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City of Kingsville– GLO SW Project 6



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SECTION 01040
PROJECT COORDINATION

1. GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This section specifies administrative and supervisory requirements necessary for project coordination including but not necessarily limited to:
 - 1. Coordination.
 - 2. Administrative and supervisory personnel.
 - 3. General installation provisions.
- B. Progress meetings, coordination meetings, and pre-installation conferences are included in Section 01200, Project Meetings.
- C. Requirements for the Contractors construction schedule are included in Section 01300, Submittals.

1.2 COORDINATION

- A. Coordination: Coordinate construction activities included under various sections of these specifications to assure efficient and orderly installation of each part of the work. Coordinate construction operations included under different sections of the specifications that are dependent upon each other for proper installation, connection, and operation.
 - 1. Where installation of one part of the work is dependent on installation of other components, either before or after its own installation, schedule construction activities in the sequence required to obtain the best results.
 - 2. Where availability of space is limited, coordinate installation of different components to assure maximum accessibility for required maintenance, service, and, repair.
 - 3. Make adequate provisions to accommodate items scheduled for later installation.
 - 4. Prepare memoranda for distribution to each involved party outlining special procedures required for coordination. Include such items as required notices, reports, and attendance at meetings.
- B. Administrative Procedures: Coordinate scheduling and timing of required administrative procedures with other construction activities to avoid conflicts and ensure orderly progress of the work. Such administrative activities include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Preparation of schedules.
 - 2. Installation and removal of temporary facilities.
 - 3. Delivery and processing of submittals.

4. Progress meetings.
5. Project closeout activities.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Within 10 days of the Notice to Proceed, the Contractor will submit a list of the Contractor's principal staff assignments, including the superintendent and other personnel in attendance at the site; provide a proposed organizational chart identifying individuals, their duties and responsibilities; and list the proposed staffs addresses and telephone numbers.

1.4 GENERAL INSTALLATION PROVISIONS

- A. Manufacturer's Instructions: Comply with manufacturer's installation instructions and recommendations if those instructions and recommendations are more explicit or stringent than requirements contained in the Contract Documents.
- B. Inspect materials or equipment immediately upon delivery and again prior to installation. Reject damaged and defective items.
- C. Recheck measurements and dimensions before starting installation procedure.
- D. Install each component during weather conditions and at the point in project sequence that will ensure the best possible results. Isolate each part of the completed construction from incompatible material as necessary to prevent deterioration.
- E. Coordinate temporary enclosures with required inspections and tests to minimize the necessity of uncovering completed construction for that purpose.

1.5 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. During handling and installation, clean and protect construction in progress and adjoining materials in place. Apply protective covering where required to ensure protection from damage or deterioration at Substantial Completion.
- B. Limiting Exposures: Supervise construction activities to ensure that no part of the construction completed or in progress, is subject to harmful, dangerous, damaging, or otherwise deleterious exposure during the construction period. Where applicable, such exposures include, but are not limited to, the following:
 1. Excessive static or dynamic loading.
 2. Excessive internal or external pressures.
 3. Heavy traffic.
 4. Vibration from adjacent activity.
 5. Erosion.
 6. Damage by contact with construction equipment.

2. PRODUCTS

(Not Used)

3. EXECUTION

(Not Used)

4. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

(Not Used)

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01090
DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

1. GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This section specifies administrative requirements for compliance with governing regulations, codes, and standards.
- B. Requirements include obtaining permits, licenses, inspections, releases, and similar documentation as well as payments, statements, and similar requirements associated with regulations, codes, and standards.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. General: Definitions contained in this article are not necessarily complete but are general to the extent that they are not defined more explicitly elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
- B. Indicated: Indicated refers to graphic representations, notes, or schedules on the drawings; other paragraphs or schedules in the specifications; and similar requirements in the Contract Documents. Where terms such as shown, noted, and specified are used, it is to help locate the reference; no limitation on location is intended except as specifically noted.
- C. Directed: Terms such as directed, requested, authorized, selected, approved, required, and permitted mean directed by the Engineer, requested by the Engineer, interpreted to extend the Engineers responsibility into the Contractors area of construction supervision.
- D. Approved: The term approved, where used in conjunction with the Engineers action on the Contractors submittals, applications, and requests, is limited to the responsibilities and duties of the Engineer stated in the General and Special Conditions. Such approval will not release the Contractor from responsibility to fulfill Contract Document requirements unless otherwise provided in the Contract Documents.
- E. Regulations: The term regulations include laws, statutes, ordinances, and lawful orders issued by authorities having jurisdiction as well as rules, conventions, and agreements within the construction industry that control performance of the work, whether they are lawfully imposed by authorities having jurisdiction or not.
- F. Furnish: The term furnish is used to mean supply and deliver to the project site, ready for unloading, unpacking, assembly, installation, and similar operations.
- G. Install: The term install is used to describe operations at the project site including the actual unloading, unpacking, assembly, erection, placing, anchoring, applying, working to dimension, and finishing, curing, protecting, cleaning, and similar operations.

- H. Provide: The term provide means to furnish and install, complete and ready for the intended use.
- I. Installer: An installer is an entity engaged by the Contractor, either as an employee, subcontractor, or sub-subcontractor, for performance of a particular construction activity including installation, erection, application, and similar operations. Installers are required to be experienced in the operations they are engaged to perform.
- J. Project Site: That space made available by the Engineer to the Contractor for performance of the work either exclusively or in conjunction with others performing other construction as part of the project. The overall extent of the project site is shown on the drawings.
- K. Testing Laboratories: A testing laboratory is an independent entity engaged to perform specific inspections or tests, either at the project site or elsewhere, and to report on and, if required, interpret results of those inspections or tests.

1.3 INDUSTRY STANDARDS

- A. Applicability of Standards:
 - 1. Except where the Contract Documents include more stringent requirements, applicable construction industry standards have the same force and effect as if bound or copied directly into the Contract Documents. Such standards are made a part of the Contract Documents by reference.
 - 2. Referenced standards take precedence over standards that are not referenced but recognized in the construction industry as standard practice.
- B. Publication Dates: Where compliance with an industry standard is required, comply with the standard in effect as of the date of the Contract Documents.
- C. Conflicting Requirements:
 - 1. Where compliance with two or more standards is specified, and they establish different or conflicting requirements for minimum quantities or quality levels, the most stringent requirement will be enforced unless the Contract Documents indicate otherwise. Refer requirements that are different but apparently equal and uncertainties as to which level is more stringent to the Engineer for a decision before proceeding.
 - 2. Minimum Quantities or Quality Levels: In every instance the quantity or quality level shown or specified will be the minimum to be provided or performed. The actual installation may comply exactly, within specified tolerances, with the minimum quantity or quality specified, or it may exceed that minimum within reasonable limits. In complying with these requirements, indicated numeric values are minimum or maximum values as noted or appropriate for the context of the requirements. Refer instances of uncertainty to the Engineer for decision before proceeding.

- D. Copies of Standards: Each entity engaged in construction on the project is required to be familiar with industry standards applicable to that entity's construction activity. Copies of applicable standards are listed but not included with the Contract Documents. Also refer to paragraph 1.03-A-1.
- E. Abbreviations and Names: Trade association names and titles of general standards are frequently abbreviated. Where acronyms or abbreviations are used in the specifications or other Contract Documents they mean the recognized name of the trade association, standards generating organization, authority having jurisdiction, or other entity applicable to the context of the text provision.

2. PRODUCTS

(Not Used)

3. EXECUTION

(Not Used)

4. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

(Not Used)

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01200
PROJECT MEETINGS

1. GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for project meetings including but not limited to:
 - 1. Preconstruction conferences.
 - 2. Pre-installation meetings.
 - 3. Coordination meetings.
 - 4. Progress meetings.

- B. Construction schedules are specified in Section 01300, Submittals.

1.2 PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

- A. A preconstruction conference and organizational meeting will be scheduled by the Engineer at the project site or other convenient location no later than 10 days after execution of the Agreement and prior to commencement of construction activities. The meeting will be conducted to review responsibilities and personnel assignments with the Engineer and the Contractor.

- B. Attendees: The Engineer, Contractor, and subcontractors will each be represented at the conference by persons familiar with and authorized to conclude matters relating to the work.

- C. Agenda: Discuss items of significance that could affect progress including such topics as:
 - 1. Tentative construction schedule.
 - 2. Critical working sequencing.
 - 3. Designation of responsible personnel.
 - 4. Procedures for processing field decisions.
 - 5. Procedures for processing applications for payment.
 - 6. Distribution of Contract Documents.
 - 7. Submittal of shop drawings, product data, and samples.
 - 8. Preparation of record documents.
 - 9. Use of the premises.
 - 10. Office, work, and storage areas.
 - 11. Equipment deliveries and priorities.
 - 12. Safety procedures.
 - 13. First aid.
 - 14. Security.
 - 15. Housekeeping.
 - 16. Working hours.

1.3 PRE-INSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Pre-installation meetings may be held prior to beginning installation of critical work items. These items include:
 - 1. Steel sheet pile installation.
 - 2. Concrete repair.
- B. These meetings will be attended by all persons involved in the supervision, inspection, and quality control of this work. Those required to attend are as follows:
 - 1. Engineer.
 - 2. Contractor's project manager and superintendent.
 - 3. Subcontractor's superintendent.
 - 4. Crew foremen.
- C. Agenda will include:
 - 1. Layout, horizontal and vertical control, etc.
 - 2. Equipment and materials required.
 - 3. Specific methods to be used for installation.
 - 4. Review of applicable specifications.

1.4 COORDINATION MEETINGS

- A. The Engineer reserves the right to schedule and conduct coordination meetings at his option.
- B. The Contractor will conduct coordination meetings with his subcontractors; however, the Engineer will be invited to such meetings.
- C. Agenda: Review and solve operational conflicts between subcontractors, suppliers, and/or Owner operations.

1.5 PROGRESS MEETINGS

- A. The Engineer reserves the right to schedule and conduct weekly meetings at his option.
- B. Agenda: Review and correct or approve minutes of the previous progress meeting. Review other items of significance that could affect progress. Include topics for discussion as appropriate to the current status of the project.
- C. Contractors Construction Schedule: Review progress since the last meeting. Determine where each activity is in relation to the Contractors construction schedule, whether on time or ahead or behind schedule. Determine how construction behind schedule will be expedited; secure commitments from parties involved to do so. Discuss whether schedule revisions are required to ensure that current and subsequent activities will be completed within the contract time.

D. Review the present and future needs of each entity present including such items as:

1. Interface requirements.
2. Time.
3. Sequences.
4. Site utilization.
5. Hours of work.
6. Hazards and risks.
7. Housekeeping.
8. Quality and work standards.
9. Change orders.
10. Documentation of information for payment requests.

E. Schedule Updating: Revise the construction schedule after each progress meeting where revisions to the schedule have been made or recognized. Issue the revised schedule concurrently with the report of each meeting.

2. PRODUCTS

(Not Used)

3. EXECUTION

(Not Used)

4. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

(Not Used)

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01300
SUBMITTALS

1. GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

This section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for submittals required for performance of the work, including:

- A. Contractors partial payment and construction schedule.
- B. Submittal schedule.
- C. Shop drawings.
- D. Product data and mill certificates.

1.2 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

A. Coordination: Coordinate preparation and processing of submittals with performance of construction activities. Transmit each submittal sufficiently in advance of performance of related construction activities to avoid delay.

1. Coordinate each submittal with fabrication, purchase, testing, delivery, other submittals, and related activities that require sequential activities.

2. Processing:

a. Allow sufficient review time so that installation will not be delayed as a result of the time required to process submittals (including time for resubmittals).

b. Allow two weeks for initial review. Allow additional time if processing must be delayed to permit coordination with subsequent submittals. The Engineer will promptly advise the Contractor when a submittal being processed must be delayed for coordination.

B. Submittal Preparation: Place a permanent label or title block on each submittal for identification. Indicate the name of the entity that prepared each submittal on the label or title block.

1. Provide a space approximately 4" x 5" on the label or beside the title block on shop drawings to record the Contractors review and approval markings and the action taken.

2. Include the following information on the label for processing and recording action taken.

- a. Project name.
- b. Date.

- c. Name of Engineer.
- d. Name of Contractor.
- e. Name of subcontractor.
- f. Name of supplier.
- g. Name of manufacturer.
- h. Number and title of appropriate specification section.
- i. Drawing number and detail references as appropriate.

1.3 CONTRACTORS PARTIAL PAYMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Schedule: Prepare a fully developed construction schedule, preferably a computer based CPM type, but a Gantt chart as a minimum. Submit within 10 days of issuance of the Notice to Proceed. The schedule will include the following:

- A. Secure time commitments for performing critical elements of the work from parties involved. Coordinate each element on the schedule with other construction activities, including minor elements involved in the sequence of the work. Show each activity in proper sequence. Indicate graphically sequences necessary for completion of related portions of the work.
- B. Prepare the Contractors construction schedule with the schedule of values, list of subcontractors, submittal schedule, progress reports, schedule of anticipated monthly partial payment requests, and all other schedules.
- C. Indicate completion in advance of the date established for Substantial Completion. Indicate Substantial Completion on the schedule to allow time for the Engineers procedures necessary for certification of Substantial Completion.

1.4 SUBMITTAL SCHEDULE

- A. After development and acceptance of the Contractors construction schedule, prepare a complete schedule of submittals. Submit the schedule within 10 days of the date required for establishment of the Contractors construction schedule.
 - 1. Coordinate submittal schedule with the list of subcontractors, schedule of values, and the list of products as well as the Contractor's construction schedule.
 - 2. Prepare the schedule in chronological order; include all submittals required during construction. Provide the following information:
 - a. Scheduled date for the first submittal.
 - b. Related section number.
 - c. Submittal category.
 - d. Name of subcontractor.
 - e. Description of the part of the work covered.
 - f. Scheduled date for resubmittal.
 - g. Scheduled date for Engineers final release or approval.

- B. Distribution:
 - 1. Following response to initial submittal, print and distribute copies to the Engineer, subcontractors, and other parties required to comply with submittal dates indicated. Post copies in the project meeting room and field office.
 - 2. When revisions are made, distribute to the same parties and post in the same locations. Delete parties from distribution when they have completed their assigned portion of the work and are no longer involved in construction activities.
- C. Schedule Updating: Revise the schedule after each meeting or activity, where revisions have been recognized or made. Issue the updated schedule concurrently with each meeting report.

1.5 SHOP DRAWINGS

- A. Submit newly prepared information, drawn to accurate scale. Highlight, encircle, or otherwise indicate deviations from the Contract Documents. Do not reproduce Contract Documents or copy standard information as the basis for shop drawings. Standard information prepared without specific reference to the project is not considered shop drawings. Reproductions of the Contract Documents will be immediately rejected for resubmittal.
- B. Shop drawings include fabrication and installation drawings, setting diagrams, schedules, patterns, templates, and similar drawings. Include the following information:
 - 1. Dimensions.
 - 2. Identification of products and materials included.
 - 3. Compliance with specified standards.
 - 4. Notation of coordination requirements.
 - 5. Notation of dimensions established by field measurement.
- C. Sheet Size: Except for templates, patterns, and similar full-size drawings, submit shop drawings on sheets at least 8-1/2" x 11", but no larger than 24" x 36".
- D. Final Submittal: Submit one set of sepias and two blue- or black-line prints; submit six prints where required for maintenance manuals.

1.6 PRODUCT DATA

Collect product data into a single submittal for each element of construction or system. Product data includes printed information such as manufacturer's installation instructions, catalog cuts, standard color charts, roughing-in diagrams and templates, standard wiring diagrams, and performance curves. Where product data must be specially prepared because standard printed data is not suitable for use, submit as shop drawings.

- A. Manufacturers printed recommendation.
- B. Compliance with recognized testing agency standards.

- C. Application of testing agency labels and seals.
- D. Notation of dimensions verified by field measurement.
- E. Notation of coordination requirements.
- F. Mill certificates.

1.7 ENGINEERS ACTION

- A. Except for submittals for record, information of similar purposes where action and return is required or requested, the Engineer will review each submittal, mark to indicate action taken, and return promptly.
- B. Compliance with specified characteristics is the Contractors responsibility. Submittal will be rejected for non-compliance of required characteristics.
- C. Action Stamp: The Engineer will stamp each submittal with a uniform, self-explanatory action stamp. The stamp will be appropriately marked to indicate the action taken.
- D. Submittals not returned within 21 days of receipt by the Engineer will be considered approved as submitted by the Contractor.

2. PRODUCTS

(Not Used)

3. EXECUTION

(Not Used)

4. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

(Not Used)

END OF SECTION

SECTION 01700
CONTRACT CLOSEOUT

1. GENERAL

1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Closeout Procedures
- B. Final Cleaning
- C. Adjusting

1.2 CLOSEOUT PROCEDURES

- A. Submit written certification that Contract Documents have been reviewed, Work has been inspected, and that Work is complete in accordance with Contract Documents and ready for Owner inspection.
- B. Provide submittals to Owner that are required by governing or other authorities.
- C. Submit final Application for Payment identifying total adjusted Contract Sum, previous payments, and sum remaining due.

1.3 FINAL CLEANING

- A. Execute final cleaning prior to final inspection.
- B. Clean equipment and fixtures to a sanitary condition.
- C. Clean debris from pull boxes, manholes, and drainage systems.
- D. Clean site; sweep paved areas, remove debris from site areas.
- E. Remove waste and surplus materials, rubbish, and construction facilities from the site.

1.4 ADJUSTING

- A. Maintain on site, one set of the following record documents; record actual revisions to the Work:
 - 1. Contract Drawings
 - 2. Specifications
 - 3. Addenda
 - 4. Change Orders and other Modifications to the Contract
 - 5. Reviewed shop drawings, product data, and samples
- B. Store Record Documents separate from documents used for construction.

- C. Record information concurrent with construction progress.
- D. Specifications: Legibly mark and record at each Product section description of actual Products installed, including the following:
 - 1. Manufacturer's name and product model and number.
 - 2. Product substitutions or alternates utilized.
 - 3. Changes made by Addenda and Modifications.
- E. Record Documents and Shop Drawings: Legibly mark each item to record actual construction including:
 - 1. Measured horizontal and vertical locations of underground utilities and appurtenances, referenced to permanent surface improvements.
 - 2. Measured locations of internal utilities and appurtenances concealed in construction, referenced to visible and accessible features of the Work.
 - 3. Field changes of dimension and detail.
 - 4. Details not on original Contract Drawings.
- F. Submit documents to Owner with claim for final Application for Payment.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 021000
SITE PREPARATION

1. GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. Work Included: Demolition, clearing and grubbing required for this work includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
1. Felling of trees including removal of stumps, roots and other debris protruding through ground surface.
 2. Removing shrubs, grass, weeds and other vegetation.
 3. Removing improvements or obstructions that interfere with new construction.
 4. Constructing temporary barriers around trees designated to remain.
 5. Disconnecting and removing existing utility lines on the site except those designated to remain.
 6. Removal of all debris.
- B. Related Work Described Elsewhere:
1. Earthwork: Section 02200.
- C. Definitions: The term "Demolition, Clearing and Grubbing", as used herein, includes the removal of all existing objects (except for those designated to remain) down to the existing ground level (below grade if required to execute properly the new work), plus such other work as is described in this Section of the Specifications.

1.2 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. Dust Control:
1. Use necessary means to prevent spread of dust during performance of work.
 2. Moisten surfaces as required to prevent dust from being a nuisance to the public, neighbors, and concurrent performance of other work on site.
- B. Disposal of Waste:
1. On site burning will not be permitted.
 2. Remove waste materials and unsuitable or excess topsoil from site and legally dispose of it.

C. Protection:

1. Protect existing objects designated to remain.
2. In event of damage, repair or replace at no additional cost to Owner.

2. PRODUCTS

NONE

3. EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

A. Site Inspection:

1. Prior to start of work, inspect entire site and all objects designated to be removed or preserved.
2. Locate existing utility lines and determine requirements for disconnecting and capping.
3. Locate existing active utility lines traversing site and determine requirements for protection.

B. Clarification:

1. The drawings do not purport to show all objects existing on site.
2. Verify with architect all objects to be removed or preserved before commencing work.

3.2 CLEARING AND GRUBBING

A. Felling of Trees:

1. Protect roots and branches of trees designated to remain.
2. Remove only trees and shrubs within construction area unless otherwise indicated or directed.
3. Completely remove stumps, roots and other debris protruding through ground surface.
4. Carefully and cleanly cut roots and branches of trees indicated to be left standing, where such roots and branches obstruct new construction.

B. Grubbing:

1. Remove all surface rocks, stumps, roots and other vegetation within limits of construction.
2. Do not leave any roots greater than 3 inches in diameter in the ground.

3.3 STRIPPING TOPSOIL

- A. Strip to whatever depths encountered in such a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other objectionable material.
- B. Remove heavy growths of grass from areas before stripping.
- C. Where trees are indicated to be left standing, stop topsoil stripping a sufficient distance from trees to prevent damage to main root system.
- D. Stock pile topsoil where directed.
- E. Construct storage piles to freely drain surface water.
- F. Cover storage piles if required to prevent windblown dust.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 021080
REMOVING OLD STRUCTURES

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall provide for the removal and disposal of old structures or portions of old structures, as noted on the plans, and shall include all excavation and backfilling necessary to complete the removal. The work shall be done in accordance with the provisions of these specifications.

