

FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. **STPLX-5943(057)**  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. **PWB-1908**

**COVER SHEET**

**COUNTY OF SAN BENITO**

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

**PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION**

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**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. **STPLX-5943(057)****

**COUNTY PROJECT NO. **PWB-1908****

**SHORE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0012) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0051)  
REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS**

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS  
BOOK ONE OF TWO**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SAN BENITO COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS & ROAD PROJECTS**

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

**BARBARA THOMPSON  
SAN BENITO  
COUNTY COUNSEL**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
G. Michael Ziman, Deputy County Counsel  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED FOR USE IN INVITATION TO BID:

**SAN BENITO COUNTY  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Medina, CHAIR  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. [STPLX-5943\(057\)](#)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. [PWB-1908](#)**

**TITLE SHEET**

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**COUNTY OF SAN BENITO**

Mark Medina, Chair

Peter Hernandez                      Jaime De La Cruz

Jim Gillio                                Anthony Botelho

Ray Espinosa, County Administrative Officer

Edgar Nolasco, Deputy CAO

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: INVITATION FOR BIDS**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS: SAN BENITO COUNTY**

**PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION PROJECTS**

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. [STPLX-5943\(057\)](#)**

**COUNTY PROJECT NO. [PWB-1908](#)**

**[SHORE ROAD BRIDGE \(43C0012\) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE \(43C0051\)](#)  
[REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS](#)**

**IN**

**SAN BENITO COUNTY**

**2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, CA 95023**

**(831) 636-4170**

FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERALLY FUNDED LOCAL ASSISTANCE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARD PLANS DATED MAY 2015 OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, AND THE LABOR SURCHARGE AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL RATES IN EFFECT ON THE DATE THE WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED.

FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908

**SIGNATURE SHEET**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SAN BENITO COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION PROJECTS**

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)

COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908

**SHORE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0012) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0051)  
REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS**

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

**STRUCTURES**



SHAWN M. CULLERS  
REGISTERED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER



**ROADWAY**



LINDA GREVERA  
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER



FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908

**SIGNATURE SHEET ADDITIONAL**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SAN BENITO COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION PROJECTS**

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**

**COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**SHORE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0012) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0051)  
REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS**

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

**Jack R. Walker, PE**

NAME

*Jack Walker*

SIGNATURE

*4/22/19*

DATE



**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

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BARRIER RAIL REPLACEMENT PLANS – 9 SHEETS**

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: INVITATION FOR BIDS**

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF SAN BENITO  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Notice is hereby given that the County of San Benito is soliciting bids for the:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**

**COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**SHORE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0012) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0051)  
REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS**

in San Benito County, as shown on the plans and in accordance with the specifications and other requirements therefore.

Sealed bids will be received at the San Benito County Resource Management Agency Public Works Division, 2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, California, 95023, until **June 27, 2018 at 2:00 P.M.**, at which time they will be publicly opened and read by the Resource Management Agency Director or authorized representative in the Public Works Division, 2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, California 95023. Bidders or their agents are invited to be present.

Bids must be signed by the bidder or by a duly authorized officer of the bidding organization, delivered along with all required documents, sealed and plainly addressed to the County as specified above. The envelope should bear on the outside the bidder's name, address, and license number, and the name of the project for which the bid is submitted. If forwarded by mail or other delivery, the sealed envelope containing the bid must be enclosed in another envelope addressed to the County as specified above. Use of U.S. Mail or other delivery methods will be at the bidder's risk.

**ALL BIDS MUST BE SEALED AND MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE THE DATE AND TIME LISTED ABOVE. AN UNSEALED BID OR A BID RECEIVED AFTER THE DATE AND TIME LISTED ABOVE SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED. FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OF BIDS IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.**

All costs of the preparation of a bid shall be the responsibility of the bidder. All materials submitted in response to the Invitation for Bid become the property of the County of San Benito and shall not be returned.

Bidders must satisfy themselves of the accuracy of the estimated quantities in the Bid Schedule by examination of the site and a review of the plans and specification, including addenda. If a prospective bidder has any questions relating to this Invitation for Bids, the questions, in writing, must be received by the county representative ten (10) days before the deadline for bids. Questions will not be accepted by facsimile transmission, telephone or orally. All questions and responses thereto will be distributed to all persons requesting an Invitation for Bids package and those already submitting bids. The County of San Benito reserves its rights to decline to respond to any question if, in the County's assessment, the information cannot be obtained and shared with all potential bidders in a timely manner.

The bidder may withdraw a bid by submitting a written request for its withdrawal to the County representative at any time prior to the bid submission deadline. The withdrawal shall be signed by the

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
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bidder or an authorized agent of the bidder. The bidder may thereafter submit a new bid prior to the deadline. Modifications of a bid offered in any manner, oral or written, will not be considered after the deadline. No bidder may withdraw a Bid within sixty (60) days after the actual date of the opening thereof. Should there be reasons why the contract cannot be awarded within the specified period, the time may be extended by mutual agreement between the County and the Bidder.

The County is under no obligation to award any contract. The County reserves the right to reject any and all bids received pursuant to the Invitation for Bids and/or waive all informalities, minor defects or irregularities in the bidding process. The County also reserves the right to determine which bid is, in the County's judgment, the lowest responsible bid of a bidder or group of bidders.

Award will be made to the lowest responsive, responsible Bidder. The County reserves the right to determine which Bid is, in the County's judgment, the lowest responsive Bid and the lowest responsible Bidder of a bidder or group of bidders. The lowest responsive, responsible Bidder will be determined by: (1) lowest overall cost to the County, (2) evaluation of Bidder's experience and, (3) a Bid that complies with all the requirements prescribed in this document.

There shall be no appeal of any decision of the County, or any County representative in connection with the bidding process and the selection of the successful bidder.

All bids must be made on the required Bid form. All blank spaces for Bid prices must be filled in (in ink or typewritten), and the Bid form must be fully completed and executed when submitted. Bids are required for the entire work described herein. Prices on alternative construction methods or materials will be considered only when specified. Each Bidder shall supply the names and addresses of major material suppliers and Subcontractors when submitting the Bid.

Bid forms for this work are included in a separate book entitled:

**COUNTY OF SAN BENITO**  
**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY**  
**PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION**  
**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**  
**SHORE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0012) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0051)**  
**REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS**  
**INVITATION FOR BIDS**  
**BOOK TWO OF TWO**  
**BID FORM**

General work description: The project includes, but is not limited to, the construction of bridge barrier rails and approach rails to replace the existing system at Shore Road over Tequisquita Slough Overflow Bridge and at San Felipe Road over branch of Santa Ana Creek Bridge.

**THE DBE CONTRACT GOAL IS FOUR PERCENT (4%).**

Complete the work within 65 working days.

Special attention of the prospective bidders is called to the "Federal-Aid Requirements" section of the general provisions.

A bidder's bond in an amount equal to at least ten percent of the amount of the bid must accompany the bid. A blank Bidder's Bond form is attached to the Bid in Book Two.



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A payment bond and a performance bond, each in the amount of 100 percent of the Contract, are required as specified by Section 3-1.05, "Contract Bonds," of the Standard Specifications.

**A non-mandatory pre-bid meeting is scheduled for June 18, 2019 AT 2:00 P.M. at the Public Works Department, 2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, California 95023. This meeting is to inform DBE's of subcontracting and material supply opportunities. Bidder's attendance at this meeting will be considered in determining the bidder's good faith effort to obtain DBE participation. Project concept and scope will also be discussed, other general items of interest to the bidders will be addressed, and questions will be taken for immediate response or for possible future use if an addendum is required.**

**THIS PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO THE "BUY AMERICA" PROVISIONS OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1982 AS AMENDED BY THE INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1991.**

Prospective bidders shall be licensed contractors in the State of California and shall be skilled and regularly engaged in the general class or type of work called for under the contract. The contractor shall possess a [Class "A" General Engineering Contractor license](#) at the time this contract is awarded and throughout the entire period of construction.

The County may make such investigations as deemed necessary to determine the ability of the Bidder to perform the work, and the Bidder shall furnish to the County all such information and data for this purpose as the County may request. The County reserves the right to reject any Bid if the evidence submitted by, or investigation of, such Bidder fails to satisfy the County that such Bidder is properly qualified to carry out the obligations of the Contract and to complete the work contemplated therein.

This contract is subject to state contract nondiscrimination and compliance requirements pursuant to Government Code, Section 12990.

The CONTRACT DOCUMENTS may be examined at the following location:

County of San Benito Resource Management Agency  
Public Works Division  
2301 Technology Parkway  
Hollister, CA 95023  
Telephone No. (831) 636-4170

The complete bid package, drawings, specifications, and addendum will be issued ELECTRONICALLY and are available for free by downloading the bidding documents on the County's Website, Quicklinks, BIDS & RFPs Link. Plan holders must register before they can view or download the bid package. The downloaded electronic files or the electronic CD can be used to print full or half-size drawings, specifications, geo-tech reports, and other documents at any printing company.

Potential bidders, sub-bidders, and suppliers are responsible for reviewing the complete bidding documents and for collecting all addenda prior to placing a bid. Addenda and revisions will not be forwarded automatically. All bidders shall register at the County's website as a plan holder to receive updates and addenda and to view the bidding documents and the plan holders list. Potential bidders are advised to check the County's website periodically and prior to submitting their bid.

Bidders are required to familiarize themselves with the site of the proposed project prior to submitting a bid. Each Bidder is responsible for inspecting the site and for reading and being thoroughly familiar with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. The failure or omission of any Bidder to do any of the foregoing shall in no way relieve any Bidder from any obligation in respect to its Bid. The CONTRACT DOCUMENTS contain the provisions required for the construction of the project.

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Information obtained from an officer, agent, or employee of the County or any other person shall not affect the risks or obligations assumed by the Contractor or relieve the Contractor from fulfilling any of the conditions of the contract.

State of California, Department of Transportation, *Standard Specifications* and *Standard Plans* are available through the Publications Unit, 1900 Royal Oaks Drive, Sacramento, CA 95815, Telephone No. (916) 445-3520.

Technical questions should be directed only to the County of San Benito Resource Management Agency, 2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, CA 95023, Telephone No. (831) 636-4170.

Cross sections for this project are not available.

Upon the Contractor's request, the County of San Benito will make payment of funds withheld from progress payments pursuant to the requirements of Public Contract Code Section 22300 if the Contractor deposits in escrow with the County Treasurer or with a bank acceptable to the County of San Benito, securities eligible for the investment of State funds under Government Code Section 16430 or bank or savings and loan certificates of deposit, upon conditions specified in Contract documents.

Any addenda issued before the time in which to submit bids expires shall be part of the contract documents and shall be covered in the bid. Bidders shall acknowledge and confirm receipt of any and all addenda in their proposals.

The County of San Benito affirms that in any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation.

The successful bidder shall furnish a payment bond and a performance bond within 10 working days of notice of award.

Pursuant to Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the general prevailing wage rates in the county, or counties, in which the work is to be done have been determined by the Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations. These wages are set forth in the General Prevailing Wage Rates for this project, available at County of San Benito, 2301 Technology Parkway, Hollister, CA 95023 and available from the California Department of Industrial Relations' Internet web site at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/DLSR/PWD>. The Federal minimum wage rates for this project as predetermined by the United States Secretary of Labor are set forth in the bid documents and may be examined at the offices described above where project plans, special provisions, and bid forms may be seen. Addenda to modify the Federal minimum wage rates, if necessary, will be issued to holders of bid documents. Future effective general prevailing wage rates, which have been predetermined and are on file with the California Department of Industrial Relations are referenced but not printed in the general prevailing wage rates.

If there is a difference between the minimum wage rates predetermined by the Secretary of Labor and the general prevailing wage rates determined by the Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations for similar classifications of labor, the Contractor and subcontractors shall pay not less than the higher wage rate. The Department will not accept lower State wage rates not specifically included in the Federal minimum wage determinations. This includes "helper" (or other classifications based on hours of experience) or any other classification not appearing in the Federal wage determinations. Where Federal wage determinations do not contain the State wage rate determination otherwise available for use by the Contractor and subcontractors, the Contractor and subcontractors shall pay not less than the Federal minimum wage rate, which most closely approximates the duties of the employees in question.

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The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) provides a toll-free “hotline” service to report bid rigging activities. Bid rigging activities can be reported Mondays through Fridays, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Telephone No. 1-800-424-9071. Anyone with knowledge of possible bid rigging, bidder collusion, or other fraudulent activities should use the “hotline” to report these activities. The “hotline” is part of the DOT’s continuing effort to identify and investigate highway construction contract fraud and abuse and is operated under the direction of the DOT Inspector General. All information will be treated confidentially and caller anonymity will be respected.

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS:** “Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work and by such other means as they prefer as to the actual conditions and requirements of the work, and shall not any time after the submission of the bid dispute, complain, or assert that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of work to be done”.

DATE: 05/21/2019

BY: Edgar Nolasco, Deputy CAO

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**BID SCHEDULE**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Item Code</b>	<b>(F)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Price</b>	<b>Item Total</b>
1	05XXXX		Construction Survey	LS	1		
2	120090		Construction Area Signs	LS	1		
3	120100		Traffic Control System	LS	1		
4	120159		Temporary Traffic Stripe (Paint)	LF	3,910		
5	120165		Channelizer (Surface Mounted)	EA	100		
6	120300		Temporary Pavement Marker	EA	36		
7	128651		Portable Changeable Message Sign	EA	4		
8	129000		Temporary Railing (Type K)	LF	1,860		
9	129100		Temporary Crash Cushion Module	EA	78		
10	12XXXX		Flagging - (Maximum unit price \$38 per hour)	HR	60		
11	12XXXX		Temporary Alternative Crash Cushion	EA	6		
12	130200		Prepare Water Pollution Control Program	LS	1		
13	150711		Remove Painted Traffic Stripe	LF	4,290		
14	150712		Remove Painted Pavement Marking	SF	64		
15	150722		Remove Pavement Marker	EA	45		
16	157560	(F)	Bridge Removal (Portion)	LS	1		
17	15XXXX		Pothole Utility	EA	2		
18	160102		Clearing and Grubbing	LS	1		
19	198010		Imported Borrow	CY	100		
20	510053	(F)	Structural Concrete, Bridge	CY	12		
21	520102	(F)	Bar Reinforcing Steel (Bridge)	LB	3000		
22	839543		Transition Railing (Type WB-31)	EA	6		
23	839584		Alternative In-Line Terminal System	EA	5		
24	839585		Alternative Flared Terminal System	EA	1		
25	839718	(F)	Concrete Barrier (Type 732R)	LF	145		
26	83XXXX		Alternative Crash Cushion	EA	2		
27	83XXXX		Midwest Guardrail System (Wood Post)	LF	75		

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
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28	840504A		4" Thermoplastic Traffic Stripe	LF	3,400			
29	840515		Thermoplastic Pavement Marking	SF	22			
30	850111		Pavement Marker (Retroreflective)	EA	18			
31	999990		Mobilization	LS	1			
<b>BID ITEMS (TOTAL)</b>								

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Items designated with an "F" indicate final pay item. Items designated with a "P" indicate the item is eligible for progress payment.

The quantities are approximate only, being given as a basis for the comparison of bids; and the Public Works Division does not, expressly or by implication, agree that the actual amounts of work will correspond therewith, but reserves the right to increase or decrease the amount of any class or portion of the work as may be deemed necessary or expedient by the Engineer. All bids are to be compared on the bid (Book Two) of the quantities to be done.

EDGAR NOLASCO, DEPUTY CAO  
COUNTY OF SAN BENITO  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS: SAN BENITO COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS AND  
ROADS PROJECTS**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Definitions  | 19. Payment to Contractor                  |
| 2. Additional Instructions & Detail Drawings          | 20. Acceptance of Final Payment as Release |
| 3. Schedules, Reports & Records                       | 21. Insurance                              |
| 4. Plans & Specifications                             | 22. Contract Security                      |
| 5. Shop Drawings                                      | 23. Assignments                            |
| 6. Material, Services & Facilities                    | 24. Indemnification                        |
| 7. Inspection & Testing                               | 25. Separate Contracts                     |
| 8. Substitutions                                      | 26. Subcontracting                         |
| 9. Patents  | 27. Architect/Engineer's Authority         |
| 10. Surveys, Permits & Regulations                    | 28. Land and Rights-of-Way                 |
| 11. Protection of Work, Property, & Persons           | 29. Guarantee                              |
| 12. Supervision by Contractor; Independent Contractor | 30. Resolution of Construction Claims      |
| 13. Changes in the Work                               | 31. Taxes                                  |
| 14. Changes in Contract Price                         | 32. Conflict of Interest                   |
| 15. Time for Completion; Liquidated Damages           | 33. Project Sign                           |
| 16. Correction of Work                                | 34. Pre-construction Conference            |
| 17. Subsurface Conditions                             | 35. Access to Contractor's Records         |
| 18. Suspension of Work, Termination & Delay           | 36. Environmental Requirements             |
|   | 37. Miscellaneous Provisions               |

**1. DEFINITIONS**

- 1.1 Wherever used in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated and shall be applicable to both the singular and plural thereof:
- 1.2 ADDENDA - Written or graphic instruments issued prior to the execution of the Agreement that modify or interpret the contract documents, plans and specifications, by additions, deletions, clarifications, or corrections.
- 1.3 BID - The offer or proposal of the bidder submitted on the prescribed form setting forth the prices for the work to be performed.
- 1.4 BIDDER - Any person, firm or corporation submitting a bid for the work.
- 1.5 BONDS - Bid, Performance, and Payment bonds and other instruments of surety, furnished by the CONTRACTOR and the CONTRACTOR'S SURETY in accordance with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 1.6 CHANGE ORDER - A written order to the CONTRACTOR authorizing an addition, deletion, or revision in the work within the general scope of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, or authorizing an adjustment in the contract price or contract time. No change order is effective unless approved in writing by an authorized COUNTY Representative.
- 1.7 CONTRACT DOCUMENTS - The CONTRACT, Invitation for Bids, Bid Proposal, bid bond, Notice of Award, payment bond, performance bond, Notice to Proceed, General Provisions, Special Provisions, change orders, technical plans, specifications, drawings and addenda. All CONTRACT DOCUMENTS are intended to cooperate, so that any work called for in one and not mentioned in another is to be executed the same as if mentioned in all. However, should there be any conflict between the terms of the CONTRACT, Invitation for Bids, General Provisions, Special Provisions or technical plans, specifications or drawings and the

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CONTRACTOR'S bid or proposal, then the CONTRACT, Invitation for Bids, General Provisions, Special Provisions and/or technical plans, specifications and drawings shall control. Where the specific terms and conditions in any of the referenced CONTRACT DOCUMENTS conflict with general terms and conditions in any referenced CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, the more specific terms and conditions shall be deemed to control. However, the general terms and conditions in any referenced CONTRACT DOCUMENTS shall remain in full force and effect, to the extent they do not conflict with the specific terms and conditions in any referenced CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

- 1.8 CONTRACT PRICE - The total monies payable to the CONTRACTOR under the terms and conditions of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 1.9 CONTRACT TIME - The number of calendar days stated in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS for the completion of the WORK.
- 1.10 CONTRACTOR - The person, firm, or corporation with whom the COUNTY has executed the Agreement.
- 1.11 COUNTY – The County of San Benito, a political subdivision of the State of California, for whom the work is to be performed.
- 1.12 ENGINEER (ARCHITECT/ENGINEER) - The person, firm, or corporation named as such in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 1.15 FIELD ORDER - A written order effecting a change in the work not involving an adjustment in the contract price or an extension of the contract time, issued by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER to the CONTRACTOR during construction.
- 1.16 NOTICE OF AWARD - written notice of the acceptance of the bid from the COUNTY to the successful bidder.
- 1.17 NOTICE TO PROCEED - Written communication issued by the COUNTY to the CONTRACTOR authorizing him/her to proceed with the work and establishing the date for commencement of the work.
- 1.18 PLANS - The parts of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS that show the characteristics and scope of the work to be performed and which have been prepared or approved by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.
- 1.19 PROJECT - The undertaking to be performed as provided in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 1.20 RESIDENT PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE - The authorized representative of the COUNTY who is assigned to the project site or any part thereof.
- 1.21 SHOP DRAWINGS - All drawings, diagrams, illustrations, brochures, schedules and other data which are prepared by the CONTRACTOR, a subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier or distributor, which illustrate how specific portions of the work shall be fabricated or installed.
- 1.22 SPECIFICATIONS - A part of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS consisting of written descriptions of a technical nature of materials, equipment, construction systems, standards and workmanship and including the General Provision and Special Provisions.
- 1.23 SUBCONTRACTOR - An individual, firm, or corporation having a direct contract with CONTRACTOR or with any other subcontractor for the performance of a part of the work at the site.
- 1.24 SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION - That date certified by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER when the construction of the project or a specified part thereof is sufficiently completed, in accordance

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with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, so that the project or specified part can be utilized for the purposes for which it is intended.

- 1.25 SPECIAL PROVISIONS - Additions and modifications to the General Provisions, as required by project-specific requirements and applicable laws. Should there be any conflict between the Special Provisions and/or technical plans, specifications and drawings and the General Provisions, then the Special Provisions and/or technical plans, specifications and drawings shall control.
- 1.26 SUPPLIER - Any person or organization who supplies materials or equipment for the work, including that fabricated to a special design, but who does not perform labor at the site.
- 1.27 WORK - All labor necessary to produce the construction required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, and all materials and equipment incorporated or to be incorporated in the project.
- 1.28 WRITTEN NOTICE - Any notice to any party of the CONTRACT relative to any part of the CONTRACT. Written notice is considered delivered and the service thereof completed, when posted by certified or registered mail to the said party at their last given address, or delivered in person to said party or their authorized representative on the work.

**2. ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DETAIL DRAWINGS**

- 2.1 The CONTRACTOR may be furnished additional instructions and detail drawings, by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, as necessary to carry out the work required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 2.2 The additional drawings and instructions thus supplied will become a part of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. The CONTRACTOR shall carry out the work in accordance with the additional detail drawings and instructions.

**3. SCHEDULES, REPORTS AND RECORDS**

- 3.1 The CONTRACTOR shall submit to the COUNTY such schedule of quantities and costs, progress schedules, payrolls, reports, estimates, records and other data where applicable as are required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS for the WORK to be performed.
- 3.2 Prior to the first partial payment estimate, the CONTRACTOR shall submit construction progress schedules showing the order in which the CONTRACTOR proposes to carry on the WORK, including dates at which the various parts of the WORK will be started, estimated date of completion of each part and, as applicable:
  - 3.2.1 The dates at which special detail DRAWINGS will be required; and
  - 3.2.2 Respective dates for submission of SHOP DRAWINGS, the beginning of manufacture, the testing and the installation of materials, supplies and equipment.
- 3.3 The CONTRACTOR shall also submit a schedule of payments that the CONTRACTOR anticipates will be earned during the course of the WORK.

**4. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

- 4.1 The intent of the plans and specifications is that the CONTRACTOR shall furnish all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and transportation necessary for the proper execution of the work in accordance with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS and all incidental work necessary to complete the project in an acceptable manner, ready for use, occupancy or operation by the COUNTY.
- 4.2 In case of conflict between the plans and specifications, the specifications shall govern. Figure dimensions on plans shall govern over general plans and drawings.



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4.3 Any discrepancies found between the plans and specifications and site conditions or any inconsistencies or ambiguities in the plans and specifications shall be immediately reported to the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, in writing, who shall promptly correct such inconsistencies or ambiguities in writing. Work done by the CONTRACTOR after discovery of such discrepancies, inconsistencies or ambiguities shall be done at the CONTRACTOR'S risk.

**5. SHOP DRAWINGS**

5.1 The CONTRACTOR shall provide shop drawings as may be necessary for the prosecution of the work as required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER shall promptly review all shop drawings. The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S approval of any shop drawing shall not release the CONTRACTOR from responsibility for deviations from the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. The approval of any shop drawing that substantially deviates from the requirement of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS shall be evidenced by a change order.

5.2 When submitted for the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S review, shop drawings shall bear the CONTRACTOR'S certification that he has reviewed, checked and approved the shop drawings and that they are in conformance with the requirements of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

5.3 Portions of the work requiring a shop drawing or sample submission shall not begin until the shop drawing or submission has been approved by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER. A copy of each approved shop drawing and each approved sample shall be kept in good order by the CONTRACTOR at the site and shall be available to the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

**6. MATERIALS, SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

6.1 It is understood that, except as otherwise specifically stated in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, the CONTRACTOR shall provide and pay for all materials, labor, tools, equipment, water, light, power, transportation, supervision, temporary construction of any nature, and all other services and facilities of any nature whatsoever necessary to execute, complete, and deliver the work within the specified time.

6.2 Material and equipment shall be so stored as to insure the preservation of their quality and fitness for the work. Stored materials and equipment to be incorporated in the work shall be located so as to facilitate prompt inspection.

6.3 Manufactured articles, materials, and equipment shall be applied, installed, connected, erected, used, cleaned and conditioned as directed by the manufacturer.

6.4 Materials, supplies, and equipment shall be in accordance with samples submitted by the CONTRACTOR and approved by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

6.5 Materials, supplies, and equipment to be incorporated into the work shall not be purchased by the CONTRACTOR or the subcontractor subject to a chattel mortgage or under a conditional sale contract or other agreement by which an interest is retained by the seller.

**7. INSPECTIONS AND TESTING**

7.1 All materials and equipment used in the construction of the project shall be subject to adequate inspection and testing in accordance with generally accepted standards, as required and defined in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

7.2 The COUNTY shall provide all inspection and testing services unless specified to be provided by the CONTRACTOR.

7.3 The CONTRACTOR shall provide at the CONTRACTOR'S expense the testing and inspection services required by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

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- 7.4 If the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, laws, ordinances, rules, regulations or orders of any public authority having jurisdiction require any work to specifically be inspected, tested, or approved by someone other than the CONTRACTOR, the CONTRACTOR will give the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER timely notice of readiness. The CONTRACTOR will then furnish the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER with the required certificates of inspection, testing or approval.
- 7.5 Inspections, tests, or approvals by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER or others shall not relieve the CONTRACTOR from the obligations to perform the work in accordance with the requirements of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 7.6 The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER and the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S representatives will at all times have access to the work. In addition, authorized representatives and agents of any participating Federal or State agency shall be permitted to inspect all work, materials, payrolls, records on personnel, invoices of materials, and other relevant data and records. The CONTRACTOR will provide proper facilities for such access and observation of the work and also for any inspection or testing thereof.
- 7.7 If any work is covered contrary to the written instructions of the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER it must, if requested by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, be uncovered for the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S observation and replaced at the CONTRACTOR'S expense.
- 7.8 If the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER considers it necessary or advisable that covered work be inspected or tested by others, the CONTRACTOR, at the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S request, will uncover, expose or otherwise make available for observation, inspection or testing as the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER may require, that portion of the work in question, furnishing all necessary labor, materials, tools, and equipment. If it is found that such work is defective, the CONTRACTOR will bear all the expenses of such uncovering, exposure, observation, inspection and testing and of satisfactory reconstruction; if, however, such work is not found to be defective, the CONTRACTOR will be allowed an increase in the contract price or an extension of the contract time, or both, directly attributable to such uncovering, exposure, observation, inspection, testing and reconstruction and an appropriate change order shall be issued.
- 7.9 A pre-final inspection of the work will be made by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, project inspector, and a designated representative of the COUNTY. This inspection shall be made as soon as practical after the CONTRACTOR has notified the COUNTY in writing that the work is ready for this inspection. The pre-final inspection shall be made prior to acceptance of any portion of the work as being substantially complete and prior to filing of the Notice of Completion.
- 7.10 A final inspection of all the work will be made by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, and a COUNTY representative prior to acceptance of the work.
- 7.11 Forty-eight hours prior to work being accomplished, the CONTRACTOR will notify the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER of the proposed working hours to accomplish the work for that day. Work may be accomplished on weekends or holidays only if the CONTRACTOR provides prior notification, ARCHITECT/ENGINEER approves the request, and the CONTRACTOR pays for the additional inspection costs for weekend, holiday or overtime inspection costs. The weekday assumes inspection hours between 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM are normal working hours.

**8. SUBSTITUTIONS**

- 8.1 Whenever a material, article, or piece of equipment is identified on the plans or specifications by reference to brand name or catalogue numbers, it shall be understood that this is referenced for the purpose of defining the performance or other salient requirements and that other products of

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equal capacities, quality and function shall be considered. The CONTRACTOR may recommend the substitution of a material, article, or piece of equipment of equal substance and function for those referred to in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS by reference to brand name or catalogue number, and if, in the opinion of the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, such material, article, or piece of equipment is of equal substance and function to that specified, the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER may approve its substitution and use by the CONTRACTOR. Any cost differential shall be deductible from the contract price and the contract documents shall be appropriately modified by the change order. The CONTRACTOR warrants that if substitutes are approved, no major changes in the function or general design of the project will result. Incidental changes or extra component parts required to accommodate the substitute will be made by the CONTRACTOR without a change in the contract price or contract time.

