cement must be applied to fittings, valves, and strainers and troweled smooth to thickness of adjacent covering. Strainer cleanout plugs must remain accessible. Covers fabricated from molded pipe covering may be used in lieu of cement, provided covers are neat and well secured.
2. Jacket flap must be sealed down with factory applied self-sealing lap. Seams must be lapped not less than 1-1/2 inches. Jacket must be secured with aluminum bands installed at 12-inch centers.

Alternate pipe insulation, where used, must be installed on hot water piping before connections are made or the insulation may be slit lengthwise, applied to pipe and sealed with adhesive.

Pipe Safety Insulation: Pipe safety insulation must be installed under the manufacturer's instructions.

#### **99-15250D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-15442 PLUMBING FIXTURES**

##### **99-15442A General**

##### **99-15442A(1) Summary**

This work consists of installing plumbing fixtures and other equipment in Safety Roadside Rest Area buildings.

##### **99-15442A(2) Definitions**

**gpf:** Gallons per flush.

**MaP:** Maximum Performance Testing Program, <http://www.map-testing.com>.

##### **99-15442A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit for all products. Include the following:

1. Manufacturer's technical information and catalog cuts for each item. Indicate model numbers, water consumption, required options, size, and finish.
2. Fasteners, carriers, supports, and other pertinent information.
3. Explanation of abbreviations, symbols, and codes contained in schedules.
4. NSF 61 certification where required.
5. Maintenance and operating instructions, including spare parts lists.

##### **99-15442A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **99-15442A(4)(a) General**

The Engineer will inspect all fixtures for proper installation and test for proper operation after all plumbing activities are complete.

##### **99-15442A(4)(b) LEED**

Not Used

##### **99-15442A(4)(c) Commissioning**

Not Used

#### **99-15442B Materials**

##### **99-15442B(1) General**

Plumbing fixtures must be white, commercial grade, and of vandal-resistant design. Plumbing fixtures must comply with ASME A 112.19.2 unless otherwise specified.

Plumbing fixtures in contact with potable water must be certified under NSF 61.

Furnish plumbing fixtures with suitable fasteners to complete work. Exposed metal on fixtures, including wall flanges, bolts, nuts, and washers must be polished chrome plated. Exposed metal surfaces on fixture supports must be enameled to match fixtures.

### **99-15442B(2) Water Closets**

Water Closets:

Water closets must include the flushometer, chair carrier, and appurtenances. Water closets must be high efficiency type with no more than 1.28 gpf. Water closets must be wall hung, vitreous china, siphon jet, elongated bowl, and 1-1/2 inch back spud. Water closets must have a MaP test score of at least 1,000.

Flushometers must be concealed, brass plated, diaphragm or piston type, with vacuum breaker suitable for use with 1-1/2 inch back spud water closets. Flushometers must include a concealed infrared sensor with indicator light and manual override mounted in a box with stainless steel cover plate and vandal resistant screws. Include the manufacturers mounting plate for the box. Sensor range and time must be adjustable. Power supply must be a box mounted transformer, with 120-volt AC input, low voltage AC and current output as required, and supplied by the flushometer manufacturer. Include power and control cables.

Chair carriers must be concealed type, floor mounted carrier with 3-inch no-hub outlet connections as shown. Furnish carriers with 2-inch vertical vent outlet where shown. Carriers must be adjustable for type of wall and height of outlet. Include required hardware.

Accessible water closet must meet or exceed 2013 California Building Code and 2010 ADA Standards.

Water Closet Seats: Water closet seats must be a solid plastic, open front, elongated seat with check hinges.

### **99-15442B(3) Urinals**

Waterless Urinals:

Urinals (waterless) must include the urinal, support, and appurtenances. Urinals (waterless) must be water free type, wall hung, vitreous china, integral shields, spreader, back spud, and trap. Urinals (waterless) must be cartridgeless, utilizing a manufacturer supplied urinal sealing liquid. Urinals (waterless) must comply with ASME A 112.19.19.

Include one gallon of urinal sealing liquid, cleaning liquid, and required tools for each installed urinal.

Urinal supports must be concealed type, floor mounted carrier with top and bottom hanger plates. Carriers must be adjustable for type of wall and height of outlet. Include required hardware.

Accessible urinals must meet or exceed 2013 California Building Code and 2010 ADA Standards.

### **99-15442B(4) Lavatories and Sinks**

Lavatories:

Lavatories must be vitreous china, with ledge, grid drain with overflow, and drilled for 4-inch centers. Nominal dimensions must be 20 by 18 inches.

Lavatory faucets must be electronic, built in infrared sensor type, vandal resistant with solid brass construction and polished chrome plate finish. Lavatory faucets must be 0.5 gpm, pressure compensating, 24-volt AC, and solenoid operated. Sensor range and time must be adjustable. Power supply must be a box mounted transformer, with 120-volt AC input, low voltage AC and current output as required, and supplied by the faucet manufacturer. Include power and control cables.

Lavatory supports must be concealed type, wall mounted carrier with leveling screws and locking devices. Carriers must be adjustable for type of wall. Include required hardware.

Accessible lavatories must meet or exceed 2013 California Building Code and 2010 ADA Standards.

#### Mop Sink:

Mop sink must be acid resisting enameled cast iron, 28" x 28" outside dimensions, 3-inch trap, vinyl coated rim guard, vacuum breaker faucet with hose and wall hook. Sink and accessories must be as manufactured by Kohler; Zurn; Eljer; or equal.

#### Service Sinks:

Service sinks must be enameled cast iron, trap standard mounted, with plain undrilled back, stainless steel or chrome plated sheet brass rim guard on three sides and complying with ASME A 112.19.1. Nominal dimensions must be 22 by 18 inches. Wall hanger must be supplied by sink manufacturer.

Trap must be 3-inch floor mount with integral cleanout and stainless steel strainer.

#### Kitchen Sinks: Kitchen sinks must be accessible type:

1. Made of commercial quality 18 gauge, Type 304 stainless steel
2. Seamless self-rimming offset dual bowl design, with one bowl 6 inches deep
3. Undercoated to dampen sound and prevent condensation
4. Equipped with 3 faucet holes at 4 inch centers and drain with 3-1/2 inch openings, off-centered

#### Faucets:

Faucets for kitchen sinks must be:

1. Solid brass construction and polished chrome plate finish
2. Concealed deck mounting
3. Equipped with at least 5-1/2 inch rigid swing gooseneck spout, aerator, and wrist blade handles
4. Compliant with ASME A 112.18.1

Faucets for service sinks must be:

1. Solid brass construction and polished chrome plate finish
2. Wall mounted with center brace
3. Equipped with dual handles on 8-inch centers, integral stops, and vacuum breaker
4. Equipped with bucket hook and threaded hose spout that extends at least 8 inches from the wall
5. Compliant with ASME A 112.18.1

#### **99-15442B(5) Drinking Fountains**

##### Drinking Fountains:

Drinking fountains must be ADA-compliant, one piece, wall mounted, with dual-level, circular receptors mounted on combination drain enclosure and wall bracket. Wall plate, access panels, receptors, and wall brackets must be minimum 18 gauge stainless steel. Installation dimensions must be as shown. Include the manufacturer's mounting system. Receptors must be nominal 14-inch diameter.

Bubbler heads must be polished chrome-plated brass vandal-resistant with front push bar or button operator. Drain must be grid type with 1-1/4 inch tailpiece. Supply must include screwdriver stops.

##### Water Chillers:

Water chillers must be a standard commercial quality remote type chiller, air-cooled with an adjustable temperature control dial, and 115-volt AC, single phase, 60 Hz. Water chillers must produce at least 8 gallons per hour of 50 degree F water based on an inlet water temperature of 80

degrees F and an ambient room temperature of 90 degrees F. Water chillers must include manufacturer's wall mounting shelf.

Water chiller compressors must be hermetically sealed and insulated.

### **99-15442B(6) Water Heaters**

Water heaters must be electric, interlocking non-simultaneous dual elements or single element, glass lined, high density R-16 minimum foam insulation, and finished with a steel jacket with enamel finish. Water heaters must be equipped with heat trap fittings, magnesium anode, cold water drop tube, high temperature energy shut-off device, valved drain, and rated for at least 150 psi. Water heaters must be at least the capacity shown.

Water heaters must comply with the California *Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings*, 24 CA Code of Regs Pt 6, and the California Energy Commission *Appliance Efficiency Regulations*.

Water heaters must be equipped with an ASME labeled, ank mounted, pressure and temperature relief valve sized for maximum input.

Expansion tanks must be nominal 5 gallons, welded steel construction, ASME rated, with butyl/EPDM diaphragm and corrosion-resistant reservoir liner. Tanks must be rated to 240 degrees F with a 150 psi working pressure.

Emergency Eyewash:

Emergency eyewash must be eye bath, 1-1/4-inch minimum, coated galvanized or stainless steel pipe stand with 9-inch floor mounting flange and equipped with 8 by 11 inch pictorial and worded emergency identification sign as shown.

Eyewash must have a 10-inch diameter stainless steel bowl, anti-surge heads and circular chrome plated spray ring to bathe the entire face, dust cover assembly, and a stay-open ball valve operated by a flag or push handle. Eyewash unit must be mounted as shown.

Emergency eyewash must comply with ANSI Z358.1, must be designated accessible/barrier-free by the manufacturer, and must comply with ANSI A117.1 and ADAAG.

Emergency eyewash must be Bradley; Haws; Speakman; or equal.

### **99-15442B(7) Accessories**

Sealant: Sealant must be:

1. One component, low modulus silicone
2. Non-acid curing
3. Designed for plumbing fixture applications
4. Compliant with ASTM C 920
5. Compliant with VOC requirements of the local air district
6. Not subject to sag or flow and tack-free in 1 hour
7. Capable of 100 percent extension and 50 percent contraction without failure

### **99-15442C Construction**

#### **99-15442C(1) General**

Seal fixtures to the wall and floor with sealant bead.

Install wall mounted fixtures on concealed carriers designed to support weight of fixture from the floor. Carriers must be made for the specific fixture to be supported and for the installation conditions.

Furnish fixtures with accessible compression stops.

Install insulation on hot water supply pipe and water pipe between the water chiller and drinking fountains under section 99-15250.

Wrap hot water supply, trap and tailpiece on lavatories and kitchen sinks under section 99-15250.

### **99-15442C(2) Installation**

Install water closets under the manufacturer's instructions. Water closets shown as accessible must be installed with accessible flush valve. Install water closet seats.

Install urinals under the manufacturer's instructions. For waterless urinals, use only sealants, putty, and other installation accessories as recommended by the manufacturer to avoid damaging system.

Install lavatory traps and stops behind wall in the plumbing gallery.

Install transformers for lavatory faucets and flushometers as shown. Install a plastic junction box extension to cover the transformer.

Mop Sink: Mop sink double faucet must be mounted on wall above sink back with spout outlet face 36 inches above the floor.

Install service sink faucets on the wall above the sink-back with the spout outlet 16 inches above the service sink rim.

Install water heaters with seismic restraints, inlet ball valve, insulating connections and 3/4-inch temperature and pressure relief valve. Install relief valve drain pipe as shown.

Install expansion tanks mounted to the wall under the manufacturer's instructions.

Install water chillers in the plumbing gallery on a galvanized steel wall shelf. Install shelf with brackets, adequately sized and bolted to the wall. Maintain headroom and walking spaces in the plumbing gallery under Cal-OSHA.

### **99-15442D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-15500 HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS**

### **99-15500A General**

#### **99-15500A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of installing and testing heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment and systems.

The performance rating and electric service of the HVAC equipment must be as shown.

Temperature Controls: Temperature controls including thermostats, relays, timer switches, and other sensor type control devices required for this work must be furnished and installed by the supplier of the heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment. All temperature control wiring must be installed under section 99-16.

#### Codes and Standards:

Comply with codes and other requirements specified under section 99-15050.

Equipment and systems must comply with California Energy Commission regulations including the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards and the Appliance Efficiency Regulations and, where applicable, must comply with standards of the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI), Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (SMACNA), and Air Movement and Control Association International (AMCA). Gas-fired equipment must be CSA certified as complying with applicable ANSI standards.

Cooling and refrigeration equipment and components must be certified by AHRI for the performance rating shown, under the AHRI or ARI rating systems. Performance of space heating and hydronic heating equipment and component must be certified by AHRI under the GAMA, I=B=R, ARI, or AHRI rating systems as applicable.

Safety: Equipment must be certified compliant with UL 1995 or with ASHRAE 15, NFPA 90A, and NFPA 90B.

Motors: Motors must be premium type, of highest efficiency available.

### **99-15500A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

### **99-15500A(3) Submittals**

Product Data: Submit product literature and installation instructions for all products including ductwork and accessories. Include energy efficiency ratio (EER) and seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER) for cooling equipment, coefficient of performance (COP) for heating equipment, annual fuel utilization efficiency (AFUE) for gas-fired heating equipment, and type and quantity of refrigerant for each cooling unit.

Shop Drawings: For heaters, air conditioners, economizers, fans, dampers, and duct layout on full size sheets, drawn at same scale as the plans or larger scale as needed for clarity, but not less than 1/4 inch scale.

### **99-15500A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Single Source Responsibility: HVAC equipment in each of the following categories must be the products of a single manufacturer:

1. Heating and cooling units
2. Fans and ventilators
3. HVAC controls

### **99-15500B Materials**

#### **99-15500B(1) Heating and Cooling Units**

Heat Pump (Wall Mounted): Heat pump must be wall mounted, through-the-wall type with backup electrical resistance heating, rotary type compressor, and must include slide-out chassis design, thermostat, adjustable discharge grilles, multi-speed fan, and integral thermal overload protection. Unit must meet minimum heating and cooling capacities, EER, and electrical requirements as described.

#### **99-15500B(2) Fans and Ventilators**

Exhaust Fan (Ceiling Mounted): Exhaust fan must be ceiling mounted, centrifugal type, AMCA certified and must be equipped with grille, backdraft damper and minimum 0.033-inch thick (20 gauge) galvanized steel housing with acoustical insulation. Exhaust fan motor must have permanently lubricated sealed bearings, integral thermal overload protection and disconnect plug, mounted on vibration isolators. Ceiling exhaust fan must be Loren Cook Company, Greenheck Fan Corp., ACME, or equal.

#### **99-15500B(3) HVAC Controls**

Not Used

#### **99-15500B(4) Auxiliary HVAC Components**

Unless specified herein, all components must be sized and have the characteristics as shown.

Duct Supports: Duct supports must be hot-dip galvanized steel.

Flexible Ductwork: Flexible ductwork must be UL 181, Class 1 air duct rated and must meet the requirements of NFPA 90A. Duct must have steel helix wire, flexible insulation, minimum thermal resistance of R-8, and flame resistant vapor barrier. Inner and outer surfaces must be non-metallic. Outer surface must be copolymer or mylar, factory applied.

Flexible Connection: Flexible connection must be prefabricated type and must be commercial quality flexible glass fabric coated on both sides with neoprene or hypalon.

### **99-15500C Construction**

#### **99-15500C(1) Installation**

Ventilators:

Exhaust ducts connected to exhaust fans must be routed as shown and must terminate in a weatherproof cap. Duct sizes must be as shown or as recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is larger.

Condensate Drains: Air conditioning units must be provided with condensate drain trap and piping. Outdoor piping must extend to the nearest roof drain, gutter or as shown. Air gap must be installed where required by code. Interior condensate drain piping must be insulated with foam insulation.

### **99-15500C(2) Field Quality Control**

Pre-test Requirements:

Before starting or operating systems, equipment must be cleaned and checked for proper installation, lubrication and servicing.

Replace or revise any equipment, systems or work found deficient during tests.

Project Completion Tests:

The Engineer must be notified at least 3 business days in advance of starting project completion tests.

Upon completion of mechanical work and pre-test requirements, or at such time prior to completion as determined by the Engineer, operate and test installed mechanical systems for at least 3 consecutive 8-hour days to demonstrate satisfactory overall operation.

### **99-15500D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-16 ELECTRICAL**

### **99-16010 ELECTRICAL WORK**

#### **99-16010A General**

##### **99-16010A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of performing electrical work including furnishing all labor, materials, equipment and services required to construct, connect and install the complete electrical system.

##### **99-16010A(2) System Description**

System layouts are generally diagrammatic and location of equipment is approximate. Exact routing of conduits and other facilities and location of equipment is to be governed by structural conditions and other obstructions, and must be coordinated with the work of other trades. Equipment requiring maintenance and inspection must be located where it is readily accessible for the performance of such maintenance and inspection.

##### **99-16010A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-16010A(4) Submittals**

Not Used

##### **99-16010A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Regulatory Requirements: All electrical work performed and materials installed must comply with section 86-1.01D(1) and the CA Code of Regs, Title 24, Part 6, "California Energy Code."

#### **99-16010B Materials**

Not Used

#### **99-16010C Construction**

##### **99-16010C(1) General**

Not Used

### **99-16010C(2) Testing**

After the installation work for the various electrical systems has been completed, each electrical system must be tested in the presence of the Engineer to demonstrate that the electrical systems function properly. Make necessary repairs, replacements, adjustments and retests at your expense. All testing requirements specified in the individual specification section of each electrical system must be performed in addition to overall operational testing of each electrical system.

Final inspection for the completed electrical system must take place after all the various systems have been tested. A punch list will be generated by the Engineer after inspecting and testing of each electrical system and you must make necessary repairs, replacements, and adjustments for all the items listed in the punch list at no cost to the Department.

The Engineer must be notified 15 days in advance of testing and State personnel training on the job site. When a manufacturer representative is required on the job site, the Engineer must be notified 15 days in advance.

### **99-16010D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-16050 BASIC MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **99-16050A General**

#### **99-16050A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of furnishing and installing the basic materials for the electrical work, including conduits, conductors, fittings, and wiring devices. The basic materials must include those accessories and appurtenances, not mentioned, that are required for the installation and operation of the electrical system.

Related Work:

Roof penetrations must be flashed and sealed watertight to comply with section 99-07620.

#### **99-16050A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-16050A(3) Submittals**

Product Data:

Submit a list of all materials and equipment to be installed and the manufacturer's descriptive data.

Manufacturer's descriptive data must include catalog cuts, complete description, performance data and installation instructions for the materials and equipment.

### **99-16050B Materials**

#### **99-16050B(1) Conduits and Fittings**

Rigid Steel Conduit and Fittings:

Rigid steel conduit must be Type 1 complying with section 86-1.02B(1).

Type 1 conduit must have steel or malleable iron fittings.

Split or three-piece couplings must be electroplated, malleable cast iron couplings.

Insulated grounding bushings must be threaded malleable cast iron body with plastic insulated throat and steel, lay-in ground lug with compression screw.

PVC Coated Rigid Steel Conduit and Fittings: PVC coated rigid steel conduit and fittings must be Type 2 complying with section 86-1.02B(1).

Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT) and Fittings:

EMT must be formed of cold rolled strip steel, zinc coated, and interior lined to comply with UL Standard 797 and ANSI C 80.3.

Couplings must be electroplated, rain and concrete tight, gland compression type, steel body couplings with malleable iron nuts.

Connectors must be electroplated, rain and concrete tight, gland compression type, steel body connectors with male hub, malleable iron nut and insulated thermoplastic throat.

**Flexible Metallic Conduit and Fittings:**

Flexible metallic conduit must be fabricated in continuous lengths from galvanized steel strip, spirally wound and formed to provide an interlocking design.

Fittings must be electroplated screw-in type with malleable cast iron body and threaded male hub with insulated throat.

**Rigid Non-Metallic Conduit and Fittings:**

Rigid non-metallic conduit and fittings must be Type 3 complying with section 86-1.02B(1).

Couplings must be PVC, socket type or thread on one end and socket type on the other end as required for the particular application.

Terminal adapters for adapting PVC conduit to boxes, threaded fittings, or metallic conduit system must be PVC adapters with threads on one end and socket type on the other end.

**Liquidtight Flexible Metallic Conduit and Fittings:**

Liquidtight flexible metallic conduit must be Type 4 complying with section 86-1.02B(1).

Fittings must be electroplated, malleable cast iron body, with cap nut, grounding ferrule, and connector body with insulated throat.

**99-16050B(2) Cables and Conductors**

**25 Pair Telephone Cable:** 25 pair telephone cable must be 24-AWG, unshielded twisted pair (UTP), solid copper conductor cable with Cat 3, MPR/CMR designation and polyvinylchloride insulation jacket. Cable must be capable of voice, T1 fractional, and 10 Base-T, in conformance with the requirements in IEEE 802.3, and 4 Mbps Token Ring.

**12 Pair Telephone Cable:** 12 pair telephone cable must be 24-AWG, unshielded twisted pair (UTP), solid copper conductor cable with Cat 3, MPR/CMR designation and polyvinylchloride insulation jacket. Cable must be capable of voice, T1 fractional, and 10 Base-T, in conformance with the requirements in IEEE 802.3, and 4 Mbps Token Ring.

**Communication Cable:** Communication cable must be 2 fiber cables, color-coded, single mode optic fibers type Class IVa, fiber optic cable which meets the requirements of TIA-492CAAAXBBQB and ICEA S-87-640. Communication cable must be suitable for outside plant applications. Communication cable must have adhesive bonded corrugated steel inner armor and non-reclaimed high quality polyethylene outer jacket. Communication cable must meet or exceed the following specifications:

Property	FOTP(s)	Test conditions	Requirement
Cladding diameter $\mu\text{m}$	45 or 48 or 176		125 $\pm$ 1.0
Cladding non-circularity	45 or 48 or 176		< 1.0 %
Core/cladding concentricity error $\mu\text{m}$	45 or 176		< 1.0
Coating diameter $\mu\text{m}$	55 or 163 or 173		250 $\pm$ 15
Coating/cladding concentricity error $\mu\text{m}$	55 or 163 or 173		< 20
Tensile strength proof test	31		0.69 GPa
Coating strip force N	178	30 mm length	1.0 min, 9.0 max
Attenuation coefficient dB/km	78 or 61 or 120	@ 1310 nm	0.5
	78 or 61 or 120	@ 1500 nm	0.4
Mode field diameter	164 or 165 or 167	@ 1310 nm	9.1 $\pm$ 0.5

Data Cable and Telephone Cable: Data cable and telephone cable must be Cat 6, 4 pair, 24-AWG, UTP, extended frequency type cable. Cable must comply with ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B. Data cable must be colored blue and telephone cable must be colored white or ivory.

Sensor Cables: Sensor cables for people counters and for flow meters must be as recommended by the manufacturer of these devices. These cables must be at minimum AWG 14, twisted shielded pair cable suitable for the application and as recommended by the manufacturer for transmitting the data over long distances as shown.

Cable Terminations and Splicing: Cable termination and splicing must be made as recommended by the manufacturer of the cable. All accessories and appurtenances required for proper termination and splicing must be provided as required by the manufacturer of the cable. Submit the cable manufacturer's recommended splicing method for approval prior to using the method.

Conductors:

Conductors must be stranded copper wire of the size shown. Conductors must comply with ASTM B3 and ASTM B8. Conductor size must be based on AWG, except that conductor diameter must be not less than 98 percent of the specified AWG diameter.

Conductor insulation types must be as follows:

1. Conductors in control panel enclosures must be Type MTW.
2. Conductors in wet, underground, or outdoor locations must be Type XHHW-2.
3. All conductors other than Type MTW and XHHW-2 must be Type THHN.

Wire Connections and Devices: Wire connections and devices must be pressure or compression type, except that connectors for No. 10 AWG and smaller conductors in dry locations may be preinsulated spring-pressure type.

### **99-16050B(3) Electrical Boxes**

Outlet, Device and Junction Boxes:

Boxes must be galvanized steel boxes with knock-outs and must be the size and configuration best suited to the application shown. Minimum size of outlet, device, or junction boxes must be 4 inches square by 1-1/2 inches deep. Flush-mounted single device and surface mounted light fixture boxes must have four inch square single raised device covers.

Flush-mounted boxes must have stainless steel covers, 0.04 inches thick. Surface-mounted boxes must have galvanized steel covers with metal screws. Cover screws must be metal with finish to match cover finish.

Sectional device plates will not be permitted.

Cast boxes and weatherproof boxes must be cast iron boxes with threaded hubs complying with NEMA FB-1, and must be of the size and configuration best suited to the application shown. Minimum size of outlet, device, or junction boxes must be 4 inches square by 1-7/8 inches deep.

Cast boxes and weatherproof boxes must have cast iron covers with gaskets.

Weatherproof device boxes must have gasketed covers with gasketed hinged flaps to cover switches and receptacles.

#### Communication Outlet Box:

Communication outlet box must be 4-inch square box with faceplate. Boxes on stud walls must have raised device covers.

Faceplate must accommodate modular type communication outlet jacks and include tear-resistant icons showing computer icon for data jacks and telephone icon for telephone jacks.

Communication Outlet Jack: Communication outlet jack must be either data or telephone jacks. Each communication outlet jack must include two data jacks and two telephone jacks installed in the faceplate. Jacks must be as follows:

1. Data jack must be modular RJ-45, for Cat 6, 4 pair UTP cable and must snap into Cat 6 faceplates and/or termination boxes. Data jack must be UL approved.
2. Telephone jack must be modular RJ-11, for Cat 6, 4 pair UTP cable and must snap into Cat 6 faceplates and/or termination boxes.

Telephone Terminal Boards: Telephone terminal boards must be 3/4 inch thick, exterior grade veneer plywood.

Punchdown Blocks: Punchdown blocks for telephone and data cables must be high density, Type 110, Level 6, punchdown blocks. Quantity of punchdown blocks per terminal board must be suitable for all the cables that are shown terminated on the terminal plus at least 25 percent room for future expansion.

#### Pull Boxes:

Pull boxes must comply with section 86-1.02C.

The pull box and cover must comply with ANSI/SCTE 77, "Specifications for Underground Enclosure Integrity," for Tier 22 load rating and must be gray or brown in color.

Each pull box cover must have an electronic marker casted inside of it. Procure and provide to the Department total of two Electronic Marker Locators that can locate cable/pipe/fault and electronic marker all in one device. Electronic Marker Locator must be of the same manufacturer as the electronic markers.

Extension for the pull box must be of the same material as the pull box and attached to the pull box to maintain the minimum combined depths as shown.

Include recesses for a hanger if a transformer or other device must be placed in a pull box.

The bolts, nuts, and washers must be a captive bolt design.

The captive bolt design must be capable of withstanding a torque range of 55 to 60 ft-lb and a minimum pull out strength of 750 lb. Perform the test with the cover in place and the bolts torqued. The pull box and cover must not be damaged while performing the test to the minimum pull out strength.

Stainless steel hardware must have an 18 percent chromium content and an 8 percent nickel content.

Galvanize ferrous metal parts under section 75-1.05.

Manufacturer's instructions must provide guidance on:

1. Quantity and size of entries that can be made without degrading the strength of the pull box below Tier 22 load rating
2. Where side entries cannot be made
3. Acceptable method to be used to create the entry

Tier 22 load rating must be labeled or stenciled by the manufacturer on the inside and outside of the pull box and on the underside of the cover.

Electrical pull box covers must be marked "ELECTRICAL." Telephone pull box covers must be marked "COMMUNICATION."

#### **99-16050B(4) Receptacles and Switches**

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter Receptacle, (GFCI): GFCI receptacle must be NEMA Type 5-20R, feed-through type, ivory color, 3-wire, 20-ampere, 125-volt, specification grade, duplex receptacle suitable for wiring with stranded conductors. Receptacle must detect and trip at current leakage of 5 mA and must have front mounted test and reset buttons.

Duplex Receptacle: Duplex receptacle must be NEMA Type 5-20R, 3-wire, 20-ampere, 125-volt, ivory color, specification grade duplex receptacle suitable for wiring with stranded conductors.

Single Receptacle: Single receptacle must be NEMA Type 5-20R, 3-wire, 20-ampere, 125-volt, ivory color, specification grade receptacle suitable for wiring with stranded conductors.

Special Purpose Heat Pump Receptacle: Special purpose heat pump receptacle must be 3-wire, 20-ampere, 250-volt AC, rated receptacle suitable for wiring with stranded conductors. Receptacle must match the plug of the heat pump installed.

Single Pole Switch: Single pole switch must be 20-ampere, 120/277-volt, quiet type, specification grade, ivory color switch with silver alloy contacts. Switch must be suitable for wiring with stranded conductors.

Double Pole Switch: Double pole switch must be single-pole double throw, 20-ampere, 208-volt, 3-wire, quiet type, specification grade, ivory color switch with silver alloy contacts. Switch must be suitable for wiring with stranded conductors.

Selector Switch, SS: Selector switch must be rotary action, double-pole, 2-position, 10-ampere, 120-volt switch. Switch contacts must have an inductive pilot duty rating of 60 amperes (make), 6 amperes (break) and 10 amperes (continuous) at 120 volts and 35 percent power factor. Selector switch must have legend plate marked MANUAL-AUTO.

Timer Switch: Timer switch must be a spring wound mechanical timer with a rotary dial. Contacts must be rated 20 amperes at 120 volts. Time adjustments must range from zero to two hours.

#### **99-16050B(5) Occupancy Sensor Switches**

Wall Switch Occupancy Sensor, Type 1:

Wall switch occupancy sensor, Type 1 must be a wall-mounted, passive infrared sensor switch with time delay.

The switch must be rated at 800 watts (minimum) incandescent or 1200-VA (minimum) fluorescent at 120 volts, operate on 120/277 volts and be installed in a device box with single raised device cover.

The switch must be capable of manual on/automatic off mode.

The switch must cover a minimum of 900 square feet of floor area, and have a field of view of not less than 180 degrees.

The switch must be compatible with all electronic ballasts and have no leakage to load in the "OFF" mode.

The time delay off setting must be adjustable from 30 seconds to 30 minutes, initially set at 10 minutes.

Light level adjustment must be adjustable from 3 fc to 180 fc, initially set at 75 fc.

#### Wall Switch Occupancy Sensor, Type 2:

Wall switch occupancy sensor, Type 2 must be a wall-mounted, passive infrared dual relay sensor switch with time delay.

Primary relay must be rated at 800 watts (minimum) incandescent or 1200 VA (minimum) fluorescent at 120 volts.

Secondary relay must be rated at 800 watts (minimum) incandescent or 800 VA (minimum) fluorescent at 120 volts.

The relays in the sensor must be capable of simultaneously controlling 2 different lighting loads or circuits. The second relay must be independent allowing for two-circuit control.

Switch must operate on 120/277 volts and be installed in a device box with single raised device cover.

The unit must have dual manual override switches that can be used to toggle manual on/automatic off mode for each lighting load.

The switch must cover a minimum of 1000 square feet of floor area, and have a field of view of not less than 180 degrees.

Switch must be compatible with all electronic ballasts and have no leakage to load in the "OFF" mode.

The time delay off setting must be adjustable from 30 seconds to 30 minutes, initially set at 10 minutes.

Light level adjustment must be adjustable from 10 fc to 150 fc, initially set at 75 fc.

Switch must have audible alert to indicate impending light shut off.

#### **99-16050B(6) Miscellaneous Materials**

**Warning Tape:** Warning tape must be 4 inches wide and contain the printed warning "CAUTION ELECTRICAL CONDUIT" in bold 3/4-inch black letters at 30-inch intervals on bright orange or yellow background. The printed warning must be non-erasable when submerged under water and resistant to insects, acids, alkali, and other corrosive elements in the soil. The tape must have a tensile strength of not less than 155 pounds per 4-inch wide strip and must have a minimum elongation of 700 percent before breaking.

**Line Voltage Thermostat:** Line voltage thermostat must be of mechanical type, non-programmable and line voltage rated thermostat rated for 2 horse power at 120 volts, AC. The switch must close when the rise in temperature exceeds the preset limit set on the temperature set dial.

**Pull Rope:** Pull rope must be nylon or polypropylene with a minimum tensile strength of 1800 pounds.

**Watertight Conduit Plug:** Watertight conduit plug must be a hollow or solid stem expansion plug complete with inner and outer white polypropylene compression plates and red thermoplastic rubber seal. Seal material must be non-stick type rubber resistant to oils, salt, and alkaline substances.

**Anchorage Devices:** Anchorage devices must be corrosion resistant, toggle bolts, wood screws, bolts, machine screws, studs, expansion shields, or expansion anchors as required by the supporting device.

#### Electrical Supporting Devices:

Electrical supporting devices must be one hole conduit clamps with clamp backs, hot-dipped galvanized, malleable iron.

Construction channel must be 1-5/8 inches x 1-5/8 inches, 12-gage galvanized steel channel with 17/32-inch diameter bolt holes, 1-1/2 inches on center in the base of the channel.

Ground Rod: Ground rod must be a 3/4-inch (minimum) galvanized or copper clad steel rod, 10 feet long, and must conform to the requirements in NEMA GR-1.

### **99-16050C Construction**

#### **Conduit:**

Conduits must be installed to comply with section 86-2.01C(2) and the following:

1. All conduits must be rigid steel except as follows:
  - a. EMT may be used in walls and furred spaces and for exposed work indoors above the switch height.
  - b. Flexible metallic conduit must be used to connect suspended lighting fixtures, motors, HVAC equipment, and other equipment subject to vibration in dry locations.
  - c. Liquidtight flexible metallic conduit must be used to connect motors, HVAC equipment, and other equipment subject to vibration in wet or exterior locations.
  - d. PVC coated rigid steel conduit must be used where shown for fuel islands, salt storage and sand storage buildings, and base elbows and vertical risers through concrete slabs.
  - e. Rigid non-metallic conduit must be used in underground, exterior locations.
2. Rigid non-metallic conduit bends of 30 degrees or greater must be factory-made long radius sweeps. Bends less than 30 degrees must be made using an authorized heat box.
3. Locations of conduit runs must be planned in advance of the installation and coordinated with the ductwork, plumbing, ceiling and wall construction in the same areas and must not unnecessarily cross other conduits or pipe, nor prevent removal of ceiling tiles or panels, nor block access to mechanical or electrical equipment.
4. Where practical, conduits must be installed in groups of parallel, vertical or horizontal runs and at elevations that avoid unnecessary offsets.
5. Exposed conduit must be installed parallel and at right angles to the building lines.
6. Conduits must not be placed closer than 12 inches from a parallel hot water or steam pipe or 3 inches from such lines crossing perpendicular to the runs.
7. All raceway systems must be secured to the building structures using specified fasteners, clamps and hangers.
8. All metal conduits, fittings, and elbows in contact with soil or concrete must be wrapped with a double layer of 20-mil thick pipe wrapping tape.
9. Single conduit runs must be supported by one hole conduit clamps. Single conduit runs on walls in damp or wet locations must be installed with clamp backs to space conduit off the surface.
10. Multiple conduit runs must be supported with construction channel secured to the building structure. Conduits must be fastened to construction channel with channel compatible pipe clamps.
11. Raceways of different types must be joined using authorized couplings or transition fittings.
12. Expansion couplings must be installed where conduit crosses a building separation or expansion joint.
13. All floor and wall penetrations must be sealed watertight.
14. Communication cable conduits must have their ends sealed with commercial preformed plugs which prevent the passage of gas, dust and water into these conduits. Sealing plugs must be removable and reusable. Plugs must be the split type that permits installation or removal without removing cables. Sealing plugs must seal the conduit simultaneously with one self-contained assembly having an adjustable resilient filler of neoprene or silicone rubber clamped between backing ends and compressed with stainless steel hardware. To provide suitable sealing between future varying size cables and the plugs, split neoprene or silicone adapting sleeves, used singularly or in multiples, must be inserted within the body of the plugs. Sealing plugs used to seal the communication cable conduit must be capable of withstanding a pressure of 5 psi

#### **Conduit Terminations:**

Rigid steel conduits must be securely fastened to cabinets, boxes and gutters using 2 locknuts and insulating metallic bushing. EMT must be securely fastened to cabinets, boxes and gutters using connectors. Conduit terminations at exposed weatherproof and cast boxes must be made watertight using hubs.

Grounding bushings with bonding jumpers must be installed on all conduits terminating at concentric knockouts and on all conduits containing service conductors, grounding electrode conductor, and conductors feeding separate buildings.

Rigid non-metallic conduit must be terminated inside the underground pull boxes with an authorized conduit bushing or fitting. All conduits must enter vertically through the bottom of pull boxes.

All future conduits terminated in underground pull boxes or left exposed indoors and outdoors must be provided with watertight conduit plugs.

**Warning Tape:** Warning tape must be placed over each conduit in a trench. Each warning tape must be centered over the conduit and must be placed over the 6 inch layer of sand covering the conduit.

#### Conductor and Cable Installation:

Conductors must not be installed in conduits until all work of any nature that may cause injury is completed. Care must be taken in pulling conductors so that insulation is not damaged. An authorized non-petroleum base and insulating type pulling compound must be used as needed.

Sensor cable splices inside underground pull boxes and junction boxes must be made if required using approved methods and devices as recommended by the manufacturer of the low voltage devices. Number of splices in each sensor cable homerun to the water treatment building must be as directed by the Engineer in the field and as per the manufacturer instructions. Sensor cable lengths must be ordered in a manner where cable of lengths up to 500 feet or greater must be pulled inside conduit without the use of splices.

Communication cable must be installed in conduit system as shown. Installation procedures must be in conformance with the procedures specified by the cable manufacturer for the specific cable being installed. Submit the manufacturer's recommended procedures for pulling fiber optic cable at least 25 days prior to installing cable. Mechanical aids may be used, provided that a tension measuring device is placed in tension to the end of the cable. The tension applied must not exceed 600 lb force or the manufacturer's recommended pulling tension, whichever is less.

Communication cable must be installed using a cable pulling lubricant recommended by the cable manufacturer and a non-abrasive pull tape. Your personnel must be stationed at each pull box, and cabinet through which the cable is pulled to lubricate and prevent kinking or other damage. During communication cable installation, the bend radius must be maintained at not less than twenty times the outside diameter of the cable. The cable grips for installing the communication cable must have a ball bearing swivel to prevent the cable from twisting during installation.

The communication cable must be installed without splices except where specifically described. Minimum slack of the cable as shown must be provided at each cable access location without a cable splice.

All cables must be installed and tested to comply with manufacturer's instructions.

Splices and joints must be insulated with insulation equivalent to that of the conductor.

Six inches of slack must be provided at each outlet and device connection. If the outlet or device is not at the end of a run of conductor, connection must be made with correctly colored pigtails tapped to the runs with splices.

All pressure type connectors and lugs must be retightened after the initial set.

Splices in underground pull boxes and similar locations must comply with section 86-2.01C(8).

Junction boxes in furred or accessible ceiling spaces must be identified on the cover plate with permanent marking pen denoting the circuits contained in the box.

### Conductor Identification:

The neutral and equipment grounding conductors must be identified as follows:

1. Neutral conductor must have a white or natural gray insulation except that conductors No. 4 and larger may be identified by distinctive white markers such as paint or white tape at each termination.
2. Equipment grounding conductor may be bare or insulated. Insulated equipment grounding conductors must be green or green with one or more yellow stripes over its entire length. Conductors No. 4 and larger may be permanently identified by distinctive green markers such as paint or green tape at all accessible locations over the entire exposed conductor.

Ungrounded feeder and branch circuit conductors must be color coded by continuously colored insulation, except conductors No. 6 AWG or larger may be color coded by colored tape at each connection and where accessible. Ungrounded conductor color coding must be as follows:

SYSTEM	COLOR CODE
120/208 volt-Three phase	Black, red, blue
277/480 volt-Three phase	Brown, purple, yellow

Once grounded and ungrounded insulated conductors are identified with a specific color code, that color code must be used for the entire length of the circuit. Conductors with gray color insulation must not be used as ungrounded circuit conductors and for wiring control panels.

Where more than one branch circuit enters or leaves a conduit, panel, gutter, or junction box, each conductor must be identified by its panelboard and circuit number. All control conductors including control conductors of manufacturer supplied and field wired control devices must be identified at each termination with the conductor numbers shown and shop drawings, where deemed necessary. Identification must be made with one of the following:

1. Adhesive backed paper or cloth wrap-around markers with clear, heat shrinkable tubing sealed over either type of marker.
  2. Pre-printed, white, heat-shrinkable tubing.
- The identifying numbers of the terminating conductors, as shown on the shop drawings, must be identified on the terminal block marking strip.

### Cable Identification:

All cable must be identified at both ends of the cable as shown. Each cable identifier must be placed at an easily accessible location somewhere between 6 to 12 inches from each end of the cable.

Identification must be made with one of the following:

1. Adhesive backed paper or cloth wrap-around markers with clear, heat shrinkable tubing sealed over either type of marker.
2. Pre-printed, white, heat-shrinkable tubing.

### Outlet, Device and Junction Box Installation:

Where exposed rigid steel conduits are connected to an exposed outlet, device, or junction box at or below switch height, the box must be a cast box.

All boxes must be finished flush with building walls, ceiling and floors except where exposed work is called for.

Raised device covers must be installed on all boxes concealed in concrete, masonry or stud walls.

No unused openings must be left in any box. Knockout seals must be installed to close openings.

Adjustments to locations of outlet, device and junction boxes may be made as required by structural conditions and to suit coordination requirements of other trades.

Boxes in stud walls and partitions must not be mounted back to back. Through-wall boxes will not be allowed.

Boxes installed in metal stud walls must be equipped with brackets designed for attaching directly to the studs or must be mounted on heavy gauge galvanized steel, snap-in box supports.

Fixture outlet boxes installed in suspended ceilings of gypsum board or lath and plaster construction must be mounted on 16-gage metal channel bars attached to main ceiling runners.

Fixture outlet boxes for pendant-mounted fixtures installed in suspended ceilings supporting acoustical tiles or panels must be supported directly from the structures above.

Multiple switches must be installed in standard boxes.

Occupancy Sensors Installation: Occupancy sensors must be mounted securely in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Mounting methods must be suitable for the particular type of ceiling or support at each location. Provide all supports, hangers, spacers, channels, fasteners and all other necessary hardware to support the sensors. Final location of sensors must be per manufacturer's instructions to provide best coverage for the application.

Communication System Cables Installation and Testing:

Communication cables must be tested in accordance with Parts 7 and 8 of ICEA S-87-640. Submit the test reports to the Engineer for the following tests after installation of the communication cable as specified for post splicing tests provided by ICEA S-87-640:

1. End to end attenuation, using optical power meter and light source
2. Optical anomalies by OTDR in both directions.

Data and telephone cables must be extended continuous and unspliced between the associated communication outlets and punchdown blocks. The data and telephone cables must be terminated on the 8-pin modular jacks provided in each outlet. Cable 1 must go to position 1 in the faceplate and must be white and designated as "telephone cable". Cable 2 must be blue and must be designated as the "data cable".

Telephone terminal boards must be securely fastened to walls or other vertical framing. Paint terminal board on both sides prior to installation.

The operational test for the communication system must be performed by you in the presence of the Engineer. The operational tests must demonstrate that all functions of the system operate in the manner described in the manufacturer's literature and that the system is stable under normal vibration and shocks to components. All the copper communication cables must be tested for opens, shorts, polarity reversals, transposition and presence of AC voltage. Telephone and data horizontal wiring pairs must be tested from the outlet to the punchdown blocks.

Category 6 cables must be tested for conformance to specifications of TIA 568 Category 6.

Pull Box Installation:

Pull box installation must comply with section 86-2.01C(3) and the following:

1. Top of pull boxes must be flush with surrounding grade or top of curb. In unpaved areas where pull box is not immediately adjacent to and protected by a concrete foundation, pole or other protective construction, the top of pull box must be set at plus one inch above surrounding grade. Pull boxes shown in the vicinity of curbs must be placed adjacent to the back of curb. Pull boxes shown adjacent to lighting standards must be placed on the side of foundation facing away from traffic.
2. Do not install pull box in curb ramps or driveways.
3. A pull box for a post or a pole standard must be located within 5 feet of the standard.

4. Place a pull box adjacent to the back of the curb or edge of the shoulder. If this is impractical, place the pull box in a suitable, protected, and accessible location.
5. Bury pull box in soil 6 inches to 8 inches below grade. Cover the pull box with a plastic sheet before burying it.
6. Plastic sheets must be 20 mil thick and made of HDPE or PVC virgin compounds.

Ground Rod Installation: The ground rod must be driven vertically until the top is 6 inches above the surrounding surface. When vertical penetration of the ground rod cannot be obtained, an equivalent horizontal grounding system, authorized by the Engineer, must be installed.

**Anchorage:**

Hangers, brackets, conduit straps, supports, and electrical equipment must be rigidly and securely fastened to surfaces by means of toggle bolts on hollow masonry; expansion shields and machine screws, or expansion anchors and studs or standard preset inserts on concrete or solid masonry; machine screws or bolts on metal surfaces; and wood or lag screws on wood construction.

Anchorage devices must be installed to comply with the anchorage manufacturer's instructions.

Mounting heights: Electrical system components must be mounted at the following mounting heights, unless otherwise shown. The mounting height dimensions must be measured above the finished floor to the bottom of the device or component.

Thermostats	3'-8"
Wall switches	3'-8"
Convenience outlets	1'-6"
Electric water cooler outlet	As recommended by the manufacturer.
Communication outlets	1'-6"

**99-16050D Payment**

Not Used

**99-16150 INTEGRATED FACILITIES SWITCHBOARD**

**99-16150A General**

**99-16150A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of furnishing and installing integrated facilities switchboards (IFS).

**Related Work:**

Concrete and reinforcement for integrated facilities switchboards must comply with the requirements under section 99-03300.

Panelboards, building disconnect, main circuit breaker, distribution circuit breakers, power monitoring system, surge protection devices and transformers installed inside the integrated facilities switchboards must comply with the requirements under section 99-16432.

Lighting control panels installed inside the integrated facilities switchboard must conform to the requirements specified under section 99-16500.

**99-16150A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

**99-16150A(3) Submittals**

Submit complete integrated facilities switchboard installation shop drawings as one packaged submittal with the electrical equipment submittals.

**Product Data:**

A list of all materials and equipment to be installed and the manufacturer's descriptive data must be submitted for approval.

Manufacturer's descriptive data must include complete description, performance data and installation instructions for the materials, front view and plan view of the assembly, assembly ratings and equipment specified herein. Assembly ratings must include withstand and closing rating, voltage, continuous current and short circuit rating.

Shop Drawings: Shop drawings must show the shape, size, and method of attachment for each component used in the work. Shop drawings must be 34 by 22 inch size. Control and wiring diagrams must include rough-in dimensions, component layout and conductor number identification. Master drawing index, front view, floor plans, top view, single line diagram, schematic diagram, assembly ratings, major component ratings, cable terminal sizes and product data sheets must be included.

Test Reports: Test results for integrated facilities switchboards must be delivered to the Engineer within 3 business days of completion.

#### Closeout Document Submittals:

Closeout documents must be furnished for the following equipment prior to completion of the project:

1. Integrated Facilities Switchboard assembly
2. Transformers
3. Panelboards
4. Circuit Breakers
5. Power Monitoring Devices and Related Communication Devices
6. Surge Protection Devices

Each closeout document must contain the following information:

1. Parts list.
2. Operating instructions.
3. Maintenance instructions.
4. Wiring schematics.
5. Component Layout.
6. Index

Each closeout document must be submitted in the following manner:

1. One CD with PDF files.
2. Two individual 3-ring binders containing paper copies.

Incomplete or inadequate documentation will be returned for correction and resubmittal.

#### **99-16150B Materials**

##### Integrated Facilities Switchboard:

Integrated facilities switchboard must be a free standing, dead front type, service and distribution switchboard, utilizing group mounted overcurrent protective devices, power monitoring devices, integrated panelboards, lighting network panel, transformers, surge protective devices, and other equipment as shown. The integrated facilities switchboard must be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with NEMA PB-2 and UL Standard 891. IFS-MSB must be suitable for use as a service equipment and be labeled in accordance to the UL requirements.

Integrated facilities switchboard must consist of the required number of vertical sections bolted together to form a rigid assembly. The sides and rear must be covered with removable bolt-on covers. All edges of front covers or hinged front panels must be formed. Adequate ventilation must be provided within the enclosure. All sections of the integrated facilities switchboard must be rear aligned as shown. All protective devices must be group mounted. Devices must be front removable and load connections front accessible enabling switchboards to be mounted against a wall. Equipment supplied must be equal to or less than the dimensions on the floor plans, elevations, and electrical equipment details as shown.

All bus bars must be silver-plated copper. Full capacity neutral bus must be provided where a neutral bus is indicated. A copper ground bus (minimum 1/4 by 2 inch) must be furnished and firmly secured to each vertical section structure and must extend the entire length of the switchboard. All hardware used on conductors must be high-tensile strength and zinc plated. All bus joints must be provided with conical spring-type washers. Feeders in between units must be copper.

Positive metal barriers must be installed inside the IFS at locations shown. Barriers must be full height and depth of the IFS and prevent gases from going from one section thru the barrier to the adjacent section. They must only have openings for bus bars and conduit nipples for conductors. Openings around bus bars must be sealed with insulated material to prevent arc flash gases from moving thru the barrier. Number of conduit nipples thru the barrier must only be as required for conductors going thru the barrier. The conduit nipples must be sealed with fire proof putty after conductors are installed. Any spare conduit nipples must be capped at each end.

The assembly must be rated to withstand mechanical forces exerted during short-circuit conditions when connected directly to a power source having available fault current as shown on the drawings.

The integrated facilities switchboards must be provided with adequate lifting means and must be capable of being moved into installation position and bolted directly to you supplied floor sills to be set level in concrete per manufacturer's instructions.

### **99-16150C Construction**

Foundation for integrated facilities switchboards must be as shown and as recommended by the manufacturer.

The integrated facilities switchboards must be completely assembled, wired, adjusted and tested at the factory. All major components within the integrated facilities switchboard must be manufactured by the maker of the enclosure. All major components must be installed, bussed and cabled at the factory. All cables in between structures must be installed at the factory. After assembly, the complete switchboard must be tested for operation under simulated service conditions to assure the accuracy of the wiring and the functioning of all equipment. The main circuits must be given a dielectric test of 2200 volts for one minute between live parts and ground and between opposite polarities. The wiring and control circuits must be given a dielectric test of 1500 volts for one minute between live parts and ground. The manufacturer must provide 3 certified copies of the factory test reports.

Installation of the integrated facilities switchboard must be in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to comply with seismic anchoring requirements and anchorage details. Provide seismic anchoring and equipment anchorage details coordinated with the equipment mounting provisions, prepared and stamped by a civil engineer registered in the State. The manufacturer of the IFS assembly must be the manufacturer of the major components within the assembly.

The integrated facilities switchboards must integrate and assemble panelboards, power monitoring devices, surge protection devices and lighting network panels into the unit as shown. Each panelboard and lighting network panel must contain a trim with lockable door. The panelboards must be recessed in the switchboard enclosure a minimum of 4 inches from the front of the switchboard to allow easy access to line and/or load conductors. Trim doors must assure proper fit. Three quarter inch (3/4-inch) breakers must not be used in any part of the panelboard. Panelboards must have a wire management system inside wireway to accommodate branch circuit wiring passing through vertically in that section. Panelboards must have bolted cover trims.

A back mounting panel with spacer must be provided for the lighting network panels. A six- inch full depth barriers must be provided on both side of the lighting network panel to isolate the low voltage conductors from the power conductors.

The integrated facilities switchboards must integrate and assemble transformers into the unit as shown. The transformers must be secured in a manner that assures the structural integrity of the vertical section and the transformer. Adequate ventilation for the transformer and other installed components must be provided within the switchboard.

Small wiring, necessary fuse blocks and terminal blocks within the switchboard must be furnished as required. Control components mounted within the assembly, such as fuse blocks, relays, pushbuttons and switches must be suitably marked for identification corresponding to appropriate designations on

manufacturer's wiring diagrams. Mechanical-type terminals must be provided for all line and load terminations suitable for copper or aluminum cable rated for 167 degrees F of the size as shown. Lugs must be provided in the incoming line section for connection of the main grounding conductor. Additional lugs for connection of other grounding conductors must be provided. All control wire must be type MTW, bundled and secured with nylon ties. Insulated locking spade terminals must be provided for all control connections, except where saddle type terminals are provided integral to a device. All current transformer secondary leads must first be connected to conveniently accessible short-circuit terminal blocks before connecting to any other device. All groups of control wires leaving the switchboard must be provided with terminal blocks with suitable numbering strips. Provide wire markers at each end of all control wiring. The current transformers for the power monitoring devices must be installed as per the manufacturer's instructions.

#### **99-16150D Payment**

Not Used

### **99-16432 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**

#### **99-16432A General**

##### **99-16432A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of furnishing and installing panelboards, starters, disconnect switches, transformers, and related accessories.

Related Work:

Anchorage devices must comply with section 99-16050.

Comply with the requirements in section 99-16150 for electrical equipment installed inside integrated facilities switchboard.

##### **99-16432A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-16432A(3) Submittals**

Submit complete electrical equipment submittals as one packaged submittal with the integrated facilities switchboard submittals.

Product Data:

Submit a list of materials and equipment to be installed and the manufacturer's descriptive data.

Manufacturer's descriptive data must include complete description, performance data and installation instructions for the materials and equipment. Control and wiring diagrams, rough-in dimensions, and component layout must be included where applicable. All control and power conductors on the shop drawings must be identified with wire numbers.

##### **99-16432A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

#### **99-16432B Materials**

##### **99-16432B(1) Panelboards**

Panelboards must be factory assembled panelboards at least 20 inches wide with hinged door and molded case circuit breakers as shown. Panelboards voltage ratings, capacity rating and short circuit current ratings (SCCR) must be as shown. Panelboards must be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with UL 67 (Panelboards), UL 50 (Cabinets and boxes) and NEMA PB1 (Panelboards). Unless otherwise shown, panelboards must be fully rated. Main bus bars must be copper. Panelboards with neutrals must have full-size (100 percent) insulated groundable neutrals. Panelboards must have door-in-door trim. Both hinged trim and trim door must utilize a 3-point latching.

Main circuit breakers for 277/480-volt rated panelboards must be thermal-magnetic type molded case circuit breaker complete with an adjustable AC magnetic trip unit and must be vertically mounted and

connected to the bus bar. The main circuit breakers ampere trip ratings, number of poles and interrupting capacity must be as shown.

Main circuit breakers for 120/208-volt rated panelboards or 120/240-volt rated panels boards that are 100 amperes or less must be thermal-magnetic type molded case circuit breakers. Main circuit breakers for panelboards rated greater than 100 amperes must be thermal magnetic type with adjustable AC magnetic trip units. The main circuit breakers ampere trip ratings, number of poles and interrupting capacity must be as shown.

All feeder circuit breakers must be thermal-magnetic type molded case circuit breaker complete with an adjustable AC magnetic trip unit with common handle for all multiple pole circuit breakers. The feeder circuit breakers ampere trip ratings, number of poles and interrupting capacity must be as shown.

Branch circuit breakers must be thermal-magnetic type molded case circuit breakers with common handle for all multiple pole circuit breakers. The branch circuit breakers ampere trip ratings and number of poles must be as shown. All branch circuit breakers must be provided with mechanical mechanism to lock the circuit breaker in OFF position for maintenance purpose. Branch circuit breaker feeding the fire alarm control panel must have red color handles.

Unless otherwise shown, the interrupting capacity of the branch circuit breakers for 120/240 V or 120/208 V panelboards must not be less than 22 k AIC. Unless otherwise shown on the plans, the interrupting capacity of the branch circuit breakers for 277/480 V panelboards must not be less than 14 k AIC. Series combination ratings are not allowed.

#### **99-16432B(2) Starters**

Not Used

#### **99-16432B(3) Switches**

Hot Water Heater Disconnect Switch: Hot water heater disconnect switch must be 2-pole, 208-volt, 30-ampere, non-fusible, general duty safety switch in a NEMA-3R enclosure with provision for padlocking in the "OFF" position.

#### **99-16432B(4) Transformer**

Transformer: Transformers that are integral to the integrated facilities switchboards must be open, dry type, 3-phase, 480-volt primary, 208/120-volt secondary, energy efficient, NEMA type TP-1 compliant transformer with rating as shown. Transformer must have two 2-1/2 percent full capacity taps above and four 2-1/2 percent full capacity taps below normal primary voltage and copper windings. Transformers must be of 150 degrees C temperature rise transformers.

#### **99-16432B(5) Miscellaneous Materials**

Nameplates: Nameplates must be laminated phenolic plastic with white core and black front and back. Nameplate inscription must be in capitals letters etched through the outer layer of the nameplate material.

Warning Plates: Warning plates must be laminated phenolic plastic with white core and red front and back. Warning plates inscription must be in capital letters etched through the outer layer of the nameplate material.

Plywood Backing Board: Plywood backing board for mounting electrical or telephone equipment must be 3/4-inch, APA plywood panels, C-D PLUGGED and touch-sanded, Exposure 1.

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) Type Circuit Breakers: GFCI type circuit breakers must detect and trip at current leakage of 6 milliamperes or more.

Handle Lock-Off mechanism for Circuit Breakers: Handle lock-off mechanism for all the branch circuit breakers must have UL listed mechanism to lock the circuit breaker in the OFF position.

Device Plates: Device plates must be laminated phenolic plastic with white core and black front and back. Device plates inscription must be in capital letters etched through the outer layer of the nameplate material.

Device Labels: Unless otherwise specified, device labels must be an industrial type, pre-printed labels with adhesive backed with white core and black front and back. Labels must resist fading, scratching,

moisture, heat, chemicals, ultra-violet (UV) exposure and cleaning fluids. Device labels must be K-Sun Co Labels; Dymo Letra Tag; or equal.

Surge Protection Device, SPD, must be Type 2, Category C type device conforming to latest IEEE standards. The SPD must be rated for 200 kA of SCCR and maximum discharge current of 50kA for 8x20 microsecond pulse. The surge protective device unit must be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance to UL 1449 and UL 1283. The surge protective device must be complete with status indicator lights on each phase, audible alarm, enable/disable transient counter and push to test pushbutton.

### **99-16432C Construction**

#### **Plywood Backing Board:**

Plywood backing board must be securely fastened to walls or other vertical framing.

Surface to be coated must be cleaned of all dirt, excess materials, and filler by hand cleaning.

Exposed surfaces of plywood backing board must be coated to comply with "Wood, Painted" in section 99-09900. The color must match surrounding surfaces, or must be authorized by the Engineer.

Coatings must be applied to comply with the manufacturer's instructions. Each coat must be applied to a uniform finish, free of skips, brush marks, laps or other imperfections.

**Existing Panelboards:** Provide new circuit breakers, where required to match existing type unless otherwise shown. Provide mounting hardware, bus straps, and related materials for proper circuit breaker installation. Provide new panelboard identification nameplate with designation as shown for each panelboard. Remove existing nameplates where applicable. Provide new typewritten circuit directory reflecting changes.

#### **Panelboard Installation:**

Set cabinets plumb and symmetrical with building lines. Train interior wiring to comply with "Conductor and Cable Installation" in section 99-16050. Touch-up paint any marks, blemishes, or other finish damage suffered during installation. Replace cabinets, doors or trim exhibiting dents, bends, warps or poor fit that may impede ready access, security or integrity.

Mounting height must be 5-1/2 feet to the highest circuit breaker handle, measured above the finished floor.

Where "Future" or "Space" is shown, branch connectors, mounting brackets, and other hardware must be furnished and installed for future breaker.

A typewritten directory under transparent protective cover must be provided and set in metal frame inside each cabinet door. Directory panel designation for each circuit breaker must include complete information concerning equipment controlled, including room number or area as shown.

Panelboards which are installed inside integrated facilities switchboard must comply with the construction requirements in section 99-16150.

**Transformer Installation:** Connect primary to minimum value taps during construction period and prior to initial building start-up. Make voltage readings and adjust tap connections to nominal voltage during final construction review and prior to building occupancy. Install conduit connections that will prevent transmission of the transformer vibrations to the conduit system. Transformers must be bolted to floor when floor mounted and bolted to wall with support brackets when wall mounted. Pad mounted transformers (unit substation) must be installed as shown. Transformers which are installed inside integrated facilities switchboard must comply with the construction requirements in section 99-16150.

#### **Equipment Identification:**

Equipment must be identified with nameplates fastened with self-tapping, cadmium-plated screws or nickel-plated bolts.

Nameplate inscriptions must read as follows:

1. Inscriptions for panelboards and integrated facilities switchboards must include designation, voltage, amperes and phase of supply and must read as in the following example: PANEL NLA, 120/208 V, 150 A, 3-PHASE, 4-WIRE;
2. Inscription for safety switches must be the name used in the plans and must read as in the following example: HOT WATER HEATER DISCONNECT; and
3. Inscription for lighting control stations and low voltage control stations must be the panel designation as shown and must read as in the following example: EXTERIOR LIGHTING CONTROL STATION.

Device Labels: All receptacle outlets must be provided with device labels. Device labels for receptacle outlet must be the voltage, phase, amperes, panelboard number and circuit number in the following example: 120 volt, 1-phase, 20 A, 1SL 25. GFCI protected receptacles must include the inscription that reads "GFCI PROTECTED" on the label.

Warning Plates:

Warning plates must be attached to designated equipment with self-tapping cadmium-plated screws or nickel-plated bolts.

Warning plate inscriptions must be as shown.

#### **99-16432D Payment**

Not Used

#### **99-16500 LIGHTING**

##### **99-16500A General**

##### **99-16500A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of furnishing, installing and connecting all lighting equipment.

##### **99-16500A(2) Definitions**

Not Used

##### **99-16500A(3) Submittals**

Submit manufacturer's descriptive information, photometric curves, catalog cuts, and installation instructions. Submit wiring diagram and component layout for lighting control stations.

Closeout Document Submittals:

Submit closeout documents for the following equipment before completion of the project:

1. Building Lighting Control Station
2. Outside Lighting Control Station

Include in each closeout document:

1. Parts list
2. Operating instructions
3. Maintenance instructions
4. Wiring schematics

Submit three copies of each closeout document in the following manner:

1. One CD with PDF files
2. Two individual 3-ring binders containing paper copies

Incomplete or inadequate documentation will be returned for correction and resubmittal.

#### **99-16500A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Not Used

#### **99-16500B Materials**

##### **99-16500B(1) General**

**Lighting Fixture Lamps:** Lighting fixture lamps must be type and size as shown. Lamps must be General Electric, Phillips, Sylvania, or equal. Fluorescent lamps, unless otherwise noted, must be 4100K tri-phosphor with a CRI of 70 or greater.

**Ballasts:** Fixtures as shown must be equipped with high power factor ballasts suitable for the line voltage and for the type, size and number of lamps required by the fixture. Fluorescent ballasts must be UL Listed, Class P and ETL Certified ballasts with sound rating A. Fluorescent ballasts must be high-frequency electronic ballasts with power factor greater than 0.95, nominal ballast factor of 0.88 unless specified otherwise, total harmonic distortion less than 20 percent, crest factor less than or equal to 1.7, complying with ANSI C 62.41 Category A for surge protection, and FCC Part 18 for interference. Dimming ballasts must be high frequency ballasts and must be capable of dimming the light output from 100 percent to 20 percent of the rated light output.

**Emergency LED Driver:** Emergency LED driver must be a self-contained emergency ballast that works in conjunction with an LED driver to convert fixtures with LED lamps into emergency lighting fixtures. The unit must consist of a battery charger and electronic circuitry in one compact case. The driver must consist of two field-replaceable, high temperature, maintenance-free nickel-cadmium batteries. Unit must include a charging indicator and a test switch. Driver for fixtures with three 17-watt LED lamps must be able to operate one lamp for a minimum of 90 minutes. Driver must be suitable for damp locations and for mounting inside a sealed and gasketed fixture. Unit must be compatible with LED lamps and must be rated for 120 volt, AC.

**Lighting Fixtures:** Lighting fixtures must be as shown. Outdoor luminaires must be listed and labeled "Fixture Suitable For Wet Locations."

##### **Light Emitting Diode Luminaire:**

The light emitting diode luminaire consists of an assembly that uses light emitting diodes (LEDs) as the light source. A complete luminaire consists of a housing, an LED array, and an electronic module driver (power supply). The luminaire must be UL listed under UL 1598 for luminaires with a minimum operational life of 63,000 hours and have an operating temperature range from -40 to +130 degrees F. The individual LEDs inside the LED array must be connected such that a catastrophic loss or a failure of 1 LED will not result in the loss of the entire luminaire. The voltage rating and power consumption must be as shown. The luminaire on-board circuitry must include a surge protective device to protect the luminaire from damage and failure from transient voltages and currents. LED array must have a correlated color temperature range of 4,000 to 6,500 K and color rendition index must be 70 or greater. The thermal management of the heat generated by the LEDs must be of sufficient capacity to assure proper operation of the luminaire over the minimum operation life. The luminaire must be a single, self-contained device, not requiring on-site assembly for installation. The power supply for the luminaire is integral to the unit.

Poles for light emitting diode luminaire must be round tapered galvanized steel pole, must have 40,000 psi minimum yield strength and be of the height and mast arm length as shown. The pole must be able to withstand stresses produced by steady state wind with velocity of 110 MPH. Pole must have hand hole with cover plate, base plate and all necessary hardware.

**Fused Splice Connector:** Fused splice connector must be Buss, Elastimold, or equal; with standard midget, ferrule, 5-ampere, 277-volt, slow blowing fuses. The fused splice connector for the new truck parking and existing ON/OFF ramp lighting must be rated for 480-volt. The connectors must be designed so that both ungrounded conductors are disconnected simultaneously.

**Photoelectric Unit, PEU:** Photoelectric unit must be, weatherproof, cadmium sulfide photoelectric control with capacity of 1200-watt incandescent or 1800-watt inductive or fluorescent load, mounting adapter,

and EEL-NEMA twist lock receptacle; Fisher-Pierce, Ripley, or equal. PEU for the ELCS must be rated at 277-volt. PEU must be provided with a "fail-on" feature.

Photoelectric Sensor, PES: Photoelectric sensor must be a single zone, ceiling or wall mounted, on/off sensor device that can be installed in an open or closed loop application to turn light off automatically when sufficient natural daylight is present. Photoelectric sensor must have digital multi-band photo sensor range of 1 to 1400 foot candles, on-set point range of 1 to 850 foot candles, multi-function green LED status indicator, power requirements of 7-milliampere at 12/24 volt DC, maximum output signal of 120-milliampere at 24 volt DC, adjustable time delay of 3 thru 30 minutes, liquid crystal display (LCD) status display' and manual ON control feature. Photoelectric sensor must be compatible with the power pack unit installed inside the interior lighting control station.

#### Interior Lighting Control Station, ILCS:

Interior Lighting control station must consist of a lighting contactors, bypass timer switches, power packs, control relays, disconnect switch and terminal blocks installed inside integrated facility switchboard as shown.

Lighting Contactor: Lighting contactor must be electrically operated, mechanically held, combination lighting contactor with 120-volt AC coil and 30-ampere, double-break, silver alloy contacts. Number of contacts must be as shown.

Bypass Timer Switch: Bypass timer switch must be spring wound, 20-ampere, 120-volt, AC single pole single throw spring wound mechanical timer switch that requires no electricity to operate. Switch must have a 12-hour range and without a "hold".

Power Pack: Power pack unit must be a power supply unit that is compatible with the photoelectric unit. Power pack unit must be suitable for 120-volt input and must be capable of supplying low voltage to the photoelectric unit. Unit must have one three normally open relays that must be used to switch line voltage in response to signals from the photoelectric cell unit. Relay contacts must be rated 20 ampere at 120 volt. Power pack low voltage leads must be rated for 300 volts. Plastic enclosure must be UL-rated 94V-0 and UL 2043 plenum rated with approximate dimension of 1.6 by 2.75 by 1.6 inches.

Control Relays: Control relays must be 120-volt, AC, general purpose relay with 4-pole, double-throw, 10-ampere, 120-volt, AC, contacts. Relay must be enclosed in clear plastic with 14-blade type plug base. Sockets for relay must be barrier type, 14-contact relay socket with 10-ampere contacts and screw terminals.

Disconnect Switch. Disconnect switch must be a rotary 3-pole, 20-ampere, 600-volt, rotary type, panel mounted, 2-position (ON-OFF) selector switch complete with legend plate and external operating handle.

Terminal Block: Terminal block must be 30-ampere, 600-volt, molded plastic with two or more mounting holes and two or more terminals in each cast block. The molded plastic must have a high resistance to heat, moisture, mechanical shock, and electrical potential and must have a smooth even finish. Each block must have a molded marking strip attached with screws. Terminal blocks must have tubular, high pressure clamp connectors.

#### Exterior Lighting Control Station, ELCS:

Exterior lighting control station must consists of lighting contactors, selector switch, pilot light, time clock, control relays and terminal block installed inside integrated facility switchboard as shown.

Lighting Contactor: Lighting contactor must be electrically operated, mechanically held, combination lighting contactor with 277-volt coil and 30-ampere, double-break, silver alloy contacts rated for 600 volts. Number of contacts must be as shown.

Selector Switch: Selector switch must be rotary action, double-pole, 2-position, 10-ampere, 277-volt switch. Switch contacts must have an inductive pilot duty rating of 60 amperes (make), 6 amperes (break) and 10 amperes (continuous) at 277 volts and 35 percent power factor. Selector switch must have legend plate marked MANUAL-AUTO.

Pilot Light: Pilot light must be panel mounted, heavy duty, oil tight indicating light with 277-volt, AC, LED lamp with green domed cap.

Time Clock. Time clock must be a 277-volt astronomical time switch control device with power on-off manual override. Time clock must be able to program for a minimum of 2 independent schedules for any days of the week, in addition to being able to skip selected days. Time clock must have a minimum of 2 single pole, double pole normally open contacts rated 20-amperes, 277-volt, AC. Time clock must have a non-volatile memory that requires no battery back-up.

Control Relay: Control relays must be 277-volt, AC, general purpose relay with 4-pole, double-throw, 10-ampere, 277-volt, AC, contacts. Relay must be enclosed in clear plastic with 14-blade type plug base. Sockets for relay must be barrier type, 14-contact relay socket with 10-ampere contacts and screw terminals.

Terminal Block: Terminal block must be 30-ampere, 600-volt, molded plastic with two or more mounting holes and two or more terminals in each cast block. The molded plastic must have a high resistance to heat, moisture, mechanical shock, and electrical potential and must have a smooth even finish. Each block must have a molded marking strip attached with screws. Terminal blocks must have tubular, high pressure clamp connectors.

### **99-16500B(2) Fabrication**

Component Mounting: The bypass timer switches, selector switch, disconnect switch, and pilot lights must be mounted on the hinged door of the lighting control stations enclosure, ILCS and ELCS. All other components must be mounted on the back mounting panel.

The lighting control stations must be factory prewired and NEMA Type 12 type control station. All field conductors entering the enclosure must terminate on terminal blocks mounted at top or bottom of the control panel. Control conductors must be 7 strand No. 14 MTW except for hinge wiring, which must be 19 strand No. 14 MTW.

The lighting control station must be wired using red colored insulation conductors for general wiring and gray colored insulation conductors for neutrals of 277 V system and white colored insulation for neutrals of 120 V system. Use of gray colored insulation conductors for wiring un-grounded conductor is prohibited.

Wires must be neatly trained and bundled, and wiring troughs must be provided in the enclosure as necessary. Wiring must be arranged so that any piece of apparatus may be removed without disconnecting any wires except the leads to that piece of apparatus.

No equipment or device must be mounted on the side or at the bottom of the panel. A minimum of 6 inches of empty space must be provided at the bottom of the panel for bundling field conductors and terminating field conductors.

A wiring diagram encased between 2 heat fused laminated plastic sheets must be provided with brass mounting eyelets attached to the inside of the control stations.

### **99-16500C Construction**

Lighting Fixtures:

Lighting fixtures must be mounted securely to comply with the manufacturer's instructions. Mounting methods must be suitable for the particular type of ceiling or support at each location.

Provide all supports, hangers, spacers, channels, fasteners and other hardware necessary to support the fixtures.

Fixtures must be set at the mounting heights shown, except heights shown must be adjusted to meet conditions.

Pendant mounted fixtures under the canopy must be mounted using a swivel type mount underneath the canopy. Ballast for pendant mounted fixture must be installed adjacent to the fixture.

Ballasts:

All fluorescent fixtures must be equipped with high power factor ballasts suitable for the line voltage and for the type, size and number of lamps required by fixture.

All ballasts used in unheated areas inside the building must be 0 degrees F ballasts or less.

**Pole Mounted Luminaires:**

In the pull box adjacent to each pole for luminaire, H1, a fused splice connector must be installed in each ungrounded conductor between the line and the ballast. The connector must be readily accessible in the pull box and must be insulated and made waterproof to comply with the splice connector manufacturer's instructions.

Concrete foundations must be as shown. Anchor bolts or devices must be accurately located and positioned to match the holes in the pole base plates. Pole and luminaire orientation must be as shown.

The poles for pole mounted type fixtures must be mounted rigidly and securely on the foundations to comply with the fixture and pole manufacturer's instructions.

**Photoelectric Unit Installation:**

Install photoelectric unit PEC above the roof to comply with the manufacturer's instructions and facing north. The exact location must be authorized by the Engineer.

**99-16500D Warranty**

The manufacturer must provide for all the light emitting diode luminaires a written warranty for the performance of the luminaires and against defects in materials and workmanship for the luminaires for 60 months after acceptance of the luminaires. Replacement luminaires must be provided promptly after receipt of failed luminaires at manufacturer expense. The State pays for shipping the failed luminaires to the manufacturer.

**99-16500E Payment**

Not Used

**99-16917 LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL PANEL**

**99-16917A General**

**99-16917A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consists of furnishing and installing a low voltage control panel system at each comfort station on the southbound safety roadside rest area and integrating the operations of the low voltage control panels with the existing hot standby PLC and SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system located at the existing water treatment building located on the northbound safety roadside rest area.

**99-16917A(2) Related Work**

Field instrumentation devices must comply with section 99-16918.

Inductive loop conductors and detector lead-in cable must comply with section 86-1.

**99-16917A(3) Definitions**

CPU: Central Processing Unit

HMI: Human Machine Interface

I/O: Input/Output

PLC: Programmable Logic Controller

SCADA: Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition

#### **99-16917A(4) System Description**

The controls inside Low Voltage Control Panel at comfort station A must count total number of people using each restroom, flow rate for potable water usage and flow rate for raw water usage. The controls inside Low Voltage Control Panel at comfort station B must count total number of people using each restroom, flow rate for potable water usage, flow rate of raw water usage for the building and to count the total number of vehicles entering the facility.

#### **99-16917A(5) System Integration With Existing Hot Standby PLC**

You must hire Tesco Controls Inc. to perform the integration of the water flow data and traffic flow data collected by the low voltage control panels.

The Department utilizes Tesco's (Tesco Control of Sacramento) hot standby PLC (programmable logic controller) at the CV Kane Northbound Safety Roadside Rest Area as well as Tesco's Site Glass Enterprise SCADA central monitoring system in Sacramento for remotely monitoring and controlling various water treatment plant's functions as well as transmitting and storing DATA for report preparations for making submittal to the Office of Drinking Water and for historical purposes. The existing hot standby PLC system carries a five year factory warranty and SCADA system carries a five years factory warranty and both PLC and SCADA systems are still under the factory warranty.

Arrangements have been made to ensure that you can obtain the services to modify the existing SCADA system directly from the warrantee provider and vendor, Tesco. The price quoted by Tesco for providing services to modify existing SCADA system is \$28,000.00, and does not include taxes, discounts, or other conditions.

The quoted price is good until July 1, 2017.

Contact information for Tesco is:

Tesco Controls, Inc.  
P. O. Box 239012  
Sacramento, CA 95823  
Shain Thomas/Jerry Horst  
(916) 395-8800

Tesco's quoted price includes the following services:

1. Verifying operation of existing Hot Standby PLC & historical data screen for the southbound safety roadside rest area CADA system located at northbound safety roadside rest area
2. Modifying existing Hot Standby PLC program to include traffic and flow with data from the low voltage control panel PLC
3. Coordinating with low voltage control panel manufacturer to completely integrate the programming of the installed PLC based controls into the existing SCADA system as required
4. Programming existing SCADA screens to display data for the Southbound traffic and flow data from the data collected by low voltage control panel PLC
5. Providing start up and final commissioning of the modified PLC and SCADA system at the remote project site

#### **99-16917A(6) Submittals**

Product Data:

Submit a list of materials and equipment to be installed and the manufacturer's descriptive data.

Manufacturer's descriptive data must include complete description, performance data and installation instructions for the materials, front view and plan view of the assembly, assembly ratings and equipment specified herein. Assembly ratings must include withstand and closing rating, voltage, continuous current and short circuit rating. and equipment specified herein. Submit sequence of operation and the PLC programming.

Shop Drawings:

Shop drawings must be submitted for approval. Shop drawings must include the shape, size, and method of attachment for each component used in the work. Control and wiring diagrams must

include rough-in dimensions, component layout and conductor number identification. Master drawing index, dimensioned plans, elevations and sections, floor plans, top view, single line diagram, schematic diagram, assembly ratings, major component ratings, conduit entry locations and sizes, mounting arrangements, required clearances and service space around equipment, cable terminal sizes and product data sheets must be included. A written description of the complete PLC software control program, sequence of operation, and design parameters must be submitted.

Shop drawings must include all the required interfacing equipment for interconnecting the field instrumentation devices to the low voltage control panel. An open source non-proprietary communication protocol must be utilized for programming the PLC and to interface the PLC with the existing hot standby PLC at the existing water treatment building. Submit fully dimensioned site plan and building plan showing layout of conduit and conductors for the connection in-between the low voltage control panels located at each comfort station and between the existing hot standby PLC cabinets inside the existing IFS3 at the existing water treatment building.

Incomplete or inadequate shop drawings will be returned for correction and resubmittal. Resubmit complete shop drawings at no expense to the State.

#### Software Licenses:

Submit installation disk and licenses for all PLC and other software's used on this project.

Submit 3 copies of all software programs in electronic format developed for the PLC system on USB drives.

The PLC program for the low voltage control panel must be shared with the Tesco Controls Inc. for integration of the water flow and traffic flow data into the existing hot standby PLC at the existing water treatment building.

#### Closeout Document Submittals:

Prior to the completion of the contract, 3 sets of identified paper copies in bound form, and 5 sets of CDs or DVDs containing PDF copies of the Operation and Maintenance Manual must be delivered to the Engineer. Bound manuals must include tabbed dividers. The instructions and part list must be complete for the equipment installed.

The Operation and Maintenance Manual must include the following:

1. Index
2. As- Built Drawings
3. Bill of Material
4. Installation Instructions
5. Operational and Maintenance Procedures
6. Equipment Manuals
7. Catalog Cut Sheets
  - 7.1 Enclosures
  - 7.2 Power Distribution Equipment
  - 7.3 Control Equipment
  - 7.4 Panel Mounted Instrumentation
  - 7.5 PLC Components
  - 7.6 Communication Components
8. Software Control Description
  - 8.1 Final PLC programming ladder logic in electronic format saved on USB drive and in printed format
  - 8.2 Sequence of Operation

Incomplete or inadequate documentation will be returned for correction and resubmittal. Resubmit complete manuals at no expense to the State.

#### **99-16917A(7) Source Quality Control and Assurance**

The low voltage control panel operation must be factory tested and witnessed by the Engineer prior to shipment to the job site. All components of the system must be tested and burned in at the factory. The

system must be subjected to an elevated temperature test of 120 °F for 24 hours operating continuously. Any component that exhibit erroneous behavior must be replaced and the system re-tested before shipment. Do not ship the equipment to the job site until you receive written authorization.

Any panels or components that exhibit erroneous behavior must be repaired or replaced, and testing repeated until successful.

**99-16917A(8) Warranty:**

A five year factory warranty must be provide for all components of the low voltage control panel.

**99-16917B Materials**

**99-16917B(1) General**

People Counter: People counter must be ceiling mounted, thermal imaging sensor type, people counting device. Counting must be done optically "seeing" the heat emitted by people as infra-red radiations. The count must be bi-directional (separate IN count and separate OUT count) for multiple people moving in two directions simultaneously using two count lines. Count must be incremented when person leaves the field of view and U-turns are ignored. People counters must be installed at locations, as shown and per manufacturer's instructions.

Inductive loop conductors must be Type 2.

Detector lead-in cables must be Type B.

For Type E detector loops, sides of the slot must be vertical and the minimum radius of the slot entering and leaving the circular part of the loop must be 1-1/2 inches. Slot width must be a maximum of 5/8 inch. Loop wire for circular loops must be Type 2. Slots of circular loops must be filled with elastomeric sealant or hot melt rubberized asphalt sealant.

**99-16917B(2) Low Voltage Control Panel**

Enclosure: Enclosure must be surface-mounted, NEMA Type 12 enclosure with single hinged exterior door containing an electrical mounting back panel with semi flush cylinder lock and catch assembly and sub panel. Enclosure must have a directory frame mounted on the inside of the door.

Pulse Counter: Pulse counter must be suitable for interfacing with people counter and the data logger specified.

People Counter Data Logger: People counter data logger must be a combination radio frequency receiver with integrated data logging from the pulse counters and provides a web interface through communication cable. People counter data logger must be complete with monitoring and reporting software to view current and historic traffic and occupancy reports by people counters. Software must be capable of adding new people counters, modifying people counter properties, adjusting data logging intervals and scheduling for historic data export to the remote terminal unit.

Low Voltage Control Transformer and 24-volt DC Power Supply: Low voltage control transformer and DC power supply system must be suitable for 120-volt input and 24-volt, DC, output system with fuses on both input and output side. Low voltage control transformer and DC power supply system must be sized to supply all connected loads plus 25 percent spare.

Circuit Breaker: Circuit breaker, CB, inside each low voltage control panel must be 1-pole, 20-ampere, 120-volt rated, panel mounted type circuit breaker. Circuit breaker must have legend plate marked control power ON/OFF.

Loop Detector Module: Loop detector module consist of two channel vehicle loop detector card, back panel mounted loop detector card connector with spacers for back wiring and compatible with the loop detector cards. Separate loop detector cards must be provided for counting vehicles entering car parking lot and for counting vehicles entering truck parking lot for each facility.

PLC:

The PLC must consist of standalone PLC to control the operation of the low voltage control panel complete with communication modules, programming software, I/O modules, expansion chassis, interconnecting cables, and fusible type terminal blocks.

PLC must be compatible (direct compatibility without the use of translator of any kind) with Tesco's existing hot standby PLC and Enterprise SCADA system equipment and be setup to interoperate with the existing enterprise SCADA system equipment. The PLC must have adequate memory and be programmed with the instruction sets required to make the unit perform all the required functions. The PLC must communicate with the existing Hot Standby master PLC at the existing Water Treatment Building at the northbound safety road side rest area utilizing the fiber media network. The PLC must be capable of communicating with all the field instrumentation devices. The PLC must be capable of stand-alone control to maintain individual control of their system.

PLC system must:

1. Be based on a robust, field proven, current technology hardware platform
2. Utilize open source software programming and communication architectures
3. Be based on scalable modular multi-use open architecture platform
4. Have plug-in type connectors for terminating all PLC components and Input/Output modules
5. Not require any specialized tools for removal of the PLC components
6. Have intelligent battery backup system including voltage converter, battery health logic module, charger and sufficient sized battery for 4 hour of backup power
7. Have Modbus TCP support
8. Have capability of monitoring and controlling analog and discrete Input/Output modules as shown
9. Have at least 25 percent additional capacity for monitoring Input/Output modules
10. Have at least 25 percent additional card slots for mounting Input/Output modules
11. Have inbuilt diagnostic functionality to continuously monitor the functionality of the system and record errors
12. Have control system open industry non licensed standard communication protocol to communicate with the remote existing enterprise SCADA system

PLC must consist of a Din rail mounted power supply, central processing unit (CPU) operating at 120-volt, 60-HZ line voltage, Input/Output modules and must operate under the following conditions:

1. Operating temperature: -40 to 158°F
2. Humidity: 5 to 95% non-condensing
3. Vibration: 57 to 150 HZ, constant acceleration 2 g
4. Shock: 15 g, semi-sinusoidal 11 ms.h fault protection
5. Noise immunity: 27 thru 500 MHz, 10V/m

PLC processor must have:

1. CPU- True 64 bit running at 1Ghz
2. 512 MB Static RAM
3. 16 GB Dynamic FLASH
4. Integrated web server
5. A real time of day time clock with battery backup for time stamping the data log records
6. Field programmable non-volatile memory to store at least 8000 variable system parameters
7. Memory to store up to 200,000 time stamped data logs
8. Total system data handling capability of up to 50,000 points
9. 1 Ethernet 10/1000 Mbs BaseT Port
10. 2 RS-232 Serial Communication ports
11. 1 RS 485 Serial Communication port
12. 1 HDMI video port
13. 1 Display Serial Communication Port
14. 4 USB 2.0 ports

PLC processor must operate from 24 V(dc) power source. A battery and charger unit must be supplied to power the PLC during 120 V (ac) service power outage. Battery health, voltage and alarms must be monitored by the PLC and reported on the human machine interface.

Input/Output modules must be of type as shown. The discrete input/output module must not be more than 16 points. Analog output modules must have the current or voltage level output as required by

the field instrumentation. Analog input/output modules must have built-in signal isolator rated 1000-Volt DC or higher. All analog and discrete input/output modules must be:

1. Be din rail mounted
2. Have compression wire terminals for accepting 14 AWG wires
3. Have wire identification marker
4. Be color coded for identifying type of module
5. Include diagnostic LED's indicating module operational and status
6. Be electrically isolated
7. Meet ANSI C37.90 surge withstand certification
8. Be removable under power and easily field replaced requiring no software and hardware reconfiguration adjustments
9. Be safety keyed to insure proper installation

Ethernet Input/Output modules must be connected to PLC by on board Ethernet 10/1000 Mbs BaseT connection port. Ethernet Input/output module must support multiple communications including TCP/IP and MODBUS ASCII for allowing connection to any device supporting these protocols over standard Ethernet backplane.

Wiring diagram shown for input and output modules is diagrammatic only. Install an external network necessary to counteract induced signals, capacitance on the conductors for proper operation of the input or output modules, to minimize the interference on the PLC, and as recommended by the manufacturer. Compatibility between external devices and the output modules, in regards to current sinking or sourcing, must be matched to avoid operational problems.

PLC software must be an open source software architecture that utilizes a true multitasking operating system. The operating system must provide a comprehensive common configuration tool for all components. The architecture must permit all system components to be configured, simulated, tested and downloaded from one terminal to all system components. The programming software must be a Windows based system

PLC must be programmed utilizing one or combination of the following listed standard open source programming languages:

1. Sequential Function Chart
2. Ladder Diagram
3. Structured Text
4. Instruction List
5. Functional Block Diagram

The PLC must

1. Have a high level, efficient, secure communications protocols for communicating with remote PLC's utilizing fiber media as shown
2. Simultaneously support multiple communication protocols
3. Use a wireless cellular dial up system as the primary communication media to communicate with the remote existing enterprise SCADA system
4. Allow for local or remote configuration and troubleshooting of the PLC programmed software
5. Be capable of two-way communication using the approved manufacturer interconnection method for the third party PLC's and HMI interfaces

Human machine interface must have:

1. 15 inch TFT Touch panel display
2. 65,536 colors
3. 1024 x 768 XGA screen resolution
4. 100 Mhz CPU
5. 24 V(dc) operating voltage
6. NEMA 4/4X, IP-65 for outdoor use
7. Built-in Ethernet and USB ports
8. Compact Flash card slot

9. Window based configuration software
10. Communicates with the PLC
11. 1,000 cd/m<sup>2</sup> luminance

Interfacing Relays: Provide and install interfacing relays between the PLC and peripheral equipment and devices where required. All interfacing relays must be 3-pole, double-throw, and plug in type relays with socket. Relays voltage and contact rating must suit particular application they are subjected to.

Terminal block, TB: Terminal block must comply with NEMA ICS 4, be 30-ampere, 600-volt, molded plastic have high-pressure clamp connectors, DIN rail mounted or attached to the enclosure. Nameplates must be screwed to each block or a computer printed plastic label attached with adhesive. All conductor numbers must be identified.

Power supply must be 120-volt rated input, dual power supply modules connected in parallel. Power supply modules must be adequately sized to supply all the load requirements for the PLC Control Cabinet and for the low voltage field instrumentation devices with an additional 25 percent safety factor, over temperature protection, LED pilot lights, and thermostatically controlled cooling fan. The output voltage rating of the power supply must match the PLC input voltage requirements.

#### Fiber Media Converter

The fiber media converter must be panel mounted, bi-directional single-fiber media converter that converts 1000 Mbps Ethernet signals over to 1000 Base-FX fiber signal for distances up to 10 km and vice versa. The converter must be complete with power supply. The fiber media converter must meet or exceed the following specifications:

1. Data interface: Ethernet
2. Data rate : 10/100/1000 Mbps, IEEE 802.3 Compliant, full duplex or half duplex electrical port, full duplex optical port
3. Operating temperature: 32 to 104 degrees F

#### System Programming:

Develop and install PLC programming as required to achieve various control functions.

System programming must perform the following functions:

1. Poll the counts of visitors entering and leaving each comfort station building.
2. Poll the vehicle counts entering the car parking and truck parking.
3. Flow meter to capture rate of raw water flow into each comfort station building.
4. Flow meter to capture rate of potable water flow into each comfort station building
5. Store the people count, vehicle count and the amount of raw water and potable water used for monthly and yearly reporting purposes.
6. Communicate the stored information to the existing Tesco's hot standby PLC located at the existing water treatment building.

#### Existing Hot Standby PLC and SCADA System Programming:

Existing blank SCADA pages for the southbound safety roadside rest area have already been created and exists as future S/B CV Kane pages in the existing PLC/SCADA system. They are as follows:

1. Southbound comfort station A RAW water
2. Southbound comfort station A POTABLE water
3. Southbound comfort station B RAW water
4. Southbound comfort station B POTABLE water
5. Southbound comfort station peoples counter for comfort (men and women) stations A and B
6. Vehicles counter for southbound rest area car and trucks

Existing PLC system and existing SCADA system on the northbound safety roadside rest area must be programmed to capture the needed information from the southbound safety roadside rest area and place the information on the existing SCADA pages appropriately for displaying to the Department

wide end users. The existing SCADA pages for the southbound safety roadside rest area are included in the *Information Handout*.

## **99-16917C Construction**

### **99-16917C(1) Fabrication**

Mount components as shown.

Equipment must be identified with nameplates fastened with self-taping, cadmium-plated screws or nickel-plated bolts. Nameplate inscriptions must be as shown. Nameplates on the back of hinged doors for equipment identification for equipment mounted on the hinged door must be glued on.

Identify all conductors by unique number. Use 1 of the following methods:

1. Clear, heat-shrinkable tubing sealed over adhesive-backed paper or cloth wrap-around markers
2. Pre-printed, white, heat-shrinkable tubing

The control panel must be factory prewired in conformance with NEMA Class IIC wiring. All wires entering the enclosure must terminate on terminal blocks. Power distribution type terminal blocks must be installed as required for distributing power to various power devices. Control wiring must be 7 strand No. 14 MTW except for hinge wiring, which must be 19 strand No. 14 MTW.

The control panel must be wired using red colored insulation conductors for general wiring and white colored insulation for neutrals of 120 V system. Use of gray colored insulation conductors for wiring ungrounded conductor is prohibited.

Wires must be neatly trained and bundled, and wiring troughs must be provided in the enclosure as necessary. Wiring must be arranged so that any piece of apparatus may be removed without disconnecting any wires except the leads to that piece of apparatus.

No equipment or device must be mounted on the side or at the bottom of the panel. A minimum of 6 inches of empty space must be provided at the bottom of the panel for bundling field conductors and terminating field

A wiring diagram encased between 2 heat fused laminated plastic sheets must be provided with brass mounting eyelets attached to the inside of the control panel.

Loop detector cards must be plugged into loop detector card connector.

Terminate wires from back of the loop detector card connector to low voltage terminal block.

### **99-16917C(2) Installation**

The low voltage control panel must be installed at a location as shown and as directed by the Engineer. All wiring entering or leaving the panel must be terminated on the terminal blocks. There must be separate terminal blocks for control wiring and for power wiring.

Control and power wiring between enclosures must be enclosed in separate conduits.

Installation of detector lead-in cables, inductive loop conductors and detectors must comply with section 86-2.

### **99-16917C(3) Field Quality Control**

#### **99-16917C(3)(a) Testing**

The entire low voltage control panel operation inclusive of existing hot standby PLC/SCADA system must be completely tested in presence of the manufacturer and all modes of operation needs to be simulated using installed field instrumentation devices and programmed with set points based on the actual field conditions.

By logging on to the existing PLC from a remote site, you must demonstrate to the Department that all the information from southbound side is being captured and displayed on the existing SCADA pages.

### **99-16917C(3)(b) Manufacturer's Field Services**

At contract acceptance, provide 12 months of full maintenance for the PLC controller by qualified employees of the controller manufacturer's designated service organization. Maintenance must include the manufacturer's routine preventive maintenance, adjustments for proper operation, and all required parts and supplies.

The manufacturer must provide comprehensive software maintenance and support program to ensure that the user receives full benefit of the software for the duration of the warranty. The manufacturer must have a staff of experienced personnel available to provide service on 24-hour notice, 7-days a week. Such personnel must be capable of fully testing and diagnosing the hardware and software delivered and of implementing corrective measures.

The manufacturer must provide technical assistance and guidance in the operation, maintenance and trouble shooting of operational problems for the PLC system for one year following the acceptance of the entire contract. The technical support must also be provided at no additional cost to the State.

### **99-16917D Payment**

Not Used

## **99-16918 FIELD INSTRUMENTATION DEVICES**

### **99-16918A General**

#### **99-16918A(1) Summary**

Scope: This work consist of furnishing, installing, and testing of all field instrumentation devices. Materials must include all accessories and appurtenances required to install and operate the field instrumentation devices in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

#### **99-16918A(2) Related Work**

Low voltage control panel must comply section 99-16917.

Communication cable and transducer junction boxes must comply with 99-16050.

#### **99-16918A(3) Definitions**

Not Used

#### **99-16918A(4) Submittals**

Product Data:

Submit the following:

1. A list of all instrumentation to be installed and the manufacturer's descriptive data
2. Configuration and calibration forms

The manufacturer's descriptive data must include:

1. Catalog cuts
2. Complete description, performance data and installation instructions for the materials and equipment

#### **99-16918A(5) Quality Control and Assurance**

Configuration and Calibration:

Field DATA transmitters must be calibrated using an instrument calibrator.

Provide initial configuration and calibration for all instruments. Record configuration settings and calibration results for each instrument on an authorized form.

Coordination: Coordinate the selection of all the field instrumentation devices with the low voltage control panel for compatibility with their equipment.

## **99-16918B Materials**

### **99-16918B(1) General**

All instrumentation must be listed by Underwriters Laboratories.

#### Flow Meter:

Flow meter must be of flanged electromagnetic, hard rubber lined flow meter, 316L stainless steel electrodes, suitable for wastewater and for water flow measurement and totalization. Meter must have zero pressure loss through the unit. Flow meter must be same size as pipe. Meter must consist of two units. A detector to detect the flow and determines the flow rates and a transmitter which converts the flow rates from the detector into a 4-20 mA current signals or communication signals. The transmitter and detector must be combined (integral to the detector) type as one unit for indoor applications. The transmitter and detector must be separate unit when detector is mounted inside an underground valve box or on the exposed outdoor pipes. The meter flow direction can be set in either direction and transmitter must be equipped with a backlit LCD display. Flow Meter must be sized as shown with a maximum pressure drop at 100 GPM of 3.3 psi. The readout must be in gallons.

At a minimum, flow meter must contain the following:

1. Flow range of 5 to 1,250 gpm
2. Steel flange sized for the pipe
3. Polyurethane resin coating for detector
4. 1.0 percent accuracy
5. Fluid temperature range: 23 to 176 degrees F
6. Ambient temperature range: -4 to 140 degrees F
7. Pressure limit: 150 psi
8. IP 67 rated and NEMA 4X watertight enclosure
9. Approved for use in Class 1, Division 2, Groups A-G classified hazardous locations
10. NSF certified for installation in portable water pipes
11. LCD must display local indication of instantaneous flow, totalized flow, and fluid temperature
12. Selectable units, standard and metric, including gpm
13. 120 V(ac) power or 24V(dc) as shown
14. 4-20 mA flow output
15. Flow totalizer with programmable pulse output, dry contact type
16. Transmitter with analog signal inputs from detectors
17. Transmitter with available digital input and digital outputs
18. Grounding electrodes and rings
19. Non-conductive, long-life, corrosion resistant lining
20. Empty pipe indication/alarm
21. Communication output protocol as required for MODBUS communication with PLC
22. Cables for remote transmitter as required

A transducer junction box must be provided near the valve box to mount the transmitter.

## **99-16918C Construction**

### **99-16918C(1) Installation**

Instruments must be mounted per the manufacturer's instructions. All wiring terminations must be tightened and spliced per the manufacturer's instructions.

Analog instrumentation signals must be carried in twisted pair individually shielded cables with a shield drain wire. Instrumentation cables must be shielded by foil or braided shield, 100 percent coverage. Drain wire must be grounded at the power source end only.

Field instruments must be identified with a permanent etched metal tag which indicates the instrument item name and number. Tag must be transferable.

Flow Meter: Flow meter detector and remote transmitter must be installed on the water pipes as required for proper operation based on manufacturer's instructions. A minimum of one diameter length of upstream pipe from the flange is required for accurate performance of the meter. Provide required number and

length of signal cable and excitation cable in-between the detector and the remote transmitter and install them in a separate rigid steel conduit as recommended by the manufacturer. Calibrate the flow meter as required for accurate performance. Provide any required manufacturer recommended calibration tools to calibrate the flow meter accurately. Support the pipes where flow meter is installed as per manufacturer requirement to prevent sagging. Flow meter must be installed at locations as recommended by the manufacturer for accurate performance

**99-16918C(2) Field Quality Control**

Field instrumentation devices must be tested for accurate performance. Field instrumentation readings must be tested for accuracy by comparing them with the actual levels, flows and pressure.

**99-16918D Payment**

Not Used.

**REVISED STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS  
APPLICABLE TO THE 2010 EDITION  
OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS**



**Add to the 4th paragraph of section 1-1.05:**

04-20-12

Any reference directly to a revised standard specification section is for convenience only. Lack of a direct reference to a revised standard specification section does not indicate a revised standard specification for the section does not exist.

**Replace "MSDS" in the 1st table in section 1-1.06 with:**

10-17-14

MSDS<sup>b</sup>

**Add to the 1st table of section 1-1.06:**

07-15-16

APCD	air pollution control district
AQMD	air quality management district
CISS	cast-in-steel shell
CSL	crosshole sonic logging
GGL	gamma-gamma logging
LCS	Department's lane closure system
MPQP	<i>Material Plant Quality Program</i> published by the Department
PCMS	portable changeable message sign
POC	pedestrian overcrossing
QSD	qualified SWPPP developer
QSP	qualified SWPPP practitioner
SDS	safety data sheet
TRO	time-related overhead
WPC	water pollution control

**Add to the notes of the 1st table in section 1-1.06:**

10-17-14

<sup>b</sup>Interpret a reference to MSDS as a reference to SDS under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Delete the abbreviation and its meaning for *UDBE* in the 1st table of section 1-1.06.**

06-20-12

**Delete "Contract completion date" and its definition in section 1-1.07B.**

10-19-12

**Delete "critical delay" and its definition in section 1-1.07B.**

10-19-12

**Replace "day" and its definition in section 1-1.07B with:**

10-19-12

**day:** 24 consecutive hours running from midnight to midnight; calendar day.

1. **business day:** Day on the calendar except a Saturday and a holiday.
2. **working day:** Time measure unit for work progress. A working day is any 24-consecutive-hour period except:

- 2.1. Saturday and holiday.
- 2.2. Day during which you cannot perform work on the controlling activity for at least 50 percent of the scheduled work shift with at least 50 percent of the scheduled labor and equipment due to any of the following:
  - 2.2.1. Adverse weather-related conditions.
  - 2.2.2. Maintaining traffic under the Contract.
  - 2.2.3. Suspension of a controlling activity that you and the Engineer agree benefits both parties.
  - 2.2.4. Unanticipated event not caused by either party such as:
    - 2.2.4.1. Act of God.
    - 2.2.4.2. Act of a public enemy.
    - 2.2.4.3. Epidemic.
    - 2.2.4.4. Fire.
    - 2.2.4.5. Flood.
    - 2.2.4.6. Governor-declared state of emergency.
    - 2.2.4.7. Landslide.
    - 2.2.4.8. Quarantine restriction.
  - 2.2.5. Issue involving a third party, including:
    - 2.2.5.1. Industry or area-wide labor strike.
    - 2.2.5.2. Material shortage.
    - 2.2.5.3. Freight embargo.
    - 2.2.5.4. Jurisdictional requirement of a law enforcement agency.
    - 2.2.5.5. Workforce labor dispute of a utility or nonhighway facility owner resulting in a nonhighway facility rearrangement not described and not solely for the Contractor's convenience. Rearrangement of a nonhighway facility includes installation, relocation, alteration, or removal of the facility.
- 2.3. Day during a concurrent delay.
- 3. **original working days:**
  - 3.1. Working days to complete the work shown on the *Notice to Bidders* for a non-cost plus time based bid.
  - 3.2. Working days bid to complete the work for a cost plus time based bid.

Where working days is specified without the modifier "original" in the context of the number of working days to complete the work, interpret the number as the number of original working days as adjusted by any time adjustment.

**Replace "Contract" in the definition of "early completion time" in section 1-1.07B with:**

10-19-12

work

**Replace "excusable delay" and its definition in section 1-1.07B with:**

10-19-12

**delay:** Event that extends the completion of an activity.

- 1. **excusable delay:** Delay caused by the Department and not reasonably foreseeable when the work began such as:
  - 1.1. Change in the work
  - 1.2. Department action that is not part of the Contract
  - 1.3. Presence of an underground utility main not described in the Contract or in a location substantially different from that specified
  - 1.4. Described facility rearrangement not rearranged as described, by the utility owner by the date specified, unless the rearrangement is solely for the Contractor's convenience
  - 1.5. Department's failure to obtain timely access to the right-of-way
  - 1.6. Department's failure to review a submittal or provide notification in the time specified
- 2. **critical delay:** Excusable delay that extends the scheduled completion date

- 3. **concurrent delay:** Occurrence of at least 2 of the following events in the same period of time, either partially or entirely:
  - 3.1. Critical delay
  - 3.2. Delay to a controlling activity caused by you
  - 3.3. Non-working day

**Replace "project" in the definition of "scheduled completion date" in section 1-1.07B with:**

work

10-19-12

**Replace the definition of "traveled way" in section 1-1.07B with:**

Portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of the shoulders, berms, sidewalks, and parking lanes.

01-15-16

**Add to section 1-1.07B:**

**abandon:** Render unserviceable in place.

10-30-15

**adjust:** Raise or lower a facility to match a new grade line.

**Contract time:** Number of original working days as adjusted by any time adjustment.

10-19-12

**Disadvantaged Business Enterprise:** Disadvantaged Business Enterprise as defined in 49 CFR 26.5.

06-20-12

**modify:** Add to or subtract from an appurtenant part.

10-30-15

**obliterate:** Place an earth cover over or root, plow, pulverize, or scarify.

**quality characteristic:** Characteristic of a material that is measured to determine conformance with a given requirement.

**reconstruct:** Remove and disassemble and construct again at an existing or new location.

**relocate:** Remove and install or place in a new location.

**remove:** Remove and dispose of.

**reset:** Remove and install or place laterally at the same station location.

**salvage:** Remove, clean, and haul to a specified location.

**Replace "PO BOX 911" in the District 3 mailing address in the table in section 1-1.08 with:**

703 B ST

04-20-12



The *Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions* includes the *Notice to Bidders*, revised standard specifications, and special provisions.

The *Bid* book, including *Bid* book forms not available through the electronic bidding service, *Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions*, project plans, and any addenda to these documents may be accessed at the Bidders' Exchange website.

The *Standard Specifications* and *Standard Plans* may be viewed at the Bidders' Exchange website and may be purchased at the Publication Distribution Unit.

10-17-14

### **2-1.06B Supplemental Project Information**

The Department makes supplemental information available as specified in the special provisions.

Logs of test borings are supplemental project information.

If an *Information Handout* or cross sections are available, you may view them at the Contract Plans and Special Provisions link at the Bidders' Exchange website.

If rock cores are available, you may view them by sending a request to [Corerom@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Corerom@dot.ca.gov).

If other supplemental project information is available for inspection, you may view it by phoning in a request.

Make your request at least 7 days before viewing. Include in your request:

1. District-County-Route
2. Contract number
3. Viewing date
4. Contact information, including telephone number

For rock cores, also include the bridge number in your request.

If bridge as-built drawings are available:

1. For a project in District 1 through 6 or 10, you may request them from the Office of Structure Maintenance and Investigations, fax (916) 227-8357
2. For a project in District 7, 8, 9, 11, or 12, you may request them from the Office of Structure Maintenance and Investigations, fax (916) 227-8357, and they are available at the Office of Structure Maintenance and Investigations, Los Angeles, CA, telephone (213) 897-0877

As-built drawings may not show existing dimensions and conditions. Where new construction dimensions are dependent on existing bridge dimensions, verify the field dimensions and adjust dimensions of the work to fit existing conditions.

### **2-1.06C–2-1.06D Reserved**

### **2-1.07 JOB SITE AND DOCUMENT EXAMINATION**

Examine the job site and bid documents. Notify the Department of apparent errors and patent ambiguities in the plans, specifications, and Bid Item List. Failure to do so may result in rejection of a bid or rescission of an award.

Bid submission is your acknowledgment that you have examined the job site and bid documents and are satisfied with:

1. General and local conditions to be encountered
2. Character, quality, and scope of work to be performed
3. Quantities of materials to be furnished
4. Character, quality, and quantity of surface and subsurface materials or obstacles
5. Requirements of the contract

**2-1.08 RESERVED**

02-21-14

**2-1.09 BID ITEM LIST**

06-03-16

Submit a bid based on the bid item quantities the Department shows on the Bid Item List.

**2-1.10 SUBCONTRACTOR LIST**

02-27-15

On the Subcontractor List form, list each subcontractor to perform work in an amount in excess of 1/2 of 1 percent of the total bid or \$10,000, whichever is greater (Pub Cont Code § 4100 et seq.).

For each subcontractor listed, the Subcontractor List form must show:

1. Business name and the location of its place of business.
2. California contractor license number for a non-federal-aid contract.
3. Public works contractor registration number
4. Portion of work it will perform. Show the portion of the work by:
  - 4.1. Bid item numbers for the subcontracted work
  - 4.2. Percentage of the subcontracted work for each bid item listed
  - 4.3. Description of the subcontracted work if the percentage of the bid item listed is less than 100 percent

**2-1.11 RESERVED**

02-21-14

**2-1.12 DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

01-23-15

**2-1.12A General**

Section 2-1.12 applies to a federal-aid contract.

Under 49 CFR 26.13(b):

The contractor, sub recipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) Withholding monthly progress payments;
- (2) Assessing sanctions;
- (3) Liquidated damages; and/or
- (4) Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

Include this assurance in each subcontract you sign with a subcontractor.

**2-1.12B Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Goal**

**2-1.12B(1) General**

Section 2-1.12B applies if a DBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

The Department shows a goal for DBEs to comply with the DBE program objectives provided in 49 CFR 26.1.

Make work available to DBEs and select work parts consistent with available DBEs, including subcontractors, suppliers, service providers, and truckers.

Meet the DBE goal shown on the *Notice to Bidders* or demonstrate that you made adequate good faith efforts to meet this goal.

You are responsible to verify at bid opening the DBE firm is certified as a DBE by the California Unified Certification Program and possess the work codes applicable to the type of work the firm will perform on the Contract.

Determine that selected DBEs perform a commercially useful function for the type of work the DBE will perform on the Contract as provided in 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1)–(4). Under 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1)–(4), the DBE must be responsible for the execution of a distinct element of work and must carry out its responsibility by actually performing, managing, and supervising the work.

All DBE participation will count toward the Department's federally-mandated statewide overall DBE goal.

Credit for materials or supplies you purchase from DBEs will be evaluated on a contract-by-contract basis and counts toward the goal in the following manner:

1. 100 percent if the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE manufacturer.
2. 60 percent if the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE regular dealer.
3. Only fees, commissions, and charges for assistance in the procurement and delivery of materials or supplies, if they are obtained from a DBE that is neither a manufacturer nor regular dealer. 49 CFR 26.55 defines "manufacturer" and "regular dealer."

You receive credit toward the goal if you employ a DBE trucking company that is performing a commercially useful function. The Department uses the following factors in determining whether a DBE trucking company is performing a commercially useful function:

- The DBE must be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals.
- The DBE must itself own and operate at least one fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract.
- The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the Contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs.
- The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as a DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the Contract.
- The DBE may lease trucks without drivers from a non-DBE truck leasing company. If the DBE leases trucks from a non-DBE truck leasing company and uses its own employees as drivers, it is entitled to credit for the total value of these hauling services.
- A lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.

[49 Fed Reg 59595 (10/2/14) (to be codified at 49 CFR 26.55(d))]

04-10-15

### **2-1.12B(2) DBE Commitment Submittal**

Submit DBE information under section 2-1.33.

Submit a copy of the quote from each DBE shown on the DBE Commitment form that describes the type and dollar amount of work shown on the form. Submit a DBE Confirmation form for each DBE shown on the DBE Commitment form to establish that it will be participating in the Contract in the type and dollar amount of work shown on the form. If a DBE is participating as a joint venture partner, submit a copy of the joint venture agreement.

01-23-15

### **2-1.12B(3) DBE Good Faith Efforts Submittal**

You can meet the DBE requirements by either documenting commitments to DBEs to meet the Contract goal or by documenting adequate good faith efforts to meet the Contract goal. An adequate good faith effort means that the bidder must show that it took all necessary and reasonable steps to achieve a DBE goal that, by their scope, intensity, and appropriateness to the objective, could reasonably be expected to meet the DBE goal.

If you have not met the DBE goal, complete and submit the DBE Good Faith Efforts Documentation form under section 2-1.33 showing that you made adequate good faith efforts to meet the goal. Only good faith efforts directed toward obtaining participation by DBEs are considered.

Submit good faith efforts documentation within the specified time to protect your eligibility for award of the contract in the event the Department finds that the DBE goal has not been met.

Refer to 49 CFR 26 app A for guidance regarding evaluation of good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.

The Department considers DBE commitments of other bidders in determining whether the low bidder made good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.

02-21-14

## **2-1.13–2-1.14 RESERVED**

## **2-1.15 DISABLED VETERAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

### **2-1.15A General**

Section 2-1.15 applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

Take necessary and reasonable steps to ensure that DVBEs have the opportunity to participate in the Contract.

Comply with Mil & Vet Code § 999 et seq.

### **2-1.15B Projects \$5 Million or Less**

Section 2-1.15B applies to a project with an estimated cost of \$5 million or less.

Make work available to DVBEs and select work parts consistent with available DVBE subcontractors and suppliers.

Meet the goal shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

Complete and submit the Certified DVBE Summary form under section 2-1.33. List all DVBE participation on this form.

If a DVBE joint venture is used, submit the joint venture agreement with the Certified DVBE Summary form.

List each 1st-tier DVBE subcontractor on the Subcontractor List form regardless of percentage of the total bid.

### **2-1.15C Projects More Than \$5 Million**

#### **2-1.15C(1) General**

Section 2-1.15C applies to a project with an estimated cost of more than \$5 million.

The Department encourages bidders to obtain DVBE participation to ensure the Department achieves its State-mandated overall DVBE goal.

If you obtain DVBE participation:

1. Complete and submit the Certified DVBE Summary form under section 2-1.33. List all DVBE participation on this form.
2. List each 1st tier DVBE subcontractor in the Subcontractor List form regardless of percentage of the total bid.

If a DVBE joint venture is used, submit the joint venture agreement with the Certified DVBE Summary form.

#### **2-1.15C(2) DVBE Incentive**

The Department grants a DVBE incentive to each bidder who achieves a DVBE participation of 1 percent or greater (Mil & Vet Code 999.5 and Code of Regs § 1896.98 et seq.).

To receive this incentive, submit the Certified DVBE Summary form under section 2-1.33.

Bidders other than the apparent low bidder, the 2nd low bidder, and the 3rd low bidder may be required to submit the Certified DVBE Summary form if the bid ranking changes. If the Department requests a Certified DVBE Summary form from you, submit the completed form within 4 business days of the request.

### **2-1.15C(3) Incentive Evaluation**

The Department applies the small business and non–small business preference during bid verification and proceeds with the evaluation specified below for DVBE incentive.

The DVBE incentive is a reduction, for bid comparison only, in the total bid submitted by the lesser of the following amounts:

1. Percentage of DVBE achievement rounded to 2 decimal places of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
3. \$250,000

The Department applies DVBE incentive and determines whether bid ranking changes.

A non–small business bidder cannot displace a small business bidder. However, a small business bidder with higher DVBE achievement can displace another small business bidder.

The Department proceeds with awarding the contract to the new low bidder and posts the new verified bid results at the Department's Web site.

### **2-1.16–2-1.17 RESERVED**

### **2-1.18 SMALL BUSINESS AND NON–SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTOR PREFERENCES**

#### **2-1.18A General**

Section 2-1.18 applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

The Department applies small business preferences and non–small business preferences under Govt Code § 14835 et seq. and 2 CA Code of Regs § 1896 et seq.

Any contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or service provider who qualifies as a small business is encouraged to apply for certification as a small business by submitting its application to the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services.

Contract award is based on the total bid, not the reduced bid.

#### **2-1.18B Small Business Preference**

The Department allows a bidder certified as a small business by the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services, a preference if:

1. Bidder submitted a completed Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form with its bid
2. Low bidder did not request the preference or is not certified as a small business

The bidder's signature on the Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form certifies that the bidder is certified as a small business at the date and time of bid or has submitted a complete application to the Department of General Services. The complete application and any required substantiating documentation must be received by the Department of General Services by 5:00 p.m. on the bid opening date.

The Department of General Services determines whether a bidder was certified on the bid opening date. The Department of Transportation confirms the bidder's status as a small business before applying the small business preference.

The small business preference is a reduction for bid comparison in the total bid submitted by the small business contractor by the lesser of the following amounts:

1. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. \$50,000

If the Department determines that a certified small business bidder is the low bidder after the application of the small business preference, the Department does not consider a request for non–small business preference.

#### **2-1.18C Non–Small Business Subcontractor Preference**

The Department allows a bidder not certified as a small business by the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services, a preference if:

1. Bidder submitted a completed Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form with its bid
2. Certified Small Business Listing for the Non–Small Business Preference form shows that you are subcontracting at least 25 percent to certified small businesses

Each listed subcontractor and supplier must be certified as a small business at the date and time of bid or must have submitted a complete application to the Department of General Services. The complete application and any required substantiating documentation must be received by the Department of General Services by 5:00 p.m. on the bid opening date.

The non–small business subcontractor preference is a reduction for bid comparison in the total bid submitted by the non–small business contractor requesting the preference by the lesser of the following amounts:

1. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. \$50,000

#### **2-1.19–2-1.26 RESERVED**

#### **2-1.27 CALIFORNIA COMPANIES**

Section 2-1.27 applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

Under Pub Cont Code § 6107, the Department gives preference to a "California company," as defined, for bid comparison purposes over a nonresident contractor from any state that gives or requires a preference to be given to contractors from that state on its public entity construction contracts.

Complete a California Company Preference form.

The California company reciprocal preference amount is equal to the preference amount applied by the state of the nonresident contractor with the lowest responsive bid unless the California company is eligible for a small business preference or a non–small business subcontractor preference, in which case the preference amount is the greater of the two, but not both.

If the low bidder is not a California company and a California company's bid with reciprocal preference is equal to or less than the lowest bid, the Department awards the contract to the California company on the basis of its total bid.

#### **2-1.28 RESERVED**

#### **2-1.29 OPT OUT OF PAYMENT ADJUSTMENTS FOR PRICE INDEX FLUCTUATIONS**

You may opt out of the payment adjustments for price index fluctuations specified in section 9-1.07. To opt out, submit a completed Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations form under section 2-1.33.

#### **2-1.30–2-1.32 RESERVED**

#### **2-1.33 BID DOCUMENT COMPLETION AND SUBMITTAL**

##### **2-1.33A General**

Complete the forms in the *Bid* book.

Use the forms provided by the Department except as otherwise specified for a bidder's bond.

Do not fax forms except for the copies of forms with the public works contractor registration number submitted after the time of bid. Fax these copies to (916) 227-6282.

02-27-15

Submit the forms and copies of the forms to the Office Engineer.

Failure to submit the forms and information as specified may result in a nonresponsive bid.

If an agent other than the authorized corporate officer or a partnership member signs the bid, file a Power of Attorney with the Department either before opening bids or with the bid. Otherwise, the bid may be nonresponsive.

### **2-1.33B Electronic Bids**

Section 2-1.33B applies to electronic bids.

For an electronic bid, complete and submit the electronic portion of the *Bid* book under the *Electronic Bidding Guide* at the Bidders' Exchange website and submit the paper forms as specified for a paper bid.

Your authorized digital signature is your confirmation of and agreement to all certifications and statements contained in the *Bid* book.

On forms and certifications that you submit through the electronic bidding service, you agree that each form and certification where a signature is required is deemed as having your signature.

### **2-1.33C Paper Bids**

Section 2-1.33C applies to paper bids.

Submit your bid and any *Bid* book forms after you submit your bid:

1. Under sealed cover
2. Marked as a bid
3. Identifying the contract number and the bid opening date

### **2-1.33D Bid Form Submittal Schedules**

#### **2-1.33D(1) General**

The *Bid* book includes forms specific to the contract. The deadlines for the submittal of the forms vary depending on the requirements of each contract. Determine the requirements of the contract and submit the forms based on the applicable schedule specified in section 2-1.33D.

Bid forms and information on the form that are due after the time of bid may be submitted at the time of bid.

#### **2-1.33D(2) Federal-Aid Contracts**

##### **2-1.33D(2)(a) General**

Section 2-1.33D(2) applies to a federal-aid contract.

04-10-15

##### **2-1.33D(2)(b) Contracts with a DBE Goal**

Section 2-1.33D(2)(b) applies if a DBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

Submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for a  
Federal-Aid Contract with a DBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number
Copy of the Bid to the Department of Transportation as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Subcontractor List	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number
Copy of the Subcontractor List as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Small Business Status	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
DBE Commitment	No later than 4 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening
DBE Confirmation	No later than 4 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening
DBE Good Faith Efforts Documentation	No later than 4 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option.

02-27-15

**2-1.33D(2)(c) Contracts without a DBE Goal**

Reserved

**2-1.33D(2)(d)–2-1.33D(2)(h) Reserved**

**2-1.33D(3) Non-Federal-Aid Contracts**

**2-1.33D(3)(a) General**

Section 2-1.33D(3) applies to non-federal-aid contracts.

**2-1.33D(3)(b) Contracts with a DVBE Goal**

Section 2-1.33D(3)(b) applies if a DVBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

Submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for a  
Non-Federal-Aid Contract with a DVBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number for a joint-venture contract
For a joint-venture contract, copy of the Bid to the Department of Transportation as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified DVBE Summary	No later than 4 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening
California Company Preference	Time of bid
Request for Small Business Preference or Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	No later than 4 p.m. on the 2nd business day after bid opening

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option or preference.

**2-1.33D(3)(c) Contracts without a DVBE Goal**

Reserved

**2-1.33D(3)(d)–2-1.33D(3)(h) Reserved**

**2-1.33D(4)–2-1.33D(9) Reserved**

02-21-14

**2-1.34 BIDDER'S SECURITY**

Submit one of the following forms of bidder's security equal to at least 10 percent of the bid:

1. Cash
2. Cashier's check
3. Certified check
4. Signed bidder's bond by an admitted surety insurer
5. For an electronic bid, electronic bidder's bond by an admitted surety insurer submitted using an electronic registry service approved by the Department.

Submit cash, cashier's check, certified check, or bidder's bond to the Department at the Bidders Exchange before the bid opening time.

Submit electronic bidder's bond with the electronic bid.

If using a bidder's bond, you may use the form in the *Bid* book. If you do not use the form in the *Bid* book, use a form containing the same information.

**2-1.35–2-1.39 RESERVED**

**2-1.40 BID WITHDRAWAL**

For a paper bid:

1. An authorized agent may withdraw a bid before the bid opening date and time by submitting a written bid withdrawal request at the location where the bid was submitted. Withdrawing a bid does not prevent you from submitting a new bid.
2. After the bid opening time, you cannot withdraw a bid.

For an electronic bid:

1. Bids are not filed with the Department until the date and time of bid opening.



2. If a DVBE small business bidder and a non-DVBE small business bidder request preferences and the reduction results in a tied bid, the Department awards the contract to the DVBE small business bidder.

**Replace section 3-1.03 with:**

02-27-15

**3-1.03 CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION**

No contractor or subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project (awarded on or after April 1, 2015) unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5.

**Add to the end of section 3-1.04:**

10-19-12

You may request to extend the award period by faxing a request to (916) 227-6282 before 4:00 p.m. on the last day of the award period. If you do not make this request, after the specified award period:

1. Your bid becomes invalid
2. You are not eligible for the award of the contract

**Replace the paragraph in section 3-1.11 with:**

10-19-12

Complete and deliver to the Office Engineer a *Payee Data Record* when requested by the Department.

**Replace section 3-1.12 with:**

01-23-15

**3-1.12 RESERVED**

**Replace section 3-1.13 with:**

07-27-12

**3-1.13 FORM FHWA-1273**

For a federal-aid contract, form FHWA-1273 is included with the Contract form in the documents sent to the successful bidder for execution. Comply with its provisions. Interpret the training and promotion section as specified in section 7-1.11A.

**Delete items 4 and 6 of the 2nd paragraph of section 3-1.18.**

01-23-15

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 3-1.18.**

02-27-15

**Replace "For all other contracts, the" in the 4th paragraph of section 3-1.18 with:**

02-27-15

The



**Replace section 5-1.13B with:**

01-23-15

**5-1.13B Disadvantaged Business Enterprises**

**5-1.13B(1) General**

Section 5-1.13B applies to a federal-aid contract.

Use each DBE as listed on the DBE Commitment form unless you receive authorization for a substitution. Ensure that all subcontracts and agreements with DBEs to supply labor or materials are performed under 49 CFR 26.

Maintain records, including:

1. Name and business address of each 1st-tier subcontractor
2. Name and business address of each DBE subcontractor, DBE vendor, and DBE trucking company, regardless of tier
3. Date of payment and total amount paid to each business

If you are a DBE contractor, include the date of work performed by your own forces and the corresponding value of the work.

Before the 15th day of each month for the previous month's work, submit:

1. Monthly DBE Trucking Verification form
2. Monthly DBE Payment form

If a DBE is decertified before completing its work, the DBE must notify you in writing of the decertification date. If a business becomes a certified DBE before completing its work, the business must notify you in writing of the certification date. Submit the notifications. Upon work completion, complete a Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) Certification Status Change form. Submit the form within 30 days of Contract acceptance.

Upon work completion, complete a Final Report – Utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE), First-Tier Subcontractors form. Submit it within 30 days of Contract acceptance. The Department withholds \$10,000 until the form is submitted. The Department releases the withhold upon submission of the completed form.

04-10-15

**5-1.13B(2) Performance of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises**

Section 5-1.13B(2) applies if a DBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

DBEs must perform work or supply materials as listed on the DBE Commitment form.

Do not terminate or substitute a listed DBE for convenience and perform the work with your own forces or those of an affiliate, a non-DBE firm, or another DBE firm or obtain materials from other sources without authorization from the Department.

The Department authorizes a request to use other forces or sources of materials if it shows any of the following justifications:

1. Listed DBE fails or refuses to execute a written contract based on the plans and specifications for the project.
2. You stipulated that a bond is a condition of executing the subcontract and the listed DBE fails to meet your bond requirements.
3. Work requires a contractor license and the listed DBE does not have a valid license under the Contractors License Law.
4. Listed DBE fails or refuses to perform the work or furnish the listed materials.
5. Listed DBE's work is unsatisfactory and not in compliance with the Contract.
6. Listed DBE is ineligible to work on the project because of suspension or debarment.
7. Listed DBE becomes bankrupt or insolvent.
8. Listed DBE voluntarily withdraws with written notice from the Contract.

9. Listed DBE is ineligible to receive credit for the type of work required.
10. Listed DBE owner dies or becomes disabled resulting in the inability to perform the work on the Contract.
11. Department determines other documented good cause under 49 CFR 26.53.

Notify the original DBE of your intent to use other forces or material sources and provide the reasons. Provide the DBE with 5 business days to respond to your notice and advise you and the Department of the reasons why the use of other forces or sources of materials should not occur. Your request to use other forces or material sources must include:

1. 1 or more of the reasons listed in the preceding paragraph
2. Notices from you to the DBE regarding the request
3. Notices from the DBE to you regarding the request

If the Department authorizes the termination or substitution of a listed DBE, make good faith efforts to find another DBE. The substitute DBE must (1) perform at least the same dollar amount of work as the original DBE under the Contract to the extent needed to meet the DBE goal and (2) be certified as a DBE with the work code applicable to the type of work the DBE will perform on the Contract at the time of your request for substitution. Submit your documentation of good faith efforts within 7 days of your request for authorization of the substitution. The Department may authorize a 7-day extension of this submittal period at your request. Refer to 49 CFR 26 app A for guidance regarding evaluation of good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.