2. METHOD OF REMOVAL

Culverts or Sewers. Pipe shall be removed by careful excavation of all dirt on top and the sides in such manner that the pipe will not be damaged. Removal of sewer appurtenances shall be included for removal with the pipe. Those pipes which are deemed unsatisfactory for reuse by the Engineer may be removed in any manner the Contractor may select.

Concrete Structures. Unwanted concrete structures or concrete portions of structures shall be removed to the lines and dimensions shown on the plans, and these materials shall be disposed of as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Any portion of the existing structure outside of the limits designated for removal which is damaged by the Contractor's operations shall be restored to its original condition at the Contractor's entire expense. Explosives shall not be used in the removal of portions of the existing structure unless approved by the Engineer, in writing.

Portions of the old structure shall be removed to the lines and dimensions shown on the plans, and these materials shall be disposed of as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Any portion of the existing structure, outside of the limits designated for removal, damaged during the operations of the Contractor, shall be restored to its original condition at the Contractor's entire expense. Explosives shall not be used in the removal of portions of the existing structure unless approved by the Engineer, in writing.

Concrete portions of structures below the permanent ground line, which will not interfere in any manner with the proposed construction, may be left in place, but removal shall be carried at least five (5) feet below the permanent ground line and neatly squared off. Reinforcement shall be cut off close to the concrete. Backfill in one-foot lifts and compact to a minimum of 95% Standard Proctor density.

Steel Structures. Steel structures or steel portions of structures shall be dismantled in sections as determined by the Engineer. The sections shall be stored if the members are to be salvaged and reused. Rivets and bolts connecting steel railing members, steel beams of beam spans and steel stringers of truss spans, shall be removed by butting the heads with a "cold cut" and punching or drilling from the hole, or by such other method that will not injure the members for re-use and will meet the approval of the Engineer. The removal of rivets and bolts from connections of truss members, bracing members, and other similar members in the structure will not be required unless specifically called for on the plans or special provisions, and the Contractor shall have the option of dismantling these members by flame-cutting the members immediately adjacent to the connections. Flame-cutting will not be permitted, however, when the plans or special provisions call for the structure unit to be salvaged in such manner as to permit re-erection. In such case, all members shall be carefully match marked with paint in accordance with diagrams furnished by the Engineer prior to dismantling, and all rivets and bolts shall be removed from the connections in the manner specified in the first portion of this paragraph.

Timber Structures. Timber structures or timber portions of structures to be reused shall be removed in such manner as to damage the timber for further use as little as possible. All bolts and nails shall be

removed from such lumber as deemed salvable by the Engineer.

Unless otherwise specified on the plans, timber piles shall be either pulled or cut off at the point not less than two (2) feet below ground line, with the choice between these two methods resting with the Contractor, unless otherwise specified.

Brick or Stone Structures. Unwanted brick or stone structures or stone portions of structures shall be removed. Portions of such structures below the permanent ground line, which will not in any manner interfere with the proposed construction, may be left in place, but removal shall be carried at least five (5) feet below the permanent ground line and neatly squared off. Backfill in one-foot lifts and compact to a minimum of 95% Standard Proctor density.

Salvage. All material such as pipe, timbers, railings, etc., which the Engineer deems as salvable for reuse, and all salvaged structural steel, shall be delivered to a designated storage area.

Materials, other than structural steel, which are not deemed salvable by the Engineer, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed to suitable disposal sites off of the right-of-way arranged for by the Contractor, or otherwise disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

Where temporary structures are necessary for a detour adjacent to the present structure, the Contractor will be permitted to use the material in the old structure for the detour structure, but he shall dismantle and stack or dispose of the material as required above as soon as the new structure is opened for traffic.

Backfill. All excavations made in connection with this specification and all openings below the natural ground line caused by the removal of old structures or portions thereof shall be backfilled to the level of the original ground line, unless otherwise provided on the plans.

That portion of the backfill which will support any portion of the roadbed or embankment shall be placed in layers of the same depth as those required for placing embankment. Material in each layer shall be wetted uniformly, if required, and shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% Standard Proctor density. In places inaccessible to blading and rolling equipment, mechanical or hand tamps or rammers shall be used to obtain the required compaction.

That portion of the backfill which will not support any portion of the roadbed or embankment shall be placed as directed by the Engineer in such manner and to such state of compaction as will preclude objectionable amount of settlement.

3. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 022000
EARTHWORK

1. GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

A. Work included but not limited to:

1. Parking Areas
2. Driveways
3. Concrete Walks
4. Concrete Structures

1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Codes and References:

1. Comply with pertinent codes and regulations.
2. Comply with referenced portions of Texas Highway Department " Standard Specifications for Construction of Highways, Streets and Bridges" (Latest Edition). Payment items shall not apply.

1.3 PRODUCT HANDLING

A. Protection:

1. Protect subgrade materials before, during, and after installation.
2. Protect work and materials of other trades.

B. Replacement: In event of damage, make repairs and replacements as necessary at no additional cost to Owner.

2. PRODUCTS

2.1 SELECTION OF MATERIALS

A. Where shown on plans, selected materials shall be utilized in the formation of embankment or to improve the roadbed, in which case the work shall be performed in such manner and sequence that suitable materials may be selected, removed separately and deposited in the construction area within limits and at elevations required.

3. EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION METHODS

A. Stripping and Excavation:

1. Strip the top 6" in all areas to underly compacted fill, curbs, base or pavement, by removing all humus, vegetation and other unsuitable materials. Remove existing trees, shrubs, fences, curb, gutter, sidewalk, drives, paving and structures within the graded area which interfere with new construction or finished grading.
 2. All suitable excavated materials shall be utilized, insofar as practicable, in constructing the required roadway sections or in uniformly widening embankments, flattening slopes, etc., as directed by the Engineer. Unsuitable roadway excavation and roadway excavation in excess of that needed for construction shall be known as "Waste" and shall become the property of the Contractor to be disposed of by him outside the limits of the right-of-way at a location suitable to the Engineer. "Unsuitable" material encountered below subgrade elevation in roadway cuts, when declared "Waste" by the Engineer, shall be replaced, as directed by the Engineer, with material from the roadway excavation or with other suitable material.
- B. Subgrade preparation:
1. That area shown on the plans for Parking Area, driveway, or concrete structure construction shall be scarified to a depth not less than 6" and compacted to 95% standard proctor density. Irregularities exceeding 1/2" in 16' shall be corrected. Soft areas found at any time shall be dug out, the material replaced with acceptable and compacted (esp. at utility trenches). The moisture density shall be maintained until the subgrade is covered by the specified material.
 2. That area shown on the plans for channel excavation and excavated slopes shall be finished in conformance with the lines and grades shown on the plans and no point on completed slopes shall vary from the designated slopes by more than 0.5 foot measured at right angles to the slope, unless otherwise specified. The tops of excavated slopes and the end of excavation shall be rounded as shown on the plans.
- C. Curb Backfill and Topsoil (Sidewalks, Parkways, Islands, etc.):
1. Compact earth behind curbs without delay after curb completion. The top 3" (where disturbed by construction or where unsatisfactory material is exposed by excavation) of finished earth grade shall be of loamy top soil of approved type and source where "Top Soil" is called for on the plans. No excessive clods are allowed.
- D. Matching Grades at Right -of-Way Line:
1. Finished grade at the property line shall be as shown on the plans. A reasonable amount of filling on private property may be required by the Engineer where the sidewalk grade is above the property elevation. Use suitable material from the excavation.
- E. Drainage:

1. During construction the roadbed and ditches shall be maintained in such condition as to insure proper drainage at all times and ditches and channels shall be constructed and maintained as to avoid damage to the roadway section. All slopes which, in the judgment of the Engineer, require variation shall be accurately shaped and care shall be taken that no material is loosened below the required slopes. All breakage and slides shall be removed and disposed of as directed.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 022020
EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL FOR UTILITIES AND SEWERS

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all excavation for storm or sanitary sewers, sewers structures appurtenances and connections, utility pipe or conduits, and for backfilling to the level of the original ground, all in conformity with the locations, lines, and grades shown on the plans or as established by the Engineer. This specification also governs for the necessary pumping or bailing and drainage, and all sheathing and bracing of trench walls, the furnishing and placing of cement stabilized backfill, and hauling and disposition of surplus materials, and the bridging of trenches and other provisions for traffic or access as provided herein.

2. CONSTRUCTION

2.1 GENERAL

Unless otherwise specified on the plans or permitted by the Engineer, all sewers, pipe, and conduit shall be constructed in open cut trenches with vertical sides. Trenches shall be sheathed and braced as necessary throughout the construction period. Sheathing and bracing shall be the responsibility of the Contractor (Section 022022).

Trenches shall have a maximum width of one foot beyond the horizontal projection of the outside surfaces of the pipe and parallel thereto on each side unless otherwise specified.

The Contractor shall not have more the 200 feet of open trench left behind the trenching operation and no more then 500 feet of ditch behind the ditching machine that is not compacted as required by the plans and specification. No trench or excavation shall remain open after working hours.

For all utility conduit and sewer pipe to be constructed in fill above natural ground, the embankment shall first be constructed to an elevation not less than one foot above the top of pipe or conduit after which excavation for the pipe or conduit shall be made.

If quicksand, muck, or similar unstable material, is encountered at the bottom of the excavation, the following procedure shall be used unless other methods are called for on the plans. If the unstable condition

is a result of ground water, it shall be controlled by the Contractor, prior to additional excavation. After stable conditions have been achieved, unstable soil shall be removed or stabilized to a depth of 2 feet below the bottom of pipe for pipes 2 feet or more in height; and to a depth equal to the height of pipe, 6 inch minimum, for pipe less then 2 feet in height. Such excavation shall be carried at least 1 foot beyond the horizontal limits of the structure on all sides. All unstable soil so removed shall be replaced with suitable stable material, placed in uniform layers of suitable depth as directed by the Engineer, and each layer shall be wetted, if necessary, and compacted by mechanical tamping as required to provide a stable foundation for the structure. Soil which is considered to be of sufficient stability to sustain properly the adjacent sections of the roadway embankment will be considered a suitable foundation material for the culvert or sewer. For unstable trench conditions requiring outside forms, seals, sheathing, and bracing, or where ground water is encountered and additional excavation and backfill required shall be done at the contractor's expense.

2.2 SHAPING OF TRENCH BOTTOM

The trench bottom shall be undercut a minimum depth sufficient to accommodate the class of bedding indicated in the plans and specification.

2.3 DEWATERING TRENCH

Pipe or conduit shall not be constructed or laid in a trench in the presence of water. All water shall be removed from the trench sufficiently prior to the pipe or conduit planing operation insure a relatively dry (no standing water), firm bed. The trench shall be maintained in such dewatered condition until the trench has been backfilled to a height at least one foot above the top of pipe. Removal of water may be accomplished by bailing, pumping, or by a well-points installation as conditions warrant. Removal of well points shall be at rate of 1/3 per 24 hours (every third well-point).

2.4 EXCAVATION IN STREETS

Excavation in streets, together with the maintenance of traffic where specified, and the restoration of the pavement riding surface shall be in accordance with plan detail or as required by other applicable specification.

2.5 REMOVING OLD STRUCTURES

When old masonry structures or foundations are encountered in the excavation, such obstructions shall be removed for the full width of the trench and to a depth of 1-foot below the bottom of the trench. When old inlets or manholes are encountered and no plan provision is made for adjustment or connection to the new sewer, such manholes and inlets shall be removed completely to a depth 1-foot below the bottom of the trench. In each instance, the bottom to the trench shall be restored to grade by backfilling and compacting by the methods provided hereinafter for backfill. Where the trench cuts through storm or sanitary sewers which are known to be abandoned, these sewers shall be cut flush with sides of the trench and blocked with a concrete plug in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

2.6 PROTECTION OF UTILITIES

The Contractor shall conduct his work such that a reasonable minimum of disturbance to existing utilities will result. Particular care shall be exercised to avoid the cutting or breakage of water and gas line. Such lines, if broken, shall be restored promptly by the Contractor. When active sanitary sewer lines are cut in the trenching operations, temporary flumes shall be provided across the trench, while open, and the lines shall be restored when the backfilling has progressed to the original bedding lines of the sewer so cut.

The Contractor shall inform utility Owners sufficiently in advance of the Contractor's operations to enable such utility Owners to reroute, provide temporary detours, or to make other adjustments to utility lines in order that the Contractor may proceed with his work with a minimum of delay and concerned in effecting any utility adjustments necessary and shall not hold the Owner liable for any expense due to delay or additional work because of conflicts.

2.7 EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL

All materials from excavation not required for backfilling the trench shall be removed, by the Contractor,

from the job site promptly following the completion of work involved.

2.8 BACKFILL

A. Backfill Procedure Around Pipe

All trenches and excavation shall be backfilled as soon as is practical after the pipes or conduits are properly laid. In addition to the specified pipe bedding material, the backfill around the pipe as applicable, shall be backfilled to the base with cement stabilized sand containing a minimum of 2 sacks of standard Type I Portland cement per cubic yard of sand. The backfill shall be deposited in the trench simultaneously on both sides of the pipe for the full width of the trench, in layers not to exceed six (6) inches (loose measurement), wetted if required to obtain proper compaction, and thoroughly compacted by mechanical tampers to a density comparable to the adjacent undisturbed soil, so that a thoroughly compacted material shall be in place between the external wall of the pipe and the undisturbed sides of the trench-

B. Backfill Over One Foot Above Pipe

The backfill for that portion of trench over (1) foot above the pipe or conduit shall be selected excavated material free of hard lumps, rock fragments, or other debris, placed in layers not more than 6 inches in depth (loose measurement), wetted if required and thoroughly compacted by use of mechanical tampers to the natural bank density and not less than 95% Std. Proctor. Flooding of backfill is not allowed. Jetting of backfill will be allowed in sandy soils and in soils otherwise approved by the Engineer. Regardless of backfill method, no lift shall exceed one foot and density shall not be less than 95% Std. Proctor. The last four feet of backfill shall be placed in layers of not more than 6 inches and compacted by use of mechanical tampers to the natural back density and not less than 95% Std. Proctor.

A period of not less than twenty-four (24) hours shall lapse between the time of jetting and the placing of the top four (4) feet of backfill.

3. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 022040
STREET EXCAVATION

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work for Street Excavation required to complete the project.

2. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

(A) Stripping and Excavation

Strip the top 11 inches in all areas to underlay compacted fill, curbs, base or pavement, by removing all humus, vegetation and other unsuitable materials. Unless otherwise noted, remove existing trees, shrubs, fences, curb, gutter, sidewalk, drives, paving, pipe and structures within the graded area which interfere with new construction of finished grading.

All suitable excavated materials shall be utilized, insofar as practicable, in constructing the required roadway sections or in uniformly widening embankments, flattening slopes, etc., as directed by the Engineer, provided that the material has a plasticity index (P.I.) of 35 or less. Unwanted roadway excavation and roadway excavation in excess of that needed for construction shall become the property of the Contractor to be disposed of by him outside the limits of the right-of-way at a location suitable to the Engineer. "Unsuitable" material encountered below subgrade elevation in roadway cuts, when declared unwanted by the Engineer, shall be replaced as directed by the Engineer with material from the roadway excavation or with other suitable material.

Maintain moisture and density until covered by the subbase or base course. Remove soft or wet areas found at any time, replace with suitable material, and recompact (especially utility trenches).

(B) Subgrade Preparation

That area shown on the plans for street construction shall be cut to grade, scarified to a depth not less than 6 inches or as otherwise indicated on the drawings and compacted to 95% Standard Proctor density. Irregularities exceeding ½ inch in 16 feet shall be corrected. Soft areas found at anytime shall be removed, replaced with acceptable material and compacted (especially at utility trenches). The correct moisture density relationship shall be maintained.

(C) Curb Backfill and Topsoil (Sidewalks, Parkways, Islands, etc.)

Fill and compact areas behind curbs and adjacent to sidewalks and driveways without delay after completion of concrete work. The top 6 inches (where disturbed by construction or where unsatisfactory material is exposed by excavation) of finish earth grade shall be clean excavated material or topsoil capable of supporting a good growth of grass when fertilized and seeded or sodded. It shall be free of concrete, asphalt, shell, caliche, debris and any other material that detracts from its appearance or hampers the growth of grass.

(D) Matching Grades at Right-of-Way Line

Finish grade at the property line shall be as shown on the plans. The Engineer may require a reasonable amount of filling on private property where the sidewalk grade is above the property elevation. Use suitable material from the excavation. Unless otherwise directed, cuts at right-of-way lines shall be made at a slope of three horizontal to one vertical (3:1).

(E) Drainage

During construction, the roadbed and ditches shall be maintained in such condition as to insure proper drainage at all times, and ditches and channels shall be so constructed and maintained as to avoid damage to the roadway section.

All slopes which, in the judgment of the Engineer, require variation, shall be accurately shaped, and care shall be taken that no material is loosened below the required slopes. All breakage and slides shall be removed and disposed of as directed.

3. SELECTION OF MATERIALS

Where shown on the plans, selected materials shall be utilized to improve the roadbed, in which case the work shall be performed in such manner and sequence that suitable materials may be selected, removed separately, and deposited in the roadway within limits and at elevations required. Material used for roadway embankment shall have a plasticity index (P.I.) of 35 or less.

4. GEOGRID

Where shown on the plans, geogrid shall be placed on top of the compacted subgrade layer to strengthen the roadbed. Geogrid shall be "TENSAR BX-1200", or approved equivalent. Overlap edges of geogrid in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, but not less than 12 inches.

5. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 022060
CHANNEL EXCAVATION

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work for Channel Excavation required to complete the project.

2. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Trees, stumps, brush and other vegetation shall be removed and hauled away. Excavated slopes shall be finished in conformance with the lines and grades established by the Engineer. When completed, the average plane of slopes shall conform to the slopes indicated on the drawings, and no point on completed slopes shall vary from the designated slopes by more than 0.5 foot measured at right angles to the slope. In no case shall any portion of the slope encroach on the roadbed. The tops of excavated slopes and the end of excavation shall be rounded. The bottom and sides of the ditch or channel shall be undercut a minimum depth sufficient to accommodate topsoil for seeding, sodding, or slope protection, as indicated on the drawings.

All suitable materials removed from the excavation shall be used, insofar as practicable, in the formation of embankments in accordance with City Standard Specification Section 022080 "Embankment", or shall be otherwise utilized or satisfactorily disposed of as indicated on drawings, or as directed, and the completed work shall conform to the established alignment, grades and cross sections. During construction, the channel shall be kept drained, insofar as practicable, and the work shall be prosecuted in a neat workmanlike manner.

Unsuitable channel excavation in excess of that needed for construction shall become the property of the Contractor and removed from the site and properly disposed of.

3. SELECTION OF MATERIALS

Where shown on the drawings, selected materials shall be utilized in the formation of embankment or to improve the roadbed, provided that the material meets the requirements specified in City Standard Specification Sections 022040 "Street Excavation" and 022100 "Select Material", in which case the work shall be performed in such manner and sequence that suitable materials may be selected, removed separately and deposited in the roadway within the limits and at elevations required. Concrete for lining channels, where specified on the drawings, shall be Class "A" in accordance with City Standard Specification Section 030020 "Portland Cement Concrete".

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless otherwise specified on the Bid Form, channel excavation shall be measured in its original position and the volume computed in cubic yards by the method of average end areas, or by linear foot of channel or drainage ditch, as specified. Channel excavation shall include, but not be limited to, clearing and removal of vegetation, excavation, de-watering, embankment, compaction, hauling, and disposal. Channel excavation shall not include undercutting to accommodate topsoil, sod, or slope protection. Payment shall be at the bid price for the unit of measurement specified and shall be full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 022100
SELECT MATERIAL

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern the use of select material to be used to treat designated sections of roadways, embankments, trenches, etc. Select material shall be a mixture of sand and clay or other suitable granular material. The material shall be free from vegetation, debris and clay lumps. That portion of the select material passing a 40-mesh sieve shall have a liquid limit of 45 maximum, a plasticity index range from 6 to 15, and a calculated linear shrinkage of 8.5 maximum.

2. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Select material shall be mixed uniformly and placed in layers not to exceed 6" loose depth. The material shall be brought to approximately optimum moisture content and compacted to 95% Standard Proctor Density. Each layer shall be complete before the succeeding layer is placed.

The finished surface of the select material shall conform to the grade and section shown on the plans.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 022420
SILT FENCE

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work necessary for providing and installing silt fences required to complete the project.

2. MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Geotextile shall meet the requirements for temporary silt fence per AASHTO m288.

B. Fence Reinforcement Materials:

Silt fence reinforcement shall be one of the following systems.

Type 1: Self-Supported Fence - This system consists of fence posts, spaced no more than 8-1/2 feet apart, and geotextile without net reinforcement. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 42 inches long, embedded at least 1 foot, and constructed of either wood or steel. Soft wood posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter or nominal 2 x 4 in. and essentially straight. Hardwood posts shall be a minimum of 1.5 x 1.5 in. Fabric attachment may be by staples or locking plastic ties at least every 6 inches, or by sewn vertical pockets. Steel posts shall be T or L shaped with a minimum weight of 1.3 pounds per foot. Attachment shall be by pockets or by plastic ties if the posts have suitable projections.