**9. PATENTS**

- 9.1 The CONTRACTOR shall pay all applicable royalties and license fees, and shall defend all suits or claims for infringement of any patent rights and save the COUNTY harmless from loss on account thereof, except that the COUNTY shall be responsible for any such loss when a particular process, design, or product of a particular manufacturer or manufacturers is specified; however, if the CONTRACTOR has reason to believe that the design, process or product specified is an infringement of a patent, the CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for such loss unless the CONTRACTOR promptly gives such information to the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

**10. SURVEYS, PERMITS, AND REGULATIONS**

- 10.1 The COUNTY shall furnish all boundary surveys and establish all baselines for locating the principal component parts of the work together with a suitable number of benchmarks adjacent to the work as shown in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. From the information provided by the COUNTY, unless otherwise specified in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, the CONTRACTOR shall develop and make all detail surveys needed for construction such as slope stakes, finish grade stakes, bridge layout, stakes for pipe locations and other working points, lines, elevations and cut sheets.
- 10.2 The CONTRACTOR shall carefully preserve bench marks, reference points and stakes and, in case of willful or careless destruction, shall be charged with the resulting expense and shall be responsible for any mistake that may be caused by their unnecessary loss or disturbance.
- 10.3 Permits and licenses of a temporary nature necessary for the prosecution of the work shall be secured and paid for by the CONTRACTOR unless otherwise stated in the Special Provisions. Permits, licenses and easements for permanent structures or permanent changes in existing facilities shall be secured and paid for by the COUNTY, unless otherwise specified. The CONTRACTOR shall give all notices and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations bearing on the conduct of the work as drawn and specified. If the CONTRACTOR observes that the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS are at variance therewith, the CONTRACTOR shall promptly notify the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER in writing, and any necessary changes shall be adjusted as provided in Section 13, CHANGES IN THE WORK.

**11. PROTECTION OF WORK, PROPERTY, AND PERSONS**

- 11.1 The CONTRACTOR will be responsible for initiating, maintaining and supervising all safety precautions and programs in connection with the work. The CONTRACTOR will take all necessary precautions for the safety of, and will provide the necessary protection to prevent damage, injury or loss to all employees on the work and other persons who may be affected thereby, all the work and all materials or equipment to be incorporated therein, whether in storage on or off the site, and other property at the site or adjacent thereto, including trees,

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shrubs, lawns, walks, pavements, roadways, structures and utilities not designated for removal, relocation or replacement in the course of construction.

- 11.2 The CONTRACTOR will comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders of any public body having jurisdiction. The CONTRACTOR will erect and maintain, as required by the conditions and progress of the work, all necessary safeguards for safety and protection. The CONTRACTOR will notify COUNTY of adjacent utilities when prosecution of the work may affect them. The CONTRACTOR will remedy all damage, injury or loss to any property caused, directly or indirectly, in whole or part, by the CONTRACTOR, any subcontractor or anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them or anyone of whose acts of any of them will be liable, except damage or loss attributable to the fault of the CONTRACTOR DOCUMENTS or to the acts or omissions of the COUNTY, of the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER or anyone employed by either of them or anyone for whose acts either of them may be liable, and not attributable, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to the fault or negligence of the CONTRACTOR.
- 11.3 In emergencies affecting the safety of persons or the work or property at the site or adjacent thereto, the CONTRACTOR, without special instructions or authorization from the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER or COUNTY, shall act to prevent threatened damage, injury or loss. The CONTRACTOR will give the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER prompt written notice of any significant changes in the work or deviations from the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS caused thereby, and a change order shall thereupon be issued covering the changes and deviations involved.
- a. For all excavations in excess of five (5) feet, the CONTRACTOR shall, pursuant to Labor Code Section 6865, submit in advance of any excavation hereunder a detailed plan showing the design of shoring, bracing, sloping, or other provisions to be made for worker protection from caving ground. No such excavation shall be made until said detailed plan is submitted by CONTRACTOR and accepted by the COUNTY or the duly authorized ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

**12. SUPERVISION BY CONTRACTOR; INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR**

- 12.1 The CONTRACTOR will supervise and direct the work. He will be solely responsible for the means, methods, techniques, sequences and procedures of construction. The CONTRACTOR will employ and maintain on the work a qualified supervisor or superintendent who shall have been designated in writing by the CONTRACTOR as the CONTRACTOR'S representative at the site. The supervisor shall have full authority to act on behalf of the CONTRACTOR and all communications given to the supervisor shall be as binding as if given to the CONTRACTOR. The supervisor shall be present on the site at all times as required to perform adequate supervision and coordination of the work.
- 12.2 CONTRACTOR and its officers and employees, in the performance of this CONTRACT, are independent contractors in relation to the COUNTY and not officers or employees of the COUNTY. Nothing in this contract shall create any of the rights, powers, privileges or immunities of any officer or employee of the COUNTY. The CONTRACTOR shall be solely liable for all applicable taxes or benefits, including, but not limited to, federal and state income taxes, Social Security taxes, or ERISA retirement benefits, which taxes or benefits arise out of the performance of this contract. The CONTRACTOR further represents to the COUNTY that the CONTRACTOR has no expectation of receiving any benefits incidental to employment.

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**13. CHANGES IN THE WORK**

- 13.1 The COUNTY may, at any time, as the need arises, order changes within the scope of the work without invalidating the Agreement. If such changes increase or decrease the amount due under the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, or in the time required for performance of the work, an equitable adjustment shall be authorized by a written change order.
- a. The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER also, may at any time, by issuing a written field order make changes in details of the work. The CONTRACTOR shall proceed with the performance of any changes in the work so ordered by the ARCHITECT/ ENGINEER “unless” the CONTRACTOR believes that such field order entitles the CONTRACTOR to a change in CONTRACT PRICE or time, or both, in which event the CONTRACTOR shall give the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER written notice thereof within three (3) business days after the receipt of the ordered change. The CONTRACTOR shall not execute such changes pending the receipt of an executed written change order from the COUNTY.

**14. CHANGES IN CONTRACT PRICE**

- 14.1 All changes, which affect the cost or time of the construction of the project, must be authorized by means of a written change order. The change order will include extra work, work for which quantities have been altered from those shown in the bidding schedule, as well as decreases or increases in the quantities of installed units which are different than those shown in the bidding schedule because of final measurements. All changes should be recorded on a change order as they occur. Each change order must contain complete and detailed justification for all items addressed by the change order. All change orders must be approved in writing by COUNTY prior to execution of the work by the CONTRACTOR.
- 14.2 The value of any work covered by a change order or of any claim for increase or decrease in the contract price shall be determined by one or more of the following methods in the order of precedence listed below:
- a. Unit prices previously approved.
- b. A negotiated total price with all costs for materials and labor outlined by the CONTRACTOR plus a mark-up item for overhead and profit limited to a maximum 15 percent of the outlined costs for the CONTRACTOR doing the work, and a maximum of an additional 5 percent for the prime CONTRACTOR if the work is performed by any subcontractor.

**15. TIME FOR COMPLETION; LIQUIDATED DAMAGES**

- 15.1 The date of beginning and the time for completion of the work are essential conditions of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS and the work embraced shall be commenced on the date specified in the Notice To Proceed.
- 15.2 The CONTRACTOR will proceed with the work at such rate of progress to insure full completion within the contract time. It is expressly understood and agreed, by and between the CONTRACTOR and the COUNTY, that the contract time for the completion of the work described herein is a reasonable time, taking into consideration the average climatic and economic conditions and other factors prevailing in the locality of the work.
- 15.3 If the CONTRACTOR shall fail to complete the work within the contract time, or extension of time granted by the COUNTY, then the CONTRACTOR will pay to the COUNTY the amount for liquidated damages as specified in the bid for each calendar day that the CONTRACTOR shall be in default after the time stipulated in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 15.4 The CONTRACTOR shall not be charged with liquidated damages or any excess cost when the

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delay in completion of the work is due to the following and the CONTRACTOR has promptly given written notice of such delay to the COUNTY or ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

- 15.4.1 To any preference, priority or allocation order duly issued by the COUNTY.
- 15.4.2 To unforeseeable causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the CONTRACTOR, including but not restricted to, acts of God, or of the public enemy, acts of the COUNTY, acts of another CONTRACTOR in the performance of a contract with the COUNTY, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes, and abnormal and unforeseeable weather; and
- 15.4.3 To any delays caused by the failure of the COUNTY or the owner of any utility to provide for removal or relocation of such utility facilities pursuant to Government Code section 4215.
- 15.4.4 To any delays of subcontractors occasioned by any of the causes specified in paragraphs 15.4.1, 15.4.2 and 15.4.3 of this article.

**16. CORRECTION OF WORK**

- 16.1 The CONTRACTOR shall promptly remove from the premises all work rejected by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER or COUNTY for failure to comply with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, whether incorporated in the construction or not, and the CONTRACTOR shall promptly replace and re-execute the work in accordance with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS and without expense to the COUNTY and shall bear the expense of making good all work of other CONTRACTORS destroyed or damaged by such removal or replacement.
- 16.2 All removal and replacement work shall be done at CONTRACTOR'S expense. If the CONTRACTOR does not take action to remove such rejected work within ten (10) days after receipt of written notice, the COUNTY may remove such work and store the materials at the expense of the CONTRACTOR.

**17. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS**

- 17.1 The CONTRACTOR shall promptly, and before the following conditions are disturbed, notify the COUNTY by written notice of:
  - 17.1.1 Material that the CONTRACTOR believes may be material that is hazardous waste, as defined in Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code, that is required to be removed to a Class I, Class II, or Class III disposal site in accordance with provisions of existing law.
  - 17.1.2 Subsurface or latent physical conditions at the site differing from those indicated.
  - 17.1.3 Unknown physical conditions at the site of an unusual nature, different materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in work of the character provided for in the CONTRACT.
- 17.2 Upon such notification, the COUNTY shall promptly investigate the conditions, and if it finds that the conditions do materially so differ, or do involve hazardous waste, and cause a decrease or increase in the CONTRACTOR'S cost of, or the time required for performance of any part of the work, shall issue a change order under the procedures described in the CONTRACT.
- 17.3 In the event that a dispute arises between the COUNTY and the CONTRACTOR whether the conditions do materially so differ, or involve hazardous waste, or cause a decrease or increase in the CONTRACTOR'S cost of, or time required for, performance of any part of the work, the CONTRACTOR shall not be excused from any scheduled completion date provided for by the CONTRACT, but shall proceed with all work to be performed under the CONTRACT. The CONTRACTOR shall retain any and all rights provided either by CONTRACT or by law, which pertain to the resolution of disputes and protests between the contracting parties.

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**18. SUSPENSION OF WORK, TERMINATION, AND DELAY**

- 18.1 The COUNTY may suspend the work or any portion thereof for a period of not more than ninety (90) days or such further time as agreed upon by the CONTRACTOR, by written notice to the CONTRACTOR and the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, which shall fix the date on which work shall be resumed. The CONTRACTOR will resume that work on the dates so fixed. The CONTRACTOR will be allowed an increase in the contract price or an extension of the contract time, or both, directly attributing to any suspension.
- 18.2 If the CONTRACTOR is adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent, or makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, or if a trustee or receiver is appointed for the CONTRACTOR or for any of its property, or if CONTRACTOR files a petition to take advantage of any debtor's act, or to reorganize under the bankruptcy or applicable laws, or repeatedly fails to supply sufficient skilled workmen or suitable material or equipment, or repeatedly fails to make prompt payments to subcontractors or for labor, materials or equipment or disregards laws, ordinances, rules, regulations or orders of any public body having jurisdiction of the work or disregards the authority of the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, or otherwise violates any provision of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, then the COUNTY may, without prejudice to any other right or remedy and after giving the CONTRACTOR and its surety a minimum of ten (10) days from delivery of a written notice, terminate the services of the CONTRACTOR and take possession of the project and of all materials, equipment, tools, construction equipment and machinery thereon owned by the CONTRACTOR, and finish the work by whatever method the COUNTY may deem expedient. In such case the CONTRACTOR shall not be entitled to receive any further payment until the work is finished. If the unpaid balance of the contract price exceeds the direct and indirect costs of completing the project, including compensation for additional professional services, such excess shall be paid to the CONTRACTOR. If such costs exceed such unpaid balance, the CONTRACTOR will pay the difference to the COUNTY. Such costs incurred by the COUNTY will be determined by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER and incorporated in a change order.
- 18.3 Where the CONTRACTOR'S services have been so terminated by the COUNTY, said termination shall not affect any right of the COUNTY against the CONTRACTOR then existing or which may thereafter accrue. Any retention or payment of monies by the COUNTY due to the CONTRACTOR will not release the CONTRACTOR from compliance with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 18.4 After ten (10) days from delivery of a written notice to the CONTRACTOR and the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, the COUNTY may, without cause and without prejudice to any other right or remedy, elect to abandon the project and terminate the CONTRACT. In such case the CONTRACTOR shall be paid for all work executed and any expense sustained plus reasonable profit.
- 18.5 If, through no act or fault of the CONTRACTOR, the work is suspended for a period of more than ninety (90) days by the COUNTY or under an order of court or other public authority, or the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER fails to act on any request for payment within thirty (30) days after it is submitted, or the COUNTY fails to pay the CONTRACTOR substantially the sum approved by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER or awarded by arbitrators within thirty (30) days after its approval and presentation, then the CONTRACTOR may, after ten (10) days from delivery of a written notice to the COUNTY and the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER terminate the CONTRACT and recover from the COUNTY payment for all work executed and all expenses sustained. In addition and in lieu of terminating the CONTRACT, if the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER has failed to act on a request for payment or if the COUNTY has failed without good cause to make any

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payment as aforesaid, the CONTRACTOR may upon ten (10) days written notice to the COUNTY and the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER stop the work until paid all amounts then due, in which event and upon resumption of the work, change orders shall be issued for adjusting the contract price or extending the contract time or both to compensate for the costs and delays attributable to the stoppage of the work.

- 18.6 If the performance of all or any portion of the work is suspended, delayed, or interrupted as a result of a failure of the COUNTY or ARCHITECT/ENGINEER to act within the time specified in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, or if no time is specified, within a reasonable time, an adjustment in the contract price or an extension of the contract time, or both, shall be made by change order to compensate the CONTRACTOR for the costs and delays necessarily caused by the failure of the COUNTY or ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

**19. PAYMENT TO CONTRACTOR**

- 19.1 Approximately 30 days prior to submittal of a Partial Payment Estimate for a Progress Payment the CONTRACTOR shall submit an Estimate Of 30-day Needs to alert the COUNTY to the amount of funds the CONTRACTOR projects the CONTRACTOR will be requesting as a progress payment in the next Partial Payment Estimate. This is especially important where state or federal funds are involved, which the COUNTY must request from the state or federal source as an Advance through a Cash Request draw down.
- 19.2 At least ten (10) days before the end of the month as each progress payment falls due (but not more often than once a month), the CONTRACTOR will submit to the COUNTY Representative and/or the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER a Partial Payment Estimate filled out and signed by the CONTRACTOR covering the work performed during the period covered by the partial payment estimate and supported by such data as the COUNTY Representative and/or ARCHITECT/ENGINEER may reasonably require. If payment is requested on the basis of materials and equipment not incorporated in the work but delivered and suitably stored at or near the site, the Partial Payment Estimate shall also be accompanied by such supporting data, such as paid invoices, or other written evidence satisfactory to the COUNTY, as will establish the COUNTY'S title to the material and equipment and protect the COUNTY'S interest therein, including applicable insurance. The COUNTY Representative and/or ARCHITECT/ENGINEER will, within ten (10) days after receipt of each Partial Payment Estimate, either indicate in writing approval of the progress payment, and present the Partial Payment Estimate to the COUNTY, or return the Partial Payment Estimate to the CONTRACTOR indicating in writing the reasons for refusing to approve progress payment. In the latter case, the CONTRACTOR may make the necessary corrections and resubmit the Partial Payment Estimate. The COUNTY will, within twenty (20) days of presentation of an approved Partial Payment Estimate, pay the CONTRACTOR a progress payment on the basis of the approved Partial Payment Estimate less the retainage. The retainage shall be an amount equal to 10% of said estimate. If at any time thereafter when the progress of the work is not satisfactory, additional amounts may be retained. Upon substantial completion of the work, any amount retained may be paid to the CONTRACTOR. When the work has been substantially completed except for work which cannot be completed because of weather conditions, lack of materials or other reasons which in the judgment of the COUNTY are valid reasons for non-completion, the COUNTY may make additional payments, retaining at all times an amount sufficient to cover the estimated cost of the work to be completed.
- 19.3 Payments will not be made that would deplete the retainage nor place in escrow any funds that are required for retainage nor invest the retainage for the benefit of the CONTRACTOR.



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- 19.4 All CONTRACT progress payments and the final payment shall be approved in writing by the COUNTY.
- 19.5 Prior to substantial completion, the COUNTY, with the approval of the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, and with the concurrence of the CONTRACTOR, may use any completed or substantially completed portions of the work. Such use shall not constitute an acceptance of such portions of the work.
- 19.6 The COUNTY shall have the right to enter the premises for the purpose of doing work not covered by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. This provision shall not be construed as relieving the CONTRACTOR of the sole responsibility for the care and protection of the work, or the restoration of any damaged work, except such as may be caused by agents or employees of the COUNTY.
- 19.7 Upon completion and acceptance of the work, the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER shall issue a certificate attached to the final payment request that the work has been accepted under the conditions of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. The entire balance found to be due the CONTRACTOR, including the retained percentages, but except such sums as may be lawfully retained by the COUNTY, shall be paid to the CONTRACTOR thirty (30) days after the timely recording of a Notice of Completion, or within ninety (90) days after completion and acceptance of the work, whichever is earlier.
- 19.8 The CONTRACTOR will indemnify and save the COUNTY or the COUNTY'S agents harmless from all claims growing out of the lawful demand of subcontractors, laborers, workmen, mechanics, materialmen, and furnishers of machinery and parts thereof, equipment, tools, and all supplies, incurred in the furtherance of the performance of the work. The CONTRACTOR shall, at the COUNTY'S request, furnish satisfactory evidence that all obligations of the nature designated above have been paid, discharged, or waived. If the CONTRACTOR fails to do so the COUNTY may, after having notified the CONTRACTOR, either pay unpaid bills or withhold from the CONTRACTOR'S unpaid compensation a sum of money deemed reasonably sufficient to pay any and all such lawful claims until satisfactory evidence is furnished that all liabilities have been fully discharged whereupon payment to the CONTRACTOR shall be resumed in accordance with the terms of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, but in no event shall the provisions of this sentence be construed to impose any obligations upon the COUNTY to either the CONTRACTOR, the CONTRACTOR'S SURETY, or any third party. In paying any unpaid bills of the CONTRACTOR, any payment so made by the COUNTY shall be considered as a payment made under the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS by the COUNTY to the CONTRACTOR and the COUNTY shall not be liable to the CONTRACTOR for any such payments made in good faith.
- 19.9 If the COUNTY fails to make payment within the time specified in section 19.7, in addition to other remedies available to the CONTRACTOR, there shall be added to each such payment interest at the maximum legal rate commencing on the first day after said payment is due and continuing until the payment is received by the CONTRACTOR.
- 19.10 The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER may withhold or, on account of subsequently discovered evidence, nullify the whole or part of any approved partial payment estimate to such extent as may be necessary to protect the COUNTY from loss on account of:
- a. Defective work not remedied.
  - b. Claims filed or reasonable evidence indicating probable filing of claims.

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- c. Failure of CONTRACTOR to make payments properly to subcontractors or for material or labor.
  - d. A reasonable doubt that the work can be completed for the balance then unpaid.
  - e. Damage to another CONTRACTOR.
  - f. Performance of work in violation of the terms of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 19.11 Where work on unit price items are substantially complete but lack clean-up and/or corrections ordered by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, amounts shall be deducted from unit prices in partial payment estimates to amply cover such clean-up and corrections.
- 19.12 In lieu of COUNTY retaining a portion of progress payments due CONTRACTOR, the CONTRACTOR may elect to deposit qualifying securities equivalent to the amount to be withheld. Upon such deposit under an escrow agreement substantially in the form specified in section 22300(e) of the Public Contracts Code, the funds shall be released.

**20. ACCEPTANCE OF FINAL PAYMENT AS RELEASE**

- 20.1 The acceptance by the CONTRACTOR of final payment shall be and shall operate as a release to the COUNTY of all claims and all liability to the CONTRACTOR other than claims in stated amounts as may be specifically excepted by the CONTRACTOR for all things done or furnished in connection with this work and for every act and neglect of the COUNTY and others relating to or arising out of this work. Any payment, however, final or otherwise, shall not release the CONTRACTOR or its sureties from any obligations under the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS or the performance and payment bonds.

**21. INSURANCE**

- 21.1 Without limiting the CONTRACTOR'S duty to indemnify the COUNTY, CONTRACTOR shall comply with the insurance coverage requirements set forth in the CONTRACT. Required insurance policies shall satisfy the following requirements:

- 21.1.1 The CONTRACTOR shall purchase and maintain such insurance as will protect it from claims set forth below which may arise out of, or result from the CONTRACTOR'S execution of the work, whether such execution be by the CONTRACTOR, any subcontractor, or by anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or by anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable:

- a. Claims under worker's compensation, disability benefit and other similar employee benefit acts;
- b. Claims for damages because of bodily injury, occupational sickness or disease, or death of employees;
- c. Claims for damages because of bodily injury, sickness or disease, or death of any person other than employees;
- d. Claims for damages insured by usual personal injury liability coverage which are sustained (1) by any person as a result of an offense directly or indirectly related to the employment of such person by the CONTRACTOR, or (2) by any other person; and
- e. Claims for damages because of injury to or destruction of tangible property, including loss of use resulting there from.

- 21.1.2 Each policy shall be issued by a company authorized by law to transact business in the State of California.

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- 21.1.3 Each policy shall provide that COUNTY shall be given notice in writing at least thirty (30) days in advance of any change, cancellation, or non-renewal thereof.
- 21.1.4 The required coverage shall be maintained in effect throughout the term of this contract.
- 21.1.5 CONTRACTOR shall require all subcontractors performing work under this CONTRACT to obtain substantially the identical insurance coverage required of CONTRACTOR pursuant to this CONTRACT.
- 21.2 The CONTRACTOR shall procure and maintain in full force and effect, at the CONTRACTOR'S own expense, and in case any work is sublet, the CONTRACTOR shall require such subcontractor similarly to procure and maintain in full force and effect, at the CONTRACTOR'S or subcontractor's own expense, during the term of this CONTRACT, insurance policies as hereinafter specified, with policy limits of coverage specified in the CONTRACT or in the minimum coverage requirements set forth in this section, whichever amount is higher:
- 21.2.1 CONTRACTOR'S Comprehensive General and Excess Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance, including vehicle coverage, issued to the CONTRACTOR and protecting the CONTRACTOR from all claims for personal injury, including death, and all claims for destruction of or damage to property, arising out of or in connection with any operations under the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, whether such operations be by the CONTRACTOR or by any subcontractor employed by the CONTRACTOR or anyone directly or indirectly employed by the CONTRACTOR or by a subcontractor employed by the CONTRACTOR, and shall provide an endorsement naming the COUNTY and its officers, agents and employees as additional insureds. The minimum coverage requirements are as follows:
- a. For personal injury claims, the insurance policy shall provide coverage in an amount not less than \$500,000 for all damages arising out of bodily injury, including death at any time resulting there from, sustained by any one person in any one accident and a limit of liability of not less than \$1,000,000 aggregate for any such damages sustained by two or more persons in any one accident.
  - b. For property damage claims, the insurance policy shall provide coverage with a limit of liability of not less than \$250,000 for all property damage sustained by any one person in any one accident and a limit of liability of not less than \$500,000 aggregate for any such damage sustained by two or more persons in any one accident.
- 21.2.2 The CONTRACTOR shall acquire and maintain Fire and Extended Coverage insurance upon the project to the full insurable value thereof for the benefit of the COUNTY, the CONTRACTOR, and subcontractors as their interest may appear. This provision shall in no way release the CONTRACTOR or CONTRACTOR'S surety from obligations under the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS to fully complete the project.
- 21.2.3 The CONTRACTOR shall secure "All Risk" type Builder's Risk Insurance for work to be performed. Unless specifically authorized by the COUNTY, the amount of such insurance shall not be less than the contract price totaled in the bid. The policy shall cover not less than the losses due to fire, explosion, vehicle damage, theft, flood, earthquake, civil commotion, hail, lightning, vandalism, malicious mischief, wind, collapse, riot, aircraft, and smoke during the contract time, and until the work is accepted by the COUNTY. The policy shall name as the insured the CONTRACTOR, and the COUNTY.
- 21.2.4 The CONTRACTOR shall acquire and maintain Environmental Impairment Pollution Liability Insurance upon the project to the full insurable value thereof for the benefit of the

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COUNTY, the CONTRACTOR, and subcontractors as their interest may appear. This provision shall in no way release the CONTRACTOR or CONTRACTOR'S surety from obligations under the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS to fully complete the project or to repair or remediate environmental damage or pollution.

- 21.3 Prior to commencement of work by the CONTRACTOR or any subcontractor and prior to any obligation by the COUNTY, the CONTRACTOR shall file Certificates of Insurance acceptable to the COUNTY, showing that the CONTRACTOR and all subcontractors have in effect the insurance required by this CONTRACT. The certificates shall contain a provision that coverage afforded under the policies will not be canceled unless at least 15 days prior written notice has been given to the COUNTY. The CONTRACTOR shall file a new or amended certificate promptly after any change is made in any insurance policy that would alter the information on the certificate then on file. In lieu of providing proof of insurance, the CONTRACTOR may provide proof of self-insurance meeting requirements equivalent to those imposed herein. The CONTRACTOR shall warrant that the CONTRACTOR'S or subcontractor's self-insurance provides substantially the same protection to the COUNTY as the insurance required herein. The CONTRACTOR further agrees to notify the COUNTY in the event any change in self-insurance occurs that would alter the obligations undertaken in this CONTRACT within 15 days of such change.
- 21.4 In accordance with section 3700 of the Labor Code, the CONTRACTOR shall procure and maintain, at the CONTRACTOR'S own expense, during the contract time, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the state in which the work is performed, Worker's Compensation Insurance, including occupational disease provisions, for all of the CONTRACTOR'S employees at the site of the project and in case any work is sublet, the CONTRACTOR shall require such subcontractor similarly to provide Worker's Compensation Insurance, including occupational disease provisions for all of the latter's employees unless such employees are covered by the protection afforded by the CONTRACTOR. In case any class of employees engaged in hazardous work under this contract at the site of the project is not protected under Worker's Compensation statute, the CONTRACTOR shall provide, and shall cause each subcontractor to provide, adequate and suitable insurance for the protection of its employees not otherwise protected.

**22. CONTRACT SECURITY**

- 22.1 The CONTRACTOR shall within ten (10) working days after the receipt of the Notice Of Award furnish the COUNTY with a performance bond and a payment bond in penal sums equal to the amount of the contract price, conditioned upon the performance by the CONTRACTOR of all undertakings, covenants, terms, conditions and agreements of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, and upon the prompt payment by the CONTRACTOR to all persons supplying labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided by the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. Such bonds shall be executed by the CONTRACTOR and a corporate bonding company licensed to transact such business in the state in which the work is to be performed and named on the current list of "Surety Companies Acceptable on Federal Bonds" as published in the Treasury Department Circular Number 570. The expense of these bonds shall be borne by the CONTRACTOR. If at any time a SURETY on any such bond is declared a bankrupt or loses its right to do business in the state in which the work is to be performed or is removed from the list of surety companies accepted on Federal Bonds, CONTRACTOR shall within ten (10) days after notice from the COUNTY to do so, substitute an acceptable bond (or bonds) in such form and sum and signed by such other surety or sureties as may be satisfactory to the COUNTY. The premiums on such bond shall be paid by the CONTRACTOR. No further CONTRACT payment

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shall be deemed due nor shall be made until the new surety or sureties shall have furnished an acceptable bond to the COUNTY.

- 22.2 The performance bond and the payment bond to be furnished by the CONTRACTOR shall be executed on the forms provided by this document.

**23. ASSIGNMENTS**

- 23.1 Neither the CONTRACTOR nor the COUNTY shall sell, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of the CONTRACT or any portion thereof, or of any right, title or interest therein, or any obligations thereunder, without written consent of the other party.

