



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**NOTICE TO BIDDERS
AND
SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**FOR CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
NEAR LODI FROM 0.4 MILE NORTH OF TURNER ROAD OVERCROSSING TO
WOODBRIIDGE ROAD OVERCROSSING.**

In District 10 On Route 99

Under

Bid book dated July 2, 2012

Standard Specifications dated 2010

Project plans approved April 9, 2012

Standard Plans dated 2010

Identified by

Contract No. 10-0S8604

10-SJ-99-32.0/32.6

Project ID 1000020207

Federal-Aid Project

ACNH-P099(561)E

Electronic Advertising Contract

AADD

Bids open Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Dated July 2, 2012

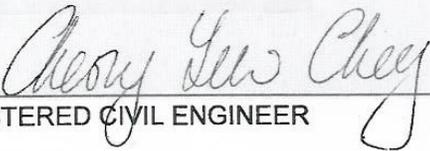
SPECIAL NOTICES

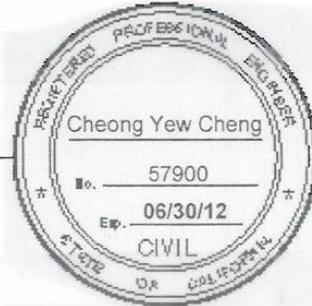
- For federal-aid projects, the Department is modifying its DBE program.

CONTRACT NO. 10-0S8604

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

HIGHWAYS


REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

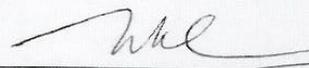


ELECTRICAL


REGISTERED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER



TRAFFIC


REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER



LANDSCAPE

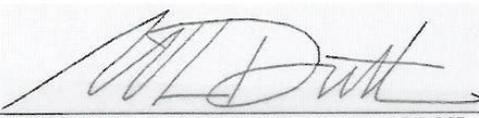

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT



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STANDARD PLANS LIST

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

A10A	Abbreviations (Sheet 1 of 2)
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
A20D	Pavement Markers and Traffic Lines, Typical Details
A40B	Shoulder Rumble Strip Details - Ground-In Indentations
A62A	Excavation and Backfill - Miscellaneous Details
A62D	Excavation and Backfill - Concrete Pipe Culverts
A73A	Object Markers
A87B	Hot Mix Asphalt Dikes
P70	Hot Mix Asphalt Paving (Longitudinal Tapered Notched Wedge Joint)
RSP P74	Pavement Edge Treatments
RSP P75	Pavement Edge Treatments - Overlays
RSP P76	Pavement Edge Treatments - New Construction
D74A	Drainage Inlets
D77A	Grate Details
H1	Landscape and Erosion Control - Abbreviations
H2	Landscape - Symbols
H51	Erosion Control Details - Fiber Roll and Compost Sock
H52	Rolled Erosion Control Product
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)
T10	Traffic Control System for Lane Closure On Freeways and Expressways

T10A	Traffic Control System for Lane and Complete Closures on Freeways and Expressways
T15	Traffic Control System for Moving Lane Closure on Multilane Highways
T56	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Fiber Roll)
T59	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Concrete Washout Facility)
T63	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection)
T64	Temporary Water Pollution Control Details (Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection)
B2-3	16" and 24" Cast-In-Drilled-Hole Concrete Pile
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
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
ES-1A	Electrical Systems (Legend, Notes and Abbreviations)
ES-1B	Electrical Systems (Legend, Notes and Abbreviations)
ES-1C	Electrical Systems (Legend, Notes and Abbreviations)
ES-3A	Electrical Systems (Controller Cabinet Details)
ES-5A	Electrical Systems (Detectors)
ES-5B	Electrical Systems (Detectors)
ES-5D	Electrical Systems (Curb Termination and Handhole)
ES-6E	Electrical Systems (Lighting Standard, Types 30 and 31)
ES-6F	Electrical Systems (Lighting Standard, Slip Base Plate)
ES-7M	Electrical Systems (Signal and Lighting Standard - Detail No. 1)
ES-7N	Electrical Systems (Signal and Lighting Standard - Detail No. 2)
RSP ES-8A	Electrical Systems (Pull Box)
RSP ES-8B	Electrical Systems (Traffic Rated Pull Box)
ES-10	Electrical Systems (Isofootcandle Diagrams)
ES-11	Electrical Systems (Foundation Installations)
ES-13A	Electrical Systems (Splicing Details)
ES-13B	Electrical Systems (Fuse Rating, Kinking and Banding Detail)

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Bids open Tuesday, July 24, 2012

Dated July 2, 2012

General work description: Hot mix Asphalt Overlay.

The Department will receive sealed bids for CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY NEAR LODI FROM 0.4 MILE NORTH OF TURNER ROAD OVERCROSSING TO WOODBRIDGE ROAD OVERCROSSING..

District-County-Route-Post Mile: 10-SJ-99-32.0/32.6

Contract No. 10-0S8604

The Contractor must have either a Class A license or any combination of the following Class C licenses which constitutes a majority of the work: C-10, C-12.

The DBE Contract goal is 15 percent.

Federal-aid project no.:

ACNH-P099(561)E

Bids must be on a unit price basis.

Complete the work within 45 working days.

The estimated cost of the project is \$590,000.

No prebid meeting is scheduled for this project.

The Department will receive bids until 2:00 p.m. on the bid open date at 1727 30th Street, Bidders' Exchange, MS 26, Sacramento, CA 95816. Bids received after this time will not be accepted. Department staff will direct the bidders to the bid opening.

The Department will open and publicly read the bids at the above location 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/project_status/bid_inq.html

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 Web site, <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. Additional information is provided in the Excluded Parties List System at <https://www.epls.gov>.

Department of Transportation

D10KAD

COPY OF BID ITEM LIST

Item No.	Item Code	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity
1	130100	JOB SITE MANAGEMENT	LS	LUMP SUM
2	074017	PREPARE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM	LS	LUMP SUM
3	074028	TEMPORARY FIBER ROLL	LF	100
4	074038	TEMPORARY DRAINAGE INLET PROTECTION	EA	2
5	074042	TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT (PORTABLE)	LS	LUMP SUM
6	120090	CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS	LS	LUMP SUM
7	120100	TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM	LS	LUMP SUM
8	128652	PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN (LS)	LS	LUMP SUM
9	152320	RESET ROADSIDE SIGN	EA	3
10	153103	COLD PLANE ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT	SQYD	12,800
11	155314	18" CURED-IN-PLACE PIPELINER	LF	64
12	160102	CLEARING AND GRUBBING (LS)	LS	LUMP SUM
13	190101	ROADWAY EXCAVATION	CY	200
14	190110	LEAD COMPLIANCE PLAN	LS	LUMP SUM
15	190185	SHOULDER BACKING	TON	330
16	198010	IMPORTED BORROW (CY)	CY	430
17	210300	HYDROMULCH	SQFT	16,600
18	210420	STRAW	SQFT	16,600
19	210430	HYDROSEED	SQFT	16,600
20	390132	HOT MIX ASPHALT (TYPE A)	TON	2,720

Item No.	Item Code	Item Description	Unit of Measure	Estimated Quantity
21	390138	RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT (OPEN GRADED)	TON	870
22	394053	SHOULDER RUMBLE STRIP (HMA,GROUND-IN INDENTATIONS)	LF	5,500
23	394076	PLACE HOT MIX ASPHALT DIKE (TYPE E)	LF	100
24	394090	PLACE HOT MIX ASPHALT (MISCELLANEOUS AREA)	SQYD	3
25	397005	TACK COAT	TON	6
26 (F)	510502	MINOR CONCRETE (MINOR STRUCTURE)	CY	1
27 (F)	750001	MISCELLANEOUS IRON AND STEEL	LB	652
28	820132	OBJECT MARKER (TYPE L)	EA	2
29	840504	4" THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE	LF	5,900
30	840515	THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKING	SQFT	6
31	840525	4" THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE (BROKEN 36-12)	LF	2,950
32	840526	4" THERMOPLASTIC TRAFFIC STRIPE (BROKEN 17-7)	LF	29
33	850111	PAVEMENT MARKER (RETROREFLECTIVE)	EA	130
34	860090	MAINTAINING EXISTING TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ELEMENTS DURING CONSTRUCTION	LS	LUMP SUM
35	024262	MODIFY VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION STATION	LS	LUMP SUM
36	861503	MODIFY LIGHTING	LS	LUMP SUM

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8 PROSECUTION AND PROGRESS

Replace "Reserved" in section 8-1.04C with:

Section 8-1.04B does not apply.

Start job site activities within 55 days after receiving notice that the Contract has been approved by the Attorney General or the attorney appointed and authorized to represent the Department.

Do not start job site activities until the Department authorizes or accepts your submittal for:

1. CPM baseline schedule
2. WPCP or SWPPP, whichever applies

You may enter the job site only to measure controlling field dimensions and locating utilities.

Do not start other job site activities until all the submittals from the above list are authorized or accepted and the following information is received by the Engineer:

1. *Notice of Materials To Be Used.*
2. Contingency plan for reopening closures to public traffic.
3. Written statement from the vendor that the order for the sign panels has been received and accepted by the vendor. The statement must show the dates that the materials will be shipped.
4. Written statement from the vendor that the order for electrical material has been received and accepted by the vendor. The statement must show the dates that the materials will be shipped.
5. Written statement from the vendor that the order for structural steel has been received and accepted by the vendor. The statement must show the dates that the materials will be shipped.

You may start job site activities before the 55th day after Contract approval if you:

1. Obtain specified authorization or acceptance for each submittal before the 55th day
2. Receive authorization to start

Submit a notice 72 hours before starting job site activities. If the project has more than 1 location of work, submit a separate notice for each location.

If the Contract is approved, work already performed that complies with the Contract is authorized.

If the Contract is not approved, leave the job site in a neat condition. If a facility has been changed, restore it to its former condition or an equivalent condition. The Department does not pay for the restoration.

The Department grants a time extension if a delay is beyond your control and prevents you from starting work at the job site on the 1st working day.

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DIVISION II GENERAL CONSTRUCTION 10 GENERAL

Add to section 10-1.02 of the RSS for section 10-1:

Do not place the uppermost layer of new pavement until all underlying conduits and loop detectors are installed.

At the end of each working day if a difference in excess of 0.15 feet exists between the elevation of the existing pavement and the elevation of an excavation within 8 feet of the traveled way, place and compact material against the vertical cut adjacent to the traveled way. During the excavation operation, you may use native material for this purpose except once the placing of the structural section starts, structural material must be used. Place the material up to the top of the existing pavement and taper at a slope of 4:1 (horizontal:vertical) or flatter to the bottom of the excavation. Do not use treated base for the taper.

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12 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

Replace 1st paragraph in section 12-3.06B(1) with:

Construction area warning and guide signs must have a black legend on a retroreflective, nonfluorescent-orange background. W10-1 and W47(CA) advance warning signs for highway-rail grade crossings must have a black legend on a retroreflective, nonfluorescent-yellow background.

Add to section 12-3.12C:

Start displaying the message on the portable changeable message sign 15 minutes before closing the lane.

Place two portable changeable message sign in advance of the 1st warning sign for each lane closure and one for each ramp closure at locations designated by the Engineer.

Replace section 12-3.13 with:

12-3.13 IMPACT ATTENUATOR VEHICLE

12-3.13A General

12-3.13A(1) Summary

Section 12-3.13 includes specifications for protecting traffic and workers with an impact attenuator vehicle during moving lane closures and when placing and removing components of stationary lane closures, ramp closures, shoulder closures, or a combination.

Do not use an impact attenuator vehicle to place, remove, or place and remove components of a stationary traffic control system where the useable shoulder width is less than 8 feet.

Impact attenuator vehicles must comply with the following test levels under National Cooperative Highway Research Program 350:

1. Test level 3 if the preconstruction posted speed limit is 50 mph or more
2. Test levels 2 or 3 if the preconstruction posted speed limit is 45 mph or less

Comply with the attenuator manufacturer's instructions for:

1. Support truck
2. Trailer-mounted operation
3. Truck-mounted operation

Flashing arrow signs must comply with section 12-3.03. You may use a portable changeable message sign instead of a flashing arrow sign. If a portable changeable message sign is used as a flashing arrow sign, it must comply with section 6F.56 "Arrow Panels" of the *California MUTCD*.

12-3.13A(2) Definitions

impact attenuator vehicle: A support truck that is towing a deployed attenuator mounted to a trailer or a support truck with a deployed attenuator that is mounted to the support truck.

12-3.13A(3) Submittals

Upon request, submit a certificate of compliance for each attenuator used on the project.

12-3.13A(4) Quality Control and Assurance

Do not start impact attenuator vehicle activities until authorized.

Before starting impact attenuator vehicle activities, conduct a preinstallation meeting with the Engineer, subcontractors, and other parties involved with traffic control to discuss the operation of the impact attenuator vehicle during moving lane closures and when placing and removing components of stationary traffic control systems.

Schedule the location, time, and date for the preinstallation meeting with all participants. Furnish the facility for the preinstallation meeting within 5 miles of the job site or at another location if authorized.

12-3.13B Materials

Attenuators must be a brand on the Authorized Material List for highway safety features.

The combined weight of the support truck and the attenuator must be at least 19,800 pounds, except the weight of the support truck must not be less than 16,100 or greater than 26,400 pounds.

For the Trinity MPS-350 truck-mounted attenuator, the support truck must not have a fuel tank mounted underneath within 10'-6" of the rear of the support truck.

Each impact attenuator vehicle must have:

1. Legal brake lights, taillights, sidelights, and turn signals
2. Inverted "V" chevron pattern placed across the entire rear of the attenuator composed of alternating 4-inch wide nonreflective black stripes and 4-inch wide yellow retroreflective stripes sloping at 45 degrees
3. Type II flashing arrow sign
4. Flashing or rotating amber light
5. Operable 2-way communication system for maintaining contact with workers

12-3.13C Construction

Except where prohibited, use an impact attenuator vehicle:

1. To follow behind equipment and workers who are placing and removing components of a stationary lane closure, ramp closure, shoulder closure, or any combination. Operate the flashing arrow sign in the arrow or caution mode during this activity, whichever applies. Follow at a distance that prevents intrusion into the workspace from passing traffic.
2. As a shadow vehicle in a moving lane closure.

After placing components of a stationary traffic control system you may place the impact attenuator vehicle in advance of the work area or at another authorized location to protect traffic and workers.

Secure objects, including equipment, tools, and ballast on impact attenuator vehicles to prevent loosening upon impact by an errant vehicle.

Do not use a damaged attenuator in the work. Replace any attenuator damaged from an impact during work activities at your expense.

12-3.13 Payment

Not Used

Add to section 12-4.02A:

For grinding and grooving operations, sawcutting concrete slabs, and installing loop detectors with an impact attenuator vehicle as a shadow vehicle, closure of the adjacent traffic lane is not required.

Designated holidays are as 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.

Special days are: Mother's day, Easter Sunday week and including Friday.

The maximum length of a single stationary lane closure is 1 miles.

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, close the shoulder area as shown.

If a lane is closed for construction activities and opening the lane becomes necessary for use by traffic, immediately stop active Contract activities and start clearing the lane.

Your vehicles are subject to the provisions under chapter 13, "Vehicular Crossings," of the Vehicle Code.

Do not make lane closures if the atmospheric visibility is less than 1,000 feet.