Type 2: Net-Reinforced Fence - This system consists of fence posts, spaced no more than 8-1/2 feet apart, and geotextile with an attached reinforcing net. Fence posts shall meet the requirements of Self-Supported Fence. Net reinforcement shall be galvanized welded wire mesh of at least 12.5-gauge wire with maximum opening size of 4 inches square. The fabric shall be attached to the top of the net at least every 2 feet, or as otherwise specified.

Type 3: Triangular Filter Dike - This system consists of a rigid wire mesh, at least 6-gauge, formed into an equilateral triangle cross-sectional shape with sides measuring 18 inches, wrapped with geotextile silt fence fabric. The fabric shall be continuously wrapped around the dike, with a skirt extending at least 12 inches from its upslope corner.

C. Packaging Requirements: Prior to installation, the fabric shall be protected from damage due to ultraviolet light and moisture by either wrappers or inside storage.

D. Certification and Identification: Each lot or shipment shall be accompanied by a certification of conformance to this specification. The shipment must be identified by a ticket or labels securely affixed to the fabric rolls. This ticket or label must list the following information:

- a. Name of manufacturer or supplier
- b. Brand name and style

- c. Manufacturer's lot number or control number
- d. Roll size (length & width)
- e. Chemical composition

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025205
PAVEMENT REPAIR, CURB, GUTTER, SIDEWALK AND DRIVEWAY REPLACEMENT

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern the removal and replacing of all types of pavements and surfacing required to complete the project.

2. MATERIALS

Unless otherwise specified on the plans, materials and proportions used along with this specification shall conform to the respective following specifications:

Section 025220 "Flexible Base - Caliche"
Section 025223 "Crushed Limestone Flexible Base"
Section 025424 "Hot Mix Asphaltic Concrete Pavement"
Section 025610 "Concrete Curb and Gutter"
Section 025612 "Concrete Sidewalks and Driveways"
Section 030020 "Portland Cement Concrete"
Section 032000 "Reinforcing Steel"
Section 038000 "Concrete Structures"

3. METHOD OF CUTTING

The outline of the trench shall be marked upon the surface of the pavement to be cut, and all cuts into the pavement shall be saw-cut as nearly vertical as it is possible to make them. All unwanted materials removed shall be disposed of by the Contractor and shall not be used as backfill material.

4. BACKFILL OF TRENCH

Excavation and backfilling of trench shall be in accordance with the construction drawings.

5. REPLACING STREET PAVEMENT

All pavements, driveways, sidewalks, and curbs and gutters which are cut shall be replaced in a workmanlike manner, with like or better materials or per pavement repair details on the drawings.

6. REPLACING DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

On all concrete driveway pavements, the replacement shall consist of a reinforced Class "A" concrete slab with a minimum thickness of six (6) inches. The type of finish for the replaced section shall be the same as that appearing on the old pavement. Reinforcement shall be #4 bars at 12 inches each way. Any other type shall be replaced with like or better replacement.

7. REPLACING SIDEWALKS

On all sidewalk pavements, the replacement shall consist of a reinforced Class "A" concrete slab (minimum) four (4) inches thick. The type of finish for the replaced section shall be the same as that appearing on the

old sidewalk. Replacement shall, in general, be to original joint or score marks. Reinforcement shall be #4 bars at 12 inches each way on centers, located at mid-depth in the slab 4" x 4" - W2.9 x W2.9 welded wire fabric. Shell or asphalt sidewalks shall be replaced with caliche or asphalt surface.

8. REPLACING CURB AND GUTTER

On all curb and gutter, the replacement shall consist of a section conforming in all details to the original section or the Owner's Standard if required by the Engineer. Cuts through the curb shall be replaced with Class "A" concrete. Preserve original steel and reinforce all new curbs with three #4 bars. Adjust grades for positive drainage.

9. REPAIRING STREET SHOULDERS AND UNIMPROVED STREETS

On streets or roads without curb and gutter where a shoulder is disturbed, it shall be restored to like or better condition. The shoulder surface shall be rolled to an acceptably stable condition.

10. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025208
Soil - Cement Base (S-17)

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work required for Soil-Cement Base necessary to complete the project.

2. MATERIALS

2.1 SOIL

Soil shall consist of approved material free from vegetation or other objectionable matter encountered in the existing roadbed and other acceptance material used in preparation of the roadbed in accordance with this specification.

2.2 PORTLAND CEMENT

Cement shall be either Type I or II Portland cement. The Contractor, at his option, may use bulk cement, provided the apparatus for handling, weighing and spreading the cement is approved by the Engineer in writing. Cement weighing equipment shall be as specified below.

2.3 WATER

Water shall be free from substances deleterious to the hardening of the cement treatment and shall be approved by the Engineer.

3. EQUIPMENT

Equipment necessary for the proper construction of the work shall be on the project, in first-class working condition, and be approved by the Engineer, both as to type and condition, prior to the start of construction operations. The Contractor shall at all times provide sufficient equipment to enable continuous execution of the work and its completion in the required number of working days.

Portland cement treatment for materials in place may be constructed with any machine or combination of machines and auxiliary equipment that will produce results as outlined in this specification.

Mixing may be accomplished by: (1) a multiple-pass traveling mixing plant or (2) a single-pass traveling mixing plant.

The equipment provided by the Contractor shall be operated by experienced and capable workmen and shall be that necessary to provide a cement treatment meeting the requirements herein specified.

4. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

4.1 GENERAL

It is the primary requirement of this specification to secure a completed course of treated material containing a uniform Portland cement mixture free from loose or segregated areas, of uniform density and moisture content, well bound for its full depth and with a smooth surface

suitable for placing subsequent courses. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to regulate the sequence of his work to process a sufficient quantity of material to provide full depth as shown on plans, to use the proper amount of Portland cement, maintain the work and rework the courses as necessary to meet the above requirements.

Cement treatment shall not be mixed or placed when the air temperature is below 40F and is falling, but may be mixed or placed when the air temperature is above 35F and is rising, the temperature being taken in the shade and away from artificial heat and with the further provision that cement treatment shall be mixed or placed only when weather conditions, in the opinion of the Engineer, are suitable.

4.2 PREPERATION OF ROADBED

Before other construction operations are begun, the roadbed shall be graded and shaped as required to construct the Portland cement treatment for material in place in conformance with the lines, grades, thickness and typical cross section shown on the plans. Unsuitable soil or material shall be removed and replaced with acceptable soil.

The sub grade shall be firm and able to support without displacing the construction equipment and the compaction hereinafter specified. Soft or yielding sub grade shall be corrected and made stable before construction proceeds.

4.3 PULVERIZATION

The soil shall be so pulverized that, at the completion of moist-mixing, when all non-slaking aggregate retained on the No. 2 sieve are removed, the remaining material shall meet the following requirements when tested from the roadway in the roadway condition by

Test Method Tex-101-E (Part III).

| | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Minimum passing 1-inch sieve | 100 |
| Minimum passing No. 4 sieve | 80 |

Old bituminous wearing surface shall be pulverized so that 100 percent will pass the 2-inch sieve.

4.4 APPLICATION OF CEMENT (ROAD MIX).

Portland cement shall be spread uniformly on the soil at the rate specified on the plans or approved by the Engineer. If a bulk cement spreader is used, it shall be positioned by string lines or other approved method during spreading to insure a uniform distribution of cement.

Cement shall be applied only to such an area that all the operations can be continuous and completed in daylight within 6 hours of such application.

The percentage of moisture in the soil, at the time of cement application, shall not exceed the quantity that will permit uniform and intimate mixture of soil and cement during dry mixing operations, and it shall not exceed the specified optimum moisture content for the soil cement mixture.

No equipment, except that used in spreading and mixing, will be allowed to pass over the freshly spread cement until it is mixed with the soil.

4.5 MIXING AND PROCESSING.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, either method (a) or (b) below may be used at the option of the Contractor.

(a) Multiple-Pass Traveling Mixing Plant. After the cement has been applied, it shall be dry-mixed with the soil. Mixing shall continue until the cement has been sufficiently blended with the soil to prevent the formation of cement balls when water is applied. Any mixture of soil and cement that has not been compacted and finished shall not remain undisturbed for more than 30 minutes.

Immediately after the dry mixing of soil and cement is complete, water as necessary shall be uniformly applied and incorporated into the mixture. Pressurized equipment and water supply provided shall be adequate to insure continuous application of the required amount of water to sections being processed within 3 hours of application of the cement. Proper care shall be exercised to insure proper moisture distribution at all times. After the last increment of water has been added, mixing shall continue until a thorough and uniform mix has been obtained.

(b) Single-Pass Traveling Mixing Plant. After the cement has been applied it shall be sufficiently dry-mixed with the soil to prevent the formation of cement balls when water is applied. Un-pulverized soil lumps in the soil cement mixture immediately behind the mixer will not be allowed. Should this condition prevail, the Contractor shall "pre-wet" the raw soil as necessary to correct this condition. The water shall be provided with means for visibly and accurately gauging the water application. The water shall be applied uniformly through a pressure spray bar.

After cement is spread, mixing operations shall proceed as follows:

The mixer shall in one continuous operation mix the air-dry soil and cement full depth, and the required moisture uniformly, thoroughly moisten the soil, cement and water, spread the completed soil cement mixture evenly over the machine processed width of the sub grade and leave it in a loose condition ready for immediate compaction. The soil and cement mixture shall not remain undisturbed, after mixing and before compacting, for more than 30 minutes.

4.6 COMPACTION AND FINISHING.

The material shall be compacted to not less than 98% standard proctor unless otherwise shown on the plans. At the start of compaction, the percentage of moisture in the mixture and in unpulverized soil lumps, based on over-dry weights, shall not be below or more than two percentage points above the specified optimum moisture content and shall be less than that quantity which will cause the soil cement mixture to become unstable during compaction and finishing. When the un-compacted soil cement mixture is wetted by rain so that the average moisture content exceeds the tolerance given at the time of final compaction, the entire section shall be reconstructed in accordance with this specification at the sole expense of the Contractor.

Prior to the beginning of compaction, the mixture shall be in a loose condition for its full depth. The loose mixture then shall be uniformly compacted to the specified density within 2 hours.

After the soil and cement mixture, excepting the top mulch, is compacted, water shall be uniformly applied as needed and thoroughly mixed in with a spike tooth harrow or equal. The surface shall then be reshaped to its required lines, grades and cross section and then lightly scarified to loosen any imprint left by the compacting or shaping equipment.

The resulting surface shall be thoroughly rolled with a pneumatic tire roller and "clipped", "skinned" or "tight bladed" by a power grader to a depth necessary to remove all loosened soil and cement from the section. The surface shall then be thoroughly compacted with the pneumatic roller, adding small increments of moisture as needed during rolling. If plus No. 4 aggregate is present in the mixture; one complete coverage of the section with the flat wheel roller shall be made immediately after the "clipping" operation. When directed by the Engineer, surface finishing methods may be varied from this procedure provided a dense, uniform surface, free of surface compaction planes, is produced. The moisture content of the surface material must be maintained at its specified optimum during all finishing operations. Surface compaction, rolling, blading and finishing shall proceed in such a manner as to produce a smooth, closely knit surface, free of cracks, ridges or loose material conforming to the crown, grade and line shown on the plans, within 3 hours of initial mixing.

5. CURING

5.1 PROTECTION AND COVER.

After the cement treated course has been finished as specified herein, the surface shall be protected against rapid drying by either of the following curing methods for a period shown on plans but in no case less than 3 days or until the surface or subsequent courses are placed:

(a) Maintain in a thorough and continuously moist condition by sprinkling.

(b) Apply a 2-inch layer of earth on the completed course and maintain in a moist condition.

(c) Apply a single course surface treatment. Unless shown otherwise on the plans, the asphalt shall be HFRS-2, in accordance with "Asphalts, Oils and Emulsions" in the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation Standard Specifications. The single course surface treatment shall be placed in accordance with Section 025418 "Surface Treatment, except HFRS-2 asphalt shall be used in lieu of AC-5 and the asphalt shall be applied at .5 gallons per square yard. 5.2 Surface. The surface or other base courses may be applied on the finished base as soon after completion as operations will permit.

6. CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

At the end of each day's construction, a straight transverse construction joint shall be formed by cutting back into the total width of completed work to form a true vertical face free of loose and shattered material. Cement treatment for large, wide areas shall be built in a series of parallel lanes of convenient length and width meeting and approval of the Engineer.

7. TRAFFIC

Completed sections of cement treated material in place may be opened immediately to local traffic and to construction equipment after application of the single course surface treatment and to all traffic after

the final surface course, provided the cement treated course has hardened sufficiently to prevent marring or distorting the surface by equipment or traffic.

8. MAINTENANCE

The Contractor shall be required, within the limits of his contract, to maintain the cement treated course in good condition until all work has been completed and accepted. Maintenance shall include immediate repairs of any defects that may occur. This work shall be done by the Contractor at his own expense and repeated as often as may be necessary to keep the area continuously intact. Faulty work shall be replaced for the full depth of treatment. It is the intent of this specification that the Contractor Constructs the plan depth of cement treatment in one homogeneous mass.

9. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless indicated otherwise in the Proposal, Soil-Cement Base shall be measured by the square yard at each application rate specified. Measurement shall include, but not be limited to, furnishing, storing and applying cement; preparation of roadbed, application of cement, mixing, watering, compacting, finishing, curing and maintenance; and all other work as specified.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025210
LIME STABILIZATION

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall consist of treating the subgrade, sub base or base by the pulverizing, addition of lime, mixing and compacting the mixed material to the required density. This specification applies to natural ground, embankment, existing pavement structure, or proposed base and shall be constructed as specified herein and in conformity with the typical sections, lines and grades as shown on the plans or as established by the Engineer.

2. MATERIALS

- (1) The lime shall be a commercially produced "Hydrated Lime" in accordance with AASHTO M216 or Type A in accordance with TEX Item 264. The specifications apply specifically to the normal hydrate of lime made from "high-calcium" type limestone. Hydrated lime for stabilization purposes shall be applied as a slurry.
- (2) Lime to be used for the treated subgrade, existing sub base, existing base or proposed base is determined by preliminary tests and shall be applied at a rate indicated on the plans.

3. EQUIPMENT

The machinery, tools and equipment necessary for proper prosecution of the work shall be on the project and approved by the Engineer prior to the beginning of construction operations.

All machinery, tools and equipment used shall be maintained in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

Hydrated lime shall be stored and handled in closed weatherproof containers until immediately before distribution on the road. If storage bins are used, they shall be completely enclosed. Hydrated lime in bags shall be stored in weatherproof buildings with adequate protection from ground dampness. If lime is furnished in trucks, each truck shall have the weight of lime certified on public scales.

If lime is furnished in bags, each bag shall bear the manufacturer's certified weight. Bags varying more than 5 percent from that weight may be rejected and the average weight of bags in any shipment, as shown by weighing 50 bags taken at random, shall not be less than the manufacturer's certified weight.

4. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

General – It is the primary requirement of this specification to secure a completed course of treated material containing a uniform lime mixture, free from loose or segregated areas, of uniform density and moisture content, well bound for its full depth and with a smooth surface suitable for placing subsequent courses. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to regulate the sequence of his work, to use the proper amount of lime, maintain the work and rework the courses as necessary to meet the above requirements.

Application – Lime shall be spread only on that area where the first mixing operations can be completed during the same working day.

Unless otherwise shown on drawings, lime shall be applied at a rate in pounds of dry-hydrated lime per square yards, in the form of a slurry. Application rate may be varied by the engineer, if conditions warrant.

Certification of lime quantity and quality shall be provided as required to monitor the application. Certification should be in the form of weight tickets which indicate the actual weight of dry hydrated lime, $CA(OH)_2$.

The application and mixing of lime with the material shall be accomplished by the method hereinafter described.

The lime shall be mixed with water in trucks with approved distributors and applied as a thin water suspension or slurry.

Mixing – The mixing procedure shall be as hereinafter described.

(a) **First Mixing:** The material and lime shall be thoroughly mixed by approved road mixers or other approved equipment, and the mixing continued until, in the opinion of the Engineer, a homogeneous, friable mixture of material and lime is obtained, free from all clods or lumps. Materials containing plastic clays or other material which will not readily mix with lime shall be mixed as thoroughly as possible at the time of the lime application, brought to the proper moisture content and left to cure 1 to 4 days as directed by the Engineer. During the curing period, the material shall be kept moist as directed.

(b) **Final Mixing:** After the required curing time, the material shall be uniformly mixed by approved methods. If the soil binder-lime mixture contains clods, they shall be reduced in size by raking, blading, disking, harrowing, scarifying or the use of other approved pulverization methods so that, when all nonslaking aggregates retained on the No. 4 sieve are removed, the remainder of the material shall meet the following requirements when tested dry by laboratory sieves:

| | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Minimum Passing 1" Sieve..... | 100 |
| Minimum Passing No. 4 Sieve..... | 85 |

Old bituminous wearing surface shall be pulverized so that 100% will pass a 2" sieve.

During the interval of time between applications and mixing, hydrated lime that has been exposed to the open air for a period of 6 hours or more or to excessive loss due to washing or blowing will not be accepted for payment.

Compaction – Compaction of the mixture shall begin immediately after final mixing and in no case later than 3 calendar days after final mixing, unless approval is obtained from the Engineer. The material shall be aerated or sprinkled as necessary to provide the optimum moisture. Compaction shall begin at the bottom and shall continue until the entire depth of mixture is uniformly compacted as hereinafter specified.

If the total thickness of the material to be treated cannot be mixed in one operation, the previously

mixed material shall be bladed to a windrow just beyond the area to be treated and the next layer mixed with lime as previously specified. The first layer of the material shall be compacted such that the treated material will not be mixed with the underlying material.

The course shall be sprinkled as required to maintain moisture content on the wet side of optimum and compacted to the extent necessary to provide the specified density. Unless shown otherwise on the drawings, all lime treated subgrades, sub bases, and bases are not in direct contact with surface or binder course shall be compacted to a minimum of 98% Standard Proctor (AASHTO T99).

In addition to the requirements specified for density, the full depth of the material shown on the plans shall be compacted to the extent necessary to remain firm and stable under construction equipment. After each section is completed, tests as necessary will be made by the Engineer. If the material fails to meet the density requirements, it shall be reworked as necessary to meet these requirements.

Rework, when required to meet pulverization requirements or density, shall include the addition of lime, about 10% to 15% of the initial application rate or as deemed necessary by the Engineer. A new optimum density will be obtained.

Throughout this entire operation, the shape of the course shall be maintained by blading, and the surface, upon completion, shall be smooth and in conformity with the typical section shown on the plans and to the established lines and grades.

5. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

Unless indicated otherwise in the Proposal, Lime for stabilization of bases, sub bases and subgrade shall be measured by the square yards.

Pulverizing, mixing, watering grading, compacting, working material etc., shall not be measured for pay but shall be subsidiary to other work.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025213
ASPHALT STABILIZED BASE (S-26)

1. DESCRIPTION

"Asphalt Stabilized Base" shall consist of base courses, subbase courses, or foundation courses to be composed of a compacted mixture of mineral aggregate and asphaltic material mixed hot in a mixing plant.

2. MATERIALS

(a) Asphalt: Asphalt for the mixture shall be of the type and grade as determined by the Engineer and shall meet the requirements of Section 025404 entitled "Asphalts, Oils, and Emulsions".

(b) Tack Coat: The asphaltic material for tack coat shall meet the requirements for emulsified asphalt EA-11M or shall be a cutback asphalt made by combining 50 to 70 percent by volume of the asphaltic material specified for the paving mixture with 30 to 50 percent by volume of gasoline or kerosene. Asphaltic materials shall meet the requirements of Section 025404 entitled "Asphalts, Oils, and Emulsions".

(c) Mineral Aggregate: The material shall consist of durable coarse aggregate particles, crushed or uncrushed, with approved binding materials and screened as necessary to meet the following gradation requirements.

| <u>Square Sieve Size</u> | <u>Percent Retained by Weight</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2" | 0 |
| 1-1/4" | 0-2 |
| #4 | 45-75 |
| #40 | 60-85 |

The mineral aggregate shall also meet the following physical requirements.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Wet Ball Mill | 50 max. |
| Plasticity Index (P.I.) | 15 max. |
| Liquid Limit (L.L.) | 55 max. |
| Sand equivalent value shall not be less than 40 | |

Testing of mineral aggregates shall be in accordance with the appropriate Texas Highway Department standard laboratory test procedures.

3. MIXTURE

The mixture shall be uniform and shall contain 6.0 percent by weight of asphaltic material. Samples of the material, when tested, shall not vary from the designated asphalt content by more than 0.5 percent dry weight (based on total mixture).

4. EQUIPMENT

Equipment used in mixing, spreading, finishing, and compacting the material shall conform to the requirements of Section 025424 entitled "Hot Mix Asphaltic Concrete Pavement", Subsection 4 entitled "Equipment".