**24. INDEMNIFICATION**

- 24.1 The CONTRACTOR will indemnify and hold harmless the COUNTY and the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER and their officers, agents and employees from and against any and all claims, damages, losses and expenses such as attorney's fees, court costs, investigation costs, and experts' fees, arising out of, resulting from or in any way related to the performance of the work, including but not limited to, claims for property damage, personal injury, sickness, disease or death, or to injury to or destruction of tangible property, including the loss of use there from, caused in whole or in part by any negligent or willful act or omission of the CONTRACTOR, any subcontractor, anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them or anyone for whose acts or emissions any of them may be liable. "Performance" includes a party's action or inaction and the action or inaction of its officers, agents, and employees.

- 24.2 In any and all claims against the COUNTY or the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, or any of their officers, agents or employees, by any employee of the CONTRACTOR, or any subcontractor, by anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them, or by anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable, the indemnification obligation shall not be limited in any way by any limitation on the amount or type of damages, compensation or benefits payable by or for the CONTRACTOR or any subcontractor under worker's compensation acts, disability benefit acts or other employee benefit acts.

- 24.3 The obligation of the CONTRACTOR under this paragraph shall not extend to the liability of the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, its agents or employees arising out of the preparation or approval of maps, plans, opinions, reports, surveys, change orders, designs or specifications.

**25. SEPARATE CONTRACTS**

- 25.1 The COUNTY reserves the right to let other contracts in connection with this project. The CONTRACTOR shall afford other contractors reasonable opportunity for the introduction and storage of their materials and the execution of their work, and shall properly connect and coordinate the work with theirs. If the proper execution or results of any part of the CONTRACTOR'S work depends upon the work of any other contractors, the CONTRACTOR shall inspect and promptly report to the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER any defects in such work that render it unsuitable for such proper execution and results.

- 25.2 The COUNTY may perform additional work related to the project or the COUNTY may let other contracts containing provisions similar to these. The CONTRACTOR will afford the other contractors who are parties to such contracts (or the COUNTY, if the COUNTY is performing the additional work) reasonable opportunity for the introduction and storage of materials and equipment and the execution of work, and shall properly connect and coordinate the work with theirs.

- 25.3 If the performance of additional work by other contractors or the COUNTY is not noted in the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS prior to the execution of the CONTRACT, written notice thereof

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shall be given to the CONTRACTOR prior to starting any such additional work. If the CONTRACTOR believes that the performance of such additional work by the COUNTY or others involves it in additional expense or entitles it to an extension of the contract time, the CONTRACTOR may make a claim thereof as provided in Sections 14 and 15.

**26. SUBCONTRACTING**

- 26.1 The CONTRACTOR may utilize the services of specialty subcontracts on those parts of the work which, under normal contracting practices, are performed by specialty subcontractors.
- 26.2 The CONTRACTOR shall not award work to subcontractor(s), in excess of fifty (50%) percent of the contract price, without prior written approval of the COUNTY.
- 26.3 The CONTRACTOR shall be fully responsible to the COUNTY for the acts and omissions of its subcontractors, and of persons either directly or indirectly employed by them, as the CONTRACTOR is for the acts and omissions of persons directly employed by the CONTRACTOR.
- 26.4 The CONTRACTOR shall cause appropriate provisions to be inserted in all subcontracts relative to the work to bind subcontractors to the CONTRACTOR by the terms of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS insofar as applicable to the work of subcontractors and give the CONTRACTOR the same power as regards terminating any subcontract that the COUNTY may exercise over the CONTRACTOR under any provision of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 26.5 Nothing contained in this CONTRACT shall create any contractual relation between any subcontractor and the COUNTY.

**27. ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S AUTHORITY**

- 27.1 The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER shall act as the COUNTY'S representative during the construction period shall decide questions which may arise as to quality and acceptability of materials furnished and work performed, and shall interpret the intent of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS in a fair and unbiased manner. The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER will make visits to the site and determine if the work is proceeding in accordance with the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 27.2 The CONTRACTOR will be held strictly to the intent of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS in regard to the quality of materials, workmanship, and execution of the work. Inspections may be at the factory or fabrication plant of the source of material supply.
- 27.3 The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER will not be responsible for the construction means, controls, techniques, sequences, procedures, or construction safety.
- 27.4 The ARCHITECT/ENGINEER shall promptly make decisions relative to interpretation of the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

**28. LAND AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY**

- 28.1 Prior to issuance of Notice To Proceed, the COUNTY shall obtain all land and rights-of-way necessary for carrying out and for the completion of the work to be performed pursuant to the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, unless otherwise mutually agreed.
- 28.2 The COUNTY shall provide to the CONTRACTOR information, which delineates and describes the lands owned and rights-of-way acquired.
- 28.3 The CONTRACTOR shall provide at its own expense and without liability to the COUNTY any additional land and access thereto that the CONTRACTOR may desire for temporary construction facilities, or for storage of materials.

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**29. GUARANTEE**

29.1 The CONTRACTOR shall guarantee all materials and equipment furnished and work performed for a period of one (1) year from the date of substantial completion. The CONTRACTOR warrants and guarantees for a period of one (1) year from the date of substantial completion of the system that the completed system is free from all defects due to faulty materials or workmanship and the CONTRACTOR shall promptly make such corrections as may be necessary by reason of such defects including the repairs of the damage of other parts of the system resulting from such defects. The COUNTY will give notice of observed defects with reasonable promptness. In the event that the CONTRACTOR should fail to make such repairs, adjustments, or other work that may be made necessary by such defects, the COUNTY may do so and charge the CONTRACTOR the cost thereby incurred. The Performance BOND shall remain in full force and effect through the guarantee period.

**30. RESOLUTION OF CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS**

30.1 Claim means a separate demand by the CONTRACTOR for (a) a time extension, (b) payment of money or damages arising from work done by, or on behalf of the contractor, pursuant to this CONTRACT, payment not otherwise expressly provided the CONTRACT, or (c) any separate demand by the CONTRACTOR, the amount of which is disputed by the COUNTY. If this is a "Public Works Contract" as defined in 22200 of the California Public Contract Code, claims shall be resolved pursuant to Sections 20104 et seq. of the California Public Contract Code. These sections are summarized as follows:

30.1.1 For claims less than \$50,000, the COUNTY shall respond in writing to all written claims within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the claim, or may request in writing, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the claim, any additional documentation supporting the claim or relating to any defenses the COUNTY may have against such claim. The COUNTY'S written response to the claim, as further documented, will be submitted to the CONTRACTOR within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the further documentation, or within a period of time no greater than that taken by the CONTRACTOR in producing the additional documentation, whichever is greater.

30.1.2 For claims over \$50,000 and less than or equal to \$375,000, the COUNTY shall respond in writing to all written claims within sixty (60) days of receipt of the claim, or may request in writing, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the claim, any additional documentation supporting the claim or relating to any defenses the COUNTY may have against such claim. The COUNTY'S written response to the claim, as further documented, will be submitted to the CONTRACTOR within thirty (30) days from receipt of the further documentation, or within a period of time no greater than that taken by the CONTRACTOR in producing the additional documentation, whichever is greater.

30.1.3 If the CONTRACTOR disputes the COUNTY'S written response, or the COUNTY fails to respond within the time specified, the CONTRACTOR may notify the COUNTY in writing within either fifteen (15) days of receipt of the COUNTY'S response, or within fifteen (15) days of the COUNTY'S failure to respond within the statutorily prescribed time, and demand an informal conference to meet and confer for settlement of the issues in dispute. Upon demand, the COUNTY shall schedule a meeting and confer conference within thirty (30) days for settlement of the dispute.

30.1.4 Following the meet and confer conference, if the claim or any portion remains in dispute, the CONTRACTOR may file a claim pursuant to Government Code Sections 900, et seq. The period of time within to file such a claim shall be defined in Public Contract Code Section 20104.2(e).

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- 30.2 All claims, disputes, and other matters in question arising out of, or relating to, the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS or the breach thereof, except for claims that have been waived by the making and acceptance of final payment, as provided by Section 20, may be decided by arbitration if the parties mutually agree. Any agreement to arbitrate shall be specifically enforceable under the prevailing arbitration law. The arbitration will be conducted pursuant to 10240 - 10240.13 of the California Public Contract Code. The award rendered by the arbitrators shall be final, the judgment may be entered upon it in any court having jurisdiction thereof.
- 30.2.1 Notice of the request for arbitration shall be filed in writing with the other party to the CONTRACT DOCUMENTS and a copy shall be filed with the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER. Request for arbitration shall in no event be made on any claim, dispute, or other matter in question which would be barred by the applicable statute of limitations.
- 30.2.2 The CONTRACTOR will carry on the work, and maintain the progress schedule during any arbitration proceedings, unless otherwise mutually agreed in writing.
- 30.2.3 Arbitration awards must be presented in writing and include the following elements:
- a. Legal "findings of fact" established by the arbiter.
  - b. Specific breakdown of the dollar amounts allocated for each issue under arbitration.
  - c. The arbiter's "conclusions of law".
  - d. A summary of the evidence.
  - e. Reasons underlying the arbiter's award.

**31. TAXES**

- 31.1 The CONTRACTOR will pay all sales, consumer, use, and other similar taxes required by the laws of the place where the work is performed.

**32. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

- 32.1 No member of or delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this CONTRACT or to any benefit that may arise there from, but this provision shall not be constructed to extend to this CONTRACT if made with a corporation for its general benefit.
- 32.2 No official of the COUNTY who is authorized in such capacity and on behalf of the COUNTY to negotiate, make, accept or approve, or to take part in negotiating, making, accepting, or approving any architectural, engineering, inspection, construction or material supply CONTRACT or any subcontract in connection with the construction of the project, shall become directly or indirectly interested personally in this CONTRACT or in any part thereof. No officer, employee, architect, attorney, engineer or inspector of or for the COUNTY who is authorized in such capacity and on behalf of the COUNTY who is in any legislative, executive, supervisory, or other similar functions in connections with the construction of the project, shall become directly or indirectly interested personally in this CONTRACT or in any part thereof, any material supply contract, subcontract, insurance contract, or any other contract pertaining to the project.
- 32.3 The CONTRACTOR covenants that it presently has no interest and shall not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, which would conflict in any manner or degree with the performance of the services hereunder. The CONTRACTOR further covenants that, in the performance of this contract, no subcontractor or person having such an interest shall be used or employed. The CONTRACTOR certifies that no one who has or will have any financial interest under this contract is an officer or employee of the COUNTY.



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**33. PROJECT SIGN**

- 33.1 The CONTRACTOR will place a project sign at a location if designated by the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER or COUNTY. If required, a sign measuring 4' x 8', will be made of 3/4" exterior grade plywood and adhere to the format and details as given on the sheet at the end of this section. If the project sign is to be combined with another agency's required project sign, then COUNTY approval must be obtained through the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER. If a sign is required the sign will be prepared by a professional sign painter.

**34. PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE**

- 34.1 Prior to the start of construction, the COUNTY will schedule a pre-construction conference. At the conference, the ARCHITECT/ENGINEER and/or COUNTY, and if Davis-Bacon or State Prevailing wages are involved, a Labor Specialist will review the project work and related requirements and procedures with the CONTRACTOR, CONTRACTOR'S Payroll Representative, CONTRACTOR'S subcontractors, and other interested parties.

**35. ACCESS TO CONTRACTOR'S RECORDS**

- 35.1 CONTRACTOR shall keep and maintain accurate records of all costs incurred and all time expended for work under this CONTRACT for a minimum of three (3) years from the close of the fiscal year in which final payment is made under this CONTRACT. CONTRACTOR shall contractually require that all subcontractors performing work called for under this CONTRACT also keep and maintain such records. All such records, whether kept by CONTRACTOR or any subcontractor, shall be made available to COUNTY or its authorized representative, or officials of the State of California for review or audit during normal business hours, upon reasonable advance notice given by COUNTY, its authorized representative, or officials of the State of California.
- 35.2 CONTRACTOR shall maintain and preserve all records related to this CONTRACT and shall also assure the maintenance of such records in the possession of any subcontractor or any third party performing work related to this CONTRACT, for a period of three years from the close of the fiscal year in which final payment under this contract is made. Such records shall be retained beyond the three-year period if any audit involving such records is then pending, until the audit findings are resolved.
- 35.3 For each negotiated (non-bid) CONTRACT in excess of \$2,500, the COUNTY, the comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the CONTRACTOR which are directly pertinent to a specific Federal grant or loan program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcriptions.

**36. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS:**

The CONTRACTOR, when constructing a project involving trenching and/or other related earth excavation, shall comply with the following environmental constraints:

- 36.1 The CONTRACTOR shall comply with the intent of Executive Order 11990, which necessitates the preservation of wetlands. The CONTRACTOR, when disposing excess spoil or other construction materials on public or private property, WILL NOT FILL IN or convert such wetlands.
- 36.2 The CONTRACTOR shall comply with the intent of Executive Order 11988, which necessitates the preservation of floodplains. The CONTRACTOR when disposing excess spoil or other construction materials on public or private property WILL NOT FILL IN or convert the 100-year Floodplain areas classified as Zone A on the latest FEMA Floodplain Maps.

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- 36.3 The CONTRACTOR shall comply with the intent of the Protection of Historical Properties 36 CFR Part 800. Any excavation by the CONTRACTOR that yields historical or archaeological artifacts shall be immediately reported to the project ARCHITECT/ENGINEER and a representative of the COUNTY. Construction shall be temporarily halted pending the notification process and further directions issued by the State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO).
- 36.4 The CONTRACTOR shall comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) regarding the protection of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat. Should any evidence of the presence of endangered and/or threatened species or their critical habitat be brought to the attention of the CONTRACTOR, the CONTRACTOR will immediately so advise the project ARCHITECT/ENGINEER and a representative of the COUNTY. Such activity shall be temporarily halted pending consultation with and advice from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**37. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

- 37.1 Compliance With Applicable Laws: The CONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws now, or hereafter, in force, and with any applicable regulations, in performing the work and providing the services specified in this contract. This obligation includes, without limitation, the acquisition, and maintenance of any permits, licenses, or other entitlements necessary to perform the duties imposed expressly or impliedly under this contract.
- 37.2 Nondiscrimination: The CONTRACTOR shall not discriminate in the employment of persons necessary to perform this contract on any legally impermissible basis, including on the basis of the race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, age, sex, or disability of such person.
- 37.3 Bankruptcy: The CONTRACTOR shall immediately notify the COUNTY in the event that the CONTRACTOR ceases conducting business in the normal manner, becomes insolvent, makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, suffers or permits the appointment of a receiver for its business or assets, or avails itself of, or becomes subject to, any proceeding under the Federal Bankruptcy Act or any other statute of any state relating to insolvency or protection of the rights of creditors.
- 37.4 Prohibition Against Assignment and Delegation of Duties: Except as specifically authorized herein, no rights under this CONTRACT may be assigned and no duties under this CONTRACT may be delegated by the CONTRACTOR without the prior written consent of the COUNTY, and any attempted assignment or delegation without such consent shall be void.
- 37.5 Negotiated Contract: This CONTRACT has been arrived at through negotiation between the parties. Neither party is to be deemed the party which prepared this CONTRACT within the meaning of California Civil Code Section 1654.
- 37.6 Severability: Should any provision herein be found or deemed to be invalid, this CONTRACT shall be construed as not containing such provision and all other provisions which are otherwise lawful shall remain in full force and effect. To this end, the provisions of this CONTRACT are declared to be severable.
- 37.7 Entire Contract: This CONTRACT is the entire agreement of the parties. There are no understandings or agreements pertaining to this CONTRACT except as are expressly stated in writing in this contract or in any document attached hereto or incorporated herein by reference.

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- 37.8 Time is of the Essence: Time is of the essence in the performance of this CONTRACT.
- 37.9 Notices: Notices to the parties in connection with the administration of this CONTRACT shall be given to the parties' contract administrator personally, by regular mail, or by facsimile transmission as more particularly specified in this paragraph. Notices will be deemed given on:
- (a) The day the notice is personally delivered to the contract administrator or the office of the party's contract administrator; or
  - (b) Five days after the date the notice is deposited in the United States mail, addressed to a party's contract administrator as indicated in this contract, with first-class postage fully prepaid; or
  - (c) On the day that the notice is transmitted by facsimile to a party's facsimile number specified in paragraph 8 of this contract, provided that an original of such notice is deposited in the United States mail, addressed to a party's contract administrator as indicated in this contract, on the same day as the facsimile transmission is made.
- 37.10 Responsibility of Contract Administrators: All matters concerning this CONTRACT which are within the responsibility of the parties shall be under the direction of, or shall be submitted to, the respective CONTRACT administrators or to the party's employee specified, in writing, by the contract administrator. A party may, in its sole discretion, change its designation of its contract administrator and shall promptly give written notice to the other party of any such change.
- 37.11 Materiality: The parties consider each and every term, covenant, and provision of this CONTRACT to be material and reasonable.
- 37.12 Waiver: Waiver by either party of a breach of any covenant of this CONTRACT will not be construed to be a continuing waiver of any subsequent breach. The COUNTY'S receipt of consideration with knowledge of the CONTRACTOR'S violation of a covenant does not waive its right to enforce any covenant of this CONTRACT. The parties shall not waive any provisions of this CONTRACT unless the waiver is in writing and signed by all parties.
- 37.13 Authority and Capacity: The CONTRACTOR and the CONTRACTOR'S signatory each warrant and represent that each has full authority and capacity to enter into this CONTRACT.
- 37.14 Binding on Successors: All of the conditions, covenants and terms herein contained shall apply to, and bind, the heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns of the CONTRACTOR. The CONTRACTOR and all of the CONTRACTOR'S heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns shall be jointly and severally liable under this CONTRACT.
- 37.15 Cumulation of Remedies: All of the various rights, options, elections, powers and remedies of the parties shall be construed as cumulative, and no one of them exclusive of any other or of any other legal or equitable remedy which a party might otherwise have in the event of a breach or default of any condition, covenant or term by the other party. The exercise of any single right, option, election, power or remedy shall not, in any way, impair any other right, option, election, power or remedy until all duties and obligations imposed shall have been fully performed.
- 37.16 Independent Advice: Each party hereby represents and warrants that in executing this CONTRACT it does so with full knowledge of the rights and duties it may have with respect to the other. Each party also represents and warrants that it has received independent legal advice from its attorney with respect to the matters set forth in this CONTRACT and the rights and duties arising out of this CONTRACT, or that such party willingly foregoes any such consultation.

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- 37.17 No Reliance on Representations: Each party hereby represents and warrants that it is not relying, and has not relied, upon any representation or statement made by the other party with respect to the facts involved or its rights or duties. Each party understands and agrees that the facts relevant, or believed to be relevant to this CONTRACT may hereafter turn out to be other than, or different from the facts now known to such party as true, or believed by such party to be true. The parties expressly assume the risk of the facts turning out to be different and agree that this CONTRACT shall be effective in all respects and shall not be subject to rescission by reason of any such difference in facts.
- 37.18 Reduction of Consideration: The CONTRACTOR agrees that the COUNTY shall have the right to deduct from any payments to the CONTRACTOR under this CONTRACT any amount owed to the COUNTY by the CONTRACTOR as a result of any obligation arising prior to the execution of this CONTRACT. For purposes of this paragraph, obligations arising prior to the execution of this CONTRACT may include, without limitation, any property tax, secured or unsecured, which tax is in arrears. If the COUNTY exercises the right to reduce any payment to the CONTRACTOR, the COUNTY shall give the CONTRACTOR notice of the amount of any off-set and the reason for the deduction.
- 37.19 Counterparts: This CONTRACT may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which so executed shall be deemed to be an original. The counterparts shall together constitute one CONTRACT.

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**GENERAL PROVISIONS: FEDERAL-AID REQUIREMENTS**

**1. DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES (DBE) (CT Std Spec 2-1.12)**

Under 49 CFR 26.13(b):

The contractor, subrecipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate.

Take necessary and reasonable steps to ensure that DBEs have opportunity to participate in the contract (49 CFR 26).

To ensure equal participation of DBEs provided in 49 CFR 26.5, the Agency shows a goal for DBEs.

Make work available to DBEs and select work parts consistent with available DBE subcontractors and suppliers.

Meet the DBE goal shown elsewhere in these special provisions or demonstrate that you made adequate good faith efforts to meet this goal.

It is your responsibility to verify that the DBE firm is certified as DBE at date of bid opening. For a list of DBEs certified by the California Unified Certification Program, go to: [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/bep/find\\_certified.htm](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/bep/find_certified.htm).

All DBE participation will count toward the California Department of Transportation's federally mandated statewide overall DBE goal.

Credit for materials or supplies you purchase from DBEs counts towards the goal in the following manner:

- 100 percent counts if the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE manufacturer.
- 60 percent counts if the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE regular dealer.
- Only fees, commissions, and charges for assistance in the procurement and delivery of materials or supplies count if obtained from a DBE that is neither a manufacturer nor regular dealer. 49 CFR 26.55 defines "manufacturer" and "regular dealer."

You receive credit towards the goal if you employ a DBE trucking company that performs a commercially useful function as defined in 49 CFR 26.55(d)(1) through (4) and (6).

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***a. DBE Commitment Submittal***

Submit the Exhibit 15-G *Construction Contract DBE Commitment* form, included in the Bid book. If the form is not submitted with the bid, remove the form from the Bid book before submitting your bid.

If the DBE Commitment form is not submitted with the bid, the apparent low bidder, the 2nd low bidder, and the 3rd low bidder must complete and submit the DBE Commitment form to the Agency. DBE Commitment form must be received by the Agency no later than 4:00 p.m. on the 5th calendar day after bid opening.

Other bidders do not need to submit the DBE Commitment form unless the Agency requests it. If the Agency requests you to submit a DBE Commitment form, submit the completed form within 5 calendar days of the request.

Submit written confirmation from each DBE stating that it is participating in the contract. Include confirmation with the DBE Commitment form. A copy of a DBE's quote will serve as written confirmation that the DBE is participating in the contract.

If you do not submit the DBE Commitment form within the specified time, the Agency will find your bid nonresponsive.

***b. Good Faith Efforts Submittal (CT Std Spec 2-1.12B(3))***

If you have not met the DBE goal, complete and submit the DBE Information - Good Faith Efforts, Exhibit 15-H, form with the bid showing that you made adequate good faith efforts to meet the goal. Only good faith efforts directed towards obtaining participation by DBEs will be considered. If good faith efforts documentation is not submitted with the bid, it must be received by the Agency no later than 4:00 p.m. on the 5th calendar day after bid opening.

If your DBE Commitment form shows that you have met the DBE goal or if you are required to submit the DBE Commitment form, you must also submit good faith efforts documentation within the specified time to protect your eligibility for award of the contract in the event the Agency finds that the DBE goal has not been met.

Good faith efforts documentation must include the following information and supporting documents, as necessary:

1. Items of work you have made available to DBE firms. Identify those items of work you might otherwise perform with your own forces and those items that have been broken down into economically feasible units to facilitate DBE participation. For each item listed, show the dollar value and percentage of the total contract. It is your responsibility to demonstrate that sufficient work to meet the goal was made available to DBE firms.
2. Names of certified DBEs and dates on which they were solicited to bid on the project. Include the items of work offered. Describe the methods used for following up initial solicitations to determine with certainty if the DBEs were interested, and the dates of the follow-up. Attach supporting documents such as copies of letters, memos, facsimiles sent, telephone logs, telephone billing statements, and other evidence of

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solicitation. You are reminded to solicit certified DBEs through all reasonable and available means and provide sufficient time to allow DBEs to respond.

3. Name of selected firm and its status as a DBE for each item of work made available. Include name, address, and telephone number of each DBE that provided a quote and their price quote. If the firm selected for the item is not a DBE, provide the reasons for the selection.
4. Name and date of each publication in which you requested DBE participation for the project. Attach copies of the published advertisements.
5. Names of agencies and dates on which they were contacted to provide assistance in contacting, recruiting, and using DBE firms. If the agencies were contacted in writing, provide copies of supporting documents.
6. List of efforts made to provide interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract to assist them in responding to a solicitation. If you have provided information, identify the name of the DBE assisted, the nature of the information provided, and date of contact. Provide copies of supporting documents, as appropriate.
7. List of efforts made to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, insurance, necessary equipment, supplies, and materials, excluding supplies and equipment that the DBE subcontractor purchases or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate. If such assistance is provided by you, identify the name of the DBE assisted, nature of the assistance offered, and date assistance was provided. Provide copies of supporting documents, as appropriate.
8. Any additional data to support demonstration of good faith efforts.

The Agency may consider DBE commitments of the 2nd and 3rd bidders when determining whether the low bidder made good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.

***c. Exhibit 15-G - Construction Contract DBE Commitment***

Complete and sign Exhibit 15-G *Construction Contract DBE Commitment* included in the contract documents regardless of whether DBE participation is reported.

Provide written confirmation from each DBE that the DBE is participating in the Contract. A copy of a DBE's quote serves as written confirmation. If a DBE is participating as a joint venture partner, the Agency encourages you to submit a copy of the joint venture agreement.)

***d. Subcontractor and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Records (CT Std Spec 5-1.13B(1))***

Use each DBE subcontractor as listed on Exhibit 12-B *Bidder's List of Subcontractors (DBE and Non-DBE)* and Exhibit 15-G *Construction Contract DBE Commitment* form unless you receive authorization for a substitution.

The Agency requests the Contractor to:

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1. Notify the Engineer of any changes to its anticipated DBE participation
2. Provide this notification before starting the affected work
3. Maintain records including:
  - Name and business address of each 1<sup>st</sup>-tier subcontractor
  - Name and business address of each DBE subcontractor, DBE vendor, and DBE trucking company, regardless of tier
  - Date of payment and total amount paid to each business

If you are a DBE contractor, include the date of work performed by your own forces and the corresponding value of the work.

Before the 15th of each month, submit a Monthly DBE Trucking Verification form.

If a DBE is decertified before completing its work, the DBE must notify you in writing of the decertification date. If a business becomes a certified DBE before completing its work, the business must notify you in writing of the certification date. Submit the notifications. On work completion, complete a Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) Certification Status Change, Exhibit 17-O, form. Submit the form within 30 days of contract acceptance.

Upon work completion, complete Exhibit 17-F *Final Report – Utilization of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE), First-Tier Subcontractors*. Submit it within 90 days of contract acceptance. The Agency will withhold \$10,000 until the form is submitted. The Agency releases the withhold upon submission of the completed form.

***e. Performance of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (CT Std Spec 5-1.13B(2))***

DBEs must perform work or supply materials as listed in the Exhibit 15-G *Construction Contract DBE Commitment* form, included in the Bid.

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

The Agency authorizes a request to use other forces or sources of materials if it shows any of the following justifications:

1. Listed DBE fails or refuses to execute a written contract based on plans and specifications for the project.
2. You stipulated that a bond is a condition of executing the subcontract and the listed DBE fails to meet your bond requirements.
3. Work requires a contractor's license and listed DBE does not have a valid license under Contractors License Law.
4. Listed DBE fails or refuses to perform the work or furnish the listed materials.



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5. Listed DBE's work is unsatisfactory and not in compliance with the contract.
6. Listed DBE is ineligible to work on the project because of suspension or debarment.
7. Listed DBE becomes bankrupt or insolvent.
8. Listed DBE voluntarily withdraws with written notice from the Contract
9. Listed DBE is ineligible to receive credit for the type of work required.
10. Listed DBE owner dies or becomes disabled resulting in the inability to perform the work on the Contract.
11. Agency determines other documented good cause.

Notify the original DBE of your intent to use other forces or material sources and provide the reasons. Provide the DBE with 5 days to respond to your notice and advise you and the Agency of the reasons why the use of other forces or sources of materials should not occur. Your request to use other forces or material sources must include:

1. One or more of the reasons listed in the preceding paragraph.
2. Notices from you to the DBE regarding the request.
3. Notices from the DBEs to you regarding the request.

If a listed DBE is terminated or substituted, you must make good faith efforts to find another DBE to substitute for the original DBE. The substitute DBE must perform at least the same amount of work as the original DBE under the contract to the extent needed to meet the DBE goal.

The substitute DBE must be certified as a DBE at the time of request for substitution Unless the Agency authorizes (1) a request to use other forces or sources of materials or (2) a good faith effort for a substitution of a terminated DBE, the Agency does not pay for work listed on the Exhibit 15-G *Construction Contract DBE Commitment* form unless it is performed or supplied by the listed DBE or an authorized substitute.

**2. BID OPENING (CT Std Spec 2-1.43)**

The Agency publicly opens and reads bids at the time and place shown on the *Notice to Contractors*.