Unless the Department authorizes a request to terminate or substitute a listed DBE, the Department does not pay for work unless it is performed or supplied by the DBE listed on the DBE Commitment form. You may be subject to other sanctions under 49 CFR 26.

**Replace the paragraphs of section 5-1.13C with:**

11-15-13

Section 5-1.13C applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

Use each DVBE as shown on the *Certified DVBE Summary* form unless you receive authorization from the Department for a substitution. The substitute must be another DVBE unless DVBEs are not available, in which case, you must substitute with a small business. Any authorization for a substitute is contingent upon the Department of General Services' approval of the substitute.

The requirement that DVBEs be certified by the bid opening date does not apply to DVBE substitutions after Contract award.

The Department authorizes substitutions for any of the reasons provided in 2 CA Code of Regs § 1896.73.

Include in your substitution request:

1. Copy of the written notice issued to the DVBE with proof of delivery
2. Copy of the DVBE's response to the notice
3. Name and certification number of the listed DVBE and the proposed substitute

Requests for substitutions of a listed DVBE with a small business must include documentation of the unavailability of DVBEs, including:

1. Contact with the small business/DVBE advocate from the Department and the Department of Veterans Affairs
2. Search results from the Department of General Services' website of available DVBEs
3. Communication with a DVBE community organization nearest the job site, if applicable
4. Documented communication with the DVBE and small businesses describing the work to be performed, the percentage of the total bid, the corresponding dollar amount, and the responses to the communication

The Department forwards your substitution request to the Department of General Services. The Department of General Services issues a notice of approval or denial. The Department provides you this notice.

If you fail to use a listed DVBE without an authorized substitution request, the Department issues a penalty of up to 10 percent of the dollar amount of the work of the listed DVBE.

Maintain records of subcontracts made with DVBEs. Include in the records:

1. Name and business address of each business
2. Total amount paid to each business

For the purpose of determining compliance with Pub Cont Code § 10115 et seq.:

1. Upon work completion, complete and submit *Final Report - Utilization of Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises (DVBE) State Funded Projects Only* form.
2. Upon reasonable notice and during normal business hours, permit access to its premises for the purposes of:
  - 2.1. Interviewing employees.
  - 2.2. Inspecting and copying books, records, accounts and other material that may be relevant to a matter under investigation.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 5-1.20C with:**

10-19-12

If the Contract includes an agreement with a railroad company, the Department makes the provisions of the agreement available in the *Information Handout* in the document titled "Railroad Relations and Insurance Requirements." Comply with the requirements in the document.

**Replace section 5-1.20E with:**

05-30-14

**5-1.20E Water Meter Charges**

Section 5-1.20E applies if a bid item for water meter charges is shown on the Bid Item List. The charges are specified in a special provision for section 5-1.20E.

The local water authority will install the water meters.

The charges by the local water authority include:

1. Furnishing and installing each water meter
2. Connecting to the local water authority's main water line, including any required hot tap or tee
3. Furnishing and installing an extension pipe from the main water line to the water meter
4. Sterilizing the extension pipe

Make arrangements and pay the charges for the installation of the water meters.

If a charge is changed at the time of installation, the Department adjusts the lump sum price based on the difference between the specified charges and the changed charges.

**Replace section 5-1.20F with:**

05-30-14

**5-1.20F Irrigation Water Service Charges**

Reserved

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 5-1.23A:**

Submit action and informational submittals to the Engineer.

10-19-12

**Add between the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 5-1.23B(1):**

For a revised submittal, allow the same number of days for review as for the original submittal.

07-19-13

**Delete the 1st sentence in the 10th paragraph of section 5-1.23B(2).**

07-19-13

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 5-1.36A:**

10. Survey monuments

07-19-13

**Add to section 5-1.36C:**

If the Contract does not include an agreement with a railroad company, do not allow personnel or equipment on railroad property.

07-20-12

Prevent material, equipment, and debris from falling onto railroad property.

**Add to section 5-1.36:**

07-19-13

**5-1.36E Survey Monuments**

Protect survey monuments on and off the highway. Upon discovery of a survey monument not identified and located immediately:

1. Stop work near the monument
2. Notify the Engineer

Do not resume work near the monument until authorized.

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 5-1.37A:**

Do not remove any padlock used to secure a portion of the work until the Engineer is present to replace it. Notify the Engineer at least 3 days before removing the lock.

10-19-12

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 5-1.39C(2) with:**

Section 5-1.39C(2) applies if a plant establishment period of 3 years or more is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

10-19-12

**Replace "working days" in the 1st paragraph of section 5-1.43E(1)(a) with:**

original working days

10-19-12





2. Contractor shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.), the regulations promulgated thereunder (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11000 et seq.), the provisions of Article 9.5, Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code (Gov. Code, §§ 11135-11139.5), and the regulations or standards adopted by the awarding state agency to implement such article.
3. Contractor or recipient shall permit access by representatives of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the awarding state agency upon reasonable notice at any time during the normal business hours, but in no case less than 24 hours' notice, to such of its books, records, accounts, and all other sources of information and its facilities as said Department or Agency shall require to ascertain compliance with this clause.
4. Recipient, contractor and its subcontractors shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement.
5. The contractor shall include the nondiscrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all subcontracts to perform work under the contract.

Under 2 CA Code of Regs § 11122:

**STANDARD CALIFORNIA NONDISCRIMINATION CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT  
SPECIFICATIONS (GOV. CODE SECTION 12990)**

These specifications are applicable to all state contractors and subcontractors having a construction contract or subcontract of \$5,000 or more.

1. As used in the specifications:
  - a. "Act" means the Fair Employment and Housing Act.
  - b. "Administrator" means Administrator, Office of Compliance Programs, California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, or any person to whom the Administrator delegates authority;
2. Whenever the contractor or any subcontractor subcontracts a portion of the work, it shall include in each subcontract of \$5,000 or more the nondiscrimination clause in this contract directly or through incorporation by reference. Any subcontract for work involving a construction trade shall also include the Standard California Construction Contract Specifications, either directly or through incorporation by reference.
3. The contractor shall implement the specific nondiscrimination standards provided in paragraphs 6(a) through (e) of these specifications.
4. Neither the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement, nor the failure by a union with whom the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement, to refer members of any group protected by the Act shall excuse the contractor's obligations under these specifications, Government Code section 12990, or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.
5. In order for the nonworking training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the contractor during the training period, and the contractor must have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor or the California Department of Industrial Relations.
6. In order for the nonworking training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the contractor during the training period, and the contractor must have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor or the California Department of Industrial Relations.
6. The contractor shall take specific actions to implement its nondiscrimination program. The evaluation of the contractor's compliance with these specifications shall be based upon its effort to achieve maximum results from its actions. The contractor must be able to demonstrate fully its efforts under steps a. through e. below:
  - a. Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and at all facilities at which the contractor's employees are assigned to work. The contractor shall specifically ensure that all foremen, superintendents, and other on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the contractor's obligations to maintain such a working environment.

- b. Provide written notification within seven days to the director of the DFEH when the referral process of the union or unions with which the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has impeded the contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.
  - c. Disseminate the contractor's equal employment opportunity policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training, recruitment and outreach programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the contractor to meet its obligations; and by posting the company policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.
  - d. Ensure all personnel making management and employment decisions regarding hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, conditions of work, training, rates of pay or other employment decisions, including all supervisory personnel, superintendents, general foremen, on-site foremen, etc., are aware of the contractor's equal employment opportunity policy and obligations, and discharge their responsibilities accordingly.
  - e. Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments, and other personnel practices, do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the equal employment opportunity policy and the contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.
7. Contractors are encouraged to participate in voluntary associations that assist in fulfilling their equal employment opportunity obligations. The efforts of a contractor association, joint contractor-union, contractor-community, or other similar group of which the contractor is a member and participant, may be asserted as fulfilling any one or more of its obligations under these specifications provided that the contractor actively participates in the group, makes every effort to assure that the group has a positive impact on equal employment opportunity in the industry, ensures that the concrete benefits of the program are reflected in the contractor's workforce participation, and can provide access to documentation that demonstrates the effectiveness of actions taken on behalf of the contractor. The obligation to comply, however, is the contractor's.
  8. The contractor is required to provide equal employment opportunity for all persons. Consequently, the contractor may be in violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code section 12990 et seq.) if a particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner.
  9. The contractor shall not use the nondiscrimination standards to discriminate against any person because race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status.
  10. The contractor shall not enter into any subcontract with any person or firm decertified from state contracts pursuant to Government Code section 12990.
  11. The contractor shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of these specifications and the nondiscrimination clause, including suspension, termination and cancellation of existing subcontracts as may be imposed or ordered pursuant to Government Code section 12990 and its implementing regulations by the awarding agency. Any contractor who fails to carry out such sanctions and penalties shall be in violation of these specifications and Government Code section 12990.
  12. The contractor shall designate a responsible official to monitor all employment related activity to ensure that the company equal employment opportunity policy is being carried out, to submit reports relating to the provisions hereof as may be required by OCP and to keep records. Records shall at least include for each employee the name, address, telephone numbers, construction trade, union affiliation if any, employee identification number when assigned, status, (e.g., mechanic, apprentice trainee, helper, or laborer), dates of changes in status, hours worked per week in the indicated trade, rate of pay, and locations at which the work was performed. Records shall be maintained in any easily understandable and retrievable form; however, to the degree that existing records satisfy this requirement, contractors shall not be required to maintain separate records.

**Replace "§§ 1727 and 1770–1815" in the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 7-1.02K(1) with:**

§ 1720 et seq.

02-27-15

**Add to the end of the 2nd sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 7-1.02K(1):**

04-22-16

, and hauling and delivery of ready-mixed concrete.

**Replace "\$50" in the 1st sentence in the 6th paragraph of section 7-1.02K(2) with:**

07-19-13

\$200

**Add between the 4th and 5th paragraphs of section 7-1.02K(3):**

04-22-16

Submitted certified payrolls for hauling and delivering ready-mixed concrete must be accompanied by a written time record. The time record must include:

1. Truck driver's full name and address
2. Name and address of the factory or batching plant
3. Time the concrete was loaded at the factory or batching plant
4. Time the truck returned to the factory or batching plant
5. Truck driver's signature certifying under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this written time record is true and correct

**Replace "\$25" in the 2nd sentence in the 13th paragraph of section 7-1.02K(3) with:**

07-19-13

\$100

**Add between the 1st and 2nd sentences in the 2nd paragraph of section 7-1.02K(6)(b):**

10-30-15

Shop drawings of protective systems for which the Construction Safety Orders require design by a registered professional engineer must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.

05-30-14

**Delete "water or" in the 9th paragraph of section 7-1.03.**

**Add between the 9th and 10th paragraphs of section 7-1.03:**

07-15-16

If a height differential of more than 0.04 foot is created by construction activities at a joint transverse to the direction of traffic on the traveled way or a shoulder subject to public traffic, construct a temporary taper at the joint with a slope complying with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Temporary Tapers**

Height differential (foot)	Slope (horizontal:vertical)	
	Taper use of 14 days or less	Taper use of more than 14 days
Greater than 0.08	100:1 or flatter	200:1 or flatter
0.04–0.08	70:1 or flatter	70:1 or flatter

For a taper on existing asphalt concrete or concrete pavement, construct the taper with minor HMA under section 39-7.02.

Grind existing surfaces to accommodate a minimum taper thickness of 0.10 foot under either of the following conditions:

1. HMA material such as rubberized HMA, polymer-modified bonded wearing course, or open-graded friction course is unsuitable for raking to a maximum 0.02 foot thickness at the edge
2. Taper will be in place for more than 14 days

For a taper on a bridge deck or approach slab, construct the taper with polyester concrete under section 15-5.06.

The completed surface of the taper must be uniform and must not vary more than 0.02 foot from the lower edge of a 12-foot straightedge when placed on its surface parallel and perpendicular to traffic.

If authorized, you may use alternative materials or methods to construct the required taper.

**Add to the end of the 10th paragraph of section 7-1.03:**

Flagging must comply with section 12-1. The Department pays you for this work under section 12-1.04. 10-30-15

**Add between the 1st and 2nd sentences of the 7th paragraph of section 7-1.04:**

Flagging must comply with section 12-1. The Department pays you for this work under section 12-1.04. 10-30-15

**Replace "20 days" in the 14th paragraph of section 7-1.04 with:**

25 days

09-16-11

**Replace "90 days" in the 14th paragraph of section 7-1.04 with:**

125 days

09-16-11

**Add between the 18th and 19th paragraphs of section 7-1.04:**

Temporary facilities that could be a hazard to public safety if improperly designed must comply with design requirements described in the Contract for those facilities or, if none are described, with standard design criteria or codes appropriate for the facility involved. Submit shop drawings and design calculations for the temporary facilities and show the standard design criteria or codes used. Shop drawings and supplemental calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State. 09-16-11

**Delete "lane" in the 2nd sentence in the 27th paragraph of section 7-1.04.**

10-30-15

**Replace "§ 337.15" in the 3rd item in the list in the paragraph of section 7-1.06B with:**

§ 337.1

05-06-16

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 7-1.11A:**

02-12-16

Comply with 46 CFR 381.7(a)–(b).

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 7-1.11A with:**

07-27-12

A copy of form FHWA-1273 is included in section 7-1.11B. The training and promotion section of section II refers to training provisions as if they were included in the special provisions. The Department specifies the provisions in section 7-1.11D of the *Standard Specifications*. If a number of trainees or apprentices is required, the Department shows the number on the *Notice to Bidders*. Interpret each FHWA-1273 clause shown in the following table as having the same meaning as the corresponding Department clause:

**FHWA-1273 Nondiscrimination Clauses**

FHWA-1273 section	FHWA-1273 clause	Department clause
Training and Promotion	In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision.	If section 7-1.11D applies, section 7-1.11D supersedes this subparagraph.
Records and Reports	If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor will be required to collect and report training data.	If the Contract requires on-the-job training, collect and report training data.

**Replace the form in section 7-1.11B with:**

07-20-12

**REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS  
FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**

- I. General
- II. Nondiscrimination
- III. Nonsegregated Facilities
- IV. Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions
- V. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Provisions
- VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
- VII. Safety: Accident Prevention
- VIII. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
- IX. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- X. Compliance with Governmentwide Suspension and Debarment Requirements
- XI. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying

3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions may be sufficient grounds for withholding of progress payments, withholding of final payment, termination of the contract, suspension / debarment or any other action determined to be appropriate by the contracting agency and FHWA.

4. Selection of Labor: During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not use convict labor for any purpose within the limits of a construction project on a Federal-aid highway unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation. The term Federal-aid highway does not include roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors.

**ATTACHMENTS**

A. Employment and Materials Preference for Appalachian Development Highway System or Appalachian Local Access Road Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

**II. NONDISCRIMINATION**

The provisions of this section related to 23 CFR Part 230 are applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more. The provisions of 23 CFR Part 230 are not applicable to material supply, engineering, or architectural service contracts.

**I. GENERAL**

1. Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated in each construction contract funded under Title 23 (excluding emergency contracts solely intended for debris removal). The contractor (or subcontractor) must insert this form in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services).

In addition, the contractor and all subcontractors must comply with the following policies: Executive Order 11246, 41 CFR 60, 29 CFR 1625-1627, Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The applicable requirements of Form FHWA-1273 are incorporated by reference for work done under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

The contractor and all subcontractors must comply with: the requirements of the Equal Opportunity Clause in 41 CFR 60-1.4(b) and, for all construction contracts exceeding \$10,000, the Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications in 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Form FHWA-1273 must be included in all Federal-aid design-build contracts, in all subcontracts and in lower tier subcontracts (excluding subcontracts for design services, purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). The design-builder shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Note: The U.S. Department of Labor has exclusive authority to determine compliance with Executive Order 11246 and the policies of the Secretary of Labor including 41 CFR 60, and 29 CFR 1625-1627. The contracting agency and the FHWA have the authority and the responsibility to ensure compliance with Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

Contracting agencies may reference Form FHWA-1273 in bid proposal or request for proposal documents, however, the Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated (not referenced) in all contracts, subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services related to a construction contract).

The following provision is adopted from 23 CFR 230, Appendix A, with appropriate revisions to conform to the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) and FHWA requirements.

2. Subject to the applicability criteria noted in the following sections, these contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract.

**1. Equal Employment Opportunity:** Equal employment opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (28 CFR 35, 29 CFR 1630, 29 CFR 1625-1627, 41 CFR 60 and 49 CFR 27) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140 shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under

this contract. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) set forth under 28 CFR 35 and 29 CFR 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:

a. The contractor will work with the contracting agency and the Federal Government to ensure that it has made every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity with respect to all of its terms and conditions of employment and in their review of activities under the contract.

b. The contractor will accept as its operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."

**2. EEO Officer:** The contractor will designate and make known to the contracting officers an EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active EEO program and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

**3. Dissemination of Policy:** All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer.

b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.

c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minorities and women.

d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.

e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

**4. Recruitment:** When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minorities and women in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minorities and women. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees, and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority and women applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.

b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, the contractor is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system meets the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. Where implementation of such an agreement has the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Federal nondiscrimination provisions.

c. The contractor will encourage its present employees to refer minorities and women as applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring such applicants will be discussed with employees.

**5. Personnel Actions:** Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:

a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to insure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.

b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.

c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.

d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with its obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of their avenues of appeal.

**6. Training and Promotion:**

a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minorities and women who are

applicants for employment or current employees. Such efforts should be aimed at developing full journey level status employees in the type of trade or job classification involved.

b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs, i.e., apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance. In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision. The contracting agency may reserve training positions for persons who receive welfare assistance in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 140(a).

c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.

d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of employees who are minorities and women and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

**7. Unions:** If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use good faith efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minorities and women. Actions by the contractor, either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent, will include the procedures set forth below:

a. The contractor will use good faith efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minorities and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minorities and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.

c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the contracting agency and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minorities and women. The failure of a union to provide sufficient referrals (even though it is obligated to provide exclusive referrals under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement) does not relieve the contractor from the requirements of this paragraph. In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such contractor shall immediately notify the contracting agency.

**8. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants / Employees with Disabilities:** The contractor must be familiar

with the requirements for and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all rules and regulations established there under. Employers must provide reasonable accommodation in all employment activities unless to do so would cause an undue hardship.

**9. Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment:** The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the administration of this contract.

a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors and suppliers and lessors of their EEO obligations under this contract.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.

**10. Assurance Required by 49 CFR 26.13(b):**

a. The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the State DOT's U.S. DOT-approved DBE program are incorporated by reference.

b. The contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the contracting agency deems appropriate.

**11. Records and Reports:** The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following the date of the final payment to the contractor for all contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the contracting agency and the FHWA.

a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:

(1) The number and work hours of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;

(2) The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women; and

(3) The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minorities and women;

b. The contractors and subcontractors will submit an annual report to the contracting agency each July for the duration of the project, indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on [Form FHWA-1391](#). The staffing data should represent the project work force on board in all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor

will be required to collect and report training data. The employment data should reflect the work force on board during all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July.

### III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more.

The contractor must ensure that facilities provided for employees are provided in such a manner that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin cannot result. The contractor may neither require such segregated use by written or oral policies nor tolerate such use by employee custom. The contractor's obligation extends further to ensure that its employees are not assigned to perform their services at any location, under the contractor's control, where the facilities are segregated. The term "facilities" includes waiting rooms, work areas, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, restrooms, washrooms, locker rooms, and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing provided for employees. The contractor shall provide separate or single-user restrooms and necessary dressing or sleeping areas to assure privacy between sexes.

### IV. DAVIS-BACON AND RELATED ACT PROVISIONS

This section is applicable to all Federal-aid construction projects exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (regardless of subcontract size). The requirements apply to all projects located within the right-of-way of a roadway that is functionally classified as Federal-aid highway. This excludes roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt. Contracting agencies may elect to apply these requirements to other projects.

The following provisions are from the U.S. Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 "Contract provisions and related matters" with minor revisions to conform to the FHWA-1273 format and FHWA program requirements.

#### 1. Minimum wages

a. All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work, will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR part 3)), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics.

Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions

of paragraph 1.d. of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(4). Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: Provided, That the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classification and wage rates conformed under paragraph 1.b. of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) shall be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers.

b.(1) The contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefore only when the following criteria have been met:

(i) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and

(ii) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and

(iii) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(2) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(3) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Wage and Hour Administrator for determination. The Wage and Hour Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or

will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(4) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraphs 1.b.(2) or 1.b.(3) of this section, shall be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

c. Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

d. If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program. Provided, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.

## 2. Withholding

The contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor under this contract, or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, employed by the contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee, or helper, employed or working on the site of the work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, the contracting agency may, after written notice to the contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased.

## 3. Payrolls and basic records

a. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-

Bacon Act, the contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

b.(1) The contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the contracting agency. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g., the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site at <http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/forms/wh347instr.htm> or its successor site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker, and shall provide them upon request to the contracting agency for transmission to the State DOT, the FHWA or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the contracting agency..

(2) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:

(i) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under §5.5 (a)(3)(ii) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, the appropriate information is being maintained under §5.5 (a)(3)(i) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, and that such information is correct and complete;

(ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in Regulations, 29 CFR part 3;

(iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(3) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 3.b.(2) of this section.

(4) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under section 1001 of title 18 and section 231 of title 31 of the United States Code.

c. The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 3.a. of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the FHWA may, after written notice to the contractor, the contracting agency or the State DOT, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

#### 4. Apprentices and trainees

##### a. Apprentices (programs of the USDOL).

Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, or if a person is employed in his or her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.

The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed.

Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly

rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination.

In the event the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

##### b. Trainees (programs of the USDOL).

Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration.

Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.

In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

c. Equal employment opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR part 30.

d. Apprentices and Trainees (programs of the U.S. DOT).

Apprentices and trainees working under apprenticeship and skill training programs which have been certified by the Secretary of Transportation as promoting EEO in connection with Federal-aid highway construction programs are not subject to the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Section IV. The straight time hourly wage rates for apprentices and trainees under such programs will be established by the particular programs. The ratio of apprentices and trainees to journeymen shall not be greater than permitted by the terms of the particular program.

**5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements.** The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract.

**6. Subcontracts.** The contractor or subcontractor shall insert Form FHWA-1273 in any subcontracts and also require the subcontractors to include Form FHWA-1273 in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5.

**7. Contract termination; debarment.** A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

**8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act requirements.** All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract.

**9. Disputes concerning labor standards.** Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

**10. Certification of eligibility.**

a. By entering into this contract, the contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

b. No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

c. The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

**V. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT**

The following clauses apply to any Federal-aid construction contract in an amount in excess of \$100,000 and subject to the overtime provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. These clauses shall be inserted in addition to the clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5(a) or 29 CFR 4.6. As used in this paragraph, the terms laborers and mechanics include watchmen and guards.

**1. Overtime requirements.** No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek.

**2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages.** In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section.

**3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages.** The FHWA or the contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2.) of this section.

**4. Subcontracts.** The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (1.) through (4.) of this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1.) through (4.) of this section.

## VI. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts on the National Highway System.

1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the contracting agency. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635.116).

a. The term "perform work with its own organization" refers to workers employed or leased by the prime contractor, and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor, agents of the prime contractor, or any other assignees. The term may include payments for the costs of hiring leased employees from an employee leasing firm meeting all relevant Federal and State regulatory requirements. Leased employees may only be included in this term if the prime contractor meets all of the following conditions:

(1) the prime contractor maintains control over the supervision of the day-to-day activities of the leased employees;

(2) the prime contractor remains responsible for the quality of the work of the leased employees;

(3) the prime contractor retains all power to accept or exclude individual employees from work on the project; and

(4) the prime contractor remains ultimately responsible for the payment of predetermined minimum wages, the submission of payrolls, statements of compliance and all other Federal regulatory requirements.

b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid or propose on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract.

2. The contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of Section VI is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.

3. The contractor shall furnish (a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.

4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the contracting agency has assured that each subcontract is

evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract.

5. The 30% self-performance requirement of paragraph (1) is not applicable to design-build contracts; however, contracting agencies may establish their own self-performance requirements.

## VII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract.

2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704).

3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C.3704).

## VIII. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, Form FHWA-1022 shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

18 U.S.C. 1020 reads as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the cost thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction on any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to provisions of the Federal-aid Roads Act approved July 1, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented;

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

#### **IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

By submission of this bid/proposal or the execution of this contract, or subcontract, as appropriate, the bidder, proposer, Federal-aid construction contractor, or subcontractor, as appropriate, will be deemed to have stipulated as follows:

1. That any person who is or will be utilized in the performance of this contract is not prohibited from receiving an award due to a violation of Section 508 of the Clean Water Act or Section 306 of the Clean Air Act.
2. That the contractor agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of paragraph (1) of this Section X in every subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements.

#### **X. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, consultant contracts or any other covered transaction requiring FHWA approval or that is estimated to cost \$25,000 or more – as defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200.

##### **1. Instructions for Certification – First Tier Participants:**

- a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective first tier participant is providing the certification set out below.
- b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this

covered transaction. The prospective first tier participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective first tier participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction.

c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the contracting agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the contracting agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default.

d. The prospective first tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the contracting agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective first tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

f. The prospective first tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.

g. The prospective first tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or contracting agency, entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require the establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of the prospective participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph (f) of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

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## **2. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – First Tier Participants:**

a. The prospective first tier participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(1) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this certification; and

(4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

b. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

### **2. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Participants:**

(Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders and other lower tier transactions requiring prior FHWA approval or estimated to cost \$25,000 or more - 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200)

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier is providing the certification set out below.

b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which

this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.

f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the

department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Participants:**

1. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.

2. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

\*\*\*\*\*

**XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed \$100,000 (49 CFR 20).

1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

2. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting its bid or proposal that the participant shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier subcontracts, which exceed \$100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.



**Replace "Contract" in the 3rd paragraph of section 8-1.02D(2) with:**

work

10-19-12

**Replace "Contract" in item 9 in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 8-1.02D(4) with:**

work

10-19-12

**Replace "Contract completion" in the 4th paragraph of section 8-1.02D(6) with:**

work completion

10-19-12

**Replace "Contract working days" in the 4th paragraph of section 8-1.02D(6) with:**

original working days

10-19-12

**Delete items 1.3 and 1.4 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.02D(10).**

04-20-12

**Replace the last paragraph of section 8-1.04B with:**

The Department does not adjust time for work performed before Contract approval.

10-30-15

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.05 with:**

Contract time starts on the earlier of the following:

10-30-15

1. Day you start job site activities after Contract approval
2. Last day specified to start job site activities in section 8-1.04

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 8-1.05 with:**

Complete the work within the Contract time.

10-19-12

**Delete "unless the Contract is suspended for reasons unrelated to your performance" in the 4th paragraph of section 8-1.05.**

10-19-12

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 8-1.06 with:**

The Engineer may suspend work wholly or in part due to conditions unsuitable for work progress. Provide for public safety and a smooth and unobstructed passageway through the work zone during the suspension as specified under sections 7-1.03 and 7-1.04. Providing the passageway is force account work. The Department makes a time adjustment for the suspension due to a critical delay.

10-19-12

The Engineer may suspend work wholly or in part due to your failure to (1) fulfill the Engineer's orders, (2) fulfill a Contract part, or (3) perform weather-dependent work when conditions are favorable so that weather-related unsuitable conditions are avoided or do not occur. The Department may provide for a smooth and unobstructed passageway through the work during the suspension and deduct the cost from payments. The Department does not make a time adjustment for the suspension.

Upon the Engineer's order of suspension, suspend work immediately. Resume work when ordered.

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.07B with:**

10-19-12

For a critical delay, the Department may make a time adjustment.

**Add to the end of section 8-1.07C:**

10-30-15

The Department does not make a payment adjustment for overhead incurred during non-working days of additional construction seasons experienced by reason of delay.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.07C with:**

10-19-12

For an excusable delay that affects your costs, the Department may make a payment adjustment.

**Replace "8-1.08B and 8-1.08C" in the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.10A with:**

08-05-11

8-1.10B and 8-1.10C

**Replace the table in the 3rd paragraph of section 8-1.10A with:**

07-15-16

**Liquidated Damages**

Total bid		Liquidated damages per day
From over	To	
\$0	\$60,000	\$1,400
\$60,000	\$200,000	\$2,900
\$200,000	\$500,000	\$3,200
\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,500
\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000
\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$4,800
\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$6,800
\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$10,000
\$20,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$13,500
\$50,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$19,200
\$100,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$25,300

**Replace section 8-1.10D with:**

10-19-12

**8-1.10D Reserved**



Replace section 9-1.04D(4) with:

01-23-15

**9-1.04D(4) Equipment Not On the Job Site and Required for Original Contract Work**

For equipment not on the job site at the time required to perform work paid by force account and required for original Contract work, the time paid is the time:

1. To move the equipment to the location of work paid by force account plus an equal amount of time to move the equipment to a location on the job site or its source when the work paid by force account is completed
2. Equipment is operated to perform work paid by force account

Delete ", Huntington Beach," in the 3rd paragraph of section 9-1.07A.

04-20-12

Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(2) with:

04-20-12

$$Q_h = HMATT \times X_a$$

Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definition of the variable  $X_a$  in section 9-1.07B(2) with:

04-20-12

total weight of HMA

Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(3) with:

04-20-12

$$Q_{rh} = RHMATT \times 0.80 \times X_{arb}$$

Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definition of the variable  $X_{arb}$  in section 9-1.07B(3) with:

04-20-12

total weight of rubberized HMA

Replace the heading of section 9-1.07B(4) with:

04-20-12

**Hot Mix Asphalt with Modified Asphalt Binder**

Add between "in" and "modified" in the introductory clause of section 9-1.07B(4):

04-20-12

HMA with

Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(4) with:

04-20-12

$$Q_{mh} = MHMATT \times [(100 - X_{am}) / 100] \times X_{mab}$$

Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definition of the variable  $X_{mab}$  in section 9-1.07B(4) with:

04-20-12

total weight of HMA

**Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(5) with:**

04-20-12

$$Qrap = HMATT \times Xaa$$

**Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definitions of the variables *Xaa* and *Xfa* in section 9-1.07B(5) with:**

04-20-12

total weight of HMA

**Add after the variable definitions in section 9-1.07B(9):**

04-20-12

The quantity of extender oil is included in the quantity of asphalt.

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 9-1.11 with:**

10-19-12

**9-1.11A General**

Section 9-1.11 applies if a bid item for time-related overhead is included in the Contract. If a bid item for time-related overhead is included, you must exclude the time-related overhead from every other bid item price.

**9-1.11B Payment Quantity**

The TRO quantity does not include the number of working days to complete plant establishment work.

For a contract with a TRO lump sum quantity on the Bid Item List, the Department pays you based on the following conversions:

1. LS unit of measure is replaced with WDAY
2. Lump sum quantity is replaced with the number of working days bid
3. Lump sum unit price is replaced with the item total divided by the number of working days bid

**9-1.11C Payment Inclusions**

Payment for the TRO bid item includes payment for time-related field- and home-office overhead for the time required to complete the work.

The field office overhead includes time-related expenses associated with the normal and recurring construction activities not directly attributed to the work, including:

1. Salaries, benefits, and equipment costs of:
  - 1.1. Project managers
  - 1.2. General superintendents
  - 1.3. Field office managers
  - 1.4. Field office staff assigned to the project
2. Rent
3. Utilities
4. Maintenance
5. Security
6. Supplies
7. Office equipment costs for the project's field office

The home-office overhead includes the fixed general and administrative expenses for operating your business, including:

1. General administration

2. Insurance
3. Personnel and subcontract administration
4. Purchasing
5. Accounting
6. Project engineering and estimating

Payment for the TRO bid item does not include payment for:

1. The home-office overhead expenses specifically related to:
  - 1.1. Your other contracts or other businesses
  - 1.2. Equipment coordination
  - 1.3. Material deliveries
  - 1.4. Consultant and legal fees
2. Non-time-related costs and expenses such as mobilization, licenses, permits, and other charges incurred once during the Contract
3. Additional overhead involved in incentive/disincentive provisions to satisfy an internal milestone or multiple calendar requirements
4. Additional overhead involved in performing additional work that is not a controlling activity
5. Overhead costs incurred by your subcontractors of any tier or suppliers

#### **9-1.11D Payment Schedule**

For progress payments, the total work completed for the TRO bid item is the number of working days shown for the pay period on the *Weekly Statement of Working Days*.

For progress payments, the Department pays a unit price equal to the lesser of the following amounts:

1. Price per working day as bid or as converted under section 9-1.11B.
2. 20 percent of the total bid divided by the number of original working days

For a contract without plant establishment work, the Department pays you the balance due of the TRO item total as specified in section 9-1.17B.

For a contract with plant establishment work, the Department pays you the balance due of the TRO item total in the 1st progress payment after all non-plant establishment work is completed.

#### **9-1.11E Payment Adjustments**

The 3rd paragraph of section 9-1.17C does not apply.

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the TRO quantity except as specified in section 9-1.11E.

Section 9-1.17D(2)(b) does not apply except as specified for the audit report below.

If the TRO bid item quantity exceeds 149 percent of the quantity shown on the Bid Item List or as converted under section 9-1.11B, the Engineer may adjust or you may request an adjustment of the unit price for the excess quantity. For the adjustment, submit an audit report within 60 days of the Engineer's request. The report must be prepared as specified for an audit report for an overhead claim in section 9-1.17D(2)(b).

Within 20 days of the Engineer's request, make your financial records available for an audit by the State for the purpose of verifying the actual rate of TRO described in your audit. The actual rate of TRO described is subject to the Engineer's authorization.

The Department pays the authorized actual rate for TRO in excess of 149 percent of the quantity shown on the Bid Item List or as converted under section 9-1.11B.

The Department pays for 1/2 the cost of the report; the Contractor pays for the other 1/2. The cost is determined under section 9-1.05.

**Replace the paragraphs of section 9-1.16D with:**

07-19-13

**9-1.16D(1) General**

Section 9-1.16D applies if a bid item for mobilization is shown on the Bid Item List.

Payments for mobilization made under section 9-1.16D are in addition to the partial payments made under Pub Cont Code § 10261.

Section 9-1.16D(2) applies unless the Contract includes a special provision for section 9-1.16D(1) that specifies section 9-1.16D(3) applies.

**9-1.16D(2) Mobilization for Projects Except for Those Over Water Requiring Marine Access**

11-15-13

The Department makes partial payments for mobilization under Pub Cont Code § 10264(a) except the amount of work completed does not include the amount earned for mobilization. The partial payment amount is reduced by a prorated amount bid in excess of the maximum allowed under Pub Cont Code § 10264(a)(5).

07-19-13

The Department pays the item total for mobilization in excess of the maximum allowed under Pub Cont Code § 10264(a)(5) in the 1st payment after Contract acceptance.

**9-1.16D(3) Mobilization for Projects Over Water Requiring Marine Access**

The Department makes partial payments for mobilization under Pub Cont Code § 10264(b) except the amount of work completed does not include the amount earned for mobilization. The partial payment amount is reduced by a prorated amount bid in excess of the maximum allowed under Pub Cont Code § 10264(b)(6).

The Department pays the item total for mobilization in excess of the maximum allowed under Pub Cont Code § 10264(b)(6) in the 1st payment after Contract acceptance.

**Add to the end of the 2nd paragraph of section 9-1.16E(1):**

except as specified in section 9-1.16E(3)

10-30-15

**Delete "revised Contract" in item 1 of the 1st paragraph of section 9-1.16E(2).**

10-19-12

**Add to the end of the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 9-1.16E(3):**

except as specified below for the failure to submit a document during the last estimate period

10-30-15

**Add to the end of section 9-1.16E(3):**

During the last estimate period, if you fail to submit a document as specified, the Department withholds \$10,000 for each document. The Department returns the withhold within 30 days after receipt of the document.

10-30-15

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 9-1.16E(4) with:**

The Department withholds payments to cover claims filed under Civ Code § 9000 et seq.

10-30-15



Conduct the status check with the Engineer and an electrical representative from the traffic operations office of the district in which the work is located. The Department provides you a list of the preconstruction operational status-check results, including:

1. Existing traffic management system elements and their locations within the project limits
2. Fully functioning elements
3. Nonoperational elements

Before Contract acceptance, conduct a postconstruction operational status check of all elements shown on the list with the Engineer and an electrical representative from the traffic operations office of the district in which the work is located.

Before obliterating any traffic stripes, pavement markings, and pavement markers to be replaced at the same location, reference the stripes, markings, and markers. Include limits and transitions with control points to reestablish the new stripes, markings, and markers. Submit your references to the control points at least 5 business days before obliterating the stripes, markings, and markers.

10-30-15

04-19-13

### **10-1.03 TIME CONSTRAINTS**

Reserved

### **10-1.04 TRAINING AND MEETINGS**

Training and meetings are held at times and locations you and the Engineer agree to.

### **10-1.05–10-1.10 RESERVED**

### **10-2–10-3 RESERVED**

10-30-15

### **10-4 WATER USAGE**

05-30-14

Section 10-4 includes general specifications for your use of water for construction activities.

The Department encourages you to conserve water in all construction activities.

The Engineer notifies you of any (1) water shortage or (2) mandate from a local water authority to ration water. Within 10 days of the notification, submit a water conservation plan. The plan must include:

1. List of construction activities that require water
2. Measures you will implement for each activity to conserve water
3. Method for curing concrete other than the water method if included in the work
4. Dust palliative you will use for dust control

Any unavailability of water that delays a controlling activity is a material shortage.

05-30-14

### **10-5 DUST CONTROL**

Section 10-5 includes general specifications for controlling dust resulting from the work.

Prevent and alleviate dust by:

1. Applying a dust palliative under section 18
2. Applying temporary soil stabilization under section 13-5
3. Managing material stockpiles under section 13-4.03C(3)

04-19-13

### **10-6 JOB SITE WATER CONTROL**

#### **10-6.01 GENERAL**

Section 10-6 includes specifications for controlling water to provide a dry working area at the job site.



**Replace the paragraphs in section 11-3.01D with:**

07-19-13

The Engineer has the authority to verify the qualifications or certifications of any welder, QC Inspector, or NDT personnel to specified levels by retests or other means determined by the Engineer. If welding will be performed without gas shielding, then qualification must also include welding without gas shielding.

Replace clause 6.14.6.1 of AWS D1.1, clause 7.8 of AWS D1.4, and clause 6.1.3.4 of AWS D1.5 with:

Personnel performing NDT must be qualified and certified under American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT) Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A and the written practice of the NDT firm. The written practice of the NDT firm must comply with or exceed the guidelines of the ASNT Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A. Individuals who perform NDT, review the results, and prepare the written reports must be one of the following:

1. Certified NDT Level II technicians
2. Level III technicians certified to perform the work of Level II technicians

**Replace the heading and the 1st through 3rd paragraphs of section 11-3.01E with:**

07-19-13

**11-3.01E Weld Joint Details**

If weld joint details proposed for use in the work are not prequalified under clause 3 of AWS D1.1 or figure 2.4 or 2.5 of AWS D1.5, submit the proposed WPS and the intended weld joint locations.

Upon authorization of the proposed joint detail locations and qualification of the proposed joint details, welders and welding operators using these details must weld an additional qualification test plate using the WPS variables and the weld joint detail to be used in production. The test plate must:

1. Have the maximum thickness to be used in production and a minimum length of 18 inches.
2. Be mechanically and radiographically tested. Mechanical and radiographic testing and acceptance criteria must comply with the applicable AWS codes.

If a nonprequalified weld joint configuration is proposed using a combination of WPSs for work welded under AWS D1.1, you may conduct a single test combining the WPSs to be used in production, if the essential variables, including weld bead placement, of each process are limited to those established in table 4.5 of AWS D1.1.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 11-3.01F with:**

07-19-13

Replace paragraph 3 of clause 6.26.3.2 of AWS D1.5 with:

3. If indications that exhibit these planar characteristics are present at scanning sensitivity, or other evidence exists to suggest the presence of transverse cracks, a more detailed evaluation of the discontinuity by other means must be performed (e.g., alternate UT techniques, RT, grinding, or gouging for visual inspection or MT of the excavated areas.). For welds that have transverse cracks, excavate the full length of the crack plus 2 inches of weld metal on each side adjacent to the crack and reweld.

**Replace "section" in the 2nd paragraph of section 11-3.01F with:**

07-19-13

clause

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 11-3.02A with:**

07-19-13

Except for stud welding, section 11-3.02 applies to (1) work welded under sections 49, 52, 55, and 75-1.03E and (2) work in section 99 that must comply with an AWS welding code.

**Replace the 4th through 6th paragraphs of section 11-3.02C(2) with:**

07-19-13

Submit an amended welding QC plan or an addendum to the welding QC plan for any changes to:

1. WPSs
2. NDT firms
3. QC personnel or procedures
4. NDT personnel or procedures
5. Systems for tracking and identifying welds
6. Welding personnel

Allow 15 days for the Engineer's review of an amended welding QC plan or an addendum to the welding QC plan.

Submit 7 copies of each authorized QC plan and any authorized addendums. Make 1 copy available at each location where work is performed.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 11-3.02C(3) with:**

07-19-13

Submit a welding report within 7 days following the performance of any welding. The welding report must include:

1. Daily production log for welding for each day that welding is performed
2. Reports of all visual weld inspections and NDT performed, whether specified, additional, or informational
3. Radiographs and radiographic reports, and other required NDT reports
4. Summary of welding and NDT activities that occurred during the reporting period
5. Reports of each application of heat straightening
6. Summarized log listing the rejected lengths of weld by welder, position, process, joint configuration, and piece number
7. Documentation that you have:
  - 7.1. Evaluated all radiographs and radiograph reports and NDT and NDT reports
  - 7.2. Corrected all rejectable deficiencies and that all repaired welds have been reexamined using the required NDT and found acceptable
8. Reports or chart recordings of each application of any stress relieving used
9. Reports and chart recordings for any electroslag welding used

**Add between "radiographic" and "envelopes" in the introductory clause in the 3rd paragraph of section 11-3.02C(3):**

07-19-13

film

**Delete the 3rd sentence in the 5th paragraph of section 11-3.02C(3).**

07-19-13

**Replace the introductory clause in the 1st paragraph of section 11-3.02D with:**

07-19-13

Clauses 6.1.4.1 and 6.1.4.3 of AWS D1.1, the 2nd paragraph of clause 7.1.2 of AWS D1.4, clauses 6.1.3.1 through 6.1.3.3 of AWS D1.5, and clause 7.2.3 of AWS D1.8 are replaced with:

**Replace items 1 and 2 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 11-3.02D with:**

07-19-13

1. Work is welded at a permanent fabrication or manufacturing plant that is certified under the AISC Certification Program for Steel Bridge Fabricators, Intermediate Bridges, and Fracture-Critical Member endorsement if required.
2. Structural steel for building construction work is performed at a permanent fabrication or manufacturing plant that is certified under the AISC Quality Certification Program, Category STD, Standard for Steel Building Structures.

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 11-3.02D.**

07-19-13

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 4th paragraph of section 11-3.02D with:**

07-19-13

Except for the exempt facilities identified above, an authorized independent third party must witness the qualification tests for welders or welding operators.

**Replace the paragraph in section 11-3.02F with:**

07-19-13

Welding procedures qualification for work welded under AWS D1.5 must comply with clause 5.12 or 5.12.4 of AWS D1.5 and the following:

1. Unless considered prequalified, qualify fillet welds in each position. Conduct the fillet weld soundness test using the essential variables of the WPS as established by the PQR.
2. For qualifying joints that do not comply with figures 2.4 and 2.5 of AWS D1.5, conduct the test complying with figure 5.3 using the welding parameters that were established for the test conducted complying with figure 5.1.
3. Macroetch tests are required for WPS qualification tests, and acceptance must comply with clause 5.19.3 of AWS D1.5.
4. If a nonstandard weld joint is to be made using a combination of WPSs, you may conduct a test under figure 5.3, combining the qualified or prequalified WPSs to be used in production, if the essential variables, including weld bead placement, of each process are limited to those established in table 5.3 of AWS D1.5.
5. Before preparing mechanical test specimens, inspect the PQR welds by visual and radiographic tests. The backing bar must be 3 inches in width and must remain in place during NDT. Results of the visual and radiographic tests must comply with clause 6.26.2 of AWS D1.5 excluding clause 6.26.2.2. All other requirements for clause 5.17 are applicable.

**Add to the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 11-3.02G:**

07-19-13

3. Repairs not included in the welding QC plan

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 4th paragraph of section 11-3.02G with:**

07-19-13

Requests to perform 3rd-time excavations, repairs of cracks, or repairs not included in the welding QC plan must include an engineering evaluation.

**Replace "86-2.04" in the 1st paragraph of section 11-3.03A with:**

04-15-16

86-1.02J

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs in section 11-3.03B with:**

10-30-15

The AISC Certification category for overhead sign structures is Bridge and Highway Metal Component (CPT) or Simple Steel Bridge Structures (SBR).

The AISC Certification category for pole structures is Bridge and Highway Metal Component (CPT) or Standard for Steel Building Structures (STD).

AA

## **12 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL**

07-15-16

**Replace the 5th paragraph of section 12-3.01A(1) with:**

05-30-14

Repair or replace traffic-handling equipment and devices damaged from any cause during the Contract, including repainting if necessary. The condition of temporary traffic control devices must comply with the current American Traffic Safety Services Association publication "Quality Guidelines for Temporary Traffic Control Devices and Features."

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 12-3.01A(4) with:**

10-19-12

Category 2 temporary traffic control devices must be on FHWA's list of acceptable, crashworthy Category 2 hardware for work zones. This list is available on FHWA's Safety Program Web site.

**Replace "project" in the 4th paragraph of section 12-3.02C with:**

10-19-12

work

**Add after "Display" in item 4 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 12-3.03B:**

04-19-13

or Alternating Diamond

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 12-3.04B with:**

10-30-15

Portable delineators must be a minimum of 36 inches in height. The vertical portion of portable delineators must be predominantly orange-colored. The posts must be not less than 3 inches in width or diameter. Retroreflectorization of portable delineators that have a height of less than 42 inches must be

provided by two 3-inch-wide white bands placed a maximum of 2 inches from the top with a maximum of 6 inches between the bands. Retroreflectorization of portable delineators that have a height of 42 inches or more must be provided by four 4- to 6-inch-wide alternating orange and white stripes with the top stripe being orange.

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 12-3.06A(1):**

Construction project funding signs must comply with section 12-2.

10-30-15

**Replace "project" in the 3rd paragraph of section 12-3.07C with:**

work

10-19-12

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 5th paragraph of section 12-3.08C with:**

Install a reflector on the top or face of the rail of each rail unit placed within 10 feet of a traffic lane.

10-30-15

**Replace section 12-3.12 with:**

04-15-16

**12-3.12 PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS**

**12-3.12A General**

**12-3.12A(1) Summary**

Section 12-3.12 includes specifications for placing portable changeable message signs.

**12-3.12A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**12-3.12A(3) Submittals**

If requested, submit a certificate of compliance for each PCMS.

Submit your cell phone number before starting the first activity that requires a PCMS.

**12-3.12A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

**12-3.12B Materials**

Each PCMS must have a message board, controller unit, power supply, and a structural support system. The unit must be assembled to form a complete self-contained PCMS that can be delivered to the job site and placed into immediate operation. The sign unit must be capable of operating at an ambient air temperature from -4 to 158 degrees F and must be unaffected by mobile radio transmissions other than those required to control the PCMS.

A PCMS must be permanently mounted on a trailer, truck bed, or truck cab under the manufacturer's instructions. The PCMS must be securely mounted on the support vehicle such that it remains attached during any impact to the vehicle. If it is mounted on a trailer, the trailer must be capable of being leveled and plumbed.

A minimum of 3 feet of retroreflective material must be permanently affixed on all 4 sides of the trailer. The retroreflective material need not be continuous but must be visible on the same plane.

The sign panel must be capable of displaying a 3-line message with at least 7 characters per line. The characters must be at least 18 inches in height where the useable shoulder area is at least 15 feet wide.

To prevent encroachment onto the traveled way where the useable shoulder area is less than 15 feet wide, you may use a smaller message panel with at least 12-inch-high characters.

The message displayed on the sign must be visible from a distance of 1,500 feet and legible from a distance of 750 feet at noon on a cloudless day and during the night by persons with 20/20 vision or vision corrected to 20/20.

The characters on a sign panel may be 10 inches in height if:

1. PCMS is mounted on a service patrol truck or other incident response vehicle or used for traffic control operations on a highway facility where the posted speed limit is less than 40 mph
2. Message is legible from a distance of at least 650 feet at noon on a cloudless day and during the night by persons with 20/20 vision or vision corrected to 20/20

A matrix sign must provide a complete alphanumeric selection.

A PCMS must automatically adjust its brightness under varying light conditions to maintain the legibility of the message. The sign must be equipped with an automatic-dimming mode that automatically compensates for the influence of temporary light sources or abnormal lighting conditions. The sign must have 3 or more manual dimming modes of different intensities.

During the hours of darkness, a matrix sign not using lamps must be either internally or externally illuminated.

The controller must be an all solid-state unit containing the necessary circuitry for the storage of at least 5 preprogrammed messages. The controller must be installed at a location that allows the operator to perform all functions from a single position. The controller must have a keyboard entry system that allows the operator to generate an infinite number of additional messages in addition to the preprogrammed stored messages. The keyboard must be equipped with a security lockout feature to prevent unauthorized use of the controller.

The controller must have:

1. Nonvolatile memory that stores keyboard-created messages during periods when the power is not activated
2. Variable display rate that allows the operator to match the information display to the speed of approaching traffic
3. Screen upon which messages may be reviewed before being displayed on the sign

The flashing-off time must be adjustable from within the control cabinet.

### **12-3.12C Construction**

Place a PCMS as far from the traveled way as practicable where it is legible to approaching traffic without encroaching on the traveled way. Where the vertical roadway curvature restricts the sight distance of approaching traffic, place the sign on or before the crest of the curvature where it is most visible to the approaching traffic. Where the horizontal roadway curvature restricts the sight distance of approaching traffic, place the sign at or before the curve where it is most visible to approaching traffic. Where practicable, place the sign behind guardrail or Type K temporary railing.

Make a taper consisting of 9 traffic cones placed 25 feet apart to delineate the location of a PCMS except where the sign is placed behind guardrail or Type K temporary railing.

When in full operation, the bottom of a sign must be at least 7 feet above the roadway in areas where pedestrians are anticipated and 5 feet above the roadway elsewhere, and the top of the sign must be not more than 14.5 feet above the roadway.

Operate the PCMS under the manufacturer's instructions.

Keep the PCMS clean to provide maximum visibility.

If multiple signs are needed, place each sign on the same side of the road at least 1,000 feet apart on freeways and expressways and at least 500 feet apart on other types of highways.

If more than one PCMS is simultaneously visible to traffic, only 1 sign may display a sequential message at any time. Do not use dynamic message displays, such as animation, rapid flashing, dissolving, exploding, scrolling, horizontal movement, or vertical movement of messages. The message must be centered within each line of the display.

You may use an additional PCMS if more than 2 phases are needed to display a message.

Display only messages shown or ordered.

Repeat the entire message continuously in not more than 2 phases of at least 3 seconds per phase. The sum of the display times for both of the phases must be a maximum of 8 seconds. If more than 2 phases are needed to display a message, use an additional PCMS.

You must be available by cell phone during activities that require a sign. Be prepared to immediately change the displayed message if ordered. You may operate the sign with a 24-hour timer control or remote control if authorized.

After the initial placement, move a sign from location to location as ordered.

When a PCMS is not in use, move it to an area at least 15 feet from the edge of the traveled way or remove it from the job site away from traffic.

### **12-3.12D Payment**

Not Used

### **Add to section 12-3:**

07-19-13

### **12-3.18 AUTOMATED WORK ZONE INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Reserved

### **12-3.19–12-3.25 RESERVED**

### **Replace the 7th through 9th paragraphs of section 12-4.02A with:**

07-19-13

If pedestrian traffic is allowed to pass through construction areas, provide a temporary pedestrian facility through the construction areas within the highway. Include protective overhead covering as necessary to ensure protection from falling objects and drippings from overhead structures.

At locations where pedestrian openings through falsework are required, provide a temporary pedestrian facility with protective overhead covering during all bridge construction activities.

Temporary pedestrian facilities must comply with section 12-7.

If an activity requires a closure of a walkway, another walkway must be made available nearby, off of the traveled way.

### **Replace "86-6.13" in the 11th paragraph of section 12-4.02A with:**

04-15-16

86-2.20

### **Delete the 12th paragraph of section 12-4.02A.**

07-19-13

**Replace section 12-4.02B with:**

07-15-16

**12-4.02B Reserved**

**Replace section 12-4.03 with:**

07-19-13

**12-4.03 CLOSURE SCHEDULES AND CONDITIONS**

**12-4.03A General**

Submit closure schedule requests and closure schedule amendments using LCS to show the locations and times of the requested closures.

The Department provides LCS training. Request the LCS training at least 30 days before submitting the 1st lane closure request. The Department provides the training within 15 days after your request. The training may be web based.

Except for web-based training, the training is held at a time and location you and the Engineer agree to.

For web-based training, the Engineer provides you the website address to access the training.

Within 5 business days after completion of the training, the Department provides LCS accounts and user identifications to your assigned, trained representatives.

Each representative must maintain a unique password and current user information in the LCS.

04-15-16

The project is not accessible in LCS after Contract acceptance.

07-19-13

**12-4.03B Closure Schedules**

Every Monday by noon, submit a closure schedule request of planned closures for the next week period. The next week period is defined as Sunday noon through the following Sunday noon.

Submit a closure schedule request not less than 25 days and not more than 125 days before the anticipated start of any activity that reduces:

1. Horizontal clearances of traveled ways, including shoulders, to 2 lanes or less due to activities such as temporary barrier placement and paving
2. Vertical clearances of traveled way, including shoulders, due to activities such as pavement overlays, overhead sign installation, falsework, or girder erection

Submit closure schedule amendments, including adding additional closures, by noon at least 3 business days before a planned closure.

Cancel closure requests using LCS at least 48 hours before the start time of the closure.

You will be notified through LCS of unauthorized closures or closures that require coordination with other parties as a condition for authorization.

The Engineer may reschedule a closure cancelled due to unsuitable weather.

If a closure is not opened to traffic by the specified time, suspend work. No further closures are allowed until the Engineer has reviewed and authorized a work plan submitted by you that ensures that future closures will be opened to traffic by the specified time. Allow 2 business days for review of your proposed work plan. The Department does not compensate you for your losses due to the suspension of work resulting from the late opening of closures.

Notify the Engineer of delays in your activities caused by:

1. Your closure schedule request being denied although your requested closures are within the specified time frame allowed for closures. The Department does not compensate you for your losses due to amendments to the closure schedule that are not authorized.

2. Your authorized closure being denied.

10-30-15

If the Engineer orders you to remove a closure before the time designated in the authorized closure schedule, any delay caused by this order is an excusable delay.

07-19-13

#### **12-4.03C Contingency Plan**

Section 12-4.03C applies if a contingency plan is specified in the special provisions or if a contingency plan is requested.

If a contingency plan is requested, submit the contingency plan within 1 business day of the request.

The contingency plan must identify the activities, equipment, processes, and materials that may cause a delay in the opening of a closure to traffic. The plan must include:

1. List of additional or alternate equipment, materials, or workers necessary to ensure continuing activities and on-time opening of closures if a problem occurs. If the additional or alternate equipment, materials, or workers are not on site, specify their location, the method for mobilizing these items, and the required time to complete mobilization.
2. General time-scaled logic diagram displaying the major activities and sequence of planned operations. For each activity, identify the critical event when the contingency plan will be activated.

Based on the Engineer's review, additional materials, equipment, workers, or time to complete activities from that specified in the contingency plan may be required.

Submit revisions to a contingency plan at least 3 business days before starting the activity requiring a contingency plan. Allow 2 business days for review of the revised contingency plan.

01-15-16

#### **12-4.03D Closure Status**

Update the status of authorized closures using the LCS Mobile web page.

For a stationary closure, use code:

1. 10-97 immediately before you place the 1st advance warning sign
2. 10-98 immediately after you remove all of the advance warning signs

For a moving closure, use code:

1. 10-97 immediately before the actual start time of the closure
2. 10-98 immediately after the actual end time of the closure

Cancel an authorized closure by using code 10-22 within 2 hours after the authorized start time.

If you are unable to access the LCS Mobile web page, immediately notify the Engineer of the closure's status.

#### **Add to the end of section 12-6.01:**

10-30-15

A traffic control system for a closure includes the temporary traffic control devices described as part of the traffic control system. The temporary traffic control devices must comply with section 12-3.

#### **Replace section 12-7 with:**

07-19-13

### **12-7 TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES**

#### **12-7.01 GENERAL**

Section 12-7 includes specifications for constructing temporary pedestrian facilities.



**Add to section 13-1.01A:**

11-15-13

Comply with the Department's general permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board for Order No. 2012-0011-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000003, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, Statewide Storm Water Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The Department's general permit governs stormwater and nonstormwater discharges from the Department's properties, facilities, and activities. The Department's general permit may be viewed at the Web site for the State Water Resources Control Board, Storm Water Program, Caltrans General Permit.

**Replace "General Industrial Permit" in the 2nd item in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 13-1.01C with:**

05-06-16

Industrial General Permit

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 13-1.01D(3)(b):**

10-21-11

3. Have completed SWRCB approved QSD training and passed the QSD exam

**Add to the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 13-1.01D(3)(b):**

10-21-11

3. Have completed SWRCB approved QSP training and passed the QSP exam

**Replace "NEL violation" in item 3.6.2 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 13-1.01D(3)(c) with:**

04-19-13

receiving water monitoring trigger

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 13-2.01B with:**

04-19-13

Within 7 days after Contract approval, submit 2 copies of your WPCP for review. Allow 5 business days for review.

After the Engineer authorizes the WPCP, submit an electronic copy and 3 printed copies of the authorized WPCP.

If the RWQCB requires review of the authorized WPCP, the Engineer submits the authorized WPCP to the RWQCB for its review and comment. If the Engineer orders changes to the WPCP based on the RWQCB's comments, amend the WPCP within 3 business days.

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 13-3.01B(2)(a) with:**

04-19-13

Within 15 days of Contract approval, submit 3 copies of your SWPPP for review. The Engineer provides comments and specifies the date when the review stopped if revisions are required. Change and resubmit a revised SWPPP within 15 days of receiving the Engineer's comments. The Department's review resumes when a complete SWPPP has been resubmitted.

When the Engineer authorizes the SWPPP, submit an electronic copy and 4 printed copies of the authorized SWPPP.

If the RWQCB requires review of the authorized SWPPP, the Engineer submits the authorized SWPPP to the RWQCB for its review and comment. If the Engineer requests changes to the SWPPP based on the RWQCB's comments, amend the SWPPP within 10 days.

**Replace "NELs" in item 3.1 in the 3rd paragraph of section 13-3.01B(2)(a) with:**

04-19-13

receiving water monitoring triggers

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 13-3.01B(2)(c) with:**

05-15-15

The SAP must identify the sample containers, preservation requirements, holding times, analytical method, and the laboratory certified under the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program of the State Water Resources Control Board. For a list of certified laboratories, go to the board's website.

**Replace section 13-3.01B(6)(c) with:**

04-19-13

**13-3.01B(6)(c) Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger Report**

Whenever a receiving water monitoring trigger is exceeded, notify the Engineer and submit a receiving water monitoring trigger report within 48 hours after conclusion of a storm event. The report must include:

1. Field sampling results and inspections, including:
  - 1.1. Analytical methods, reporting units, and detection limits
  - 1.2. Date, location, time of sampling, visual observation and measurements
  - 1.3. Quantity of precipitation from the storm event
2. Description of BMPs and corrective actions

**Replace "NEL" in the 6th paragraph of section 13-3.01C(1) with:**

04-19-13

receiving water monitoring trigger

**Replace section 13-3.01C(3) with:**

04-19-13

**13-3.01C(3) Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger**

For a risk level 3 project, receiving water monitoring triggers must comply with the values shown in the following table:

**Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger**

Parameter	Test method	Detection limit (min)	Unit	Value
pH	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	0.2	pH	Lower limit = 6.0 Upper limit = 9.0
Turbidity	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	1	NTU	500 NTU max

The storm event daily average for storms up to the 5-year, 24-hour storm must not exceed the receiving water monitoring trigger for turbidity.

The daily average sampling results must not exceed the receiving water monitoring trigger for pH.

**Delete "and NELs are violated" in the 3rd paragraph of section 13-3.03C.**

04-19-13

**Replace "working days" at each occurrence in section 13-3.04 with.**

original working days

10-19-12

**Delete the 1st sentence in the 2nd paragraph of section 13-4.03C(3).**

04-19-13

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 13-4.03C(3):**

Manage stockpiles by implementing water pollution control practices on:

1. Active stockpiles before a forecasted storm event
2. Inactive stockpiles according to the WPCP or SWPPP schedule

04-19-13

**Delete the 7th paragraph of section 13-4.03C(3).**

05-30-14

**Replace the heading of section 13-4.03E(1) with:**

**General**

05-30-14

**Delete the 1st through 5th sentences in the 2nd paragraph of section 13-4.03E(1).**

05-30-14

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 13-4.03E(3) with:**

Limit vehicle and equipment cleaning or washing at the job site to that needed for safety and protection of the equipment and compliance with PLACs.

05-30-14

**Replace the paragraph in section 13-4.04 with:**

Not Used

04-20-12

**Replace "20-7.02D(6)" in section 13-5.02C with:**

20-5.03E

07-19-13





**Replace section 15-2.02B(4)(b) with:**

07-19-13

**15-2.02B(4)(b) Reserved**

**Add to section 15-2.02B:**

07-19-13

**15-2.02B(5) Remove Concrete Pavement**

**15-2.02B(5)(a) General**

Remove only the portion of pavement to be replaced or repaired during the same lane closure. If there is overlying material on the concrete pavement, remove it with the pavement.

Do not impact the surface within 18 inches of the pavement to remain in place. Use removal methods that do not damage the remaining pavement and base. Slab-lifting equipment must attach to the pavement.

Instead of disposing of removed concrete pavement by removing it from the job site, you may dispose of it under section 15-3.01.

**15-2.02B(5)(b) Saw Cuts**

Saw cut using a diamond blade and make cuts perpendicular to the pavement surface. Saw cutting is not required where concrete pavement is adjacent to asphalt concrete pavement.

Saw cut (1) no more than 2 days before removing pavement and (2) such that traffic will not dislodge any pavement piece or segment. Saw cut perpendicular to the traveled way except you may cut parallel or diagonal to the traveled way when removing the pavement during the same lane closure as the saw cutting.

You may make additional saw cuts within the sawed outline.

Saw cuts must be the full depth of the pavement unless otherwise shown.

Saw cut at longitudinal and transverse joints to remove entire slabs. For partial-slab areas, the Engineer determines the exact saw-cut locations.

**15-2.02B(5)(c) Reserved**

**15-2.02B(6) Reserved**

**15-2.02B(7) Payment**

Reserved

**Replace section 15-2.02C(1) with:**

04-15-16

**15-2.02C(1) General**

Remove traffic stripes before making any change to the traffic pattern.

Completely remove traffic stripes and pavement markings, including any paint in the gaps, by methods that do not remove pavement to a depth of more than 1/8 inch.

Submit your proposed method for removing traffic stripes and pavement markings at least 7 days before starting the removal work. Allow 2 business days for the review.

Remove pavement markings such that the old message cannot be identified. Make any area removed by grinding rectangular. Water must not puddle in the ground areas. Fog seal the ground areas on asphalt concrete pavement.

Sweep up or vacuum any residue before it can (1) be blown by traffic or wind, (2) migrate across lanes or shoulders, or (3) enter a drainage facility.

**Replace section 15-2.02G with:**

07-19-13

**15-2.02G Remove Guardrail**

Where removing guardrail, remove any concrete anchors and steel foundation tubes.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 15-2.02K with:**

07-19-13

Box culverts, concrete pipes, inlets, headwalls, and endwalls must be completely removed if any portion of these structures is (1) within 3 feet of the grading plane in excavation areas, (2) within 1 foot of original ground in embankment areas, or (3) shown to be removed.

**Replace "Metal beam guard railing" in the table in the 2nd paragraph of section 15-2.03A(2)(a) with:**

07-19-13

Guardrail

**Delete "using Department-furnished tags" in the 4th paragraph of section 15-2.03A(2)(a).**

10-30-15

**Replace the heading of section 15-2.03B with:**

07-19-13

**Salvage Guardrail**

**Replace the heading of section 15-2.04D with:**

07-19-13

**Reconstruct Guardrail**

**Replace section 15-2.09D with:**

07-19-13

**15-2.09D Reserved**

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 15-2.10B with:**

01-18-13

Instead of using new materials similar in character to those in the existing structure, you may use raising devices to adjust a manhole to grade. Before starting paving work, measure and fabricate raising devices. Raising devices must:

1. Comply with the specifications for section 75 except that galvanizing is not required
2. Have a shape and size that matches the existing frame
3. Be match marked by painting identification numbers on the device and corresponding structure
4. Result in an installation that is equal to or better than the existing one in stability, support, and nonrocking characteristics
5. Be fastened securely to the existing frame without projections above the surface of the road or into the clear opening

**Replace the heading of section 15-2.10D with:**

07-19-13

**Adjust Guardrail**

**Replace the paragraphs of section 15-3.01 with:**

07-19-13

Section 15-3 includes specifications for removing all or a portion of a concrete facility.

Concrete facilities include curbs, gutters, gutter depressions, sidewalks, driveways, slope paving, island paving, barriers, retaining walls, sound walls, minor structures, aprons, spillways, and dams.

Where broken-concrete slope protection is shown, use removed concrete for the construction of the broken-concrete slope protection.

Instead of disposing of removed concrete by removing it from the job site, you may dispose of it on the job site by one of the following methods:

1. Burying it in embankments at authorized locations. Removed concrete must be broken into pieces that can be readily handled and incorporated into embankments and placed at a depth of at least 3 feet below finished grade and slope lines. Concrete must not be buried in areas where piling is to be placed or within 10 feet of trees, pipelines, poles, buildings or other permanent objects or structures.
2. Placing it at authorized locations. The removed concrete must not present an unsightly appearance from the highway.

**Replace the paragraph of section 15-3.02 with:**

07-19-13

Not Used

**Delete the 5th paragraph of section 15-3.03.**

07-19-13

**Replace the paragraphs of section 15-3.04 with:**

10-30-15

Not Used

**Add to the end of section 15-4.01A(2):**

04-19-13

Allow 20 days for review of the bridge removal work plan.

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 15-4.02C(1) with:**

10-17-14

Paint exposed ends of the remaining reinforcement with 2 applications of organic zinc-rich primer as specified for painting exposed ends of prestressing steel in section 50-1.03B(3).

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 15-5.01C(1) with:**

10-19-12

Before starting deck rehabilitation activities, complete the removal of any traffic stripes, pavement markings, and pavement markers.

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 15-5.01C(2) with:**

10-19-12

Perform the following activities in the order listed:

1. Abrasive blast the deck surface with steel shot. Perform abrasive blasting after the removal of any unsound concrete and placement of any rapid setting concrete patches.
2. Sweep the deck surface.
3. Blow the deck surface clean using high-pressure air.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 15-5.01C(4) with:**

10-19-12

Before removing asphalt concrete surfacing, verify the depth of the surfacing at the supports and midspans of each structure (1) in each shoulder, (2) in the traveled way, and (3) at the roadway crown, if a crown is present.

**Delete "and concrete expansion dams" in the 3rd paragraph of section 15-5.01C(4).**

04-19-13

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 15-5.03A(2) with:**

10-19-12

For a contract with less than 60 original working days, submit certificates of compliance for the filler material and bonding agents.

**Replace "51-1.02C" in the 1st paragraph of section 15-5.03B with:**

04-19-13

51-1.02F

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 15-5.03B with:**

10-19-12

For a contract with less than 60 original working days, alternative materials must be authorized before use.

**Add between the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 15-5.03C:**

10-19-12

The final surface finish of the patched concrete surface must comply with section 51-1.03F.

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 15-5.05C.**

10-19-12

**Replace "51-1.03F(5)" in the 3rd paragraph of section 15-5.06C(1) with:**

07-19-13

51-1.01D(4)(b)

**Replace "51-1.03E(5)" in the 5th paragraph of section 15-5.06C(1) with:**

10-19-12

51-1.03F(5)

**Delete the 9th paragraph of section 15-5.06C(1).**

10-19-12

**Delete the 15th paragraph of section 15-5.06C(1).**

04-19-13

**Add between the 18th and 19th paragraphs of section 15-5.06C(1):**

07-19-13

Texture the polyester concrete surface before gelling occurs by longitudinal tining under 51-1.03F(5)(b)(iii), except do not perform initial texturing.

**Delete the 2nd sentence in the 22nd paragraph of section 15-5.06C(1).**

07-15-16

**Replace section 15-5.06C(2) with:**

04-19-13

**15-5.06C(2) Reserved**

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 15-5.06D.**

04-19-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 15-5.07B(4) with:**

10-19-12

Payment for furnishing dowels is not included in the payment for core and pressure grout dowel.

**Replace section 15-5.09 with:**

04-19-13

**15-5.09 POLYESTER CONCRETE EXPANSION DAMS**

**15-5.09A General**

Section 15-5.09 includes specifications for constructing polyester concrete expansion dams.

Polyester concrete expansion dams must comply with the specifications for polyester concrete overlays in section 15-5.06, except a trial slab is not required.

Reinforcement must comply with section 52.

**15-5.09B Materials**

Not Used

**15-5.09C Construction**

For new asphalt concrete overlays, place the asphalt concrete overlay before starting polyester concrete activities. Saw cut and remove asphalt concrete at expansion dam locations.

For existing asphalt concrete overlays, remove expansion dams and asphalt concrete to the limits shown. Removing expansion dams must comply with section 15-4 except a bridge removal work plan is not required.

Where a portion of the asphalt concrete overlay is to remain, saw cut a 2-inch-deep neat line along the edge to remain in place before removing the asphalt concrete. Do not damage the existing surfacing to remain in place.

Prepare the deck surface under section 15-5.01C(2).

You may use a mechanical mixer to mix the polyester concrete for expansion dams. The mixer capacity must not exceed 9 cu ft unless authorized. Initiate the resin and thoroughly blend it immediately before mixing it with the aggregate. Mix the polyester concrete for at least 2 minutes before placing.

The application rate of methacrylate resin must be approximately 100 sq ft/gal.

You may place and finish expansion dams using hand methods.

Protect expansion dams from moisture, traffic, and equipment for at least 4 hours after finishing.

For expansion dams over 6 feet long, install 1/4-inch-wide joint material at 6-foot intervals across the width of the expansion dam. Joint material must be either expanded polyurethane or expanded polyethylene.

**15-5.09D Payment**

Not Used

**Add to section 15-6.01A(3)(a):**

Within 5 days of completing annular space grouting at a culvert, submit the grouting records.

07-19-13

**Replace "41-1.01" in item 10.3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 15-6.01A(3)(d) with:**

41-2

07-19-13

**Replace "41-1.02" in 1st paragraph of section 15-6.01B(2) with:**

41-2

07-19-13

**Replace items 5 and 6 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 15-6.01D with:**

5. Performing postrehabilitation inspection

01-15-16

**Add after the 4th paragraph of section 15-6.01D:**

Record the quantity of grout that is installed and submit this quantity. The Department does not pay for (1) grout that leaks through to the inside of the culvert or (2) grout material that is wasted, disposed of, or remaining on hand after the completion of the work.

01-15-16

**Replace the heading of section 15-6.04 with:**

**INVERT PAVING**

01-18-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 15-6.13A(1) with:**

Section 15-6.13 includes specifications for installing machine spiral wound PVC pipeliners directly into the culvert.

07-19-13



4. SDS
5. Proposed methods for applying products
6. Application rate per pass, total application rate, and residual application rate
7. Required weather conditions for application, including ambient and surface temperatures, wind conditions, and allowable period before expected precipitation
8. Drying time or curing time required before traffic is allowed on the treated surface

Submit the manufacturer's instructions for the material to be used.

Submit a certificate of compliance for the dust suppressant, dust control binders, and fibers.

For a dust suppressant, include with the certificate of compliance:

1. Test results verifying compliance with the quality characteristic requirements in section 18-1.01D. The results must be from a test conducted within 12 months before the date of the certificate of compliance.
2. Test results from a test conducted within 12 months before the date of the certificate of compliance verifying compliance with the following environmental requirements:
  - 2.1. Maximum constituent concentration levels
  - 2.2. Organic and inorganic requirements for:
    - 2.2.1. VOCs
    - 2.2.2. Semi-VOCs
    - 2.2.3. Synthetic precipitation leaching procedure
  - 2.3. Aquatic toxicity

**18-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

A dust suppressant or dust control binder must comply with US EPA requirements and RWQCB requirements for soil stabilizers.

A dust suppressant must be tested by either an ASTM- or AMRL-AASHTO-accredited laboratory for compliance with the specified quality characteristic requirements.

A dust suppressant must be tested by an EPA-accredited laboratory for environmental requirements. Liquid chemical treatments must be tested before dilution. Solid products must be mixed with water to a 25 percent concentration before testing. The constituent concentration for each dust suppressant must not exceed the maximum levels shown in the following table:

**Maximum Constituent Concentration Levels**

Constituent	Test method	Requirement maximum level (ppm)
Arsenic	EPA Method 200.7	5.0
Barium		100.0
Cadmium		0.2
Chromium		1.0
Copper		1.0
Lead		1.0
Mercury	EPA Method 245.1	0.05
Selenium	EPA Method 200.7	5.0
Zinc		10.0
Phosphorus	EPA Method 365.4	2500.0
Cyanide	EPA Method 335.4	0.2

A dust suppressant must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Organic and Inorganic Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
VOCs	EPA Method 8260	Set by the CalEPA Air Resources Board and local air district
Semi-VOCs	EPA Method 8270	US EPA Target Compound List and Contract-required quantitation limits
Synthetic precipitation leaching procedure	EPA Method 1312	Set by the RWQCB

A dust suppressant must comply with the aquatic toxicity requirements shown in the following table:

### Aquatic Toxicity Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Aquatic toxicity <sup>a</sup> (LC50 min, ppm)	ASTM E729 or EPA Method 600/4-90/027F and EPA Method 600/4-91/002	10
Aquatic toxicity <sup>a</sup> (rating)	ASTM E729 or EPA Method 600/4-90/027F and EPA Method 600/4-91/002	slightly toxic or better
Renewal toxicity <sup>b</sup> (LC50 min, ppm)	ASTM E1295	10
Renewal toxicity <sup>b</sup> (rating)	ASTM E1295	slightly toxic or better

<sup>a</sup>Using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea), *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), and *Americamysis bahia* (mysid shrimp)

<sup>b</sup>Using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (water flea)

## 18-1.02 MATERIALS

### 18-1.02A General

A dust suppressant or a control binder must be either (1) miscible in water or (2) a material that is directly applied to the surface without mixing with water.

### 18-1.02B Dust Suppressants

#### 18-1.02B(1) General

A dust suppressant must be one of the following:

1. Petroleum-based organic product
2. Nonpetroleum-based organic product
3. Hygroscopic product
4. Synthetic polymer emulsion

#### 18-1.02B(2) Petroleum-Based Organic Products

A petroleum-based organic dust suppressant must be an asphalt emulsion, petroleum resin, base oil, mineral oil, or synthetic fluid.

An asphalt emulsion must be Grade SS1h.

A petroleum resin must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Petroleum Resin Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Residue (min, %)	ASTM D6934	60
pH	ASTM D1429	4.0–7.0
sp gr at 16 °C (min)	ASTM D1298	1.00
Kinematic visc at 25 °C (min, Saybolt Furol seconds <sup>a</sup> )	ASTM D2170	188
Flash point (min °C)	ASTM D92	205
Particle charge test	ASTM D7402	Positive

<sup>a</sup>Use ASTM D2161 to convert the mm<sup>2</sup>/s value to Saybolt Furol seconds

A base or mineral oil must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Base and Mineral Oils Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Base and mineral oil content (min, %)	--	75
sp gr at 16 °C (min)	ASTM D1298	0.85–0.90
Brookfield absolute visc at 20 °C (max, cP)	ASTM D2196	250
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D93	150

A synthetic fluid must comply with 40 CFR 35 and the requirements shown in the following table:

### Synthetic Fluids Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Synthetic fluid content (min, %)	--	75
sp gr at 16 °C (min)	ASTM D1298	0.85–0.90
Brookfield absolute visc at 20 °C (max, cP)	ASTM D2196	250
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D93	140

### 18-1.02B(3) Nonpetroleum-Based Organic Products

A nonpetroleum-based organic dust suppressant must be lignosulfonate, plant oil, or tall oil pitch rosin.

A lignosulfonate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Lignosulfonate Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Lignin sulfonate content ready to use (min, %)	ASTM D4900	25
Residue total solids content (min %)	ASTM D4903 or D2834	52
Lignin sulfonate content of residue (min, %)	--	50
Reducing sugars content of residue (min, %)	ASTM D5896 or D6406	25
pH	ASTM D1293	6.0–9.0
sp gr (min)	ASTM D1429	1.20
Brookfield absolute visc at 25 °C (max, cP)	ASTM D2196	1,000

A plant oil must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Plant Oil Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Residue active solids content (min, %)	ASTM D4903	50
sp gr (min)	ASTM D1429	0.93
Brookfield absolute visc 25 °C (cP)	ASTM D2196	50–200
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D93	288

A tall oil pitch rosin must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Tall Oil Pitch Rosin Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Rosin acid content (min, %)	ASTM D1240	10
Residue active solids content (min, %)	ASTM D2834	45
pH	ASTM D1293	3.0–9.0
sp gr (min)	ASTM D1429	1.00
Brookfield absolute visc at 25 °C (cP)	ASTM D2196	50–200

### 18-1.02B(4) Hygroscopic Products

A hygroscopic dust suppressant must be calcium chloride, calcium chloride flake, or magnesium chloride.

Calcium chloride must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Calcium Chloride<sup>a</sup> Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Calcium chloride content (%)	ASTM E449	28–42
Total magnesium chloride (max, %)	ASTM E449	6.0
Total alkali chlorides as sodium chloride (max, %)	ASTM E449	6.0
Calcium hydroxide content (max, %)	ASTM E449	0.2
pH with 5 percent solution	ASTM D1293	7.0–9.0
sp gr	ASTM D1429	1.28–1.44

<sup>a</sup>ASTM D98 or AASHTO M144

Calcium chloride flake must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Calcium Chloride Flake<sup>a</sup> Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Calcium chloride content (min, %)	ASTM E449	75
Total magnesium as MgCl <sub>2</sub> (max, %)	ASTM E449	6.0
Total alkali chlorides as sodium chloride (max, %)	ASTM E449	6.0
Calcium hydroxide content (max, %)	ASTM E449	0.2
pH with 5 percent solution	ASTM D1293	7.0–9.0
Gradation percent passing	ASTM C136	
3/8–inch sieve		
No. 4 sieve		
No. 30 sieve		

<sup>a</sup>ASTM D98 or AASHTO M144

Magnesium chloride must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Magnesium Chloride Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Magnesium chloride content (%)	ASTM D4691 or ASTM D511 <sup>a</sup>	28–33
Sulfate content as magnesium sulfate (max, %)	ASTM D4691 <sup>a</sup>	4.0
Potassium content as potassium chloride (max, %)	ASTM E449	0.5
Sodium chloride content (max, %)	ASTM E449	1.0
pH with 5% solution	ASTM D1293	7.0–9.0
sp gr	ASTM D1429	1.31 ± 0.02

<sup>a</sup>You may use another appropriate atomic absorption spectrophotometry method such as that in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water* by APHA-AWWA-WPCF.

### 18-1.02B(5) Synthetic Polymer Emulsions

A synthetic polymer emulsion must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Synthetic Polymer Emulsion Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Residue active solids content (min, %)	ASTM D2834	40
pH	ASTM D1429	4.0–9.5
sp gr at 16 °C	ASTM D1298	1.00–1.15
Brookfield absolute visc (max, cP)	ASTM D2196	1,000
Polymer film tensile strength – dry (psi)	ASTM D412	500
Retained coagulum on no. 100 sieve (max, %)	ASTM D1417	0.1
Ash content (max, %)	ASTM D5040	2

### 18-1.02C Dust Control Binders

A dust control binder must comply with the specifications for a tackifier in section 21-1.02F except section 21-1.01 does not apply.

Fibers must comply with section 21-1.02E except section 21-1.01 does not apply.

**18-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**18-1.03A General**

Monitor dust conditions and apply a dust palliative for dust control as described and as ordered. Reapply the dust palliative at any time to control dust.

Apply a dust suppressant to:

1. Temporary haul roads
2. Construction staging, material storage, and layout areas
3. Compacted soil or AB roads or driveways
4. Paved surfaces

Apply a dust control binder to:

1. Rough-graded soils
2. Completed slopes
3. Soil stockpiles unless another practice is already used

Do not use a dust suppressant or dust control binder within 100 feet of a wetland or body of water.

**18-1.03B Equipment**

07-15-16

Apply dust suppressants that are miscible in water with either (1) a pressure-type water distributor truck equipped with a spray system or (2) a pressure-type asphalt distributor truck as specified in section 37-1.03B.

10-30-15

Apply dust suppressant flakes to the surface using a spreader or spinner disk.

Apply dust control binders with either (1) a pressure-type water distributor truck equipped with a spray system or (2) hydraulic spray equipment as specified for applying hydromulch in section 21-1.03E.

**18-1.03C Mixing and Application Rates**

Use the mix proportions and application rate for the corresponding dust suppressant as shown in the following table:

<b>Dust Suppressant Application</b>		
Dust suppressant	Mix proportions	Application rate
Asphaltic emulsion, Grade SS1H	5 parts water to 1 part emulsion	0.20–1.0 gal/sq yd
Petroleum resin emulsion	5 parts water to 1 part emulsion	0.20–1.0 gal/sq yd
Base and mineral oil	Apply undiluted	0.30–0.35 gal/sq yd
Lignosulfonate	1 part water to 1 part concentrate	1.0 gal/sq yd
Plant oil	Apply undiluted	0.25–0.50 gal/sq yd
Tall oil pitch rosin	5 parts water to 1 part emulsion for clayey soil and 10 parts water to 1 part emulsion for sandy soil	0.30–1.0 gal/sq yd
Calcium chloride solution (hygroscopic)	Apply undiluted	0.20–0.35 gal/sq yd
Calcium chloride flakes (hygroscopic)	--	1.0–1.5 lb/sq yd
Magnesium chloride (hygroscopic)	Apply undiluted	0.30–0.50 gal/sq yd
Synthetic polymer emulsion	9 parts water to 1 part concentrate	0.50 gal/sq yd

Apply hygroscopic dust suppressants under the manufacturer's instructions.

Apply calcium chloride flakes to a moist surface.



**Add to the 2nd paragraph of section 19-2.03D:**

Topsoil must comply with section 21.

10-17-14

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 19-3.01A(2)(b) with:**

For cofferdams on or affecting railroad property, allow 85 days for review.

07-01-11

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 19-3.01A(2)(d):**

9. Provisions for discontinuous rows of soil nails

01-20-12

**Replace "sets" in the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 19-3.01A(2)(d) with:**

copies

04-19-13

**Add to section 19-3.01A(3)(b):**

For soil nail walls, wall zones are specified in the special provisions.

01-20-12

For ground anchor walls, a wall zone is the entire wall unless otherwise specified in the special provisions.

**Delete the 2nd sentence in the 4th paragraph of section 19-3.01A(3)(b).**

01-20-12

**Replace "90" in the paragraph of section 19-3.02G with:**

90-1

01-18-13

**Add to section 19-3.02:**

**19-3.02I Filter Fabric**

Filter fabric must be Class A.

07-19-13

**Replace the heading of section 19-3.03C with:**

**19-3.03B(4) Cofferdams**

04-19-13

**Replace the heading of section 19-3.03D with:**

**19-3.03B(5) Water Control and Foundation Treatment**

04-19-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 19-3.03E(3) with:**

01-20-12

Compact structure backfill behind lagging of soldier pile walls by hand tamping, mechanical compaction, or other authorized means.

**Add to the end of section 19-3.03E(3):**

07-19-13

If filter fabric is shown behind the lagging:

1. Immediately before placing the filter fabric, remove any loose or extraneous material and sharp objects from the surface to receive the filter fabric.
2. Handle and place the filter fabric under the manufacturer's instructions. Stretch, align, and place the fabric without wrinkling.
3. Stitch the adjacent borders of filter fabric or overlap the adjacent borders by 12 to 18 inches. If stitching the border, use yarn of a contrasting color. Yarn size and composition must be as recommended by the fabric manufacturer. Use 5 to 7 stitches per inch of seam.
4. Repair any damaged filter fabric by placing a piece of filter fabric large enough to cover the damaged area and comply with the overlapping or stitching requirements.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 19-3.03F with:**

01-20-12

Do not backfill over or place material over slurry cement backfill until 4 hours after placement. When concrete sand is used as aggregate and the in-place material is free draining, you may start backfilling as soon as the surface water is gone.

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 19-3.03K:**

01-20-12

Before you excavate for the installation of ground anchors in a wall zone:

1. Complete stability testing
2. Obtain authorization of test data

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 7th paragraph of section 19-3.03K:**

01-20-12

Stop construction in unstable areas until remedial measures have been taken. Remedial measures must be submitted and authorized.

**Add between the 8th and 9th paragraphs of section 19-3.03K:**

01-20-12

When your excavation and installation methods result in a discontinuous wall along any soil nail row, the ends of the structurally completed wall section must extend beyond the ends of the next lower excavation lift by a distance equal to twice the lift height. Maintain temporary slopes at the ends of each wall section to ensure slope stability.

**Replace the 9th paragraph of section 19-3.03K:**

01-20-12

Do not excavate to the next underlying excavation lift until the following conditions have been attained for the portion of the soil nail or ground anchor wall in the current excavation lift:



### **20-1.01C Submittals**

At least 15 days before applying any pesticide, submit a copy of the licensed pest control adviser's recommendation.

At the end of each week, submit a report documenting the application of all pesticides as an informational submittal. Use form *Report of Chemical Spray Operations*.

Before mixing a pesticide, submit a copy of the registered label for the pesticide as an informational submittal. If unable to copy, allow the Engineer to read the label on the container.

### **20-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

#### **20-1.01D(1) General**

Obtain a recommendation from a licensed pest control adviser for the use of all pesticides under the Food & Agri Code. The recommendation must include the pesticides to be used, rates of application, methods of application, and application areas.

The pesticide applicator must have an active and valid qualified applicator license or certificate from the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

#### **20-1.01D(2) Progress Inspections**

10-30-15

The Engineer performs a progress inspection:

1. Before cultivating work starts
2. During pressure testing of irrigation pipe on the supply side of control valves
3. During testing of low voltage conductors
4. During irrigation system functional tests
5. Before planting work starts
6. After completion of planting work

07-19-13

Notify the Engineer at least 4 business days before each inspection is required. Allow at least 3 business days for the Engineer's inspection.

Unless otherwise authorized, do not proceed with the next construction activity until the inspection has been completed and any required corrective work has been performed and authorized.

### **20-1.02 MATERIALS**

#### **20-1.02A General**

Reserved

#### **20-1.02B Water**

10-30-15

Unless there is a bid item for irrigation water service charges, the Department furnishes water if it is available from an existing Department-owned facility within the project limits or an irrigation system to be installed under the Contract.

07-19-13

If water is not available, make arrangements for supplying water. Water must be of a quality that will promote plant growth.

#### **20-1.02C Pesticides**

Pesticides must comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Insecticide must be imidacloprid.

Rodenticides must be brodifacoum, bromadiolone, or diphacinone.

Do not use oil or pelleted forms of pesticides for weed control.

For weed control, use a pesticide with a photosensitive dye that produces a contrasting color when sprayed on the ground. The color must disappear between 2 to 3 days after being applied. The dye must

not stain surfaces or injure plants or wildlife when applied at the manufacturer's recommended application rate.

### **20-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **20-1.03A General**

Take precautions to prevent irrigation water from:

1. Wetting vehicles, pedestrians, and pavement
2. Eroding soil
3. Causing excess runoff

05-30-14

10-30-15

If water use calculations are provided as supplemental project information, water plants under the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, 23 CA Code of Regs § 490 et seq., and local water agency requirements.

05-30-14

Water plants at night unless otherwise authorized.

07-19-13

Dispose of removed, pruned, and damaged vegetative material.

You may reduce removed vegetative material to chips with a maximum thickness of 1/2 inch and spread within the job site at locations determined by the Engineer. Chipped material must not be substituted for wood mulch, nor must the chipped material be placed within areas to receive wood mulch.

#### **20-1.03B Pesticides**

Notify the Engineer of pesticide application times at least 24 hours before each application.

Mix and apply pesticides under the requirements of the Department of Pesticide Regulation and the instructions on the pesticide product label.

Do not apply pesticides:

1. On Saturdays and holidays unless authorized
2. Whenever weather and wind conditions are unsuitable for application
3. Within the plant basin
4. On the foliage and woody parts of the plant

If a granular preemergent is used, it must be covered with mulch on the same work day. Do not apply granular preemergent in plant basins.

Do not apply preemergents:

1. To groundcover plants before the plants have been planted a minimum of 3 days and have been thoroughly watered
2. Within 18 inches of trees, shrubs, and seeded areas

#### **20-1.03C Roadside Clearing**

##### **20-1.03C(1) General**

Perform roadside clearing by:

1. Removing and disposing of trash and debris
2. Controlling the following pests:
  - 2.1. Rodents
  - 2.2. Insects
  - 2.3. Weeds
3. Removing existing plants as described

Control rodents by using rodenticides or traps.

### **20-1.03C(2) Remove Existing Plants**

Remove existing plants as described. Removal of existing plants includes removing their stumps and roots 2 inches or larger in diameter to a minimum depth of 12 inches below finished grade. Backfill holes resulting from stump removal to finished grade with material obtained from adjacent areas.

If a plant is to be planted within existing groundcover area, remove existing groundcover from within an area 6 feet in diameter centered at each plant location.

### **20-1.03C(3) Weed Control**

Control weeds by the use of pesticides, hand pulling, or mowing.

If pesticides are used to control weeds, apply pesticides before the weeds reach the seed stage of growth or exceed 4 inches in length, whichever occurs first. Do not use pesticides at cutting plant locations.

Where cuttings are to be planted, control weeds by hand pulling within an area 2 feet in diameter centered at each plant location.

If weeds are to be controlled by hand pulling, hand pull weeds before they reach the seed stage of growth or exceed 4 inches in length, whichever occurs first.

Where liner, plug, or seedling plants are to be planted 10 feet or more apart, control weeds by the use of pesticides or hand pulling within an area 2 feet in diameter centered at each plant location. Where liner, plug, or seedling plants are to be planted less than 10 feet apart, control weeds by the use of pesticides within the entire area.

Control weeds by mowing outside of mulched areas, plant basins, groundcover areas, and within areas to be seeded. Mowing must extend to the edges of pavement, dikes, curbs, sidewalks, walls, and fences.

If mowing is to be performed within areas to be seeded, perform mowing as needed until the start of the seeding operation specified in section 21.

Mowing must be performed before the weeds reach the seed stage of growth or exceed 6 inches in length, whichever occurs first. Mow weeds to a height of 3 inches.

### **20-1.03C(4) Disposal of Removed Groundcover, Weeds, and Mowed Material**

Dispose of hand pulled weeds the same day they are pulled. Dispose of removed groundcover within 3 days.

Dispose of mowed material from the initial mowing. Disposal of material from subsequent mowing is not required.

### **20-1.03D Cultivation**

Cultivation must be by mechanical methods and performed until the soil is in a loose condition to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Soil clods must not be larger than 2 inches in maximum dimension after cultivation.

The areas to be cultivated must extend 12 inches beyond the outer limit of each planting area requiring cultivation.

After initial cultivation, place soil amendment and fertilizer at specified rates.

Recultivate to thoroughly mix native soil and amendments.

Do not drive on cultivated areas after cultivation.

Planting areas that have been cultivated and become compacted must be recultivated.

Rocks and debris encountered during soil preparation in planting areas must be brought to the surface of the ground.

Remove rocks and debris as ordered. This work is change order work.

### **20-1.03E Weed Germination**

Reserved

## **20-1.04 PAYMENT**

Items paid for by area are measured parallel to the ground surface.

Planting areas that do not require cultivation but are within the cultivation areas will not be deducted.

## **20-2 IRRIGATION**

### **20-2.01 GENERAL**

#### **20-2.01A General**

##### **20-2.01A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2 includes specifications for installing irrigation systems.

The irrigation systems shown are diagrammatic.

##### **20-2.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **20-2.01A(3) Submittals**

###### **20-2.01A(3)(a) General**

Submit shop drawings for the electrical components of the irrigation system except electrical service 30 days before installation. The drawings must:

1. Include schematic wiring diagrams showing wire sizes and routes between electrical components
2. Show conduit sizes
3. Bear the written approval of the controller manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorized agent
4. Be accompanied by:
  - 4.1. Colored wire and splice samples
  - 4.2. Manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature

After the work shown on the drawing is complete, submit 3 copies of the as-built shop drawings including any wire modifications for each controller installed.

For each controller, laminate and place in an envelope 1 copy of:

1. As-built schematic wiring diagram including wiring modifications
2. 11 by 17 inches as-built irrigation plan

The laminate must be clear, mat-finished plastic that is at least 10 mils thick. The envelope must be heavy-duty plastic.

Attach the envelope to the inside of the controller enclosure or cabinet door. If the door is not large enough to secure the envelope, submit the envelope and its contents.

###### **20-2.01A(3)(b) Manufacturer's Instructions**

Submit as an informational submittal the manufacturer's installation instructions 15 days before installing:

1. Couplings for conduits used for irrigation conduits
2. Plastic pipe and fittings
3. Solvent cement for plastic pipe and flexible hose
4. Sprinklers
5. Flow sensors
6. Rain sensors
7. Remote control valves
8. Backflow preventers

10-30-15

07-19-13

###### **20-2.01A(3)(c) Maintenance and Operation Manuals**

Before Contract acceptance, submit as an informational submittal a manufacturer's maintenance and operation manual for each type of controller installed.

## **20-2.01A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

### **20-2.01A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

### **20-2.01A(4)(b) Pressure Testing**

#### **20-2.01A(4)(b)(i) General**

Perform pressure testing for leakage on irrigation supply lines:

1. In the Engineer's presence
2. On business days between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. unless authorized
3. Before backfilling supply line trenches
4. With irrigation system gate valves open
5. With open ends of the supply line and fittings plugged or capped

Notify the Engineer at least 48 hours before performing a pressure test.

Choose either Method A or B to test supply lines installed by trenching and backfilling and supply lines that are completely visible after installation.

All other supply lines, including those installed in the ground by methods other than trenching and backfilling must be tested by Method A.

Test irrigation supply line in conduit by Method A with the testing period modified to 0.5 hour and no allowable pressure drop.

#### **20-2.01A(4)(b)(ii) Method A**

Method A pressure testing procedures for leakage must comply with the following:

1. Pressure gauge must be calibrated from 0 to 200 psi in 5 psi increments and be accurate to within a tolerance of 2 psi.
2. Supply line must be filled with water and connected to a pressure gauge. Place the pipeline under a pressure of 125 psi. Remove the source of pressure and leave the line under the required pressure.
3. Test the supply line under the required pressure for a period of 1 hour. The pressure gauge must remain in place until each test period is complete.
4. Leaks that develop in the tested portion of the system must be located and repaired after each test period if a drop of more than 5 psi is indicated by the pressure gauge. After the leaks have been repaired, repeat the 1 hour pressure test until the drop in pressure is 5 psi or less.

If a system consists of a new supply line connected to an existing line, the new supply line must be isolated from the existing line and tested.

#### **20-2.01A(4)(b)(iii) Method B**

Method B pressure testing procedures for leakage must comply with the following:

1. Before any portion of the supply line on the upstream side of a control valve is backfilled, water must be turned on for that portion of the line and maintained at full pressure from the water source for a period not less than 8 consecutive hours after all air has been expelled from the line. Before any portion of the supply line on the downstream side of the control valve is backfilled, perform the same test for a period not less than 1 hour.
2. Repair leaks that develop in the tested portion of the system. After the leaks have been repaired, repeat the pressure test until no leaks occur as determined by the Engineer.

#### **20-2.01A(4)(c) Sprinkler Coverage Check**

After installation of the sprinklers, check and adjust the entire sprinkler system for proper orientation and uniform coverage.

#### **20-2.01A(4)(d) Irrigation System Functional Tests**

The functional tests for each irrigation controller or group of controllers and associated irrigation system served by a single electric service point must consist of at least 1 complete cycle of operation. The Engineer determines the length of the cycle.

Notify the Engineer at least 10 days before performing each functional test.

#### **20-2.01A(4)(e) Final Irrigation System Check**

Perform the final check of the existing and new irrigation system between 20 and 30 days before Contract acceptance. The Engineer determines the length of the cycle.

Remote control valves connected to existing and new irrigation controllers must be checked for automatic operation when the controllers are in automatic mode.

#### **20-2.01B Materials**

##### **20-2.01B(1) General**

Use minor concrete for replacing removed concrete facilities.

HMA for replacing removed asphalt concrete surfacing and facilities must comply with section 39. You may use minor HMA if authorized.

##### **20-2.01B(2) Garden Valves**

Each garden valve must:

1. Be inverted nose type and of brass or bronze construction with female thread inlet
2. Have a replaceable seat washer, rising valve stem within a protective collar, and male thread hose outlet
3. Have a loose key handle

##### **20-2.01B(3) Recycled Water Identification**

Irrigation components used for recycled water must be manufactured or painted purple. Recycled water irrigation pipe and tubing must have a permanent label with the wording "CAUTION RECYCLED WATER" every 24 inches in 2 rows spaced approximately 180 degrees apart in the longitudinal direction of the pipe or tubing.

The recycled water warning sign must be a decal or a decal attached to a 1/16-inch thick aluminum plate or tag.

Each warning sign decal must:

1. Show the phrase "Recycled Water, Do Not Drink" and the drinking glass graphic symbol
2. Be UV fade and weather resistant and manufactured from flexible vinyl with or without mylar
3. Have a purple background, black text, and self-adhesive backing

Each warning tag must:

1. Show the phrase "RECYCLED WATER" and the drinking glass graphic symbol
2. Be UV fade and weather resistant
3. Be purple, double-sided, and manufactured from polyurethane
4. Have an integral neck attachment and attachment hole capable of withstanding 178 lb of pull-out resistance
5. Have hot-stamped black lettering

Posts and hardware for warning signs must comply with section 56-4.

Concrete sprinkler protectors used with recycled water must be painted purple.

##### **20-2.01B(4) Location Markers**

Location markers must be schedule 40 white PVC plastic pipe.

##### **20-2.01B(5) Pull Boxes**

Pull boxes must comply with section 86-1.02C and be no. 5 or larger unless otherwise shown. Pull boxes for low voltage conductors must not have side openings.

04-15-16

Pull box covers used solely for irrigation electrical service must be marked "IRRIGATION".

### **20-2.01B(6) Unions**

Unions must be brass or malleable iron capable of withstanding the maximum required working pressure.

### **20-2.01B(7) Valve Boxes and Covers**

Valve boxes must be precast concrete.

Covers must be:

1. Concrete, steel, or cast iron. 10-30-15
2. Marked "WATER" in cast-in letters not less than 1 inch high unless shown. 07-19-13
3. 1 piece, except 2 pieces are required when the weight of the valve box cover exceeds 35 lb.

The valve box covers must include a polyurethane label with the appropriate controller letter and station number as shown.

10-30-15

### **20-2.01B(8) Wye Strainers**

Wye strainers, except those used for drip valve assemblies, must:

1. Have a cast iron or all bronze body
2. Have a removable stainless steel strainer screen with 40-mesh woven wire
3. Have a 20-mesh woven wire screen or perforated sheet with 0.045-inch-diameter holes when on a backflow preventer assembly
4. Be capable of withstanding a working pressure of 150 psi
5. Be equipped with a garden valve at the outlet

07-19-13

### **20-2.01C Construction**

#### **20-2.01C(1) General**

05-30-14

Immediately shut off water to broken supply lines, valves, or sprinkler assemblies. Repair irrigation systems within 24 hours after a malfunction or damage occurs.

07-19-13

Connect underground metallic pipes, valves, or fittings made of dissimilar metals through a dielectric coupling or bushing.

You may install conduits, conductors, and supply lines by methods other than trenching provided that they are not damaged and are installed at the depths specified.

#### **20-2.01C(2) Trenching and Backfilling**

04-15-16

Trench and backfill under section 86-2.01C(5).

07-19-13

Remove plants under 20-1.03C as necessary to perform trenching. If plants are to remain, adjust trench alignment to minimize damage.

If removal of:

1. Turf is required, remove to a maximum width of 12 inches.
2. Groundcover is required, remove to a maximum width of 6 feet. Existing *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* may be rototilled if the backfill for the trenches does not contain plants longer than 6 inches in length.

Make a 2-inch deep sawcut along neat lines around the perimeter of the pavement to be removed at locations determined by the Engineer.

The trench must have uniform bearing throughout the entire length and must be free of jagged rubble or sharp objects. Ensure conduit, supply line, and joints are not moved or damaged by backfill operations.

For a project with multiple water service points, excavate and backfill trenches for 1 service point at a time.

07-15-16

Trenches for irrigation supply lines and conduits 3 inches and larger in diameter must be a minimum of 18 inches below finished grade, measured to the top of the installed pipe.

07-19-13

Trenches for irrigation supply lines and conduits 2-1/2 inches or less in diameter must be a minimum of 12 inches below finished grade, measured from the top of the installed pipe.

Trenches must be at least 4 feet from curbs, dikes, and paved shoulders.

Rocks and debris encountered during trenching operations must be brought to the surface of the ground. Remove rocks and debris as ordered. This work is change order work.

If trenching requires the removal of plants, in areas with:

1. Turf, replace turf with sod under section 20-3.03C(3)(e).
2. Groundcover, replace groundcover plants from flats and plant at 12 inches on center under section 20-3.03C. No replacement of *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* is required if removed by rototilling.

11-15-13

Where existing surfacing is removed, replace the structural section to match the materials removed. Replacement concrete must be of uniform smoothness, color, and texture equal to the adjacent concrete surface. Dispose of removed material. Install supply line and conduits at the bottom of trenches and backfill with sand to a depth of 2 inches over the top of the supply lines and conduits. Excluding the part of the trench backfilled with surfacing or pavement, the remainder of the trench must be backfilled with material that is excavated from the trench. Rock, broken concrete, asphalt concrete and other particles larger than 2 inches in greatest dimension must not be used.

07-19-13

### **20-2.01C(3) Pull Boxes**

04-15-16

Install pull boxes under section 86-2.01C(3) at the following locations:

07-19-13

1. At all conductor splices except splices made in valve boxes
2. Within 5 feet of irrigation controllers
3. At ends of electrical conduits
4. At other locations shown

### **20-2.01C(4) Valve Boxes and Covers**

Install and identify each valve box as shown.

In walkways and paved areas, install the top of the valve box flush with the surrounding finished grade.

### **20-2.01C(5) Recycled Water Warning Signs**

Install recycled water warning signs on irrigation facilities using recycled water.

Install sign decals directly to clean, smooth surfaces. Clean the surface with alcohol or an equivalent cleaner before applying the decal.

Install a 4 by 4 inch warning sign decal to each:

1. Backflow preventer assembly
2. Irrigation controller enclosure cabinet door

Install a 2 by 2 inch warning tag to the each remote control valve and valve box cover.

Install a 2-1/2 by 3 inches sign decal to each sprinkler riser.

01-15-16

Under local regulations, install a 12 by 12 inch warning sign decal on an aluminum plate and attach to gates, fences, and walls located in the vicinity of a recycled water irrigation system. On gates and fences, install signs with S hooks and C clips or 14-gauge galvanized steel wire. On concrete walls or other rough surfaces, install signs with a silicon-based adhesive. In open areas, install signs on metal posts under section 56-4.

07-19-13

#### **20-2.01C(6) Garden Valves**

Furnish 3 keys for each garden valve before Contract acceptance.

#### **20-2.01D Payment**

Not Used

### **20-2.02 EXISTING IRRIGATION FACILITIES**

#### **20-2.02A General**

##### **20-2.02A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2.02 includes specifications for checking, testing, operating, replacing, and relocating existing irrigation facilities.

10-30-15

Work performed on existing irrigation facilities must comply with section 15.

07-19-13

##### **20-2.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **20-2.02A(3) Submittals**

Submit a list of irrigation system deficiencies within 7 days after checking the existing facilities.

##### **20-2.02A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

After irrigation facilities have been relocated, demonstrate in the presence of the Engineer that the relocated facilities function properly.

Certify each existing backflow preventer under section 20-2.03A(4).

#### **20-2.02B Materials**

Valve box covers must be the same size as the covers they replace.

Control and neutral conductors must be the same size and color as the control and neutral conductors they replace.

#### **20-2.02C Construction**

##### **20-2.02C(1) General**

Notify the Engineer at least 4 business days before shutting off the water supply to any portion of the existing irrigation system and immediately after restoring the water supply to any portion of the existing irrigation system.

If an irrigation facility to be relocated is determined unsuitable by the Engineer, replace irrigation facility under section 20-2. This work is change order work.

##### **20-2.02C(2) Check and Test Existing Irrigation Facilities**

Before performing irrigation system work, check existing irrigation facilities to remain in place or to be relocated. The Engineer determines the test watering cycle lengths. Check for deficiencies including missing parts, damaged components, and improper operation. Correct deficiencies as ordered. The correction of deficiencies is change order work.

### **20-2.02C(3) Operate Existing Irrigation Facilities**

If the Contract includes a bid item for operate existing irrigation facilities, after performing work under section 20-2.02C(2), operate existing irrigation facilities through Contract acceptance.

Operate existing irrigation facilities except for water meters, underground supply lines, control and neutral conductors, and electrical conduits.

Check for proper operation at least once every 30 days. Adjust, repair, or replace existing irrigation facilities within 7 days of finding any deficiency.

Operate irrigation systems using the automatic irrigation controller until Contract acceptance. You may operate irrigation controllers manually during plant replacement, fertilization, weed germination, and repair work.

Program the irrigation controllers for seasonal requirements.

### **20-2.02C(4) Replace Valve Box Covers**

Existing valve box covers shown to be replaced must remain in place until the new covers are ready to be installed.

Dispose of removed valve box covers.

### **20-2.02C(5) Relocate Backflow Preventer Assemblies**

Relocate backflow preventer assembly as shown and install under section 20-2.03C.

### **20-2.02C(6) Relocate Water Meters**

Relocate water meter as shown.

### **20-2.02C(7) Relocate Irrigation Controllers**

Relocate irrigation controller as shown and install under section 20-2.07C.

10-30-15

### **20-2.02C(8) Remove Irrigation Facilities**

Irrigation facilities to be removed that are more than 6 inches below the finished grade may be abandoned in place unless salvaging is specified or shown.

Immediately after disconnecting an existing irrigation facility to be removed or abandoned from an existing facility to remain, the remaining facility must be capped or plugged, or connected to a new or existing irrigation facility.

### **20-2.02C(9) Salvage Irrigation Facilities**

Salvage irrigation facilities under section 15-2.03.

07-19-13

### **20-2.02D Payment**

Not Used

## **20-2.03 BACKFLOW PREVENTER ASSEMBLIES**

### **20-2.03A General**

#### **20-2.03A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2.03 includes specifications for installing a backflow preventer assembly.

#### **20-2.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

#### **20-2.03A(3) Submittals**

Reserved

#### **20-2.03A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Each backflow preventer assembly must be certified by a backflow preventer tester. The tester must have an active and valid certification from the water purveyor having jurisdiction.

If the local water purveyor does not have a certification program, the tester must be certified by AWWA or a nearby county with a certification program.

Notify the Engineer at least 5 business days before certifying backflow preventer assembly.

Certify each backflow preventer assembly annually and within 10 days before Contract acceptance.

### **20-2.03B Materials**

#### **20-2.03B(1) General**

Each backflow preventer assembly must include:

1. Backflow preventer including gate valve, wye strainer, brass or malleable iron unions, fittings, and supports
2. Blanket
3. Enclosure
4. Concrete pad

Concrete for the pad must be minor concrete, except the concrete must not contain less than 463 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. Hand mixing of the concrete is allowed.

#### **20-2.03B(2) Backflow Preventers**

Each backflow preventer must:

1. Be reduced-pressure principle type.
2. Comply with the requirements of the water purveyor that has jurisdiction.
3. Be factory-assembled with:
  - 3.1. 2 check valves
  - 3.2. 1 pressure differential relief valve
  - 3.3. 4 test cocks
  - 3.4. 2 shut-off valves manufactured from iron or bronze. Shut-off valves must be one of the following:
    - 3.4.1. Resilient wedge gate valves
    - 3.4.2. Resilient seated and fully ported ball valves
    - 3.4.3. Resilient seated butterfly valves

Backflow preventer components must be capable of withstanding a working pressure of 150 psi.

#### **20-2.03B(3) Backflow Preventer Blankets**

Each backflow preventer blanket must:

1. Be polyester fabric coated with vinyl or polymeric resin
2. Be resistant to UV light, water, mildew, and fire
3. Have an R-value from R-30 to R-38

Blankets must have a securing mechanism that includes either zippers, hook-pile tape, grommets, snaps, buttons, or any combination of these. Wherever the backflow preventer is not in an enclosure, the securing mechanism must be capable of accepting a padlock.

10-30-15

#### **20-2.03B(4) Backflow Preventer Enclosures**

Each backflow preventer enclosure must:

1. Be Type 304 stainless steel
2. Have expanded metal side, end, and top panels fabricated from 9-gauge minimum-thickness sheet with openings of approximately 3/4 by 1-3/4 inches
3. Have expanded metal panels attached to the 3/16-inch-thick frame by a series of welds not less than 1/4 inch in length and spaced not more than 4 inches on center, along the edges of the enclosure
4. Have lock guards with a minimum thickness of 12 gauge
5. Have hexagonal nuts and lock-type washers
6. Have padlock-clasp or latch-and-lock mechanism

**20-2.03C Construction**

Finish exposed top surfaces of concrete pad with a medium broom finish applied parallel to the long dimension of pads.

Install hold-downs for the backflow preventer assembly enclosure when concrete is still plastic.

**20-2.03D Payment**

Not Used

**20-2.04 CAM COUPLER ASSEMBLIES****20-2.04A General**

Section 20-2.04 includes specifications for installing a cam coupler assembly.

**20-2.04B Materials**

Each cam coupler assembly must consist of a cam coupler, dust cap, check valve, pipes, fittings, concrete thrust block, and valve box with woven wire cloth and gravel.

Cam couplers and keys must be manufactured of brass or bronze and be able to withstand a working pressure of 150 psi.

Furnish 3 loose cam coupler keys before Contract acceptance.

**20-2.04C Construction**

Install cam coupler assemblies in valve boxes as shown.

**20-2.04D Payment**

Not Used

**20-2.05 CONTROL AND NEUTRAL CONDUCTORS****20-2.05A General****20-2.05A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2.05 includes specifications for installing control and neutral conductors.

**20-2.05A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-2.05A(3) Submittals**

Reserved

**20-2.05A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

04-15-16

Perform conductors test. The test must comply with the specifications in section 86-2.01A(4).

Where the conductors are installed by trenching and backfilling, perform the test after a minimum of 6 inches of backfill material has been placed and compacted over the conductors.

**20-2.05B Materials**

Conductors must comply with the requirements in section 86-1.02F(1).

Electrical conduit and fittings must comply with section 86-1.02B.

07-19-13

For connections between 24-volt irrigation controllers and valve solenoids, use control and neutral conductors. Conductors must include a control conductor for each valve and a common neutral.

Conductor insulation color, except for the stripes, must be continuous throughout. The color of the conductors must be consistent from the controller to each valve. Neutral conductors must be white. Do not use white for control conductors. Do not use conductors with green insulation except as permitted by the NEC.

Conductors must be:

1. Of the size recommended by the manufacturer of the controllers to be installed
2. Rated for 36 V or 600 V for armor-clad
3. Rated for direct burial
4. Underground feeder cable Type UF and TWJ
5. Solid, uncoated copper for armor-clad
6. Not less than 90 percent of the AWG diameter required

No. 10 and smaller conductors must be insulated with a minimum of 56 mils of PVC or a minimum of 41 mils of polyethylene. No. 8 and larger conductors must be insulated with a minimum of 70 mils of PVC.

No. 10 and smaller armor-clad conductors must be insulated with a minimum of 41 mils of polyethylene. No. 8 and larger armor-clad conductors must be insulated with 54 to 60 mils of PVC.

Armor-clad conductors must include:

1. Stainless steel tape armor, Type 304 and helically wrapped with a 33 percent minimum overlap. The tape must be 0.5 inch wide and at least 0.005 inch thick.
2. PVC outer conductor jacket that is UV resistant and complies with the ICEA S-61-402, NEMA standard WC5 and UL listing 1263. The jacket nominal thickness must be 24 to 30 mils thick.

### **20-2.05C Construction**

#### **20-2.05C(1) General**

Reserved

#### **20-2.05C(2) In Open Trenches**

Do not install control and neutral conductors above each other in an open trench. Wrap conductors together with electrical tape at 5 foot intervals.

Where conductors are installed in the same trench as supply line, install at the same depth as the line. At other locations, install conductors not less than 12 inches below finished grade.

Where conductors are not in a supply line trench, install conductors at least 4 feet from curbs, dikes, and paved shoulders.

#### **20-2.05C(3) In Conduits**

Install conductors in electrical conduit if conductors are to be:

1. Surface mounted
2. Installed in or on structures
3. Installed under paved areas
4. Installed in irrigation conduits
5. Placed in concrete

#### **20-2.05C(4) Splicing**

Splice low voltage conductors under section 86-2.01C(8), except do not use Method B.

04-15-16

Leave at least 2 feet of slack for each conductor at each:

07-19-13

1. Pull box
2. Valve box for each conductor that is connected to other facilities within the box or spliced within the box

Do not splice conductors in irrigation controller cabinets.

Permanent splice connections must be made with freshly cut and skinned conductors. Do not use temporary splices made for testing valve circuits as permanent splices.

### **20-2.05C(5) Marking**

Mark control and neutral conductors in pull boxes, valve boxes, at irrigation control terminals, and at splices.

Mark conductor terminations and splices with adhesive cloth wrap-around markers. Seal markers with clear, heat-shrinkable sleeves.

Mark nonspliced conductors with clip-on C-shaped white extruded PVC sleeves. Sleeves must have black indented legends of uniform depth with transparent overlays over the legends and chevron cuts for the alignment of 2 or more sleeves.

Identify markers for the control conductors with the appropriate irrigation controller and station number.

### **20-2.05D Payment**

Not Used

## **20-2.06 FLOW SENSORS**

### **20-2.06A General**

Section 20-2.06 includes specifications for installing a flow sensor.

### **20-2.06B Materials**

Each flow sensor must be an inline type with a nonmagnetic spinning impeller as the only moving part.

The electronics housing must:

1. Be schedule 80 PVC or cast 85-5-5-5 bronze
2. Include glass-filled polyphenylene sulfide
3. Be easily removable from the meter body and include 2 ethylene-propylene O-rings

07-15-16

The impeller must be glass reinforced nylon on a tungsten carbide shaft.

07-19-13

The electronics must be rated to withstand prolonged water immersion conditions and include 2 single conductor 18 AWG leads, 48 inches long.

The insulation must be direct burial UF type colored red for the positive lead and black for the negative lead.

The flow sensor must be capable of withstanding:

1. 100 to 400 psi operating pressure depending on sensor size shown
2. Liquid temperatures up to 220 degrees F
3. Flows from 1/2 to 15 ft/sec

### **20-2.06C Construction**

Install flow sensor as shown.

### **20-2.06D Payment**

Not Used

10-30-15

## **20-2.07 IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS**

### **20-2.07A General**

#### **20-2.07A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2.07 includes specifications for installing irrigation controllers.

#### **20-2.07A(2) Definitions**

**base station:** Designated computer that collects data from a series of satellite controllers through a centralized server.

**centralized server:** Designated server that collects data from all base stations.

**network communication:** Identified means through which satellite controllers, base stations, and a centralized server communicate to one another, such as fiber optics, spread spectrum, and phone lines.

**remote access device:** Wireless device, such as an FCC-compliant radio remote, web-enabled smart phone, or wireless computer or tablet, used to communicate with satellite controllers from a remote location.

**remote irrigation control system:** Centralized water-management system that consists of:

1. Base station
2. Centralized server or web-based application
3. Satellite controllers
4. Remote access device

**satellite controller:** Irrigation controller that communicates directly to a base station or centralized server.

**smart controller:** Irrigation controller that estimates or measures depletion of available plant soil moisture in order to operate an irrigation system, replenishing water as needed while minimizing excess water use.

**web-based application:** Encrypted managing software that is coded in a browser-supported language and is executable via a common Internet web browser, such as Internet Explorer, Firefox, and Safari.

### **20-2.07A(3) Submittals**

Submit a complete manufacturer's maintenance and operations manual for each type of installed controller as an informational submittal.

After the work is complete, submit 3 copies of the as-built shop drawings, including any wire modifications for each controller installed.

For each controller, laminate and place in an envelope 1 copy of:

1. As-built schematic wiring diagram, including wiring modifications
2. 11-by-17-inch as-built irrigation plan

The laminate must be clear, mat-finished plastic that is at least 10 mils thick. The envelope must be heavy-duty plastic.

Attach the envelope to the inside of the controller enclosure or cabinet door. If the door is not large enough to secure the envelope, submit the envelope and its contents.

### **20-2.07A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Provide training by a qualified person on the use and adjustment of the installed irrigation controllers at least 30 days before Contract acceptance.

Modifications to electrical components must be done by the manufacturer before shipment to the job site.

The installation date and expiration date of the manufacturer's guarantee for the controllers must be permanently marked on the inside face of the controller.

### **20-2.07B Materials**

#### **20-2.07B(1) General**

Conventional AC-powered irrigation controllers must operate on 120 V(ac), 60 Hz, and supply from 24 to 30 V(ac), 60 Hz for operating electrical remote control valves.

Concrete for the pad and foundation must be minor concrete except the cementitious material content of the concrete must be at least 463 lb/cu yd. Hand mixing of the concrete is allowed.

## **20-2.07B(2) Irrigation Controllers**

### **20-2.07B(2)(a) General**

The irrigation controllers must:

1. Be a smart controller from a single manufacturer.
2. Be fully automatic and capable of operating a complete 30-day or longer irrigation program.
3. Have a switch or button on the face of the irrigation control panel showing that the irrigation controller can be turned on or off and provide for automatic or manual operation. Manual operation must allow cycle start at the desired station and allow for the minimum activation of a single station or have the option to operate multiple stations in sequential or simultaneous operation modes.
4. Have nonvolatile memory.
5. Have a watering time display on the face of the control panel.
6. Have a panel and circuit board connected to the low voltage control and neutral conductors by means of a plug and receptacle connectors located within the cabinet enclosure.
7. Have a variable or incremental timing adjustment ranging from 1 to 360 minutes per station.
8. Be capable of operating at least 3 program schedules.
9. Be capable of having at least 4 start times per program schedule.
10. Have an output that can energize a pump start circuit or a remote control master valve.
11. Be protected by fuses and circuit breakers.
12. Display a program and station affected by a sensory alert without changing other watering schedules not affected by the alert.
13. Be capable of global manual and automatic seasonal adjustments to all valves in any given program.
14. Automatically change watering schedule based on evapotranspiration data provided by a local weather station or have an internal programmed default of historical evapotranspiration data for a given region.
15. Support a flow sensor, and a rain sensor or access to a weather station, and have automatic shut-off capability.
16. Be capable of communicating with the remote access device.

If the irrigation controller is installed in an enclosure cabinet, the cabinet must be stainless steel and must comply with section 20-2.07B(3).

Irrigation controllers not installed in enclosure cabinets must be weatherproof, constructed of fiberglass or metal and have a door lock with 2 keys provided.

A remote irrigation system must comply with the specifications for an irrigation controller and be capable of being accessible only through a secured and encrypted server that is password- and firewall-protected by the Department or be accessible through a firewall-secured remote server that is independent from any Department servers. The Department will set up and manage the network communication.

### **20-2.07B(2)(b) Battery Powered Irrigation Controllers**

Reserved

### **20-2.07B(2)(c) Solar Powered Irrigation Controllers**

Reserved

### **20-2.07B(2)(d) Two-wire Irrigation Controllers**

Reserved

### **20-2.07B(3) Irrigation Controller Enclosure Cabinets**

04-15-16

The irrigation controller enclosure cabinet must comply with section 86-1.02Q and:

10-30-15

1. Be minimum 14-gauge Type 304 stainless steel.
2. Include a mounting panel. Fabricate mounting panels using any of the following materials:
  - 2.1. 3/4-inch exterior AC grade veneer plywood. Paint panels with 1 application of an exterior, latex based, wood primer and 2 applications of an exterior, vinyl acrylic enamel, white in color. Paint panels on all sides and edges before installation of the panels in the cabinets and the equipment on the panels.

- 2.2. 3/16-inch-thick aluminum sheets.
- 2.3. 10-gauge cold-rolled steel sheets.
- 2.4. 0.157-inch stainless steel metal sheets.
- 3. Provide cross ventilation, roof ventilation, or a combination of both. Ventilation must not compromise the weather resistance properties of the cabinet and must be fabricated by the cabinet manufacturer.
- 4. Include protection against lightning damage.
- 5. Have an area inside the cabinet doors for storage of the as-built schematic wiring diagram and irrigation plans.
- 6. Have padlock clasp or latch and lock mechanism.

**20-2.07B(4) Rain Sensors**

A rain sensor unit must be a solid-state, automatic shut-off type, and compatible with the irrigation controller. The rain sensor unit must automatically interrupt the master remote control valves if approximately 1/8 inch of rain has fallen. The irrigation controller must automatically be enabled again when the accumulated rainfall evaporates from the rain sensor unit collection cup.

Rain sensor units must be one of the following:

- 1. Rated from 24 to 30 V(ac)
- 2. Wireless and FCC compliant

**20-2.07C Construction**

Finish the exposed top surface of concrete pad with a medium broom finish applied parallel to the long dimension.

04-15-16

Install electrical components for automatic irrigation systems under section 86-1.01D.

10-30-15

Install irrigation controllers under the manufacturer's instructions.

If 2 or more irrigation controllers operate the same remote master control valve, install an isolation relay under the controller manufacturer's instructions.

Where direct burial conductors are to be connected to the terminal strip, connect the conductors with the open-end-crimp-on wire terminals. Exposed wire must not extend beyond the crimp of the terminal and the wires must be parallel on the terminal strip.

Install rain sensor units for irrigation controllers on the irrigation controller enclosure cabinets. Provide protection against lightning damage.

**20-2.07D Payment**

Payment for 120-volt or higher electrical service is not included in the payment for any type of irrigation controller.

07-19-13

**20-2.08 IRRIGATION CONDUIT**

**20-2.08A General**

**20-2.08A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2.08 includes specifications for installing irrigation conduit under a roadway or other facility to accommodate electrical conduit for control and neutral conductors and irrigation supply lines.

Before performing work on irrigation systems, locate existing conduits shown to be incorporated into the new work.

Before removing or disturbing existing Type A pavement markers that show the location of the existing conduit, mark the location of the existing conduit on the pavement.

**20-2.08A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-2.08A(3) Submittals**

Reserved

**20-2.08A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Demonstrate the conduits are free of obstructions after placement of base and surfacing.

Before and after extending the irrigation supply line in a conduit, pressure test the supply line under section 20-2.01A(4)(b).

After conductors are installed in a conduit, test the conductors under section 20-2.05A(4).

Assign a technical representative to direct and control the directional bore activities. The representative must be present during directional bore activities. Unless otherwise authorized, perform directional bore activities in the presence of the Engineer.

**20-2.08B Materials**

**20-2.08B(1) General**

Reserved

**20-2.08B(2) ABS Composite Pipe Conduit**

ABS composite pipe and couplings must comply with ASTM D 2680. Couplings must be solvent cement type.

**20-2.08B(3) Corrugated High Density Polyethylene Pipe Conduit**

Corrugated high density polyethylene pipe must comply with ASTM F 405 and F 667 or be Type S and comply with AASHTO M252 and M294. Couplings and fittings must be as recommended by the pipe manufacturer.

**20-2.08B(4) Corrugated Steel Pipe Conduit**

Corrugated steel pipe conduit must comply with section 66. The nominal thickness of metal sheets for pipe must be 0.064 inch for corrugated steel pipe and 0.060 inch for corrugated aluminum pipe. Coupling bands and hardware must comply with section 66.

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**20-2.08B(5) PVC Pipe Conduit Sleeve**

PVC pipe conduit sleeves must be schedule 40 and comply with ASTM D 1785.

Fittings must be schedule 80.

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**20-2.08B(6) Welded Steel Pipe Conduit**

Welded steel pipe must comply with ASTM A 53. Pipe must be black and have either welded or threaded joints.

The minimum wall thickness for the various sizes of welded steel pipe must comply with the dimensions shown in the following table:

Pipe size, nominal (inch)	Minimum wall thickness (inch)
3	0.216
4	0.237
6	0.280
8	0.277
10	0.279
12	0.330

## **20-2.08C Construction**

### **20-2.08C(1) General**

When existing conduits are to be incorporated in new work, excavate exploratory holes for locating existing conduits at the locations indicated by existing markers or as directed. Excavate and backfill exploratory holes to a maximum size of 2-1/2 feet in width, 5 feet in depth, and 5 feet on each side of the marker or directed location parallel to the roadway. If the conduit is not found and if ordered, increase the size of the exploratory holes beyond the dimensions specified. The additional excavation and backfill is change order work.