5. STOCKPILING, STORAGE, PROPORTIONING, AND MIXING

These requirements shall be as specified in Section 025424, Subsection 5.

6. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Construction methods shall conform to the requirements of Section 025424, Subsection 6.

7. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Asphalt stabilized base shall be measured by the square yard. Payment shall be made at the contract unit bid price, per square yard, and shall constitute full compensation for all labor, material, equipment, and incidentals necessary to complete the asphalt stabilized base course in accordance with this specification and to the lines, grades, thickness, and typical section shown on the plans.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025215
CEMENT STABILIZED CALICHE BASE (S-47)

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work required to furnish and place all cement stabilized caliche base for this project.

2. MATERIALS

1. Raw Caliche Base: Sample for testing shall be taken prior to mixing with cement.

Material shall be well graded and meet the following requirements when tested in accordance with AASHTO T27:

| <u>Sieve Size</u> | <u>% Passing</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 2" | 100 |
| 1" | 75-95 |
| 3/8" | 40-75 |
| No. 4 | 30-60 |
| No. 10 | 20-45 |
| No. 40 | 15-30 |
| No. 200 | 5-20 |

The material passing the No. 40 sieve, soil binder, shall meet the following requirements:

- a. Liquid limit shall not exceed 45 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T89.
- b. Plasticity index shall not exceed 20 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T90.
- c. Linear shrinkage shall not exceed 10 when tested in accordance with THD TEX-107-E. (Note: The linear shrinkage shall be calculated from the volumetric shrinkage at the liquid limit.)

Coarse aggregate shall have an abrasion loss of not more than 55% when subjected to the Los Angeles Abrasion Test, AASHTO T96.

2. Water: Water shall be free of substances deteriorative to curing of the treated base and shall be approved by the City Engineer.

3. Cement: Cement shall be Type 1 Portland Cement in accordance with ASTM C150. Cement shall be applied in the amount necessary to produce the desired compressive strength in the finished and cured base, depending on raw caliche used. In most cases, acceptable raw caliche will require cement in the following amount:

Percent by Weight = 7
lb. per sq. yd. for 1" depth = 5.57

In the absence of more precise data, the above amount has been used to estimate the quantity of Portland Cement in the proposal. The Engineer may increase or decrease the amount of cement at his discretion, after representative samples of the caliche have been tested.

4. Asphalt Seal: Asphalt Seal shall be MC70 in accordance with 025404.

3. EQUIPMENT

Equipment necessary for the proper construction of the work shall be on the project, in first-class working condition, and be approved by the Engineer, both as to type and condition, prior to the start of construction operations. The Contractor shall at all times provide sufficient equipment to enable continuous prosecution of the work and its completion in the required number of working days.

Portland Cement treatment for materials in place may be constructed with any machine or combination of machines and auxiliary equipment that will produce results as outlined in this specification.

Mixing may be accomplished by: (1) a multiple-pass traveling mixing plant or (2) a single-pass traveling mixing plant.

The equipment provided by the Contractor shall be operated by experienced and capable workmen and shall be that necessary to provide a cement treatment meeting the requirements herein specified.

4. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

4.1 GENERAL

It is the primary requirement of this specification to secure a complete course of treated material containing a uniform Portland cement mixture free from laminations or segregated areas, of uniform density and moisture content, well bound for its full depth and with a smooth surface suitable for placing subsequent courses. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to regulate the sequence of his work to process a sufficient quantity of material to provide full depth as shown on plans, to use the proper amount of Portland cement, maintain the work and rework the courses as necessary to meet the above requirements.

Cement treatment shall not be mixed or placed when the air temperature is below 40E and is falling, but may be mixed or placed when the air temperature is above 35E F and is rising, the temperature being taken in the shade and away from artificial heat and with the further provisions that cement treatment shall be mixed or placed only when weather conditions, in the opinion of the Engineer, are suitable.

4.2 TEST SECTION

The Contractor shall be required to construct a "Test Section". The first section of cement treated base shall serve as a test section. Its length shall be between 300 and 500 linear feet, typically one block. Evaluation of the equipment and procedure will be done during this section. In case it is found that the work is not satisfactory with respect to the specification requirements, the Contractor shall revise his procedures and augment or replace equipment as necessary to assure work completed in accordance with the specifications. Additional test sections may be required as directed by the Engineer. Test sections not conforming to the requirements of the specifications shall be reconstructed.

4.3 PLACING OF BASE MATERIAL

After approval of the previous course, base material shall be delivered on the road and placed in windows of uniform sections, then accurately bladed and shaped to required crown and grade to provide a base of compacted depth required by the plans.

4.4 FINAL PREPARATION OF SECTION

On the day immediately preceding processing, water, as required, shall be added and uniformly mixed full depth with the base material. This operation shall precede cement spreading by at least 12 hours. The section shall then be accurately bladed and shaped to required grade and section.

4.5 APPLICATION OF CEMENT

The specified quantity of Portland Cement required for the full depth of treatment shall be uniformly spread over the surface. Each pass of the cement spreader shall be positioned by either the curb line or a string line. Cement shall be applied only to such areas as can be completed as herein specified within the daylight hours of the same day. No equipment, except that used in spreading and mixing, will be allowed to pass over the freshly spread cement until it is mixed with the base material.

4.6 MIXING AND PROCESSING:

Either method (a) or (b) below may be used at the option of the Contractor.

(a) Multiple-Pass Traveling Mixing Plant: After the cement has been applied, it shall be mixed with the base material. Mixing shall continue until the cement has been sufficiently blended with the base material to prevent the formation of cement balls when water is applied. Any mixture that has not been compacted and finished shall not remain undisturbed for more than 30 minutes.

Immediately after the mixing of base material and cement is completed, water, as necessary, shall be uniformly applied and incorporated into mixture. Proper care shall be exercised to insure proper moisture distribution at all times. After the last increment of water has been added, mixing shall continue until a thorough and uniform mix has been obtained.

(b) Single-Pass Traveling Mixing Plant: After the cement has been applied, it shall be sufficiently mixed with the base material to prevent the formation of cement balls when water is applied. Unpulverized soil lumps in mixture will not be allowed. Should this condition prevail, the Contractor shall "pre-wet" the raw base material as necessary to correct this condition.

The mixer shall be provided with means for visible and accurately gauging the water application. The water shall be applied uniformly through a pressure spray bar. After cement is spread, mixing operations shall proceed as follows:

The mixer shall, in one continuous operation, mix the base material and cement full depth, add the required moisture uniformly, thoroughly moist-mix the material, cement, and water, spread the completed mixture evenly over the machine processed width of the subgrade, and leave it in a loose condition ready for immediate compaction.

The mixture shall not remain undisturbed, after mixing and before compacting, for more than 30 minutes.

4.7 COMPLETION AND FINISHING

The material shall be compacted to not less than 98 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by AASHTA T99 Method D. The moisture content of the mixture shall be within 3% of optimum on the wet side.

The surface, upon completion, shall be smooth and in conformity with typical sections and to the established lines and grades. Any deviation in excess of 1/4 inch in cross section and in a length of 16 feet measured longitudinally shall be corrected. All irregularity, depressions, or weak spots which develop shall be corrected by re-priming.

All sections of cement stabilized base shall be processed full width each day without longitudinal construction joints.

Any portion which has a density below that specified herein and which has not properly hardened after a suitable time interval shall be removed and replaced to meet this specification at the expense of the Contractor.

4.8 ASPHALT SEAL

The compacted cement treated base course shall be protected against rapid drying by priming the surface in accordance with 025412. This curing seal shall be applied as soon as practicable, but not later than eight hours after the completion of final compaction. The surface shall be kept moist until the curing seal is applied. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to protect the primed surface until surface course is applied.

4.9 TRAFFIC

The Contractor shall not be permitted to drive heavy equipment over completed portions, but pneumatic-tired equipment required for hauling cement, and water may be permitted after the surface has hardened sufficiently to prevent the equipment from marring the surface, provided protection and cover specified herein are not impaired. The cement stabilized base may be opened to local traffic as soon as the asphalt seal has been applied and sanded or cured as necessary to prevent it from being picked up by traffic. It may be opened to all traffic after 7 days. Surface course shall be applied prior to opening to through traffic.

4.10 MAINTENANCE

The Contractor shall be required to maintain at his own expense the entire cement stabilized base within the limits of his contract in good condition satisfactory to the Engineer from the time he first starts work until all work shall have been completed.

Maintenance shall include immediate repairs of any defect that may occur after construction, which work shall be done by the Contractor at his own expense and repeated as often as necessary to keep the

area continuously intact. Repairs are to be made in a manner to insure restoration of a uniform surface of good quality cement stabilized base. Faulty work shall be replaced for the full depth of base. Any low area shall be remedied by replacing the material for the full depth of treatment, rather than adding a thin layer of base material to the completed work.

5. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless indicated otherwise in the Proposal, Cement Stabilized Base will be measured by the square yard, complete in place, for the thickness specified on the plans. Areas will be measured separately for the various thicknesses of Cement Stabilized Base. Portland Cement, actually incorporated in the completed work, will be measured by the ton.

SECTION 025223

FLEXIBLE BASE

1. DESCRIPTION

This Specification shall govern all work for furnishing and placing Flexible Base required to complete the project.

2. MATERIAL

The material shall consist of crushed limestone produced from oversize quarried aggregate, sized by crushing and produced from a naturally occurring single source, meeting the requirements for Type 'A' material as specified in Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Specification Item 247 "Flexible Base". Crushed gravel or uncrushed gravel shall not be acceptable. No blending of sources and/or additive materials will be allowed. The material shall be free of vegetation and shall be approved by the Engineer. All acceptable material shall be screened and the oversize shall be crushed and returned to the screened material in such a manner that a uniform product will be produced which meets all physical requirements for Grade 1-2 as specified in TxDOT Specification Item 247 "Flexible Base".

3. TESTING

The Owner will engage a laboratory and pay for one test each in the following categories: gradation, liquid limit, plasticity index, modified proctor, moisture-density relation, CBR, and necessary field densities. The Engineer may call for additional tests at any time. The cost of all retests, in case of failure to meet specifications, will be deducted from the Contractor's payment. The Owner will pay for proctor and soil constants and abrasion tests, at the rate of one test for each 1,500 square yards. If material changes and this ratio of one test increases, the Contractor shall pay the cost of additional tests required by the Engineer. The Engineer may waive testing and/or lime admix for small amounts for unimportant uses.

4. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Prior to placement of flexible base, the surface of the previous course shall be finished true to line and grade as established, and in conformity with the typical section shown on the plans. Grade tolerance shall be generally 1/2 inch, and highs and lows must approximately balance.

Flexible base shall be delivered and spread the same day if possible (no later than the next day).

Base shall be mixed as required to produce a uniform mixture with water. Base shall be placed in uniform lifts not to exceed 6 inches and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent Modified Proctor density (ASTM D1557 or AASHTO T180) at a moisture content of not less than two (2) percent below optimum moisture nor more than 2 percent above optimum moisture.

The surface of the compacted base, after meeting moisture/density requirements, shall be primed in accordance with Standard Specification Section 025412 "Prime Coat".

On completion of compaction and priming, the surface shall be smooth and conform to lines, grades, and sections shown on the plans. Areas with any deviation in excess of 1/4 inch in cross-section and in lengths of 16 feet measured longitudinally shall be corrected by loosening, adding or removing material, reshaping, and recompacting by repriming and rolling.

Moisture and density shall be maintained until the paving is complete.

5. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025412

PRIME COAT

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall consist of an application of asphalt material on the completed base course and/or other approved area in accordance with this specification.

Prime Coat shall not be applied when the air temperature is below 60° F and falling, but it may be applied when the air temperature is above 50° F and is rising; the air temperature being taken in the shade and away from artificial heat. Asphalt material shall not be placed when general weather conditions, in the opinion of the Engineer, are not suitable.

2. MATERIALS

The asphalt material used for the prime coat shall be MC-30 medium-curing cutback asphalt or AE- P asphalt emulsion prime, unless otherwise specified, and when tested by approved laboratory methods shall meet the requirements of Standard Specification Section 025404 "Asphalts, Oils and Emulsions". Blotter material shall be native sand.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

When, in the opinion of the Engineer, the area and/or base is satisfactory to receive the prime coat, the surface shall be cleaned of dirt, dust, and other deleterious matter by sweeping or other approved methods. If found necessary by the Engineer, the surface shall be lightly sprinkled with water just prior to application of the asphalt material. The asphalt material shall be applied on the clean surface by an approved type of self-propelled pressure distributor so operated as to distribute the material in the quantity specified, evenly and smoothly under a pressure necessary for proper distribution. The Contractor shall provide all necessary facilities for determining the temperature of the asphalt material in all of the heating equipment and in the distributor, for determining the rate at which it is applied, and for securing uniformity at the junction of two distributor loads.

All storage tanks, piping, retorts, booster tanks and distributors used in storing or handling asphalt material shall be kept clean and in good operating condition at all times, and they shall be operated in such manner that there will be no contamination of the asphalt material with foreign material. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide and maintain in good working order a recording thermometer at the storage-heating unit at all times. The distributor shall have been recently calibrated and the Engineer shall be furnished an accurate and satisfactory record of such calibration. After beginning of the work, should the yield on the asphalt material applied appear to be in error, the distributor shall be calibrated in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer before proceeding with the work.

Prime shall be applied at a temperature within the recommended range per Standard Specification Section 025404 "Asphalts, Oils and Emulsions", with that range being 70 to 150 degrees F. Application rate shall be not less than 0.15 gallon per square yard, unless otherwise specified. The Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance of the surface until the Engineer accepts the work.

No traffic hauling or placement of any subsequent courses shall be permitted over the freshly applied prime coat until authorized by the Engineer. Spread blotter material before allowing traffic to use a primed surface.

Allow sufficient time for the prime coat to cure properly before applying surface treatment or asphaltic concrete pavement.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025414
AGGREGATE FOR SURFACE TREATMENT AND SEAL COATS

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification establishes the requirements for aggregate, lightweight aggregate, and precoated to be used in the construction of surface treatments and seal coats. The type of aggregate shall be as specified in the applicable specification.

2. AGGREGATE

- (1) Materials. Aggregates shall be composed of clean, tough and durable particles of gravel, crushed gravel, crushed stone, crushed slag or natural limestone rock asphalt. These materials shall not contain more than 5 percent by weight of soft particles and other deleterious materials as determined by Test Method Tex-217-F, Part I.

The natural limestone rock asphalt aggregate furnished shall have an average bitumen content from 4 to 8 percent by weight of naturally impregnated asphalt, as determined by Test Method Tex-215-F, and shall not contain not more than 2 percent by weight of any one of or combination of iron pyrites, or other objectionable matter, as determined by Test Method Tex-217-F, Part I.

No aggregate shall contain a total of more than 5 percent by weight of impurities or objectionable matter listed above.

The percent of wear, as determined by Test Method Tex-410-A, for each of the materials shall not exceed 35 percent.

The percent of wear on natural limestone rock asphalt aggregate as determined by Test Method Tex-410-A shall be made on that portion of the material retained on the NO. 4 sieve, having a naturally impregnated asphalt content of less than 1 percent.

Crushed gravel shall have a minimum of 85 percent of the particles retained on the NO. 4 sieve with at least one crushed face, as determined by Test Method Tex-1413-A.

- (2) Types. The various types of aggregates are identified as follows:

Type A. Type A aggregate shall consist of gravel, crushed slag, crushed stone or natural limestone rock asphalt.

Type B. Type B aggregate shall consist of crushed gravel, crushed slag, crushed stone or natural limestone rock asphalt.

Type C. Type C. aggregate shall consist of gravel, crushed slag or crushed stone.

Type D. Type D aggregate shall consist of crushed gravel, crushed slag or crushed stone.

Type E. Type E aggregate shall consist of natural limestone rock asphalt.

- (3) Grades: When tested by Test Method Tex-200-F, Part I, the graduation requirements for the several grades of aggregate shall be as follows:

| <u>(a) Class A</u> | | <u>Percent by weight</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Grade 1: | Retained on 7/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 2: | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 99 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 3: | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 95 - 100 |
| Grade 4: | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No.10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 5: | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on No. 4 sieve | 50 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |

| <u>(b) Class B</u> | | <u>Percent by Weight</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Grade 1: | Retained on 1" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 7/8" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |

| <u>(b) Class B</u> | | <u>Percent by Weight</u> |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Grade 2: | Retained on 7/8" sieve | 0 |

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 3: | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 4: | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on No. 4 sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 5: | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |

The aggregate shall not contain more than 1.0 percent by weight of fine dust, clay-like particles and/or silt present when tested in accordance with Test Method Tex-217-F, Part II.

3. LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE

(1) Materials. Aggregate shall be composed predominately of lightweight cellular and granular inorganic materials produced by fusing raw shale or clay in a rotary kiln under intense heat into predominantly amorphous silicate. All aggregate for use on this project shall be produced from the same plant and source.

The dry loose unit weight of coarse lightweight aggregates shall not be less than 35 and shall not exceed 55 pounds per cubic foot unless otherwise specified on the plans. If the unit weight of any shipment of lightweight aggregate differs by more than 4 percent from that of the sample submitted for acceptance tests, the aggregate in the shipment may be rejected. Tests shall be in accordance with Test Method Tex-410-A, Part C. The percent of wear, as determined by Test Method Tex-410-A shall not exceed 35 percent.

The Aggregate Freeze Thaw Loss shall not exceed 7 percent when tested in accordance with Texas Test Method Tex-432-A (Tentative).

The Pressure Slaking Value shall not exceed 4 percent when tested in accordance with Test Method Tex-431-A, (Tentative).

(2) Grades. When tested by Test Method Tex-200-F, Part I, the gradation requirements for the several grades of aggregate shall be as follows:

| | | <u>Percent by Weight</u> |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Grade 3: | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 30 - 50 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 98 - 100 |
| Grade 4: | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 20 - 40 |
| | Retained on No. 4 sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 98 - 100 |
| Grade 5: | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on No. 4 sieve | 60 - 80 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 98 - 100 |

The aggregate shall not contain more than 1.0 percent by weight of fine dust, clay-like particles and/or silt present when tested in accordance with Test Method Tex-217-F, Part II.

4. PRECOATED AGGREGATES

Precoated aggregate shall be aggregates of the type specified, treated (coated or fluxed) with 0.5 to 1.5 percent by weight of precoat material of flux oil meeting the requirements of this specification and the approval of the Engineer. The particular grade of precoated aggregate specified shall meet all requirements of Section 025414. 3(2) prior to the application of the precoat material.

- (1) Water in an amount not to exceed 3 percent by weight of the mixture may be used in preparing the mixture. The water shall be added as directed by the Engineer during the mixing. In the event water is used in the mixing operation adequate measuring devices shall be used and the water shall be administered to the mix through as approved spray bar.
- (2) Physical Properties of the Mixture. The materials may be mixed on the job or at some central mixing plant and shipped ready for use. Mixes that do not remain workable a sufficient period of time or maintain flow qualities such that the precoated aggregate may be satisfactorily spread by normal approved mechanical spreading devices will not be acceptable.

Materials that are not uniformly and/or properly coated or fluxed, as determined by the Department's standard testing procedures or in the opinion of the Engineer, will not be accepted for use.

- (3) Materials. Aggregate for precoat aggregate shall be the same as specified in Section 025414. 2(1).

The precoat material shall meet the requirements for "Precoat Materials" as specified in the specification, Section 025404 "Asphalts, Oils and Emulsions".

The flux oil shall meet the requirement for "Flux Oil" as specified in the specification, Section 025404 "Asphalt, Oils and Emulsions".

- (4) Types. The various types of precoat aggregates are identified as follows:

Type PA: Type PA shall be precoat aggregate consisting of crushed gravel, crushed slag, crushed stone or natural limestone rock asphalt.

Type PB: Type PB shall be precoat aggregate consisting of crushed gravel, crushed slag, crushed stone or natural limestone rock asphalt.

Type PC: Type PC shall be precoat aggregate consisting of gravel, crushed slag or crushed stone.

Type PD: Type PD shall be precoat aggregate consisting of crushed gravel, crushed slag or crushed stone.

Type PE: Type PE shall be precoat aggregate consisting of natural limestone rock asphalt.

- (5) Grades. When tested by Test Method Tex-200-F, Part I, the gradation requirements for the several grades of aggregate shall be as follows:

(a) Class A

| | | <u>Percent by Weight</u> |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Grade 1: | Retained on 7/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 2: | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 3: | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 95 - 100 |

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Grade 4: | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No.10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 5: | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on No. 4 sieve | 50 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |

(b) Class B

Percent by
Weight

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Grade 1: | Retained on 1" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 7/8" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 2: | Retained on 7/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 3: | Retained on 3/4" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 85 - 100 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |

Class "B"

Percent by
Weight

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Grade 4: | Retained on 5/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/2" sieve | 0 - 2 |
| | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 20 - 35 |
| | Retained on No. 4 sieve | 95 - 100 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |
| Grade 5: | Retained on 3/8" sieve | 0 |
| | Retained on 1/4" sieve | 0 - 5 |
| | Retained on No. 10 sieve | 99 - 100 |

The aggregate shall not contain more than 1.0 percent by weight of fine dust, clay-like particles and/or silt present when tested in accordance with Test Method Tex-217-F, Part II.