**3. BID RIGGING (CT Std Spec 2-1.50)**

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) provides a toll-free hotline to report bid rigging activities. Use the hotline to report bid rigging, bidder collusion, and other fraudulent activities. The hotline number is (800) 424-9071. The service is available 24 hours 7 days a week and is confidential and anonymous.. The hotline is part of the DOT's effort to identify and investigate highway construction contract fraud and abuse and is operated under the direction of the DOT Inspector General.

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**4. CONTRACT AWARD (CT Stnd Spec 3-1.04)**

If the Agency awards the contract, the award is made to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder.

**5. CONTRACTOR LICENSE (CT Stnd Spec 3-1.06)**

The Contractor must be properly licensed as a contractor from contract award through Contract acceptance (Public Contract Code § 10164).

**6. CHANGED CONDITIONS (23CFR635.109) (CT 2010 Stnd Spec 9-104, 105, 106)**

*a. Differing Site Conditions*

1. During the progress of the work, if subsurface or latent physical conditions are encountered at the site differing materially from those indicated in the contract or if unknown physical conditions of an unusual nature, differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in the work provided for in the contract, are encountered at the site, the party discovering such conditions shall promptly notify the other party in writing of the specific differing conditions before the site is disturbed and before the affected work is performed.
2. Upon written notification, the engineer will investigate the conditions, and if it is determined that the conditions materially differ and cause an increase or decrease in the cost or time required for the performance of any work under the contract, an adjustment, excluding anticipated profits, will be made and the contract modified in writing accordingly. The engineer will notify the contractor of the determination whether or not an adjustment of the contract is warranted.
3. No contract adjustment which results in a benefit to the contractor will be allowed unless the contractor has provided the required written notice.
4. No contract adjustment will be allowed under this clause for any effects caused on unchanged work. (This provision may be omitted by the Local Agency, at their option.)

*b. Suspensions of Work Ordered by the Engineer*

1. If the performance of all or any portion of the work is suspended or delayed by the engineer in writing for an unreasonable period of time (not originally anticipated, customary, or inherent to the construction industry) and the contractor believes that additional compensation and/or contract time is due as a result of such suspension or delay, the contractor shall submit to the engineer in writing a request for adjustment within 7 calendar days of receipt of the notice to resume work. The request shall set forth the reasons and support for such adjustment.
2. Upon receipt, the engineer will evaluate the contractor's request. If the engineer agrees that the cost and/or time required for the performance of the contract has increased as a result of such suspension and the suspension was caused by conditions beyond the control of and not the fault of the contractor, its suppliers, or subcontractors at any approved tier, and not caused by weather, the engineer will make an adjustment (excluding profit) and modify the contract in writing accordingly. The contractor will be notified of the engineer's determination whether or not an adjustment of the contract is warranted.
3. No contract adjustment will be allowed unless the contractor has submitted the request for adjustment within the time prescribed.
4. No contract adjustment will be allowed under this clause to the extent that performance would have been suspended or delayed by any other cause, or for which an adjustment is provided or excluded under any other term or condition of this contract.

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**c. Significant Changes in the Character of Work**

1. The engineer reserves the right to make, in writing, at any time during the work, such changes in quantities and such alterations in the work as are necessary to satisfactorily complete the project. Such changes in quantities and alterations shall not invalidate the contract nor release the surety, and the contractor agrees to perform the work as altered.
2. If the alterations or changes in quantities significantly change the character of the work under the contract, whether such alterations or changes are in themselves significant changes to the character of the work or by affecting other work cause such other work to become significantly different in character, an adjustment, excluding anticipated profit, will be made to the contract. The basis for the adjustment shall be agreed upon prior to the performance of the work. If a basis cannot be agreed upon, then an adjustment will be made either for or against the contractor in such amount as the engineer may determine to be fair and equitable.
3. If the alterations or changes in quantities do not significantly change the character of the work to be performed under the contract, the altered work will be paid for as provided elsewhere in the contract.
4. The term "significant change" shall be construed to apply only to the following circumstances:
  - When the character of the work as altered differs materially in kind or nature from that involved or included in the original proposed construction; or
  - When a major item of work, as defined elsewhere in the contract, is increased in excess of 125 percent or decreased below 75 percent of the original contract quantity. Any allowance for an increase in quantity shall apply only to that portion in excess of 125 percent of original contract item quantity, or in case of a decrease below 75 percent, to the actual amount of work performed.

**7. BEGINNING OF WORK, TIME OF COMPLETION AND LIQUIDATED DAMAGES**

The Contractor shall begin work within 15 calendar days after the issuance of the Notice to Proceed.

This work shall be diligently prosecuted to completion before the expiration of SIXTY FIVE (65) WORKING DAYS beginning on the fifteenth calendar day after the date shown on the Notice to Proceed.

The Contractor shall pay to the County the sum of \$ 1,600 per day, for each and every calendar days' delay in finishing the work in excess of the number of working days prescribed above.

**8. BUY AMERICA**

**Furnish steel and iron materials to be incorporated into the work with certificates of compliance and certified mill test reports. Mill test reports must indicate where the steel and iron were melted and manufactured. Steel and iron materials must be produced in the U.S. except:**

1. Foreign pig iron and processed, pelletized, and reduced iron ore may be used in the domestic production of the steel and iron materials [60 Fed Reg 15478 (03/24/1995)];
2. If the total combined cost of the materials does not exceed the greater of 0.1 percent of the total bid or \$2,500, materials produced outside the U.S. may be used.

Production includes:

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1. Processing steel and iron materials, including smelting or other processes that alter the physical form or shape (such as rolling, extruding, machining, bending, grinding, and drilling) or chemical composition;
2. Coating application, including epoxy coating, galvanizing, and painting, that protects or enhances the value of steel and iron materials.

**9. QUALITY ASSURANCE (CT Stnd Spec 6-3.05)**

The Agency uses a Quality Assurance Program (QAP) to ensure a material is produced to comply with the Contract.

You may examine the records and reports of tests the Agency performs if they are available at the job site.

Schedule work to allow time for QAP.

**10. PROMPT PAYMENT OF FUNDS WITHHELD TO SUBCONTRACTORS**

The agency shall hold retainage from the prime contractor and shall make prompt and regular incremental acceptances of portions, as determined by the agency, of the contract work, and pay retainage to the prime contractor based on these acceptances. The prime contractor, or subcontractor, shall return all monies withheld in retention from a subcontractor within 30 days after receiving payment for work satisfactorily completed and accepted including incremental acceptances of portions of the contract work by the agency. Federal law (49CFR26.29) requires that any delay or postponement of payment over 30 days may take place only for good cause and with the agency's prior written approval. Any violation of this provision shall subject the violating prime contractor or subcontractor to the penalties, sanctions and other remedies specified in Section 7108.5 of the Business and Professions Code. These requirements shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies otherwise available to the prime contractor or subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by the prime contractor, deficient subcontract performance, or noncompliance by a subcontractor.

**11. Form FHWA-1273 Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Contracts**

Requirements under "Section VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract" does not apply.

[The following 10 pages must be physically inserted into the contract without modification.]

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**REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS**  
**FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**

- I. General
- II. Nondiscrimination
- III. No segregated Facilities
- IV. Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions
- V. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Provisions
- VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
- VII. Safety: Accident Prevention
- VIII. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
- IX. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- X. Compliance with Government wide Suspension and Debarment Requirements
- XI. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying

ATTACHMENTS

A. Employment and Materials Preference for Appalachian Development Highway System or Appalachian Local Access Road Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

**I. GENERAL**

1. Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated in each construction contract funded under Title 23 (excluding emergency contracts solely intended for debris removal). The contractor (or subcontractor) must insert this form in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services).

The applicable requirements of Form FHWA-1273 are incorporated by reference for work done under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Form FHWA-1273 must be included in all Federal-aid design-build contracts, in all subcontracts and in lower tier subcontracts (excluding subcontracts for design services, purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). The design-builder shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Contracting agencies may reference Form FHWA-1273 in bid proposal or request for proposal documents, however, the Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated (not referenced) in all contracts, subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services related to a construction contract).

2. Subject to the applicability criteria noted in the following sections, these contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract.
3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions may be sufficient grounds for withholding of progress payments, withholding of final payment, termination of the contract, suspension / debarment or any other action determined to be appropriate by the contracting agency and FHWA.
4. Selection of Labor: During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not use convict labor for any purpose within the limits of a construction project on a Federal-aid highway unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation. The term Federal-aid highway does not include roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors.

**II. NONDISCRIMINATION**

The provisions of this section related to 23 CFR Part 230 are applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more. The provisions of 23 CFR Part 230 are not applicable to material supply, engineering, or architectural service contracts.

In addition, the contractor and all subcontractors must comply with the following policies: Executive Order 11246, 41 CFR 60, 29 CFR 1625-1627, Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The contractor and all subcontractors must comply with: the requirements of the Equal Opportunity Clause in 41 CFR 60-1.4(b) and, for all construction contracts exceeding \$10,000, the Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications in 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Note: The U.S. Department of Labor has exclusive authority to determine compliance with Executive Order 11246 and the policies of the Secretary of Labor including 41 CFR 60, and 29 CFR 1625-1627. The contracting agency and the FHWA have the authority and the responsibility to ensure compliance with Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The following provision is adopted from 23 CFR 230, Appendix A, with appropriate revisions to conform to the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) and FHWA requirements.

**1. Equal Employment Opportunity:** Equal employment opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (28 CFR 35, 29 CFR 1630, 29 CFR 1625-1627, 41 CFR 60 and 49 CFR 27) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140 shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under this contract. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) set forth under 28 CFR 35 and 29 CFR 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:

- a. The contractor will work with the contracting agency and the Federal Government to ensure that it has made every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity with respect to all of its terms and conditions of employment and in their review of activities under the contract.
- b. The contractor will accept as its operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."

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**2. EEO Officer:** The contractor will designate and make known to the contracting officers and EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting and active EEO program and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

**3. Dissemination of Policy:** All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

- a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer.
- b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.
- c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minorities and women.
- d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.
- e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

**4. Recruitment:** When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minorities and women in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

- a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minorities and women. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees, and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority and women applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.
- b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, the contractor is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system meets the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. Where implementation of such an agreement has the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Federal nondiscrimination provisions.

c. The contractor will encourage its present employees to refer minorities and women as applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring such applicants will be discussed with employees.

**5. Personnel Actions:** Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:

- a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to insure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.
- b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.
- c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.
- d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with its obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of their avenues of appeal.

**6. Training and Promotion:**

- a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minorities and women who are applicants for employment or current employees. Such efforts should be aimed at developing full journey level status employees in the type of trade or job classification involved.
- b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs, i.e., apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance. In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision. The contracting agency may reserve training positions for persons who receive welfare assistance in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 140(a).
- c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.
- d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of employees who are minorities and women and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

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**7. Unions:** If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use good faith efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minorities and women. Actions by the contractor, either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent, will include the procedures set forth below:

- a. The contractor will use good faith efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minorities and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minorities and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.
- b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.
- c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the contracting agency and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.
- d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minorities and women. The failure of a union to provide sufficient referrals (even though it is obligated to provide exclusive referrals under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement) does not relieve the contractor from the requirements of this paragraph. In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such contractor shall immediately notify the contracting agency.

**8. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants / Employees with Disabilities:** The contractor must be familiar with the requirements for and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all rules and regulations established there under. Employers must provide reasonable accommodation in all employment activities unless to do so would cause an undue hardship.

**9. Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment:** The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the administration of this contract.

- a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors and suppliers and lessors of their EEO obligations under this contract.
- b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.

**10. Assurance Required by 49 CFR 26.13(b):**

- a. The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the State DOT's U.S. DOT-approved DBE program are incorporated by reference.
- b. The contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the contracting agency deems appropriate.

**11. Records and Reports:** The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following the date of the final payment to the contractor for all contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the contracting agency and the FHWA.

- a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:
  - (1) The number and work hours of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;
  - (2) The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women; and
  - (3) The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minorities and women.
- b. The contractors and subcontractors will submit an annual report to the contracting agency each July for the duration of the project, indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on [Form FHWA-1391](#). The staffing data should represent the project work force on board in all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor will be required to collect and report training data. The employment data should reflect the work force on board during all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July.

**III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more.

The contractor must ensure that facilities provided for employees are provided in such a manner that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin cannot result. The contractor may neither require such segregated use by written or oral policies nor tolerate such use by employee custom. The contractor's obligation extends further to ensure that its employees are not assigned to perform their services at any location, under the contractor's control, where the facilities are segregated. The term "facilities" includes waiting rooms, work areas, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, restrooms, washrooms, locker rooms, and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing provided for employees. The contractor shall provide separate or single-user restrooms and necessary dressing or sleeping areas to assure privacy between sexes.

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**IV. DAVIS-BACON AND RELATED ACT PROVISIONS**

This section is applicable to all Federal-aid construction projects exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (regardless of subcontract size). The requirements apply to all projects located within the right-of-way of a roadway that is functionally classified as Federal-aid highway. This excludes roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt. Contracting agencies may elect to apply these requirements to other projects.

The following provisions are from the U.S. Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 "Contract provisions and related matters" with minor revisions to conform to the FHWA-1273 format and FHWA program requirements.

**1. Minimum wages**

a. All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work, will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR part 3)), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics.

Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1.d. of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(4). Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: Provided, That the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classification and wage rates conformed under paragraph 1.b. of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) shall be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers.

b. (1) The contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefore only when the following criteria have been met:

- (i) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and
  - (ii) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and
  - (iii) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.
- (2) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.
- (3) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Wage and Hour Administrator for determination. The Wage and Hour Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.
- (4) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraphs 1.b.(2) or 1.b.(3) of this section, shall be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.
- c. Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.
- d. If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program. Provided, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.



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**2. Withholding**

The contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor under this contract, or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, employed by the contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee, or helper, employed or working on the site of the work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, the contracting agency may, after written notice to the contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased.

**3. Payrolls and basic records**

a. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act, the contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

b. (1) The contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the contracting agency. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee ( e.g. , the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site at  
<http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/forms/wh347instr.htm> or its successor site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and

current address of each covered worker, and shall provide them upon request to the contracting agency for transmission to the State DOT, the FHWA or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the contracting agency.

- (2) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:
    - (i) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under §5.5 (a)(3)(ii) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, the appropriate information is being maintained under §5.5 (a)(3)(i) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, and that such information is correct and complete;
    - (ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in Regulations, 29 CFR part 3;
    - (iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.
  - (3) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 3.b.(2) of this section.
  - (4) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under section 1001 of title 18 and section 231 of title 31 of the United States Code.
- c. The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 3.a. of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the FHWA may, after written notice to the contractor, the contracting agency or the State DOT, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

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**4. Apprentices and trainees**

a. Apprentices (programs of the USDOL).

Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, or if a person is employed in his or her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.

The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed.

Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination.

In the event the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

b. Trainees (programs of the USDOL).

Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration.

Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.

In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

c. Equal employment opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR part 30.

d. Apprentices and Trainees (programs of the U.S. DOT).

Apprentices and trainees working under apprenticeship and skill training programs which have been certified by the Secretary of Transportation as promoting EEO in connection with Federal-aid highway construction programs are not subject to the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Section IV. The straight time hourly wage rates for apprentices and trainees under such programs will be established by the particular programs. The ratio of apprentices and trainees to journeymen shall not be greater than permitted by the terms of the particular program.

**5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements.** The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract.

**6. Subcontracts.** The contractor or subcontractor shall insert Form FHWA-1273 in any subcontracts and also require the subcontractors to include Form FHWA-1273 in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5.

**7. Contract termination: debarment.** A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

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**8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act requirements.** All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract.

**9. Disputes concerning labor standards.** Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

**10. Certification of eligibility.**

- a. By entering into this contract, the contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).
- b. No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).
- c. The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

**V. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT**

The following clauses apply to any Federal-aid construction contract in an amount in excess of \$100,000 and subject to the overtime provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. These clauses shall be inserted in addition to the clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5(a) or 29 CFR 4.6. As used in this paragraph, the terms laborers and mechanics include watchmen and guards.

**1. Overtime requirements.** No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek.

**2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages.** In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph

- (1.) of this section, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1.)

**3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages.**

The FHWA or the contacting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2.) of this section.

**4. Subcontracts.** The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (1.) through (4.) of this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1.) through (4.) of this section.

**VI. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts on the National Highway System.

1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the contracting agency. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635.116).

a. The term "perform work with its own organization" refers to workers employed or leased by the prime contractor, and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor, agents of the prime contractor, or any other assignees. The term may include payments for the costs of hiring leased employees from an employee leasing firm meeting all relevant Federal and State regulatory requirements. Leased employees may only be included in this term if the prime contractor meets all of the following conditions:

- (1) the prime contractor maintains control over the supervision of the day-to-day activities of the leased employees;
- (2) the prime contractor remains responsible for the quality of the work of the leased employees;
- (3) the prime contractor retains all power to accept or exclude individual employees from work on the project; and
- (4) the prime contractor remains ultimately responsible for the payment of predetermined minimum wages, the submission of payrolls, statements of compliance and all other Federal regulatory requirements.

b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid or propose on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract.

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In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by

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of this section.

2. The contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of Section VI is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.
3. The contractor shall furnish (a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.
4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the contracting agency has assured that each subcontract is evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract.
5. The 30% self-performance requirement of paragraph (1) is not applicable to design-build contracts; however, contracting agencies may establish their own self-performance requirements

**VII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract.
2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704).
3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the

Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C.3704).

**VIII. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, Form FHWA-1022 shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

18 U.S.C. 1020 reads as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the cost thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction on any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to provisions of the Federal-aid Roads Act approved July 1, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented;

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

**IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

By submission of this bid/proposal or the execution of this contract, or subcontract, as appropriate, the bidder, proposer, Federal-aid construction contractor, or subcontractor, as appropriate, will be deemed to have stipulated as follows:

1. That any person who is or will be utilized in the performance of this contract is not prohibited from receiving an award due to a violation of Section 508 of the Clean Water Act or Section 306 of the Clean Air Act.
2. That the contractor agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of paragraph (1) of this Section X in every subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements.

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**X. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier

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**1. Instructions for Certification – First Tier Participants:**

- a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective first tier participant is providing the certification set out below.
- b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective first tier participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective first tier participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction.
- c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the contracting agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the contracting agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default.
- d. The prospective first tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the contracting agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective first tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
- e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).
- f. The prospective first tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.
- g. The prospective first tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or contracting agency, entering into this covered

transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

**2. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Participants:**

(Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders and other lower tier transactions requiring prior FHWA approval or estimated to cost \$25,000 or more - 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200)

- a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier

subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, consultant contracts or any other covered transaction requiring FHWA approval or that is estimated to cost \$25,000 or more – as defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200.

- h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

- i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require the establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of the prospective participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

- j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph (f) of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

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**2. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – First Tier Participants:**

- a. The prospective first tier participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

- (1) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
- (2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
- (3) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this certification; and
- (4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

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- b. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

- i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly

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is providing the certification set out below.

- b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.
- c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
- d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).
- e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.
- f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.
- g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.
- h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Participants:**

- 1. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.
- 2. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

\*\*\*\*\*

**XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed \$100,000 (49 CFR 20).

- 1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:
  - a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
  - b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.
- 2. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.
- 3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting its bid or proposal that the participant shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier subcontracts, which  
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exceed information of participant is not required to exceed that which is \$100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

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**12. FEMALE AND MINORITY GOALS**

To comply with Section II, "Nondiscrimination," of "Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts," the following are for female and minority utilization goals for Federal-aid construction contracts and subcontracts that exceed \$10,000:

The nationwide goal for female utilization is 6.9 percent.

The goals for minority utilization [45 Fed Reg 65984 (10/3/1980)] are as follows:

**MINORITY UTILIZATION GOALS**

Economic Area		Goal (Percent)
174	Redding CA: Non-SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) Counties: CA Lassen; CA Modoc; CA Plumas; CA Shasta; CA Siskiyou; CA Tehama	6.8
175	Eureka, CA Non-SMSA Counties: CA Del Norte; CA Humboldt; CA Trinity	6.6
176	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA: SMSA Counties: 7120 Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA CA Monterey	28.9
	7360 San Francisco-Oakland CA Alameda; CA Contra Costa; CA Marin; CA San Francisco; CA San Mateo	25.6
	7400 San Jose, CA CA Santa Clara, CA	19.6
	7485 Santa Cruz, CA CA Santa Cruz	14.9
	7500 Santa Rosa CA Sonoma	9.1
	8720 Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA CA Napa; CA Solano	17.1
	Non-SMSA Counties: CA Lake; CA Mendocino; CA San Benito	23.2
	Sacramento, CA: SMSA Counties: 6920 Sacramento, CA CA Placer; CA Sacramento; CA Yolo	16.1
Non-SMSA Counties CA Butte; CA Colusa; CA El Dorado; CA Glenn; CA Nevada; CA Sierra; CA Sutter; CA Yuba	14.3	
178	Stockton-Modesto, CA: SMSA Counties: 5170 Modesto, CA CA Stanislaus	12.3
	8120 Stockton, CA CA San Joaquin	24.3
	Non-SMSA Counties	19.8

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	CA Alpine; CA Amador; CA Calaveras; CA Mariposa; CA Merced; CA Tuolumne	
179	Fresno-Bakersfield, CA	
	SMSA Counties: 0680 Bakersfield, CA	19.1
	CA Kern	
180	2840 Fresno, CA	26.1
	CA Fresno	
	Non-SMSA Counties: CA Kings; CA Madera; CA Tulare	23.6
181	Los Angeles, CA:	
	SMSA Counties: 0360 Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, CA	11.9
	CA Orange	
	4480 Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	28.3
	CA Los Angeles	
	6000 Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, CA	21.5
	CA Ventura	
	6780 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	19.0
	CA Riverside; CA San Bernardino	
7480 Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	19.7	
181	CA Santa Barbara	
	Non-SMSA Counties	24.6
	CA Inyo; CA Mono; CA San Luis Obispo	
181	San Diego, CA:	
	SMSA Counties	
	7320 San Diego, CA	16.9
	CA San Diego	
181	Non-SMSA Counties	18.2
	CA Imperial	

For the last full week July during which work is performed under the contract, you and each non material-supplier subcontractor with a subcontract of \$10,000 or more must complete Form FHWA PR-1391 (Appendix C to 23 CFR 230). Submit the forms by August 15.

**13. TITLE VI ASSURANCES**

During the performance of this Agreement, the contractor, for itself, its assignees and successors in interest (hereinafter collectively referred to as CONTRACTOR) agrees as follows:

- (1) Compliance with Regulations: CONTRACTOR shall comply with the regulations relative to nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs of the Department of Transportation, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 21, as they may be amended from time to time, (hereinafter referred to as the REGULATIONS), which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this agreement.
- (2) Nondiscrimination: CONTRACTOR, with regard to the work performed by it during the AGREEMENT, shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, age, or disability in the selection and retention of sub-applicants, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment. CONTRACTOR shall not participate either directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by Section 21.5 of the



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Regulations, including employment practices when the agreement covers a program set forth in Appendix B of the Regulations.

- (3) Solicitations for Sub-agreements, Including Procurements of Materials and Equipment: In all solicitations either by competitive bidding or negotiation made by CONTRACTOR for work to be performed under a Sub-agreement, including procurements of materials or leases of equipment, each potential sub-applicant or supplier shall be notified by CONTRACTOR of the CONTRACTOR'S obligations under this Agreement and the Regulations relative to nondiscrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.
- (4) Information and Reports: CONTRACTOR shall provide all information and reports required by the Regulations, or directives issued pursuant thereto, and shall permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information, and its facilities as may be determined by the California Department of Transportation or FHWA to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Regulations or directives. Where any information required of CONTRACTOR is in the exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish this information, CONTRACTOR shall so certify to the California Department of Transportation or the FHWA as appropriate, and shall set forth what efforts CONTRACTOR has made to obtain the information.
- (5) Sanctions for Noncompliance: In the event of CONTRACTOR'S noncompliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this agreement, the California Department of Transportation shall impose such agreement sanctions as it or the FHWA may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:
  - (a) withholding of payments to CONTRACTOR under the Agreement within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 90 days; and/or
  - (b) cancellation, termination or suspension of the Agreement, in whole or in part.
- (6) Incorporation of Provisions: CONTRACTOR shall include the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (6) in every sub-agreement, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Regulations, or directives issued pursuant thereto.

CONTRACTOR shall take such action with respect to any sub-agreement or procurement as the California Department of Transportation or FHWA may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance, provided, however, that, in the event CONTRACTOR becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a sub-applicant or supplier as a result of such direction, CONTRACTOR may request the California Department of Transportation enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the State, and, in addition, CONTRACTOR may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

**14. USE OF UNITED STATES-FLAG VESSELS**

The CONTRACTOR agrees-

1. To utilize privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels to ship at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage (computed separately for dry bulk carries, dry cargo liners, and tankers) involved, whenever shipping any equipment, material, or commodities pursuant to this contract, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels.
2. To Furnish within 20 days following the date of loading for shipments originating within the United State or within 30 working days following the date of loading for shipments originating outside the United States, a legible copy of a rated "on-board" commercial ocean

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- bill-of-lading in English for each shipment of cargo described in paragraph (1) of this section to both the Contracting Officer (through the prime contractor in the case of subcontractor bills-of-lading) and to the Division of National Cargo, Office of Market Development, Maritime Administration, Washington, DC 20590.
3. To insert the substance of the provisions of this clause in all subcontracts issued pursuant to this contract.

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**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF SAN BENITO  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**

**COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1806**

**SHORE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0012) & SAN FELIPE ROAD BRIDGE (43C0051)  
REPLACE BRIDGE RAILINGS**

**SPECIFICATIONS AND PLANS**

The work embraced herein shall be done in accordance with the Standard Specifications dated 2015, the latest Revisions dated 04-20-2018, and the Standard Plans dated 2015, of the State of California, Department of Transportation, insofar as the same may apply and in accordance with the following special provisions.

In case of conflict between the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, the special provisions shall take precedence over and be used in lieu of such conflicting portions.

**AMENDMENTS TO 2015 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS**

*DESCRIPTION*

All roadway work covered by these special provisions shall conform to the provisions in the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Standard Plans, Standard Specifications dated 2015, the latest Revision dated 04-20-2018, and these special provisions. From this point forward, the Caltrans Standard Plans and Caltrans Standard Specifications will simply be referred to as the Standard Plans and Standard Specifications. Any and all references made to "Section" throughout this SPECIAL PROVISIONS shall be interpreted to mean the corresponding Caltrans Standard Plans and Standard Specification section.

Road work shall be performed at the following locations:

**On San Felipe Road and Shore Road.**

In addition to the above, the work includes but is not limited to, all work shown on the plans, specified herein or in the Standard Plans and Standard Specifications, or required to complete the roadway improvements and/or modifications as determined by the San Benito County Engineer.

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**STANDARD PLANS LIST**

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

**ABBREVIATIONS, LINES, SYMBOLS, AND LEGEND**

<b>A3A</b>	<b>Abbreviations (Sheet 1 of 3)</b>
<b>A3B</b>	<b>Abbreviations (Sheet 2 of 3)</b>
<b>A3C</b>	<b>Abbreviations (Sheet 3 of 3)</b>
<b>A10A</b>	<b>Legend - Lines and Symbols (Sheet 1 of 5)</b>
<b>RSP A10B</b>	<b>Legend - Lines and Symbols (Sheet 2 of 5)</b>
<b>A10C</b>	<b>Legend - Lines and Symbols (Sheet 3 of 5)</b>
<b>A10D</b>	<b>Legend - Lines and Symbols (Sheet 4 of 5)</b>
<b>A10E</b>	<b>Legend - Lines and Symbols (Sheet 5 of 5)</b>
<b>RSP A77L1</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Standard Railing Section (Wood Post with Wood Block)</b>
<b>A77M1</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Standard Hardware</b>
<b>RSP A77N1</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Wood Post and Wood Block Details</b>
<b>RSP A77N3</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Typical Line Post Embedment and Hinge Point Offset Details</b>
<b>RSP A77Q1</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Typical Layouts for Structure Approach</b>
<b>RSP A77Q4</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Typical Layouts for Structure Departure</b>
<b>A77U1</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Connections to Bridge Railings without Sidewalks Details No. 1</b>
<b>A77U2</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Connections to Bridge Railings without Sidewalks Details No. 2</b>
<b>A77U4</b>	<b>Midwest Guardrail System - Transition Railing (Type WB-31)</b>
<b>TEMPORARY CRASH CUSHIONS, RAILING AND TRAFFIC SCREEN</b>	
<b>T1A</b>	<b>Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Unidirectional)</b>
<b>T1B</b>	<b>Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Bidirectional)</b>
<b>T2</b>	<b>Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Shoulder Installations)</b>
<b>T3A</b>	<b>Temporary Railing (Type K)</b>
<b>T3B</b>	<b>Temporary Railing (Type K)</b>
<b>BRIDGE CONCRETE BARRIERS</b>	
<b>RSP B11-55</b>	<b>Concrete Barrier Type 732</b>
<b>ROADSIDE SIGNS</b>	
<b>RS1</b>	<b>Roadside Signs - Typical Installation Details No. 1</b>
<b>RS2</b>	<b>Roadside Signs - Wood Post - Typical Installation Details No. 2</b>
<b>RS4</b>	<b>Roadside Signs - Typical Installation Details No. 4</b>



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**Engineer:** The Public Works Administrator of San Benito County, State of California, acting either directly or through properly authorized agents, such agents acting within the scope of the particular duties entrusted to them.

**Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates:** Caltrans publication that lists labor surcharge and equipment rental rates.

**Material source facility audit:** Self-audit and a Caltrans audit evaluating a facility's capability to consistently produce materials that comply with Caltrans standards.

**Plans:** Standard plans, revised standard plans, and project plans.

1. **standard plans:** Standard Plans of the Department of Transportation, dated 2015
2. **revised standard plans:** New or revised standard plans.
3. **project plans:** Drawings specific to the project, including authorized shop drawings.

**Specifications:** Standard specifications, revised standard specifications, and special provisions.

1. **Standard specifications:** Standard Specifications of the Department of Transportation, dated 2015. These specifications are in a book titled Standard Specifications.
2. **Revised standard specifications:** New or revised standard specifications. These specifications are in a section titled Revised Standard Specifications of a book titled Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions.
3. **Special provisions:** Specifications specific to the project. These specifications are in a section titled Special Provisions of a book titled Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions.

**State:** The County of San Benito, State of California including its agencies, departments or divisions whose conduct or action is related to the work, unless used to reference a State of California form or document.

**Replace the 1st sentence in section 1-1.08 with:**

The Caltrans district composition and office addresses are as shown in the following table:

^^

**5 CONTROL OF WORK**

**5-1.24 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS**

Maintain a set of full size drawings on the job site. On these drawings, mark all as-built conditions, locations, configurations, and provide all other supplemental details to accurately depict the as-built conditions.

Prior to final acceptance, submit the as-built drawings to the Engineer.

The Engineer will deduct the costs for collecting omitted as-built conditions.

**Add section 5-1.26:  
5-1.26 CONSTRUCTION STAKING**

**5-1.26A GENERAL**

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Section 5-1.26 includes specifications for construction staking.

Construction staking will be performed by Contractor.

**5-1.26B MATERIALS**

Not Used

**5-1.26C CONSTRUCTION**

The following list establishes the minimum level of staking required for this project. Temporary control points for construction will be established as required.

Existing monuments which will be lost due to construction must be cross-tied and referenced with Surveyor's field notes. This information must be forwarded to the Engineer for future retracement of monuments. Incremental cost associated with lost monumentation will be deducted from Contractor payment.

R/W and limits of clearing will be flagged at 100 foot intervals with 3 foot laths.

Rough grade stakes and slope staking will be placed at 50 foot intervals on centerline, at all BC's, EC's and grade breaks, at top of slope and at toe of slope.

Intermediate slope staking will be provided with spacing of 50 foot to control cut slope or fill slope in excess of 30 feet.

Contour grading will be staked at all grade breaks, with maximum spacing of 50 foot intervals.

Staking for pile layout

Staking for abutments and wing walls

Drainage culverts and underdrains will be staked at 40 foot intervals.

Manholes and inlets will be staked with two 10 foot straddle stakes.

Staking for signs will be two 5 foot straddle stakes.

Water system will be staked at 40 foot intervals.

Street light standards and sign structures will be staked with two 10 foot straddle stakes.

Retaining wall layout lines will be staked at 20 foot intervals at the offsets requested by the Contractor.

Finished grade stakes will be provided at 40 foot intervals.

Contractor will prepare and verify slope staking/grid grade sheets

In the event that Contractor's operations destroy any of the construction stakes placed by Contractor, Contractor must replace such stakes when instructed by the engineer at no additional cost to the project.

Contractor must independently verify the primary horizontal and vertical control and inform the Engineer of any significant differences between published values and found values.

Contractor's temporary horizontal and vertical control and construction stakes and marks must be furnished and set with accuracy adequate to assure that the contemplated and completed work conforms to the lines, grades, and sections shown on the plans. Vertical alignment, horizontal alignment, and the coordinates and elevations of control points will be furnished to Contractor for its use in performing the construction staking.

All computations necessary to establish the exact position of the work from control points shall be made by Contractor. All computations, survey notes, and other records necessary to accomplish the work shall be neat, legible and accurate. Such computations, notes, and other records shall be made available to the Engineer immediately upon completion of staking and prior to the start of related construction. Contractor will provide systematic and organized copies of all field notes and cut sheets to the Engineer no later than 24 hours following completion of field survey staking and 48 hours prior to use. Said notes shall contain all pertinent survey information including names of party chief, crewmembers, and date of survey. Submission of notes and cut sheets shall not be construed as acceptance or approval by the Engineer of the accuracy of the stakes.







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**Add to Section 14-6.01:**

The project may require minor vegetation trimming to replace the guardrails. In order to avoid potential transmittal of invasive plant species off site, trilled vegetation shall either be left onsite (but not in the stream or slough), or disposed of at a certified landfill

**Add to the 1st paragraph of section 14-11.14A:**

Wood removed from the existing guardrail of the Shore Road Bridge over Tesquita Slough Overflow (Br. No. 43C0012) is treated wood waste.

^^

**15 EXISTING FACILITIES**

**Add section 15-2:  
15-2 POTHOLE UTILITY**

**15-2.01 GENERAL**

**15-2.01A Summary**

Section 15-8 includes specifications for the potholing of existing utilities.

**15-2.01B Submittals**

Submit a preliminary pothole plan showing the proposed pothole locations for approval by the County.

**15-2.01C Quality Assurance**

Obtain all required permits.

**15-2.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used.

**15-2.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Pothole the utilities on the approved plan, taking care to not damage the utilities.

Backfill holes and repair surfacing with asphalt concrete or concrete to match existing surface.

Record the depth of the utility on the pothole plan and submit to the County.

The plans may not show all existing utilities within the limit of work area. The Contractor may be required by the County to perform additional potholing to verify existing utilities not shown on the Contract Plans. Chronologically number each pothole and mark the number of the pothole onto the pavement or ground adjacent to the pothole. Record the number of the pothole and identify the pothole by northing and easting coordinates using the project survey control points and coordinate system as reference, including top and bottom of utility depths, width, and type of utility encountered. Provide these notes to the County at the end of each day.

The Contractor will bear full responsibility for all damages and costs of repairs to existing utilities. Should any such utility be damaged during construction, all expenses of the restoration of the utility to its original service will be borne by the Contractor, and no additional compensation will be made.

**15-2.04 PAYMENT**

The potholing payment quantity is the quantity of potholes.

The Contractor will be paid only for those potholes indicated on the approved pothole plan.



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Isolate the processed RAP stockpiles from other materials. Store processed RAP in conical or longitudinal stockpiles. Processed RAP must not be agglomerated or be allowed to congeal in large stockpiles.

AASHTO T 324 (Modified) is AASHTO T 324, "Hamburg Wheel-Track Testing of Compacted Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA)," with the following parameters:

1. Target air voids must equal  $7 \pm 1$  percent
2. Specimen height must be  $60 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$
3. Number of test specimens must be 4
4. Test specimen must be a 150mm gyratory compacted specimen
5. Test temperature must be set at:
  - 5.1.  $122 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 58
  - 5.2.  $131 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 64
  - 5.3.  $140 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 70 and above
6. Measurements for impression must be taken at every 100 passes
7. Inflection point defined as the number of wheel passes at the intersection of the creep slope and the stripping slope
8. Testing shut off must be set at 25,000 passes

**39-1.02F(2) Substitution Rate of 15 Percent or Less**

For a RAP substitution rate of 15 percent or less, you may stockpile RAP during the entire project.

**39-1.02F(3) Substitution Rate Greater than 15 Percent**

For a RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, fractionate RAP into 2 sizes, a coarse fraction RAP retained on 3/8-inch screen and a fine fraction RAP passing 3/8-inch screen.

Sample and test processed RAP at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per 1000 tons with a minimum of 6 samples for each processed RAP stockpile. If a processed RAP stockpile is augmented, sample and test processed RAP quality characteristics at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per 500 tons of augmented RAP.

When tested under California Test 202 with a total mechanical shaking time of 10 minutes  $\pm 15$  seconds, the processed RAP must meet the grading requirements shown in the following table:

**Processed RAP Gradation  
(Percentage Passing)**

Sieve sizes	TV limits	Allowable tolerance
1/2"	100	--
3/8"	97	TV + 3

The processed RAP asphalt binder content must be within  $\pm 2.0$  percent of the average processed RAP stockpile asphalt binder content when tested under ASTM D 2172, Method B. If a new processed RAP stockpile is required, the average binder content of the new processed RAP stockpile must be within  $\pm 2.0$  percent of the average binder content of the original processed RAP stockpile.

The maximum specific gravity for processed RAP must be within  $\pm 0.06$  when tested under California Test 309 of the average maximum specific gravity reported on page 4 of your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form.

**Replace items 7 and 8 in the 5th paragraph of section 39-1.03A with:**

7. Substitution rate by more than 5 percent if your assigned RAP substitution rate is 15 percent or less
8. Substitution rate by more than 3 percent if your assigned RAP substitution rate is greater than 15 percent
9. Average binder content by more than 2 percent from the average binder content of the original processed RAP stockpile used in the mix design
10. Maximum specific gravity of processed RAP by more than  $\pm 0.060$  from the average maximum specific gravity of processed RAP reported on page 4 of your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form
11. Any material in the JMF

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**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 39-1.03B with:**

Perform a mix design that produces HMA with the values for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**HMA Mix Design Requirements**

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

<sup>a</sup>Report this value in the JMF submittal.

For RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, the mix design must comply with the additional quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**Additional HMA Mix Design Requirements  
for RAP Substitution Rate Greater Than 15 Percent**

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type		
		A	B	RHMA-G
Hamburg wheel track (minimum number of passes at 0.5 inch average rut depth)	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>a</sup>			
PG-58		10,000	10,000	--
PG-64		15,000	15,000	
PG-70		20,000	20,000	
PG-76 or higher		25,000	25,000	
Hamburg wheel track (inflection point minimum number of passes)	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>a</sup>			
PG-58		10,000	10,000	--
PG-64		10,000	10,000	
PG-70		12,500	12,500	
PG-76 or higher		15000	15000	
Moisture susceptibility (minimum dry strength, psi)	California Test 371 <sup>a</sup>	120	120	--
Moisture susceptibility (tensile strength ration, %)	California Test 371 <sup>a</sup>	70	70	--

<sup>a</sup>Test plant produced HMA.

For HMA with RAP, the maximum binder replacement must be 25.0 percent of OBC for surface course and 40.0 percent of OBC for lower courses.

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For HMA with a binder replacement less than or equal to 25 percent of OBC, you may request that the PG asphalt binder grade with upper and lower temperature classifications be reduced by 6 degrees C from the specified grade.

For HMA with a binder replacement greater than 25 percent but less than or equal to 40 percent of OBC, you must use a PG asphalt binder grade with upper and lower temperature classifications reduced by 6 degrees C from the specified grade.

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

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

**Add to the end of section 39-1.03C:**

For RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, submit with the JMF submittal:

1. California Test 371 tensile strength ratio and minimum dry strength test results
2. AASHTO T 324 (Modified) test results

For RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, submit California Test 371 and AASHTO T 324 (Modified) test results to the Engineer and to:

Moisture\_Tests@dot.ca.gov

Moisture\_Tests@dot.ca.gov

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

Use the OBC specified on your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form. No adjustments to asphalt binder content are allowed. Based on your testing and production experience, you may submit an adjusted aggregate gradation TV on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form before verification testing. Aggregate gradation TV must be within the TV limits specified in the aggregate gradation tables.

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

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

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

Where:

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

$R_{RAP}$  = RAP ratio by weight of aggregate

$BC_{RAP}$  = asphalt binder content of RAP, percent based on total weight of RAP mix

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

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

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

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

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

A verified JMF is valid for 12 months.

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

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

**Replace the 16th paragraph of section 39-1.03E with:**

Except for RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, for any HMA produced under the QC/QA process the Department does not use California Test 371 test results for verification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Replace section 39-1.03G with:**

**39-1.03G Job Mix Formula Modification**

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

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

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

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

The Engineer verifies the modified JMF after the modified JMF HMA is placed on the project and verification samples are taken within the first 750 tons following sampling requirements in section 39-1.03E, "Job Mix Formula Verification." The Engineer tests verification samples for compliance with:

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

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If the modified JMF is verified, the Engineer revises your *Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form to include the new asphalt binder source. Your revised form will have the same expiration date as the original form.

If a modified JMF is not verified, stop production and any HMA placed using the modified JMF is rejected.

The Engineer deducts \$2,000 from payments for each modified JMF verification. The Engineer deducts an additional \$2,000 for each modified JMF verification that requires California Test 371.

**Add to section 39-1.03:**

**39-1.03H Job Mix Formula Acceptance**

You may start HMA production if:

1. The Engineer's review of the JMF shows compliance with the specifications.
2. The Department has verified the JMF within 12 months before HMA production.
3. The Engineer accepts the verified JMF.

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

3 business days

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

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

**Replace "batch" in the 2nd sentence in the 2nd paragraph of section 39-1.04C with:**

lot. Each asphalt binder lot consist of 1 or multiple batches of combined asphalt binder, asphalt modifier, and CRM proportioned under section 39-1.02D.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 39-1.04E with:**

For RAP substitution rate of 15 percent or less, sample RAP once daily.

For RAP substitution rate of greater than 15percent, sample processed RAP twice daily.

Perform QC testing for processed RAP aggregate gradation under California Test 367, appendix B, and submit the results with the combined aggregate gradation.

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

5 business days

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

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

**Add to section 39-1.08A:**

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

For RAP substitution rate of 15 percent or less, you may adjust the RAP by -5 percent.

For RAP substitution greater than 15, you may adjust the RAP by -3 percent.

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

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

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

**Add to the beginning of section 39-1.08C:**

Asphalt rubber binder blending plants must have current qualification under the Department's Material Plant Quality Program.



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**Replace section 39-1.11 with:**

**39-1.11 CONSTRUCTION**

**39-1.11A General**

Do not place HMA on wet pavement or a frozen surface.

You may deposit HMA in a windrow and load it in the paver if:

1. Paver is equipped with a hopper that automatically feeds the screed
2. Loading equipment can pick up the windrowed material and deposit it in the paver hopper without damaging base material
3. Activities for deposit, pickup, loading, and paving are continuous
4. HMA temperature in the windrow does not fall below 260 degrees F

You may place HMA in 1 or more layers on areas less than 5 feet wide and outside the traveled way, including shoulders. You may use mechanical equipment other than a paver for these areas. The equipment must produce uniform smoothness and texture.

HMA handled, spread, or windrowed must not stain the finished surface of any improvement, including pavement.

Do not use petroleum products such as kerosene or diesel fuel to release HMA from trucks, spreaders, or compactors.

HMA must be free of:

1. Segregation
2. Coarse or fine aggregate pockets
3. Hardened lumps

**39-1.11B Longitudinal Joints**

Longitudinal joints in the top layer must match specified lane edges. Alternate the longitudinal joint offsets in the lower layers at least 0.5 foot from each side of the specified lane edges. You may request other longitudinal joint placement patterns.

Place HMA on adjacent traveled way lanes so that at the end of each work shift the distance between the ends of HMA layers on adjacent lanes is from 5 to 10 feet. Place additional HMA along the traverse edge at each lane's end and along the exposed longitudinal edges between adjacent lanes. Hand rake and compact the additional HMA to form temporary conforms. You may place Kraft paper or another authorized bond breaker under the conform tapers to facilitate the taper removal when paving operations resume.

**39-1.11 Widening Existing Pavement**

If widening existing pavement, construct new pavement structure to match the elevation of the existing pavement's edge before placing HMA over the existing pavement.

**39-1.11D Shoulders, Medians, and Other Road Connections**

Until the adjoining through lane's top layer has been paved, do not pave the top layer of:

1. Shoulders
2. Tapers
3. Transitions
4. Road connections
5. Driveways
6. Curve widenings
7. Chain control lanes
8. Turnouts
9. Turn pockets

If the number of lanes changes, pave each through lane's top layer before paving a tapering lane's top layer. Simultaneous to paving a through lane's top layer, you may pave an adjoining area's top layer,

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including shoulders. Do not operate spreading equipment on any area's top layer until completing final compaction.

Pave shoulders and median borders adjacent to the lane before opening a lane to traffic.

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

Place additional HMA along the pavement's edge to conform to road connections and driveways. Hand rake, if necessary, and compact the additional HMA to form a smooth conform taper.

**39-1.11E Leveling**

If leveling with HMA is specified, fill and level irregularities and ruts with HMA before spreading HMA over the base, existing surfaces, or bridge decks. You may use mechanical equipment other than a paver for these areas. The equipment must produce uniform smoothness and texture. HMA used to change an existing surface's cross slope or profile is not paid for as HMA (leveling).

If placing HMA against the edge of existing pavement, sawcut or grind the pavement straight and vertical along the joint and remove extraneous material.

**39-1.11F Compaction**

Rolling must leave the completed surface compacted and smooth without tearing, cracking, or shoving. Complete finish rolling activities before the pavement surface temperature is:

1. Below 150 degrees F for HMA with unmodified binder
2. Below 140 degrees F for HMA with modified binder
3. Below 200 degrees F for RHMA-G

If a vibratory roller is used as a finish roller, turn the vibrator off.

Do not use a pneumatic-tired roller to compact RHMA-G.

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

Spread and compact HMA under sections 39-3.03 and 39-3.04 if any of the following applies:

1. Specified paved thickness is less than 0.15 foot.
2. Specified paved thickness is less than 0.20 foot and 3/4-inch aggregate grading is specified and used.
3. You spread and compact at:
  - 3.1. Asphalt concrete surfacing replacement areas
  - 3.2. Leveling courses
  - 3.3. Areas for which the Engineer determines conventional compaction and compaction measurement methods are impeded

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

If you request and if authorized, you may cool HMA Type A and Type B with water when rolling activities are complete. Apply water under section 17-3.

Spread sand at a rate from 1 to 2 lb/sq yd on new RHMA-G, RHMA-O, and RHMA-O-HB pavement when finish rolling is complete. Sand must be free of clay or organic matter. Sand must comply with section 90-1.02C(4)(c). Keep traffic off the pavement until spreading sand is complete.

**Replace the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 39-1.12C with:**

On tangents and horizontal curves with a centerline radius of curvature 2,000 feet or more, the  $PI_0$  must be at most 2.5 inches per 0.1-mile section.

On horizontal curves with a centerline radius of curvature between 1,000 feet and 2,000 feet including pavement within the superelevation transitions, the  $PI_0$  must be at most 5 inches per 0.1-mile section.

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**Add to section 39-1.12:**

**39-1.12E Reserved**

**Add to section 39-1.14:**

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

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

6.4

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

5.7

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

6.4

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

5.7

**Replace section 39-1.22 with:**

**39-1.22 LIQUID ASPHALT PRIME COAT**

**39-1.22A General**

The Engineer designates areas receiving liquid asphalt prime coat. Prime coat must comply with the specifications for liquid asphalt.

**39-1.22B Materials**

Liquid asphalt for prime coat must be Grade SC-70.

**39-1.22C Construction**

Apply at least 0.20 gal of prime coat per square yard of designated area. Do not apply more prime coat than can be absorbed completely by the aggregate base in 24 hours.

If you request and if authorized, you may modify prime coat application rates.

Before paving, prime coat must cure for 48 hours.

Close traffic to areas receiving prime coat. Do not track prime coat onto pavement surfaces beyond the job site.

**39-1.22D Payment**

The Engineer determines prime coat quantities under the specifications for liquid asphalt.

If there is no bid item for liquid asphalt (prime coat), payment is included in the payment for the HMA involved.

**Replace section 39-1.30 with:**

**39-1.30 EDGE TREATMENT, HOT MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENT**

**39-1.30A General**

Section 39-1.30 includes specifications for constructing the edges of HMA pavement as shown.

**39-1.30B Materials**

For the safety edge, use the same type of HMA used for the adjacent lane or shoulder.

**39-1.30C Construction**

The edge of roadway where the safety edge treatment is to be placed must have a solid base, free of debris such as loose material, grass, weeds, or mud. Grade areas to receive the safety edge as required.

The safety edge treatment must be placed monolithic with the adjacent lane or shoulder and shaped and compacted with a device attached to the paver.

The device must be capable of shaping and compacting HMA to the required cross section as shown. Compaction must be by constraining the HMA to reduce the cross sectional area by 10 to 15 percent.

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The device must produce a uniform surface texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging and must not leave marks such as ridges and indentations. The device must be capable of transition to cross roads, driveways, and obstructions.

For safety edge treatment, the angle of the slope must not deviate by more than  $\pm 5$  degrees from the angle shown. Measure the angle from the plane of the adjacent finished pavement surface.

If paving is done in multiple lifts, the safety edge treatment must be placed with each lift.

Short sections of hand work are allowed to construct transitions for safety edge treatment.

For more information on the safety edge treatment, go to:

[http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway\\_dept/pavement/safedge/](http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/pavement/safedge/)

You can find a list of commercially available devices at the above Web site under "Frequently Asked Questions" and "Construction Questions."

**39-1.30D Payment**

Not Used

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

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

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**Minimum Quality Control—Standard Construction Process**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	HMA type			
			A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC
Aggregate gradation <sup>a</sup>	California Test 202	1 per 750 tons and any remaining part at the end of the project	JMF ± Tolerance <sup>b</sup>	JMF ± Tolerance <sup>b</sup>	JMF ± Tolerance <sup>b</sup>	JMF ± Tolerance <sup>b</sup>
Sand equivalent (min) <sup>c</sup>	California Test 217		47	42	47	--
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382		JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ± 0.40	JMF ± 0.40
HMA moisture content (% , max)	California Test 226 or 370	1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Field compaction (% max. theoretical density) <sup>d,e</sup>	QC plan	2 per business day (min.)	91–97	91–97	91–97	--
Stabilometer value (min) <sup>c</sup> No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 366	1 per 4,000 tons or 2 per 5 business days, whichever is greater	30	30	--	--
			37	35	23	--
Air void content (%) <sup>c, f</sup>	California Test 367		4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2	--
Aggregate moisture content at continuous mixing plants and RAP moisture content at continuous mixing plants and batch mixing plants <sup>g</sup>	California Test 226 or 370	2 per day during production	--	--	--	--
Percent of crushed particles coarse aggregate (% , min) One fractured face Two fractured faces Fine aggregate (% , min) (Passing no. 4 sieve and retained on no. 8 sieve.) One fractured face	California Test 205	As designated in the QC plan. At least once per project	90	25	--	90
			75	--	90	75
Los Angeles Rattler (% , max) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.	California Test 211		70	20	70	90
			12	--	12	12
Flat and elongated	California		45	50	40	40
			Report only	Report only	Report only	Report only

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particles (% , max by weight @ 5:1)	Test 235					
Fine aggregate angularity (% , min) <sup>h</sup>	California Test 234		45	45	45	--
Voids filled with asphalt (%) <sup>i</sup> No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367		65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	Report only	--
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) <sup>i</sup> No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367		17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	-- -- 18.0–23.0 18.0–23.0	--
Dust proportion <sup>1</sup> No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 367		0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	0.6-1.2 0.6–1.2	Report only	--
Hamburg wheel track (minimum number of passes at 0.5 inch average rut depth) <sup>j</sup> PG-58 PG-64 PG-70 PG-76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	1 per 10,000 tons or 1 per project whichever is more	10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000	10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000	--	--
Hamburg wheel track (inflection point minimum number of passes) <sup>j</sup> PG-58 PG-64 PG-70 PG-76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	1 per 10,000 tons or 1 per project whichever is more	10,000 10,000 12,500 15000	10,000 10,000 12,500 15000	--	--
Moisture susceptibility (minimum dry strength, psi) <sup>j</sup>	California Test 371	For RAP ≥15% 1 per 10,000 tons or 1 per project whichever is greater	120	120	--	--
Moisture susceptibility (tensile strength ration, %) <sup>j</sup>	California Test 371	For RAP ≥15% 1 per 10,000 tons or 1 per project whichever is greater	70	70	--	--
Smoothness	Section 39-1.12	--	12-foot straight-	12-foot straight-	12-foot straight-	12-foot straight-

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			edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>	edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>	edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>	edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>
Asphalt rubber binder viscosity @ 375 °F, centipoises	Section 39- 1.02D	Section 39-1.04C	--	--	1,500–4,000	1,500–4,000
Asphalt modifier	Section 39- 1.02D	Section 39-1.04C	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D
CRM	Section 39- 1.02D	Section 39-1.04C	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D

<sup>a</sup> Determine combined aggregate gradation containing RAP under California Test 367.

<sup>b</sup> The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

<sup>c</sup> Report the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

<sup>d</sup> Determine field compaction for any of the following conditions:

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

<sup>e</sup> To determine field compaction use:

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

<sup>f</sup> Determine the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

<sup>g</sup> For adjusting the plant controller at the HMA plant.

<sup>h</sup> The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

<sup>i</sup> Report only.

<sup>j</sup> Applies to RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent.

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

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

**HMA Acceptance—Standard Construction Process**

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type						
		A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC			
Aggregate gradation <sup>a</sup>		California Test 202	JMF ± tolerance <sup>c</sup>	JMF ± tolerance <sup>c</sup>	JMF ± tolerance <sup>c</sup>	JMF ± tolerance <sup>c</sup>		
Sieve	3/4"						1/2"	3/8"
1/2"	X <sup>b</sup>							
3/8"							X	
No. 4								X
No. 8	X						X	X
No. 200	X	X	X					
Sand equivalent (min) <sup>d</sup>	California Test 217	47	42	47	--			
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382	JMF±0.40	JMF±0.40	JMF ± 0.40	JMF ± 0.40			
HMA moisture content (% , max)	California Test 226 or 370	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
Field compaction (% max. theoretical density) <sup>e, f</sup>	California Test 375	91–97	91–97	91–97	--			
Stabilometer value (min) <sup>d</sup> No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 366	30	30	--	--			
		37	35	23	--			
Air void content (%) <sup>d, g</sup>	California Test 367	4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2	--			
Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (% , min) One fractured face Two fractured faces Fine aggregate (% , min) (Passing no. 4 sieve and retained on no. 8 sieve.) One fractured face	California Test 205	90	25	--	90			
		75	--	90	75			
		70	20	70	90			
Los Angeles Rattler (% , max) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.	California Test 211	12	--	12	12			
		45	50	40	40			
Fine aggregate angularity (% , min) <sup>h</sup>	California Test 234	45	45	45	--			
Flat and elongated particles (% , max by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235	Report only	Report only	Report only	Report only			
Voids filled with asphalt (%) <sup>1</sup> No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0	Report only	--			
		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0					
		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0					
		65.0–75.0	65.0–75.0					
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) <sup>i</sup> No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	17.0	17.0	--	--			
		15.0	15.0	--	--			
		14.0	14.0	18.0–23.0	18.0–23.0			
		13.0	13.0	18.0–23.0	18.0–23.0			
Dust proportion <sup>1</sup>	California			Report only	--			



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No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	Test 367	0.6-1.2 0.6-1.2	0.6-1.2 0.6-1.2		
Hamburg wheel track (minimum number of passes at 0.5 inch average rut depth) <sup>j</sup> PG-58 PG-64 PG-70 PG-76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000	10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000	--	--
Hamburg wheel track (inflection point minimum number of passes) <sup>j</sup> PG-58 PG-64 PG-70 PG-76 or higher	AASHTO T 324 (Modified)	10,000 10,000 12,500 15000	10,000 10,000 12,500 15000	--	--
Moisture susceptibility (minimum dry strength, psi) <sup>j</sup>	California Test 371	120	120	--	--
Moisture susceptibility (tensile strength ration, %) <sup>j</sup>	California Test 371	70	70	--	--
Smoothness	Section 39- 1.12	12-foot straight- edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>	12-foot straight- edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>	12-foot straight- edge, must grind, and PI <sub>0</sub>	12-foot straight-edge and must grind
Asphalt binder	Various	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92
Asphalt rubber binder	Various	--	--	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D
Asphalt modifier	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D
CRM	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D

<sup>a</sup> The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under California Test 367.