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	H xx	xx	xx							
	SD xx									
x	xx	H xx	xx							
		SD xx								
	x	xx	H xx	xx						
			SD xx							
	x	xx	xx	H xx	xxx					
	x	xx	xx	SD xx	xxx					
				x	H xx	xxx				
				x	SD xx					
					x	H xx	xxx			
						SD xx				
						x	H xx	xx	xx	xx
							SD xx			
Legend:										
	Refer to lane requirement charts									
x	The full width of the traveled way must be open for use by traffic after 6 AM..									
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 9 AM..									
H	Designated holiday									
SD	Special day									

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

Chart no.1 of 2 Freeway/Lane Requirements																									
County:San Joaquin					Route/Direction:99/Northbound										PM:32.0/32.6										
Closure limits:From 0.4 miles north of Turner Road overcrossing to Woodbridge Road overcrossing																									
From hour to 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
Mondays through Thursdays	1	1	1	1	1					S	S	S	S	S	S	S						1	1	1	1
Fridays	1	1	1	1	1					S	S	S	S	S	S	S									
Saturdays																									
Sundays																							1	1	1

Legend:

1	Provide at least 1 through freeway lane open in direction of travel
S	Shoulder closure allowed (right / left)
	Work allowed within the highway where shoulder or lane closure is not required

REMARKS:1.Closure of local roads will require City/County concurrence.

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

Chart no 2 of 2 Complete Ramp Closure Hours/																									
County:San Joaquin					Route/Direction:99/Northbound										PM:32.0/32.6										
Closure limits:Northbound off-ramp to Mokelumne River UC, Northbound on ramp from Mokelumne River UC,Northbound off-ramp to Woodbridge.																									
From hour to 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
Mondays through Thursdays	C	C	C	C	C																	C	C	C	C
Fridays	C	C	C	C	C																				
Saturdays																									
Sundays																							C	C	C

Legend:

C	Ramp may be closed completely
	Work allowed within the highway where shoulder or lane closure is not required

REMARKS: 1.No two consecutive or opposing ramps may be closed at the same time.
2.Closures of local roads will require City/County concurrence

Replace section 12-5 with:

12-5 TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR LANE CLOSURE

12-5.01 GENERAL

Section 12-5 includes specifications for closing traffic lanes, ramps, or a combination, with stationary lane closures on multilane highways. The traffic control system for a lane closure or a ramp closure must comply with the details shown.

Traffic control system includes signs.

12-5.02 MATERIALS

Not Used

12-5.03 CONSTRUCTION

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.

For multilane freeways and expressways, do not place the traffic cones shown to be placed transversely across closed traffic lanes and shoulders.

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.

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, except for portable delineators placed along open trenches or excavation adjacent to the traveled way at the end of each work period. You may store the components at selected central locations designated by the Engineer within the limits of the highway.

12-5.04 PAYMENT

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.

Replace section 12-8 with:

12-8 TEMPORARY PAVEMENT DELINEATION

12-8.01 GENERAL

Section 12-8 includes specifications for placing, applying, maintaining, and removing temporary pavement delineation.

Painted traffic stripe used for temporary delineation must comply with section 84-3. Apply 1 or 2 coats.

Temporary signing for no-passing zones must comply with section 12-3.06.

12-8.02 MATERIALS

12-8.02A General

Not Used

12-8.02B Temporary Lane Line and Centerline Delineation

Temporary pavement markers must be the same color as the lane line or centerline markers being replaced. Temporary pavement markers must be one of the temporary pavement markers on the Authorized Material List for short-term day or night use, 14 days or less, or long-term day or night use, 180 days or less.

12-8.02C Temporary Edge Line Delineation

Temporary, removable, construction-grade striping and pavement marking tape must be one of the types on the Authorized Material List. Apply temporary, removable, construction-grade striping and pavement marking tape under the manufacturer's instructions.

12-8.03 CONSTRUCTION

12-8.03A General

Whenever work activities obliterate pavement delineation, place temporary or permanent pavement delineation before opening the traveled way to traffic. Place lane line and centerline pavement delineation for traveled ways open to traffic. On multilane roadways, freeways, and expressways, place edge line delineation for traveled ways open to traffic.

Establish the alignment for temporary pavement delineation, including required lines or markers. Surfaces to receive an application of paint or removable traffic tape must be dry and free of dirt and loose material. Do not apply temporary pavement delineation over existing pavement delineation or other temporary pavement delineation. Maintain temporary pavement delineation until it is superseded or you replace it with a new striping detail of temporary pavement delineation or permanent pavement delineation.

Place temporary pavement delineation on or adjacent to lanes open to traffic for a maximum of 14 days. Before the end of the 14 days, place the permanent pavement delineation. If the permanent pavement delineation is not placed within the 14 days, replace the temporary pavement markers with additional temporary pavement delineation equivalent to the striping detail specified for the permanent pavement delineation for the area. The Department does not pay for the additional temporary pavement delineation.

When the Engineer determines the temporary pavement delineation is no longer required for the direction of traffic, remove the markers, underlying adhesive, and removable traffic tape from the final layer of surfacing and from the existing pavement to remain in place. Remove temporary pavement delineation that conflicts with any subsequent or new traffic pattern for the area.

12-8.03B Temporary Lane Line and Centerline Delineation

Whenever lane lines or centerlines are obliterated, the minimum lane line and centerline delineation must consist of temporary pavement markers placed longitudinally at intervals not exceeding 24 feet. The temporary pavement markers must be temporary pavement markers on the Authorized Material List for short-term day or night use, 14 days or less, or long-term day or night use, 180 days or less. Place temporary pavement markers under the manufacturer's instructions. Cement the markers to the surfacing with the adhesive recommended by the manufacturer, except do not use epoxy adhesive to place pavement markers in areas where removal of the markers will be required.

For temporary lane line or centerline delineation consisting entirely of temporary pavement markers, place the markers longitudinally at intervals not exceeding 24 feet.

12-8.03C Temporary Edge Line Delineation

Whenever edge lines are obliterated on multilane roadways, freeways, and expressways, place edge line delineation for that area adjacent to lanes open to traffic consisting of (1) solid, 4-inch wide traffic stripe tape of the same color as the stripe being replaced, (2) traffic cones, (3) portable delineators or channelizers placed longitudinally at intervals not exceeding 100 feet. You may apply temporary painted traffic stripe where removal of the 4-inch wide traffic stripe will not be required.

The Engineer determines the lateral offset for traffic cones, portable delineators, and channelizers used for temporary edge line delineation. If traffic cones or portable delineators are used for temporary pavement delineation for edge lines, maintain the cones or delineators during hours of the day when the cones or delineators are being used for temporary edge line delineation.

Channelizers used for temporary edge line delineation must be an orange surface-mounted type. Cement channelizer bases to the pavement as specified in section 85 for cementing pavement markers to pavement except do not use epoxy adhesive to place channelizers on the top layer of the pavement. Channelizers must be one of the 36-inch, surface-mounted types on the Authorized Material List.

Remove the temporary edge line delineation when the Engineer determines it is no longer required for the direction of traffic.

12-8.04 PAYMENT

Not Used

AA

15 EXISTING FACILITIES

Replace section 15-1.03B with:

15-1.03B Residue Containing Lead from Paint and Thermoplastic

Residue from grinding or cold planing contains lead from paint and 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.
4. Is generated by cold planing at:
 - 4.1. SJ 99 PM 32.0./32.6

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 grinding or cold planing residue that is a nonhazardous waste is included in the payment for the type of removal work involved.

Replace section 15-2.02B(3) with:

15-2.02B(3) Cold Planing Asphalt Concrete Pavement

15-2.02B(3)(a) General

If you do not complete HMA placement before opening the area to traffic, you must:

1. Construct a temporary HMA taper to the level of the existing pavement
2. Place HMA during the next work shift
3. Submit a corrective action plan that shows you will complete cold planing and placement of HMA in the same work shift. Do not restart cold planing activities until the Engineer approves the corrective action plan.

15-2.02B(3)(b) Materials

Use the same quality of HMA for temporary tapers that is used for the HMA overlay or comply with the specifications for minor HMA in section 39.

15-2.02B(3)(c) Construction

15-2.02B(3)(c)(i) General

Do not use a heating device to soften the pavement.

The cold planing machine must be:

1. Equipped with a cutter head width that matches the planing width. If the cutter head width is wider than the cold plane area shown, submit to the Engineer a request for using a wider cutter head. Do not cold plane unless the Engineer approves your request.
2. Equipped with automatic controls for the longitudinal grade and transverse slope of the cutter head and:
 - 2.1. If a ski device is used, it must be at least 30 feet long, rigid, and a 1-piece unit. The entire length must be used in activating the sensor.
 - 2.2. If referencing from existing pavement, the cold planing machine must be controlled by a self-contained grade reference system. The system must be used at or near the centerline of the roadway. On the adjacent pass with the cold planing machine, a joint-matching shoe may be used.
3. Equipped to effectively control dust generated by the planing operation
4. Operated so that no fumes or smoke is produced.

Replace broken, missing, or worn machine teeth.

15-2.02B(3)(c)(ii) Grade Control and Surface Smoothness

Furnish, install, and maintain grade and transverse slope references.

The depth, length, width, and shape of the cut must be as shown or as ordered. The final cut must result in a neat and uniform surface. Do not damage the remaining surface.

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.

Replace section 15-6.02 with:

15-6.02 FILL CULVERT VOIDS

15-6.02A General

Section 15-6.02 includes specifications for filling voids below and around a culvert that have been found during cleaning and inspection.

Wherever pipeliners are shown, fill voids before installing pipeliners.

Wherever there are voids in the materials below the invert of the culvert and these voids are greater than 3 inches deep, fill the voids with slurry cement backfill.

15-6.02B Materials

Slurry cement backfill must comply with section 15-6.01B(1).

15-6.02C Construction

After receipt of the inspection and evaluation report, the Engineer may order additional void-detection work including probing and hammer sounding. Additional void-detection work is change order work.

Prevent the flow of cementitious material and water from construction activities into waterways and drainage facilities.

15-6.02D Payment

Filling voids below the invert of the culvert with slurry cement backfill is paid for as change order work.

Record the quantity of slurry cement backfill that is installed and submit this quantity. The Department does not pay for slurry cement backfill that leaks through to the inside of the culvert. The Department does not pay for slurry cement backfill that is wasted, disposed of, or remaining on hand after completion of the work.

Replace section 15-6.11 with:

15-6.11 CURED-IN-PLACE PIPELINERS

15-6.11A General

15-6.11A(1) Summary

Section 15-6.11 includes specifications for lining an existing culvert by either pulling or inverting a thermosetting, resin-impregnated, flexible, fabric tube and curing the tube in place.

For all types of resin and installation methods, capture and dispose of any process water and wastewater resulting from the installation and flushing of the cured-in-place pipeliner (CIPP).

15-6.11A(2) Definitions

segment: Continuous run of CIPP installed from one end of a culvert to the other end.

15-6.11A(3) Submittals

Submit a work plan for installing the CIPP. The installation plan must include:

1. Resin sample. Submit a minimum of 4 oz of unreacted liquid resin to METS, attention Chemical Laboratory.
2. Summary sheet for each culvert. Identify the summary sheet by the structure number shown for the corresponding culvert. Summary sheets must include:
 - 2.1. Calculated minimum thickness of liner
 - 2.2. Manufacturer's recommendations for:
 - 2.2.1. Minimum pressure to hold the tube tight against the culvert
 - 2.2.2. Maximum allowable pressures to ensure no damage to the tube nor to the culvert
 - 2.2.3. Postcure temperature
 - 2.2.4. Cure pressures including the minimum cold, maximum heated, and maximum cold pressures
 - 2.2.5. Cure time including accommodations for the effects of the anticipated heat sink conditions and variation over the length of the culvert
 - 2.3. Resin trade name
 - 2.4. Expected maximum exothermic temperature
 - 2.5. Method of liner insertion such as air inversion, water inversion, or pulled-in-place
 - 2.6. Proposed cure method such as water or hot steam
 - 2.7. Proposed length, access and termination points for each segment
3. Manufacturer's information for:
 - 3.1. Resin, resin enhancer, and bond enhancer identification and typical properties including:
 - 3.1.1. Identification of supplier
 - 3.1.2. Resin test results
 - 3.1.3. Pipeliner and resin manufacturer's certification that the resin and catalyst system meets requirements of each site where CIPP will be placed and is compatible with the intended installation method, service conditions and existing culvert material including bituminous coatings
 - 3.1.4. Certificates of compliance for CIPP in compliance with ASTM D 5813, ASTM F 1216, or ASTM F 1743
 - 3.2. Resin enhancer data including:
 - 3.2.1. Size range in microns
 - 3.2.2. Amount used in the formulated resin
 - 3.2.3. Bond-enhancing coating material
 - 3.2.4. Certification from the resin manufacturer or formulator that bond enhancer is compatible with the resin system
 - 3.2.5. Certification from the bond enhancer manufacturer that the material is suitable for use in aqueous environments
 - 3.3. Fabric tube description including:
 - 3.3.1. Identification of supplier
 - 3.3.2. Types of impermeable membranes and relative juxtaposition such as inner layer, outer layer, or both
 - 3.3.3. Maximum pulling force that will not damage fabric tube for pulled-in-place installations
 - 3.4. Installation procedure for both insertion and resin curing
 - 3.5. Sealing materials such as quick-set epoxy mortar, high viscosity epoxy, or hydrophilic vulcanized expansive rubber strip
 - 3.6. Preliner description, preliner splicing recommendations, and identification of the supplier
 - 3.7. Description of nontoxic lubricant for inversion installation. Lubricant must not (1) have any detrimental effects on the fabric tube, resin, or boiler and pump system, (2) support the growth of bacteria, and (3) adversely affect the fluid to be transported.
4. Record of annual calibration for pressure and temperature equipment performed by an independent testing agency including:
 - 4.1. Standards traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology
 - 4.2. Formal reporting procedure, including published test forms
 - 4.3. Sample of a temperature and pressure log to be used for monitoring the resin curing process. Logs must have temperatures for resin, water, or steam and pressure noted at 5-minute intervals. Logs must identify the date, fabric tube thickness, and drainage system number shown for the corresponding culvert.

5. Test results from an independent testing agency for 10,000-hour, 50-year flexural creep modulus test under ASTM D 2990. If authorized 10,000-hour tests are not available, for all formula calculations, use a minimum 75 percent reduction (25 percent retention) of the flexural modulus of elasticity for all formula calculations. Determine the flexural modulus of elasticity under ASTM F 1216.
6. Certification on manufacturer's letterhead indicating you are approved by the fabric tube and resin manufacturer to perform CIPP installation work.
7. Material safety data sheets for all hazardous chemicals that will be used on the job site including resin, catalyst, cleaners, and repair agents. Identify the proposed use for each hazardous chemical and where it will be used in the work.
8. CIPP design calculations for each culvert location. Include the drainage system number shown for the corresponding culvert and the liner thickness. Design parameters include:
 - 8.1. CIPP classification. Unless otherwise shown, classification must be Type II (partially deteriorated) under ASTM D 5813 and ASTM F 1216, Appendix X1.1.1
 - 8.2. CIPP must be designed under ASTM F 1216, Appendix X1.2.1
 - 8.3. Ovality must be assumed at 5 percent
 - 8.4. If not described otherwise, assume the groundwater level is at 1/2 the culvert depth
 - 8.5. Assume no bonding to the culvert wall

Within 21 days of completing the resin curing at a given culvert location, submit the test results from an independent testing agency. Allow 3 business days for the Department's review. The report must be signed by an engineer who represents the independent testing agency and is registered as a Civil Engineer in the State. The report must include:

1. Infrared spectrographic chemical fingerprint. Run and compare the infrared spectrographic chemical fingerprint of the field sample with the accepted fingerprint from the pre-installation informational submittal. Verify that the field-sample resin system is the same as the authorized resin system.
2. Flexural strength and flexural modulus test results for field samples
3. Thickness measurements for the liner using prepared core samples
4. Description of the defects in the tested samples in terms of the affect on CIPP performance

15-6.11A(4) Quality Control and Assurance

Use an authorized laboratory. The laboratory must have facilities and staff capable of performing tests including (1) tests under ASTM D 790 and (2) the infrared spectrographic chemical fingerprint. Obtain the specified samples and transport them to the authorized laboratory or have the laboratory staff sample and transport the samples.