(6) Equipment.

- A. Mixing Plants. Mixing plants that will not continuously meet all the requirements of this specification shall be condemned.

Mixing plant may be either the weight-batching type or the continuous mixing type. Both types of plants shall be equipped with satisfactory conveyors, power units, aggregate handling equipment, aggregate screens and bins and shall consist of the following essential pieces of equipment:

(A) Weight-batching Type

Cold aggregate Bin and Proportioning Device. The cold aggregate bins or aggregate stockpiles shall be of sufficient number and size to supply the amount of aggregate required to keep the plant in continuous operation. The proportioning device shall be such as will provide a uniform and continuous flow of aggregate in the desired proportion to the plant.

Dryer. The dryer shall be of the type that continually agitates the aggregate during heating and in which the temperature can be so controlled that aggregate will not be injured in the necessary drying and heating operations required to obtain a mixture of the specified temperature.

The burner, or combination of burners, the type of fuel used shall be such that in the process of heating the aggregate to the desired or specified temperatures, no residue from the fuel shall adhere to the heated aggregate. A recording thermometer shall be provided which will record the temperature of the aggregate when it leaves the dryer. The dryer shall be of sufficient size to keep the plant in continuous operation. The dryer will not be required for precoating natural limestone rock asphalt.

Screening and Proportioning The screening capacity and size of the bins shall be sufficient to screen and store the amount of aggregate required to properly operate the plant and keep the plant in continuous operation at full capacity. Proper provisions shall be made to enable inspection forces to have easy and safe access to the proper location on the mixing plant where accurate representative samples of aggregate may be taken from bins for testing.

Weighing and Measuring Equipment. The weighing and measuring equipment shall be of sufficient capacity and of adequate design for proper batching. The following equipment shall be furnished:

1. Aggregate weight box and batching scales.
2. Bucket and scales for precoat material or flux oil.

A pressure type flow meter may be used to measure the precoat material or flux oil for each batch.

Mixer. The mixer shall be of the pug mill type, and shall have a capacity of not less than 3000 pounds in a single batch. The number of blades circulation bar that will distribute the precoat material or flux oil quickly and uniformly throughout the mixer. Any mixer that has

a tendency to segregate the mineral aggregate or fails to secure a thorough and uniform mixing with the precoat material or flux oil shall not be used. All mixers shall be provided with an automatic time lock that will lock the discharge doors of the mixer for the required mixing period. The dump doors or doors and the shaft seals of the mixer shall be tight enough to prevent the spilling of aggregate or mixture from the pug mill.

(B) Continuous Mixing Type

Cold Aggregate Bin and Proportioning Device. Same as for weight-batching type of plant.

Dryer. Same as for weight-batching type of plant.

Screening and Proportioning. Same as for weight-batching type of plant. These requirements shall also apply to materials that are stockpiled and that are proposed for direct use by a continuous mixing plant without the use of plant bins.

Aggregate Proportioning Device. The aggregate proportioning device shall be so designed that when properly operated a uniform and continuous flow of aggregate into the mixer will be maintained.

Spray Bar for Precoat Materials and Flux Oil. The spray bar the precoat material or flux oil shall be so designed that the material will spray uniformly and continuously into the mixer.

Meter for Precoat Materials and Flux Oil. An accurate recording meter for precoat material or flux oil shall be placed in the line leading to the spray bar so that the accumulative amount of precoat material or flux oil being used can be accurately determined. Provisions of a permanent nature shall be made for checking the accuracy of the meter output.

Mixer. The mixer shall be of the pug mill continuous type and shall have a capacity of not less than 40 tons of mixture per hour. Any mixer that has a tendency to segregate the aggregate or fails to secure a thorough and uniform mixing of the aggregate with the precoat material or flux oil shall not be used.

Heating Equipment for Precoat Material and Flux Oil. Heating equipment for precoat material and flux oil shall be adequate to heat the amount of material required to the desired temperature. The material may be heated by steam coils which shall be absolutely tight. Direct fire heating will be permitted, provided the heater used is manufactured by a reputable concern and there is positive circulation of the liquid throughout the heater. Agitation with steam or air will not be permitted. The heating apparatus shall be equipped with a recording thermometer with a 24-hour chart that will record the temperature of the precoat material or flux oil where it is at the highest temperature.

(C) Storage, Proportions and Mixing

A. Aggregate Storage. If the mineral aggregates are stored or stockpiled, they shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent segregation, the mixing of the various materials or sizes, and the contamination with foreign materials. The grading of aggregates proposed for use and as supplies to the mixing plant shall be uniform.

The use of limestone rock asphalt aggregate containing moisture in excess of the saturated surface-dry condition will not be permitted. Excess moisture will be evidenced by visual surface moisture on the aggregate or any unusual quantities of fines clinging to the aggregate.

B. Storage and Heating of Precoat or Flux Oil. The precoating or fluxing material storage shall be sampled to meet the requirements of the plant. The materials shall not be heated to a temperature in excess of 250°F. All equipment used in the storage and handling of precoat material or flux oil shall be kept in a clean condition at all times and shall be operated in such manner that there will be no contamination with foreign matter.

C. Feeding and Drying of Aggregate. The feeding of various sizes of aggregate, other than natural limestone rock asphalt, to the dryer shall be done through the cold aggregate bin and proportioning device in such a manner that a uniform and constant flow of material in the required proportions will be maintained.

D. Proportioning. The proportioning of the various materials entering into the mixture shall be as directed by the Engineer and in accordance with these specifications. Aggregate shall be proportioned by weight using the weight box and batching scales herein specified when the weight-batch type of plant is used and by volume using the aggregate proportioning devices when the continuous mixer type of plant is used. The precoat material or flux oil shall be proportioned by weight or by volume based on weight using the specified equipment.

E. Mixing.

(1) Batch Type Mixer. In the charging of the weigh box and in the charging of the mixer from the weigh box, such methods or devices shall be used as are necessary to secure a uniform mixture. In introduce the batch into the mixer, the mineral aggregate shall be introduced first; shall be mixed thoroughly, as directed, to uniformly distribute the various sizes throughout the batch before the precoat material or flux oil is added; the precoat material or flux oil shall then be added and the mixing continued until such time that the aggregate is properly coated. This mixing period may be varied, if in the opinion of the Engineer, the mixture is not uniform.

(2) Continuous Type Mixer. The amount of aggregate and precoat material or flux oil entering the mixer and the rate of travel through specified grading and percent by weight of precoat material or flux oil will be produced.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025416
SEAL COAT

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall consist of a surface treatment composed of a single or multiple application of asphalt covered with aggregate for the sealing of existing pavements in accordance with this specification.

Seal coats shall not be applied when the air temperature is below 60°F and falling, but may be applied when the air temperature is above 50°F and rising; the air temperature being taken in the shade and away from artificial heat. Asphaltic material shall not be placed when general weather conditions, in the opinion of the Engineer, are not suitable.

2. MATERIALS

(1) Asphaltic Materials. The asphaltic material used shall be AC-5 (AC-3 in winter) or other approved material as prescribed in Standard Specification Section 025404 "Asphalts, Oils and Emulsions", whichever is called for on the plans.

(2) Aggregate.

Single Course - The aggregate used shall be Type PA (pre-coated aggregate), Grade 5 (1/2" maximum size), as described in specification Section 025414 "Aggregate for Surface Treatment".

Multiple Course - The aggregate used for multiple course seal coat shall be the same as for single course, except Grade 4 (5/8" maximum size) aggregate will be required for the first course, and Grade 5 (1/2" maximum size) aggregate will be required for the second and third (surface) courses, as shown in the plans and specifications.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

The area to be treated shall be cleaned of dirt, dust or other deleterious matter by sweeping or other approved methods. If it is found necessary by the Engineer, the surface shall be lightly sprinkled with water just prior to the application of asphaltic material. Asphaltic material shall be applied on the cleaned surface by an approved type of self-propelled pressure distributor, so operated as to distribute the material in the quantity specified, evenly and smoothly, under a pressure necessary for proper distribution. The Contractor shall provide all necessary facilities for determining the temperature of the asphaltic material in all of the heating equipment and in the distributor, for determining the rate at which it is applied, and for securing uniformity at the junction of two distributor loads. The distributor shall have been recently calibrated, and the Engineer shall be furnished an accurate and satisfactory record of such calibration. After beginning the work, should the yield on the asphaltic material appear to be in error, the distributor shall be calibrated in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer before proceeding with the work. Asphaltic material may be applied for the full width of the seal coat in one application unless the width exceeds 26 feet. Asphaltic material shall not be applied until immediate covering with aggregate is assured. Immediately after the application of asphalt, the aggregate shall be evenly spread over the surface. Mechanical spreading devices shall be of a type approved by the Engineer. The cover material must be evenly and accurately distributed to the end that an even and smooth surface is

obtained. Immediately after the aggregate has been applied, the surface shall be adequately raked and broomed to insure uniformity. As soon as proper distribution of aggregate can be obtained, the surface shall be flat-rolled with a roller having a gross weight of not less than four (4) tons and not more than ten (10) tons. The Contractor shall so arrange his work that the rolling of all aggregate applied that day shall be completed on the road before daylight. The asphalt and aggregate shall be applied at the approximate rate indicated on plans within the limits of the following schedule or as directed by the Engineer.

| | Gallons of Asphalt | | Aggregate | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Per Square Yard | | Cu.Yd. to Sq.Yd. | |
| | <u>Min.</u> | <u>Max.</u> | <u>Min.</u> | <u>Max.</u> |
| Asphalt Cement..... | 0.15 | 0.30 | 1.200 | 1.100 |

The Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance of the surface until the work is accepted by the Engineer. All holes or failures in the seal coat surface shall be repaired by use of additional asphalt and aggregate, and all fat or bleeding surfaces shall be covered with approved cover material in such manner that the asphaltic material will not adhere to or be picked up on the wheels of vehicles.

All storage tanks, piping, retorts, booster tanks and distributors used in storing or handling asphaltic material shall be kept clean and in good operating condition at all times, and they shall be operated in such manner that there will be no contamination of the asphalt with foreign material. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide and maintain in good working order a recording thermometer at the storage heating unit at all times.

The temperature of application shall be within the limits recommended in City Standard Specification Section 025404 "Asphalts, Oil and Emulsions", with that being 220 to 300 degrees F for AC-3, and 275 to 350 degrees F for AC-5.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless otherwise indicated in the Bid Form, seal coat will be measured by the square yard in place to the limits shown on the plans and as directed by the Engineer. Payment shall be full compensation for cleaning and sprinkling the existing surface; for furnishing, preparing, hauling and placing all materials; for all freight involved; and for all manipulations, labor, tools, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025424
HOT MIX ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PAVEMENT (Class A) TYPE D

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work required for furnishing and laying Hot Mix Asphalt Concrete (HMAC) surface, binder and base courses required to complete the project.

2. MATERIALS

2.1. Aggregate. The aggregate shall consist of a blend of coarse aggregate, fine aggregate and, if required, a mineral filler.

2.1.1. Coarse Aggregate shall consist of that fraction of aggregate retained on a No. 10 sieve and shall consist of crushed furnace slag, crushed stone, or crushed gravel.

Deleterious material in coarse aggregate shall not exceed 2% per TxDOT Test Method TEX-217-F.

Coarse aggregate shall be crushed such that a minimum of 85% of the particles have more than one crushed face, unless noted otherwise on the plans.

Los Angeles abrasion losses for coarse aggregate shall not exceed 40% by weight for the surface course and 45% for the binder and base courses per TxDOT Test Method TEX-410-A.

Polish Value not less than 30 for aggregate used in the surface course per TxDOT Test Method TEX-438-A.

2.1.2. Fine Aggregate is defined as the fraction passing a No. 10 sieve and shall be of uniform quality.

Fine aggregate shall consist of screenings of material that pass the Los Angeles abrasion requirements in paragraph 2.1.1 above. Screenings shall be blended with a maximum of 15% uncrushed aggregate or field sand for Type D mixes, or a maximum of 10% uncrushed aggregate or field sand for Type A, B, and C mixes.

Grading of fine aggregate shall be as follows:

| <u>Sieve Size</u> | <u>Percent Passing by Weight</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| No. 10 | 100 |
| No. 200 | 0-15 |

2.1.3 Filler shall consist of dry-stone dust, Portland cement, hydrated lime, or other mineral dust approved by the Engineer.

Grading of filler shall be as follows:

| <u>Sieve Size</u> | <u>Minimum Percent Passing by Weight</u> |
|-------------------|--|
| No. 30 | 95 |
| No. 80 | 75 |
| No. 200 | 55 |

2.2. Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP). Reclaimed asphalt pavement may be incorporated into the hot mix asphalt concrete furnished for the project, provided that the mixture is designed per the TxDOT Methods and meets the applicable provisions of said TxDOT Item 340 and this specification.

2.3. Asphalt. Asphalt Material shall be in accordance with Standard Specification Section 025404 "Asphalt, Oils and Emulsions" and AASHTO.

2.3.1. Paving Mixture:

| <u>APPLICATION</u> | <u>ASPHALT GRADE</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Residential or low volume | PG 64-22 |
| Collector | |
| Surface Course | PG 70-22 |
| Binder Course | PG 64-22 |
| Arterial | |
| Surface Course | PG 76-22 |
| Binder Course | PG 64-22 |
| Base Courses | PG 64-22 |

2.3.2. Tack Coat shall consist of an emulsion, SS-1 diluted with equal volume of water and applied at a rate ranging from 0.05 to 0.15 gallon per square yard.

3. PAVING MIXTURE

3.1. Mix Design. The mixture shall be designed in accordance with TxDOT Bulletin C-14 and TxDOT Test Method TEX-204-F to conform to the requirements of this specification. The Contractor shall furnish the mix design for the job-mix to be used for the project, unless shown otherwise on the drawings. The mix design shall be submitted prior to placement of the mixture.

The design procedures are intended to result at a job-mix with properties in compliance with these specifications, and when properly placed the job-mix will be durable and stable. The sieve analysis of the job-mix shall be within the range of the Master Gradation and Tolerances specified herein. The job-mix shall meet the density and stability requirements as specified and shall be included with the mix design as submitted per above.

If the specific gravity of any of the types of aggregates differs by more than 0.3, use volume method.

Plot sieve analysis of job-mix; percent passing versus size on four-cycle semi-log paper or other appropriate type paper. Show tolerance limits and Limits of Master Gradation.

3.2. Master Gradation of Aggregate. The aggregate for the type of mix specified shall be within the following tabulated limits per TxDOT Test Method TEX-200-F (Dry Sieve Analysis):

| Sieve Size | Type | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | A Course Base | B Fine Base | C Course Surface | D Fine Surface |
| 1-1/2" | 100 | | | |
| 1-1/4" | 95-100 | | | |
| 1" | | 100 | | |
| 7/8" | 70-90 | 95-100 | 100 | |
| 5/8" | | 75-95 | 95-100 | |
| 1/2" | 50-70 | | | 100 |
| 3/8" | | 60-80 | 70-85 | 85-100 |
| 1/4" | | | | |
| No. 4 | 30-50 | 40-60 | 43-63 | 50-70 |
| No. 10 | 20-34 | 27-40 | 30-40 | 32-42 |
| No. 40 | 5-20 | 10-25 | 10-25 | 11-26 |
| No. 80 | 2-12 | 3-13 | 3-13 | 4-14 |
| No. 200 | 1-6* | 1-6* | 1-6* | 1-6* |
| VMA % minimum | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

* 2-8 when TxDOT Test Method Tex-200-F, Part II (Washed Sieve Analysis) is used.

3.3. Tolerances. The mixture delivered to the job site shall not vary from the job-mix by more than the tolerances specified below. The gradation of the produced mix shall not fall outside the Master Grading Limits, with the following exceptions: for Type B material coarser than 3/8" and for Type D material coarser than #4. Variations from job-mix shall not exceed the following limits, except as noted above:

| <u>Item:</u> | <u>Tolerances Percent by Weight or Volume</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| 1" to No. 10 | Plus or Minus 5.0 |
| No. 40 to No. 200 | Plus or Minus 3.0 |
| Asphalt Weight | Plus or Minus 0.5 |
| Asphalt Volume | Plus or Minus 1.2 |

3.4. Mix Properties. The mixture shall have a minimum Hveem stability of 40 for Type A, B, and C mixes, and 35 for Type D mixes per TxDOT Test Method TEX-208-F at an optimum density of 96% (plus or minus 1.5) of theoretical maximum density per TxDOT Test Methods TEX-227-F and TEX-207-F.

3.5. Sampling and Testing of Raw Materials. The Contractor shall sample materials as necessary to produce a mix in compliance with these specifications.

4. EQUIPMENT

4.1. Mixing Plants. Mixing plants shall be either the weigh batching type or the drum mix type. Both types shall be equipped with satisfactory conveyors, power units, aggregate handling equipment, aggregate screens and bins (weigh batch only), and pollution control devices as required.

4.2. Truck Scales. A set of truck scales, if needed for measurement, shall be placed at a location approved by the Engineer.

4.3. Asphalt Material Heating Equipment. Asphalt material heating equipment shall be adequate to heat the required amount of material to the desired temperature. Agitation with steam or air will not be permitted. The heating apparatus shall be equipped with a recording thermometer with a 24-hour continuous chart that will record the temperature of the asphalt at the highest temperature.

4.4. Surge-Storage System. A surge-storage system may be used provided that the mixture coming out of the bins is of equal quality to that coming out of the mixer. The system shall be equipped with a gob hopper, rotating chute or other devices designed to minimize segregation of the asphalt mixture.

4.5. Laydown Machine. The laydown machine shall be capable of producing a surface that will meet the requirements of the typical cross section, of adequate power to propel the delivery vehicles, and produce the surface tolerances herein required. It shall be wide enough to lay a 28-foot street (back-to-back of curbs) in a maximum of two passes.

4.6. Rollers. All rollers shall be self-propelled and of any type capable of obtaining the required density. Rollers shall be in satisfactory operating condition and free from fuel, hydraulic fluid, or any other fluid leaks.

5. STORAGE, PROPORTIONING AND MIXING

5.1. Storage and Heating of Asphalt Materials. Asphalt cement shall not be heated to a temperature in excess of that recommended by the producer. Asphalt storage equipment shall be maintained in a clean condition and operated in such a manner that there will be no contamination with foreign matter.

5.2. Feeding and Drying of Aggregates. The feeding of various sizes of aggregate to the dryer shall be done in such a manner that a uniform and constant flow of materials in the required proportions will be maintained. In no case shall the aggregate be introduced into the mixing unit at a temperature more than 350 degrees F.

5.3. Proportioning. All materials shall be handled and proportioned in a manner that yield an acceptable mixture as herein specified and as defined by the job-mix.

5.4. Mixing.

5.4.1. Weigh Batch Plant. In charging the weigh box and in charging the pugmill from the weigh box, such methods or devices shall be used as necessary to minimize segregation of the mixture.

5.4.2. Drum Mix Plant. The amount of aggregate and asphalt cement entering the mixer and the rate of travel through the mixer shall be coordinated so that a uniform mixture of the desired gradation and asphalt content will be produced.

5.4.3. The mixture produced from each type of plant shall not vary from the job-mix by more than the tolerances and restrictions herein specified. The mixture when discharged from the plant shall have a moisture content not greater than one percent by weight of total mix when determined by TxDOT Test Method TEX-212-F.

5.4.4. The mixture produced from each type of plant shall be at a temperature between 250 and 325 degrees F. After a target mixing temperature has been established, the mixture when discharged from the mixer shall not vary from this temperature by more than 25 degrees F.

6. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

6.1. Construction Conditions. For mat thicknesses greater than 1.5 inches, the asphalt material may be placed with a laydown machine when the air temperature is 40 degrees F and rising but not when the air temperature is 50 degrees F and falling. In addition, mat thickness less than and including 1.5 inches shall not be placed when the temperature of the surface on which the mat is placed is below 50 degrees F.

6.2. Prime Coat. If a prime coat is required, it shall be applied and paid for as a separate item conforming to the requirements of Standard Specification Section 025412 "Prime Coat", except the application temperature shall be as provided above. The tack coat or asphaltic concrete shall not be applied on a previously primed flexible base until the primed base has completely cured to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

6.3. Tack Coat. Before the asphalt mixture is laid, the surface upon which the tack coat is to be placed shall be thoroughly cleaned to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The surface shall be given a uniform application of tack coat using materials and rates herein specified and/or as shown on the plans. The tack coat shall be rolled with a pneumatic tire roller as necessary.

6.4. Transporting Asphalt Concrete. The asphalt mixture shall be hauled to the job site in tight vehicles previously cleaned of all foreign matter. In cool weather or for long hauls, canvas covers and insulated truck beds may be necessary. The inside of the bed may be given a light coating of lime water or other suitable release agent necessary to prevent from adhering. Diesel oil is not allowed.

6.5. Placing. The asphalt mixture shall be spread on the approved prepared surface with a laydown machine or other approved equipment in such a manner that when properly compacted, the finished surface will be smooth and of uniform density, and meet the requirements of the typical cross section as shown on the plans.