If extending an existing conduit, remove conductors from the conduit.

Use a coupling band if the new conduit matches the existing conduit diameter, otherwise overlap the conduit at least 12 inches.

After extending existing conduits, install conductors that match the color and size of the existing conductors without splices. Splice conductors in adjacent pull boxes.

If installing a control and neutral conductor and electrical conduit through the irrigation conduit, install a no. 5 pull box at each end.

Remove debris found in the conduit before performing other work. Debris found more than 3 feet from the ends of the conduits is removed as change order work.

Extend conduit 2 feet beyond all paving unless otherwise shown.

Cap the ends of unused conduit.

Designate the location of each conduit by cementing a Type A pavement marker as shown. Type A pavement markers and adhesive must comply with section 85.

### **20-2.08C(2) Welded Steel Pipe Conduit**

#### **20-2.08C(2)(a) General**

Install welded steel pipe by directional boring or jack and drill.

Install top of conduits:

1. 18 to 30 inches below the finished surface in sidewalk areas
2. 40 to 52 inches below the finished grade in other paved areas

#### **20-2.08C(2)(b) Directional Boring**

Notify the Engineer 2 business days before starting directional bore activities.

The diameter of the boring tool for directional boring must be only as large as necessary to install the conduit.

Mineral slurry or wetting solution may be used to lubricate the boring tool and to stabilize the soil surrounding the boring path. The mineral slurry or wetting solution must be water based.

The directional bore equipment must have directional control of the boring tool and have an electronic boring tool location detection system. During operation, the directional bore equipment must be able to determine the location of the tool both horizontally and vertically.

#### **20-2.08C(2)(c) Jack and Drill**

Notify the Engineer 2 business days before starting jack and drill activities.

Jacking or drilling pits must be no closer than 2 feet from pavement edge whenever possible.

If authorized, small holes may be cut in the pavement to locate or remove obstructions.

Do not use excessive water that will soften subgrade or undermine pavement.

**20-2.08C(3) PVC Pipe Conduit Sleeve**

Where PVC pipe conduit sleeves 2 inches or less in outside diameter is installed under surfacing, you may install by directional boring under section 20-2.08C(2)(b).

For sleeves 2 inches or less in diameter, the top of the conduit must be a minimum of 18 inches below surfacing.

Extend sleeves 6 inches beyond surfacing. Cap ends of conduit until used.

**20-2.08D Payment**

Not Used

**20-2.09 IRRIGATION SUPPLY LINE****20-2.09A General****20-2.09A(1) Summary**

Section 20-2.09 includes specifications for installing irrigation supply line.

If the supply line location interferes with the excavation of plant holes, relocate the plant hole to clear the supply line. Do not install supply lines through plant holes unless shown.

Supply lines, control and neutral conductors and electrical conduits installed in common trenches must not be installed above each other.

**20-2.09A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-2.09A(3) Submittals**

Submit a certificate of compliance for polyethylene pipe and plastic pipe supply line.

**20-2.09A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Solvent cement must comply with the local Air Quality Management District requirements.

**20-2.09B Materials****20-2.09B(1) General**

Irrigation supply pipe must be metal or plastic as shown.

PCC for thrust blocks must be produced from commercial-quality aggregates. The concrete must contain at least 295 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard.

**20-2.09B(2) Copper Pipe Supply Line**

Copper pipe must be Type K rigid pipe and comply with ASTM B 88. Fittings must be wrought copper or cast bronze either soldered or threaded.

Solder must be 95 percent tin and 5 percent antimony.

**20-2.09B(3) Galvanized Steel Pipe Supply Line**

Galvanized steel pipe supply line and couplings must be standard weight and comply with ASTM A 53, except that the zinc coating must not be less than 90 percent of the specified amount. Except for couplings, fittings must be galvanized malleable iron, banded and threaded, and comply with ANSI B16.3, Class 150.

Joint compound must be nonhardening and noncorrosive. Do not use pipe thread sealant tape.

**20-2.09B(4) Drip Irrigation Tubing**

Drip irrigation tubing must be virgin polyethylene plastic and comply with ASTM D 2737.

The drip irrigation tubing must be distribution tubing with preinstalled in-line emitters.

If preinstalled in-line drip irrigation tubing is not shown, you may install emitters that match the distribution requirements shown. The emitters must be barbed or threaded-type outlet devices with dual silicone diaphragms and installed under the manufacturer's instructions.

The emitters must meet the flow rate and operating pressure range shown.

The wall thickness of polyethylene tubing must comply with the following requirements when tested under ASTM D 2122:

Pipe size, nominal (inch)	Minimum wall thickness (inch)	Maximum wall thickness (inch)
1/2	0.050	0.070
5/8	0.055	0.075
3/4	0.060	0.080

The polyethylene tubing fittings must be leak-free, compression type and have female sockets with an internal barb to provide a positive pipe-to-fitting connection that will not separate at the designed pressure.

### 20-2.09B(5) Plastic Pipe Supply Line

Plastic pipe supply line must be PVC pipe that is NSF approved.

Schedule 40 plastic pipe supply line must comply with ASTM D 1785.

Class 315 plastic pipe supply line must comply with ASTM D 2241.

PVC gasketed bell joints must comply with ASTM D 2672, ASTM D2241, ASTM D 3139, and ASTM F 477.

For solvent-cemented type joints, the primer and solvent cement must be made by the same manufacturer. The primer color must contrast with the color of the pipe and fittings.

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Solvent-cemented fittings for schedule 40 plastic pipe supply line must be injection molded PVC, schedule 40, and comply with ASTM D2466.

Solvent-cemented fittings for class 315 plastic pipe supply line must be injection molded PVC, schedule 80, and comply with ASTM D1784 and ASTM D2467.

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Fittings for supply line placed in irrigation conduit must be schedule 80.

Fittings for plastic pipe supply line larger than 4 inches must be ductile iron under section 20-2.14C(2)(b).

If UV-resistant plastic pipe supply line is required, the pipe must be homogeneous, uniform color and be manufactured of:

1. At least 80 percent vinyl chloride resin with UV stabilizers
2. Non-PVC resin modifiers and coloring ingredients
3. Coloring ingredients with UV stabilizers

### 20-2.09C Construction

#### 20-2.09C(1) General

Cut pipe straight and true. After cutting, ream out the ends to the full inside diameter of the pipe.

05-30-14

Prevent foreign material from entering the irrigation system during installation. Immediately before assembling, clean all pipes, valves, and fittings. Flush lines before attaching sprinklers, emitters, and other terminal fittings. Reuse water from waterline flushing for landscape irrigation if practicable.

Pipe supply lines installed between the water meter and backflow preventer assembly must be installed not less than 18 inches below finished grade measured to the top of the pipe.

Where a connection is made to existing supply lines, bell and gasketed fittings or compression fittings may be used.

Install a thrust block at each change in direction on the main supply line, terminus run, and at other locations shown.

Where supply lines cross paved ditches more than 3 feet deep at their flow line, install galvanized steel pipe for the entire span of the ditch.

Secure UV resistant plastic pipe supply line on grade as shown.

#### **20-2.09C(2) Galvanized Steel Pipe Supply Line**

Coat male pipe threads on galvanized steel pipe according to the manufacturer's instructions.

#### **20-2.09C(3) Drip Irrigation Tubing**

Install drip irrigation tubing on grade and under manufacturer's instructions.

Install a flush valve and an air-relief valve if recommended by the drip valve assembly manufacturer.

#### **20-2.09C(4) Plastic Pipe Supply Line**

For PVC pipe 1-1/2 inches in diameter or smaller, cut the pipe with PVC cutters.

For solvent-cemented type joints, apply primer and solvent-cement separately under the manufacturer's instructions.

Wrap the male portion of each threaded plastic pipe fitting with at least 2 layers of pipe thread sealant tape.

Install plastic pipe supply line mains with solvent-cemented type joints not less than 18 inches below finished grade measured to the top of the pipe.

Install plastic pipe supply line laterals with solvent-cemented type joints not less than 12 inches below finished grade measured to the top of the pipe.

Snake plastic pipe installed by trenching and backfilling methods.

#### **20-2.09D Payment**

Supply line pipe and drip irrigation tubing are measured along the slope.

### **20-2.10 SPRINKLER ASSEMBLIES**

#### **20-2.10A General**

Section 20-2.10 includes specifications for installing sprinkler assemblies.

#### **20-2.10B Materials**

##### **20-2.10B(1) General**

Swing joints must match the inlet connection size of the riser.

Where shown, a sprinkler assembly must include a check valve.

Threaded nipples for swing joints and risers must be schedule 80, PVC 1120 or PVC 1220 pipe, and comply with ASTM D 1785. Risers for sprinkler assemblies must be UV resistant.

Fittings for sprinkler assemblies must be injection-molded PVC, schedule 40, and comply with ASTM D 2466.

Flexible hose for sprinkler assemblies must be leak-free, non-rigid, and comply with ASTM D 2287, cell Type 6564500. The hose must comply with ASTM D 2122 and have the thickness shown in the following table:

Hose diameter, nominal (inch)	Minimum wall thickness (inch)
1/2	0.127
3/4	0.154
1	0.179

Solvent cement and fittings for flexible hose must comply with section 20-2.09B(5).

**20-2.10B(2) Pop-Up Sprinkler Assemblies**

Each pop-up sprinkler assembly must include a body, nozzle, swing joint, pressure reducing device, fittings, and sprinkler protector where shown.

**20-2.10B(3) Riser Sprinkler Assemblies**

Each riser sprinkler assembly must include a body, flexible hose, threaded nipple, nozzle, swing joint (except for a Type V riser), pressure reducing device, fittings, and riser support where shown.

**20-2.10B(4) Tree Well Sprinkler Assemblies**

Each tree well sprinkler assembly must include a threaded nipple, nozzle, swing joint, fittings, perforated drainpipe, and drain grate.

The perforated drainpipe must be commercial-grade, rigid PVC pipe with holes spaced not more than 6 inches on center on 1 side of the pipe.

The drain grate must be a commercially-available, 1-piece, injection-molded grate manufactured from structural foam polyolefins with UV light inhibitors. Drain grate must be black.

Gravel for filling the drainpipe must be graded such that 100 percent passes the 3/4-inch sieve and 100 percent is retained on the 1/2-inch sieve. The gravel must be clean, washed, dry, and free from clay or organic material.

**20-2.10C Construction**

Where shown, install a flow shut-off device under the manufacturer's instructions, unless you use equipment with a preinstalled flow shut-off device.

Where shown, install a pressure reducing device under the manufacturer's instructions, unless you use a sprinkler assembly with a preinstalled pressure reducing device.

Install pop-up and riser sprinkler assembly:

1. From 6-1/2 to 8 feet from curbs, dikes, and sidewalks
2. At least 10 feet from paved shoulders
3. At least 3 feet from fences and walls

If sprinkler assembly cannot be installed within these limits, the location will be determined by the Engineer.

Set sprinkler assembly riser on slopes perpendicular to the plane of the slope.

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**20-2.10D Payment**

Not Used

**20-2.11 VALVES**

**20-2.11A General**

Section 20-2.11 includes specifications for installing valves.

**20-2.11B Materials**

**20-2.11B(1) General**

Not Used

10-30-15

**20-2.11B(2) Ball Valves**

Ball valve must be a two-piece brass or bronze body and comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

Property	Requirements
Nonshock working pressure, min	400 psi
Seats	PTFE
O-ring seals	PTFE

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**20-2.11B(3) Check Valves**

Each check valve must be one of the following:

1. Schedule 80 PVC with a factory setting to withstand a minimum 7-foot head on risers
2. Class 200 PVC if used on a nonpressurized plastic irrigation supply line
3. Internal to the sprinkler body with a factory setting to withstand a minimum 7-foot head

07-15-16

**20-2.11B(4) Drip Valve Assemblies**

Each drip valve assembly must include:

1. Remote control valve
2. Wye filter with:
  - 2.1. Filter housing that:
    - 2.1.1. Can withstand a working pressure of 150 psi
    - 2.1.2. Is manufactured of reinforced polypropylene plastic
  - 2.2. Reusable stainless steel filter cartridge with a 200 mesh size filtration
3. Ball valve under 20-2.11B(2)
4. Schedule 80 PVC pipes and fittings
5. Pressure regulator

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**20-2.11B(5) Garden Valve Assemblies**

Each garden valve assembly must have:

1. Garden valve
2. Location marker

**20-2.11B(6) Gate Valves**

Gate valves must be:

1. Flanged or threaded type
2. Iron or bronze body
3. Bronze trimmed with one of the following:
  - 3.1. Internally threading rising stem
  - 3.2. Nonrising stem
4. Able to withstand a working pressure of 150 psi
5. Same size as the pipeline that the valves serves unless otherwise shown

Gate valves smaller than 3 inches must have a cross handle.

Gate valves 3 inches or larger must be flanged type with a square nut. Furnish 3 long shank keys before Contract acceptance.

Gate valves attached to the outlets of a wye strainer must have seating rings on the discharge side of the gate valves must be PTFE. Valve wedges must be driven obliquely by cam action into the seating rings.

### **20-2.11B(7) Pressure Regulating Valves**

Pressure regulating valve must be:

1. Flanged or threaded type
2. Brass, bronze, cast iron, or plastic body
3. Spring diaphragm type
4. Pilot controlled

Pressure regulating valve must have no internal filter screens.

### **20-2.11B(8) Pressure Relief Valves**

Pressure relief valve must have a brass or bronze body, stainless steel springs, bronze nickel chrome seats, composition seat discs, female bottom inlets, and female side outlets.

### **20-2.11B(9) Quick Coupling Valves**

Quick coupling valve must be 3/4 inch double slotted with a self-closing cap, 3/4-inch brass key and 3/4-inch brass hose swivel unless otherwise shown. Except for the cap, quick coupling valve must be brass or bronze construction. Furnish 3 loose quick coupling brass keys and brass hose swivels before Contract acceptance.

### **20-2.11B(10) Remote Control Valves**

#### **20-2.11B(10)(a) General**

Each remote control valve must:

1. Be normally closed type.
2. Be glass filled nylon, brass, or bronze.
3. Be completely serviceable from the top without removing the valve body from the system.
4. Be equipped with a device that regulates and adjusts the flow of water and be provided with a manual shut-off. The manual shut-off for valves larger than 3/4 inch must be operated by a cross handle.
5. Have solenoids compatible with the irrigation controller.
6. Have a manual bleed device.
7. Be capable of withstanding a pressure of 200 psi
8. Have replaceable compression discs or diaphragms.
9. Have threaded fittings for inlets and outlets.
10. Have DC latching solenoids when used with solar or battery controllers. Solenoids must operate on 3.5 V.

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11. Be bottom, angled, or straight inlet configuration.

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#### **20-2.11B(10)(b) Remote Control Valves with Flow Sensor**

Reserved

#### **20-2.11B(10)(c) Remote Control Valves with Pressure Regulator**

Each remote control valve with pressure regulator must be factory assembled as 1 unit.

### **20-2.11B(11) Wye Strainer Assemblies**

Each wye strainer assembly must include:

1. Wye strainer
2. Garden valve

### **20-2.11C Construction**

#### **20-2.11C(1) General**

10-30-15

All valves must be installed in a valve box with a cover except:

1. Check valves
2. Garden valves

3. Pressure regulating valves installed on backflow preventers

07-19-13

Install control valves:

1. 6-1/2 to 8 feet from curbs, dikes, and sidewalks
2. 10 feet from paved shoulders
3. 3 feet from fences, walls, or both

If a control valve cannot be installed within these limits, the location will be determined by the Engineer.

**20-2.11C(2) Check Valves**

07-15-16

Install check valves as necessary to prevent low-head drainage.

**20-2.11C(3) Garden Valve Assemblies**

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Install a location marker 8 to 10 inches from the back of each garden valve.

**20-2.11C(4) Pressure Regulating Valves**

Install pressure regulating valves with threaded connections and a union on the inlet side of the valves.

**20-2.11C(5) Wye Strainer Assemblies**

Unless shown, install wye strainer assembly on the upstream side of the remote control valves.

Install garden valve so that when the system is flushed, the discharge sprays out of the valve box.

**20-2.11D Payment**

Not Used

05-30-14

**20-2.12–20-2.13 RESERVED**

07-19-13

**20-2.14 SUPPLY LINE ON STRUCTURES**

**20-2.14A General**

**20-2.14A(1) General**

**20-2.14A(1)(a) Summary**

Section 20-14 includes specifications for installing water supply lines through bridges and on the exterior of concrete structures.

**20-2.14A(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-2.14A(1)(c) Submittals**

Submit a work plan for temporary casing support at the abutments as an informational submittal.

**20-2.14A(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance**

**20-2.14A(1)(d)(i) General**

Before installing seismic expansion assemblies or expansion assemblies, the Engineer must authorize the extension setting.

**20-2.14A(1)(d)(ii) Regulatory Requirements**

Piping materials must bear the label, stamp, or other markings of the specified standards.

**20-2.14A(1)(d)(iii) Site Tests**

Test water supply lines before:

1. Backfilling
2. Beginning work on box girder cell decks

3. Otherwise covering the water supply lines

Furnish pipe anchorages to resist thrust forces occurring during testing.

Test the water supply lines as 1 unit. The limits of the unit must be 5 feet beyond the casing at each end of the bridge.

Cap each end of the water supply lines before testing. Caps must be rated for the test pressure.

Test water supply lines under section 20-2.01A(4)(b), except that the testing period must be 4 hours with no pressure drop.

For water supply lines 4 inches and larger testing must meet the following additional requirements:

1. Testing pressure must be at least 120 psi
2. Air relief valve must not be subjected to water pressure due to testing

If water supply lines fail testing, retest the lines after repair.

**20-2.14A(2) Materials**

**20-2.14A(2)(a) General**

Protect stored piping from moisture and dirt. Elevate piping above grade. Support piping to prevent sagging and bending.

Protect flanges, fittings, and assemblies from moisture and dirt.

**20-2.14A(2)(b) Air Release Valve Assemblies**

Air release valve assemblies include an air release valve, ball valve, tank vent, nipples, and pipe saddle. Assemblies must comply with the following:

1. Air release valves must have a cast iron body with stainless steel trim and float, 1-inch NPT inlet, 1/2-inch NPT outlet, and 3/16-inch orifice.
2. Ball valves must have a 2-piece bronze body with chrome plated or brass ball, 1-inch full-size port, and be rated for at least 400 psi.
3. Tank vents must have a 1/2-inch NPT inlet and downward-facing double openings with screened covers.
4. Nipples must be schedule 40 galvanized steel pipe.
5. Pipe saddle must be rated for at least 150 psi and compatible with water supply line. Pipe saddle must be (1) single strap pipe saddle for water supply lines smaller than 4 inches or (2) double strap pipe saddle for water supply lines 4 inches and larger. You may use a tee fitting for galvanized steel water supply lines.

**20-2.14A(2)(c) Casings**

Casings must be welded steel pipe casing complying with section 70-7.

**20-2.14A(2)(d) Pipe Wrap Tape**

Pipe wrap tape must be pressure sensitive tape made from PVC or polyethylene. Pipe wrap tape must be at least 50 mils thick and not wider than 2 inches.

**20-2.14A(2)(e) Pipe Hangers**

Pipe hangers must comply with section 70-7.02C.

The pipe hanger must be rated for the water supply line. If casings are shown, include the casings weight.

**20-2.14A(2)(f) Epoxy Adhesives**

Epoxy used for anchoring concrete pipe supports must comply with section 70-7.02D.

**20-2.14A(2)(g) Concrete Pipe Supports**

Concrete pipe supports must comply with section 70-7.02D.

**20-2.14A(2)(h) Pipe Clamps and Anchors**

Metal clamps must be commercial quality steel complying with section 75-1.02. Anchors must comply with the specifications for concrete anchorage devices in section 75-1.03C.

**20-2.14A(2)(i) Pull Boxes**

Pull boxes and covers must comply with section 20-2.01B(5).

**20.2.14A(3) Construction****20-2.14A(3)(a) General**

Support water supply lines as described.

Where water supply lines penetrate bridge superstructure concrete, either form or install pipe sleeves at least 2 pipe sizes larger than the pipe.

**20-2.14A(3)(b) Preparation**

Clean the interior of the pipe before installation. Cap or plug openings as pipe is installed to prevent the entrance of foreign material. Leave caps or plugs in place until the next pipe section is installed.

**20-2.14A(3)(c) Installation****20-2.14A(3)(c)(i) General**

Reserved

**20-2.14A(3)(c)(ii) Casings**

Install casings under section 70-7.03.

Seal casing end with 8 inches of polyurethane foam at dirt stop or pipe end seal.

**20-2.14A(3)(c)(iii) Wrapping Water Supply Line**

Wrap damaged supply line coatings with pipe wrap tape. Wrap field joints and fittings that are in contact with the earth.

Wrapping must comply with the following:

1. Clean and prime area as recommended by the tape manufacturer.
2. Tightly wrap tape with 1/2 uniform overlap, free from wrinkles and voids, to provide not less than a 100 mil thickness.
3. The tape must conform to joint or fitting contours.
4. Extend tape at least 6 inches over adjacent pipe.

**20-2.14A(3)(c)(iv) Pipe Clamps and Anchors**

Install water supply lines on the exterior surfaces of bridges or other concrete structures with metal clamps and anchors.

Drilling of holes for anchors must comply with the following:

1. Drill holes to manufacturers recommended depth.
2. Drilling tools must be authorized.
3. Do not drill holes closer than 6 inches to the edge of a concrete structure.
4. Relocate holes if reinforcing steel is encountered. Fill abandoned holes with mortar. Mortar must comply with section 51-1.02F.

Where water supply lines are mounted vertically for more than 2 feet, install clamps and anchors within 6 inches of the elbows.

Where water supply lines are mounted vertically for more than 10 feet, install additional clamps and anchors at 10 foot centers unless otherwise shown.

**20-2.14A(3)(d) Sequences of Operation**

If the bridge superstructure is to be prestressed do not place mortar around casings in abutments and hinges until bridge superstructure prestressing has been completed.

**20-2.14A(4) Payment**

Supply line on structures is measured from end to end, along the centerline.

The Department does not pay for failed tests.

**20-2.14B Supply Line on Structures, Less than 4 Inches****20-2.14B(1) General****20-2.14B(1)(a) Summary**

Section 20-2.14B includes specifications for installing water supply lines smaller than 4 inches.

**20-2.14B(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-2.14B(1)(c) Submittals**

Product data for materials includes catalog cuts, performance data, and installation instructions.

Submit product data for:

1. Water supply line
2. Expansion assemblies
3. Casing insulators
4. Pipe end seals
5. Pipe anchorages
6. Air release valve assemblies
7. Casings
8. Pipe hangers
9. Epoxy adhesives
10. Concrete pipe supports

**20-2.14B(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

**20-2.14B(2) Materials****20-2.14B(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**20-2.14B(2)(b) Water Supply Line**

Water supply lines must comply with section 20-2.09.

**20-2.14B(2)(c) Expansion Assemblies**

Expansion assemblies must consist of a hose with ends, insulated flange connections, and elbows. Expansion assemblies must have the same nominal inside diameter as the water supply line. Working pressure must be at least 150 psi.

Hose must be medium or heavy weight, crush and kink resistant, rated for at least 150 psi. Cover must be flexible, oil resistant rubber or synthetic, reinforced with at least 2-ply synthetic yarn or steel wire. The inner tube must meet FDA and USDA Standards for potable water. Hose ends must be stainless steel flanged connections with stainless steel crimped bands or swaged end connectors. Do not use barbed ends with band clamps.

Elbows must be 45 degree, standard weight galvanized steel fittings.

**20-2.14B(2)(d) Casing Insulators**

Casing insulators must be:

1. 2-piece, high-density, injection-molded polyethylene, nonconductive inner liner, with cadmium-plated nuts and bolts.
2. Factory constructed to ensure the water supply line is centered in the casing. Insulators must not allow any contact between pipe and casing and have at least 2 runners seated on the bottom of the casing.

3. Sized for the casing and water supply line shown.

**20-2.14B(2)(e) Pipe Anchorages**

Pipe anchorages must consist of an I-beam, U-bolts, anchors, and double nuts.

Use concrete anchorage devices for anchors on existing bridges. Use L-anchor bolts for anchors on new bridges.

Fabricate the I-beam from 1/2-inch steel plate. Steel plate, U-bolts, L-anchors, and nuts must comply with section 75-1.02. Concrete anchorage devices must comply with section 75-1.03C.

**20-2.14B(2)(f) Pipe End Seals**

Pipe end seals must consist of a pipe end seal, stainless steel bands, and polyurethane foam.

Pipe end seal must be factory constructed from seamless neoprene and sized for the casing and water supply line shown. Neoprene must be at least 1/8 inch thick. Stainless steel bands must be crimped.

Polyurethane foam must be expanding foam spray that is water resistant and moisture cured.

**20-2.14B(3) Construction**

Locate pipe anchorage halfway between expansion assemblies.

Pipe end seal must be pulled onto the casing during pipe installation. Do not use wrap-around type end seals.

**20-2.14B(4) Payment**

Supply line on structures is paid for as galvanized steel pipe (supply line on bridge).

**20-2.14C Supply Line on Structures, 4 Inches and Larger**

**20-2.14C(1) General**

**20-2.14C(1)(a) Summary**

Section 20-2.14C includes specifications for installing water supply lines 4 inches and larger.

**20-2.14C(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-2.14C(1)(c) Submittals**

Product data for materials includes catalog cuts, performance data, and installation instructions.

Submit product data for:

1. Water supply line
2. Expansion assemblies
3. Flange insulating gaskets
4. Casing insulators
5. Seismic expansion assemblies
6. Lateral restraint assemblies
7. Air release valve assemblies
8. Casings
9. Pipe hangers
10. Epoxy adhesives
11. Concrete pipe supports

Submit the maximum range and preset dimension for each expansion assembly or seismic expansion assembly as an informational submittal.

Submit at least 5 sets of product data to OSD, Documents Unit. Each set must be bound together and include an index stating equipment names, manufacturers, and model numbers. Two sets will be returned. Notify the Engineer of the submittal. Include in the notification the date and contents of the submittal.

#### **20-2.14C(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

#### **20-2.14C(2) Materials**

##### **20-2.14C(2)(a) General**

Reserved

##### **20-2.14C(2)(b) Water Supply Line**

Water supply lines must consist of ductile iron pipe and fittings. Pipe must comply with ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51, Class 350. Fittings must comply with ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10, rated for a working pressure of 350 psi.

Ductile iron pipe connections to expansion assemblies must be a flanged joint complying with ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15. Flange gaskets must be rated for a working pressure of 350 psi. Fasteners must comply with section 75-1.02, except that stainless steel fasteners must not be used.

All other ductile iron pipe and fitting joints must be push-on, restrained type complying with ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11. Push-on, restrained type joints may use proprietary dimensions and proprietary restrained joint locking systems.

Ductile iron pipe and fittings must have an asphaltic coating complying with ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51, and a cement mortar lining complying with ANSI/AWWA C104/A21.4.

##### **20-2.14C(2)(c) Expansion Assemblies**

Expansion assemblies must be a sleeve type expansion joint. The expansion assembly must have:

1. Ductile iron body complying with ANSI/AWWA C153/A21.53
2. Flanged ends complying with ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10
3. Fusion bonded epoxy internal lining complying with ANSI/AWWA C213 at least 15 mils thick
4. Internal expansion sleeve limiting stop collars and be pressure balanced
5. Working pressure of at least 350 psi for sizes 24 inches and smaller and 250 psi for sizes larger than 24 inches
6. NSF 61 certification

The expansion assembly must be factory set at 1/2 the extension capacity.

##### **20-2.14C(2)(d) Flange Insulating Gaskets**

Flange insulating gaskets must consist of a dielectric flange gasket, insulating washers and sleeves, and commercial quality steel bolts and nuts. Dielectric flange gasket must have a dielectric strength of at least 500 vpm.

##### **20-2.14C(2)(e) Casing Insulators**

Casing insulators must be:

1. 2-piece, 8-inch, 14-gauge epoxy-coated or galvanized steel band, four 2-inch-wide glass-reinforced polyester or polyethylene runners, with cadmium-plated nuts and bolts.
2. Coated with at least 15-mils heat-fused PVC to provide a nonconductive inner liner.
3. Factory constructed to ensure the water supply line is centered in the casing. Insulators must not allow any pipe to casing contact and have at least 2 runners seated on the bottom of the casing.
4. Sized for the casing and water supply line shown.

##### **20-2.14C(2)(f) Dirt Stops**

Dirt stops must consist of a redwood cover with polyurethane foam.

Use construction heart grade redwood complying with 57-2.01B(2). Construct cover to fit snugly around the water supply line. The cover must be 2 inches taller and 2 inches wider than the casing.

Polyurethane foam must be expanding foam spray that is water resistant and moisture cured.

##### **20-2.14C(2)(g) Seismic Expansion Assemblies**

Seismic expansion assemblies must be a sleeve type expansion joint with integral ball joints at each end.

Seismic expansion assemblies must have:

1. Ability to withstand at least 15 degree angular deflection at each end and maximum movement in all 3 planes at the same time
2. Ductile iron body complying with ANSI/AWWA C153/A21.53
3. Flanged ends complying with ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10
4. Fusion bonded epoxy internal lining complying with ANSI/AWWA C213 at least 15 mils thick
5. Internal expansion sleeve limiting stop collars and pressure balanced
6. Ball joints contained in flanged retainers with seal gaskets
7. Working pressure of at least 350 psi for sizes 24 inches and smaller and 250 psi for sizes larger than 24 inches
8. NSF 61 certification

The seismic expansion assembly must be factory set at 1/2 the extension capacity.

#### **20-2.14C(2)(h) Lateral Restraint Assemblies**

Lateral restraint assemblies must be (1) constructed from commercial quality steel components complying with section 75-1.02, (2) adjustable, and (3) able to resist a horizontal force of 10 percent of the contributory dead load.

#### **20-2.14C(3) Construction**

Each ductile iron pipe must be connected and fully extended (pulled out) after joint assembly before the next pipe section is added.

Install flange insulating gaskets on the outside flange of seismic expansion assemblies and expansion assemblies.

#### **20-2.14C(4) Payment**

Supply line on structures is paid for as supply line (bridge).

#### **20-2.15 TEMPORARY IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

Reserved

#### **20-2.16–20-2.19 RESERVED**

### **20-3 PLANTING**

#### **20-3.01 GENERAL**

##### **20-3.01A General**

##### **20-3.01A(1) Summary**

Section 20-3 includes specifications for performing planting work in new and existing landscapes.

##### **20-3.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **20-3.01A(3) Submittals**

##### **20-3.01A(3)(a) General**

Submit nursery invoices showing sizes, quantities, and botanical names of plants, including genus, species, and variety. Include lot numbers for plants grown from the same seed lot or cutting source.

10-30-15

If a root stimulant is required, submit a copy of the root stimulant manufacturer's product sheet and instructions for the application of the root stimulant.

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If cuttings are to be taken from outside the right-of-way, submit proof of permits and payment of associated fees. Notify the Engineer of the location at least 15 days before taking cuttings.

##### **20-3.01A(3)(b) Vendor Statements**

At least 60 days before planting the plants, submit a statement from the vendor that the order for the plants required, including sample plants used for inspection, has been received and accepted by the

vendor. The statement from the vendor must include the plant names, sizes, and quantities and the anticipated delivery date.

**20-3.01A(3)(c) Certificates of Compliance**

Submit a certificate of compliance for:

1. Sod
2. Soil amendment

**20-3.01A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Plants must comply with federal and state laws requiring inspection for diseases and infestations. Inspection certificates required by law must accompany each shipment of plants.

10-30-15  
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The Engineer inspects the roots of container-grown sample plants by removing earth from the rootball of not less than 2 plants, nor more than 2 percent of the total number of plants of each species or variety. If container-grown plants are purchased from several sources, the Engineer inspects the roots of not less than 2 of each sample plant species or variety from each source. The rootball of container grown plants must not show evidence of being underdeveloped, deformed, or having been restricted.

If the Engineer finds noncompliant plants, the entire lot represented by the noncompliant sample plants will be rejected.

Cuttings with mature or brown stems and cuttings that have been trimmed will be rejected.

**20-3.01B Materials**

**20-3.01B(1) General**

Notify the Engineer at least 10 days before the plants are shipped to the job site.

**20-3.01B(2) Plants**

**20-3.01B(2)(a) General**

Plants must be the variety and size shown and true to the type or name shown. Plants must be individually tagged or tagged in groups identifying the plants by species or variety. Tagging is not required for cuttings.

Plants must be healthy, well-formed, not root-bound, free from insect pests and disease, and grown in nurseries inspected by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

The plants must comply with the size and type shown in the following table:

Plant group designation	Description	Container size (cu in)
A	No. 1 container	152–251
B	No. 5 container	785–1242
C	Balled and burlapped	--
E	Bulb	--
F	In flats	--
H	Cutting	--
I	Pot	--
K	24-inch box	5775–6861
M	Liner <sup>a</sup>	--
O	Acorn	--
P	Plugs <sup>a, b</sup>	--
S	Seedling <sup>c</sup>	--
U	No. 15 container	2768–3696

<sup>a</sup>Do not use containers made of biodegradable material.

<sup>b</sup>Grown in individual container cells.

<sup>c</sup>Bare root.

Trucks used for transporting plants must be equipped with covers to protect plants from windburn.

Handle and pack plants in an authorized way for the species or variety.

### **20-3.01B(2)(b) Cuttings**

#### **20-3.01B(2)(b)(i) General**

Take cuttings at random from healthy, vigorous plants. Make cuts with sharp, clean tools. Do not take more than 25 percent of an individual plant and not more than 50 percent of the plants in an area.

Keep cuttings covered and wet until planted. Do not allow cuttings to dry or wither.

Plant cuttings no more than 2 days after being cut.

#### **20-3.01B(2)(b)(ii) *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* Cuttings**

You may take cuttings for new *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* groundcover from the existing highway planting areas, but these areas may not provide enough material to complete the work. Contact the local District's encroachment permit office to obtain a permit to harvest cuttings, identify acceptable cutting harvest areas, and to determine acceptable quantities to take.

Take tip cuttings from healthy, vigorous *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* plants that are free of pests and disease.

*Carpobrotus* cuttings must be 10 inches or more in length and not have roots.

*Delosperma* cuttings must be 6 inches or more in length and not have roots.

#### **20-3.01B(2)(b)(iii) Willow Cuttings**

Take willow cuttings from areas shown or designated by the Engineer.

Willow cuttings must be:

1. Reasonably straight
2. 20 to 24 inches in length
3. 3/4 to 1-1/2 inch in diameter at the base of the cutting

Cut the top of each willow cutting square above a leaf bud. Cut the base below a leaf bud at approximately a 45 degree angle. Trim off leaves and branches flush with the stem of the cutting.

#### **20-3.01B(2)(b)(iv) Cottonwood Cuttings**

Cottonwood cuttings must comply with the requirements for willow cuttings in section 20-3.01B(2)(b)(iii).

#### **20-3.01B(2)(b)(v)–20-3.01B(2)(b)(viii) Reserved**

#### **20-3.01B(2)(c) Sod**

Sod must:

1. Be grown to comply with the Food & Agri Code
2. Be free from weeds and undesirable types of grasses and clovers
3. Be field-grown on soil containing less than 50 percent silt and clay
3. Have less than 1/2-inch-thick thatch
4. Not be less than 8 months or more than 16 months old
5. Be machine-cut to a uniform soil thickness of 5/8 ± 1/4 inch, not including top growth and thatch

Protect sod with tarps or other protective covers during delivery. Do not allow sod to dry out during delivery or before placement.

#### **20-3.01B(3) Soil Amendment**

Soil amendment must comply with the requirements in the Food & Agri Code. Soil amendment must be one or a combination of the following:

1. Sphagnum peat moss
2. Nitrolized fir bark
3. Vermiculite

4. Perlite

**20-3.01B(4) Fertilizers**

**20-3.01B(4)(a) General**

Deliver fertilizer in labeled containers showing weight, chemical analysis, and manufacturer's name.

Fertilizer must comply with the requirements of the Food & Agri Code.

**20-3.01B(4)(b) Slow-release Fertilizers**

Slow-release fertilizer must be a pelleted or granular form with a nutrient release over an 8 to 12 month period and must comply with the chemical analysis ranges shown in the following table:

Ingredient	Content (percent)
Nitrogen (N)	16–21
Phosphoric acid (P)	6–8
Water soluble potash (K)	4–10

**20-3.01B(4)(c) Packet Fertilizers**

Packet fertilizer must be a biodegradable packet with a nutrient release over a 12 month period. Each packet must have a weight of 10 ± 1 grams and must comply with the chemical analysis shown in the following table:

Ingredient	Content (percent)
Nitrogen(N)	20
Phosphoric acid (P)	10
Water soluble potash (K)	5

**20-3.01B(4)(d) Organic Fertilizers**

Organic fertilizer must be pelleted or granular with a cumulative nitrogen release rate of no more than 70 percent for the first 70 days after incubation at 86 degrees F with 100 percent at 350 days or more.

Organic fertilizer must comply with the chemical analysis shown in the following table:

Ingredient	Content (percent)
Nitrogen (N)	5–7
Phosphoric acid (P)	1–5
Water soluble potash (K)	1–10

**20-3.01B(5) Root Stimulants**

Root stimulant must be a commercial quality product.

**20-3.01B(6) Plaster Sand**

Backfill material for the palm tree planting holes must be 100 percent commercial quality washed plaster sand. 10-30-15

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**20-3.01B(7) Root Barrier**

Root barrier must be an injection molded or extruded modular panel made of high-density polypropylene or polyethylene plastic.

Each panel must:

1. Be at least 1/16-inch thick
2. Have at least 4 molded root-deflecting vertical ribs 0.5- to 0.8-inch wide, 6 to 8 inches apart

3. Have a locking strip or an integral male-female sliding lock designed to resist slippage between panels
4. Be at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet in depth

#### **20-3.01B(8) Root Protectors**

Each root protector must be:

1. Fabricated from 1-inch, hexagonal pattern, 20-gauge mesh wire
2. Closed bottom design with a height and diameter that provides a minimum of 6 inches of clearance between the root ball and the sides and bottom of the wire cylinder

Wire edges at the top of the cylinder must be the uncut manufactured finished edge free of sharp points.

#### **20-3.01B(9) Foliage Protectors**

Each foliage protector must be:

1. Fabricated from 1-inch, hexagonal pattern, 20-gauge mesh wire
2. Approximately 4 feet high and 2 feet in diameter

Wire edges at the top of the cylinder must be the uncut manufactured finished edge free of sharp points. Other wire edges that are cut must be free of sharp points.

Support stakes must be one of the following:

1. 3/4-inch reinforcing steel bar a minimum of 5 feet long with an orange or red plastic safety cap that fits snugly onto the top of the reinforcing steel bar
2. 2 inch nominal diameter or 2 by 2 inch nominal size wood stakes a minimum of 5 feet long. Wood stakes must be straight

The jute mesh cover must comply with section 21-1.02O(2). Twine required to hold the jute mesh cover in place must be 1/8-inch diameter manila hemp twine.

#### **20-3.01B(10) Wood Plant Stakes**

07-15-16

Each plant stake for vines must be nominal 1 by 1 inch and 18 inches long.

Each plant stake for trees must be nominal 2 by 2 inches or nominal 2 inches in diameter and long enough to keep the tree in an upright position.

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#### **20-3.01B(11) Plant Ties**

07-15-16

Each plant tie for vines must be extruded vinyl-based tape, 1 inch wide and at least 8 mils thick.

Each plant tie for trees must be a (1) minimum 3/4-inch-wide, UV-resistant, flexible vinyl tie complying with ASTM D 412 for tensile and elongation strength, or (2) lock-stitch, woven polypropylene with a minimum 900 lb tensile strength.

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#### **20-3.01C Construction**

##### **20-3.01C(1) General**

Apply a root stimulant under the manufacturer's instructions to the plants specified in the special provisions.

Before transporting the plants to the planting area, thoroughly wet the root ball.

##### **20-3.01C(2) Pruning**

Prune plants under the latest edition of ANSI A300 part 1, *Pruning*, published by the Tree Care Industry Association.

Do not use tree seal compounds to cover pruning cuts.

### **20-3.01C(3) Watering**

Water existing plants to be maintained, transplanted trees, and new plants as needed to keep the plants in a healthy growing condition.

### **20-3.01C(4) Replacement Plants**

Plants that show signs of failure to grow at any time or are so injured or damaged as to render them unsuitable for the purpose intended, must be removed, replaced, and replanted. Replace unsuitable plants within 2 weeks after the Engineer marks or indicates that the plants must be replaced.

Replacement planting must comply with the original planting requirements, spacing, and size provisions described for the plants being replaced.

Replacement planting for transplanted trees must comply with the work plan and be planted in the same planting hole.

Replacement ground cover plants must be the same species specified for the ground cover being replaced. Other replacement plants must be the same species as the plants being replaced.

Place orders for replacement plants with the vendor at the appropriate time so that the replacement plants are not in a root-bound condition.

The Department does not pay for replacement plants or the planting of replacement plants.

### **20-3.01C(5) Maintain Plants**

Maintain plants from the time of planting until Contract acceptance if no plant establishment period is specified or until the start of the plant establishment period.

### **20-3.01D Payment**

Reserved

## **20-3.02 EXISTING PLANTING**

### **20-3.02A General**

#### **20-3.02A(1) Summary**

Section 20-3.02 includes specifications for pruning existing plants, transplanting trees, and maintaining existing planted areas.

Transplant palm trees between March 15 and October 15.

#### **20-3.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

#### **20-3.02A(3) Submittals**

Submit a work plan for:

1. Transplanting trees. The work plan must include methods for lifting, transporting, storing, planting, guying, and maintaining each tree to be transplanted. Include root ball size, method of root ball containment, and a maintenance program for each tree.
2. Maintaining existing planted areas. The work plan must include weed control, fertilization, mowing and trimming of turf areas, watering, and controlling rodents and pests.

Submit a copy of the manufacturer's product sheet for root stimulant including application instructions.

#### **20-3.02A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Inspect for deficiencies of existing planted areas in the presence of the Engineer. Complete the inspection within 15 days after the start of job site activities.

Deficiencies requiring corrective action include:

1. Weeds
2. Dead, diseased, or unhealthy plants
3. Missing plant stakes and tree ties

4. Inadequate plant basins and basin mulch
5. Other deficiencies needing corrective action to promote healthy plant life
6. Rodents and pests

#### **20-3.02B Materials**

Not Used

#### **20-3.02C Construction**

##### **20-3.02C(1) General**

Correct deficiencies of existing planted areas as ordered within 15 days of the order. Correction of deficiencies is change order work.

After deficiencies are corrected, perform work to maintain existing planted areas in a neat and presentable condition and to promote healthy plant growth through Contract acceptance.

##### **20-3.02C(2) Prune Existing Plants**

Prune existing plants as shown.

If no bid item for prune existing plants is included, prune existing plants as ordered. Pruning existing plants is change order work.

##### **20-3.02C(3) Transplant Trees**

Prune each tree to be transplanted immediately before lifting.

If the tree to be transplanted is a palm, prune by removing dead fronds and frond stubs from the trunk. Remove green fronds up to 2 rows of fronds away from the center of growth. Tie the remaining 2 rows of fronds in an upright position with light hemp or manila rope. Remove fronds and frond stubs at the trunk in a manner that will not injure the trunk. Remove fronds and frond stubs for *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date Palm) approximately 4 inches from the trunk.

Prepare each hole in the new location before lifting the tree to be transplanted.

Lift tree to be transplanted as described in the work plan.

Comply with section 20-3.03C(3) for handling and planting each tree to be transplanted.

Until replanted, cover exposed root ball with wet burlap or canvas and cover the crown with 90 percent shade cloth.

Replant each tree on the same day it is lifted if possible. If the transplant location is not ready to receive the tree, store and maintain the tree to be transplanted until the transplant location is authorized. Store tree in an upright position.

Replace damaged transplanted tree under 20-3.01C(4) and with the number of trees specified in the special provisions.

The replacement trees must be planted in individual plant holes at the location determined by the Engineer within the area of the tree being replaced. Comply with section 20-3.03C(2) for the planting of the replacement trees.

##### **20-3.02C(4) Maintain Existing Planted Areas**

If a bid item for maintain existing planted areas is included, the existing plant basins must be kept well-formed and free of sediment. If the existing plant basins need repairs, and the basins contain mulch, replace the mulch after the repairs are done.

Control weeds within the existing planted area and:

1. From the existing planted area limit to the adjacent edges of paving and fences if less than or equal to 12 feet
2. From the existing planted area limit to 6 feet beyond the outer limit of the existing planted area if the adjacent edge of paving or fence is more than 12 feet away
3. Within a 3-foot radius from each existing tree and shrub

If no bid item for maintain existing planted areas is included, maintain existing planted areas as ordered. Maintain existing planted areas is change order work.

**20-3.02D Payment**

Not Used

**20-3.03 PLANTING WORK**

**20-3.03A General**

Section 20-3.03 includes specifications for planting plants.

**20-3.03B Materials**

Not Used

**20-3.03C Construction**

**20-3.03C(1) General**

Do not begin planting until authorized.

If an irrigation system is required, do not begin planting in an area until the functional test has been completed and authorized for the irrigation system serving that area.

**20-3.03C(2) Preparing Planting Areas**

The location of each plant is as shown unless the Engineer designates otherwise. If the Engineer designates the location, it will be marked by a stake, flag, or other marker.

Conduct work so the existing flow line in drainage ditches is maintained. Material displaced by your operations that interferes with drainage must be removed.

Where a minimum distance to a drainage ditch is shown, locate the plant so that the outer edge of its basin wall is at least the minimum distance shown for each plant involved.

Excavate each planting hole by hand digging or by drilling. The bottom of each planting hole must be flat. Do not use water for excavating the hole.

Unless a larger planting hole is specified, the planting hole must be large enough to receive the root ball or the total length and width of roots, backfill, amendments, and fertilizer. Where rock or other hard material prohibits the hole from being excavated, a new hole must be excavated and the abandoned hole backfilled.

**20-3.03C(3) Planting Plants**

**20-3.03C(3)(a) General**

Do not plant plants in soil that is too wet, too dry, not properly conditioned as specified, or in an unsatisfactory condition for planting.

Do not distribute more plants than can be planted and watered on that day.

Water plants immediately after planting. Apply water until the backfill soil around and below the roots or ball of earth around the roots of each plant is thoroughly saturated. When watering with a hose, use a nozzle, water disbursement device, or pressure reducing device. Do not allow the full force of the water from the open end of the hose to fall within the basin around any plant. Groundcover plants in areas with an irrigation system must be watered by sprinklers. Several consecutive watering cycles may be necessary to thoroughly saturate the soil.

If shown, install root barriers between trees and concrete sidewalk or curb. Install panels flush with finished grade and join with locking strips or integral male-female sliding locks. Install barriers with root deflectors facing inward.

If a tree grate is shown, install root barrier panels 0.5 inch above finish grade or as shown.

Adjust planting locations so that each tree or shrub is at least 8 feet away from any sprinkler.

Where a tree, shrub, or vine is to be planted within a groundcover area or cutting planting area, plant it before planting groundcover or cuttings.

Where shrubs and groundcovers are shown to be planted in groups, the outer rows directly adjacent to the nearest roadway or highway fence must be parallel to the nearest roadway or highway fence. Stagger shrubs and groundcovers in adjacent rows. Adjust the alignment of the plants within the outer rows.

Core holes in concrete masonry block wall as shown.

Where a vine is to be planted against a wall or fence, plant it as close as possible to the wall or fence. If a vine planted next to a wall is to be staked, stake and tie the vine at the time of planting. A vine planted next to a fence must be tied to the fence at the time of planting.

Protect tree trunks from injury. Do not:

1. Drag tree
2. Use chains to move a tree
3. Lay tree on the ground

### **20-3.03C(3)(b) Trees, Shrubs, and Vines**

After preparing holes, thoroughly mix soil amendment and granular fertilizer at the rate shown with native soil to be used as backfill material. Remove containers from plants in such a manner that the ball of earth surrounding the roots is not broken. Do not cut plant containers before delivery of the plants to the planting area. Plant and water plants immediately after removal from their containers.

Place packet fertilizer in the backfill within 6 to 8 inches of the ground surface and approximately 1 inch from the root ball. If more than 1 packet is required per plant, distribute the packets evenly around the root ball.

If a root stimulant is to be used, apply it according to the manufacturer's instructions.

If required, install root protectors in the plant holes as shown.

Ensure roots are not restricted or distorted.

Distribute backfill uniformly throughout the entire depth of the plant hole without clods or lumps. After the planting holes have been backfilled, jet water into the backfill with a pipe or tube inserted into the bottom of the hole until the backfill material is saturated for the full depth. If the backfill material settles below this level, add additional backfill to the required level. If a plant settles deeper than shown, replant it at the required level.

Remove nursery stakes after planting.

Install 2 plant stakes for each plant to be staked at the time of planting as shown. Ensure the rootball is not damaged.

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Spread the vine shoots and tie them with a plant tie to each stake above the crossing point.

Tie trees to the stakes with 2 tree ties, 1 tie to each stake. Each tie must form a figure eight by crossing the tie between the tree and the stake. Install ties at the lowest position that will support the tree in an upright position. Install the ties such that they provide trunk flexibility but do not allow the trunk to rub against the stakes. Wrap each end of the tie 1-1/2 turns around the stake and securely tie or nail it to the stake.

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Construct a watering basin around each plant as shown.

If required, install a foliage protector:

1. Over the plant within 2 days after planting.
2. Vertically and centered over the plant as shown

If foliage protectors are required:

1. Cut the bottom of the wire cylinder to match the slope of the ground. Do not leave sharp points of wire after cutting. Sharp points must be bent over or blunted.
2. Install 2 support stakes for foliage protectors vertically and embed in the soil on opposite sides of the plant as shown and in a transverse direction to the prevailing wind.
3. Either weave the support stakes through the wire cylinder mesh at 6 inch maximum centers or fasten the wire cylinder to the support stakes at 6 inch maximum centers.
4. Wire cylinder must be snug against the support stakes but loose enough to be raised for pesticide application or to perform weeding within the plant basin.
5. Install jute mesh cover over the foliage protector and secure with twine as shown.

#### **20-3.03C(3)(c) Groundcover Plants**

Each groundcover planting area irrigated by a single control valve must be completely planted and watered before planting other groundcover planting areas.

Plant groundcover plants in moist soil, and in neat, straight rows, spaced as shown.

Apply fertilizer to groundcover plants and water into the soil immediately after planting.

#### **20-3.03C(3)(d) Cuttings, Liners, Plugs, and Seedling Plants**

##### **20-3.03C(3)(d)(i) General**

Apply fertilizer to cuttings, liners, plugs, and seedling plants and water immediately after planting.

Ensure the soil is moist to a minimum depth of 8 inches before planting cuttings.

If a root stimulant is to be used, apply it according to the manufacturer's instructions.

##### **20-3.03C(3)(d)(ii) Willow Cuttings**

Unless otherwise shown, for willow cuttings excavate planting holes perpendicular to the ground line by using a steel bar, auger, post hole digger, or similar tools. Holes must be large enough to receive the cuttings and fertilizer packet. Plant willow cuttings to the specified depths without damaging the bark.

Where rock or other hard material prohibits the excavation of the planting holes, excavate new holes and backfill the unused holes.

Plant willow cuttings during the period specified in the special provisions.

Apply root stimulant according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Plant the base of the cutting 10 to 12 inches deep with 3 to 5 bud scars exposed above the ground. If more than 5 bud scars are exposed, trim off the excess willow cutting length.

Place 1 fertilizer packet in the backfill of each cutting, 6 to 8 inches below the ground surface and approximately 1 inch from the cutting.

Backfill the plant holes with excavated material after planting. Distribute the excavated material evenly within the hole without clods, lumps, or air pockets. Compact the backfill so that the cutting cannot be easily removed from the soil. Do not damage the cutting's bark.

Dispose of trimmings and unused cuttings.

##### **20-3.03C(3)(d)(iii) Cottonwood Cuttings**

Reserved

##### **20-3.03C(3)(d)(iv) *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* Cuttings**

Plant *Carpobrotus* cuttings to a depth so that not less than 2 nodes are covered with soil. The basal end of *Delosperma* cuttings must not be less than 2 inches below the surface of the soil and the basal end of *Carpobrotus* cuttings must not be less than 4 inches below the surface of the soil.

Apply root stimulant to *Delosperma* cuttings before planting.

Do not plant *Carpobrotus* or *Delosperma* cuttings in soil that does not contain sufficient moisture at an average depth of 2 inches below the surface.

**20-3.03C(3)(d)(v) Liner Plants**

Plant liner plants during the period specified in the special provisions.

If a foliage protector is required, install under section 20-3.03C(3)(b).

**20-3.03C(3)(d)(vi) Plug Plants**

Plant plug plants during the period specified in the special provisions.

**20-3.03C(3)(d)(vii) Seedling Plants**

Plant seedling plants during the period specified in the special provisions.

**20-3.03C(3)(e) Sod**

After all other planting is performed, grade sod areas to drain and to a smooth and uniform surface. Fine grade and roll sod areas before placing sod.

Areas adjacent to sidewalks, edging, and other paved borders and surfaced areas must be 1 inch below the finished surface elevation of the facilities, after fine grading, rolling, and settlement of the soil.

Place sod such that the end of each adjacent strip is staggered a minimum of 2 feet. Place the edge and end of sod firmly against adjacent sod and against sidewalks, edging, and other paved borders and surfaced areas.

Lightly roll the entire sodded area to eliminate air pockets and ensure close contact with the soil after placement of sod. Water the sodded areas so that the soil is moist to a minimum depth of 4 inches after rolling. Do not allow the sod to dry out.

If irregular or uneven areas appear in the sodded areas, restore to a smooth and even appearance.

Trim sod to a uniform edge at sidewalks, edging, and other paved borders and surfaced areas. Trimming must be repeated whenever the edge of sod extends 1 inch beyond the edge of the edging, sidewalks, and other paved borders and surfaced areas. Remove and dispose of trimmed sod.

Mow sod when it has reached a height of 4 inches. Mow sod to a height of 2.5 inches.

**20-3.03D Payment**

Soil amendment is measured in the vehicle at the point of delivery.

Measurement for slow-release fertilizer, organic fertilizer, or iron sulfate is determined from marked weight or sack count.

Various sizes and types of plants are measured by either the product of the average plant density and the total area planted or by actual count of the living plants in place, determined by the Engineer. The average plant density is the number of living plants per sq yd determined from actual count of test areas chosen representing the total planted area. The size and location of the test areas is determined by you and the Engineer, except that the total area tested must be equal to not less than 3 percent nor more than 5 percent of the planted area being determined. The Engineer makes the final determination of the areas to be tested.

**20-3.04–20-3.08 RESERVED****20-4 PLANT ESTABLISHMENT WORK****20-4.01 GENERAL****20-4.01A Summary**

Section 20-4 includes specifications for performing plant establishment work.

Plant establishment consists of caring for the plants, including watering, fertilizing, pruning, replacing damaged plants, pest control, and operating and repairing of all existing irrigation facilities used and irrigation facilities installed as part of the new irrigation system.

Working days on which no work is required, as determined by the Engineer, will be credited as a plant establishment working day, regardless of whether or not you perform plant establishment work.

Working days whenever you fail to adequately perform plant establishment work will not be credited toward the plant establishment working days.

#### **20-4.01B Definitions**

**Type 1 plant establishment:** Plant establishment period with the number of working days specified for plant establishment beginning after all work has been completed except for plant establishment work and other bid items specified to be performed until Contract acceptance.

**Type 2 plant establishment:** Plant establishment period with the number of working days specified for plant establishment beginning after all planting work has been completed except for plant establishment work and other bid items specified to be performed until Contract acceptance, provided that the Contract must not be accepted unless the plant establishment work has been satisfactorily performed for at least the number of working days specified for plant establishment.

If maintenance and protection relief is granted for a completed portion of the work under section 5-1.38, Type 2 plant establishment period for the completed portion of the work is the time between completion of all planting work except for plant establishment work, and the granting of maintenance and protection relief, provided that the relief must not be granted unless the plant establishment work in the completed portion of the work has been satisfactorily performed for at least the number of working days specified for the plant establishment period.

#### **20-4.01C Submittals**

##### **20-4.01C(1) General**

Submit seasonal watering schedules for use during the plant establishment period within 10 days after the start of the plant establishment period. Remote irrigation control system watering schedule must utilize the remote irrigation control system software program.

Submit updated watering schedules within 5 business days after any changes have been made to the authorized schedules.

Submit a revised watering schedule for each irrigation controller not less than 30 days before completion of the plant establishment period.

##### **20-4.01C(2) Notification**

The Engineer will notify you in writing when the plant establishment period begins and will furnish statements regarding the number of working days credited to the plant establishment period after the notification.

Notify the Engineer at least 5 business days before applying each application of fertilizer.

#### **20-4.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

Provide training by a qualified person on the use and adjustment of the irrigation controllers installed, 30 days before completion of the plant establishment period.

Perform a final inspection of the plant establishment work in the presence of the Engineer between 20 and 30 days before Contract acceptance.

#### **20-4.02 MATERIALS**

##### **20-4.02A General**

Reserved

##### **20-4.02B Fertilizers**

Fertilizer must comply with section 20-3.01B(4).

04-15-16

07-19-13

#### **20-4.03 CONSTRUCTION**

##### **20-4.03A General**

Remove trash and debris.

Surplus earth accumulated in roadside clearing and planting areas must be removed.

Trim and mow turf areas as specified for sod in section 20-3.03C(3)(e). Dispose of trimmed and mowed material.

If irregular or uneven areas appear within turf areas, restore to a smooth and even appearance. Reseed turf seed areas.

Remove the tops of foliage protectors if plants become restricted.

Remove foliage protectors, including support stakes, within 30 days before the completion of the plant establishment period.

Keep plant basin walls well formed.

Clean new wye strainers and existing wye strainers that are a part of the new irrigation system annually until the completion of the plant establishment period. The last cleaning must be done within 15 days before the completion of the plant establishment period.

Remove, clean, and reinstall new filters and existing filters that are a part of the new irrigation system annually until the completion of the plant establishment period. The last cleaning must be done within 15 days before the completion of the plant establishment period.

#### **20-4.03B Plant Growth Control**

Prune plants planted as part of the Contract as authorized.

Remove plant growth that extends within 2 feet of sidewalks, curbs, dikes, shoulders, walls or fences.

Remove proposed and existing ground cover from within the plant basins, including basin walls, turf areas, and planting areas within edging.

Vines next to walls and fences must be kept staked and tied. Train vines on fences and walls or through cored holes in walls.

#### **20-4.03C Fertilizers**

Apply fertilizer to the plants as specified and water into the soil after each application.

Apply fertilizer at the rates shown and spread with a mechanical spreader, whenever possible.

#### **20-4.03D Weed Control**

Control weeds under section 20-1.03C(3).

#### **20-4.03E Plant Staking**

Replace the plant stakes that are inadequate to support plants with larger stakes.

Remove plant stakes when the Engineer determines they are no longer needed.

#### **20-4.03F Replacement Plants**

Replacement plants must comply with section 20-3.01C(4).

Replacement of plants up to and including the 125th plant establishment working day must be with a plant of the same size as originally specified. Plants of a larger container size than those originally specified for replacement plants may be used during the first 125 working days of the plant establishment period.

Replacement of plants after the 125th plant establishment working day must comply with the following size requirements:

Plant size (Original)	Plant size (Replacement)
Pot/liner/plug/seedling	No. 1 container
No. 1 container	No. 5 container
No. 5 container	No. 15 container

Other replacement plants must be the same size as originally specified.

Replacement ground cover plants must comply with the following spacing requirements:

Original spacing (inches)	On center spacing of replacement ground cover plants (inches)		
	Number of completed plant establishment working days		
	1–125	126–190	191–End of plant establishment period
9	9	6	6
12	12	9	6
18	18	12	9
24	24	18	12
36	36	24	18

**20-4.03G Watering**

Operate the electric automatic irrigation systems in the automatic mode unless authorized.

If any component of the electric automatic irrigation system is operated manually, the day will not be credited as a plant establishment working day unless the manual operation is authorized.

Water plants utilizing the remote irrigation control system software program unless authorized.

Implement the watering schedule at least 10 days before completion of the plant establishment period.

**20-4.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**20-5 LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS**

**20-5.01 GENERAL**

**20-5.01A General**

Section 20-5 includes specifications for constructing and installing landscape elements.

**20-5.01B Materials**

Not Used

**20-5.01C Construction**

Earthwork must comply with section 19.

**20-5.01D Payment**

Not Used

**20-5.02 EDGING**

**20-5.02A General**

Section 20-5.02 includes specifications for constructing landscape edging.

**20-5.02B Materials**

**20-5.02B(1) General**

Reserved

**20-5.02B(2) Header Board Edging**

Lumber for header board edging must be one of the following types:

1. Construction grade cedar
2. Pressure-treated Douglas fir

3. Construction heart grade redwood complying with section 57-2.01B(2)

Lumber must be:

1. Rough cut from sound timber.
2. Straight. Sweep must not exceed 1 inch in 6 feet.
3. Free from loose or unsound knots. Knots must be sound, tight, well spaced, and not to exceed 2 inches in size on any face.
4. Free of shakes in excess of 1/3 the thickness of the lumber.
5. Free of splits longer than the thickness of the lumber.
6. Free of other defects that would render the lumber unfit structurally for the purpose intended.

Edging anchors for header board edging must be stakes of the size and shape shown.

#### **20-5.02B(3) Metal Edging**

Metal edging must be commercial quality, made of aluminum or steel, and have an L-shaped design. Edging must be a minimum of 4 inches in height. The thickness must be as recommended by the manufacturer for the use intended.

Edging anchors must be from the same manufacturer as the metal edging.

#### **20-5.02B(4) High Density Polyethylene Edging**

HDPE edging must be commercial quality and a minimum of 4 inches in height. The thickness must be as recommended by the manufacturer for commercial installation for the use intended.

Edging anchors must be from the same manufacturer as HDPE edging.

#### **20-5.02B(5) Concrete Edging**

Concrete for edging must be minor concrete.

#### **20-5.02B(6)–20-5.02B(10) Reserved**

#### **20-5.02C Construction**

##### **20-5.02C(1) General**

Where edging is used to delineate the limits of inert ground cover or wood mulch areas, install the edging before installing the inert ground cover or wood mulch.

07-15-16

Saw cut surfaces where (1) asphalt concrete or concrete surfacing must be removed to permit the installation of edging and (2) no joint exists between the surfacing to be removed and the surfacing to remain in place. The surfacing must be cut in a straight line to a minimum depth of 2 inches with a power-driven saw before the surfacing is removed. Spike or stake spacing must comply with the manufacturer's instructions for use and site conditions.

07-19-13

##### **20-5.02C(2) Header Board Edging**

Each stake must be driven flush with the top edge of the header board edging and the stake top must be beveled away from the header board at a 45 degree angle. Attach stake to header board with a minimum of two 12-penny hot dipped galvanized nails per stake.

##### **20-5.02C(3) Metal and High Density Polyethylene Edging**

Spike or stake spacing must comply with the manufacturer's instructions for use and site conditions.

##### **20-5.02C(4) Concrete Edging**

Construct and finish minor concrete edging under section 73-2.

##### **20-5.02C(5)–20-5.02C(9) Reserved**

##### **20-5.02D Payment**

Edging is measured parallel to the ground surface.

<b>20-5.03 INERT GROUND COVERS</b>	07-15-16
<b>20-5.03A General</b>	07-19-13
<b>20-5.03A(1) General</b>	
<b>20-5.03A(1)(a) Summary</b>	
Section 20-5.03 includes specifications for installing inert ground covers.	07-15-16
<b>20-5.03A(1)(b) Definitions</b>	07-19-13
Reserved	
<b>20-5.03A(1)(c) Submittals</b>	
Submit:	
1. Filter fabric product data including the manufacturer's product sheet and installation instructions	
2. Certificate of compliance for filter fabric at least 5 business days before delivery of the material to the job site	
<b>20-5.03A(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance</b>	
Reserved	
<b>20-5.03A(2) Materials</b>	
Soil sterilant must be oxadiazon granular preemergent and must comply with section 20-1.02C.	
Filter fabric must be Class A. Staples for filter fabric must comply with section 21-1.02R.	
<b>20-5.03A(3) Construction</b>	
<b>20-5.03A(3)(a) General</b>	
Before installing inert ground cover, remove plants and weeds to the ground level.	07-15-16
<b>20-5.03A(3)(b) Earthwork</b>	07-19-13
Maintain the planned flow lines, slope gradients, and contours of the job site. Grade subgrade to a smooth and uniform surface and compact to not less than 90 percent relative compaction.	07-15-16
<b>20-5.03A(3)(c) Treatment of Soil</b>	07-19-13
After compaction, apply soil sterilant at the maximum label rate. Do not apply soil sterilant more than 12 inches beyond the inert ground cover limits. The soil sterilant application and inert ground cover placement must be completed within the same work day.	
<b>20-5.03A(3)(d) Filter Fabric</b>	
Immediately before placing filter fabric, surfaces to receive filter fabric must be free of loose or extraneous material and sharp objects that may damage the filter fabric during installation.	
Align fabric and place in a wrinkle-free manner.	
Overlap adjacent rolls of the fabric from 12 to 18 inches. Spread each overlapping roll in the same direction. Fasten fabric with staples flush with the adjacent fabric to prevent movement of fabric by placement of inert ground cover.	
Repair or replace fabric damaged during placement of inert ground cover or with sufficient fabric to comply with overlap requirements.	

**20-5.03A(4) Payment**

Not Used

**20-5.03B Rock Blanket****20-5.03B(1) General****20-5.03B(1)(a) Summary**

Section 20-5.03B includes specifications for placing rock blanket.

**20-5.03B(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-5.03B(1)(c) Submittals**

Submit a 1 sq yd sample of the various rock sizes.

**20-5.03B(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

**20-5.03B(2) Materials****20-5.03B(2)(a) General**

Do not use filter fabric.

**20-5.03B(2)(b) Concrete**

Concrete must be minor concrete.

**20-5.03B(2)(c) Rock**

Rock must be clean, smooth, and obtained from a single source and must comply with the following grading requirements:

**Grading Requirements**

Screen size (inches)	Percentage passing
8	100
6	50-85
4	0-50

**20-5.03B(2)(d) Mortar**

Mortar must comply with section 51-1.02F.

**20-5.03B(3) Construction**

Place concrete as shown.

Rock must be placed while concrete is still plastic. Remove concrete adhering to the exposed surfaces of the rock.

Loose rocks or rocks with a gap greater than 3/8 inch must be reset by an authorized method. The rock gap is measured from the edge of the rock to the surrounding concrete bedding.

Place mortar as shown.

**20-5.03B(4) Payment**

Rock blanket is measured parallel to the rock blanket surface.

**20-5.03C Gravel Mulch****20-5.03C(1) General****20-5.03C(1)(a) Summary**

Section 20-5.03C includes specifications for placing gravel mulch.

**20-5.03C(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-5.03C(1)(c) Submittals**

Submit a 5-lb sample of the gravel mulch.

**20-5.03C(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

**20-5.03C(2) Materials**

Gravel mulch must be:

1. Uniform gray color
2. From a single source only
3. Crushed rock that complies with the following grading requirements:

**Grading Requirements**

Sieve size	Percent passing
1-1/4 inch	100
3/4 inch	60-80
1/2 inch	45-65
No. 40	5-20

**20-5.03C(3) Construction**

Place gravel and compact by rolling.

The finished gravel mulch surface must be smooth and uniform, maintaining original flow lines, slope gradients, and contours of the job site.

**20-5.03C(4) Payment**

Gravel mulch is measured parallel to the gravel mulch surface.

**20-5.03D Decomposed Granite**

**20-5.03D(1) General**

**20-5.03D(1)(a) Summary**

Section 20-5.03D includes specifications for placing decomposed granite.

**20-5.03D(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-5.03D(1)(c) Submittals**

Five business days before delivery of the materials to the job site, submit:

1. Solidifying emulsion product data including the manufacturers' product sheets and installation instructions
2. Certificate of compliance for solidifying emulsion
3. 5-lb sample of the decomposed granite

**20-5.03D(1)(d) Quality Control and Assurance**

Test plot must be:

1. Constructed at an authorized location
2. At least 3 by 12 feet
3. Constructed using the materials, equipment, and methods to be used in the work
4. Authorized before starting work

Notify the Engineer not less than 7 days before constructing the test plot.

The Engineer uses the authorized test plot to determine acceptability of the work.

If ordered, prepare additional test plots. Additional test plots are change order work.

If the test plot is not incorporated into the work, the Engineer may order you to remove it.

**20-5.03D(2) Materials**

**20-5.03D(2)(a) General**

Decomposed granite must be:

1. Uniform gray or tan color
2. From one source only
3. Crushed granite rock that complies with grading requirements shown in the following table:

Sieve size	Percent passing
3/8 inch	100
No. 4	95–100
No. 8	75–80
No. 16	55–65
No. 30	40–50
No. 50	25–35
No. 100	20–25
No. 200	5–15

Note:

Grading based upon AASHTO T11-82 and T27-82

**20-5.03D(2)(b) Solidifying Emulsion**

Solidifying emulsion must be either a water-based polymer or nontoxic organic powdered binder specifically manufactured to harden decomposed granite. The solidifying emulsion must not alter the decomposed granite color.

**20-5.03D(3) Construction**

Do not place decomposed granite during rainy conditions.

Mix solidifying emulsion thoroughly and uniformly throughout the decomposed granite and under the manufacturer's instructions. Mix the material in the field using portable mixing equipment, or delivered in mixer trucks from a local ready-mixed plant.

Place decomposed granite uniformly in layers no more than 1-1/2 inch thick. Compact each layer of decomposed granite to a relative compaction of not less than 90 percent. Begin compaction within 6 to 48 hours of placement.

If the material was mixed in the field, apply an application of solidifying emulsion after compaction as recommended by the manufacturer. Prevent runoff or overspray of solidifying emulsion onto adjacent paved or planting areas.

The finished decomposed granite surface must be smooth and uniform, compacted to a relative compaction of not less than 90 percent, maintaining original flow lines, slope gradients, and contours of the job site.

**20-5.03D(4) Payment**

Not Used

07-15-16

**20-5.03E Reserved**

07-19-13

**20-5.03F–20-5.03J Reserved**

07-15-16

**20-5.04 WOOD MULCH**

**20-5.04A General**

**20-5.04A(1) Summary**

Section 20-5.04 includes specifications for placing wood mulch.

**20-5.04A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**20-5.04A(3) Submittals**

Submit a certificate of compliance for wood mulch.

Submit a 2 cu ft mulch sample with the mulch source shown on the bag. Obtain authorization before delivering the mulch to the job site.

**20-5.04A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

**20-5.04B Materials**

**20-5.04B(1) General**

Mulch must not contain more than 0.1 percent of deleterious materials such as rocks, glass, plastics, metals, clods, weeds, weed seeds, coarse objects, sticks larger than the specified particle size, salts, paint, petroleum products, pesticides or other chemical residues harmful to plant or animal life.

**20-5.04B(2) Tree Bark Mulch**

Tree bark mulch must be derived from cedar, Douglas fir, or redwood species.

The mulch must be ground such that at least 95 percent of the material by volume is less than 2 inches long for any dimension and not more than 30 percent by volume is less than 1 inch long for any dimension.

**5.04B(3) Wood Chip Mulch**

Wood chip mulch must:

1. Be derived from clean wood
2. Not contain leaves or small twigs
3. Contain at least 95 percent by volume of wood chips with a width and thickness from 1/16 to 3/8 inch and a length from 1/2 to 3 inches

**20-5.04B(4) Shredded Bark Mulch**

Shredded bark mulch must:

1. Be derived from trees
2. Be a blend of loose, long, thin wood, or bark pieces
3. Contain at least 95 percent by volume of wood strands with a width and thickness from 1/8 to 1-1/2 inches and a length from 2 to 8 inches

**20-5.04B(5) Tree Trimming Mulch**

Tree trimming mulch must:

1. Be derived from chipped trees and may contain leaves and small twigs.
2. Contain at least 95 percent by volume of material less than 3 inches long for any dimension and not more than 30 percent by volume of material less than 1 inch long for any dimension



**Replace section 21-1.02F(2) with:**

04-20-12

**21-1.02F(2) Reserved**

**Replace "20-7.02D(1)" in the 1st paragraph of section 21-1.02H with:**

07-19-13

20-3.01B(4)

**Replace section 21-1.02J with:**

04-20-12

**21-1.02J Reserved**

**Replace section 21-1.02M with:**

04-15-16

**21-1.02M Compost**

Compost must be derived from one or a combination of the following types of materials:

1. Green material consisting of chipped, shredded, or ground vegetation or clean, processed, recycled wood products
2. Biosolids
3. Manure
4. Mixed food waste

Compost must not be derived from mixed, municipal solid waste and must not contain paint, petroleum products, pesticides or other chemical residues harmful to plant or animal life.

Compost materials under 14 CA Code of Regs §17868.

Metal concentrations in compost must not exceed the maximum listed under 14 CA Code of Regs §17868.

Compost must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Compost</b>			
Property	Test method <sup>a</sup>	Requirement	
pH	TMECC 04.11-A Elastomeric pH 1:5 slurry method pH	6–8.5	
Soluble salts	TMECC 04.10-A Electrical conductivity 1:5 slurry method dS/m (mmhos/cm)	0–10	
Moisture content	TMECC 03.09-A Total solids & moisture at 70 ± 5 °C % wet weight basis	30–60	
Organic matter content	TMECC 05.07-A Loss-on-ignition organic matter method (LOI) % dry weight basis	30–100	
Maturity	TMECC 05.05-A % relative to positive control	80 or above	
Stability	TMECC 05.08-B Carbon dioxide evolution rate mg CO <sub>2</sub> -C/g OM per day	8 or below	
Particle size: fine compost	TMECC 02.02-B Sample sieving for aggregate Size classification % dry weight basis	min	max
	Pass 5/8-inch sieve	95%	--

	Pass 3/8-inch sieve	70%	--
	Maximum particle length: 6 inches		
Particle size: medium compost	TMECC 02.02-B sample sieving for aggregate Size classification % dry weight basis	min	max
	Pass 2-inch sieve	95%	--
	Pass 1-inch sieve (minimum 70% retained)	--	30%
	Maximum particle length: 6 inches		
Particle size: coarse compost	TMECC 02.02-B sample sieving for aggregate Size classification % dry weight basis	min	max
	Pass 2-1/2-inch sieve	99%	--
	Pass 3/8-inch sieve (minimum 60% retained)	--	40%
	Maximum particle length: 6 inches		
Pathogen	TMECC 07.01-B Salmonella < 3 MPN per 4 grams, dry weight basis	< 3	
Pathogen	TMECC 07.01-B Fecal coliform bacteria < 1,000 MPN per gram, dry weight basis	<1,000	
Physical contaminants	TMECC 02.02-C Man-made inert removal and classification: Plastic, glass, and metal % > 4 mm fraction	combined total: < 1.0	
Physical contaminants	TMECC 02.02-C Man-made inert removal and classification: Sharps (sewing needles, straight pins and hypodermic needles) % > 4mm fraction	none detected	

<sup>a</sup> TMECC refers to "Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost," published by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Compost Council (USCC).

**Replace the paragraph in section 21-1.02P with:**

10-19-12

Fiber roll must be a premanufactured roll filled with rice or wheat straw, wood excelsior, or coconut fiber. Fiber roll must be covered with biodegradable jute, sisal, or coir fiber netting secured tightly at each end and must be one of the following:

1. 8 to 10 inches in diameter and at least 1.1 lb/ft
2. 10 to 12 inches in diameter and at least 3 lb/ft

Fiber roll must have a minimum functional longevity of 1 year.

**Add between "tube" and "12" in the 1st paragraph of section 21-1.02Q:**

07-15-16

8 or

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 21-1.03A:**

01-18-13

Remove and dispose of trash, debris, and weeds in areas to receive erosion control materials.

Remove and dispose of loose rocks larger than 2-1/2 inches in maximum dimension unless otherwise authorized.



**23-1.01D(1)(b) Test Result Disputes**

You and the Engineer must work together to avoid potential conflicts and to resolve disputes regarding test result discrepancies. Notify the Engineer within 5 business days of receiving the test result if you dispute the test result.

If you or the Engineer dispute each other's test results, submit your test results and copies of paperwork including worksheets used to determine the disputed test results. An independent third party performs referee testing. Before the independent third party participates in a dispute resolution, it must be qualified under AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory program and the Department's Independent Assurance Program. The independent third party must have no prior direct involvement with this Contract. By mutual agreement, the independent third party is chosen from:

1. Department laboratory in a district or region not in the district or region the project is located
2. Transportation Laboratory
3. Laboratory not currently employed by you or your material producer

If split acceptance samples are not available, the independent third party uses any available material representing the disputed material for evaluation.

If the independent third party determines the Department's test results are valid, the Engineer deducts the independent third party testing costs from payments. If the independent third party determines your test results are valid, the Department pays the independent third party testing costs.

**23-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

**23-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Provide a QC manager when the quantity of subbase or base is as shown in the following table:

<b>QC Manager Requirements</b>	
Subbase or base	Requirement
Stabilized soil (sq yd)	≥ 20,000
Aggregate subbases (cu yd)	≥ 20,000
Aggregate bases (cu yd)	≥ 20,000
CTB (cu yd)	≥ 10,000
Lean concrete base (cu yd)	≥ 2,000
Rapid strength concrete base (cu yd)	≥ 1,000
Lean concrete base rapid setting (cu yd)	≥ 1,000
Concrete base (cu yd)	≥ 1,000
Treated permeable bases (cu yd)	≥ 2,000
Reclaimed pavements (sq yd)	≥ 10,000

Provide a testing laboratory to perform quality control tests. Maintain sampling and testing equipment in proper working condition.

You are not entitled to compensation for the suspension of work resulting from noncompliance with quality control requirements, including those identified within the QC plan.

**23-1.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Plan**

The QC plan must describe the organization and procedures used to:

1. Control the production process
2. Determine if a change to the production process is needed
3. Implement a change

The QC plan must include action and suspension limits and details of corrective action to be taken if any process is outside of those limits. Suspension limits must not exceed specified acceptance criteria.

The QC plan must describe how test results will be submitted including times for sampling and testing for each quality characteristic.









**27-1.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**27-1.01C Submittals**

Submit a cement treated base QC plan.

**27-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

**Add to section 27-2.01:**

07-15-16

**27-2.01C Submittals**

Reserved

**27-2.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

**27-2.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**27-2.01D(2) Quality Control**

**27-2.01D(2)(a) Quality Control Testing**

CTB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202 modified	Stockpiles, plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	1 per 500 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Sand equivalent	California Test 217	Stockpiles, plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	
R-value <sup>a</sup>	California Test 301	Stockpiles, plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	1 test before starting work and every 2000 cu yd thereafter <sup>b</sup>
Optimum moisture content	California Test 312	Plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	1 per day of placement
Moisture content	California Test 226	Roadway	1 per 500 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Cement content	California Test 338	Windrows or roadways	1 per 1000 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Relative compaction	California Test 312 or 231	Roadway	1 per 2000 sq yd but at least one per day of placement
Compressive strength <sup>c</sup>	California Test 312	Windrows or roadways	1 per day of placement

<sup>a</sup>R-value is required for Class B CTB only

<sup>b</sup>Additional R-value frequency testing will not be required while the average of 4 consecutive sand equivalent tests is 4 or more above the specified operating range value.

<sup>c</sup>Compressive strength is required for Class A CTB only when specified



4. Optional notice stating intent to produce LCB qualifying for a transverse contraction joint waiver under section 28-2.03D

Submittals for cementitious material must comply with section 90-1.01C(3).

Submit QC test results within 24 hours of test completion.

### **28-2.01C(2) Field Qualification**

07-15-16

For each field qualification for each mix design, manufacture 12 specimens under ASTM C 31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids, and submit six of the specimens from 24 to 72 hours after manufacture. Use one batch for all 12 specimens.

07-19-13

Submit field qualification data and test reports including:

1. Mixing date
2. Mixing equipment and procedures used
3. Batch volume in cu yd, the minimum is 5 cu yd
4. Type and source of ingredients used
5. Age and strength from compression strength results

Field qualification test reports must be signed by the official in responsible charge of the laboratory performing the tests.

### **28-2.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

#### **28-2.01D(1) General**

Stop LCB activities and immediately notify the Engineer whenever:

1. Any quality control or acceptance test result does not comply with the specifications
2. Visual inspection shows noncompliant LCB

If LCB activities are stopped, before resuming activities:

1. Inform the Engineer of the adjustments you will make
2. Remedy or replace the noncompliant LCB
3. Obtain authorization

Molds for compressive strength testing under ASTM C 31 or ASTM C 192 must be 6 by 12 inches.

Quality control and assurance for cementitious materials and admixtures must comply with section 90-1.01D(1)

#### **28-2.01D(2) Aggregate Qualification Testing**

07-15-16

Qualify the aggregate for each proposed aggregate source and grading. Qualification tests include (1) sand equivalent and (2) average 7-day compressive strength under ASTM C 39 on 3 specimens manufactured under ASTM C 192 except cure cylinders in molds without lids after initial curing. The cement content for this test must be 300 lb/cu yd, and the 7-day average compressive strength must be at least 610 psi. Cement must be Type II portland cement under section 90-1.02B(2).

07-19-13

LCB must have from 3 to 4 percent air content during aggregate qualification testing.

#### **28-2.01D(3) Field Qualification Testing**

Before placing LCB, you must perform field qualification testing and obtain authorization for each mix design. Retest and obtain authorization for changes to authorized mixed designs.

07-15-16

Proposed mix designs must be field qualified before you place the LCB represented by those mix designs. Use an ACI certified "Concrete Laboratory Technician, Grade I" to perform field qualification tests and calculations.

Notify the Engineer at least 5 days before field qualification. Perform field qualification within the job site or a location authorized by the Engineer.

Field qualification testing includes compressive strength, air content, and penetration or slump in compliance with the table titled "Quality Control Requirements."

Field qualification testing for compressive strength must comply with the following:

1. Manufacture 12 cylinders under ASTM C 31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids from a single batch 07-15-16
2. Perform 3 tests; each test consists of determining the average compressive strength of 2 cylinders at 7 days under ASTM C 39 07-19-13
3. The average compressive strength for each test must be at least 530 psi

If you submitted a notice to produce LCB qualifying for a transverse contraction joint waiver, manufacture additional specimens and test LCB for compressive strength at 3 days. Prepare compressive strength cylinders under ASTM C 31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids at the same time using the same material and procedures as the 7-day compressive strength cylinders except do not submit 6 additional test cylinders. The average 3-day compressive strength for each test must be not more than 500 psi. 07-15-16

#### 28-2.01D(4) Quality Control Testing 07-19-13

Provide a testing laboratory to perform quality control tests. Maintain sampling and testing equipment in proper working condition. Perform sampling under California Test 125.

Testing laboratories and testing equipment must comply with the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

Perform quality control sampling, testing, and inspection throughout LCB production and placement. LCB must comply with the requirements for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**Quality Control Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Requirement
Sand equivalent (min)	ASTM D 2419	1 per 500 cubic yards but at least 1 per day of production	18
Aggregate grading	ASTM C 136		Note a
Air content (max, percent) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM C 231		4
Penetration (inches)	ASTM C 360		0 to 1-1/2 nominal <sup>c, d</sup>
Slump (inches)	ASTM C 143		0-3 nominal <sup>c, d</sup>
Compressive strength (min, psi at 7 days)	ASTM C 39 <sup>e</sup>		530
Compressive strength (max, psi at 3 days) <sup>f</sup>	ASTM C 39 <sup>e</sup>		500

<sup>a</sup> Comply with the table titled "Aggregate Grading" in section 28-2.02C.

<sup>b</sup> If no single test in the first 5 air content tests exceeds 1-1/2 percent, no further air content tests are required.

<sup>c</sup> Maximum penetration must not exceed 2 inches and maximum slump must not exceed 4 inches

<sup>d</sup> Test for either penetration or slump

<sup>e</sup> Prepare cylinders under ASTM C 31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids.

<sup>f</sup> Only applicable if you (1) submitted a notice stating intent to produce LCB qualifying for a transverse contraction joint waiver and (2) successfully field qualified the LCB for 3-day compressive strength. Make cylinders at the same time using the same material and procedures as QC testing for 7-day compressive strength.

**28-2.01D(5) Acceptance Criteria**

For acceptance, properties of LCB must comply with values shown in the following table:

07-15-16

**Acceptance Criteria Testing**

Property	Test method	Value
Compressive strength (min, psi at 7 days)	ASTM C 39 <sup>a</sup>	530 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Cylinders prepared under ASTM C 31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids.

<sup>b</sup> A compressive strength test represents up to (1) 1,000 cu yd or (2) 1 day's production if less than 1,000 cu yd.

07-19-13

**28-2.02 MATERIALS****28-2.02A General**

Water must comply with section 90-1.02D.

The air content in LCB must not exceed 4 percent. If the aggregate used for LCB is produced from processed reclaimed asphalt concrete or other material that may cause the air content to exceed 4 percent, reduce the air content with an admixture.

A water-reducing chemical admixture may be used. Water-reducing chemical admixture must comply with ASTM C 494, Type A or Type F.

Air-entraining admixtures must comply with section 90-1.02E.

**28-2.02B Cementitious Material**

Portland cement must comply with section 90-1.02B. Portland cement content must not exceed 300 lb/cu yd.

SCM must comply with section 90-1.02B except the equations for SCM content under 90-1.02B(3) do not apply.

For aggregate qualification testing, use Type II portland cement under section 90-1.02B(2) without SCM.

**28-2.02C Aggregate**

Aggregate must be clean and free from decomposed material, organic material, and other deleterious substances. Aggregate samples must not be treated with lime, cement, or chemicals before testing for sand equivalent.

Use either 1-1/2 inch or 1 inch grading. Do not change your selected aggregate grading without authorization.

When tested under ASTM C 136, the percentage composition by weight of the aggregate must comply with the grading requirements for the sieve sizes shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Grading**

Sieve sizes	Percentage passing			
	1-1/2" maximum		1" maximum	
	Operating range	Contract compliance	Operating range	Contract compliance
2"	100	100	--	--
1-1/2"	90-100	87-100	100	100
1"	--	--	90-100	87-100
3/4"	50-85	45-90	50-100	45-100
3/8"	40-75	35-80	40-75	35-80
No. 4	25-60	20-65	35-60	30-65
No. 30	10-30	6-34	10-30	6-34
No. 200	0-12	0-15	0-12	0-15

Aggregate must comply with the quality requirements shown in the following table:

07-15-16

<b>Aggregate Quality</b>			
Property	Test Method	Operating range	Contract compliance
Sand equivalent (min)	ASTM D 2419	21	18
Compressive strength (min, psi at 7 days)	ASTM C 192 <sup>a</sup> ASTM C 39	--	610 at 300 lb/cu yd cement content

Note: Cement must be Type II portland cement under section 90-1.02B(2).

<sup>a</sup> Cylinders prepared under ASTM C 192 except cure cylinders in molds without lids after initial curing.

07-19-13

If the aggregate grading or the sand equivalent test results, or both comply with contract compliance requirements but not operating range requirements, you may continue placing LCB for the remainder of the work day. Do not place additional LCB until you demonstrate the LCB to be placed complies with the operating range requirements.

### **28-2.03 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **28-2.03A General**

Do not allow traffic or equipment on the LCB for at least 72 hours after the 1st application of the curing compound and completion of contraction joints. Limit traffic and equipment on the LCB to that is required for placing additional layers of LCB or paving.

#### **28-2.03B Subgrade**

Immediately before spreading LCB, the subgrade must:

1. Comply with the specified compaction and elevation tolerance for the material involved
2. Be free from loose or extraneous material
3. Be uniformly moist

Areas of subgrade lower than the grade established by the Engineer must be filled with LCB. The Department does not pay for filling low areas of subgrade.

#### **28-2.03C Proportioning, Mixing, and Transporting**

Proportion LCB under section 90-1.02F except aggregate does not have to be separated into sizes.

Mix and transport LCB under section 90-1.02G except the 5th and 7th paragraphs in section 90-1.02G(6) do not apply.

#### **28-2.03D Placing**

Place LCB under section 40-1.03H(1) except the 3rd paragraph does not apply.

Unless otherwise described, construct LCB in minimum widths of 12 feet separated by construction joints. For LCB constructed monolithically in widths greater than 26 feet, construct a longitudinal contraction joint offset no more than 3 feet from the centerline of the width being constructed.

Contraction joints must comply with section 40-1.03D(3).

Construct transverse contraction joints in intervals that result in LCB areas where the lengths and widths are within 20 percent of each other. Measure the widths from any longitudinal construction or longitudinal contraction joints.

The Engineer waives the requirement for transverse contraction joints if you:

1. Submitted a notice under 28-2.01C(1)
2. Successfully field qualified LCB for 3-day compressive strength testing
3. Submit QC test results for 3-day compressive strength under section 28-2.01D(4).

If concrete pavement will be placed on LCB, construct longitudinal construction and longitudinal contraction joints in the LCB. Provide at least 1 foot horizontal clearance from planned longitudinal construction and longitudinal contraction joints in the concrete pavement.

Do not mix or place LCB when the atmospheric temperature is below 35 degrees F. Do not place LCB on frozen ground.

### **28-2.03E Finishing**

Place LCB under section 40-1.03H(4) or under section 40-1.03H(5) except where there are confined work areas and when authorized:

1. Spread and shape LCB using suitable powered finishing machines and supplement with hand work as necessary
2. Consolidate LCB using high-frequency internal vibrators within 15 minutes after LCB is deposited on the subgrade
3. Vibrate with care such that adequate consolidation occurs across the full paving width and do not use vibrators for extensive weight shifting of the LCB

For LCB to be paved with HMA, before curing operation texture the LCB finished surface by dragging a broom, burlap, or a spring steel tine device. If using a spring steel tine device, the device must produce a scored surface with scores parallel or transverse to the pavement centerline. Texture at a time and in a manner that produces the coarsest texture for the method used.

For LCB to be paved with HMA, the finished surface must not vary more than 0.05 foot from the grade established by the Engineer.

Do not texture LCB that will be covered with concrete pavement. Before applying curing compound, finish LCB to a smooth surface free from mortar ridges and other projections.

For LCB to be paved with concrete pavement, the finished surface must not be above the grade, or more than 0.05 foot below the grade established by the Engineer.

The finished surface must be free from porous areas.

### **28-2.03F Curing**

07-15-16

After finishing LCB, cure LCB with pigmented curing compound under section 90-1.03B(3) and 40-1.03K. Apply curing compound:

1. In 2 separate applications
2. Before the atmospheric temperature falls below 40 degrees F
3. At a rate of 1 gal/150 sq ft for the first application
4. At a rate of 1 gal/200 sq ft for the second application. Within 4 days after the first application, clean the surface and apply the second application.

07-19-13

Immediately repair damage to the curing compound or LCB.

### **28-2.03G Surfaces Not Within Tolerance**

Where LCB will be paved with concrete pavement, remove the base wherever the surface is higher than the grade established by the Engineer and replace it with LCB. Where LCB will not be paved with concrete pavement, remove the base wherever the surface is higher than 0.05 foot above the grade established by the Engineer and replace it with LCB. If authorized, grind the surface with either a diamond or carborundum blade to within tolerance. After grinding LCB to be paved with concrete pavement and after all free water has left the surface, clean foreign material and grinding residue from the surface. Apply curing compound to the ground area at a rate of approximately 1 gal/150 sq ft.

Where the surface of LCB is lower than 0.05 foot from the grade established by the Engineer, remove the base and replace it with LCB or, if authorized, fill low areas according to the pavement material as follows:



**29-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

**29-1.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**29-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

ATPB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Gradation	California Test 202	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day of placement
Cleanness value	California Test 227	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day
Percentage of crushed particles	California Test 205	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5000 cu yd thereafter
Los Angeles rattler loss at 500 rev	California Test 211	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter
Film stripping	California Test 302	Plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter
Asphalt content of the asphalt mixture	California Test 382	Plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadway	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day

CTPB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Gradation	California Test 202	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day of placement
Cleanness value	California Test 227	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day
Los Angeles rattler loss at 500 rev	California Test 211	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter
Soundness	California Test 214	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter

**29-1.01D(3) Acceptance Criteria**

The Engineer accepts ATPB based on aggregate grading, cleanness value, percent of crushed particles, Los Angeles rattler, film stripping, and asphalt content requirements specified in sections 29-1.02B and 29-1.03B. The Engineer takes samples for aggregate grading, cleanness value, percent of crushed particles, Los Angeles rattler, and film stripping from the plant. The Engineer takes samples for asphalt content of the asphalt mixture from any of the following locations:

1. Plant
2. Truck
3. Windrow





### **37-1.01D Quality Assurance**

#### **37-1.01D(1) General**

For aggregate testing, quality control laboratories must be in compliance with the Department's Independent Assurance Program to be an authorized laboratory. Quality control personnel must be qualified under the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

For emulsion testing, quality control laboratories must participate in the AASHTO Material's Reference Laboratory proficiency sample program.

#### **37-1.01D(2) Preconstruction Meeting**

Hold a preconstruction meeting within 5 days before start of seal coat work at a mutually agreed time and place with the Engineer and your:

1. Project superintendent
2. Project foreman
3. Traffic control foreman

Make arrangements for the conference facility. Preconstruction meeting participants must sign an attendance sheet provided by the Engineer. Be prepared to discuss:

1. Quality control testing
2. Acceptance testing
3. Seal coat placement
4. Proposed application rates for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder and aggregate.
5. Training on placement methods
6. Checklist of items for proper placement
7. Unique issues specific to the project, including:
  - 7.1. Weather
  - 7.2. Alignment and geometrics
  - 7.3. Traffic control requirements
  - 7.4. Haul distances
  - 7.5. Presence and absence of shaded areas
  - 7.6. Any other local conditions
8. Contingency plan for material deliveries, equipment breakdowns, and traffic handling
9. Who in the field has authority to adjust application rates and how adjustments will be documented
10. Schedule of sweepings

### **37-1.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

### **37-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **37-1.03A General**

If seal coat activities affect access to public parking, residential property, or commercial property, post signs at 100-foot intervals on the affected streets. Signs must display *No Parking – Tow Away*. Signs must state the dates and hours parking or access will be restricted. Notify residents, businesses, and local agencies at least 24 hours before starting activities. The notice must:

1. Describe the work to be performed
2. Detail streets and limits of activities
3. Indicate dates and work hours
4. Be authorized

Asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder for seal coats may be reheated if necessary. After loading the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder into a truck for transport to the job site, do not heat asphaltic emulsion above 160 degrees F and asphalt rubber binder above 425 degrees F. During reheating, circulate or agitate the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder to prevent localized overheating.

Except for fog seals, apply quick setting Grade 1 asphaltic emulsions at a temperature from 75 to 130 degrees F and apply quick setting Grade 2 asphaltic emulsions at a temperature from 110 to 185 degrees F.

You determine the application rates for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder and aggregate and the Engineer authorizes the application rates.

### **37-1.03B Equipment**

A self-propelled distributor truck for applying asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder must be equipped with:

1. Pressure-type system with insulated tanks with circulating unit
2. Spray bars:
  - 2.1. With minimum length of 9 feet and full-circulating type
  - 2.2. With full-circulating-type extensions if needed to cover a greater width
  - 2.3. Adjustable to allow positioning at various heights above the surface to be treated
  - 2.4. Operated by levers such that 1 or all valves may be quickly opened or closed in one operation
3. Devices and charts to provide for accurate and rapid determination and control of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder quantities being applied. Include an auxiliary wheel type meter that registers:
  - 3.1. Speed in ft/min
  - 3.2. Trip by count
  - 3.3. Total distance in feet
4. Distribution system:
  - 4.1. Capable of producing a uniform application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder in controlled quantities ranging from 0.02 to 1 gal/sq yd of surface and at a pressure ranging from 25 to 75 psi
  - 4.2. Pumps that spray asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder within 0.02 gal/sq yd of the set rate
  - 4.3. With a hose and nozzle for application of asphaltic emulsion to areas inaccessible to the spray bar
  - 4.4. With pressure gauges and a thermometer for determining temperatures of the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder

You may use cab-controlled valves for the application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder. The valves controlling the flow from nozzles must act positively to provide a uniform unbroken application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder.

Maintain distributor and storage tanks at all times to prevent dripping.

### **37-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **37-2 CHIP SEALS**

### **37-2.01 GENERAL**

#### **37-2.01A General**

##### **37-2.01A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.01 includes general specifications for applying chip seals.

##### **37-2.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **37-2.01A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before starting placement of chip seal, submit:

1. Samples for:
  - 1.1. Asphaltic emulsion chip seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.2. Polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of polymer modified asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.3. Asphalt rubber binder chip seal, two 1-quart cans of base asphalt binder
  - 1.4. Asphalt rubber binder chip seal, five 1-quart cans of asphalt rubber binder
2. Asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, asphalt binder or asphalt rubber binder data as follows:
  - 2.1. Supplier and Type/Grade of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder
  - 2.2. Type of modifier used including polymer or crumb rubber or both

- 2.3. Percent of crumb rubber, if used as modifier
- 2.4. Copy of the specified test results for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder
3. 50 lb of uncoated aggregate
4. Aggregate test results for the following:
  - 4.1. Gradation
  - 4.2. Los Angeles Rattler
  - 4.3. Percent of crushed particles
  - 4.4. Flat and elongated particles
  - 4.5. Film stripping
  - 4.6. Cleanness value
  - 4.7. Durability
5. Vialit test results

Submit quality control test results for the quality characteristics within the reporting times allowance after sampling shown in the following table:

**Quality Control Test Result Reporting**

Quality characteristic	Maximum reporting time allowance
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)	48 hours
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	48 hours
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	48 hours
Film stripping (max, %)	48 hours
Durability (min)	48 hours
Gradation (percentage passing)	24 hours
Cleanness value (min)	24 hours
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate (gal/sq yd)	24 hours

Within 3 days after taking asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder quality control samples, submit the authorized laboratory's test results.

**37-2.01A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-2.01A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-2.01A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-2.01A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-2.01A(4)(b)(ii) Aggregate**

All tests must be performed on uncoated aggregate except for film stripping which must be performed on precoated aggregate.

For aggregate, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

### Aggregate Quality Control Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 100 revolutions At 500 revolutions	California Test 211	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (min, %) One-fractured face Two-fractured faces Fine aggregate (min, %) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve) One fractured face	AASHTO T 335	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	ASTM D4791	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Film stripping (max, %)	California Test 302	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Durability (min)	California Test 229	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Gradation (% passing)	California Test 202	2 per day	See California Test 125
Cleanness value (min)	California Test 227	2 per day	See California Test 125

#### 37-2.01A(4)(b)(iii) Chip Seals

For a chip seal, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

#### Chip Seal Quality Control Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Asphaltic emulsion binder spread rate (gal/sq yd)	California Test 339	1 per day per distributor truck	Pavement surface

#### 37-2.01A(4)(c) Department Acceptance

Department Acceptance shall not apply to identified areas where the existing surfacing before application of chip seal, contains defective areas as determined by the Engineer and Contractor. At least 7 days before starting placement of the chip seal, the Contractor shall submit a written list of existing defective areas, identifying the lane direction, lane number, starting and ending highway post mile locations, and defect type. The Engineer must agree on which of the identified areas are defective.

Defective areas are defined as one of the following:

1. Areas with wheel path rutting in excess of 3/8 inch when measured by placing a straightedge 12 feet long on the finished surface perpendicular to the center line and measuring the vertical distance between the finished surface and the lower edge of the straightedge
2. Areas exhibiting flushing

For a chip seal, acceptance is based on visual inspection for the following:

1. Uniform surface texture
2. Raveling, which consists of the separation of the aggregate from the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder
3. Flushing, which consists of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface of the chip seal.

4. Streaking, which consists of alternating longitudinal bands of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder without uniform aggregate retention, approximately parallel with the lane line.

Areas of raveling, flushing or streaking that are greater than 0.5 sq ft shall be considered defective and must be repaired.

Raveling and streaking must be repaired by placing an additional layer of chip seal over the defective area.

For asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for the quality characteristics specified.

For aggregate, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Chip Seal Aggregate Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)		
At 100 revolutions	California Test 211	10
At 500 revolutions		40
Percent of crushed particles:	AASHTO T 335	
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		95
Two-fractured faces		90
Fine aggregate (min, %)		
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve)		
One fractured face		70
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	ASTM D4791	10
Film stripping (max, %)	California Test 302	25
Durability (min)	California Test 229	52
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	Aggregate Gradation table shown under Materials for the chip seal type specified.
Cleanness value (min)	California Test 227	80

If test results for the aggregate gradation do not comply with specifications, you may remove the chip seal represented by these tests or request that it remain in place with a payment deduction. The deduction is \$1.75 per ton for the aggregate represented by the test results.

If test results for aggregate cleanness value do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the chip seal represented by these tests or you may request that the chip seal remain in place with a pay deduction corresponding to the cleanness value shown in the following table:

**Chip Seal Cleanness Value Deductions**

Cleanness value	Deduction
80 or over	None
79	\$2.00 /ton
77-78	\$4.00 /ton
75-76	\$6.00 /ton

If the aggregate cleanness value is less than 75, remove the chip seal.

**37-2.01B Materials**

**37-2.01B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.01B(2) Asphaltic Emulsion and Asphalt Binders**

Reserved

**37-2.01B(3) Aggregate**

**37-2.01B(3)(a) General**

Aggregate must be broken stone, crushed gravel, or both.

Aggregate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Chip Seal Aggregate Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)		
At 100 revolutions	California Test 211	10
At 500 revolutions		40
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		95
Two-fractured faces		90
Fine aggregate (min, %)		
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve)		
One fractured face		70
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	ASTM D4791	10
Film stripping (max, %)	California Test 302	25
Durability (min)	California Test 229	52
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	Aggregate Gradation table shown under Materials for the chip seal type specified.
Cleanness value (min)	California Test 227	80

The authorized laboratory must conduct the Vialit test using the proposed asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder and aggregate for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Chip Retention Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Chip retention (%)	Vialit test method for aggregate in chip seals, French chip (Modified) <sup>a</sup>	95

<sup>a</sup>The asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder must be at the proposed field placement temperature during specimen preparation. For asphalt binder cure the specimen for first 2 hours at 100 °F.

**37-2.01B(3)(b) Precoated Aggregate**

Precoating of aggregate must be performed at a central mixing plant. The plant must be authorized under the Department's *MPQP*.

When precoating aggregate, do not recombine fine materials collected in dust control systems.

Precoated aggregate must be preheated from 260 to 325 degrees F. Coat with any of the asphalts specified in the table titled "Performance Graded Asphalt Binder" in section 92. The asphalt must be from 0.5 to 1.0 percent by weight of dry aggregate. You determine the exact asphalt rate for precoating of aggregate.

Do not stockpile precoated aggregate.

## **37-2.01C Construction**

### **37-2.01C(1) General**

For chip seals on 2-lane, 2-way roadways, place a W8-7 (LOOSE GRAVEL) sign and a W13-1 (35) plaque at 2,000-foot maximum intervals along each side of the traveled way where aggregate is spread on a traffic lane and at public roads or streets entering the chip seal area. Place the 1st W8-7 sign in each direction where traffic first encounters the loose aggregate, regardless of which lane the aggregate is spread on. A W13-1 (35) plaque is not required where the posted speed limit is less than 40 mph.

For chip seals on freeways, expressways, and multilane conventional highways, place a W8-7, (LOOSE GRAVEL) sign and a W13-1 (35) plaque at 2,000-foot maximum intervals along the outside edge of the traveled way nearest to the lane worked on, at on ramps, and at public roads or streets entering the chip seal area. Place the 1st W8-7 sign where the aggregate starts with respect to the direction of travel on that lane. A W13-1 (35) plaque is not required where the posted speed limit is less than 40 mph.

Pilot cars must have cellular or radio contact with other pilot cars and personnel in the work zone. The maximum speed of the pilot cars conveying or controlling traffic through the traffic control zone must be 15 mph on 2-lane, two-way highways and 25 mph on multilane divided and undivided highways. Pilot cars must only use traffic lanes open to traffic.

On the days that closures are not allowed, you may use a moving closure to maintain the seal coat surface. The moving closure is only allowed during daylight hours when traffic will be the least inconvenienced and delayed. The Engineer determines the hours for the moving closure.

Maintain signs in place at each location until the final sweeping of the chip seal surface for that location is complete. Signs may be set on temporary portable supports with the W13-1 sign below the W8-7 sign or on barricades with the W13-1 sign alternating with the W8-7 sign.

Schedule chip seal activities so that the chip seals are placed on both lanes of the traveled way each work shift.

If traffic is routed over a surface where a chip seal application is intended, the chip seal must not be applied to more than half the width of the traveled way at a time, and the remaining width must be kept free of obstructions and open to traffic until the previously applied width is ready for traffic use.

Wherever maintenance sweeping of the chip seal surface is complete, place permanent traffic stripes and pavement markings within 10 days.

If you fail to place the permanent traffic stripes and pavement markings within the specified time, the Department withholds 50 percent of the estimated value of the chip seal work completed that has not received permanent traffic stripes and pavement markings.

### **37-2.01C(2) Equipment**

Equipment for chip seals must include and comply with the following:

1. Aggregate haul trucks must have:
  - 1.1. Tailgate that discharge aggregate
  - 1.2. Device to lock onto the rear aggregate spreader hitch
  - 1.3. Dump bed that will not push down on the spreader when fully raised
  - 1.4. Dump bed that will not spill aggregate on the roadway when transferred to the spreader hopper
  - 1.5. Tarpaulin to cover precoated aggregate when haul distance exceeds 30 minutes or ambient temperature is less than 65 degrees F
2. Self-propelled aggregate spreaders must have:
  - 2.1. Aggregate hopper in the rear
  - 2.2. Belt conveyor that carries the aggregate to the front
  - 2.3. Spreading hopper capable of providing a uniform aggregate spread rate over the entire width of the traffic lane in 1 application.
3. Self-propelled power brooms must:
  - 3.1. Not be steel-tined brooms on emulsion chip seals
  - 3.2. Be capable of removing loose aggregate adjacent to barriers that prevent aggregate from being swept off the roadway, including curbs, gutters, dikes, berms, and railings
4. Pneumatic or foam filled rubber tired rollers must:

- 4.1. Be an oscillating type at least 4 feet wide
- 4.2. Be self-propelled and reversible
- 4.3. Have tires of equal size, diameter, type, and ply
- 4.4. Carry at least 3,000 lbs of load on each wheel
- 4.5. Have tires with an air pressure of 100 ± 5 psi or be foam filled

### **37-2.01C(3) Surface Preparation**

Before applying chip seals, cover manholes, valve and monument covers, grates, or other exposed facilities located within the area of application, using a plastic or oil resistant construction paper secured by tape or adhesive to the facility being covered. Reference the covered facilities with enough control points to relocate the facilities after the application of the chip seal.

Immediately before applying chip seals, clean the surface to receive a chip seal by removing any extraneous material affecting adhesion of the chip seal with the existing surface and drying. Use self-propelled power brooms to clean the existing pavement.

### **37-2.01C(4) Placement**

#### **37-2.01C(4)(a) General**

Schedule the operations so that chip seals are placed on both lanes of the traveled way each work shift. At the end of the work shift, the end of the chip seals on both lanes must generally match.

#### **37-2.01C(4)(b) Applying Asphaltic Emulsions or Asphalt Binders**

Prevent spraying on existing pavement not intended for chip seals or on previously applied chip seals using a material such as building paper. Remove the material after use.

Align longitudinal joints between chip seal applications with designated traffic lanes.

For asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder, overlap longitudinal joints by not more than 4 inches. You may overlap longitudinal joints up to 8 inches if authorized.

For areas not accessible to a truck distributor bar apply:

1. Asphaltic emulsions by hand spraying
2. Asphalt binders with a squeegee or other authorized means

You may overlap the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder applications before the application of aggregate at longitudinal joints.

Do not apply the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder unless there is sufficient aggregate at the job site to cover the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder.

Discontinue application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder early enough to comply with lane closure requirements. Apply to 1 lane at a time and cover the lane width entirely in 1 operation.

#### **37-2.01C(4)(c) Spreading Aggregates**

##### **37-2.01C(4)(c)(i) General**

Prevent vehicles from driving on asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder before spreading aggregate.

Spread aggregate within 10 percent of your determined rate.

Spread aggregate at a uniform rate over the full lane width in 1 application. Apply to 1 lane at a time.

Sweep excess aggregate at joints before spreading adjacent aggregate.

Operate the spreader at speeds slow enough to prevent aggregate from rolling over after dropping.

If the spreader is not moving, aggregate must not drop. If you stop spreading and aggregate drops, remove the excess aggregate before resuming activities.

##### **37-2.01C(4)(c)(ii) Precoated Aggregate Application**

During transit, cover precoated aggregate with tarpaulins if the ambient air temperature is below 65 degrees F or the haul time exceeds 30 minutes.

When applied, precoated aggregate must be from 225 to 325 degrees F.

### **37-2.01C(4)(d) Finishing**

#### **37-2.01C(4)(d)(i) General**

Remove piles, ridges, or unevenly distributed aggregate. Repair permanent ridges, bumps, streaks or depressions in the finished surface. Spread additional aggregate and roll if aggregate is picked up by rollers or vehicles.

Chip seal joints between adjacent applications of a chip seal must be smooth, straight, uniform, and completely covered.

A coverage is 1 roller movement over the entire width of lane. A pass is 1 roller movement parallel to the chip seal application in either direction. Overlapping passes are part of the coverage being made and are not part of a subsequent coverage. Do not start a new coverage until completing the previous coverage.

Before opening to traffic, finish the chip seals in the following sequence:

1. Perform initial rolling consisting of 1 coverage with a pneumatic-tired roller
2. Perform final rolling consisting of 2 coverages with a pneumatic-tired roller
3. Sweep excess aggregate from the roadway and adjacent abutting areas
4. Apply a flush coat if specified
5. Remove covers from the facilities

#### **37-2.01C(4)(d)(ii) Traffic Control With Pilot Car**

For 2-lane 2-way roadways under 1-way traffic control, upon completion of final rolling, traffic must be controlled with pilot cars and routed over the new chip seal for a period of 2 to 4 hours before opening the lane to traffic not controlled with pilot cars.

For multilane roadways, when traffic is controlled with pilot cars, a maximum of 1 lane in the direction of travel must be open to traffic. Traffic must be controlled with pilot cars and be routed on the new chip seal surface of the lane for a minimum of 2 hours after completion of the initial sweeping and before opening the lane to traffic not controlled with pilot cars. Once traffic controlled with pilot cars is routed over the chip seal at a particular location, continuous control must be maintained at that location until the chip seal placement and sweeping on adjacent lanes to receive a chip seal is completed.

#### **37-2.01C(4)(d)(iii) Sweeping**

Sweeping must be performed after the chip seal has set and there is no damage or dislodging of aggregate from the chip seal surface. As a minimum, sweeping is required at the following times:

1. On 2-lane 2-way roadways, from 2 to 4 hours after traffic, controlled with pilot cars, has been routed on the chip seal
2. On multilane roadways, from 2 to 4 hours after aggregate have been placed
3. In addition to previous sweeping, perform final sweeping immediately before opening any lane to public traffic, not controlled with pilot cars

#### **37-2.01C(4)(d)(iv) Excess Aggregate**

Dispose of excess aggregate. If ordered, salvaging and stockpiling of excess aggregate is change order work.

#### **37-2.01C(4)(e) Chip Seal Maintenance**

Perform sweeping on the morning following the application of aggregate on any lane that has been open to traffic not controlled with pilot cars and before starting any other activities.

Chip seal surfaces must be maintained for 4 consecutive days from the day aggregate is applied. Maintenance must include sweeping to maintain a surface free of loose aggregate and to prevent formation of corrugations. Sweeping must not dislodge aggregate set in asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder.

After 4 consecutive days, excess aggregate must be removed from the paved areas.

### **37-2.01D Payment**

If there is no bid item for traffic control system, furnishing and using a pilot car is included in the various items of the work involved in applying the chip seal.

The payment quantity for precoated aggregate is the weight measured after the aggregate is preheated and precoated with asphalt binder.

If recorded batch weights are printed automatically, the payment quantity for aggregate is the weight determined from the printed batch weights if:

1. Total weight for the precoated aggregate per batch is printed
2. Total asphalt binder weight per batch is printed
3. Zero tolerance weight is printed before weighing the first batch and after weighing the last batch for each truckload
4. Time, date, mix number, load number, and truck identification are correlated with a load slip
5. Copy of the recorded batch weights is certified by a licensed weighmaster

## **37-2.02 ASPHALTIC EMULSION CHIP SEALS**

### **37-2.02A General**

#### **37-2.02A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.02 includes specifications for applying asphaltic emulsion chip seals. An asphaltic emulsion chip seal includes applying an asphaltic emulsion, followed by aggregate, and then a flush coat.

A double asphaltic emulsion chip seal is the application of an asphaltic emulsion followed by aggregate, applied twice in sequence and then a flush coat.

#### **37-2.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

#### **37-2.02A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart plastic containers of asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping container.

#### **37-2.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

##### **37-2.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

##### **37-2.02A(4)(b) Quality Control**

###### **37-2.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

###### **37-2.02A(4)(b)(ii) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Circulate asphaltic emulsion in the distributor truck before sampling. Take samples from the distributor truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take two 1-quart samples in a plastic container with lined sealed lid for acceptance testing.

For asphaltic emulsion, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

### Asphaltic Emulsion

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle charge is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

#### 37-2.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance

Aggregate acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Sieve size:		--	--	--
3/4"		100	--	--
1/2"		85-100	100	100
3/8"		0-15	0-50	60-85
No. 4		0-5	0-15	0-25
No. 8		--	0-5	0-5
No. 16		--	0-3	0-3
No. 30		0-2	0-2	0-2
No. 200				

#### 37-2.02B Materials

##### 37-2.02B(1) General

Reserved

##### 37-2.02B(2) Asphaltic Emulsions

Reserved

##### 37-2.02B(3) Aggregate

Aggregate gradation for an asphaltic emulsion chip seal must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphaltic Emulsion Chip Seal Aggregate Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Sieve size:				
3/4"		--	--	--
1/2"		100	--	--
3/8"		85–100	100	100
No. 4		0–15	0–50	60–85
No. 8		0–5	0–15	0–25
No. 16		--	0–5	0–5
No. 30		--	0–3	0–3
No. 200	0–2	0–2	0–2	

**37-2.02C Construction**

**37-2.02C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.02C(2) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates**

Aggregate gradation	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
3/8"	0.30–0.45
5/16"	0.25–0.35
1/4"	0.20–0.30

For double asphaltic emulsion chip seals, the asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rates shown in the following table:

**Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates**

Double chip seals	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
1st application	0.30–0.45
2nd application	0.20–0.30

When applied, the temperature of the asphaltic emulsions must be from 130 to 180 degrees F.

Apply asphaltic emulsions when the ambient air temperature is from 65 to 110 degrees F and the pavement surface temperature is at least 80 degrees F.

Do not apply asphaltic emulsions when weather forecasts predict the ambient air temperature will fall below 39 degrees F within 24 hours after application.

**37-2.02C(3) Spreading Aggregates**

Aggregate must be spread within the spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Spread Rates**

Aggregate gradation	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
3/8"	20–30
5/16"	16–25
1/4"	12–20

For double asphaltic emulsion chip seals, aggregate must be spread within the spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

### Aggregate Spread Rates

Double chip seal	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
1st application	23–30
2nd application	12–20

Remove excess aggregate on the 1st application before the 2nd application of asphaltic emulsion.

You may stockpile aggregate for asphaltic emulsion chip seals if you prevent contamination. Aggregate must have a damp surface at spreading. If water visibly separates from the aggregate, do not spread. You may re-dampen aggregate in the delivery vehicle.

Spread aggregate before an asphaltic emulsion sets or breaks.

Do not spread aggregate more than 2,500 feet ahead of the completed initial rolling.

#### **37-2.02D Payment**

Not Used

### **37-2.03 POLYMER MODIFIED ASPHALTIC EMULSION CHIP SEALS**

#### **37-2.03A General**

##### **37-2.03A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.03 includes specifications for applying polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seals. A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal includes applying a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, followed by aggregate, and then a flush coat.

A double polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal is the application of a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion followed by aggregate, applied twice in sequence and then a flush coat.

##### **37-2.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **37-2.03A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart cans of polymer modified asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. A sample must be submitted in an insulated shipping container.

##### **37-2.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

###### **37-2.03A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

###### **37-2.03A(4)(b) Quality Control**

###### **37-2.03A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

###### **37-2.03A(4)(b)(ii) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsions**

Circulate polymer modified asphaltic emulsions in the distributor truck before sampling. Take samples from the distributor truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take two 1-quart samples for acceptance testing.

For polymer modified asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 50 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Settlement, 5 days (max, %)			
Storage stability test, 1 day (max, %)			
Sieve test (max, %)			
Demulsibility (min, %)			
Particle charge			
Ash content (max, %)	ASTM D3723		
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331		
Tests on residue from evaporation test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Penetration, 4 °C, 200g for 60 seconds	AASHTO T 49		
Ductility, 25 °C (min, mm)	AASHTO T 51		
Torsional recovery (min, %)	California Test 332		
Ring and Ball Softening Point (min, °F)	AASHTO T 53		

**37-2.03A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Aggregate acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Sieve size:				
3/4"		--	--	--
1/2"		100	--	--
3/8"		85–100	100	100
No. 4		0–15	0–50	60–85
No. 8		0–5	0–15	0–25
No. 16		--	0–5	0–5
No. 30		--	0–3	0–3
No. 200		0–2	0–2	0–2

**37-2.03B Materials**

**37-2.03B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.03B(2) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsions**

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must include elastomeric polymer.

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must be Grade PMRS2, PMRS2h, PMCRS2, or PMCRS2h. Polymer content in percent by weight does not apply.

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must comply with section 94 and the quality characteristic requirements in the following table:

**Polymeric Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Penetration, 4 °C, 200g for 60 seconds (min)	AASHTO T 49	6
Ring and Ball Softening Point (min, °F)	AASHTO T 53	135

**37-2.03B(3) Aggregate**

The aggregate gradation for a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphaltic Emulsion Chip Seal Aggregate Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve Size	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
3/4"		--	--	--
1/2"		100	--	--
3/8"		85–100	100	100
No. 4		0–15	0–50	60–85
No. 8		0–5	0–15	0–25
No. 16		--	0–5	0–5
No. 30		--	0–3	0–3
No. 200		0–2	0–2	0–2

**37-2.03C Construction**

Polymer modified asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates**

Aggregate gradation	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
3/8"	0.30–0.45
5/16"	0.25–0.35
1/4"	0.20–0.30

For double polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seals, polymer modified asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rates shown in the following table:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates**

Double application	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
1st application	0.30–0.45
2nd application	0.20–0.30

Apply polymer modified asphaltic emulsions when the ambient air temperature is from 60 to 105 degrees F and the pavement surface temperature is at least 80 degrees F.

Do not apply polymer modified asphaltic emulsions when weather forecasts predict the ambient air temperature will fall below 39 degrees F within 24 hours after application.

Aggregate must be spread within the spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Spread Rates**

Chip seal type	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
3/8"	20–30
5/16"	16–25
1/4"	12–20

For double chip seals, aggregate must be spread within spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

### Aggregate Spread Rates

Double application	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
1st application	23–30
2nd application	12–20

Remove excess aggregate on the 1st application before the 2nd application of asphaltic emulsion.

You may stockpile aggregate for the polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seals if you prevent contamination. Aggregate must have damp surfaces at spreading. If water visibly separates from the aggregate, do not spread. You may redampen aggregate in the delivery vehicle.

Spread aggregate before the polymer modified asphaltic emulsion sets or breaks.

Do not spread aggregate more than 2,500 feet ahead of the completed initial rolling.

#### 37-2.03D Payment

Not Used

#### 37-2.04 ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER CHIP SEALS

##### 37-2.04A General

##### 37-2.04A(1) Summary

Section 37-2.04 includes specifications for applying asphalt rubber binder chip seals.

An asphalt rubber binder chip seal consists of applying asphalt rubber binder followed by heated aggregate precoated with asphalt binder followed by a flush coat.

##### 37-2.04A(2) Definitions

**crumb rubber modifier:** Combination of ground or granulated high natural scrap tire crumb rubber and scrap tire crumb rubber derived from waste tires described in Pub Res Code § 42703.

**descending viscosity reading:** Subsequent viscosity reading at least 5 percent lower than the previous viscosity reading.

**high natural scrap tire crumb rubber:** Material containing 40 to 48 percent natural rubber.

**scrap tire crumb rubber:** Any combination of vehicle tires or tire buffing.

##### 37-2.04A(3) Submittals

At least 5 business days before use, submit the permit issued by the local air district for asphalt rubber binder field blending equipment and application equipment. If an air quality permit is not required by the local air district for producing asphalt rubber binder, submit verification from the local air district that an air quality permit is not required.

For each delivery of asphalt rubber binder ingredients to the job site, submit a certificate of compliance with a copy of the specified test results.

Submit a certified volume or weight slip for each delivery of asphalt rubber binder ingredients and asphalt rubber binder.

Submit a SDS for each asphalt rubber binder ingredient and the asphalt rubber binder.

At least 15 days before use, submit:

1. Samples of each asphalt rubber binder ingredient:
  - 1.1. 2 lbs of scrap tire crumb rubber
  - 1.2. 2 lbs of high natural scrap tire crumb rubber
  - 1.3. Two 1-quart cans of base asphalt binder
  - 1.4. Two 1-quart cans of asphalt modifier
2. Asphalt rubber binder formulation and data as follows:
  - 2.1. For asphalt modifier, include:

- 2.1.1. Source of asphalt modifier
- 2.1.2. Type of asphalt modifier
- 2.1.3. Percentage of asphalt modifier by weight of asphalt binder
- 2.1.4. Percentage of combined asphalt binder and asphalt modifier by weight of asphalt rubber binder
- 2.1.5. Test results for the specified quality characteristics
- 2.2. For crumb rubber modifier, include:
  - 2.2.1. Each source and type of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber
  - 2.2.2. Percentage of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber by total weight of asphalt rubber binder
  - 2.2.3. Test results for the specified quality characteristics
- 2.3. For asphalt rubber binder, include minimum reaction time and temperature

Immediately after sampling, submit five 1-quart cans of asphalt rubber binder taken in the presence of the Engineer. Sample must be submitted in insulated shipping containers.

Submit notification 15 minutes before each viscosity test or submit a schedule of testing times.

Submit the log of asphalt rubber binder descending viscosity test results within 1 business day after sampling.

Submit asphalt rubber binder quality control viscosity test results within 1 business day after sampling.

**37-2.04A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-2.04A(4)(a) General**

The equipment used in producing asphalt rubber binder and the equipment used in spreading asphalt rubber binder must be permitted for use or exempted by the local air district.

**37-2.04A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(ii) Asphalt Modifiers**

For asphalt modifiers, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the following quality characteristics:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Viscosity	ASTM D445	1 per shipment
Flash point	ASTM D92	
Molecular Analysis:		
Asphaltenes	ASTM D2007	1 per shipment
Aromatics	ASTM D2007	

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(iii) Crumb Rubber Modifiers**

Sample and test scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber separately.

Perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the following quality characteristics:

### Crumb Rubber Modifier

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation	California Test 385	1 per 10,000
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber gradation	California Test 385	1 per 3,400 lb
Wire in CRM	California Test 385	1 per 10,000 lb
Fabric in CRM	California Test 385	
CRM particle length	--	
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	
Natural rubber content in high natural scrap tire crumb rubber	ASTM D297	1 per 3,400 lb

#### 37-2.04A(4)(b)(iv) Asphalt Rubber Binders

For asphalt rubber binders, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

#### Asphalt Rubber Binder Quality Control Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Frequency
Descending viscosity <sup>a</sup> at 375 °F (Pa•s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> )	ASTM D7741	Reaction vessel	1 per lot <sup>b</sup>
Viscosity at 375 °F (Pa•s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> )	ASTM D7741	Distribution truck	15 minutes before use per lot <sup>b</sup>
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	Distribution truck	1 per lot <sup>b</sup>
Resilience at 25 °C (% rebound)	ASTM D5329		
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36		

<sup>a</sup>Start taking viscosity readings at least 45 minutes after adding crumb rubber modifier and continue taking viscosity readings every 30 minutes until 2 consecutive descending viscosity readings have been obtained and the final viscosity complies with the specification requirement.

<sup>b</sup>A lot is defined in the *MPQP*.

Retain samples from each lot. Test samples for cone penetration, resilience, and softening point for the first 3 lots and if all 3 lots pass, the testing frequency may be reduced to once for every 3 lots.

If QC test results indicate that the asphalt rubber binder does not comply with the specifications, take corrective action and notify the Engineer.

#### 37-2.04A(4)(c) Department Acceptance

##### 37-2.04A(4)(c)(i) General

Reserved

##### 37-2.04A(4)(c)(ii) Asphalt Modifiers

The Department accepts asphalt modifier based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Viscosity at 100 °C (m <sup>2</sup> /s x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	ASTM D445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D92	207
Molecular Analysis:		
Asphaltenes (max, % by mass)	ASTM D2007	0.1
Aromatics (min, % by mass)	ASTM D2007	55

<sup>a</sup>The symbol "X" is the asphalt modifier viscosity.