Mark each sample with the date, contract number, drainage system number of the corresponding culvert, and location where the sample was taken.

For each CIPP segment, test one 4-ounce sample of catalyzed resin and submit the following additional 4-ounce catalyzed resin samples to METS, attention Chemical Laboratory:

1. Sample from the 1st segment
2. One sample randomly selected by the Engineer from the next 5 segments. If less than 5 segments remain, sample from one of the remaining segments.

Make cured flat plate samples from the identical materials (tube, resin and catalyst) to be used for the CIPP. Identify each sample by date, contract number, drainage system number of the corresponding culvert, thickness, name of resin, and name of catalyst. The samples must be 6 by 16 inches in size: Comply with the following sampling procedures:

1. Place 3 aluminum-plate clamped molds, each containing a flat plate sample, inside the downtube when heated circulated water is used, and in the silencer when steam is used during the resin curing period
2. Seal each flat plate sample in heavy-duty plastic envelope inside the mold
3. Remove the 3 cured flat plate samples after draining all of the moisture from the cured CIPP

Test the flat plate samples for flexural properties under ASTM D 790, ASTM D 5813, ASTM F 1216, or ASTM F 1743. Verify that physical properties of the field samples comply with the minimum initial test values under ASTM F 1216, Table 1, and as supplemented in Table 1 for polyester, vinylester, and epoxy resins. The flexural strength must be at least 4,500 psi. The flexural modulus must be at least 250,000 psi.

Take core samples in the presence of the Engineer. Comply with the following core sample requirements:

1. Take 2 samples. Take the samples at least 10 feet from each end of the culvert or termination point and at a location near the top of the culvert. Samples must be at least 2 inches in diameter. Take the samples from the top of the culvert unless a minimum wall thickness is specified in section 15-6.11B(1). If a minimum wall thickness is specified in section 15-6.11B(1), take the samples as near as possible to the bottom of the culvert.
2. If human entry is used, samples may be cored internally. Repair cored holes under section 15-6.11C(5). Patch cored holes in the culvert with cement mortar under section 65-1.02F.
3. As an alternative, you may core samples from the top section of a CIPP that has been inverted using the same type of preliner through a pipe temporarily connected to the culvert. Take the cores 12 inches from the temporary joint. The pipe temporarily jointed to the culvert must be:
 - 3.1 Same diameter as the culvert
 - 3.2 Made of the same material as the culvert
 - 3.3 At least 10 feet long
 - 3.4 Placed at the end of the culvert and held in place by a suitable heat sink, such as sandbags or earth, that is at least 6 inches thick.
4. If culvert material is corrugated metal, obtain samples at the corrugation crests.

Prepare the core samples by separating the CIPP material from the culvert material. Remove the film from the inner line or preliner. Measure the thickness of the liner at 3 spots on each sample. If the culvert material is corrugated metal, measure the thickness at 3 spots that are along a line corresponding to the corrugation crests. Calculate the thickness as an average of at least 6 measurements.

CIPP will be rejected if:

1. Actual temperature and curing schedule do not comply with those shown in the authorized work plan
2. Pressure deviates more than 1 psi from the required pressure
3. At any time during installation you violate the manufacturer's required minimum cool-down time or cool-down rate
4. There are defects including:
 - 4.1. Concentrated ridges, including folds and wrinkles exceeding 8 percent of the CIPP diameter
 - 4.2. Dry spots
 - 4.3. Lifts
 - 4.4. Holes
 - 4.5. Tears
 - 4.6. Soft spots
 - 4.7. Blisters or bubbles
 - 4.8. Delaminations
 - 4.9. Gaps in the length of the CIPP
 - 4.10. Gaps or a loose fit between the exterior of the CIPP and the culvert
5. Test results indicate one of the following:
 - 5.1 2 of the 3 flat plate samples do not have the specified modulus of elasticity
 - 5.2 2 of the 3 flat plate samples do not have the specified flexural strength
 - 5.3 2 of the 3 flat plate samples do not have either the specified modulus of elasticity or the specified flexural strength
6. The liner thickness is less than the greater of either one of the following:
 - 6.1. Specified thickness
 - 6.2. Calculated minimum thickness shown in your authorized work plan
7. Materials and installation methods are not those shown in your authorized installation plan
8. Defects are excessive or unrepairable
9. CIPP is not continuous or does not fit tightly for the full length of the culvert

15-6.11B Materials

15-6.11B(1) General

At location Sta 127+56.70" PS-2, the minimum wall thickness for the CIPP is 0.3" or the minimum thickness shown in the authorized installation plan, whichever is greater.

CIPP must comply with ASTM D 5813.

The fabric tube must consist of 1 or more layers of flexible, needled, polyester-fiber felt, an equivalent nonwoven material, or a combination of nonwoven and woven materials including reinforcing fibers and fabrics capable of carrying the resin. The fabric tube must:

1. Withstand installation pressures and curing temperatures
2. Be compatible with the resin system used and be capable of stretching to fit irregular pipe sections and negotiate bends
3. Have staggered longitudinal and circumferential joints between multiple layers of fabric so as not to overlap
4. Be fabricated to a size so that when installed it fits tightly in the internal circumference and length of the culvert
5. Have an impermeable, plastic, inner liner or outer liner film for resin control. The liner must remain a permanent part of the system and an integral part of the fabric tube by bonding or fusing to the fabric tube.
6. Have a plastic coating with opacity that does not interfere with visual inspection

15-6.11B(2) Inversion Fabric Tube and Preliner Tube

Upon delivery, the outside layer of the fabric tube must be plastic coated with a material that is compatible with the resin system. Make allowance for circumferential stretching during inversion. Use a preliner tube sized to fit the culvert. The preliner tube must be composed of 3-ply laminate sheet combining two layers of polyethylene film and high-strength-nylon cord grid formed into a tube. The tube must be (1) sized to fit the culvert and (2) continuous for the entire length of the culvert.

15-6.11B(3) Pulled-In-Place Fabric Tube

The outside layer of fabric tube must have an impermeable plastic coating to contain the resin during and after fabric tube impregnation. Make allowance for circumferential and longitudinal stretching during installation. The minimum tensile strength of the fabric tube or reinforced fiber material in the longitudinal and transverse directions must be 750 psi when tested under ASTM D 5034 and ASTM D 5035.

15-6.11B(4) Resin System

Resin must be compatible with the installation process. Resin must be capable of curing in the presence and absence of water. The initiation temperature for curing must be less than 180 degrees F. Resin must be one of the following:

1. Chemically resistant isophthalic-based polyester resin
2. Vinyl ester thermosetting resin and catalyst system
3. Epoxy resin and hardener

Thixotropic agents that do not interfere with visual inspection may be added for viscosity control. Resins may contain pigments, dyes, or colors that do not interfere with visual inspection of the resin-impregnated liner or its required properties. Resin must not contain fillers except those required for viscosity control, fire retardance, air release, and extension of pot life.

The resin system must be manufactured by a company selected by the fabric tube manufacturer. Resin must be one of the following types of corrosion-resistant resin systems:

1. Polyester resin that:
 - 1.1. Is created by condensation reactions between isophthalic/terathalic acid, maleic anhydride, and a glycol. Polymeric product is characterized by reactive unsaturation located along the molecular chain. This resin is compounded with a reactive styrene monomer and reacted together with initiators/promoters to produce cross-linked copolymer matrices.

- 1.2. Contains only branched glycols, including propylene glycol and neopentyle glycol. PET/isophthalic polyester must not be used. Polyesters may be either virgin isophthalic acid or virgin terephthalic acid but not a combination of both.
2. Vinyl ester resin. This resin is created from the products of reactions of epoxy resins with methacrylic acid and characterized by reactive unsaturation located in the terminal position of the molecular chain. It is compounded with a reactive styrene monomer and reacted together with initiators or promoters to produce cross-linked copolymer matrices.
3. Epoxy resin that:
 - 3.1. Is created by the reaction of epichlorohydrin and Bisphenol-A, Bisphenol-F, or Novalac to yield a diglycidyl ether or triglycidyl ether. It has terminal epoxy rings as the reactive sites.
 - 3.2. Must be composed of a diglycidyl ether of Bisphenol-A (DGEBA) or Bisphenol-F (DGEBAF) resin solution, or a mixture of both, and a curing agent compatible with the saturation and cure methods for cured-in-place pipeliner. The curing agent may be a catalytic type, an addition-curing agent type, or a mixture of both, as specified and proportioned under the manufacturer's formulation. The epoxy resin system must be free of volatile organic compounds, be insensitive to ultra-violet light rays, and have low odor. It must comply with Title 8 of CA Code of Reg, subchapter 7, and have a flash point classification as a combustible liquid at 100 degrees F or higher. Sampling and testing must comply with section 95-1.

Resin enhancer may be used. The maximum amount of enhancer allowed is 30 lbs of enhancer per 100 lbs resin. Submit data to certify that the resin enhancer does not exceed the maximum amount. Enhancer material must be made in a batch method and attested to by the manufacturer.

If using aluminum trihydride or fiberglass-reinforced felt, use a suitable bond-enhancing compound, such as silane or an equivalent, to increase the bond between the resin and other material.

15-16.11C Construction

15-6.11C(1) General

For each culvert location and for each drainage system, notify the Engineer 2 business days before starting resin impregnation.

Obtain authorization before starting the installation of any pipeliner segment. The Engineer may require the submittal of all test results for 1 segment before allowing installation of another segment.

Before starting resin impregnation, inspect the entire fabric tube for defects. The fabric tube must be either (1) vacuum-impregnated with resin (wet-out) under controlled conditions or (2) impregnated with resin and run through a set of rollers separated by a space and calibrated under controlled conditions to ensure proper distribution of resin. The volume of resin must be enough to fully saturate the voids in the fabric tube material, including all resin-absorbing material of the calibration hose if applicable. Attach to the impregnated fabric tube certification of:

1. Date
2. Type of resin
3. Resin manufacturer, trade name and lot number
4. Resin calculation
5. Volume of resin used

The impregnated fabric tube must be stored in an area where the temperature is controlled to 70 degrees F or less.

If the CIPP contains styrene, comply with the following:

1. Before installing the liner, place an impermeable plastic sheet 20 linear feet immediately upstream and downstream of the culvert. The impermeable plastic sheet must be either (1) at least 10 mil thick or (2) the same material as required for the preliner tube.
2. Capture any spillage of raw resin during installation.
3. If using pulled-in-place installation, install a semi-rigid, plastic slip sheet over the interior portions of the culvert that (1) could tear the outer film or (2) have a significant void.
4. Promptly repair all pinholes and tears in the plastic film or preliner. If these defective areas cannot be repaired, promptly replace the impermeable plastic film or preliner before proceeding with liner installation.

5. Remove and properly dispose of all waste materials.

15-6.11C(2) Inversion Installation

CIPP installation by inversion must comply with ASTM F 1216.

Install each preliner tube in the presence of the Engineer. The preliner tube must control resin loss and liner thickness and prevent blocked laterals. For long segments, several sections of preliner tube may be spliced together in compliance with the preliner manufacturer's instructions for forming a tube of adequate length.

If you fail to install the required preliner tube over the entire segment, you must remove the CIPP from the culvert.

Turn the fabric tube's end inside out and attach it to a platform ring or standpipe. Adjust the pressure of water or steam to cause the impregnated fabric tube to invert end to end and to hold tight against the culvert wall.

During inversion, maintain a pressure between the required minimum and maximum pressures. If at any time during the installation you violate the manufacturer's required minimum and maximum pressures, you must remove the tube from the culvert.

Use a lubricant during inversion to reduce friction. Lubricant must be poured into the inversion water in the down tube or applied directly to the tube. Lubricant must:

1. Be nontoxic
2. Not have any detrimental effect on tube, resin, and boiler and pump system
3. Not support the growth of bacteria
4. Not adversely affect the fluid to be transported

15-6.11C(3) Pulled-in-Place Installation

CIPP installation by pulling-in-place must comply with ASTM F 1743.

Winch the fabric tube into position using the manufacturer's instructions. Adjust the pressure of water, air, or steam to cause the calibration hose to invert the tube end to end and hold tight against the culvert wall.

15-6.11C(4) Resin Curing

15-6.11C(4)(a) General

Start resin curing by using either heat or pressure and complete the cure with a cool-down period.

15-6.11C(4)(b) Heat

After installing the CIPP, use a suitable heat source that is either hot water, steam, or steam with air. The delivery system must be capable of providing the required amount of heat uniformly throughout the section to completely cure the resin. Monitor the temperature throughout the curing process by:

1. Installing gages to measure the temperature of the incoming and outgoing heat source
2. Placing remote sensing devices at both ends between the impregnated tube and the culvert invert to monitor the outside temperature of the CIPP
3. Recording the temperature from each remote sensing device on a continuous tape from a strip-chart recorder. The tape readings must represent the temperature from start to completion of the resin-curing process and draining the CIPP.
4. Recording temperature every 5 minutes

Submit the tape and log of recorded temperatures within 48 hours after completing the resin-curing process.

Initial curing is complete when the remote sensing devices achieve the manufacturer's required curing temperatures for either resin, catalyst, or both. The curing temperature and schedule must comply with the submitted data and cool-down period.

15-6.11C(4)(c) Pressure

Start the resin-curing process after you complete dimpling of the culvert openings. Maintain the required pressure until the resin-curing process is complete. Monitor the pressure throughout the curing process and record the pressure every 5 minutes.

Submit the recorded pressure within 48 hours after completing the resin-curing process

15-6.11C(4)(d) Cool Down

Before relieving pressure, cool the hardened CIPP to below 100 degrees F. Cool per the manufacturer's instructions. The cool-down rate must not exceed 15 to 20 degrees F/hour.

You may add cool water to the water column while maintaining circulation as the water is drained from a small hole at the opposite end of the CIPP. Maintain constant water-column height until cool-down is completed. Do not let a vacuum develop during the release of the water column.

15-6.11C(5) Repairs

As an alternative to replacing a rejected CIPP, you may request authorization to repair the CIPP. Submit a work plan for repairs and include adequate information to describe the repair work such as specified for an installation plan. If the repair plan is not authorized, replace the CIPP.

Authorization may be given for the defects and corresponding repair methods shown in the following table:

CIPP Repairs	
Defect	Repair method
CIPP thickness is less than the specified thickness or the calculated minimum thickness	Remove and replace the CIPP. If groundwater conditions allow, you may install a second CIPP within the first CIPP that produces a similar dimension ratio to the first CIPP or use procedures in the authorized repair plan.
Concentrated ridges in the CIPP	If concentrated ridges fall outside the 120-degree invert arc and you demonstrate that grinding does not compromise the CIPP's structural integrity or reduce its thickness below the submitted, calculated minimum thickness, you may grind the concentrated ridges to the required tolerance. After grinding to the required tolerance, coat the ground area with the manufacturer's approved resin. At the end of each work day, dispose of any residue generated from grinding.
CIPP does not fit tightly against the culvert at the termination point	Fill the space between the CIPP and culvert with either of the following: 1. Quick-set epoxy mortar 2. High viscosity epoxy 3. Hydrophilic vulcanized expansive rubber strip
Wrinkles or ridges exceeding 5% and up to 8% of pipe diameter outside of the 120-degree invert arc	Grind to the required tolerance
Wrinkles or ridges exceeding 2% and up to 8% of pipe diameter inside of the 120-degree invert arc except corrugations in CMP	Grind to the required tolerance within the lower 120 degrees of pipe to remove wrinkles or ridges and point repair where needed to maintain the minimum thickness or use procedures in the authorized repair plan
Wrinkles or ridges exceed 8% of the pipe diameter	Remove and replace the CIPP
Holes, tears, soft spots, and lifts up to 6 inches in major dimension	Make point repairs under the manufacturer's instructions
Delaminated areas up to 12 inches in major dimension; blistering or bubbling of the coating present on over a maximum of 5% of the CIPP's surface area	Make point repairs under the manufacturer's instructions
Annular space at the lateral connection or at the end of the CIPP or infiltration at the lateral opening	Seal with quick-set epoxy mortar, high-viscosity epoxy or a hydrophilic vulcanized expansive rubber strip

15-6.11C(6) Restore Openings

Restore openings.