<sup>b</sup> "X" denotes the sieves the Engineer tests for the specified aggregate gradation.

<sup>c</sup> The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.

<sup>d</sup> The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

<sup>e</sup> The Engineer determines field compaction for any of the following conditions:

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

<sup>f</sup> To determine field compaction, the Engineer uses:

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

<sup>g</sup> The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

<sup>h</sup> The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

<sup>i</sup> Report only.

<sup>j</sup> Applies to RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent.

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

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





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**Replace *Reserved* in section 83-2.04C with:**

**83-2.04C(1) General**

**83-2.04C(1)(a) Summary**

Section 83-2.04C includes specifications for constructing alternative flared terminal systems.

**83-2.04C(1)(b) Definitions**

Not Used

**83-2.04C(1)(c) Submittals**

Submit a certificate of compliance for alternative flared terminal systems.

**83-2.04C(1)(d) Quality Assurance**

Not Used

**83-2.04C(2) Materials**

Alternative flared terminal systems must be one of the following or a Department-authorized equal:

1. Type FLEAT terminal system. Type FLEAT terminal system must be a FLEAT-350 manufactured by Road Systems, Inc., located in Big Spring, Texas, and must include the connection components. The FLEAT-350 can be obtained from the following distributors:

Address	Telephone no.
UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL SALES PO BOX 699 PLEASANT GROVE UT 84062	801) 785-0505
GREGORY INDUSTRIES INC 4100 13TH ST SW CANTON OH 44708	(330) 477-4800

2. Type SRT terminal system. Type SRT terminal system must be an SRT-350 Slotted Rail Terminal (8-post system) manufactured by Trinity Highway Products, LLC, and must include the connection components. The SRT-350 Slotted Rail Terminal (8-post system) can be obtained from the manufacturer:

Address	Telephone no.
TRINITY HIGHWAY PRODUCTS LLC PO BOX 99 CENTERVILLE UT 84012	(800) 772-7976

**83-2.04C(3) Construction**

Install alternative flared terminal systems under the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Identify each terminal system by painting the type of terminal system in 2-inch-high, neat, black letters and figures on the backside of the rail element between system posts number 4 and 5.

For Type SRT terminal systems, drive the steel foundation tubes with soil plates attached with or without pilot holes, or place them in drilled holes. Backfill the space around the foundation tubes with selected earth that is free of rock. Place the earth in 4-inch-thick layers. Moisten and thoroughly compact each layer. Coat the inside surfaces of the foundation tubes to receive wood terminal posts with grease. Insert the posts into the tubes by hand. Do not drive the posts. You may slightly round the post edges to facilitate insertion.

For Type FLEAT terminal systems, drive the steel foundation tubes with or without pilot holes, or place them in drilled holes. Backfill the space around the foundation tubes with selected earth that is free of rock. Place the earth in 4-inch-thick layers. Moisten and thoroughly compact each layer. Coat the inside surfaces of the foundation tubes to receive wood terminal posts with grease. Insert the posts into the tubes by hand. Do not drive the posts. You may slightly round the post edges to facilitate insertion.

**83-2.04C(4) Payment**

Not Used





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The Department will conduct a meeting to provide small businesses, including DVBEs and DBEs, the opportunity to meet and interact with prospective bidders in an effort to increase their participation in the performance of contracts.

Each bidder must attend the meeting. The bidder's representative must be a company officer, project superintendent, or project estimator. For a joint venture, one of the parties must attend the mandatory prebid meeting.

The Department does not accept a bid from a bidder who did not attend the meeting.

A sign-in sheet will be used to identify the attendees. Each bidder must include the name and title of the company representative attending the meeting.

The Department may hold a single prebid meeting for more than one contract. Sign the sign-in sheet for the contract you intend to bid on. If you are bidding on multiple contracts, sign each sign-in sheet for each contract you intend to bid on. The sign-in sheets, with the names of all companies in attendance at each prebid meeting, will be made available at the website shown on the *Notice to Bidders* for bidder inquiries.

The successful bidder is required to report each small business hired to work on this Contract as a result of the meeting.

**2-1.05 RESERVED**

12-02-16

**2-1.06 BID DOCUMENTS**

**2-1.06A General**

The *Bid* book includes bid forms and certifications, including forms not submitted through the electronic bidding service.

The *Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions* includes the *Notice to Bidders*, revised standard specifications, and special provisions.

The *Bid* book, including *Bid* book forms not available through the electronic bidding service, *Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions*, project plans, and any addenda to these documents may be accessed at the Department's Office of Construction Contract Awards website.

The *Standard Specifications* and *Standard Plans* may be viewed at the Department's Office of Construction Contract Awards website and may be purchased at the Publication Distribution Unit.

**2-1.06B Supplemental Project Information**

The Department makes supplemental information available as specified in the special provisions.

Logs of test borings are supplemental project information.

07-21-17

If an *Information Handout* or electronic design files are available, you may view them at the Contract Plans and Special Provisions link at the Department's Office of Construction Contract Awards website. Electronic design files contain design information such as cross sections, digital models, and roadway design alignments and profiles.

12-02-16

If rock cores are available, you may view them by sending a request to [Coreroom@dot.ca.gov](mailto:Coreroom@dot.ca.gov).

If other supplemental project information is available for inspection, you may view it by phoning in a request.

Make your request at least 7 days before viewing. Include in your request:

1. District-County-Route
2. Contract number
3. Viewing date
4. Contact information, including telephone number

For rock cores, also include the bridge number in your request.

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If bridge as-built drawings are available:

1. For a project in District 1 through 6 or 10, you may request them from the Office of Structure Maintenance and Investigations, fax (916) 227-8357
2. For a project in District 7, 8, 9, 11, or 12, you may request them from the Office of Structure Maintenance and Investigations, fax (916) 227-8357, and they are available at the Office of Structure Maintenance and Investigations, Los Angeles, CA, telephone (213) 897-0877

As-built drawings may not show existing dimensions and conditions. Where new construction dimensions are dependent on existing bridge dimensions, verify the field dimensions and adjust the dimensions of the work to fit the existing conditions.

**2-1.06C–2-1.06D Reserved**

**2-1.07 JOB SITE AND DOCUMENT EXAMINATION**

Examine the job site and bid documents. Notify the Department of apparent errors and patent ambiguities in the plans, specifications, and Bid Item List. Failure to do so may result in rejection of a bid or rescission of an award.

Bid submission is your acknowledgment that you have examined the job site and bid documents and are satisfied with:

1. General and local conditions to be encountered
2. Character, quality, and scope of work to be performed
3. Quantities of materials to be furnished
4. Character, quality, and quantity of surface and subsurface materials or obstacles
5. Requirements of the contract

**2-1.08 RESERVED**

**2-1.09 BID ITEM LIST**

Submit a bid based on the bid item quantities shown on the Bid Item List.

**2-1.10 SUBCONTRACTOR LIST**

On the Subcontractor List form, list each subcontractor that will perform work in an amount in excess of 1/2 of 1 percent of the total bid or \$10,000, whichever is greater (Pub Cont Code § 4100 et seq.).

For each subcontractor listed, the Subcontractor List form must show:

1. Business name and the location of its place of business.
2. California contractor license number for a non-federal-aid contract.
3. Public works contractor registration number.
4. Portion of work it will perform. Show the portion of the work by:
  - 4.1. Bid item numbers for the subcontracted work
  - 4.2. Percentage of the subcontracted work for each bid item listed
  - 4.3. Description of the subcontracted work if the percentage of the bid item listed is less than 100 percent

**2-1.11 RESERVED**

**2-1.12 DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

**2-1.12A General**

Section 2-1.12 applies to a federal-aid contract.

Under 49 CFR 26.13(b):

The contractor, sub recipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) Withholding monthly progress payments;



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- (2) Assessing sanctions;
- (3) Liquidated damages; and/or
- (4) Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

Include this assurance in each subcontract you sign with a subcontractor.

**2-1.12B Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Goal**

**2-1.12B(1) General**

Section 2-1.12B applies if a DBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

The Department shows a goal for DBEs to comply with the DBE program objectives provided in 49 CFR 26.1.

Make work available to DBEs and select work parts consistent with the available DBEs, including subcontractors, suppliers, service providers, and truckers.

Meet the DBE goal shown on the *Notice to Bidders* or demonstrate that you made adequate good faith efforts to meet this goal.

You are responsible to verify at bid opening the DBE firm is certified as a DBE by the California Unified Certification Program and possesses the work codes applicable to the type of work the firm will perform on the Contract.

Determine that selected DBEs perform a commercially useful function for the type of work the DBE will perform on the Contract as provided in 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1)–(4). Under 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1)–(4), the DBE must be responsible for the execution of a distinct element of work and must carry out its responsibility by actually performing, managing, and supervising the work.

All DBE participation will count toward the Department's federally mandated statewide overall DBE goal.

Credit for materials or supplies you purchase from DBEs will be evaluated on a contract-by-contract basis and counts toward the goal in the following manner:

1. 100 percent if the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE manufacturer.
2. 60 percent if the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE regular dealer.
3. Only fees, commissions, and charges for assistance in the procurement and delivery of materials or supplies if they are obtained from a DBE that is neither a manufacturer nor a regular dealer. 49 CFR 26.55 defines *manufacturer* and *regular dealer*.

You receive credit toward the goal if you employ a DBE trucking company that is performing a commercially useful function. The Department uses the following factors in determining whether a DBE trucking company is performing a commercially useful function:

- The DBE must be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals.
- The DBE must itself own and operate at least one fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract.
- The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the Contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs.
- The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as a DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the Contract.
- The DBE may lease trucks without drivers from a non-DBE truck leasing company. If the DBE leases trucks from a non-DBE truck leasing company and uses its own employees as drivers, it is entitled to credit for the total value of these hauling services.
- A lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.

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[49 CFR 26.55(d)]

**2-1.12B(2) DBE Commitment Submittal**

Submit DBE information under section 2-1.33.

Submit a copy of the quote from each DBE shown on the DBE Commitment form that describes the type and dollar amount of work shown on the form. Submit a DBE Confirmation form for each DBE shown on the DBE Commitment form to establish that it will be participating in the Contract in the type and dollar amount of work shown on the form. If a DBE is participating as a joint venture partner, submit a copy of the joint venture agreement.

**2-1.12B(3) DBE Good Faith Efforts Submittal**

You can meet the DBE requirements by either documenting commitments to DBEs to meet the Contract goal or by documenting adequate good faith efforts to meet the Contract goal. An adequate good faith effort means that the bidder must show that it took all necessary and reasonable steps to achieve a DBE goal that, by their scope, intensity, and appropriateness to the objective, could reasonably be expected to meet the DBE goal.

If you have not met the DBE goal, complete and submit the DBE Good Faith Efforts Documentation form under section 2-1.33 showing that you made adequate good faith efforts to meet the goal. Only good faith efforts directed toward obtaining participation by DBEs are considered.

Submit good faith efforts documentation within the specified time to protect your eligibility for award of the contract in the event the Department finds that the DBE goal has not been met.

Refer to 49 CFR 26 app A for guidance regarding evaluation of good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.

The Department considers DBE commitments of other bidders in determining whether the low bidder made good faith efforts to meet the DBE goal.

**2-1.13–2-1.14 RESERVED**

**2-1.15 DISABLED VETERAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

**2-1.15A General**

Section 2-1.15 applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

Take necessary and reasonable steps to ensure that DVBEs have the opportunity to participate in the Contract.

Comply with Mil & Vet Code § 999 et seq.

**2-1.15B Projects \$5 Million or Less**

Section 2-1.15B applies to a project with an estimated cost of \$5 million or less.

Make work available to DVBEs and select work parts consistent with the available DVBE subcontractors and suppliers.

Meet the goal shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

Complete and submit the Certified DVBE Summary form under section 2-1.33. List all DVBE participation on this form.

If a DVBE joint venture is used, submit the joint venture agreement with the Certified DVBE Summary form.

List each 1st-tier DVBE subcontractor on the Subcontractor List form regardless of its percentage of the total bid.

**2-1.15C Projects More Than \$5 Million**

**2-1.15C(1) General**

Section 2-1.15C applies to a project with an estimated cost of more than \$5 million.

The Department encourages bidders to obtain DVBE participation to ensure the Department achieves its State-mandated overall DVBE goal.

If you obtain DVBE participation:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
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1. Complete and submit the Certified DVBE Summary form under section 2-1.33. List all DVBE participation on this form.
2. List each 1st-tier DVBE subcontractor on the Subcontractor List form regardless of its percentage of the total bid.

If a DVBE joint venture is used, submit the joint venture agreement with the Certified DVBE Summary form.

**2-1.15C(2) DVBE Incentive**

The Department grants a DVBE incentive to each bidder who achieves a DVBE participation of 1 percent or greater (Mil & Vet Code 999.5 and Code of Regs § 1896.98 et seq.).

To receive this incentive, submit the Certified DVBE Summary form under section 2-1.33.

Bidders other than the apparent low bidder, the 2nd low bidder, and the 3rd low bidder may be required to submit the Certified DVBE Summary form if the bid ranking changes. If the Department requests a Certified DVBE Summary form from you, submit the completed form within 4 business days of the request.

**2-1.15C(3) Incentive Evaluation**

The Department applies the small business and non–small business preference during bid verification and proceeds with the evaluation specified below for the DVBE incentive.

The DVBE incentive is a reduction, for bid comparison only, in the submitted total bid by the lesser of the following amounts:

1. Percentage of the DVBE achievement rounded to 2 decimal places of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
3. \$250,000

The Department applies the DVBE incentive and determines whether the bid ranking changes.

A non–small business bidder cannot displace a small business bidder. However, a small business bidder with a higher DVBE achievement can displace another small business bidder.

The Department proceeds with awarding the contract to the new low bidder and posts the new verified bid results at the Department's website.

**2-1.16–2-1.17 RESERVED**

**2-1.18 SMALL BUSINESS AND NON–SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTOR PREFERENCES**

**2-1.18A General**

Section 2-1.18 applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

The Department applies small business preferences and non–small business preferences under Govt Code § 14835 et seq. and 2 CA Code of Regs § 1896 et seq.

Any contractor, subcontractor, supplier, or service provider who qualifies as a small business is encouraged to apply for certification as a small business by submitting its application to the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services.

Contract award is based on the total bid, not the reduced bid.

**2-1.18B Small Business Preference**

The Department allows a bidder certified as a small business by the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services, a preference if:

1. Bidder submitted a completed Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form with its bid
2. Low bidder did not request the preference or is not certified as a small business

The Bidder's signature on the Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form certifies that the Bidder is certified as a small business at the date and time of bid or has submitted a complete

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application to the Department of General Services. The complete application and any required substantiating documentation must be received by the Department of General Services by 5:00 p.m. on the bid opening date.

The Department of General Services determines whether a bidder was certified on the bid opening date. The Department of Transportation confirms the Bidder's status as a small business before applying the small business preference.

The small business preference is a reduction for bid comparison in the total bid submitted by the small business contractor by the lesser of the following amounts:

1. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. \$50,000

If the Department determines that a certified small business bidder is the low bidder after the application of the small business preference, the Department does not consider a request for non-small business preference.

**2-1.18C Non-Small Business Subcontractor Preference**

The Department allows a bidder not certified as a small business by the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services, a preference if:

1. Bidder submitted a completed Request for Small Business Preference or Non-Small Business Preference form with its bid
2. Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference form shows that you are subcontracting at least 25 percent to certified small businesses

Each listed subcontractor and supplier must be certified as a small business at the date and time of bid or must have submitted a complete application to the Department of General Services. The complete application and any required substantiating documentation must be received by the Department of General Services by 5:00 p.m. on the bid opening date.

The non-small business subcontractor preference is a reduction for bid comparison in the total bid submitted by the non-small business contractor requesting the preference by the lesser of the following amounts:

1. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. \$50,000

**2-1.19-2-1.26 RESERVED**

**2-1.27 CALIFORNIA COMPANIES**

Section 2-1.27 applies to a non-federal-aid contract.

Under Pub Cont Code § 6107, the Department gives preference to a *California company*, as defined, for bid comparison purposes over a nonresident contractor from any state that gives or requires a preference to be given to contractors from that state on its public entity construction contracts.

Complete a California Company Preference form.

The California company's reciprocal preference amount is equal to the preference amount applied by the state of the nonresident contractor with the lowest responsive bid unless the California company is eligible for a small business preference or a non-small business subcontractor preference, in which case the preference amount is the greater of the two, but not both.

If the low bidder is not a California company and a California company's bid with reciprocal preference is equal to or less than the lowest bid, the Department awards the contract to the California company on the basis of its total bid.

**2-1.28-2-1.30 RESERVED**

**2-1.31 OPT OUT OF PAYMENT ADJUSTMENTS FOR PRICE INDEX FLUCTUATIONS**

You may opt out of the payment adjustments for price index fluctuations specified in section 9-1.07. To opt out, submit a completed Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations form under section 2-1.33.

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**2-1.32 RESERVED**

**2-1.33 BID DOCUMENT COMPLETION AND SUBMITTAL**

**2-1.33A General**

Complete the forms in the *Bid* book.

Use the forms provided by the Department except as otherwise specified for a bidder's bond.

Do not fax forms except for the copies of forms with the public works contractor registration number submitted after the time of bid. Fax these copies to (916) 227-6282.

Failure to submit the forms and information as specified may result in a nonresponsive bid.

If an agent other than the authorized corporate officer or a partnership member signs the bid, file a Power of Attorney with the Department either before opening bids or with the bid. Otherwise, the bid may be nonresponsive.

Complete and submit the *Bid* book under the *Electronic Bidding Guide* at the Department's Office of Construction Contract Awards.

Your authorized digital signature is your confirmation of and agreement to all certifications and statements contained in the *Bid* book.

On forms and certifications that you submit through the electronic bidding service, you agree that each form and certification where a signature is required is deemed as having your signature.

**2-1.33B Bid Form Submittal Schedules**

**2-1.33B(1) General**

The *Bid* book includes forms specific to the contract. The deadlines for the submittal of the forms vary depending on the requirements of each contract. Determine the requirements of the contract and submit the forms based on the applicable schedule specified in section 2-1.33B.

Bid forms and information on the form that are due after the time of bid may be submitted at the time of bid.

**2-1.33B(2) Federal-Aid Contracts**

**2-1.33B(2)(a) General**

Section 2-1.33B(2) applies to a federal-aid contract.

**2-1.33B(2)(b) Contracts with a DBE Goal**

**2-1.33B(2)(b)(i) General**

Section 2-1.33B(2)(b) applies if a DBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

**2-1.33B(2)(b)(ii) Non-Informal-Bid Contract**

For a non-informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

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SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

03-03-17

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for a  
Non-Informal Bid Federal-Aid Contract with a DBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number
Copy of the Bid to the Department of Transportation as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Subcontractor List	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number
Copy of the Subcontractor List as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Small Business Status	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
DBE Commitment	No later than 4 p.m. on the 5th day after bid opening <sup>b</sup>
DBE Confirmation	No later than 4 p.m. on the 5th day after bid opening <sup>b</sup>
DBE Good Faith Efforts Documentation	No later than 4 p.m. on the 5th day after bid opening <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option.

<sup>b</sup>If the last day for submitting the bid form falls on a Saturday or holiday, it may be submitted on the next business day with the same effect as if it had been submitted on the day specified.

12-02-16

**2-1.33B(2)(b)(iii) Informal-Bid Contract**

For an informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

03-03-17

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for an  
Informal-Bid Federal-Aid Contract with a DBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Small Business Status	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
DBE Commitment	No later than 4 p.m. on the 5th day after bid opening <sup>b</sup>
DBE Confirmation	No later than 4 p.m. on the 5th day after bid opening <sup>b</sup>
DBE Good Faith Efforts Documentation	No later than 4 p.m. on the 5th day after bid opening <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option.

<sup>b</sup>If the last day for submitting the bid form falls on a Saturday or holiday, it may be submitted on the next business day with the same effect as if it had been submitted on the day specified.

12-02-16

**2-1.33B(2)(c) Contracts without a DBE Goal**

**2-1.33B(2)(c)(i) General**

Section 2-1.33B(2)(c) applies if a DBE goal is not shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

**2-1.33B(2)(c)(ii) Non-Informal-Bid Contract**

For a non-informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

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SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for a  
Non-Informal-Bid Federal-Aid Contract without a DBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number
Copy of the Bid to the Department of Transportation as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Subcontractor List	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number
Copy of the Subcontractor List as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration numbers	10 days after bid opening
Small Business Status	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option.

**2-1.33B(2)(c)(iii) Informal-Bid Contract**

For an informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for an  
Informal-Bid Federal-Aid Contract without a DBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Small Business Status	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option.

**2-1.33B(2)(d)–2-1.33B(2)(h) Reserved**

**2-1.33B(3) Non-Federal-Aid Contracts**

**2-1.33B(3)(a) General**

Section 2-1.33B(3) applies to non-federal-aid contracts.

**2-1.33B(3)(b) Contracts with a DVBE Goal**

**2-1.33B(3)(b)(i) General**

Section 2-1.33B(3)(b) applies if a DVBE goal is shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

**2-1.33B(3)(b)(ii) Non-Informal-Bid Contract**

For a non-informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

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**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for a  
Non-Informal-Bid Non-Federal-Aid Contract with a DVBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number for a joint-venture contract
For a joint-venture contract, copy of the Bid to the Department of Transportation as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified DVBE Summary	No later than 4 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening
California Company Preference	Time of bid
Request for Small Business Preference or Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	No later than 4 p.m. on the 2nd business day after bid opening

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option or preference.

**2-1.33B(3)(b)(iii) Informal-Bid Contract**

For an informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for an  
Informal-Bid Non-Federal-Aid Contract with a DVBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified DVBE Summary	Time of bid
California Company Preference	Time of bid
Request for Small Business Preference or Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option or preference.

**2-1.33B(3)(c) Contracts without a DVBE Goal**

**2-1.33B(3)(c)(i) General**

Section 2-1.33B(3)(c) applies if a DVBE goal is not shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

**2-1.33B(3)(c)(ii) Non-Informal-Bid Contract**

For a non-informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:



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**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for a  
Non-Informal-Bid Non-Federal-Aid Contract without a DVBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid except for the public works contractor registration number for a joint-venture contract
For a joint-venture contract, copy of the Bid to the Department of Transportation as submitted at the time of bid with the public works contractor registration number	10 days after bid opening
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
California Company Preference	Time of bid
Certified DVBE Summary <sup>b</sup>	No later than 4 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening
Request for Small Business Preference or Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	No later than 4 p.m. on the 2nd business day after bid opening

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option or preference.

<sup>b</sup>Submit only if you obtain DVBE participation or you are the apparent low bidder, 2nd low bidder, or 3rd low bidder and you choose to receive the specified incentive.

**2-1.33B(3)(c)(iii) Informal-Bid Contract**

For an informal-bid contract, submit the bid forms according to the schedule shown in the following table:

**Bid Form Submittal Schedule for an  
Informal-Bid Non-Federal-Aid Contract without a DVBE Goal**

Form	Submittal deadline
Bid to the Department of Transportation	Time of bid
Subcontractor List	Time of bid
Opt Out of Payment Adjustments for Price Index Fluctuations <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified DVBE Summary <sup>b</sup>	Time of bid
Request for Small Business Preference or Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid
Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference <sup>a</sup>	Time of bid

<sup>a</sup>Submit only if you choose the option or preference.

<sup>b</sup>Submit only if you obtain DVBE participation or you are the apparent low bidder, 2nd low bidder, or 3rd low bidder and you choose to receive the specified incentive.

**2-1.33B(3)(d)–2-1.33B(3)(h) Reserved**

**2-1.33B(4)–2-1.33B(9) Reserved**

**2-1.34 BIDDER'S SECURITY**

Submit one of the following forms of bidder's security equal to at least 10 percent of the bid:

1. Cash
2. Cashier's check
3. Certified check
4. Signed bidder's bond by an admitted surety insurer
5. Electronic bidder's bond by an admitted surety insurer submitted using an electronic registry service approved by the Department



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**5 CONTROL OF WORK**

04-20-18

**Replace section 5-1.12 with:**

01-20-17

**5-1.12 ASSIGNMENT**

The performance of the Contract or any Contract part may be assigned only with prior written consent from the Department. To request consent, submit a Contractor Action Request - Assignment of Contract Performance form. The Department does not consent to any requested assignment that would relieve you or your surety of the responsibility to complete the work or any part of the work.

If you assign the right to receive Contract payments, the Department accepts the assignment upon the Engineer's receipt of a Contractor Action Request - Assignment of Contract Monies, Assignee Change of Name/Address form. Assigned payments remain subject to deductions and withholds described in the Contract. The Department may use withheld payments for work completion whether the payments are assigned or not.

**Add to section 5-1.13B:**

07-21-17

**5-1.13B(3) Use of Joint Checks**

You may use a joint check between the Contractor or lower-tier subcontractor and a DBE subcontractor purchasing materials from a material supplier if you obtain prior approval from the Department for your proposed use of joint checks upon submittal of a DBE Joint Check Agreement Request form.

To use a joint check, the following conditions must be met:

1. All parties, including the Contractor, must agree to the use of a joint check
2. Entity issuing the joint check acts solely to guarantee payment
3. DBE must release the check to the material supplier
4. Department must authorize the request before implementation
5. Any party to the agreement must provide requested documentation within 10 days of the Department's request for the documentation
6. Agreement to use a joint check must be short-term, not to exceed 1 year, allowing sufficient time needed to establish or increase a credit line with the material supplier

A request for a joint check agreement may be initiated by any party.

If a joint check is used, the DBE remains responsible for all elements of 49 CFR 26.55(c)(1).

Failure to comply with section 5-1.13B(3) disqualifies DBE participation and results in no credit and no payment to the Contractor for DBE participation.

A joint check may not be used between the Contractor or subcontractor and a DBE regular dealer, bulk material supplier, manufacturer, wholesaler, broker, trucker, packager, manufacturer's representative, or other persons who arrange or expedite transactions.

**Replace section 5-1.20E with:**

04-20-18

**5-1.20E Water Meter Charges**

Reserved

01-20-17

**Delete item 1 in the list in the paragraph of section 5-1.23C.**

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**Replace section 5-1.36 with:**

01-20-17

**5-1.36 PROPERTY AND FACILITY PRESERVATION**

**5-1.36A General**

Preserve and protect:

1. Highway improvements and facilities
2. Adjacent property
3. Waterways
4. ESAs
5. Lands administered by other agencies
6. Railroads and railroad equipment
7. Nonhighway facilities, including utilities
8. Survey monuments
9. Department's instrumentation
10. Temporary work
11. Roadside vegetation not to be removed

Comply with Govt Code § 4216 et seq. Notify the Engineer at least 3 business days before you contact the regional notification center. Failure to contact the notification center prohibits excavation.

Immediately report damage to the Engineer.

If you cause damage, you are responsible.

The Department may make a temporary repair to restore service to a damaged facility.

Install suitable safeguards to preserve and protect facilities from damage.

Install temporary facilities, such as sheet piling, cribbing, bulkheads, shores, or other supports, necessary to support existing facilities or to support material carrying the facilities.

**5-1.36B Railroad Property**

If working on or adjacent to railroad property, do not interfere with railroad operations.

For an excavation on or affecting railroad property, submit work plans showing the system to be used to protect the railroad facilities. Instead of the 15 days specified in section 5-1.23B, allow 65 days for the review of the plans.

If the Contract does not include an agreement with a railroad company, do not allow personnel or equipment on railroad property.

Prevent material, equipment, and debris from falling onto railroad property.

**5-1.36C Nonhighway Facilities**

**5-1.36C(1) General**

Before starting work that could damage or interfere with underground infrastructure, locate the infrastructure described in the Contract, including laterals and other appurtenances, and determine the presence of other underground infrastructure inferred from visible facilities, such as buildings, meters, and junction boxes.

Underground infrastructure described in the Contract may be in different locations from those described, and additional infrastructure may exist.

Upon discovering an underground main or trunk line not described in the Contract, immediately notify the Engineer and the infrastructure owner. The Engineer orders the locating and protecting of the infrastructure. The locating and protecting is change order work. If ordered, repair infrastructure damage. If the damage is not due to your negligence, the repair is change order work.

Immediately notify the Engineer of a delay due to the presence of main-line underground infrastructure not described in the Contract or in a substantially different location.

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Notify the Engineer if the infrastructure described in the Contract cannot be found. If after giving the notice, you find the infrastructure in a substantially different location from that described, finding the infrastructure is change order work.

**5-1.36C(2) Nonhighway Facility Protection**

Reserved

**5-1.36C(3) Nonhighway Facility Rearrangement**

The Department may rearrange a nonhighway facility during the Contract. Rearrangement of a nonhighway facility includes installation, relocation, alteration, or removal of the facility.