##### 37-2.04A(4)(c)(iii) Crumb Rubber Modifiers

Scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM are sampled and tested separately.

The Department accepts scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Wire in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.01
Fabric in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.05
CRM particle length (max, in)	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1.1–1.2
Natural rubber content in high natural CRM (%)	ASTM D297	40.0–48.0

The Department accepts CRM gradation based on the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier Gradation Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement			
		Scrap tire crumb rubber		High natural scrap tire crumb rubber	
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 385	Operating range	Contract compliance	Operating range	Contract compliance
No. 8		100	100	--	--
No. 10		95–100	90–100	100	100
No. 16		35–85	32–88	92–100	85–100
No. 30		2–25	1–30	25–95	20–98
No. 50		0–10	0–15	6–35	2–40
No. 100		0–5	0–10	0–7	0–10
No. 200		0–2	0–5	0–3	0–5

If a test result for CRM gradation does not comply with the specifications, the Department deducts the corresponding amount for each gradation test as shown in the following table:

Material	Gradation test result <sup>a</sup>	Deduction
Scrap tire crumb rubber	Operating range < TR < Contract compliance	\$250
Scrap tire crumb rubber	TR > Contract compliance	\$1,100
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber	Operating range < TR < Contract compliance	\$250
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber	TR > Contract compliance	\$600

<sup>a</sup>Test Result = TR

Each gradation test for scrap tire crumb rubber represents 10,000 lb or the quantity used in that day's production, whichever is less.

Each gradation test for high natural scrap tire crumb rubber represents 3,400 lb or the quantity used in that day's production, whichever is less.

**37-2.04A(4)(c)(iv) Asphalt Rubber Binders**

For Department acceptance testing, take a sample of asphalt rubber binder in the Engineer's presence every 5 lots or once a day, whichever is greater. Each sample must be in five 1-quart cans with an open top and friction lid.

For an asphalt rubber binder, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Asphalt Rubber Binder

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	25–60
Resilience at 25 °C (% rebound)	ASTM D5329	18–50
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	55–88
Viscosity at 375 °F (Pa·s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D7741	1,500–2,500

<sup>a</sup>Prepare sample for viscosity test under California Test 388.

#### 37-2.04A(4)(c)(v) Precoated Aggregate

The Department accepts precoated aggregate based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Precoated Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria

Quality Characteristic	Test method	Requirement
1/2" gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size: 3/4" 1/2" 3/8" No. 4 No. 8 No. 200	California Test 202	100 85–90 0–30 0–5 -- 0–1
3/8" gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size: 3/4" 1/2" 3/8" No. 4 No. 8 No. 200	California Test 202	100 95–100 70–85 0–15 0–5 0–1

#### 37-2.04B Materials

##### 37-2.04B(1) General

Reserved

##### 37-2.04B(2) Asphalt Binders

Asphalt binder used as the base binder for asphalt rubber binder must comply with the specifications for asphalt binder. Do not modify asphalt binder with polymer.

##### 37-2.04B(3) Asphalt Modifiers

An asphalt modifier must be a resinous, high flash point, and aromatic hydrocarbon. An asphalt modifier must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Viscosity at 100 °C (m <sup>2</sup> /s x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	ASTM D445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point (min, CL.O.C., °C)	ASTM D92	207
Molecular analysis:		
Asphaltenes by mass (max, %)	ASTM D2007	0.1
Aromatics by mass (min, %)	ASTM D2007	55

<sup>a</sup>X denotes the proposed asphalt modifier viscosity from 19 to 36. A change in X requires a new asphalt rubber binder submittal.

##### 37-2.04B(4) Crumb Rubber Modifiers

The CRM to be used must be on the Authorized Materials List for crumb rubber modifier.

The CRM must be ground or granulated at ambient temperature.

Scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber must be delivered to the asphalt rubber binder production site in separate bags.

Steel and fiber must be separated. If steel and fiber are cryogenically separated, it must occur before grinding and granulating. Cryogenically-produced CRM particles must be large enough to be ground or granulated.

The CRM must be dry, free-flowing particles that do not stick together. A maximum of 3 percent calcium carbonate or talc by weight of CRM may be added. The CRM must not cause foaming when combined with the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier.

The CRM must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Wire in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.01
Fabric in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.05
CRM particle length (max, in)	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1.1–1.2

The CRM must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement	
		Scrap tire crumb rubber	High natural scrap tire crumb rubber
Acetone extract (%)	ASTM D297	6.0–16.0	4.0–16.0
Rubber hydrocarbon (min, %)		42.0–65.0	50.0
Natural rubber content (%)		22.0–39.0	40.0–48.0
Carbon black content (%)		28.0–38.0	--
Ash content (max, %)		8.0	--

Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation must comply with the gradation requirements shown in the following table:

**Scrap Tire Crumb Rubber Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		Gradation limit	Operating range	Contract compliance
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 385			
Sieve size:				
No. 8		100	100	100
No. 10		98–100	95–100	90–100
No. 16		45–75	35–85	32–88
No. 30		2–20	2–25	1–30
No. 50		0–6	0–10	0–15
No. 100		0–2	0–5	0–10
No. 200	0	0–2	0–5	

High natural scrap tire crumb rubber gradation must comply with the gradation requirements shown in the following table:

### High Natural Scrap Tire Crumb Rubber Gradation

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		Gradation limit	Operating range	Contract compliance
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 385			
No. 10		100	100	100
No. 16		95–100	92–100	85–100
No. 30		35–85	25–95	20–98
No. 50		10–30	6–35	2–40
No. 100		0–4	0–7	0–10
No. 200		0–1	0–3	0–5

#### 37-2.04B(5) Asphalt Rubber Binders

An asphalt rubber binder must be a combination of:

1. Asphalt binder
2. Asphalt modifier
3. Crumb rubber modifier

Asphalt rubber binder blending equipment must be authorized under the Department's *MPQP*.

The blending equipment must allow the determination of weight percentages of each asphalt rubber binder ingredient.

An asphalt rubber binder must be  $79 \pm 1$  percent by weight asphalt binder and  $21 \pm 1$  percent by weight of CRM. The minimum percentage of CRM must be 20.0 percent and lower values must not be rounded up.

The CRM must be  $75 \pm 2$  percent by weight scrap tire crumb rubber and  $25 \pm 2$  percent by weight high natural scrap tire crumb rubber.

An asphalt modifier and asphalt binder must be blended at the production site. An asphalt modifier must be from 2.5 to 6.0 percent by weight of the asphalt binder in the asphalt rubber binder. The asphalt rubber binder supplier determines the exact percentage.

If blended before adding CRM, the asphalt binder must be from 375 to 440 degrees F when an asphalt modifier is added and the mixture must circulate for at least 20 minutes. An asphalt binder, asphalt modifier, and CRM may be proportioned and combined simultaneously.

The blend of an asphalt binder and an asphalt modifier must be combined with the CRM at the asphalt rubber binder production site. The asphalt binder and asphalt modifier blend must be from 375 to 440 degrees F when the CRM is added. Combined ingredients must be allowed to react at least 45 minutes at temperatures from 375 to 425 degrees F except the temperature must be at least 10 degrees F below the flash point of the asphalt rubber binder.

After reacting, the asphalt rubber binder must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Asphalt Rubber Binder

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	25–60
Resilience at 25 °C (% rebound)	ASTM D5329	18–50
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	55–88
Viscosity at 375 °F (Pa•s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D7741	1,500–2,500

<sup>a</sup>Prepare sample for viscosity test under California Test 388.

Maintain asphalt rubber binder at a temperature from 375 to 415 degrees F.

Stop heating unused asphalt rubber binder 4 hours after the 45-minute reaction period. Reheating asphalt rubber binder that cools below 375 degrees F is a reheat cycle. Do not exceed 2 reheat cycles. If reheating, the asphalt rubber binder must be from 375 to 415 degrees F before use.

During reheating, you may add CRM. The CRM must not exceed 10 percent by weight of the asphalt rubber binder. Allow added CRM to react for at least 45 minutes. Reheated asphalt rubber binder must comply with the specifications for asphalt rubber binder.

**37-2.04B(6) Precoated Aggregate**

Before precoating with asphalt binder, aggregate for an asphalt rubber binder chip seal must comply with the gradation requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Rubber Binder Chip Seal Aggregate Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement	
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	1/2"	3/8"
Sieve size:			
3/4"		100	100
1/2"		85–90	95–100
3/8"		0–30	70–85
No. 4		0–5	0–15
No. 8		--	0–5
No. 200		0–1	0–1

**37-2.04C Construction**

**37-2.04C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.04C(2) Equipment**

Distributor trucks must be equipped with:

1. Mixing and heating unit
2. Observation platform on the rear of the truck for an observer on the platform to see the nozzles and unplug them if needed

**37-2.04C(3) Asphalt Rubber Binder Application**

Apply the asphalt rubber binder when the ambient temperature is from 60 to 105 degrees F and the pavement surface temperature is at least 55 degrees F.

Do not apply the asphalt rubber binder unless enough aggregate is available at the job site to cover the asphalt rubber binder within 2 minutes. Intersections, turn lanes, gore points, and irregular areas must be covered within 15 minutes.

Do not apply asphalt rubber binder when pavement is damp or during high wind conditions. If authorized, you may adjust the distributor bar height and distribution speed and use shielding equipment during high wind conditions.

When applied, the temperature of the asphalt rubber binder must be from 385 to 415 degrees F.

Apply the asphalt rubber binder at a rate from 0.55 to 0.65 gal/sq yd. You may reduce the application rate by 0.050 gal/sq yd in the wheel paths.

**37-2.04C(4) Precoated Aggregate Spreading**

Spread aggregate at a rate from 28 to 40 lb/sq yd. Do not spread aggregate more than 200 feet ahead of the completed initial rolling.

**37-2.04C(5) Rolling and Sweeping**

Perform initial rolling within 90 seconds of spreading aggregate. If authorized for final rolling, you may use a steel-wheeled roller weighing from 8 to 10 tons in static mode only.

Perform a final sweeping before Contract acceptance. The final sweeping must not dislodge aggregate.

**37-2.04D Payment**

Asphalt rubber binder is measured as specified for asphalt binder.

**37-2.05 STRESS ABSORBING MEMBRANE INTERLAYERS**

**37-2.05A General**

Section 37-2.05 includes specifications for placing stress absorbing membrane interlayers (SAMI).

Comply with section 37-2.04 except a flush coat is not required.

Traffic must not be allowed on a SAMI.

**37-2.05B Materials**

For a SAMI, aggregate must comply with the 3/8-inch gradation.

**37-2.05C Construction**

If a SAMI is overlaid in the same work shift, section 37-2.01C(4)(e) does not apply.

Final sweeping is not required for a SAMI.

**37-2.05D Payment**

Not Used

**37-2.06 MODIFIED ASPHALT BINDER CHIP SEALS**

Reserved

**37-2.07 SCRUB SEALS**

Reserved

**37-3 SLURRY SEALS AND MICRO-SURFACINGS**

**37-3.01 GENERAL**

**37-3.01A General**

**37-3.01A(1) Summary**

Section 37-3.01 includes general specifications for applying slurry seals and micro-surfacings.

**37-3.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-3.01A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before starting placement of a slurry seal or micro-surfacing, submit:

1. Samples for:
  - 1.1. Asphaltic emulsion slurry seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.2. Polymer modified asphaltic emulsion slurry seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of polymer modified asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.3. Micro-surfacing, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of micro-surfacing emulsion
2. Asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, or micro-surfacing emulsion data as follows:
  - 2.1. Supplier and Type/Grade of asphaltic emulsion
  - 2.2. Type of modifier polymer for polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion
  - 2.3. Copy of the specified test results for asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, or micro-surfacing emulsion
3. 50 lb of aggregate
4. Aggregate test results for the followings:
  - 4.1. Gradation
  - 4.2. Los Angeles Rattler
  - 4.3. Percent of crushed particles

- 4.4 Sand equivalent
- 4.5 Durability

At least 10 days before starting placement of a slurry seal or micro-surfacing, submit a laboratory report of test results and the proposed mix design from an authorized laboratory. The authorized laboratory must sign the laboratory report and mix design.

The report must include:

1. Test results used in the mix design compared with specification requirements
2. Proportions based on the dry weight of aggregate, including ranges, for:
  - 2.1. Aggregate
  - 2.2. Water
  - 2.3. Additives
  - 2.4. Mineral filler
  - 2.5. Slurry seal emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion residual asphalt content
3. Recommended changes to the proportions based on heating the mixture to 100 degrees F and mixing for 60 seconds, if atmospheric temperatures during application will be 90 degrees F or above, for:
  - 3.1. Water
  - 3.2. Additives
  - 3.3. Mineral filler
4. Quantitative moisture effects on the aggregate's unit weight determined under ASTM C29M

If the mix design consists of the same materials covered by a previous laboratory report, you may submit the previous laboratory report that must include material testing data performed within the previous 12 months for authorization.

If you change any of the materials in the mix design, submit a new mix design and laboratory report at least 10 days before starting slurry seal or micro-surfacing work.

Submit a certificate of compliance as specified for asphaltic emulsion in section 94-1.01C with each shipment of asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion.

Submit quality control test results for the quality characteristics within the reporting times allowance after sampling shown in the following table:

**Quality Control Test Reporting Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Maximum reporting time allowance
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)	2 business days
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	2 business days
Durability (min)	2 business days
Resistance of fine aggregate to degradation by abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus (% loss by weight)	2 business days
Gradation (% passing by weight)	48 hours
Sand equivalent (min)	48 hours
Moisture content (%)	48 hours

Within 3 days after taking asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion quality control samples, submit the authorized laboratory's test results.

**37-3.01A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-3.01A(4)(a) General**

Your authorized laboratory must be able to perform International Slurry Surfacing Association tests and mix design.

**37-3.01A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-3.01A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-3.01A(4)(b)(ii) Aggregate**

For aggregate, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Aggregate Quality Control**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	AASHTO T 335	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125
Resistance of fine aggregate to degradation by abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus (% loss by weight)	ASTM D7428	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125
Moisture content, from field stockpile (%)	AASHTO T 255 <sup>a</sup>	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125

<sup>a</sup>Test aggregate moisture at field stockpile every 2 hours if you are unable to maintain the moisture content to within a maximum daily variation of ±0.5 percent.

**37-3.01A(4)(b)(iii) Slurry Seals and Micro-surfacings**

Reserved

**37-3.01A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Slurry Seal and micro-surfacing acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for the following:
  - 1.1. Uniform surface texture throughout the work limits.
  - 1.2. Marks in the surface:
    - 1.2.1. Up to 4 marks in the completed slurry seal or micro-surfacing surface that are up to 1 inch wide and up to 6 inches long per 1000 square feet of slurry seal or micro-surfacing placed.
    - 1.2.2. No marks in the completed slurry seal or micro-surfacing surface that are over 1 inch wide or 6 inches long.
  - 1.3. Excessive raveling consisting of the separation of the aggregate from the asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion.
  - 1.4. Bleeding consists of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface of the slurry seal or micro-surfacing.
  - 1.5. Delaminating of slurry seal or micro-surfacing from the existing pavement.
  - 1.6. Rutting or wash-boarding.
2. Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for aggregate shown in the following table:

### Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements		
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve Size:	California Test 202	Type I	Type II	Type III
3/8"		--	100	100
No. 4		100	94-100	70-90
No. 8		90-100	65-90	45-70
No. 16		60-90	40-70	28-50
No. 30		40-65	25-50	19-34
No. 200		10-20	5-15	5-15

An aggregate gradation test represents 300 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

If test results for aggregate gradation do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the slurry seal or micro-surfacing represented by the test results or request it remain in place with a payment deduction. If your request is authorized, the Department deducts:

1. \$1.75 per ton of slurry seal for each noncompliant aggregate gradation
2. \$2.00 per ton of micro-surfacing for each noncompliant aggregate gradation

#### 37-3.01B Materials

##### 37-3.01B(1) General

Additional water must not cause separation of the asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion from the aggregate before placement.

You may use an additive that does not adversely affect the slurry seal or micro-surfacing.

##### 37-3.01B(2) Aggregate

Aggregate must be rock dust. Aggregate must be free from vegetable matter, deleterious substances, caked or clay lumps, and oversized particles.

Aggregate for a slurry seal and micro-surfacing must comply with the gradations shown in the following table:

#### Aggregate Gradation

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements		
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 202	Type I	Type II	Type III
3/8"		--	100	100
No. 4		100	94-100	70-90
No. 8		90-100	65-90	45-70
No. 16		60-90	40-70	28-50
No. 30		40-65	25-50	19-34
No. 200		10-20	5-15	5-15

#### 37-3.01C Construction

##### 37-3.01C(1) General

Before applying slurry seals or micro-surfacings, cover manholes, valve and monument covers, grates, and other exposed facilities located within the area of application using plastic or oil resistant construction paper secured by tape or adhesive to the facility being covered. Reference the covered facilities with enough control points to relocate the facilities after application of the slurry seals or micro-surfacings.

##### 37-3.01C(2) Proportioning

Proportion slurry seal and micro-surfacing ingredients in compliance with the authorized mix design.

### **37-3.01C(3) Mixing and Spreading Equipment**

#### **37-3.01C(3)(a) General**

Mixing and spreading equipment for slurry seals and micro-surfacings must proportion the asphaltic emulsions, water, aggregate, and any additives by volume and mix them in continuous pug mill mixers.

Introduce emulsions into the mixer with a positive displacement pump. If you use a variable-rate pump, the adjusting unit must be sealed in its calibrated position.

Introduce water into the mixer through a meter that measures gallons.

Choose a truck mounted mixer-spreader or continuous self-loading mixer spreader.

#### **37-3.01C(3)(b) Truck Mounted Mixer Spreaders**

Truck mounted mixer spreaders must comply with:

1. Rotating and reciprocating equipment must be covered with metal guards.
2. Proportion aggregate using a belt feeder with an adjustable cutoff gate. The Engineer verifies the height of the gate opening.
3. Belt feeder must have a depth monitor device. The depth monitor device must automatically shut down power to the belt feeder when the aggregate depth is less than 70 percent of the target depth.
4. Separate monitor device must detect the revolutions of the belt feeder. This device must automatically shut down power to the belt feeder if it detects no revolutions. If the belt feeder is an integral part of the equipment's drive chain, the monitor device is not required.
5. Aggregate belt feeder must be connected directly to the drive on the emulsion pump. The aggregate feeder drive shaft must have a revolution counter reading the nearest 0.10 revolution for micro-surfacing and nearest 1 revolution for slurry seal.
6. Emulsion storage must be equipped with a device that automatically shuts down power to the emulsion pump and aggregate belt feeder when the level of stored emulsion is lowered. To allow for normal fluctuations, there may be a delay of 3 seconds between detection of low emulsion storage levels or low aggregate depths and automatic power shut down.
7. Emulsion storage must be located immediately before the emulsion pump.
8. Emulsion storage tank must have a temperature indicator at the pump suction level. The indicator must be accurate to  $\pm 5$  degrees F.
9. No-flow and revolution warning devices must be in working condition. Low-flow indicators must be visible while walking alongside the equipment.

#### **37-3.01C(3)(c) Continuous Self-Loading Mixer Spreaders**

Continuous self-loading mixer spreaders must be automatically sequenced and self-propelled. The mixing machine must deliver each material to a double shafted mixer and discharge the mixed material on a continuous flow basis. The mixing machines must have sufficient storage capacity to maintain a continuous supply of material to the proportioning controls. The mixing machine operators must have full control of forward and reverse speeds during placement.

#### **37-3.01C(3)(d) Spreader Boxes**

The spreader boxes used to spread slurry seals and micro-surfacings must be:

1. Capable of spreading the slurry seal or micro-surfacing a minimum of 12 feet wide and preventing the loss of slurry seal or micro-surfacing.
2. Equipped with flexible rubber belting on each side. The belting must contact the pavement to prevent the loss of slurry seal or micro-surfacing from the box.
3. Equipped to uniformly apply the slurry seal or micro-surfacing on superelevated sections and shoulder slopes. Micro-surfacing spreader box must be equipped with reversible motor driven augers.
4. Equipped with a series of strike-off devices at its rear.
  - 4.1. The leading strike off device must be:
    - 4.1.1. Fabricated of a suitable material such as steel or stiff rubber
    - 4.1.2. Designed to maintain close contact with the pavement during spreading
    - 4.1.3. Capable of obtaining the specified thickness
    - 4.1.4. Capable of being adjusted to the various pavement cross sections
  - 4.2. The final strike-off device must be:
    - 4.2.1. Fabricated of flexible material that produces a uniform texture in the finished surface

4.2.2. Cleaned daily and changed if longitudinal scouring occurs in the slurry seal of micro-surfacing

5. Clean and free of slurry seal or micro-surfacing at the start of each work shift.

### **37-3.01C(3)(e) Shoulder Equipment**

Spread the slurry seal or micro-surfacing on shoulders with a device such as an edge box that forms clean and straight joints and edges.

### **37-3.01C(3)(f) Equipment Calibration**

Equipment calibration must comply with the *MPQP*. Notify the Engineer at least 5 business days before calibrating.

If the Department authorizes a truck or continuous mixer spreader, its calibration is valid for 6 months provided you:

1. Use the same truck or continuous mixer spreader verified with a unique identifying number
2. Use the same materials in compliance with the authorized mix design
3. Do not perform any repair or alteration to the proportioning systems

Calibrate the adjustable cut-off gate settings of each truck or continuous mixer spreader on the project to achieve the correct delivery rate of aggregate and emulsion per revolution of the aggregate feeder under the *MPQP*.

Checks must be performed for each aggregate source using an authorized vehicle scale.

Individual checks of the aggregate belt feeder's delivery rate to the pug mill mixer must not vary more than 2 percent from the average of 3 runs of at least 3 tons each.

Before using a variable-rate emulsion pump, the pump must be calibrated and sealed in the calibrated condition under the *MPQP*.

Individual checks of the emulsion pump's delivery rate to the pug mill mixer must not vary more than 2 percent from the average of 3 runs of at least 500 gal each.

### **37-3.01C(4) Surface Preparation**

Immediately before applying slurry seals or micro-surfacings, clean the surface to receive slurry seals or micro-surfacings by removing any extraneous material affecting adhesion of the slurry seal or micro-surfacing with the existing surface. Use self-propelled power brooms or other methods such as flushing to clean the existing pavement.

### **37-3.01C(5) Placement**

#### **37-3.01C(5)(a) General**

If truck-mounted mixer-spreaders are used, keep at least 2 operational spreaders at the job site during placement.

Spread slurry seals and micro-surfacings uniformly and do not spot, rehandle, or shift the mixture. However in areas inaccessible to spreading equipment, spread the slurry seal or micro-surfacing mixtures with hand tools or other authorized methods. If placing with hand tools, lightly dampen the area first.

You may fog the roadway surface with water ahead of the spreader box. The fog spray must be adjusted for pavement:

1. Temperature
2. Surface texture
3. Dryness

You determine the application rates for slurry seals or micro-surfacings and the Engineer authorizes the application rates. Spread within 10 percent of authorized rate.

The mixtures must be uniform and homogeneous after spreading, and there must not be separation of the emulsion and aggregate after setting.

### **37-3.01C(5)(b) Weather Conditions**

Only place slurry seals or micro-surfacings if both the pavement and air temperatures are at least 50 degrees F and rising. The expected high temperature must be at least 65 degrees F within 24 hours after placement.

Do not place slurry seals or micro-surfacings if rain is imminent or the air temperature is expected to be below 36 degrees F within 24 hours after placement.

### **37-3.01C(5)(c) Joints**

Transverse and longitudinal joints must be:

1. Uniform
2. Straight
3. Neat in appearance
4. Without material buildup
5. Without uncovered areas

Transverse joints must be butt-type joints.

Prevent double placement at transverse joints over previously placed slurry seals or micro-surfacings.

Place longitudinal joints:

1. On centerlines, lane lines, edge lines, or shoulder lines
2. With overlaps not more than 4 inches

You may request other longitudinal joint patterns if they do not adversely affect the slurry seals or micro-surfacings.

The maximum difference between the pavement surface and the bottom edge of a 12-foot straightedge placed perpendicular to the longitudinal joint must be 0.04 foot.

### **37-3.01C(5)(d) Finished Surfaces**

Finished slurry seals or micro-surfacings must be smooth and free of irregularities such as scratch or tear marks. You may leave up to 4 marks that are up to 1 inch wide and 6 inches long per 75 linear feet of slurry seal or micro-surfacing placed. Do not leave any marks that are over 1 inch wide or 6 inches long.

### **37-3.01C(5)(e) Maintenance Sweeping**

Sweep the slurry seals or micro-surfacings 24 hours after placement without damaging the slurry seals or micro-surfacings. For 4 days afterwards, sweep the slurry seals or micro-surfacings daily unless determined otherwise by the Engineer.

### **37-3.01C(5)(f) Repair of Early Distress**

The slurry seals or micro-surfacings must not show bleeding, raveling, separation, or other distresses for 15 days after placing. If bleeding, raveling, delaminating, rutting, or wash-boarding occurs after placing the slurry seals or micro-surfacings, make repairs using an authorized method.

### **37-3.01D Payment**

Not Used

## **37-3.02 SLURRY SEALS**

### **37-3.02A General**

#### **37-3.02A(1) Summary**

Section 37-3.02 includes specifications for applying slurry seals.

Applying a slurry seal consists of spreading a mixture of asphaltic emulsion or polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, aggregate, additives, and water on a surface or pavement.

#### **37-3.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-3.02A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers of asphaltic emulsion or polymer modified asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping containers.

**37-3.02A(4) Quality Assurance****37-3.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.02A(4)(b) Quality Control****37-3.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Take samples of asphaltic emulsion and polymer modified asphaltic emulsion from the tank truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer take two 1-quart samples in wide mouth plastic containers with lined, sealed lids for acceptance testing.

**37-3.02A(4)(b)(ii) Asphaltic Emulsion**

For asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle charge is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

**37-3.02A(4)(b)(iii) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion**

For polymer modified asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling Location
<b>Tests on emulsion:</b>			
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59		
Storage stability after 1 day (%)	AASHTO T 59		
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331		
Particle charge	AASHTO T 59		
<b>Tests on residue by evaporation:</b>			
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Ductility at 25 °C (min, mm)	AASHTO T 51		
Torsional recovery (min, %)	California Test 332		
Or  Polymer content based on residual asphalt (min, %)	California Test 401		

**37-3.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

For a slurry seal asphaltic emulsion and polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for the quality characteristics specified.

Aggregate acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	55
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	45
Type I		
Type II		
Type III		60

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the source aggregate before crushing.

A sand equivalent test represents 300 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

If test results for sand equivalent do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the slurry seal represented by the test results or request it remain in place with a payment deduction. If your request is authorized, the Department deducts \$1.75 per ton of slurry seal for each noncompliant sand equivalent test.

**37-3.02B Materials**

**37-3.02B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-3.02B(2) Asphaltic Emulsions**

An asphaltic emulsion must comply with the requirements in Section 94. The asphaltic emulsion must be Grade CQS1h.

### 37-3.02B(3) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsions

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must:

1. Consist of an elastomeric polymer mixed with an asphaltic material uniformly emulsified with water and an emulsifying or stabilization agent.
2. Use either neoprene polymer or butadiene and styrene copolymer. The polymer must be homogeneous and milled into the asphaltic emulsion at the colloid mill.
3. Be Grade PMCQS1h and must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Tests on emulsion:		
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	15–90
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59	0–0.3
Storage stability after 1 day (%)	AASHTO T 59	0–1
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	60
Particle charge	AASHTO T 59	Positive
Tests on residue by evaporation:		
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	40–90
Ductility at 25 °C (min, mm)	AASHTO T 51	400
Torsional recovery (min, %)	California Test 332	18
Or		
Polymer content based on residual asphalt (min, %)	California Test 401	2.5

### 37-3.02B(4) Aggregate

Aggregate must comply with the quality characteristic requirements shown in the following table:

#### Aggregate Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	55
Sand equivalent (min)		
Type I	California Test 217	45
Type II		55
Type III		60

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the source aggregate before crushing. The aggregate supplier must certify that the crushed aggregate being used on the project is manufactured from the source aggregate complying with the LA rattler requirements.

### 37-3.02B(5) Slurry Seal Mix Design

The slurry seal mix design, using project source aggregate, an asphaltic emulsion, and set-control agents if any, must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Slurry Seal Mix Design Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method <sup>a</sup>	Requirement
Consistency (max, mm)	Technical Bulletin 106	30
Wet stripping	Technical Bulletin 114	Pass
Compatibility	Technical Bulletin 115	Pass <sup>b</sup>
Cohesion test, within 1 hour (min, kg-mm)	Technical Bulletin 139	200
Wet track abrasion (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Technical Bulletin 100	810

<sup>a</sup>Test methods are by the International Slurry Surfacing Association.

<sup>b</sup>Mixing test must pass at the maximum expected air temperature at the job site during placement.

The mix design must have the percent of asphaltic residue, based on percentage by weight of the dry aggregate, within the ranges shown in the following table:

Slurry seal type	Residue range
Type I	10–16
Type II	7.5–13.5
Type III	6.5–12.0

Determine the exact percentage based on the design asphalt binder content and the asphalt residual content of the asphaltic emulsion furnished.

#### 37-3.02C Construction

##### 37-3.02C(1) General

Reserved

##### 37-3.02C(2) Proportioning

After proportioning, slurry seal mixtures must be workable.

##### 37-3.02C(3) Mixing and Spreading Equipment

Reserved

##### 37-3.02C(4) Placement

The slurry seal spread rates must be within the ranges shown in the following table:

Slurry Seal Spread Rates	
Slurry seal type	Application range (lb of dry aggregate/sq yd)
Type I	8–12
Type II	10–18
Type III	20–25

Within 4 hours after placement, slurry seals must be set enough to allow traffic without pilot cars. Protect slurry seals from damage until it has set and will not adhere or be picked up by vehicle tires. Slurry seals must not exhibit distress from traffic such as bleeding, raveling, separation or other distresses.

#### 37-3.02D Payment

The payment quantity for slurry seal is the weight determined by combining the weights of the aggregate and asphaltic emulsion or polymeric asphaltic emulsion. The payment quantity for slurry seal does not include the weights of the added water and set-control additives.

### 37-3.03 MICRO-SURFACINGS

#### 37-3.03A General

##### 37-3.03A(1) Summary

Section 37-3.03 includes specifications for applying micro-surfacings.

Applying a micro-surfacing consists of spreading a mixture of a micro-surfacing emulsion, water, additives, mineral filler, and aggregate on the pavement.

**37-3.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-3.03A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers of micro-surfacing emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping container.

**37-3.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-3.03A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-3.03A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03A(4)(b)(ii) Micro-surfacing Emulsions**

Take samples from the truck tank at mid load from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers for acceptance testing.

For a micro-surfacing emulsion, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**Micro-Surfacing Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Tests on emulsion:			
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25°C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Storage stability, 1 day (max, %) <sup>a</sup>			
Sieve test (max, %)			
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Tests on residue from evaporation test:			
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Softening point (min, °C)	AASHTO T 53		

<sup>a</sup>Storage stability test will be run if the storage exceeds 48 hours

**37-3.03A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

For micro-surfacing emulsions, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Micro-surfacing Emulsion Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Tests on emulsion:		
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	15–90
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59	0.30
Storage stability, 1 day (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	0–1
Settlement <sup>a</sup> , 5 days (max, %)	ASTM D244	5
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	62
Tests on residue by evaporation:		
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	40–90
Softening point (min, °C)	AASHTO T 53	57

<sup>a</sup>Settlement test on emulsion is not required if used within 48 hours of shipment.

Acceptance of aggregate, except mineral filler, is based on the Department’s sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	65
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	
Type II		65
Type III		65

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the aggregate before crushing. The aggregate supplier must certify that the crushed aggregate being used on the project is manufactured from the source aggregate complying with the LA rattler requirements.

An aggregate sand equivalent test represents 300 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

If the test results for aggregate sand equivalent do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the micro-surfacing represented by the test results or request it remain in place with a payment deduction. If your request is authorized, the Department deducts \$2.00 per ton of micro-surfacing for each noncompliant aggregate sand equivalent test.

**37-3.03B Materials**

**37-3.03B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03B(2) Micro-surfacing Emulsions**

A micro-surfacing emulsion must be a homogeneous mixture of asphalt, an elastomeric polymer and an emulsifier solution.

Add an elastomeric polymer modifier to asphalt or emulsifier solution before emulsification. An elastomeric polymer solid must be a minimum of 3 percent by weight of the micro-surfacing emulsion's residual asphalt.

A micro-surfacing emulsion must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Micro-surfacing Emulsion Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Tests on emulsion:		
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	15–90
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59	0.30
Storage stability, 1 day (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	0–1
Settlement <sup>a</sup> , 5 days (max, %)	ASTM D244	5
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	62
Tests on residue by evaporation:		
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	40–90
Softening point (min, °C)	AASHTO T 53	57

<sup>a</sup>Settlement test on emulsion is not required if used within 48 hours of shipment.

**37-3.03B(3) Aggregate**

Aggregate must comply with the quality characteristic requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	65
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	
Type II		65
Type III		65

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the source aggregate before crushing. The aggregate supplier must certify that the crushed aggregate being used on the project is manufactured from the source aggregate complying with the LA rattler requirements.

**37-3.03B(4) Mineral Fillers**

If a mineral filler is used, it must be type I or type II Portland cement. A mineral filler used during mix design must be used during production.

**37-3.03B(5) Micro-Surfacing Mix Designs**

The micro-surfacing mix design must have the material proportion limits shown in the following table:

**Micro-surfacing Mix Design Proportion Limits**

Material	Proportion limits
Micro-surfacing emulsion asphalt residual content (% of dry weight of aggregate)	5.5–10.5
Water and additives	As Required
Mineral filler (% of dry weight of aggregate)	0–3

The micro-surfacing mix design must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Micro-surfacing Mix Design Requirements

Quality characteristics	Test method <sup>a</sup>	Requirement
Wet cohesion At 30 minutes (set) (min, kg-cm) At 60 minutes (traffic) (min, kg-cm)	Technical Bulletin 139	12 20
Excess asphalt (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Technical Bulletin 109	540
Wet stripping (min, %)	Technical Bulletin 114	90
Wet track abrasion loss 6-day soak (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Technical Bulletin 100	810
Displacement Lateral (max, %) Specific gravity after 1000 cycles of 57 kg (max)	Technical Bulletin 147A	5 2.10
Classification compatibility (min, grade points)	Technical Bulletin 144	(AAA, BAA) 11
Mix time at 25 °C (min)	Technical Bulletin 113	Controllable to 120 seconds

<sup>a</sup>Test methods are by the International Slurry Surfacing Association.

#### 37-3.03B(6) Tack Coats

If there is a bid item for tack coat, you must coat the pavement surface with an asphaltic emulsion mixed with additional water before applying a micro-surfacing. The maximum ratio of water to asphaltic emulsion must be 2 to 1. Apply the tack coat at a rate from 0.08 to 0.15 gal/sq yd. The exact rate must be authorized.

You determine the grade of slow-setting or quick setting asphaltic emulsion to be used.

#### 37-3.03C Construction

##### 37-3.03C(1) General

Reserved

##### 37-3.03C(2) Proportioning

Field conditions may require adjustments to the proportions within the authorized mix design during construction.

##### 37-3.03C(3) Mixing and Spreading Equipment

###### 37-3.03C(3)(a) General

Reserved

###### 37-3.03C(3)(b) Scratch Course Boxes

Spread the scratch courses with the same type of spreader box used to spread micro-surfacings except use an adjustable steel strike-off device instead of a final strike-off device.

###### 37-3.03C(3)(c) Wheel Path Depression Boxes

Each wheel path depression box must have adjustable strike-off device between 5 and 6 feet wide to regulate depth. The wheel path depression box must also have devices such as hydraulic augers capable of:

1. Moving the mixed material from the rear to the front of the filling chamber
2. Guiding larger aggregate into the deeper section of the wheel path depression
3. Forcing the finer material towards the outer edges of the spreader box

###### 37-3.03C(4) Test Strips

If micro-surfacing placement will require more than 1 day, you must construct a test strip. The test strip must be:

1. From 300 to 450 feet long
2. The same as the full production micro-surfacing
3. On 1 of the application courses specified at an authorized location

4. At the same time of day or night the full production micro-surfacing is to be applied

If multiple application courses are specified, you may construct test strips over 2 days or nights.

The Engineer evaluates the test strip after traffic has used it for 12 hours. If the Engineer determines the mix design or placement procedure is unacceptable, make modifications and construct a new test strip for the Engineer's evaluation.

**37-3.03C(5) Placement**

**37-3.03C(5)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03C(5)(b) Repair Wheel Path Depressions**

If repairing a wheel path depressions is shown in plans, fill wheel path depressions and irregularities with micro-surfacing material before spreading micro-surfacing. If the depressions are less than 0.04 foot deep, fill with a scratch course. If the depressions are 0.04 foot deep or more, fill the depressions using a wheel path depression box.

Spread scratch courses by adjusting the steel strike-off of a scratch course box until it is directly in contact with the pavement surface.

Spread micro-surfacings with a wheel path depression box leaving a slight crown at the surface. Use multiple applications to fill depressions more than 0.12 foot deep. Do not apply more than 0.12 foot in a single application.

Allow traffic to compact each filled wheel path depression for a minimum of 12 hours before placing additional micro-surfacings.

**37-3.03C(5)(c) Micro-surfacing Pavement Surfaces**

The micro-surfacing spread rates must be within the ranges shown in the following table:

Micro-surfacing type	Application range (lb of dry aggregate/sq yd)
Type II	10–20
Type III <sup>a</sup>	20–32
Type III <sup>b</sup>	30–32

<sup>a</sup>Over asphalt concrete pavement

<sup>b</sup>Over concrete pavement and concrete bridge decks

Within 2 hours after placement, micro-surfacings must be set enough to allow traffic without pilot cars. Protect the micro-surfacings from damage until it has set and will not adhere or be picked up by vehicle tires. Micro-surfacings must not exhibit distress from traffic such as bleeding, raveling, separation or other distresses.

**37-3.03D Payment**

The payment quantity for micro-surfacing is the weight determined by combining the weights of the aggregate and micro-surfacing emulsion. The payment quantity for micro-surfacing does not include the weights of added water, mineral filler, and additives.

**37-3.04 RUBBERIZED AND MODIFIED SLURRY SEALS**

Reserved

**37-4 FOG SEALS AND FLUSH COATS**

**37-4.01 GENERAL**

**37-4.01A General**

**37-4.01A(1) Summary**

Section 37-4.01 includes general specifications for applying fog seals and flush coats.

### **37-4.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

### **37-4.01A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before use, submit:

1. Sample of asphaltic emulsion in two 1-quart plastic container with lined, sealed lid
2. Asphaltic emulsion information and test data as follows:
  - 2.1. Supplier
  - 2.2. Type/Grade of asphalt emulsion
  - 2.3. Copy of the specified test results for asphaltic emulsion

### **37-4.01B Materials**

Not Used

### **37-4.01C Construction**

#### **37-4.01C(1) General**

Reserved

#### **37-4.01C(2) Weather Conditions**

Only place a fog seal or flush coat if both the pavement and ambient temperatures are at least 50 degrees F and rising. Do not place a fog seal or flush coat within 24 hours of rain or within 24 hours of forecast rain or freezing temperatures.

#### **37-4.01D Payment**

Not Used

### **37-4.02 FOG SEALS**

#### **37-4.02A General**

##### **37-4.02A(1) Summary**

Section 37-4.02 includes specifications for applying fog seals.

Applying a fog seal includes applying a diluted slow-setting or quick setting asphaltic emulsion.

##### **37-4.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **37-4.02A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart plastic container of asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping container.

##### **37-4.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

###### **37-4.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

###### **37-4.02A(4)(b) Quality Control**

###### **37-4.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

###### **37-4.02A(4)(b)(ii) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Circulate asphaltic emulsions in the distributor truck before sampling. Take samples from the distributor truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take asphalt emulsion sample in two 1-quart plastic container with lined, sealed lid.

For asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

### Asphaltic Emulsion

Quality characteristic	Test Method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furoil Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furl seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle charge is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

#### 37-4.02A(4)(b)(iii) Asphaltic Emulsion Spread Rates

For fog seals, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

#### Fog Seal Quality Control Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate (gal/sq yd)	California Test 339	2 per day	Pavement surface

#### 37-4.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance

Fog seal acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for the following:
  - 1.1. Uniform surface texture throughout the work limits
  - 1.2. Flushing consisting of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface
  - 1.4. Streaking consisting of alternating longitudinal bands of asphaltic emulsion approximately parallel with the lane line
2. The Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for the quality characteristics specified in section 94 for asphaltic emulsion
3. Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for fog seal shown in the following table:

#### Fog Seal Acceptance Criteria

Quality Characteristic	Test Method	Requirement
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate (gal/sq yd)	California Test 339	TV ± 10%

#### 37-4.02B Materials

You determine the grade of slow-setting or quick setting asphaltic emulsion to be used.

#### 37-4.02C Construction

Apply asphaltic emulsions for fog seals at a residual asphalt rate from 0.02 to 0.06 gal/sq yd.

If additional water is added to the asphaltic emulsions, the resultant mixture must not be more than 1 part asphaltic emulsion to 1 part water. You determine the dilution rate.

If the fog seals become tacky, sprinkle water as required.

If fog seals and chip seals are on the same project, the joint between the seal coats must be neat and uniform.

**37-4.02D Payment**

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the asphaltic emulsion quantity.

**37-4.03 FLUSH COATS**

**37-4.03A General**

**37-4.03A(1) Summary**

Section 37-4.03 includes specifications for applying flush coats.

Applying a flush coat includes applying a fog seal coat followed by sand.

**37-4.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-4.03A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before use, submit:

1. Proposed target X values for sand gradation.
2. Gradation test results for sand

Submit quality control test results for sand gradation within 2 business days of sampling.

**37-4.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-4.03A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-4.03A(4)(b) Quality Control**

For sand, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Sand Quality Control**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	1 per day	See California Test 125

**37-4.03A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Flush coat acceptance is based on fog seal acceptance and the following:

1. Visual inspection for uniform application of sand.
2. Sand acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Sand Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	
Sieve size:		
3/8"		100
No. 4		93-100
No. 8		61-99
No. 16		X ± 13
No. 30		X ± 12
No. 50		X ± 9
No.100		1-15
No. 200	0-10	

NOTE: "X" is the gradation that you propose to furnish for the specific sieve size.

**37-4.03B Material**

**37-4.03B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-4.03B(2) Sand**

Sand must be free from deleterious coatings, clay balls, roots, bark, sticks, rags, and other extraneous material.

Sand for a flush coat must comply with the gradations shown in the following table:

**Sand Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	
Sieve size:		
3/8"		100
No. 4		93-100
No. 8		61-99
No. 16		X ± 13
No. 30		X ± 12
No. 50		X ± 9
No.100		1-15
No. 200	0-10	

NOTE: "X" is the gradation that you propose to furnish for the specific sieve size.

Fine aggregate sizes must be distributed such that the difference between the total percentage passing the No. 16 and No. 30 sieves is from 10 to 40, and the difference between the percentage passing the No. 30 and No. 50 sieves is from 10 to 40.

**37-4.03C Construction**

**37-4.03C(1) General**

During flush coat activities, close adjacent lanes to traffic. Do not track asphaltic emulsion on existing pavement surfaces.

Apply sand immediately after applying asphaltic emulsions.

Spread sand aggregate with a mechanical device that spreads sand at a uniform rate over the full width of a traffic lane in a single application. Spread sand at a rate from 2 to 6 lb/sq yd. You determine the application rates for sand and the Engineer authorizes the application rate.

**37-4.03C(2) Sweeping**

Sweep loose sand material remaining on the surface 24 hours after application.

### **37-4.03D Payment**

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the sand cover (seal) quantity.

## **37-5 PARKING AREA SEALS**

### **37-5.01 GENERAL**

#### **37-5.01A Summary**

Section 37-5 includes specifications for applying parking area seals. Sealing a parking area consists of spreading a mixture of asphaltic emulsion, aggregate, polymer, and water.

#### **37-5.01B Definitions**

Reserved

#### **37-5.01C Submittals**

At least 15 days before starting placement, submit a 20 lb sample of the aggregate to be used.

At least 10 days before starting placement, submit:

1. Name of the authorized laboratory to perform testing and mix design.
2. Laboratory report of test results and a proposed mix design. The report and mix design must include the specific materials to be used and show a comparison of test results and specifications. The mix design report must include the quantity of water allowed to be added at the job site. The authorized laboratory performing the tests must sign the original laboratory report and mix design.
3. Manufacturer's data for oil seal primer and polymer.

If the mix design consists of the same materials covered by a previous laboratory report, you may submit the previous laboratory report that must include material testing data performed within the previous 12 months for authorization.

If you request substitute materials, submit a new laboratory report and mix design at least 10 days before starting placement.

Submit a certificate of compliance for the parking area seal material.

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart plastic containers of parking area seal taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping containers.

#### **37-5.01D Quality Assurance**

##### **37-5.01D(1) General**

Reserved

##### **37-5.01D(2) Quality Control**

###### **37-5.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

###### **37-5.01D(2)(b) Asphaltic Emulsions**

For an asphaltic emulsion, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

### Asphaltic Emulsion

Quality characteristic	Test Method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle char is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

### 37-5.01D(2)(c) Sand

For sand, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

#### Sand Quality Control

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	One per project	See California Test 125

### 37-5.01D(2)(d) Parking Area Seals

For a parking area seal, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the following quality characteristics:

#### Parking Area Seal Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Mass per liter (kg)	ASTM D244	One per project
Cone penetration (mm)	California Test 413	
Nonvolatile (%)	ASTM D2042 <sup>a</sup>	
Nonvolatile soluble in trichloroethylene (%)		
Wet track abrasion (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM D3910	
Dried film color	--	
Viscosity (KU) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM D562	

<sup>a</sup>Weigh 10 g of homogenous material into a previously tarred, small can. Place in a constant temperature oven at 165 ± 5 °C for 90 ± 3 minutes. Cool, reweigh, and calculate nonvolatile components as a percent of the original weight.

<sup>b</sup>Krebs units

### 37-5.01D(3) Department Acceptance

Parking area seal acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for:
  - 1.1. Uniform surface texture throughout the work limits
  - 1.2. Marks in the surface:
    - 1.2.1. Up to 4 marks in the completed parking area seal that are up to 1 inch wide and up to 6 inches long per 1,000 square feet of parking area seal placed.
    - 1.2.2. No marks in the completed parking area seal surface that are over 1 inch wide or 6 inches long.

- 1.2. Raveling consisting of the separation of the aggregate from the asphaltic emulsion
- 1.3. Bleeding consisting of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface of the parking area seal
- 1.4. Delaminating of the parking area seal from the existing pavement
- 1.5. Rutting or wash-boarding
2. The Department's sampling and testing of aggregate for compliance with 100 percent passing no. 16 sieve under California Test 202
3. The Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Parking Area Seal Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Mass per liter (min, kg)	ASTM D244	1.1
Cone penetration (mm)	California Test 413	340–700
Nonvolatile (min, %)	ASTM D2042 <sup>a</sup>	50
Nonvolatile soluble in trichloroethylene (%)		10–35
Wet track abrasion (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM D3910	380
Dried film color	--	Black
Viscosity (min, KU) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM D562	75

<sup>a</sup>Weigh 10 g of homogenous material into a previously tared, small ointment can. Place in a constant temperature oven at 165 ± 5 °C for 90 ± 3 minutes. Cool, reweigh, and calculate nonvolatile components as a percent of the original weight.

<sup>b</sup>Krebs units

## **37-5.02 MATERIALS**

### **37-5.02A General**

Aggregate must be clean, hard, durable, uncoated, and free from organic and deleterious substances. One hundred percent of the aggregate must pass the no. 16 sieve.

Asphaltic emulsion must be either Grade SS1h or CSS1h, except the values for penetration at 25 degrees C for tests on residue from distillation must be from 20 to 60.

Polymer must be either neoprene, ethylene vinyl acetate, or a blend of butadiene and styrene.

Oil seal primer must be a quick-drying emulsion with admixtures. Oil seal primer must be manufactured to isolate the parking area seal from pavement with residual oils, petroleum grease, and spilled gasoline.

Crack sealant must comply with section 37-6.

Water must be potable and not separate from the emulsion before the material is placed.

### **37-5.02B Mix Design**

The proposed mix design for a parking area seal must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Parking Area Seal Mix Design Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Mass per liter (min, kg)	ASTM D244	1.1
Cone penetration (mm)	California Test 413	340–700
Nonvolatile (min, %)	ASTM D2042 <sup>a</sup>	50
Nonvolatile soluble in trichloroethylene (%)		10–35
Wet track abrasion (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM D3910	380
Dried film color	--	Black
Viscosity (min, KU) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM D562	75

<sup>a</sup>Weigh 10 g of homogenous material into a previously tarred, small ointment can. Place in a constant temperature oven at 165 ± 5 °C for 90 ± 3 minutes. Cool, reweigh, and calculate nonvolatile components as a percent of the original weight.

<sup>b</sup>Krebs units

A parking area seal must contain a minimum of 2 percent polymer by volume of undiluted asphaltic emulsion.

#### 37-5.02C Proportioning

Parking area seal ingredients must be mixed at a central plant. The plant must include mechanical or electronic controls that consistently proportion the ingredients. Mix an asphaltic emulsion with the other ingredients mechanically.

Store the parking area seal in a tank equipped with mixing or agitation devices. Keep stored materials thoroughly mixed. Protect stored materials from freezing conditions.

#### 37-5.03 CONSTRUCTION

##### 37-5.03A General

Request that the Engineer shut off the irrigation control system at least 5 days before placing the seal. Do not water plants adjacent to the seal at least 24 hours before and after the seal coat placement.

##### 37-5.03B Surface Preparations

If cracks in the existing pavement are from 1/4 to 1 inch wide, treat the cracks under section 37-6. Do not place the parking area seals until the Engineer determines that the crack treatments are cured.

If cracks in the existing pavement are greater than 1 inch wide, the Engineer orders the repair. This work is change order work.

After any crack treatment and before placing parking area seals, clean the pavement surface, including removal of oil and grease spots. Do not use solvents.

If cleaning the pavement with detergents, thoroughly rinse with water. Allow all water to dry before placing parking area seals.

You must seal oil and grease spots that remain after cleaning. Use an oil seal primer and comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

If the existing pavement has oil and grease spots that do not come clean and sealing is insufficient, the Engineer orders the repair of the pavement. This work is change order work.

Before placing the parking area seals, dampen the pavement surface using a distributor truck. Place the seal on the damp pavement but do not place it with standing water on the pavement.

##### 37-5.03C Placement

If adding water at the job site based on the manufacturer's instructions for consistency and spreadability, do not exceed 15 percent by volume of undiluted asphaltic emulsion.

Place the parking area seals in 1 or more application. The seals must be uniform and smooth, free of ridges or uncoated areas.

If placing in multiple applications, allow the last application to thoroughly dry before the subsequent application.

Do not allow traffic on the parking area seals for at least 24 hours after placement.

Do not stripe over the parking area seals until it is dry.

#### **37-5.04 PAYMENT**

The payment quantity for parking area seal is the weight determined by combining the weights of the aggregate and asphaltic emulsion. The payment quantity for parking area seal does not include the added water and set-control additive.

### **37-6 CRACK TREATMENTS**

#### **37-6.01 GENERAL**

##### **37-6.01A Summary**

Section 37-6 includes specifications for treating cracks in asphalt concrete pavement.

##### **37-6.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **37-6.01C Submittals**

If your selected crack treatment material is on the Authorized Material List for flexible pavement crack treatment material, submit a certificate of compliance including:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Production location
3. Brand or trade name
4. Designation
5. Batch or lot number
6. Crack treatment material type
7. Contractor or subcontractor name
8. Contract number
9. Lot size
10. Shipment date
11. Manufacturer's signature

If your selected crack treatment material is not on the Authorized Material List for flexible pavement crack treatment material, submit a sample and test results from each batch or lot 20 days before use. Testing must be performed by an authorized laboratory and test results must show compliance with the specifications. Test reports must include the information specified for the certificate of compliance submittal. Each hot-applied crack treatment material sample must be a minimum of 3 lb and submitted in a silicone release container. Each cold-applied crack treatment material sample must be a minimum of 2 quarts and submitted in a plastic container.

At least 10 days before the start of work, submit sand gradation test results under California Test 202.

Submit the following with each delivery of crack treatment material to the job site:

1. Manufacturer's heating and application instructions
2. Manufacturer's SDS
3. Name of the manufacturer's recommended detackifying agent

##### **37-6.01D Quality Assurance**

##### **37-6.01D(1) General**

Hot-applied crack treatment material must be sampled at least once per project in the Engineer's presence. Collect two 3-pounds-minimum samples of crack treatment material from the dispensing wand into silicone release boxes.

Cold-applied crack treatment material must be sampled at least once per project in the Engineer's presence. Collect 2 samples of crack treatment material from the dispensing wand into 1-quart containers.

**37-6.01D(2) Quality Control**

Reserved

**37-6.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Crack treatment acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for uniform filling of cracks throughout the work limits including:
  - 1.2. Crack treatment is not more than a 1/4 inch below the specified level
  - 1.3. Sealant failures
  - 1.4. Crack re-opening
  - 1.5. Crack overbanding is less than 3 inches wide
2. The Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crack Treatment Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Test method <sup>b</sup>	Requirement				
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Softening point (min, °C)	ASTM D36	102	96	90	84	84
Cone penetration at 77 °F (max)	ASTM D5329	35	40	50	70	90
Resilience at 77 °F, unaged (%)	ASTM D5329	20–60	25–65	30–70	35–75	40–80
Flexibility (°C) <sup>c</sup>	ASTM D3111	0	0	0	-11	-28
Tensile adhesion (min, %)	ASTM D5329	300	400	400	500	500
Specific gravity (max)	ASTM D70	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Asphalt compatibility	ASTM D5329	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Sieve test (% passing)	See note d	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup>Cold-applied crack treatment material residue collected under ASTM D6943, Method B and sampled under ASTM D140 must comply with the grade specified.

<sup>b</sup>Except for viscosity, cure each specimen at a temperature of 23 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 10 percent for 24 ± 2 hours before testing.

<sup>c</sup>For the flexibility test, the specimen size must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm thick by 25 ± 0.2 mm wide by 150 ± 0.5 mm long. The test mandrel diameter must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm. The bend arc must be 180 degrees. The bend rate must be 2 ± 1 seconds. At least 4 of 5 test specimens must pass at the specified test temperature without fracture, crazing, or cracking.

<sup>d</sup>For hot-applied crack treatment, dilute with toluene and sieve through a no. 8 sieve. For cold-applied crack treatment, sieve the material as-received through a no. 8 sieve. If the manufacturer provides a statement that added components passed the no. 16 sieve before blending, this requirement is void.

**37-6.02 MATERIALS**

**37-6.02A General**

Reserved

**37-6.02B Crack Treatment Material**

A crack treatment material must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Crack Treatment Material

Quality characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Test method <sup>b</sup>	Requirement				
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Softening point (min, °C)	ASTM D36	102	96	90	84	84
Cone penetration at 77 °F (max)	ASTM D5329	35	40	50	70	90
Resilience at 77 °F, unaged (%)	ASTM D5329	20–60	25–65	30–70	35–75	40–80
Flexibility (°C) <sup>c</sup>	ASTM D3111	0	0	0	-11	-28
Tensile adhesion (min, %)	ASTM D5329	300	400	400	500	500
Specific gravity (max)	ASTM D70	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Asphalt compatibility	ASTM D5329	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Sieve test (% passing)	See note d	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup>Cold-applied crack treatment material residue collected under ASTM D6943, Method B and sampled under ASTM D140 must comply with the grade specifications.

<sup>b</sup>Except for viscosity, cure each specimen at a temperature of 23 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 10 percent for 24 ± 2 hours before testing.

<sup>c</sup>For the flexibility test, the specimen size must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm thick by 25 ± 0.2 mm wide by 150 ± 0.5 mm long. The test mandrel diameter must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm. The bend arc must be 180 degrees. The bend rate must be 2 ± 1 seconds. At least 4 of 5 test specimens must pass at the specified test temperature without fracture, crazing, or cracking.

<sup>d</sup>For hot-applied crack treatment, dilute with toluene and sieve through a no. 8 sieve. For cold-applied crack treatment, sieve the material as-received through a no. 8 sieve. If the manufacturer provides a statement that added components passed the no. 16 sieve before blending, this requirement is void.

A crack treatment material must be delivered to the job site with the information listed below. If crack treatment material is delivered to the job site in containers, each container must be marked with the following information.

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Production location
3. Brand or trade name
4. Designation
5. Crack treatment trade name
6. Batch or lot number
7. Maximum heating temperature
8. Expiration date for cold application only

Hot-applied crack treatment must be delivered to the job site premixed in cardboard containers with meltable inclusion liners or in a fully meltable package.

Cold-applied crack treatment must have a minimum shelf life of 3 months from the date of manufacture.

#### 37-6.02C Sand

Sand applied to tacky crack treatment material must be clean, free of clay, and comply with the gradation shown in the following table:

#### Sand Gradation

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	
Sieve size:		
No. 4		100
No. 50		0–30
No. 200		0–5

#### 37-6.03 CONSTRUCTION

Treat cracks from 1/4 to 1 inch in width for the entire length of the crack. Fill or repair cracks wider than 1 inch as ordered. Filling cracks wider than 1 inch is change order work.



Wherever reference is made to the following test methods, the year of publication for these test methods is as shown in the following table:

Test method	Year of publication
AASHTO M 17	2011 (2015)
AASHTO M 323	2013
AASHTO R 30	2002 (2015)
AASHTO R 35	2014
AASHTO R 56	2014
AASHTO R 57	2014
AASHTO T 27	2014
AASHTO T 49	2014
AASHTO T 59	2013
AASHTO T 96	2002 (2010)
AASHTO T 164	2014
AASHTO T 176	2008
AASHTO T 209	2012
AASHTO T 269	2014
AASHTO T 275	2007 (2012)
AASHTO T 283	2014
AASHTO T 304	2011
AASHTO T 305	2014
AASHTO T 308	2010
AASHTO T 312	2014
AASHTO T 324	2014
AASHTO T 329	2013
AASHTO T 335	2009
ASTM D36/D36M	2014 <sup>ε1</sup>
ASTM D92	2012b
ASTM D217	2010
ASTM D297	2013
ASTM D445	2014
ASTM D2007	2011
ASTM D2074	2007 (Reapproved 2013)
ASTM D2995	1999 (Reapproved 2009)
ASTM D4791	2010
ASTM D5329	2009
ASTM D7741/D7741M	2011 <sup>ε1</sup>
Asphalt Institute MS-2	7th edition (2015)

### 39-1.01B Definitions

**binder replacement:** Binder from RAP expressed as a percent of the total binder in the mix.

**coarse aggregate:** Aggregate retained on a no. 4 sieve.

**fine aggregate:** Aggregate passing the no. 4 sieve.

**leveling course:** Thin layer of HMA used to correct minor variations in the longitudinal and transverse profile of the pavement before placement of other pavement layers.

10-30-15

**miscellaneous areas:** Areas outside the traveled way and shoulders such as:

1. Median areas not including inside shoulders
2. Island areas
3. Sidewalks
4. Gutters

5. Ditches
6. Overside drains
7. Aprons at ends of drainage structures

04-18-14

**processed RAP:** RAP that has been fractionated.

10-30-15

**supplemental fine aggregate:** Mineral filler consisting of rock dust, slag dust, hydrated lime, hydraulic cement, or any combination of these and complying with AASHTO M 17.

04-18-14

### **39-1.01C Submittals**

#### **39-1.01C(1) General**

Reserved

#### **39-1.01C(2) Job Mix Formula**

##### **39-1.01C(2)(a) General**

Except for the HMA to be used in miscellaneous areas and dikes, submit your proposed JMF for each type of HMA to be used. The JMF must be submitted on the Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form along with:

1. Mix design documentation on Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form dated within 12 months of submittal
2. JMF verification on a Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form, if applicable
3. JMF renewal on a Caltrans Job Mix Formula Renewal form, if applicable
4. MSDS for:
  - 4.1. Asphalt binder
  - 4.2. Supplemental fine aggregate except fines from dust collectors
  - 4.3. Antistrip additives

The Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form must show documentation on aggregate quality.

If you cannot submit a Department-verified JMF on a Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form dated within 12 months before HMA production, the Engineer verifies the JMF.

Submit a new JMF if you change any of the following:

1. Target asphalt binder percentage greater than  $\pm 0.2$  percent
2. Asphalt binder supplier
3. Combined aggregate gradation
4. Aggregate sources
5. Liquid antistrip producer or dosage
6. Average binder content in a new fractionated RAP stockpile by more than  $\pm 2.00$  percent from the average RAP binder content reported on page 4 of your Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form
7. Average maximum specific gravity in a new fractionated RAP stockpile by more than  $\pm 0.060$  from the average maximum specific gravity value reported on page 4 of your Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form

07-15-16

8. Any material in the JMF, except lime supplier and source

04-18-14

Allow the Engineer 5 business days from a complete JMF submittal for document review of the aggregate qualities, mix design, and JMF. The Engineer notifies you if the proposed JMF submittal is accepted.

10-30-15

If your JMF fails verification testing, submit an adjusted JMF based on your testing. The adjusted JMF must include a new Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form, Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form, and the results of the failed verification testing.

You may submit an adjusted aggregate gradation TV on a Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form before verification testing. Aggregate gradation TV must be within the TV limits specified.

### **39-1.01C(2)(b) Job Mix Formula Renewal**

You may request a JMF renewal by submitting:

1. Proposed JMF on a Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form
2. Previously verified JMF documented on a Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form dated within 12 months
3. Mix design documentation on a Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form used for the previously verified JMF

### **39-1.01C(2)(c) Job Mix Formula Modification**

For an authorized JMF, submit a modified JMF if you change any of the following:

1. Asphalt binder supplier
2. Liquid antistrip producer
3. Liquid antistrip dosage

You may change any of the above items only once during the Contract.

Submit your modified JMF request a minimum of 15 days before production. Each modified JMF submittal must consist of:

1. Proposed modified JMF on Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form, marked *Modified*.
2. Mix design records on Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form for the authorized JMF to be modified.
3. JMF verification on Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form for the authorized JMF to be modified.
4. Test results for the modified JMF in compliance with the mix design specifications. Perform tests at the mix design OBC as shown on the Contractor Asphalt Mix Design Data form.

With an accepted modified JMF submittal, the Engineer verifies each modified JMF within 10 days of receiving all verification samples.

### **39-1.01C(3) Quality Control Plan**

With your proposed JMF submittal, submit a QC plan for HMA.

The QC plan must describe the organization and procedures for:

1. Controlling HMA quality characteristics
2. Taking samples, including sampling locations
3. Establishing, implementing, and maintaining QC
4. Determining when corrective actions are needed
5. Implementing corrective actions
6. Methods and materials for backfilling core locations

The QC plan must address the elements affecting HMA quality including:

1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. Additives
4. Production
5. Paving

The QC plan must include aggregate QC sampling and testing during lime treatment.

The Engineer reviews the QC plan within 5 business days from the submittal. Do not start HMA production until the Engineer authorizes the plan.

If QC procedures, personnel, or sample testing locations change, submit a QC plan supplement at least 3 business days before implementing the proposed change. Do not implement the change without authorization.

### **39-1.01C(4) Test Results**

For mix design, JMF verification, production start-up, and each 10,000 tons, submit AASHTO T 283 and AASHTO T 324 (Modified) test results to the Engineer and electronically to:

Moisture\_Tests@dot.ca.gov

Submit all QC test results, except AASHTO T 283 and AASHTO T 324 (Modified), within 3 business days of a request. Submit AASHTO T 283 QC tests within 15 days of sampling.

For tests performed under AASHTO T 324 (Modified), submit test data and 1 tested sample set within 5 business days of sampling.

If coarse and fine durability index tests are required, submit test results within 2 business days of testing.

If a tapered notched wedge is used, submit compaction test result values within 24 hours of testing.

### **39-1.01C(5) Reserved**

### **39-1.01C(6) Liquid Antistrip Treatment**

If liquid antistrip treatment is used, submit the following with your proposed JMF submittal:

1. One 1-pint sample
2. Infrared analysis including copy of absorption spectra
3. Certified copy of test results
4. Certificate of compliance for each liquid antistrip shipment. On each certificate of compliance, include:
  - 4.1. Your signature and printed name
  - 4.2. Shipment number
  - 4.3. Material type
  - 4.4. Material specific gravity
  - 4.5. Refinery
  - 4.6. Consignee
  - 4.7. Destination
  - 4.8. Quantity
  - 4.9. Contact or purchase order number
  - 4.10. Shipment date
5. Proposed proportions for liquid antistrip

For each delivery of liquid antistrip to the HMA production plant, submit a 1-pint sample to METS. Submit shipping documents. Label each liquid antistrip sampling container with:

1. Liquid antistrip type
2. Application rate
3. Sample date
4. Contract number

At the end of each day's production shift, submit production data in electronic and printed media. Present data on electronic media in tab delimited format. Use line feed carriage return with 1 separate record per line for each production data set. Allow sufficient fields for the specified data. Include data titles at least once per report. For each HMA mixing plant type, submit the following information in the order specified:

1. For batch plant mixing:
  - 1.1. Production date
  - 1.2. Time of batch completion
  - 1.3. Mix size and type

- 1.4. Each ingredient's weight
- 1.5. Asphalt binder content as a percentage of the total weight of mix
- 1.6. Liquid antistriper content as a percentage of the asphalt binder weight
2. For continuous mixing plant:
  - 2.1. Production date
  - 2.2. Data capture time
  - 2.3. Mix size and type
  - 2.4. Flow rate of wet aggregate collected directly from the aggregate weigh belt
  - 2.5. Aggregate moisture content as percentage of the dry aggregate weight
  - 2.6. Flow rate of asphalt binder collected from the asphalt binder meter
  - 2.7. Flow rate of liquid antistriper collected from the liquid antistriper meter
  - 2.8. Asphalt binder content as percentage of the total weight of mix calculated from:
    - 2.8.1. Aggregate weigh belt output
    - 2.8.2. Aggregate moisture input
    - 2.8.3. Asphalt binder meter output
  - 2.9. Liquid antistriper content as percentage of the asphalt binder weight calculated from:
    - 2.9.1. Asphalt binder meter output
    - 2.9.2. Liquid antistriper meter output

### **39-1.01C(7) Lime Treatment**

If aggregate lime treatment is used, submit the following with your proposed JMF submittal and each time you produce lime-treated aggregate:

1. Exact lime proportions for fine and coarse virgin aggregate
2. If marination is required, the averaged aggregate quality test results within 24 hours of sampling
3. For dry lime aggregate treatment, a treatment data log from the dry lime and aggregate proportioning device in the following order:
  - 3.1. Treatment date
  - 3.2. Time of day the data is captured
  - 3.3. Aggregate size being treated
  - 3.4. HMA type and mix aggregate size
  - 3.5. Wet aggregate flow rate collected directly from the aggregate weigh belt
  - 3.6. Aggregate moisture content, expressed as a percent of the dry aggregate weight
  - 3.7. Flow rate of dry aggregate calculated from the flow rate of wet aggregate
  - 3.8. Dry lime flow rate
  - 3.9. Lime ratio from the authorized JMF for each aggregate size being treated
  - 3.10. Lime ratio from the authorized JMF for the combined aggregate
  - 3.11. Actual lime ratio calculated from the aggregate weigh belt output, the aggregate moisture input, and the dry lime meter output, expressed as a percent of the dry aggregate weight
  - 3.12. Calculated difference between the authorized lime ratio and the actual lime ratio
4. For lime slurry aggregate treatment, a treatment data log from the slurry proportioning device in the following order:
  - 4.1. Treatment date
  - 4.2. Time of day the data is captured
  - 4.3. Aggregate size being treated
  - 4.4. Wet aggregate flow rate collected directly from the aggregate weigh belt
  - 4.5. Moisture content of the aggregate just before treatment, expressed as a percent of the dry aggregate weight
  - 4.6. Dry aggregate flow rate calculated from the wet aggregate flow rate
  - 4.7. Lime slurry flow rate measured by the slurry meter
  - 4.8. Dry lime flow rate calculated from the slurry meter output
  - 4.9. Authorized lime ratio for each aggregate size being treated
  - 4.10. Actual lime ratio calculated from the aggregate weigh belt and the slurry meter output, expressed as a percent of the dry aggregate weight
  - 4.11. Calculated difference between the authorized lime ratio and the actual lime ratio
  - 4.12. Dry lime and water proportions at the slurry treatment time

Each day during lime treatment, submit the treatment data log on electronic media in tab delimited format on a removable CD-ROM storage disk. Each continuous treatment data set must be a separate record

using a line feed carriage return to present the specified data on 1 line. The reported data must include data titles at least once per report.

**39-1.01C(8) Warm Mix Asphalt Technology**

If a warm mix asphalt technology is used, submit the following with your proposed JMF submittal:

1. MSDS for warm mix asphalt technology 10-17-14
2. For warm mix asphalt water injection foam technology:
  - 2.1. Name of technology
  - 2.2. Proposed foaming water content
  - 2.3. Proposed HMA production temperature range
  - 2.4. Certification from binder supplier stating no antifoaming agent is used. 04-18-14
3. For warm mix asphalt additive technology:
  - 3.1. Name of technology
  - 3.2. Percent admixture by weight of binder and percent admixture by total weight of HMA as recommended by the manufacturer
  - 3.3. Methodology for inclusion of admixture in laboratory-produced HMA
  - 3.4. Proposed HMA production temperature range

Collect and hold data for the duration of the Contract and submit the electronic media, daily and upon request. The snapshot of production data must include the following:

1. Date of production
2. Production location
3. Time of day the data is captured
4. HMA mix type being produced and target binder rate
5. HMA additive type, brand, and target rate
6. Temperature of the binder and HMA mixture
7. For a continuous mixing plant, the rate of flow of the dry aggregate calculated from the wet aggregate flow rate as determined by the conveyor scale
8. For a continuous mixing plant, the rate of flow of the asphalt meter
9. For a continuous mixing plant, the rate of flow of HMA additive meter
10. For batch plant mixing, actual batch weights of all ingredients
11. Dry aggregate to binder ratio calculated from metered ingredient output
12. Dry aggregate to HMA additive ratio calculated from metered output

At the end of each day's production shift, submit electronic and printed media from the HMA plant process controller. Present data on electronic media in comma-separated values or tab-separated values format. The captured data for the ingredients represented by production snapshot must have allowances for sufficient fields to satisfy the amount of data required by these specifications and include data titles at least once per report.

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**39-1.01C(9)–39-1.01C(11) Reserved**

**39-1.01C(12) Data Cores**

Section 39-1.01C(12) applies if a bid item for data core is shown on the Bid Item List.

Submit a summary of data cores taken and a photograph of each data core to the Engineer and to:

Coring@dot.ca.gov

For each data core, the summary must include:

1. Project identification number
2. Date cored
3. Core identification number
4. Type of materials recovered
5. Type and approximate thickness of unstabilized material not recovered

6. Total core thickness
7. Thickness of each individual material to within:
  - 7.1. For recovered material, 1/2 inch
  - 7.2. For unstabilized material, 1.0 inch
8. Location including:
  - 8.1. County
  - 8.2. Route
  - 8.3. Post mile
  - 8.4. Lane number
  - 8.5. Lane direction
  - 8.6. Station

Each data core digital photograph must include a ruler laid next to the data core. Each photograph must include:

1. Core
2. Project identification number
3. Core identification number
4. Date cored
5. County
6. Route
7. Post mile
8. Lane number
9. Lane direction

### **39-1.01C(13) Pavement Smoothness**

#### **39-1.01C(13)(a) General**

Reserved

#### **39-1.01C(13)(b) Straightedge Measurements**

Within 2 business days of performing straightedge measurements, submit areas requiring smoothness correction. Identify locations of smoothness correction by:

1. Location Number
2. District-County-Route
3. Beginning station or post mile to the nearest 0.01 mile
4. For correction areas within a lane:
  - 4.1. Lane direction as NB, SB, EB, or WB
  - 4.2. Lane number from left to right in direction of travel
  - 4.3. Wheel path as "L" for left, "R" for right, or "B" for both
5. For correction areas not within a lane:
  - 5.1. Identify pavement area (i.e., shoulder, weight station, turnout)
  - 5.2. Direction and distance from centerline as "L" for left or "R" for right
6. Estimated size of correction area

#### **39-1.01C(13)(c) Inertial Profiler Certification**

At least 5 business days before the start of initial profiling or changing inertial profiler or operator, submit:

1. Inertial profiler certification issued by the Department.
2. Operator certification for the inertial profiler issued by the Department.
3. List of manufacturer's recommended test procedures for the inertial profiler calibration and verification.

Within 2 business days after cross-correlation testing, submit ProVAL profiler certification analysis report for cross-correlation test results performed on test section to the Engineer and to the electronic mailbox address:

smoothness@dot.ca.gov

### 39-1.01C(13)(d) Inertial Profiler Data

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At least 15 days before inertial profiling, you must register with the Department's secure file sharing system. To obtain information on the registration process, send an e-mail with your contact information to the following electronic mailbox address:

smoothness@dot.ca.gov

Within 2 business days after each day of profiling, submit the profile information to the Engineer and to the Department's secure file sharing system. After submitting the profile information to the Department's file sharing system, send a notification of your electronic submittal to the Engineer and to the above electronic mailbox address with the names of the files submitted.

The profiling information must include:

1. Raw profile data for each lane.
2. ProVAL ride quality analysis report for the International Roughness Index of the left and right wheel paths of each lane. Submit each report as a PDF file.
3. ProVAL ride quality analysis report for the Mean Roughness Index of each lane. Submit each report as a PDF file.
4. ProVAL smoothness assurance analysis report for the International Roughness Index of the left and right wheel paths of each lane. Submit each report as a PDF file.
5. ProVAL smoothness assurance analysis reports for the grinding locations of the left and right wheel paths of each lane. Submit each report as a PDF file.
6. GPS data file for each lane. Submit the data file in GPS eXchange file format.
7. Manufacturer's recommended calibration and verification test results for the inertial profiler.
8. Inertial profiler's calibration and verification test results, including bounce, block, and distance measurement instrument.

Submit the raw profile data in an unfiltered electronic pavement profile file format. Use the following file-naming convention:

YYYYMMDD\_TTCCRRR\_EA\_D\_L\_W\_B\_E\_X\_PT.PPF

where:

YYYY = year

MM = month, leading zero

DD = day of month, leading zero

TT = district, leading zero

CCC = county, 2- or 3-letter abbreviation as shown in section 1-1.08

RRR = route number, no leading zeros

EA = Contract number, excluding district identification number, expressed as 6 characters

D = traffic direction, *NB*, *SB*, *WB*, or *EB*

L = lane number from left to right in the direction of travel

W = wheel path, *L* for left, *R* for right, or *B* for both

B = beginning station to the nearest foot, such as 10+20, or beginning post mile to the nearest hundredth, such as 25.06, no leading zero

E = ending station to the nearest foot, such as 14+20, or ending post mile to the nearest hundredth, such as 28.06, no leading zero

X = profile operation, *EXIST* for existing pavement, *INTER* for after prepaving smoothness correction, *PAVE* for after paving, and *CORR* for after final surface pavement correction

PT = type of HMA pavement, such as Type A HMA or RHMA-G

If submitting multiple inertial profiler data files, compress the files into a zip format and submit them using the file-naming convention TT\_EA\_X\_YYYYMMDD.zip.

**39-1.01C(13)(e) Reserved****39-1.01C(14)–39-1.01C(15) Reserved****39-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance****39-1.01D(1) General**

When testing under AASHTO T 324 (Modified), test under AASHTO T 324 with the following parameters:

1. Target air voids must equal  $7.0 \pm 1.0$  percent
2. Specimen height must be  $60 \pm 1$  mm
3. Number of test specimens must be 4 (2 test sets)
4. Do not average test sets
5. Test specimen must be a 150 mm gyratory compacted specimen
6. Test temperature must be set at:
  - 6.1.  $113 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 58
  - 6.2.  $122 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 64
  - 6.3.  $131 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 70 and above

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7. Measurements for impression must be taken at every 100 passes along the total length of sample
8. Inflection point defined as the number of wheel passes at the intersection of the creep slope and the stripping slope at maximum rut depth
9. Testing shut off must be set at 25,000 passes
10. Submersion time for samples must not exceed 4 hours

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Take samples under California Test 125.

**39-1.01D(2) Job Mix Formula Verification**

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The Engineer verifies the JMF from samples taken from HMA produced by the plant to be used. The production set point at the plant must be within  $\pm 0.2$  from the asphalt binder percentage target value shown in your Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form. Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before sampling materials. Samples may be taken from a different project including a non-Department project if you make arrangements for the Engineer to be present during sampling.

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In the Engineer's presence and from the same production run, take samples of:

1. Aggregate. Coarse, fine, and supplemental fine aggregate must be taken from the combined cold feed belt, or hot bins. If lime treatment is required, samples must be taken from individual stockpiles before lime treatment. Samples must be at least 120 lb for each coarse aggregate, 80 lb for each fine aggregate, and 10 lb for each type of supplemental fine aggregate. For hot bin samples, the Department combines these aggregate samples to comply with the TV submitted on a Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form.
2. Asphalt binder. Take 2 samples minimum. Each sample must be in a 1-quart cylindrical-shaped can with an open top and friction lid. If the asphalt binder is modified or rubberized, the asphalt binder must be sampled with the components blended in the proportions to be used.
3. RAP. RAP samples must be at least 50 lb from each fractionated stockpile used or 100 lb from the belt.
4. Plant-produced HMA. The HMA samples must be at least 250 lb.

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For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split the samples into at least 4 parts and label their containers. Submit 3 parts and keep 1 part.

After acceptance of the JMF submittal, the Engineer verifies each proposed JMF within 20 days of receiving all verification samples.

For JMF verification, the Engineer tests the following for compliance with the specifications:

1. Aggregate quality

2. Aggregate gradation
3. Voids in mineral aggregate on laboratory-produced HMA must comply with the mix design specifications for voids in mineral aggregate
4. HMA quality characteristics for Department acceptance

To verify the HMA for air voids, voids in mineral aggregate, and dust proportion, the Engineer uses an average of 3 briquettes. The Engineer tests plant-produced material.

If the Engineer verifies the JMF, the Engineer furnishes you a Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form.

If the Engineer's test results on plant-produced samples do not show compliance with the specifications, the Engineer notifies you. Adjust your JMF based on your testing unless the Engineer authorizes reverification without adjustments. JMF adjustments may include a change in:

1. Asphalt binder content target value up to  $\pm 0.20$  percent from the OBC value submitted on Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form
2. Aggregate gradation target values within the target value limits specified in the aggregate gradation table

You may adjust the JMF only once due to a failed verification test.

For each HMA type and aggregate size specified, the Engineer verifies up to 2 proposed JMF submittals including a JMF adjusted after verification failure. If you submit more than 2 JMFs for each type of HMA and aggregate size, the Engineer deducts \$3,000 from payments for each verification exceeding this limit. This deduction does not apply to verifications initiated by the Engineer or if a JMF expires while HMA production is stopped longer than 30 days.

A verified JMF is valid for 12 months.

### **39-1.01D(3) Job Mix Formula Authorization**

You may start HMA production if:

1. The Engineer's review of the JMF shows compliance with the specifications
2. The Department has verified the JMF within 12 months before HMA production
3. The Engineer authorizes the verified JMF

### **39-1.01D(4) Job Mix Formula Renewal**

For a JMF renewal and upon request, in the Engineer's presence and from the same production run, take samples of:

1. Aggregate. Coarse, fine, and supplemental fine aggregate must be taken from combined cold-feed belt, or hot bins. If lime treatment is required, samples must be taken from individual stockpiles before lime treatment. Samples must be at least 120 lb for each coarse aggregate, 80 lb for each fine aggregate, and 10 lb for each type of supplemental fines. For hot bins, the Department combines these aggregate samples to comply with the TV submitted on a Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form.
2. Asphalt binder. Take 2 samples minimum. Each sample must be in a 1-quart cylindrical-shaped can with an open top and friction lid. If the asphalt binder is modified or rubberized, the asphalt binder must be sampled with the components blended in the proportions to be used.
3. RAP. RAP samples must be at least 50 lb from each fractionated stockpile.
4. Plant-produced HMA. The HMA samples must be at least 250 lb.

Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before sampling materials. For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split samples into at least 4 parts. Submit 3 parts to the Engineer and use 1 part for your testing.

Allow the Engineer 5 business days from a complete JMF reverification submittal for document review of the aggregate qualities, mix design, and JMF.

The most recent aggregate quality test results within the past 12 months may be used for verification of JMF renewal or upon request, the Engineer may perform aggregate quality tests for verification of JMF renewal.

The Engineer verifies the JMF for renewal under section 39-1.01D(2) except:

1. The Engineer keeps the samples until you provide test results for your part on a Contractor Job Mix Formula Renewal form.
2. The Department tests samples of materials obtained from the HMA production unit after you submit test results that comply with the mix design specifications.
3. After completion of the JMF verification renewal document review, the Engineer verifies each proposed JMF within 20 days of receiving the verification renewal samples and the complete Contractor Job Mix Formula Renewal form.
4. You may not adjust the JMF due to a failed verification.
5. For each HMA type and aggregate gradation specified, the Engineer verifies at no cost to you 1 proposed JMF renewal within a 12-month period.

If the Engineer verifies the JMF renewal, the Engineer furnishes you a Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form. The Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form is valid for 12 months.

#### **39-1.01D(5) Job Mix Formula Modification**

The Engineer verifies the modified JMF after the modified JMF HMA is placed on the project and verification samples are taken within the first 750 tons. The Engineer tests verification samples for compliance with:

1. Hamburg wheel track mix design specifications
2. Air void content
3. Voids in mineral aggregate on plant-produced HMA mix design specifications
4. Dust proportion mix design specifications

The Engineer may test for moisture susceptibility for compliance with the mix design specifications.

If the modified JMF is verified, the Engineer revises your Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form to include the new asphalt binder source, new liquid antistriper producer, or new liquid antistriper dosage. Your revised form will have the same expiration date as the original form.

If a modified JMF is not verified, stop production and any HMA placed using the modified JMF is rejected.

The Engineer deducts \$2,000 from payments for each JMF modification.

#### **39-1.01D(6) Certifications**

##### **39-1.01D(6)(a) General**

Laboratories testing aggregate and HMA qualities used to prepare the mix design and JMF must be qualified under AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory program and the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

##### **39-1.01D(6)(b) Hot Mix Asphalt Plants**

Before production, the HMA plant must have a current qualification under the Department's Material Plant Quality Program.

##### **39-1.01D(6)(c) Inertial Profiler Certifications**

The inertial profiler equipment must display a current certification decal with expiration date.

The inertial profiler operator and device certifications must be not more than 12 months old.

The operator must be certified for each different model of inertial profiler device operated.

##### **39-1.01D(6)(d)–39-1.01D(6)(e) Reserved**

##### **39-1.01D(7) Prepaving Meeting**

Meet with the Engineer at a prepaving meeting at a mutually agreed time and place. Discuss the QC plan and the methods of performing HMA production and paving work.

The following personnel must attend the prepaving meeting:

1. Project manager

2. Superintendent
3. HMA plant manager
4. HMA paving foreman

If a warm mix asphalt technology is used, a technical representative for warm mix asphalt technology must attend the prepaving meeting.

**39-1.01D(8) Quality Control**

**39-1.01D(8)(a) General**

QC test results must comply with the specifications for Department acceptance.

Prepare 3 briquettes for air voids content and voids in mineral aggregate determination. Report the average of 3 tests.

Except for smoothness, if 2 consecutive QC test results or any 3 QC test results for 1 day's production do not comply with the materials specifications:

1. Stop HMA production
2. Notify the Engineer
3. Take corrective action
4. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement

For QC tests performed under AASHTO T 27, results are considered 1 QC test regardless of number of sieves out of compliance.

Do not resume production and placement until the Engineer authorizes your corrective action proposal.

**39-1.01D(8)(b) Reserved**

**39-1.01D(8)(c) Aggregate**

**39-1.01D(8)(c)(i) General**

Reserved

**39-1.01D(8)(c)(ii) Aggregate Lime Treatments**

If lime treatment is required, sample coarse and fine aggregate from individual stockpiles before lime treatment. Combine aggregate in the JMF proportions. Test the aggregate under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

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**Aggregate Quality Control During Lime Treatment**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency
Sand equivalent <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 176	1 per 750 tons of untreated aggregate
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project whichever is greater
Los Angeles Rattler	AASHTO T 96	
Fine aggregate angularity	AASHTO T 304 Method A	
Flat and elongated particles	ASTM D4791	

<sup>a</sup>Report test results as the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

For lime slurry aggregate treatment, determine the aggregate moisture content at least once every 2 hours of treatment. Calculate moisture content under AASHTO T 255 and report it as a percent of dry

aggregate weight. Use the moisture content calculations as a set point for the proportioning process controller.

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The device controlling lime and aggregate proportioning must produce a treatment data log. The log consists of a series of data sets captured at 10-minute intervals throughout daily treatment. The data must be a treatment activity register and not a summation. The material represented by a data set is the quantity produced 5 minutes before and 5 minutes after the capture time. For the duration of the Contract, collected data must be stored by the controller.

If 3 consecutive sets of recorded treatment data indicate a deviation of more than 0.2 percent above or below the lime ratio in the accepted JMF, stop treatment and take corrective action.

If a set of recorded treatment data indicates a deviation of more than 0.4 percent above or below the lime ratio in the accepted JMF, stop treatment and do not use the material represented by that set of data in HMA.

If 20 percent or more of the total daily treatment indicates a deviation of more than 0.2 percent above or below the lime ratio in the accepted JMF, stop treatment and do not use that day's treated aggregate in HMA.

The Engineer may order you to stop aggregate treatment activities for any of following:

1. You fail to submit treatment data log
2. You fail to submit aggregate QC data for marinated aggregate
3. You submit incomplete, untimely, or incorrectly formatted data
4. You do not take corrective actions
5. You take late or unsuccessful corrective actions
6. You do not stop treatment when proportioning tolerances are exceeded
7. You use malfunctioning or failed proportioning devices

If you stop treatment for noncompliance, notify the Engineer of any corrective actions taken and conduct a successful 20-minute test run before resuming treatment.

#### **39-1.01D(8)(d) Liquid Antistrip Treatment**

For continuous mixing or batch-plant mixing, sample asphalt binder before adding liquid antistrip. For continuous mixing, sample the combined asphalt binder and liquid antistrip after the static mixer.

#### **39-1.01D(8)(e) Production Start-up Evaluation**

You and the Engineer evaluate HMA production and placement at production start-up.

Within the first 750 tons produced on the 1st day of HMA production, in the Engineer's presence, and from the same production run, take samples of:

1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. RAP
4. HMA

Sample aggregate from the combined cold-feed belt or hot bin. Take RAP samples from the RAP system.

For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split the samples into at least 4 parts and label their containers. Submit 3 parts to the Engineer and keep 1 part.

You and the Engineer must test the samples and report test results, except for AASHTO T 324 (Modified) and AASHTO T 283 test results, within 5 business days of sampling. For AASHTO T 324 (Modified) and AASHTO T 283 test results, report test results within 15 days of sampling. If you proceed before receipt of the test results, the Engineer may consider the HMA placed to be represented by these test results.

Take one 4- or 6-inch diameter density core for each 250 tons or portion thereof of HMA placed. For each density core, the Engineer reports the bulk specific gravity determined under AASHTO T 275, Method A, in addition to the percent of theoretical maximum density.

### **39-1.01D(8)(f) Hot Mix Asphalt Density**

During HMA placement determine HMA density using a nuclear gauge. On the 1st day of production, develop a correlation factor between cores and nuclear gauge under California Test 375.

Test for in-place density using cores and a nuclear gauge. Test at random locations you select and include the test results in your QC production tests reports.

### **39-1.01D(8)(g) Tapered Notched Wedge**

Perform QC testing on the completed tapered notched wedge joint as follows:

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1. Perform density tests using a calibrated nuclear gage at a rate of 1 test for every 750-foot section along the joint. Select random locations for testing within each 750-foot section.
2. Perform density tests at the centerline of the joint, 6 inches from the upper vertical notch, after the adjacent lane is placed and before opening the pavement to traffic.
3. Determine theoretical maximum density.
4. Determine percent compaction of the longitudinal joint as the ratio of the daily average density to the maximum density test results.

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Determine percent compaction values each day the tapered notched wedge joint is completed. If the percent compaction of 1 day's production is less than 91 percent, that day's notched wedge joint is rejected. Discontinue placement of the tapered notched wedge and notify the Engineer of changes you will make to your construction process in order to comply with the specifications.

### **39-1.01D(8)(h) Density Cores**

10-30-15

Except for HMA pavement placed using method compaction, take 4- or 6-inch diameter density cores at least once every 5 business days. Take 1 density core for every 250 tons of HMA from random locations the Engineer selects. Take density cores in the Engineer's presence, and backfill and compact holes with authorized material. Before submitting a density core, mark it with the density core's location and place it in a protective container.

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If a density core is damaged, replace it with a density core taken within 1 foot longitudinally from the original density core. Relocate any density core located within 1 foot of a rumble strip to 1 foot transversely away from the rumble strip.

For a tapered notched wedge joint, take 4- or 6-inch diameter density cores 6 inches from the upper vertical notch of the completed longitudinal joint for every 3,000 feet at locations selected by the Engineer. Take cores after the adjacent lane is placed and before opening the pavement to traffic. Take cores in the presence of the Engineer, and backfill and compact holes with authorized material. Before submitting a density core, mark it with the core's location and place it in a protective container.

### **39-1.01D(8)(i) Reserved**

### **39-1.01D(8)(j) Pavement Smoothness**

#### **39-1.01D(8)(j)(i) General**

Test pavement smoothness using an inertial profiler except use a 12-foot straightedge for the HMA pavement at the following locations:

1. Traffic lanes less than 1,000 feet in length including ramps, turn lanes, and acceleration and deceleration lanes
2. HMA pavement within 3 feet from and parallel to the construction joint formed between curbs, gutters, or existing pavement
3. Areas within 15 feet of manholes
4. Shoulders
5. Weigh-in-motion areas
6. Miscellaneous areas such as medians, gore areas, turnouts, and maintenance pullouts

Where inertial profiler testing is required:

1. Determine the pavement smoothness for each traffic lane by obtaining the International Roughness Index for the left and right wheel paths in an individual lane. The average of the International Roughness Index values for the left and right wheel paths for the same traffic lane is the Mean Roughness Index of the lane. The wheel paths are a pair of lines 3 feet from and parallel to the edge of a traffic lane. Left and right wheel paths are based on the direction of travel.
2. Identify the areas of localized roughness using the FHWA's engineering software ProVAL to perform smoothness assurance analysis. Calculate the continuous International Roughness Index values for each wheel path with a 25-foot interval using a 250 mm filter.

Collect profiling data under AASHTO R 56 and analyze data using 250 mm and International Roughness Index filters.

Where OGFC is required, test pavement smoothness of the final HMA or concrete pavement surface before placing OGFC and after placing OGFC.

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### **39-1.01D(8)(j)(ii) Inertial Profiler Calibration and Verification Tests**

Operate the inertial profiler according to the manufacturer's instructions and AASHTO R 57 at 1-inch recording intervals.

Notify the Engineer 2 business days before performing inertial profiler calibration and verification testing.

Conduct the following inertial profiler calibration and verification tests in the Engineer's presence each day before performing inertial profiling:

1. Block test. Verify the height sensor accuracy under California Test 387.
2. Bounce test. Verify the combined height sensor and accelerometer accuracy under California Test 387.

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3. Distance measurement index test. Verify the accuracy of the distance measuring instrument under California Test 387.

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4. Manufacturer's recommended tests.

Conduct cross-correlation inertial profiler verification test in the Engineer's presence before performing initial profiling. Verify cross-correlation inertial profiler verification test at least annually. Conduct 5 repeat runs of the inertial profiler on an authorized test section. The test section must be on an existing asphalt concrete pavement surface 0.1 mile long. Calculate a cross-correlation to determine the repeatability of your device under California Test 387 using ProVAL profiler certification analysis with a 3 feet maximum offset. The cross-correlation must be a minimum of 0.92.

### **39-1.01D(8)(j)(iii) Smoothness Testing**

Notify the Engineer of start location by station and start time at least 2 business days before profiling.

Remove foreign objects on the pavement surface before profiling.

Mark the beginning and ending station on the pavement shoulder before profiling. Stationing must be the same when profiling more than one surface.

While collecting the profile data to determine the International Roughness Index values, record the following locations in the raw profile data:

1. Begin and end of all bridge approach slabs
2. Begin and end of all bridges
3. Begin and end of all culverts visible on the roadway surface

10-17-14

4. Begin and end of all at-grade intersections

Determine the Mean Roughness Index for 0.1-mile fixed sections using the ProVAL ride quality analysis with a 250 mm filter. Profile the left and right wheel paths of each lane. Calculate the Mean Roughness Index of each lane. A partial section less than 0.1 mile that is the result of an interruption to continuous pavement surface must comply with the Mean Roughness Index specifications for a full section. Adjust the Mean Roughness Index for a partial section to reflect a full section based on the proportion of a section paved.

Determine the areas of localized roughness using a continuous International Roughness Index for each wheel path with a 25-foot interval using a 250 mm filter.

### **39-1.01D(9) Department Acceptance**

#### **39-1.01D(9)(a) General**

The Department tests treated aggregate for acceptance before lime treatment except for gradation.

The Engineer takes HMA samples for AASHTO T 283 and AASHTO T 324 (Modified) from one of the following:

10-17-14

1. At the plant
2. At the truck
3. Windrow

The Engineer takes HMA samples for all other tests from one of the following:

1. At the plant
2. At the truck
3. Windrow
4. Mat behind the paver

10-30-15

To obtain workability of the HMA sample for splitting, the Engineer reheats each sample of HMA mixture not more than 2 cycles. Each reheat cycle is performed by placing the loose mixture in a mechanical forced-draft oven for 2 hours or less after the sample reaches 140 degrees F.

The Engineer conditions each at-the-plant sample of HMA mixture in compliance with sections 7.1.2, 7.1.3, and 7.1.4 of AASHTO R 30.

04-18-14

The Engineer's sampling and testing is independent of your QC sampling and testing.

If you request, the Engineer splits samples and provides you with a part.

07-15-16

No single aggregate or HMA test result may represent more than 750 tons or one day's production, whichever is less, excluding AASHTO T 283 and AASHTO T 324 (Modified).

04-18-14

Except for smoothness, if 2 consecutive Department acceptance test results or any 3 Department acceptance test results for 1 day's production do not comply with the specifications:

1. Stop HMA production
2. Take corrective action
3. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement

10-17-14

For Department acceptance tests performed under AASHTO T 27, results are considered 1 Department acceptance test regardless of the number of sieves out of compliance.

04-18-14

The Engineer accepts HMA based on:

1. Authorized JMF

2. Authorized QC plan
3. Asphalt binder compliance
4. Asphalt emulsion compliance
5. Visual inspection
6. Pavement smoothness

**39-1.01D(9)(b) In-Place Density**

10-17-14

Except for HMA pavement placed using method compaction, the Engineer tests the density core you take from each 250 tons of HMA. The Engineer determines the percent of theoretical maximum density for each density core by determining the density core's density and dividing by the theoretical maximum density.

10-30-15

Density cores must be taken from the final layer, cored through the entire pavement thickness shown. Where OGFC is required, take the density cores before placing OGFC.

If the percent of theoretical maximum density does not comply with the specifications, the Engineer may accept the HMA and take a payment deduction as shown in the following table:

**Reduced Payment Factors for Percent of Maximum Theoretical Density**

HMA percent of maximum theoretical density	Reduced payment factor	HMA percent of maximum theoretical density	Reduced payment factor
91.0	0.0000	97.0	0.0000
90.9	0.0125	97.1	0.0125
90.8	0.0250	97.2	0.0250
90.7	0.0375	97.3	0.0375
90.6	0.0500	97.4	0.0500
90.5	0.0625	97.5	0.0625
90.4	0.0750	97.6	0.0750
90.3	0.0875	97.7	0.0875
90.2	0.1000	97.8	0.1000
90.1	0.1125	97.9	0.1125
90.0	0.1250	98.0	0.1250
89.9	0.1375	98.1	0.1375
89.8	0.1500	98.2	0.1500
89.7	0.1625	98.3	0.1625
89.6	0.1750	98.4	0.1750
89.5	0.1875	98.5	0.1875
89.4	0.2000	98.6	0.2000
89.3	0.2125	98.7	0.2125
89.2	0.2250	98.8	0.2250
89.1	0.2375	98.9	0.2375
89.0	0.2500	99.0	0.2500
< 89.0	Remove and replace	> 99.0	Remove and replace

For acceptance of a completed tapered notched wedge joint, the Engineer determines density from cores you take every 3,000 feet.

04-18-14

**39-1.01D(9)(c) Pavement Smoothness**

For areas that require pavement smoothness determined using an inertial profiler, the pavement surface must:

1. Have no areas of localized roughness with an International Roughness Index greater than 160 in/mi

2. Comply with the Mean Roughness Index requirements shown in the following table for a 0.1 mile section:

**HMA Pavement Smoothness Acceptance Criteria**

HMA thickness	Mean Roughness Index requirement
> 0.20 foot	60 in/mi or less
≤ 0.20 foot	75 in/mi or less

Note: These requirements do not apply to the OGFC surface. Smoothness requirements for OGFC are specified in section 39-4.01D(3)(c).

Where OGFC is required, the final HMA surface must comply with the Mean Roughness Index requirements before placing OGFC. Correct the pavement surface that does not meet the Mean Roughness Index specifications. Areas of localized roughness greater than 160 in/mi must be corrected regardless of the Mean Roughness Index values of a 0.1-mile section.

04-18-14

For areas that require pavement smoothness determined using a 12-foot straightedge, the HMA pavement surface must not vary from the lower edge of the straightedge by more than:

1. 0.01 foot when the straightedge is laid parallel with the centerline
2. 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid perpendicular to the centerline and extends from edge to edge of a traffic lane
3. 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid within 24 feet of a pavement conform

Pavement smoothness may be accepted based on your testing in the absence of the Department's testing.

For each 0.1 mile section, your International Roughness Index values must be within 10 percent of the Department's International Roughness Index values. The Engineer may order you to recalibrate your inertial profiler equipment and reprofile. If your results are inaccurate due to operator error, the Engineer may disqualify your inertial profiler operator.

**39-1.01D(9)(d) Dispute Resolution**

You and the Engineer must work together to avoid potential conflicts and to resolve disputes regarding test result discrepancies. Notify the Engineer within 5 business days of receiving a test result if you dispute the test result.

If you or the Engineer dispute the other's test results, submit your test results and copies of paperwork including worksheets used to determine the disputed test results. An independent third party performs referee testing. Before the third party participates in a dispute resolution, it must be qualified under AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory program, and the Department's Independent Assurance Program. The independent third party must have no prior direct involvement on this Contract. By mutual agreement, the independent third party is chosen from:

1. Department laboratory in a district or region not in the district or region the project is located
2. Transportation Laboratory
3. Laboratory not currently employed by you or your HMA producer

10-30-15

If the Department's portion of the split QC samples or acceptance samples are not available, the independent third party uses any available material representing the disputed HMA for evaluation.

For a dispute involving JMF verification, the independent third party performs referee testing as specified in the 5th paragraph of section 39-1.01D(2).

If the independent third party determines the Department's test results are valid, the Engineer deducts the independent third party's testing costs from payments. If the independent third party determines your test results are valid, the Department pays the independent third party's testing costs.

### **39-1.02 MATERIALS**

#### **39-1.02A General**

Reserved

#### **39-1.02B Mix Design**

##### **39-1.02B(1) General**

The HMA mix design must comply with AASHTO R 35 except:

1. Notes 3, 6, and 10 do not apply
2. AASHTO M 323 does not apply on combinations of aggregate gradation and asphalt binder contents to determine the OBC and HMA mixture qualities

The Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form must show documentation on aggregate quality.

##### **39-1.02B(2) Hot Mix Asphalt Treatments**

07-15-16

If the proposed JMF indicates that the aggregate is being treated with dry lime or lime slurry with marination, or the HMA with liquid antistrip, then testing the untreated aggregate under AASHTO T 283 and AASHTO T 324 is not required.

If HMA treatment is required or being used by the Contractor, determine the plasticity index of the aggregate blend under California Test 204.

If the plasticity index is greater than 10, do not use that aggregate blend.

If the plasticity index is from 4 to 10, treat the aggregate blend with dry lime with marination or lime slurry with marination.

If the plasticity index is less than 4, treat the aggregate blend with dry lime or lime slurry with marination, or treat the HMA with liquid antistrip.

04-18-14

##### **39-1.02B(3) Warm Mix Asphalt Technology**

10-30-15

For HMA with warm mix asphalt additive technology, produce HMA mix samples for your mix design using your methodology for inclusion of warm mix asphalt admixture in laboratory-produced HMA. Cure the samples in a forced-air draft oven at 275 degrees F for 4 hours  $\pm$  10 minutes.

04-18-14

For warm mix asphalt water injection foam technology, the use of foamed asphalt for mix design is not required.

#### **39-1.02C Asphalt Binder**

Asphalt binder must comply with section 92.

10-30-15

For hot mix asphalt (leveling) the grade of asphalt binder for the HMA must be PG 64-10 or PG 64-16.

04-18-14

#### **39-1.02D Aggregate**

##### **39-1.02D(1) General**

Aggregate must be clean and free from deleterious substances.

The aggregate for hot mix asphalt (leveling) must comply with the gradation specifications for Type A HMA in section 39-2.02.

### 39-1.02D(2) Aggregate Gradations

10-30-15

Aggregate gradation must be determined before the addition of asphalt binder and must include supplemental fine aggregates. Test for aggregate gradation under AASHTO T 27. Do not wash the coarse aggregate. Wash the fine aggregate only. Use a mechanical sieve shaker. Aggregate shaking time must not exceed 10 minutes for each coarse and fine aggregate portion.

04-18-14

Choose a target value within the target value limits shown in the tables titled "Aggregate Gradations."

Gradations are based on nominal maximum aggregate size.

### 39-1.02D(3) Aggregate Lime Treatments

#### 39-1.02D(3)(a) General

If aggregate lime treatment is required, virgin aggregate must comply with the aggregate quality specifications.

Lime for treating aggregate must comply with section 24-2.02B.

Water for lime treatment of aggregate with lime slurry must comply with section 24-2.02C.

Notify the Engineer at least 24 hours before the start of aggregate treatment.

Do not treat RAP.

The lime ratio is the pounds of dry lime per 100 lb of dry virgin aggregate expressed as a percentage. Water content of slurry or untreated aggregate must not affect the lime ratio.

Coarse and fine aggregate fractions must have the lime ratio ranges shown in the following table:

Aggregate fractions	Lime ratio percent
Coarse	0.4–1.0
Fine	1.5–2.0
Combined	0.8–1.5

The lime ratio for fine and coarse aggregate must be within  $\pm 0.2$  percent of the lime ratio in the accepted JMF. The lime ratio must be within  $\pm 0.2$  percent of the authorized lime ratio when you combine the individual aggregate sizes in the JMF proportions. The lime ratio must be determined before the addition of RAP.

If marination is required, marinate treated aggregate in stockpiles from 24 hours to 60 days before using in HMA. Do not use aggregate marinated longer than 60 days.

Treated aggregate must not have lime balls or clods.

#### 39-1.02D(3)(b) Dry Lime

If marination is required:

1. Treat and marinate coarse and fine aggregates separately
2. Treat the aggregate and stockpile for marination only once
3. Treat the aggregate separate from HMA production

Proportion dry lime by weight with an automatic continuous proportioning system.

If you use a batch-type proportioning system for HMA production, control proportioning in compliance with the specifications for continuous mixing plants. Use a separate dry lime aggregate treatment system for HMA batch mixing including:

1. Pugmill mixer
2. Controller
3. Weigh belt for the lime

#### 4. Weigh belt for the aggregate

If using a continuous mixing plant for HMA production without lime marinated aggregates, use a controller that measures the blended aggregate weight after any additional water is added to the mixture. The controller must determine the quantity of lime added to the aggregate from the aggregate weigh belt input in connection with the manually input total aggregate moisture, the manually input target lime content, and the lime proportioning system output. Use a continuous aggregate weigh belt and pugmill mixer for lime treatment in addition to the weigh belt for the aggregate proportioning to asphalt binder in the HMA plant. If you use a water meter for moisture control for lime treatment, the meter must comply with Department's *MPQP* manual.

At the time of mixing dry lime with aggregate, the aggregate moisture content must ensure complete lime coating. The aggregate moisture content must not cause aggregate to be lost between the point of weighing the combined aggregate continuous stream and the dryer. Add water to the aggregate for mixing and coating before dry lime addition. Immediately before mixing lime with aggregate, water must not visibly separate from the aggregate.

Mix aggregate, water, and dry lime with a continuous pugmill mixer with twin shafts. Immediately before mixing lime with aggregate, water must not visibly separate from the aggregate. Store dry lime in a uniform and free-flowing condition. Introduce dry lime to the pugmill in a continuous process. The introduction must occur after the aggregate cold feed and before the point of proportioning across a weigh belt and the aggregate dryer. Prevent loss of dry lime.

The pugmill must be equipped with paddles arranged to provide sufficient mixing action and mixture movement. The pugmill must produce a homogeneous mixture of uniformly coated aggregates at mixer discharge.

If the aggregate treatment process is stopped longer than 1 hour, clean the equipment of partially treated aggregate and lime.

Aggregate must be completely treated before introduction into the mixing drum.

#### **39-1.02D(3)(c) Lime Slurry**

For lime slurry aggregate treatment, treat aggregate separate from HMA production. Stockpile and marinate the aggregate.

Proportion lime and water with a continuous or batch mixing system.

Add lime to the aggregate as slurry consisting of mixed dry lime and water at a ratio of 1 part lime to from 2 to 3 parts water by weight. The slurry must completely coat the aggregate.

Immediately before mixing lime slurry with the aggregate, water must not visibly separate from the aggregate.

Proportion lime slurry and aggregate by weight in a continuous process.

#### **39-1.02E Liquid Antistrip Treatment**

Liquid antistrip must be from 0.25 to 1.0 percent by weight of asphalt binder. Do not use liquid antistrip as a substitute for asphalt binder.

Liquid antistrip total amine value must be 325 minimum when tested under ASTM D2074.

Use only 1 liquid antistrip type or brand at a time. Do not mix liquid antistrip types or brands.

Store and mix liquid antistrip under the manufacturer's instructions.

#### **39-1.02F–39-1.02G Reserved**

#### **39-1.02H Hot Mix Asphalt Production**

##### **39-1.02H(1) General**

Do not start HMA production before verification and authorization of JMF.

HMA plants must be Department-qualified. Before production, the HMA plant must have a current qualification under the Department's Material Plant Quality Program.

Weighing and metering devices used for the production of HMA modified with additives must comply with the requirements of the Department's *MPQP*. If a loss-in-weight meter is used for dry HMA additive, the meter must have an automatic and integral material delivery control system for the refill cycle.

Calibrate the loss-in-weight meter by:

1. Including at least 1 complete system refill cycle during each calibration test run
2. Operating the device in a normal run mode for 10 minutes immediately before starting the calibration process
3. Isolating the scale system within the loss-in-weight feeder from surrounding vibration
4. Checking the scale system within the loss-in-weight feeder for accuracy before and after the calibration process and daily during mix production
5. Using a 15-minute or 250-pound-minimum test run size for a dry ingredient delivery rate of less than 1 ton per hour.
6. Complying with the limits of Table B, "Conveyor Scale Testing Extremes," in the Department's *MPQP*

10-17-14

Proportion aggregate by hot or cold-feed control.

Aggregate temperature must not be more than 375 degrees F when mixed with the asphalt binder.

04-18-14

Asphalt binder temperature must be from 275 to 375 degrees F when mixed with aggregate.

Mix HMA ingredients into a homogeneous mixture of coated aggregates.

07-15-16

HMA must be produced at the temperatures shown in the following table:

<b>HMA Production Temperatures</b>	
HMA compaction	Temperature (°F)
<b>HMA</b>	
Density based Method	≤ 325 305–325
<b>HMA with WMA technology</b>	
Density based Method	240–325 260–325

04-18-14

If you stop production for longer than 30 days, a production start-up evaluation is required.

**39-1.02H(2) Liquid Antistrip**

If 3 consecutive sets of recorded production data show actual delivered liquid antistrip weight is more than ±1 percent of the authorized mix design liquid antistrip weight, stop production and take corrective action.

If a set of recorded production data shows actual delivered liquid antistrip weight is more than ±2 percent of the authorized mix design liquid antistrip weight, stop production. If the liquid antistrip weight exceeds 1.2 percent of the asphalt binder weight, do not use the HMA represented by that data.

The continuous mixing plant controller proportioning the HMA must produce a production data log. The log consists of a series of data sets captured at 10-minute intervals throughout daily production. The data must be a production activity register and not a summation. The material represented by the data is the quantity produced 5 minutes before and 5 minutes after the capture time. For the duration of the Contract, collected data must be stored by the plant controller or a computer's memory at the plant.

The Engineer orders proportioning activities stopped for any of the following:

1. You do not submit data
2. You submit incomplete, untimely, or incorrectly formatted data
3. You do not take corrective actions

4. You take late or unsuccessful corrective actions
5. You do not stop production when proportioning tolerances are exceeded
6. You use malfunctioning or failed proportioning devices

If you stop production, notify the Engineer of any corrective actions taken before resuming.

### **39-1.02H(3) Warm Mix Asphalt Technology**

Proportion all ingredients by weight. The HMA plant process controller must be the sole source of ingredient proportioning control and be fully interfaced with all scales and meters used in the production process. The addition of the HMA additive must be controlled by the plant process controller.

Liquid ingredient additive, including a normally dry ingredient made liquid, must be proportioned with a mass flow meter at continuous mixing plants. Use a mass flow meter or a container scale to proportion liquid additives at batch mixing plants.

Continuous mixing plants using HMA additives must comply with the following:

1. Dry ingredient additives for continuous production must be proportioned with a conveyor scale or a loss-in-weight meter.
2. HMA plant process controller and ingredient measuring systems must be capable of varying all ingredient feed rates proportionate with the dry aggregate delivery at all production rates and rate changes.
3. Liquid HMA additive must enter the production stream with the binder. Dry HMA additive must enter the production stream at or before the mixing area.
4. If dry HMA additives are used at continuous mixing HMA plants, baghouse dust systems must return all captured material to the mix. This requirement is waived for lime-treated aggregates. 10-30-15
5. HMA additive must be proportioned to within  $\pm 0.3$  percent of the target additive rate. 04-18-14

Batch mixing plants using HMA additives must comply with the following:

1. Metered HMA additive must be placed in an intermediate holding vessel before being added to the stream of asphalt binder as it enters the pugmill.
2. If a container scale is used, weigh additive before combining with asphalt binder. Keep the container scale separate from other ingredient proportioning. The container scale capacity must be no more than twice the volume of the maximum additive batch size. The container scale's graduations must be smaller than the proportioning tolerance or 0.001 times the container scale capacity.
3. Dry HMA additive proportioning devices must be separate from metering devices for the aggregates and asphalt binder. Proportion dry HMA additive directly into the pugmill or place in an intermediate holding vessel to be added to the pugmill at the appropriate time in the batch cycle. Dry ingredients for batch production must be proportioned with a hopper scale.
4. Zero tolerance for the HMA additive batch scale is  $\pm 0.5$  percent of the target additive weight. The indicated HMA additive batch scale weight may vary from the preselected weight setting by up to  $\pm 1.0$  percent of the target additive weight.

### **39-1.02I Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer**

Geosynthetic pavement interlayer must comply with the specifications for pavement fabric, paving mat, paving grid, paving geocomposite grid, or geocomposite strip membrane as shown.

The asphalt binder for geosynthetic pavement interlayer must be PG 64-10, PG 64-16, or PG 70-10.

### **39-1.02J Tack Coat**

Tack coat must comply with the specifications for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder. Choose the type and grade.

### **39-1.02K Miscellaneous Areas and Dikes**

For HMA used in miscellaneous areas and dikes, sections 39-1.01C, 39-1.01D, 39-1.02B, 39-1.02D(3), and 39-1.02E–J do not apply. 04-15-16

For miscellaneous areas and dikes:

1. Choose the aggregate gradation from:
  - 1.1. 3/8-inch Type A HMA aggregate gradation
  - 1.2. 1/2-inch Type A HMA aggregate gradation
  - 1.3. 1/2-inch dike mix aggregate gradation
2. Choose asphalt binder Grade PG 64-10, PG 64-16, or PG 70-10
3. Minimum asphalt binder content must be:
  - 3.1. 6.40 percent for 3/8-inch Type A HMA aggregate gradation
  - 3.3. 5.70 percent for 1/2-inch Type A HMA aggregate gradation
  - 3.4. 6.40 percent for 1/2-inch dike mix aggregate gradation

If you request and the Engineer authorizes, you may reduce the minimum asphalt binder content.

Aggregate gradation for 1/2-inch dike mix must be within the TV limits for the specified sieve size shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation for 1/2-inch Dike Mix  
(Percentage Passing)**

Sieve size	Target value limit	Allowable tolerance
3/4"	100	--
1/2"	90–95	TV ± 5
No. 4	70–75	TV ± 5
No. 8	23–25	TV ± 5
No. 50	15–35	TV ± 5
No. 200	7.0–13.0	TV ± 2.0

10-30-15

### 39-1.02L Replace Asphalt Concrete Surfacing

HMA to be used for replacing asphalt concrete surfacing must comply with Type A HMA as specified in section 39-2.

The grade of asphalt binder must be PG 64-10 or PG 64-16.

04-18-14

### 39-1.03 CONSTRUCTION

#### 39-1.03A General

Do not place HMA on wet pavement or frozen surface.

You may deposit HMA in a windrow and load it in the paver if:

1. Paver is equipped with a hopper that automatically feeds the screed
2. Loading equipment can pick up the windrowed material and deposit it in the paver hopper without damaging base material
3. Activities for deposit, pickup, loading, and paving are continuous

07-15-16

4. For method compaction:

- 4.1. The temperature of the HMA and the HMA produced with WMA water injection technology in the windrow does not fall below 260 degrees F
- 4.2. The temperature of the HMA produced using WMA additive technology in the windrow does not fall below 250 degrees F

10-17-14

HMA placed in a windrow on the roadway surface must not extend more than 250 feet in front of the loading equipment or material transfer vehicle.

You may place HMA in 1 or more layers on areas less than 5 feet wide and outside the traveled way, including shoulders. You may use mechanical equipment other than a paver for these areas. The equipment must produce uniform smoothness and texture.

HMA handled, spread, or windrowed must not stain the finished surface of any improvement, including pavement.

Do not use petroleum products such as kerosene or diesel fuel to release HMA from trucks, spreaders, or compactors.

HMA must be free of:

1. Segregation
2. Coarse or fine aggregate pockets
3. Hardened lumps

Complete finish rolling activities before the pavement surface temperature is:

1. Below 150 degrees F for HMA with unmodified binder
2. Below 140 degrees F for HMA with modified binder

### **39-1.03B Spreading and Compacting Equipment**

#### **39-1.03B(1) General**

Paving equipment for spreading must be:

1. Self-propelled
2. Mechanical
3. Equipped with a screed or strike-off assembly that can distribute HMA the full width of a traffic lane
4. Equipped with a full-width compacting device
5. Equipped with automatic screed controls and sensing devices that control the thickness, longitudinal grade, and transverse screed slope

Install and maintain grade and slope references.

The screed must be heated and produce a uniform HMA surface texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging.

The paver must not leave marks such as ridges and indentations unless you can eliminate them by rolling.

Rollers must be equipped with a system that prevents HMA from sticking to the wheels. You may use a parting agent that does not damage the HMA or impede the bonding of layers.

In areas inaccessible to spreading and compacting equipment:

1. Spread the HMA by any means to obtain the specified lines, grades, and cross sections
2. Use a pneumatic tamper, plate compactor, or equivalent to achieve thorough compaction

#### **39-1.03B(2) Material Transfer Vehicle**

If a material transfer vehicle is specified, the material transfer vehicle must have sufficient capacity to prevent stopping the paver and must be capable of:

1. Either receiving HMA directly from trucks or using a windrow pickup head to load it from a windrow deposited on the roadway surface
2. Remixing the HMA with augers before transferring into the paver's receiving hopper or feed system
3. Transferring HMA directly into the paver's receiving hopper or feed system

#### **39-1.03B(3) Method Compaction Equipment**

For method compaction, each paver spreading HMA must be followed by 3 rollers:

1. One vibratory roller specifically designed to compact HMA. The roller must be capable of at least 2,500 vibrations per minute and must be equipped with amplitude and frequency controls. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 7.5 tons.
2. One oscillating type pneumatic-tired roller at least 4 feet wide. Pneumatic tires must be of equal size, diameter, type, and ply. The tires must be inflated to 60 psi minimum and maintained so that the air pressure does not vary more than 5 psi.
3. One steel-tired, 2-axle tandem roller. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 7.5 tons.

Each roller must have a separate operator. Rollers must be self-propelled and reversible.

### **39-1.03B(4)–39-1.03B(6) Reserved**

#### **39-1.03C Surface Preparation**

##### **39-1.03C(1) General**

Before placing HMA, remove loose paving particles, dirt, and other extraneous material by any means including flushing and sweeping.

##### **39-1.03C(2) Subgrade**

Prepare subgrade to receive HMA under the sections for the material involved. Subgrade must be free of loose and extraneous material.

##### **39-1.03C(3) Reserved**

##### **39-1.03C(4) Prepaving Inertial Profiler**

Section 39-1.03C(4) applies to existing asphalt concrete surfaces receiving an HMA overlay if a bid item for prepaving inertial profiler is shown in the Bid Item List.

Before starting paving activities, perform prepaving inertial profiler measurements. Prepaving inertial profiler includes taking profiles of the existing pavement, analyzing the data with ProVAL to determine existing pavement International Roughness Index, Mean Roughness Index, and areas of localized roughness.

If the Contract includes cold planing, perform prepaving inertial profiler measurements before cold planning.

If the Contract includes replace asphalt concrete surfacing, perform prepaving inertial profiler measurements after replacing the asphalt concrete surfacing.

##### **39-1.03C(5) Prepaving Grinding**

Section 39-1.03C(5) applies to all existing asphalt concrete surfaces that will not be cold planned or milled and that will receive an HMA overlay less than or equal to 0.20 foot exclusive of OGFC if a bid item for prepaving grinding day is shown in the Bid Item List.

After performing prepaving inertial profiling, correct areas of localized roughness greater than 180 in/mi.

10-17-14

Notify the Engineer of those areas of localized roughness that cannot be corrected by prepaving grinding according to the ProVAL smoothness assurance analysis grinding report. The Engineer responds to your notification within 5 business days.

04-18-14

For those areas of localized roughness that cannot be corrected by grinding, the Engineer may order you to either (1) not correct the areas of localized roughness or (2) correct areas of localized roughness by a different method and take profiles of the corrected areas with an inertial profiler. Corrective work performed by a different method, including taking profiles of the corrected areas and associated traffic control, is change order work.

If ordered not to correct areas of localized roughness, the smoothness specifications do not apply to the final pavement surface placed in those areas.

10-30-15

After correcting prepaving areas of localized roughness, take profiles of the corrected area and submit profile data as specified in section 39-1.01C(13)(d).

Dispose of grinding residue.

Pave within 7 days of correcting areas.

The final pavement surface must comply with section 39-1.01D(9)(c).

If the Engineer determines more time is required for prepping grinding than the Contract allows for and if prepping grinding is a controlling activity, the Engineer makes a time adjustment.

04-18-14

### 39-1.03C(6) Tack Coat

Apply tack coat:

1. To existing pavement including planed surfaces
2. Between HMA layers
3. To vertical surfaces of:
  - 3.1. Curbs
  - 3.2. Gutters
  - 3.3. Construction joints

Before placing HMA, apply tack coat in 1 application at the minimum residual rate shown in the following table for the condition of the underlying surface:

**Tack Coat Application Rates for HMA**

HMA over:	Minimum Residual Rates (gal/sq yd)		
	CSS1/CSS1h, SS1/SS1h and QS1h/CQS1h Asphaltic Emulsion	CRS1/CRS2, RS1/RS2 and QS1/CQS1 Asphaltic Emulsion	Asphalt Binder and PMRS2/PMCRS2 and PMRS2h/PMCRS2h Asphaltic Emulsion
New HMA (between layers)	0.02	0.03	0.02
PCC and existing AC surfacing	0.03	0.04	0.03
Planed pavement	0.05	0.06	0.04

07-15-16

If a stress absorbing membrane interlayer as specified in section 37-2.05 is applied, the tack coat application rates for new HMA apply.

04-18-14

Notify the Engineer if you dilute asphaltic emulsion with water. The weight ratio of added water to asphaltic emulsion must not exceed 1 to 1.

Measure added water either by weight or volume under section 9-1.02 or you may use water meters from water districts, cities, or counties. If you measure water by volume, apply a conversion factor to determine the correct weight.

With each dilution, submit:

1. Weight ratio of water to bituminous material in the original asphaltic emulsion
2. Weight of asphaltic emulsion before diluting
3. Weight of added water
4. Final dilution weight ratio of water to asphaltic emulsion

Apply to vertical surfaces with a residual tack coat rate that will thoroughly coat the vertical face without running off.

If you request and the Engineer authorizes, you may:

1. Change tack coat rates
2. Omit tack coat between layers of new HMA during the same work shift if:

- 2.1. No dust, dirt, or extraneous material is present
- 2.2. Surface is at least 140 degrees F

Immediately in advance of placing HMA, apply additional tack coat to damaged areas or where loose or extraneous material is removed.

Close areas receiving tack coat to traffic. Do not track tack coat onto pavement surfaces beyond the job site.

Asphalt binder tack coat temperature must be from 285 to 350 degrees F when applied.

### **39-1.03C(7) Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer**

If specified, place geosynthetic pavement interlayer over a coat of asphalt binder. Place geosynthetic pavement interlayer in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Before placing the geosynthetic pavement interlayer and asphalt binder:

1. Repair cracks 1/4 inch and wider, spalls, and holes in the pavement. Repairing cracks is change order work.
2. Clean the pavement of loose and extraneous material.

Immediately before placing the interlayer, apply  $0.25 \pm 0.03$  gallon of asphalt binder per square yard of interlayer or until the fabric is saturated. Apply asphalt binder the width of the geosynthetic pavement interlayer plus 3 inches on each side. At an interlayer overlap, apply asphalt binder on the lower interlayer the same overlap distance as the upper interlayer.

Align and place the interlayer with no overlapping wrinkles, except a wrinkle that overlaps may remain if it is less than 1/2 inch thick. If the overlapping wrinkle is more than 1/2 inch thick, cut the wrinkle out and overlap the interlayer no more than 2 inches.

The minimum HMA thickness over the interlayer must be 0.12 foot thick including conform tapers. Do not place the interlayer on a wet or frozen surface.

Overlap the interlayer borders between 2 to 4 inches. In the direction of paving, overlap the following roll with the preceding roll at any break.

You may use rolling equipment to correct distortions or wrinkles in the interlayer.

If asphalt binder tracked onto the interlayer or brought to the surface by construction equipment causes interlayer displacement, cover it with a small quantity of HMA.

Before placing HMA on the interlayer, do not expose the interlayer to:

1. Traffic except for crossings under traffic control and only after you place a small HMA quantity
2. Sharp turns from construction equipment
3. Damaging elements

Pave HMA on the interlayer during the same work shift.

### **39-1.03D Longitudinal Joints**

#### **39-1.03D(1) General**

Longitudinal joints in the top layer must match lane lines. Alternate the longitudinal joint offsets in the lower layers at least 0.5 foot from each side of the lane line. You may request other longitudinal joint placement patterns.

A vertical longitudinal joint of more than 0.15 foot is not allowed at any time between adjacent lanes open to traffic.

For HMA thickness of 0.15 foot or less, the distance between the ends of the adjacent surfaced lanes at the end of each day's work must not be greater than can be completed in the following day of normal paving.

For HMA thickness greater than 0.15 foot, you must place HMA on adjacent traveled way lanes or shoulder so that at the end of each work shift the distance between the ends of HMA layers on adjacent lanes is from 5 to 10 feet. Place additional HMA along the transverse edge at each lane's end and along the exposed longitudinal edges between adjacent lanes. Hand rake and compact the additional HMA to form temporary conforms. You may place kraft paper or other authorized release agent under the conform tapers to facilitate the taper removal when paving activities resume.

If placing HMA against the edge of existing pavement, sawcut or grind the pavement straight and vertical along the joint and remove extraneous material.

### **39-1.03D(2) Tapered Notched Wedge**

For divided highways with an HMA lift thickness greater than 0.15 foot, you may construct a 1-foot wide tapered notched wedge joint as a longitudinal joint between adjacent lanes open to traffic. A vertical notch of 0.75 inch maximum must be placed at the top and bottom of the tapered wedge.

The tapered notched wedge must retain its shape while exposed to traffic. Pave the adjacent lane within 1 day.

Construct the tapered portion of the tapered notched wedge with an authorized strike-off device. The strike-off device must provide a uniform slope and must not restrict the main screed of the paver.