15-6.11D Payment

Not Used

AA

DIVISION III GRADING
16 CLEARING AND GRUBBING

Replace the 4th paragraph in section 16-1.03A with:

Clear and grub vegetation only within the excavation and embankment slope lines.

AA

19 EARTHWORK

Add to section 19-2.03G:

Roughen embankment slopes to receive erosion control materials by either track-walking or rolling with a sheepsfoot roller. Track-walk slopes by running track-mounted equipment perpendicular to slope contours.

Roughen excavation slopes and flat surfaces to receive erosion control materials by scarifying to a depth of 6 inches.

Add to section 19-7.02C:

The portion of imported borrow placed within 4 feet of the finished grade must have a resistance (R-Value) of at least 5.

Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraph with:

Imported borrow is measured based on planned or authorized cross section for embankments as shown and the measured ground surface.

Quantities of roadway excavation, structure excavation, and ditch excavation which have been used in the embankment will be adjusted by multiplying by a specified grading factor of 0.85 The Department does not adjust payment if the specified grading factor does not equal the actual grading factor.

The quantity of imported borrow is the quantity remaining after deducting the adjusted quantities from excavations from the total embankment quantity and adding the quantity for subsidence as specified in section 19-6.03B.

AA

DIVISION V SURFACINGS AND PAVEMENTS
39 HOT MIX ASPHALT

Add to section 39-1.01:

Produce and place HMA Type A under the Standard construction process.

Produce and place RHMA-O under the Standard construction process.

Add to section 39-1.02C:

Asphalt binder used in HMA Type A must be PG 64-10

Asphalt binder mixed with asphalt modifier and CRM for asphalt rubber binder must be PG 64-16

Add to section 39-1.02E:

Aggregate used in HMA Type A must comply with the 3/4-inch HMA Types A and B gradation.

Aggregate for RHMA-O must comply with the 1/2-inch OGFC gradation.

Add to section 39-1.03B:

The Engineer determines the optimum binder content under California Test 368.

Add to section 39-1.11:

Before opening a lane to traffic, pave shoulders and median borders adjacent to the lane.

Do not leave a vertical joint more than 0.15 foot high between adjacent lanes open to traffic or within lanes open to traffic.

If widening existing pavement, construct new pavement structure on both sides of the existing pavement to match the elevation of the existing pavement's edge for the project's entire length before placing HMA over the existing pavement.

Place shoulder conform tapers concurrently with the adjacent lane's paving.

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.

Replace section 39-1.16 with:

39-1.16 RUMBLE STRIPS

39-1.16A General

Construct rumble strips in the top layer of HMA surfacing by ground-in methods.

39-1.16B Materials

Not Used

39-1.16C Construction

Select the method and equipment for constructing ground-in indentations.

Do not construct rumble strips on structures or approach slabs.

Construct rumble strips within 2 inches of the specified alignment. The grinding equipment must be equipped with a sighting device enabling the operator to maintain the rumble strip alignment.

Indentations must comply with the specified dimensions within 0.06 inch in depth and 10 percent in length and width.

The Engineer orders grinding or removal and replacement of noncompliant rumble strips to bring them within specified tolerances. Ground surface areas must be neat and uniform in appearance.

The grinding equipment must be equipped with a vacuum attachment to remove residue from the roadbed.

Dispose of removed material.

On ground areas, apply fog seal coat under section 37-2.

Before work is performed, the Engineer, the Contractor, and the Department's Traffic Operations Electrical representatives must jointly conduct a pre-construction operational status check of all existing TMS elements and each element's communication status with the Traffic Management Center (TMC), including existing TMS elements not shown and elements that may not be impacted by the Contractor's activities. The Department's Traffic Operations Electrical representatives will certify the TMS elements' location and status, and provide a copy of the certified list of the existing TMS elements within the project limits to the Contractor. The status list will include the operational, defined as having full functionality, and the nonoperational components.

The Contractor must obtain authorization at least 72 hours before interrupting existing TMS elements' communication with the TMC that will result in the elements being nonoperational or off line. The Contractor must notify the Engineer at least 72 hours before starting excavation activities.

Traffic monitoring stations and their associated communication systems, which were verified to be operational during the pre-construction operational status check, must remain operational on freeway/highway mainline at all times, except:

1. For a duration of up to 15 days on any continuous segment of the freeway/highway longer than 3 miles
2. For a duration of up to 60 days on any continuous segment of the freeway/highway shorter than 3 miles

If the construction activities require existing detection systems to be nonoperational or off line for a longer time period or the spacing between traffic monitoring stations is more than the specified criteria above, and temporary or portable detection operations are not shown, the Contractor must provide provisions for temporary or portable detection operations. The Contractor must receive authorization on the type of detection and installation before installing the temporary or portable detection.

If existing TMS elements shown or identified during the pre-construction operational status check, except traffic monitoring stations, are damaged or fail due to the Contractor's activity, where the elements are not fully functional, the Engineer must be notified immediately. If the Contractor is notified by the Engineer that existing TMS elements have been damaged, have failed or are not fully functional due to the Contractor's activity, the damaged or failed TMS elements, excluding structure-related elements, must be repaired or replaced, at the Contractor's expense, within 24 hours. For a structure-related elements, the Contractor must install temporary or portable TMS elements within 24 hours. For nonstructure-related TMS elements, the Engineer may authorize temporary or portable TMS elements for use during the construction activities.

The Contractor must demonstrate that repaired or replaced elements operate in a manner equal to or better than the replaced equipment. If the Contractor fails to perform required repairs or replacement work, the Department may perform the repair or replacement work and the cost will be deducted from monies due to the Contractor.

A TMS element must be considered nonoperational or off line for the duration of time that active communications with the TMC is disrupted, resulting in messages and commands not transmitted from or to the TMS element.

The Contractor must provide provisions for replacing existing TMS elements within the project limits, including detection systems, that were not identified on the plans or during the pre-construction operational status check that became damaged due to the Contractor's activities.

If the pre-construction operational status check identified existing TMS elements, then the Contractor, the Engineer, and the Department's Traffic Operations Electrical representatives must jointly conduct a post construction operational status check of all existing TMS elements and each element's communication status with the TMC. The Department's Traffic Operations Electrical representatives will certify the TMS elements' status and provide a copy of the certified list of the existing TMS elements within the project limits to the Contractor. The status list will include the operational, defined as having full functionality, and the nonoperational components. TMS elements that cease to be functional between pre and post construction status checks must be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

The Engineer will authorize the schedule for final replacement, the replacement methods and the replacement elements, including element types and installation methods before repair or replacement work is performed. The final TMS elements must be new and of equal or better quality than the existing TMS elements.

If no electrical work exists on the project and no TMS elements are identified within the project limits, the pre-construction operational status check is change order work.

Furnishing and installing temporary or portable TMS elements that are not shown, but are required when an existing TMS element becomes nonoperational or off line due to construction activities, is change order work.

Furnishing and installing temporary or portable TMS elements and replacing TMS elements that are not shown nor identified during the pre-construction operational status check and were damaged by construction activities is change order work.

If the Contractor is required to submit provisions for the replacement of TMS elements that were not identified, submitting the provisions is change order work.

Add to section 86-2.05A:

Conduit installed underground must be Type 3.

Add to section 86-2.05B:

The conduit in a foundation and between a foundation and the nearest pull box must be Type 1.

Add to section 86-2.05C:

If Type 3 conduit is placed in a trench, not in the pavement or under concrete sidewalk, after the bedding material is placed and the conduit is installed, backfill the trench to not less than 4 inches above the conduit with minor concrete under section 90-2, except the concrete must contain not less than 421 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. Backfill the remaining trench to finished grade with backfill material.

After conductors have been installed, the ends of the conduits terminating in pull boxes and controller cabinets must be sealed with an authorized type of sealing compound.

Add to section 86-2.08A:

Wrap conductors around the projecting end of conduit in pull boxes as shown. Secure conductors and cables to the projecting end of the conduit in pull boxes.

Replace 1st, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of section 86-2.09E with:

Splices must be insulated by "Method B."

Replace section 86-2.18 with:

86-2.18 NUMBERING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The placement of numbers on electrical equipment will be done by others.

Add to section 86-5.01A(1):

Loop wire must be Type 2.

Loop detector lead-in cable must be Type B.

Slots must be filled with hot-melt rubberized asphalt sealant.

The depth of the loop sealant above the top of the uppermost loop wire in the sawed slots must be 2 inches, minimum.

Replace section 86-5.01D with:

86-5.01 MODIFY VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION STATION

86-5.01A GENERAL

86-5.01A(1) Summary

The work includes installing a vehicle classification station (VCS) consisting of an automated traffic counter (ATC), inductive loop detectors, piezo axle sensors, screened transmission cable (STC), and the required wiring and auxiliary equipment required for a fully functional system with an existing Model 334 cabinet as shown on the plans and in conformance with these special provisions. Comply with Section 86, "Electrical Systems" of the Standard Specifications.

86-5.01A(2) Submittals

86-5.01A(2)(a) Manuals

You must provide 10 copies of all user and operator manuals, technical briefs or other documentation for the units and accessories for equipment installation and commissioning; software installation and operation; and system and unit diagnostics and repair.

86-5.01A(3) Quality Control and Assurance

86-5.01A(3)(a) Acceptance Testing

You must provide test equipment and documentation that the equipment meets performance specifications and accuracy requirements specified in these special provisions. You must provide the Engineer with documentation that supports the accuracy analysis.

You must demonstrate that the vehicle classification station is available for use by the Department by successfully completing the acceptance test for each lane of data collection.

The acceptance test must consist of the following:

1. Loop detectors must be tested according to the procedure in Section 86-2.14B, "Field Testing" of the Standard Specifications.
2. Piezo axle sensors must be tested as follows:
 - a) Capacitance must be 20% of the sensor's data sheet as provided by the manufacturer.
 - b) Dissipation factor must be less than 0.04 when measured in the 20 nF range.
 - c) Resistance must be greater than 20 Megohms.
3. A minimum of 100 per-vehicle records must be collected for each lane. Collected data must meet the following accuracy standards:
 - a) Total volume $\pm 3\%$ with 95% accuracy
 - b) Vehicle classification 95% accurate classification by type.
4. Correct functioning of the communications link must be verified by collecting data files from the on-site equipment with the traffic census host computer.
5. Continuous operation of the vehicle classification system on-site equipment be checked for 5 consecutive days. Failure of the system to record and store data meeting the requirements set forth in these special provisions for an accumulated time exceeding 3 hours during the 5-day period must be cause for the acceptance test to be rejected and repeated.
6. Failure of the software to perform any application required in these special provisions must be cause for the acceptance test to be rejected and repeated.

86-5.01A(3)(b) ATC Functional Acceptance

To be considered fully functional, an individual ATC unit must:

1. Collect data locally and remotely meeting the accuracy specifications for a minimum of 30 continuous days
2. Successfully process downloaded files for input in Caltrans TSN database

86-5.01A(3)(c) Warranty

You must provide a written warranty of the manufacturer against defects in materials and workmanship of the equipments for a period of 24 months. The warranty for each unit will begin when the equipment is installed and commissioned in the field and is fully functional. A completed form will be returned to you for each unit certifying that the unit has been fully functional on the date specified.

The warranty will include repair or replacement of defective components including two-way shipping charges by the State's district office that owns the equipment. Repair or replacement of any traffic data collection device is expected to be accomplished within five working days of receipt at the manufacturer's repair facility of the defective equipment returned by the State.

86-5.01B MATERIALS

86-5.01B(1) Model 334 Cabinet

Model 334 cabinet is existing.

86-5.01B(2) Automated Traffic Counter

The ATC must collect data for traffic volume, vehicle speed and vehicle classification from permanently installed sites. The ATC must be capable of storing data, generate reports and provide outputs in suitable format to Caltrans Transportation System Network (TSN) database.

86-5.01B(2)(a) ATC Hardware Requirements

ATC must meet the provisions for connecting the following inputs:

1. 8 inputs for piezoelectric axle sensors
2. 16 inputs for inductive loop detectors

86-5.01B(2)(b) ATC Requirements

The ATC must meet the following specifications:

1. Construction - All traffic data collection equipment and accessories must be of solid state construction with no moving or wearing parts, exclusive of switches and keypads.
2. Operating Temperature Range - From -40 to +158 °F minimum.
3. Noise - Equipment must be resistant to electromagnetic noise, electrostatic discharges, and induced power supply fluctuations. The signal-to-noise level must be equal to or greater than 10:1.
4. Lane/Direction - Equipment must be capable of sensing, collecting, and recording data by lane. Number and direction of lanes must be user configurable.
5. Internal Clock - The equipment must have continuous date (corrected for leap years) and time (24 hour). The internal clock must continue to keep the correct time even when the primary battery is completely discharged or disconnected.
6. Loop Separation - The loop sensor separation (spacing - leading edge to leading edge) must be a user-programmable parameter by lane.
7. Piezo Separation - The piezo sensor separation must be a user-programmable parameter by lane.
8. Memory Retention During Power Loss - Data stored in memory must not be lost when the battery of the unit is completely discharged or disconnected.
9. Data Overwrite - The counter must provide RAM memory that utilizes first-in, first-out (FIFO), also known as wrap around, so that when memory is filled the most recent observations replace the oldest observations.
10. Vehicle Density - The maximum vehicle density measured by the ATC must be three vehicles per lane per second.
11. Operating Speed Range - The operating speed range of the unit must be from 5 to 95 miles per hour.
12. Count Storage Capacity - The unit must be able to detect, count, measure speed and classify at least 3,600 vehicles per lane per hour.

13. Memory Capacity - The internal RAM of the unit must be capable of storing a minimum of 45 days of data in hourly interval or bins, in a configuration that stores data for at least eight lanes.
14. Time Intervals - Time intervals must be user programmable with intervals of thirty seconds, one minute, five minute, ten minutes, fifteen minutes, sixty minutes and twenty four hours.
15. Rack Mountable - Must have the option to mount in an EIA 19 inch rack.

86-5.01B(2)(c) Power

The ATC must be powered by 120 V(ac) as shown on the plans.

86-5.01B(2)(d) Accuracy

The ATC equipment must meet the following accuracy standards:

1. Accuracy of Traffic Volumes Counts - ± 3 percent with 95 percent accuracy level.
2. Accuracy of Vehicle Classification - Within ± 4 %.
3. Number of Vehicle Classification Bins - Vehicles must be classified into a minimum of fifteen user-programmable bins.
4. User-Programmable Classification Parameters - Users must be able to program the algorithms for axle spacing for all classes.
5. Default Vehicle Classification Scheme - Must be user programmable.

86-5.01B(2)(e) Accessories

You must provide all accessories that are necessary for making the equipment fully functional and tested. The following cables must be furnished:

1. Laptop to ATC cable
2. ATC to sensor port cable for each port on the ATC

86-5.01B(2)(f) Software Requirements

You must provide all communication software. Access to stored data in the ATC must be available through personal computers, both laptop and desktop with Windows XP, Windows 7, or newer operating system via standard EIA-232 interface. Remote access must be available through a modem, either hard wired or wireless.