6.5.1. Flush Structures. Adjacent to flush curbs, gutters, liners and structures, the surface shall be finished uniformly high so that when compacted, it will be slightly above the edge of the curb and flush structure.

6.5.2. Construction joints of successive courses of asphaltic material shall be offset at least six inches. Construction joints on surface courses shall coincide with lane lines, or as directed by the Engineer.

6.6. Compacting. The asphalt mixture shall be compacted thoroughly and uniformly with the necessary rollers to obtain the required density and surface tolerances herein described and any requirements as shown on the plans. Regardless of the method of compaction control followed, all rolling shall be completed before the mixture temperature drops below 175 degrees F.

6.7. In-Place Density. In-place density control is required for all mixtures except for thin, irregular level-up courses. Material should be compacted to between 96% and 92% of maximum theoretical density or between 4% and 8% air voids. Average density shall be greater than 92% and no individual determination shall be lower than 90%. Testing shall be in accordance with TxDOT Test Methods TEX-207-F and TEX-227-F.

Pavement specimens, which shall be either cores or sections of the compacted mixture, will be tested as required to determine the percent air voids. Other methods, such as nuclear determination of in-place density, which correlate satisfactorily with actual project specimens may be used when approved by the Engineer.

6.8. Thickness. The total compacted average thickness of the combined HMAC courses shall not be less than the amount specified on the drawings. No more than 10% of the measured thickness(es) shall be more than 1/4 inch less than the plan thickness(es). If so, the quantity for pay shall be decreased as deemed appropriate by the Engineer.

6.9. Surface Smoothness Criteria and Tests. The pavement surface after compaction, shall be smooth and true to the established lines, grade and cross-section. The surface shall be tested by

the Owner with the Mays Roughness Meter. The Mays Roughness Value for each 600-foot section shall not exceed ninety inches per mile per traffic lane.

Localized defects (obvious settlements, humps, ridges, etc.) shall be tested with a ten-foot straightedge placed parallel to the roadway centerline. The maximum deviation shall not exceed 1/8 inch in ten feet. Areas not meeting this criterion shall be corrected to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

6.10. Opening to Traffic. The pavement shall be opened to traffic when directed by the Engineer. The Contractor's attention is directed to the fact that all construction traffic allowed on pavement open to the public will be subject to the State laws governing traffic on highways.

If the surface ravel, it will be the Contractor's responsibility to correct this condition at his expense.

7. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025610
CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall consist of Portland cement concrete combined concrete curb and gutter or separate concrete curb with or without reinforcing steel as required, constructed on an approved subgrade or foundation material in accordance with these specifications, in conformity with the lines and grades established by the Engineer and details shown on the plans.

2. MATERIALS

Unless otherwise specified on the plans, materials and proportions for concrete used in construction under this specification shall conform the requirements as specified for Class "A" Concrete under specification Section 030020 "Portland Cement Concrete". Reinforcing steel, if required, shall conform to the requirements as specified in specification Section 032020 "Reinforcing Steel". Expansion joint filler shall be wood fiber asphalt-impregnated expansion board material.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

The foundation shall be excavated and shaped to line, grade and cross-section and, if considered necessary in the opinion of the Engineer, hand tamped and sprinkled. If dry, the subgrade or foundation material shall be sprinkled lightly with water immediately before concrete is deposited thereon.

Outside forms shall be of wood or metal, of a section satisfactory to the Engineer, straight, free of warp, and a depth equal to the depth of the curb and gutter. They shall be securely staked to line and grade, and maintained in a true position during the depositing of concrete. Inside forms for the curb shall be approved material, shall be of such design as to provide the curb required, and shall be rigidly attached to the outside forms. Where specifically permitted by the Engineer in writing, the Contractor may place concrete curb and gutter with an extrusion machine.

The reinforcing steel, if required, shall be placed in position as shown on the typical details. Care shall be exercised to keep all reinforcing steel in its proper location.

Concrete for curb and gutter shall be mixed in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer. The curb and gutter shall be placed in sections of the length indicated on the plans, and each section shall be separated by a premolded insert or board joint of cross-section specified for the curb and gutter, and of the thickness indicated on the plans.

After the concrete has been struck off and after it has become sufficiently set, the exposed surfaces shall be thoroughly worked with a wooden float. The exposed edges shall be rounded by the use of an edging tool to the radius indicated on the plans. All exposed surfaces of curb and gutter, or curb, shall be brushed to a smooth and uniform surface.

The completed curb and gutter shall be cured with Type 2, white pigmented, curing compound unless shown otherwise on the plans. Other methods of curing as outlined in specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures" will be acceptable with a required curing period of 72 hours.

The curb and gutter shall be backfilled to the full height of the curb, tamped and sloped as directed.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Payment shall be full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary for the work prescribed in this specification and payment will be part of the project lump sum bid.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025612
CONCRETE SIDEWALKS AND DRIVEWAYS

1. DESCRIPTION

The specification shall consist of sidewalks and driveways, with or without reinforcing steel, composed of Portland cement concrete, constructed as herein specified on an approved subgrade, in conformity with the lines and grades established by the Engineer and the details shown on the plans.

2. MATERIALS

Materials and proportions used in construction under this item shall conform to the requirements as specified for Class "A" concrete under specification Section 030020 "Portland Cement Concrete". Reinforcing steel, if required, shall conform to the requirements as specified in specification Section 032020 "Reinforcing Steel". Expansion joint filler shall be premolded material meeting the requirements specified in specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures". Cap seal shall be "Greenstreak" or approved equal.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

The subgrade shall be excavated, compacted and shaped to line, grade and cross-section and, if considered necessary in the opinion of the Engineer, hand tamped and sprinkled with water. The subgrade shall be moist at the time the concrete is placed.

Forms shall be of wood or metal, of a section satisfactory to the Engineer, straight, free from warp, and of a depth equal to the thickness of the finished work. They shall be securely staked to line and grade and maintained in a true position during the depositing of concrete.

The reinforcing steel, if required, shall be placed in position as shown on the plans. Care shall be exercised to keep all reinforcing steel in its proper location.

Sidewalks shall be constructed in sections of the lengths shown on plans. Unless otherwise provided by the plans, no section shall be a length less than 8 feet and any section less than 8 feet shall be removed by the Contractor at his own expense.

The different sections shall be separated by a premolded insert of the thickness shown on the plans, placed vertically and at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the sidewalks. Where the sidewalk or driveways abut a curb or retaining wall, approved expansion joint material shall be placed along their entire length. Similar expansion joint material shall be placed around all obstructions protruding through sidewalks or driveways.

Concrete shall be mixed in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer, placed in the forms to the depth specified and spaded and tamped until thoroughly compacted and mortar entirely covers the surface. The top surface shall be floated with a wooden float to a gritty texture. The outer edges and joints shall then be rounded with approved tools to the radii shown on plans.

Sidewalks shall be marked into separate sections, each 4 feet in length, by the use of approved jointing tools.

When completed, the sidewalks and driveways shall be cured with Type 2, white pigmented curing compound. Other methods of curing as outlined in specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures" will be acceptable with a required curing period of 72 hours.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025802
TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROLS DURING CONSTRUCTION

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work required for Temporary Traffic Controls During Construction. The work shall include furnishing, installing, moving, replacing, and maintaining all temporary traffic controls including, but not limited to, barricades, signs, barriers, cones, lights, signals, temporary striping and markers, flagmen, and such temporary devices as necessary to safely complete the project.

2. MATERIALS

Traffic control devices shall conform to the Texas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (latest edition), unless indicated otherwise on the Traffic Control Plan.

3. METHODS

Sufficient traffic control measures shall be used to assure a safe condition and to provide a minimum of inconvenience to motorists and pedestrians.

A Traffic Control Plan (TCP) is included in the drawings.

A competent person, responsible for implementation of the TCP, maintaining the temporary traffic control devices and for traffic safety during construction, shall be designated by the Contractor.

The name and off-hours phone number of the competent person shall be provided in writing at the Pre-Construction Conference.

The competent person shall be on site, during working hours and on call at all times in the event of off-hour emergency.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025805
WORK ZONE PAVEMENT MARKINGS

1. SCOPE

This specification covers the placement, maintenance and removal of work zone pavement markings, which are temporary pavement markings to be placed on roadways that are open to traffic during various work phases, as required to complete the project.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The pavement marking material shall consist of an adhesive-backed reflective tape that can be applied to the pavement, Markings are to be 3M Staymark or approved equal. Markings shall be of good appearance, have straight, unbroken edges and have a color that complies with all FHWA regulations.

3. DIMENSIONS

Pavement markings shall be minimum of 3-7/8 inches wide. Lengths and spacing will be as specified.

4. COLOR

The markings, as well as retroreflected light from the markings, shall be white or yellow as called for on the drawings.

5. VISIBILITY

When in place, the pavement markings (during daylight hours) shall be distinctively visible for a minimum of 300 feet.

When in place, the pavement markings (when illuminated by automobile low-beam headlights at night) shall be distinctively visible for a minimum of 160 feet.

The above day and night visibility requirements shall be met when viewed from an automobile traveling on the roadway.

6. PLACEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE

At sunrise and sunset of each day and before each phase change, work zone pavement markings meeting all specification requirements shall be in place on all roadways on which traffic is allowed and where suitable permanent pavement markings are not in place. The transverse location of the line(s) formed by the markings shall be as determined by the Engineer.

Unless otherwise shown on the drawings, work zone markings shall be placed as follows:

| <u>Condition</u> | <u>Spacing</u> | <u>Length of Stripe</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Straight | 80 feet (approximate) | 24 inches |
| Curve < 2" | 80 feet (maximum) | 24 inches |
| Curve > 2" | 40 feet (maximum) | 24 inches |

The spacing of stripes may be modified by the Engineer. However, the maximum spacing specified above shall not be exceeded in any case.

The Contractor will be responsible for maintaining the work zone pavement markings for a maximum period of two weeks. If, however, the Contractor is also responsible for placing the standard pavement markings, the Contractor will be responsible for maintaining the work zone pavement markings until permanent pavement markings are in place.

7. REMOVAL

Where removal is required, it will be accomplished in accordance with instructions of the Engineer or as called for on the drawings.

8. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless otherwise specified on the Bid Form, work zone pavement markings shall not be measured and paid for separately, but shall be considered subsidiary to the appropriate bid item.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025807
PAVEMENT MARKINGS
(PAINT AND THERMOPLASTIC)

1. DESCRIPTION

This item shall consist of markings and stripes on the surface of the roadways applied in accordance with this specification and at the locations shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

2. MATERIALS

Paint (Type II Pavement Marking) shall be Type F per AASHTO M248.

Thermoplastic (Type I Pavement Marking) shall be in accordance with AASHTO M249.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

3.1 Weather Limitations - Pavement marking shall be performed only when the existing surface is dry and clean, when the atmospheric temperature is above 40°F., and when the weather is not excessively windy, dusty, or foggy. The suitability of the weather will be determined by the Engineer.

3.2 Equipment - All equipment for the work shall be approved by the Engineer and shall include the apparatus necessary to properly clean the existing surface, and mechanical marking machine, and such auxiliary hand painting equipment as may be necessary to satisfactorily complete the job.

The mechanical marker shall be an approved atomizing spray-type marking machine suitable for application of traffic paint. It shall produce an even and uniform film thickness at the required coverage and shall be designed so as to apply markings of uniform cross-sections and clear-out edges without running or spattering and within the limits for straightness set forth herein.

Suitable adjustments shall be provided on the sprayer(s) of a single machine or by furnishing additional equipment for marking the width required.

3.3 Preparation of Existing Surface - Immediately before application of the paint or thermoplastic, the existing surface shall be dry and entirely free from dirt, grease, oil, acids, laitance, or other foreign matter which could reduce the bond between the marking and the pavement. The surface shall be thoroughly cleaned by sweeping and blowing as required to remove all dirt, laitance and loose materials. Areas that cannot be satisfactorily cleaned by brooming and blowing shall be scrubbed as directed with a water solution of trisodium phosphate (10% Na₃PO₄ by weight) or an approved equal solution. After scrubbing, the solution shall be rinsed off and the surface dried prior to marking.

3.4 Layouts and Alignments - Suitable layouts and lines of proposed stripes shall be spotted in advance of the marking application. Control points shall be spaced at such intervals as will insure accurate location of all markings.

The Contractor shall provide an experienced technician to supervise the location, alignment, layout, dimensions, and application of the markings.

- 3.5 Application - Markings shall be applied at the locations and to the dimensions and spacing indicated on the plans or as specified. Paint Markings shall not be applied until the layouts, indicated alignment, and the condition of the existing surface have been approved by the Engineer.

In the application of straight stripes, any deviation of the edges exceeding 1/2 inch in 50 feet shall be obliterated and the marking corrected. The width of the markings shall be as designated within a tolerance of 5%. All markings shall be performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Paint shall be applied uniformly by suitable equipment at a rate of not less than 105 nor more than 115 square feet per gallon.

The Contractor shall furnish a certified report on the quality of materials ordered for the work. This report shall not be interpreted as a basis for final acceptance. The Engineer shall be notified upon arrival of shipment for inspecting and sampling of the materials. When required, all emptied containers shall be returned to the paint material storage or made available for tallying by the Engineer. The containers shall not be removed from the job site or destroyed without permission. The Contractor shall make an accurate accounting of the paint materials used in the accepted work.

- 3.6 Protection - After application, all markings shall be protected while drying. The fresh markings shall be protected from damage of any kind. The Contractor shall be directly responsible for protecting the markings and shall erect or place suitable warning signs, flags or barricades, protective screens or coverings as required. All surfaces shall be protected from disfiguration by spatter, splashes, spillage, drippings of paint or other materials.
- 3.7 Defective Workmanship or Material - When any material not conforming to the requirements of the specifications or plans has been delivered to the project or incorporated in the work, or any work performed is of inferior quality, such material or work shall be corrected as directed by the Engineer, at the expense of the Contractor.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 025816
RAISED PAVEMENT MARKERS

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work required for furnishing and installing Raised Pavement Markers required to complete the project.

2. MATERIALS

RAISED PAVEMENT MARKERS shall conform to Reference Specification Section 025818 "Pavement Markers (Reflectorized)" (TxDOT Departmental Material Specification 4200).

Unless indicated otherwise on the drawings, raised pavement markers and traffic buttons shall be of the type to be applied to the roadway surface with a non-integral adhesive. Types of raised pavement markers shall be as follows:

| <u>TYPE</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u> |
|-------------|---|
| I-A | One face shall reflect amber light and the body other than the reflective face shall be yellow. |
| I-C | One face shall reflect white light and the body other than the reflective face shall be white, silver or light gray. |
| I-R | One face shall reflect red light and the body other than the reflective face shall be white, silver or light gray, or may be one-half red on the side that reflects red light. |
| II-A-A | Shall contain two reflective faces, each of which shall reflect amber light and the body other than the reflective faces shall be yellow. |
| II-B-B | Shall contain two reflective faces, each of which shall reflect blue light and the body other than the reflective faces shall be blue. (Fire Hydrant Application.) |
| II-C-C | Shall contain two reflective faces, each of which shall reflect white light and the body other than the reflective faces shall be white, silver or light gray. |
| II-C-R | Shall contain two reflective faces, one of which shall reflect white light and the other face shall reflect red light, and the body other than the reflective faces shall be white, silver or light gray, or may be one half red on the side that reflects red light. |

ADHESIVE for securing raised pavement markers to asphalt or concrete surfaces shall conform to Reference Specification Section 025828 "Bituminous Adhesive for Pavement Markers" (TxDOT Departmental Materials Specification 6130).

3. METHODS

PAVEMENT SURFACE to receive raised pavement markers shall be prepared such that the surface is free of loose material, grease, moisture, and other foreign material that could impair the bond with the adhesive.

ALIGNMENT AND POSITIONING of raised pavement markers shall be such that the reflective faces are aligned for proper visibility.

ADHESIVE shall be applied such that 100% of the lower surface of the marker is in contact with the adhesive and in sufficient quantity to serve as a cushion between the marker and the paved surface. Any surplus adhesive shall be removed so that the visibility of the marker is not impaired.

4. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless otherwise specified on the Bid Form, raised pavement markers shall be measured as individual units for each type installed, if included as a bid item in the Bid Form. Payment shall include, but not be limited to, furnishing and installing markers complete with adhesive, and shall be full compensation for all labor, materials, tools, equipment and incidentals required to complete the work.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 026202
HYDROSTATIC TESTING OF PRESSURE SYSTEM

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work necessary for hydrostatically testing the completed pressure system. The Contractor shall provide all equipment, materials, labor, etc., as necessary, except as noted, and accomplish all testing under this specification.

2. MATERIALS

Water for filling the line and making tests will be furnished by the Contractor through a standard meter connection. A meter and gauges for testing will be supplied by the Contractor. A test pump with appropriate connector points as approved by the Water Superintendent for the installation of meter and gauge shall be furnished by the Contractor. The meter shall be directly connected to the main or pipe being tested by the use of copper tubing or an approved reinforced hose. The meter shall be protected against extreme pressures by the use of a one inch (1") safety relief valve set at the test pressure plus ten pounds per square inch and furnished by the Contractor.

3. TEST PROCEDURE

Tests shall be made only after completion of backfill as specified, and not until at least thirty-six (36) hours after the last concrete thrust block has been cast with high early strength concrete, or seven (7) days with standard concrete.

Each section of pipe line shall be slowly filled with water and the specified test pressure, measured at the point of lowest elevation, shall be applied. During the filling of the pipe, and before applying the specified test pressure, all air shall be expelled from the pipe line.

During the test, all exposed pipe, fittings, valves, hydrants, and joints shall be carefully examined. If found to be leaking, they shall be corrected immediately by the Contractor. If the leaking is due to cracked or defective material, the defective material shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor with sound material.

All pipe shall be subjected to two hydrostatic tests. The first hydrostatic test shall be a two hour test at a pressure of 150 P.S.I. The second test shall be no less than 48 hours after successful completion of the first hydrostatic test. The second hydrostatic test shall be for a 24 hour period at Owner operating pressure for waterlines or at 50 P.S.I. for sanitary sewer force mains.

The maximum allowable leakage shall be as follows:

Ductile Iron Pipe, AWWA C600

$$L = \frac{SD(P)^{1/2}}{133,200} \quad \text{or} \quad L = \frac{ND(P)^{1/2}}{7,400}$$

Asbestos - Cement Pipe, AWWA C603

$$L = \frac{N D(P)^{1/2}}{4,000}$$

PVC Pipe - Uni-bell equation 99

$$L = \frac{N D(P)^{1/2}}{7,400}$$

WHERE

L = Maximum Allowable Leakage (Gal./Hr.)

S = Length of Pipe Tested (Feet)

N = Number of Joints in Tested Line (Pipe & Fittings)

D = Nominal Diameter of Pipe (In.)

P = Average Test Pressure (P.S.I.)

If the pressure system fails to meet the leakage requirements, the Contractor shall make the required repairs to the system and the system shall be retested. This procedure shall be repeated until the system complies with leakage requirements. The cost of each retest shall be \$100.

4. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

~~There shall be no separate pay item for the testing of pressure pipe. This activity shall be considered subsidiary to the items where Hydrostatic Testing is required.~~ This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 027404
CONCRETE BOX CULVERTS

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work required for constructing, furnishing, and installing reinforced concrete box culverts required to complete the project.

All reinforced concrete boxes for this project shall be precast concrete in accordance with TxDOT Standards for precast box culverts and the details shown on the drawings for the appropriate height of fill, and design shall conform to ASTM C1577.

Alternate designs of precast boxes will be considered for approval upon submission of shop drawings detailing the box and certifications that the box, as designed, is structurally comparable to or better than the box shown in the contract drawings and is designed to support HS20 loading per ASSHTO M273. The shop drawings and certifications shall be signed and sealed by a Texas registered professional engineer.

2. MATERIALS

1. Concrete.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, Class "C" concrete shall be used for cast-in place boxes, conforming to the requirements of Specification Section 030020 "Portland Cement Concrete" and Specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures", except that Class "S" concrete will be required for top slabs of direct traffic cast-in place boxes.

Concrete for precast (machine-made) boxes shall meet the requirements of ASTM C76 Sections: "Cement", "Aggregates" and "Mixture", and shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 5,000 psi.

2. Reinforcement.

Reinforcing steel shall conform to the requirements of Specification Section 032020 "Reinforcing Steel" and the details shown on the plans.

3. Jointing.

Materials for jointing shall conform to the requirements of Specification Section 027402 "Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culverts".

4. Membrane Curing.

Materials for membrane curing shall conform to Specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures".

5. Geotextile.

Geotextile fabric for wrapping joints shall be Class 1 geotextile for subsurface drainage with an average opening size (AOS) of 0.22mm and in accordance with AASHTO M288.

3. FABRICATION

The requirement of Specification Section 030020 "Portland Cement Concrete" and Specification Section 038000 "Concrete for Structures" shall govern for cast-in-place concrete box culverts and for precast (formed) boxes except where otherwise specified herein. Forms for precast (machine-made) boxes shall be made of steel. Forms for cast-in-place boxes and precast (formed) boxes may be either wood or steel.