You may use a device attached to the screed to construct longitudinal joints that will form a tapered notched wedge in a single pass. The tapered notched wedge must be compacted to a minimum of 91 percent compaction.

10-30-15

### **39-1.03E Pavement Edge Treatments**

Construct edge treatment on the HMA pavement as shown.

Where a tapered edge is required, use the same type of HMA used for the adjacent lane or shoulder.

The edge of roadway where the tapered edge is to be placed must have a solid base, free of debris such as loose material, grass, weeds, or mud. Grade the areas to receive the tapered edge as required.

The tapered edge must be placed monolithic with the adjacent lane or shoulder and must be shaped and compacted with a device attached to the paver.

The device must be capable of shaping and compacting HMA to the required cross section as shown. Compaction must be accomplished by constraining the HMA to reduce the cross sectional area by 10 to 15 percent. The device must produce a uniform surface texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging and must not leave marks such as ridges and indentations. The device must be capable of transitioning to cross roads, driveways, and obstructions.

For the tapered edge, the angle of the slope must not deviate by more than  $\pm 5$  degrees from the angle shown. Measure the angle from the plane of the adjacent finished pavement surface.

If paving is done in multiple lifts, the tapered edge must be placed with each lift.

Short sections of hand work are allowed to construct tapered edge transitions.

04-18-14

### **39-1.03F Widening Existing Pavement**

If widening existing pavement, construct new pavement structure to match the elevation of the existing pavement's edge before placing HMA over the existing pavement.

### **39-1.03G Shoulders, Medians, and Other Road Connections**

Until the adjoining through lane's top layer has been paved, do not pave the top layer of:

1. Shoulders
2. Tapers
3. Transitions
4. Road connections
5. Driveways

6. Curve widenings
7. Chain control lanes
8. Turnouts
9. Turn pockets

If the number of lanes changes, pave each through lane's top layer before paving a tapering lane's top layer. Simultaneous to paving a through lane's top layer, you may pave an adjoining area's top layer, including shoulders. Do not operate spreading equipment on any area's top layer until completing final compaction.

If shoulders or median borders are shown, pave shoulders and median borders adjacent to the lane before opening a lane to traffic.

If shoulder conform tapers are shown, place conform tapers concurrently with the adjacent lane's paving.

If a driveway or a road connection is shown, place additional HMA along the pavement's edge to conform to road connections and driveways. Hand rake, if necessary, and compact the additional HMA to form a smooth conform taper.

### **39-1.03H Leveling**

Section 39-1.03H applies if a bid item for hot mix asphalt (leveling) is shown on the Bid Item List.

Fill and level irregularities and ruts with HMA before spreading HMA over the base, existing surfaces, or bridge decks. You may use mechanical equipment other than a paver for these areas. The equipment must produce uniform smoothness and texture. HMA used to change an existing surface's cross slope or profile is not paid for as hot mix asphalt (leveling).

### **39-1.03I Miscellaneous Areas and Dikes**

Prepare the area to receive HMA for miscellaneous areas and dikes, including excavation and backfill as needed.

Spread miscellaneous areas in 1 layer and compact to the specified lines and grades.

In median areas adjacent to slotted median drains, each layer of HMA must not exceed 0.20 foot maximum compacted thickness.

The finished surface must be:

1. Textured uniformly
2. Compacted firmly
3. Without depressions, humps, and irregularities

### **39-1.03J Replace Asphalt Concrete Surfacing**

Where replace asphalt concrete surfacing is shown, remove existing asphalt concrete surfacing and replace with HMA. The Engineer determines the exact limits of asphalt concrete surfacing to be replaced.

Replace asphalt concrete in a lane before the lane is specified to be opened to traffic.

Before removing asphalt concrete, outline the replacement area and cut neat lines with a saw or grind to full depth of the existing asphalt concrete. Do not damage asphalt concrete and base remaining in place.

If the base is excavated beyond the specified plane, replace it with HMA. The Department does not pay for this HMA.

Do not use a material transfer vehicle if replace asphalt concrete surfacing is specified.

### **39-1.03K–39-1.03N Reserved**

### **39-1.03O Compaction**

#### **39-1.03O(1) General**

Rolling must leave the completed surface compacted and smooth without tearing, cracking, or shoving.

If a vibratory roller is used as a finish roller, turn the vibrator off.

10-30-15

Do not open new HMA pavement to traffic until its mid depth temperature is below 160 degrees F.

04-18-14

If the surface to be paved is both in sunlight and shade, pavement surface temperatures are taken in the shade.

### **39-1.03O(2) Method Compaction**

Use method compaction for any of the following conditions:

10-17-14

1. HMA pavement thickness shown is less than 0.15 foot
2. Replace asphalt concrete surfacing
3. Leveling courses
4. Areas the Engineer determines conventional compaction and compaction measurement methods are impeded

04-18-14

HMA compaction coverage is the number of passes needed to cover the paving width. A pass is 1 roller's movement parallel to the paving in either direction. Overlapping passes are part of the coverage being made and are not a subsequent coverage. Do not start a coverage until completing the prior coverage.

Method compaction must consist of performing:

1. Breakdown compaction of each layer with 3 coverages using a vibratory roller. The speed of the vibratory roller in miles per hour must not exceed the vibrations per minute divided by 1,000. If the HMA layer thickness is less than 0.08 foot, turn the vibrator off.
2. Intermediate compaction of each layer of HMA with 3 coverages using a pneumatic-tired roller at a speed not to exceed 5 mph.
3. Finish compaction of HMA with 1 coverage using a steel-tired roller.

Start rolling at the lower edge and progress toward the highest part.

The Engineer may order fewer coverages if the layer thickness of HMA is less than 0.15 foot.

07-15-16

The compacted lift thickness must not exceed 0.25 foot.

04-18-14

### **39-1.03O(3)–39-1.03O(5) Reserved**

### **39-1.03P Smoothness Corrections**

10-30-15

If the pavement surface does not comply with section 39-1.01D(9)(c), grind the pavement to within specified tolerances, remove and replace the pavement, or place an overlay of HMA. Do not start corrective work until your method is authorized.

Do not use equipment with carbide cutting teeth to grind the pavement unless authorized.

Smoothness corrections must leave at least 75 percent of the specified HMA thickness. If ordered, core the pavement at the locations determined by the Engineer. Coring, including traffic control, is change order work. Remove and replace deficient pavement areas where the overlay thickness is less than 75 percent of the thickness specified as determined by the Engineer.

04-15-16

Corrected HMA pavement areas must be uniform rectangles, half the lane width, with edges:

1. Parallel to and along the nearest HMA pavement edge or lane line
2. Perpendicular to the pavement centerline

07-15-16

On ground areas not to be overlaid with OGFC, apply fog seal under section 37-4.02.

Where corrections are made within areas requiring testing with inertial profiler, reprofile the entire lane length with the inertial profiler device.

Where corrections are made within areas requiring testing with a 12-foot straightedge, retest the corrected area with the straightedge.

### **39-1.03Q Data Cores**

Section 39-1.03Q applies if a bid item for data core is shown on the Bid Item List.

Take data cores of the completed HMA pavement, underlying base, and subbase material. Notify the Engineer 3 business days before coring.

Protect data cores and surrounding pavement from damage.

Take 4-inch or 6-inch diameter data cores:

1. At the beginning, end, and every 1/2 mile within the paving limits of each route on the project
2. After all paving is complete
3. From the center of the specified lane

On a 2-lane roadway, take data cores from either lane. On a 4-lane roadway, take data cores from each direction in the outermost lane. On a roadway with more than 4 lanes, take data cores from the median lane and the outermost lane in each direction.

Each core must include the stabilized materials encountered. You may choose not to recover unstabilized material but you must identify the material. Unstabilized material includes:

1. Granular material
2. Crumbled or cracked stabilized material
3. Sandy or clayey soil

Where data core samples are taken, backfill and compact the holes with authorized material.

After data core summary and photograph submittal, dispose of cores.

### **39-1.04 PAYMENT**

The payment quantity for geosynthetic pavement interlayer is the area measured from the actual pavement area covered.

Except for tack coat used in minor HMA, payment for tack coat is not included in the payment quantity for hot mix asphalt.

If tack coat, asphalt binder, and asphaltic emulsion are paid as separate bid items, their bid items are measured under section 92 or section 94.

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the tack coat quantity.

The payment quantity for HMA of the type shown on the Bid Item List is measured based on the combined mixture weight. If recorded batch weights are printed automatically, the bid item for HMA is measured by using the printed batch weights, provided:

1. Total aggregate and supplemental fine aggregate weight per batch is printed. If supplemental fine aggregate is weighed cumulatively with the aggregate, the total aggregate batch weight must include the supplemental fine aggregate weight.
2. Total virgin asphalt binder weight per batch is printed.
3. Each truckload's zero tolerance weight is printed before weighing the first batch and after weighing the last batch.
4. Time, date, mix number, load number and truck identification is correlated with a load slip.
5. Copy of the recorded batch weights is certified by a licensed weigh master and submitted.

The payment quantity for place hot mix asphalt dike of the type shown on the Bid Item List is the length measured from end to end. Payment for the HMA used to construct the dike is not included in the payment for place hot mix asphalt dike.

The payment quantity for place hot mix asphalt (miscellaneous areas) is the area measured for the in-place compacted area. Payment for the HMA used for miscellaneous areas is not included in the payment for place hot mix asphalt (miscellaneous areas).

The payment quantity for replace asphalt concrete is the volume measured based on the specified dimensions and any adjustments ordered.

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the prepaving grinding day quantity.

04-18-14

## **39-2 TYPE A HOT MIX ASPHALT**

### **39-2.01 GENERAL**

#### **39-2.01A Summary**

Section 39-2 includes specifications for producing and placing Type A hot mix asphalt.

You may produce Type A HMA using an authorized warm mix asphalt technology.

#### **39-2.01B Definitions**

Reserved

#### **39-2.01C Submittals**

##### **39-2.01C(1) General**

Reserved

##### **39-2.01C(2) Job Mix Formula**

01-15-16

The JMF must be based on superpave HMA mix design as described in *MS-2 Asphalt Mix Design Methods* by the Asphalt Institute.

##### **39-2.01C(3) Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement**

Submit QC test results for RAP gradation with the combined aggregate gradation within 2 business days of taking RAP samples during HMA production.

##### **39-2.01C(4)–39-2.01C(6) Reserved**

#### **39-2.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **39-2.01D(1) General**

Reserved

##### **39-2.01D(2) Quality Control**

###### **39-2.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

###### **39-2.01D(2)(b) Aggregate**

Test the quality characteristics of aggregate under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

### Aggregate Testing Frequencies

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Gradation <sup>a</sup>	AASHTO T 27	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
Sand equivalent <sup>b, c</sup>	AASHTO T 176	
Moisture content <sup>d</sup>	AASHTO T 255	
Crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project whichever is greater
Los Angeles rattler	AASHTO T 96	
Flat and elongated particles	ASTM D4791	
Fine aggregate angularity	AASHTO T 304 Method A	

<sup>a</sup>If RAP is used, test the combined aggregate gradation under California Test 384.

<sup>b</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>c</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>d</sup>Test at continuous mixing plants only. If RAP is used, test the RAP moisture content at continuous mixing plant and batch mixing plant.

04-18-14

For lime treated aggregate, test aggregate before treatment and test for gradation and moisture content during HMA production.

#### **39-2.01D(2)(c) Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement**

10-17-14

Sample and test processed RAP at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per 1000 tons with a minimum of 6 samples per fractionated stockpile. If the fractionated stockpile has not been augmented, the 3 RAP samples taken and tested for mix design may be part of this minimum sample requirement. If a fractionated RAP stockpile is augmented, sample and test processed RAP quality characteristics at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per 500 tons of augmented RAP.

04-18-14

The combined RAP sample when tested under AASHTO T 164 must be within  $\pm 2.00$  percent of the average asphalt binder content reported on page 4 of your Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form. If new fractionated RAP stockpiles are required, the average binder content of the new fractionated RAP stockpile must be within  $\pm 2.00$  percent of the average binder reported on page 4 of your Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form.

The combined RAP sample when tested under AASHTO T 209 must be within  $\pm 0.06$  of the average maximum specific gravity reported on page 4 of your Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data form.

During Type A HMA production, sample RAP twice daily and perform QC testing for:

1. Aggregate gradation at least once a day under California Test 384
2. Moisture content at least twice a day

#### **39-2.01D(2)(d) Type A Hot Mix Asphalt Production**

01-15-16

Test the quality characteristics of Type A HMA under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

**Type A HMA Production Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Asphalt binder content	AASHTO T 308 Method A	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
HMA moisture content	AASHTO T 329	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day
Air voids content	AASHTO T 269	1 per 4,000 tons or 2 every 5 paving days, whichever is greater
Voids in mineral aggregate	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project whichever is greater
Dust proportion	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	
Density of core	California Test 375	2 per paving day
Nuclear gauge density	California Test 375	3 per 250 tons or 3 per paving day, whichever is greater
Hamburg wheel track	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	1 per 10,000 tons or 1 per project, whichever is greater
Moisture susceptibility	AASHTO T 283	

**39-2.01D(3)–39-2.01D(4) Reserved**

**39-2.01D(5) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts Type A HMA based on compliance with:

1. Aggregate quality requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Aggregate gradation <sup>a</sup>	AASHTO T 27	JMF ± Tolerance
Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (min, %) One-fractured face Two-fractured faces Fine aggregate (min, %) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) One fractured face	AASHTO T 335	95 90  70
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %) Loss at 100 Rev. Loss at 500 Rev.	AASHTO T 96	12 40
Sand equivalent (min.) <sup>b, c</sup>	AASHTO T 176	47
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight at 5:1)	ASTM D4791	10
Fine aggregate angularity (min, %) <sup>d</sup>	AASHTO T 304 Method A	45

<sup>a</sup>The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under California Test 384.

<sup>b</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>c</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>d</sup>The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

2. If RAP is used, RAP quality requirements shown in the following table:

**Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Binder content (% within the average value reported)	AASHTO T 164	±2.00
Specific gravity (within the average value reported)	AASHTO T 209	±0.06

3. In-place Type A HMA quality requirements shown in the following table:

### Type A HMA Acceptance In Place

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Asphalt binder content (%)	AASHTO T 308 Method A	JMF -0.30, +0.50
HMA moisture content (max, %)	AASHTO T 329	1.00
Air voids content at $N_{design}$ (%) <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 269	4.0 ± 1.5 (5.0 ± 1.5 for 1-inch aggregate)
Voids in mineral aggregate on laboratory-produced HMA (min, %) <sup>a</sup> Gradation: No. 4 3/8-inch 1/2-inch 3/4-inch 1-inch with NMAS <sup>g</sup> = 1-inch with NMAS <sup>g</sup> = 3/4-inch	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics <sup>c</sup>	16.5–19.5 15.5–18.5 14.5–17.5 13.5–16.5 13.5–16.5 14.5–17.5
Voids in mineral aggregate on plant-produced HMA (min, %) <sup>a</sup> Gradation: No. 4 3/8-inch 1/2-inch 3/4-inch 1-inch with NMAS <sup>g</sup> = 1-inch with NMAS <sup>g</sup> = 3/4-inch	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics <sup>c</sup>	15.5–18.5 14.5–17.5 13.5–16.5 12.5–15.5 12.5–15.5 13.5–16.5
Dust proportion	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	0.6–1.3 <sup>h</sup>
Density of core (% of max theoretical density) <sup>e, f</sup>	California Test 375	91.0–97.0
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at 0.5-inch rut depth) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70 PG 76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at inflection point) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70 PG 76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	10,000 10,000 12,500 15,000
Moisture susceptibility (min, psi, dry strength)	AASHTO T 283	100
Moisture susceptibility (min, psi, wet strength)	AASHTO T 283	70

<sup>a</sup>Prepare 3 briquettes. Report the average of 3 tests.

<sup>b</sup>The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under AASHTO T 275, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under AASHTO T 209, Method A.

<sup>c</sup>Determine bulk specific gravity under AASHTO T 275, Method A.

<sup>d</sup>The Engineer determines the laboratory-prepared HMA value for mix design verification only.

<sup>e</sup>The Engineer determines percent of theoretical maximum density under California Test 375 except the Engineer uses:

1. AASHTO T 275 to determine in-place density of each density core
2. AASHTO T 209, Method A to determine theoretical maximum density instead of calculating

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test maximum density

<sup>f</sup>The Engineer determines theoretical maximum density under AASHTO T 209, Method A, at the frequency specified in California Test 375, Part 5D.

<sup>g</sup>NMAS means nominal maximum aggregate size.

<sup>h</sup>For treated aggregate, the dust proportion requirement is 0.6–1.5.

04-18-14

## **39-2.02 MATERIALS**

### **39-2.02A General**

Reserved

### 39-2.02B Mix Design

01-15-16

The mix design for Type A HMA must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Type A HMA Mix Design Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Air voids content (%)	AASHTO T 269 <sup>a</sup>	N <sub>initial</sub> > 8.0 N <sub>design</sub> = 4.0 (N <sub>design</sub> = 5.0 for 1-inch aggregate) N <sub>max</sub> > 2.0
Gyrations compaction (no. of gyrations)	AASHTO T 312	N <sub>initial</sub> = 8 N <sub>design</sub> = 85.0 N <sub>max</sub> = 130
Voids in mineral aggregate (min, %) <sup>b</sup> Gradation: No. 4 3/8-inch 1/2-inch 3/4-inch 1-inch with NMA <sup>e</sup> = 1-inch with NMA <sup>e</sup> = 3/4-inch	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	16.5–19.5 15.5–18.5 14.5–17.5 13.5–16.5  13.5–16.5 14.5–17.5
Dust proportion	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	0.6–1.3
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at 0.5-inch rut depth) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70 PG 76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>c</sup>	10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at the inflection point) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70 PG 76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>c</sup>	10,000 10,000 12,500 15,000
Moisture susceptibility, dry strength (min, psi)	AASHTO T 283 <sup>c</sup>	100
Moisture susceptibility, wet strength (min, psi)	AASHTO T 283 <sup>c, d</sup>	70

<sup>a</sup>Calculate the air voids content of each specimen using AASHTO T 275, Method A, to determine bulk specific gravity. Use AASHTO T 209, Method A, to determine theoretical maximum specific gravity. Use a digital manometer and pycnometer when performing AASHTO T 209.

<sup>b</sup>Measure bulk specific gravity using AASHTO T 275, Method A.

<sup>c</sup>Test plant produced HMA.

<sup>d</sup>Freeze thaw required.

<sup>e</sup>NMA<sup>s</sup> means nominal maximum aggregate size.

For Type A HMA mixtures using RAP, the maximum allowed binder replacement is 25.0 percent in the upper 0.2 feet of HMA exclusive of OGFC and 40.0 percent below. Binder replacement is calculated as a percentage of the approved JMF target asphalt binder content.

For Type A HMA with a binder replacement percent less than or equal to 25 percent of your specified OBC, you may request that the performance graded asphalt binder grade with upper and lower temperature classifications be reduced by 6 degrees C from the specified grade.

For Type A HMA with a binder replacement greater than 25 percent of your specified OBC and less than or equal to 40 percent of OBC, you must use a performance graded asphalt binder grade with upper and lower temperature classifications reduced by 6 degrees C from the specified grade.

### 39-2.02C Asphalt Binder

Reserved

### 39-2.02D Aggregates

#### 39-2.02D(1) General

Before the addition of asphalt binder and lime treatment, the aggregate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	95
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		90
Two-fractured faces		
Fine aggregate (min, %)	AASHTO T 335	70
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.)		
One fractured face		
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %)	AASHTO T 96	12
Loss at 100 Rev.		
Loss at 500 Rev.		40
Sand equivalent (min) <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 176	47
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight at 5:1)	ASTM D4791	10
Fine aggregate angularity (min, %) <sup>c</sup>	AASHTO T 304 Method A	45

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a Sand Reader Indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>c</sup>The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate, except if your JMF fails verification. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

#### 39-2.02D(2) Aggregate Gradations

The aggregate gradations for Type A HMA must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation Requirements**

Type A HMA pavement thickness shown	Gradation
0.10 foot	3/8 inch
Greater than 0.10 to less than 0.20 foot	1/2 inch
0.20 foot to less than 0.25 foot	3/4 inch
0.25 foot or greater	3/4 inch or 1 inch

Aggregate gradation must be within the target value limits for the specified sieve size shown in the following tables:

**Aggregate Gradations for Type A HMA  
(Percentage Passing)**

**1 inch**

Sieve size	Target value limit	Allowable tolerance
1"	100	--
3/4"	88–93	TV ± 5
1/2"	72–85	TV ± 6
3/8"	55–70	TV ± 6
No. 4	35–52	TV ± 7
No. 8	22–40	TV ± 5
No. 30	8–24	TV ± 4
No. 50	5–18	TV ± 4
No. 200	3.0–7.0	TV ± 2.0

**3/4 inch**

Sieve size	Target value limit	Allowable tolerance
1"	100	--
3/4"	90–98	TV ± 5
1/2"	70–90	TV ± 6
No. 4	42–58	TV ± 5
No. 8	29–43	TV ± 5
No. 30	10–23	TV ± 4
No. 200	2.0–7.0	TV ± 2.0

**1/2 inch**

Sieve sizes	Target value limit	Allowable tolerance
3/4"	100	--
1/2"	95–98	TV ± 5
3/8"	72–95	TV ± 5
No. 4	52–69	TV ± 5
No. 8	35–55	TV ± 5
No. 30	15–30	TV ± 4
No. 200	2.0–8.0	TV ± 2.0

**3/8 inch**

Sieve sizes	Target value limits	Allowable tolerance
1/2"	100	--
3/8"	95–98	TV ± 5
No. 4	55–75	TV ± 5
No. 8	30–50	TV ± 5
No. 30	15–35	TV ± 5
No. 200	2.0–9.0	TV ± 2.0

**No. 4**

Sieve sizes	Target value limits	Allowable tolerance
3/8"	100	--
No. 4	95–98	TV ± 5
No. 8	70–80	TV ± 6
No. 30	34–45	TV ± 5
No. 200	2.0–12.0	TV ± 4.0

### 39-2.02E Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement

You may substitute RAP for part of the virgin aggregate in a quantity up to a maximum of 25 percent of the aggregate blend.

Provide enough space for meeting all RAP handling requirements at your facility. Provide a clean, graded base, well drained area for stockpiles.

If RAP is from multiple sources, blend the RAP thoroughly and completely before fractionating.

For RAP substitution greater than 15 percent of the aggregate blend, fractionate RAP stockpiles into 2 sizes, a coarse fraction RAP retained on 3/8-inch sieve, and a fine fraction RAP passing 3/8-inch sieve. For RAP substitution of 15 percent of the aggregate blend or less, fractionation is not required.

The RAP fractionation must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**RAP Stockpile Fractionation Gradation Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Coarse (% passing the 1-inch sieve)	California Test 202 <sup>a</sup>	100
Fine (% passing the 3/8-inch sieve)	California Test 202 <sup>a</sup>	98–100

<sup>a</sup>Maximum mechanical shaking time is 10 minutes

You may use the coarse fractionated stockpile, the fine fractionated stockpile, or a combination of the coarse and fine fractionated stockpiles.

Isolate the processed RAP stockpiles from other materials. Store processed RAP in conical or longitudinal stockpiles. Processed RAP must not be agglomerated or be allowed to congeal in large stockpiles.

### 39-2.02F Type A Hot Mix Asphalt Production

10-17-14

If RAP is used, the asphalt plant must automatically adjust the virgin asphalt binder to account for RAP percentage and RAP binder.

During production, you may adjust hot or cold-feed proportion controls for virgin aggregate and RAP. RAP must be within  $\pm 3$  of RAP percentage shown in your Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal form without exceeding 25 percent.

### 39-2.03 CONSTRUCTION

10-30-15

Where the pavement thickness shown is greater than 0.30 foot, you may place Type A HMA in multiple lifts not less than 0.15 foot each. If placing Type A HMA in multiple lifts:

1. Aggregate gradation must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation Requirements**

Type A HMA lift thickness	Gradation
0.15 to less than 0.20 foot	1/2 inch
0.20 foot to less than 0.25 foot	3/4 inch
0.25 foot or greater	3/4 inch or 1 inch

2. Apply tack coat before placing a subsequent lift
3. The Engineer evaluates each HMA lift individually for compliance

07-15-16

If the ambient air temperature is below 60 degrees F, cover the loads in trucks with tarpaulins. If the time for HMA discharge to truck at the HMA plant until transfer to paver's hopper is 90 minutes or greater and if the ambient air temperature is below 70 degrees F, cover the loads in trucks tarpaulins, unless the time from discharging to the truck until transfer to the paver's hopper or the pavement surface is less than 30 minutes. The tarpaulins must completely cover the exposed load until you transfer the mixture to the paver's hopper or the pavement surface.

Spread Type A HMA at the atmospheric and surface temperatures shown in the following table:

**Minimum Atmospheric and Surface Temperatures for Type A HMA**

Lift thickness, feet	Atmospheric, °F		Surface, °F	
	Unmodified asphalt binder	Modified asphalt binder	Unmodified asphalt binder	Modified asphalt binder
Type A HMA and Type A HMA produced with WMA water injection technology				
< 0.15	55	50	60	55
≥ 0.15	45	45	50	50
Type A HMA produced with WMA additive technology				
< 0.15	45	45	50	45
≥ 0.15	40	40	40	40

For Type A HMA and Type A HMA produced with WMA water injection technology placed under method compaction, if the asphalt binder is:

1. Unmodified, complete:
  - 1.1. 1st coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 degrees F
  - 1.2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 190 degrees F
  - 1.3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 150 degrees F
2. Modified, complete:
  - 2.1. 1st coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 240 degrees F
  - 2.2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 180 degrees F
  - 2.3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 140 degrees F

For Type A HMA produced with WMA additive technology placed under method compaction, if the asphalt binder is:

1. Unmodified, complete:
  - 1.1. 1st coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 240 degrees F
  - 1.2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 190 degrees F
  - 1.3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 140 degrees F
  - 1.4. You may continue static rolling below 140 degrees F to remove roller marks
2. Modified, complete:
  - 2.1. 1st coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 230 degrees F
  - 2.2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 170 degrees F
  - 2.3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 130 degrees F
  - 2.4. You may continue static rolling below 130 degrees F to remove roller marks

If you request and the Engineer authorizes, you may cool Type A HMA with water when rolling activities are complete. Apply water under section 17.

### 39-2.04 PAYMENT

Not Used

## 39-3 RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT–GAP GRADED

### 39-3.01 GENERAL

#### 39-3.01A Summary

Section 39-3 includes specifications for producing and placing rubberized hot mix asphalt–gap graded.

You may produce RHMA-G using a warm mix asphalt technology.

#### 39-3.01B Definitions

Reserved

#### 39-3.01C Submittals

##### 39-3.01C(1) General

10-17-14

At least 5 business days before use, submit the permit issued by the local air district for asphalt rubber binder blending equipment. If an air quality permit is not required by the local air district for producing asphalt rubber binder, submit verification from the local air district that an air quality permit is not required.

At least 10 days before RHMA-G production, submit the name of an authorized laboratory to perform QC testing for asphalt rubber binder. The authorized laboratory must comply with the Caltrans Independent Assurance Program.

04-18-14

##### 39-3.01C(2) Job Mix Formula

With your proposed JMF include MSDS for:

1. Base asphalt binder
2. CRM and asphalt modifier
3. Blended asphalt rubber binder components

01-15-16

The JMF must be based on superpave HMA mix design as described in *MS-2 Asphalt Mix Design Methods* by the Asphalt Institute.

##### 39-3.01C(3) Asphalt Rubber Binder

Submit a proposal for asphalt rubber binder design and profile. In the design, include the asphalt binder, asphalt modifier, and CRM and their proportions.

If you change asphalt rubber binder supplier or any component material used in asphalt rubber binder or its percentage, submit a new JMF.

For the asphalt rubber binder used, submit:

1. Log of production daily.
2. Certificate of compliance with test results for CRM and asphalt modifier with each truckload delivered to the HMA plant. The certificate of compliance for asphalt modifier must represent no more than 5,000 lb.
3. Certified weight slips for the CRM and asphalt modifier furnished.
4. QC test results on viscosity within 2 business days after sampling.
5. QC test results on cone penetration, resilience, and softening point within 3 business days after sampling.

10-17-14

Submit a certificate of compliance for the CRM and asphalt modifier. With the certificate of compliance, submit test results for CRM and asphalt modifier with each truckload delivered to the HMA plant.

04-18-14

##### 39-3.01D Quality Control and Assurance

##### 39-3.01D(1) General

Reserved

**39-3.01D(2) Job Mix Formula Verification**

If you request, the Engineer verifies RHMA-G quality requirements within 7 days of receiving all verification samples and after the JMF document submittal has been accepted.

**39-3.01D(3) Quality Control**

**39-3.01D(3)(a) General**

Reserved

**39-3.01D(3)(b) Asphalt Rubber Binder**

**39-3.01D(3)(b)(i) General**

The asphalt rubber binder blending plant must be authorized under the Department's Material Plant Quality Program.

10-17-14

Take asphalt rubber binder samples from the feed line connecting the asphalt rubber binder tank to the HMA plant.

04-18-14

**39-3.01D(3)(b)(ii) Asphalt Modifier**

Test asphalt modifier under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

<b>Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder</b>		
Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Viscosity	ASTM D445	1 per shipment
Flash point	ASTM D92	
Molecular Analysis		
Asphaltenes	ASTM D2007	1 per shipment
Aromatics	ASTM D2007	

**39-3.01D(3)(b)(iii) Crumb Rubber Modifier**

10-30-15

Sample and test scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural crumb rubber separately. Test CRM under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

<b>Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder</b>		
Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation	California Test 385	1 per 10,000 lb
High natural crumb rubber gradation	California Test 385	1 per 3,400 lb
Wire in CRM	California Test 385	1 per 10,000 lb
Fabric in CRM	California Test 385	
CRM particle length	--	
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1 per 3,400 lb
Natural rubber content in high natural crumb rubber	ASTM D297	

**39-3.01D(3)(b)(iv) Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Test asphalt rubber binder under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Cone penetration	ASTM D217	1 per lot <sup>a</sup>
Resilience	ASTM D5329	
Softening point	ASTM D36	
Viscosity	ASTM D7741	15 minutes before use per lot <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>The lot is defined in the Department's *MPQP*.

10-17-14

Retain the sample from each lot. Test for cone penetration, resilience, and softening point for the first 3 lots and, if all 3 lots pass, the testing frequency may be reduced to once for every 3 lots.

If QC test results indicate that the asphalt rubber binder does not meet the specifications, take corrective action and notify the Engineer.

04-18-14

### 39-3.01D(3)(c) Aggregate

Test the quality characteristics of aggregate under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

10-30-15

**Aggregate Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Gradation	AASHTO T 27	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
Sand equivalent <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 176	
Moisture content <sup>c</sup>	AASHTO T 255	
Crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project, whichever is greater
Los Angeles rattler	AASHTO T 96	
Flat and elongated particles	ASTM D4791	
Fine aggregate angularity	AASHTO T 304 Method A	

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>c</sup>Test at continuous mixing plants only

04-18-14

For lime treated aggregate, test aggregate before treatment and test for gradation and moisture content during RHMA-G production.

### 39-3.01D(3)(d) Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt–Gap Graded Production

01-15-16

Test the quality characteristics of RHMA-G under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

**RHMA-G Production Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Asphalt binder content	AASHTO T 308 Method A	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
HMA moisture content	AASHTO T 329	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day
Air voids content	AASHTO T 269	1 per 4,000 tons or 2 every 5 paving days, whichever is greater
Voids in mineral aggregate	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project whichever is greater
Dust proportion	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	
Density of core	California Test 375	2 per paving day
Nuclear gauge density	California Test 375	3 per 250 tons or 3 per paving day, whichever is greater
Hamburg wheel track	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	1 per 10,000 tons or 1 per project, whichever is greater
Moisture susceptibility	AASHTO T 283	

**39-3.01D(4) Reserved**

**39-3.01D(5) Department Acceptance**

**39-3.01D(5)(a) General**

The Department accepts RHMA-G based on compliance with:

1. Aggregate quality requirements shown in the following table:

10-30-15

**Aggregate Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Aggregate gradation	AASHTO T 27	JMF ± Tolerance
Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (min, %) One-fractured face Two-fractured faces Fine aggregate (min, %) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) One fractured face	AASHTO T 335	-- 90 70
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %) Loss at 100 Rev. Loss at 500 Rev.		AASHTO T 96
Sand equivalent (min) <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 176	47
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight at 5:1)	ASTM D4791	Report only
Fine aggregate angularity (min, %) <sup>c</sup>	AASHTO T 304 Method A	45

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading Indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>c</sup>The Engineer waives this specification if RHMA-G contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

2. In-place RHMA-G quality requirements shown in the following table:

**RHMA-G Acceptance In Place**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Asphalt binder content (%)	AASHTO T 308 Method A	JMF -0.40, +0.50
HMA moisture content (max, %)	AASHTO T 329	1.00
Air voids content @ $N_{design}$ (%) <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 269	4.0 ± 1.5
Voids in mineral aggregate on laboratory-produced HMA <sup>d</sup> (min, %) Gradation: 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics <sup>c</sup>	18.0–23.0
Voids in mineral aggregate on plant-produced HMA (min, %) <sup>a</sup> Gradation: 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics <sup>c</sup>	18.0–23.0
Dust proportion <sup>a</sup>	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	Report only
Density of core (% of max theoretical density) <sup>e, f</sup>	California Test 375	91.0–97.0
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at 0.5-inch rut depth) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	15,000 20,000 25,000
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at inflection point) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	10,000 12,500 15,000
Moisture susceptibility (min, psi, dry strength)	AASHTO T 283	100
Moisture susceptibility (min, psi, wet strength)	AASHTO T 283	70

<sup>a</sup>Prepare 3 briquettes. Report the average of 3 tests.

<sup>b</sup>The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under AASHTO T 275, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under AASHTO T 209, Method A.

<sup>c</sup>Determine bulk specific gravity under AASHTO T 275, Method A.

<sup>d</sup>The Engineer determines the laboratory-prepared RHMA-G value for mix design verification only.

<sup>e</sup>The Engineer determines percent of theoretical maximum density under California Test 375 except the Engineer uses:

1. AASHTO T 275, Method A, to determine in-place density of each density core instead of using the nuclear gauge
2. AASHTO T 209, Method A to determine theoretical maximum density instead of calculating test maximum density.

<sup>f</sup>The Engineer determines theoretical maximum density under AASHTO T 209, Method A, at the frequency specified in California Test 375, Part 5D.

### 39-3.01D(5)(b) Asphalt Rubber Binder

#### 39-3.01D(5)(b)(i) General

The Department does not use asphalt rubber binder design profile for production acceptance.

**39-3.01D(5)(b)(ii) Asphalt Modifier**

The Department accepts asphalt modifier based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Viscosity at 100 °C (m <sup>2</sup> /s x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	ASTM D445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D92	207
Molecular Analysis		
Asphaltenes (max, % by mass (max))	ASTM D2007	0.1
Aromatics (min % by mass)	ASTM D2007	55

<sup>a</sup>The symbol "X" is the asphalt modifier viscosity.

**39-3.01D(5)(b)(iii) Crumb Rubber Modifier**

04-15-16

CRM used must be on the Authorized Materials List for Crumb Rubber Modifier.

CRM must be a ground or granulated combination of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber, CRM must be 75.0 ± 2.0 percent scrap tire crumb rubber and 25.0 ± 2.0 percent high natural scrap tire crumb rubber by total weight of CRM. Scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber must be derived from waste tires described in Pub Res Code § 42703.

10-30-15

The Department accepts CRM, scrap tire crumb rubber, and high natural crumb rubber based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation (% passing No. 8 sieve)	California Test 385	100
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber gradation (% passing No. 10 sieve)	California Test 385	100
Wire in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.01
Fabric in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.05
CRM particle length (max, in)	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1.1–1.2
Natural rubber content in high natural crumb rubber (%)	ASTM D297	40.0–48.0

Scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural crumb rubber are sampled and tested separately.

**39-3.01D(5)(b)(iv) Asphalt Rubber Binder**

10-17-14

For Department acceptance testing, take samples in the Engineer's presence of asphalt rubber binder in 6 qt cans with open tops and friction lids. Take samples once per day or every 5 lots, whichever is greater.

The Department accepts asphalt rubber binder based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	25–70
Resilience at 25 °C (min, % rebound)	ASTM D5329	18
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	52–74
Viscosity at 190 °C (centipoises) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D7741	1,500–4,000

<sup>a</sup>Prepare sample for viscosity test under California Test 388.

04-18-14

**39-3.01D(5)(c)–39-3.01D(5)(f) Reserved**

**39-3.02 MATERIALS**

**39-3.02A General**

Reserved

**39-3.02B Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt–Gap Graded Mix Design**

01-15-16

For RHMA-G, the mix design must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**RHMA-G Mix Design Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Air voids content (%)	AASHTO T 269 <sup>a</sup>	N <sub>design</sub> = 4.0
Gyratory compaction (no. of gyrations)	AASHTO T 312	N <sub>design</sub> = 50–150 <sup>b</sup>
Voids in mineral aggregate (min, %)	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetric <sup>c</sup>	18.0–23.0
Dust proportion	MS-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetric <sup>c</sup>	Report only
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at 0.5-inch rut depth) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>d</sup>	15,000 20,000 25,000
Hamburg wheel track (min number of passes at the inflection point) Binder grade: PG 58 PG 64 PG 70	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>d</sup>	10,000 12,500 15,000
Moisture susceptibility, dry strength (min, psi)	AASHTO T 283 <sup>d</sup>	100
Moisture susceptibility, wet strength (min, psi)	AASHTO T 283 <sup>d, e</sup>	70

<sup>a</sup>Calculate the air voids content of each specimen using AASHTO T 275, Method A, to determine bulk specific gravity and AASHTO T 209, Method A, to determine theoretical maximum specific gravity. Under AASHTO T 209 use a digital manometer and pycnometer when performing AASHTO T 209.

<sup>b</sup>Superpave gyratory compactor ram pressure may be increased to a maximum of 825kPa, and specimens may be held at a constant height for a maximum of 90 minutes.

<sup>c</sup>Measure bulk specific gravity using AASHTO T 275, Method A.

<sup>d</sup>Test plant produced RHMA.

<sup>e</sup>Freeze thaw required.

Determine the amount of asphalt rubber binder to be mixed with the aggregate for RHMA-G as follows:

1. Base the calculations on the average of 3 briquettes produced at each asphalt rubber binder content.
2. Plot asphalt rubber binder content versus average air voids content for each set of 3 specimens and connect adjacent points with a best-fit curve.
3. Calculate voids in mineral aggregate for each specimen, average each set, and plot the average versus asphalt rubber binder content.
4. Calculate the dust proportion and plot versus asphalt rubber binder content.
5. From the curve plotted, select the theoretical asphalt rubber binder content at 4 percent air voids.
6. At the selected asphalt rubber binder content, calculate dust proportion.
7. Record the asphalt rubber binder content in the Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data Form as the OBC.

The OBC must not fall below 7.5 percent by total weight of the mix.

Laboratory mixing and compaction must comply with AASHTO R 35, except the mixing temperature of the aggregate must be between 300 and 325 degrees F. The mixing temperature of the asphalt rubber binder must be between 375 and 425 degrees F. The compaction temperature of the combined mixture must be between 290 and 320 degrees F.

**39-3.02C Asphalt Rubber Binder**

**39-3.02C(1) General**

Asphalt rubber binder must be a combination of:

1. Asphalt binder
2. Asphalt modifier
3. CRM

The combined asphalt binder and asphalt modifier must be 80.0 ± 2.0 percent by weight of the asphalt rubber binder.

**39-3.02C(2) Asphalt Modifier**

Asphalt modifier must be a resinous, high flash point, and aromatic hydrocarbon, and must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Viscosity at 100 °C (m <sup>2</sup> /s x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	ASTM D445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D92	207
Molecular Analysis		
Asphaltenes (max, % by mass)	ASTM D2007	0.1
Aromatics (min, % by mass)	ASTM D2007	55

<sup>a</sup>The symbol "X" is the proposed asphalt modifier viscosity. "X" must be between 19 and 36. A change in "X" requires a new asphalt rubber binder design.

Asphalt modifier must be from 2.0 to 6.0 percent by weight of the asphalt binder in the asphalt rubber binder.

**39-3.02C(3) Crumb Rubber Modifier**

CRM must be a ground or granulated combination of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber. CRM must be 75.0 ± 2.0 percent scrap tire crumb rubber and 25.0 ± 2.0 percent high natural scrap tire crumb rubber by total weight of CRM. Scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber must be derived from waste tires described in Pub Res Code § 42703.

10-30-15

The CRM must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation (% passing No. 8 sieve)	California Test 385	100
High natural crumb rubber gradation (% passing No. 10 sieve)	California Test 385	100
Wire in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.01
Fabric in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.05
CRM particle length (max, in) <sup>a</sup>	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1.1–1.2
Natural rubber content in high natural crumb rubber (%)	ASTM D297	40.0–48.0

<sup>a</sup>Test at mix design and for certificate of compliance.

04-18-14

CRM must be ground or granulated at ambient temperature. If steel and fiber are cryogenically separated, separation must occur before grinding or granulating. Cryogenically produced CRM particles must be ground or granulated and not pass through the grinder or granulator.

CRM must be dry, free-flowing particles that do not stick together. CRM must not cause foaming when combined with the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier. You may add calcium carbonate or talc up to 3 percent by weight of CRM.

**39-3.02C(4) Design and Profile**

Design the asphalt rubber binder from testing you perform for each quality characteristic and for the reaction temperatures expected during production. The profile must include the same component sources for the asphalt rubber binder used. The 24-hour (1,440-minute) interaction period determines the design profile. At a minimum, mix asphalt rubber binder components, take samples, and perform and record the tests shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Rubber Binder Reaction Design Profile**

Quality characteristic	Test Method	Minutes of reaction <sup>a</sup>							Limits
		45	60	90	120	240	360	1440	
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	X <sup>b</sup>				X		X	25–70
Resilience at 25 °C (min, % rebound)	ASTM D5329	X				X		X	18
Field softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	X				X		X	52–74
Viscosity (centipoises)	ASTM D7741	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,500–4,000

<sup>a</sup>Six hours (360 minutes) after CRM addition, reduce the oven temperature to 275 °F for 16 hours. After the 16-hour (960 minutes) cool down after CRM addition, reheat the binder to the reaction temperature expected during production for sampling and testing at 24 hours (1,440 minutes).

<sup>b</sup>"X" denotes required testing

**39-3.02C(5) Asphalt Rubber Binder Production**

**39-3.02C(5)(a) General**

10-30-15

Deliver scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber in separate bags.

04-18-14

**39-3.02C(5)(b) Mixing**

Proportion and mix asphalt binder, asphalt modifier, and CRM simultaneously or premix the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier before adding CRM. If you premix asphalt binder and asphalt modifier, mix

them for at least 20 minutes. When you add CRM, the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier must be from 375 to 440 degrees F.

After interacting for at least 45 minutes, the quality characteristics of asphalt rubber binder must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

10-17-14

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	25–70
Resilience at 25 °C (min, % rebound)	ASTM D5329	18
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	52–74
Viscosity at 190 °C (centipoises) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D7741	1,500–4,000

<sup>a</sup>Prepare sample for viscosity test under California Test 388.

04-18-14

Do not use asphalt rubber binder during the first 45 minutes of the reaction period. During this period, the asphalt rubber binder mixture must be between 375 degrees F and the lower of 425 or 25 degrees F below the asphalt binder's flash point indicated in the MSDS.

10-30-15

If any asphalt rubber binder is not used within 4 hours after the reaction period, discontinue heating. If the asphalt rubber binder drops below 375 degrees F, reheat before use. If you add more scrap tire crumb rubber to the reheated asphalt rubber binder, the binder must undergo a 45-minute reaction period. The added scrap tire crumb rubber must not exceed 10 percent of the total asphalt rubber binder weight. Reheated and reacted asphalt rubber binder must comply with the viscosity specifications. Do not reheat asphalt rubber binder more than twice.

04-18-14

### **39-3.02D Aggregates**

#### **39-3.02D(1) General**

For RHMA-G, before the addition of asphalt binder and lime treatment, the aggregate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	--
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		
Two-fractured faces	AASHTO T 335	90
Fine aggregate (min, %)		
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.)		
One fractured face		70
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %)	AASHTO T 96	12
Loss at 100 Rev.		
Loss at 500 Rev.		
		40
Sand equivalent (min) <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 176	47
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight at 5:1)	ASTM D4791	Report only
Fine aggregate angularity (min, %) <sup>c</sup>	AASHTO T 304 Method A	45

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>c</sup>The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate, except if your JMF fails verification. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

04-18-14

**39-3.02D(2) Aggregate Gradations**

The aggregate gradations for RHMA-G must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

10-17-14

**Aggregate Gradation Requirements**

RHMA-G pavement thickness shown	Gradation
0.10 to less than 0.20 foot	1/2 inch
0.20 foot or greater	3/4 inch

04-18-14

For RHMA-G, the aggregate gradations must be within the target value limits for the specified sieve size shown in the following tables:

**Aggregate Gradations for RHMA-G  
(Percentage Passing)**

<b>3/4 inch</b>		
Sieve Sizes	Target Value Limits	Allowable Tolerance
1"	100	--
3/4"	95–98	TV ± 5
1/2"	83–87	TV ± 6
3/8"	65–70	TV ± 5
No. 4	28–42	TV ± 6
No. 8	14–22	TV ± 5
No. 200	0.0–6.0	TV ± 2.0

<b>1/2 inch</b>		
Sieve Sizes	Target Value Limits	Allowable Tolerance
3/4"	100	--
1/2"	90–98	TV ± 6
3/8"	83–87	TV ± 5
No. 4	28–42	TV ± 6
No. 8	14–22	TV ± 5
No. 200	0.0–6.0	TV ± 2.0

**39-3.02E Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt–Gap Graded Production**

Asphalt rubber binder must be from 375 to 425 degrees F when mixed with aggregate.

If the dry and wet moisture susceptibility test result for treated plant-produced RHMA-G is less than the RHMA-G mix design requirement for dry and wet moisture susceptibility strength, the minimum dry and wet strength requirement is waived, but you must use one of the following treatments:

1. Aggregate lime treatment using the slurry method
2. Aggregate lime treatment using the dry lime method
3. Liquid antistripping treatment of HMA

**39-3.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Use a material transfer vehicle when placing RHMA-G.

Do not use a pneumatic tired roller to compact RHMA-G.

07-15-16

Spread and compact RHMA-G and RHMA-G produced with WMA water injection technology at an atmospheric temperature of at least 55 degrees F and a surface temperature of at least 60 degrees F.

10-17-14

If the atmospheric temperature is below 70 degrees F, cover loads in trucks with tarps. The tarps must completely cover the exposed load until you transfer the mixture to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface. Tarps are not required if the time from discharge to truck until transfer to the paver's hopper or the pavement surface is less than 30 minutes.

07-15-16

For RHMA-G and RHMA-G produced with WMA water injection technology placed under method compaction:

10-17-14

1. Complete the 1st coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 285 degrees F.
2. Complete breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 degrees F. Use a static steel-tired roller instead of the pneumatic-tired roller for intermediate compaction.
3. Complete finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 200 degrees F.

For RHMA-G produced with WMA additive technology placed under method compaction:

1. Complete the 1st coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 260 degrees F
2. Complete breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 230 degrees F
3. Complete finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 180 degrees F
4. You may continue static rolling below 140 degrees F to remove roller marks

Spread sand at a rate between 1 and 2 lb/sq yd on new RHMA-G pavement when finish rolling is complete. Sand must be free of clay or organic matter. Sand must comply with section 90-1.02C(3). Keep traffic off the pavement until spreading of the sand is complete.

### **39-3.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **39-4 OPEN GRADED FRICTION COURSES**

### **39-4.01 GENERAL**

#### **39-4.01A Summary**

Section 39-4 includes specifications for producing and placing open graded friction courses. Open graded friction courses include HMA-O, RHMA-O, and RHMA-O-HB.

You may produce OGFC using a warm mix asphalt technology.

#### **39-4.01B Definitions**

Reserved

#### **39-4.01C Submittals**

Submit a complete JMF, except do not specify an asphalt binder content.

For RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB, the JMF submittal must comply with section 39-3.01C(3).

### **39-4.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

#### **39-4.01D(1) General**

Reserved

#### **39-4.01D(2) Quality Control**

##### **39-4.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

##### **39-4.01D(2)(b) Asphalt Rubber Binder**

For RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB, the asphalt rubber binder must comply with the specifications in 39-3.01D(3)(b).

##### **39-4.01D(2)(c) Aggregate**

Test the quality characteristics of aggregate under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Gradation	AASHTO T 27	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
Moisture content <sup>a</sup>	AASHTO T 255	1 per 1500 tons and any remaining part
Crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project, whichever is greater
Los Angeles rattler	AASHTO T 96	
Flat and elongated particles	ASTM D4791	

<sup>a</sup>Test at continuous mixing plants only

04-18-14

For lime treated aggregate, test aggregate before treatment and test for gradation and moisture content during OGFC production.

**39-4.01D(2)(d) Open Graded Friction Course Production**

Test the quality characteristics of OGFC under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

**OGFC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Asphalt binder content	AASHTO T 308 Method A	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
HMA moisture content	AASHTO T 329	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day

**39-4.01D(3) Department Acceptance****39-4.01D(3)(a) General**

The Department accepts OGFC based on compliance with:

- Aggregate quality requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Aggregate gradation	AASHTO T 27	JMF ± Tolerance
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	90
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		
Two-fractured faces	90	
Fine aggregate (min, %)	AASHTO T 335	90
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.)		
One fractured face		
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %)	AASHTO T 96	12
Loss at 100 Rev.		
Loss at 500 Rev.		
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight @ 5:1)	ASTM D4791	Report only

- In-place OGFC quality requirements shown in the following table:

**OGFC Acceptance In Place**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Asphalt binder content (%)	AASHTO T 308 Method A	JMF -0.40, +0.50
HMA moisture content (max, %)	AASHTO T 329	1.00

**39-4.01D(3)(b) Asphalt Rubber Binder**

The Department accepts asphalt rubber binder in RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB under 39-3.01D(5)(b).

**39-4.01D(3)(c) Pavement Smoothness**

Pavement smoothness of OGFC must comply with the Mean Roughness Index requirements shown in the following table for a 0.1 mile section:

**OGFC Pavement Smoothness Acceptance Criteria**

OGFC placement on	Mean Roughness Index requirement
New construction or HMA overlay	60 in/mi or less
Existing pavement	75 in/mi or less
Milled surface	75 in/mi or less

**39-4.01D(3)(d)–39-4.01D(3)(f) Reserved****39-4.02 MATERIALS****39-4.02A General**

When mixed with asphalt binder, aggregate must not be more than 325 degrees F except aggregate for OGFC with unmodified asphalt binder must be not more than 275 degrees F.

**39-4.02B Open Graded Friction Course Mix Design**

The Department determines the asphalt binder content under California Test 368 within 20 days of your complete JMF submittal and provides you a Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification form.

For OGFC, the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.02B(1) does not apply.

**39-4.02C Asphalt Binder**

Asphalt rubber binder in RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB must comply with section 39-3.02C.

**39-4.02D Aggregate****39-4.02D(1) General**

Aggregate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Aggregate Quality

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	-- 90
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		
Two-fractured faces		
Fine aggregate (min, %)	AASHTO T 96	12 40
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.)		
One fractured face		
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %)	ASTM D4791	Report only
Loss at 100 Rev.		
Loss at 500 Rev.		
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight at 5:1)		

### 39-4.02D(2) Aggregate Gradations

10-17-14

The aggregate gradations for HMA-O must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Aggregate Gradation Requirements

HMA-O pavement thickness shown	Gradation
0.10 foot or greater to less than 0.15 foot	1/2 inch
0.15 foot or greater	1 inch

The aggregate gradations for RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

#### Aggregate Gradation Requirements

RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB pavement thickness shown	Gradation
0.10 foot or greater	1/2 inch

04-18-14

For RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB, the 1-inch aggregate gradation is not allowed.

For OGFC, the aggregate gradations must be within the target value limits for the specified sieve size shown in the following tables:

**Aggregate Gradations for OGFC  
(Percentage Passing)**

1 inch		
Sieve size	Target value limit	Allowable tolerance
1 1/2"	100	--
1"	99–100	TV ± 5
3/4"	85–96	TV ± 5
1/2"	55–71	TV ± 6
No. 4	10–25	TV ± 7
No. 8	6–16	TV ± 5
No. 200	0.0–6.0	TV ± 2.0

1/2 inch		
Sieve size	Target value limit	Allowable tolerance
3/4"	100	--
1/2"	95–100	TV ± 6
3/8"	78–89	TV ± 6
No. 4	28–37	TV ± 7
No. 8	7–18	TV ± 5
No. 30	0–10	TV ± 4
No. 200	0.0–3.0	TV ± 2.0

If lime treatment is required, you may reduce the lime ratio for the combined aggregate from 1.0 to 0.5 percent for OGFC.

**39-4.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Use a material transfer vehicle when placing OGFC.

If the atmospheric temperature is below 70 degrees F, cover loads in trucks with tarps. The tarps must completely cover the exposed load until you transfer the mixture to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface. Tarps are not required if the time from discharge to truck until transfer to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface is less than 30 minutes.

Apply a tack coat before placing OGFC. The tack coat application rate must comply with the requirements of the following table:

**Tack Coat Application Rates for OGFC**

OGFC over:	Minimum Residual Rates (gal/sq yd)		
	CSS1/CSS1h, SS1/SS1h and QS1h/CQS1h Asphaltic Emulsion	CRS1/CRS2, RS1/RS2 and QS1/CQS1 Asphaltic Emulsion	Asphalt Binder and PMRS2/PMCRS2 and PMRS2h/PMCRS2h Asphaltic Emulsion
New HMA	0.03	0.04	0.03
PCC and existing AC surfacing	0.05	0.06	0.04
Planned pavement	0.06	0.07	0.05

Compact OGFC with steel-tired, 2-axle tandem rollers. If placing over 300 tons of OGFC per hour, use at least 3 rollers for each paver. If placing less than 300 tons of OGFC per hour, use at least 2 rollers for each paver. Each roller must weigh between 126 to 172 lb per linear inch of drum width. Turn the vibrator off.

Compact OGFC with 2 coverages. The Engineer may order fewer coverages if the layer thickness of OGFC is less than 0.20 foot.

For HMA-O and HMA-O produced with WMA water injection technology:

07-15-16

1. With unmodified asphalt binder:
  - 1.1. Spread and compact only if the atmospheric temperature is at least 55 degrees F and the surface temperature is at least 60 degrees F.
  - 1.2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 240 degrees F.
  - 1.3. Complete all compaction before the surface temperature drops below 200 degrees F.
2. With modified asphalt binder, except asphalt rubber binder:
  - 2.1. Spread and compact only if the atmospheric temperature is at least 50 degrees F and the surface temperature is at least 50 degrees F.
  - 2.2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 240 degrees F.
  - 2.3. Complete all compaction before the surface temperature drops below 180 degrees F.

For HMA-O produced with WMA additive technology:

1. With unmodified asphalt binder:
  - 1.1. Spread and compact only if the atmospheric temperature is at least 45 degrees F and the surface temperature is at least 50 degrees F.
  - 1.2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 230 degrees F.
  - 1.3. Complete all compaction before the surface temperature drops below 190 degrees F.
2. With modified asphalt binder, except asphalt rubber binder:
  - 2.1. Spread and compact only if the atmospheric temperature is at least 40 degrees F and the surface temperature is at least 40 degrees F.
  - 2.2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 230 degrees F.
  - 2.3. Complete all compaction before the surface temperature drops below 170 degrees F.

07-15-16

For RHMA-O and RHMA-O produced with WMA water injection technology, and RHMA-O-HB and RHMA-O-HB produced with WMA water injection technology:

1. Spread and compact only if the atmospheric temperature is at least 55 degrees F and surface temperature is at least 60 degrees F.
2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 280 degrees F.
3. Complete compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 degrees F.

04-18-14

For RHMA-O produced with WMA additive technology and RHMA-O-HB produced with WMA additive technology:

07-15-16

1. Spread and compact only if the atmospheric temperature is at least 45 degrees F and surface temperature is at least 50 degrees F.
2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 270 degrees F.
3. Complete compaction before the surface temperature drops below 240 degrees F.

04-18-14

Spread sand at a rate between 1 and 2 lb/sq yd on new RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB pavement when finish rolling is complete. Sand must be free of clay or organic matter. Sand must comply with section 90-1.02C(3). Keep traffic off the pavement until spreading sand is complete.

If you choose to correct OGFC for smoothness, the Engineer determines if the corrective method causes raveling. OGFC that is raveling must be removed and replaced.

## **39-4.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **39-5 BONDED WEARING COURSES**

### **39-5.01 GENERAL**

#### **39-5.01A General**

##### **39-5.01A(1) Summary**

Section 39-5 includes specifications for producing and placing bonded wearing courses.

10-30-15

BWC consists of placing a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion and the specified HMA in a single pass with an integrated paving machine.

04-18-14

BWC using RHMA-G, RHMA-O, or HMA-O must comply with the specifications for RHMA-G, RHMA-O, or HMA-O.

##### **39-5.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **39-5.01A(3) Submittals**

With your JMF submittal, include:

1. Asphaltic emulsion target residual rate
2. Weight ratio of water to bituminous material in the original asphaltic emulsion

Within 3 business days following the 1st job site delivery, submit test results for asphaltic emulsion properties performed on a sample taken from the asphaltic emulsion delivered.

Within 1 business day of each job site delivery of asphaltic emulsion, submit to METS a 2-quart sample and a certificate of compliance. Ship each sample so that it is received at METS within 48 hours of sampling.

Each day BWC is placed, submit the residual and application rate for the asphaltic emulsion.

During production, submit certified volume or weight slips for the materials supplied.

##### **39-5.01A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

###### **39-5.01A(4)(a) General**

For each job site delivery of asphaltic emulsion, take a 2-quart sample in the presence of the Engineer. Take samples from the delivery truck at mid-load from a sampling tap or thief. If the sample is taken from the tap, draw and discard 4 quarts before sampling.

If you unload asphalt binder or asphaltic emulsion into a bulk storage tank, do not use material from the tank until you submit test results for a sample taken from the bulk storage tank. Testing must be performed by an AASHTO-accredited laboratory.

###### **39-5.01A(4)(b) Quality Control**

Sample BWC in two 1-gallon metal containers.

The asphaltic emulsion must be tested under ASTM D2995 at least once per paving day at the job site.

**39-5.01A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts asphaltic emulsion based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

10-17-14

<b>Asphaltic Emulsion</b>		
Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (SFS) <sup>a</sup>	AASHTO T 59	20–100
Sieve test on original emulsion at time of delivery (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	0.05
24-hour storage stability (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	1
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	63
Tests on residue from evaporation test:		
Torsional recovery, measure entire arc of recovery at 25 °C (min, %)	California Test 332	40
Penetration at 25 °C (0.01 mm)	AASHTO T 49	70–150

<sup>a</sup>SFS means Saybolt Furol seconds

04-18-14

The Department accepts the BWC based on the submitted asphaltic emulsion target residual rate  $\pm 0.02$  gal/sq yd when tested under ASTM D2995.

**39-5.01B Materials**

**39-5.01B(1) General**

Reserved

**39-5.01B(2) Asphaltic Emulsion**

The asphaltic emulsion must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

10-17-14

<b>Asphaltic Emulsion</b>		
Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (SFS) <sup>a</sup>	AASHTO T 59	20–100
Sieve test on original emulsion at time of delivery (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	0.05
24-hour storage stability (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	1
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	63
Tests on residue from evaporation test:		
Torsional recovery, measure entire arc of recovery at 25 °C (min, %)	California Test 332	40
Penetration at 25 °C (0.01 mm)	AASHTO T 49	70–150

<sup>a</sup> SFS means Saybolt Furol seconds

04-18-14

**39-5.01B(3) Reserved**

**39-5.01C Construction**

**39-5.01C(1) General**

Use method compaction for BWC.

Do not dilute the asphaltic emulsion.

Do not place BWC if rain is forecast for the project area within 24 hours by the National Weather Service.

### 39-5.01C(2) Spreading and Compacting Equipment

01-15-16

Use a material transfer vehicle when placing BWC. The material transfer vehicle must receive HMA directly from the truck.

Use an integrated distributor paver capable of spraying the asphaltic emulsion, spreading the HMA, and leveling the mat surface in 1 pass.

Apply asphaltic emulsion at a uniform rate for the full paving width. The asphaltic emulsion must not be touched by any part of the paver including wheels or tracks.

If the spray bar is adjusted for changing pavement widths, the paver must prevent excess spraying of asphaltic emulsion beyond 2 inches of the HMA edge.

### 39-5.01C(3) Applying Asphaltic Emulsion

10-17-14

Before spreading HMA, apply asphaltic emulsion on dry or damp pavement with no free water.

04-18-14

Apply emulsion at a temperature from 120 to 180 degrees F and in a single application at the residual rate specified for the condition of the underlying surface. Asphaltic emulsion must have a target residual rate for the surfaces to receive the emulsion as shown in the following table:

**Asphaltic Emulsion Target Residual Rate**

Surface to receive asphaltic emulsion	Target residual rates (gal/sq yd)
PCC pavement	0.09–0.11
Dense, compacted, new HMA pavement	0.11–0.14
Open textured, dry, aged or oxidized existing AC pavement	0.13–0.17

If requested and authorized, you may change the asphaltic emulsion application rates.

### 39-5.01C(4) Placing and Compacting Hot Mix Asphalt

Construct a transverse joint if the HMA remains in the paver for more than 30 minutes.

Do not reintroduce HMA spread over asphaltic emulsion into the paving process.

Do not overlap or hot lap HMA. Pave through lanes after paving adjacent:

1. Shoulders
2. Tapers
3. Transitions
4. Road connections
5. Driveways
6. Curve widenings
7. Chain control lanes
8. Turnouts
9. Turn pockets
10. Ramps

For BWC placed on areas adjacent to through lanes that extend into the through lanes, cut the BWC to a neat, straight vertical line at the lane line.

If you spill asphaltic emulsion into the paver hopper, stop paving and remove the contaminated material.

10-30-15

### 39-5.01D Payment

Payment for asphaltic emulsion is not included in the payment for the type of HMA used in a bonded wearing course.

**39-5.02 BONDED WEARING COURSES-GAP GRADED****39-5.02A General****39-5.02A(1) Summary**

Section 39-5.02 includes specifications for producing bonded wearing course-gap graded.

**39-5.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**39-5.02A(3) Submittals**

Include film thickness and calculations and AASHTO T 305 results with your JMF submittal.

**39-5.02A(4) Quality Control and Assurance****39-5.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**39-5.02A(4)(b) Quality Control****39-5.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**39-5.02A(4)(b)(ii) Aggregate**

Test the quality characteristics of aggregate under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

10-30-15

**Aggregate Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Gradation	AASHTO T 27	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
Sand equivalent <sup>a, b</sup>	AASHTO T 176	
Moisture content <sup>c</sup>	AASHTO T 255	1 per 1500 tons and any remaining part
Crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	1 per 10,000 tons or 2 per project, whichever is greater
Los Angeles rattler	AASHTO T 96	
Flat and elongated particles	ASTM D4791	
Fine aggregate angularity	AASHTO T 304 Method A	

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2, and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

<sup>c</sup>Test at continuous mixing plants only.

04-18-14

For lime treated aggregate, test aggregate before treatment and test for gradation and moisture content during BWC-G production.

**39-5.02A(4)(b)(iii) Hot Mix Asphalt Production**

Sample BWC in two 1-gallon metal containers.

Test the quality characteristics of BWC-G under the test methods and frequencies shown in the following table:

**BWC-G Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Asphalt binder content	AASHTO T 308 Method A	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part
HMA moisture content	AASHTO T 329	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day

**39-5.02A(4)(b)(iv)–39-5.02A(4)(b)(vii) Reserved**

**39-5.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts BWC-G based on compliance with:

1. Asphalt binder content at JMF -0.40, +0.50 percent when tested under AASHTO T 308, Method A.
2. Aggregate quality requirements shown in the following table:

10-30-15

**Aggregate Quality**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Aggregate gradation	AASHTO T 27	JMF ± Tolerance
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	90
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		
Two-fractured faces	85	
Fine aggregate (min, %)		
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.)		
One fractured face	AASHTO T 96	12
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %)		
Loss at 100 Rev.		
Loss at 500 Rev.	47	
Sand equivalent (min)		
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight at 5:1)		ASTM D4791
Fine aggregate angularity (min, %)	AASHTO T 304 Method A	45

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

04-18-14

**39-5.02B Materials**

**39-5.02B(1) General**

Reserved

**39-5.02B(2) Mix Design**

For BWC-G, the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.02B(1) does not apply.

01-15-16

Determine the proposed OBC from a mix design that complies with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Hot Mix Asphalt Mix Design Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Film thickness (min, $\mu\text{m}$ )	Asphalt Institute MS-2 Table 8.1 <sup>a</sup>	12
Drain down (max, %)	AASHTO T 305 <sup>b</sup>	0.1

<sup>a</sup> Film thickness is calculated based on the effective asphalt content and determined as follows:

$$FT = \left( \frac{P_{be}}{SA \times G_b \times 1000} \right) 10^6$$

Where:

FT = Film thickness in  $\mu\text{m}$

$P_{be}$  = Effective asphalt content by total weight of mix using the MS-2 Asphalt Mix Design Methods

SA = Estimated surface area of the aggregate blend in  $\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$  from Table 8.1 in the Asphalt Institute MS-2 Asphalt Mix Design Methods, 7th Edition

$G_b$  = Specific gravity of asphalt binder

<sup>b</sup> Combine aggregate and asphalt at the asphalt binder supplier's instructed mixing temperature. Coated aggregates that fall through the wire basket during loading must be returned to the basket before conditioning at 350 °F for 1 hour.

The OBC must be greater than 4.9 percent by total weight of mix.

#### 39-5.02B(3) Asphalt Binder

Reserved

#### 39-5.02B(4) Aggregate

The aggregate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

10-30-15

#### Aggregate Quality

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	90
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		
Two-fractured faces		
Fine aggregate (min, %)	AASHTO T 335	85
(Passing No. 4 sieve		
and retained on No. 8 sieve.)		
One fractured face		
Los Angeles Rattler (max, %)	AASHTO T 96	12
Loss at 100 Rev.		
Loss at 500 Rev.		
Sand equivalent (min)	AASHTO T 176	47
Flat and elongated particles (max, % by weight @ 5:1)	ASTM D4791	25
Fine aggregate angularity (min, %)	AASHTO T 304 Method A	45

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>Use of a sand reading indicator is required as shown in AASHTO T 176, Figure 1. Sections 4.7, 7.1.2, 8.4.2 and 8.4.3 do not apply. Prepare the stock solution as specified in section 4.8.1, except omit the addition of formaldehyde.

The aggregate gradations for BWC-G must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation Requirements**

BWC-G pavement thickness shown	Gradation
less than 0.08 foot	No. 4 or 3/8 inch
0.08 foot or greater	1/2 inch

The proposed aggregate gradation must be within the TV limits for the specified sieve sizes shown in the following tables:

**Aggregate Gradations for BWC-G  
(Percentage Passing)**

**1/2 inch**

Sieve sizes	Target value limits	Allowable tolerance
3/4"	100	--
1/2"	80–100	TV ± 6
3/8"	55–80	TV ± 6
No. 4	25–40	TV ± 7
No. 8	19–32	TV ± 5
No. 16	16–22	TV ± 5
No. 30	10–18	TV ± 4
No. 50	8–13	TV ± 4
No. 100	6–10	TV ± 2
No. 200	4.0–7.0	TV ± 2.0

**3/8 inch**

Sieve sizes	Target value limits	Allowable tolerance
1/2"	100	--
3/8"	80–100	TV ± 6
No. 4	25–40	TV ± 7
No. 8	19–32	TV ± 5
No. 16	16–22	TV ± 5
No. 30	10–18	TV ± 4
No. 50	8–13	TV ± 4
No. 100	7–11	TV ± 2
No. 200	6.0–10.0	TV ± 2.0

**No. 4**

Sieve sizes	Target value limits	Allowable tolerance
1/2"	100	--
3/8"	95–100	TV ± 2
No. 4	42–55	TV ± 7
No. 8	19–32	TV ± 5
No. 16	16–22	TV ± 5
No. 30	10–18	TV ± 4
No. 50	8–13	TV ± 4
No. 100	7–11	TV ± 2
No. 200	6.0–10.0	TV ± 2.0

**39-5.02C Construction**

Apply asphaltic emulsion when the atmospheric and pavement temperatures are above 50 degrees F.

**39-5.02D Payment**

Not Used

**39-6 HOT MIX ASPHALT ON BRIDGE DECKS****39-6.01 GENERAL**

Section 39-6 includes specifications for producing and placing hot mix asphalt on bridge decks.

HMA used for bridge decks must comply with the specifications for Type A HMA in section 39-2.

**39-6.02 MATERIALS**

Do not use the 1-inch or 3/4-inch aggregate gradation for HMA on bridge decks.

The grade of asphalt binder for HMA must be PG 64-10 or PG 64-16.

**39-6.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Spread and compact HMA on bridge decks using method compaction.

If a concrete expansion dam is to be placed at a bridge deck expansion joint, tape oil-resistant construction paper to the deck over the area to be covered by the dam before placing the tack coat and HMA across the joint.

Apply tack coat at the minimum residual rate specified in section 39-1.03C(5). For HMA placed on a deck seal, use the minimum residual rate specified for PCC.

For HMA placed on a deck seal:

1. Place the HMA within 7 days after installing the deck seal.
2. If a paper mask is placed on the deck under section 54-5.03, place the HMA continuously across the paper mask.
3. Place HMA in at least 2 approximately equal layers.
4. For placement of the 1st HMA layer:
  - 4.1. Comply with the HMA application temperature recommended by the deck seal manufacturer.
  - 4.2. Deliver and place HMA using equipment with pneumatic tires or rubber-faced wheels. Do not operate other vehicles or equipment on the bare deck seal.
  - 4.3. Deposit HMA on the deck seal in such a way that the deck seal is not damaged. Do not use a windrow.
  - 4.4. Place HMA in a downhill direction on bridge decks with grades over 2 percent.
  - 4.5. Self-propelled spreading equipment is not required.

**39-6.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**39-7 MINOR HOT MIX ASPHALT****39-7.01 GENERAL****39-7.01A Summary**

Section 39-7 includes specifications for producing and placing minor hot mix asphalt.

Minor HMA must comply with section 39-2 except as specified in this section 39-7.

**39-7.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**39-7.01C Submittals**

The QC plan, test results, and inertial profiler specifications in sections 39-1.01C(3), 39-1.01C(4), 39-1.01C(13)(c)-(d) do not apply.



## 40 CONCRETE PAVEMENT

07-15-16

Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 40 with:

07-19-13

### 40-1 GENERAL

#### 40-1.01 GENERAL

##### 40-1.01A Summary

Section 40-1 includes general specifications for constructing concrete pavement.

##### 40-1.01B Definitions

**concrete raveling:** Progressive disintegration of the pavement surface resulting from dislodged aggregate.

**full depth crack:** Crack that runs from one edge of the slab to the opposite or adjacent side of the slab, except a crack parallel to and within 0.5 foot of either side of a planned contraction joint

**working crack:** Crack that extends through the full depth of the slab and is parallel to and within 0.5 foot of either side of a planned contraction joint.

**action limit:** Value at which corrective actions must be made while production may continue.

**suspension limit:** Value at which production must be suspended while corrections are made.

##### 40-1.01C Submittals

###### 40-1.01C(1) General

At least 15 days before delivery to the job site, submit manufacturer's recommendations and instructions for storage and installation of:

1. Threaded tie bar splice couplers
2. Joint filler

As an informational submittal, submit calibration documentation and operational guidelines for frequency measuring devices (tachometer) for concrete consolidation vibrators.

Submit updated quality control charts each paving day.

###### 40-1.01C(2) Certificates of Compliance

Submit a certificate of compliance for:

1. Tie bars
2. Threaded tie bar splice couplers
3. Dowel bars
4. Tie bar baskets
5. Dowel bar baskets
6. Joint filler
7. Epoxy powder coating

###### 40-1.01C(3) Quality Control Plan

Submit a concrete pavement QC plan. Allow 30 days for review.

###### 40-1.01C(4) Mix Design

At least 15 days before testing for mix proportions, submit a copy of the AASHTO accreditation for your laboratory determining the mix proportions. At least 15 days before starting field qualification, submit the proposed concrete mix proportions, the corresponding mix identifications, and laboratory test reports including the modulus of rupture for each trial mixture at 10, 21, 28, and 42 days.

###### 40-1.01C(5) Concrete Field Qualification

Submit field qualification data and test reports including:

1. Mixing date

2. Mixing equipment and procedures used
3. Batch volume in cubic yards. The minimum batch size is 5 cu yd.
4. Type and source of ingredients used
5. Penetration of the concrete
6. Air content of the plastic concrete
7. Age and strength at time of concrete beam testing

Field qualification test reports must be certified with a signature by an official in responsible charge of the laboratory performing the tests.

#### **40-1.01C(6) Cores**

Submit for authorization the name of the laboratory you propose to use for testing the cores for air content.

Submit each core in an individual plastic bag marked with a location description.

#### **40-1.01C(7) Profile Data and Straightedge Measurements**

At least 5 business days before start of initial profiling or changing profiler or operator, submit:

1. Inertial profiler (IP) certification issued by the Department. The certification must not be more than 12 months old.
2. Operator certification for the IP issued by the Department. The operator must be certified for each different model of IP device operated. The certification must not be more than 12 months old.
3. List of manufacturer's recommended test procedures for IP calibration and verification.

Within 2 business days after cross correlation testing, submit ProVAL profiler certification analysis report for cross correlation test results performed on test section. ProVAL is FHWA's software. Submit the certification analysis report to the Engineer and to the electronic mailbox address:

smoothness@dot.ca.gov

Within 2 business days after each day of inertial profiling, submit profile data to the Engineer and to the electronic mailbox address:

smoothness@dot.ca.gov

Within 2 business days of performing straightedge testing, submit a report of areas requiring smoothness correction.

#### **40-1.01C(8)–40-1.01C(12) Reserved**

#### **40-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **40-1.01D(1) General**

If the pavement quantity is at least 2000 cu yd, provide a QC manager.

Core pavement as described for, thickness, bar placement, and air content.

For the Department's modulus of rupture testing, assist the Engineer in fabricating test beams by providing materials and labor.

Allow at least 25 days for the Department to schedule testing for coefficient of friction. Notify the Engineer when the pavement is scheduled to be opened to traffic. Notify the Engineer when the pavement is ready for testing which is the latter of:

1. Seven days after paving
2. When the pavement has attained a modulus of rupture of at least 550 psi

The Department tests for coefficient of friction within 7 days of receiving notification that the pavement is ready for testing.

#### **40-1.01D(2) Prepaving Conference**

Schedule a prepaving conference at a mutually agreed upon time and place to meet with the Engineer. Make the arrangements for the conference facility. Discuss QC plan and methods of performing each item of the work.

Prepaving conference attendees must sign an attendance sheet provided by the Engineer. The prepaving conference must be attended by your:

1. Project superintendent
2. QC manager
3. Paving construction foreman
4. Workers and your subcontractor's workers, including:
  - 4.1. Foremen including subcontractor's Foremen
  - 4.2. Concrete plant manager
  - 4.3. Concrete plant operator

Do not start paving activities including test strips until the listed personnel have attended a prepaving conference.

#### **40-1.01D(3) Just-In-Time-Training**

Reserved

#### **40-1.01D(4) Quality Control Plan**

Establish, implement, and maintain a QC plan for pavement. The QC plan must describe the organization and procedures used to:

1. Control the production process
2. Determine if a change to the production process is needed
3. Implement a change

The QC plan must include action and suspension limits and details of corrective action to be taken if any process is out of those limits. Suspension limits must not exceed specified acceptance criteria.

The QC plan must address the elements affecting concrete pavement quality including:

1. Mix proportions
2. Aggregate gradation
3. Materials quality
4. Stockpile management
5. Line and grade control
6. Proportioning
7. Mixing and transportation
8. Placing and consolidation
9. Contraction and construction joints
10. Bar reinforcement placement and alignment
11. Dowel bar placement, alignment, and anchorage
12. Tie bar placement
13. Modulus of rupture
14. Finishing and curing
15. Protecting pavement
16. Surface smoothness

#### **40-1.01D(5) Mix Design**

Use a laboratory that complies with ASTM C 1077 to determine the mix proportions for concrete pavement. The laboratory must have a current AASHTO accreditation for:

1. AASHTO T 97 or ASTM C 78
2. ASTM C 192/C 192M

Make trial mixtures no more than 24 months before field qualification.

Using your trial mixtures, determine the minimum cementitious materials content. Use your value for minimum cementitious material content for *MC* in equation 1 and equation 2 of section 90-1.02B(3).

To determine the minimum cementitious materials content or maximum water to cementitious materials ratio, use modulus of rupture values of at least 570 psi for 28 days age and at least 650 psi for 42 days age.

If changing an aggregate supply source or the mix proportions, produce a trial batch and field-qualify the new concrete. The Engineer does not adjust contract time for performing sampling, testing, and qualifying new mix proportions or changing an aggregate supply source.

**40-1.01D(6) Quality Control Testing**

**40-1.01D(6)(a) General**

Testing laboratories and testing equipment must comply with the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

**40-1.01D(6)(b) Concrete Mix**

Before placing pavement, your mix design must be field qualified. Use an ACI certified "Concrete Laboratory Technician, Grade I" to perform field qualification tests and calculations. Test for modulus of rupture under California Test 523 at 10, 21, and 28 days of age.

When placing pavement, your quality control must include testing properties at the frequencies shown in the following table:

Property	Test method	Minimum frequency
Cleanness value	California Test 227	2 per day
Sand equivalent	California Test 217	2 per day
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202	2 per day
Air content (air entrainment specified)	California Test 504	1 per hour
Air content (air entrainment not specified)	California Test 504	1 per 4 hours
Density	California Test 518	1 per 4 hours
Penetration	California Test 533	1 per 4 hours
Aggregate moisture meter calibration <sup>a</sup>	California Test 223 or California Test 226	1 per day

<sup>a</sup> Check calibration of the plant moisture meter by comparing moisture meter readings with California Test 223 or California Test 226 test results.

Maintain control charts to identify potential problems and assignable causes. Post a copy of each control chart at a location determined by the Engineer.

Individual measurement control charts must use the target values in the mix proportions as indicators of central tendency.

Develop linear control charts for:

1. Cleanness value
2. Sand equivalent
3. Fine and coarse aggregate gradation
4. Air content
5. Penetration

Control charts must include:

1. Contract number
2. Mix proportions
3. Test number
4. Each test parameter
5. Action and suspension limits

6. Specification limits
7. Quality control test results

For fine and coarse aggregate gradation control charts, record the running average of the previous 4 consecutive gradation tests for each sieve and superimpose the specification limits.

For air content control charts, the action limit is  $\pm 1.0$  percent of the specified value. If no value is specified, the action limit is  $\pm 1.0$  percent of the value used for your approved mix design.

As a minimum, a process is out of control if any of the following occurs:

1. For fine and coarse aggregate gradation, 2 consecutive running averages of 4 tests are outside the specification limits
2. For individual penetration or air content measurements:
  - 2.1. One point falls outside the suspension limit line
  - 2.2. Two points in a row fall outside the action limit line

Stop production and take corrective action for out of control processes or the Engineer rejects subsequent material.

Before each day's concrete pavement placement and at intervals not to exceed 4 hours of production, use a tachometer to test and record vibration frequency for concrete consolidation vibrators.

#### **40-1.01D(6)(c) Pavement Smoothness**

##### **40-1.01D(6)(c)(i) General**

Notify the Engineer 2 business days before performing smoothness testing including IP calibration and verification testing. The notification must include start time and locations by station.

Before testing the pavement smoothness, remove foreign objects from the surface, and mark the beginning and ending station on the pavement shoulder.

Test pavement smoothness using an IP except use a 12-foot straightedge at the following locations:

1. Traffic lanes less than 1,000 feet in length including ramps, turn lanes, and acceleration and deceleration lanes
2. Areas within 15 feet of manholes
3. Shoulders
4. Weigh-in-motion areas
5. Miscellaneous areas such as medians, gore areas, turnouts, and maintenance pullouts

##### **40-1.01D(6)(c)(ii) Straightedge Testing**

Identify locations of areas requiring correction by:

1. Location Number
2. District-County-Route
3. Beginning station or post mile to the nearest 0.01 mile
4. For correction areas within a lane:
  - 4.1. Lane direction as NB, SB, EB, or WB
  - 4.2. Lane number from left to right in direction of travel
  - 4.3. Wheel path as "L" for left, "R" for right, or "B" for both
5. For correction areas not within a lane:
  - 5.1. Identify pavement area (e.g., shoulder, weight station, turnout)
  - 5.2. Direction and distance from centerline as "L" for left or "R" for right
6. Estimated size of correction area

##### **40-1.01D(6)(c)(iii) Inertial Profile Testing**

IP equipment must display a current certification decal with expiration date.

Conduct cross correlation IP verification test in the Engineer's presence before performing initial profiling. Verify cross correlation IP verification test at least annually. Conduct 5 repeat runs of the IP on an authorized test section. The test section must be on an existing concrete pavement surface 0.1 mile long.

Calculate a cross correlation to determine the repeatability of your device under Section 8.3.1.2 of AASHTO R 56 using ProVAL profiler certification analysis with a 3 feet maximum offset. The cross correlation must be a minimum of 0.92.

Conduct the following IP calibration and verification tests in the Engineer's presence each day before performing inertial profiling:

1. Block test. Verify the height sensor accuracy under AASHTO R 57, section 5.3.2.3.
2. Bounce test. Verify the combined height sensor and accelerometer accuracy under AASHTO R 57, section 5.3.2.3.2.
3. DMI test. Calibrate the accuracy of the testing procedure under AASHTO R 56, section 8.4.
4. Manufacturer's recommended tests.

Collect IP data using the specified ProVAL analysis with 250 mm and IRI filters. Comply with the requirements for data collection under AASHTO R 56.

For IP testing, wheel paths are 3 feet from and parallel to the edge of a lane. Left and right are relative to the direction of travel. The IRI is the pavement smoothness along a wheel path of a given lane. The MRI is the average of the IRI values for the left and right wheel path from the same lane.

Operate the IP according to the manufacturer's recommendations and AASHTO R 57 at 1-inch recording intervals and a minimum 4 inch line laser sensor.

Collect IP data under AASHTO R 56. IP data must include:

1. Raw profile data for each lane.
2. ProVAL ride quality analysis report for the international roughness index (IRI) of left and right wheel paths of each lane. Submit in pdf file format.
3. ProVAL ride quality analysis report for the mean roughness index (MRI) of each lane. Submit in pdf file format.
4. ProVAL smoothness assurance analysis report for IRIs of left wheel path. Submit in pdf file format.
5. ProVAL smoothness assurance analysis report for IRIs of right wheel path. Submit in pdf file format.
6. GPS data file for each lane in GPS exchange. Submit in GPS eXchange file format.
7. Manufacturer's recommended IP calibration and verification tests results.
8. AASHTO IP calibration and verification test results including bounce, block, and distance measurement instrument (DMI).

Submit the IP raw profile data in unfiltered electronic pavement profile file (PPF) format. Name the PPF file using the following naming convention:

YYYYMMDD\_TTCCRRR\_D\_L\_W\_S\_X\_PT.PPF

where:

YYYY = year

MM = Month, leading zero

DD = Day of month, leading zero

TT = District, leading zero

CCC = County, 2 or 3 letter abbreviation as shown in section 1-1.08

RRR = Route number, no leading zeros

D = Traffic direction as NB, SB, WB, or EB

L = Lane number from left to right in direction of travel

W = Wheel path as "L" for left, "R" for right, or "B" for both

S = Beginning station to the nearest foot (e.g., 10+20) or beginning post mile to the nearest hundredth (e.g., 25.06) no leading zero

X = Profile operation as "EXIST" for existing pavement, "PAVE" for after paving, or "CORR" for after final surface pavement correction

PT = Pavement type (e.g., "concrete", etc.)

Determine IRIs using the ProVAL ride quality analysis with a 250 mm and IRI filters. While collecting the profile data to determine IRI, record the following locations in the raw profile data:

1. Begin and end of all bridge approach slabs
2. Begin and end of all bridges
3. Begin and end of all culverts visible on the roadway surface

For each 0.1 mile section, your IRI values must be within 10 percent of the Department's IRI values. The Engineer may order you to recalibrate your IP equipment and reprofile. If your results are inaccurate due to operator error, the Engineer may disqualify your IP operator.

Determine the MRI for 0.1-mile fixed sections. A partial section less than 0.1 mile that is the result of an interruption to continuous pavement surface must comply with the MRI specifications for a full section. Adjust the MRI for a partial section to reflect a full section based on the proportion of a section paved.

Determine the areas of localized roughness. Use the ProVAL smoothness assurance with a continuous IRI for each wheel path, 25-foot interval, and 250 mm and IRI filters.

**40-1.01D(6)(c)(iv) Reserved**

**40-1.01D(6)(d)–40-1.01D(6)(h) Reserved**

**40-1.01D(7) Pavement Acceptance**

**40-1.01D(7)(a) Acceptance Testing**

**40-1.01D(7)(a)(i) General**

The Department's acceptance testing includes testing the pavement properties at the minimum frequencies shown in the following table:

Property	Acceptance Testing Test Method		Frequency <sup>a</sup>
	CRCP	JPCP	
Modulus of rupture (28 day)	California Test 523		1,000 cu yd
Air content <sup>b</sup>	California Test 504		1 day's paving
Dowel bar placement	--	Measurement <sup>a</sup>	700 sq yd
Tie bar placement	--	Measurement <sup>a</sup>	4,000 sq yd
Thickness	California Test 531		1,200 sq yd
Coefficient of friction	California Test 342		1 day's paving

<sup>a</sup>A single test represents no more than the frequency specified.

<sup>b</sup>Tested only when air entrainment is specified.

Pavement smoothness may be accepted based on your testing in the absence of the Department's testing.

**40-1.01D(7)(a)(ii) Air Content**

If air-entraining admixtures are specified, the Engineer uses a t-test to compare your QC test results with the Department's test results. The t-value for test data is determined using the following equation:

$$t = \frac{|\bar{X}_c - \bar{X}_v|}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_c} + \frac{1}{n_v}}} \quad \text{and} \quad S_p^2 = \frac{S_c^2(n_c - 1) + S_v^2(n_v - 1)}{n_c + n_v - 2}$$

where:

- $n_c$  = Number of your quality control tests (minimum of 6 required)
- $n_v$  = Number of Department's tests (minimum of 2 required)
- $\bar{X}_c$  = Mean of your quality control tests
- $\bar{X}_v$  = Mean of the Department's tests
- $S_p$  = Pooled standard deviation  
(When  $n_v = 1$ ,  $S_p = S_c$ )
- $S_c$  = Standard deviation of your quality control tests

$S_v$  = Standard deviation of the Department's tests (when  $n_v > 1$ )

The Engineer compares your QC test results with the Department's test results at a level of significance of  $\alpha = 0.01$ . The Engineer compares the t-value to  $t_{crit}$ , using degrees of freedom showing in the following table:

degrees of freedom ( $nc+nv-2$ )	$t_{crit}$ (for $\alpha = 0.01$ )
1	63.657
2	9.925
3	5.841
4	4.604
5	4.032
6	3.707
7	3.499
8	3.355
9	3.250
10	3.169

If the t-value calculated is less than or equal to  $t_{crit}$ , your quality control test results are verified. If the t-value calculated is greater than  $t_{crit}$ , quality control test results are not verified.

If your quality control test results are not verified, core at least 3 specimens from concrete pavement under section 40-1.03P. The Engineer selects the core locations. The authorized laboratory must test these specimens for air content under ASTM C 457. The Engineer compares these test results with your quality control test results using the t-test method. If your quality control test results are verified based on this comparison, the Engineer uses the quality control test results for acceptance of concrete pavement for air content. If your quality control test results are not verified based on this comparison, the Engineer uses the air content of core specimens determined by the authorized laboratory under ASTM C 457 for acceptance.

#### **40-1.01D(7)(a)(iii) Dowel and Tie Bar Placement**

For JPCP, drill cores under section 40-1.03P for the Department's acceptance testing.

The Engineer identifies which joint and dowel or tie bar are to be tested. Core each day's paving within 2 business days. Each dowel or tie bar test consists of 2 cores, 1 on each bar end to expose both ends and allow measurement.

If the tests indicate dowel or tie bars are not placed within the specified tolerances or if there is unconsolidated concrete around the dowel or tie bars, core additional specimens identified by Engineer to determine the limits of unacceptable work.

#### **40-1.01D(7)(a)(iv) Thickness**

Drill cores under section 40-1.03P for the Department's acceptance testing in the primary area, which is the area placed in 1 day for each thickness. Core at locations determined by the Engineer and in the Engineer's presence.

Do not core until any grinding has been completed.

The core specimen diameter must be 4 inches. To identify the limits of concrete pavement deficient in thickness by more than 0.05 foot, you may divide primary areas into secondary areas. The Engineer measures cores under California Test 531 to the nearest 0.01 foot. Core at least 1 foot from existing, contiguous, and parallel concrete pavement not constructed as part of this Contract.

You may request the Engineer make additional thickness measurements and use them to determine the average thickness variation. The Engineer determines the locations with random sampling methods.

If each thickness measurement in a primary area is less than 0.05 foot deficient, the Engineer calculates the average thickness deficiency in that primary area. The Engineer uses 0.02 foot for a thickness difference more than 0.02 foot over the specified thickness.

For each thickness measurement in a primary area deficient by more than 0.05 foot, the Engineer determines a secondary area where the thickness deficiency is more than 0.05 foot. The Engineer determines this secondary area by measuring the thickness of each concrete pavement slab adjacent to the measurement found to be more than 0.05 foot deficient. The Engineer continues to measure the thickness until an area that is bound by slabs with thickness deficient by 0.05 foot or less is determined.

Slabs without bar reinforcement are defined by the areas bound by longitudinal and transverse joints and concrete pavement edges. Slabs with bar reinforcement are defined by the areas bound by longitudinal joints and concrete pavement edges and 15-foot lengths. Secondary area thickness measurements in a slab determine that entire slab's thickness.

The Engineer measures the remaining primary area thickness after removing the secondary areas from consideration for determining the average thickness deficiency.

**40-1.01D(7)(a)(v)–40-1.01D(7)(a)(ix) Reserved**

**40-1.01D(7)(b) Acceptance Criteria**

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(ii) Modulus of Rupture**

For field qualification, the modulus of rupture at no later than 28 days must be at least:

1. 550 psi for each single beam
2. 570 psi for the average of 5 beams

For production, the modulus of rupture for the average of the individual test results of 2 beams aged for 28 days must be at least 570 psi.

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(iii) Air Content**

The air content must be within  $\pm 1.5$  percent of the specified value. If no value is specified, the air content must be within  $\pm 1.5$  percent of, the value used for your approved mix design.

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(iv) Bar Reinforcement**

In addition to requirements of Section 52, bar reinforcement must be more than 1/2 inch below the saw cut depth at concrete pavement joints.

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(v) Dowel Bar and Tie Bar Placement**

Tie bar placement must comply with the tolerances shown in the following table:

<b>Tie Bar Tolerance</b>	
Dimension	Tolerance
Horizontal and vertical skew	5 1/4 inch, max
Longitudinal translation	$\pm 2$ inch
Horizontal offset (embedment)	$\pm 2$ inch
Vertical depth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 1/2 inch below the bottom of the saw cut</li> <li>2. When measured at any point along the bar, not less than 2 inches clear of the pavement's surface and bottom</li> </ol>

NOTE: Tolerances are measured relative to the completed joint.

Dowel bar placement must comply with the tolerances shown in the following table:

**Dowel Bar Tolerances**

Dimension	Tolerance
Horizontal offset	±1 inch
Longitudinal translation	±2 inch
Horizontal skew	5/8 inch, max
Vertical skew	5/8 inch, max
Vertical depth	<p>The minimum distance measured from concrete pavement surface to any point along the top of dowel bar must be:  <math>DB + 1/2</math> inch</p> <p>where:            DB = one third of pavement thickness in inches, or the saw cut depth, whichever is greater</p> <p>The maximum distance below the depth shown must be 5/8 inch.</p>

NOTE: Tolerances are measured relative to the completed joint.

The Engineer determines the limits for removal and replacement.

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(vi) Pavement Thickness**

Concrete pavement thickness must not be deficient by more than 0.05 foot.

The minimum thickness is not reduced for specifications that may affect concrete pavement thickness such as allowable tolerances for subgrade construction.

The Engineer determines the areas of noncompliant pavement, the thickness deficiencies, and the limits where removal is required.

Pavement with an average thickness deficiency less than 0.01 foot is acceptable. If the thickness deficiency is 0.01 foot or more and less than 0.05 foot, you may request authorization to leave the pavement in place and accept a pay adjustment. If the deficiency is more than 0.05 foot the pavement must be removed and replaced.

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(vii) Pavement Smoothness**

Where testing with an IP is required, the pavement surface must have:

1. No areas of localized roughness with an IRI greater than 120 in/mi
2. MRI of 60 in/mi or less within a 0.1 mile section

Where testing with a straightedge is required, the pavement surface must not vary from the lower edge of the straightedge by more than:

1. 0.01 foot when the straightedge is laid parallel with the centerline
2. 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid perpendicular to the centerline and extends from edge to edge of a traffic lane
3. 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid within 24 feet of a pavement conform

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(viii) Coefficient of Friction**

Initial and final texturing must produce a coefficient of friction of at least 0.30. Do not open the pavement to traffic unless the coefficient of friction is at least 0.30.

**40-1.01D(7)(b)(ix)–40-1.01D(7)(b)(xii) Reserved**

**40-1.02 MATERIALS**

**40-1.02A General**

Water for coring must comply with section 90.

Tack coat must comply with section 39.

**40-1.02B Concrete**

**40-1.02B(1) General**

PCC for pavement must comply with section 90-1 except as otherwise specified.

**40-1.02B(2) Cementitious Material**

Concrete must contain from 505 pounds to 675 pounds cementitious material per cubic yard. The specifications for reducing cementitious material content in section 90-1.02E(2) do not apply .

**40-1.02B(3) Aggregate**

Aggregate must comply with section 90-1.02C except the specifications for reduction in operating range and contract compliance for cleanness value and sand equivalent specified in section 90-1.02C(2) and section 90-1.02C(3) do not apply.

For coarse aggregate in high desert and high mountain climate regions, the loss must not exceed 25 percent when tested under California Test 211 with 500 revolutions.

For combined aggregate gradings, the difference between the percent passing the 3/8-inch sieve and the percent passing the no. 8 sieve must not be less than 16 percent of the total aggregate.

**40-1.02B(4) Air Entrainment**

The second paragraph of section 90-1.02I(2)(a) does not apply.

For a project shown in the low and south mountain climate regions, add air-entraining admixture to the concrete at the rate required to produce an air content of 4 percent in the freshly mixed concrete.

For a project shown in the high desert and high mountain climate regions, add air-entraining admixture to the concrete at the rate required to produce an air content of 6 percent in the freshly mixed concrete.

**40-1.02B(5)–40-1.02B(8) Reserved**

**40-1.02C Reinforcement, Bars, and Baskets**

**40-1.02C(1) Bar Reinforcement**

Bar reinforcement must be deformed bars.

If the project is not shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, bar reinforcement must comply with section 52.

If the project is shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate regions, bar reinforcement must be one of the following:

1. Epoxy-coated bar reinforcement under section 52-2.03B except bars must comply with either ASTM A 706/A 706M; ASTM A 996/A 996M; or ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40 or 60. Bars must be handled under ASTM D 3963/D 3963M and section 52-2.02C.
2. Low carbon, chromium steel bar complying with ASTM A 1035/A 1035M

**40-1.02C(2) Dowel Bars**

Dowel bars must be plain bars. Fabricate, sample, and handle epoxy-coated dowel bars under ASTM D 3963/D 3963M and section 52-2.03C except each sample must be 18 inches long.

If the project is not shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, dowel bars must be one of the following:

1. Epoxy-coated bars. Bars must comply with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40 or 60. Epoxy coating must comply with either section 52-2.02B or 52-2.03B.

2. Stainless-steel bars. Bars must be descaled solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803.
3. Low carbon, chromium-steel bars under ASTM A 1035/A 1035M.

If the project is shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, dowel bars must be one of the following:

1. Epoxy-coated bars. Bars must comply with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40 or 60. Epoxy coating must comply with section 52-2.03B.
2. Stainless-steel bars. Bars must be descaled solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803.

#### **40-1.02C(3) Tie Bars**

Tie bars must be deformed bars.

If the project is not shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, tie bars must be one of the following:

1. Epoxy-coated bar reinforcement. Bars must comply with either section 52-2.02B or 52-2.03B except bars must comply with either ASTM A 706/A 706M; ASTM A 996/A 996M; or ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40 or 60.
2. Stainless-steel bars. Bars must be descaled solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803.
3. Low carbon, chromium-steel bars under ASTM A 1035/A 1035M.

If the project is shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, tie bars must be one of the following:

1. Epoxy-coated bar reinforcement. Bars must comply with section 52-2.03B except bars must comply with either ASTM A 706/A 706M; ASTM A 996/A 996M; or ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40 or 60.
2. Stainless-steel bars. Bars must be descaled solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803.

Fabricate, sample, and handle epoxy-coated tie bars under ASTM D 3963/D 3963M, section 52-2.02, or section 52-2.03.

Do not bend tie bars.

#### **40-1.02C(4) Dowel and Tie Bar Baskets**

For dowel and tie bar baskets, wire must comply with ASTM A 82/A 82M and be welded under ASTM A 185/A 185M, Section 7.4. The minimum wire-size no. is W10. Use either U-frame or A-frame shaped assemblies.

If the project is not shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, baskets may be epoxy-coated, and the epoxy coating must comply with either section 52-2.02B or 52-2.03B.

If the project is shown to be in high desert or any mountain climate region, wire for dowel bar and tie bar baskets must be one of the following:

1. Epoxy-coated wire complying with section 52-2.03B
2. Stainless-steel wire. Wire must be descaled solid stainless-steel. Wire must comply with (1) the chemical requirements in ASTM A 276/A 276M, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803 and (2) the tension requirements in ASTM A 1022/ A 1022M.

Handle epoxy-coated tie bar and dowel bar baskets under ASTM D 3963/D 3963M and either section 52-2.02 or 52-2.03.

Fasteners must be driven fasteners under ASTM F 1667. Fasteners on lean concrete base or HMA must have a minimum shank diameter of 3/16 inch and a minimum shank length of 2-1/2 inches. For asphalt treated permeable base or cement treated permeable base, the shank diameter must be at least 3/16 inch and the shank length must be at least 5 inches.

Fasteners, clips, and washers must have a minimum 0.2-mil thick zinc coating applied by either electroplating or galvanizing.

**40-1.02D Dowel Bar Lubricant**

Dowel bar lubricant must be petroleum paraffin based or a curing compound. Paraffin-based lubricant must be Dayton Superior DSC BB-Coat or Valvoline Tectyl 506 or an approved equal and must be factory-applied. Curing compound must be curing compound no. 3.

**40-1.02E Joint Filler**

Joint filler for isolation joint must be preformed expansion joint filler for concrete (bituminous type) under ASTM D 994.

**40-1.02F Curing Compound**

Curing compound must be curing compound no. 1 or 2.

**40-1.02G Nonshrink Hydraulic Cement Grout**

Nonshrink hydraulic cement grout must comply with ASTM C 1107/C 1107M. Clean, uniform, rounded aggregate filler may be used to extend the grout. Aggregate filler must not exceed 60 percent of the grout mass or the maximum recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is less. Aggregate filler moisture content must not exceed 0.5 percent when tested under California Test 223 or California Test 226. Aggregate filler tested under California Test 202 must comply with the grading shown in the following table:

Sieve size	Percentage passing
1/2-inch	100
3/8-inch	85–100
No. 4	10–30
No. 8	0–10
No. 16	0–5

**40-1.02H Temporary Roadway Pavement Structure**

Temporary roadway pavement structure must comply with section 41-1.02E.

**40-1.02I–40-1.02N Reserved**

**40-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**40-1.03A General**

Aggregate and bulk cementitious material must be proportioned by weight by means of automatic proportioning devices of approved types.

For widenings and lane reconstruction, construct only the portion of pavement where the work will be completed during the same lane closure. If you fail to complete the construction during the same lane closure, construct a temporary pavement structure under section 41-1.

**40-1.03B Water Supply**

Before placing concrete pavement, develop enough water supply.

**40-1.03C Test Strips**

Construct a test strip for each type of pavement with a quantity of more than 2,000 cu yd. Obtain authorization of the test strip before constructing pavement. Test strips must be:

1. 700 to 1,000 feet long
2. Same width as the planned paving, and
3. Constructed using the same equipment proposed for paving

The Engineer selects from 6 to 12 core locations for dowel bars and up to 6 locations for tie bars per test strip. If you use mechanical dowel bar inserters, the test strip must demonstrate they do not leave voids, segregations, or surface irregularities such as depressions, dips, or high areas.

Test strips must comply with the acceptance criteria for:

1. Smoothness, except IP is not required
2. Dowel bars and tie bars placement
3. Pavement thickness
4. Final finishing, except the coefficient of friction is not considered

Allow 3 business days for evaluation. If the test strip is noncompliant, stop paving and submit a plan for changed materials, methods, or equipment. Allow 3 business days for authorization of the plan. Construct another test strip per the authorized plan.

Remove and dispose of noncompliant test strips.

If the test strip is compliant except for smoothness and final finishing, you may grind the surface. After grinding retest the test strip smoothness under section 40-1.01D(6)(c).

If the test strip is compliant for smoothness and thickness, construction of an additional test strip is not required and the test strip may remain in place.

Construct additional test strips if you:

1. Propose different paving equipment including:
  - 1.1. Paver
  - 1.2. Dowel bar inserter
  - 1.3. Tie bar inserter
  - 1.4. Tining
  - 1.5. Curing equipment
2. Change concrete mix proportions

You may request authorization to eliminate the test strip if you use paving equipment and personnel from a Department project (1) for the same type of pavement and (2) completed within the past 12 months. Submit supporting documents and previous project information with your request.

#### **40-1.03D Joints**

##### **40-1.03D(1) General**

Do not bend tie bars or reinforcement in existing concrete pavement joints.

For contraction joints and isolation joints, saw cut a groove with a power-driven saw. After cutting, immediately wash slurry from the joint with water at less than 100 psi pressure.

Keep joints free from foreign material including soil, gravel, concrete, and asphalt. To keep foreign material out of the joint, you may use filler material. Filler material must not react adversely with the concrete or cause concrete pavement damage. After sawing and washing, install filler material that keeps moisture in the adjacent concrete during the 72 hours after paving. If you install filler material, the specifications for spraying the sawed joint with additional curing compound in section 40-1.03K does not apply. If using absorptive filler material, moisten the filler immediately before or after installation.

##### **40-1.03D(2) Construction Joints**

Construction joints must be vertical.

Before placing fresh concrete against hardened concrete, existing concrete pavement, or structures, apply curing compound no. 1 or 2 to the vertical surface of the hardened concrete, existing concrete pavement, or structures and allow it to dry.

At joints between concrete pavement and HMA, apply tack coat between the concrete pavement and HMA.

Use a metal or wooden bulkhead to form transverse construction joints. If dowel bars are described, the bulkhead must allow dowel bar installation.

#### **40-1.03D(3) Contraction Joints**

Saw contraction joints before cracking occurs and after the concrete is hard enough to saw without spalling, raveling, or tearing.

Saw cut using a power saw with a diamond blade. After cutting, immediately wash slurry from the joint with water at less than 100 psi pressure.

Except for longitudinal joints parallel to a curving centerline, transverse and longitudinal contraction joints must not deviate by more than 0.1 foot from either side of a 12-foot straight line

Cut transverse contraction joints within 0.5 foot of the spacing described. Adjust spacing if needed such that slabs are at least 10 feet long.

For widenings, do not match transverse contraction joints with existing joint spacing or skew unless otherwise described.

Cut transverse contraction joints straight across the full concrete pavement width, between isolation joints and edges of pavement. In areas of converging and diverging pavements, space transverse contraction joints such that the joint is continuous across the maximum pavement width. Longitudinal contraction joints must be parallel with the concrete pavement centerline, except when lanes converge or diverge.

#### **40-1.03D(4) Isolation Joints**

Before placing concrete at isolation joints, prepare the existing concrete face and secure joint filler. Prepare by saw cutting and making a clean flat vertical surface. Make the saw cut the same depth as the depth of the new pavement.

#### **40-1.03E Bar Reinforcement**

Place bar reinforcement under section 52.

#### **40-1.03F Dowel Bar Placement**

If using curing compound as lubricant, apply the curing compound to dowels in 2 separate applications. Lubricate each dowel bar entirely before placement. The last application must be applied not more than 8 hours before placing the dowel bars. Apply each curing compound application at a rate of 1 gallon per 150 square feet.

Install dowel bars using one of the following methods:

1. Drill and bond bars. Comply with section 41-10.
2. Mechanical insertion. Eliminate evidence of the insertion by reworking the concrete over the dowel bars.
3. Dowel bar baskets. Anchor baskets with fasteners. Use at least 1 fastener per foot for basket sections. Baskets must be anchored at least 200 feet in advance of the concrete placement activity unless your waiver request is authorized. If requesting a waiver, describe the construction limitations or restricted access preventing the advanced anchoring. After the baskets are anchored and before the concrete is placed, cut and remove temporary spacer wires and demonstrate the dowel bars do not move from their specified depth and alignment during concrete placement.

If dowel bars are noncompliant, stop paving activities, demonstrate your correction, and obtain verbal approval from the Engineer.

#### **40-1.03G Tie Bar Placement**

Install tie bars at longitudinal joints using one of the following methods:

1. Drill and bond bars. Comply with section 41-10.
2. Insert bars. Mechanically insert tie bars into plastic slip-formed concrete before finishing. Inserted tie bars must have full contact between the bar and the concrete. Eliminate evidence of the insertion by reworking the concrete over the tie bars.
3. Threaded couplers. Threaded tie bar splice couplers must be fabricated from deformed bar reinforcement and free of external welding or machining.
4. Tie bar baskets. Anchor baskets at least 200 feet in advance of pavement placement activity. If you request a waiver, describe the construction limitations or restricted access preventing the advanced

anchoring. After the baskets are anchored and before paving, demonstrate the tie bars do not move from their specified depth and alignment during paving. Use fasteners to anchor tie bar baskets.

If tie bars are noncompliant, stop paving activities, demonstrate your correction, and obtain verbal approval from the Engineer.

#### **40-1.03H Placing Concrete**

##### **40-1.03H(1) General**

Immediately prior to placing concrete, the surface to receive concrete must be:

1. In compliance with specified requirements, including compaction and elevation tolerances
2. Free of loose and extraneous material
3. Uniformly moist, but free of standing or flowing water

Place concrete pavement with stationary side forms or slip-form paving equipment.

Place consecutive concrete loads within 30 minutes of each other. Construct a transverse construction joint when concrete placement is interrupted by more than 30 minutes. The transverse construction joint must coincide with the next contraction joint location, or you must remove fresh concrete pavement to the preceding transverse joint location.

Place concrete pavement in full slab widths separated by construction joints or monolithically in multiples of full lane widths with a longitudinal contraction joint at each traffic lane line.

Do not retemper concrete.

If the concrete pavement surface width is constructed as specified, you may construct concrete pavement sides on a batter not flatter than 6:1 (vertical:horizontal).

##### **40-1.03H(2) Paving Adjacent to Existing Concrete Pavement**

Where pavement is placed adjacent to existing concrete pavement:

1. Grinding adjacent pavement must be completed before placing the pavement
2. Use paving equipment with padded crawler tracks or rubber-tired wheels with enough offset to prevent damage
3. Match pavement grade with the elevation of existing concrete pavement after grinding.

##### **40-1.03H(3) Concrete Pavement Transition Panel**

For concrete pavement placed in a transition panel, texture the surface with a drag strip of burlap, broom, or spring steel tine device that produces scoring in the finished surface. Scoring must be either parallel or transverse to the centerline. Texture at the time that produces the coarsest texture.

##### **40-1.03H(4) Stationary Side Form Construction**

Stationary side forms must be straight and without defects including warps, bends, and indentations. Side forms must be metal except at end closures and transverse construction joints where other materials may be used.

You may build up side forms by attaching a section to the top or bottom. If attached to the top of metal forms, the attached section must be metal.

The side form's base width must be at least 80 percent of the specified concrete pavement thickness.

Side forms including interlocking connections with adjoining forms must be rigid enough to prevent springing from subgrading and paving equipment and concrete pressure.

Construct subgrade to final grade before placing side forms. Side forms must bear fully on the foundation throughout their length and base width. Place side forms to the specified grade and alignment of the finished concrete pavement's edge. Support side forms during concrete placing, compacting, and finishing.

After subgrade work is complete and immediately before placing concrete, true side forms and set to line and grade for a distance that avoids delays due to form adjustment.

Clean and oil side forms before each use.

Side forms must remain in place for at least 1 day after placing concrete and until the concrete pavement edge no longer requires protection from the forms.

Spread, screed, shape, and consolidate concrete with 1 or more machines. The machines must uniformly distribute and consolidate the concrete. The machines must operate to place the concrete pavement to the specified cross section with minimal hand work.

Consolidate the concrete without segregation. If vibrators are used:

1. The vibration rate must be at least 3,500 cycles per minute for surface vibrators and 5,000 cycles per minute for internal vibrators
2. Amplitude of vibration must cause perceptible concrete surface movement at least 1 foot from the vibrating element
3. Use a calibrated tachometer for measuring frequency of vibration
4. Vibrators must not rest on side forms or new concrete pavement
5. Power to vibrators must automatically cease when forward or backward motion of the paving machine is stopped
6. Uniformly consolidate the concrete across the paving width including adjacent to forms by using high-frequency internal vibrators within 15 minutes of depositing concrete on the subgrade
7. Do not shift the mass of concrete with vibrators.

#### **40-1.03H(5) Slip-Form Construction**

If slip-form construction is used, spread, screed, shape, and consolidate concrete to the specified cross section with slip-form machines and minimal hand work. Slip-form paving machines must be equipped with traveling side forms and must not segregate the concrete.

Do not deviate from the specified concrete pavement alignment by more than 0.1 foot.

Slip-form paving machines must use high frequency internal vibrators to consolidate concrete. You may mount vibrators with their axes parallel or normal to the concrete pavement alignment. If mounted with axes parallel to the concrete pavement alignment, space vibrators no more than 2.5 feet measured center to center. If mounted with axes normal to the concrete pavement alignment, space the vibrators with a maximum 0.5-foot lateral clearance between individual vibrators.

Each vibrator must have a vibration rate from 5,000 to 8,000 cycles per minute. The amplitude of vibration must cause perceptible concrete surface movement at least 1 foot from the vibrating element. Use a calibrated tachometer to measure frequency of vibration.

#### **40-1.03I Edge Treatment**

10-30-15

Construct edge treatments as shown. Regrade when required for the preparation of tapered edge areas.

Sections 40-1.03J(2) and 40-1.03J(3) do not apply to tapered edges.

For tapered edges placed after the concrete pavement is complete, concrete may comply with the requirements for minor concrete.

For tapered edges placed after the concrete pavement is complete, install connecting bar reinforcement under section 52.

Saw cutting or grinding may be used to construct tapered edges.

For tapered edges, the angle of the slope must not deviate by more than  $\pm 5$  degrees from the angle shown. Measure the angle from the plane of the adjacent finished pavement surface.

07-19-13

#### **40-1.03J Finishing**

##### **40-1.03J(1) General**

Reserved

## **40-1.03J(2) Preliminary Finishing**

### **40-1.03J(2)(a) General**

Preliminary finishing must produce a smooth and true-to-grade finish. After preliminary finishing, mark each day's paving with a stamp. The stamp must be authorized before paving starts. The stamp must be approximately 1 by 2 feet in size. The stamp must form a uniform mark from 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep. Locate the mark  $20 \pm 5$  feet from the transverse construction joint formed at each day's start of paving and  $1 \pm 0.25$  foot from the pavement's outside edge. The stamp mark must show the month, day, and year of placement and the station of the transverse construction joint. Orient the stamp mark so it can be read from the pavement's outside edge.

Do not apply water to the pavement surface before float finishing.

### **40-1.03J(2)(b) Stationary Side Form Finishing**

If stationary side form construction is used, give the pavement a preliminary finish by the machine float method or the hand method.

If using the machine float method:

1. Use self-propelled machine floats.
2. Determine the number of machine floats required to perform the work at a rate equal to the pavement delivery rate. If the time from paving to machine float finishing exceeds 30 minutes, stop pavement delivery. When machine floats are in proper position, you may resume pavement delivery and paving.
3. Run machine floats on side forms or adjacent pavement lanes. If running on adjacent pavement, protect the adjacent pavement surface under section 40-1.03L. Floats must be hardwood, steel, or steel-shod wood. Floats must be equipped with devices that adjust the underside to a true flat surface.

If using the hand method, finish pavement smooth and true to grade with manually operated floats or powered finishing machines.

### **40-1.03J(2)(c) Slip-Form Finishing**

If slip-form construction is used, the slip-form paver must give the pavement a preliminary finish. You may supplement the slip-form paver with machine floats.

Before the pavement hardens, correct pavement edge slump in excess of 0.02 foot exclusive of edge rounding.

### **40-1.03J(3) Final Finishing**

After completing preliminary finishing, round the edges of the initial paving widths to a 0.04-foot radius. Round transverse and longitudinal construction joints to a 0.02-foot radius.

Before curing, texture the pavement. Perform initial texturing with a burlap drag or broom device that produces striations parallel to the centerline. Perform final texturing with a steel-tined device that produces grooves parallel with the centerline.

Construct longitudinal grooves with a self-propelled machine designed specifically for grooving and texturing pavement. The machine must have tracks to maintain constant speed, provide traction, and maintain accurate tracking along the pavement surface. The machine must have a single row of rectangular spring steel tines. The tines must be from 3/32 to 1/8 inch wide, on 3/4-inch centers, and must have enough length, thickness, and resilience to form grooves approximately 3/16 inch deep. The machine must have horizontal and vertical controls. The machine must apply constant down pressure on the pavement surface during texturing. The machines must not cause raveling.

Construct grooves over the entire pavement width in a single pass except do not construct grooves 3 inches from the pavement edges and longitudinal joints. Final texture must be uniform and smooth. Use a guide to properly align the grooves. Grooves must be parallel and aligned to the pavement edge across the pavement width. Grooves must be from 1/8 to 3/16 inch deep after the pavement has hardened.

For irregular areas and areas inaccessible to the grooving machine, you may hand-construct grooves using the hand method. Hand-constructed grooves must comply with the specifications for machine-constructed grooves.

For ramp termini, use heavy brooming normal to the ramp centerline to produce a coefficient of friction of at least 0.35 determined on the hardened surface under California Test 342.

#### **40-1.03K Curing**

Cure the concrete pavement's exposed area under section 90-1.03B using the waterproof membrane method or curing compound method. If using the curing compound method use curing compound no. 1 or 2. When side forms are removed within 72 hours of the start of curing, also cure the concrete pavement edges.

Apply curing compound with mechanical sprayers. Reapply curing compound to saw cuts and disturbed areas.

#### **40-1.03L Protecting Concrete Pavement**

Protect concrete pavement under section 90-1.03C.

Maintain the concrete pavement surface temperature at not less than 40 degrees F for the initial 72 hours.

Protect the concrete pavement surface from activities that cause damage and reduce texture and coefficient of friction. Do not allow soil, gravel, petroleum products, concrete, or asphalt mixes on the concrete pavement surface.

Construct crossings for traffic convenience. If authorized, you may use RSC for crossings. Do not open crossings until the Department determines that the pavement's modulus of rupture is at least 550 psi under California Test 523 or California Test 524.

Do not open concrete pavement to traffic or use equipment on the concrete pavement for 10 days after paving nor before the concrete has attained a modulus of rupture of 550 psi based on Department's testing except:

1. If the equipment is for sawing contraction joints
2. If authorized, one side of paving equipment's tracks may be on the concrete pavement after a modulus of rupture of 350 psi has been attained, provided:
  - 2.1. Unit pressure exerted on the concrete pavement by the paver does not exceed 20 psi
  - 2.2. You change the paving equipment tracks to prevent damage or the paving equipment tracks travel on protective material such as planks
  - 2.3. No part of the track is closer than 1 foot from the concrete pavement's edge

If concrete pavement damage including visible cracking occurs, stop operating paving equipment on the concrete pavement and repair the damage.

#### **40-1.03M Early Use of Concrete Pavement**

If requesting early use of concrete pavement:

1. Furnish molds and machines for modulus of rupture testing
2. Sample concrete
3. Fabricate beam specimens
4. Test for modulus of rupture under California Test 523

If you request early use, concrete pavement must have a modulus of rupture of at least 350 psi. Protect concrete pavement under section 40-1.03L.

#### **40-1.03N Reserved**

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#### **40-1.03O Rumble Strips**

Construct rumble strips by grinding indentations in concrete pavement.

Do not construct rumble strips:

1. On structures, approach slabs, or concrete weigh-in-motion slabs
2. At intersections
3. Bordering 2-way left turn lanes, driveways, or other high-volume turning areas

4. Within 6 inches of any concrete pavement joint

Construct rumble strips within 2 inches of the specified alignment. Rumble strip equipment must be equipped with a sighting device enabling the operator to maintain the rumble strip alignment.

Rumble strip spacing must be modified to avoid locating a groove on a concrete pavement joint.

Indentations must comply with the dimensions shown and not vary more than:

1. 10 percent in length
2. 0.06 inch in depth
3. 10 percent in width
4. 1 inch in center-to-center spacing between rumble strips

The noise level created by the combined grinding activities must not exceed 86 dBA when measured at a distance of 50 feet at right angles to the direction of travel.

Break rumble strips before and after intersections, driveways, railroad crossing, freeway gore areas, and freeway ramps. Place breaks and break distances as shown. The need for breaks and the break distances may be assessed and adjusted as needed at low volume driveways or other directions if authorized by the Engineer.

Concrete pavement must be hardened before grinding rumble strips indentations. Do not construct indentations until the following occurs:

1. 10 days elapse after concrete placement
2. Concrete has developed a modulus of rupture of 550 psi determined under California Test 523

Grind or remove and replace noncompliant rumble strip indentations at locations determined by the Engineer. Ground surface areas must be neat and uniform in appearance.

Remove grinding residue under section 42-1.03B.

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#### **40-1.03P Drilling Cores**

Drill concrete pavement cores under ASTM C 42/C 42M. Use diamond impregnated drill bits.

Clean, dry, and fill core holes with hydraulic cement grout (nonshrink) or pavement concrete. Coat the core hole walls with epoxy adhesive for bonding new concrete to old concrete under section 95. Finish the backfill to match the adjacent surface elevation and texture.

#### **40-1.03Q Pavement Repair and Replacement**

##### **40-1.03Q(1) General**

If surface raveling or full-depth cracks occur within one year of Contract acceptance, repair or replace the pavement under section 6-3.06.

Repair and replace pavement in the following sequence:

1. Replace pavement
2. Repair spall, ravel, and working cracks
3. Correct smoothness and coefficient of friction
4. Treat partial depth cracks
5. Replace damaged joint seals under section 41-5

In addition to removing pavement for other noncompliance, remove and replace JPCP slabs that:

1. Have one or more full depth crack
2. Have raveled surfaces such that either:
  - 2.1. Combined raveled areas are more than 5 percent of the total slab area
  - 2.2. Single area is more than 4 sq ft

Remove and replace JPCP 3 feet on both sides of a joint with a rejected dowel bar.

#### **40-1.03Q(2) Spall and Ravel Repair**

Repair spalled or raveled areas that are:

1. Deeper than 0.05 foot
2. Wider than 0.10 foot
3. Longer than 0.3 foot

Repairs must comply with section 41-4 and be completed before opening pavement to traffic.

#### **40-1.03Q(3) Crack Repair**

Treat partial depth cracks for JPCP under section 41-3.

If the joints are sealed, repair working cracks by routing and sealing. Use a powered rotary router mounted on wheels, with a vertical shaft and a routing spindle that casters as it moves along the crack. Form a reservoir 3/4 inch deep by 3/8 inch wide in the crack. Equipment must not cause raveling nor spalling.

Treat the contraction joint adjacent to the working crack by either:

1. Epoxy resin under ASTM C 881/C 881M, Type IV, Grade 2
2. Pressure injecting epoxy resin under ASTM C 881/C881M, Type IV, Grade 1

#### **40-1.03Q(4) Smoothness and Friction Correction**

Correct pavement that is noncompliant for:

1. Smoothness by grinding under section 42-3
2. Coefficient of friction by grooving or grinding under section 42

Do not start corrective work until:

1. Pavement has cured 10 days
2. Pavement has at least a 550 psi modulus of rupture
3. Your corrective method is authorized

Correct the entire lane width. Begin and end grinding at lines perpendicular to the roadway centerline. The corrected area must have a uniform texture and appearance.

If corrections are made within areas where testing with an IP is required, retest the entire lane length with an IP under sections 40-1.01D(6)(c) and 40-1.01D(7)(b)(vii).

If corrections are made within areas where testing with a 12-foot straightedge is required, retest the corrected area with a straightedge under sections 40-1.01D(6)(c) and 40-1.01D(7)(b)(vii).

Allow 25 days for the Department's coefficient of friction retesting.

#### **40-1.03R–40-1.03U Reserved**

#### **40-1.04 PAYMENT**

The payment quantity for pavement is based on the dimensions shown.

The deduction for pavement thickness deficiency in each primary area is shown in the following table:

### Deduction for Thickness Deficiency

Average thickness deficiency (foot) <sup>a</sup>	Deduction(\$/sq yd)
0.01	0.90
0.02	2.30
0.03	4.10
0.04	6.40
0.05	9.11

<sup>a</sup>Values greater than 0.01 are rounded to the nearest 0.01 foot.

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Rumble strip is measured by the station along the length of the rumble strip without deductions for gaps between indentations.

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If the initial cores show that dowel bars or tie bars are within alignment tolerances and the Engineer orders more dowel or tie bar coring, the additional cores are paid for as change order work.

The Department does not pay for additional coring to check dowel or tie bar alignment which you request.

If the Engineer accepts a test strip and it remains as part of the paving surface, the test strip is paid for as the type of pavement involved.

If the curvature of a slab affects tie bar spacing and additional tie bars are required, no additional payment is made for the additional tie bars.

Payment for grinding existing pavement is not included in the payment for the type of pavement involved.

## 40-2 CONTINUOUSLY REINFORCED CONCRETE PAVEMENT

### 40-2.01 GENERAL

#### 40-2.01A Summary

Section 40-2 includes specifications for constructing CRCP.

Terminal joints include saw cutting, dowel bars, drill and bond dowel bars, support slab, support slab reinforcement, tack coat, and temporary hot mix asphalt.

Expansion joints include polystyrene, support slab, support slab reinforcement, dowel bars, drill and bond dowel bars, and bond breaker.

Wide flange beam terminals include polyethylene foam, support slab, and support slab reinforcement.

Pavement anchors include cross drains, anchor reinforcement, filter fabric, and permeable material.

#### 40-2.01B Definitions

Reserved

#### 40-2.01C Submittals

Reserved

#### 40-2.01D Quality Control and Assurance

##### 40-2.01D(1) General

Reserved

##### 40-2.01D(2) Testing for Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

For field qualification, test coefficient of thermal expansion under AASHTO T 336. The coefficient of thermal expansion must not exceed 6.0 microstrain/degree Fahrenheit.

## **40-2.02 MATERIALS**

### **40-2.02A General**

Class 1 permeable material, filter fabric, and slotted plastic pipe cross drain as shown for pavement anchors must comply with section 68-3.

### **40-2.02B Concrete**

Concrete for terminal joints, support slabs, and pavement anchors must comply with section 40-1.02.

### **40-2.02C Transverse Bar Assembly**

Instead of transverse bar and other support devices, you may use transverse bar assemblies to support longitudinal bar. Bar reinforcement and wire must comply with section 40-1.02C.

### **40-2.02D Wide Flange Beam**

Wide flange beams and studs must be either rolled structural steel shapes under ASTM A 36/A 36M or structural steel under ASTM A 572/A 572M.

### **40-2.02E Joints**

Joint seals for wide flange beam terminals must comply with section 51-2.02.

Joint seals for transverse expansion joints must comply with section 51-2.02.

Expanded polystyrene for transverse expansion joints must comply with section 51-2.01B(1).

## **40-2.03 CONSTRUCTION**

### **40-2.03A General**

Reserved

### **40-2.03B Test Strips**

Comply with section 40-1.03C except during the evaluation, the Engineer visually checks reinforcement, dowel and tie bar placement.

### **40-2.03C Construction Joints**

Transverse construction joints must be perpendicular to the lane line. Construct joints to allow for lap splices of the longitudinal bar. Comply with the lap splice lengths shown for CRCP.

Clean construction joint surfaces before placing fresh concrete against the joint surfaces. Remove surface laitance, curing compound, and other foreign materials.