Communications, either in the field or from the office, via direct connection or wireless modem must support all programmable features and must include the following applications:

1. Real Time View - The real time view application must provide for on-line monitoring of traffic. The display on the traffic census host computer must indicate the number of vehicles passing within the time interval and update each passage. If programmed for vehicle classification, the display on the traffic census host computer must depict the axle type and speed of each vehicle passing through the site. The user must have the option of displaying either all traffic or only vehicle classifications as well as the option of displaying a selected individual lane or all lanes.
2. System Data Programming - The system data programming application must provide for on-line modification to the ATC's software parameters, such as speed, axle spacing factors, loop and piezo sensitivity settings. System must be password protected.
3. Manual Downloading - The manual downloading application must be capable of downloading selected daily data files from the storage medium of the ATC to the storage medium of the traffic census host computer. The program must provide for a listing of the daily data files stored in the ATC and must provide for user selection of the file or files to be downloaded. The program must provide for the downloading of the current day's data stored as of the time of downloading.
4. Automatic Downloading - When required, the automatic downloading application must provide for unattended downloading of daily data files stored in the ATC's storage medium to the traffic census host computer. The program must provide the following:
 - 4.1 User's input for the date and time that unattended downloading is to begin.
 - 4.2 Downloading of all daily files not previously downloaded by the automatic down loading application.

- 4.3 Program must indicate when any interrupted or incomplete file download has occurred.
- 4.4 Discontinuation of telephone connection after downloading of files from the ATC (or after an abort) and returning the traffic census host computer to a standby mode. The polling feature in communications software must support a telephone directory with a minimum of 200 sites where the user can add, change, or delete any data in a directory record.
- 5. History file - The history file application must create a daily file that chronologically records the events occurring during manual and automatic downloading sessions. Such events must include, but not be limited to, modem result messages, and start and end time of each file being downloaded and any pertinent messages generated by the program. The programming must provide either:
 - 5.1 The history file must be in the form of an ASCII text file which can be viewed or sent to the printer or,
 - 5.2 A menu selection which must provide for a listing of available history files and user selection of a file to be sent to the printer in the form of a report.

Retrieved data must include information to produce the data formats specified in Attachment 1, 2, and 3 "ASCII Speed and Classification Formats."

The communications portion of the system program must meet the following functional requirements:

- 1. Baud Rate - The programming will provide for operation at a minimum baud rate of 9600.
- 2. Error Control - The program must not in any way disable the modem's error-checking features, which prevent phone-line noise from corrupting data during file downloading.
- 3. File Downloading Monitoring - The program must display a window that allows the user to monitor the progress of file downloading. The program must also provide for the abort of a file download.

86-5.01B(3) Inductive Loop Detectors

Inductive loop detectors for vehicle classification station and the installation thereof must conform to the provisions in "Detectors" of these special provisions.

86-5.01B(4) Piezo Axle Sensors

Piezo axle sensors must be Class II and use for vehicle classification purposes. Piezo axle sensors must consist of a piezo-electric copolymer surrounded by a 1/64" thick outer brass sheath. Each sensor must be 1/4" wide x 1/16" thick x 6' long with a STC attached. The Engineer will determine the exact location of the inductive loop detector/piezo axle sensors.

The piezo axle sensor must be installed in a channel as shown on the plans, per manufacturer's specifications, and as directed by the Engineer. The channel must be filled with epoxy grout. The epoxy grout must consist of an acrylic resin and a benzoyl peroxide catalyst. The grout must not exceed 76 °C while curing, and must be adequately set before re-opening the lane to traffic.

All sawed pavement slots containing STC must be filled with elastomeric sealant. Elastomeric sealant must conform to Section 86-5.01A(5), "Installation Details" of the Standard Specifications.

Piezo axle sensors must meet or exceed the following requirements:

Performance Requirements	
Output Uniformity	±20%
Operating Temperature Range	-40° to +70 °C
Typical Output Level	A wheel load of 400 pounds will produce a minimum output signal of 250 mV, at 21 °C and 55 mph.
Signal-to-Noise Level	The signal-to-noise level must be equal to or greater than 10:1
Insulation Resistance	>500 Mohms
Product Life	Equivalent Single Axle Loadings (ESAL)

86-5.01B(5) Screened Transmission Cable

STC must be RG-58C/U coaxial cable with a high density polyethylene outer jacket. STC must be rated for direct burial. Sufficient STC to reach the cabinet must be supplied with each axle sensor. The STC must not be spliced. STC terminations must be made using properly sized captive or spring spade type terminals, crimped and soldered.

86-5.01C CONSTRUCTION

Not Used

86-5.01D PAYMENT

Not Used

ATTACHMENTS**Attachment 1****ASCII SPEED FILE FORMAT**

Field	Length (characters)	Starts in Column
Lane	2	1
Hour	2	4
Count, from 0 to 35 mph	4	7
Count, from 36 to 40 mph	4	12
Count, from 41 to 45 mph	4	17
Count, from 46 to 50 mph	4	22
Count, from 51 to 55 mph	4	27
Count, from 56 to 60 mph	4	32
Count, from 61 to 65 mph	4	37
Count, from 66 to 70 mph	4	42
Count, from 71 to 75 mph	4	47
Count, from 76 to 80 mph	4	52
Count, from 81 to 85 mph	4	57
Count, greater than 86 mph	4	62

ASCII CLASSIFICATION FILE FORMAT

Field	Length (characters)	Starts in Column
Lane	2	1
Hour	2	4
Count, Class 1	4	7
Count, Class 2	4	12
Count, Class 3	4	17
Count, Class 4	4	22
Count, Class 5	4	27
Count, Class 6	4	32
Count, Class 7	4	37
Count, Class 8	4	42
Count, Class 9	4	47
Count, Class 10	4	52
Count, Class 11	4	57
Count, Class 12	4	62
Count, Class 13	4	67
Count, Class 14	4	72
Count, Class 15	4	77

Attachment 2

Caltrans Total Vehicle Load Format

Columns	Length (characters)	Char/Num	Name	Interface Notes
1	1	N	Record Type	Default - 3
2-3	2	N	FIPS State Code	Default - 06
4-5	2	N	Functional Class	Input from lookup table columns 54-55
6-10	5	N	Site Identification	Input from lookup field "TSN," if columns 8-10=--go to column 141 of Load Format and write data from Lookup Table Fields: District, County, Route, Route Suffix, Postmile Prefix, Postmile, Highway Group, Leg.
11	1	N		Not used
12	1	N	Direction of Travel	Input "Direction" from Lookup Table; N=1, S=5, E=3, W=7
13	1	N	Lane of Travel	Channel from traffic counter file
14-15	2	N	Year of Data	
16-17	2	N	Month of Data	
18-19	2	N	Day of Data	
20	1	N	Day of Week	1=Sun, 2=Mon, 3=Tues, 4=Wed, 5=Thurs, 6=Fri, 7=Sat
21-25	5	N	Traffic Counted for hour ending 01 (Midnight to 1 AM)	From traffic counter file; Null Fields for no counts
26-140	5	N	Columns 21-25 repeated (hour 2 to hour 24)	From traffic counter file; Null Fields for no counts
141-142	2	N	District	If columns 8-10= -- write "District" from Lookup Table
143-145	3	C	County	If columns 8-10= -- write "County" from Lookup Table
146-148	3	N	Route	If columns 8-10= -- write "Route" from Lookup Table
149	1	C	Route Suffix	If columns 8-10= -- write "Route Suffix" from Lookup Table
150	1	C	Postmile Prefix	If columns 8-10= -- write "Postmile Prefix" from Lookup Table
151-156	6	N	Postmile	If columns 8-10= -- write "Postmile" from Lookup Table
157	1	A	Highway Group	If columns 8-10= -- write "Highway Group" from Lookup Table
158	1	A	Leg	If columns 8-10= -- write "Leg" from Lookup Table

Attachment 3

MS Access TSN Location Load Lookup Table Definition

Columns	Length (characters)	Char/Num	Name	Interface Notes
1	15	C/N	Site Identification from Traffic Counter	
16	38	N	Channels from Traffic Counter	Channels separated by commas
54	2	N	Functional Class	Write to columns 4-5 of Total Vehicle Load Format
56	5	N	TSN Site Identification	Match with Site ID from counter and write to columns 6-10 of Total Vehicle Load Format or columns 4-8 of Vehicle Class Load
61	16	N	TSN Direction of Travel	Match with channels set in counter and write to column 12 of Total Vehicle Load Format or column 10 of Vehicle Class Load
77	2	N	District	Write to columns 141-142 of Total Vehicle Load or columns 100-101 of Vehicle Class Load
79	3	C	County	Write to columns 143-145 of Total Vehicle Load or columns 102-104 of Vehicle Class Load
82	3	N	Route	Write to columns 146-148 of Total Vehicle Load or columns 105-107 of Vehicle Class Load
85	1	C	Route Suffix	Write to column 149 of Total Vehicle Load or column 108 of Vehicle Class Load
86	1	C	Postmile Prefix	Write to column 150 of Total Vehicle Load or column 109 of Vehicle Class Load
87	6	N	Postmile	Write to columns 151-156 of Total Vehicle Load or columns 110-115 of Vehicle Class Load
93	1	A	Highway Group	Write to column 157 of Total Vehicle Load or column 116 of Vehicle Class Load
94	1	A	Leg	Write to column 158 of Total Vehicle Load or column 117 of Vehicle Class Load
20-24	5	N	Total Volume	
25-29	5	N	Count for Class 1	From traffic counter file; Null Fields for no counts
30-99	5	N	Columns 25-29 repeated for Class 2 to Class 15	From traffic counter file; Null Fields for no counts
100-101	2	N	District	If columns 6-8= -- write "District" from Lookup Table
102-104	3	C	County	If columns 6-8= -- write "County" from Lookup Table
105-107	3	N	Route	If columns 6-8= -- write "Route" from Lookup Table
108	1	C	Route Suffix	If columns 6-8= -- write "Route Suffix" from Lookup Table
109	1	C	Postmile Prefix	If columns 6-8= -- write "Postmile Prefix" from Lookup Table
110-115	6	N	Postmile	If columns 6-8= -- write "Postmile" from Lookup Table
116	1	A	Highway Group	If columns 6-8= -- write "Highway Group" from Lookup Table
117	1	A	Leg	If columns 6-8= -- write "Leg" from Lookup Table

Replace section 86-6.01 with:

86-6.01 LIGHT EMITTING DIODE LUMINAIRES

86-6.01A General

86-6.01A(1) Summary

This work includes installing Light Emitting Diode (LED) luminaires. Comply with Section 86, "Electrical Systems," of the Standard Specifications

86-6.01A(2) Definitions

CALiPER: Commercially available LED product evaluation and reporting. A United States Department of Energy (US DOE) program for the testing and monitoring of commercially available LED luminaires and lights.

correlated color temperature: The absolute temperature in kelvin of a blackbody whose chromaticity most nearly resembles that of the light source.

house side lumens: Lumens from a luminaire directed to light up areas between the fixture and the pole (e.g., sidewalks at intersection or areas off of the shoulders on freeways).

junction temperature: The 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: The extrapolated life in hours of the luminaire when the luminous output depreciates 30 percent from initial values.

LM-79: A test method from the Illumination Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) specifying test conditions, measurements, and report format for testing solid state lighting devices including LED luminaires.

LM-80: A test method from the IESNA specifying test conditions, measurements, and report format for testing and estimating the long term performance of LEDs for general lighting purposes.

National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP): A US DOE program that accredits independent testing laboratories to qualify.

power factor: Ratio of the real power component to the complex power component.

street side lumens: Lumens from a luminaire directed to light up areas between the fixture and the roadway (e.g., traveled ways, freeway lanes).

surge protection device (SPD): A subsystem or component that can protect the unit against short duration voltage and current surges.

total harmonic distortion: The ratio of the root-mean-square (rms) value of the sum of the squared individual harmonic amplitudes to the rms value of the fundamental frequency of a complex waveform.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC): The organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

86-6.01A(3) Submittals

Submit a sample luminaire to METS for testing after the manufacturer's testing is completed. Include the manufacturer's testing data.

Product submittals must include the following:

1. LED luminaire checklist.
2. Product specification sheets, including:
 - 2.1. Maximum power in watts.
 - 2.2. Maximum designed junction temperature.
 - 2.3. Heat sink area in square inches.

- 2.4. Designed junction to ambient thermal resistance calculation with thermal resistance components clearly defined.
- 2.5. L70 in hours when extrapolated for the average nighttime operating temperature.
3. IES LM-79 and IES LM-80 compliant test reports from a CALiPER-qualified or NVLAP-approved testing laboratory for the specific model submitted.
4. Photometric file based on LM-79 test report.
5. Initial and depreciated isofootcandle diagrams showing the specified minimum illuminance for that particular application. The diagrams must be calibrated to feet and show a 40 by 40 foot grid. The diagrams must be calibrated to the mounting height specified for that particular application. The depreciated isofootcandle diagrams must be calculated at the minimum operational life.
6. Test report showing SPD performance as tested under ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2 and ANSI/IEEE C62.45.
7. Test report showing mechanical vibration test results as tested under California Test 611 or equal.
8. Datasheets from the LED manufacturer that include information on life expectancy based on junction temperature.
9. Datasheets from power supply manufacturer that include life expectancy information.

86-6.01A(4) Quality Control and Assurance

86-6.01A(4)(a) General

Production quality assurance must be performed by the luminaire manufacturer and must include statistically-controlled routine tests to ensure minimum performance levels of the modules built to comply with this specification and a documented process for resolving problems. The manufacturer must keep the process and test results documentation on file for a minimum of 7 years.

The Department may perform random sample testing on the shipments. Testing will be completed within 30 days after delivery to METS. Luminaires will be tested under California Test 678 and as specified. All parameters of the specification may be tested on the shipment sample. When testing is complete, you will be notified. You must pick up the equipment from the test site and deliver to the job site.

One sample luminaire must be fitted with a thermistor or thermo-couple temperature sensor. A temperature sensor must be mounted on the LED solder pad as close to the LED as possible. Another temperature sensor must be mounted on the power supply case. Light bar or modular systems must have 1 sensor for each module mounted as close to the center of the module. Other configurations must have at least 5 sensors per luminaire. Contact METS for advice on sensor location. Thermocouples must be either Type K or C. Thermistors must be a negative temperature coefficient type with a nominal resistance of 20 k Ω . The appropriate thermocouple wire must be used. The leads must be a minimum of 6 ft. Documentation must accompany the test unit that details the type of sensor used.

The sample luminaires must be energized for a minimum of 24 hours, at 100 percent on-time duty cycle, at a temperature of +70 degrees F before performing any testing.

The luminaire lighting performance must be depreciated for the minimum operating life by using the LED manufacturer's data or the data from the LM-80 test report, whichever results in a higher lumen depreciation.

Failure of the luminaire that renders the unit noncompliant with the specification will be cause for rejection. If a unit is rejected, you must allow 30 days for retesting. Retesting period starts when the replacement luminaire is delivered to test site. You must pay for all retesting costs. Delays resulting from submittal of noncompliant materials do not relieve you from executing the Contract within the allotted time.

If a luminaire submitted for testing does not comply with the specifications, remove the unit from METS within 5 business days after notification that it is rejected. If the unit is not removed within that period, it may be shipped to you at your expense.

You must pay for all shipping, handling, and transportation costs related to testing and retesting.

86-6.01A(4)(b) Warranty

Provide a 7-year replacement warranty from the manufacturer of the luminaires from the date of installation against any defects or failures. Replacement luminaires must be provided within 10 days after receipt of the failed luminaire at no cost to the Department. All warranty documentation must be submitted to the Engineer before installation. Replacement luminaires must be delivered to the Department Maintenance Electrical Shop at 1604 South B Street, Stockton, CA 95206.