Forms shall be mortar-tight and of sufficient strength to prevent excessive bulging or misalignment of adjacent boxes. They shall be constructed to permit their removal without damage to the concrete. Offsets at form joints shall not exceed one-eighth inch (1/8"). Forms shall be clean and free of extraneous matter when concrete is placed.

Positive means of supporting steel cages in place throughout forming and concrete placement shall be required and subject to the approval of the Engineer. Welding of reinforcing steel will be permitted only where shown on the plans. Welding shall be done by a qualified welder and shall conform to industry standards.

Precast (machine-made) boxes shall be cast by a process which will provide for uniform placement of the concrete in the forms and compaction by mechanical devices which will assure dense concrete. Concrete shall be mixed in a central batch plant or other approved batching facility from which the quality and uniformity of the concrete can be assured. Transit mixed concrete shall not be acceptable for use in precast (machine-made) boxes.

4. TESTING AND CERTIFICATION

1. Physical Requirements.

Precast boxes shall meet the requirement of ASTM C1577. Testing shall be done by a materials engineering testing laboratory which meets the requirements for membership in the American Council of Independent Laboratories.

2. Fabrication Tolerances.

Precast boxes shall conform to the following tolerances:

When two box sections are fitted together on a flat surface, in proper alignment and in the position they will be installed, the longitudinal opening at any point shall not exceed one inch (1").

Not more than four lifting holes may be provided in each box to facilitate handling. They may be cast-in, cut into the fresh concrete after form removal or drilled, and shall not be more than 2 inches

in diameter or 2 inches square. Cutting or displacement of the reinforcement will not be permitted.

Spalled areas around the holes shall be repaired. Concrete boxes shall be given an "Ordinary Surface Finish" in accordance with Section 038000 "Concrete Structures".

3. Certification.

Certification of quality shall be provided with each delivery of materials to the job site by the manufacturer. Certification shall be a written report by the materials engineering testing laboratory.

4. DEFECTS AND REPAIRS

Fine cracks or checks on the surface of the member which do not extend to the plane of the nearest reinforcement will not be cause for rejection unless they are numerous and extensive. Cracks which extend into the plane of the reinforcing steel but are acceptable otherwise, shall be repaired in an approved manner.

Small damaged or honeycombed areas which are purely surficial in nature may be repaired. Excessive damage, honeycombing or cracking will be subject to structural review. Repairs shall be sound, properly finished, and cured in conformance with the pertinent specifications. When fine cracks or hairline cracks on the surface indicate poor curing practices, further production of precast boxes shall be discontinued until corrections are made and proper curing provided.

5. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Excavation and backfill shall be in accordance with Specification Section 022020 "Excavation and Backfill for Utilities" and contract drawing details for Stormwater. Bedding for precast concrete box culverts located under pavements shall consist of 6 inches of cement-stabilized sand containing a minimum of 1½ sacks of Standard Type I or Type II Portland cement per cubic yard of sand and compacted to not less than 95% Standard Proctor density.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, the Contractor may use any of the jointing materials, except rubber gaskets, and shall comply with the jointing requirements specified in the Specification Section 027402 "Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culverts".

All box joints shall be wrapped with geotextile fabric. The wrap shall be at least two (2) feet wide and centered on the joints.

Lifting holes shall be filled with mortar or concrete and cured to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

6. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Unless otherwise specified on the Bid Form, concrete box culverts shall be measured by the linear foot for each size of box installed. The measurement will be made between the ends of the box along the centerline. For boxes used in the multiple barrel structures, the measured length will be the sum of the lengths of all barrels.

Payment shall be made at the contract bid price and shall fully compensate the Contractor for furnishing, transporting and installing the box culverts; for bedding materials and bed preparation including compaction; for excavation and backfill of trenches; for all connections to existing and new structures; and for all labor, materials, tools, equipment and incidentals required to complete the work as shown on the contract drawings and as specified herein.

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 028040
SODDING

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern all work necessary for furnishing and placing sod as required to complete the project.

2. MATERIALS

Fertilizer: All fertilizer used shall be delivered in bags or containers with clearly marked analysis. A granulated fertilizer shall be used with an analysis of 10-20-10. These figures represent the percent of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash nutrients respectively, as determined by the methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The rate of application shall be not less than 350 lb\acre (7.23 lb per 100 s.y). In the event that is necessary substitute a fertilizer with a different analysis, it shall be granulated fertilizer with a lower concentration. The total nutrients applied per unit area shall not be less that the specified amount of each nutrient.

Sod: Sod shall consist of live Bermuda grass with thickly matted roots throughout the soil and with a minimum thickness of 3 inches or .25 feet, or live St. Augustine with thickly matted roots throughout the soil with a minimum thickness of 1 inch or .08 feet. The Contractor shall not use sod where grass is thinned out. Grass shall be mowed and raked to remove all weeds and long stems prior to extraction at source. Sod and soil shall be kept moist at all times during sodding process. Care must be taken at all times to retain native soil on the root system.

Water: Water shall be free from oils, acids, alkalies, and salts which may inhibit grass growth. Unless indicated otherwise on the drawings, water shall be provided by the City and shall be transported and applied by the Contractor.

3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS:

Spot Sodding: Prior to planting, the area to be sodded shall be graded and shaped. Squares of sod with a minimum width of 3 inches shall be planted in rows on 15 inch centers in both directions. Sod shall be placed so that lit is firmly against the bottom of the hole; the top of the sod shall not be more than 2 inches below finished grade. Soil shall be firmly against all sides of the sod. Soil shall not be allowed to cover the sod except for soil incidental to raking, provided that the quantity of soil is not enough to hinder the growth. Areas to be spot sodded shall be indicated on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer in field. After sod has been planted, the area shall be fertilized and watered.

Block Sodding: Prior to planting, the area to be sodded shall be graded and shaped. Sod blocks shall be uniformly placed over the prepared area. The sodded area shall then be fertilized and watered. After the area is sufficiently dry, the area shall be rolled or tamped on form a thoroughly compacted mat. Any voids in the mats shall be filled with additional sod and tamped. If, in the opinion of the Engineer, sloped may cause displacement, areas

to be block sodded shall be indicated on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer in the field.

Mulch Sodding: The sod source shall be disked in two directions cutting the sod thoroughly to a depth of not less than 4 inches or more than 10 inches, being careful to avoid having soil containing no grass roots. The disked sod may be windrowed, or otherwise handled in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer. The material shall be rejected if not kept in a moist condition.

Prior to placing mulch sod, the cut slopes shall be scarified by plowing furrows 4 inches to 6 inches deep along horizontal slope lines at 2-foot vertical intervals. Excavated material from the furrows shall not protrude more than 3 inches above the original surface of the cut. Fertilizer shall be distributed uniformly over the area. The sod shall then be dumped upon the prepared area and spread uniformly to the required approximate thickness shown on plans.

Any section not true to lines and cross sections shall be remedied by the addition of sod material. After the sod material has been spread and shaped, it shall be compacted with a corrugated roller of the "Cultipacker" type. All rolling of slope areas shall be on the contour. The area to be mulch sodded shall be indicated on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer in the field.

4. MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT

Unless indicated otherwise in the Proposal Sodding shall be measured by the square yard taken in a horizontal plan. Measurement of the Mulch Sodding shall be by the cubic yard of mulch delivered to place of planting. These items shall include but not be limited to: excavation, transporting, storing, and placing of sod; application of fertilizer and water.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 030020
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern for the materials used; for the storing and handling of materials; and for the proportioning and mixing of concrete for culverts, manholes, inlets, curb and gutter, sidewalks, driveways, curb ramps, headwalls and wingwalls, riprap, and incidental concrete construction.

The concrete shall be composed of Portland cement, aggregates (fine and coarse), admixtures if desired or required, and water, proportioned and mixed as hereinafter provided.

2. MATERIALS

2.1 CEMENT

The cement shall be either Type I, II or III Portland cement conforming to ASTM Designation: C150, modified as follows:

Unless otherwise specified by the Engineer, the specific surface area of Type I and II cements shall not exceed 2000 square centimeters per gram (Wagner Turbidimeter – TxDOT Test Method Tex-310-D). For concrete piling, the above limit on specific surface area is waived for Type II cement only. The Contractor shall furnish the Engineer, with each shipment, a statement as to the specific surface area of the cement expressed in square centimeters per gram.

For cement strength requirements, either the flexural or compressive test may be used.

Either Type I or II cement shall be used unless Type II is specified on the plans. Except when Type II is specified on the plans, Type III cement may be used when the anticipated air temperature for the succeeding 12 hours will not exceed 60°F. Type III cement may be used in all precast prestressed concrete, except in piling when Type II cement is required for substructure concrete.

Different types of cement may be used in the same structure, but all cement used in any one monolithic placement shall be of the same type and brand. Only one brand of each type will be permitted in any one structure unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer.

Cement may be delivered in bulk where adequate bin storage is provided. All other cement shall be delivered in bags marked plainly with the name of the manufacturer and the type of cement. Similar information shall be provided in the bills of lading accompanying each shipment of packaged or bulk cement. Bags shall contain 94 pounds net. All bags shall be in good condition at time of delivery.

All cement shall be properly protected against dampness. No caked cement will be accepted.

Cement remaining in storage for a prolonged period of time may be retested and rejected if it fails to conform to any of the requirements of these specifications.

2.2 MIXING WATER

Water for use in concrete and for curing shall be free from oils, acids, organic matter or other deleterious substances and shall not contain more than 1000 parts per million of chlorides as CL nor more than 1000 parts per million of sulfates as SO_4 .

Water from municipal supplies approved by the State Health Department will not require testing, but water from other sources will be sampled and tested before use in structural concrete.

Tests shall be made in accordance with the "Method of Test for Quality of Water to be Used in Concrete" (AASHTO Method T26), except where such methods are in conflict with provisions of this specification.

2.3 COARSE AGGREGATE

Coarse aggregate shall consist of durable particles of gravel, crushed blast furnace slag, crushed stone, or combinations thereof; free from frozen material or injurious amount of salt, alkali, vegetable matter, or other objectionable material either free or as an adherent coating; and its quality shall be reasonably uniform throughout. It shall not contain more than 0.25 percent by weight of clay lumps, nor more than 1.0 percent by weight of shale, nor more than 5 percent by weight of laminated and/or friable particles when tested in accordance with TxDOT Test Method Tex-413-A. It shall have a wear of not more than 40 percent when tested in accordance with TxDOT Test Method Tex-410-A.

Unless otherwise specified on the plans, coarse aggregate will be subjected to five cycles of the soundness test in accordance with TxDOT Test Method Tex-411-A. The loss shall not be greater than 12 percent when sodium sulfate is used, or 18 percent when magnesium sulfate is used.

Permissible sizes of aggregate shall be governed by Table 4 and Table 1, except that when exposed aggregate surfaces are required, coarse aggregate gradation will be as specified on the plans.

When tested by approved methods, the coarse aggregate, including combinations of aggregates when used, shall conform to the grading requirements shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Coarse Aggregate Gradation Chart

| Aggregate Grade No. | Nominal Size | Percent Retained on Each Sieve | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 2-½ In. | 2 In. | 1-½ In. | 1 In. | ¾ In. | ½ In. | ¾ In. | No. 4 | No. 8 |
| 1 | 2 in. | 0 | 0 to 20 | 15 to 50 | | 60 to 80 | | | 95 to 100 | |
| 2 (467)* | 1-½ in. | | 0 | 0 to 5 | | 30 to 65 | | 70 to 90 | 95 to 100 | |
| 4 (57)* | 1 in. | | | 0 | 0 to 5 | | 40 to 75 | | 90 to 100 | 95 to 100 |
| 8 | ¾ in. | | | | | | 0 | 0 to 5 | 35 to 80 | 90 to 100 |

*Numbers in parenthesis indicate conformance with ASTM C33.

The aggregate shall be washed. The Loss by Decantation (TxDOT Test Method Tex-406-A) plus the allowable weight of clay lumps, shall not exceed one percent, or the value shown on the plans, whichever is smaller.

2.4 FINE AGGREGATE

Fine aggregate shall consist of clean, hard, durable and uncoated particles of natural or manufactured sand or a combination thereof, with or without a mineral filler. It shall be free from frozen material or injurious amounts of salt, alkali, vegetable matter or other objectionable material and it shall not contain more than 0.5 percent by weight of clay lumps. When subjected to the color test for organic impurities (TxDOT Test Method Tex-408-A), it shall not show a color darker than standard.

The fine aggregate shall produce a mortar having a tensile strength equal to or greater than that of Ottawa sand mortar when tested in accordance with TxDOT Test Method Tex-317-D.

Where manufactured sand is used in lieu of natural sand for slab concrete subject to direct traffic, the acid insoluble residue of the fine aggregate shall be not less than 28 percent by weight when tested in accordance with TxDOT Test Method Tex-612-J.

When tested by approved methods, the fine aggregate or combination of aggregates, including mineral filler, shall conform to the grading requirements shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Fine Aggregate Gradation Chart

| <u>Aggregate Grade No.</u> | <u>Percent Retained on Each Sieve</u> | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>3/8 In.</u> | <u>No. 4</u> | <u>No. 8</u> | <u>No. 16</u> | <u>No. 30</u> | <u>No. 50</u> | <u>No. 100</u> | <u>No. 200</u> |
| 1 | 0 | 0 to 5 | 0 to 20 | 15 to 50 | 35 to 75 | 70 to 90 | 90 to 100 | 97 to 100 |

NOTE 1: Where manufactured sand is used in lieu of natural sand, the percent retained on the No. 200 sieve shall be 94 to 100.

NOTE 2: Where the sand equivalent value is greater than 85, the retainage on the No. 50 sieve may be 70 to 94 percent.

Fine aggregate will be subjected to the Sand Equivalent Test (TxDOT Test Method Tex-203-F). The sand equivalent shall not be less than 80 nor less than the value shown on the plans, whichever is greater.

For concrete Classes 'A' and 'C', the fineness modulus as defined below for fine aggregates shall be between 2.30 and 3.10.

The fineness modulus will be determined by adding the percentages by weight retained on the following sieves, and dividing by 100; Nos. 4, 8, 16, 30, 50 and 100.

2.5 MINERAL FILLER

Mineral filler shall consist of stone dust, clean crushed sand, or other approved inert material.

2.6 MORTAR (GROUT)

Mortar for repair of concrete shall consist of 1-part cement, 2-parts finely graded sand, and enough water to make the mixture plastic. When required to prevent color difference, white cement shall be added to produce the color required. When required by the Engineer, latex adhesive shall be added to the mortar.

2.7 ADMIXTURES

Calcium Chloride will not be permitted. Unless otherwise noted, air-entraining, retarding and water-reducing admixtures may be used in all concrete and shall conform to the following requirements:

A "water-reducing, retarding admixture" is defined as a material which, when added to a concrete mixture in the correct quantity, will reduce the quantity of mixing water required to produce concrete of a given consistency and will retard the initial set of the concrete.

A "water-reducing admixture" is defined as a material which, when added to a concrete mixture in the correct quantity, will reduce the quantity of mixing water required to produce concrete of a given consistency.

- (a) Retarding and Water-Reducing Admixtures. The admixture shall meet the requirements for Type A and Type D admixture as specified in ASTM Designation: C494, modified as follows:

- (1) The water-reducing retarder shall retard the initial set of the concrete a minimum of 2 hours and a maximum of 4 hours, at a specified dosage rate, at a temperature of 90°F.
- (2) The cement used in any series of tests shall be either the cement proposed for specific work or a "reference" Type I cement from one mill.
- (3) Unless otherwise noted on the plans, the minimum relative durability factor shall be 80.

The air-entraining admixture used in the referenced and test concrete shall be neutralized Vinsol resin.

(b) Air-Entraining Admixture. The admixture shall meet the requirements of ASTM Designation: C260, modified as follows:

- (1) The cement used in any series of tests shall be either the cement proposed for specific work or a "reference" Type I cement from one mill.
- (2) Unless otherwise noted on the plans, the minimum relative durability factor shall be 80.

The air-entraining admixture used in the referenced concrete shall be neutralized Vinsol resin.

3. STORAGE OF CEMENT

All cement shall be stored in well-ventilated weatherproof buildings or approved bins, which will protect it from dampness or absorption of moisture. Storage facilities shall be ample, and each shipment of packaged cement shall be kept separated to provide easy access for identification and inspection.

The Engineer may permit small quantities of sacked cement to be stored in the open for a maximum of 48 hours on a raised platform and under waterproof covering.

4. STORAGE OF AGGREGATE

The method of handling and storing concrete aggregate shall prevent contamination with foreign materials. If the aggregates are stored on the ground, the sites for the stockpiles shall be clear of all vegetation and level. The bottom layer of aggregate shall not be disturbed or used without recleaning.

When conditions require the use of two or more sizes of aggregates, they shall be separated to prevent intermixing. Where space is limited, stockpiles shall be separated by physical barriers.

Methods of handling aggregates during stockpiling and subsequent use shall be such that segregation will be minimized.

Unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer, all aggregate shall be stockpiled at least 24 hours to reduce the free moisture content.

5. MEASUREMENT OF MATERIALS

The measurement of the materials, except water, used in batches of concrete, shall be by weight. The fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and mineral filler shall be weighed separately. Where bulk cement is used, it shall be weighed separately, but batch weighing of sacked cement will not be required. Where sacked cement is used, the quantities of material per batch shall be based upon using full bags of cement. Batches involving the use of fractional bags will not be permitted.

Allowance shall be made for the water content in the aggregates.

Bags of cement varying more than 3 percent from the specified weight of 94 pounds may be rejected, and when the average weight per bag in any shipment, as determined by weighing 50 bags taken at random, is less than the net weight specified, the entire shipment may be rejected. If the shipment is accepted, the Engineer will adjust the concrete mix to a net weight per bag fixed by an average of all individual weights which are less than the average weight determined from the total number weighed.

6. CLASSIFICATION AND MIX DESIGN

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to furnish the mix design, using a coarse aggregate factor acceptable to the Engineer, for the class(es) of concrete specified. The mix shall be designed by a qualified concrete technician to conform with the requirements contained herein and in accordance with the THD Bulletin C-11. The Contractor shall perform, at his own expense, the work required to substantiate the design, except the testing of strength specimens, which will be done by the Engineer. Complete concrete design data shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval.

It shall also be the responsibility of the Contractor to determine and measure the batch quantity of each ingredient, including all water, so that the mix conforms to these specifications and any other requirements shown on the plans.

In lieu of the above mix design responsibility, the Contractor may accept a design furnished by the Engineer; however, this will not relieve the Contractor of providing concrete meeting the requirements of these specifications.

Trial batches will be made and tested using all of the proposed ingredients prior to the placing the concrete, and when the aggregate and/or brand of cement or admixture is changed. Trial batches shall be made in the mixer to be used on the job. When transit mix concrete is to be used, the trial designs will be made in a transit mixer representative of the mixers to be used. Batch size shall not be less than 50 percent of the rated mixing capacity of the truck.

Mix designs from previous or concurrent jobs may be used without trial batches if it is shown that no substantial change in any of the proposed ingredients has been made.

The coarse aggregate factor shall not be more than 0.82, except that when the voids in the coarse aggregate exceed 48 percent of the total dry loose volume, the coarse aggregate factor shall not exceed 0.85. The coarse aggregate factor shall not be less than 0.70 for Grades 1, 2 and 3 aggregates.

If the strength required for the class of concrete being produced is not secured with the cement specified in Table 4, the Contractor may use an approved water-reducing or retarding admixture, or he shall furnish aggregates with different characteristics which will produce the required results. Additional cement may be

required or permitted as a temporary measure until the redesign is checked.

Water-reducing or retarding agents may be used with all classes of concrete at the option of the Contractor.

When water-reducing or retarding agents are used at the option of the Contractor, reduced dosage of the admixture will be permitted.

Entrained air will be required in accordance with Table 4. The concrete shall be designed to entrain 5 percent air when Grade 2 coarse aggregate is used and 6 percent when Grade 3 coarse aggregate is used. Concrete as placed in the structure shall contain the proper amount as required above with a tolerance of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points. Occasional variations beyond this tolerance will not be cause for rejection. When the quantity of entrained air is found to be above 7 percent with Grade 2 coarse aggregate or above 8 percent for Grade 3 coarse aggregate, additional test beams or cylinders will be made. If these beams or cylinders pass the minimum flexural or compressive requirements, the concrete will not be rejected because of the variation in air content.

7. CONSISTENCY

In cases where the consistency requirements cannot be satisfied without exceeding the maximum allowable amount of water, the Contractor may use, or the Engineer may require, an approved water-reducing or retarding agent, or the Contractor shall furnish additional aggregates or aggregates with different characteristics, which will produce the required results. Additional cement may be required or permitted as a temporary measure until aggregates are changed and designs checked with the different aggregates or admixture.