### **40-2.03D Bar Reinforcement**

Place bar reinforcement under section 52-1.03D, except you may request to use plastic chairs. Plastic chairs will only be considered for support directly under the transverse bars. Your request to use plastic chairs must include a sample of the plastic chair, the manufacturer's written recommendations for the applicable use and load capacity, chair spacing, and your calculation for the load on a chair for the area of bar reinforcement sitting on it. Vertical and lateral stability of the bar reinforcement and plastic chairs must be demonstrated during construction of the test strip. Obtain authorization before using the proposed plastic chairs for work after the test strip is accepted.

For transverse bar in a curve with a radius under 2,500 feet, place the reinforcement in a single continuous straight line across the lanes and aligned with the radius point as shown.

### **40-2.03E Wide Flange Beams**

Weld stud ends with an electric arc welder completely fusing the studs to the wide flange beam. Replace studs dislodged in shipping or that can be dislodged with a hammer.

### **40-2.03F Repair and Replacement**

#### **40-2.03F(1) General**

Requirements for repair of cracks under section 40-1.03Q do not apply to CRCP. High molecular weight methacrylate is not to be applied to cracks in CRCP.

New CRCP will be monitored for 1 year from contract acceptance or relief from maintenance, whichever is less. CRCP that develops raveling areas of 6 inches by 6 inches or greater will require partial depth repair under section 6-3.06. CRCP that develops one or more full-depth transverse cracks with faulting greater than 0.25 inch or one or more full-depth longitudinal cracks with faulting greater 0.50 inch will require full depth repair.

#### **40-2.03F(2) Partial Depth Repair**

Partial depth repair must comply with section 41-4 except:

1. Determine a rectangular boundary which extends 6 inches beyond the damaged area. The limits of saw depth must be between 2 inches from the surface to 1/2 inch above the longitudinal bars.
2. If each length of the repair boundaries is equal to or greater than 3 ft, additional reinforcement is needed for the repair area. Submit a plan for authorization before starting the repair.

#### **40-2.03F(3) Full Depth Repair**

##### **40-2.03F(3)(a) General**

Removal of CRCP must be full depth except for portion of reinforcement to remain. Provide continuity of reinforcement. Comply with section 52-6. Submit a plan for authorization, before starting the repair. Do not damage the base, concrete and reinforcement to remain. Place concrete in the removal area.

##### **40-2.03F(3)(b) Transverse Cracks**

Make initial full-depth transverse saw cuts normal to the lane line a distance of 3 feet on each side of the transverse crack.

##### **40-2.03F(3)(c) Longitudinal Cracks**

Remove the cracked area normal to the lane line for the full width of the lane a distance of 1 foot beyond the ends of the crack. You may propose alternate limits with your repair plan for authorization.

#### **40-2.03G Reserved**

#### **40-2.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

### **40-3 RESERVED**

### **40-4 JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE PAVEMENT**

#### **40-4.01 GENERAL**

##### **40-4.01A Summary**

Section 40-4 includes specifications for constructing JPCP.

##### **40-4.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **40-4.01C Submittals**

###### **40-4.01C(1) General**

Reserved

###### **40-4.01C(2) Early Age Crack Mitigation System**

At least 24 hours before each paving shift, submit the following information as an informational submittal:

1. Early age stress and strength predictions
2. Scheduled sawing and curing activities
3. Contingency plan if cracking occurs

###### **40-4.01C(3)–40-4.01C(8) Reserved**

##### **40-4.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

###### **40-4.01D(1) General**

Reserved



# 41 CONCRETE PAVEMENT REPAIR

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Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 41 with:

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## 41-1 GENERAL

### 41-1.01 GENERAL

#### 41-1.01A Summary

Section 41-1 includes general specifications for repairing concrete pavement.

Dowel bars must comply with section 40-1.

#### 41-1.01B Definitions

Reserved

#### 41-1.01C Submittals

At least 15 days before delivering fast-setting concrete, polyester resin binder, or bonding agent to the job site, submit the manufacturer's recommendations, instructions, MSDS, and certificates of compliance. Notify the Engineer if polyester resin binder will be stored in containers over 55 gallons.

#### 41-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance

##### 41-1.01D(1) General

Before using polyester concrete:

1. Allow 14 days for sampling and testing of the polyester resin binder
2. Arrange for a representative from the manufacturer to provide training for:
  - 2.1. Cleaning and preparing the area
  - 2.2. Mixing and applying the bonding agent
  - 2.3. Mixing, placing, and curing polyester concrete

Do not use polyester concrete until your personnel and the Department's personnel have been trained.

##### 41-1.01D(2) Reserved

### 41-1.02 MATERIALS

#### 41-1.02A General

Water for washing aggregates, mixing concrete, curing, and coring must comply with section 90-1.02D.

Use the minimum amount of water to produce workable concrete and comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

#### 41-1.02B Fast-Setting Concrete

Fast-setting concrete must be one of the following:

1. Magnesium phosphate concrete that is either:
  - 1.1. Single component water activated
  - 1.2. Dual component with a prepackaged liquid activator
2. Modified high-alumina based concrete
3. Portland cement based concrete

Fast-setting concrete must be stored in a cool and dry environment.

If used, the addition of retarders must comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

You may use any accelerating chemical admixtures complying with ASTM C494/C494M, Type C and section 90-1.02E.

Fast-setting concrete properties must have the values shown in the following table:

### Fast-Setting Concrete

Property	Test method	Value
Compressive strength <sup>a</sup> (psi, min) at 3 hours	California Test 551	3,000
at 24 hours	California Test 551	5,000
Flexural strength <sup>a</sup> (psi, min, at 24 hours)	California Test 551	500
Bond strength <sup>a</sup> (psi, min, at 24 hours) Saturated surface dry concrete	California Test 551	300
Dry concrete	California Test 551	400
Water absorption (% , max)	California Test 551	10
Abrasion resistance <sup>a</sup> (g, max, at 24 hours)	California Test 550	25
Drying shrinkage (% , max, at 4 days)	ASTM C596	0.13
Water soluble chlorides <sup>b</sup> (% , max, by weight)	California Test 422	0.05
Water soluble sulfates <sup>b</sup> (% , max, by weight)	California Test 417	0.25
Thermal stability (% , min)	California Test 553	90

<sup>a</sup>Perform test with aggregate filler if used.

<sup>b</sup>Test must be performed on a cube specimen, fabricated under California Test 551, cured at least 14 days, and then pulverized to 100% passing the no. 50 sieve.

Aggregate filler may be used to extend prepackaged concrete. Aggregate filler must:

1. Be clean and uniformly rounded.
2. Have a moisture content of 0.5-percent by weight or less when tested under California Test 226.
3. Comply with sections 90-1.02C(2) and 90-1.02C(3).
4. Not exceed 50 percent of the concrete volume or the maximum recommended by the fast-setting concrete manufacturer, whichever is less.

When tested under California Test 202, aggregate filler must comply with the grading in the following table:

#### Aggregate Filler Grading

Sieve size	Percentage passing
3/8 inch	100
No. 4	50–100
No. 16	0–5

#### 41-1.02C Polyester Concrete

Polyester concrete consists of polyester resin binder and dry aggregate. The polyester resin binder must be an unsaturated isophthalic polyester-styrene copolymer.

Polyester resin binder properties must have the values shown in the following table:

**Polyester Resin Binder**

Property	Test method	Value
Viscosity <sup>a</sup> (Pa·s) RVT, No. 1 spindle, 20 RPM at 77 °F	ASTM D2196	0.075–0.200
Specific gravity <sup>a</sup> (77 °F)	ASTM D1475	1.05–1.10
Elongation (%), min Type I specimen, 0.25 ± 0.03 inch thick Speed of testing = 0.45 inch/minute Condition 18/25/50+5/70: T—23/50	ASTM D638	35
Tensile strength (min, MPa) Type I specimen, 6.3 ± 0.76 mm (0.25 ± 0.03 inch) thick Speed of testing = 11.4 mm/min (0.45 inch/minute) Condition 18/25/50+5/70: T—23/50	ASTM D638  ASTM D618	17.24 (2,500 psi)
Styrene content <sup>a</sup> (%), by weight)	ASTM D2369	40–50
Silane coupler (%), min, by weight of polyester resin binder)	--	1.0
PCC saturated surface-dry bond strength at 24 hours and 70 ± 2 °F (psi, min)	California Test 551	500
Static volatile emissions <sup>a</sup> (g/sq m, max)	South Coast Air Quality Management District, Method 309-91 <sup>b</sup>	60

<sup>a</sup>Perform the test before adding initiator.

<sup>b</sup>For the test method, go to:  
<http://www.aqmd.gov/>

Silane coupler must be an organosilane ester, gamma-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane. Promoter must be compatible with suitable methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) and cumene hydroperoxide (CHP) initiators.

Aggregate for polyester concrete must comply with sections 90-1.02C(1), 90-1.02C(2), and 90-1.02C(3).

When tested under California Test 202, the combined aggregate grading must comply with one of the gradations in the following table:

Sieve size	Percentage passing		
	A	B	C
1/2"	100	100	100
3/8"	83–100	100	100
No. 4	65–82	62–85	45–80
No. 8	45–64	45–67	35–67
No. 16	27–48	29–50	25–50
No. 30	12–30	16–36	15–36
No. 50	6–17	5–20	5–20
No. 100	0–7	0–7	0–9
No. 200	0–3	0–3	0–6

Aggregate retained on the no. 8 sieve must have a maximum of 45 percent crushed particles under California Test 205. Fine aggregate must be natural sand.

The weighted average absorption must not exceed 1 percent when tested under California Tests 206 and 207.

You may submit an alternative grading or request to use manufactured sand as fine aggregate but 100 percent of the combined grading must pass the 3/8 inch sieve. Allow 21 days for authorization.

Polyester concrete must have a minimum compressive strength of 1250 psi at 3 hours and 30 minutes under California Test 551 or ASTM C109.

#### **41-1.02D Bonding Agent**

Bonding agent must comply with the concrete manufacturer's recommendations.

#### **41-1.02E Temporary Pavement Structure**

Temporary pavement structure consists of RSC or aggregate base with HMA. RSC not conforming to the specifications may serve as temporary pavement structure if:

1. The modulus of rupture is at least 200 psi before opening to traffic
2. RSC thickness is greater than or equal to the existing concrete pavement surface layer
3. RSC is replaced during the next paving shift

Aggregate base for temporary pavement structure must comply with the 3/4-inch maximum grading specified in section 26-1.02B.

HMA must comply with the specifications for minor HMA in section 39.

#### **41-1.02F Reserved**

### **41-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **41-1.03A General**

Repair only the portion of pavement where the work will be completed during the same lane closure. If removal is required, remove only the portion of pavement where the repair will be completed during the same traffic closure. Completion of concrete repair includes curing until the concrete attains the specified minimum properties required before opening the repaired pavement to traffic.

If you fail to complete the concrete pavement repair during the same lane closure, construct temporary pavement before opening the lane to traffic.

Before starting repair work except saw cutting, the equipment, materials, and personnel for constructing temporary pavement structure must be at the job site or an approved location. If HMA can be delivered to the job site within 1 hour, you may request 1-hour delivery as an alternative to having the HMA at the job site.

Maintain the temporary pavement structure and replace it as a first order of work as soon as you resume concrete pavement repair work.

After removing temporary pavement structure, you may stockpile that aggregate base at the job site and reuse it for temporary pavement structure.

#### **41-1.03B Mixing and Applying Bonding Agent**

Mix and apply the bonding agent at the job site under the manufacturer's instructions and in small quantities.

Apply bonding agent after cleaning the surface and before placing concrete.

Apply a thin, even coat of bonding agent with a stiff bristle brush until the entire repair surface is scrubbed and coated with bonding agent.

#### **41-1.03C Mixing Concrete**

##### **41-1.03C(1) General**

Mix concrete in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions. For repairing spalls, mix in a small mobile drum or paddle mixer. Comply with the manufacturer's recommended limits for the quantity of aggregate filler, water, and liquid activator.

Mix the entire contents of prepackaged dual-component magnesium phosphate concrete as supplied by the manufacturer. Use the full amount of each component and do not add water to dual-component magnesium phosphate concrete.

Magnesium phosphate concrete must not be mixed in containers or worked with tools containing zinc, cadmium, aluminum, or copper.

Modified high-alumina based concrete must not be mixed in containers or worked with tools containing aluminum.

#### **41-1.03C(2) Polyester Concrete**

When mixing with resin, the moisture content of the combined aggregate must not exceed 1/2 of the average aggregate absorption when tested under California Test 226.

Proportion the polyester resin and aggregate to produce a mixture with suitable workability for the intended work. Only a minimal amount of resin may rise to the surface after finishing.

#### **41-1.03D Placing Concrete**

The pavement surface temperature must be at least 40 degrees F before placing concrete. You may propose methods to heat the surfaces.

Place magnesium phosphate concrete on a dry surface.

Place portland cement and modified high-alumina concrete on surfaces treated with a bonding agent recommended by the concrete manufacturer. If no bonding agent is recommended by the manufacturer, place concrete on damp surfaces that are not saturated.

Do not retemper concrete. Use dry finishing tools cleaned with water before working the concrete.

#### **41-1.03E Curing Concrete**

Cure concrete under the manufacturer's instructions. When curing compound is used, comply with section 90-1.03B for curing compound no. 1 or 2.

#### **41-1.03F Reserved**

#### **41-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

### **41-2 SUBSEALING AND JACKING**

#### **41-2.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-2.01A Summary**

Section 41-2 includes specifications for filling voids under existing concrete pavement.

##### **41-2.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **41-2.01C Submittals**

Submit shipping invoices with packaged or bulk fly ash and cement.

Before grouting activities begin, submit a proposal for the materials to be used. Include authorized laboratory test data for the grout indicating:

1. Time of initial setting under ASTM C266.
2. Compressive strength results at 1, 3, and 7 days for 10, 12, and 14-second grout efflux times.

If requesting a substitution of grout materials, submit a proposal that includes test data.

##### **41-2.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

#### **41-2.02 MATERIALS**

##### **41-2.02A General**

Reserved

#### **41-2.02B Grout**

Grout must consist of Type II portland cement, fly ash, and water. Use from 2.4 to 2.7 parts fly ash to 1 part portland cement by weight. Use enough water to produce the following grout efflux times determined under California Test 541, Part D:

1. From 10 to 16 seconds for subsealing
2. From 10 to 26 seconds for jacking

Cement for grout must comply with the specifications for Type II portland cement in section 90-1.02B(2).

Fly ash must comply with AASHTO M 295, Class C or Class F. Fly ash sources must be on the Authorized Material List.

You may use chemical admixtures and calcium chloride. Chemical admixtures must comply with section 90-1.02E(2). Calcium chloride must comply with ASTM D98.

Test grout compressive strength under California Test 551, Part 1 at 7-days with 12 seconds efflux time. Follow the procedures for moist cure. The 7-day compressive strength must be at least 750 psi.

#### **41-2.02C Mortar**

Mortar must be a prepackaged fast-setting mortar that complies with ASTM C928.

#### **41-2.02D Reserved**

### **41-2.03 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **41-2.03A General**

Drill holes in the pavement, inject grout, plug the holes, and finish the holes with mortar.

Drill holes through the pavement and underlying base to a depth from 15 to 18 inches below the pavement surface. The hole diameter must match the fitting for the grout injecting equipment.

#### **41-2.03B Injecting Grout**

##### **41-2.03B(1) General**

Inject grout within 2 days of drilling holes.

Immediately before injecting grout, clean the drilled holes with water at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. The cleaning device must have at least 4 jets that direct water horizontally at the slab-base interface.

Do not inject grout if the atmospheric or subgrade temperature is below 40 degrees F. Do not inject grout in inclement weather. If water is present in the holes, obtain the Engineer's authorization before injecting grout.

Do not inject grout until at least 2 consecutive slabs requiring subsealing are drilled ahead of the grouting activities.

The grout plant must have a positive displacement cement injection pump and a high-speed colloidal mixer capable of operating from 800 to 2,000 rpm. The injection pump must sustain 150 psi if pumping grout with a 12-second efflux time. A pressure gauge must be located immediately adjacent to the supply valve of the grout hose supply valve and positioned for easy monitoring.

Before mixing, weigh dry cement and fly ash if delivered in bulk. If the materials are packaged, each container must weigh the same.

Introduce water to the mixer through a meter or scale.

Inject grout under pressure until the voids under the pavement slab are filled. The injection nozzle must not leak. Do not inject grout if the nozzle is below the bottom of the slab. Inject grout 1 hole at a time.

Stop injecting grout in a hole if either:

1. Grout does not flow under a sustained pump gauge pressure of 150 psi after 7 seconds and there is no indication the slab is moving.
2. Injected grout rises to the surface at any joint or crack, or flows into an adjacent hole.

Dispose of unused grout within 1 hour of mixing.

#### **41-2.03B(2) Subsealing**

If a slab raises more than 1/16 inch due to grout injection, stop injecting grout in that hole.

#### **41-2.03B(3) Jacking**

The positive displacement pump used for grout injection must be able to provide a sustained gauge pressure of 200 psi. Gauge pressures may be from 200 to 600 psi for brief periods to start slab movement.

You may add additional water to initiate pressure injection of grout. Do not reduce the grout efflux time below 10 seconds.

Raise the slabs uniformly. Use string lines to monitor the pavement movement.

Do not move adjacent slabs not specified for pavement jacking. If you move adjacent slabs, correct the grade within the tolerances for final pavement elevation.

#### **41-2.03B(4) Finishing**

Immediately after removing the injection nozzle, plug the hole with a round, tapered wooden plug. Do not remove plugs until adjacent holes are injected with grout and no grout surfaces through previously injected holes.

After grouting, remove grout from drilled holes at least 4 inches below the pavement surface. Clean holes and fill with mortar. Finish filled holes flush with the pavement surface.

#### **41-2.03B(5) Tolerances**

The final pavement elevation must be within 0.01 foot of the required grade. If the final pavement elevation is between 0.01 and 0.10 foot higher than the required grade, grind the noncompliant pavement surface under section 42 to within 0.01 foot of the required grade.

If the final pavement elevation is higher than 0.10 foot from the required grade, remove and replace the noncompliant pavement under section 41-9.

#### **41-2.04 PAYMENT**

The payment quantity for subsealing is calculated by adding the dry weight of cement and fly ash used for the placed grout. The payment quantity for jacking is calculated by adding the dry weight of cement and fly ash used for the placed grout.

The Department does not pay for wasted grout.

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the subsealing quantity.

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the jacking quantity.

### **41-3 CRACK TREATMENT**

#### **41-3.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-3.01A Summary**

Section 41-3 includes specifications for applying high-molecular-weight methacrylate (HMWM) to concrete pavement surface cracks that do not extend the full slab depth.

##### **41-3.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **41-3.01C Submittals**

###### **41-3.01C(1) General**

Submit HMWM samples 20 days before use.

If sealant is to be removed, submit the proposed removal method at least 7 days before sealant removal. Do not remove sealant until the proposed sealant removal method is authorized.

### **41-3.01C(2) Public Safety and Placement Plans**

Before starting crack treatment, submit a public safety plan for HMWM and a placement plan for construction activity as shop drawings.

The public safety and placement plans must identify the materials, equipment, and methods to be used.

In the public safety plan, include the MSDS for each component of HMWM and details for:

1. Shipping
2. Storage
3. Handling
4. Disposal of residual HMWM and containers

If the project is in an urban area adjacent to a school or residence, the public safety plan must also include an airborne emissions monitoring plan prepared by a CIH certified in comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. Submit a copy of the CIH's certification. The CIH must monitor the emissions at a minimum of 4 points including the mixing point, the application point, and the point of nearest public contact. At work completion, submit a report by the industrial hygienist with results of the airborne emissions monitoring plan.

The placement plan must include:

1. Crack treatment schedule including coefficient of friction testing
2. Methods and materials including:
  - 2.1. Description of equipment for applying HMWM
  - 2.2. Description of equipment for applying sand
  - 2.3. Gel time range and final cure time for resin

Revise rejected plans and resubmit. With each plan rejection, the Engineer gives revision directions including detailed comments in writing. The Engineer notifies you of a plan's acceptance or rejection within 2 weeks of receiving that plan.

### **41-3.01C(3) Reserved**

### **41-3.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

#### **41-3.01D(1) General**

Use test tiles to evaluate the HMWM cure time. Coat at least one 4 by 4 inch smooth glazed tile for each batch of HMWM. Place the coated tile adjacent to the area being treated. Do not apply sand to the test tiles.

Use the same type of crack treatment equipment for testing and production.

#### **41-3.01D(2) Test Area**

Before starting crack treatment, treat a test area of at least 500 square feet within the project limits at a location accepted by the Engineer. Use test areas outside the traveled way if available.

Treat the test area under weather and pavement conditions similar to those expected during crack treatment production.

The Engineer evaluates the test area based on the acceptance criteria. Do not begin crack treatment until the Engineer accepts the test area.

#### **41-3.01D(3) Reserved**

#### **41-3.01D(4) Acceptance Criteria**

The Engineer accepts a treated area if:

1. Corresponding test tiles are dry to the touch
2. Treated surface is tack-free and not oily
3. Sand cover adheres enough to resist hand brushing
4. Excess sand is removed
5. Coefficient of friction is at least 0.30 when tested under California Test 342

### 41-3.02 MATERIALS

HMWM consists of compatible resin, promoter, and initiator. HMWM resin may be prepromoted by mixing promoter and resin together before filling containers. Identify prepromoted resin on the container label.

Adjust the gel time to compensate for temperature changes throughout the application.

HMWM resin properties must have the following values:

Property	Test method	Value
Viscosity <sup>a</sup> (cP, max, Brookfield RVT with UL adapter, 50 RPM at 77 °F)	ASTM D2196	25
Specific gravity <sup>a</sup> (min, at 77 °F)	ASTM D1475	0.90
Flash point <sup>a</sup> (°F, min)	ASTM D3278	180
Vapor pressure <sup>a</sup> (mm Hg, max, at 77 °F)	ASTM D323	1.0
Tack-free time (minutes, max, at 77 °F)	Specimen prepared under California Test 551	400
Volatile content <sup>a</sup> (% , max)	ASTM D2369	30
PCC saturated surface-dry bond strength (psi, min, at 24 hours and 77 ± 2 °F)	California Test 551	500

<sup>a</sup>Perform the test before adding initiator.

Sand must be commercial quality dry blast sand. At least 95 percent of the sand must pass the no. 8 sieve and at least 95 percent must be retained on the no. 20 sieve when tested under California Test 202.

### 41-3.02D Reserved

### 41-3.03 CONSTRUCTION

#### 41-3.03A General

Before applying HMWM, clean the pavement surface by abrasive blasting and blow loose material from visible cracks with high-pressure air. Remove concrete curing seals from the pavement to be treated. The pavement must be dry when blast cleaning is performed. If the pavement surface becomes contaminated before applying the HMWM, clean the pavement surface by abrasive blasting.

If performing abrasive blasting within 10 feet of a lane occupied by traffic, operate abrasive blasting equipment with a concurrently operating vacuum attachment.

During pavement treatment, protect pavement joints, working cracks, and surfaces not being treated.

The equipment applying HMWM must combine the components by either static in-line mixers or by external intersecting spray fans. The pump pressure at the spray bars must not cause atomization. Do not use compressed air to produce the spray. Use a shroud to enclose the spray bar apparatus.

You may apply HMWM manually to prevent overspray onto adjacent traffic. If applying resin manually, limit the batch quantity of HMWM to 5 gallons.

Apply HMWM at a rate of 90 square feet per gallon. The prepared area must be dry and the surface temperature must be from 50 to 100 degrees F while applying HMWM. Do not apply HMWM if the ambient relative humidity is more than 90 percent.

Protect existing facilities from HMWM. Repair or replace existing facilities contaminated with HMWM at your expense.

Flood the treatment area with HMWM to penetrate the pavement and cracks. Apply HMWM within 5 minutes after complete mixing. Mixed HMWM viscosity must not increase. Redistribute excess material with squeegees or brooms within 10 minutes of application. Remove excess material from tined grooves.

Wait at least 20 minutes after applying HMWM before applying sand. Apply sand at a rate of approximately 2 pounds per square yard or until refusal. Remove excess sand by vacuuming or sweeping.

Do not allow traffic on the treated surface until:

1. Treated surface is tack-free and non-oily
2. Sand cover adheres enough to resist hand brushing
3. Excess sand is removed
4. Coefficient of friction is at least 0.30 determined under California Test 342

#### **41-3.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

### **41-4 SPALL REPAIR**

#### **41-4.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-4.01A Summary**

Section 41-4 includes specifications for repairing spalls in concrete pavement.

##### **41-4.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **41-4.01C Submittals**

Reserved

##### **41-4.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

The Engineer accepts spall repairs based on authorized dimensions and visual inspection.

#### **41-4.02 MATERIALS**

Bonding agent must comply with the requirements for HMWM in section 41-3.02 except the tack-free time requirements do not apply and the HMWM must not contain wax.

Caulk must be at least 50 percent silicone, designated as a concrete sealant, and comply with ASTM C834.

Form board must be single-wall, double-face corrugated cardboard or paperboard covered with a bond breaker on each face. For existing joints or cracks less than 45 mils wide, use paperboard.

#### **41-4.03 CONSTRUCTION**

##### **41-4.03A General**

Prepare spall areas by removing concrete and cleaning. Provide compression relief at joints and cracks by using a form board or saw cutting.

Repair spalls using polyester concrete with a bonding agent.

After completing spall repairs do not allow traffic on the repairs for at least 2 hours after the time of final setting under ASTM C403/403M.

##### **41-4.03B Remove Pavement**

The Engineer determines the rectangular limits of unsound concrete pavement. Before removing pavement, mark the saw cut lines and spall repair area on the pavement surface.

Do not remove pavement until the Engineer verbally authorizes the saw cut area.

Use a power-driven saw with a diamond blade.

Remove pavement as shown and:

1. From the center of the repair area towards the saw cut
2. To the full saw cut depth
3. At least 2 inches beyond the saw cut edge to produce a rough angled surface

Produce a rough surface by chipping or other removal methods that do not damage the pavement remaining in-place. Completely remove any saw overcuts. Pneumatic hammers used for concrete removal must weigh 15 lbs or less.

If you damage concrete pavement outside the removal area, enlarge the area to remove the damaged pavement.

If dowel bars are exposed during removal, remove concrete from the exposed surface and cover with duct tape.

#### **41-4.03C Cleaning**

After pavement has been removed, clean the exposed faces of the concrete by:

1. Sand or water blasting. Water blasting equipment must be capable of producing a blast pressure of 3,000 to 6,000 psi.
2. Blowing the exposed concrete area with compressed air free of moisture and oil to remove debris after blasting. Air compressors must deliver air at a minimum of 120 cfm and develop 90 psi of nozzle pressure.

#### **41-4.03D Compression Relief at Joints and Cracks**

##### **41-4.03D(1) Form Board Installation**

Before placing concrete, place the form board to match the existing joint or crack alignment and width. Extend the form board at least 3 inches beyond each end of the repair and at least 1 inch deeper than the repair.

After placing concrete, remove the form board before sealing joints or cracks.

##### **41-4.03D(2) Saw Cut Method**

After cleaning, seal the existing joint or crack and any other exposed cracks with caulk at the bottom and sides of the repair area. Any surface receiving caulk must be clean and dry. Place caulk a minimum of 1/2 inch beyond the edges of the repair area into the existing joint or crack.

Saw cut the polyester concrete to the full depth along the existing joint or crack alignment within 2 hours from time of final setting. Use a power-driven saw with a diamond blade.

#### **41-4.03E–41-4.03I Reserved**

#### **41-4.04 PAYMENT**

Payment is calculated based on the authorized saw cut area.

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the spall repair quantity.

### **41-5 JOINT SEALS**

#### **41-5.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-5.01A Summary**

Section 41-5 includes specifications for sealing concrete pavement joints or replacing existing concrete pavement joint seals. Pavement joints include isolation joints.

##### **41-5.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **41-5.01C Submittals**

At least 15 days before delivery to the job site, submit a certificate of compliance, MSDS, manufacturer's recommendations, and instructions for storage and installation of:

1. Liquid joint sealant.
2. Backer rods. Include the manufacturer data sheet verifying compatibility with the liquid joint sealant.
3. Preformed compression joint seal. Include the manufacturer data sheet used to verify the seal for the joint dimensions shown.
4. Lubricant adhesive.

Asphalt rubber joint sealant containers must comply with ASTM D6690. Upon delivery of asphalt rubber joint sealant to the job site, submit a certified test report for each lot based on testing performed within 12 months.

Submit a work plan for removing pavement and joint materials. Allow 10 days for authorization. Include descriptions of the equipment and methods for removal of existing pavement and joint material.

#### **41-5.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **41-5.01D(1) General**

Before sealing joints, arrange for a representative from the manufacturer to provide training on cleaning and preparing the joint and installing the liquid joint sealant or preformed compression joint seal. Do not seal joints until your personnel and the Department's personnel have been trained.

The Engineer accepts joint seals based on constructed dimensions and visual inspection of completed seals for voids.

##### **41-5.01D(2) Reserved**

#### **41-5.02 MATERIALS**

##### **41-5.02A General**

Use the type of seal material described.

Silicone or asphalt rubber joint sealant must not bond or react with the backer rod.

##### **41-5.02B Silicone Joint Sealant**

Silicone joint sealant must be on the Authorized Material List.

##### **41-5.02C Asphalt Rubber Joint Sealant**

Asphalt rubber joint sealant must:

1. Be paving asphalt mixed with not less than 10 percent ground rubber by weight. Ground rubber must be vulcanized or a combination of vulcanized and devulcanized materials that pass a no. 8 sieve.
2. Comply with ASTM D6690 for Type II.
3. Be capable of melting at a temperature below 400 degrees F and applied to cracks and joints.

##### **41-5.02D Backer Rods**

Backer rods must:

1. Comply with ASTM D5249:
  - 1.1. Type 1 for asphalt rubber joint sealant
  - 1.2. Type 1 or Type 3 for silicone joint sealant
2. Be expanded, closed-cell polyethylene foam
3. Have a diameter at least 25 percent greater than the saw cut joint width

##### **41-5.02E Preformed Compression Joint Seals**

Preformed compression joint seals must:

1. Comply with ASTM D2628
2. Have 5 or 6 cells, except seals 1/2 inch wide or less may have 4 cells

Lubricant adhesive used to install seals must comply with ASTM D2835.

##### **41-5.02F–41-5.02K Reserved**

#### **41-5.03 CONSTRUCTION**

##### **41-5.03A General**

If joint sealing is described for new concrete pavement, do not start joint sealing activities until the pavement has been in place for at least 7 days. Seal new concrete pavement joints at least 7 days after concrete pavement placement if shown.

Remove existing pavement and joint material by sawing, rectangular plowing, cutting, or manual labor. Saw cut the reservoir before cleaning the joint. Use a power-driven saw with a diamond blade.

If you damage a portion of the pavement to remain in place, repair the pavement under section 41-4.

### **41-5.03B Joint Cleaning**

#### **41-5.03B(1) General**

Clean the joint after removal and any repair is complete before installing joint seal material. Cleaning must be completed no more than 4 hours before installing backer rods, liquid joint seal, or preformed compression seals using the following sequence:

1. Removing debris
2. Drying
3. Sandblasting
4. Air blasting
5. Vacuuming

Clean in 1 direction to minimize contamination of surrounding areas.

#### **41-5.03B(2) Removing Debris**

Remove debris including dust, dirt, and visible traces of old sealant from the joint after sawing, plowing, cutting, or manual removal. Do not use chemical solvents to wash the joint.

#### **41-5.03B(3) Drying**

After removing debris, allow the reservoir surfaces to dry or remove moisture and dampness at the joint with compressed air that may be moderately hot.

#### **41-5.03B(4) Sandblasting**

After the joint is dry, sandblast the reservoir to remove remaining residue using a 1/4-inch diameter nozzle and 90 psi minimum pressure. Do not sandblast straight into the reservoir. Angle the sandblasting nozzle within 1 to 2 inches from the concrete and make at least 1 pass to clean each reservoir face.

#### **41-5.03B(5) Air Blasting**

After sandblasting, air blast the reservoir to remove sand, dirt, and dust 1 hour before sealing the joint. Use compressed air free of oil and moisture delivered at a minimum rate of 120 cfm and 90 psi nozzle pressure.

#### **41-5.03B(6) Vacuuming**

After air blasting, use a vacuum sweeper to remove debris and contaminants from the pavement surfaces surrounding the joint.

#### **41-5.03B(7) Reserved**

### **41-5.03C Installing Liquid Joint Sealant**

Where backer rods are shown, place the rods before installing liquid joint sealant. Place backer rods under the manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise specified. The pavement and reservoir surfaces must be dry and the ambient air temperature must be at least 40 degrees F and above the dew point. The reservoir surface must be free of residue or film. Do not puncture the backer rod.

Immediately after placing the backer rod, install liquid joint sealant under the manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise specified. Before installing, demonstrate that fresh liquid sealant is ejected from the nozzle free of cooled or cured material. For asphalt rubber joint sealant, the pavement surface temperature must be at least 50 degrees F before installing.

Pump liquid joint sealant through a nozzle sized for the width of the reservoir so that liquid joint sealant is placed directly onto the backer rod. The installer must draw the nozzle toward his body and extrude liquid joint sealant evenly. Liquid joint sealant must maintain continuous contact with the reservoir walls during extrusion.

After placing liquid joint sealant, recess it to the depth shown within 10 minutes of installation and before a skin begins to form.

After each joint is sealed, remove excess liquid joint sealant on the pavement surface. Do not allow traffic over the sealed joints until the liquid joint sealant is set, tack free, and firm enough to prevent embedment of roadway debris.

#### **41-5.03D Installing Preformed Compression Joint Seals**

Install preformed compression joint seals using lubricant adhesive as shown and under the manufacturer's instructions.

Install longitudinal seals before transverse seals. Longitudinal seals must be continuous except splicing is allowed at intersections with transverse seals. Transverse seals must be continuous for the entire transverse length of concrete pavement except splices are allowed for widening and staged construction. With a sharp instrument, cut across the longitudinal seal at the intersection with transverse construction joints. If the longitudinal seal does not relax enough to properly install the transverse seal, trim the longitudinal seal to form a tight seal between the 2 joints.

If splicing is authorized, comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

Use a machine specifically designed for preformed compression joint seal installation. The machine must install the seal:

1. To the specified depth
2. To make continuous contact with the joint walls
3. Without cutting, nicking, or twisting the seal
4. Without stretching the seal more than 4 percent

Cut preformed compression joint seal material to the exact length of the pavement joint to be sealed. The Engineer measures this length. After you install the preformed compression joint seal, the Engineer measures the excess length of material at the joint end. The Engineer divides the excess length by the measured cut length to determine the stretch percentage.

Seals must be compressed from 30 to 50 percent of the joint width when complete in place.

#### **41-5.03E Reserved**

#### **41-5.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

### **41-6 CRACK AND SEAT**

#### **41-6.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-6.01A Summary**

Section 41-6 includes specifications for cracking, seating, and preparing the surface of existing concrete pavement.

##### **41-6.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **41-6.01C Submittals**

Submit each core in a plastic bag or tube for acceptance at the time of sampling. Mark each core with a location description.

##### **41-6.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

###### **41-6.01D(1) General**

If cracking is noncompliant:

1. Stop crack and seat work
2. Modify your equipment and procedures and crack the noncompliant pavement again
3. Construct another test section
4. Take additional core samples to verify compliance
5. Construct an inspection strip if the concrete pavement has HMA on the surface

#### **41-6.01D(2) Test Section**

The Engineer determines and marks a test section up to 1000 square feet within the crack and seat area shown. Construct the test section and obtain the Engineer's verbal authorization before starting crack and seat work.

Immediately before cracking the test section, apply water to the pavement surface so that cracking can be readily evaluated. Crack the test section and vary impact energy and striking patterns to verify your procedure.

#### **41-6.01D(3) Coring**

Drill cores at least 6 inches in diameter under ASTM C42 to verify cracking in the Engineer's presence. Take at least 2 cores per test section and 1 core per lane mile for each pavement cracking machine used. The Engineer determines the core locations.

#### **41-6.01D(4) Reserved**

#### **41-6.02 MATERIALS**

##### **41-6.02A General**

Use fast-setting or polyester concrete to fill core holes.

#### **41-6.03 CONSTRUCTION**

##### **41-6.03A General**

Reserved

##### **41-6.03B Cracking**

Crack existing concrete pavement using the procedures and equipment from the authorized test section.

Do not allow flying debris during cracking operations.

Crack existing concrete pavement into segments that nominally measure 6 feet transversely by 4 feet longitudinally. If the existing pavement is already cracked into segments, crack it into equal-sized square or rectangular pieces that nominally measure not more than 6 feet transversely and from 3 to 5 feet longitudinally. Do not impact the pavement within 1 foot of another break line, pavement joint, or edge of pavement.

Cracks must be vertical, continuous, and penetrate the full depth of pavement. Cracks must be within 6 inches of vertical along the full depth of pavement. Do not cause surface spalling over 0.10-foot deep or excessive shattering of the pavement or base.

Cracking equipment must impact the pavement with a variable force in a controlled location. Do not use unguided free-falling weights such as "headache balls."

If the concrete pavement has no more than 0.10 foot of asphalt concrete on the surface, you may crack the pavement without removing the asphalt concrete. After cracking, construct an inspection strip by removing at least 500 square feet of asphalt concrete at a location determined by the Engineer. Construct additional inspection strips to demonstrate compliance where ordered by the Engineer.

After cracking, allow public traffic on the cracked or initial pavement layer for no more than 15 days.

##### **41-6.03C Seating**

Seat cracked concrete by making at least 5 passes over the cracked concrete with either:

1. Oscillating type pneumatic-tired roller at least 4 feet wide. Pneumatic tires must be of equal size, diameter, type, and ply. The tires must be inflated to 60 psi minimum and maintained so that the air pressure does not vary more than 5 psi. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 15 tons.
2. Vibratory pad-foot roller exerting a dynamic centrifugal force of at least 10 tons.

A pass is 1 movement of a roller in either direction at 5 mph or less.

After all segments have been seated, clean loose debris from joints and cracks using compressed air free of moisture and oil.

Reseat any segment of cracked pavement that has not been overlaid within 24 hours of seating.

#### **41-6.03D Surface Preparation**

Before opening cracked and seated pavement to traffic or overlaying:

1. Fill joints, cracks, and spalls wider than 3/4 inch and deeper than 1 inch by applying tack coat and placing minor HMA under section 39. Use the no. 4 gradation.
2. Remove all loose debris and sweep the pavement.

#### **41-6.03E Reserved**

#### **41-6.04 PAYMENT**

Crack and seat existing concrete pavement is measured from the area of pavement cracked and seated. No deduction is made for existing cracked segments. The Department does not pay for HMA used to fill joints, cracks, and spalls.

### **41-7 TRANSITION TAPER**

#### **41-7.01 GENERAL**

Section 41-7 includes specifications for constructing transition tapers in existing pavement.

#### **41-7.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

#### **41-7.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Construct transition tapers by either grinding or removing and replacing the existing concrete. Do not allow flying debris during the construction of tapers.

Grinding must comply with section 42.

Replacement concrete must comply with section 41-9 except place concrete to the taper level shown and finish the surface with a coarse broom.

If the transition taper will be overlaid with HMA that is not placed before opening to traffic and there is a grade difference of more than 0.04 foot, construct a temporary taper by placing minor HMA that complies with section 39. Remove the temporary HMA taper before constructing the transition taper.

#### **41-7.04 PAYMENT**

Pavement transition tapers are measured using the dimensions shown. The Department does not pay for temporary HMA tapers.

### **41-8 DOWEL BAR RETROFIT**

Reserved

### **41-9 INDIVIDUAL SLAB REPLACEMENT WITH RAPID STRENGTH CONCRETE**

#### **41-9.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-9.01A Summary**

Section 41-9 includes specifications for removing existing concrete pavement and constructing individual slab replacement with rapid strength concrete (ISR—RSC).

##### **41-9.01B Definitions**

**concrete raveling:** Disintegration of the concrete surface layer from aggregate loss.

**early age:** Any age less than 10 times the time of final setting for concrete determined under ASTM C403/C403M.

**full-depth crack:** Crack that runs from one edge of the concrete slab to the opposite or adjacent side of the slab.

**opening age:** Age when the minimum modulus of rupture specified for opening to traffic and equipment is attained.

**time of final setting:** Elapsed time required to develop a concrete penetration resistance that is at least 4,000 psi under ASTM C403/C403M.

#### **41-9.01C Submittals**

##### **41-9.01C(1) General**

At least 15 days before delivery to the job site, submit manufacturer's recommendations, MSDS and instructions for storage and installation of joint filler material.

At least 45 days before starting ISR—RSC work submit a sample of cement from each proposed lot and samples of proposed admixtures in the quantities ordered by the Engineer.

During ISR—RSC placement operations, submit uniformity reports for hydraulic cement at least once every 30 days to the Engineer and METS, attention Cement Laboratory. Uniformity reports must comply with ASTM C917 except testing age and water content may be modified to suit the particular material.

Except for modulus of rupture tests, submit QC test result forms within 48 hours of the paving shift. Submit modulus of rupture results within:

1. 15 minutes of opening age test completion
2. 24 hours of 3-day test completion

##### **41-9.01C(2) Quality Control Plan**

If the quantity of ISR—RSC is at least 300 cu yd, submit a QC plan at least 20 days before placing trial slabs. If the quantity of ISR—RSC is less than 300 cu yd, submit proposed forms for RSC inspection, sampling, and testing.

##### **41-9.01C(3) Mix Design**

At least 10 days before use in a trial slab, submit a mix design. The maximum ambient temperature range for a mix design is 18 degrees F. Submit more than 1 mix design based on ambient temperature variations anticipated during RSC placement. Each mix design must include:

1. Mix design identification number
2. Aggregate source
3. Opening age
4. Aggregate gradation
5. Types of cement and chemical admixtures
6. Mix proportions
7. Maximum time allowed between batching and placing
8. Range of effective ambient temperatures
9. Time of final setting
10. Modulus of rupture development data from laboratory-prepared samples, including tests at:
  - 10.1. 1 hour before opening age
  - 10.2. Opening age
  - 10.3. 1 hour after opening age
  - 10.4. 1 day
  - 10.5. 3 days
  - 10.6. 7 days
  - 10.7. 28 days
11. Shrinkage test data
12. Any special instructions or conditions such as water temperature requirements

##### **41-9.01C(4) Reserved**

#### **41-9.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **41-9.01D(1) General**

Designate a QC manager and assistant QC managers to administer the QC plan. The QC managers must hold current American Concrete Institute (ACI) certification as a Concrete Field Testing Technician-Grade I and a Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician-Grade II, except the assistant QC managers may hold Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician-Grade I instead of Grade II.

The QC manager responsible for the production period involved must review and sign the sampling, inspection, and test reports before submitting them. The QC manager must be present for:

1. Each stage of mix design
2. Trial slab construction
3. Production and construction of RSC
4. Meetings with the Engineer relating to production, placement, or testing

The QC manager must not be a member of this project's production or paving crews, an inspector, or a tester. The QC manager must have no duties during the production and placement of RSC except those specified.

Testing laboratories and equipment must comply with the Department's Independent Assurance Program. At the time of the QC plan submittal, the Department evaluates the quality control samplers and testers.

#### **41-9.01D(2) Just-in-time Training**

Reserved

#### **41-9.01D(3) Quality Control Plan**

Establish, implement, and maintain a QC plan for pavement. The QC plan must describe the organization and procedures used to:

1. Control the production process
2. Determine if a change to the production process is needed
3. Implement a change

The QC plan must include:

1. Names, qualifications, and certifications of QC personnel, including:
  - 1.1. QC manager
  - 1.2. Assistant QC managers
  - 1.3. Samplers and testers
2. Outline of procedure for the production, transportation, placement, and finishing of RSC
3. Outline of procedure and forms for concrete QC, sampling, and testing to be performed during and after RSC construction, including testing frequencies for modulus of rupture
4. Contingency plan for identifying and correcting problems in production, transportation, placement, or finishing RSC including:
  - 4.1. Action limits
  - 4.2. Suspension limits that do not exceed specified material requirements
  - 4.3. Detailed corrective action if limits are exceeded
  - 4.4. Temporary pavement structure provisions, including:
    - 4.4.1. The quantity and location of standby material
    - 4.4.2. Determination of need
5. Location of your quality control testing laboratory and testing equipment during and after paving operations
6. List of the testing equipment to be used, including the date of last calibration
7. Production target values for material properties that impact concrete quality or strength including cleanness value and sand equivalent
8. Outline procedure for placing and testing trial slabs, including:
  - 8.1. Locations and times
  - 8.2. Production procedures
  - 8.3. Placing and finishing methods
  - 8.4. Sampling methods, sample curing, and sample transportation
  - 8.5. Testing and test result reporting
9. Name of source plant with approved Material Plant Quality Program (MPQP)
10. Procedures or methods for controlling pavement quality including:
  - 10.1. Materials quality
  - 10.2. Contraction and construction joints
  - 10.3. Protecting pavement before opening to traffic

#### **41-9.01D(4) Prepaving Conference**

Schedule a prepaving conference and provide a facility to meet with the Engineer.

Prepaving conference attendees must sign an attendance sheet provided by the Engineer. The prepaving conference must be attended by your:

1. Project superintendent
2. Project manager
3. QC manager
4. Workers and your subcontractor's workers, including:
  - 4.1. Foremen
  - 4.2. Concrete plant manager
  - 4.3. Concrete plant operator
  - 4.4. Concrete plant inspectors
  - 4.5. Personnel performing saw cutting and joint sealing
  - 4.6. Paving machine operators
  - 4.7. Inspectors
  - 4.8. Samplers
  - 4.9. Testers

The purpose of the prepaving conference is to familiarize personnel with the project's specifications. Discuss the QC plan and processes for constructing each item of work, including:

1. Production
2. Transportation
3. Trial slabs
4. Pavement structure removal
5. Placement
6. Contingency plan
7. Sampling
8. Testing
9. Acceptance

Do not start trial slabs or paving activities until the listed personnel have attended the prepaving conference.

#### **41-9.01D(5) Trial Slabs**

Before starting individual slab replacement work, complete 1 trial slab for each mix design.

Place trial slabs near the job site at a mutually-agreed location that is neither on the roadway nor within the project limits. Trial slabs must be 10 by 20 feet and at least 10 inches thick.

During trial slab construction, sample and split the aggregate for grading, cleanness value, and sand equivalent testing.

Fabricate and test beams under California Test 524 to determine the modulus of rupture values.

Cure beams fabricated for early age testing such that the monitored temperatures in the beams and the slab are always within 5 degrees F of each other.

Monitor and record the internal temperatures of trial slabs and early age beams at intervals of at least 5 minutes. Install thermocouples or thermistors connected to strip-chart recorders or digital data loggers to monitor the temperatures. Temperature recording devices must be accurate to within 2 degrees F. Measure internal temperatures at 1 inch from the top, 1 inch from the bottom, and no closer than 3 inches from any edge until early age testing is completed.

Cure beams fabricated for 3-day testing under California Test 524 except place them into sand at a time that is from 5 to 10 times the time of final setting measured under ASTM C403/403M or 24 hours, whichever is earlier.

Trial slabs must have an opening age modulus of rupture of not less than 400 psi and a 3-day modulus of rupture of not less than 600 psi.

After authorization, remove and dispose of trial slabs and testing materials.

**41-9.01D(6) Quality Control Testing**

**41-9.01D(6)(a) General**

Provide continuous process control and quality control sampling and testing throughout RSC production and placement. Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days notice before any sampling and testing. Establish a testing facility at the job site or at an authorized location.

Sample under California Test 125.

During ISR—RSC placement, sample and fabricate beams for modulus of rupture testing within the first 30 cubic yards, at least once every 130 cu yd, and within the final truckload. Submit split samples and fabricate test beams for the Department’s testing unless the Engineer informs you otherwise.

Determine the modulus of rupture at opening age under California Test 524, except beam specimens may be fabricated using an internal vibrator under ASTM C31. Cure beams under the same conditions as the pavement until 1 hour before testing. Test 3 beam specimens in the presence of the Engineer and average the results. A single test represents no more than that day’s production or 130 cu yd, whichever is less.

Determine the modulus of rupture at other ages using beams cured and tested under California Test 524 except place them in sand from 5 to 10 times the time of final setting under ASTM C403/C403M or 24 hours, whichever is earlier.

**41-9.01D(6)(b) Rapid Strength Concrete**

Your quality control must include testing RSC for the properties at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**RSC Minimum Quality Control**

Property	Test method	Minimum testing frequency <sup>a</sup>
Cleanness value	California Test 227	650 cu yd or 1 per shift
Sand equivalent	California Test 217	650 cu yd or 1 per shift
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202	650 cu yd or 1 per shift
Air content	California Test 504	130 cu yd or 2 per shift
Yield	California Test 518	2 per shift
Slump or penetration	ASTM C143 or California Test 533	1 per 2 hours of paving
Unit weight	California Test 518	650 cubic yards or 2 per shift
Aggregate Moisture Meter Calibration <sup>b</sup>	California Test 223 or California Test 226	1 per shift
Modulus of rupture	California Test 524	Comply with section 41-9.01D(6)(a)

<sup>a</sup>Test at the most frequent interval.

<sup>b</sup>Check calibration of the plant moisture meter by comparing moisture meter readings with California Test 223 or California Test 226 test results

Maintain control charts to identify potential problems and causes. Post a copy of each control chart at a location determined by the Engineer.

Individual measurement control charts must use the target values in the mix proportions as indicators of central tendency.

Develop linear control charts for:

1. Cleanness value
2. Sand equivalent
3. Fine and coarse aggregate gradation
4. Air content
5. Penetration

Control charts must include:

1. Contract number
2. Mix proportions
3. Test number
4. Each test parameter
5. Action and suspension limits
6. Specification limits
7. Quality control test results

For fine and coarse aggregate gradation control charts, record the running average of the previous 4 consecutive gradation tests for each sieve and superimpose the specification limits.

For air content control charts, the action limit is  $\pm 1.0$  percent and the suspension limit is  $\pm 1.5$  percent of the specified values. If no value is specified, apply the air content value used in the approved mix design.

As a minimum, a process is out of control if any of the following occurs:

1. For fine and coarse aggregate gradation, 2 consecutive running averages of 4 tests are outside the specification limits
2. For individual penetration or air content measurements:
  - 2.1. One point falls outside the suspension limit line
  - 2.2. Two points in a row fall outside the action limit line

Stop production and take corrective action for out of control processes or the Engineer rejects subsequent RSC.

Before each day's concrete pavement placement and at intervals not to exceed 4 hours of production, use a tachometer to test and record vibration frequency for concrete consolidation vibrators.

#### **41-9.01D(6)(c) Reserved**

#### **41-9.01D(7) Acceptance Criteria**

##### **41-9.01D(7)(a) General**

The final texture of ISR—RSC must pass visual inspection and have a coefficient of friction of at least 0.30 determined under California Test 342.

Allow at least 25 days for the Department to schedule testing for coefficient of friction. Notify the Engineer when the pavement is scheduled to be opened to traffic.

##### **41-9.01D(7)(b) Modulus of Rupture**

ISR—RSC is accepted based on your testing for modulus of rupture at opening age and the Department's testing for modulus of rupture at 3 days.

ISR—RSC must have a modulus of rupture at opening age that is at least 400 psi and a modulus of rupture at 3 days that is at least 600 psi.

Calculate the test result as the average from testing 3 beams for each sample. The test result represents 1 paving shift or 130 cu yd, whichever is less.

##### **41-9.01D(7)(c) Concrete Pavement Smoothness**

The Department tests for concrete pavement smoothness using a 12-foot straightedge. Straightedge smoothness specifications do not apply to the pavement surface placed within 12 inches of existing concrete pavement except parallel to the centerline at the midpoint of a transverse construction joint.

The concrete pavement surface must not vary from the lower edge of a 12-foot straightedge by more than:

1. 0.01 feet when parallel to the centerline
2. 0.02 feet when perpendicular to the centerline extending from edge to edge of a traffic lane

##### **41-9.01D(7)(d) Cracking and Raveling**

The Engineer rejects an ISR—RSC slab under section 6-3.06 if within 1 year of contract acceptance there is either:

1. Partial or full-depth cracking
2. Concrete raveling consisting of either:
  - 2.1. Combined raveled areas more than 5 percent of each ISR—RSC slab area
  - 2.2. Any single raveled area of more than 4 sq ft

**41-9.01D(8) Reserved**

**41-9.02 MATERIALS**

**41-9.02A General**

Reserved

**41-9.02B Rapid Strength Concrete**

RSC for ISR—RSC must comply with section 90-3.

Use either the 1-1/2 inch maximum or the 1-inch maximum combined grading specified in section 90-1.02C(4)(d).

Air content must comply with the minimum requirements in section 40-1.02B(4).

**41-9.02C–41-9.02D Reserved**

**41-9.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**41-9.03A General**

Complete ISR—RSC adjacent to new pavement or existing pavement shown for construction as a 1st order of work. Replace individual slabs damaged during construction before placing final pavement delineation.

**41-9.03B Removing Existing Pavement**

Remove pavement under section 15-2.02. The Engineer determines the exact ISR—RSC limits after overlying layers are removed.

After removing pavement to the depth shown, grade to a uniform plane. Water as needed and compact the material remaining in place to a firm and stable base. The finished surface of the remaining material must not extend above the grade established by the Engineer.

**41-9.03C Placing Dowel Bars**

Drill existing concrete and bond dowel bars under section 41-10 if described. Do not install dowel bars in contraction joints.

**41-9.03D Placing Rapid Strength Concrete**

Do not place RSC if the ambient air temperature is forecast by the National Weather Service to be less than 40 degrees F within 72 hours of final finishing.

Before placing RSC against existing concrete, place 1/4-inch thick commercial quality polyethylene flexible foam expansion joint filler across the original transverse and longitudinal joint faces and extend the full depth of pavement to the top of the base layer. Place the top of the joint filler flush with the top of the pavement. Secure joint filler to the joint face of the existing pavement to prevent the joint filler from moving during the placement of RSC.

Use metal or wood side forms. Wood side forms must not be less than 1-1/2 inches thick. Side forms and connections must be of sufficient rigidity that movement will not occur under forces from equipment or RSC. Clean and oil side forms before each use. Side forms must remain in place until the pavement edge no longer requires the protection of forms.

After you place RSC, consolidate it using high-frequency internal vibrators adjacent to forms and across the full paving width. Place RSC as nearly as possible to its final position. Do not use vibrators for extensive shifting of concrete pavement.

Spread and shape RSC with powered finishing machines supplemented by hand finishing. After you mix and place RSC, do not add water to the surface to facilitate finishing. You may request authorization to use surface finishing additives. Submit the manufacturer's instructions with your request.

Place consecutive concrete loads without interruption. Do not allow cold joints where a visible lineation forms after concrete is placed, sets, and hardens before additional concrete placed.

#### **41-9.03E Joints**

##### **41-9.03E(1) General**

Joints must be vertical.

##### **41-9.03E(2) Construction Joints**

Before placing fresh concrete against hardened concrete, existing concrete pavement, or structures, apply curing compound no. 1 or 2 to the vertical surface of the hardened concrete, existing concrete pavement, or structures and allow it to dry.

At joints between concrete pavement and HMA, apply tack coat between the concrete pavement and HMA.

##### **41-9.03E(3) Contraction Joints**

Saw contraction joints before cracking occurs and after the RSC is hard enough to saw without spalling, raveling, or tearing. Cut contraction joints to a minimum of 1/3 the slab depth. Use a power-driven saw with a diamond blade.

Match transverse contraction joints with existing joint spacing and skew unless otherwise described. Where the existing transverse joint spacing in an adjacent lane exceeds 15 feet, construct an additional transverse contraction joint midway between the existing joints.

Cut transverse contraction joints across the full slab replacement width. After cutting, immediately wash slurry from the joint with water at less than 100 psi pressure.

Longitudinal contraction joints must be parallel with the concrete pavement centerline, except when lanes converge or diverge. Transverse and longitudinal contraction joints must not deviate by more than 0.1 foot from either side of a 12-foot straight line. For longitudinal joints parallel to a curved centerline radius less than 7000 feet, compensate for curvature.

Keep joints free from foreign material including soil, gravel, concrete, and asphalt.

##### **41-9.03F Final Finishing**

After preliminary finishing, round the edges of the initial paving width to a 0.04-foot radius. Round transverse and longitudinal construction joints to a 0.02-foot radius. Mark each ISR—RSC area with a stamp. The stamp mark must show the month, day, and year of placement and contract number. Level the location of the stamp with a steel trowel below the pavement texture. Orient the stamp mark so it can be read from the outside edge of ISR—RSC.

Before curing, texture the pavement. Perform initial texturing with a burlap drag or broom device that produces striations parallel to the centerline. Perform final texturing with a steel-tined device that produces grooves parallel with the centerline.

Tines must be from 3/32 to 1/8 inch wide on 3/4-inch centers and have enough length, thickness, and resilience to form grooves from 1/8 to 3/16 inch deep after the concrete has hardened. Grooves must extend over the entire pavement width except do not construct grooves 3 inches from longitudinal pavement edges or joints.

Final texture must be uniform and smooth. Grooves must be parallel and aligned to the pavement edge across the pavement width. The groove alignment must not vary more than 0.1 foot for every 12 foot length.

Protect RSC under section 90-1.03C.

##### **41-9.03G Temporary Pavement Structure**

Temporary pavement structure must be RSC or 3-1/2 inch thick HMA over aggregate base.

##### **41-9.03H Noncompliant Individual Slab Replacement**

Replace an ISR—RSC slab with any of the following:

1. One or more full-depth cracks.
2. Concrete raveling.
3. Noncompliant smoothness except you may request authorization for grinding under section 42 and retesting. Grinding that causes a depression will not be considered. Smoothness must be corrected within 48 hours of placing ISR—RSC.
4. Noncompliant modulus of rupture.

If the modulus of rupture at opening age is at least 400 psi and the modulus of rupture at 3 days is at least 500 psi but less than 600 psi, you may request authorization to leave the ISR—RSC in place and accept the specified deduction.

If pavement is noncompliant for coefficient of friction, groove or grind the pavement under section 42. Comply with section 40-1.03Q(4) and groove or grind before the installation of any required joint seal or edge drains adjacent to the areas to the noncompliant area.

If an ISR—RSC slab has partial depth cracking, treat it with high-molecular-weight methacrylate under section 41-3.

#### **41-9.03I Replace Pavement Delineation**

Replace traffic stripes, pavement markings, and markers that are removed, obliterated, or damaged by ISR—RSC under sections 84 and 85.

#### **41-9.03J–41-9.03K Reserved**

#### **41-9.04 PAYMENT**

Replace base is not included in the payment for individual slab replacement (RSC).

Drill and bond dowel bars are not included in payment for individual slab replacement (RSC).

For individual slab replacement (RSC) with a modulus of rupture at opening age that is at least 400 psi and a modulus of rupture at 3 days that is greater than or equal to 500 psi but less than 550 psi, the Department deducts 10 percent of the payment for individual slab replacement (RSC).

For individual slab replacement (RSC) with a modulus of rupture at opening age that is at least 400 psi and a modulus of rupture at 3 days that is greater than or equal to 550 psi but less than 600 psi, the Department deducts 5 percent of the payment for individual slab replacement (RSC).

### **41-10 DRILL AND BOND BARS**

#### **41-10.01 GENERAL**

##### **41-10.01A Summary**

Section 41-10 includes specifications for drilling, installing, and bonding tie bars and dowel bars in concrete pavement.

##### **41-10.01B Definitions**

Reserved

##### **41-10.01C Submittals**

Submit a certificate of compliance for:

1. Tie bars
2. Dowel bars
3. Dowel bar lubricant
4. Chemical adhesive
5. Epoxy powder coating

At least 15 days before delivery to the job site, submit the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions for storage, handling, and use of chemical adhesive.

##### **41-10.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

###### **41-10.01D(1) General**

Drill and bond bar is accepted based on inspection before concrete placement.

**41-10.01D(2) Reserved**

**41-10.02 MATERIALS**

**41-10.02A General**

Dowel bar lubricant must comply with section 40-1.02D.

Chemical adhesive for drilling and bonding bars must be on the Authorized Material List. The Authorized Material List indicates the appropriate chemical adhesive system for concrete temperature and installation conditions.

Each chemical adhesive system container must clearly and permanently show the following:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Model number of the system
3. Manufacture date
4. Batch number
5. Expiration date
6. Current International Conference of Building Officials Evaluation Report number
7. Directions for use
8. Storage requirement
9. Warnings or precautions required by state and federal laws and regulations

**41-10.02B Reserved**

**41-10.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**41-10.03A General**

Drill holes for bars. Clean drilled holes in compliance with the chemical adhesive manufacturer's instructions. Holes must be dry at the time of placing the chemical adhesive and bars. Use a grout retention ring when drilling and bonding dowel bars. Immediately after inserting the bar into the chemical adhesive, support the bar to prevent movement until chemical adhesive has cured the minimum time recommended by the manufacturer.

Apply dowel bar lubricant to the entire exposed portion of the dowel bar.

If the Engineer rejects a bar installation stop paving, drilling, and bonding activities. Adjust your procedures and obtain the Engineer's verbal authorization before resuming paving, drilling, and bonding.

Cut the rejected bar flush with the pavement joint surface and coat the exposed end of the bar with chemical adhesive. Offset the new hole 3 inches horizontally from the rejected hole's center.

**41-10.03B Tie Bar Tolerance**

Place tie bars within the tolerances shown in the following table:

**Tie Bar Tolerances**

Dimension	Tolerance
Horizontal skew (horizontal skew: bar length)	1:6
Vertical skew (vertical skew: bar length)	1:6
Longitudinal translation (inch)	±1
Horizontal offset (embedment, inch)	±1
Height relative to the adjacent bar	±1
Vertical Depth (clearance from the pavement surface or bottom, inches, min)	3

**41-10.03C Dowel Bar Tolerance**

Place dowel bars within the tolerances specified in section 40-1.01D(7)(b)(v).

**41-10.03D Reserved**

**41-10.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used





1. Details and specifications for the anchorage system and ground anchors.
2. Details for the transition between the corrugated plastic sheathing and the anchorage assembly.
3. If shims are used during lock-off, shim thickness and supporting calculations.
4. Calculations for determining the bonded length. Do not rely on any capacity from the grout-to-ground bond within the unbonded length.

01-18-13

**Delete the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 46-1.01C(2).**

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 46-1.01D(2)(b) with:**

01-18-13

Each jack and its gage must be calibrated as a unit under the specifications for jacks used to tension prestressing steel permanently anchored at 25 percent or more of its specified minimum ultimate tensile strength in section 50-1.01D(3).

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 46-1.01D(2)(d) with:**

07-19-13

The Department may verify the test loads using the Department's load cells. If requested, install and support the Department's testing equipment during testing and remove the equipment after testing is complete.

**Add to section 46-1.02:**

07-19-13

#### **46-1.02C Grout**

Grout must consist of cement and water and may contain an admixture if authorized. Cement must comply with section 90-1.02B(2). Water must comply with section 90-1.02D. Admixtures must comply with section 90, except they must not contain chloride ions in excess of 0.25 percent by weight. Do not exceed 5 gallons of water per 94 lb of cement.

Mix the grout as follows:

1. Add water to the mixer followed by cement and any admixtures or fine aggregate.
2. Mix the grout with mechanical mixing equipment that produces a uniform and thoroughly mixed grout.
3. Agitate the grout continuously until the grout is pumped.
4. Do not add water after the initial mixing.

**Add to section 46-1.03B:**

04-20-12

Dispose of drill cuttings under section 19-2.03B.

**Add to the end of section 46-1.03C:**

07-19-13

Grouting equipment must be:

1. Capable of grouting at a pressure of at least 100 psi
2. Equipped with a pressure gage having a full-scale reading of not more than 300 psi

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 46-2.01A.**

07-19-13

**Add to the beginning of section 46-2.01C:**

Submittals for strand tendons, bar tendons, bar couplers, and anchorage assemblies must comply with section 50-1.01C.

07-19-13

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph in section 46-2.01D(2)(a) with:**

Performance test ground anchors as described.

10-30-15

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph in section 46-2.01D(2)(c) with:**

Ground anchors that are performance- or proof-tested must comply with the following:

10-30-15

**Add to section 46-2.01D:**

**46-2.01D(3) Steel**

Strand tendons, bar tendons, bar couplers, and anchorage assemblies must comply with section 50-1.01D.

07-19-13

**46-2.01D(4) Grout**

The Department tests the efflux time of the grout under California Test 541.

**Add to the beginning of section 46-2.02B:**

Strand tendons, bar tendons, and bar couplers must comply with section 50-1.02B.

07-19-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 46-2.02E with:**

The efflux time of the grout immediately after mixing must be at least 11 seconds.

07-19-13

**Replace the 3rd paragraph in section 46-2.03A with:**

Sheathe the tendons in the unbonded length with smooth plastic sheathing that extends into the steel tube of the permanent anchorage assembly. Sheathe the tendons full length with corrugated plastic sheathing.

10-30-15

**Replace the 7th paragraph in section 46-2.03A with:**

Drill the holes for ground anchors in the foundation material deep enough to provide the necessary bonded length beyond the minimum unbonded length shown.

10-30-15



**Replace the value for the sand equivalent requirement in the 2nd table in the 3rd paragraph of section 47-2.02C with:**

01-20-12

12 minimum

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 47-2.02E with:**

07-18-14

Steel wire must comply with the specifications for plain wire reinforcement in ASTM A1064/A1064M. Welded wire reinforcement must comply with the specifications for plain wire welded wire reinforcement in ASTM A1064/A1064M.

Hooks and bends must comply with the *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete* published by ACI.

**Replace section 47-3 with:**

07-19-13

**47-3 REINFORCED CONCRETE CRIB WALLS**

**47-3.01 General**

Section 47-3 includes specifications for constructing reinforced concrete crib walls.

Reinforced concrete crib walls must comply with section 51.

Reinforcement must comply with section 52.

Concrete crib walls consist of a series of rectangular cells composed of interlocking, precast, reinforced concrete headers, stretchers, and blocks.

**47-3.02 Materials**

**47-3.02A General**

Pads shown to be placed between bearing surfaces must either be (1) neoprene complying with the specifications for strip waterstops in section 51-2.05 or (2) commercial quality no. 30 asphalt felt. The protective board is not required for neoprene pads.

**47-3.02B Crib Members**

**47-3.02B(1) General**

All members may be manufactured to dimensions 1/8 inch greater in thickness than shown. The thickness of the lowest step must not be less than the dimension shown.

Stretchers may be manufactured 1/2 inch less in length than shown.

When an opening is shown in the face of the wall, special length stretchers and additional headers may be necessary.

For non-tangent wall alignments, special length stretchers may be required.

For non-tangent wall alignments and at locations where filler blocks are required, special length front face closure members may be required.

**47-3.02B(2) Reinforcement**

Reinforcing wire must comply with ASTM A 496/A 496M.

For hoops or stirrups use either (1) reinforcing wire or (2) deformed steel welded wire reinforcement. The size must be equivalent to the reinforcing steel shown. Deformed steel welded wire reinforcement must comply with ASTM A 497/A 497M.



## 48 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

07-19-13

Replace "previously welded splice" and its definition in section 48-2.01B with:

04-19-13

**previously welded splice:** Splice made in a falsework member in compliance with AWS D1.1 or other recognized welding standard before contract award.

**Add to section 48-2.01B:**

07-19-13

**independent support system:** Support system that is in addition to the falsework removal system employing methods of holding falsework from above by winches, hydraulic jacks with prestressing steel, HS rods, or cranes.

**Delete "field" in the 1st sentence of the 5th paragraph of section 48-2.01C(1).**

04-19-13

**Replace item 1 in the list in the 6th paragraph of section 48-2.01C(1) with:**

04-19-13

1. Itemize the testing, inspection methods, and acceptance criteria used

**Replace "sets" at each occurrence in the 4th paragraph of section 48-2.01C(2) with:**

07-19-13

copies

**Replace the 7th paragraph of section 48-2.01C(2) with:**

09-16-11

If you submit multiple submittals at the same time or additional submittals before review of a previous submittal is complete:

1. You must designate a review sequence for submittals
2. Review time for any submittal is the review time specified plus 15 days for each submittal of higher priority still under review

**Add to section 48-2.01C(2):**

07-19-13

Shop drawings and calculations for falsework removal systems employing methods of holding falsework from above by winches, hydraulic jacks with prestressing steel, HS rods, or cranes must include:

1. Design code used for the analysis of the structural members of the independent support system
2. Provisions for complying with current Cal/OSHA requirements
3. Load tests and ratings within 1 year of intended use of hydraulic jacks and winches
4. Location of the winches, hydraulic jacks with prestressing steel, HS rods, or cranes
5. Analysis showing that the bridge deck and overhang are capable of supporting all loads at all time
6. Analysis showing that winches will not overturn or slide during all stages of loading
7. Location of deck and soffit openings if needed
8. Details of repair for the deck and soffit openings after falsework removal



**Replace "set" in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-1.01C(2) with:**

04-19-13

copy

**Replace "Load Applied to Pile by Hydraulic Jack(s) Acting at One End of Test Beam(s) Anchored to the Pile" in the 5th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(2) with:**

07-20-12

"Tensile Load Applied by Hydraulic Jack(s) Acting Upward at One End of Test Beam(s)"

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 5th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(3) with:**

07-15-16

Load test and anchor piles must comply with the specifications for piling as described and Class N steel pipe piling.

**Add to the list in 7th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(3):**

07-15-16

5. Welds that connect the anchor pile and the anchor pile head must be tested under section 49-2.02A(4)(c)(3)

**Replace the 10th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(3) with:**

07-15-16

Furnish labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals as required to assist the Department in the transportation, installation, operation, and removal of Department-furnished steel load test beams, jacks, bearing plates, drills, and other test equipment. This is change order work.

**Replace the 7th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4) with:**

07-15-16

Piles to be dynamically monitored must:

1. Have an additional length of 2 times the pile diameter plus 2 feet.
2. Be available to the Department at least 2 business days before driving.
3. Be safely supported at least 6 inches off the ground in a horizontal position on at least 2 support blocks. If requested, rotate the piles on the blocks.
4. Be positioned such that the Department has safe access to the entire pile length and circumference for the installation of anchorages and control marks for monitoring.

**Delete "business" in item 6 in the list in the 8th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4).**

07-15-16

**Add to the list in 9th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4):**

07-15-16

3. Cut pile to the specified cut-off elevation after bearing acceptance criteria is provided by the Department

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 49-1.03.**

04-15-16

**Add to section 49-1.03:**

Dispose of drill cuttings under section 19-2.03B.

04-20-12

**Delete the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 49-1.04.**

04-15-16

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-2.01A(1) with:**

Section 49-2.01 includes general specifications for fabricating and installing driven piles.  
Epoxy-coated bar reinforcing steel used for pile anchors must comply with section 52-2.02.

07-19-13

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 49-2.01C(5).**

01-15-16

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 49-2.01D with:**

Furnish piling is measured along the longest side of the pile from the specified tip elevation shown to the plane of pile cutoff.

01-20-12

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-2.02A(1) with:**

Section 49-2.02 includes specifications for fabricating and installing steel pipe piles.

07-19-13

**Replace the definitions in section 49-2.02A(2) with:**

**shop welding:** Welding performed at a plant on the Department's Authorized Facility Audit List.  
**field welding:** Welding not performed at a plant on the Department's Authorized Facility Audit List.

07-19-13

**Replace item 2 in the list in the paragraph of section 49-2.02A(3)(b) with:**

2. Certified mill test reports for each heat number of steel used in pipe piles being furnished.

07-19-13

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-2.02A(4)(a) with:**

Section 11-3.02 does not apply to shop welds in steel pipe piles fabricated at a facility on the Department's Authorized Facility Audit List.

07-19-13

For groove welds using submerged arc welding from both sides without backgouging, qualify the WPS under Table 4.5 of AWS D1.1.

**Replace "0.45" in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-2.02B(1)(a) with:**

0.47

07-19-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-2.02B(1)(b) with:**

Welds must comply with AWS D1.1. Circumferential welds must be CJP welds.

07-19-13

**Delete the 5th paragraph of section 49-2.02B(1)(b).**

07-19-13

**Add to section 49-2.02B(1):**

**49-2.02B(1)(d) Reserved**

07-19-13

**Replace "4.8.4" in item 2.3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-2.02B(2) with:**

4.9.4

07-19-13

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 49-2.02C(2).**

07-19-13

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-2.03A(1) with:**

Section 49-2.03 includes specifications for fabricating and installing structural shape steel piles.

07-19-13

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-2.03A(3) with:**

Submit a certified material test report and a certificate of compliance that includes a statement that all materials and workmanship incorporated in the work and all required tests and inspections of this work have been performed as described.

07-19-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-2.03B with:**

Structural shape steel piles must comply with ASTM A 36/A 36M, ASTM A 572/A 572M, ASTM A 709/A 709M, or ASTM A 992/A 992M.

07-19-13

**Replace "sets" in the 1st paragraph of section 49-2.04A(3) with:**

copies

04-19-13

**Delete the 1st paragraph of section 49-2.04A(4).**

07-19-13

**Replace the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 49-2.04B(2) with:**

10-19-12

Piles in a corrosive environment must be steam or water cured under section 90-4.03.

If piles in a corrosive environment are steam cured, either:

1. Keep the piles continuously wet for at least 3 days. The 3 days includes the holding and steam curing periods.
2. Apply curing compound under section 90-1.03B(3) after steam curing.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.01A with:**

07-19-13

Section 49-3.01 includes general specifications for constructing CIP concrete piles.

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.01A with:**

07-15-16

3. CISS concrete piles

**Add to section 49-3.01A:**

01-20-12

Concrete must comply with section 51.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.01C with:**

07-15-16

Except for CIDH concrete piles constructed under slurry, construct CIP concrete piles such that the excavation methods and the concrete placement procedures provide for placing the concrete against undisturbed material, casing, or steel shell in a dry or dewatered hole.

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 49-3.01C with:**

07-15-16

Place and secure reinforcement. Securely block the reinforcement to provide the minimum clearance shown between the reinforcing steel cage and the sides of the drilled hole, casing, or steel shell.

Steel shells, casings, and drilled holes must be clean and free of debris before reinforcement and concrete are placed.

**Replace "dewatered" in the 4th paragraphs of section 49-3.01C with:**

07-15-16

drilled

**Add to section 49-3.02A(1):**

07-15-16

Permanent steel casing and driven steel shell must comply with section 49-2.02.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 49-3.02A(2) with:**

07-15-16

**dry hole:** A drilled hole that requires no work to keep it free of water.

**dewatered hole:** A drilled hole that:

1. Accumulates no more than 12 inches of water at the bottom during a 1 hour period without any pumping from the hole.
2. Has no more than 3 inches of water at the bottom immediately before placing concrete.
3. Does not require temporary casing to control the groundwater.

**Replace "Reserved" in section 49-3.02A(3)(a) with:**

01-20-12

If plastic spacers are proposed for use, submit the manufacturer's data and a sample of the plastic spacer. Allow 10 days for review.

**Replace item 5 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(b) with:**

10-19-12

5. Methods and equipment for determining:
  - 5.1. Depth of concrete
  - 5.2. Theoretical volume of concrete to be placed, including the effects on volume if casings are withdrawn
  - 5.3. Actual volume of concrete placed

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(b):**

07-15-16

8. Drilling plan and sequence.
9. Concrete sequence and placement plan.
10. If inspection pipes are required, methods for ensuring the inspection pipes remain straight, undamaged, and properly aligned during concrete placement.

**Replace "1 business day" in the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(d) with:**

07-15-16

2 business days

**Add to section 49-3.02A(3)(d):**

07-15-16

The log must:

1. Show the pile location, tip elevation, cutoff elevation, dates of excavation and concrete placement, total quantity of concrete placed, length and tip elevation of any casing, and details of any hole stabilization method and materials used.
2. Include an 8-1/2 by 11 inch graph of concrete placed versus depth of hole filled as follows:
  - 2.1. Plot the graph continuously throughout concrete placement. Plot the depth of drilled hole filled vertically with the pile tip at the bottom and the quantity of concrete placed horizontally.
  - 2.2. Take readings at each 5 feet of pile depth, and indicate the time of the reading on the graph.

**Add after the sentence in the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(e):**

07-15-16

Allow 10 days for the review.

**Add after "rejected pile" in the 1st sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g):**

07-15-16

to be mitigated

**Replace item 2 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g) with:**

01-20-12

2. Be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State. This requirement is waived for either of the following conditions:
  - 2.1. The proposed mitigation will be performed under the current Department-published version of *ADSC Standard Mitigation Plan 'A' - Basic Repair* without exception or modification.
  - 2.2. The Engineer determines that the rejected pile does not require mitigation due to structural, geotechnical, or corrosion concerns, and you elect to repair the pile using the current Department-published version of *ADSC Standard Mitigation Plan 'B' - Grouting Repair* without exception or modification.

07-15-16

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g).**

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g) with:**

07-15-16

3. Step by step description of the mitigation work to be performed, including drawings if necessary. If the *ADSC Standard Mitigation Plan* is an acceptable mitigation method, include the most recent version. For the most recent version of the *ADSC Standard Mitigation Plan*, go to:  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/geotech/ft/adscmitplan.htm>

**Add to section 49-3.02A(3):**

07-15-16

**49-3.02A(3)(i) Certifications**

If synthetic slurry is used, submit as an informational submittal the names and certifications of your employees who are trained and certified by the synthetic slurry manufacturer.

**Add after "excavated hole" in the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(c):**

07-15-16

lined with plastic

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(i) with:**

07-15-16

Section 49-3.02A(4)(d) applies to CIDH concrete piles except for piles (1) less than 24 inches in diameter or (2) constructed in dry or dewatered holes.

**Replace "gamma-gamma logging" in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(i) with:**

07-15-16

GGL

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(i) with:**

07-15-16

After notification by the Engineer of pile acceptance, fill the inspection pipes and cored holes with grout.

**Add to the beginning of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(ii):**

07-19-13

If the drilled hole is dry or dewatered without the use of temporary casing to control ground water, installation of inspection pipes is not required.

**Replace the paragraphs of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(ii) with:**

07-15-16

For acceptance testing, install and test vertical inspection pipes as follows:

1. Log the location of the inspection pipe couplers with respect to the plane of pile cutoff.
2. Cap each inspection pipe at the bottom. Extend the pipe from 3 feet above the pile cutoff to the bottom of the reinforcing cage. Provide a temporary top cap or similar means to keep the pipes clean before testing. If pile cutoff is below the ground surface or working platform, extend inspection pipes to 3 feet above the ground surface or working platform.
3. If any changes are made to the pile tip, extend the inspection pipes to the bottom of the reinforcing cage.
4. Install inspection pipes in a straight alignment and parallel to the main reinforcement. Securely fasten inspection pipes in place and provide protective measures to prevent misalignment or damage to the inspection pipes during installation of the reinforcement and placement of concrete in the hole. Construct CIDH concrete piles such that the relative distance of inspection pipes to vertical steel reinforcement remains constant.
5. After concrete placement is complete, fill inspection pipes with water to prevent debonding of the pipe.
6. Provide safe access to the tops of the inspection pipes.
7. After placing concrete and before requesting acceptance testing, test each inspection pipe in the Engineer's presence by passing a rigid cylinder through the length of pipe. The rigid cylinder must be 1-1/4-inch diameter by 4.5-foot long, weigh 12 pounds or less, and be able to freely pass down through the entire length of the pipe under its own weight and without the application of force.
8. When performing acceptance testing, inspection pipes must provide a 2-inch-diameter clear opening and be completely clean, unobstructed, and either dry or filled with water as authorized.
9. After acceptance testing is complete, completely fill the inspection pipes with water.

If the rigid cylinder fails to pass through the inspection pipe:

1. Completely fill the inspection pipes in the pile with water immediately.
2. Core a nominal 2-inch-diameter hole through the concrete for the entire length of the pile for each inspection pipe that does not pass the rigid cylinder. Coring must not damage the pile reinforcement.
3. Locate cored holes as close as possible to the inspection pipes they are replacing and no more than 5 inches clear from the reinforcement.

Core holes using a double wall core barrel system with a split tube type inner barrel. Coring with a solid type inner barrel is not allowed.

Coring methods and equipment must provide intact cores for the entire length of the pile.

Photograph and store concrete cores as specified for rock cores in section 49-1.01D(5).

The coring operation must be logged by an engineering geologist or civil engineer licensed in the State and experienced in core logging. Coring logs must comply with the Department's *Soil and Rock Logging, Classification, and Presentation Manual* for rock cores. Coring logs must include core recovery, rock quality designation of the concrete, locations of breaks, and complete descriptions of inclusions and voids encountered during coring.

The Department evaluates the portion of the pile represented by the cored hole based on the submitted coring logs and concrete cores. If the Department determines a pile is anomalous based on the coring logs and concrete cores, the pile is rejected.

**Replace "gamma-gamma logging" in section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(iii) with:**

07-15-16

GGL

**Replace the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(iv) with:**

07-15-16

The Department may perform CSL to determine the extent of the anomalies identified by GGL and to further evaluate a rejected pile for the presence of anomalies not identified by GGL. The pile acceptance test report will indicate if the Department intends to perform CSL and when the testing will be performed. Allow the Department 20 additional days for a total of 50 days to perform CSL and to provide supplemental results.

If authorized, you may perform testing on the rejected pile.

**Add to section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(iv):**

01-20-12

If the Engineer determines it is not feasible to use one of ADSC's standard mitigation plans to mitigate the pile, schedule a meeting and meet with the Engineer before submitting a nonstandard mitigation plan.

The meeting attendees must include your representatives and the Engineer's representatives involved in the pile mitigation. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the type of pile mitigation acceptable to the Department.

Provide the meeting facility. The Engineer conducts the meeting.

**Add to section 49-3.02A(4):**

07-15-16

**49-3.02A(4)(e) Certifications**

If synthetic slurry is used, your employees who will be providing technical assistance in the slurry activities must be trained and certified by the synthetic slurry manufacturer to show their competency to perform inspection of slurry operations.

**Replace section 49-3.02B(4) with:**

07-15-16

**49-3.02B(4) Reserved**

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02B(5) with:**

07-19-13

Grout must consist of cementitious material and water, and may contain an admixture if authorized. Do not exceed 5 gallons of water per 94 lb of cement.

Cementitious material must comply with section 90-1.02B, except SCMs are not required.

Water must comply with section 90-1.02D. If municipally supplied potable water is used, the testing specified in section 90-1.02D is waived.

Admixtures must comply with section 90, except admixtures must not contain chloride ions in excess of 0.25 percent by weight.

Use aggregate to extend the grout as follows:

1. Aggregate must consist of at least 70 percent fine aggregate and approximately 30 percent pea gravel, by weight.
2. Fine aggregate must comply with section 90-1.02C(3).
3. Size of pea gravel must be such that 100 percent passes the 1/2-inch sieve, at least 85 percent passes the 3/8-inch sieve, and not more than 5 percent passes the no. 8 sieve.
4. Minimum cementitious material content of the grout must not be less than 845 lb/cu yd of grout.

Mix the grout as follows:

1. Add water to the mixer followed by cementitious material, aggregates, and any admixtures.
2. Mix the grout with mechanical mixing equipment that produces a uniform and thoroughly mixed grout.
3. Agitate the grout continuously until the grout is pumped.
4. Do not add water after initial mixing.

**Replace "near" in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of section 49-3.02B(6)(b) with:**

within 2 feet of

07-15-16

**Replace "twice per shift" in item 2 in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(b) with:**

every 4 hours

07-15-16

**Replace the 6th paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(b) with:**

04-15-16

Mineral slurry must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Mineral Slurry Requirements<sup>a</sup>**

Property	Test method	Value
Density Before placement in the drilled hole and during drilling	Mud Weight (Density), API RP 13B-1 section 4	64.3–69.1 pcf <sup>b</sup>
Before final cleaning and immediately before placing concrete		64.3–75.0 pcf <sup>b</sup>
Viscosity Bentonite	Marsh Funnel and Cup. API RP 13B-1, section 6.2	28–50 sec/qt
Attapulgate		28–40 sec/qt
pH	Glass electrode pH meter or pH paper	8–10.5
Sand content Before final cleaning and immediately before placing concrete	Sand, API RP 13B-1, section 9	≤ 4.0 percent

<sup>a</sup>Slurry temperature must be at least 40 degrees F when tested.

<sup>b</sup>If authorized, you may use slurry in salt water. The allowable density of slurry in salt water may be increased up to 2 pcf.

**Delete the 7th and 8th paragraphs of section 49-3.02B(6)(b).**

07-15-16

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(c).**

07-15-16

**Replace "near" in item 2 in the 4th paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(c) with:**

within 2 feet of

07-15-16

**Replace item 5 in the 4th paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(c) with:**

5. After final cleaning and immediately before placing concrete.

07-15-16

**Replace the paragraphs of section 49-3.02B(6)(d) with:**

Reserved

04-15-16

**Replace section 49-3.02B(8) with:**

**49-3.02B(8) Spacers**

Spacers must comply with section 52-1.03D, except you may use plastic spacers.

Plastic spacers must:

01-20-12

1. Comply with sections 3.4 and 3.5 of the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute's *Manual of Standard Practice*
2. Have at least 25 percent of their gross plane area perforated to compensate for the difference in the coefficient of thermal expansion between the plastic and concrete
3. Be of commercial quality

**Replace section 49-3.02B(9) with:**

07-15-16

**49-3.02B(9) Inspection Pipes**

Inspection pipes must be schedule 40 PVC pipe complying with ASTM D1785 with a nominal pipe size of 2 inches.

Watertight PVC couplers complying with ASTM D2466 are allowed to facilitate pipe lengths in excess of those commercially available.

**Add to the beginning of section 49-3.02C(1):**

07-15-16

Unless otherwise authorized, drilling the hole and placing reinforcement and concrete in the hole must be performed in a continuous operation.

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 49-3.02C(2):**

07-19-13

For CIDH concrete piles with a pile cap, the horizontal tolerance at the center of each pile at pile cut-off is the larger of 1/24 of the pile diameter or 3 inches. The horizontal tolerance for the center-to-center spacing of 2 adjacent piles is the larger of 1/24 of the pile diameter or 3 inches.

**Add between the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 49-3.02C(2):**

07-15-16

If slurry is used during excavation, maintain the slurry level at a height required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 10 feet above the piezometric head.

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 7th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(2) with:**

07-15-16

Remove water that has infiltrated the dewatered hole before placing concrete, as required for dewatered hole.

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 8th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(2) with:**

07-15-16

If authorized, to control caving or water seepage, you may enlarge portions of the hole, backfill the hole with slurry cement backfill, concrete, or other material, and redrill the hole to the diameter shown.

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(3) with:**

07-15-16

Remove the temporary casing during concrete placement. Maintain the concrete in the casing at a level required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 5 feet above the bottom of the casing, to prevent displacement of the concrete by material from outside the casing.

**Add to section 49-3.02C(4):**

07-15-16

Unless otherwise shown, the bar reinforcing steel cage must have at least 3 inches of clear cover measured from the outside of the cage to the sides of the hole or casing.

Place spacers at least 5 inches clear from any inspection tubes.

Place plastic spacers around the circumference of the cage and at intervals along the length of the cage, as recommended by the manufacturer.

For a single CIDH concrete pile supporting a column:

1. If the pile and the column share the same reinforcing cage diameter, this cage must be accurately placed as shown
2. If the pile reinforcing cage is larger in diameter than the column cage:
  - 2.1. Maintain a clear horizontal distance of at least 3.5 inches between the two cages if the concrete is placed under dry conditions
  - 2.2. Maintain a clear horizontal distance of at least 5 inches between the two cages if the concrete is placed under slurry
  - 2.3. The offset between the centerlines of the two cages must not exceed 6 inches

**Replace section 49-3.02C(6) with:**

07-15-16

**49-3.02C(6) Construction Joint**

Section 49-3.02C(6) applies to CIDH concrete piles where a construction joint is shown.

If a permanent steel casing is not shown, you must furnish and install a permanent casing. The permanent casing must:

1. Be watertight and of sufficient strength to prevent damage and to withstand the loads from installation procedures, drilling and tooling equipment, lateral concrete pressures, and earth pressures.
2. Extend at least 5 feet below the construction joint. If placing casing into rock or a dry hole, the casing must extend at least 2 feet below the construction joint.
3. Not extend above the top of the drilled hole or final grade whichever is lower.
4. Not increase the diameter of the CIDH concrete pile more than 2 feet.
5. Be installed by impact or vibratory hammers, oscillators, rotators, or by placing in a drilled hole. Casings placed in a drilled hole must comply with section 49-3.02C(5).

Section 49-2.01A(4)(b) does not apply to permanent casings specified in this section.

**Add to the beginning of section 49-3.02C(8):**

07-15-16

**49-3.02C(8)(a) General**

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02C(8) with:**

04-15-16

Do not vibrate the concrete.

**Add after "concrete pump" in the 8th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(8):**

07-15-16

and slurry pump

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 11th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(8) with:**

07-15-16

3. Maintain the slurry level at a height required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 10 feet above the piezometric head

**Replace the 13th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(8) with:**

07-15-16

Maintain a log of concrete placement for each drilled hole.

**Replace 14th and 15th paragraphs of section 49-3.02C(8) with:**

07-15-16

If a temporary casing is used, maintain concrete placed under slurry at a level required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 5 feet above the bottom of the casing. The withdrawal of the casing must not cause contamination of the concrete with slurry.

The equivalent hydrostatic pressure inside the casing must be greater than the hydrostatic pressure on the outside of the casing to prevent intrusion of water, slurry, or soil into the column of freshly placed concrete.

Remove scum, laitance, and slurry-contaminated concrete from the top of the pile.

**Add to section 49-3.02C(8):**

07-15-16

**49-3.02C(8)(b) Mineral Slurry**

Remove any caked slurry on the sides or bottom of hole before placing reinforcement.

If concrete is not placed immediately after placing reinforcement, the reinforcement must be removed and cleaned of slurry, the sides of the drilled hole must be cleaned of caked slurry, and the reinforcement again placed in the hole for concrete placement.

**49-3.02C(8)(c) Synthetic Slurry**

A manufacturer's representative must:

1. Provide technical assistance for the use of their material
2. Be at the job site before introduction of the synthetic slurry into the drilled hole
3. Remain at the job site until released by the Engineer

After the manufacturer's representative has been released by the Engineer, your employee certified by the manufacturer must be present during the construction of the pile under slurry.

**Replace the heading of section 49-3.03 with:**

07-15-16

**CAST-IN-STEEL SHELL CONCRETE PILING**

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.03A(1) with:**

07-15-16

Section 49-3.03 includes specifications for constructing CISS concrete piles consisting of driven open-ended or closed-ended steel shells filled with reinforcement and concrete.

**Add to the end of section 49-3.03A(1):**

CISS concrete piles include Class 90 Alternative V and Class 140 Alternative V piles.

07-15-16

**Add to section 49-3.03A(3):**

Submit a *Pile and Driving Data Form* under section 49-2.01A(3)(a) if specified in the special provisions.

01-15-16

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.03D with:**

Furnish piling is measured along the longest side of the pile from the specified tip elevation shown to the plane of pile cutoff.

07-15-16

**Add to section 49-4.01:**

Steel soldier piles must comply with section 49-2.03.

07-19-13

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 49-4.02 with:**

Concrete anchors must comply with the specifications for studs in clause 7 of AWS D1.1.

07-19-13

**Replace section 49-4.03 with:**

01-15-16

**49-4.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**49-4.03A General**

Reserved

**49-4.03B Drilled Holes**

Drill holes for steel soldier piles into natural foundation material. Drilled holes must be accurately located, straight, and true.

Furnish and place temporary casings or tremie seals where necessary to control water or to prevent caving of the hole.

Before placing the steel soldier pile, remove loose materials existing at the bottom of the hole after drilling activities have been completed.

Do not allow surface water to enter the hole. Remove all water in the hole before placing concrete.

If temporary casings are used, they must comply with section 49-3.02C(3).

**49-4.03C Steel Soldier Piles**

Plumb and align the pile before placing concrete backfill and lean concrete backfill. The pile must be at least 2 inches clear of the sides of the hole for the full length of the hole to be filled with concrete backfill and lean concrete backfill. Ream or enlarge holes that do not provide the clearance around steel piles.

Maintain alignment of the pile in the hole while placing backfill material.

Clean and prepare piles in anticipated heat affected areas before splicing steel piles or welding concrete anchors.

AA

## 50 PRESTRESSING CONCRETE

07-15-16 Replace "sets" at each occurrence in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 50-1.01C(3) with:

04-19-13

copies

**Replace the introductory clause in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.01C(4) with:**

07-19-13

Submit test samples for the materials shown in the following table to be used in the work:

**Add to section 50-1.01C(3):**

07-19-13

Include a grouting plan with your shop drawing submittal. The grouting plan must include:

1. Detailed grouting procedures
2. Type, quantity, and brand of materials to be used
3. Type of equipment to be used including provisions for backup equipment
4. Types and locations of grout inlets, outlets, and vents
5. Methods to clean ducts before grouting
6. Methods to control the rate of flow within ducts
7. Theoretical grout volume calculations for each duct
8. Duct repair procedures due to an air pressure test failure
9. Mixing and pumping procedures
10. Direction of grouting
11. Sequence of use of inlets and outlets
12. Procedure for handling blockages
13. Proposed forms for recording grouting information
14. Procedure for secondary grouting
15. Names of people who will perform grouting activities including their relevant experience and certifications

**Add to section 50-1.01C:**

07-19-13

### **50-1.01C(5) Grout**

Submit a daily grouting report for each day grouting is performed. Submit the report within 3 days after grouting. The report must be signed by the technician supervising the grouting activity. The report must include:

1. Identification of each tendon
2. Date grouting occurred
3. Time the grouting started and ended
4. Date of placing the prestressing steel in the ducts
5. Date of stressing
6. Type of grout used
7. Injection end and applied grouting pressure
8. Actual and theoretical quantity of grout used to fill duct
9. Ratio of actual to theoretical grout quantity
10. Records of air, grout, and structure surface temperatures during grouting.
11. Summary of tests performed and results, except submit compressive strength and chloride ion test results within 48 hours of test completion
12. Names of personnel performing the grouting activity
13. Summary of problems encountered and corrective actions taken

14. Summary of void investigations and repairs made

**Add to the end of section 50-1.01C:**

07-15-16

**50-1.01C(6) Post-tensioning Jack Calibration Chart**

Submit the post-tensioning jack calibration plot.

**50-1.01C(7) Pretensioning Jack Calibration Chart**

For any pretensioning jack calibrated by an authorized laboratory, submit a certified calibration plot.

**Add between "the" and "test samples" in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.01D(2):**

07-19-13

prestressing steel

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 50-1.01D(2) with:**

10-19-12

The Department may verify the prestressing force using the Department's load cells.

**Replace section 50-1.01D(3) with:**

07-15-16

**50-1.01D(3) Equipment and Calibration**

**50-1.01D(3)(a) General**

Each jack body must be permanently marked with the ram area.

Each pressure gauge must be fully functional and have an accurately reading, clearly visible dial or display. The dial must be at least 6 inches in diameter and graduated in 100 psi increments or less.

Each load cell must be calibrated and have an indicator that can be used to determine the force in the prestressing steel.

The range of each load cell must be such that the lower 10 percent of the manufacturer's rated capacity is not used in determining the jacking force.

Each jack must be calibrated equipped with its gauges.

Mechanically calibrate the gauges with a dead weight tester or other authorized means before calibration of the jacking equipment.

**50-1.01D(3)(b) Post-tensioning**

Equip each hydraulic jack used to tension prestressing steel with 2 pressure gauges or 1 pressure gauge and a load cell. Only 1 pressure gauge must be connected to the jack during stressing.

Each jack used to tension prestressing steel permanently anchored at 25 percent or more of its specified minimum ultimate tensile strength must be calibrated by METS within 1 year of use and after each repair. You must:

1. Schedule the calibration of the jacking equipment with METS.
2. Verify that the jack and supporting systems are complete, with proper components, and are in good operating condition.
3. Provide labor, equipment, and material to (1) install and support the jacking and calibration equipment and (2) remove the equipment after the calibration is complete.
4. Plot the calibration results.

Each jack used to tension prestressing steel permanently anchored at less than 25 percent of its specified minimum ultimate tensile strength must be calibrated by a laboratory on the Authorized Laboratory list within 180 days of use and after each repair.

#### **50-1.01D(3)(c) Pretensioning**

Each jack used to pretension prestressing steel must be calibrated, equipped with its gauges, by a laboratory on the Authorized Laboratory List within 1 year of use and after each repair.

Calibrate pretensioning jacks:

1. Under ASTM E4 using an authorized laboratory. Certification that the calibration is performed to ASTM accuracy is not required.
2. In the presence of the Engineer. Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before calibrating the jack.
3. Using 3 test cycles. Average the forces from each test cycle at each increment.
4. To cover the load range used in the work.

Gauges for pretensioning jacks may:

1. Be electronic pressure indicators that display either:
  - 1.1. Pressure in 100 psi increments or less
  - 1.2. Load to 1 percent of the maximum sensor/indicator capacity or 2 percent of the maximum load applied, whichever is smaller
2. Have a dial less than 6 inches in diameter

Gauges displaying pressure must have been calibrated within 1 year of the jack calibration.

Each hydraulic jack used for pretensioning must be equipped with either 2 gauges or 1 gauge and a load cell or you must have a calibrated standby jack with its gauge present on site during stressing.

#### **Add to section 50-1.01D:**

07-19-13

#### **50-1.01D(4) Pressure Testing Ducts**

For post-tensioned concrete bridges, pressure test each duct with compressed air after stressing. To pressure test the ducts:

1. Seal all inlets, outlets, and grout caps.
2. Open all inlets and outlets on adjacent ducts.
3. Attach an air compressor to an inlet at 1 end of the duct. The attachment must include a valve that separates the duct from the air source.
4. Attach a pressure gage to the inlet at the end of the duct.
5. Pressurize the duct to 50 psi.
6. Lock-off the air source.
7. Record the pressure loss after 1 minute.
8. If there is a pressure loss exceeding 25 psi, repair the leaks with authorized methods and retest.

Compressed air used to clear and test the ducts must be clean, dry, and free of oil or contaminants.

#### **50-1.01D(5) Duct Demonstration of Post-Tensioned Members**

Before placing forms for deck slabs of box girder bridges, demonstrate that any prestressing steel placed in the ducts is free and unbonded. If no prestressing steel is in the ducts, demonstrate that the ducts are unobstructed.

If prestressing steel is installed after the concrete is placed, demonstrate that the ducts are free of water and debris immediately before installing the steel.

Before post-tensioning any member, demonstrate that the prestressing steel is free and unbonded in the duct.

The Engineer must witness all demonstrations.

**50-1.01D(6) Void Investigation**

In the presence of the Engineer, investigate the ducts for voids between 24 hours and 72 hours after grouting completion. As a minimum, inspect the inlet and outlet ports at the anchorages and at high points in the tendons for voids after removal. Completely fill any voids found with secondary grout.

**50-1.01D(7) Personnel Qualifications**

Perform post-tensioning field activities, including grouting, under the direct supervision of a technician certified as a level 2 Bonded PT Field Specialist through the Post-Tensioning Institute. Grouting activities may be performed under the direct supervision of a technician certified as a Grouting Technician through the American Segmental Bridge Institute.

**Replace the 6th paragraph of section 50-1.02B with:**

07-19-13

Package the prestressing steel in containers or shipping forms that protect the steel against physical damage and corrosion during shipping and storage.

**Replace the 13th paragraph of section 50-1.02B with:**

07-19-13

Prestressing steel is rejected if surface rust either:

1. Cannot be removed by hand-cleaning with a fine steel wool pad
2. Leaves pits visible to the unaided eye after cleaning

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 50-1.02C with:**

07-19-13

Admixtures must comply with section 90, except admixtures must not contain chloride ions in excess of 0.25 percent by weight.

**Delete the 5th paragraphs of section 50-1.02C.**

07-19-13

**Add to section 50-1.02C:**

07-19-13

Secondary grout must:

1. Comply with ASTM C 1107
2. Not have a deleterious effect on the steel, concrete, or bond strength of the steel to concrete

**Replace item 9 including items 9.1 and 9.2 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.02D with:**

07-19-13

9. Have an inside cross-sectional area of at least 2.5 times the net area of the prestressing steel for multistrand tendons

**Replace "3/8" in item 10 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.02D with:**

07-19-13

1/2

**Delete the 2nd sentences in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.02E.**

07-19-13

**Replace section 50-1.02F with:**

07-19-13

**50-1.02F Permanent Grout Caps**

Permanent grout caps for anchorage systems of post-tensioned tendons must:

1. Be glass-fiber-reinforced plastic with antioxidant additives. The environmental stress-cracking failure time must be at least 192 hours under ASTM D 1693, Condition C.
2. Completely cover and seal the wedge plate or anchorage head and all exposed metal parts of the anchorage against the bearing plate using neoprene O-ring seals.
3. Have a grout vent at the top of the cap.
4. Be bolted to the anchorage with stainless steel complying with ASTM F 593, alloy 316. All fasteners, including nuts and washers, must be alloy 316.
5. Be pressure rated at or above 150 psi.

**Add to section 50-1.02:**

09-16-11

**50-1.02G Sheathing**

Sheathing for debonding prestressing strand must:

1. Be split or un-split flexible polymer plastic tubing
2. Have a minimum wall thickness of 0.025 inch
3. Have an inside diameter exceeding the maximum outside diameter of the strand by 0.025 to 0.14 inch

Split sheathing must overlap at least 3/8 inch.

Waterproofing tape used to seal the ends of the sheathing must be flexible adhesive tape.

The sheathing and waterproof tape must not react with the concrete, coating, or steel.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 50-1.03A(3) with:**

07-19-13

After installation, cover the duct ends and vents to prevent water or debris from entering.

**Add to section 50-1.03A(3):**

07-19-13

Support ducts vertically and horizontally during concrete placement at a spacing of at most 4 feet.

**Delete "at least" in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.03B(1).**

07-19-13

**Add to section 50-1.03B(1):**

01-20-12

After seating, the maximum tensile stress in the prestressing steel must not exceed 75 percent of the minimum ultimate tensile strength shown.

**Delete the 1st through 4th paragraphs of section 50-1.03B(2)(a).**

**Replace "temporary tensile strength" in the 7th paragraph of section 50-1.03B(2)(a) with:**

07-19-13

temporary tensile stress

**Add to section 50-1.03B(2)(a):**

07-19-13

If prestressing strand is installed using the push-through method, use guide caps at the front end of each strand to protect the duct from damage.

**Add to the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 50-1.03B(2)(c):**

07-19-13

3. Be equipped with permanent grout caps

**Replace section 50-1.03B(2)(d) with:**

07-19-13

**50-1.03B(2)(d) Bonding and Grouting**

**50-1.03B(2)(d)(i) General**

Bond the post-tensioned prestressing steel to the concrete by completely filling the entire void space between the duct and the prestressing steel with grout.

Ducts, vents, and grout caps must be clean and free from water and deleterious materials that would impair bonding of the grout or interfere with grouting procedures. Compressed air used for cleaning must be clean, dry, and free of oil or contaminants.

Prevent the leakage of grout through the anchorage assembly by positive mechanical means.

Before starting daily grouting activities, drain the pump system to remove any water from the piping system.

Break down and thoroughly clean the pump and piping system after each grouting session.

After completing duct grouting activities:

1. Abrasive blast clean and expose the aggregate of concrete surfaces where concrete is to be placed to cover and encase the anchorage assemblies
2. Remove the ends of vents 1 inch below the roadway surface

**50-1.03B(2)(d)(ii) Mixing and Proportioning**

Proportion solids by weight to an accuracy of 2 percent.

Proportion liquids by weight or volume to an accuracy of 1 percent.

Mix the grout as follows:

1. Add water to the mixer followed by the other ingredients.
2. Mix the grout with mechanical mixing equipment that produces a uniform and thoroughly mixed grout without an excessive temperature increase or loss of properties of the mixture.
3. Do not exceed 5 gal of water per 94 lb of cement or the quantity of water in the manufacturer's instructions, whichever is less.
4. Agitate the grout continuously until the grout is pumped. Do not add water after the initial mixing.

### **50-1.03B(2)(d)(iii) Placing**

Pump grout into the duct within 30 minutes of the 1st addition of the mix components.

Inject grout from the lowest point of the duct in an uphill direction in 1 continuous operation maintaining a one-way flow of the grout. You may inject from the lowest anchorage if complete filling is ensured.

Before injecting grout, open all vents.

Continuously discharge grout from the vent to be closed. Do not close any vent until free water, visible slugs of grout, and entrapped air have been ejected and the consistency of the grout flowing from the vent is equivalent to the injected grout.

Pump the grout at a rate of 16 to 50 feet of duct per minute.

Conduct grouting at a pressure range of 10 to 50 psi measured at the grout inlet. Do not exceed maximum pumping pressure of 150 psi at the grout inlet.

As grout is injected, close the vents in sequence in the direction of flow starting with the closest vent.

Before closing the final vent at the grout cap, discharge at least 2 gal of grout into a clean receptacle.

Bleed all high point vents.

Lock a pressure of 5 psi into the duct by closing the grout inlet valve.

### **50-1.03B(2)(d)(iv) Weather Conditions**

If hot weather conditions will contribute to quick stiffening of the grout, cool the grout by authorized methods as necessary to prevent blockages during pumping activities.

If freezing weather conditions are anticipated during and following the placement of grout, provide adequate means to protect the grout in the ducts from damage by freezing.

### **50-1.03B(2)(d)(v) Curing**

During grouting and for a period of 24 hours after grouting, eliminate vibration from contractor controlled sources within 100 feet of the span in which grouting is taking place, including from moving vehicles, jackhammers, large compressors or generators, pile driving activities, soil compaction, and falsework removal. Do not vary loads on the span.

For PC concrete members, do not move or disturb the members after grouting for 24 hours. If ambient temperature drops below 50 degrees F, do not move or disturb the members for 48 hours.

Do not remove or open valves until grout has cured for at least 24 hours.

### **50-1.03B(2)(d)(vi) Grouting Equipment**

Grouting equipment must be:

1. Capable of grouting at a pressure of at least 100 psi
2. Equipped with a pressure gage having a full-scale reading of not more than 300 psi
3. Able to continuously grout the longest tendon on the project in less than 20 minutes

Grout must pass through a screen with clear openings of 1/16 inch or less before entering the pump.

Fit grout injection pipes, ejection pipes, and vents with positive mechanical shutoff valves capable of withstanding the pumping pressures. Do not remove or open valves until the grout has set. If authorized, you may substitute mechanical valves with suitable alternatives after demonstrating their effectiveness.

Provide a standby grout mixer and pump.

### **50-1.03B(2)(d)(vii) Grout Storage**

Store grout in a dry environment.

**50-1.03B(2)(d)(viii) Blockages**

If the grouting pressure reaches 150 psi, close the inlet and pump the grout at the next vent that has just been or is ready to be closed as long as a one-way flow is maintained. Do not pump grout into a succeeding outlet from which grout has not yet flowed.

When complete grouting of the tendon cannot be achieved by the steps specified, stop the grouting operation.

**50-1.03B(2)(d)(ix) Secondary Grouting**

Perform secondary grouting by vacuum grouting under the direct supervision of a person who has been trained and has experience in the use of vacuum grouting equipment and procedures.

The vacuum grouting process must be able to determine the size of the void and measure the volume of grout filling the void.

Vacuum grouting equipment must consist of:

1. Volumeter for the measurement of void volume
2. Vacuum pump with capacity of at least 10 cfm and equipped with a flow meter capable of measuring the amount of grout being injected

**50-1.03B(2)(d)(x) Vertical Tendon Grouting**

Provide a standpipe at the upper end of the tendon to collect bleed water and allow it to be removed from the grout. The standpipe must be large enough to prevent the grout elevation from dropping below the highest point of the upper anchorage device. If the grout level drops to the highest point of the upper anchorage device, immediately add grout to the standpipe.

Remove the standpipe after the grout has hardened.

For vertical tendons in excess of 100 feet high or if grouting pressure exceeds 145 psi, inject grout at a higher vent from which grout has already flowed to maintain one-way flow.

**50-1.03B(2)(d)(xi) Vents**

Place vents at the following locations:

1. Anchorage areas at both ends of the tendon
2. Each high point
3. 4 feet upstream and downstream of each crest of a high point
4. Each change in the cross section of duct

**Add to section 50-1.03B(2):**

09-16-11

**50-1.03B(2)(e) Debonding Prestressing Strands**

Where shown, debond prestressing strands by encasing the strands in plastic sheathing along the entire length shown and sealing the ends of the sheathing with waterproof tape.

Distribute the debonded strands symmetrically about the vertical centerline of the girder. The debonded lengths of pairs of strands must be equal.

Do not terminate debonding at any one cross section of the member for more than 40 percent of the debonded strands or 4 strands, whichever is greater.

Thoroughly seal the ends with waterproof tape to prevent the intrusion of water or cement paste before placing the concrete.

AA

## 51 CONCRETE STRUCTURES

07-15-16 Replace the paragraphs in section 51-1.01A with:

07-15-16

Section 51-1 includes general specifications for constructing concrete structures.

Earthwork for the following concrete structures must comply with section 19-3:

1. Sound wall footings
2. Sound wall pile caps
3. Culverts
4. Barrier slabs
5. Junction structures
6. Minor structures
7. Pipe culvert headwalls, endwalls, and wingwalls for a pipe with a diameter of 5 feet or greater
8. Pile extensions
9. Drainage inlets

Falsework must comply with section 48-2.

Joints must comply with section 51-2.

Elastomeric bearing pads must comply with section 51-3.

Reinforcement for the following concrete structures must comply with section 52:

1. Sound wall footings
2. Sound wall pile caps
3. Barrier slabs
4. Junction structures
5. Minor structures
6. PC concrete members
7. Drainage inlets

You may use RSC for a concrete structure only where the specifications allow the use of RSC.

**Replace "sets" in the 1st paragraph of section 51-1.01C(2) with:**

copies

07-19-13

**Replace the 3rd item in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 51-1.01C(4) with:**

3. Proposed aggregate gradation

10-30-15

**Replace the heading of section 51-1.01D(4) with:**

**Testing Concrete Surfaces**

04-19-13

**Add to section 51-1.01D(4)(a):**

The Engineer tests POC deck surfaces for smoothness and crack intensity.

04-19-13

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 51-1.01D(4)(b):**

04-19-13

3. Completed deck surfaces, including ramps and landings of POCs

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 51-1.01D(4)(b) with:**

10-30-15

Except for POCs, surface smoothness is tested using:

1. Bridge profilograph under California Test 547. Two profiles are obtained in each lane approximately 3 feet from the lane lines and 1 profile is obtained in each shoulder approximately 3 feet from the curb or rail face. Profiles are taken parallel to the direction of traffic.
2. 12-foot-long straightedge placed transversely to traffic.

For POCs, surface smoothness is tested using:

1. 12-foot-long straightedge placed parallel to the centerline of the POC
2. 6-foot-long straightedge placed perpendicular to the centerline of the POC

**Add between the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 51-1.01D(4)(b):**

04-19-13

POC deck surfaces must comply with the following smoothness requirements:

1. Surfaces between grade changes must not vary more than 0.02 foot from the lower edge of a 12-foot-long straightedge placed parallel to the centerline of the POC
2. Surface must not vary more than 0.01 foot from the lower edge of a 6-foot-long straightedge placed perpendicular to the centerline of the POC

**Add to section 51-1.01D(4)(d):**

04-19-13

The Engineer measures crack intensity of POC deck surfaces after curing, before prestressing, and before falsework release. Clean the surface for the Engineer to measure surface crack intensity.

In any 100 sq ft portion of a new POC deck surface, if there are more than 10 feet of cracks having a width at any point of over 0.02 inch, treat the deck with methacrylate resin under section 15-5.05. Treat the entire deck width between the curbs to 5 feet beyond where the furthest continuous crack emanating from the 100 sq ft section is 0.02 inch wide. Treat the deck surface before grinding.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 51-1.02B with:**

07-19-13

Except for minor structures, the minimum required 28-day compressive strength for concrete in structures or portions of structures is the compressive strength described or 3,600 psi, whichever is greater.

**Add to section 51-1.02H:**

07-15-16

Metal frames, covers, grates, and other miscellaneous iron and steel used with drainage inlets must comply with section 75-1.02.

**Add to section 51-1.03B:**

07-15-16

You may use PC drainage inlets as an alternative to CIP drainage inlets.

**Add between the 10th and 11th paragraphs of section 51-1.03C(2)(a):**

07-15-16

For drainage inlets, extend the outside forms at least 12 inches below the top of the inlet. You may place concrete against excavated earth below this depth except:

1. You must use full-depth outside forms or other protection when work activities or unstable earth may cause hazardous conditions or contamination of the concrete.
2. You must increase the wall thickness 2 inches if placing concrete against the excavated surface. The interior dimensions must be as shown.

**Add to section 51-1.03C(2)(b):**

07-15-16

For drainage inlets, remove exterior forms to at least 12 inches below the final ground surface. Exterior forms below this depth may remain if their total thickness is not more than 1 inch.

**Add to section 51-1.03C(2)(c)(i):**

04-20-12

Permanent steel deck forms are only allowed where shown or if specified as an option in the special provisions.

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 51-1.03C(2)(c)(ii) with:**

04-20-12

Compute the physical design properties under AISI's *North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members*.

**Replace the 8th paragraph of section 51-1.03D(1) with:**

10-19-12

Except for concrete placed as pipe culvert headwalls and endwalls, slope paving and aprons, and concrete placed under water, consolidate concrete using high-frequency internal vibrators within 15 minutes of placing concrete in the forms. Do not attach vibrators to or hold them against forms or reinforcing steel. Do not displace reinforcement, ducts, or prestressing steel during vibrating.

**Replace the 11th paragraph of section 51-1.03D(1) with:**

10-30-15

If concrete is inaccessible for adequate consolidation by other means, external vibrators must be used and the forms must be sufficiently rigid to resist displacement or damage.

**Add to section 51-1.03E(5):**

08-05-11

Drill the holes without damaging the adjacent concrete. If reinforcement is encountered during drilling before the specified depth is attained, notify the Engineer. Unless coring through the reinforcement is authorized, drill a new hole adjacent to the rejected hole to the depth shown.

**Add to the list in the 4th paragraph of section 51-1.03F(2):**

07-15-16

4. Interior and top surfaces of drainage inlets

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 51-1.03F(5)(a) with:**

10-30-15

Construct concrete roadway surfaces of structures, approach slabs, sleeper slabs, and adjoining approach pavement, and concrete decks to be covered with another material, to the grade and cross section shown.

**Add to section 51-1.03F(5)(a):**

04-19-13

For approach slabs, sleeper slabs, and other roadway surfaces of concrete structures, texture the roadway surface as specified for bridge deck surfaces in section 51-1.03F(5)(b).

**Replace "Reserved" in section 51-1.03F(5)(b) with:**

07-18-14

**51-1.03F(5)(b)(i) General**

Except for bridge widenings, texture roadway surfaces of bridge decks, approach slabs, and sleeper slabs, and other roadway surfaces of concrete structures longitudinally by grinding and grooving or by longitudinal tining.

For bridge widenings, texture the roadway surfaces longitudinally by longitudinal tining.

04-20-12

In freeze-thaw areas, do not texture PCC surfaces of bridge decks.

**51-1.03F(5)(b)(ii) Grinding and Grooving**

When texturing the deck surface by grinding and grooving, place a 1/4 inch of sacrificial concrete cover on the bridge deck above the finished grade shown. Place items to be embedded in the concrete based on the final profile grade elevations shown. Construct joint seals after completing the grinding and grooving.

Before grinding and grooving, deck surfaces must comply with the smoothness and deck crack treatment requirements.

Grind and groove the deck surface as follows:

1. Grind the surface to within 18 inches of the toe of the barrier under section 42-3. Grinding must not reduce the concrete cover on reinforcing steel to less than 1-3/4 inches.
2. Groove the ground surfaces longitudinally under section 42-2. The grooves must be parallel to the centerline.

**51-1.03F(5)(b)(iii) Longitudinal Tining**

When texturing the deck surface by longitudinal tining, perform initial texturing with a burlap drag or broom device that produces striations parallel to the centerline. Perform final texturing with spring steel tines that produce grooves parallel with the centerline.

The tines must:

1. Be rectangular in cross section
2. Be from 3/32 to 1/8 inch wide on 3/4-inch centers
3. Have enough length, thickness, and resilience to form grooves approximately 3/16 inch deep

Construct grooves to within 6 inches of the layout line of the concrete barrier toe. Grooves must be from 1/8 to 3/16 inch deep and 3/16 inch wide after concrete has hardened.

For irregular areas and areas inaccessible to the grooving machine, you may hand construct grooves. Hand-constructed grooves must comply with the specifications for machine-constructed grooves.

Tining must not cause tearing of the deck surface or visible separation of coarse aggregate at the surface.

**Add to section 51-1.03F:**

04-19-13

**51-1.03F(6) Finishing Pedestrian Overcrossing Surfaces**

Construct deck surfaces, including ramps and landings of POCs to the grade and cross section shown. Surfaces must comply with the specified smoothness, surface texture, and surface crack requirements.

The Engineer sets deck elevation control points for your use in establishing the grade and cross section of the deck surface. The grade established by the deck elevation control points includes all camber allowances. Except for landings, elevation control points include the beginning and end of the ramp and will not be closer together than approximately 8 feet longitudinally and 4 feet transversely to the POC centerline. Landing elevation control points are at the beginning and the end of the landing.

Broom finish the deck surfaces of POCs. Apply the broom finish perpendicular to the path of travel. You may apply water mist to the surface immediately before brooming.

Clean any discolored concrete by abrasive blast cleaning or other authorized methods.

**Replace the paragraphs of section 51-1.04 with:**

10-19-12

If concrete involved in bridge work is not designated by type and is not otherwise paid for under a separate bid item, the concrete is paid for as structural concrete, bridge.

The payment quantity for structural concrete includes the volume in the concrete occupied by bar reinforcing steel, structural steel, prestressing steel materials, and piling.

The payment quantity for seal course concrete is the actual volume of seal course concrete placed except the payment quantity must not exceed the volume of concrete contained between vertical planes 1 foot outside the neat lines of the seal course shown. The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the seal course concrete quantity.

Structural concrete for pier columns is measured as follows:

1. Horizontal limits are vertical planes at the neat lines of the pier column shown.
2. Bottom limit is the bottom of the foundation excavation in the completed work.
3. Upper limit is the top of the pier column concrete shown.

The payment quantity for drill and bond dowel is determined from the number and depths of the holes shown.

07-15-16

The payment quantity for structural concrete, drainage inlet is the volume determined from the dimensions shown for CIP drainage inlets.

**Replace section 51-2.01B(2) with:**

04-19-13

**51-2.01B(2) Reserved**

04-19-13

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 51-2.01C.**

**Replace "SSPC-QP 3" in the 1st paragraph of section 51-2.02A(2) with:**

10-19-12

AISC-420-10/SSPC-QP 3

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 51-2.02B(3)(b) with:**

04-20-12

Concrete saws for cutting grooves in the concrete must have diamond blades with a minimum thickness of 3/16 inch. Cut both sides of the groove simultaneously for a minimum 1st pass depth of 2 inches. The completed groove must have:

1. Top width within 1/8 inch of the width shown or ordered
2. Bottom width not varying from the top width by more than 1/16 inch for each 2 inches of depth
3. Uniform width and depth

Cutting grooves in existing decks includes cutting any conflicting reinforcing steel.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 2nd paragraph of section 51-2.02C(3) with:**

10-30-15

Thoroughly clean contact surfaces and the top surface of the seal to within 1/2 inch from either edge immediately before applying the lubricant-adhesive.

**Replace "sets" in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 51-2.02D(1)(c)(ii) with:**

04-19-13

copies

**Replace "set" in the 7th paragraph of section 51-2.02D(1)(c)(ii) with:**

04-19-13

copy

**Add to the 1st paragraph of section 51-2.02D(3):**

04-19-13

POC deck surfaces must comply with section 51-1.03F(6) before placing and anchoring joint seal assemblies.

**Replace "sets" in the 2nd paragraph of section 51-2.02E(1)(c) with:**

04-19-13

copies

**Replace "set" in the 6th paragraph of section 51-2.02E(1)(c) with:**

04-19-13

copy

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 51-2.02E(1)(e) with:**

08-05-11

Except for components in contact with the tires, the design loading must be the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications Design Truck with 100 percent dynamic load allowance. Each component in contact with the tires must support a minimum of 80 percent of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications Design Truck with 100 percent dynamic load allowance. The tire contact area must be 10 inches measured normal to the longitudinal assembly axis by 20 inches wide. The assembly must provide a smooth-riding joint without slapping of components or tire rumble.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 6th paragraph of section 51-2.02E(3) with:**

10-30-15

Install each assembly with a watertight, continuous return 6 inches up into barriers at the low side of the deck.

**Replace "sets" in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 51-2.02F(1)(c) with:**

04-19-13

copies

**Replace the paragraph in section 51-2.04A(3) with:**

10-30-15

Submit a certificate of compliance for waterstop material. The certificate of compliance for PVC waterstop must include a statement that the material complies with Item 6 of Army Corps of Engineers CRD-C 572.

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 51-4.01A:**

10-19-12

Prestressing concrete members must comply with section 50.

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 51-4.01A.**

04-20-12

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 51-4.01C(2) with:**

04-20-12

For segmental or spliced-girder construction, shop drawings must include the following additional information:

1. Details showing construction joints or closure joints
2. Arrangement of bar reinforcing steel, prestressing tendons, and pressure-grouting pipe
3. Materials and methods for making closures
4. Construction joint keys and surface treatment
5. Other requested information

For segmental girder construction, shop drawings must include concrete form and casting details.

**Replace "sets" in the 1st paragraph of section 51-4.01C(3) with:**

04-19-13

copies

**Add to section 51-4.01C:**

07-15-16

**51-4.01C(5) Drainage Inlets**

For drainage inlets with oval or circular cross sections, submit shop drawings with calculations. Shop drawings and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State. Allow 15 days for the Engineer's review.

Submit field repair procedures and a patching material test sample before repairs are made. Allow 10 days for the Engineer's review.

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 51-4.01D.**

10-30-15

**Add to section 51-4.01D:**

07-15-16

The Engineer may reject PC drainage inlets exhibiting any of the following:

1. Cracks more than 1/32 inch wide
2. Nonrepairable honeycombed or spalled areas of more than 6 square inches
3. Noncompliance with reinforcement tolerances or cross sectional area shown
4. Wall, inlet floor, or lid less than minimum thickness
5. Internal dimensions less than dimensions shown by 1 percent or 1/2 inch, whichever is greater
6. Defects affecting performance or structural integrity

**Delete the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 51-4.02A.**

10-19-12

**Add to section 51-4.02A:**

07-15-16

Materials for PC drainage inlets must comply with the following:

1. Joint sealant must be butyl-rubber complying with ASTM C 990
2. Resilient connectors must comply with ASTM C 923
3. Sand bedding must comply with section 19-3.02E(2)
4. Bonding agents must comply with ASTM C 1059/C 1059M, Type II

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 51-4.02B(2) with:**

04-20-12

For segmental or spliced-girder construction, materials for construction joints or closure joints at exterior girders must match the color and texture of the adjoining concrete.

**Add to section 51-4.02B(2):**

04-20-12

At spliced-girder closure joints:

1. If shear keys are not shown, the vertical surfaces of the girder segment ends must be given a coarse texture as specified for the top surface of PC members.
2. Post-tensioning ducts must extend out of the vertical surface of the girder segment closure end sufficiently to facilitate splicing of the duct.

For spliced girders, pretension strand extending from the closure end of the girder segment to be embedded in the closure joint must be free of mortar, oil, dirt, excessive mill scale and scabby rust, and other coatings that would destroy or reduce the bond.

**Add to section 51-4.02B:**

07-15-16

**51-4.02B(8) Drainage Inlets**

PC units for drainage inlets must be rectangular, round, or oval in cross section, or any combination. Transitions from a rectangular grate opening to a round or oval basin must be made in not less than 8 inches. Provide means for field adjustment to meet final grade, paving, or surfacing.

If oval or circular shape cross-sections are furnished, they must comply with *AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, Sixth Edition with California Amendments*.

Wall and slab thicknesses may be less than the dimensions shown by at most 5 percent or 3/16 inch, whichever is greater.

Reinforcement placement must not vary more than 1/2 inch from the positions shown.

**Add to section 51-4.03B:**

04-20-12

The specifications for prestressing force distribution and sequencing of stressing in the post-tensioning activity in 50-1.03B(2)(a) do not apply if post-tensioning of spliced girders before starting deck construction is described. The composite deck-girder structure must be post-tensioned in a subsequent stage.

Temporary spliced-girder supports must comply with the specifications for falsework in section 48-2.

Before post-tensioning of spliced girders, remove the forms at CIP concrete closures and intermediate diaphragms to allow inspection for concrete consolidation.

**Add to section 51-4.03:**

07-15-16

**51-4.03H Drainage Inlets**

Repair PC drainage inlet sections to correct damage from handling or manufacturing imperfections before installation.

Center pipes in openings to provide a uniform gap. Seal gaps between the pipe and the inlet opening with nonshrink grout under the grout manufacturer's instructions. For systems designated as watertight, seal these gaps with resilient connectors.

Match fit keyed joints to ensure uniform alignment of walls and lids. Keys are not required at the inlet floor level if the floor is precast integrally with the inlet wall. Seal keyed joint locations with preformed butyl rubber joint sealant. You may seal the upper lid and wall joint with nonshrink grout.