86-6.01B Materials

86-6.01B(1) General

The luminaire includes an assembly that uses LEDs as the light source. The assembly includes a housing, an LED array, and an electronic driver (i.e., power supply). The luminaire must comply with the following requirements:

1. UL listed under UL 1598 for luminaires in wet locations or an equivalent standard from a recognized testing laboratory
2. Have a minimum operational life of 63,000 hours
3. Expected to operate at an average operating time of 11.5 hours per night
4. Designed to operate at an average nighttime operating temperature of 70 degrees F
5. Have an operating temperature range from -40 to +130 degrees F.
6. Defined by the following application:

Application	Typically replaces
Roadway 1	200 Watt HPS mounted at 34 ft
Roadway 2	310 Watt HPS mounted at 40 ft
Roadway 3	310 Watt HPS mounted at 40 ft with back side control
Roadway 4	400 Watt HPS mounted at 40 ft

The individual LEDs must be connected such that a catastrophic loss or a failure of 1 LED will not result in the loss of more than 20 percent of the luminous output of the luminaire.

86-6.01B(2) Luminaire Identification

Each luminaire must have the following identification permanently marked inside the unit and outside of its packaging box:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Trademark
3. Model number
4. Serial number
5. Date of manufacture (month-year)
6. Lot number
7. Project/Contract number
8. Rated voltage
9. Rated wattage
10. Rated power in VA

86-6.01B(3) Electrical

The luminaire must operate from a 60 ± 3 Hz AC power line over a minimum voltage range of 95 to 250 V(ac). The fluctuations of line voltage must have no visible effect on the luminous output. The standard operating voltages are 120 and 240 V(ac). The power factor of the luminaire must be 0.90 or greater. Total harmonic distortion, current and voltage, induced into an AC power line by a luminaire must not exceed 20 percent. The maximum power consumption allowed for the luminaire depends on the application and is as shown in the following table:

Application	Maximum wattage
Roadway 1	165
Roadway 2	235
Roadway 3	235
Roadway 4	300

86-6.01B(4) Surge Suppression and Electromagnetic Interference

The luminaire on-board circuitry must include an SPD to withstand high repetition noise transients because of utility line switching, nearby lightning strikes, and other interference. The SPD must protect the luminaire from damage and failure for transient voltages and currents as defined in ANSI/IEEE C64.41.2 (Tables 1 and 4) for Location Category C-High. SPD must comply with UL 1449 depending on the components used in the design. SPD performance must be tested under ANSI/IEEE C62.45 based on ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2 definitions for standard and optional waveforms for Location Category C-High.

The luminaires and associated on-board circuitry must comply with the Class A emission limits provided in FCC title 47, subpart B, section 15 regulations concerning the emission of electronic noise.

86-6.01B(5) Compatibility

The luminaire must be operationally compatible with currently used lighting control systems and photoelectric controls.

86-6.01B(6) Photometric Requirements

The luminaire must maintain a minimum illuminance level throughout the minimum operating life. The L70 of the luminaire must be the minimum operating life or greater. The measurements must be calibrated to standard photopic calibrations. The minimum maintained illuminance values, measured at a point, are as shown in the following table:

Application	Mounting height (ft)	Minimum maintained illuminance (fc)	Light pattern figure (isofootcandle curve)
Roadway 1	34	0.15	<p>Pattern defined by ellipse with equation:</p> $\frac{x^2}{(82)^2} + \frac{(y - 20)^2}{(52)^2} = 1$ <p>where: x = direction is longitudinal to the roadway y = direction is transverse to the roadway and the luminaire is offset from the center of the pattern by 20 feet to the "house side" of the pattern.</p>
Roadway 2	40	0.2	<p>Pattern defined by ellipse with equation:</p> $\frac{x^2}{(82)^2} + \frac{(y - 20)^2}{(52)^2} = 1$ <p>where: x = direction is longitudinal to the roadway y = direction is transverse to the roadway and the luminaire is offset from the center of the pattern by 20 feet to the "house side" of the pattern.</p>
Roadway 3	40	0.2	<p>Pattern defined by ellipse with equation:</p> $\frac{x^2}{(92)^2} + \frac{(y - 23)^2}{(55)^2} = 1$ <p>for $y \geq 0$ (street side)</p> <p>where: x = direction is longitudinal to the roadway y = direction is transverse to the roadway and the luminaire is offset from the center of the pattern by 23 feet to the "house side" of the pattern.</p>
Roadway 4	40	0.2	<p>Pattern defined by ellipse with equation:</p> $\frac{x^2}{(92)^2} + \frac{(y - 23)^2}{(55)^2} = 1$ <p>where: x = direction is longitudinal to the roadway y = direction is transverse to the roadway and the luminaire is offset from the center of the pattern by 23 feet to the "house side" of the pattern.</p>

The luminaire must have a correlated color temperature range of 3,500 to 6,500 K. The color rendering index must be 65 or greater.

The luminaire must not allow more than:

1. 10 percent of the rated lumens to project above 80 degrees from vertical
2. 2.5 percent of the rated lumens to project above 90 degrees from vertical

86-6.01B(7) Thermal Management

The thermal management of the heat generated by the LEDs must be of a sufficient capacity to assure proper operation of the luminaire over the minimum operation life. The LED maximum junction temperature for the minimum operation life must not exceed 221 °F.

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance must be 95 degrees F per watt or less. Thermal management must be passive by design. The use of fans or other mechanical devices is not allowed. The heat sink material must be aluminum or other material of equal or lower thermal resistance.

The luminaire must contain circuitry that will automatically reduce the power to the LEDs to a level that will insure the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded, when the ambient outside air temperature is 100 degrees F or greater.

86-6.01B(8) Physical and Mechanical Requirements

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. The maximum weight of the luminaire must not exceed 35 lb. The maximum effective projected area when viewed from either side or either end must be 1.4 sq ft. The housing must be a light to medium gray color within the Federal-Standard-595 range of 36250 to 36500 for flat sheen.

The 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 of a marine grade alloy with less than 0.2 percent copper. All exposed aluminum must be anodized.

Each refractor or lens must be made from UV-inhibited high impact plastic (e.g., acrylic or polycarbonate) or heat- and impact-resistant glass, and be resistant to scratching. Polymeric materials of enclosures containing either the power supply or electronic components of the luminaire must be made of UL94VO flame retardant materials. The lenses of the luminaire are excluded from this requirement. Paint or powder coating of the housing must comply with section 86. A chromate conversion undercoating must be used underneath a thermoplastic polyester powder coat.

Each housing must be provided with a slip fitter capable of mounting on a 2-inch pipe tenon. This slip fitter must fit on mast arms with outside diameters from 1-5/8 to 2-3/8 inches. The slip fitter must be capable of being adjusted a minimum of ±5 degrees from the axis of the tenon in a minimum of five steps: +5, +2.5, 0, -2.5, -5. The clamping brackets of the slip fitter must not bottom out on the housing bosses when adjusted within the designed angular range. No part of the slip fitter mounting brackets on the luminaires must develop a permanent set in excess of 1/32 inch when the two or four, 3/8-inch diameter cap screws used for mounting are tightened to 10 ft-lb. Two sets of cap screws may be supplied to allow the slip fitter to be mounted on the pipe tenon in the acceptable range without the cap screws bottoming out in the threaded holes. The cap screws and the clamping brackets must be made of corrosion resistant materials or treated to prevent galvanic reactions, and be compatible with the luminaire housing and the mast-arm.

The assembly and manufacturing process for the LED luminaire must be designed to assure internal components are adequately supported to withstand mechanical shock and vibration from high winds and other sources. When tested under California Test 611, the luminaire to be mounted horizontally on the mast arm must be capable of withstanding the following cyclic loading for a minimum of 2 million cycles without failure of any luminaire parts:

Cyclic Loading

Plane	Power supply	Minimum peak acceleration level (G = acceleration due to gravity)
Vertical	Installed	3.0 G peak-to-peak sinusoidal loading (same as 1.5 G peak)
Horizontal ^a	Installed	1.5 G peak-to-peak sinusoidal loading (same as 0.75 G peak)

^aPerpendicular to direction of mast arm

The housing must be designed to prevent the buildup of water on top of the housing. Exposed heat sink fins must be oriented to allow the water to freely run off of 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 NEMA rating IP66. The power supply enclosure must be protected to at least NEMA rating IP43.

Each mounted luminaire must be furnished with a photoelectric unit receptacle and a rain tight shorting cap must be provided and installed. The receptacle must comply with Section 86-6.07B, "Types," of the Standard Specifications.

Each luminaire must be furnished with a weather tight, 2 position circular connector. The connector must be compatible with MIL-DTL-26482, Series 1, with a shell size 8, and 2 position sockets in the standard orientation. The connector must satisfy level of protection against dust and moisture ingress to at least NEMA rating IP66 in the mated state. A weather tight connector cap conforming to at least NEMA rating IP66 must be installed. The dimming control leads from the PEU control wires must be installed into the connector. The grey lead must be in position 1 and the violet lead must be in position 2.

When the components are mounted on a down-opening door, the door must be hinged and secured to the luminaire housing separately from the refractor or flat lens frame. The door must be secured to the housing so to prevent its accidental opening. A safety cable must mechanically connect the door to the housing.

Field wires connected to the luminaire must terminate on a barrier type terminal block secured to the housing. The terminal screws must be captive and equipped with wire grips for conductors up to No. 6. Each terminal position must be clearly identified.

The power supply must be rated for outdoor operation and have at least NEMA rating IP65.

The power supply must be rated for a minimum operational life equal to the minimum operational life of the luminaire or greater.

The power supply case temperature must have a self rise of 77 degrees F or less above ambient temperature in free air with no additional heat sinks.

The power supply must have two leads to accept standard 0-10V(dc). Dimming control must be compatible with IEC 60929. If the control leads are open or the analog control signal is lost, the circuit must default to 100% power.

Conductors and terminals must be identified.

86-6.01C Construction

Not Used

86-6.01D Payment

Not Used

**REVISED STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS
APPLICABLE TO THE 2010 EDITION
OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS**

REVISED STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED ON 06-20-12

Revised standard specifications are under headings that correspond with the main-section headings of the *Standard Specifications*. A main-section heading is a heading shown in the table of contents of the *Standard Specifications*. A date under a main-section heading is the date of the latest revision to the section.

Each revision to the *Standard Specifications* begins with a revision clause that describes a revision to the *Standard Specifications* or introduces a revision to the *Standard Specifications*. For a revision clause that describes a revision, the date on the right above the clause is the publication date of the revision. For a revision clause that introduces a revision, the date on the right above a revised term, phrase, clause, paragraph, or section is the publication date of the revised term, phrase, clause, paragraph, or section. For a multiple-paragraph or multiple-section revision, the date on the right above a paragraph or section is the publication date of the paragraphs or sections that follow.

Any paragraph added by a revision clause does not change the paragraph numbering of the *Standard Specifications* for any other reference to a paragraph of the *Standard Specifications*.

DIVISION I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 GENERAL

06-20-12

Replace "current" in the 2nd paragraph of section 1-1.05 with:

most recent

04-20-12

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.

Delete the abbreviation and its meaning for *UDBE* in the 1st table of section 1-1.06.

06-20-12

Add to section 1-1.07B:

06-20-12

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise: Disadvantaged Business Enterprise as defined in 49 CFR 26.5.

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

Replace "offered" at the end of the 2nd sentence of item 7 in the list of 2nd paragraph of section 2-1.12B(3) with:

provided

06-20-12

Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 2-1.33A.

01-20-12

Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 2-1.33A with:

Except for each subcontracted bid item number and corresponding percentage and proof of each required SSPC QP certification, do not fax submittals.

01-20-12

Add to section 2-1.33C:

On the *Subcontractor List* you may either submit each subcontracted bid item number and corresponding percentage with your bid or fax these numbers and percentages to (916) 227-6282 within 24 hours after bid opening. Failure to do so results in a nonresponsive bid.

01-20-12

Replace the paragraph in section 2-1.35 with:

Submit proof of each required SSPC QP certification with your bid or fax it to (916) 227-6282 no later than 4:00 p.m. on the 2nd business day after bid opening. Failure to do so results in a nonresponsive bid.

01-20-12

AA

5 CONTROL OF WORK

06-20-12

Replace the 1st and 2nd sentences in the 7th paragraph of section 5-1.13B(1) with:

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.

06-20-12

Replace "90" in the last sentence of the 7th paragraph of section 5-1.13B(1) with:

30

06-20-12

Replace "Underutilized" in "Underutilized Disadvantaged Business Enterprises" in the heading of section 5-1.13B(2) with:

Performance of

06-20-12

06-20-12

Delete *U* in *UDBE* at each occurrence in section 5-1.13B(2).

Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 5-1.13B(2) with:

06-20-12

Do not terminate or substitute a listed DBE for convenience and perform the work with your own forces or obtain materials from other sources without authorization from the Department.

Replace item 6 in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 5-1.13B(2) with:

06-20-12

6. Listed DBE is ineligible to work on the project because of suspension or debarment.

Add to the list in the 4th paragraph of section 5-1.13B(2):

06-20-12

- 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.

Add between the 4th and 5th paragraphs of section 5-1.13B(2):

06-20-12

Notify the original DBE of your intent to use other forces or material sources and provide the reasons. Provide the DBE with 5 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 DBEs to you regarding the request

AA

7 LEGAL RELATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC

09-16-11

Replace "20 days" in the 14th paragraph of section 7-1.04 with:

09-16-11

25 days

Replace "90 days" in the 14th paragraph of section 7-1.04 with:

09-16-11

125 days

9 PAYMENT

04-20-12

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:

$$Q_h = HMATT \times X_a$$

04-20-12

Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definition of the variable X_a in section 9-1.07B(2) with:

total weight of HMA

04-20-12

Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(3) with:

$$Q_{rh} = RHMATT \times 0.80 \times X_{arb}$$

04-20-12

Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definition of the variable X_{arb} in section 9-1.07B(3) with:

total weight of rubberized HMA

04-20-12

Replace the heading of section 9-1.07B(4) with:

Hot Mix Asphalt with Modified Asphalt Binder

04-20-12

Add between "in" and "modified" in the introductory clause of section 9-1.07B(4):

HMA with

04-20-12

Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(4) with:

$$Q_{mh} = MHMATT \times [(100 - X_{am}) / 100] \times X_{mab}$$

04-20-12

Replace "weight of dry aggregate" in the definition of the variable X_{mab} in section 9-1.07B(4) with:

total weight of HMA

04-20-12

Replace the formula in section 9-1.07B(5) with:

$$Q_{rap} = HMATT \times X_{aa}$$

04-20-12

Add to section 19-3.01A(3)(b):

01-20-12

For soil nail walls, wall zones are specified in the special provisions.

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 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.

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:

1. Soil nails or ground anchors are installed and grouted.
2. Reinforced shotcrete facing is constructed.
3. Grout and shotcrete have cured for 72 hours.
4. Specified tests are complete for that portion of wall and the results are authorized.

HMA Mix Design Requirements

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type		
		A	B	RHMA-G
Air void content (%)	California Test 367	4.0	4.0	Section 39-1.03B
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.)	California Test 367			
No. 4 grading		17.0	17.0	--
3/8" grading		15.0	15.0	--
1/2" grading		14.0	14.0	18.0–23.0 ^a
3/4" grading		13.0	13.0	18.0–23.0 ^a
Voids filled with asphalt (%)	California Test 367			Note c
No. 4 grading		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0	
3/8" grading		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0	
1/2" grading		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0	
3/4" grading		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0	
Dust proportion	California Test 367			Note c
No. 4 and 3/8" gradings		0.6–1.2	0.6–1.2	
1/2" and 3/4" gradings		0.6–1.2	0.6–1.2	
Stabilometer value (min.) ^b	California Test 366			
No. 4 and 3/8" gradings		30	30	--
1/2" and 3/4" gradings		37	35	23

^a Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

^b California Test 304, Part 2C.12.

^c Report this value in the JMF submittal.

Replace item 4 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.03C with:

01-20-12

4. JMF renewal on a *Caltrans Job Mix Formula Renewal* form, if applicable

Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 39-1.03E with:

04-20-12

Use the OBC specified on your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form. No adjustments to asphalt binder content are allowed. Based on your testing and production experience, 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 in the aggregate gradation tables.