The consistency of the concrete as placed should allow the completion of all finishing operations without the addition of water to the surface. When field conditions are such that additional moisture is needed for the final concrete surface finishing operation, the required water shall be applied to the surface by fog spray only, and shall be held to a minimum. The concrete shall be workable, cohesive, possess satisfactory finishing qualities, and of the stiffest consistency that can be placed and vibrated into a homogenous mass. Excessive bleeding shall be avoided. Slump requirements will be as specified in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Slump Requirements

| <u>Concrete Designation</u> | <u>Desired Slump</u> | <u>Max. Slump</u> |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| Structural Concrete: | | |
| (1) Thin-Walled Sections (9" or less) | 4 inches | 5 inches |
| (2) Slabs, Caps, Columns, Piers, Wall Sections over 9", etc. | 3 inches | 4 inches |
| Underwater or Seal Concrete | 5 inches | 6 inches |
| Riprap, Curb, Gutter and Other Miscellaneous Concrete | 2.5 inches | 4 inches |

NOTE: No concrete will be permitted with slump in excess of the maximums shown.

8. QUALITY OF CONCRETE

8.1 GENERAL

The concrete shall be uniform and workable. The cement content, maximum allowable water-cement ratio, the desired and maximum slump and the strength requirements of the various classes of concrete shall conform to the requirements of Table 3 and Table 4 and as required herein.

During the process of the work, the Engineer will cast test cylinders or beams as a check on the compressive or flexural strength of the concrete actually placed.

A test shall be defined as the average of the breaking strength of two cylinders or two beams, as the case may be. Specimens will be tested in accordance with TxDOT Test Methods Tex-418-A or Tex-420-A.

Test beams or cylinders will be required as specified in the contract documents. For small placements on structures such as manholes, inlets, culverts, wingwalls, etc., the Engineer may vary the number of tests to a minimum of one for each 25 cubic yards placed over a several day period.

All test specimens, beams or cylinders, representing tests for removal of forms and/or falsework shall be cured using the same methods, and under the same conditions as the concrete represented.

"Design Strength" beams and cylinders shall be cured in accordance with THD Bulletin C-11.

The Contractor shall provide and maintain curing facilities as described in THD Bulletin C-11 for the purpose of curing test specimens. Provision shall be made to maintain the water in the curing tank at temperatures between 70°F and 90°F.

When control of concrete quality is by twenty-eight-day compressive tests, job control will be by seven-day compressive tests which are shown to provide the required twenty-eight-day strength, based on results from trial batches. If the required seven-day strength is not secured with the cement specified in Table 4, changes in the batch design will be made.

TABLE 4
Classes of Concrete

| Class of Concrete | Sacks Cement per C.Y. (min.) | Minimum Compressive Strength (f'c) 28-Day(psi) | Min. Beam Strength 7-Day (psi) | Maximum Water-Cement Ratio (gal/sack) | Coarse Aggregate No. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| A* | 5.0 | 3000 | 500*** | 6.5 | 2-4-8**** |
| B* | 4.5 | 2500 | 417 | 8.0 | 2-4-8**** |
| C* | 6.0 | 3600 | 600*** | 6.0 | 1-2-4** |
| D | 6.0 | 3000 | 500 | 7.0 | 2-4 |
| S | 6.5 | 4000 | 570 | 5.0 | 2-4 |

*Entrained Air (slabs, piers and bent concrete).

**Grade 1 Coarse Aggregate may be used in foundation only (except cased drilled shafts).

***When Type II Cement is used with Class C Concrete, the 7-day beam break requirement will be 550 psi; with Class A Concrete, the minimum 7-day beam break requirement will be 460 psi.

***Permission to use Grade 8 Aggregate must have prior approval of the Engineer.

9. MIXING CONDITIONS

The concrete shall be mixed in quantities required for immediate use. Any concrete which is not in place within the limits outlined in specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures", Article "Placing Concrete-General", shall not be used. Retamping of concrete will not be permitted.

In threatening weather, which may result in conditions that will adversely affect the quality of the concrete to be placed, the Engineer may order postponement of the work. Where work has been started and changes in weather conditions require protective measures, the Contractor shall furnish adequate shelter to protect the concrete against damage from rainfall, or from freezing temperatures. If necessary to continue operations during rainfall, the Contractor shall also provide protective coverings for the material stockpiles. Aggregate stockpiles need be covered only to the extent necessary to control the moisture conditions in the aggregates to adequately control the consistency of the concrete.

10. MIXING AND MIXING EQUIPMENT

All equipment, tools, and machinery used for hauling materials and performing any part of the work shall be maintained in such condition to insure completion of the work underway without excessive delays for repairs or replacements.

The mixing shall be done in a batch mixer of approved type and size that will produce uniform distribution of the material throughout the mass. Mixers may be either the revolving drum type or the revolving blade type, and shall be capable of producing concrete meeting the requirements of these specifications.

After all the ingredients are assembled in the drum, the mixing shall continue not less than 1 minute for mixers of one cubic yard or less capacity plus 15 seconds for each additional cubic yard or portion thereof.

The mixer shall operate at the speed and capacity designated by the Mixer Manufacturers Bureau of the Associated General Contractors of America. The mixer shall have a plate affixed showing the manufacturer's recommended operating data.

The absolute volume of the concrete batch shall not exceed the rated capacity of the mixer.

The entire contents of the drum shall be discharged before any materials are placed therein for the succeeding batch.

The first batch of concrete materials placed in the mixer for each placement shall contain an extra quantity of sand, cement and water sufficient to coat the inside surface of the drum.

Upon the cessation of mixing for any considerable length of time, the mixer shall be thoroughly cleaned.

The concrete mixer shall be equipped with an automatic timing device which is put into operation when the skip is raised to its full height and dumping. This device shall lock the discharging mechanism and prevent emptying of the mixer until all the materials have been mixed together for the minimum time required, and

it shall ring a bell after the specified time of mixing has elapsed.

The water tank shall be arranged so that the amount of water can be measured accurately, and when the tank starts to discharge, the inlet supply shall cut off automatically.

Whenever a concrete mixer is not adequate or suitable for the work, it shall be removed from the site upon a written order from the Engineer and a suitable mixer provided by the Contractor.

Pick-up and thro-over blades in the drum of the mixer which are worn down more than 10 percent in depth shall be repaired or replaced with new blades.

Improperly mixed concrete shall not be placed in the structure.

Job mix concrete shall be concrete mixed in an approved batch mixer in accordance with the requirements stated above, adjacent to the structure for which the concrete is being mixed, and moved to the placement site in non-agitating equipment.

11. READY-MIX PLANTS

11.1 GENERAL

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to furnish concrete meeting all requirement of the governing specification sections, and concrete not meeting the slump, workability and consistency requirements of the governing specification sections shall not be placed in the structure or pavement.

Ready-Mixed Concrete shall be mixed and delivered by means of one of the following approved methods.

- (1) Mixed completely in a stationary mixer and transported to the point of delivery in a truck agitator or a truck mixer operating at truck agitator or truck mixer agitation speed. (Central-Mix Concrete)
- (2) Mixed complete in a truck mixer and transported to the placement site at mixing and/or agitating speed (Transit-Mix Concrete), subject to the following provisions:
 - (a) Truck mixers will be permitted to transport concrete to the job site at mixing speed if equipped with double actuated counters which will separate revolutions at mixing speed from total revolutions.
 - (b) Truck mixers equipped with a single actuated counter counting total revolutions of the drum shall mix the concrete at the plant not less than 50 nor more than 70 revolutions at mixing speed, transport it to the job site at agitating speed and complete the required mixing before placing the concrete.
- (3) Mixed completely in a stationery mixer and transported to the job site in approved non-agitating trucks with special bodies. This method of transporting will be permitted for concrete pavement only.

11.2 EQUIPMENT

(1) Batching Plant

The batching plant shall be provided with adequate bins for batching all aggregates and materials required by the specifications.

Bulk cement shall be weighed on a scale separate from those used for other materials and in a hopper entirely free and independent of that used for weighing the aggregates.

(2) Mixers and Agitators.

- (a) General: Mixers shall be of an approved stationary or truck-type capable of combining the ingredients into a thoroughly mixed and uniform mass.

Facilities shall be provided to permit ready access to the inside of the drum for inspection, cleaning and repair of blades.

Mixers and agitators shall be subject to daily examination for changes in condition due to accumulation of hardened concrete and/or wear of blades, and any hardened concrete shall be removed before the mixer will be permitted to be used. Worn blades shall be repaired or replaced with new in accordance with the manufacturer's design and arrangement for that particular unit when any part or section is worn as much as 10 percent below the original height of the manufacturer's design.

- (b) Stationary Mixers: These shall conform to the requirements of Article "Mixing and Mixing Equipment". Truck mixers mounted on a stationary base will not be considered as a stationary mixer.

- (c) Truck Mixers: In addition, truck mixers shall comply with the following requirements:

An engine in satisfactory working condition and capable of accurately gauging the desired speed of rotation shall be mounted as an integral part of the mixing unit for the purpose of rotating the drum. Truck mixers equipped with a transmission that will govern the speed of the drum within the specified revolutions per minute (rpm) will not require a separate engine.

All truck mixers shall be equipped with actuated counters by which the proper number of revolutions of the drum, as specified in Article 11. A. above, may be readily verified. The counters shall be read and recorded at the start of mixing at mixing speeds.

Each until shall have adequate water supply and accurate metering or gauging devices for measuring the amount used.

- (d) Agitators: Concrete agitators shall be of the truck type, capable of maintaining a

thoroughly mixed and uniform concrete mass and discharging it within the same degree of uniformity specified for mixers. Agitators shall comply with all of the requirements for truck mixers, except for the actual mixing requirements.

11.3 OPERATION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Delivery of ready-mixed concrete shall equal or exceed the rate approved by the Engineer for continuous placement. In all cases, the delivery of concrete to the placement site shall assure compliance with the time limits in the applicable specification for depositing successive batches in any monolithic unit. The Contractor shall satisfy the Engineer that adequate standby trucks are available.

A standard ticket system will be used for recording concrete batching, mixing and delivery date.

Tickets will be delivered to the job inspector.

Loads arriving without ticket and/or in unsatisfactory condition shall not be used.

When a stationary mixer is used for the entire mixing operation, the mixing time for one cubic yard of concrete shall be one minute plus 15 seconds for each additional cubic yard or portion thereof. This mixing time shall start when all cement, aggregates and initial water have entered the drum. The mixer shall be charged so that some of the mixing water will enter the drum in advance of the cement and aggregate. All of the mixing water shall be in the drum by the end of the first one-fourth of the specified mixing time. Water used to flush down the blades after charging shall be accurately measured and included in the quantity of mixing water. The introduction of the initial mixing water, except blade wash down water and that permitted in this Article, shall be prior to or simultaneous with the charging of the aggregates and cement.

The loading of truck mixers shall not exceed 63 percent of the total volume of the drum. When used as an agitator only, the loading shall not exceed 80 percent of the drum volume.

When Ready-Mix Concrete is used, additional mortar (one sack cement, three parts sand and sufficient water) shall be added to the batch to coat the drum of the mixer or agitator truck, and this shall be required for every load of Class C concrete only and for the first batch from central mix plants.

A portion of the mixing water, required by the batch design to produce the desired slump, may be withheld and added at the job site, but only with permission of the Engineer and under his supervision. When water is added under the above conditions, it shall be thoroughly mixed as specified below for water added at the job site.

Mixing speed shall be attained as soon as all ingredients are in the mixer, and each complete batch (containing all the required ingredients) shall be mixed not less than 70 nor more than 100 revolutions of the drum at mixing speed except that when water is added at the job site, 25 revolutions (minimum) at mixing speed will be required to uniformly disperse the additional water throughout the mix. Mixing speed shall be as designated by the manufacturer.

All revolutions after the prescribed mixing time shall be at agitating speed. The agitating speed shall be not less than one (1) nor more than five (5) rpm. The drum shall be kept in continuous motion from the time mixing is started until the discharge is completed.

12. PLACING, CURING AND FINISHING

The placing of concrete, including construction of forms and falsework, curing and finishing, shall be in accordance with Standard Specification Section 038000 "Concrete Structures".

13. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

This project is a lump sum bid. The work governed by this specification shall not be measured for pay, but shall be subsidiary to the project.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 032020
REINFORCING STEEL

1. DESCRIPTION

This specification shall govern the furnishing and placing of reinforcing steel, deformed and smooth, of the size and quantity designated on the plans and in accordance with these specifications.

2. MATERIALS

Unless otherwise designated on the plans, all bar reinforcement shall be deformed, and shall conform to ASTM Designation: A615, Grades 40, 60 and 75, and shall be open hearth, basic oxygen, or electric furnace new billet steel.

Large diameter new billet steel (Nos. 14 and 18), Grade 75, will be permitted for straight bars only.

Where bending of bar sizes No. 14 or No. 18 of Grades 40 and 60 is required, bend testing shall be performed on representative specimens as described for smaller bars in the applicable ASTM Specification. The required bend shall be 90 degrees around a pin having a diameter of 10 times the nominal diameter of the bar.

Spiral reinforcement shall be smooth (not deformed) bars or wire of the minimum diameter shown on the plans, and shall be made by one or more of the following processes: open hearth, basic oxygen, or electric furnace. Bars shall be rolled from billets reduced from ingots and shall comply with ASTM Designation: A 306, Grade 65 minimum (references to ASTM Designation: A 29 is voided). Dimensional tolerances shall be in accordance with ASTM Designation: A 615, or ASTM Designation: A 615, Grade 40 or 60, except for deformations. Wire shall be cold-drawn from rods that have been hot-rolled from billets and shall comply with ASTM Designation: A 185.

In cases where the provisions of this specification are in conflict with the provisions of the ASTM Designation to which reference is made, the provisions of this specification shall govern.

Report of chemical analysis showing the percentages of carbon, manganese, phosphorus and sulphur will be required for all reinforcing steel when it is to be welded.

The nominal size and area and the theoretical weight of reinforcing steel bars covered by this specification are as follows:

| <u>Bar Size Number</u> | <u>Nominal Diameter, In.</u> | <u>Nominal Area, Sq. In.</u> | <u>Weight Per Linear Foot, Pounds</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 0.250 | 0.05 | 0.167 |
| 3 | 0.375 | 0.11 | 0.376 |
| 4 | 0.500 | 0.20 | 0.668 |
| 5 | 0.625 | 0.31 | 1.043 |
| 6 | 0.750 | 0.44 | 1.502 |
| 7 | 0.875 | 0.60 | 2.044 |
| 8 | 1.000 | 0.79 | 2.670 |
| 9 | 1.128 | 1.00 | 3.400 |
| 10 | 1.270 | 1.27 | 4.303 |
| 11 | 1.410 | 1.56 | 5.313 |
| 14 | 1.693 | 2.25 | 7.6 |
| 18 | 2.257 | 4.00 | 13.60 |

Smooth round bars shall be designated by size number through No. 4. Smooth bars above No. 4 shall be designated by diameter in inches.

When wire is ordered by gauge numbers, the following relation between number and diameter, in inches, shall apply unless otherwise specified:

| <u>Gauge Number</u> | <u>Equivalent Diameter, Inches</u> | <u>Gauge Number</u> | <u>Equivalent Diameter, Inches</u> |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 0 | 0.3065 | 8 | 0.1620 |
| 1 | 0.2830 | 9 | 0.1483 |
| 2 | 0.2625 | 10 | 0.1350 |
| 3 | 0.2437 | 11 | 0.1205 |
| 4 | 0.2253 | 12 | 0.1055 |
| 5 | 0.2070 | 13 | 0.0915 |
| 6 | 0.1920 | 14 | 0.0800 |
| 7 | 0.1770 | | |

3. BENDING

The reinforcement shall be bent cold, true to the shapes indicated on the plans. Bending shall preferably be done in the shop. Irregularities in bending shall be cause for rejection.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, the inside diameter of bar bends, in terms of the nominal bar diameter (d), shall be as follows:

Bends of 90 degrees and greater in stirrups, ties and other secondary bars that enclose another bar in the bend:

| | <u>Grade 40</u> | <u>Grade 60</u> |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| #3, #4, #5 | 3d | 4d |
| #6, #7, #8 | 4d | 5d |

All bends in main bars and in secondary bars not covered above:

| | <u>Grade 40</u> | <u>Grade 60</u> | <u>Grade 75</u> |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| #3 thru #8 | 5d | 6d | -- |
| #9, #10 | 5d | 8d | -- |
| #11 | 5d | 8d | 8d |
| #14, #18 | 10d | 10d | -- |

4. TOLERANCES

Fabricating tolerances for bars shall be within 3 percent of specified.

5. STORING

Steel reinforcement shall be stored above the surface of the ground upon platforms, skids or other supports, and shall be protected as far as practicable from mechanical injury and surface deterioration caused by exposure to conditions producing rust. When placed in the work, reinforcement shall be free from dirt, paint, grease, oil, or other foreign materials. Reinforcement shall be free from injurious defects such as cracks and laminations. Rust, surface seams, surface irregularities or mill scale will not be cause for rejection, provided the minimum dimensions, cross-sectional area and tensile properties of a hand wire crushed specimen meets the physical requirements for size and grade of steel specified.

6. SPLICES

No splicing of bars, except when provided on the plans or specified herein, will be permitted without written approval of the Engineer.

Splices not provided for on the plans will be permitted, but not included for measurement, in Grade 40 bars only, sizes No. 8 and smaller, subject to the following:

For bars exceeding 40 feet in plan length, the center-to-center distance of splices shall not be less than 40 feet and no individual bar length shall be less than 10 feet. Splices will not be permitted in bars less than 40 feet in plan length. Splices which are not shown on the plans, but permitted hereby, shall be made in accordance with Table 1 below. The specified concrete cover shall be maintained at such splices and the bars placed in contact and securely tied together.

Splices will not be permitted in main reinforcement at points of maximum stress. When permitted in main bars, splices in adjacent bars will be staggered a minimum of two splice lengths.

TABLE 1
Minimum Lap Requirements

| <u>Lap</u> | <u>Uncoated</u> | <u>Coated</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Lap in inches \geq | 40d | 60d |

Where: d = bar diameter in inches

Welding of reinforcing bars may be used only where shown on the plans or as permitted herein. All welding operations, processes, equipment, materials, workmanship and inspection shall conform to the requirements of the plans and to Standard Specification Section 050200 "Welding".

All splices shall be of such dimension and character as to develop the full strength of bar being spliced.

End preparation for butt welding reinforcing bars shall be done in the field. Delivered bars shall be of sufficient length to permit this practice.

For box culvert extensions with less than one foot of fill, the existing longitudinal bars shall have a 20-diameter lap with the new bars. For extensions with more than one foot of fill, a minimum of 6 inches lap will be required.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans, dowel bars transferring tensile stresses shall have a minimum embedment equal to the minimum lap requirements shown in Table 1. Shear transfer dowels shall have a minimum embedment of 12 inches.

7. PLACING

Reinforcement shall be placed as near as possible in the position shown on the plans. Unless otherwise shown on the plans, dimensions shown for reinforcement are to the centers of the bars. In the plane of the steel parallel to the nearest surface of concrete, bars shall not vary from plan placement by more than one-twelfth of the spacing between bars. In the plane of the steel perpendicular to the nearest surface of concrete, bars shall not vary from plan placement by more than one-quarter inch. Cover of concrete to the nearest surface of steel shall meet the above requirements but shall never be less than one inch.

Vertical stirrups shall always pass around the main tension members and be attached securely thereto. The

reinforcing steel shall be spaced its required distance from the form surface by means of approved galvanized metal spacers, metal spacers with plastic coated tips, stainless steel spacers, plastic spacers, or approved pre-cast mortar or concrete blocks. For approval of plastic spacers on the project, representative samples of the plastic shall show no visible indications of deterioration after immersion in a 5 percent solution of sodium hydroxide for 120 hours.

All reinforcing steel shall be tied at all intersections, except that where spacing is less than one foot in each direction, alternate intersections only need be tied.

Before any concrete is placed, all mortar shall be cleaned from the reinforcement. Precast mortar or concrete blocks to be used for holding steel in position adjacent to formed surfaces shall be cast in molds meeting the approval of the Engineer and shall be cured by covering with wet burlap or cotton mats for a period of 72 hours.

The blocks shall be cast in the form of a frustum of a cone or pyramid with the smaller face placed against the forms.

A suitable tie wire shall be provided in each block, to be used for anchoring to the steel. Except in unusual cases, and when specifically otherwise authorized by the Engineer, the size of the surface to be placed adjacent to the forms shall not exceed two and one-half inches square or the equivalent thereof in cases where circular or rectangular areas are provided. Blocks shall be cast accurately to the thickness required, and the surface to be placed adjacent to the forms shall be a true plane free of surface imperfections.

Reinforcement shall be supported and tied in such manner that a sufficiently rigid case of steel is provided. If the cage is not adequately supported to resist settlement or floating upward of the steel, overturning of truss bars or movement in any direction during concrete placement, permission to continue concrete placement will be withheld until corrective measures are taken. Sufficient measurements shall be made during concrete placement to ensure compliance with the first paragraph of Article 7 of this specification.

Mats of wire fabric shall overlap each other sufficiently to maintain a uniform strength and shall be fastened securely at the ends and edges.

No concrete shall be deposited until the Engineer has inspected the placement of the reinforcing steel and given permission to proceed.

8. MEASUREMENT

Unless specified otherwise this item shall be measured as a lump sum.

9. PAYMENT

Payment shall be at the lump sum measurement. Payment shall be full compensation for all labor, material, and equipment necessary. To complete the work in accordance with the plans and this specification and shall be subsidiary to the bid item it's listed in.

END OF SECTION