The Department may authorize facility owners and their agents to enter the highway to perform rearrangement work for their facilities or to make connections or repairs to their property. Coordinate activities to avoid delays.

If necessary rearrangement of underground infrastructure is not described in the Contract, the Engineer may order you to perform the work. The rearrangement is change order work.

Immediately notify the Engineer of a delay due to a rearrangement different from that described in the Contract.

If you want infrastructure rearrangement different from that described in the Contract:

1. Notify the Engineer
2. Make an arrangement with the infrastructure owner
3. Obtain authorization for the rearrangement
4. Pay the infrastructure owner any additional cost

The Department does not adjust time or payment for a rearrangement different from that described the Contract.

**5-1.36D Survey Monuments**

Protect survey monuments on and off the highway. Upon discovery of a survey monument not identified and located by the Department, immediately:

1. Stop work near the monument
2. Notify the Engineer

Do not resume work near the monument until authorized.

**5-1.36E Landscape**

If you damage plants not to be removed:

1. Dispose of them unless the Engineer authorizes you to reduce them to chips and spread the chips within the highway at locations designated by the Engineer
2. Replace them

Replace plants with plants of the same species.

Replace trees with 24-inch-box trees.

Replace shrubs with no. 15-container shrubs.

Replace ground cover plants with plants from flats. Replace *Carpobrotus* ground cover plants with plants from cuttings. Plant ground cover plants 1 foot on center.

If a plant establishment or permanent erosion control establishment period is specified, replace plants before the start of the plant establishment or permanent erosion control establishment period; otherwise, replace plants at least 30 days before Contract acceptance.

Water each plant immediately after planting. Saturate the backfill soil around and below the roots or the ball of earth around the roots of each plant. Water as necessary to maintain plants in a healthy condition until Contract acceptance.

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07-21-17

**5-1.36F Irrigation Facilities**

Keep existing irrigation facilities in place that are described to be removed, relocated, or modified until the Engineer determines they are no longer needed.

Maintain the existing water supply. If the existing water supply is interrupted for more than 3 consecutive days, provide an alternative water supply. Water the existing plants in the area irrigated from that water supply, including those maintained by the Department, as necessary to maintain healthy plant growth.

If you and the Department irrigate existing plants from the same water supply, furnish enough water to the Department for watering plantings on and off the highway as necessary to maintain a healthy condition through Contract acceptance.

If you damage irrigation facilities not to be removed:

1. Remove and dispose of them.
2. Repair and replace damaged facilities within 10 days.
3. Use similar commercial-quality components from the same manufacturer or components that are compatible with the existing irrigation system if authorized.
4. After completing the repair or replacement of the facilities, perform an operational test in the presence of the Engineer. If you repair or replace the remote control valves, conduct the test with the irrigation controller in the automatic mode.

Notify the Engineer:

1. At least 4 business days before shutting off the water supply to any portion of the existing irrigation system
2. Immediately after restoring the water supply to any portion of the existing irrigation system

**Add to the end of the 1st paragraph of section 5-1.39C(1):**

or permanent erosion control establishment

01-20-17

**Replace section 5-1.43E with:**

**5-1.43E Alternative Dispute Resolution**

**5-1.43E(1) General**

**5-1.43E(1)(a) General**

Section 5-1.43E applies to a contract with 100 or more original working days.

The ADR process must be used for the timely resolution of disputes that arise out of the work.

You must comply with section 5-1.43E to pursue a claim, file for arbitration, or file for litigation.

The ADR process is not a substitute for submitting an RFI or a potential claim record.

Do not use the ADR process for disputes between you and subcontractors or suppliers that have no grounds for a legal action against the Department. If you fail to comply with section 5-1.43 for a potential claim on behalf of a subcontractor or supplier, you release the Department of the subcontractor's or supplier's potential claim.

Do not use the ADR process for quantification of disputes for overhead expenses or costs. For a dispute for overhead expenses or costs, comply with section 9-1.17D.

Each party and the DRA or DRB must complete the Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement form or Dispute Resolution Board Agreement form and comply with the provisions of the agreement. For these forms, go to the Department's Division of Construction website.

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No DRA- or DRB-related meetings are allowed until each party and the DRA or DRB, execute the agreement. However, each party and the DRA or DRB, may agree to sign and execute the agreement at the 1st meeting.

**5-1.43E(1)(b) Definitions**

**dispute meeting:** Traditional and informal dispute meeting.

**DRA:** 1-member board established by the parties to assist in resolving disputes.

**DRB:** 3-member board established by the parties to assist in resolving disputes.

**party:** You or the Department.

1. **the parties:** You and the Department jointly.
2. **each party:** You and the Department severally.

**outside technical services:** Consultants with no prior direct involvement in the Contract.

**5-1.43E(1)(c) Establishment of Procedures**

Upon selecting the DRA or DRB, the parties must meet with the DRA or DRB to establish and agree to procedures for:

1. Submitting documents
2. Conducting hearings
3. Providing recommendations
4. Associated tasks

The established procedures must comply with the Contract and the Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement or Dispute Resolution Board Agreement. The procedures need not comply with laws of evidence.

**5-1.43E(1)(d) Progress Meetings**

The parties must periodically meet with the DRA or DRB at the job site so the DRA or DRB members can keep abreast of construction activities and become familiar with the work in progress.

The meetings must be held at the start of job site activities and at least once every 3 months after that.

The parties must attend each meeting.

The parties may agree to waive the scheduled meetings when the only work remaining is plant establishment work or permanent erosion control establishment work.

**5-1.43E(1)(e) Dispute Meetings**

You must follow the traditional dispute meeting process to pursue a potential claim.

Either party may refer a dispute to the DRA or DRB. To request a dispute meeting, a party must submit a copy of the referral and supporting documentation to the DRA or DRB. The documentation must describe the dispute in individual discrete segments such that resolved and unresolved segments are differentiated. The party must include an estimate of the cost of the affected work and impacts to the work completion date.

A copy of all documents submitted to the DRA or DRB must be simultaneously submitted to the other party.

The Department furnishes the DRA or DRB with the Contract documents and provides meeting facilities at no cost to you.

Neither party may meet with or discuss Contract issues with the DRA or DRB members unless the other party is present.

If the dispute involves a subcontractor, the subcontractor's superintendent or project manager must attend the meeting.

Only the following persons are allowed to participate and present information at the meeting:

1. Engineer

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2. Department's area construction engineer
3. Department's structure representative.
4. Your superintendent
5. Your project manager
6. Either party's employees that have direct knowledge of the dispute and direct involvement in the project
7. Consultants directly involved in the development of the estimate or construction
8. Subcontractor's superintendent or project manager if the dispute involves a subcontractor

The following persons are not allowed to attend the meeting:

1. Attorneys
2. Claim consultants
3. Outside technical services not employed by either party unless requested by the DRA or DRB

If the DRA or DRB needs outside technical services to help the DRA or DRB make a recommendation, the parties must agree to the services before they are provided. If the parties and the DRA or DRB agree, the technical services may be provided by technical staff who works for either party.

During a dispute meeting, each party presents its position, makes rebuttals, furnishes relevant documents, and responds to DRA or DRB questions and requests. The following is not allowed:

1. Testimony under oath
2. Cross-examination
3. Reporting of the procedures by a shorthand reporter or by electronic means

If either party fails to attend a dispute meeting, all documents submitted by the nonattending party is considered as the nonattending party's entire position, and the DRA or DRB and the attending party may proceed with the dispute process.

**5-1.43E(1)(f) Informal Dispute Meetings**

The parties may resolve small and uncomplicated disputes using an informal process. The parties may use this process only if the parties and the DRA or DRB agree its use is appropriate for resolving the dispute.

The informal dispute meeting process is independent from the traditional process. The Department does not grant time extensions for the traditional dispute process if the informal dispute process is used.

Each party furnishes the DRA or DRB a 1-page brief description of the dispute with supporting documentation and any additional information requested by the DRA or DRB.

In an informal dispute meeting, each party presents its position and receives the DRA's or DRB's recommendation orally on the same day the dispute is heard. The DRA or DRB furnishes a 1-page report confirming the recommendation within 5 business days.

Either party may ask for clarification of the DRA's or DRB's recommendation at the dispute meeting.

If the dispute remains unresolved, the parties must notify the DRA or DRB within 5 business days after receipt of the DRA's or DRB's written confirmation of the recommendation.

The DRA or DRB will not be bound by its informal recommendation if a dispute is later heard in a traditional dispute meeting.

If the dispute is not resolved using the informal dispute meeting process, the parties must comply with the traditional dispute meeting specifications.

**5-1.43E(1)(g) Recommendations**

Recommendations resulting from the ADR process are nonbinding.

If the parties resolve the dispute with the aid of the DRA's or DRB's recommendation, the parties must implement the resolution.



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**5-1.43E(1)(h) Completion of Alternative Dispute Resolution**

All ADR activities must be completed before Contract acceptance. Accelerated timeframes may be used if the parties and the DRA or DRB agree.

If a dispute becomes an unresolved claim after Contract acceptance, comply with section 9-1.17D(2).

Neither party may call the DRA or DRB members who served on the Contract as a witness in arbitration or other proceedings that may arise from the Contract.

The parties must indemnify and hold harmless the DRA or DRB members from and against all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including attorney's fees, arising out of and resulting from the findings and recommendations of the DRA or DRB.

**5-1.43E(1)(i) Payment**

Pay the DRA or each DRB member \$2,000 per day for the DRA's or DRB's participation at each on-site meeting except if the DRA or a DRB member serves on more than 1 Department DRA or DRB, the \$2,000 must be divided evenly among the contracts.

On-site meetings include:

1. Initial project meeting
2. Progress meetings
3. Dispute meetings

The payment includes full compensation for on-site time, travel expenses, transportation, lodging, travel time, and incidentals for each day or portion thereof the DRA or DRB member is at a DRA or DRB meeting.

Before a DRA or DRB member spends any time reviewing the plans or specifications, evaluating positions, preparing recommendations, completing forms, or performs any other off-site DRA- or DRB-related tasks, the parties must agree to pay for the tasks. Pay the DRA or DRB member \$200 per hour for these tasks. This payment includes full compensation for incidentals such as expenses for telephone, fax, and computer services.

The Department reimburses you for 1/2 of the invoiced costs to the DRA or DRB and 1/2 of the costs of any outside technical services. Submit a change order bill and associated invoices with the original supporting documents in the form of a canceled check or bank statement to receive reimbursement. Do not add mark-ups to the change order bill.

The Department does not pay for (1) any DRA- or DRB-related work performed after Contract acceptance or (2) your cost of preparing for or attending ADR resolution meetings.

**5-1.43E(2) Dispute Resolution Advisor**

**5-1.43E(2)(a) General**

Section 5-1.43E(2) applies to a contract with a total bid from \$3 million to \$10 million.

**5-1.43E(2)(b) DRA Selection**

Within 30 days after Contract approval, the parties must select the DRA using the following procedure:

1. Each party nominates 3 DRA member candidates. Each candidate must be (1) on the Department's Dispute Resolution Advisor Candidates List at the Department's Division of Construction website or (2) must:
  - 1.1. Be knowledgeable in the type of construction and contract documents anticipated by the Contract
  - 1.2. Have completed training by the Dispute Resolution Board Foundation
  - 1.3. Have served on at least 3 dispute resolution boards on a Department contract as a member or at least 2 dispute resolution boards on a Department contract as the chairman
  - 1.4. Have no prior direct involvement on the Contract
  - 1.5. Have no financial interest in the Contract or with the parties, subcontractors, suppliers, consultants, or associated legal or business services within 6 months before award and during the Contract except for payments for Department DRA or DRB services or payments for retirement or pensions from either party not tied to, dependent on, or affected by the net worth of the party
2. The parties must request a disclosure statement from each nominated DRA candidate and must furnish them to the other party. Each statement must include:

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- 2.1. Resume of the candidate's experience
- 2.2. Declaration statement that describes past, present, anticipated, and planned professional or personal relationships with each of the following:
  - 2.2.1. Each party involved in the Contract
  - 2.2.2. Each parties' principals
  - 2.2.3. Each parties' counsel
  - 2.2.4. Associated subcontractors and suppliers
3. The parties must select 1 of the 6 candidates to be the DRA. If the parties cannot agree on 1 candidate, each party must select 1 of the 3 nominated by the other and the DRA is decided between the 2 candidates by a coin toss.

**5-1.43E(2)(c) DRA Replacement**

The services of the DRA may end at any time with a notice of at least 15 days if either of the following occurs:

1. DRA resigns.
2. Either party replaces the DRA for failing to comply with the required employment or financial disclosure conditions of the DRA as described in the Contract and the Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement.

A DRA replacement is selected the same way as the original DRA. The selection of a replacement DRA must start upon determination of the need for a replacement and must be completed within 15 days. The Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement must be amended to reflect the change of the DRA.

**5-1.43E(2)(d) DRA Traditional Dispute Meeting**

If you choose to pursue a potential claim, refer the dispute to the DRA within 5 business days after receiving the Engineer's response to your Supplemental Potential Claim Record. The dispute meeting must be held no later than 25 days after the DRA receives the referral unless the parties otherwise agree.

At least 10 days before the scheduled dispute meeting, each party must furnish the DRA documentation that supports its position and any additional information requested by the DRA.

If the DRA requests additional information within 5 business days after the dispute meeting, the party receiving the request must furnish this information within 5 business days after receiving the request.

The DRA furnishes a written recommendation within 10 days after the dispute meeting unless the parties agree to allow more time.

Within 5 business days after receiving the DRA's recommendation, either party may request clarification of any part of the recommendation. Only 1 request for clarification from each party is allowed per dispute.

Within 10 days after receiving the DRA's recommendation, each party must furnish a written response to the DRA indicating acceptance or rejection of the recommendation. If a party rejects the recommendation and has new information that supports its position, the party may request reconsideration. The reconsideration request must be made within 10 days after receiving the DRA's recommendation. Only 1 reconsideration request from each party is allowed per dispute.

If the parties accept the DRA's recommendation but cannot agree on the time or payment adjustment within 30 days after accepting the recommendation, either party may request that the DRA recommend an adjustment.

**5-1.43E(3) Dispute Resolution Board**

**5-1.43E(3)(a) General**

Section 5-1.43E(3) applies to a contract with a total bid of over \$10 million.

**5-1.43E(3)(b) DRB Member Selection**

Within 45 days after Contract approval, the parties must select DRB members and establish the DRB using the following procedure:

1. Each party nominates a DRB member candidate. Each candidate must be (1) on the Department's Dispute Resolution Candidates List at the Department's Division of Construction website or (2) must:
  - 1.1. Be knowledgeable in the type of construction and contract documents anticipated by the Contract
  - 1.2. Have completed training by the Dispute Resolution Board Foundation

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- 1.3. Have no prior direct involvement on the Contract
- 1.4. Have no financial interest in the Contract or with the parties, subcontractors, suppliers, consultants, or associated legal or business services within 6 months before award and during the Contract except for payments for Department DRA or DRB services or payments for retirement or pensions from either party not tied to, dependent on, or affected by the net worth of the party
2. The parties must request a disclosure statement from each nominated DRB member candidate and must each furnish it to the other party. Each statement must include:
  - 2.1. Resume of the candidate's experience
  - 2.2. Declaration statement that describes past, present, anticipated, and planned professional or personal relationships with each of the following:
    - 2.2.1. Each party involved in the Contract
    - 2.2.2. Each parties' principals
    - 2.2.3. Each parties' counsel
    - 2.2.4. Associated subcontractors and suppliers
3. The parties are allowed:
  - 3.1. One-time objection to the other's candidate without stating a reason
  - 3.2. Objection to any of the other's subsequent candidates based on a specific breach of the candidate's responsibilities or qualifications under items 1 and 2 above
4. If either party objects to the other's candidate, the party whose candidate was objected to must nominate another DRB candidate within 15 days.
5. The 1st candidate from a party that receives no objection becomes that party's DRB member.
6. Each party furnishes written notification to the selected DRB member.
7. Within 15 days after their notifications, the selected DRB members recommend to the parties the 3rd DRB member candidate and furnish that candidate's disclosure statement.
8. Within 15 days after the recommendation, each party must notify the first 2 DRB members whether the party approves or disapproves of the recommended 3rd DRB member candidate.
9. If the 2 DRB members cannot agree on the 3rd DRB candidate, they will submit a list of candidates to the parties for the final selection and approval.
10. If (1) the 2 DRB members do not recommend a 3rd DRB candidate within 15 days of notification of their selections, (2) the parties do not agree on the 3rd DRB member candidate within 15 days after the recommendation, or (3) the parties do not agree on any of the candidates on the list furnished by the first 2 selected DRB members, each party must select 3 candidates from the current list of arbitrators certified by the Public Works Contract Arbitration Committee established by Pub Cont Code § 10245 et seq. who will be willing to serve as a DRB member. The first 2 selected DRB members must select the 3rd member in a blind draw of these 6 candidates.
11. The 3 DRB members then decide which of the 3 will act as the DRB chairman. If the parties do not agree with the selected chairman, the 3rd member will act as the DRB chairman.

**5-1.43E(3)(c) DRB Member Replacement**

The services of a DRB member may end at any time with a notice of at least 15 days if any of the following occurs:

1. A member resigns
2. The Department replaces its selected member
3. You replace your selected member
4. The Department's and your selected members replace the 3rd member
5. Either party replaces any member for failing to comply with the required employment or financial disclosure conditions of the DRB membership as described in the Contract and in the Dispute Resolution Board Agreement.

Replacing any DRB member must be accomplished by written notification to the DRB and the other party with substantiation for replacing the member.

A replacement DRB member is selected the same way as the original DRB member. The selection of a replacement DRB member must start upon determination of the need for a replacement and must be completed within 15 days. The Dispute Resolution Board Agreement must be amended to reflect the change to the DRB.



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**7 LEGAL RELATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC**

04-20-18

**Replace the paragraphs in section 7-1.02(2) with:**

05-06-16

Under 2 CA Code of Regs § 11105:

1. During the performance of this contract, the recipient, contractor, and its subcontractors shall not deny the contract's benefits to any person on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status, nor shall they discriminate unlawfully against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. Contractor shall insure that the evaluation and treatment of employees and applicants for employment are free of such discrimination.
2. Contractor shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Gov. Code, § 12900 et seq.), the regulations promulgated thereunder (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 11000 et seq.), the provisions of Article 9.5, Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code (Gov. Code, §§ 11135-11139.5), and the regulations or standards adopted by the awarding state agency to implement such article.
3. Contractor or recipient shall permit access by representatives of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the awarding state agency upon reasonable notice at any time during the normal business hours, but in no case less than 24 hours' notice, to such of its books, records, accounts, and all other sources of information and its facilities as said Department or Agency shall require to ascertain compliance with this clause.
4. Recipient, contractor and its subcontractors shall give written notice of their obligations under this clause to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement.
5. The contractor shall include the nondiscrimination and compliance provisions of this clause in all subcontracts to perform work under the contract.

Under 2 CA Code of Regs § 11122:

**STANDARD CALIFORNIA NONDISCRIMINATION CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT  
SPECIFICATIONS (GOV. CODE SECTION 12990)**

These specifications are applicable to all state contractors and subcontractors having a construction contract or subcontract of \$5,000 or more.

1. As used in the specifications:
  - a. "Act" means the Fair Employment and Housing Act.
  - b. "Administrator" means Administrator, Office of Compliance Programs, California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, or any person to whom the Administrator delegates authority;
2. Whenever the contractor or any subcontractor subcontracts a portion of the work, it shall include in each subcontract of \$5,000 or more the nondiscrimination clause in this contract directly or through incorporation by reference. Any subcontract for work involving a construction trade shall also include the Standard California Construction Contract Specifications, either directly or through incorporation by reference.
3. The contractor shall implement the specific nondiscrimination standards provided in paragraphs 6(a) through (e) of these specifications.
4. Neither the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement, nor the failure by a union with whom the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement, to refer members of any group protected by the Act shall excuse the contractor's obligations under these specifications, Government Code section 12990, or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.5. In order for the nonworking training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the contractor during the training period, and the contractor must have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor or the California Department of Industrial Relations.
5. In order for the nonworking training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the contractor during the training period, and the contractor must have made a

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commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor or the California Department of Industrial Relations.

6. The contractor shall take specific actions to implement its nondiscrimination program. The evaluation of the contractor's compliance with these specifications shall be based upon its effort to achieve maximum results from its actions. The contractor must be able to demonstrate fully its efforts under steps a. through e. below:
  - a. Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and at all facilities at which the contractor's employees are assigned to work. The contractor shall specifically ensure that all foremen, superintendents, and other on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the contractor's obligations to maintain such a working environment.
  - b. Provide written notification within seven days to the director of the DFEH when the referral process of the union or unions with which the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has impeded the contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.
  - c. Disseminate the contractor's equal employment opportunity policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training, recruitment and outreach programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the contractor to meet its obligations; and by posting the company policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.
  - d. Ensure all personnel making management and employment decisions regarding hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, conditions of work, training, rates of pay or other employment decisions, including all supervisory personnel, superintendents, general foremen, on-site foremen, etc., are aware of the contractor's equal employment opportunity policy and obligations, and discharge their responsibilities accordingly.
  - e. Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments, and other personnel practices, do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the equal employment opportunity policy and the contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.
7. Contractors are encouraged to participate in voluntary associations that assist in fulfilling their equal employment opportunity obligations. The efforts of a contractor association, joint contractor-union, contractor-community, or other similar group of which the contractor is a member and participant, may be asserted as fulfilling any one or more of its obligations under these specifications provided that the contractor actively participates in the group, makes every effort to assure that the group has a positive impact on equal employment opportunity in the industry, ensures that the concrete benefits of the program are reflected in the contractor's workforce participation, and can provide access to documentation that demonstrates the effectiveness of actions taken on behalf of the contractor. The obligation to comply, however, is the contractor's.
8. The contractor is required to provide equal employment opportunity for all persons. Consequently, the contractor may be in violation of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code section 12990 et seq.) if a particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner.
9. The contractor shall not use the nondiscrimination standards to discriminate against any person because race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status.
10. The contractor shall not enter into any subcontract with any person or firm decertified from state contracts pursuant to Government Code section 12990.
11. The contractor shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of these specifications and the nondiscrimination clause, including suspension, termination and cancellation of existing subcontracts as may be imposed or ordered pursuant to Government Code section 12990 and its implementing regulations by the awarding agency. Any contractor who fails to carry out such sanctions and penalties shall be in violation of these specifications and Government Code section 12990.
12. The contractor shall designate a responsible official to monitor all employment related activity to ensure that the company equal employment opportunity policy is being carried out, to submit reports relating to the provisions hereof as may be required by OCP and to keep records. Records shall at least include for each employee the name, address, telephone numbers, construction trade, union affiliation if any, employee identification number when assigned, status, (e.g., mechanic, apprentice trainee, helper, or laborer), dates of changes in status, hours worked per week in the indicated trade, rate of pay, and locations at which the work was performed. Records shall be maintained in any easily understandable and retrievable form; however, to the degree that existing records satisfy this requirement, contractors shall not be required to maintain separate records.

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**Add to the end of the 2nd sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 7-1.02K(1):**

04-22-16

, and hauling and delivery of ready-mixed concrete.

**Add between the 4th and 5th paragraphs of section 7-1.02K(3):**

04-22-16

Submitted certified payrolls for hauling and delivering ready-mixed concrete must be accompanied by a written time record. The time record must include:

1. Truck driver's full name and address
2. Name and address of the factory or batching plant
3. Time the concrete was loaded at the factory or batching plant
4. Time the truck returned to the factory or batching plant
5. Truck driver's signature certifying under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this written time record is true and correct

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 7-1.02K(6)(a)**

04-20-18

You must contact the local public health service department for information concerning public health conditions within the area of the project.

**Add to the end of section 7-1.02K(6)(a):**

04-20-18

The Department is not responsible for the health and safety of:

1. Contractor's personnel
2. Subcontractor's personnel
3. Supplier's personnel
4. Any other persons present at the job site at the request of you or your subcontractors.

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 7-1.02K(6)(j)(ii) with:**

04-20-18

3. Sealed and signed by a CIH with knowledge of and experience complying with 8 CA Code of Regs

**Add between the 9th and 10th paragraphs of section 7-1.03:**

07-15-16

If a height differential of more than 0.04 foot is created by construction activities at a joint transverse to the direction of traffic on the traveled way or a shoulder subject to public traffic, construct a temporary taper at the joint with a slope complying with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Temporary Tapers**

Height differential (foot)	Slope (horizontal:vertical)	
	Taper use of 14 days or less	Taper use of more than 14 days
Greater than 0.08	100:1 or flatter	200:1 or flatter
0.04–0.08	70:1 or flatter	70:1 or flatter







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AA

**DIVISION II GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**

**10 GENERAL**

04-15-16

**Replace section 10-1.02B with:**

04-15-16

**10-1.02B Traffic Elements**

Before starting the operational test of a traffic management system that directly impacts traffic, the system must be ready for operation, and all signs, pavement delineation, and pavement markings must be in place at the system's location.

If maintaining existing traffic management system elements during construction is shown on the Bid Item List, a list of the systems shown within the project limits and their operational status is included in the *Information Handout*. Before starting job site activities, conduct a preconstruction operational status check of the existing system's elements and each element's communication status with the transportation management center to which it communicates. If an existing system element is discovered and has not been identified, the Department adds the element to the list of systems. The pre- and postconstruction operational status check of the discovered elements is change order work.

If maintaining existing traffic management system elements during construction is not shown on the Bid Item List and an existing system element is discovered during the work, notify the Engineer. The Engineer orders a pre- and postconstruction operational status check of the discovered elements. The status check of the discovered elements is change order work.

Conduct the status check with the Engineer and an electrical representative from the traffic operations office of the district in which the work is located. The Department provides you a list of the preconstruction operational status-check results, including:

1. Existing traffic management system elements and their locations within the project limits
2. Fully functioning elements
3. Nonoperational elements

Before Contract acceptance, conduct a postconstruction operational status check of all elements shown on the list with the Engineer and an electrical representative from the traffic operations office of the district in which the work is located.

**Replace 10-3 of section 10 with:**

04-15-16

**10-2-10-3 RESERVED**

AA

**12 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL**

04-20-18

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 12-3.02B with:**

01-20-17

Retroreflective cone sleeves must be permanently affixed, double-band, sleeves consisting of 2 white retroreflective bands. The top band must be 6 inches wide and placed a maximum of 4 inches from the top of the

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cone. The lower band must be 4 inches wide and placed 2 inches below the bottom of the top band. You may use traffic cones with double-band retroreflective cone sleeves during daylight hours.

**Replace section 12-3.32 with:**

04-15-16

**12-3.32 PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS**

**12-3.32A General**

**12-3.32A(1) Summary**

Section 12-3.32A includes specifications for placing portable changeable message signs.

**12-3.32A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**12-3.32A(3) Submittals**

If requested, submit a certificate of compliance for each PCMS.

Submit your cell phone number before starting the first activity that requires a PCMS.

**12-3.32A(4) Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**12-3.32B Materials**

Each PCMS must have a message board, controller unit, power supply, and a structural support system. The unit must be assembled to form a complete self-contained PCMS that can be delivered to the job site and placed into immediate operation. The sign unit must be capable of operating at an ambient air temperature from -4 to 158 degrees F and must be unaffected by mobile radio transmissions other than those required to control the PCMS.

A PCMS must be permanently mounted on a trailer, truck bed, or truck cab under the manufacturer's instructions. The PCMS must be securely mounted on the support vehicle such that it remains attached during any impact to the vehicle. If it is mounted on a trailer, the trailer must be capable of being leveled and plumbed.

A minimum of 3 feet of retroreflective material must be permanently affixed on all 4 sides of the trailer. The retroreflective material need not be continuous but must be visible on the same plane.

The sign panel must be capable of displaying a 3-line message with at least 7 characters per line. The characters must be at least 18 inches in height where the useable shoulder area is at least 15 feet wide. To prevent encroachment onto the traveled way where the useable shoulder area is less than 15 feet wide, you may use a smaller message panel with at least 12-inch-high characters.

The message displayed on the sign must be visible from a distance of 1,500 feet and legible from a distance of 750 feet at noon on a cloudless day and during the night by persons with 20/20 vision or vision corrected to 20/20.

The characters on a sign panel may be 10 inches in height if:

1. PCMS is mounted on a service patrol truck or other incident response vehicle or used for traffic control operations on a highway facility where the posted speed limit is less than 40 mph
2. Message is legible from a distance of at least 650 feet at noon on a cloudless day and during the night by persons with 20/20 vision or vision corrected to 20/20

A matrix sign must provide a complete alphanumeric selection.