Add between the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 39-1.03E:

04-20-12

Asphalt binder set point for HMA must be the OBC specified on your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form. When RAP is used, asphalt binder set point for HMA must be:

$$\text{Asphalt Binder Set Point} = \frac{\frac{BC_{OBC}}{\left(1 - \frac{BC_{OBC}}{100}\right)} - R_{RAP} \left[\frac{BC_{RAP}}{\left(1 - \frac{BC_{RAP}}{100}\right)} \right]}{100 + \frac{BC_{OBC}}{\left(1 - \frac{BC_{OBC}}{100}\right)}}$$

Where:

BC_{OBC} = optimum asphalt binder content, percent based on total weight of mix

R_{RAP} = RAP ratio by weight of aggregate
 BC_{RAP} = asphalt binder content of RAP, percent based on total weight of RAP mix

Replace item 4 in the list in the 8th paragraph of section 39-1.03E with:

04-20-12

4. HMA quality specified in the table titled "HMA Mix Design Requirements" except:
 - 4.1. Air void content, design value ± 2.0 percent
 - 4.2. Voids filled with asphalt, report only
 - 4.3. Dust proportion, report only

Replace the 12th paragraph of section 39-1.03E with:

04-20-12

If tests on plant-produced samples do not verify the JMF, the Engineer notifies you and you must submit a new JMF or submit an adjusted JMF based on your testing. JMF adjustments may include a change in aggregate gradation TV within the TV limits specified in the aggregate gradation tables.

Replace the 14th paragraph of section 39-1.03E with:

01-20-12

A verified JMF is valid for 12 months.

Replace the last sentence in the 15th paragraph of section 39-1.03E with:

01-20-12

This deduction does not apply to verifications initiated by the Engineer or JMF renewal.

Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 39-1.03F:

04-20-12

Target asphalt binder content on your *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form and the OBC specified on your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form must be the same.

Delete the 4th paragraph of section 39-1.03F.

01-20-12

Replace items 3 and 5 in the list in the 6th paragraph of section 39-1.03F with:

01-20-12

3. Engineer verifies each proposed JMF renewal within 20 days of receiving verification samples.
5. For each HMA type and aggregate gradation specified, the Engineer verifies at the Department's expense 1 proposed JMF renewal within a 12-month period.

Add between the 6th and 7th paragraphs of section 39-1.03F:

01-20-12

The most recent aggregate quality test results within the past 12 months may be used for verification of JMF renewal or the Engineer may perform aggregate quality tests for verification of JMF renewal.

Replace section 39-1.03G with:

04-20-12

39-1.03G Job Mix Formula Modification

For an accepted JMF, you may change asphalt binder source one time during production.

Submit your modified JMF request a minimum of 3 business days before production. Each modified JMF submittal must consist of:

1. Proposed modified JMF on *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form
2. Mix design records on *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form for the accepted JMF to be modified
3. JMF verification on *Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form for the accepted JMF to be modified
4. Quality characteristics test results for the modified JMF as specified in section 39-1.03B. Perform tests at the mix design OBC as shown on the *Contractor Asphalt Mix Design Data* form
5. If required, California Test 371 test results for the modified JMF.

With an accepted modified JMF submittal, the Engineer verifies each modified JMF within 5 business days of receiving all verification samples. If California Test 371 is required, the Engineer tests for California Test 371 within 10 days of receiving verification samples.

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 following sampling requirements in section 39-1.03E, "Job Mix Formula Verification." The Engineer tests verification samples for compliance with:

1. Stability as shown in the table titled "HMA Mix Design Requirements"
2. Air void content at design value ± 2.0 percent
3. Voids in mineral aggregate as shown in the table titled "HMA Mix Design Requirements"
4. Voids filled with asphalt, report only
5. Dust proportion, report only

If the modified JMF is verified, the Engineer revises your *Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form to include the new asphalt binder source. 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 modified JMF verification. The Engineer deducts an additional \$2,000 for each modified JMF verification that requires California Test 371.

Add to section 39-1.03:

01-20-12

39-1.03H Job Mix Formula Acceptance

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 accepts the verified JMF.

Replace "3 days" in the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.04A with:

01-20-12

3 business days

Replace the 2nd sentence in the 2nd paragraph of section 39-1.04A with:

01-20-12

During production, take samples under California Test 125. You may sample HMA from:

Replace "5 days" in the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.06 with:

5 business days

01-20-12

Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 39-1.08A with:

During production, you may adjust hot or cold feed proportion controls for virgin aggregate and RAP.

04-20-12

Add to section 39-1.08A:

During production, asphalt binder set point for HMA Type A, HMA Type B, HMA Type C, and RHMA-G must be the OBC shown in *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form. For OGFC, asphalt binder set point must be the OBC shown on *Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form. If RAP is used, asphalt binder set point for HMA must be calculated as specified in section 39-1.03E.

04-20-12

You must request adjustments to the plant asphalt binder set point based on new RAP stockpiles average asphalt binder content. Do not adjust the HMA plant asphalt binder set point until authorized.

Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 39-1.08B with:

Asphalt rubber binder must be from 375 to 425 degrees F when mixed with aggregate.

09-16-11

Replace the 15th paragraph of section 39-1.11 with:

For Standard and QC/QA construction processes, if 3/4-inch aggregate grading is specified, you may use a 1/2-inch aggregate grading if the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot and less than 0.20 foot thick.

01-20-12

Replace the 17th paragraph of section 39-1.11 with:

Do not open new HMA pavement to public traffic until its mid-depth temperature is below 160 degrees F.

01-20-12

Replace "3 inches per 0.1-mile section" in the 5th paragraph of section 39-1.12C with:

2.5 inches per 0.1-mile section

01-20-12

Replace "6 inches per 0.1-mile section" in the 6th paragraph of section 39-1.12C with:

5 inches per 0.1-mile section

01-20-12

Add to section 39-1.12:

39-1.12E Reserved

01-20-12

Add to section 39-1.14:

01-20-12

Prepare the area to receive HMA for miscellaneous areas and dikes, including any excavation and backfill as needed.

Replace "6.8" in item 3 in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 39-1.14 with:

04-20-12

6.4

Replace "6.0" in item 3 in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 39-1.14 with:

04-20-12

5.7

Replace "6.8" in the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.15B with:

04-20-12

6.4

Replace "6.0" in the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.15B with:

04-20-12

5.7

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 39-2.02B with:

04-20-12

Perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

Minimum Quality Control—Standard Construction Process

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	HMA type			
			A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC
Aggregate gradation ^a	California Test 202	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part at the end of the project	JMF ± Tolerance ^b			
Sand equivalent (min) ^c	California Test 217		47	42	47	--
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382		JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ± 0.40	JMF ± 0.40
HMA moisture content (% max)	California Test 226 or 370	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Field compaction (% max. theoretical density) ^{d,e}	QC plan	2 per business day (min.)	91–97	91–97	91–97	--
Stabilometer value (min) ^{c,f} No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 366	One per 4,000 tons or 2 per 5 business days, whichever is greater	30	30	--	--
			37	35	23	--
Air void content (%) ^{c,g}	California Test 367		4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2	--
Aggregate moisture content at continuous mixing plants and RAP moisture content at continuous mixing plants and batch mixing plants ^h	California Test 226 or 370	2 per day during production	--	--	--	--
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	California Test 205	As designated in the QC plan. At least once per project	90	25	--	90
			75	--	90	75
Los Angeles Rattler (% max) Loss at 100 rev.	California Test 211		70	20	70	90
			12	--	12	12

Loss at 500 rev.			45	50	40	40
Flat and elongated particles (% max by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235		Report only	Report only	Report only	Report only
Fine aggregate angularity (% min)	California Test 234		45	45	45	--
Voids filled with asphalt (%) ⁱ No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367		65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	Report only	--
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) ^j No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367		17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	-- -- 18.0–23.0 ^k 18.0–23.0 ^k	--
Dust proportion ^j No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 367		0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	Report only	--
Smoothness	Section 39-1.12	--	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀
Asphalt rubber binder viscosity @ 375 °F, centipoises	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.04C	--	--	1,500–4,000	1,500–4,000
Asphalt modifier	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.04C	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D
CRM	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.04C	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D

^a Determine combined aggregate gradation containing RAP under California Test 367.

^b The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

^c Report the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^d Determine field compaction for any of the following conditions:

1. 1/2-inch, 3/8-inch, or no. 4 aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot.
2. 3/4-inch aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.20 foot.

^e To determine field compaction use:

1. In-place density measurements using the method specified in your QC plan.
2. California Test 309 to determine the maximum theoretical density at the frequency specified in California Test 375, Part 5C.

^f California Test 304, Part 2C.12.

^g Determine the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

^h For adjusting the plant controller at the HMA plant.

ⁱ 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.

^j Report only.

^k Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 39-2.03A with:

04-20-12

The Department samples for acceptance testing and tests for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

HMA Acceptance—Standard Construction Process

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type						
		A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC			
Aggregate gradation^a	California Test 202	JMF ± tolerance ^c						
Sieve						3/4"	1/2"	3/8"
1/2"						X ^b		
3/8"							X	
No. 4								X
No. 8						X	X	X
No. 200	X	X	X					
Sand equivalent (min) ^d	California Test 217	47	42	47	--			
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382	JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ± 0.40	JMF ± 0.40			
HMA moisture content (% , max)	California Test 226 or 370	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
Field compaction (% max. theoretical density) ^{e, f}	California Test 375	91–97	91–97	91–97	--			
Stabilometer value (min) ^{d, g} No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 366	30	30	--	--			
		37	35	23	--			
Air void content (%) ^{d, h}	California Test 367	4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2	--			
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	California Test 205	90	25	--	90			
		75	--	90	75			
		70	20	70	90			
Los Angeles Rattler (% , max) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.	California Test 211	12	--	12	12			
		45	50	40	40			
Fine aggregate angularity (% , min) ⁱ	California Test 234	45	45	45	--			
Flat and elongated particles (% , max by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235	Report only	Report only	Report only	Report only			
Voids filled with asphalt (%) ^j No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0	Report only	--			
		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0					
		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0					
		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0					
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) ^j No. 4 grading 3/8" grading	California Test 367	17.0	17.0	--	--			
		15.0	15.0	--	--			

1/2" grading		14.0	14.0	18.0–23.0 ^k	
3/4" grading		13.0	13.0	18.0–23.0 ^k	
Dust proportion ^j No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 367	0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	Report only	--
Smoothness	Section 39-1.12	12-foot straight- edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight- edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight- edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight- edge and must grind
Asphalt binder	Various	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92
Asphalt rubber binder	Various	--	--	Section 92- 1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D
Asphalt modifier	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D
CRM	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D

^a The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under California Test 367.

^b "X" denotes the sieves the Engineer tests for the specified aggregate gradation.

^c The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

^d The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^e The Engineer determines field compaction for any of the following conditions:

1. 1/2-inch, 3/8-inch, or no. 4 aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot.
2. 3/4-inch aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.20 foot.

^f To determine field compaction, the Engineer uses:

1. California Test 308, Method A, to determine in-place density of each density core.
2. California Test 309 to determine the maximum theoretical density at the frequency specified in California Test 375, Part 5C.

^g California Test 304, Part 2C.12

^h The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

ⁱ 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.

^j Report only.

^k Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

Replace the 5th paragraph of section 39-2.03A with:

01-20-12

The Engineer determines the percent of maximum theoretical density from density cores taken from the final layer measured the full depth of the total paved HMA thickness if any of the following applies:

1. 1/2-inch, 3/8-inch, or no. 4 aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot and any layer is less than 0.15 foot.
2. 3/4-inch aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.2 foot and any layer is less than 0.20 foot.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 39-3.02A with:

04-20-12

The Department samples for acceptance testing and tests for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

HMA Acceptance—Method Construction Process

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type			
		A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC
Aggregate gradation ^a	California Test 202	JMF ± tolerance ^b	JMF ± tolerance ^b	JMF ± tolerance ^b	JMF ± tolerance ^b
Sand equivalent (min) ^c	California Test 217	47	42	47	--
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382	JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ± 0.40	JMF ± 0.40
HMA moisture content (% max)	California Test 226 or 370	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stabilometer value (min) ^{c, d} No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 366	30 37	30 35	-- 23	-- --
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	California Test 205	90 75 70	25 -- 20	-- 90 70	90 75 90
Los Angeles Rattler (% max) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.	California Test 211	12 45	-- 50	12 40	12 40
Air void content (%) ^{c, e}	California Test 367	4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2	--
Fine aggregate angularity (% min) ^f	California Test 234	45	45	45	--
Flat and elongated particles (% max by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235	Report only	Report only	Report only	Report only
Voids filled with asphalt (%) ^g No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	Report only	--
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) ^g No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	-- -- 18.0–23.0 ^h 18.0–23.0 ^h	-- --
Dust proportion ^g No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 367	0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	Report only	--
Smoothness	Section 39-1.12	12-foot straight-edge and	12-foot straight-edge and	12-foot straight-edge and	12-foot straight-edge and

		must-grind	must-grind	must-grind	must-grind
Asphalt binder	Various	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92
Asphalt rubber binder	Various	--	--	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D
Asphalt modifier	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D
CRM	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D

^a The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under California Test 367.

^b The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

^c The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^d California Test 304, Part 2C.12.

^e The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

^f 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.

^g Report only.

^h Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

Replace "280 degrees F" in item 2 in the list in the 6th paragraph of section 39-3.04 with:

01-20-12

285 degrees F

Replace the 8th paragraph of section 39-4.02C with:

04-20-12

Comply with the values for the HMA quality characteristics and minimum random sampling and testing for quality control shown in the following table:

Minimum Quality Control—QC/QA Construction Process

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	HMA Type			Location of sampling	Maximum reporting time allowance
			A	B	RHMA-G		
Aggregate gradation ^a	California Test 202	1 per 750 tons	JMF ± tolerance ^b	JMF ± tolerance ^b	JMF ± tolerance ^b	California Test 125	24 hours
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382		JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ±0.40	Loose mix behind paver See California Test 125	
Field compaction (% max. theoretical density) ^{c,d}	QC plan		92–96	92–96	91–96	QC plan	
Aggregate moisture content at continuous mixing plants and RAP moisture content at continuous mixing plants and batch mixing plants ^e	California Test 226 or 370	2 per day during production	--	--	--	Stock-piles or cold feed belts	--
Sand equivalent (min) ^f	California Test 217	1 per 750 tons	47	42	47	California Test 125	24 hours
HMA moisture content (% max)	California Test 226 or 370	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day	1.0	1.0	1.0	Loose Mix Behind Paver See California Test 125	24 hours
Stabilometer value (min) ^{f,g}	California Test 366	1 per 4,000 tons or 2 per 5 business days, whichever is greater	30	30	--		48 hours
No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings			37	35	23		
Air void content (%) ^{f,h}	California Test 367		4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2		

Percent of crushed particles coarse aggregate (% min.): One fractured face Two fractured faces	California Test 205		90	25	--	California Test 125	48 hours
Fine aggregate (% min) (Passing no. 4 sieve and retained on no. 8 sieve.): One fractured face			75	--	90		
Los Angeles Rattler (% max): Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.	California Test 211	As designated in QC plan.	12	--	12	California Test 125	
Fine aggregate angularity (% min) ⁱ	California Test 234		45	50	40		
Flat and elongated particle (% max by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235	At least once per project.	45	45	45	California Test 125	
Voids filled with asphalt (%) ⁱ : No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367		Report only	Report only	Report only	California Test 125	
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) ^j : No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367		65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	Report only		
			17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	-- -- 18.0– 23.0 ^k 18.0– 23.0 ^k		

Dust proportion ^j :	California Test 367						
No. 4 and 3/8" gradings			0.6-1.2	0.6-1.2	Report only		
1/2" and 3/4" gradings			0.6-1.2	0.6-1.2			
Smoothness	Section 39-1.12	--	12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀	--	
Asphalt rubber binder viscosity @ 375 °F, centipoises	Section 39-1.02D	--	--	--	1,500-4,000	Section 39-1.02D	24 hours
CRM	Section 39-1.02D	--	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D	48 hours

^a Determine combined aggregate gradation containing RAP under California Test 367.