Clean keyed joint surfaces before installing sealant. Joint surfaces must be free of imperfections that may affect the joint. Use a primer if surface moisture is present. Use a sealant size recommended by the sealant manufacturer. Set joints using sealant to create a uniform bearing surface.

Flat drainage inlet floors must have a field-cast topping layer at least 2 inches thick with a slope of 4:1 (horizontal:vertical) toward the outlet. Use a bonding agent when placing the topping layer. Apply the bonding agent under the manufacturer's instructions.



## 52 REINFORCEMENT

04-15-16

### Add to section 52-1.01A:

07-20-12

Splicing of bar reinforcement must comply with section 52-6.

### Replace the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 52-1.02B with:

10-19-12

Reinforcing bars must be deformed bars complying with ASTM A 706/A 706M, Grade 60, except you may use:

1. Deformed bars complying with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, in:
  - 1.1. Junction structures
  - 1.2. Sign and signal foundations
  - 1.3. Minor structures
  - 1.4. Concrete crib members
  - 1.5. Mechanically-stabilized-embankment concrete panels
  - 1.6. Masonry block sound walls
2. Deformed or plain bars complying with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 40 or 60, in:
  - 2.1. Slope and channel paving
  - 2.2. Concrete barriers Type 50 and 60
3. Plain bars for spiral or hoop reinforcement in structures and concrete piles

### Add to the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 52-1.02B:

04-20-12

9. Shear reinforcement stirrups in PC girders

### Replace the 9th paragraph of section 52-1.03D with:

07-18-14

Terminate each unit of spiral reinforcement at both ends by lapping the spiral reinforcement on itself for at least 80 diameters followed by (1) a 135-degree hook with a 6-inch tail hooked around an intersecting longitudinal bar or (2) a mechanical lap splice coupler. Discontinuities in spiral reinforcement may be made only where shown or authorized. The spiral on each side of a discontinuity or a lap splice is a separate unit. Where discontinuities in spiral reinforcement are not allowed, splice the spiral reinforcement. Lap splices in spiral reinforcement must be lapped at least 80 diameters followed by (1) a 135-degree hook with a 6-inch tail hooked around an intersecting longitudinal bar or (2) a mechanical lap splice coupler.

### Add to section 52-5.01D:

01-15-16

#### 52-5.01D(4) Quality Assurance Testing

Secure, identify, and transport QA headed bar reinforcement test samples to METS as specified for production test samples in section 52-5.01D(3).

The Department tests headed bar reinforcement as specified for production testing in section 52-5.01D(3).

The Department will notify you of the QA test results for each bundle of 4 test samples of splices within 3 business days after METS receives the bundle unless more than 1 bundle is received on the same day, in which case allow 2 additional business days for each additional bundle received.



## 53 SHOTCRETE

01-15-16

Replace "632" in item 1 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 53-1.02 with:

01-15-16

675

Replace item 2 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 53-1.02 with:

01-15-16

2. You may substitute a maximum of 30 percent coarse aggregate for the fine aggregate. Coarse aggregate must comply with section 90-1, except section 90-1.02C(4)(d) does not apply. Grading for the coarse aggregate must comply with the grading specified in section 90-1.02C(4)(b) for the 1/2 inch x No. 4 or the 3/8 inch x No. 8 primary aggregate nominal size.

Replace "shotcrete" in the 2nd sentence of the 4th paragraph of section 53-1.02 with:

01-15-16

concrete

Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 53-2.01D(1) with:

10-30-15

Obtain cores for compressive strength testing under ASTM C1604/C1604M. Discard cores that contain bar reinforcement or other obstructions or show evidence of improper coring. Test cores for compressive strength at 28 days under ASTM C1604/C1604M at an authorized laboratory. The compressive strength is the average strength of at least 3 cores that are free from bar reinforcement or other obstructions.

Shotcrete must have a minimum compressive strength of 3,600 psi, unless otherwise described. The shotcrete must attain the minimum compressive strength at 28 days, except 42 days are allowed for shotcrete with a described minimum compressive strength greater than 3,600 psi.

Replace item 2 in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 53-2.01D(3) with:

10-30-15

2. Obtain 3-inch-diameter cores from the test panel.

Replace item 4 in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 53-2.01D(3) with:

10-30-15

4. Test cores for compressive strength. Discard cores that show evidence of improper coring.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 53-2.01D(4)(a) with:

10-30-15

Obtain at least four 3-inch-diameter test cores from each 50 cu yd, or portion thereof, of shotcrete placed each day. Three cores must be free from reinforcement or obstructions. One core must include reinforcement. The Engineer determines each core location.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 53-2.01D(4)(b) with:

10-30-15

Each core must be dense and be free of laminations and sand pockets. Any core with reinforcement must show reinforcement or other obstructions completely encased.



## 55 STEEL STRUCTURES

04-15-16

07-19-13

**Delete the 3rd paragraph in section 55-1.01C(1).**

**Replace the 3rd sentence of the 4th paragraph in section 55-1.01C(1) with:**

07-19-13

For ASTM F 1554 anchor bolts, include chemical composition and carbon equivalence for each heat of steel.

**Add to section 55-1.01C(1):**

07-19-13

For HS connections, submit a record of which lots are used in each joint as an informational submittal.

**Replace "sets" at each occurrence in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.01C(2) with:**

04-19-13

copies

**Replace the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01C(2) with:**

07-19-13

1. Sequence of shop and field assembly and erection. For continuous members, include proposed steel erection procedures with calculations that show girder capacity and geometry will be correct.
2. Welding sequences and procedures.
3. Layout drawing of the entire structure with locations of butt welded splices.
4. Locations of temporary supports and welds.
5. Vertical alignment of girders at each stage of erection.
6. Match-marking diagrams.
7. Details for connections not shown or dimensioned on the plans.
8. Details of allowed options incorporated in the work.
9. Direction of rolling of plates where orientation is specified.
10. Distortion control plan.
11. Dimensional tolerances. Include measures for controlling accumulated error to meet overall tolerances.
12. Material specification and grade listed on the bill of materials.
13. Identification of tension members and fracture critical members.
14. Proposed deviations from plans, specifications, or previously submitted shop drawings.
15. Contract plan sheet references for details.

**Replace items 2 and 3 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.01C(3) with:**

07-19-13

2. Tension flanges and webs of horizontally curved girders
3. Hanger plates

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01C(3) with:**

07-19-13

Furnish plates, shapes, or bars with extra length to provide for removal of check samples.

**Delete the 1st and 2nd sentences in the 3rd paragraph of section 55-1.01C(3).**

07-19-13

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 55-1.01C(3) with:**

07-19-13

Remove material for test samples in the Engineer's presence. Test samples for plates over 24 inches wide must be 10 by 12 inches with the long dimension transverse to the direction of rolling. Test samples for other products must be 12 inches long taken in the direction of rolling with a width equal to the product width.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 6th paragraph in section 55-1.01C(3) with:**

07-19-13

Results of check testing are delivered to you within 20 days of receipt of samples at METS.

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(1).**

07-19-13

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 4th paragraph in section 55-1.01D(1) with:**

07-19-13

The calibration must be performed by an authorized repair and calibration center approved by the tool manufacturer.

**Add to section 55-1.01D(1):**

07-19-13

For bolts installed as snug tight, rotational capacity testing and installation tension testing are not required.

In addition to NDT requirements in AWS D1.5, ultrasonically test 25 percent of all main member tension butt welds in material over 1/2 inch thick.

Perform NDT on 100 percent of each pin as follows:

1. MT under ASTM A 788, S 18, with no linear indication allowed exceeding 3 mm
2. UT under ASTM A 788, S 20, level S and level DA in two perpendicular directions

The Engineer determines the location of all NDT testing for welding.

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(a).**

07-19-13

**Delete the 7th paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(b)(i).**

10-30-15

**Replace item 5 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(b)(ii) with:**

10-30-15

5. Assembly must not seize before the final rotation in step 9 is attained.

**Replace section 55-1.01D(4)(b) with:**

07-19-13

Perform rotational capacity testing on each rotational capacity lot under section 55-1.01D(3)(b) at the job site before installation.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 2nd paragraph in section 55-1.01D(4)(c) with:**

07-19-13

Test 3 representative HS fastener assemblies under section 8 of *Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts* of the RCSC.

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 55-1.01D(4)(d) with:**

07-19-13

Perform fastener tension testing to verify minimum tension in HS bolted connections no later than 48 hours after all fasteners in a connection have been tensioned.

**Replace the 3rd paragraph in section 55-1.01D(4)(d) with:**

07-19-13

Test 10 percent of each type of fastener assembly in each HS bolted connection for minimum tension using the procedure described in section 10 of *Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts* of the RCSC. Check at least 2 assemblies per connection. For short bolts, determine the inspection torque using steps 1 through 7 of "Arbitration of Disputes, Torque Method-Short Bolts" in *Structural Bolting Handbook* of the Steel Structures Technology Center.

**Replace the 1st table in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.02A(1) with:**

07-19-13

<b>Structural Steel</b>	
<b>Material</b>	<b>Specification</b>
Carbon steel	ASTM A 709/A 709M, Grade 36 or {ASTM A36/A36M} <sup>a</sup>
HS low alloy columbium vanadium steel	ASTM A 709/A 709M, Grade 50 or {ASTM A 992/A 992M or ASTM A 572/A 572M, Grade 50} <sup>a</sup>
HS low alloy structural steel	ASTM A 709/A 709M, Grade 50W or Grade HPS 50W, or {ASTM A 588/A 588M} <sup>a</sup>
HS low alloy structural steel plate	ASTM A 709/A 709M, Grade HPS 70W
High-yield strength quenched and tempered alloy steel plate suitable for welding	ASTM A 709/A 709M, Grade 100, Grade 100W, or Grade HPS 100W, or {ASTM A 514/A 514M} <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Grades you may substitute for the equivalent ASTM A 709 steel subject to the modifications and additions specified and to the requirements of ASTM A 709.

Replace the 2nd table in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.02A(1) with:

07-19-13

<b>Fasteners</b>	
Material	Specification
Steel fastener components for general applications:	
Bolts and studs	ASTM A 307
Anchor bolts	ASTM F 1554 <sup>a</sup>
HS bolts and studs	ASTM A 449, Type 1 <sup>a</sup>
HS threaded rods	ASTM A 449, Type 1 <sup>a</sup>
HS nonheaded anchor bolts	ASTM F 1554, Grade 105, Class 2A <sup>a</sup>
Nuts	ASTM A 563, including appendix X1 <sup>b</sup>
Washers	ASTM F 844
Hardened Washers	ASTM F 436, Type 1, including S1 supplementary requirements
Components of HS steel fastener assemblies for use in structural steel joints:	
Bolts	ASTM A 325, Type 1
Tension control bolts	ASTM F 1852, Type 1
Nuts	ASTM A 563, including appendix X1 <sup>b</sup>
Hardened washers	ASTM F 436, Type 1, Circular, including S1 supplementary requirements
Direct tension indicators	ASTM F 959, Type 325, zinc-coated

<sup>a</sup>Use hardened washers.

<sup>b</sup>Zinc-coated nuts tightened beyond snug or wrench tight must be furnished with a dry lubricant complying with supplementary requirement S2 in ASTM A 563.

Replace the 3rd table in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.02A(1) with:

07-19-13

<b>Other Materials</b>	
Material	Specification
Carbon steel for forgings, pins, and rollers	ASTM A 668/A 668M, Class D
Alloy steel for forgings	ASTM A 668/A 668M, Class G
Pin nuts	ASTM A 709/A 709M or ASTM A 563, including appendix X1 <sup>a</sup>
Carbon-steel castings	ASTM A 27/A 27M, Grade 65-35, Class 1
Malleable iron castings	ASTM A 47/A 47M, Grade 32510
Gray iron castings	ASTM A 48, Class 30B
Carbon steel structural tubing	ASTM A 500/A 500M, Grade B, ASTM A 501, ASTM A 847/A 847M, or ASTM A 1085
Steel pipe <sup>b</sup>	ASTM A 53, Type E or S, Grade B; ASTM A 106, Grade B; or ASTM A 139, Grade B
Stud connectors	ASTM A 108

<sup>a</sup>Zinc-coated nuts tightened beyond snug or wrench tight must be furnished with a dry lubricant complying with supplementary requirement S2 in ASTM A 563.

<sup>b</sup>Hydrostatic testing will not apply.

**Replace the table in the 1st paragraph in section 55-1.02A(2) with:**

07-19-13

Material complying with ASTM A 709/A 709M	CVN impact value (ft-lb at temperature)
Grade 36	15 at 40 °F
Grade 50 <sup>a</sup> (Thickness up to 2 inches)	15 at 40 °F
Grade 50W <sup>a</sup> (Thickness up to 2 inches)	15 at 40 °F
Grade 50 <sup>a</sup> (Thickness over 2 inches up to 4 inches )	20 at 40 °F
Grade 50W <sup>a</sup> (Thickness over 2 inches up to 4 inches)	20 at 40 °F
Grade HPS 50W <sup>a</sup> (Thickness up to 4 inches)	20 at 10 °F
Grade HPS 70W (Thickness up to 4 inches)	25 at -10 °F
Grade 100 (Thickness of 2-1/2 inches or less)	25 at 0 °F
Grade 100W (Thickness over 2-1/2 inches up to 4 inches)	35 at 0 °F
Grade HPS 100W (Thickness of 2-1/2 inches or less)	25 at -30 °F
Grade HPS 100W (Thickness over 2-1/2 inches up to 4 inches)	35 at -30 °F

<sup>a</sup>If the material yield strength is more than 65,000 psi, reduce the temperature for the CVN impact value 15 degrees F for each increment of 10,000 psi above 65,000 psi.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph in section 55-1.02A(5) with:**

07-19-13

Steel, gray iron, and malleable iron castings must have continuous fillets cast in place in reentrant angles.

**Delete the 3rd and 4th sentences in the 2nd paragraph in section 55-1.02A(5).**

07-19-13

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.02B(1) with:**

07-19-13

Section 55-1.02B(1) applies to work performed at the source and at the job site.

**Replace the 4th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(1) with:**

07-19-13

Ends of girder stiffeners shown as tight-fit must bear on the girder flange with at least point bearing. Local clearances between the end of the stiffener and the girder flange must be at most 1/16 inch.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 5th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(1) with:**

07-19-13

Fabricate floor beams, stringers, and girders having end connection angles to exact length back to back of connection angles.

**Add to the 7th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(1):**

07-19-13

Use low-stress stamps for fracture critical members and tension members.

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 9th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(1) with:**

07-19-13

Slightly round edges and sharp corners, including edges marred, cut, or roughened during handling or erection.

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 55-1.02B(2) with:**

10-30-15

Instead of machining, you may heat straighten steel slabs not in contact with other metal bearing surfaces if the above tolerances are met.

**Replace item 2 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.02B(3) with:**

07-19-13

2. Radius of bend measured to the concave face must comply with *Manual of Steel Construction* of the AISC

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 2nd paragraph in section 55-1.02B(3) with:**

07-19-13

Plates to be bent to a smaller radius than specified in *Manual of Steel Construction* of the AISC must be bent hot.

**Replace the introductory clause of the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.02B(4) with:**

07-19-13

Threads for pin ends and pin nuts 1-1/2 inches or more in diameter must comply with the following:

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.02B(5) with:**

10-30-15

Pins must:

1. Be turned to the dimensions shown
2. Be straight, smooth, and free from flaws
3. Have the final surface produced by a finishing cut

**Replace the 3rd paragraph in section 55-1.02B(5) with:**

07-19-13

Holes for pins must be:

1. True to the diameter specified.
2. At right angles to the member axis.
3. Parallel with each other except for pins where nonparallel holes are required.
4. Smooth and straight with the final surface produced by a finishing cut.

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 55-1.02B(6)(c) with:**

07-19-13

Bolted connections using HS fastener assemblies must comply with *Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts* of the RCSC.

**Replace the 7th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(6)(c) with:**

07-19-13

For all bolts, thread stickout after tensioning must be at least flush with the outer nut face. At least 3 full threads must be located within the grip of the connection.

**Delete the 3rd paragraph in section 55-1.02B(7)(a).**

07-19-13

**Replace "86-2.04" in the 8th paragraph of section 55-1.02B(7)(a) with:**

04-15-16

86-1.02J

**Add to section 55-1.02B(7)(a):**

07-19-13

For welds indicated to be subject to tensile forces that are to receive RT, grind smooth and flush on both sides of welds before testing.

For groove weld surface profiles that interfere with NDT procedures, grind welds smooth and blend with the adjacent material.

For fillet weld surface profiles that interfere with NDT procedures, grind welds and blend the toes smoothly with the adjacent base metal.

**Add to section 55-1.02B(7):**

07-19-13

**55-1.02B(7)(c) Steel Pedestrian Bridges**

Reserved

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 55-1.02B(9) with:**

07-19-13

Prepare and paint contact surfaces of HS bolted connections before assembly. Thoroughly clean all other surfaces of metal in contact to bare metal before assembly. Remove all rust, mill scale, and foreign material.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 4th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(9) with:**

07-19-13

Preassemble truss work in lengths of at least 3 abutting panels and adjust members for line and camber.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 5th paragraph in section 55-1.02B(9) with:**

07-19-13

Preassemble bolted splice joints for plate girders in lengths of at least 3 abutting sections and adjust abutting sections for line and camber.



**56-3.01C(2) Shop Drawings**

Submit 2 copies of shop drawings for sign structures. Include:

1. Sign panel dimensions
2. Span lengths
3. Post heights
4. Anchorage layouts
5. Proposed splice locations
6. Snugging and tensioning pattern for anchor bolts and HS bolted connections
7. Details for permanent steel anchor bolt templates
8. Details of clips, eyes, or removable devices for preventing damage to the finished galvanized or painted surfaces used for:
  - 8.1 Securing the sign during shipping
  - 8.2 Lifting and moving during erection

**56-3.01C(3) Quality Control Program**

Submit a QC program for sign structures. Include methods, equipment, and personnel to be used during fabrication and installation.

Submit the QC program with the shop drawing submittal.

**Replace "sets" in the 1st paragraph of section 56-3.01C(2) with:**

copies

04-19-13

**Replace the table in the 1st paragraph of section 56-3.01D(2)(a) with:**

07-15-16

**Nondestructive Testing for Steel Standards and Poles**

Weld location	Weld type	Minimum required NDT
Circumferential splices around the perimeter of tubular sections, poles, and arms	CJP groove weld with backing ring	100% UT or RT
Longitudinal seam	CJP or PJP groove weld	Random 25% MT
Longitudinal seam within 6 inches of a circumferential splice	CJP groove weld	100% UT or RT
Welds attaching base plates, flange plates, pole plates, or mast arm plates to poles or arm tubes	CJP groove weld with backing ring and reinforcing fillet	$t \geq 5/16$ inch: 100% UT and 100% MT $t < 5/16$ inch: 100% MT after root weld pass and final weld pass
	External (top) fillet weld for socket-type connections	100% MT
Hand holes and other appurtenances	Fillet and PJP welds	MT full length on random 25% of all standard and poles

NOTE:  $t$  = pole or arm thickness

**Replace the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 56-3.01D(2)(b) with:**

10-30-15

For UT of welded joints with any members less than 5/16 inch thick or tubular sections less than 13 inches in diameter, the acceptance and repair criteria must comply with Clause 6.13.3.1 of AWS D1.1.

For UT of other welded joints, the acceptance and repair criteria must comply with Table 6.3 of AWS D1.1 for cyclically loaded nontubular connections.

**Add to section 56-3.01D(2)(b):**

07-15-16

After galvanization, perform additional inspection for toe cracks along the full length of all CJP groove welds at tube-to-transverse plate connections using UT.

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 56-3.02B with:**

10-30-15

Structural tubing and hollow structural sections must be structural steel complying with ASTM A500/A500M, Grade B or ASTM A1085.

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 56-3.02F with:**

07-15-16

Manufactured pipe posts must comply with one of the following:

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 56-3.02F:**

07-15-16

4, ASTM A1085, Grade A

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 56-3.02F with:**

07-15-16

You may fabricate pipe posts from structural steel complying with ASTM A36/A36M, ASTM A709/A709M, Grade 36, or ASTM A572/A572M, Grades 42 or 50.

**Delete the 7th paragraph of section 56-3.02K(2).**

07-20-12

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 56-3.02K(4) with:**

07-15-16

Safety cable at walkways must not be kinked, knotted, deformed, frayed, or spliced.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the paragraph in section 56-3.02K(5) with:**

07-15-16

The edges of handholes and other large post and arm openings must be ground smooth.

**Delete the 3rd sentence in the 2nd paragraph of section 56-3.02L.**

07-15-16

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 56-3.02L.**

07-15-16





**Replace "SSPC-SP 6" at each occurrence in section 59 with:**

SSPC-SP 6/NACE no. 3

10-19-12

**Replace "SSPC-CS 23.00" at each occurrence in section 59 with:**

SSPC-CS 23.00/AWS C 2.23M/NACE no. 12

10-19-12

**Replace "Type S" in the 2nd paragraph of section 59-1.02A with:**

Type M or Type S

01-15-16

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 59-1.02B:**

5. Manufactured abrasives.

07-15-16

**Replace "Mineral and slag" in the 2nd paragraph of section 59-1.02B with:**

Mineral, manufactured, and slag

07-15-16

**Replace "*Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A 490 Bolts*" in the 1st paragraph of section 59-2.01C(1) with:**

*Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts*

07-19-13

**Replace "SSPC-QP 3 or AISC SPE, Certification P-1 Enclosed" in item 3 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 59-2.01D(1) with:**

AISC-420-10/SSPC-QP 3 (Enclosed Shop)

10-19-12

**Replace "*Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A 490 Bolts*" in the 1st paragraph of section 59-2.02 with:**

*Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts*

07-19-13

**Replace the paragraphs in section 59-2.03A with:**

Clean and paint all exposed structural steel and other metal surfaces.

07-15-16

You must provide enclosures for cleaning and painting structural steel. Maintain atmospheric conditions inside enclosures within specified limits.

Cleaning and painting of new structural steel must be performed in an Enclosed Shop as defined in AISC-420-10/SSPC-QP 3.

**Add to section 59-2.03B:**

07-19-13

**59-2.03B(3) Containment Systems**

**59-2.03B(3)(a) General**

Construct containment systems when disturbing existing paint systems during bridge rehabilitation.

The containment system must be one of the following:

1. Ventilated containment system
2. Vacuum-shrouded surface preparation equipment and drapes and ground covers
3. Equivalent containment system if authorized

The containment system must contain all water, resulting debris, and visible dust produced when the existing paint system is disturbed.

Properly maintain the containment system while work is in progress and do not change the containment system unless authorized.

Containment systems over railroad property must provide the minimum clearances as specified in section 5-1.20C for the passage of railroad traffic.

**59-2.03B(3)(b) Ventilated Containment Systems**

**59-2.03B(3)(b)(i) General**

If flexible framing is used, support and fasten it to (1) prevent the escape of abrasive and blast materials due to whipping from traffic or wind and (2) maintain clearances.

If the wind speed reaches 50 mph or greater, relieve the wind pressure on the containment system using an authorized method.

**59-2.03B(3)(b)(ii) Design Criteria**

Scaffolding or supports for the ventilated containment system must not extend below the vertical clearance level nor to the ground line at locations within the roadbed.

For truss-type bridges, all connections of the ventilated containment system to the existing structure must be made through the deck, girder, stringer, or floor beam system. No connections are allowed that will cause bending stresses in a truss member.

The ventilated containment system must comply with section 7-1.02K(6)(e).

The minimum total design load for the ventilated containment system must consist of the sum of the dead and live vertical loads.

Dead and live loads are as follows:

1. Dead load must consist of the actual load of the ventilated containment system
2. Live loads for bridges with only spot blast cleaning work must consist of:
  - 2.1. Uniform load of at least 25 psf applied over the supported area
  - 2.2. Moving concentrated load of 1000 lb to produce maximum stress in the main supporting elements of the ventilated containment system
3. Live loads for bridges with 100 percent blast cleaning to bare metal must consist of:
  - 3.1. Uniform load of at least 45 psf, which includes 20 psf of sand load, applied over the supported area
  - 3.2. Moving concentrated load of 1000 lb to produce maximum stress in the main supporting elements of the ventilated containment system

Assumed horizontal loads do not need to be included in the design of the ventilated containment system.

Maximum allowable stresses must comply with section 48-2.01D(3)(c).

**59-2.03B(3)(b)(iii) Ventilation**

The ventilation system in the ventilated containment system must be of the forced input airflow type with fans or blowers.

Negative air pressure must be employed within the ventilated containment system and will be verified by visual methods by observing the concave nature of the ventilated containment system while taking into account wind effects or by using smoke or other visible means to observe airflow. The input airflow must be properly balanced with the exhaust capacity throughout the range of operations.

The exhaust airflow of the ventilation system in the ventilated containment system must be forced into wet or dry dust collectors or bag houses.

**Replace item 1 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 59-2.03C(1) with:**

10-19-12

1. Apply a stripe coat of undercoat paint on all edges, corners, seams, crevices, interior angles, junctions of joining members, weld lines, and similar surface irregularities. The stripe coat must completely hide the surface being covered. If spot blast cleaning portions of the bridge, apply the stripe coat of undercoat paint before each undercoat and follow with the undercoat as soon as practical. If removing all existing paint from the bridge, apply the undercoat first as soon as practical and follow with the stripe coat of undercoat paint for each undercoat.

**Replace the heading of section 59-2.03C(2) with:**

04-19-13

**Zinc Coating System**

**Add to section 59-2.03C(2)(a):**

04-19-13

Coatings for new structural steel and connections between new and existing structural steel must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Zinc Coating System**

Description	Coating	Dry film thickness (mils)
All new surfaces:		
Undercoat	Inorganic zinc primer, AASHTO M 300 Type I or II	4–8
Finish coat <sup>a</sup>	Exterior grade latex <sup>b</sup> , 2 coats	2 minimum each coat, 4–8 total
Total thickness, all coats		8–14
Connections to existing structural steel: <sup>c</sup>		
Undercoat	Inorganic zinc primer, AASHTO M 300 Type I or II	4–8
Finish coat <sup>a</sup>	Exterior grade latex <sup>b</sup> , 2 coats	2 minimum each coat, 4–8 total
Total thickness, all coats		8–14

<sup>a</sup>If no finish coats are described, a final coat of inorganic zinc primer is required.

<sup>b</sup>Exterior grade latex must comply with section 91-2.02 unless otherwise specified.

<sup>c</sup>Includes the following locations:

1. New and existing contact surfaces
2. Existing member surfaces under new HS bolt heads, nuts, or washers
3. Bare surfaces of existing steel after trimming, cutting, drilling, or reaming
4. Areas within a 4-inch radius from the point of application of heat for welding or flame cutting

**Replace "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A 490 Bolts" in the 7th paragraph of section 59-2.03C(2)(b)(i) with:**

*Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts*

07-19-13

**Add to section 59-2.03C:**

**59-2.03C(3) Moisture-Cured Polyurethane Coating System**

Reserved

04-19-13

**59-2.03C(4) State Specification Paint Waterborne Coating System**

**59-2.03C(4)(a) General**

The State Specification PWB coating system for existing structural steel must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**State Specification PWB Coating System**

Surface	Description	State Specification PWB Coating	Dry film thickness (mils)
Surfaces cleaned to bare metal <sup>a</sup> :	1st undercoat	145	2-3
	2nd undercoat	146	2-3
	1st finish coat	171	1.5-3
	2nd finish coat	172	1.5-3
	Total thickness, all coats	--	7-12
Existing painted surfaces to be topcoated:	Undercoat	146	2-3
	1st finish coat	171	1.5-3
	2nd finish coat	172	1.5-3
	Total thickness, new coats	--	5-9

<sup>a</sup>Includes locations of spot blast cleaning

**59-2.03C(4)(b) Finish Coats**

11-15-13

Reserved

**Add to section 59-5.01:**

04-19-13

Where specified, prepare and paint sign structures under sections 59-2 and 59-3.

Instead of submitting proof of the certification complying with SSPC-QP 1, you may submit documentation with the painting quality work plan showing compliance with the requirements in section 3 of SSPC-QP 1.

Instead of submitting proof of the certification complying with SSPC-QP 2, you may submit documentation with the painting quality work plan showing compliance with the requirements in sections 4.2 through 4.4 of SSPC-QP 2, Category A.

Instead of submitting proof of the certification complying with AISC-420-10/SSPC-QP 3 (Enclosed Shop), you may submit documentation with the painting quality work plan showing compliance with the requirements in sections 5 through 18 of AISC-420-10/SSPC-QP3.

**Replace the paragraphs of section 59-5.03 with:**

04-19-13

**59-5.03A General**

You may prepare and paint sign structures before or after erection. After erection, repair damaged paint to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The total dry film thickness of finish coats on contact surfaces of galvanized HS bolted connections (1) must be from 1 to 4 mils and (2) may be applied in 1 application.

**59-5.03B Undercoating of Ungalvanized Surfaces**

Blast-cleaned surfaces must receive a single undercoat consisting of an inorganic zinc coating as specified in AASHTO M 300, Type I or Type II, except:

1. The first 2 sentences of section 5.6 do not apply
2. Section 5.6.1 does not apply

If you propose to use a coating that is not on the Authorized Material List, submit the required documentation specified in section 5.6 of AASHTO M 300. Allow 30 days for the Engineer's review.

**59-5.03C Testing of Inorganic Zinc Coating**

Perform adhesion and hardness testing no sooner than 72 hours after application of the single undercoat of inorganic zinc coating.

### **59-5.03D Finish Coating**

The exposed area of inorganic zinc coating must receive a minimum of 2 finish coats of exterior grade latex paint.

The 1st finish coat color must match no. 24558 of FED-STD-595. The 2nd finish coat color must match no. 24491 of FED-STD-595. The total dry film thickness of the applications of the 2nd finish coat must be not less than 2 mils.

**Replace section 59-7 with:**

07-19-13

## **59-7 STAINING CONCRETE AND SHOTCRETE**

### **59-7.01 GENERAL**

#### **59-7.01A General**

##### **59-7.01A(1) Summary**

Section 59-7.01 includes specifications for preparing and staining concrete and shotcrete surfaces using an acid stain.

##### **59-7.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **59-7.01A(3) Submittals**

Submit stain manufacturer's product data and application instructions at least 7 days before starting staining activities.

##### **59-7.01A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

#### **59-7.01B Materials**

##### **59-7.01B(1) General**

Reserved

##### **59-7.01B(2) Stain**

Stain must:

1. Be a water-based solution of inorganic metallic salts
2. Contain dilute acid that penetrates and etches the concrete or shotcrete surface
3. Be a commercial quality product designed specifically for exterior applications
4. Produce abrasion-resistant color deposits

##### **59-7.01B(3) Sealer**

Reserved

##### **59-7.01B(4) Joint Sealing Compound**

Reserved

#### **59-7.01C Construction**

##### **59-7.01C(1) General**

Seal joints between concrete and shotcrete surfaces to be stained and adjacent metal with joint sealing compound before applying the stain.

Test surfaces for acceptance of the stain before applying the stain. Clean surfaces that resist accepting the stain and retest until passing.

Apply the stain under the manufacturer's instructions.

Before staining, the concrete or shotcrete surfaces must be:

1. At least 28 days old
2. Prepared under SSPC-SP 13/NACE no. 6
3. Thoroughly dry

Apply the stain uniformly to avoid excessive rundown. Work the stain into the concrete using a nylon bristle brush in a circular motion.

After the last coat of stain has dried, rinse stained surfaces with water and wet scrub with a stiff bristle nylon brush until the rinse water runs clear. Collect all rinse water.

Protect adjacent surfaces during staining.

Thoroughly cure each application of the stain and correct skips, holidays, thin areas, or other deficiencies before the next application.

Drips, puddles, or other irregularities must be worked into the concrete or shotcrete surface.

#### **59-7.01C(2) Test Panel**

For staining concrete or shotcrete, stain a test panel complying with section 51-1.01D(3).

For staining sculpted shotcrete, stain a test panel complying with section 53-3.01D(3).

The test panel must be:

1. Stained using the same personnel, materials, equipment and methods to be used in the work
2. Accessible for viewing
3. Displayed in an upright position near the work
4. Authorized for staining before starting the staining work

If ordered, construct additional test panels until a satisfactory color is attained.

The Engineer uses the authorized stained test panel to determine the acceptability of the stained surface.

Dispose of the test panels after the staining work is complete and authorized. Notify the Engineer before disposing of the test panels.

#### **59-7.01D Payment**

Not Used

### **59-7.02 SCULPTED SHOTCRETE AND TEXTURED CONCRETE**

#### **59-7.02A General**

##### **59-7.02A(1) Summary**

Section 59-7.02 includes specifications for preparing and staining sculpted shotcrete and textured concrete surfaces using an acid stain.

##### **59-7.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

##### **59-7.02A(3) Submittals**

###### **59-7.02A(3)(a) General**

Reserved

###### **59-7.02A(3)(b) Experience Qualifications**

Submit the following documentation of the staining subcontractor's experience at least 10 days before the preconstruction meeting:

1. Summary of the staining subcontractor's experience that demonstrates compliance with section 59-7.02A(4)(b).
2. List of at least 3 projects completed in the last 5 years that demonstrate the staining subcontractor's ability to stain textured concrete or sculpted shotcrete surfaces similar to the textured concrete or sculpted shotcrete for this project. For each project include:
  - 2.1. Project description

- 2.2. Name and phone number of the owner
- 2.3. Staining completion date
- 2.4. Color photos of the completed stained surface

**59-7.02A(3)(c) Installation Plan**

Submit an installation plan at least 10 days before the preconstruction meeting. The installation plan must include details for preparing and staining the textured concrete or sculpted shotcrete to achieve the required color, including:

1. Number of applications that will be used to apply the stain
2. For each application of the stain, a description of:
  - 2.1. Manufacturer, color, finish, and percentage strength mixture of the stain that will be applied
  - 2.2. Methods and tools that will be used to apply the stain
3. Methods for protecting adjacent surfaces during staining
4. Rinse water collection plan for containing all liquid, effluent, and residue resulting from preparing and staining textured concrete or sculpted shotcrete

**59-7.02A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

**59-7.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**59-7.02A(4)(b) Contractor Qualifications**

The staining subcontractor must:

1. Have experience in staining textured concrete or sculpted shotcrete surfaces to simulate the appearance of natural rock formations or stone masonry
2. Have successfully completed at least 3 projects in the past 5 years involving staining of concrete or sculpted shotcrete surfaces similar to the textured concrete or sculpted shotcrete for this project

**59-7.02A(4)(c) Preconstruction Meeting**

Before starting staining activities, conduct a meeting to discuss the installation plan. Meeting attendees must include the Engineer and all staining subcontractors.

**59-7.02B Materials**

Not Used

**59-7.02C Construction**

Not Used

**59-7.02D Payment**

Prepare and stain concrete and prepare and stain shotcrete are measured by the area of the vertical or sloped wall face stained.

**Replace "solider" in the 5th paragraph of section 59-9.03 with:**

soldier

04-19-13

**Replace section 59-11 with:**

**59-11 STAINING GALVANIZED SURFACES**

07-19-13

Reserved

**Replace section 59-12 with:**

07-19-13

**59-12 ROCK STAINING**

**59-12.01 GENERAL**

**59-12.01A Summary**

Section 59-12 includes specifications for applying stain to the exterior surface of landscape boulders, native rock that has been damaged or scarred, rock energy dissipaters, rock slope protection and gabion surfaces.

**59-12.01B Submittals**

Submit the following:

1. Work plan showing methods to control overspray and spillage, and to protect adjacent surfaces
2. Product data including the manufacturer's product sheet and the instructions for the application of the stain

**59-12.01C Quality Control and Assurance**

**59-12.01C(1) General**

Reserved

**59-12.01C(2) Test Plot**

Apply the stain to a test plot rock area of at least 3 by 3 feet at a location designated by the Engineer. Notify the Engineer at least 7 days before staining the test plot. Prepare and stain the test plot with the same materials, tools, equipment, and methods to be used in staining the final surfaces. Separate test plots are required for staining rock slope protection and native rock.

If ordered, prepare additional test plots. Additional test plots are change order work.

Obtain authorization of the test plot before starting the staining work. Use the authorized test plot as the standard for comparison in determining acceptability of staining. If the test plot is not incorporated into the work and the Engineer determines it is no longer needed, dispose of it.

**59-12.02 MATERIALS**

**59-12.02A General**

Reserved

**59-12.02B Stain**

Reserved

**59-12.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**59-12.03A General**

Reserved

**59-12.03B Preparation**

Before applying the stain:

1. Identify and obtain authorization for the areas to be stained
2. Remove oils, dirt, and other contaminants from the surfaces to be stained
3. Dry all surfaces to be stained

**59-12.03C Application**

After the areas to be stained have been identified, prepared, and the test plot authorized, stain the exposed surfaces under the manufacturer's instructions to achieve a color consistent with, or as close as possible to, the authorized test area color.

Control overspray and protect adjacent surfaces.

Keep stained surfaces dry for at least 20 days following the application of the stain.





2. Wrap the tape tightly with 1/2 uniform lap, free from wrinkles and voids to provide not less than a 100-mil thickness.
3. Wrapping at joints must extend at least 6 inches over adjacent pipe casing coverings. Apply tension such that the tape will conform closely to contours of the joint.

**Add to section 70:**

**70-8-70-15 RESERVED**

07-19-13

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## DIVISION VIII MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION

### 72 SLOPE PROTECTION

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 72-2.02A with:**

07-15-16

For method A and B placement and the class of RSP described, comply with the rock gradation shown in the following table:

**Rock Gradation**

Nominal RSP class by median particle diameter <sup>b</sup>		Nominal median particle weight W <sub>50</sub> <sup>c,d</sup>	d <sub>15</sub> <sup>c</sup> (inches)		d <sub>50</sub> <sup>c</sup> (inches)		d <sub>100</sub> <sup>c</sup> (inches)	Placement
Class <sup>a</sup>	Diameter (inches)		Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Method
I	6	20 lb	3.7	5.2	5.7	6.9	12.0	B
II	9	60 lb	5.5	7.8	8.5	10.5	18.0	B
III	12	150 lb	7.3	10.5	11.5	14.0	24.0	B
IV	15	300 lb	9.2	13.0	14.5	17.5	30.0	B
V	18	1/4 ton	11.0	15.5	17.0	20.5	36.0	B
VI	21	3/8 ton	13.0	18.5	20.0	24.0	42.0	A or B
VII	24	1/2 ton	14.5	21.0	23.0	27.5	48.0	A or B
VIII	30	1 ton	18.5	26.0	28.5	34.5	48.0	A or B
IX	36	2 ton	22.0	31.5	34.0	41.5	52.8	A
X	42	3 ton	25.5	36.5	40.0	48.5	60.5	A
XI	46	4 ton	28.0	39.4	43.7	53.1	66.6	A

<sup>a</sup>For RSP Classes I–VIII, use Class 8 RSP fabric. For RSP Classes IX–XI, use Class 10 RSP fabric.

<sup>b</sup>Intermediate or B dimension (i.e., width) where A dimension is length and C dimension is thickness.

<sup>c</sup>d%, where % denotes the percentage of the total weight of the graded material.

<sup>d</sup>Values shown are based on the minimum and maximum particle diameters shown and an average specific gravity of 2.65. Weight will vary based on specific gravity of rock available for the project.

Replace the table in the 3rd paragraph of section 72-2.02A with:

11-15-13

**Rock Material Properties**

Property	California Test	Value
Apparent specific gravity	206	2.5 minimum
Absorption	206	4.2% maximum
Durability Index	229	52 minimum

Notes:

Durability absorption ratio (DAR) = course durability index/(% absorption + 1)

If the DAR is greater than 10, the absorption may exceed 4.2%

If the DAR is greater than 24, the durability index may be less than 52

Replace the table in section 72-2.02B with:

07-15-16

**Fabric Class**

Class	Largest rock gradation class used in slope protection
8	Classes I–VIII
10	Classes IX–XI

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 72-3.02B with:

07-15-16

Rocks for concreted-rock slope protection must comply with the gradation shown in the following table:

**Concreted-Rock Gradation**

Nominal RSP class by median particle diameter <sup>b</sup>		Nominal median particle weight W <sub>50</sub> <sup>c,d</sup> Weight <sup>a</sup>	d <sub>15</sub> <sup>c</sup>		d <sub>50</sub> <sup>c</sup>		d <sub>100</sub> <sup>c</sup>
Class <sup>a</sup>	Size (inches)		Min	Max	Min	Max	Max
I	6	20 lb	3.7	5.2	5.7	6.9	12.0
II	9	60 lb	5.5	7.8	8.5	10.5	18.0
III	12	150 lb	7.3	10.5	11.5	14.0	24.0
V	18	1/4 ton	11.0	15.5	17.0	20.5	36.0
VII	24	1/2 ton	14.5	21.0	23.0	27.5	48.0

<sup>a</sup>Use Class 8 RSP fabric.

<sup>b</sup>Intermediate or B dimension (i.e., width) where A dimension is length and C dimension is thickness.

<sup>c</sup>d%, where % denotes the percentage of the total weight of the graded material.

<sup>d</sup>Values shown are based on the minimum and maximum particle diameters shown and an assumed specific gravity of 2.65. Weight will vary based on specific gravity of rock available for the project.

Replace the row under "Class" in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 72-3.02B with:

01-20-12

1/2 T	1/4 T	Light	Facing	Cobble
-------	-------	-------	--------	--------

Replace the table in the 2nd paragraph of section 72-3.02B with:

11-15-13

**Rock Material Properties**

Property	California Test	Value
Apparent specific gravity	206	2.5 minimum
Absorption	206	4.2% maximum
Durability index	229	52 minimum

Notes:

Durability absorption ratio (DAR) = course durability index/(% absorption + 1)

If the DAR is greater than 10, the absorption may exceed 4.2%

If the DAR is greater than 24, the durability index may be less than 52

Replace the table in the 2nd paragraph of section 72-3.03E with:

07-15-16

**Minimum Concrete Penetration**

	Rock class				
	VII	V	III	II	I
Penetration (inches)	18	14	10	8	6

Delete the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 72-11.01B.

07-19-13

Add to section 72-11.01B:

Expanded polystyrene and premolded expansion joint filler must comply with section 51-2.

01-18-13

Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 72-11.01C(1).

07-19-13

Delete the 7th paragraph of section 72-11.01C(1).

07-19-13

Add between the 7th and 8th paragraphs of section 72-11.01C(1):

Schedule the construction of the slope paving such that the work, including placing and finishing concrete and applying curing compound, is completed on the same day that the work is started.

07-19-13

Replace the 8th paragraph of section 72-11.01C(1) with:

If the Engineer determines that the size of the slope paving is too large to be constructed without an intermediate construction joint, place a joint at an authorized location. Complete a section of concrete bounded by permissible construction joints within the same day.

07-19-13





**Replace section 78 with:**

07-20-12

**78 INCIDENTAL CONSTRUCTION**

07-20-12

**78-1 GENERAL**

Section 78 includes specifications for incidental bid items that are not closely associated with other sections.

**78-2-78-50 RESERVED**

AA

**80 FENCES**

07-15-16

**Add to section 80-2.02D:**

10-19-12

Vertical stays must:

- 1. Comply with ASTM A641
- 2. Be 12-1/2 gage
- 3. Have a Class 3 zinc coating

**Replace item 1 in the list in section 80-2.02E with:**

10-19-12

Comply with ASTM A 116, Type Z, Grade 60, Class 1

**Add after "galvanized wire" in the 1st paragraph of section 80-2.02F:**

10-19-12

complying with ASTM A 641

**Replace the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 80-2.02F with:**

10-19-12

Each staple used to fasten barbed wire and wire mesh fabric to wood posts must:

- 1. Comply with ASTM F 1667
- 2. Be at least 1-3/4 inches long
- 3. Be manufactured from 9-gage galvanized wire

Wire ties used to fasten barbed wire and wire mesh to metal posts must be at least 11-gage galvanized wire complying with ASTM F 626. Clips and hog rings used for metal posts must be at least 9-gage galvanized wire complying with ASTM F 626.

**Replace the 8th through 14th paragraphs of section 80-2.03 with:**

10-19-12

Attach the wire mesh and barbed wire to each post.

Securely fasten tension wires to wood posts. Make a single or double loop around each post at each attachment point and staple the wire to the post. Use wire ties, hog rings, or wire clips to fasten the wires to the metal posts.

Connect each wood brace to its adjacent post with a 3/8 by 4-inch steel dowel. Twist the tension wires until the installation is rigid.

Stretch barbed wire and wire mesh fabric and fasten to each wood or steel end, corner, or gate post. Apply tension according to the manufacturer's instructions using a mechanical stretcher or other device designed for such use. If no tension is specified by the manufacturer, use 250 pounds for the required tension. Evenly distribute the pull over the longitudinal wires in the wire mesh such that no more than 50 percent of the original depth of the tension curves is removed. Do not use a motorized vehicle, truck, or tractor to stretch the wire.

Attach barbed wire and wire mesh fabric to the private-property side of posts. On curved alignments, place the wire mesh and barbed wire on the face of the post against which the normal pull of the wire mesh and wire will be exerted. Terminate the wire mesh and barbed wire at each end, corner, pull, and gate post in the new fence line. Attach wire mesh and barbed wire to each wood or steel end, corner, pull, or gate post by wrapping each horizontal strand around the post and tying it back on itself with at least 4 tightly-wound wraps.

At line posts, fasten the wire mesh to the post at the top and bottom and at intermediate points not exceeding 10 inches apart. Fasten each line of barbed wire to each line post. Use wire ties or clips to fasten the wires to metal posts under the post manufacturer's instructions. Drive staples crosswise with the grain of the wood and pointed slightly downward. Drive staples just short of actual contact with the wires to allow free longitudinal movement of those wires and to prevent damage to the wire's protective coating. Secure all wires to posts to maintain horizontal alignment.

Splices in barbed wire and wire mesh are allowed provided there are no more than 2 splices per 50 feet of fence. Use commercially-available galvanized mechanical wire splices or a wire splice created by tying off wire. Install mechanical wire splices with a tool designed for that purpose under the manufacturer's instructions. Tie off the wire as follows:

1. Carry the ends of each wire 3 inches past the tied-off knot location and wrap around the wire for at least 6 turns in opposite directions.
2. Remove the splice tool and close the space by pulling the end of the wires together.
3. Cut the unused ends of the wire close and neat.

07-18-14

**Delete "resisting moment" and its definition in section 80-3.01B.**

**Add to section 80-3.01B:**

07-18-14

**posts and braces:** Framework that supports the metal fabric for chain link fence. Posts and braces include round and roll-formed cross sections used as line, end, latch, or corner posts and braces.

**Add to section 80-3.01C:**

07-18-14

Submit a certificate of compliance for posts and braces that includes the information specified in ASTM F1043, section 9.

07-18-14

**Delete section 80-3.01D.**

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 80-3.02B with:**

07-18-14

The base metal for posts and braces must be commercial-quality, weldable steel complying with AASHTO M 181, Type 1, except for the protective coating requirements.

Posts and braces must comply with the strength requirements in ASTM F1043:

1. Group IA, regular grade, for round posts
2. Group II-L for roll-formed posts and braces

**Delete the 4th through 8th paragraphs of section 80-3.02B.**

07-18-14

**Add between "coating" and "unless" in the 1st sentence of section 80-3.02C:**

or ASTM F1345, Class 2,

07-18-14

**Replace section 80-4 with:**

## **80-4 WILDLIFE EXCLUSION FENCES**

07-15-16

### **80-4.01 GENERAL**

#### **80-4.01A General**

Section 80-4 includes specifications for constructing wildlife exclusion fences.

Constructing a wildlife exclusion fence includes the installation of any signs specified in the special provisions.

#### **80-4.01B Materials**

Each T post must:

1. Comply with ASTM A 702
2. Be metal and have an anchor plate
3. Be painted black or galvanized

#### **80-4.01C Construction**

Not Used

#### **80-4.01D Payment**

Not Used

### **80-4.02 DESERT TORTOISE FENCES**

#### **80-4.02A General**

Section 80-4.02 includes specifications for constructing desert tortoise fences.

#### **80-4.02B Materials**

##### **80-4.02B(1) Permanent Desert Tortoise Fences**

##### **80-4.02B(1)(a) General**

Each wire tie and hog ring for a permanent desert tortoise fence must comply with section 80-2.02F.

Each hold down pin must:

1. Be U-shaped, with 2 minimum 6-inch long legs
2. Have pointed ends
3. Be at least 11-gauge wire
4. Be galvanized
5. Be commercial quality

##### **80-4.02B(1)(b) Hardware Cloth**

The hardware cloth must:

1. Comply with ASTM A 740
2. Be welded or woven galvanized steel wire fabric
3. Be made of at least 14-gauge wire
4. Be 36 inches wide

#### **80-4.02B(1)(c) Barbless Wire**

The barbless wire must:

1. Comply with ASTM A 641/A 641M
2. Be at least 14-gauge wire
3. Have a Class 1 zinc coating

#### **80-4.02B(1)(d) Posts**

Each post must:

1. Comply with ASTM F 1083
2. Be standard weight, schedule 40 steel pipe with a nominal pipe size of 1 inch
3. Be galvanized steel fence post conforming to ASTM A 702

#### **80-4.02B(2) Temporary Desert Tortoise Fences**

The materials for a temporary desert tortoise fence must comply with section 80-4.02B(1), except the hardware cloth must be made of at least 16-gauge wire.

#### **80-4.02C Construction**

##### **80-4.02C(1) General**

Extend the hardware cloth a minimum of 24 inches above the ground.

Plumb the posts and pull the hardware cloth taut. Correct any alignment issues.

##### **80-4.02C(2) Permanent Desert Tortoise Fences**

Excavate the ground to form a trench before installing the posts and hardware cloth. Embed the posts at maximum 5-foot intervals into the ground. If T posts are used, use 5-foot lengths and embed the posts to match the above-ground height shown for the posts.

Securely fasten the hardware cloth to the posts with wire ties and to barbless wire with hog rings as shown. Pass the wire ties through the hardware cloth. Encircle the posts and barbless wire with the ties and tie them by twisting a minimum of 3 complete turns.

Bend the twisted ends of the ties down to prevent possible snagging. Close hog rings with their ends overlapping.

Bury the hardware cloth a minimum of 12 inches into the ground. Install the cloth in 1 continuous piece. You may cut the cloth into shorter segments if authorized.

Overlap the hardware cloth segments at posts, with a minimum overlap of 6 inches centered at a post. Wire tie the overlapped cloth to posts as shown. Prevent fraying by threading barbless wire along the vertical edges of the hardware cloth on either side of the post or use 3 equally spaced hog rings (6 hog rings per location) along each wire cloth edge.

Where bedrock or caliche substrate is encountered, use the bent hardware cloth detail if authorized. Transitions from buried-to-bent or bent-to-buried configuration must occur at a post location with a minimum 6-inch overlap of the hardware cloth as shown. The maximum spacing for hold down pins is 24 inches on center. Anchor in place with hold down pins the beginning and end corners of the hardware cloth placed on the ground.

Backfill the removed earth material into the trench created to install the hardware cloth and posts. Use an 8 lb or heavier hand tamper to compact the backfill around the posts and hardware cloth. Install a post at each corner of the cloth segments.



**Add between "splices at" and "posts" in the 5th paragraph of section 83-1.02B:**

07-19-13

midspan between

**Replace the 7th paragraph of section 83-1.02B with:**

10-30-15

Construct midwest guardrail system using:

1. Wood or steel line posts.
2. Wood blocks for line posts. You may use plastic blocks for steel line posts where shown.
3. Only 1 type of post and block for any 1 continuous length of guardrail.

**Replace the 9th paragraph of section 83-1.02B with:**

10-30-15

Submit 2 certified copies of mill test reports as an informational submittal for each heat of steel from which the steel posts are formed or fabricated.

**Delete "chromated copper arsenate," in the 1st sentence of the 14th paragraph of section 83-1.02B.**

10-30-15

**Replace "7th paragraph in section 57-2.01B(3)" in the 16th paragraph of section 83-1.02B with:**

10-30-15

1st and 2nd paragraphs in section 57-2.01C(3)(b)

**Replace "Metal rail posts, box spacers, and" in item 1 in the list in the 25th paragraph of section 83-1.02B with:**

07-19-13

Metal box spacers and

**Replace item 4 in the list in the 25th paragraph of section 83-1.02B with:**

07-18-14

4. For the connection of guard railing to new bridge railing or barriers, anchor bolt holes must be drilled in the concrete parapet or formed using metal or PVC sleeves.

**Delete items 6 and 7 in the list in the 25th paragraph of section 83-1.02B.**

07-19-13

**Delete "A 441," in item 5 in the list in the 26th paragraph of section 83-1.02B:**

10-30-15

**Add between "mixture" and "specified" in the 27th paragraph of section 83-1.02B:**

10-30-15

for load bearing applications

**Replace "Type WB" at each occurrence in section 83-1.02B(2) with:**

07-19-13

Type WB-31

**Replace "metal" at each occurrence in the 2nd paragraph of section 83-1.02B(2) with:**

10-30-15

rail

**Replace the heading of section 83-1.02B(3) with:**

07-19-13

**Temporary Midwest Guardrail System**

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 9th paragraph of section 83-1.02D(1) with:**

07-18-14

Posts and balusters must be normal to the profile grade. Transverse to the profile grade, railings must be plumb within a tolerance not to exceed 0.02 foot in 10 feet.

**Replace "80-2.02" in the 2nd paragraph of section 83-1.02E with:**

10-19-12

80-3.02B

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 83-1.02G(2) with:**

07-18-14

Stud bolts must comply with the specifications for studs in clause 7 of AWS D1.1.

**Replace the 7th paragraph of section 83-1.02G(2) with:**

10-30-15

For tubular hand railing and tubular lower rail mounted on Type 80SW concrete barrier:

1. Resin capsule anchors and threaded rods must comply with section 75-1.03
2. Drilling and bonding threaded rods must comply with the specifications for drilling and bonding dowels in section 51-1

**Replace "horizontal" in the 8th paragraph of section 83-1.02G(2) with:**

07-18-14

vertical

**Replace the 10th paragraph of section 83-1.02G(2) with:**

10-30-15

For tubular handrailings on Type 80SW concrete barriers, submit 2 copies of threaded rod layouts before placing barrier reinforcement.

**Delete the 15th paragraph of section 83-1.02I.**

10-30-15

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 83-1.03 with:**

11-15-13

Except for guardrail within the pay limits of a terminal system, a transition railing (Type WB-31), an end anchor assembly, or a rail tensioning assembly, midwest guardrail system is measured along the face of the rail element from end post to end post of the completed railing.

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 83-2.01:**

10-30-15

Concrete barrier work includes:

1. Bar reinforcing steel, including the length that extends from the barrier into decks, walls, and footings
2. Constructing steel plate barriers at overhead sign foundations, electroliers, drainage structures, and other locations shown

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 83-2.01.**

10-30-15

**Replace "Reserved" in section 83-2.02A with:**

10-30-15

Markers must comply with section 82.

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 83-2.02B with:**

10-30-15

Use wood blocks with wood and steel posts. You may use plastic blocks with steel posts where shown.

**Replace the 7th paragraph of section 83-2.02B with:**

10-30-15

Threaded rods must comply with ASTM A 307. Anchor bolts must comply with ASTM F 1554, Grade 55.

**Add between the 8th and 9th paragraphs of section 83-2.02B:**

10-30-15

Trim existing median plantings to clear the work area for thrie beam barrier construction. Dispose of trimmings.

**Replace "metal" at each occurrence in the 3rd paragraph of section 83-2.02B(2) with:**

10-30-15

rail

**Add between "roadway" and ", except" in the 4th paragraph of section 83-2.02B(2):**

10-30-15

at authorized locations

**Replace the 15th paragraph of section 83-2.02D(1) with:**

10-30-15

The tubular handrailing and tubular lower rail for Type 80SW concrete barrier must comply with the specifications for tubular handrailing in section 83-1.02G(2).



## 84 TRAFFIC STRIPES AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

05-30-14

Replace section 84-1.01C with:

05-30-14

### 84-1.01C Submittals

For glass beads used in drop-on applications and in thermoplastic formulations, submit a certificate of compliance and test results for each lot of beads specifying the EPA test methods used and tracing the lot to the specific test sample. The testing for lead and arsenic content must be performed by an independent testing laboratory.

Submit retroreflectivity readings for traffic stripes and pavement markings at locations with deficient retroreflectivity determined by the Engineer.

### 84-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance

Test each lot of glass beads for arsenic and lead under EPA Test Method 3052 and 6010B or 6010C.

Applied traffic stripes and pavement markings must be retroreflective. Within 30 days of applying traffic stripes and pavement markings, the retroreflectivity of the stripes and markings must be a minimum of  $250 \text{ mcd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{lx}^{-1}$  for white and  $125 \text{ mcd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{lx}^{-1}$  for yellow when measured under ASTM E1710.

The Engineer will perform a nighttime, drive-through, visual inspection of the retroreflectivity of the traffic stripes and pavement markings and notify you of any locations with deficient retroreflectivity. Measure the retroreflectivity of the deficient areas using a retroreflectometer under ASTM E1710 and the sampling protocol specified in ASTM D7585.

Replace the paragraph in section 84-1.02 with:

05-30-14

Glass beads applied to paint must comply with State Specification 8010-004.

Glass beads applied to molten thermoplastic material must be Type 2 beads complying with AASHTO M 247. The glass beads must have a coating that promotes adhesion of the beads to thermoplastic.

At least 75 percent of the beads by count must be true spheres that are colorless and do not exhibit dark spots, air inclusions, or surface scratches when viewed under 20X magnification.

Each lot of glass beads used in pavement markings must contain less than 200 ppm each of arsenic and lead when tested under EPA Test Method 3052 and 6010B or 6010C.

Replace the 1st paragraph in section 84-2.04 with:

01-20-12

A double extruded thermoplastic traffic stripe consisting of two 4-inch wide yellow stripes is measured as 2 traffic stripes.

A double sprayable thermoplastic traffic stripe consisting of two 4-inch wide yellow stripes is measured as 1 traffic stripe.

Add to section 84:

01-20-12

### 84-6 THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPES AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS WITH ENHANCED WET NIGHT VISIBILITY

Reserved

84-7-84-10 RESERVED

AA

## 86 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

07-15-16

Replace section 86 with:

04-15-16

### 86 ELECTRICAL

#### 86-1 GENERAL

##### 86-1.01 GENERAL

##### 86-1.01A Summary

Section 86-1 includes general specifications for furnishing electrical equipment and materials.

Electrical equipment and materials must comply with part 4 of the *California MUTCD* and 8 CA Code of Regs, chapter 4, subchapter 5, "Electrical Safety Orders."

Galvanized equipment and materials must comply with section 75-1.05.

##### 86-1.01B Definitions

**accessible pedestrian signal:** Accessible pedestrian signal as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**accessible walk indication:** Activated audible and vibrotactile action during the walk interval.

**actuation:** Actuation as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**ambient sound level:** Background sound level in dB at a given location.

**ambient sound sensing microphone:** Microphone that measures the ambient sound level in dB and automatically adjusts the accessible pedestrian signal speaker's volume.

**audible speech walk message:** Audible prerecorded message that communicates to pedestrians which street has the walk interval.

**channel:** Discrete information path.

**CALiPER:** Commercially Available LED Product Evaluation and Reporting. A U.S. Department of Energy program that individually tests and provides unbiased information on the performance of commercially available LED luminaires and lights.

**controller assembly:** Assembly for controlling a system's operations, consisting of a controller unit and auxiliary equipment housed in a waterproof cabinet.

**controller unit:** Part of the controller assembly performing the basic timing and logic functions.

**correlated color temperature:** Absolute temperature in kelvin of a blackbody whose chromaticity most nearly resembles that of the light source.

**detector:** Detector as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**electrolier:** Assembly of a lighting standard and luminaire.

**flasher:** Device for opening and closing signal circuits at a repetitive rate.

**flashing beacon control assembly:** Assembly of switches, circuit breakers, terminal blocks, flasher, wiring, and other necessary electrical components housed in a single enclosure for operating a beacon.

**house side lumens:** Lumens from a luminaire directed to light up areas between the fixture and the pole, such as sidewalks at intersection or areas off the shoulders on freeways.

**illuminance gradient:** Ratio of the minimum illuminance on a 1-foot square of sign panel to that on an adjacent 1-foot square of sign panel.

**inductive loop detector:** Detector capable of being actuated by an inductance change caused by a vehicle passing or standing over the loop. An inductive loop detector includes a loop or group of loops installed in the roadway and a lead-in cable installed and connected inside a controller cabinet.

**junction temperature:** Temperature of the electronic junction of the LED device. The junction temperature is critical in determining photometric performance, estimating operational life, and preventing catastrophic failure of the LED.

**L70:** Extrapolated life in hours of the luminaire when the luminous output depreciates 30 percent from the initial values.

**lighting standard:** Pole and mast arm supporting the luminaire.

**LM-79:** Test method from the Illumination Engineering Society of North America specifying the test conditions, measurements, and report format for testing solid state lighting devices, including LED luminaires.

**LM-80:** Test method from the Illumination Engineering Society of North America specifying the test conditions, measurements, and report format for testing and estimating the long-term performance of LEDs for general lighting purposes.

**luminaire:** Assembly that houses the light source and controls the light emitted from the light source.

**National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program:** U.S. Department of Energy program that accredits independent testing laboratories.

**powder coating:** Coating applied electrostatically using exterior-grade, UV-stable, polymer powder.

**power factor:** Ratio of the real power component to the complex power component.

**pretimed controller assembly:** Assembly operating traffic signals under a predetermined cycle length.

**programming mechanism:** Device to program the accessible pedestrian signal operation.

**pull box:** Box with a cover that is installed in an accessible place in a conduit run to facilitate the pulling in of wires or cables.

**push button information message:** Push button information message as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**push button locator tone:** Push button locator tone as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal face:** Signal face as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal head:** Signal head as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal indication:** Signal indication as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal section:** Signal section as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal standard:** Pole with or without mast arms carrying 1 or more signal faces.

**street side lumens:** Lumens from a luminaire directed to light up areas between the fixture and the roadway, such as traveled ways and freeway lanes.

**surge protection device:** Subsystem or component that protects equipment against short-duration voltage transients in power line.

**total harmonic distortion:** Ratio of the rms value of the sum of the squared individual harmonic amplitudes to the rms value of the fundamental frequency of a complex waveform.

**traffic-actuated controller assembly:** Assembly for operating traffic signals under the varying demands of traffic as registered by detector actuation.

**traffic phase:** Traffic phase as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**vehicle:** Vehicle as defined in the *California Vehicle Code*.

**vibrotactile pedestrian device:** Vibrotactile pedestrian device as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

### **86-1.01C Submittals**

#### **86-1.01C(1) General**

Within 15 days after Contract approval, submit a list of equipment and materials you propose to install.

Submit the list before shipping equipment and materials to the job site. The list must include:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Make and model number
3. Month and year of manufacture
4. Lot and serial numbers
5. Contract number
6. Your contact information

Submit confirmation of the vendor's acceptance of the order for the electrical equipment and materials as an informational submittal.

Submit 3 sets of computer-generated, schematic wiring diagrams for each cabinet.

Diagrams, plans, and drawings must be prepared using graphic symbols in IEEE 315, "Graphic Symbols for Electrical and Electronic Diagrams."

Submit a schedule of values within 15 days after Contract approval.

Do not include costs for the traffic control system in the schedule of values.

Submit a manufacturer's maintenance manual or combined maintenance and operation manual as an informational submittal. The manual must have a master item index that includes:

1. Specifications
2. Design characteristics
3. General operation theory
4. Function of all controls
5. Troubleshooting procedure
6. Parts list, descriptions, stock numbers, and settings
7. Block circuit diagram
8. Layout of components
9. Schematic diagrams

#### **86-1.01C(2) Pull Boxes**

Submit the manufacturer's installation instructions for pull boxes, including:

1. Quantity and size of entries that can be made without degrading the strength of the pull box below the load rating
2. Locations where side entries can be made
3. Acceptable method for creating the entry

Submit load-rating test reports for pull boxes from a NRTL.

#### **86-1.01C(3) Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts**

##### **86-1.01C(3)(a) General**

The Engineer selects random samples of fastener components from each production lot. The Engineer determines sample sizes for each fastener component. Submit selected sample fasteners to METS for QA testing. Include test reports specified in ASTM with the test sample submittal.

##### **86-1.01C(3)(b) Test Reports**

For standards and poles with shaft lengths of 15 feet or more, submit certified test reports verifying compliance with minimum yield strength requirements. Test reports may be the mill test report for the as-received steel. If the as-received steel has a lower yield strength than required, provide test data assuring that your method of cold forming will consistently increase the steel tensile properties to meet the

specified minimum yield strength. Test data must include tensile properties of the steel after cold forming for specific heats and thicknesses.

#### **86-1.01C(4) LED Luminaires**

Submit for an LED luminaire:

1. Maximum power in watts
2. Maximum designed junction temperature
3. Heat sink area in square inches
4. Designed junction-to-ambient thermal resistance calculation with thermal resistance components clearly defined
5. L70 in hours when extrapolated for the average nighttime operating temperature
6. Life expectancy based on the junction temperature
7. Manufacturer's data sheet for the power supply, including the rated life

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for LED luminaires as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01C(5) Low-Pressure Sodium Luminaires**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for low-pressure sodium luminaires as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01C(6) Service Equipment Enclosures**

Submit shop drawings for a service equipment enclosure to METS.

#### **86-1.01C(7) Signal Heads**

Submit a certificate of compliance and the manufacturer's QC test data for signal heads as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01C(8) LED Signal Modules**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for LED signal modules as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01C(9) Visors**

Submit a certificate of compliance and the manufacturer's QC test data for visors as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01C(10) LED Countdown Pedestrian Signal Face Modules**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for LED countdown pedestrian signal face modules as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01C(11) Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for accessible pedestrian signals as an informational submittal.

#### **86-1.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **86-1.01D(1) General**

Electrical equipment must comply with one or more of the following standards:

1. ANSI
2. ASTM
3. EIA/ECIA
4. NEMA
5. NETA
6. UL/NRTL
7. TIA

Materials must comply with:

1. FCC rules
2. ITE standards
3. NEC
4. California Electrical Code

### 86-1.01D(2) Source Quality Control

Service equipment enclosures and cabinets must be inspected and tested at the source.

### 86-1.01D(3) Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts

07-15-16

#### 86-1.01D(3)(a) General

For cast slip bases for standards and poles with shaft lengths of 15 feet or more, perform RT on 1 casting from each lot of a maximum of 50 castings under ASTM E 94. Castings must comply with the acceptance criteria for severity level 3 or better for the types and categories of discontinuities specified in ASTM E 186 and E 446. If the casting fails testing, 2 additional castings must be radiographed. If the 2 additional castings fail the inspection, the lot is rejected.

#### 86-1.01D(3)(b) Nondestructive Testing

##### 86-1.01D(3)(b)(i) General

Perform NDT of steel members under AWS D1.1 and the requirements shown in the following table:

**Nondestructive Testing for Overhead Sign Structures**

Weld location	Weld type	Minimum required NDT
Base plate to post	CJP groove weld with backing ring and reinforcing fillet	100% UT and 100% MT
Base plate to gusset plate	CJP groove weld	100% UT
Circumferential splices of pipe or tubular sections	CJP groove weld with backing ring	100% UT or RT
Split post filler plate welds	CJP groove weld with backing bar	100% UT or RT
Longitudinal seam weld for pipe posts	CJP groove weld	t < 1/4 inch: 100% MT t ≥ 1/4 inch: 100% UT or RT
	PJP groove weld	Random 25% RT
Chord angle splice weld	CJP groove weld with backing bar	100% UT or RT
Truss vertical, diagonal, and wind angles to chord angles	Fillet weld	Random 25% MT
Upper junction plate to chord (cantilever type truss)	Fillet weld	Random 25% MT
Bolted field splice plates (tubular frame type)	CJP groove weld	100% UT and 100% MT
Cross beam connection plates (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	Fillet weld	Random 25% MT
Arm connection angles (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	Fillet weld	100% MT
Mast arm to arm plate (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	CJP groove weld with backing ring	t ≥ 5/16 inch: 100% UT and 100% MT t < 5/16 inch: 100% MT after root weld pass and final weld pass
Post angle to post (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	Fillet weld	100% MT
Hand holes and other appurtenances	Fillet and PJP welds	MT full length on random 25% of all sign structures

NOTE: t = pole or arm thickness

##### 86-1.01D(3)(b)(ii) Ultrasonic Testing

For UT of welded joints with any members less than 5/16 inch thick or tubular sections less than 13 inches in diameter, the acceptance and repair criteria must comply with Clause 6.13.3.1 of AWS D1.1.

For UT of other welded joints, the acceptance and repair criteria must comply with Table 6.3 of AWS D1.1 for cyclically loaded nontubular connections.

After galvanization, perform additional inspection for toe cracks along the full length of all CJP groove welds at tube to transverse plate connections using UT.

When performing UT, use an authorized procedure under AWS D1.1, Annex S.

#### **86-1.01D(3)(b)(iii) Radiographic Testing**

The acceptance criteria for radiographic or real time image testing must comply with AWS D1.1 for tensile stress welds.

#### **86-1.01D(3)(b)(iv) Longitudinal Seam Welds**

The Engineer selects the random locations for NDT.

Grind the cover pass smooth at the locations to be tested.

If repairs are required in a portion of a tested weld, perform NDT on the repaired portion and on 25 percent of the untested portions of the weld. If more repairs are required, perform NDT on the entire weld.

04-15-16

#### **86-1.01D(4) Department Acceptance**

Deliver material and equipment for testing to METS.

Allow 30 days for testing. The Department notifies you when testing is complete.

If the Department accepts the material or equipment, you must pick it up from the test site and deliver it to the job site.

If the Department rejects material or equipment, remove it within 5 business days after you are notified it is rejected. If it is not removed within that period, the Department may remove it and ship it to you and deduct the costs of labor, material and shipping.

Resubmit a new sample and allow 30 days for retesting. The retesting period starts when the replacement material or equipment is delivered to METS.

### **86-1.02 MATERIALS**

#### **86-1.02A General**

Anchor bolts, anchor bars or studs, and nuts and washers must comply with section 75-1.02.

Bolt threads must accept galvanized standard nuts without requiring tools or causing removal of protective coatings.

#### **86-1.02B Conduit and Accessories**

##### **86-1.02B(1) General**

Conduit and fittings must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Conduit and Fitting Requirements

Type	Requirement
1	Must be hot-dip galvanized rigid steel complying with UL 6 and ANSI C80.1. The zinc coating must comply with copper sulfate test requirements in UL 6. Fittings must be electrogalvanized and certified under UL 514B.
2	Must comply with requirements for Type 1 conduit and be coated with PVC or polyethylene. The exterior thermoplastic coating must have a minimum thickness of 35 mils. The internal coating must have a minimum thickness of 2 mils. Coated conduit must comply with NEMA RN 1, or NRTL PVC-001.
3	Must be Type A, extruded, rigid PVC conduit complying with UL 651 or must be HDPE conduit complying with UL 651A.
4	Must have an inner, flexible metal core covered by a waterproof, nonmetallic, sunlight-resistant jacket, and must be UL listed for use as a grounding conductor. Fittings must be certified under UL 514B.
5	Must be intermediate steel complying with UL 1242 and ANSI C80.6. The zinc coating must comply with copper sulfate test requirements specified in UL 1242. Fittings must be electrogalvanized and certified under UL 514B.

Bonding bushings installed on metal conduit must be insulated and either a galvanized or zinc-alloy type.

#### **86-1.02B(2) Structures Accessories**

Steel hangers, steel brackets, and other fittings used to support conduit in or on a wall or bridge superstructure must comply with section 75-1.03.

Precast concrete cradles for conduit must be made of minor concrete and commercial-quality welded wire fabric. The minor concrete must contain a minimum of 590 lb of cementitious material per cubic yard. The cradles must be moist cured for a minimum of 3 days.

#### **86-1.02C Pull Boxes**

##### **86-1.02C(1) General**

Pull box cover must have a marking on the top that is:

1. Clearly defined
2. Uniform in depth
3. Parallel to either side
4. 1 to 3 inches in height

Cover marking must be:

1. *SERVICE* for service circuits between a service point and service disconnect
2. *SERVICE IRRIGATION* for circuits from a service equipment enclosure to an irrigation controller
3. *SERVICE BOOSTER PUMP* for circuits from a service equipment enclosure to the booster pump
4. *TDC POWER* for circuits from a service equipment enclosure to telephone demarcation cabinet
5. *LIGHTING* for a lighting system
6. *SIGN ILLUMINATION* for a sign illumination system
7. *SIGNAL AND LIGHTING* for a signal and lighting system
8. *RAMP METER* for a ramp metering system
9. *TMS* for a traffic monitoring station
10. *FLASHING BEACON* for a flashing beacon system
11. *CMS* for a changeable message sign system
12. *INTERCONNECT* for an interconnect conduit and cable system

The load rating must be stenciled on the inside and outside of the pull box and the cover.

If a transformer or other device must be placed in the pull box, include recesses for a hanger.

The hardware must be stainless steel with 18 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel content.

### **86-1.02C(2) Nontraffic Pull Boxes**

A nontraffic pull box and cover must comply with ANSI/SCTE 77, "Specification for Underground Enclosure Integrity," for Tier 22 load rating and must be gray or brown.

Each new pull box must have a cover with an electronic marker cast inside.

A pull box extension must be made of the same material as the pull box. The extension may be another pull box if the bottom edge of the pull box fits into the opening for the cover.

The bolts, nuts, and washers must be a captive design and galvanized. Captive bolts for securing the cover of nontraffic pull boxes must be capable of withstanding a torque from 55 to 60 ft-lb and a minimum pull-out strength of 750 lb.

### **86-1.02C(3) Traffic Pull Boxes**

A traffic pull box and cover must comply with ASTM C 857 for HS20-44 loading.

The frame must be anchored to the box with 2-1/4-inch-long concrete anchors with a 1/4 inch diameter. A no. 3-1/2(T) pull box must have 4 concrete anchors, one placed in each corner. No. 5(T) and no. 6(T) pull boxes must have 6 concrete anchors, one placed in each corner and one near the middle of each of the longer sides.

Nuts must be vibration-resistant, zinc-plated, carbon steel and have a wedge ramp at the root of the thread.

Before galvanizing a steel or cast iron cover, the manufacturer must apply the cover marking by one of the following methods:

1. Use a cast iron strip at least 1/4 inch thick with letters raised a minimum of 1/16 inch. Fasten the strip to the cover with 1/4-inch, flathead, stainless steel machine bolts and nuts. Peen the bolts after tightening.
2. Use a sheet steel strip at least 0.027 inch thick with letters raised a minimum of 1/16 inch. Fasten the strip to the cover by spot welding, tack welding, or brazing with 1/4-inch stainless steel rivets or 1/4-inch, roundhead, stainless steel machine bolts and nuts. Peen the bolts after tightening.

The steel cover must be countersunk approximately 1/4 inch to accommodate the bolt head. When tightened, the bolt head must be no more than 1/8 inch above the top of the cover.

### **86-1.02C(4) Reserved**

#### **86-1.02D Tapes**

##### **86-1.02D(1) General**

Reserved

##### **86-1.02D(2) Pull Tape**

Pull tape must be a flat, woven, lubricated, soft-fiber, polyester tape with a minimum tensile strength of 1,800 lb. The tape must have sequential measurement markings every 3 feet.

##### **86-1.02D(3) Reserved**

#### **86-1.02E Reserved**

#### **86-1.02F Conductors and Cables**

##### **86-1.02F(1) Conductors**

###### **86-1.02F(1)(a) General**

Reserved

###### **86-1.02F(1)(b) Reserved**

###### **86-1.02F(1)(c) Copper Conductors**

###### **86-1.02F(1)(c)(i) General**

Copper wire must comply with ASTM B 3 and B 8.

Conductor must be clearly and permanently marked the entire length of its outer surface with:

1. Manufacturer's name or trademark
2. Insulation-type letter designation
3. Conductor size
4. Voltage
5. Temperature rating
6. Number of conductors for a cable

The minimum insulation thickness and color code requirements must comply with NEC.

A conductor must be UL listed or NRTL certified and rated for 600 V(ac).

Insulation for no. 14 to no. 4 conductors must be one of the following:

1. Type TW PVC under ASTM D 2219
2. Type THW PVC
3. Type USE, RHH, or RHW cross-linked polyethylene

The insulation for no. 2 and larger conductors must be one of the above or THWN.

Conductors must be identified as shown in the following table:

### Conductor Identification

Circuit	Signal phase or function	Identification			Size
		Insulation color <sup>d</sup>		Band symbols	
		Base	Stripe <sup>a</sup>		
Signals (vehicle) <sup>a, b</sup>	2, 6	Red, yel, brn	Blk	2, 6	14
	4, 8	Red, yel, brn	Ora	4, 8	14
	1, 5	Red, yel, brn	None	1, 5	14
	3, 7	Red, yel, brn	Pur	3, 7	14
	Ramp meter 1	Red, yel, brn	None	NBR	14
	Ramp meter 2	Red, yel, brn	Blk	NBR	14
Pedestrian signals	2p, 6p	Red, brn	Blk	2p, 6p	14
	4p, 8p	Red, brn	Ora	4p, 8p	14
	1p, 5p	Red, brn	None	1p, 5p	14
	3p, 7p	Red, brn	Pur	3p, 7p	14
Pedestrian push buttons	2p, 6p	Blu	Blk	P-2, P-6	14
	4p, 8p	Blu	Ora	P-4, P-8	14
	1p, 5p	Blu	None	P-1, P-5	14
	3p, 7p	Blu	Pur	P-3, P-7	14
Traffic signal controller cabinet	Ungrounded circuit conductor	Blk	None	CON-1	6
	Grounded circuit conductor	Wht	None	CON-2	6
Highway lighting pull box to luminaire	Ungrounded - line 1	Blk	None	NBR	14
	Ungrounded - line 2	Red	None	NBR	14
	Grounded	Wht	None	NBR	14
Multiple highway lighting	Ungrounded - line 1	Blk	None	ML1	10
	Ungrounded - line 2	Red	None	ML2	10
Lighting control	Ungrounded - PEU	Blk	None	C1	14
	Switching leg from PEU unit or SM transformer	Red	None	C2	14
Service	Ungrounded - line 1 (signals)	Blk	None	NBR	6
	Ungrounded - line 2 (lighting)	Red	None	NBR	8
Sign lighting	Ungrounded - line 1	Blk	None	SL-1	10
	Ungrounded - line 2	Red	None	SL-2	10
Flashing beacons	Ungrounded between flasher and beacons	Red or yel	None	F-Loc. <sup>c</sup>	14
Grounded circuit conductor	Pedestrian push buttons	Wht	Blk	NBR	14
	Signals and multiple lighting	Wht	None	NBR	10
	Flashing beacons and sign lighting	Wht	None	NBR	12
	Lighting control	Wht	None	C-3	14
	Service	Wht	None	NBR	14
Railroad preemption		Blk	None	R	14
Spares		Blk	None	NBR	14

NBR = No band required PEU=Photoelectric unit

<sup>a</sup>On overlaps, the insulation is striped for the 1st phase in the designation, e.g., phase (2+3) conductor is striped as for phase 2.

<sup>b</sup>Band for overlap and special phases as required

<sup>c</sup>Flashing beacons having separate service do not require banding.

<sup>d</sup>Color Code: Yel-Yellow, Brn-Brown, Blu-Blue, Blk-Black, Wht-White, Ora-Orange, Pur-Purple

The insulation color must be homogeneous throughout the full depth of the insulation. The identification stripe must be continuous throughout the length of the conductor.

**86-1.02F(1)(c)(ii) Bonding Jumpers and Equipment Grounding Conductors**

A bonding jumper must be copper wire or copper braid of the same cross-sectional area as a no. 8 conductor or larger.

An equipment grounding conductor may be bare or insulated.

**86-1.02F(1)(c)(iii) Inductive Loop Conductors**

Inductive loop conductor must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Conductor Requirements for Inductive Loop Detectors**

Loop wire	Requirement
Type 1	Type RHW-USE neoprene-jacketed or Type USE cross-linked polyethylene, insulated, no. 12, stranded copper wire with a minimum 40-mils insulation thickness at any point.
Type 2	Type THWN or Type XHHW, no. 14, stranded copper wire in a plastic tubing. The plastic tubing must be polyethylene or vinyl rated for use at 105 °C and resistant to oil and gasoline. The outside diameter of the tubing must be at most 0.27 inch with a wall thickness of at least 0.028 inch.

**86-1.02F(1)(d) Reserved**

Reserved

**86-1.02F(2) Cables**

**86-1.02F(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**86-1.02F(2)(b) Reserved**

Reserved

**86-1.02F(2)(c) Reserved**

**86-1.02F(2)(d) Copper Cables**

**86-1.02F(2)(d)(i) General**

The conductor wire size for a detector lead-in cable must comply with the requirements of ASTM B 286.

Cable, except a detector lead-in cable, must be clearly and permanently marked the entire length of its outer surface with:

1. Manufacturer's name or trademark
2. Insulation-type letter designation
3. Conductor size
4. Voltage
5. Temperature rating
6. Number of conductors for a cable

**86-1.02F(2)(d)(ii) Conductors Signal Cables**

A conductors signal cable must have a black polyethylene jacket with an inner polyester binder sheath. The cable jacket must be rated for 600 V(ac) and 75 degrees C. Filler material, if used, must be polyethylene.

The individual conductors in the cable must be solid copper complying with ASTM B 286 with Type THWN insulation. The minimum thickness of insulation must comply with NEC for conductor sizes no. 14 to no.10. The minimum thickness of the nylon jacket must be 4 mils.

Cable must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

Cable type <sup>a</sup>	Conductor quantity and type	Cable jacket thickness (mils)		Maximum nominal outside diameter (inch)	Conductor color code
		Average	Minimum		
3CSC	3 no. 14	44	36	0.40	Blue/black, blue/orange, white/black stripe
5CSC	5 no. 14	44	36	0.50	Red, yellow, brown, black, white
9CSC	8 no. 14 1 no. 12	60	48	0.65	No. 12 - white, no. 14 - red, yellow, brown, black, and red/black, yellow/black, brown/black, white/black stripe
12CSC	11 no. 14 1 no. 12	60	48	0.80	No. 12 - white, no. 14 - red, yellow, brown, red/black stripe, yellow/black stripe, brown/black stripe, black/red stripe, black/white stripe, black, red/white stripe, brown/white stripe
28CSC	27 no. 14 1 no. 10	80	64	0.90	No. 10 - white no. 14 - red/black stripe, yellow/black stripe, brown/black stripe, red/orange stripe, yellow/orange stripe, brown/orange stripe, red/silver stripe, yellow/silver stripe, brown/silver stripe, red/purple stripe, yellow/purple stripe, brown/purple stripe, red/2 black stripes, brown/2 black stripes, red/2 orange stripes, brown/2 orange stripes, red/2 silver stripes, brown/2 silver stripes, red/2 purple stripes, brown/2 purple stripes, blue/black stripe, blue/orange stripe, blue/silver stripe, blue/purple stripe, white/black stripe, black/red stripe, black

**86-1.02F(2)(d)(iii) Detector Lead-in Cables**

Conductors for a loop detector lead-in cable must be two no. 16, 19-by-29, stranded, tinned copper wires with calculated cross-sectional areas complying with ASTM B 286, table 1 and must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

### Conductor Requirements for Loop Detector Lead-In Cables

Lead-in cable	Requirement
Type B	Insulated with 20 mils of high-density polyethylene. Conductors must be twisted together with at least 2 turns per foot, and the twisted pair must be protected with a copper or aluminum polyester shield. A minimum no. 20 copper drain wire must be connected to the equipment ground within the cabinet. Cable must have a high-density polyethylene or high-density polypropylene outer jacket with a nominal thickness of 32 mils. Include an amorphous, interior, moisture penetration barrier of nonhydroscopic polyethylene or polypropylene fillers.
Type C	Comply with International Municipal Signal Association Specification no. 50-2. A minimum no. 20 copper drain wire must be connected to the equipment ground within the cabinet.

**86-1.02F(2)(d)(iv) Reserved**

**86-1.02F(2)(d)(v) Signal Interconnect Cables**

A signal interconnect cable must be a 6-pair type with stranded, tinned, copper no. 20 conductors. The insulation for each conductor must be color-coded polypropylene with a minimum 13-mils nominal thickness. The conductors must be in color-coded, twisted pairs. Each pair must be wrapped with an aluminum polyester shield and have a no. 22 or larger, stranded, tinned, copper drain wire inside the shielded pair.

The cable jacket must be black HDPE rated for a minimum of 300 V(ac) and 60 degrees C. The jacket must have a minimum nominal wall thickness of 40 mils.

**86-1.02F(2)(e) Reserved**

**86-1.02G Equipment Identification Characters**

Equipment identification characters must be 2-1/2 inch, series "D" lettering, except on wood poles, they must be 3-inch lettering.

The characters must be self-adhesive reflective labels or paint, except on wood poles, they must be embossed on aluminum.

**86-1.02H Splicing Materials**

Splicing materials include:

1. Connectors
2. Electrical insulating coating
3. PVC electrical tape
4. Butyl rubber stretchable tape
5. PVC pressure-sensitive adhesive tape
6. Heat shrink tubing

Connectors must be "C" shaped compression or butt type.

Electrical insulating coating must be a fast drying sealant with low nontoxic fumes.

PVC electrical tape must have a minimum thickness of 80 mils.

Butyl rubber stretchable tape with liner must have a minimum thickness of 120 mils.

PVC pressure-sensitive adhesive electrical tape must have a minimum thickness of 6 mils.

Electrical tapes must be self-fusing, oil- and flame-resistant, synthetic rubber and be UL listed or NRTL certified.

Heat-shrink tubing must be made of irradiated polyolefin tubing with a minimum wall thickness of 40 mils before contraction and an adhesive mastic inner wall. When heated, the inner wall must melt and fill the crevices and interstices of the covered splice area and the outer wall must shrink to form a waterproof insulation.

Heat-shrink tubing must comply with the requirements for extruded, insulating tubing at 600 V(ac) specified in UL Standard 468D and ANSI C119.1 and the requirements shown in the following table:

**Heat-Shrink Tubing Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Requirement
Shrinkage ratio of supplied diameter <sup>a</sup> (max, %)	33
Dielectric strength (min, kV/in)	350
Resistivity (min, Ω/in)	25 x 10 <sup>13</sup>
Tensile strength (min, psi)	2,000
Operating temperature (°C)	-40–90 (135 °C in emergency)
Water absorption (max, %)	0.5

<sup>a</sup>When heated to 125 °C and allowed to cool to 25 °C

**86-1.02I Connectors and Terminals**

A connector and terminal must comply with SAE-AS7928 and be a crimp type, rated for 600 V(ac) and either UL listed or NRTL certified.

**86-1.02J Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts**

**86-1.02J(1) General**

Section 86-1.02J includes specifications for fabricating and installing steel standards, poles, pedestals, and posts.

Welding of steel members must comply with AWS D1.1.

Type 1 standards and steel pedestals for controller cabinets must be manufactured of one of the following:

1. At least 0.120-inch-thick galvanized steel
2. 4-inch standard weight galvanized steel pipe complying with ASTM A 53/A 53M
3. 4-inch Type 1 conduit with the top designed for post-top slip fitter

07-15-16

Material for push button posts, pedestrian barricades, and guard posts must comply with ASTM A 53/A 53M or ASTM A 500/A 500M.

04-15-16

Handhole reinforcement rings must be continuous around the handholes.

Galvanize standards, poles, pedestals, posts, fasteners, and other ferrous materials under section 75-1.05.

Configure each mast arm as a smooth curving arm.

You may change the mast arm configuration if the mounting height and stability are maintained.

07-15-16

Standards with handholes must comply with the following:

1. Include a UL-listed lug and 3/16-inch or larger brass or bronze bolt for attaching the bonding jumper for non-slip-base standards.
2. Attach a UL-listed lug to the bottom slip base plate with a 3/16-inch or larger brass or bronze bolt for attaching the bonding jumper for slip-base standards.

Steel pipe standards and mast arms must be hot dip galvanized after manufacturing. Remove spikes from galvanized surfaces.

04-15-16

**86-1.02J(1)(a) Identification Tags**

Except for Type 1 standards and wood poles, attach rectangular corrosion-resistant metal identification tags on all standards and poles using stainless steel rivets as follows:

1. For standards and poles, attach a tag above the handhole near the base of the standard or pole.
2. For signal standards, attach 1 tag above the handhole near the base of the pole and 1 tag on the underside of the signal mast arm near the arm plate.

Lettering on each identification tag must be:

1. Either depressed or raised
2. 1/4 inch tall
3. Legible
4. Readable after the support structure is coated and installed

Tag includes:

1. Name of the manufacturer
2. Date of manufacture
3. Identification number
4. Contract number
5. Unique identification code:
  - 5.1. Assigned by the manufacturer
  - 5.2. Traceable to a particular Contract and the welds on that component

### **86-1.02J(2) Bolted Connections**

Anchor bolts must comply with ASTM F 1554, Grade 55 for weldable steel.

07-15-16

HS anchor bolts, nuts, and washers must comply with section 55-1.02A(1) and the following:

1. Bolt threads must be rolled
2. Hardness of HS anchor bolts must not exceed 34 HRC when tested under ASTM F 606
3. Galvanization must be by mechanical deposition
4. Nuts must be heavy-hex type
5. Each lot of nuts must be proof load tested

04-15-16

Bolts, nuts, and washers for general applications must comply with section 55-1.02A(1).

HS bolts shown to be snug tight must comply with section 55-1.02A(1) for general applications.

HS bolts, nuts, and flat washers used to connect slip base plates must comply with the requirements for HS fastener assemblies for use in structural steel joints in section 55-1.02A(1) except rotational capacity testing and tension testing are not required.

Zinc-coated nuts used on fastener assemblies having a specified preload obtained by specifying a prescribed tension, torque value, or degree of turn must be provided with a colored lubricant that is clean and dry to the touch. The lubricant color must contrast the zinc coating color on the nut such that the presence of the lubricant is visually obvious. The lubricant must be insoluble in water or the fastener components must be shipped to the job site in a sealed container.

Plate washers must be manufactured by saw cutting and drilling steel plate. Steel plate must comply with AISI 1018. Before galvanizing, remove burrs and sharp edges and chamfer both sides of holes to allow the bolt head to make full contact with the washer without tension.

HS cap screws for attaching arms to standards must comply with ASTM A 325 or A 449, and the mechanical requirements in ASTM A 325 after galvanizing. Coat threads of cap screws with a colored lubricant that is clean and dry to the touch. The lubricant color must contrast the zinc coating color on the cap screw such that the presence of the lubricant is visually obvious. The lubricant must be insoluble in water or the fastener components must be shipped to the job site in a sealed container.

Before manufacturing, details must be adjusted to ensure that cap screw heads can be turned using conventional installation tools. During manufacturing, properly locate the position of the luminaire arm on the arm plate to avoid interference with the cap screw heads.

### **86-1.02J(3) Standards and Poles**

#### **86-1.02J(3)(a) General**

Standards and poles with shaft lengths of 15 feet or more must comply with these requirements and section 55-1.02.

Tapered tubes must be manufactured from sheet steel of a weldable grade having a minimum yield strength of 55,000 psi after manufacturing.

Steel having a nominal thickness greater than 2 inches that is used for tube-to-transverse plate connections must have a minimum CVN impact value of 20 ft-lb at 20 degrees F when tested under ASTM E 23.

#### **86-1.02J(3)(b) Fabrication**

When a single-ply 5/16-inch-thick pole is specified, a 2-ply pole with equivalent section modulus may be substituted.

Standards may be manufactured of full-length sheets or shorter sections. Each section must be manufactured from 1 or 2 pieces of sheet steel. If 2 pieces are used, the longitudinal welded seams must be directly opposite from one another. If the sections are butt-welded together, the longitudinal welded seams of adjacent sections must be placed to form continuous straight seams from the base to the top of the standard.

Standards with an outside diameter of 12 inches or less must be round. Standards with an outside diameter greater than 12 inches may be round or multi-sided. Multi-sided standards must:

1. Be convex
2. Have a minimum of 12 sides
3. Have a minimum bend radius of 4 inches

Manufacture mast arms from material specified for the standard.

Standards and poles must be straight with a maximum variation of:

1. 1 inch measured at the midpoint of a 30- to 35-foot standard
2. 3/4 inch measured at the midpoint of a 17- to 20-foot standard

Exposed edges of the plates that make up the base assembly must be finished smooth. Exposed corners of the plates must be broken. Provide shafts with slip-fitter shaft caps.

Surface flatness requirements specified in ASTM A 6/A 6M apply to plates meeting one or more of the following:

1. In contact with concrete, grout, or washers and leveling nuts
2. In HS bolted connections
3. In joints where cap screws are used to secure luminaire and signal arms
4. Used for breakaway slip base assemblies

Do not make additional holes in structural members.

Manufacture the cast steel option for slip bases from material of Grade 70-40 complying with ASTM A 27/A 27M. You may use other comparable material if authorized. Casting tolerances must comply with the Steel Founders' Society of America's recommendations for green sand molding.

### **86-1.02J(3)(c) Welding**

Butt-welded circumferential joints of tubular sections requiring CJP groove welds must be made using a metal sleeve backing ring inside each joint. The sleeve must have at least a 1/8-inch nominal thickness and be manufactured from steel having the same chemical composition as the steel in the tubular sections to be joined. If the sections to be joined have different specified minimum yield strengths, the sleeve must have the same chemical composition as the tubular section having the higher minimum yield strength. The width of the metal sleeve must be consistent with the type of NDT selected and must be a minimum width of 1 inch. At fitting time, the sleeve must be centered at the joint and in contact with the tubular section at the point of the weld.

Welds must be continuous.

Weld metal at the transverse joints must extend to the sleeve, making the sleeve an integral part of the joint.

During manufacturing, longitudinal seams on vertical tubular members of cantilevered support structures must be within 90 degrees circumferentially of the center of the longest mast arm connection.

Longitudinal seams on horizontal tubular members, including signal and luminaire arms, must be within 45 degrees of the bottom of the arm.

Longitudinal seam welds in steel tubular sections may be made by the electric resistance welding process.

Longitudinal seam welds must have a 60 percent minimum penetration except:

1. Within 6 inches of a circumferential weld, the longitudinal seam weld must be a CJP groove weld
2. Longitudinal seam welds on lighting support structures having a telescopic pole segment splice must be CJP groove welds on the female end for a length on each end equal to the designated slip-fit splice length plus 6 inches

Except for fillet and fatigue-resistant welds, exposed circumferential welds must be ground flush with the base metal before galvanizing or painting. Ground flush is specified as -0, +0.08-inch.

Circumferential welds and base plate-to-pole welds may be repaired only one time.

07-15-16

The length of telescopic slip-fit splices must be at least 1.5 times the inside diameter of the exposed end of the female section.

For welds connecting reinforced handholes or box-type pole plate connections to a tubular member, the start and stop points must be at points located on a longitudinal axis of symmetry of the tube coinciding with the axis of symmetry of the hand hole or pole plate.

04-15-16

### **86-1.02J(4) Wood Poles**

Wood pole must:

1. Be class 5 or larger as specified in ANSI O 5.1
2. Not have more than 180-degree twist in grain over the full length
3. Have a sweep of not more than 4 inches
4. Have a beveled top
5. Be placed in the ground at least 6 feet
6. Have a length of:
  - 6.1. 25 feet for a service pole, unless otherwise specified
  - 6.2. 35 feet for other poles, unless otherwise specified

After fabrication, pressure-treat poles under section 57-2.01B(3) and AWPA U1, Use Category UC4B, Commodity Specification D. If poles are specified to be painted, use a waterborne wood preservative.

Manufacture the mast arm from standard pipe, free from burrs. Each mast arm must have an insulated wire inlet and wood pole mounting brackets for the mast arm and tie-rod cross arm. Manufacture tie rod from structural steel and pipe.

## **86-1.02K Luminaires**

### **86-1.02K(1) General**

Luminaire must be either LED or low-pressure-sodium type.

### **86-1.02K(2) LED Luminaires**

LED luminaire must be on the Authorized Material List for LED luminaires and must:

1. Be self-contained, not requiring assembly.
2. Comply with UL 1598 for luminaires in wet locations.
3. Have a power supply with:
  - 3.1. ANSI/IEC rating of at least IP65.
  - 3.2. 2 leads to accept standard 0-10 V(dc).
  - 3.3. Dimming control compatible with IEC 60929, Annex E. If the control leads are open or the analog control signal is lost, the circuit must default to 100-percent power.
  - 3.4. Case temperature self rise of 77 degrees F or less above ambient temperature in free air with no additional heat sinks.
4. Weigh no more than 35 lb.
5. Have a minimum operating life of 63,000 hours when operated for an average time of 11.5 hours at an average temperature of 70 degrees F.
6. Be designed to operate over a temperature range from -40 to 130 degrees F.
7. Be operationally compatible with photoelectric controls.
8. Have a correlated color temperature range from 3,500 to 6,500 K and a color rendering index of 65 or greater.
9. Have a maximum-effective projected area of 1.4 sq ft when viewed from either side or end.
10. Have a housing color that matches a color no. 26152 to 26440, 36231 to 36375, or 36440 of FED-STD-595.
11. Have an ANSI C136.41-compliant, locking-type, photocontrol receptacle with dimming connections and a watertight shorting cap.
12. Comply with LM-79, LM-80 and California Test 611.

The individual LEDs must be connected such that a catastrophic loss or a failure of 1 LED does not result in the loss of more than 20 percent of the luminous output of the luminaire.

The luminaire must be permanently marked inside the unit and outside of its packaging box. Marking consist of:

1. Manufacturer's name or trademark
2. Month and year of manufacture
3. Model, serial, and lot numbers
4. Rated voltage, wattage, and power in VA

An LED luminaire's onboard circuitry must include a surge protection device to withstand high-repetition noise transients caused by utility line switching, nearby lightning strikes, and other interferences. The device must protect the luminaire from damage and failure due to transient voltages and currents as defined in Tables 1 and 4 of ANSI/IEEE C64.41.2 for location category C-High. The surge protection device must comply with UL 1449 and ANSI/IEEE C62.45 based on ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2 definitions for standard and optional waveforms for location category C-High.

An LED luminaire and its associated onboard circuitry must comply with the Class A emission limits under 47 CFR 15(B) for the emission of electronic noise.

The fluctuations of line voltage must have no visible effect on the luminous output.

The operating voltage may range from 120 to 480 V(ac), 60 ± 3 Hz. Luminaire must operate over the entire voltage range or the voltage range must be selected from one of the following:

1. Luminaire must operate over a voltage range from 95 to 277 V(ac). The operating voltages for this option are 120 V(ac) and 240 V(ac).
2. Luminaire must operate over a voltage range from 347 to 480 V(ac). The operating voltage for this option is 480 V(ac).

LED luminaire must have a power factor of 0.90 or greater. The total harmonic distortion, current, and voltage induced into a power line by a luminaire must not exceed 20 percent. The L70 of the luminaire must be the minimum operating life or greater. Illuminance measurements must be calibrated to standard photopic calibrations.

The maximum power consumption and maintained illuminance of the LED luminaires must comply with the isofootcandle curves as shown.

LED luminaire must not allow more than 10 percent of the rated lumens to project above 80 degrees from vertical and 2.5 percent of the rated lumens to project above 90 degrees from vertical.

Luminaire must have passive thermal management with enough capacity to ensure proper heat dissipation and functioning of the luminaire over its minimum operating life. The maximum junction temperature for the minimum operating life must not exceed 221 degrees F.

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance must be 95 degrees F per watt or less. The use of fans or other mechanical devices is not allowed for cooling the luminaire. The heat sink must be made of aluminum or other material of equal or lower thermal resistance. The luminaire must contain circuitry that automatically reduces the power to the LEDs so the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded when the ambient temperature is 100 degrees F or greater.

The luminaire's housing must be fabricated from materials designed to withstand a 3,000-hour salt spray test under ASTM B 117. All aluminum used in housings and brackets must be made of a marine-grade alloy with less than 0.2 percent copper. All exposed aluminum must be anodized. The housing's paint must comply with section 91. A chromate conversion undercoating must be used underneath a thermoplastic polyester powder coat.

The housing must be designed to prevent the buildup of water on its top surface. Exposed heat sink fins must be oriented to allow water to run off the luminaire and carry dust and other accumulated debris away from the unit. The optical assembly of the luminaire must be protected against dust and moisture intrusion to at least an UL 60529 rating of IP66. The power supply enclosure must be protected to at least an UL 60529 rating of IP43.

The housing must have a slip fitter capable of being mounted on a 2-inch-diameter pipe tenon. Slip fitter must:

1. Fit on mast arms with outside diameters from 1-5/8 to 2-3/8 inches
2. Be adjustable to a minimum of  $\pm 5$  degrees from the axis of the tenon in a minimum of 5 steps: +5, +2.5, 0, -2.5, -5
3. Have clamping brackets that:
  - 3.1. Are made of corrosion-resistant materials or treated to prevent galvanic reactions
  - 3.2. Do not bottom out on the housing bosses when adjusted within the designed angular range
  - 3.3. Do not permanently set in excess of 1/32 inch when tightened

Each refractor or lens must be made of UV-inhibiting high-impact plastic, such as acrylic or polycarbonate, or heat- and impact-resistant glass. The refractor or lens must be resistant to scratching. Polymeric materials, except for the lenses of enclosures containing either the power supply or electronic components of the luminaire, must be made of UL94 V-0 flame-retardant materials.

An LED luminaire and its internal components must be able to withstand mechanical shock and vibration.

If the components are mounted on a down-opening door, the door must be hinged and secured to the luminaire's housing separately from the refractor or flat lens frame. The door must be secured to the housing to prevent accidental opening. A safety cable must mechanically connect the door to the housing.

An LED luminaire must have a barrier-type terminal block secured to the housing to connect field wires. The terminal screws must be captive and equipped with wire grips for conductors up to no. 6.

The conductors and terminals must be identified and marked.

### **86-1.02K(3) Low-Pressure Sodium Luminaires**

A low-pressure sodium luminaire must be an enclosed cutoff or semi-cutoff type and be self-contained, not requiring assembly.

The housing must be either (1) a minimum 1/16-inch-thick, corrosion-resistant, die-cast aluminum sheet and plate with concealed continuous welds or (2) a minimum 3/32-inch-thick, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene sheet material on a cast aluminum frame. The housing must provide mounting for all electrical components and a slip fitter. The housing must be divided into optical and power compartments that are individually accessible for service and maintenance.

The painted exterior surface of the luminaire must be finished with a fused coating of electrostatically applied polyester powder paint or other UV-inhibiting film. The color must be aluminum gray.

A sealing ring must be installed in the pipe tenon opening to prevent the entry of water and insects into the power and optical compartments. The ring must be made of high-temperature neoprene or equal material.

The power unit assembly must be accessible through a weather-tight, hinged cover secured to the housing with spring latches or captive screws.

The luminaire's hardware must be stainless steel or cadmium plated. Removable components must be secured with machine screws or bolts instead of sheet metal screws.

A semi-cutoff luminaire or a molded refractor-style cutoff luminaire must include a refractor. Other cutoff luminaires must include a flat lens. The refractor assembly and flat lens assembly must be designed to rigidly maintain their shape and be hinged and secured to the housing with spring latches.

The refractor must be either a 1-piece injection-molded polycarbonate with a minimum thickness of 3/32 inch or a 1-piece injection-molded acrylic with a minimum thickness of 1/8 inch. Alternate methods of manufacturing the refractor may be authorized provided minimum specified thicknesses are maintained.

The flat lens must be a 1-piece polycarbonate with a minimum thickness of 3/32 inch, mounted to a metal frame.

The lamp socket must be made of high-temperature, flame-retardant, thermoset material with self-wiping contacts or an equal. The socket must be rated for 660 W and 1,000 V(ac). The position of the socket and support must maintain the lamp in the correct relationship with the reflector and refractor for the designed light distribution pattern. The reflector may be an integral part of the housing.

The luminaire must comply with the isofootcandle curves as shown.

Low-pressure sodium lamp must:

1. Be a 180 W, single-ended, bayonet-base, tubular, gas-discharge lamp
2. Maintain a minimum of 93 percent of its initial lumens over its rated life
3. Reach 80 percent of its light output within 10 minutes
4. Restrike within 1 minute after a power outage or voltage drop at the lamp socket
5. Have ANSI L74/E designation

The lamp operating position must be at  $\pm 20$  degrees from the horizontal.

Lamp must comply with the minimum performance requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Minimum Performance Requirements</b>	
Quality characteristic	Requirement
Initial lumens (lm)	33,000
Rated average life at 10 h/start (h)	18,000

The low-pressure sodium lamp ballast must be an autotransformer or high-reactance type. The power factor must be not less than 90 percent when the ballast is operated at the nominal line voltage with a

nominally-rated reference lamp. The lamp wattage regulation spread must not vary by more than ±6 percent for ±10 percent input voltage variation from nominal through life.

At the line voltage, the ballast must have a lamp current crest factor not exceeding 1.8 and ballast loss not exceeding 24 percent for a 180 W ballast.

The ballast must include a multi-circuit connector for quick disconnection.

**86-1.02K(4) Reserved**

**86-1.02L Reserved**

**86-1.02M Photoelectric Controls**

Photoelectric control types are as shown in the following table:

**Photoelectric Control Types**

Control type	Description
I	Pole-mounted photoelectric unit. Test switch housed in an enclosure.
II	Pole-mounted photoelectric unit. Contactor and test switch located in a service equipment enclosure.
III	Pole-mounted photoelectric unit. Contactor and a test switch housed in an enclosure.
IV	A photoelectric unit that plugs into a NEMA twist-lock receptacle, integral with the luminaire.
V	A photoelectric unit, contactor, and test switch located in a service equipment enclosure.

The pole-mounted adaptor for Type I, II, and III photoelectric controls must include a terminal block and cable supports or clamps to support the wires.

The enclosure for Type I and III photoelectric controls must be a NEMA 3R type. The enclosure must have a factory-applied, rust-resistant prime coat and finish coat. The enclosure must be hot-dip galvanized or painted to match the color of the lighting standard.

Photoelectric unit must:

1. Have a screen to prevent artificial light from causing cycling
2. Have a rating of 60 Hz, 105-130 V(ac), 210-240 V(ac), or 105-240 V(ac)
3. Operate at a temperature range from -20 to 55 degrees C
4. Consume less than 10 W
5. Be a 3-prong, twist-lock type with a NEMA IP 65 rating, ANSI C136.10-compliant
6. Have a fail-on state
7. Fit into a NEMA-type receptacle
8. Turn on from 1 to 5 footcandles and turn off from 1.5 to 5 times the turn-on level. Measurements must be made by procedures in *EEI-NEMA Standards for Physical and Electrical Interchangeability of Light-Sensitive Control Devices Used in the Control of Roadway Lighting*.

Type I, II, III, and V photoelectric controls must have a test switch to allow manual operation of the lighting circuit. Switch must be:

1. Single-hole mounting, toggle type
2. Single pole and single throw
3. Labeled *Auto-Test* on a nameplate

Photoelectric control's contactor must be:

1. Normally open
2. Mechanical-armature type with contacts of fine silver, silver alloy, or equal or better material
3. Installed to provide a minimum space of 2-1/2 inches between the contactor terminals and the enclosure's sides

The terminal blocks must be rated at 25 A, 600 V(ac), molded from phenolic or nylon material, and be the barrier type with plated-brass screw terminals and integral marking strips.

### **86-1.02N Fused Splice Connectors**

The fused splice connector for 240 and 480 V(ac) circuits must simultaneously disconnect both ungrounded conductors. The connector must not have exposed metal parts except for the head of the stainless steel assembly screw. The head of the assembly screw must be recessed a minimum of 1/32 inch below the top of the plastic boss that surrounds the head.

The connector must protect the fuse from water or weather damage. Contact between the fuse and fuse holder must be spring loaded.

Fuses must:

1. Be standard, midget, ferrule type
2. Have a nontime-delay feature
3. Be 3/32 by 1-1/2 inches

### **86-1.02O Grounding Electrodes**

Grounding electrode must be:

1. 1 piece
2. Minimum 10-foot length of one of the following:
  - 2.1. Galvanized steel rod or pipe not less than 3/4 inch in diameter
  - 2.2. Copper clad steel rod not less than 5/8 inch in diameter

### **86-1.02P Enclosures**

#### **86-1.02P(1) General**

The enclosures must be rated NEMA 3R and include a dead front panel and a hasp with a 7/16-inch-diameter hole for a padlock.

The enclosure's machine screws and bolts must not protrude outside the cabinet wall.

The fasteners on the exterior of an enclosure must be vandal resistant and not be removable. The exterior screws, nuts, bolts, and washers must be stainless steel.

#### **86-1.02P(2) Service Equipment Enclosures**

A service equipment enclosure must be factory wired and manufactured from steel and galvanized or have factory-applied, rust-resistant prime and finish coats, except Types II and III.

Type II and III service equipment enclosures must:

1. Be made of 0.125-inch minimum thickness 5052-H32 aluminum sheet complying with ASTM B 209.
2. Be manufactured using gas metal arc welding with bare aluminum welding electrodes. The electrodes must comply with AWS A5.10 Class ER5356.
3. Be manufactured using welding procedures, welders, and welding operators that comply with the requirements for welding procedures, welders, and welding operators in AWS B2.1, "Specification for Welding Procedure and Performance Qualification."
4. Have full-seal weld exterior seams.
5. Exterior welds must be ground smooth and edges filed to a radius of at least 0.03 inch.
6. Have a surface finish that complies with MIL-A-8625 for a Type II, Class I coating, except the anodic coating must have a minimum thickness of 0.0007 inch and a minimum coating weight of 0.001 oz/sq in.

If a Type III enclosure houses a transformer of more than 1 kVA, the enclosure must have effective screened ventilation louvers of no less than 50 sq. in for each louver. The framed screen must be stainless no. 304 with a no. 10 size mesh and secured with at least 4 bolts.

The dead front panel on a Type III service equipment enclosure must have a continuous stainless steel or aluminum piano hinge. The panel must be secured with a latch or captive screws. No live part must be mounted on the panel.

The enclosure must be watertight and marked as specified in NEC to warn of potential electric-arc flash hazards.

Internal conductors for the photoelectric control unit must be 600 V(ac), 14 AWG (THHN) stranded machine tool wire. Where subject to flexing, 19 stranded wire must be used.

The meter area must be have a sealable, lockable, weather-tight cover that can be removed without the use of tools.

For Type III-A, III-B, and III-C enclosures, the meter socket must be a 5-clip type, and the landing lug must be suitable for multiple conductors.

For a Type III-D enclosure, the meter socket must be a 7-clip type, and the landing lug must be suitable for multiple conductors. The pedestal must comply with the Electric Utility Service Equipment Requirements Committee drawing no. 308 or 309.

Landing lugs must be (1) sized for the incoming service utility conductors, (2) compatible with either copper or aluminum conductors, and (3) made of copper or tin-plated aluminum. Live parts of the electrical equipment must be guarded against accidental contact.

The main and neutral busses of the enclosure must be made of tin-plated copper, be rated for 125 A, and be suitable for copper or aluminum conductors.

Each service equipment enclosure must have up to 2 main circuit breakers that will simultaneously disconnect ungrounded service-entrance conductors.

Circuit breaker for a service equipment enclosure must:

1. Be quick-break on either automatic or manual operation
2. Be trip indicating
3. Be internal-trip type
4. Be UL listed or NRTL certified and comply with UL 489 or equal
5. Be clearly marked with the frame size
6. Have an operating mechanism that is enclosed and trip-free from the operating handle on overload
7. Have the trip rating clearly marked on the operating handle
8. Have an interior made of copper

Circuit breakers used as disconnects must have a minimum interrupting capacity of 10,000 A, rms.

The interior of the enclosure must accept plug-in circuit breakers. A minimum of 6 standard single-pole circuit breakers, 3/4" nominal, must be provided for branch circuits.

Identify each circuit breaker and component by description using an engraved phenolic nameplate attached with stainless steel rivets or screws.

Nameplate must be installed:

1. Adjacent to the breaker on the dead front panel. The characters must be a minimum of 1/8 inch high.
2. Adjacent to the component on the back panel. The characters must be a minimum of 1/8 inch high.
3. At the top exterior of the door panel. The nameplate must include the system number, voltage, and number of phases engraved in minimum 3/16-inch-high characters.

A plastic-laminated wiring diagram must be attached inside the enclosure with brass eyelets by a UL-listed or NRTL-certified method.

### **86-1.02P(3) Lighting and Sign Illumination Enclosures**

A lighting and sign illumination enclosure must be manufactured from steel and either galvanized, cadmium plated, or powder coated.

### **86-1.02Q Cabinets**

#### **86-1.02Q(1) General**

Cabinets must be factory wired except for battery backup system cabinets.

The fasteners on the exterior of a cabinet, except for battery backup system cabinets, must be removable and vandal resistant. The exterior screws, nuts, bolts, and washers must be stainless steel.

Terminal blocks, circuit breakers, and a power supply must be UL approved.

#### **86-1.02Q(2) Department-Furnished Controller Cabinets**

A Department-furnished controller assembly consists of a Model 170E or 2070E controller unit, a wired controller cabinet, and all auxiliary equipment required to operate the system. The Department does not furnish anchor bolts.

#### **86-1.02Q(3) Controller Cabinets**

The controller cabinet must be a Model 334L, comply with TEES, and be on the Authorized Material List for traffic signal control equipment. The cabinet must have 3 drawer shelves. Each shelf must be attached to the tops of 2 supporting angles with 4 screws.

#### **86-1.02Q(4) Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

##### **86-1.02Q(4)(a) General**

The doors of a telephone demarcation cabinet must be attached using continuous stainless steel piano hinges.

##### **86-1.02Q(4)(b) Type A Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

Reserved

##### **86-1.02Q(4)(c) Type B Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

A Type B telephone demarcation cabinet consists of a mounting panel, outlets, circuit breaker, fan, dead front plates, and fuse.

The mounting panel must be made of 3/4-inch-thick ACX-grade plywood.

The mounting panel must be fastened to the cabinet with nuts, lock washers, and flat washers to 10 welded studs.

The cabinet must be made of 0.125-inch-thick anodized aluminum.

The cabinet door must be hung and secured with drawn latches, lockable with a padlock. The padlock latches must each have a minimum 7/16-inch-diameter hole.

Ventilation louvers must be located on the door.

The fan must be located in a ventilator housing and be controlled thermostatically. The thermostat control must have a range from 80 to 130 degrees F.

The thermostat and fan circuit must be protected with a fuse rated for 175 percent of the motor capacity. The fan capacity must be a minimum 25 cfm.

##### **86-1.02Q(4)(d) Type C Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

Reserved

#### **86-1.02Q(5) Battery Backup System Cabinets**

The cabinet for a battery backup system must comply with TEES and be on the Authorized Material List for traffic signal control equipment.

#### **86-1.02R Signal Heads**

##### **86-1.02R(1) General**

A signal head consists of a signal mounting assembly, backplate, and signal face.

The head must have a terminal block attached to the back of one housing. The terminal block must have enough positions to accommodate all indications. Each position must be permanently labeled for the indications used.

The metal signal heads must not fracture or deflect more than half the lens diameter when tested under California Test 666.

The plastic signal heads must not fracture or deflect when tested under California Test 605.

The deflection must not be more than 10 degrees in either the vertical or horizontal plane after the wind load has been removed from the front of the signal face or more than 6 degrees in either the vertical or horizontal plane after the wind load has been removed from the back of the signal face.

### **86-1.02R(2) Signal Mounting Assemblies**

Signal mounting assembly must include:

1. 1-1/2-inch-diameter steel pipe or galvanized conduit
2. Pipe fitting made of ductile iron, galvanized steel, bronze, or aluminum alloy, Type AC-84B, no. 380
3. Mast arm and post-top slip fitters and terminal compartments made of cast bronze or hot-dip galvanized ductile iron

The horizontal distance between the vertical centerlines of the terminal compartment or slip fitter and of each signal face must not exceed 11 inches except where required for proper signal face alignment or to allow programming of programmed visibility signal sections.

The mounting assembly must be watertight and free of sharp edges or protrusions that might damage conductor insulation. The assembly must have positive-locking serrated fittings that prevent signal faces from rotating when the fittings are mated with similar fittings on the faces.

Each terminal compartment must be fitted with a terminal block having a minimum of 12 positions, each with 2 screw-type terminals. Each terminal must accommodate at least five no. 14 conductors. The terminal compartment must have a cover for easy access to the terminal block.

### **86-1.02R(3) Backplates**

The backplate material must be a homogeneous black color with a lusterless finish.

A metal backplate must be made of a minimum 1/16-inch-thick 3001-14 aluminum.

A plastic backplate must have a minimum thickness of 1/16 inch and be formed from sheet plastic or assembled from extruded, molded, or cast plastic sections. The sections must be factory joined using one of the following:

1. Appropriate solvent cement.
2. Aluminum rivets and washers painted or permanently colored to match the backplate.
3. No. 10 machine screws with flat washers, lock washers, and nuts painted to match the backplate.

Each plastic backplate must be secured to the plastic signal face such that it resists removal or permanent deformation.

### **86-1.02R(4) Signal Faces**

Signal face consists of signal sections with signal housings, LED modules, and visors.

Signal face must:

1. Be adjustable and allow for 360-degree rotation about the vertical axis
2. Comply with ITE publications ST-052-E, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Signal Supplement* and ST-054, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement*
3. Be sealed with a neoprene gasket at the top opening

A metal signal face must have a metal backplate and visor.

A plastic signal face must have a plastic backplate and visor.

If a signal face is supported by a Type MAS slip fitter, spacers are required between the 2 sections. The spacers must be made of the same material as the housing. The vertical dimension of the spacers must allow proper seating of the serrations between the slip fitter and the 2 sections. The 2 sections must be joined with at least two no. 10 minimum machine screws through holes near the front of the housing and the spacers and matching holes in a reinforcing plate installed in the housing.

## **86-1.02R(4)(a) Signal Sections**

### **86-1.02R(4)(a)(i) General**

Signal section must have:

1. Opening at the top and bottom for a 1-1/2-inch pipe
2. Maximum height of 10-1/4 inches for an 8-inch section and 14-3/4 inches for a 12-inch section
3. Hinge pins, door-latching devices, and other exposed hardware manufactured of Type 304/304L or 305 stainless steel
4. Interior screws and fittings manufactured of stainless steel or steel with a corrosion-resistant plating or coating
5. Gaskets made of a material that is not degraded if installed in a section with metal or plastic housing

Sections must be capable of being joined together to form a signal face in any combination. This interchangeability is not required between metal and plastic sections.

Each section must be joined to an adjacent section by one of the following:

1. Minimum of 3 machine screws for 8-inch sections and 4 machine screws for 12-inch sections, installed through holes near the front and back of the housing. Each screw must be a no. 10 and have a nut, flat washer, and lock washer.
2. 2 machine screws, each with a nut, flat washer, and lock washer, installed through holes near the front of the housing and a fastener through the 1-1/2-inch pipe opening. The fastener must have 2 large, flat washers to distribute the load around the pipe's opening and 3 carriage bolts, each with a nut and lock washer. The minimum screw size must be no. 10, and the carriage bolt size must be 1/4 inch.

The holes for the machine screws must be either cast or drilled during signal section fabrication. Each hole must be surrounded by a minimum 1/8-inch-wide boss to allow contact between signal sections about the axis of the hole.

A serrated nylon washer must be inserted between each plastic signal section and the metal mounting assembly. Each serrated nylon washer must be from 3/16 to 1/4 inch thick. The serrations must match those on the signal section and the mounting assembly.

### **86-1.02R(4)(a)(ii) Programmed Visibility Signal Sections**

Programmed visibility signal section must have:

1. Nominal 12-inch-diameter circular or arrow indication
2. Cap visor
3. Adjustable connection that:
  - 3.1. Provides incremental tilting from 0 to 10 degrees above or below the horizontal
  - 3.2. Maintains a common vertical axis through couplers and mountings

The terminal connection must allow external adjustment about the mounting axis in 5-degree increments.

The visibility of each signal section must be capable of adjustment or programming within the section.

The adjustment for the section must be preset at 4 degrees below the horizontal.

### **86-1.02R(4)(a)(iii) Signal Housings**

Signal housing must:

1. Be die-cast aluminum, permanent mold-cast aluminum, or if specified, structural plastic
2. Comply with ITE publications ST-052-E, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Signal Supplement* and ST-054, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement if made of die-cast or permanent mold-cast aluminum*
3. Have a 1-piece, hinged, square-shaped door that is:
  - 3.1. Designed to allow access for replacement of modules without the use of tools
  - 3.2. Secured such that it remains closed during loading tests
4. Have a watertight module or lens mounted in the door

- Have a terminal block attached to the back, with the terminals permanently labeled for conductors to facilitate field wiring

Each housing must have reinforcement plates. Reinforcement plates must be either sheet aluminum, galvanized steel, or cast aluminum. Each plate must have a minimum thickness of 0.11 inch and a hole concentric with a 1-1/2-inch pipe-mounting hole in the housing. Reinforcement plates must be placed as specified in the following table:

<b>Reinforcement Plate Placement</b>	
Material	Placement
Sheet aluminum	Inside and outside of housing
Galvanized steel	Inside of housing
Cast aluminum	Outside of housing

Reinforcement plates placed outside of the housing must be finished to match the signal housing color and be designed to allow a proper serrated coupling between the signal face and the mounting hardware. A minimum of three no. 10 machine screws must be installed through holes in each plate and matching holes in the housing. Each screw must have a round or binder head, a nut, and a lock washer.

A metal housing must have a metal visor.

Plastic housing must:

- Be molded in a single piece or fabricated from 2 or more pieces joined into a single piece
- Be a black color throughout, including the door, matching color no. 17038, 27038, or 37038 of FED-STD-595
- Have UV stability
- Be self-extinguishing

If reinforcing webs are used to connect the back of the housing to the top, bottom, and sides of the adjacent housing, reinforcement plates are not required.

The exterior of the housing must be painted as specified in section 86-2.01C(11).

#### **86-1.02R(4)(b) LED Signal Modules**

An LED signal module must be on the Authorized Material List for LED traffic signal modules.

LED signal module must comply with ITE publications ST-052-E, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Signal Supplement* and ST-054, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement*, except:

- Maximum module weight must be 4 lb
- Module must be a sealed unit with:
  - 2 color-coded conductors for the power connection except lane control modules must use 3 color-coded conductors
  - Printed circuit board that complies with TEES, chapter 1, section 6
  - Lens that is:
    - Convex or flat with a smooth outer surface
    - Made of UV-stabilized plastic or glass
  - 1-piece EPDM gasket
- Module must include 3-foot-long conductors with attached quick-disconnect terminals
- Identification must include:
  - Month and year of manufacture
  - 1-inch-diameter symbol of the module type with the module color written adjacent to the symbol in 0.50-inch-high letters
- LED must be the ultra-bright type rated for 100,000 hours of continuous operation
- Module must have an integral power supply

Individual LEDs must be wired such that a loss or failure of 1 LED will not result in a loss of more than 5 percent of the module's light output. Failure of an individual LED in a string must not result in a loss of an entire string or other indication.

The symbol for a 12-inch U-turn section must be a 15/16-inch-wide inverted U with an arrow on the left end.

A lane control section must be a combination module with a red X and green arrow. The conductor function and color code must be as shown in the following table:

**Conductor Function and Color Code**

Function	Color
Neutral	White
Red X	Red
Green arrow	Brown

The minimum power consumption for an LED signal module must be 5 W.

The maximum power consumption for an LED signal module must be as shown in the following table:

**Maximum Power Consumption**

LED signal module type	Power consumption (W)					
	Red		Yellow		Green	
	25 °C	74 °C	25 °C	74 °C	25 °C	74 °C
8-inch circular	8	13	13	16	12	12
12-inch circular	11	17	22	25	15	15
12-inch arrow	9	12	10	12	11	11
12-inch U-turn	9	12	10	12	11	11
Bicycle	11	17	22	25	15	15
Programmed visibility	11	17	22	25	15	15
Lane control (X)	9	12	--	--	--	--
Lane control (Arrow)	--	--	--	--	11	11

Red and green LED signal modules operating over a temperature range from -40 to 74 degrees C and yellow LED signal modules operating at 25 degrees C must maintain the minimum illumination values for 48 months as shown in the following tables:

**Minimum Maintained Intensities for Circular Indications**

Angle (v,h)	Intensities (cd)					
	8-inch			12-inch		
	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green
2.5, ±2.5	133	267	267	339	678	678
2.5, ±7.5	97	194	194	251	501	501
2.5, ±12.5	57	113	113	141	283	283
2.5, ±17.5	25	48	48	77	154	154
7.5, ±2.5	101	202	202	226	452	452
7.5, ±7.5	89	178	178	202	404	404
7.5, ±12.5	65	129	129	145	291	291
7.5, ±17.5	41	81	81	89	178	178
7.5, ±22.5	18	37	37	38	77	77
7.5, ±27.5	10	20	20	16	32	32
12.5, ±2.5	37	73	73	50	101	101
12.5, ±7.5	32	65	65	48	97	97
12.5, ±12.5	28	57	57	44	89	89
12.5, ±17.5	20	41	41	34	69	69
12.5, ±22.5	12	25	25	22	44	44
12.5, ±27.5	9	16	16	16	32	32
17.5, ±2.5	16	32	32	22	44	44
17.5, ±7.5	14	28	28	22	44	44
17.5, ±12.5	10	20	20	22	44	44
17.5, ±17.5	9	16	16	22	44	44
17.5, ±22.5	6	12	12	20	41	41
17.5, ±27.5	4	9	9	16	32	32

**Minimum Maintained Luminance for Indications**

Indication type	Luminance (fL)		
	Red	Yellow	Green
Arrow	1,610	3,210	3,210
U-turn	1,610	3,210	3,210
Bicycle	1,610	1,610	1,610
Lane control (X)	1,610	--	--
Lane control (Arrow)	--	--	1,610

**Minimum Maintained Luminance for Programmed Visibility Indications**

Indication type	Luminance (cd)		
	Red	Yellow	Green
PV at angle v=2.5, h=±2.5	314	314	314

Conductors must be prewired to the terminal block.