^b The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

^c Determines field compaction for any of the following conditions:

1. 1/2-inch, 3/8-inch, or no. 4 aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot.
2. 3/4-inch aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.20 foot.

^d To determine field compaction use:

1. In-place density measurements using the method specified in your QC plan.
2. California Test 309 to determine the maximum theoretical density at the frequency specified in California Test 375, Part 5C.

^e For adjusting the plant controller at the HMA plant.

^f Report the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^g California Test 304, Part 2C, 12.

^h Determine the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

ⁱ 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.

^j Report only.

^k Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

Replace the 1st sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 39-4.03B(2) with:

01-20-12

For aggregate gradation and asphalt binder content, the minimum ratio of verification testing frequency to quality control testing frequency is 1:5.

Replace the 2nd "and" in the 7th paragraph of section 39-4.03B(2) with:

or

01-20-12

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 39-4.04A with:

04-20-12

The Engineer samples for acceptance testing and tests for the following quality characteristics:

HMA Acceptance—QC/QA Construction Process

Index (i)	Quality characteristic				Weighting factor (w)	Test method	HMA type		
							A	B	RHMA-G
		Aggregate gradation ^a				California Test 202	JMF ± Tolerance ^c		
	Sieve	3/4"	1/2"	3/8"					
1	1/2"	X ^b	--	--	0.05				
1	3/8"	--	X	--	0.05				
1	No. 4	--	--	X	0.05				
2	No. 8	X	X	X	0.10				
3	No. 200	X	X	X	0.15				
4	Asphalt binder content (%)				0.30	California Test 379 or 382	JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ± 0.40
5	Field compaction (% max. theoretical density) ^{d, e}				0.40	California Test 375	92–96	92–96	91–96
	Sand equivalent (min) ^f					California Test 217	47	42	47
	Stabilometer value (min) ^{f, g} No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings					California Test 366	30 37	30 35	-- 23
	Air void content (%) ^{f, n}					California Test 367	4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2
	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					California Test 205	90 75 70	25 -- 20	-- 90 70
	HMA moisture content (% max)					California Test 226 or 370	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Los Angeles Rattler (% max) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.					California Test 211	12 45	-- 50	12 40
	Fine aggregate angularity (% min) ^f					California Test 234	45	45	45
	Flat and elongated particle (% max by weight @ 5:1)					California Test 235	Report only	Report only	Report only
	Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) ⁱ No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading					California Test 367	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	-- -- 18.0–23.0 18.0–23.0

	Voids filled with asphalt (%) ^j No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading		California Test 367	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	Report only
	Dust proportion ^l No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings		California Test 367	0.6–1.2 0.6–1.2	0.6–1.2 0.6–1.2	Report only
	Smoothness		Section 39-1.12	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀	12-foot straight-edge, must grind, and PI ₀
	Asphalt binder		Various	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92
	Asphalt rubber binder		Various	--	--	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D
	Asphalt modifier		Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D
	CRM		Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D

^a The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under California Test 367.

^b "X" denotes the sieves the Engineer tests for the specified aggregate gradation.

^c The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

^d The Engineer determines field compaction for any of the following conditions:

1. 1/2-inch, 3/8-inch, or no. 4 aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot and less than 0.20 foot.
2. 3/4-inch aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.20 foot.

^e To determine field compaction, the Engineer uses:

1. California Test 308, Method A, to determine in-place density of each density core.
2. California Test 309 to determine the maximum theoretical density at the frequency specified in California Test 375, Part 5C.

^f The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^g California Test 304, Part 2C.12.

^h The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

ⁱ 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.

^j Report only.

^k Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 39-4.04A with:

01-20-12

The Department determines the percent of maximum theoretical density from density cores taken from the final layer measured the full depth of the total paved HMA thickness if any of the following applies:

1. 1/2-inch, 3/8-inch, or no. 4 aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot and any layer is less than 0.15 foot.
2. 3/4-inch aggregate grading is used and the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.20 and any layer is less than 0.20 foot.

AA

40 CONCRETE PAVEMENT

01-20-12

Replace section 40-1.01C(4) with:

01-20-12

40-1.01C(4) Authorized Laboratory

Submit for authorization the name of the laboratory you propose to use for testing the drilled core specimens for air content.

Replace the paragraph in section 40-1.01C(8) with:

01-20-12

Submit a plan for protecting concrete pavement during the initial 72 hours after paving when the forecasted minimum ambient temperature is below 40 degrees F.

Delete "determined under California Test 559" in section 40-1.01C(9).

01-20-12

Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs in section 40-1.01D(4) with:

01-20-12

The QC plan must include details of corrective action to be taken if any process is out of control. 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.

Replace the 1st paragraph in section 40-1.01D(5) with:

01-20-12

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).

Replace the 1st sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 40-1.01D(9) with:

01-20-12

Use a California profilograph to determine the concrete pavement profile.

Replace the title of the table in section 40-1.01D(13)(a) with:

01-20-12

Concrete Pavement Acceptance Testing

Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs in section 40-1.01D(13)(a) with:

01-20-12

Pavement smoothness may be accepted based on the Department's testing. A single test represents no more than 0.1 mile.

Acceptance of modulus of rupture, thickness, dowel bar and tie bar placement, coefficient of friction, smoothness, and air content, does not constitute final concrete pavement acceptance.

Delete item 4 in the list in the 2nd paragraph in section 40-1.01D(13)(c)(2).

01-20-12

Replace items 1 and 2 in the list in the 2nd paragraph in 40-1.01D(13)(d) with:

01-20-12

1. For tangents and horizontal curves having a centerline radius of curvature 2,000 feet or more, the PI_0 must be at most 2-1/2 inches per 0.1-mile section.
2. For horizontal curves having a centerline radius of curvature from 1,000 to 2,000 feet including concrete pavement within the superelevation transitions of those curves, the PI_0 must be at most 5 inches per 0.1-mile section.

Replace the 1st and 2nd variables in the equation in section 40-1.01D(13)(f) with:

01-20-12

n_c = Number of your quality control tests (minimum of 6 required)
 n_v = Number of verification tests (minimum of 2 required)

Replace "Your approved third party independent testing laboratory" in the 4th paragraph of section 40-1.01D(13)(f) with:

01-20-12

The authorized laboratory

Replace item 2 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 40-1.01D(13)(g):

01-20-12

2. One test for every 4,000 square yards of concrete pavement with tie bars or remaining fraction of that area. Each tie bar test consists of 2 cores with 1 on each tie-bar-end to expose both ends and allow measurement.

Replace section 40-1.01D(13)(h) with:

01-20-12

40-1.01D(13)(h) Bar Reinforcement

Bar reinforcement is accepted based on inspection before concrete placement.

Replace the paragraph in section 40-1.02B(2) with:

01-20-12

PCC for concrete pavement must comply with section 90-1 except as otherwise specified.

Replace the paragraphs in section 40-1.02D with:

01-20-12

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

Replace the paragraphs in section 40-1.02E with:

01-20-12

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, pickled, polished, and solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, Grade 60, 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, pickled, polished, and solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, Grade 60, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803.

Fabricate, sample, and handle epoxy-coated tie bars under ASTM D 3963/D 3963M, section 52-2.02C, or section 52-2.03C.

Do not bend tie bars.

Replace the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paragraphs in section 40-1.02F with:

01-20-12

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, pickled, polished, and solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, Grade 60, 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, pickled, polished, and solid stainless-steel bars under ASTM A 955/A 955M, Grade 60, UNS Designation S31603 or S31803.

Replace the paragraphs in section 40-1.02G with:

01-20-12

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, pickled, and polished 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 52-2.02B or 52-2.03B.

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.

Replace the 1st paragraph in section 40-1.02H with:

01-20-12

Chemical adhesive for drilling and bonding dowels and tie bars must be on the Authorized Material List. The Authorized Material List indicates the appropriate chemical adhesive system for the concrete temperature and installation conditions.

Replace section 40-1.02I(2) with:

01-20-12

40-1.02I(2) Silicone Joint Sealant

Silicone joint sealant must be on the Authorized Material List.

Replace the last sentence in section 40-1.02I(4) with:

01-20-12

Show evidence that the seals are compressed from 30 to 50 percent for the joint width at time of installation.

Replace the paragraph in section 40-1.02L with:

01-20-12

Water for core drilling may be obtained from a potable water source, or submit proof that it does not contain:

1. More than 1,000 parts per million of chlorides as Cl
2. More than 1,300 parts per million of sulfates as SO₄
3. Impurities that cause pavement discoloration or surface etching

Replace the paragraph in section 40-1.03B with:

01-20-12

Before placing concrete pavement, develop enough water supply for the work under section 17.

Replace the last paragraph in section 40-1.03D(1) with:

01-20-12

Removal of grinding residue must comply with section 42-1.03B.

Replace the 1st and 2nd paragraphs in section 40-1.03E(6)(c) with:

01-20-12

Install preformed compressions seals in isolation joints if specified in the special provisions.

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 widenings 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, splicing must comply with the manufacturer's written instructions.

Replace the last 2 paragraphs in section 40-1.03G with:

01-20-12

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.

Replace the 1st paragraph in section 40-1.03I with:

01-20-12

Place tie bars in compliance with the tolerances shown in the following table:

Tie Bar Tolerance

Dimension	Tolerance
Horizontal and vertical skew	10 degrees maximum
Longitudinal translation	± 2 inch maximum
Horizontal offset (embedment)	± 2 inch maximum
Vertical depth	1. Not less than 1/2 inch below the saw cut depth of joints 2. When measured at any point along the bar, not less than 2 inches clear of the pavement's surface and bottom

Replace item 4 in the list in the 2nd paragraph in section 40-1.03I with:

- 01-20-12
4. Use 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.

Replace "The maximum distance below the depth shown must be 0.05 foot." in the table in section 40-1.03J with:

The maximum distance below the depth shown must be 5/8 inch.

01-20-12

Replace sections 40-1.03L and 40-1.03M with:

40-1.03L Finishing

01-20-12

40-1.03L(1) General

Reserved

40-1.03L(2) Preliminary Finishing

40-1.03L(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 ± 5 feet from the transverse construction joint formed at each day's start of paving and 1 ± 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 more water to the pavement surface than can evaporate before float finishing and texturing are completed.

40-1.03L(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 40-1.03P. 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.

40-1.03L(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.

40-1.03L(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 ravels.

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 under section 40-1.03L(2) using the hand method. Hand-constructed grooves must comply with the specifications for machine-constructed grooves.

Initial and final texturing must produce a coefficient of friction of at least 0.30 when tested under California Test 342. Notify the Engineer when the pavement is scheduled to be opened to traffic to allow at least 25 days for the Department to schedule testing for coefficient of friction. 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 550 psi

The Department tests for coefficient of friction within 7 days of receiving notification that the pavement is ready for testing.

Do not open the pavement to traffic unless the coefficient of friction is at least 0.30.

40-1.03M Reserved

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.

Replace item 1 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(ii) with:

01-20-12

1. Inspection pipes must be schedule 40 PVC pipe complying with ASTM D 1785 with a nominal pipe size of 2 inches. Watertight PVC couplers complying with ASTM D 2466 are allowed to facilitate pipe lengths in excess of those commercially available. Log the location of the inspection pipe couplers with respect to the plane of pile cutoff.

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.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02B(5) with:

01-20-12

Grout used to backfill casings must comply with section 50-1.02C, except:

1. Grout must consist of cementitious material and water, and may contain an admixture if authorized. Cementitious material must comply with section 90-1.02B, except SCMs are not required. The minimum cementitious material content of the grout must not be less than 845 lb/cu yd of grout.
2. Aggregate must be used to extend the grout as follows:
 - 2.1. Aggregate must consist of at least 70 percent fine aggregate and approximately 30 percent pea gravel, by weight.
 - 2.2. Fine aggregate must comply with section 90-1.02C(3).
 - 2.3. Size of pea gravel must be such that 100 percent passes the 1/2-inch sieve, at least 90 percent passes the 3/8-inch sieve, and not more than 5 percent passes the no. 8 sieve.
3. California Test 541 is not required.
4. Grout is not required to pass through a sieve with a 0.07-inch maximum clear opening before being introduced into the grout pump.

Replace section 49-3.02B(8) with:

01-20-12

49-3.02B(8) Spacers

Spacers must comply with section 52-1.03D, except you may use plastic spacers.

Plastic spacers must:

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

Add to section 49-3.02C(4):

01-20-12

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.

AA

50 PRESTRESSING CONCRETE

04-20-12

Replace "diameter" in item 9 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 50-1.02D with:

04-20-12

cross-sectional area

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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 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 51-4.03B:

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.

AA

52 REINFORCEMENT

04-20-12

Add to the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 52-1.02B:

04-20-12

- 9. Shear reinforcement stirrups in PC girders

Replace section 52-6.02D with:

10-21-11

52-6.02D Ultimate Butt Splice Requirements

When tested under California Test 670, ultimate butt splice test samples must demonstrate necking as either of the following:

- 1. For "Necking (Option I)," the test sample must rupture in the reinforcing bar outside of the affected zone and show visible necking.

86 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

01-20-12

Replace section 86-2.06 with:

01-20-12

86-2.06 PULL BOXES

86-2.06A General

86-2.06A(1) Cover Marking

Marking must be clearly defined, uniform in depth, and parallel to either the long or short sides of the cover.

Marking letters must be 1 to 3 inches high.

Before galvanizing steel or cast iron cover, apply marking by one of the following methods:

1. Use cast iron strip at least 1/4 inch thick with letters raised a minimum of 1/16 inch. Fasten strip to cover with 1/4-inch flathead stainless steel machine bolts and nuts. Peen bolts after tightening.
2. Use sheet steel strip at least 0.027 inch thick with letters raised a minimum of 1/16 inch. Fasten strip to 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 bolts after tightening.
3. Bead weld the letters on cover such that the letters are raised a minimum of 3/32 inch.

86-2.06A(2) Installation and Use

Space pull boxes no more than 200 feet apart. You may install additional pull boxes to facilitate the work.

You may use a larger standard size pull box than that shown on the plans or specified.

A pull box in ground or sidewalk area must be installed as follows:

1. Embed bottom of the pull box in crushed rock.
2. Place a layer of roofing paper on the crushed rock.
3. Place grout over the layer of roofing paper. Grout must be 0.50 to 1 inch thick and sloped toward the drain hole.
4. Make a 1-inch drain hole in the center of the pull box through the grout and roofing paper.
5. Place grout between the pull box and the pull box extension, and around conduits.

The top of the pull box must be flush with the surrounding grade or the top of an adjacent curb, except in unpaved areas where the pull box is not immediately adjacent to and protected by a concrete foundation, pole, or other protective construction. Place the pull box 1-1/4 inches above the surrounding grade. Where practical, place a pull box shown in the vicinity of curbs or adjacent to a standard on the side of the foundation facing away from traffic. If a pull box is installed in a sidewalk area, adjust the depth of the pull box so that the top of the pull box is flush with the sidewalk.

Reconstruct the sump of an existing pull box if disturbed by your activities. Remove old grout and replace with new if the sump was grouted.

86-2.06B Non-Traffic-Rated Pull Boxes

Reserved

86-2.06C Traffic Pull Boxes

Traffic pull box and cover must comply with ASTM C857, "Standard Practice for Minimum Structural Design Loading for Underground Precast Concrete Utility Structures," for HS20-44 loading. You must be able to place the load anywhere on the box and cover for 1 minute without causing cracks or permanent deformations.

Frame must be anchored to the box with 1/4 by 2-1/4 inch concrete anchors. Four concrete anchors must be included for No. 3-1/2(T) pull box; one placed in each corner. Six concrete anchors must be included