**86-1.02R(4)(c) Visors and Directional Louvers**

The visor must be a tunnel type.

The visor must have a downward tilt from 3 to 7 degrees with a minimum length of 9-1/2 inches for nominal 12-inch round lenses and 7 inches for nominal 8-inch round lenses.

A metal visor must be formed from minimum 0.050-inch-thick aluminum alloy sheet.

A plastic visor must be either formed from sheet plastic or blow-molded. The plastic must be a black homogeneous color with a lusterless finish. A visor must withstand a wind load applied to its side for 24

hours without permanent deformation or removal from its door when tested under California Test 605 for plastic visors and California Test 666 for metal visors.

If directional louvers are used, the louvers must fit into full-circular signal visors. Louvers must consist of one of the following:

1. Outside cylinder constructed of sheet steel with a minimum nominal thickness of 0.030 inch and vanes constructed of sheet steel with a minimum nominal thickness of 0.016 inch.
2. Outside cylinder and vanes constructed of 5052-H32 aluminum alloy of equal thickness.

## **86-1.02S Pedestrian Signal Heads**

### **86-1.02S(1) General**

A pedestrian signal head consists of a pedestrian signal mounting assembly and a pedestrian signal face comprising of a pedestrian signal housing, an LED countdown pedestrian signal face module, and a front screen.

### **86-1.02S(2) Pedestrian Signal Mounting Assemblies**

A pedestrian signal mounting assembly must comply with the specifications for a signal mounting assembly in section 86-1.02R, except mast arm slip fitters are not required.

### **86-1.02S(3) Pedestrian Signal Faces**

#### **86-1.02S(3)(a) General**

Each pedestrian signal face must include a light-duty terminal block rated at 5 A and have 12 positions with no. 6-by-1/8-inch binder head screws. Each position must have 1 screw-type terminal.

The wiring and terminal block must comply with ITE publication ST-055-E, *Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indicators: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signal Modules*.

#### **86-1.02S(3)(b) Pedestrian Signal Housings**

Pedestrian signal housing must comply with the specifications for a signal housing in 86-1.02R(4)(a)(iii), except the maximum overall dimensions must be 18-1/2 inches wide, 19 inches high, and 11-1/2 inches deep and without:

1. Visor
2. Watertight module or lens mounted in the door
3. Reinforcement plates

The housing must have a terminal block attached to the back. The terminal block must have enough positions to accommodate all indications. Each position must be permanently labeled for the indications used.

#### **86-1.02S(3)(c) LED Countdown Pedestrian Signal Face Modules**

LED countdown PSF module must comply with ITE publication ST-055-E, *Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indicators: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signal Modules*, except the material must comply with ASTM D 3935 and the module must have:

1. Ultra-bright-type LED rated for 100,000 hours of continuous operation.
2. Lot number and month and year of manufacture permanently marked on the back of the module
3. Prominent and permanent vertical markings for accurate indexing and orientation within the pedestrian signal housing if a specific mounting orientation is required. Markings must be a minimum of 1 inch in height and include an up arrow and the word *up* or *top*.
4. Circuit board complying with TEES, chapter 1, section 6.

Individual LEDs must be wired such that a loss or failure of 1 LED will not result in a loss of more than 5 percent of the module's light output. Failure of an individual LED in a string must not result in a loss of an entire string or other indication.

Each symbol must be at least 9 inches high and 5-1/4 inches wide. The 2-digit countdown timer, "Upraised Hand," and "Walking Person" indications must be electronically isolated from each other. The 3 indications must not share a power supply or interconnect circuitry.

The module must operate over the specified ambient temperature and voltage range and be readable both day and night at distances up to the full width of the area to be crossed. Upon initial testing at 25 degrees C, the module must have at least the luminance values shown in the following table:

PSF module symbol	Luminance
Upraised hand and 2-digit countdown timer (fL)	1,094
Walking person (fL)	1,547

The module must not exceed the power consumption requirements shown in the following table:

PSF module display	At 24 °C	At 74 °C
"Upraised Hand"	10.0 W	12.0 W
"Walking Person"	9.0 W	12.0 W
2-digit countdown timer	6.0 W	8.0 W

**86-1.02S(3)(d) Front Screen**

Pedestrian signal face must have a front screen that is one of the following types:

1. 3/8-inch-thick aluminum honeycomb screen with 0.2-inch-wide cells or a 1/2-inch-thick plastic screen with 3/8-inch-wide squares with 1/16-inch wall thickness that:
  - 1.1. Is installed so it tilts downward at an angle of 15 ± 2 degrees from the top and completely covers the message plate
  - 1.2. Includes a clear front cover made of either a minimum 1/8-inch-thick acrylic plastic sheet or a minimum 1/16-inch-thick polycarbonate plastic
  - 1.3. Is held firmly in place, including the cover, with stainless steel or aluminum clips or stainless steel metal screws
2. Polycarbonate screen that:
  - 2.1. Has a nominal thickness of 1/32 inch
  - 2.2. Is a 1-1/2-inch-deep eggcrate or Z-crate type
  - 2.3. Is mounted in a frame constructed of aluminum alloy or polycarbonate with a minimum thickness of 0.040 inch
  - 2.4. Is held in place with stainless steel screws

The screen and frame of a pedestrian signal face must be made of either (1) plastic that is a flat black color or (2) anodized aluminum that is a flat black color or finished with lusterless, black, exterior-grade latex paint formulated for application to metal surfaces.

**86-1.02T Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Accessible pedestrian signal must comply with the *California MUTCD*, chapter 4E, and have:

1. Audible speech message that plays when the push button is actuated. The message must include the name of the street to be crossed. The accessible pedestrian signal must have at least 5 audible message options.
2. Push button locator tone that clicks or beeps.
3. Feature that activates the pedestrian phase during a failure of the audible message, locator tone, or vibrotactile device.

Accessible pedestrian signal must function with the Department-furnished Model 170E/2070E controller assembly.

No part of the accessible pedestrian signal must be installed inside the controller cabinet. Power for the accessible pedestrian signal must be from the pedestrian signal housing terminal block.

The housing for the signal assembly must be made of corrosion-resistant material. Theft-proof bolts used for mounting the housing to the standard must be stainless steel with a content of 17 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel. The housing must be shaped to fit the pole's curvature.

The color of a metallic housing must match color no. 33538 of FED-STD-595.

The color of a plastic housing must match color no. 17038, 27038, or 37038 of FED-STD-595.

Accessible pedestrian signal must:

1. Have electronic switches, a potentiometer, or an access port for a device for controlling and programming the volume level and messaging
2. Be weatherproof and shockproof

Enclosure for the accessible pedestrian signal must:

1. Weigh less than 7 lb
2. Measure less than 16 by 6 by 5 inches
3. Have a wiring hole with a diameter not exceeding 1-1/8 inches
5. Have a switch for a push button
6. Have a vibrotactile device on the push button or on the arrow
7. Have an internal weatherproof speaker and microphone that senses the ambient sound level

The separation between adjacent holes used for conductors and mounting must be at least twice the diameter of the larger hole.

The speaker grills must be located on the surface of the enclosure. The speakers must not interfere with the housing or its mounting hardware.

The conductor cable between the accessible pedestrian signal assembly and the pedestrian signal head must be a 9 no. 20-conductor cable complying with MIL-W-16878D.

#### **86-1.02U Push Button Assemblies**

The housing for a push button assembly must be made of die-cast aluminum, permanent mold-cast aluminum, or UV-stabilized self-extinguishing structural plastic. The plastic housing must have a color throughout that matches color no. 17038, 27038, or 37038 of FED-STD-595.

If the push button is to be attached to a pole, the housing must be shaped to fit the pole's curvature.

The assembly must be waterproof and shockproof.

The push button's switch must be a single-pole, double-throw switching unit with screw-type terminals rated 15 A at 125 V(ac).

Switch for the push button must have:

1. Plunger actuator and a U frame to allow recessed mounting in the push button housing
2. Operating force of 3.5 lb
3. Maximum pretravel of 5/64 inch
4. Minimum overtravel of 1/32 inch
5. Differential travel from 0.002 to 0.04 inch
6. Minimum 2-inch diameter actuator

#### **86-1.02V Reserved**

#### **86-1.02W Loop Detector Sealants**

##### **86-1.02W(1) General**

Sealant for filling loop detector slots must be one of the following:

1. Asphaltic emulsion
2. Elastomeric sealant
3. Epoxy sealant for inductive loops
4. Hot-melt rubberized asphalt

##### **86-1.02W(2) Asphaltic Emulsion Sealant**

Asphaltic emulsion sealant must comply with the State Specification 8040-41A-15.

### 86-1.02W(3) Elastomeric Sealant

Elastomeric sealant must be a polyurethane material that cures only in the presence of moisture if used within the stated shelf life. The sealant must be suitable for use in both asphalt concrete and concrete pavement.

The cured elastomeric sealant must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Cured Elastomeric Sealant Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Hardness	ASTM D 2240 <sup>a</sup>	65–85
Tensile strength (min, MPa)	ASTM D 412 <sup>b</sup>	3.45
Elongation (min, %)		400
Flex at -40 °C <sup>c</sup>	--	No cracks
Weathering resistance	ASTM D 822 <sup>d</sup>	Slight chalking
Salt spray resistance:	ASTM B 117 <sup>e</sup>	
Tensile strength (min, MPa)		3.45
Elongation (min, %)		400
Dielectric constant (%)	ASTM D 150 <sup>f</sup>	<25

<sup>a</sup>Indentation at 25 °C and 50% relative humidity (Rex. Type A, Model 1700 only)

<sup>b</sup>Die C pulled at 508 mm/minute

<sup>c</sup>0.6-mm free film bend (180°) over 13-mm mandrel

<sup>d</sup>Weatherometer 350 h, cured 7 days at 25 °C and 50% relative humidity

<sup>e</sup>28 days at 38 °C with 5% NaCl, Die C, and pulled at 508 mm/minute

<sup>f</sup>Change over a temperature range from -30 to 50 °C

### 86-1.02W(4) Hot-Melt Rubberized Asphalt Sealant

Hot-melt rubberized asphalt sealant must:

1. Be in solid form at room temperature and fluid at an application temperature range from 190 to 205 degrees C
2. Not produce toxic fumes
3. Be suitable for use in both asphalt concrete and concrete pavement
4. Be packaged in containers clearly marked *Detector Loop Sealant* with the manufacturer's batch and lot number.

The cured hot-melt rubberized asphalt sealant must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Cured Hot-Melt Rubberized Asphalt Sealant Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration (max, 1/10 mm)	ASTM D 5329, sec. 6 <sup>a</sup>	35
Flow (max, mm)	ASTM D 5329, sec. 8 <sup>b</sup>	5
Resilience (min, %)	ASTM D 5329, sec. 12 <sup>c</sup>	25
Softening point (min, °C)	ASTM D 36	82
Ductility (min, cm)	ASTM D 113 <sup>d</sup>	30
Flash point, Cleveland Open Cup (min, °C)	ASTM D 92	288
Viscosity (Pa·s)	ASTM D 4402 <sup>e</sup>	2.5–3.5

<sup>a</sup>At 25 °C, 150 g, 5 s

<sup>b</sup>At 60 °C

<sup>c</sup>At 25 °C

<sup>d</sup>At 25 °C, 5 cm/minute

<sup>e</sup>Brookfield Thermosel, no. 27 spindle, 20 rpm, 190 °C

### 86-1.02X Reserved

### 86-1.02Y Transformers

A transformer must be single-phase and may be a nonsubmersible or submersible type.

A transformer must be a dry type designed for operation on a 60 Hz supply. The transformer must have a decal showing a connection diagram. The diagram must show either color coding or wire tagging with primary (H1, H2) or secondary (X1, X2) markers and the primary and secondary voltage and volt-ampere rating. A transformer must comply with the electrical requirements shown in the following table:

**Transformer Electrical Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Requirement
Rating (V(ac))	120/480, 120/240, 240/480, or 480/120
Efficiency (%)	> 95
Secondary voltage regulation and tolerance from half load to full load (%)	±3

Secondary 240 and 480 V(ac) windings must be center tapped.

The transformer must withstand the application of 2,200 V(ac) from core to coils and from coil to coil for a 1-minute period when tested immediately after operation of the transformer at full load for 24 hours.

The external leads for the secondary connections must be no. 10 Type USE rated for 600 V(ac).

The transformer's leads must extend a minimum of 12 inches from the case.

The transformer's insulation must be NEMA 185 C or better.

Each transformer must:

1. Include metal half-shell coil protection.
2. Have moisture-resistant, synthetic-varnish-impregnated windings.
3. Be waterproof and suitable for outdoor operation.

Each submersible transformer must:

1. Include a handle and a hanger.
2. Be securely encased in a rugged, corrosion-resistant, watertight case.
3. Have leads that extend out through 1 or more sealed hubs.
4. Be manufactured to withstand a 5-day test with 12-hour on and off periods submerged in 2 feet of salt water that is 2 percent salt by weight. The operating periods must be at full load.

**86-1.02Z Batteries**

Battery must:

1. Be deep-cycle, sealed, prismatic, lead-calcium-based, absorbed-glass-mat, valve-regulated, lead-acid type
2. Be rated for 12 V
3. Be rated for a temperature range from -25 to 60 degrees C
4. Be group size 24
5. Be commercially available and stocked locally
6. Be marked with a date code, maximum recharge data, and recharge cycles
7. Be new and fully charged when furnished
8. Be free from damage or deformities
9. Have a carrying handle
10. Have 2 top-mounted, threaded-stud posts that include all washers and nuts
11. Include insulating rubber covers for protecting the lugs, posts, and wiring: red for the positive terminal and black for the negative terminal

If a battery is used for a battery backup system, it must accommodate 3/8-inch ring lugs of a Department-furnished battery harness.

**86-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Not Used

**86-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**86-2 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

**86-2.01 GENERAL**

**86-2.01A General**

**86-2.01A(1) Summary**

Section 86-2 includes general specifications for constructing and installing electrical systems.

The Department deducts the cost for maintenance performed by the Department on new or portions of existing systems modified under the Contract.

**86-2.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**86-2.01A(3) Submittals**

Reserved

**86-2.01A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Before shipping the material to the job site, submit to METS test samples of:

1. Accessible pedestrian signals
2. LED countdown pedestrian signal face modules
3. LED signal modules
4. LED luminaires

Submit a sample size as shown in the following table:

**Electrical Material Sampling**

Contract quantity	Test sample size
1–8	1
9–15	2
16–25	3
26–90	5
91–150	8
151–280	13
281–500	20
501–1200	32

Before starting operation of an electrical system, perform a conductor test in the presence of the Engineer.

Conductor test consists of testing each conductor and the conductors in cables for:

1. Continuity.
2. Grounds.
3. Insulation resistance at 500 V(dc) between the circuit and ground. The insulation resistance must be a minimum of 10 MΩ on circuits, except it must be a minimum of 100 MΩ for inductive loop detector circuits.

Start the operational test of the system on any day except Friday or the day before a holiday. The operational test for signals must start from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Notify the Engineer 48 hours before starting the test.

An operational test consists of a minimum of 5 business days of continuous, satisfactory operation of the system. If the system fails, correct the problem and retest the system. A shutdown of the system caused by traffic, a power interruption, or unsatisfactory performance of Department-furnished materials does not constitute discontinuity of the test.

#### **86-2.01B MATERIALS**

Not Used

#### **86-2.01C CONSTRUCTION**

##### **86-2.01C(1) General**

The Engineer determines the final locations of electrical systems.

Verify the locations of electrical systems and the depths of existing detectors, conduits, and pull boxes.

Notify the Engineer before performing work on the existing system.

You may shut down the system for alteration or removal.

Where an existing Department underground facility is shown within 10 feet of any excavation, locate and field mark the facility before performing work that could damage or interfere with the existing facility.

If an existing facility is within 2 feet of an excavation, determine the exact location of the facility by excavating with hand tools before using any power-operated or power-driven excavating or boring equipment. A vacuum excavator may be used if authorized.

Notify the Engineer immediately if an existing facility is damaged by your activities.

If existing underground conduit is to be incorporated into a new system, clean it with a mandrel or cylindrical wire brush and blow it clean with compressed air.

Limit the shutdown of traffic signal systems to normal working hours. Notify the local traffic enforcement agency before shutting down the signal.

Place temporary W3-1 and R1-1 signs in each direction to direct traffic through the intersection during shutdown of the signal. Place two R1-1 signs for 2-lane approaches. The signs must comply with part 2 of the *California MUTCD*.

Cover signal faces when the system is shut down overnight. Cover temporary W3-1 and R1-1 signs when the system is turned on.

If you work on an existing lighting system and the roadway is to remain open to traffic, ensure the system is in operation by nightfall.

Replace detectors you damage within 72 hours, or the Department replaces them and deducts the cost.

Work performed on an existing system not described is change order work.

Do not use electrical power from existing highway facilities unless authorized.

Maintain a minimum 48-inch clearance for a pedestrian pathway when placing equipment.

Except for service installation or work on service equipment enclosures, do not work above ground until all materials are on hand to complete the electrical work at each location.

Bond all metal components to form a continuous grounded system as specified in NEC.

Ground metallic equipment mounted less than 8 feet above the ground surface on a wood pole.

If you damage any portion of a concrete curb, sidewalk, curb ramp, driveway, or gutter depression, replace the entire section between contraction or expansion joints under section 73.

Apply equipment identification characters.

Orient louvers, visors, and signal faces such that they are clearly visible to approaching traffic from the direction being controlled.

Test loops and the detector lead-in cable circuit for continuity, ground, and insulation resistance at the controller cabinet before connecting detector lead-in cable to the terminal block.

Perform an operational test of the systems.

Before starting the operational test for systems that impact traffic, the system must be ready for operation, and all signs, pavement delineation, and pavement markings must be in place at that location.

## **86-2.01C(2) Conduit Installation**

### **86-2.01C(2)(a) General**

The installation of conduit includes installing caps, bushings, and pull tape and terminating the conduit in pull boxes, foundations, poles, or a structure.

Limit the number of bends in a conduit run to no more than 360 degrees between pull points.

Use conduit to enclose conductors except where they are installed overhead or inside standards or posts.

You may use a larger size conduit than specified for the entire length between termination points. Do not use a reducing coupling.

Extend an existing conduit using the same material. Terminate conduits of different materials in a pull box.

Install 2 conduits between a controller cabinet and the adjacent pull box.

Use a minimum trade size of conduit of:

1. 1-1/2 inches from an electrolier to the adjacent pull box
2. 1 inch from a pedestrian push button post to the adjacent pull box
3. 2 inches from a signal standard to the adjacent pull box
4. 3 inches from a controller cabinet to the adjacent pull box
5. 2 inches from an overhead sign to the adjacent pull box
6. 2 inches from a service equipment enclosure to the adjacent pull box
7. 1-1/2 inches if unspecified

Use Type 1 conduit:

1. On all exposed surfaces
2. In concrete structures
3. Between a structure and the nearest pull box

Ream the ends of shop-cut and field-cut conduit to remove burrs and rough edges. Make the cuts square and true. Do not use slip joints and running threads to couple conduit. If a standard coupling cannot be used for metal-type conduit, use a threaded union coupling. Tighten the couplings for metal conduit to maintain a good electrical connection.

Cap the ends of conduit to prevent debris from entering before installing the conductors or cables. Use a plastic cap for Type 1, 2, and 5 conduits and a standard pipe cap for all other types of conduit.

For Type 1, 2, and 5 conduits, use threaded bushings and bond them using a jumper. For other types of conduit, use nonmetallic bushings.

Do not install new conduit through foundations.

Cut Type 2 conduit with pipe cutters; do not use hacksaws. Use standard conduit-threading dies for threading conduit. Tighten conduit into couplings or fittings using strap wrenches or approved groove joint pliers.

Cut Type 3 conduit with tools that do not deform the conduit. Use a solvent weld for connections.

Protect shop-cut threads from corrosion under the standards shown in the following table:

<b>Shop-Cut Thread Corrosion Protection</b>	
Conduit	Standard
Types 1 and 2	ANSI C80.1
Type 5	ANSI C80.6

Apply 2 coats of unthinned, organic zinc-rich primer to metal conduit before painting. Use a primer on the Authorized Material List for organic zinc-rich primers. Do not use aerosol cans. Do not remove shop-installed conduit couplings.

For conduit, paint:

1. All exposed threads
2. Field-cut threads, before installing conduit couplings to metal conduit
3. Damaged surfaces on metal conduit

If a Type 2 conduit or conduit coupling coating is damaged:

1. Clean the conduit or fitting and paint it with 1 coat of rubber-resin-based adhesive under the manufacturer's instructions
2. Wrap the damaged coating with at least 1 layer of 2-inch-wide, 20 mils-minimum-thickness, PVC tape under ASTM D 1000 with a minimum tape overlap of 1/2 inch

You may repair damaged spots of 1/4 inch or less in diameter in the thermoplastic coating by painting with a brushing-type compound supplied by the conduit manufacturer.

If factory bends are not used, bend the conduit to a radius no less than 6 times its inside diameter without crimping or flattening it. Comply with the bending requirements shown in the following table:

Type	Requirement
1	Use equipment and methods under the conduit manufacturer's instructions.
2	Use a standard bending tool designed for use on thermoplastic-coated conduit. The conduit must be free of burrs and pits.
3	Use equipment and methods under the conduit manufacturer's instructions. Do not expose the conduit to a direct flame.
5	Use equipment and methods under the conduit manufacturer's instructions.

Install pull tape with at least 2 feet of slack in each end of the conduit that will remain empty. Attach the tape's ends to the conduit.

Install conduit terminating in a standard or pedestal from 2 to 3 inches above the foundation. Slope the conduit toward the handhole opening.

Terminate conduit installed through the bottom of a nonmetallic pull box 2 inches above the bottom and 2 inches from the wall closest to the direction of the run.

**86-2.01C(2)(b) Conduit Installation for Structures**

**86-2.01C(2)(b)(i) General**

Paint exposed Type 1 conduit the same color as the structure.

Install galvanized steel hangers, steel brackets, and other fittings to support conduit in or on a wall or bridge.

**86-2.01C(2)(b)(ii) New Structures**

Seal and make watertight the conduits which lead to soffits, wall-mounted luminaires, other lights, and fixtures located below the pull box grade.

If you place a conduit through the side of a nonmetallic pull box, terminate the conduit 2 inches from the wall and 2 inches above the bottom. Slope the conduit toward the top of the box to facilitate pulling conductors.

For ease of installation and if authorized, you may use Type 4 conduit instead of Type 1 conduit for the final 2 feet of conduit entering a pull box in a reinforced concrete structure.

Install an expansion fitting where a conduit crosses an expansion joint in a structure. Each expansion fitting for metal conduit must include a copper bonding jumper having the ampacity as specified in NEC.

Install an expansion-deflection fitting for an expansion joint with a 1-1/2-inch movement rating. The fitting must be watertight and include a molded neoprene sleeve, a bonding jumper, and 2 silicon bronze or zinc-plated iron hubs.

For an expansion joint with a movement rating greater than 1-1/2 inches, install the expansion-deflection fitting as shown.

For conduit installed inside of bridge structures, you must:

1. Install precast concrete cradles made of minor concrete and commercial-quality welded wire fabric. The minor concrete must contain a minimum of 590 lb of cementitious material per cubic yard. The cradles must be moist cured for a minimum of 3 days.
2. Bond precast concrete cradles to a wall or bridge superstructure with one of the following:
  - 2.1. Epoxy adhesive for bonding freshly-mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
  - 2.2. Rapid-set epoxy adhesive for pavement markers.
  - 2.3. Standard-set epoxy adhesive for pavement markers.
3. Use a pipe sleeve or form an opening for a conduit through a bridge superstructure. The sleeve or opening through a prestressed member or conventionally reinforced precast member must be:
  - 3.1. Oriented transverse to the member.
  - 3.2. Located through the web.
  - 3.3. No more than 4 inches in size.
4. Wrap the conduit with 2 layers of asphalt felt building paper and securely tape or wire the paper in place for a conduit passing through a bridge abutment wall. Fill the space around the conduit with mortar under section 51-1, except the proportion of cementitious material to sand must be 1 to 3. Fill the space around the conduits after prestressing is completed.

Thread and cap a conduit installed for future use in structures. Mark the location of the conduit's end in a structure, curb, or wall directly above the conduit with a "Y" that is 3 inches tall.

### **86-2.01C(2)(b)(iii) Existing Structures**

Run surface-mounted conduit straight and true, horizontal or vertical on the wall, and parallel to walls on ceilings or similar surfaces. Support the conduit at a maximum of 5-foot intervals where needed to prevent vibration or deflection. Support the conduit using galvanized, malleable-iron, conduit clamps, and clamp backs secured with expansion anchorage devices complying with section 75-1.03. Use the largest diameter of galvanized, threaded studs that will pass through the mounting hole in the conduit clamp.

### **86-2.01C(2)(c) Conduit Installation Underground**

#### **86-2.01C(2)(c)(i) General**

Install conduit to a depth of:

1. 14 inches for the trench-in-pavement method
2. 18 inches, minimum, under sidewalk and curbed paved median areas
3. 42 inches, minimum, below the bottom of the rail of railroad tracks
4. 30 inches, minimum, everywhere else below grade

Place conduit couplings at a minimum of 6 inches from the face of a foundation.

Place a minimum of 2 inches of sand bedding in a trench before installing Type 2 or Type 3 conduit and 4 inches of sand bedding over the conduit before placing additional backfill material.

If installing conduit within the limits of hazardous locations as specified in NEC for Class I, division 1, install and seal Type 1 or Type 2 conduit with explosion-proof sealing fittings.

### **86-2.01C(2)(c)(ii) Conduit Installation under Paved Surfaces**

You may lay conduit on existing pavement within a new curbed median constructed on top.

Install conduit under existing pavement by the jacking or drilling methods. You may use the trench-in-pavement method for either of the following conditions:

1. If conduit is to be installed behind the curb under the sidewalk
2. If the delay to vehicles will be less than 5 minutes

Do not use the trench-in-pavement method for conduit installations under freeway lanes or freeway-to-freeway connector ramps.

### **86-2.01C(2)(d) Reserved**

### **86-2.01C(2)(e) Conduit Installation under Railroad Tracks**

Install Type 1 or Type 2 conduit with a minimum diameter of 1-1/2 inches under railroad tracks. If you use the jacking or drilling method to install the conduit, construct the jacking pit a minimum of 13 feet from the tracks' centerline at the near side of the pit. Cover the jacking pit with planking if left overnight.

### **86-2.01C(2)(f) Reserved**

### **86-2.01C(2)(g) Conduit Installation by the Jacking or Drilling Method**

Keep the jacking or drilling pit 2 feet away from the pavement's edge. Do not weaken the pavement or soften the subgrade with excessive use of water.

If an obstruction is encountered, obtain authorization to cut small holes in the pavement to locate or remove the obstruction.

You may install Type 2 or Type 3 conduit under the pavement if a hole larger than the conduit's diameter is predrilled. The predrilled hole must be less than one and half the conduit's diameter.

Remove the conduit used for drilling or jacking and install new conduit for the completed work.

### **86-2.01C(2)(h) Conduit Installation by the Trenching-In-Pavement Method**

Install conduit by the trenching-in-pavement method using a trench approximately 2 inches wider than the conduit's outside diameter but not exceeding 6 inches in width.

Where additional pavement is to be placed, you must complete the trenching before the final pavement layer is applied.

If the conduit shown is to be installed under the sidewalk, you may install it in the street within 3 feet of and parallel to the face of the curb. Install pull boxes behind the curb.

Cut the trench using a rock-cutting excavator. Minimize the shatter outside the removal area of the trench.

Dig the trench by hand to the required depth at pull boxes.

Place conduit in the trench.

Backfill the trench with minor concrete to the pavement's surface by the end of each work day. If the trench is in asphalt concrete pavement and no additional pavement is to be placed, backfill the top 0.10 foot of the trench with minor HMA within 3 days after trenching.

### **86-2.01C(3) Installation of Pull Boxes**

#### **86-2.01C(3)(a) General**

Install pull boxes no more than 200 feet apart.

You may install larger pull boxes than specified or shown and additional pull boxes to facilitate the work except in structures.

Install a pull box on a bed of crushed rock and grout it before installing conductors. The grout must be from 0.5 to 1 inch thick and sloped toward the drain hole. Place a layer of roofing paper between the grout and the crushed rock sump. Make a 1-inch drain hole through the grout at the center of the pull box.

Set the pull box such that the top is 1-1/4 inches above the surrounding grade in unpaved areas and leveled with the finished grade in sidewalks and other paved areas.

Place the cover on the box when not working in it.

Grout around conduits that are installed through the sides of the pull box.

Bond and ground the metallic conduit before installing conductors and cables in the conduit.

Bond metallic conduits in a nonmetallic pull box using bonding bushings and bonding jumpers.

Do not install pull boxes in concrete pads, curb ramps, or driveways.

Reconstruct the sump of a pull box if disturbed by your activities. If the sump was grouted, remove and replace the grout.

#### **86-2.01C(3)(b) Nontraffic Pull Boxes**

If you bury a nontraffic pull box, set the box such that the top is 6 to 8 inches below the surrounding grade. Place a 20-mil-thick plastic sheet made of HDPE or PVC virgin compounds to prevent water from entering the box.

Place mortar between a nontraffic pull box and a pull box extension.

Where a nontraffic pull box is in the vicinity of curb in an unpaved area, place the box adjacent to the back of the curb if practical.

Where a nontraffic pull box is adjacent to a post or standard, place the box within 5 feet upstream from traffic if practical.

If you replace the cover on a nontraffic pull box, anchor it to the box.

#### **86-2.01C(3)(c) Traffic Pull Boxes**

Place minor concrete around and under a traffic pull box.

Bolt the steel cover to the box when not working in it.

Bond the steel cover to the conduit with a jumper and bolt it down after installing the conductors and cables.

#### **86-2.01C(3)(d) Structure Pull Boxes**

Bond metallic conduit in a metal pull box in a structure using locknuts, inside and outside of the box, bonding bushings, and bonding jumpers connected to bonding wire running in the conduit system.

#### **86-2.01C(4) Reserved**

#### **86-2.01C(5) Excavating and Backfilling for Electrical Systems**

##### **86-2.01C(5)(a) General**

Notify the Engineer at least 72 hours before starting excavation activities.

Dispose of surplus excavated material.

Restrict closures for excavation on a street or highway to 1 lane at a time unless otherwise specified.

##### **86-2.01C(5)(b) Trenching**

Dig a trench for the electrical conduits or direct burial cables. Do not excavate until the conduit or direct burial cable will be installed.

Place excavated material in a location that will not interfere with traffic or surface drainage.

After placing the conduit or direct burial cable, backfill the trench with the excavated material. Compact the backfill placed outside the hinge point of slopes and not under pavement to a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent.

Compact the backfill placed within the hinge points and in areas where pavement is to be constructed to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent.

Restore the sidewalks, pavement, and landscaping at a location before starting excavation at another location.

**86-2.01C(5)(c) Concrete Pads, Foundations, and Pedestals**

Construct concrete pads, foundations, and pedestals for controller cabinets, telephone demarcation cabinets, and service equipment enclosures on firm ground.

Install anchor bolts using a template to provide proper spacing and alignment. Moisten the forms and ground before placing the concrete. Keep the forms in place until the concrete sets for at least 24 hours to prevent damage to the surface.

Use minor concrete for pads, foundations, and pedestals.

In unpaved areas, place the top of the foundation 6 inches above the surrounding grade, except place the top:

1. 1 foot 6 inches above the grade for Type M and 336L cabinets
2. 1 foot 8 inches above the grade for Type C telephone demarcation cabinets
3. 2 inches above the grade for Type G and Type A cabinets and Type III service equipment enclosures

The pad must be 2 inches above the surrounding grade.

In and adjacent to sidewalks and other paved areas, place the top of the foundation 4 inches above the surrounding grade, except place the top:

1. 1 foot 6 inches above the grade for Type M and 336L cabinets
2. 1 foot 8 inches above the grade for Type C telephone demarcation cabinets
3. Level with the finished grade for Type G and Type A cabinets and Type III service equipment enclosures

The pad must be level with the finished grade.

Apply an ordinary surface finish under section 51-1.03F.

Allow the foundation to cure for at least 7 days before installing any equipment.

07-15-16

**86-2.01C(5)(d) Foundations for Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts**

04-15-16

**86-2.01C(5)(d)(i) General**

Except for concrete for CIDH concrete pile foundations, concrete must comply with the specifications for minor concrete.

Construct concrete foundations on firm ground.

07-15-16

After each standard, pole, pedestal, and post is properly positioned, place mortar under the base plate. Finish the exposed portion to present a neat appearance. Mortar must comply with the specifications for mortar in section 51-1, except mortar must have:

1. 1 part by volume of cement
2. 3 parts by volume of clean sand

Form exposed portions of the foundation to present a neat appearance and true to line and grade. The top of the foundation at curbs or sidewalks must be finished to curb or sidewalk grade. Forms must be rigid and braced securely in place. Conduit ends and anchor bolts must be placed at the proper height and position. Anchor bolts must be installed a maximum of 1:40 from vertical and held in place by rigid top and bottom templates. Use a steel bottom template at least 1/2 inch thick that provides proper spacing and alignment of anchor bolts near the embedded bottom end. Install the bottom template before placing footing concrete.

04-15-16

For relocated standards, construct new foundations and furnish anchor bolts of the proper type and size.

Galvanize steel parts under section 75-1.05.

Provide 2 nuts and washers for the upper threaded part of each anchor bolt. Provide 3 nuts and washers for each anchor bar or stud.

Do not weld HS steel used for anchor bolts, anchor bars, or studs.

Before placing concrete, moisten the forms and ground. Keep the forms in place until the concrete sets for at least 24 hours and is strong enough to prevent damage to the surface.

07-15-16

Except when located on a structure, construct foundations monolithically.

04-15-16

Apply ordinary surface finish under section 51-1.03F(2).

If a foundation must be extended for additional depth, the extension work is change order work.

07-15-16

Do not erect standards, poles, pedestals, or posts until the concrete foundation has cured for at least 7 days.

The Engineer selects either the plumbing or raking technique for standards, poles, pedestals, and posts. Plumb or rake by adjusting the leveling nuts before tightening nuts. Do not use shims or similar devices. After final adjustments of both top nuts and leveling nuts on anchorage assemblies have been made and each standard, pole, pedestal, and post on the structure is properly positioned, tighten nuts as follows:

1. Tighten leveling and top nuts, following a crisscross pattern, until bearing surfaces of all nuts, washers, and base plates are in firm contact.
2. Use an indelible marker to mark the top nuts and base plate with lines showing relative alignment of the nut to the base plate.
3. Tighten top nuts, following a crisscross pattern:
  - 3.1 Additional 1/6th of a turn for anchor bolts greater than 1-1/2 inch in diameter.
  - 3.2 Additional 1/3 turn for other anchor bolts.
  - 3.3 Tightening tolerance for all top nuts is  $\pm 1/18$  turn.

04-15-16

If a foundation is shown to be abandoned, remove the top of the foundation, anchor bolts, and conduits to a minimum depth of 0.5 foot below the sidewalk surface or original ground. Backfill the resulting hole with material equivalent to the surrounding material.

A foundation must be completely removed if not shown to be reused or abandoned.

Dispose of foundations that are removed.

### **86-2.01C(5)(d)(ii) Cast-In-Drilled-Hole Concrete Pile Foundations**

Reinforced CIDH concrete pile foundation must comply with section 49-3 except:

1. Dispose of material resulting from drilling holes
2. Concrete for CIDH concrete piles will not be considered as designated by compressive strength

Concrete must contain not less than 590 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard.

For standards and poles located in sidewalk areas, the pile foundation must be placed to final sidewalk grade before the sidewalk is placed. The top 4 inches must be square shaped.

07-15-16

If shown, use sleeve nuts on Type 1 standards. The bottom of the base plate must be flush with the finished grade.

Spiral reinforcement must be continuous above the bottom of the anchor bolts. The top termination must be either:

1. 1'-6" lap beyond the end of pitch with a 90-degree hook extending to the opposite side of the cage, or

2. 1'-6" lap beyond the end of pitch with 2 evenly spaced authorized mechanical couplers

04-15-16

## **86-2.01C(6) Conductors and Cable Installations**

### **86-2.01C(6)(a) General**

The installation of conductors and cables includes splicing conductors and attaching the terminals and connectors to the conductors.

Clean the conduit and pull all conductors and cables as a unit.

If new conductors or cables are to be added in an existing conduit:

1. Remove the content
2. Clean the conduit
3. Pull both old and new conductors and cables as a unit

Wrap conductors and secure cables to the end of the conduit in a pull box.

Seal the ends of conduits with a sealing compound after installing conductors or cables.

Neatly arrange conductors and cables inside pull boxes and cabinets. Tie the conductors and cables together with self-clinching nylon cable ties or enclose them in a plastic tubing or raceway.

Identify conductors and cables by direct labeling, tags, or bands fastened in such a way that they will not move. Use mechanical methods for labeling.

Provide band symbol identification on each conductor or each group of conductors comprising a signal phase in each pull box and near the end of terminated conductors.

Tape the ends of unused conductors and cables in pull boxes to form a watertight seal.

Do not connect the push-button or accessible pedestrian signal neutral conductor to the signal neutral conductor.

### **86-2.01C(6)(b) Cables**

#### **86-2.01C(6)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

#### **86-2.01C(6)(b)(ii) Detector Lead-in Cables**

Install a Type B or C detector lead-in cable in conduit.

Waterproof the ends of the lead-in cable before installing it in the conduit to prevent moisture from entering the cable.

Splice loop conductors for each direction of travel for the same phase, terminating in the same pull box, to a separate lead-in cable running from the pull box adjacent to the loop detector to a sensor unit mounted in the controller cabinet. Install the lead-in cable without splices except at the pull box.

Verify in the presence of the Engineer that the loops are operational before making the final splices between loop conductors and the lead-in cable.

Identify and tag each lead-in cable with the detector designation at the cabinet and pull box adjacent to the loops.

#### **86-2.01C(6)(b)(iii) Conductors Signal Cables**

Do not splice signal cables except for a 28-conductor cable.

Provide identification at the ends of terminated conductors in a cable as shown.

Provide identification for each cable in each pull box showing the signal standard to which it is connected except for the 28-conductor cable.

Connect conductors in a 12-conductor cable as shown in the following table:

**12CSC Color Code and Functional Connection**

Color code	Termination	Phase
Red	Red signal	2, 4, 6, or 8
Yellow	Yellow signal	2, 4, 6, or 8
Brown	Green signal	2, 4, 6, or 8
Red/black stripe	Red signal	1, 3, 5, or 7
Yellow/black stripe	Yellow signal	1, 3, 5, or 7
Brown/black stripe	Green signal	1, 3, 5, or 7
Black/red stripe	Spare or as required for red or "DONT WALK"	--
Black/white stripe	Spare or as required for yellow	--
Black	Spare or as required for green or "WALK"	--
Red/white stripe	Pedestrian signal "DONT WALK"	--
Brown/white stripe	Pedestrian signal "WALK"	--
White	Terminal block	Neutral

Provide identification for each 28-conductor cable C1 or C2 in each pull box. The cable labeled "C1" must be used for signal phases 1, 2, 3, and 4. The cable labeled "C2" must be used for signal phases 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Connect conductors in a 28-conductor cable as shown in the following table:

**28CSC Color Code and Functional Connection**

Color code	Termination	Phase
Red/black stripe	Red signal	2 or 6
Yellow/black stripe	Yellow signal	2 or 6
Brown/black stripe	Green signal	2 or 6
Red/orange stripe	Red signal	4 or 8
Yellow/orange stripe	Yellow signal	4 or 8
Brown/orange stripe	Green signal	4 or 8
Red/silver stripe	Red signal	1 or 5
Yellow/silver stripe	Yellow signal	1 or 5
Brown/silver stripe	Green signal	1 or 5
Red/purple stripe	Red signal	3 or 7
Yellow/purple stripe	Yellow signal	3 or 7
Brown/purple stripe	Green signal	3 or 7
Red/2 black stripes	Pedestrian signal "DONT WALK"	2 or 6
Brown/2 black stripes	Pedestrian signal "WALK"	2 or 6
Red/2 orange stripes	Pedestrian signal "DONT WALK"	4 or 8
Brown/2 orange stripes	Pedestrian signal "WALK"	4 or 8
Red/2 silver stripes	Overlap A, C	OLA <sup>a</sup> , OLC <sup>a</sup>
Brown/2 silver stripes	Overlap A, C	OLA <sup>c</sup> , OLC <sup>c</sup>
Red/2 purple stripes	Overlap B, D	OLB <sup>a</sup> , OLD <sup>a</sup>
Brown/2 purple stripes	Overlap B, D	OLB <sup>c</sup> , OLD <sup>c</sup>
Blue/black stripe	Pedestrian push button	2 or 6
Blue/orange stripe	Pedestrian push button	4 or 8
Blue/silver stripe	Overlap A, C	OLA <sup>b</sup> , OLC <sup>b</sup>
Blue/purple stripe	Overlap B, D	OLB <sup>b</sup> , OLD <sup>b</sup>
White/black stripe	Pedestrian push button common	--
Black/red stripe	Railroad preemption	--
Black	Spare	--
White	Terminal block	Neutral

OL = Overlap; A, B, C, and D = Overlapping phase designation

<sup>a</sup>For red phase designation

<sup>b</sup>For yellow phase designation

<sup>c</sup>For green phase designation

Use the neutral conductor only with the phases associated with that cable. Do not intermix neutral conductors from different cables except at the signal controller.

**86-2.01C(6)(b)(iv) Signal Interconnect Cable**

For a signal interconnect cable, provide a minimum of 6 feet of slack inside each controller cabinet.

Do not splice the cable unless authorized.

If splices are authorized, insulate the conductor splices with heat-shrink tubing and overlap the insulation at least 0.6 inch. Cover the splice area of the cable with heat-shrink tubing and overlap the cable jacket at least 1-1/2 inches. Provide a minimum of 3 feet of slack at each splice.

**86-2.01C(6)(c) Conductors**

**86-2.01C(6)(c)(i) General**

Do not run conductors to a terminal block on a standard unless they are to be connected to a signal head mounted on that standard.

Provide 3 spare conductors in all conduits containing ramp metering and traffic signal conductors.

Install a separate conductor for each terminal of a push button assembly and accessible pedestrian signal.

Provide conductor slack to comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

Location	Slack (feet)
Signal standard	1
Lighting standard	1
Signal and lighting standard	1
Pull box	3
Splice	3
Standards with slip base	0

Install a minimum no. 8, insulated, grounding copper conductor in conduit and connect it to all-metal components.

Where conductors from different service points occupy the same conduit or standard, enclose the conductors from one of the services in flexible or rigid metal conduit.

#### **86-2.01C(6)(c)(ii) Inductive Loop Conductors**

Install a Type 1 or 2 inductive loop conductor except use Type 2 for Type E loop detectors.

Install the conductor without splices except at the pull box.

#### **86-2.01C(6)(d) Manual Installation Method**

Use an inert lubricant for placing conductors and cables in conduit.

Pull the conductors and cables into the conduit by hand using pull tape.

#### **86-2.01C(7) Equipment Identification Characters**

The Engineer provides you with a list of the equipment identification characters.

Stencil the characters or apply the reflective self-adhesive labels to a clean surface.

Treat the edges of self-adhesive characters with an edge sealant.

Place the characters on the side facing traffic on:

1. Front doors of cabinets and service equipment enclosures.
2. Wood poles, fastened with 1-1/4-inch aluminum nails, for pole mounted enclosures
3. Adjacent bent or abutment at approximately the same station as an illuminated sign or soffit luminaire
4. Underside of the structure adjacent to the illuminated sign or soffit luminaire if no bent or abutment exists nearby
5. Posts of overhead signs
6. Standards

Before placing new characters on existing or relocated equipment, remove the existing characters.

#### **86-2.01C(8) Conductor and Cables Splices**

##### **86-2.01C(8)(a) General**

You may splice:

1. Grounded conductors in a pull box
2. Accessible pedestrian signal and push bottom conductors in a pull box
3. Ungrounded signal conductors in a pull box if signals are modified
4. Ungrounded signal conductors to a terminal compartment or a signal head on a standard with conductors of the same phase in the pull box adjacent to the standard
5. Ungrounded lighting circuit conductors in a pull box if lighting circuits are modified

Solder all splices using the hot iron, pouring, or dipping method. Do not perform open-flame soldering.

### 86-2.01C(8)(b) Splice Insulation Methods

Insulate splices in a multiconductor cable to form a watertight joint and to prevent moisture absorption by the cable.

Use heat-shrink tubing or Method B to insulate a splice.

Use heat-shrink tubing as follows:

1. Cover the splice area completely with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.
2. Place mastic around each conductor before placing them inside the tubing. Use the type of mastic specified in the tubing manufacturer's instructions.
3. Heat the area under the manufacturer's instructions. Do not perform open-flame heating. After contraction, each end of the heat-shrink tubing or the open end of the tubing's end cap must overlap the conductor insulation at least 1-1/2 inches.
4. Cover the entire splice with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.

Use Method B as follows:

1. Cover the splice area completely with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.
2. Apply 3 layers of half-lapped, 80-mils, PVC tape.
3. Apply 2 layers of 120-mils, butyl-rubber, stretchable tape with liner.
4. Apply 3 layers of half-lapped, 6-mils, PVC, pressure-sensitive, adhesive tape.
5. Cover the entire splice with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.

### 86-2.01C(9) Connectors and Terminals

Apply connectors and terminals to cables and conductors using a crimping compression tool under the manufacturer's instructions. The tool must prevent opening of the handles until the crimp is completed.

Install crimp-style terminal lugs on stranded conductors smaller than no. 14.

Solder no. 8 and smaller conductors to connectors and terminal lugs.

### 86-2.01C(10) Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts

#### 86-2.01C(10)(a) General

Reserved

#### 86-2.01C(10)(b) Standards and Poles

Assemble and tighten the slip base when the pole is on the ground. Threads of heavy hex nuts for each slip base bolt must be coated with additional lubricant that is clean and dry to the touch. Tighten HS slip base bolts to within  $\pm 10$  ft-lb of torque shown in the following table:

07-15-16

**Slip Base Bolt Tightening Requirements**

Standard type	Torque (ft-lb)
15-SB	150
15-SBF	150
30	150
31	200

Bolted connections attaching signal or luminaire arms to standards, poles, and posts are considered slip critical. Galvanized faying surfaces of plates on luminaire arms, signal arms, and poles must (1) be roughened by hand using a wire brush before assembly and (2) comply with requirements for Class C surface conditions for slip-critical connections in *Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts* of the RCSC. Coatings for faying surfaces must comply with the RCSC specification for Class B coatings.

04-15-16

Ground standards with a handhole by attaching a bonding jumper from the bolt or lug inside the standard to a metal conduit or to the grounding wire in the adjacent pull box. The bonding jumper must be visible when the handhole cover is removed.

Ground standards without a handhole or standards with a slip base by attaching a bonding jumper to all anchor bolts using ground clamps and connecting it to a metal conduit or to the grounding wire in the adjacent pull box. The bonding jumper must be visible after mortar has been placed on the foundation.

#### **86-2.01C(10)(c) Wood Poles**

After each pole is set in ground, backfill the space around the pole with selected earth or sand, free of rocks and other deleterious material, placed in 4-inch-thick layers. Moisten each layer and thoroughly compact.

07-15-16

Mount the mast arm for luminaires to provide a 34-foot mounting height for a 165 W LED luminaire and a 40-foot mounting height for a 235 W LED luminaire. Traffic signals and flashing beacons on the mast arm must provide a minimum vertical clearance of 17 feet from bottom of equipment to pavement.

04-15-16

#### **86-2.01C(11) Painting Electrical Material**

##### **86-2.01C(11)(a) General**

Clean and paint electrical material under section 59.

The coating must be free from flow lines, streaks, blisters, and other defects that would impair serviceability or detract from the general appearance.

Prepare and finish conduit and conduit fittings above ground as specified for the adjacent standard or post.

##### **86-2.01C(11)(b) Traffic Signal Faces and Fittings**

Finish the interiors of the metal signal visor, louver, and the front face of backplates with 2 applications of lusterless black, exterior-grade, latex paint formulated for application to properly prepared metal surfaces. Painting is not required if the equipment has a good factory finish.

Apply 2 coats of lusterless dark olive green, exterior-grade, latex paint formulated for application to properly prepared metal surfaces to:

1. Signal section
2. Signal head mounting, brackets and fittings
3. Outside of visor
4. Push button assemblies
5. Accessible pedestrian signals
6. Pedestrian signal section and visor
7. Back face of backplate

The color must match color chip no. 68 filed at METS.

#### **86-2.01C(12) Utility Service**

##### **86-2.01C(12)(a) General**

Install the service equipment early enough to allow the utility to complete its work before completion of the electrical work.

At least 15 days before permanent electrical and telecommunication service is required, request the service connections for permanent installations. The Department arranges with the utilities for completion of the connections and pays all costs and fees required by the utilities.

##### **86-2.01C(12)(b) Electric Service**

###### **86-2.01C(12)(b)(i) General**

If service equipment is to be installed on a utility-owned pole, furnish and install the conduit, conductors, pull boxes, and other necessary material to complete the service installation. The service utility decides the position of the riser and equipment on the pole.

**86-2.01C(12)(b)(ii) Electric Service for Irrigation**

Establishing electric service for irrigation includes installing conduit, conductors, and pull boxes and making connections from the service point to the irrigation controllers.

**86-2.01C(12)(b)(iii) Electric Service for Booster Pumps**

Establishing electric service for a booster pump includes installing conduit, conductors, and pull boxes and making connections from the service point to the booster pump enclosure.

**86-2.01C(12)(c) Telecommunications Service**

Establishing telecommunication service includes installing conduit, conductors, and pull boxes and making connections from the service point to the telephone demarcation cabinet.

**86-2.01C(13) Photoelectric Controls**

Mount the photoelectric unit on the top of the pole for Type I, II, and III photoelectric controls. Use mounting brackets where pole-top mounting is not possible. Orient the photoelectric unit to face north.

Mount the enclosure at a height of 6 feet above finished grade on the same standard as the photoelectric unit.

Install a minimum 100 VA, 480/120 V(ac) transformer in the contactor enclosure to provide 120 V(ac) for the photoelectric control unit when switching 480 V(ac), 60 Hz circuits.

**86-2.01C(14) Fused Splice Connectors**

Install a fuse splice connector in each ungrounded conductor for luminaires mounted on standards. The connector must be located in the pull box adjacent to the standard.

Crimp the connector terminals onto the ungrounded conductors using a tool under the manufacturer's instructions. Insulate the terminals and make them watertight.

**86-2.01C(15) Grounding Electrodes**

Install a grounding electrode for each cabinet, service equipment enclosure, and transformer.

Attach a grounding conductor from the electrode using either a ground clamp or exothermic weld. Connect the other end of the conductor to the cabinet, service equipment enclosure, and transformer.

**86-2.01C(16) Service Equipment Enclosures**

Installing a service equipment enclosure includes constructing the foundation and pad and installing conduit, adjacent pull boxes, and grounding electrode.

Locate the foundation such that the minimum clearance around the front and back of the enclosure complies with NEC, article 110.26, "Spaces About Electrical Equipment, (600 V, nominal or less)."

Bond and ground metal conduit as specified in NEC and by the service utility except the grounding electrode conductor must be no. 6 or larger.

If circuit breakers and components do not have a description on engraved phenolic nameplates, install them using stainless steel rivets or screws under section 86-1.02P(2).

**86-2.01C(17) Cabinets****86-2.01C(17)(a) General**

Installing a cabinet includes constructing the foundation and pad and installing conduit, adjacent pull boxes, and grounding electrode.

Apply a mastic or caulking compound before installing the cabinet on the foundation to seal the openings.

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the cabinet. Neatly arrange and lace or enclose the conductors in plastic tubing or raceway. Terminate the conductors with properly sized captive or spring spade terminals. Apply a crimp-style connector and solder them.

Install and solder a spade-type terminal on no. 12 and smaller field conductors and a spade-type or ring-type terminal on conductors larger than no. 12.

**86-2.01C(17)(b) Department-Furnished Controller Cabinets**

Arrange for the delivery of Department-furnished controller cabinets.

**86-2.01C(17)(c) Reserved****86-2.01C(17)(d) Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

Installing a telephone demarcation cabinet includes installing conduit, cable, and pull boxes to the controller cabinet.

Install the cabinet with the back toward the nearest lane of traffic.

**86-2.01C(18) Signal Heads****86-2.01C(18)(a) General**

Installing a signal head includes mounting the heads on standards and mast arms, installing backplates and visors, and wiring conductors to the terminal blocks.

Keep the heads covered or direct them away from traffic until the system is ready for operation.

**86-2.01C(18)(b) Signal Faces**

Use the same brand and material for the signal faces at each location.

Program the programmable visibility signal faces under the manufacturer's instructions. The indication must be visible only in those areas or lanes to be controlled.

**86-2.01C(18)(c) Backplates**

Install backplates using at least six 10-24 or 10-32 self-tapping and locking stainless steel machine screws and flat washers.

If a plastic backplate requires field assembly, attach each joint using at least four no.10 machine screws. Each machine screw must have an integral or captive flat washer, a hexagonal head slotted for a standard screwdriver, and either a locking nut with an integral or captive flat washer or a nut, flat washer, and lock washer. Machine screws, nuts, and washers must be stainless steel or steel with a zinc or black oxide finish.

If a metal backplate has 2 or more sections, fasten the sections with rivets or aluminum bolts peened after assembly to avoid loosening.

Install the backplate such that the background light is not visible between the backplate and the signal face or between sections.

**86-2.01C(18)(d) Signal Mounting Assemblies**

Install a signal mounting assembly such that its members are arranged symmetrically and plumb or level. Orient each mounting assembly to allow maximum horizontal clearance to the adjacent roadway.

For a bracket-mounted assembly, bolt the terminal compartment or pole plate to the pole or standard.

In addition to the terminal compartment mounting, attach the upper pipe fitting of Type SV-1-T with 5 sections or a SV-2-TD to the standard or pole using the mounting detail for signal heads without a terminal compartment.

Use a 4-1/2-inch slip fitter and set screws to mount an assembly on a post top.

After installing the assembly, clean and paint the exposed threads of the galvanized conduit brackets and bracket areas damaged by the wrench or vise jaws. Use a wire brush to clean and apply 2 coats of unthinned, organic zinc-rich primer. Do not use an aerosol can to apply the primer.

Install the conductors in the terminal compartment and secure the cover.

**86-2.01C(19) Pedestrian Signal Heads**

Installing a pedestrian signal head includes mounting the heads on standards and wiring conductors to the terminal blocks.

Install the pedestrian signal mounting assembly under section 86-2.01C(18)(d).

Use the same brand and material for the pedestrian signal faces at each location.

Install a pedestrian signal face such that its members are arranged symmetrically and plumb or level.

#### **86-2.01C(20) Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Use the same brand for the accessible pedestrian signals at each location.

Install an accessible pedestrian signal and the R10 series sign on the crosswalk side of the standard.

Attach the accessible pedestrian signal to the standard with self-tapping screws.

Attach the sign to the standard using 2 straps and saddle brackets.

Point the arrow on the accessible pedestrian signal in the same direction as the corresponding crosswalk.

Furnish the equipment and hardware to set up and calibrate the accessible pedestrian signal.

Arrange to have a manufacturer's representative at the job site to program the accessible pedestrian signal with an audible message or tone.

#### **86-2.01C(21) Push Button Assemblies**

Install the push button assembly and the R10 series sign on the crosswalk side of the standard.

Attach the sign to the assembly for Type B assemblies.

Attach the sign to the standard using 2 straps and saddle brackets for Type C assemblies.

You may use straps and saddle brackets to secure the push button to the standard.

Use a slip fitter to secure the assembly on top of a 2-1/2-inch-diameter post.

#### **86-2.01C(22) Detectors**

##### **86-2.01C(22)(a) General**

Installing a detector includes installing inductive loop conductors, sealant, conduit, and pull boxes.

Center the detectors in the traffic lanes.

Do not splice the detector conductor.

##### **86-2.01C(22)(b) Inductive Loop Detectors**

Mark the location of the inductive loop detectors such that the distance between the side of the loop and a lead-in saw cut from an adjacent detector is at least 2 feet. The distance between lead-in saw cuts must be at least 6 inches.

Saw cut the slots under section 13-4.03E(7). The bottoms of the slots must be smooth with no sharp edges. For Type E detector loops, saw the slots such that the sides are vertical.

Wash the slots clean using water and blow dry them with compressed air to remove all moisture and debris.

Identify the start of the conductor.

Waterproof the ends of a Type 2 loop conductor before installing it in the conduit to prevent moisture from entering the cable.

Install the loop conductor in the slots and lead-in saw cuts using a 3/16- to 1/4-inch-thick wood paddle. Hold the conductors in place at the bottom of the slot with wood paddles during placement of the sealant.

Wind adjacent loops on the same sensor unit channel in opposite directions.

Twist the conductors for each loop into a pair consisting of a minimum of 2 turns per foot before placing them in the lead-in saw cut and the conduit leading to the pull box. Do not install more than 2 twisted pairs of conductors per lead-in saw cut.

Provide 5 feet of slack in the pull box.

Test each loop for continuity, circuit resistance, and insulation resistance before filling the slots with sealant.

Remove excess sealant from the adjacent road surface before it sets. Do not use solvents to remove the excess.

Identify the loop conductor pair in the pull box, marking the start with the letter *S* and the end with the letter *F*. Band conductors in pairs by lane in the pull box adjacent to the loops and in the cabinet. Identify each pair with the detector designation and loop number.

Install the conductors in a compacted layer of HMA immediately below the uppermost layer if more than one layer will be placed. Install the loop conductors before placing the uppermost layer of HMA. Fill the slot with a sealant flush to the surface.

Install the conductors in the existing pavement if one layer of HMA is to be placed. Install the loop conductors before placing the layer of HMA. Fill the slot with a sealant flush to the surface.

### **86-2.01C(22)(c) Preformed Inductive Loop Detectors**

Construct a preformed inductive loop detector consisting of 4 turns in the loop and a lead-in conductor pair twisted at least 2 turns per foot all encased in conduit and sealed to prevent water penetration. The detector must be 6-foot square unless shown otherwise.

Construct the loop detector using a minimum 3/8-inch Schedule 40 or Schedule 80 PVC or polypropylene conduit and no. 16 or larger conductor with Type THWN or TFFN insulation.

In new roadways, place the detector in the base course with the top of the conduit flush with the top of the base. Cover with HMA or concrete pavement. Protect the detector from damage before and during pavement placement.

In new reinforced concrete bridge decks, secure the detector to the top of the uppermost layer of reinforcing steel using nylon wire ties. Hold the detector parallel to the bridge deck using PVC or polypropylene spacers where necessary. Place conduit for lead-in conductors between the uppermost 2 layers of reinforcing steel.

Do not install detectors in existing bridge decks unless authorized.

Install a detector in existing pavement before placement of concrete or HMA as follows:

1. Saw cut slots at least 1-1/4 inches wide into the existing pavement.
2. Place the detector in the slots. The top of the conduit must be at least 2 inches below the top of the pavement.
3. Test each loop circuit for continuity, circuit resistance, and insulation resistance.
4. Fill saw cuts with elastomeric or hot melt rubberized asphalt sealant for asphalt concrete pavement and with epoxy sealant or hot melt rubberized asphalt sealant for concrete pavement.

### **86-2.01C(23) Sealants**

#### **86-2.01C(23)(a) General**

Reserved

#### **86-2.01C(23)(b) Elastomeric Sealant**

Apply an elastomeric sealant with a pressure feed applicator.

#### **86-2.01C(23)(c) Asphaltic Emulsion Sealant**

Asphaltic emulsion sealant must:

1. Be used for filling slots in asphalt concrete pavement of a maximum width of 5/8-inch
2. Not be used on concrete pavement or where the slope causes the material to run from the slot
3. Be thinned under the manufacturer's instructions
4. Be placed when the air temperature is at least 45 degrees F

**86-2.01C(23)(d) Hot-Melt Rubberized Asphalt Sealant**

Melt the sealant in a jacketed, double-boiler-type, melting unit. The temperature of the heat transfer medium must not exceed 475 degrees F.

Apply the sealant with a pressure feed applicator or a pour pot when the surface temperature of the pavement is greater than 40 degrees F.

**86-2.01C(24) Reserved****86-2.01C(25) Transformers**

Installing a transformer includes placing the transformer inside a pull box, a cabinet, or an enclosure.

Wire the transformer for the appropriate voltage.

Ground the secondary circuit of the transformer as specified in the NEC.

**86-2.01C(26) Reserved****86-2.01D PAYMENT**

Not Used

**86-2.02 LIGHTING SYSTEMS****86-2.02A GENERAL****86-2.02A(1) Summary**

Section 86-2.02 includes specifications for constructing lighting systems.

Lighting system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Standards
6. Luminaires
7. Service equipment enclosure
8. Photoelectric control
9. Fuse splice connectors
10. High mast lighting assemblies

The components of a lighting system are shown on the project plans.

**86-2.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**86-2.02A(3) Submittals****86-2.02A(3)(a) General**

The submittal for the high mast lighting assembly must (1) comply with section 86-1.01C(3) and (2) include:

1. Descriptive data
2. Design working drawings
3. Erection plan. Include aiming directions for each luminaire having asymmetrical light distribution
4. Isolux diagram for each type of luminaire
5. Design calculations
6. Material list for the high mast lighting assembly, including:
  - 6.1. Name of manufacturer
  - 6.2. Catalog number
  - 6.3. Size
  - 6.4. Capacity
  - 6.5. Finish
  - 6.6. Pertinent ratings

6.7. Identification symbols used on the plans or in the special provisions for each unit

Plans and detailed drawings must be not larger than 22 by 34 inches. Each separate item submitted must bear a descriptive title and the Contract number.

Submit 5 copies to the Engineer. Submit 2 additional copies to the Offices of Structure Design, Documents Unit. Provide a copy of the submittal cover letter or other proof of the submittal, including the submittal date, to Offices of Structure Design, Documents Unit.

Allow 45 days for the Department's review. The Department reviews:

1. Structural details
2. Welding
3. Electrical details

Submit certificates of compliance for the pole and pedestal materials.

Submit a certificate of compliance and test data for the high mast lighting luminaires.

**86-2.02A(3)(a) Closeout Submittals**

After the high mast lighting system is in operation, submit an instructional DVD and complete written instructions for:

1. Maintenance procedures
2. Raising and lowering procedures
3. Leveling procedure for the luminaire ring

Submit spare parts, part lists, and the operating, maintenance, and service instructions packaged with or accompanying the equipment installed on the project before Contract Acceptance.

**86-2.02A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

**86-2.02A(4)(a) General**

Not Used

**86-2.02A(4)(b) Lowering Device System Demonstration**

The lowering device system must be inspected and tested at an authorized test site in California. Notify the Engineer at least 7 days before the demonstration.

**86-2.02A(4)(c) Closeout Demonstration**

Before Contract acceptance, a trained manufacturer's representative must demonstrate that each high mast lighting assembly operates properly. The demonstration must consist of a minimum of 3 complete cycles of raising and lowering the luminaire ring with luminaires the full length of the ring's travel.

The demonstration must occur within 1 business day before Contract acceptance.

**86-2.02A(4)(d) Department Acceptance**

The high mast assembly pole is inspected at the fabrication site. Notify the Engineer when materials have been delivered to the fabrication site.

**86-2.02B MATERIALS**

**86-2.02B(1) General**

Reserved

**86-2.02B(2) High Mast Lighting Assemblies**

**86-2.02B(2)(a) General**

A high mast assembly includes the foundation, pole, lowering device system, luminaires, and control pedestal.

All portions of the high mast lighting assembly must have a minimum design wind velocity rating of 80 mph.

### **86-2.02B(2)(b) Poles**

The pole must comply with the latest edition and interim revisions of *Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals*, published by AASHTO. The maximum allowable wind deflection must not exceed 14 percent of the pole height.

Notify the Engineer at least 10 days before starting fabrication of the pole.

The pole must be manufactured from sheet steel of a weldable grade having a minimum yield strength of 55,000 psi after manufacturing.

The pole shaft must consist of sections of a round or multisided (16 sides) tapered steel tube with a uniform taper of approximately 0.14 inch per foot. Segments of multisided poles must (1) be convex and (2) have a minimum bend radius of 4 inches.

The pole must be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication under section 75-1.05.

The pole must have a reinforced access hole and door that provides enough clearance for maintaining and servicing the lowering device. Access hole reinforcement must provide a bending strength equal to that of the pole without an opening. Other hardware inside the pole must accommodate the lowering device.

The access door must:

1. Be hinged to the pole
2. Open horizontally 180 degrees
3. Not interfere with access to the interior of the pole when in the open position

### **86-2.02B(2)(c) Lowering Device System**

#### **86-2.02B(2)(c)(i) General**

The lowering device system must consist of a head frame, an accessory lowering device, and an internal power drive winch unit.

Pipe for mounting arms must comply with ASTM A 53/A 53M.

Hoisting cables must be 3/16-inch-minimum-diameter, 7-by-19 stainless-steel aircraft cable complying with MIL-DTL-83420. At least 3 hoisting cables must be supplied.

The weight of the head frame, accessory support ring, and cover must not exceed 750 pounds.

Hot-dip galvanize the head frame and accessory support ring after fabrication under section 75-1.05.

Winch cable must be 1/4-inch-minimum-diameter, 7-by-19 stainless-steel aircraft cable complying with MIL-DTL-83420.

#### **86-2.02B(2)(c)(ii) Head Frame**

The head frame must be hot-rolled steel complying with ASTM A 36/A 36M.

The head frame must be provided with a cover designed for that device. Attach the cover securely using either machine screws complying with ASTM F 593, Type 304 with self-locking nuts complying with ASTM F 594, Type 304, or a stainless steel clamp band. The shape of the lowering device and cover must be symmetrical about a vertical axis.

The head frame must include a minimum of 3 latches that support the accessory support ring when the lowering device is not in operation. Latching must be accomplished by the alternate raising and lowering of the support ring by the winch and hoisting assembly. When the support ring is raised to the top of the pole, the ring must automatically latch and be secured in a locked position. Automatic signaling devices must be visible to indicate that each latch of the support ring is safely locked in place.

The head frame must be fitted with at least 6 hoisting cable sheaves of either (1) galvanized or stainless steel or (2) aluminum, with a minimum 5-inch pitch diameter.

The head frame must be fitted with electrical power cable sheaves or rollers configured to provide a minimum bending radius as specified by the power cable manufacturer.

The hoisting cable sheaves and electrical power cable sheaves or rollers must be fitted with suitable keepers to keep the cables in their tracks during pole erection and operation. The sheaves must be supported by stainless steel shafts and must be fitted with oil-impregnated sintered bronze bushings or roller bearings.

#### **86-2.02B(2)(c)(iii) Accessory Lowering Device**

The maximum effective projected area of the total accessory lowering device assembly at the top of the pole, exclusive of luminaires, must not exceed 5 square feet.

The accessory support ring must be fabricated of a minimum 6-by-2-by-0.179-inch, steel channel or member of equal strength, with the appropriate number of 2-inch nominal steel tube or pipe mounting arms to accommodate the number of luminaires shown.

Roller-contact, spring-loaded centering arms that center the accessory support ring while ascending and descending the full length of designed travel on the pole must be provided. The arm system must keep the ring concentric with the pole in winds up to 30 mph. The rollers for the centering arms must be a water-resistant, nonmarking material. The arms system must not allow the pole to be inadvertently wedged between the rollers and the support ring. Ultimate support of the accessory support ring must not be lost by individual or total spring failure.

Moving parts of the latching mechanism must be (1) attached to the accessory support ring and (2) serviceable from the ground. Do not attach moving latch parts or springs to the head frame.

Axle shafts for arms and rollers for the accessory lowering device must be stainless steel complying with ASTM A 276, Type 304.

Power cable must be Type SO, rated for 600 V (ac) with the number and size of conductors as required. The power cable must support its full weight when installed.

Accessory support ring distribution cord must be Type ST with insulation suitable for 220 degrees F. Provide twist-lock, male and female receptacles rated at a minimum of 30-A, 480-V (ac).

#### **86-2.02B(2)(c)(iv) Internal Power Drive Winch Unit**

The internal power drive winch unit must include:

1. Heavy-duty, totally-enclosed, fan-cooled, reversible universal type motor, rated at 372 W, minimum, for continuous duty, and provided with overcurrent protection.
2. Adjustable torque limiter with ball or roller bearings on all rotating shafts.
3. Remote control reversing switch labeled "UP" and "DOWN" with minimum 20-foot cord.
4. Worm-gear driven winch.
5. Mounting frame.
6. Weatherproof step-down transformer, if necessary, of sufficient power to supply the motor and provided with overcurrent protection. The transformer, when installed inside the pole, must be removable without removing other components.
7. Other equipment as necessary.

The internal drive mechanism must raise or lower the accessory support ring at an approximate speed of 11 feet per minute.

Internal power drive winch unit components, including the transformer, must be removable through the access hole for repair or replacement.

#### **86-2.02B(2)(d) Luminaires**

Each luminaire in a high mast lighting assembly must include a housing, an optical system, and a ballast.

The housing must be made of aluminum.

A painted or powder-coated housing for a high mast lighting luminaire must be able to withstand a 1,000-hour salt spray test as specified in ASTM B 117.

The optical system consisting of the reflector, refractor or lens, lamp socket, and lamp, must be in a sealed chamber. The chamber must be sealed by a gasket between the reflector and refractor or lens

and a gasket between the reflector and lamp socket. The chamber must have a separate filter or filtering gasket for flow of air.

An asymmetrical luminaire must have a refractor or reflector that is rotatable 360 degrees around a vertical axis to orient the distribution of light.

The luminaire must have a slip fitter for mounting on a 2-inch horizontal pipe tenon and must be adjustable  $\pm 3$  degrees from the axis of the tenon.

The reflector must have a specular surface made of silvered glass or aluminum protected by either an anodized finish or a silicate film. The reflector must be shaped such that a minimum of light is reflected through the arc tube of the lamp.

The refractor and lens must be made of heat-resistant glass.

The lamp socket must be a porcelain-enclosed, mogul-multiple type. The shell must contain integral lamp grips to ensure electrical contact under conditions of normal vibrations. The socket must be rated for 1,500 W, 600 V(ac) and 4,000 V(ac) pulse for a 400 W lamp and 5,000 V(ac) pulse for a 1,000 W lamp.

The luminaire must have a dual fuse holder for 2 fuses rated at 5 A, 480 V(ac). The fuses must be 13/32 inch by 1-1/2 inches, standard midget ferrule type with a nontime-delay feature.

The lamps must be vertical burning, protected from undue vibration, and prevented from backing out of the socket by a stainless steel clamp attached to the luminaire.

A 1,000 W metal halide lamp must have an initial output of 100,000 lumens and an average rated life of 12,000 hours based on 10 hours per start.

A 400 W high-pressure sodium lamp must have an initial output of 50,000 lumens. A 1,000 W high-pressure sodium lamp must have an initial output of 140,000 lumens.

The ballast for the luminaire must be a regulator type and have a core and coils, capacitors, and starting aid.

Ballast must be:

1. Mounted within a weatherproof housing that integrally attaches to the top of a luminaire support bracket and lamp support assembly
2. Readily removable without removing the luminaire from the bracket arm
3. Electrically connected to the optical assembly by a prewired quick disconnect

The ballast for a metal halide luminaire must comply with luminaire manufacturer's specifications.

The wattage regulation spread at any lamp voltage, from nominal through the life of the lamp, must vary no more than 22 percent for a 1,000 W lamp and a  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variation. The ballast's starting line current must be less than its operating current.

#### **86-2.02B(2)(e) Control Pedestal**

The control pedestal must comply with the specifications for a Type III service equipment enclosure and must include the following control equipment:

1. Applicable circuit breakers with ratings as shown for:
  - 1.1. Main breaker.
  - 1.2. Branch circuits for lighting.
  - 1.3. Motor and control.
  - 1.4. Receptacle.
  - 1.5. Photoelectric control.
2. Remote control reversing switch for winch motor control.
3. Step-down transformer. Size the transformer properly to provide voltage and current necessary for winch motor and receptacle.
4. Interlock apparatus between the winch motor and the high mast lighting power cable connector.
5. Photoelectric control. Unless otherwise described, use a Type V control as specified for Service Equipment Enclosure.

6. Duplex receptacle 120 V(ac), GFCI protected.

Electrical connections and terminations must be behind dead front panels. Live connections must not be exposed.

### **86-2.02B(3) Soffit and Wall-Mounted Luminaires**

#### **86-2.02B(3)(a) General**

Soffit and wall-mounted luminaires must be weatherproof and corrosion resistant.

Each luminaire must include a 70 W high-pressure sodium lamp with a minimum average rated life of 24,000 hours. The lamp socket must be positioned such that the light center of the lamp is located within 1/2 inch of the designed light center of the luminaire.

Luminaire wiring must be SFF-2.

Flush-mounted soffit luminaire must have:

1. Metal body with two 1-inch-minimum conduit hubs and a means of anchoring the body into the concrete
2. Prismatic refractor made of heat-resistant polycarbonate:
  - 2.1. Mounted in a door frame
  - 2.2. With the street side identified
3. Aluminum reflector with a specular anodized finish
4. Ballast located either within the housing or in a ceiling pull box if shown
5. Lamp socket

The door frame assembly must be hinged, gasketed, and secured to the luminaire body with at least 3 machine screws.

A pendant soffit luminaire must be enclosed and gasketed and have an aluminum finish. Luminaire must have:

1. Aluminum reflector with a specular anodized finish
2. Refractor made of heat-resistant polycarbonate
3. Optical assembly that is hinged and latched for lamp access and a device to prevent dropping
4. Ballast designed for operation in a raintight enclosure
5. Galvanized metal box with a gasketed cover, 2 captive screws, and 2 chains to prevent dropping and for luminaire mounting

Wall-mounted luminaire must have:

1. Cast metal body
2. Prismatic refractor:
  - 2.1. Made of glass
  - 2.2. Mounted in a door frame
3. Aluminum reflector with a specular anodized finish
4. Integral ballast
5. Lamp socket
6. Gasket between the refractor and the body
7. At least 2 mounting bolts of minimum 5/16-inch diameter

A cast aluminum body of a luminaire to be cast into or mounted against concrete must have a thick coat of alkali-resistant bituminous paint on all surfaces to be in contact with the concrete.

### **86-2.02B(3)(b) High-Pressure Sodium Lamp Ballasts**

#### **86-2.02B(3)(b)(i) General**

A high-pressure sodium lamp ballast must operate the lamp for its rated wattage.

Starting aids for a ballast must be interchangeable between ballasts of the same wattage and manufacturer without adjustment.

The ballast must be provided with a heat-generating component to serve as a heat sink. The capacitor must be placed at the maximum practicable distance from the heat-generating components or thermally shielded to limit the case temperature to 75 degrees C.

The transformer and inductor must be resin impregnated for protection against moisture. Capacitors, except for those in starting aids, must be metal cased and hermetically sealed.

The ballast must have a power factor of 90 percent or greater.

For the nominal input voltage and lamp voltage, the ballast design center must not vary more than 7.5 percent from the rated lamp wattage.

#### **86-2.02B(3)(b)(ii) Regulator-Type Ballasts**

A regulator-type ballast must be designed such that a capacitance variance of  $\pm 6$  percent does not cause more than  $\pm 8$  percent variation in the lamp wattage regulation.

The ballast must have a current crest factor not exceeding 1.8 for an input voltage variation of  $\pm 10$  percent.

The lamp wattage regulation spread for a lag-type ballast must not vary by more than 18 percent for  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variations. The primary and secondary windings must be electrically isolated.

The lamp wattage regulation spread for a constant-wattage, autoregulator, lead-type ballast must not vary by more than 30 percent for  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variations.

#### **86-2.02B(3)(b)(iii) Nonregulator-Type Ballasts**

A nonregulator-type ballast must have a current crest factor not exceeding 1.8 for an input voltage variation of  $\pm 5$  percent.

The lamp wattage regulation spread for an autotransformer or high reactance type ballast must not vary by more than 25 percent for  $\pm 5$  percent input voltage variations.

### **86-2.02C CONSTRUCTION**

#### **86-2.02C(1) General**

Set the foundations for standards such that the mast arm is perpendicular to the centerline of the roadway.

Tighten the cap screws of the luminaire's clamping bracket to 10 ft-lb for LED and low-pressure luminaires.

Label the month and year of the installation inside the luminaire housing's door.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

#### **86-2.02C(2) High Mast Lighting Assemblies**

##### **86-2.02C(2)(a) General**

The high mast lighting assembly must be grounded.

##### **86-2.02C(2)(b) Poles**

Unless otherwise shown, each pole must be installed with the access door towards the control pedestal.

No field welding is allowed in the assembly of the pole.

Each pole must be erected plumb. The vertical axis of the erected pole must be within 3 inches of the theoretical vertical axis when measured without the action of sunlight or wind.

Attach an embossed aluminum plate using rivets to the outside of each pole 2 inches above the access hole. The nameplate must indicate the name of the pole manufacturer and the pole height.

Mount a plastic laminated data sheet on the inside of the access hole door. Data sheet must include:

1. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the manufacturers of:
  - 1.1 Pole

- 1.2 Luminaire lowering device
- 1.3 Luminaires
2. Design wind velocity
3. Luminaire information including:
  - 3.1 Number
  - 3.2 Wattage
  - 3.3 Model number
  - 3.4 Weight
  - 3.5 Projected area
  - 3.6 Coefficient of drag
4. Lowering device information including:
  - 4.1 Weight
  - 4.2 Projected area
  - 4.3 Coefficient of drag

### **86-2.02C(2)(c) Lowering Device System**

#### **86-2.02C(2)(c)(i) General**

Install the lowering device system under the supervision of a manufacturer's representative.

#### **86-2.02C(2)(c)(ii) Head Frame**

Attach the head frame to the pole by means of a steel slipfitter. Secure the headframe to the slipfitter using at least 4 setscrews complying with ASTM F 880, Type 304.

#### **86-2.02C(2)(c)(iii) Accessory Support Ring**

Provisions must be made for leveling the accessory support ring while in the lowered position. The accessory support ring must be level upon installation and again before completion of the work.

Mount the prewired 600-V (ac) terminal block in a NEMA Type 3R enclosure and a weatherproof power receptacle on the accessory support ring raceway. When the accessory support ring is lowered to ground level, the receptacle must enable the luminaires to be energized and tested.

Install the electrical cable (1) of sufficient length to power the accessory support ring and (2) having appropriate electrical connections to test the luminaires while in the lowered position. Provide a circuit breaker of the rating shown and an outlet box in the pole base.

Attach the electrical cords to a weather-tight wiring chamber through weather-tight cable connections. Provide a positive connection between cord segments across cord joints to prevent stress on the joints.

#### **86-2.02C(2)(c)(iv) Internal Power Drive Winch Unit**

Install the internal power drive winch unit components, including the transformer.

Leave sufficient winch cable to maintain at least 4 wraps around the drum with the accessory support ring in its fully-lowered position. Winch cable must wind uniformly on the drum.

#### **86-2.02C(2)(d) Luminaires**

Mount and connect the luminaires to the accessory support ring. Aim the asymmetrical luminaire to orient the distribution of light.

#### **86-2.02C(2)(e) Control Pedestal**

Install a control pedestal in conjunction with each high mast lighting pole.

Unless otherwise shown, install the pedestal at least 15 feet from the high mast lighting pole with the doors opening away from the pole.

#### **86-2.02C(2)(f) Operational Demonstration**

Perform a demonstration to State Maintenance personnel on the maintenance of the high mast lighting assembly. The demonstration must also include procedures for (1) safe raising and lowering of the luminaire ring and (2) leveling of the accessory support ring.

### **86-2.02C(3) Soffit and Wall-Mounted Luminaires**

For a flush-mounted soffit luminaire:

1. Prevent concrete from getting into the housing during pouring of the concrete for the structure
2. Install the luminaire with the axis vertical and the street side of the refractor oriented as indicated
3. Locate the luminaire to provide a minimum 2-foot clearance from the inside surface of the girders and 1-foot clearance from the near face of the diaphragm
4. Install the bridge soffit and ceiling pull box over the same lane

For a pendant soffit luminaire:

1. Cast in place the inserts for the no. 8 pull box during concrete placement for a new structure
2. Drill holes for expansion anchors to support the no. 8 pull box on existing structures
3. Bond the suspension conduit and luminaire to the pull box

For a wall-mounted luminaire, provide:

1. Extension junction box or ring on a new structure
2. 4 external mounting taps on an existing structure

Place the soffits or wall-mounted luminaires in operation as soon as practicable after the falsework has been removed from the structure.

If the Engineer orders soffit or wall-mounted luminaires to be activated before permanent power service is available, installing and removing the temporary power service is change order work.

### **86-2.02D PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **86-2.03 SIGN ILLUMINATION SYSTEMS**

### **86-2.03A GENERAL**

#### **86-2.03A(1) Summary**

Section 86-2.03 includes specifications for constructing sign illumination systems.

Sign illumination system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Sign lighting fixtures
6. Enclosure for the disconnect circuit breaker
7. Service equipment enclosure
8. Photoelectric control

The components of a sign illumination system are shown on the project plans.

#### **86-2.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

#### **86-2.03A(3) Submittals**

Submit the manufacturer's test data for the induction sign-lighting fixtures.

#### **86-2.03A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

### **86-2.03B MATERIALS**

An induction sign-lighting fixture must include a housing with a door, reflector, refractor or lens, lamp, socket assembly, power coupler, high-frequency generator, fuse block, and fuses.

The fixture must comply with the isofootcandle curves as shown.

Fixture must weigh no more than 44 lb, be rated for 87 W at 120/240 V(ac), and have a mounting assembly made of one of the following materials:

1. Cast aluminum
2. Hot-dip galvanized steel plate
3. Galvanized steel plate finished with one of the following:
  - 3.1. Polymeric coating
  - 3.2. Same finish used for the housing

Housing must:

1. Be corrosion resistant and suitable for wet locations
2. Be above the top of the mounting rails at a maximum height of 12 inches
3. Have weep holes

Door must:

1. Hold a refractor or lens
2. Open without the use of special tools
3. Have a locking position at 50 degrees minimum from the plane of the door opening
4. Be hinged to the housing on the side of the fixture away from the sign panel
5. Have 2 captive latch bolts or other latching device

When the door is opened, it must lock in the 50 degrees position when an 85 mph, 3-second wind-gust load strikes the door from either side.

The housing and door must be manufactured of sheet or cast aluminum and have a gray powder coat or polyester paint finish. The sheet aluminum must comply with ASTM B 209 or B 209M for 5052-H32 aluminum sheet. External bolts, screws, hinges, hinge pins, and door closure devices must be corrosion resistant.

The housing and door must be gasketed. The thickness of the gasket must be a minimum of 1/4 inch.

Reflector must not be attached to the outside of the housing and must be:

1. Made of a single piece of aluminum with a specular finish
2. Protected with an electrochemically applied anodized finish or a chemically applied silicate film
3. Designed to drain condensation away from it
4. Secured to the housing with a minimum of 2 screws
5. Removable without removing any fixture parts

Refractor or lens must have a smooth exterior and must be manufactured from the materials shown in the following table:

<b>Refractor and Lens Material Requirements</b>	
Component	Material
Flat lens	Heat-resistant glass
Convex lens	Heat-resistant, high-impact-resistant tempered glass
Refractor	Borosilicate heat-resistant glass

The refractor and convex lens must be designed or shielded such that no luminance is visible if the fixture is approached directly from the rear and viewed from below. If a shield is used, it must be an integral part of the door casting.

Lamp must:

1. Be an 85 W induction type with a fluorescent, phosphor-coated, interior wall
2. Have a minimum 70 percent light output of its original lumen output after 60,000 hours of operation
3. Have a minimum color-rendering index of 80
4. Be rated at a color temperature of 4,000K
5. Be removable with common hand tools

The lamp socket must be rated for 1,500 W and 600 V(ac) and be a porcelain-enclosed mogul type with a shell that contains integral lamp grips to ensure electrical contact under normal vibration conditions. The shell and center contact must be made of nickel-plated brass. The center contact must be spring loaded.

The power coupler must be removable with common hand tools.

High-frequency generator must:

1. Start and operate lamps at an ambient temperature of -25 degrees C or greater for the rated life of the lamp
2. Operate continuously at ambient air temperatures from -25 to 55 degrees C without a reduction in the generator life
3. Have a design life of at least 100,000 hours at 55 degrees C
4. Have an output frequency of 2.65 MHz  $\pm$  10 percent
5. Have radio frequency interference that complies with 47 CFR 18 regulations regarding harmful interference
6. Have a power factor greater than 90 percent and total harmonic distortion less than 10 percent

The high frequency generator must be mounted such that the fixture can be used as a heat sink and be replaceable with common hand tools.

Each fixture must include a barrier-type fuse block for terminating field connections. Fuse block must:

1. Be rated 600 V(ac)
2. Have box terminals
3. Be secured to the housing and accessible without removal of any fixture parts
4. Be mounted to leave a minimum of 1/2 inch of air space from the sidewalls of the housing
5. Be designed for easy removal of fuses with a fuse puller

The fixture's fuses must be 13/32-inch-diameter, 1-1/2-inch-long ferrule type and UL listed or NRTL certified. For a 120 V(ac) fixture, only the ungrounded conductor must be fused and a solid connection must be provided between the grounded conductor and the high frequency generator.

The fixture must be permanently marked with the manufacturer's brand name, trademark, model number, serial number, and date of manufacture on the inside and outside on the housing. The same information must be marked on the package.

If a wire guard is used, it must be made of a minimum 1/4-inch-diameter galvanized steel wire. The wires must be spaced to prevent rocks larger than 1-1/2-inch diameter from passing through the guard. The guard must be either hot-dip galvanized or electroplated zinc-coated as specified in ASTM B 633, service condition SC4, with a clear chromate dip treatment.

### **86-2.03C CONSTRUCTION**

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

### **86-2.03D PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **86-2.04 SIGNAL AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS**

### **86-2.04A GENERAL**

#### **86-2.04A(1) Summary**

Section 86-2.04 includes specifications for constructing signal and lighting systems.

Signal and lighting system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Cables

6. Standards
7. Signal heads
8. Internally illuminated street name signs
9. Service equipment enclosure
10. Department-furnished controller assembly
11. Detectors
12. Telephone demarcation cabinet
13. Accessible pedestrian signals
14. Push button assemblies
15. Pedestrian signal heads
16. Luminaires
17. Photoelectric control
18. Fuse splice connectors
19. Battery backup system
20. Flashing beacons
21. Flashing beacon control assembly

The components of a signal and lighting system are shown on the project plans.

#### **86-2.04A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

#### **86-2.04A(3) Submittals**

Submit shop drawings showing the message for each internally illuminated street sign, including the size of letters, symbols, and arrows.

#### **86-2.04A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

##### **86-2.04A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

##### **86-2.04A(4)(b) Battery Backup System**

Notify the Engineer 48 hours before testing the battery backup system.

Test the system in the presence of the Engineer by turning off the power to the signal system at the service equipment enclosure. The signal system must run continuously for 30 minutes. If the battery backup system fails, correct the problem and retest the system for another 30 minutes. After successful completion of the test, turn the power on for the signal system.

#### **86-2.04B MATERIALS**

##### **86-2.04B(1) General**

Reserved

##### **86-2.04B(2) Battery Backup System**

A battery backup system includes the cabinet, batteries, and the Department-furnished electronics assembly.

The electronics assembly includes the inverter/charger unit, power transfer relay, and the battery harness.

##### **86-2.04B(3) Internally Illuminated Street Name Signs**

An internally illuminated street name sign includes housing, brackets, sign panels, gaskets, ballast, lampholder, terminal blocks, conductors, and fuses.

An internally illuminated street sign must be designed and constructed to prevent deformation or failure when subjected to an 85 mph, 3-second wind-gust load as specified in the AASHTO publication, "Standard Specifications for Structural Supports of Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals."

Sign must:

1. Be Type A or B

2. Have galvanized or cadmium-plated ferrous parts
3. Have screened weep holes
4. Have fasteners, screws, and hardware made of passive stainless steel, Type 302 or 304, or aluminum Type 6060-T6
5. Operate at a temperature from -20 to 74 degrees C

Photoelectric unit sockets are not allowed.

The housing must be constructed to resist torsional twist and warp. The housing must be designed such that opening or removing the panels provides access to the interior of the sign for lamp, ballast, and fuse replacement.

The top and bottom of the sign must be manufactured from formed or extruded aluminum and attached to formed or cast aluminum end fittings. The top, bottom, and end fittings must form a sealed housing.

For a Type A sign, both sides of the sign must be hinged at the top to allow installation or removal of the sign panel.

For a Type B sign, the sign panel must be slide mounted into the housing.

The top of the housing must have 2 free-swinging mounting brackets. Each bracket must be vertically adjustable for leveling the sign to either a straight or curved mast arm. The bracket assembly must allow the lighting fixture to swing perpendicular to the sign panel.

The reflectors must be formed aluminum and have an acrylic, baked-white-enamel surface with a minimum reflectance of 0.85.

Sign panel must be translucent, high-impact-resistant, and made of one of the following plastic materials:

1. Glass-fiber-reinforced, acrylated resin
2. Polycarbonate resin
3. Cellulose acetate butyrate

The sign panel must be designed not to crack or shatter if a 1-inch-diameter steel ball weighing 2.4 ounces is dropped from a height of 8.5 feet above the sign panel to any point on the panel. For this test, the sign panel must be lying in a horizontal position and supported within its frame.

The sign panel's surface must be evenly illuminated. The brightness measurements for the letters must be a minimum of 150 foot-lamberts, average. The letter-to-background brightness ratio must be from 10:1 to 20:1. The background luminance must not vary by more than 40 percent from the average background brightness measurement. The luminance of letters, symbols, and arrows must not vary by more than 20 percent from their average brightness measurement.

The sign panel's white or green color must not fade or darken if exposed to an accelerated test of UV light equivalent to 2 years of outdoor exposure.

The sign panel's legend, symbols, arrows, and border on each face must be white on a green background. The background must comply with color no. 14109 of FED-STD-595.

The message must appear on both sides of the sign and be protected from UV radiation. The letters must be 8-inch upper case and 6-inch lower case, series E.

A Type A sign must have a closed-cell, sponge-neoprene gasket installed between the sign panel frame to prevent the entry of water. The gasket must be uniform and even textured.

The sign ballast must be a high-power-factor type for outdoor operation from 110 to 125 V(ac) and 60 Hz and must comply with ANSI C82.1 and C82.2.

The ballast for a Type A sign must be rated at 200 mA. The ballast for a Type B sign must be rated at 430 mA.

Sign lampholder must:

1. Be the spring-loaded type

2. Have silver-coated contacts and waterproofed entrance leads
3. Have a heat-resistant, circular cross section with a partially recessed neoprene ring

Removal of the lamp from the socket must de-energize the primary of the ballast.

The springs for the lampholders must not be a part of the current-carrying circuit.

The sign's wiring connections must terminate on a molded, phenolic, barrier-type, terminal block rated at 15 A, 1,000 V(ac). The connections must have a white, integral, waterproof marking strip. The terminal screws must not be smaller than a no. 10.

The terminal block must be insulated from the fixture to provide protection from the line-to-ground flashover voltage.

A sectionalized terminal block must have an integral barrier on each side and must allow rigid mounting and alignment.

Fixture's conductors must:

1. Be stranded copper wire with a minimum thermoplastic insulation of 28 mils
2. Be rated at 1,000 V(ac) and for use up to 90 degrees C
3. Be a minimum of no. 16
4. Match the color coding of the ballast leads
5. Be secured with spring cross straps, installed 12 inches apart or less in the chassis or fixture

Stranded copper conductors connected to screw-type terminals must terminate in crimp-type ring connectors.

No splicing is allowed within the fixture.

The sign's fuse must be the Type 3AG, miniature, slow-blow type.

The fuse holder must be a panel-mounting type with a threaded or bayonet knob that grips the fuse tightly for extraction. Each ballast must have a separate fuse.

## **86-2.04C CONSTRUCTION**

### **86-2.04C(1) General**

Set the foundations for standards such that the mast arm is perpendicular to the centerline of the roadway.

Tighten the cap screws of the luminaire's clamping bracket to 10 ft-lb for LED and low-pressure luminaires.

Label the month and year of the installation inside the luminaire housing's door.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

### **86-2.04C(2) Battery Backup System Cabinets**

Install the battery backup system cabinet to the right of the Model 332L cabinet.

If installation on the right side is not possible, obtain authorization for installation on the left side.

Provide access for power conductors between the cabinets using:

1. 2" nylon-insulated, steel chase nipple
2. 2" steel sealing locknut
3. 2" nylon-insulated, steel bushing

Remove the jumper between the terminals labeled "BBS-1" and "BBS-2" in the 5 position terminal block in the controller cabinet before connecting the Department-furnished electronics assembly.

### **86-2.04C(3) Internally Illuminated Street Name Signs**

Mount the internally illuminated street name sign to the signal mast arm using the adjustable brackets. Connect the conductors to the terminal blocks in the signal head mounting terminal block.

### **86-2.04D PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **86-2.05 RAMP METERING SYSTEMS**

### **86-2.05A GENERAL**

Section 86-2.05 includes specifications for constructing ramp metering systems.

Ramp metering system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Standards
6. Signal heads
7. Service equipment enclosure
8. Department-furnished controller assembly
9. Detectors
10. Telephone demarcation cabinet

The components of a ramp metering system are shown on the project plans.

### **86-2.05B MATERIALS**

Not Used

### **86-2.05C CONSTRUCTION**

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the controller cabinet. The Engineer provides you a list of field conductor terminations for each controller cabinet.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

### **86-2.05D PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **86-2.06 TRAFFIC MONITORING STATION SYSTEMS**

### **86-2.06A GENERAL**

Section 86-2.06 includes specifications for constructing traffic monitoring station systems.

A traffic monitoring station system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Cables
5. Conductors
6. Service equipment enclosure
7. Controller cabinet
8. Detectors
9. Telephone demarcation cabinet

The components of a traffic monitoring station system are shown on the project plans.

### **86-2.06B MATERIALS**

Not Used

### **86-2.06C CONSTRUCTION**

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the controller cabinet. The Engineer provides you a list of field conductor terminations for the controller cabinet.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

### **86-2.06D PAYMENT**

Not Used

### **86-2.07 FLASHING BEACON SYSTEMS**

#### **86-2.07A GENERAL**

Section 86-2.07 includes specifications for constructing flashing beacon systems.

Flashing beacon system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Standards
6. Service equipment enclosure
7. Signal heads
8. Flashing beacon control assembly

The components of a flashing beacon system are shown on the project plans.

The flash rate for the flashing beacon must comply with chapter 4L, "Flashing Beacons," of the *California MUTCD*.

The flashing beacon must allow alternating flashing wig-wag operation.

The flashing beacon must have a separate flasher unit installed in the flashing beacon control assembly.

#### **86-2.07B MATERIALS**

Flashing beacon control assembly must:

1. Have a NEMA 3R enclosure with a dead front panel and a hasp with a 7/16-inch hole for a padlock. The enclosure must have one of the following finishes:
  - 1.1. Powder coating.
  - 1.2. Hot-dip galvanized coating.
  - 1.3. Factory-applied, rust-resistant prime coat and finish coat.
2. Have barrier-type terminal blocks rated for 25 A, 600 V(ac), made of molded phenolic or nylon material and have plated-brass screw terminals and integral marking strips.
3. Include a solid state flasher complying with section 8 of NEMA standards publication no. TS 1 for 10 A, dual circuits.

#### **86-2.07C CONSTRUCTION**

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

#### **86-2.07D PAYMENT**

Not Used

### **86-2.08–86-2.11 RESERVED**

### **86-2.12 CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN SYSTEMS**

#### **86-2.12A GENERAL**

Section 86-2.12 includes specifications for constructing changeable message sign systems.

Changeable message sign system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes

3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Service equipment enclosure
6. Department-furnished controller cabinet
7. Department-furnished changeable message sign
8. Department-furnished wiring harness
9. Service equipment enclosure
10. Sign disconnect

The components of a changeable message sign system are shown on the project plans.

#### **86-2.12B MATERIALS**

Not Used

#### **86-2.12C CONSTRUCTION**

Install the changeable message sign.

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the sign assembly and controller cabinet.

The Engineer provides you a list of field conductor terminations for each sign cabinet and controller cabinet.

The Department maintains the sign assemblies.

#### **86-2.12D PAYMENT**

Not Used

#### **86-2.13–86-2.17 RESERVED**

#### **86-2.18 INTERCONNECTION CONDUIT AND CABLE**

##### **86-2.18A GENERAL**

Section 86-2.18 includes specifications for constructing interconnection conduit and cable.

Interconnection conduit and cable includes:

1. Pull boxes
2. Conduit
3. Signal interconnect cables

The components of an interconnection conduit and cable are shown.

##### **86-2.18B MATERIALS**

Not Used

##### **86-2.18C CONSTRUCTION**

Test the signal interconnect cable.

Connect the signal interconnect cable to the terminal block in the controller cabinets. The Engineer provides you a list of terminations for each controller cabinet.

##### **86-2.18D PAYMENT**

Not Used

#### **86-2.19 RESERVED**

#### **86-2.20 TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

##### **86-2.20A GENERAL**

##### **86-2.20A(1) Summary**

Section 86-2.20 includes specifications for providing temporary electrical systems.

Obtain the Department's authorization for the type of temporary electrical system and its installation method.

A temporary system must operate on a continuous, 24-hour basis.

#### **86-2.20A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

#### **86-2.20A(3) Submittals**

Submit a falsework lighting plan before starting construction on falsework containing openings for vehicular traffic, pedestrians, or railroad. You may propose a lighting plan that fulfills the light intensity specified using alternative methods. Supply data to allow evaluation of the alternative methods.

#### **86-2.20A(4) Quality Control and Assurance**

Reserved

### **86-2.20B MATERIALS**

#### **86-2.20B(1) General**

Material and equipment may be new or used.

The components of a temporary system are shown on the project plans.

If you use Type UF-B cable, the minimum conductor size must be no. 12.

#### **86-2.20B(2) Temporary Flashing Beacon Systems**

A temporary flashing beacon system consists of a flashing beacon system, wood post, generator, and photovoltaic system.

The system must comply with the specifications for a flashing beacon system in section 86-2.07, except it may be mounted on a wood post or a trailer.

#### **86-2.20B(3) Temporary Lighting Systems**

A temporary lighting system consists of a lighting system, generator, and wood poles.

The system must comply with the specifications for a lighting system in section 86-2.02, except it may be mounted on a wood pole or a trailer.

#### **86-2.20B(4) Temporary Signal Systems**

A temporary signal system consists of a signal and lighting system, wood poles and posts, and a generator.

System must comply with the specifications for a signal and lighting system in section 86-2.04, except:

1. Signal heads may be mounted on a wood pole, mast arm, tether wire, or a trailer
2. Flashing beacons may be mounted on a wood post, or a trailer

#### **86-2.20B(5) Falsework Lighting**

##### **86-2.20B(5)(a) General**

Reserved

##### **86-2.20B(5)(b) Pavement Illumination**

Pavement illumination fixture must:

1. Have R/FL commercial-type flood lamp holder with protective covers
2. Be fully adjustable with brackets and locking screws
3. Mount directly to a standard metal junction box
4. Have a medium-base 120 V(ac), 120 W, minimum, PAR-38 quartz-halogen flood lamp

##### **86-2.20B(5)(c) Portal Illumination**

Portal illumination includes plywood sheet clearance guides 4 feet wide by 8 feet high and fixtures with a minimum 150 W, PAR reflector floodlamp.

#### **86-2.20B(5)(d) Pedestrian Walkway Illumination**

Pedestrian walkway illumination fixtures must be the flush mounted type equipped with a damage-resistant, clear, polycarbonate diffuser lens, an overhead protection shield, and a standard incandescent 100 W, 120 V(ac) lamp.

#### **86-2.20C CONSTRUCTION**

##### **86-2.20C(1) General**

Provide electrical and telecommunication services for temporary systems. Do not use existing services unless authorized.

Provide power for the temporary electrical systems, except you may use a photovoltaic system for the temporary flashing beacon system.

Install conductors and cables in a conduit, suspended from wood poles at least 25 feet above the roadway, or use direct burial conductors and cables.

You may saw slots across paved areas for burial conductors and cables.

Install conduit outside the paved area at a minimum of 12 inches below grade for Type 1 and 2 conduit and at a minimum of 18 inches below grade for Type 3 conduit.

Install direct burial conductors and cables outside the paved area at a minimum depth of 24 inches below grade.

Place the portions of the conductors installed on the face of wood poles in either Type 1, 2, or 3 conduit between the point 10 feet above grade at the pole and the pull box. The conduit between the pole and the pull box must be buried at a depth of at least 18 inches below grade.

Place conductors across structures in a Type 1, 2, or 3 conduit. Attach the conduit to the outside face of the railing.

Mount the photoelectric unit at the top of the standard or wood post.

You may abandon in place conductors and cables in sawed slots or in conduit installed below the ground surface.

##### **86-2.20C(2) Temporary Flashing Beacon Systems**

Install a fused-splice connector in the pull box adjacent to each flashing beacon. Wherever conductors are run overhead, install the splice connector in the line side outside of the control assembly.

##### **86-2.20C(3) Temporary Lighting Systems**

Wherever conductors are run overhead, install the fuse splice connectors in the line side before entering the mast arm.

##### **86-2.20C(4) Temporary Signal Systems**

You may splice conductors that run to a terminal compartment or a signal head on a pole to the through conductors of the same phase in a pull box adjacent to the pole. Do not splice conductors or cables except in a pull box or in a NEMA 3R enclosure.

The Department provides the timing for the temporary signal.

Maintain the temporary signal except for the Department-furnished controller assembly.

##### **86-2.20C(5) Falsework Lighting**

###### **86-2.20C(5)(a) General**

Provide lighting to illuminate the pavement, portals, and pedestrian walkways at or under openings in the falsework required for traffic.

Install lighting for pedestrian walkway illumination at all pedestrian openings through or under the falsework.

Design falsework lighting so that required maintenance can be performed with a minimum of inconvenience to traffic. Closing of traffic lanes for routine maintenance is not allowed on roadways with posted speed limits greater than 25 mph.

As provided in division 1, section 280, of the California Vehicle Code during the hours of darkness illuminate:

1. Falsework portals
2. Pavement under falsework with portals less than 150 feet apart

Use photoelectric switches to control falsework lighting systems. Pavement under falsework with portals 150 feet or more apart and all pedestrian openings through falsework must be illuminated 24 hours per day.

Aim the lighting fixtures to avoid glare to oncoming motorists.

Fasten a Type NMC cable with no. 12 minimum conductors with ground wire to the supporting structure at sufficient intervals to adequately support the cable and within 12 inches from every box or fitting. Use 1/2-inch or larger Type 1 conduit for conductors within 8 feet of ground.

Provide a maximum 20 A separate branch circuit for illumination systems at each bridge location.

Arrange with the service utility to complete service connections for falsework lighting. You pay for energy, line extension, service, and service hookup costs.

#### **86-2.20C(5)(b) Pavement Illumination**

Install a continuous row of fixtures beneath falsework structure with the end fixtures not further than 10 feet inside portal faces. Energize the fixtures immediately after the members supporting them have been erected.

Place the fixtures along the sides of the opening not more than 4 feet behind or 2 feet in front of the roadway face of the temporary railing. Mount the fixtures from 12 to 16 feet above the roadway surface without obstructing the light pattern on the pavement.

#### **86-2.20C(5)(c) Portal Illumination**

Provide falsework portal illumination on the side facing traffic. Mount fixtures on the structure directly over each vertical support adjacent to the traveled way, as needed, to uniformly illuminate the exterior falsework beam, the clearance guides, and the overhead clearance sign. Each fixture must be supported approximately 16 feet above the pavement and 6 feet in front of the portal face.

Portal illumination clearance guides must:

1. Be fastened vertically, facing traffic, with the bottom of the panel from 3 to 4 feet above the roadway
2. Have the center of the panel located approximately 3 feet horizontally behind the roadway face of the railing
3. Be freshly painted panels for each installation with not less than 2 applications of flat white paint. Paint testing will not be required

Portal lighting and clearance guides must be installed on the day the vertical members are erected.

If ordered, repaint the designated areas to improve the general appearance of the painted surfaces. Repainting is change order work.

#### **86-2.20C(5)(d) Pedestrian Walkway Illumination**

Provide pedestrian walkway illumination immediately after the overhead protection shield is erected.

Flush mount the fixtures in the overhead protection shield and center them over the passageway at intervals of not more than 15 feet with the end fixtures not more than 7 feet inside the end of the pedestrian openings.

#### **86-2.20D PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **86-2.21 EXISTING ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

### **86-2.21A GENERAL**

Section 86-2.21 includes general specifications for performing work on existing electrical systems.

### **86-2.21B MATERIALS**

Not Used

### **86-2.21C CONSTRUCTION**

#### **86-2.21C(1) General**

You may abandon unused underground conduit after pulling out all conductors and removing conduit terminations from the pull boxes.

If standards are to be salvaged, remove:

1. All components
2. Mast arms from the standards
3. Luminaires, signal heads, and signal mounting assemblies from the standards and mast arms

If the existing material is unsatisfactory for reuse and the Engineer orders you to replace it with new material, replacing the existing material with new material is change order work.

If the removed electrical equipment is to be reinstalled, supply all materials and equipment, including signal mounting assemblies, anchor bolts, nuts, washers, and concrete, needed to complete the new installation.

Holes left in the shaft of an existing standard due to the removal of equipment or mast arm must be sealed by fastening a galvanized steel disk to cover the hole. Fasten using a single central galvanized steel fastener. Seal edges of the disk and hole with a polysulfide or polyurethane sealing compound complying with ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use O.

If an existing standard is ordered to be relocated or reused, remove large dents, straighten shafts, and replace parts that are in poor condition. Furnish anchor bolts or bars and nuts required for relocating or reusing standard. Repair and replacement work is change order work.

If a standard or mast arm is relocated or the Department furnishes a used standard or mast arm, furnish:

1. New bolts, nuts, cap screws, and washers
2. New keeper plate, if the standard has a slip base

#### **86-2.21C(2) Maintaining Existing Electrical Systems**

##### **86-2.21C(2)(a) General**

Maintain the existing electrical system in working order during the progress of the work. Conduct your operations to avoid damage to the elements of the systems.

##### **86-2.21C(2)(b) Maintaining Existing Traffic Management System Elements During Construction**

Section 86-2.21C(2)(b) applies if a bid item for maintaining existing traffic management system elements during construction is shown on the Bid Item List.

Traffic management system elements include:

1. Ramp metering system
2. Traffic monitoring stations
3. Microwave vehicle detection system
4. Changeable message sign system
5. Extinguishable message sign system
6. Highway advisory radio system
7. Closed circuit television camera system
8. Roadway weather information system

Obtain authorization at least 72 hours before interrupting communication between an existing system and the traffic management center.



Replace the 3rd paragraph in section 88-1.02C with:

10-19-12

Geocomposite wall drain must be from 0.25 to 2 inches thick.

Replace the value for permittivity of woven fabric in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 88-1.02E with:

01-20-12

0.05

Replace the value for apparent size opening of nonwoven fabric in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 88-1.02E with:

01-20-12

0.012

Replace the table in the 1st paragraph of section 88-1.02G with:

01-20-12

**Sediment Filter Bag**

Property	Test	Values	
		Woven	Nonwoven
Grab breaking load, lb, 1-inch grip min, in each direction	ASTM D 4632	200	250
Apparent elongation, percent min, in each direction	ASTM D 4632	10	50
Water flow rate, gal per minute/sq ft min and max average roll value	ASTM D 4491	100-200	75-200
Permittivity, sec <sup>-1</sup> min	ASTM D 4491	1.0	1.0
Apparent opening size, inches max average roll value	ASTM D 4751	0.023	0.012
Ultraviolet resistance, % min retained grab breaking load, 500 hr.	ASTM D 4355	70	70

Replace the table in the 1st paragraph of section 88-1.02H with:

01-20-12

**Temporary Cover**

Property	Test	Values	
		Woven	Nonwoven
Grab breaking load, lb, 1-inch grip min, in each direction	ASTM D 4632	200	200
Apparent elongation, percent min, in each direction	ASTM D 4632	15	50
Water flow rate, gal per minute/sq ft min and max average roll value	ASTM D 4491	4-10	80-120
Permittivity, sec <sup>-1</sup> min	ASTM D 4491	0.05	1.0
Apparent opening size, inches max average roll value	ASTM D 4751	0.023	0.012
Ultraviolet resistance, % min retained grab breaking load, 500 hr.	ASTM D 4355	70	70

Replace section 88-1.02P with:

01-18-13

**88-1.02P Biaxial Geogrid**

Geosynthetics used for biaxial geogrid must be a punched and drawn polypropylene material formed into an integrally formed biaxial grid. When tested under the referenced test methods, properties of biaxial geogrid must have the values shown in the following table:

**Biaxial Geogrid**

Property	Test	Value
Aperture size, inch <sup>a</sup> min and max	Calipered	0.8-1.3 x 1.0-1.6
Rib thickness, inch min	Calipered	0.04
Junction thickness, inch min	Calipered	0.150
Tensile strength, 2% strain, lb/ft <sup>a</sup> min	ASTM D 6637	410 x 620
Tensile strength at ultimate, lb/ft <sup>a</sup> min	ASTM D 6637	1,310 x 1,970
Ultraviolet resistance, percent min retained tensile strength, 500 hours	ASTM D 4355	100
Junction strength, lb/ft <sup>a</sup> min	ASTM D 7737	1,220 x 1,830
Overall flexural rigidity, mg-cm min	ASTM D 7748	750,000
Torsional rigidity at 20 cm-kg, mm-kg/deg <sup>b</sup> min	GRI:GG9	0.65

<sup>a</sup>Machine direction x cross direction

<sup>b</sup>Geosynthetic Research Institute, Test Method GG9, *Torsional Behavior of Bidirectional Geogrids When Subjected to In-Plane Rotation*



**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 90-4.01A with:**

07-19-13

Section 90-4 includes specifications for fabricating PC concrete members.

**Replace the paragraphs in section 90-4.01C with:**

07-19-13

**90-4.01C(1) General**

For reports and logs, type or clearly print the name next to the signature of the person signing the report or log.

Submit expansion test data under section 90-4.02, if required.

**90-4.01C(2) Certificates of Compliance**

Submit a certificate of compliance for the cementitious material used in PC concrete members. The certificate must be signed by the PC concrete product manufacturer.

Submit a certificate of compliance for each PC concrete member. The certificate of compliance for tier 1 and tier 2 members must be signed by the QC manager. The certificate of compliance for tier 3 members must be signed by the QC Inspector.

**90-4.01C(3) Precast Concrete Quality Control Plan**

Before performing any precasting activities for tier 1 and tier 2 PC concrete members, submit 3 copies of the project-specific QC plan for the PC plant. The QC plan must supplement the information from the authorized facility audit. Submit a separate QC plan for each plant. Allow 25 days for review.

Each project-specific QC plan must include:

1. Name of the precasting plant, concrete plants, and any testing laboratory to be used.
2. Manual prepared by the precasting plant that includes:
  - 2.1. Equipment description
  - 2.2. Testing procedures
  - 2.3. Safety plan
  - 2.4. Personnel names, qualifications, and copies of certifications
3. QC manager and QC inspector names, qualifications, and copies of certifications.
4. Organizational chart showing QC personnel and their assigned QC responsibilities.
5. Methods and frequencies for performing QC procedures including inspections, material testing, and any survey performed for all components of PC concrete members. Components include prestressing, concrete, grout, reinforcement, steel, miscellaneous metal, and formwork.
6. System for reporting noncompliant PC concrete members to the Engineer.
7. System for identification and tracking repairs and repair methods.
8. Procedure for the reinspection of repaired PC concrete members.
9. Forms for certificates of compliance, daily production logs, and daily reports.

Submit a revised QC plan for any changes to:

1. Concrete plants
2. Material sources
3. Material testing procedures
4. Testing laboratory
5. Procedures and equipment
6. Updated systems for tracking and identifying PC concrete members
7. QC personnel

After authorization, submit 7 copies of each authorized QC plan and make 1 copy available at each location where work is performed.

Allow 7 days for review of a revised QC plan.

#### **90-4.01C(4) Daily Production Log**

The QC inspector must provide reports to the QC manager for each day that precasting activities are performed.

The QC manager must maintain a daily production log of PC activities for each day's precasting. PC activities include setting forms, placing reinforcement, setting prestressing steel, casting, curing, post tensioning, and form release. This daily log must be available at the precasting plant. The daily log must include:

1. Plant location
2. Specific description of casting or related activities
3. Any problems or deficiencies discovered
4. Any testing or repair work performed
5. Names of QC inspectors and the specific QC inspections they performed that day
6. Reports for that day's precasting activities from each QC inspector including before, during, and after precast inspections

Immediately notify the Engineer when any precasting problems or deficiencies are discovered, and submit the proposed repair or process changes necessary to correct them.

#### **90-4.01C(5) Precast Concrete Report**

Before shipping PC concrete members, submit a PC concrete report. The report must include:

1. Reports of all material tests and any survey checks
2. Documentation that:
  - 2.1. You have evaluated all tests
  - 2.2. You corrected all rejected deficiencies
  - 2.3. Repairs have been reexamined with the required tests and found acceptable
3. Daily production logs
4. Certificates of compliance
5. Documentation of inspections

Each person who performs a material test or survey check must sign the corresponding report and submit the report directly to the QC manager.

**Replace the paragraphs in section 90-4.01D with:**

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#### **90-4.01D(1) General**

Quality control and assurance for PC concrete includes:

1. Your QC program
2. Department's acceptance of PC concrete members

PC concrete members are categorized into the following 4 tiers:

1. Tier 1 consists of:
  - 1.1. Components of bridge structures, including girders, deck panels, bent caps, abutments, slabs, closure wall panels, and piling
  - 1.2. Prestressed pavement
2. Tier 2 consists of:
  - 2.1. Components of earth retaining systems
  - 2.2. Wingwalls
  - 2.3. Types A, B, and C pipe culvert headwalls, endwalls, and wingwalls
  - 2.4. Pavement
  - 2.5. Box culverts
  - 2.6. Sound wall panels and supports
3. Tier 3 consists of:
  - 3.1. Pipes

- 3.2. Pipe drainage facilities
- 3.3. Straight and "L" pipe culvert headwalls except those listed under tier 2
- 3.4. Drainage Inlets
- 3.5. Flared end sections
4. Tier 4 consists of any member not described as tier 1, tier 2, or tier 3

#### **90-4.01D(2) Quality Control**

##### **90-4.01D(2)(a) General**

For tier 1 and tier 2 PC concrete members:

1. Fabricate PC concrete members at a plant on the Authorized Facility Audit List
2. Assign a PC concrete QC manager to the plant
3. Assign a QC inspector who is either registered as a civil engineer in the State or:
  - 3.1. For tier 1, has a Plant Quality Personnel Level II certification from the Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute
  - 3.2. For tier 2, has a Plant Quality Personnel Level I certification from the Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute
4. Prepare a PC concrete QC plan
5. Perform PC concrete materials testing
6. Maintain a daily production log
7. Prepare a PC concrete report
8. Prepare a certificate of compliance

For tier 3 PC concrete members:

1. Assign a QC inspector who has one of the following qualifications:
  - 1.1. Registration as a civil engineer in the State.
  - 1.2. Plant Quality Personnel, Level I certification from the Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute.
  - 1.3. Competency to perform inspection of PC operations. An inspector is competent if the individual has completed training or has experience in PC operations and inspection.
2. Prepare a certificate of compliance

For tier 4 PC concrete members, prepare a certificate of compliance.

For each ASTM test method specified in this section, the material's test result must comply with the requirement specified for the comparable test in section 90 unless otherwise specified.

If curing compound is used, provide certificate of compliance as specified in section 90-1.01C(5).

If PC concrete is manufactured at an established PC concrete plant, a trial batch and prequalification of the materials, mix proportions, mixing equipment, and procedures under section 90-1.01D(5)(b) are not required.

##### **90-4.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Meeting**

After submitting the PC concrete QC plan, hold a meeting to discuss the requirements for PC concrete QC. The meeting attendees must include the Engineer, the PC concrete QC manager, and a representative from each plant performing PC concrete activities for the Contract.

##### **90-4.01D(2)(c) Sampling, Testing, and Inspecting**

The QC laboratory testing personnel or the QC inspector must witness sampling. The QC laboratory testing personnel must perform testing.

QC laboratory testing personnel must have the following certifications, as applicable:

1. ACI Strength Testing Technician
2. ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Level 1
3. ACI Aggregate Testing Technician Level 2

The QC Inspector must perform inspections before, during, and after casting is complete.

QC field testing and inspection personnel must have an ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade I certification.

For each mix design used for tier 1 and tier 2 PC concrete members, perform sampling and testing at the minimum frequencies shown in the following tables:

#### Aggregate QC Tests

Property	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Aggregate gradation	ASTM C136	Once per 400 cu yd of concrete cast or once a week, whichever is more frequent
Sand equivalent	ASTM D2419	
Percent fines under 75 microns <sup>a</sup>	ASTM C117	
Moisture content of fine aggregate	ASTM C566, or electronically actuated moisture meter <sup>b</sup>	1–2 times per each day of pour, depending on conditions

<sup>a</sup>Percent fines under 75 microns test replaces the cleanness test in section 90-1.02C with the requirements of 1.5 percent maximum for "Operating Range" and 2.0 percent maximum for "Contract Compliance." The 5th paragraph of section 90-1.02C(2) does not apply.

<sup>b</sup>Electronically actuated moisture meter must be calibrated once per week per ASTM C566.

#### Concrete QC Tests

Property	Test method	Minimum testing frequency
Compressive strength <sup>b</sup>	ASTM C172/C172M, ASTM C31/C31M, and ASTM C39/C39M	Once per 100 cu yd of concrete cast, or every day of casting, whichever is more frequent
Slump	ASTM C143/C143M	
Temperature	ASTM C1064/C1064M	
Density	ASTM C138	Once per 600 cu yd of concrete cast or each week of batching, whichever is more frequent
Air content	ASTM C231/C231M or ASTM C173/C173M <sup>a</sup>	If concrete is air entrained, once for each set of cylinders, and when conditions warrant

<sup>a</sup>ASTM C173/C173M must be used for lightweight concrete.

<sup>b</sup>Cylinders must be 6 by 12 inches.

If concrete is batched at more than 1 plant, perform the tests at each plant.

Cure test cylinders for determining time of prestressing loading in the same manner as the concrete in the member.

Cure test cylinders for determining compliance with 28-day strength requirements in the same manner as the member until completion of the steam curing process followed by a water bath or moist room at 60 to 80 degrees F until tested.

For PC concrete that is steam cured, concrete designated by compressive strength is acceptable if its compressive strength reaches the described 28-day compressive strength in no more than the maximum number of days specified or allowed after the concrete is cast.

### **90-4.01D(3) Quality Assurance**

For PC concrete that is steam cured, the Engineer evaluates the compressive strength based on individual tests representing specific portions of production.

#### **Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 90-4.02:**

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PC portland cement based repair material must be on the Authorized Material List.

If municipally supplied potable water is used for PC concrete, the testing specified in section 90-1.02D is waived unless requested.

#### **Add to section 90-4.03:**

07-19-13

For dimensional tolerances of PC concrete members, comply with the Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute Concrete Institute's *Tolerance Manual for Precast and Prestressed Concrete Construction, MNL 135-00*.

For tier 1 and tier 2 PC concrete members, apply curing compound using power-operated spraying equipment. You may request application by hand spraying for small quantities of PC concrete members. For tier 3 and tier 4 PC concrete members, the application of curing compound may be hand sprayed.

#### **Replace the item 2 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 90-4.03 with:**

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2. To prevent moisture loss on the exposed surfaces during the presteaming period, cover the concrete as soon as possible after casting or keep the exposed surfaces wet by fog spray, curing compound, or wet blankets.

#### **Replace section 90-9 with:**

07-15-16

### **90-9 RETURNED PLASTIC CONCRETE**

#### **90-9.01 GENERAL**

##### **90-9.01A Summary**

Section 90-9 includes specifications for incorporating returned plastic concrete (RPC) into concrete.

RPC must be used only where the specifications allow its use. Do not use RPC in pavement or structural concrete.

##### **90-9.01B Definitions**

**returned plastic concrete (RPC):** Excess concrete that is returned to a concrete plant in a plastic state and that has not attained initial set.

**hydration stabilizing admixture (HSA):** Extended set retarding admixture that controls and predictably reduces the hydration rate of the cementitious material.

### **90-9.01C Submittals**

Submit the following with the weighmaster certificate:

1. Weight or volume of RPC
2. Type, brand, and dosage of HSA
3. Time of adding HSA
4. Copy of the original weighmaster certificate for the RPC
5. Temperature of RPC

When requested, submit the HSA manufacturer's instructions, including dosage tables.

### **90-9.01D Quality Control and Assurance**

The material plant producing concrete containing RPC must be authorized under the MPQP.

For volumetric proportioning of RPC:

1. The volumetric container must be imprinted with manufacturer's name, model number, serial number, the as-calibrated volume and date of the last calibration. Cross sectional dimensions of the container must remain the same as those during its calibration.
2. The device must be re-calibrated monthly and at any time when the container shape has been deformed from its original condition or there is evidence of material build-up on the inside of the device.
3. The device must be held in a level condition during filling. Fill the device to the measure or strike-off line. Each measurement must be filled to within 1.0% of the device as-calibrated volume.
4. The device interior must be cleaned after each measurement to maintain a zero condition.

For weight proportioning, proportion RPC with a weigh hopper attached to the plant at a position which allows the addition of the RPC to the mixer truck with the conventional PCC ingredients. The plant process controller must control the proportioning of RPC to within 1.0% of its target weight.

## **90-9.02 MATERIALS**

### **90-9.02A General**

The quantity of RPC added to the concrete must not exceed 15 percent.

The cementitious material content of the RPC must be at least that specified for the concrete that allows the use of RPC.

Water must not be added to the RPC after batching, including in the truck mixer.

Use HSA for controlling and reducing the hydration rate of RPC.

Incorporate RPC by mixing into the concrete before arriving at the jobsite.

### **90-9.02B Returned Plastic Concrete**

The RPC must not exceed 100 degrees F at any time.

If HSA is not used, RPC must be incorporated into the concrete before attaining initial set or within 4 hours after batching of RPC, whichever is earlier.

If HSA is used:

1. Add HSA to RPC within 4 hours after original batching.
2. Measure and record the time, dosage of HSA, and temperature of RPC when HSA is added.
3. Mix the RPC under the HSA manufacturer's instructions after adding HSA or at least 30 revolutions, whichever is greater.
4. Incorporate RPC into the concrete within 4 hours after adding HSA.

RPC must not contain:

1. Accelerating admixture
2. Fiber
3. Pigment



Replace the row for dynamic shear for original binder in the table in the 1st paragraph of section 92-1.02B with:

01-20-12

Dynamic shear, Test temperature at 10 rad/s, °C	T 315	58	64	64	64	70
min $G^*/\sin(\delta)$ , kPa		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
max $G^*/\sin(\delta)$ , kPa		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Replace 2nd paragraph of section 92-1.02B with:

07-19-13

PG modified asphalt binder must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**PG Modified Asphalt Binder**

Property	AASHTO Test Method	Grade		
		PG 58–34 M	PG 64–28 M	PG 76–22 M
Original Binder				
Flash point, min °C	T 48	230	230	230
Solubility, min %	T 44 <sup>a</sup>	97.5	97.5	97.5 <sup>b</sup>
Viscosity at 135 °C <sup>c</sup> , max, Pa·s	T 316	3.0	3.0	3.0
Dynamic shear, Test temperature at 10 rad/s, °C min G*/sin(delta), kPa	T 315	58 1.00	64 1.00	76 1.00
RTFO test <sup>d</sup> , Mass loss, max, %	T 240	1.00	1.00	1.00
RTFO Test Aged Binder				
Dynamic shear, Test temperature at 10 rad/s, °C min G*/sin(delta), kPa	T 315	58 2.20	64 2.20	76 2.20
Dynamic shear, Test temperature at 10 rad/s, °C max (delta), degree	T 315	80 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>	80 <sup>e</sup>
Elastic recovery <sup>f</sup> , Test temperature °C min recovery, %	T 301	25 75	25 75	25 65
PAV <sup>g</sup> , temperature, °C	R 28	100	100	110
RTFO Test and PAV Aged Binder				
Dynamic shear, Test temperature at 10 rad/s, °C max G*sin(delta), kPa	T 315	16 5000	22 5000	31 5000
Creep stiffness, Test temperature, °C max S-value, MPa min M-value	T 313	-24 300 0.300	-18 300 0.300	-12 300 0.300