A PCMS must automatically adjust its brightness under varying light conditions to maintain the legibility of the message. The sign must be equipped with an automatic-dimming mode that automatically compensates for the influence of temporary light sources or abnormal lighting conditions. The sign must have 3 or more manual dimming modes of different intensities.

During the hours of darkness, a matrix sign not using lamps must be either internally or externally illuminated.

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The controller must be an all solid-state unit containing the necessary circuitry for the storage of at least 5 preprogrammed messages. The controller must be installed at a location that allows the operator to perform all functions from a single position. The controller must have a keyboard entry system that allows the operator to generate an infinite number of additional messages in addition to the preprogrammed stored messages. The keyboard must be equipped with a security lockout feature to prevent unauthorized use of the controller.

The controller must have:

1. Nonvolatile memory that stores keyboard-created messages during periods when the power is not activated
2. Variable display rate that allows the operator to match the information display to the speed of approaching traffic
3. Screen upon which messages may be reviewed before being displayed on the sign

The flashing-off time must be adjustable from within the control cabinet.

### **12-3.32C Construction**

Place a PCMS as far from the traveled way as practicable where it is legible to approaching traffic without encroaching on the traveled way. Where the vertical roadway curvature restricts the sight distance of approaching traffic, place the sign on or before the crest of the curvature where it is most visible to the approaching traffic. Where the horizontal roadway curvature restricts the sight distance of approaching traffic, place the sign at or before the curve where it is most visible to approaching traffic. Where practicable, place the sign behind guardrail or Type K temporary railing.

Make a taper consisting of 9 traffic cones placed 25 feet apart to delineate the location of a PCMS except where the sign is placed behind guardrail or Type K temporary railing.

When in full operation, the bottom of a sign must be at least 7 feet above the roadway in areas where pedestrians are anticipated and 5 feet above the roadway elsewhere, and the top of the sign must be not more than 14.5 feet above the roadway.

Operate the PCMS under the manufacturer's instructions.

Keep the PCMS clean to provide maximum visibility.

If multiple signs are needed, place each sign on the same side of the road at least 1,000 feet apart on freeways and expressways and at least 500 feet apart on other types of highways.

If more than one PCMS is simultaneously visible to traffic, only 1 sign may display a sequential message at any time. Do not use dynamic message displays, such as animation, rapid flashing, dissolving, exploding, scrolling, horizontal movement, or vertical movement of messages. The message must be centered within each line of the display.

You may use an additional PCMS if more than 2 phases are needed to display a message.

Display only messages shown or ordered.

Repeat the entire message continuously in not more than 2 phases of at least 3 seconds per phase. The sum of the display times for both of the phases must be a maximum of 8 seconds. If more than 2 phases are needed to display a message, use an additional PCMS.

You must be available by cell phone during activities that require a sign. Be prepared to immediately change the displayed message if ordered. You may operate the sign with a 24-hour timer control or remote control if authorized.

After the initial placement, move a sign from location to location as ordered.

When a PCMS is not in use, move it to an area at least 15 feet from the edge of the traveled way or remove it from the job site away from traffic.

### **12-3.32D Payment**

Not Used

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**Add to section 12-4.02A(2):**

**Construction Zone Enhanced Enforcement Program (COZEEP):** Program that provides California Highway Patrol officers to monitor the movement of traffic within the work zone.

07-21-17

**Add between the 1st sentence and 2nd sentences in the 1st paragraph of section 12-4.02A(3)(a):**

For a project in District 7, submit the request at least 15 days before the proposed closure date.

07-15-16

**Add to the end of section 12-4.02A(3)(a):**

Submit a traffic break request using LCS to show the location and time of the requested traffic break.

07-21-17

**Replace *unauthorized closures* or in the last paragraph of section 12-4.02A(3)(b) with:**

authorized and unauthorized closures and

07-21-17

**Add to section 12-4.02A(3):**

**12-4.02A(3)(d) Traffic Break Schedule**

07-21-17

Every Monday by noon, submit a traffic break request for the next week. Support for a traffic break is based on local California Highway Patrol staffing levels and may not be available for the date or time requested.

Traffic break requests are limited to the hours when a shoulder or lane closure is allowed.

Cancel a traffic break request using LCS at least 48 hours before the start time of the traffic break.

The Department notifies you through LCS of authorized and unauthorized traffic breaks.

The Department does not adjust time or payment if (1) a California Highway Patrol officer is unavailable for the requested date or time or (2) your request is not authorized.

**Replace section 12-4.02C(2) with:**

**12-4.02C(2) Lane Closure System**

01-15-16

**12-4.02C(2)(a) General**

The Department provides LCS training. Request the LCS training at least 30 days before submitting the 1st closure request. The Department provides the training within 15 days after your request.

LCS training is web-based or held at a time and location agreed upon by you and the Engineer. For web-based training, the Engineer provides you the website address to access the training.

With 5 business days after completion of the training, the Department provides LCS accounts and user IDs to your assigned, trained representatives.

Each representative must maintain a unique password and current user information in the LCS.

The project is not accessible in LCS after Contract acceptance.

04-15-16

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01-20-17

**12-4.02C(2)(b) Status Updates for Authorized Closures**

Update the status of authorized closures using the LCS Mobile web page.

For a stationary closure on a traffic lane, use code:

1. 10-97 immediately before you place the 1st cone on the traffic lane
2. 10-98 immediately after you remove all of the cones from the traffic lane

For a stationary closure on the shoulder, use code:

1. 10-97 immediately before you place the 1st cone after the last advance warning sign
2. 10-98 immediately after you remove the last cone before the advance warning signs

For a moving closure, use code:

1. 10-97 immediately before the actual start time of the closure
2. 10-98 immediately after the actual end time of the closure

For closures not needed on the authorized date, use code 10-22 within 2 hours after the authorized start time.

If you are unable to access the LCS Mobile web page, immediately notify the Engineer of the closure's status.

**Add to the end of section 12-4.02C(7):**

07-21-17

**12-4.02C(7)(d) Traffic Breaks**

You may request a traffic break for special operations, such as:

1. Installation, removal, or replacement of an overhead power line or other utility cable across the highway
2. Falsework adjustment
3. Installation or removal of traffic control devices in areas without a standard-width shoulder
4. Transportation of large equipment across the highway
5. Access to median areas for workers or equipment

If the Department authorizes the traffic break, the Engineer notifies you and arranges the traffic break with the California Highway Patrol through COZEEP. The duration of a traffic break must not exceed 5 minutes or as authorized.

Two California Highway Patrol officers per vehicle are required for traffic breaks occurring any time from 2200 to 0600 hours.

A minimum of 2 California Highway Patrol vehicles will be assigned to conduct a traffic break.

Place a PCMS approximately 2,000 feet upstream of the work area or as agreed upon by the Engineer. The PCMS must comply with section 12-3.32 except the PCMS must not be trailer mounted. Monitor the traffic during the traffic break. If a queue develops, reposition the PCMS truck far enough upstream of the traffic break to provide real-time notification to motorists before they approach the traffic queue.

**Add to the end of section 12-4.02D:**

07-21-17

The Department does not pay for furnishing, placing, relocating, and removing PCMSs used for a traffic break.

The Department deducts the full cost of COZEEP support provided for the traffic break.

The hourly rate for each California Highway Patrol officer providing COZEEP support is \$115. This rate includes full compensation for each hour or portion thereof that the officer provides the support. Markups are not added to any expenses associated with COZEEP support.

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The minimum number of hours for an officer is 4 hours, except if a closure is already in place and the Engineer authorizes your request for an on-duty officer to conduct a traffic break, the minimum number of hours for an officer is 1 hour.

For a cancellation less than 48 hours before the scheduled start time of COZEEP support, except for a cancellation due to adverse weather or extenuating circumstances, the Department deducts:

1. Minimum of \$50 per California Highway Patrol officer if the officer is notified before the start time
2. Maximum of 4 hours of pay per officer if the officer is not notified before the start time

**Replace section 12-4.04 with:**

04-20-18

**12-4.04 TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ROUTES**

**12-4.04A General**

**12-4.04A(1) Summary**

Section 12-4.04 includes specifications for providing, maintaining, and removing temporary pedestrian access routes.

A temporary pedestrian access route includes temporary traffic control devices as shown except for Type K temporary railing and temporary crash cushions.

**12-4.04A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**12-4.04A(3) Submittals**

If work activities require the closure of a pedestrian route and a temporary pedestrian access route is not shown, submit a work plan for a temporary pedestrian access route. The work plan must:

1. Describe the activities, processes, equipment, and materials that will be used to provide the temporary access route
2. Show the locations of the routes and the placement of traffic control devices for each stage of work
3. Include a time-scaled logic diagram displaying the sequence and duration of the planned activities for each stage of work
4. Be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State

Submit "Temporary Pedestrian Access Route Contractor Compliance Report," within 2 business days after construction of a temporary pedestrian access route,

Submit "Temporary Pedestrian Access Route Contractor Weekly Report," within 2 business days of completing a weekly inspection.

**12-4.04A(4) Quality Assurance**

**12-4.04A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**12-4.04A(4)(b) Quality Control**

Perform a review of the temporary pedestrian access route after it is constructed and document compliance on the "Temporary Pedestrian Access Route Contractor Compliance Report."

The Department will conduct a verification inspection after receiving the compliance report.

For a temporary pedestrian access route in use perform a weekly review and document compliance on the "Temporary Pedestrian Access Route Contractor Weekly Report."

**12-4.04B Materials**

The walkway surface must be slip resistant and surfaced with minor HMA or commercial-quality, bituminous material, commercial-quality concrete, or wood.

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A handrail with a circular cross section must have an outer diameter from 1-1/4 to 2 inches. A handrail with a noncircular cross section must have a perimeter from 4 to 6-1/4 inches and a maximum cross-section dimension of 2-1/4 inches.

Fasteners must be rounded to prevent injury to a pedestrian's fingers, hands, and arms and to eliminate sharp edges that could catch on clothing.

A detectable warning surface must be on the Authorized Material List for detectable warning surfaces and match yellow color no. 33538 of FED-STD-595.

Temporary traffic control devices used to channelize pedestrians must:

1. Be free of sharp or rough edges
2. Have a continuous detectable edging at least 6 inches high and at no more than 2 inches above the walkway surface
3. Be at least 32 inches in height
4. Have smooth connection points between devices to allow for a handrail
5. Have a top and bottom surface in the same vertical plane

**12-4.04C Construction**

Notify the Engineer 5 business days before closing an existing pedestrian route. Do not close the route until authorized.

If work activities require the closure of a pedestrian route and a temporary pedestrian access route is not shown, provide a temporary pedestrian access route near the traveled way. You may route pedestrians using the existing sidewalk or by constructing a temporary access route.

If a bid item for a temporary pedestrian access route is not shown on the Bid Item List, then constructing a temporary pedestrian access route is change order work except, when the closure is a result of your means and methods.

Construct a temporary pedestrian access route such that:

1. Walkway surface is firm and stable and free of irregularities
2. Cross slope of the pedestrian route is at most 50:1 (horizontal:vertical)
3. Longitudinal slope of the pedestrian route is at most 20:1 (horizontal:vertical)
4. Walkway, landings, blended transitions, and curb ramps are at least 60 inches wide except where not feasible, the width must be at least 48 inches wide with a 60-by-60-inch passing space at least every 200 feet
5. Lateral joints or gaps between surfaces are less than 1/2 inch wide
6. Discontinuities in surface heights are less than 1/2 inch and beveled if greater than 1/4 inch with a slope no greater than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical)
7. Ramps have:
  - 7.1. Longitudinal slope of at most 12:1 (horizontal:vertical)
  - 7.2. Rise less than 30 inches
  - 7.3. Protective edging at least 2 inches high on each side and handrails at a height from 34 to 38 inches above the walkway surface if the rise is greater than 6 inches
8. Curb ramps have:
  - 8.1. Longitudinal slope of at most 12:1 (horizontal:vertical)
  - 8.2. Protective edging at least 2 inches high on each side if the curb ramp does not have flares and the rise is greater than 6 inches
9. Pedestrians are channelized when routed off existing pedestrian routes

Construct handrails such that they are continuous, smooth and free of sharp or rough edges.

Provide an overhead covering to protect pedestrians from falling objects and drippings from overhead structures.

If the temporary access route is next to traffic or work activities, place a temporary barrier to separate the route from vehicles and equipment.





**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. [STPLX-5943\(057\)](#)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. [PWB-1908](#)**

**Replace *General Industrial Permit* in the 2nd item in the list in the paragraph of section 13-1.01C(3) with:**

05-06-16

Industrial General Permit

**Add to the list in the paragraph of section 13-1.01C(3):**

01-20-17

3. Copy of the plans for an offsite drying facility if you will be drying liquid residue from concrete grooving or grinding activities before disposal. The facility may include temporary lined ponds or other measures to prevent the liquid residue from infiltrating the soil. The plans must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.

**Replace section 13-1.01C(5) with:**

01-20-17

**13-1.01C(5) Disposal Documentation**

At least 15 days before starting concrete grooving or grinding activities, submit a copy of one of the following documents from the disposal facility that will receive the grooving or grinding residue:

1. RWQCB permit allowing the facility to manage and dispose of the residue
2. Written approval from the RWQCB authorizing the facility to receive the residue
3. Local, state, or federal permits if the facility is located outside the State

Within 5 business days of completing concrete grooving or grinding activities, submit the disposal receipts and weight tickets as informational submittals.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 13-1.01D(2) with:**

05-06-16

Discharges from manufacturing facilities, such as batch plants and crushing plants, must comply with the discharge requirements in the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, CAS000001 (Industrial General Permit), issued by the SWRCB. For the Industrial General Permit, go to the SWRCB website.

**Replace *General Industrial Permit* in the 3rd paragraph of section 13-1.01D(2) with:**

05-06-16

Industrial General Permit

**Add to the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 13-1.03B:**

01-20-17

7. Offsite drying facilities for drying wastes before disposal

**Replace item 7 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 13-2.01C with:**

04-20-18

7. Include a copy of each permit obtained by the Department, such as the Department of Fish and Game permits, US Army Corps of Engineers permits, RWQCB 401 certifications, Docket No. ESPO-SMA 15/16-001 Soil Management Agreement for Aerially Deposited Lead-Contaminated Soils with the DTSC (ADL Agreement), ADL Agreement notification, and RWQCB waste discharge requirements for reuse of aerially deposited lead

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
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**Add between *Unit* and *the* in the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph of section 13-3.01A:**

01-20-17

or on federal or tribal lands

**Replace the paragraph in section 13-3.01C(1) with:**

01-20-17

Submit the documents shown with an X in the following table:

<b>Submittal Requirements</b>					
Document	Risk level 1	Risk level 2	Risk level 3	EPA	Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit
SWPPP	X	X	X	X	X
Construction Site Monitoring Program	X	X	X	X	X <sup>a</sup>
Job site monitoring reports	X	X	X	X	X
Sampling and analysis plan	X	X	X	X	X
Sampling and analysis plan for nonvisible pollutants	X	X	X	X	X
Sampling and analysis plan for pH and turbidity	--	X	X	--	X
NAL reports	--	X	X	--	X
Receiving water monitoring trigger reports	--	--	X	--	--
Rain Event Action Plan	--	X	X	--	X
Annual Certification	X	X	X	X	X
Stormwater Annual Report	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>a</sup>For a project in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, this program is referred to as the Construction Site Monitoring and Reporting Program

**Replace item 5 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 13-3.01C(2)(a) with:**

04-20-18

5. Include a copy of each permit obtained by the Department, such as the Department of Fish and Game permits, US Army Corps of Engineers permits, RWQCB 401 certifications, Docket No. ESPO-SMA 15/16-001 Soil Management Agreement for Aerially Deposited Lead-Contaminated Soils with the DTSC (ADL Agreement), ADL Agreement notification, and RWQCB waste discharge requirements for aerially deposited lead reuse

**Add between *Unit* and *discharges* in the 1st paragraph of section 13-3.01D(2):**

01-20-17

or on federal or tribal lands

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 13-3.01D(2) with:**

09-02-16

For a project in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, discharges of stormwater from the project must comply with the NPDES General Permit for General Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, Counties of Alpine, El Dorado, and Placer, (Order No. R6T-2016-0010 and NPDES No. CAG616002). You may view the General Permit for the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit at the Construction Storm Water Program page of the SWRCB website.

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**Add to the end of section 13-3.01D(2):**

01-20-17

A project on federal or tribal lands must comply with the permit issued by the US EPA for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities. This permit governs stormwater and nonstormwater discharges from work activities at the job site. This permit may be viewed at the US EPA website.

**Add to the beginning of section 13-3.03:**

01-20-17

Post a sign or other notice at a safe, publicly accessible location close to the job site. The notice must include the NPDES tracking number and a contact name and phone number for obtaining additional project information. Locate the sign or notice such that it is visible from the part of the highway nearest the work activities.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 13-4.03D(3) with:**

01-20-17

Collect concrete waste simultaneously with the waste-producing activity. Concrete waste includes grout, dust, debris, residue, and slurry from demolition, saw cutting, coring, grooving, or grinding activities.

**Add to the end of section 13-4.03D(3):**

01-20-17

Dispose of liquid residue from concrete grooving or grinding activities at an appropriately permitted disposal facility.

If authorized, you may transport liquid grooving or grinding residue to a contractor-support facility for drying.

**Replace section 13-5.02C with:**

01-20-17

**Section 13-5.02C Temporary Mulch**

Temporary mulch must comply with the specifications for wood mulch in section 20.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 13-5.03C with:**

01-20-17

Spread temporary mulch as specified for spreading wood mulch in section 20.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 13-8.01D(2) with:**

09-02-16

For a project within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, the design, installation, operation, and monitoring of the temporary ATS and monitoring of the treated effluent must comply with Attachment E of the NPDES General Permit for General Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, Counties of Alpine, El Dorado, and Placer, (Order No. R6T-2016-0010 and NPDES No. CAG616002). You may view the General Permit for the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit at the Construction Storm Water Program page of the SWRCB website.



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**Add to the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 14-6.03D(1):**

10. Details of any take of regulated species or violation of a biological resource PLAC

07-21-17

**Add between the 1st and 2nd sentences in the 4th paragraph of section 14-6.03D(1) with:**

If required under PLACs, the Department sends the biologist's statement of qualifications to regulatory agencies for review and approval before hiring. Allow 30 days for the regulatory agencies' review.

07-21-17

**Delete the 1st sentence of the 5th paragraph of section 14-6.03D(1).**

07-21-17

**Add between *is* and *authorized* in the last paragraph of section 14-6.03D(1):**

approved by regulatory agencies

07-21-17

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd sentences in the 3rd paragraph of section 14-10.01:**

Do not perform solid waste management in the median area unless there is construction activity present. Perform solid waste management monthly during the plant establishment period.

01-20-17

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 14-11.01 with:**

If hazardous waste is or will be generated on the job site, the WPC manager must be knowledgeable of proper handling and emergency procedures for hazardous waste as demonstrated by submitting a training certificate which indicates completion of training required under 22 CA Code of Regs § 66265.16.

04-20-18

**Replace the last paragraph of section 14-11.03 with:**

Dispose of hazardous waste within 90 days of the start of generation. Use a hazardous waste manifest and a transporter registered with the DTSC to transport the waste to an appropriately permitted hazardous waste management facility. The transporter must have completed the California Highway Patrol's Basic Inspection of Terminals Program with a satisfactory rating.

01-20-17

**Replace *13-mils-thick* in section 14-11.05A with:**

12-mils-thick

04-20-18

**Replace section 14-11.08 with:**

**14-11.08 REGULATED MATERIAL CONTAINING AERIALY DEPOSITED LEAD**  
Reserved

04-20-18

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
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**Replace section 14-11.09 with:**

**14-11.09 MINIMAL DISTURBANCE OF REGULATED MATERIAL CONTAINING AERIALY DEPOSITED LEAD**

04-20-18

Reserved

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 14-11.12E with:**

The Engineer signs the manifests as the hazardous waste generator within 5 business days of 1) receiving and accepting the analytical test results and 2) receiving your request for the generator's EPA Identification Number.

04-20-18

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 14-11.13A with:**

Any work that disturbs the existing paint system produces debris containing heavy metals in amounts that exceed the established thresholds in 8 CA Code of Regs and exposes workers to health hazards which must be addressed in your lead compliance plan. Welding, cutting, or heating the surfaces coated by the existing paint system produces toxic fumes and must be done in compliance with 8 CA Code of Regs § 1537.

04-20-18

Any work that disturbs the existing paint system produces debris containing heavy metals in amounts that exceed the thresholds established in 22 CA Code of Regs. This debris is a Department-generated hazardous waste.

**Replace the paragraph of section 14-11.13G(1) with:**

For bidding purposes, assume the debris is a CA hazardous waste. Assume the debris is not regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 USC § 6901 et seq. Disposal of hazardous waste debris identified by test results to be regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is change order work.

04-20-18

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 14-11.13G(2) with:**

Use a hazardous waste manifest and a transporter whose vehicles have current DTSC registration certificates when transporting hazardous waste. The Engineer provides the generator's EPA Identification Number and signs the manifests as the hazardous waste generator within 5 business days of accepting the waste characterization test results and receiving your request for the generator's EPA Identification Number.

04-20-18

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 14-11.13G(3) with:**

You may dispose of nonhazardous debris at a facility equipped to recycle the debris if you make all arrangements with the recycling facility's operator and perform any facility-required testing of the debris.

01-20-17

**Replace section 14-11.16 with:**

**14-11.16 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN BRIDGES**

07-21-17

Reserved





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**Replace section 19-2.03D with:**

04-20-18

**19-2.03D Selected Material**

**19-2.03D(1) General**

If selected material is not used for a specified layer, place the selected material in the roadway prism as embankment or structure backfill.

If selected material is used as a specified layer, spread and compact it under section 25.

If practicable and unless processing of material is required, haul selected material directly from the excavation to its final position in the roadway prism and compact it in place.

Selected material must remain in place until it can be placed in its final position unless stockpiling of selected material is ordered.

If stockpiling of selected material is ordered, excavate and stockpile the selected material until the stockpiled material is to be placed in its final position in the roadway prism. This work is change order work.

**19-2.03D(2) Topsoil**

Reserved

**Replace the last paragraph of section 19-3.02E:**

04-20-18

You may use slurry cement backfill as structure backfill only for pipe culverts.

**Add to the list in the 6th paragraph of section 19-3.04:**

04-20-18

3. Structure excavation more than 0.5 foot from the depth shown is a work-character change if you request an adjustment for an increased depth or the Engineer orders an adjustment for a decreased depth.

**Replace section 19-4 with:**

01-20-17

**19-4 ROCK EXCAVATION**

**19-4.01 GENERAL**

**19-4.01A General**

**19-4.01A(1) Summary**

Section 19-4 include general specifications for performing rock excavation.

**19-4.01A(2) Definitions**

**flyrock:** Rock that becomes airborne due to blasting.

**near-field blasting:** Blasting within 30 feet of a building, highway facility, or utilities.

**19-4.01A(3) Submittals**

Reserved

**19-4.01A(4) Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**19-4.01B Materials**

Not Used

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**19-4.01C Construction**

Excavate rock by blasting, controlled blasting, using chemical expanders or hydraulic splitters, or another authorized method.

**19-4.01D Payment**

The payment quantity for any type of rock excavation is measured as specified for roadway excavation.

**19-4.02 PRESPLITTING**

**19-4.02A General**

**19-4.02A(1) Summary**

Section 19-4.02 includes specifications for presplitting rock to form rock excavation slopes in conjunction with blasting or controlled blasting.

**19-4.02A(2) Definitions**

**presplitting:** Establishing a free surface or shear plane in rock along the specified excavation slope by the controlled use of explosives and blasting accessories in appropriately aligned and spaced drilled holes.

**19-4.02A(3) Submittals**

Submit a copy of the explosive manufacturer's instructions as an informational submittal before using any column-type explosive for presplitting.

**19-4.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**19-4.02B Materials**

The maximum diameter of explosive used in a presplit hole must not be greater than 50 percent of the diameter of the presplit hole.

Standard cartridge explosives prepared and packaged by explosive manufacturing firms must be used in the presplit holes. The explosives must consist of one of the following:

1. Fractional portions of standard cartridges to be affixed to a detonating cord in the field
2. Solid column explosives joined and affixed to a detonating cord in the field

Stemming materials must be dry, free-running material complying with the gradation requirements shown in the following table when tested under California Test 202:

Sieve size	Percentage passing
3/8"	100
No. 8	10

**19-4.02C Construction**

Presplit the rock to form rock excavation slopes.

Before drilling the presplitting holes, remove overburden soil and weathered rock along the top of the excavation for a distance of at least 50 feet beyond the production hole drilling limits or to the end of the excavation. Expose fresh rock to an elevation equal to the bottom of the adjacent lift of the presplitting holes being drilled.

Drill slope holes for presplitting along the line of the planned slope. The drilled holes must be from 2-1/2 to 3 inches in diameter. Use the proper drilling equipment and techniques to ensure that no hole deviates (1) from the plane of the planned slope by more than 12 inches or (2) from parallel to an adjacent hole by more than 67 percent of the planned horizontal spacing between holes.

The Department does not pay for drilling more than 3 feet below finished grade unless additional drilling is ordered. The additional drilling is change order work.

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The length of presplit holes for an individual lift must not exceed 20 feet, unless you can demonstrate to the Engineer that you can stay within the specified tolerances and produce a uniform slope. The length of holes may then be increased to a maximum of 60 feet if authorized.

Space the presplit holes a maximum of 3 feet on centers. Adjust the spacing to produce a uniform shear face between holes.

The Engineer may order you to drill auxiliary holes along the presplit line. These holes must not be loaded or stemmed. Except for spacing, the auxiliary drill holes must comply with the specifications for presplit holes. This work is change order work.

Place the adjacent line of production holes inside the presplit lines such that you avoid damage to the presplit face.

If necessary to reduce shatter and overbreak of the presplit surface, drill the 1st line of production holes parallel to the slope line at the top of the cut and at each bench level thereafter. Immediately stop blasting activities if the presplit surface is damaged.

Do not drill production holes within 8 feet of a presplit plane unless authorized. The bottom of the production holes must not be lower than the bottom of the presplit holes.

You may use a construction working bench offset by 24 inches from the bottom of each lift to drill the next lower presplitting pattern.

Adjust the drilling to compensate for any drift of previous levels and for the offset at the start of new levels to maintain the specified slope plane.

If the drilling and blasting methods do not produce a uniform slope and shear face without overbreak and within the specified tolerances, drill, blast, and excavate in short sections, up to 100 feet, until you achieve the desired results.

If you use a fractional portion of a standard explosive cartridge, firmly affix the cartridge to a length of detonating cord equal to the depth of the drill hole. Ensure the cartridge does not slip down the detonating cord or cock across the hole and bridge the flow of stemming material. Space the cartridges along the length of the detonating cord at a maximum of 30 inches on center. Adjust the spacing as needed to achieve the desired results.

If you use a solid column-type explosive, assemble and affix the column to the detonating cord under the explosive manufacturer's instructions.

The bottom charge of a presplit hole may be larger than the line charges but must not cause overbreak. Place the top charge of the presplitting hole far enough below the collar to avoid overbreaking the surface.

Before placing the charge, clear the hole of any obstructions for the hole's entire depth. Ensure that placing of the charge does not cause caving of material from the walls of the holes.

The Engineer may order the use of stemming materials as necessary to achieve a satisfactory presplit face. Stemmed presplit holes must be completely filled to the collar.

Simultaneously detonate charges in each presplitting pattern.

The tolerances specified in section 19-2.03G do not apply to presplit surfaces of excavation slopes where presplitting is required. The presplit face must not deviate more than 1 foot from the plane passing through adjacent drill holes, except where the character of the rock is such that irregularities are unavoidable. The average plane of the completed slopes must not deviate more than 1 foot from the plan slopes. These tolerances are measured perpendicular to the plane of the slope. No portion of the slope may encroach on the roadbed.

If equally satisfactory presplit slopes are obtained, you may either presplit the slope face before drilling for production blasting or presplit the slope face and production blast at the same time, provided that the presplitting drill holes are fired with zero delay. Detonation of the production holes must be delayed from the detonation of the presplit line and must start at the row of holes farthest from the new slope line and progressing in steps to the row of holes nearest the presplit line. Detonation of the production holes must result in a minimum 50 ms delay between detonation of the presplit holes and detonation of the row of production holes nearest the presplit line.

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The presplitting holes must extend either to the end of the excavation or for a distance of not less than 50 feet beyond the limits of the production holes to be detonated.

**19-4.02D Payment**

The payment quantity for drill hole (presplitting) is the theoretical slope length determined from the elevation taken before detonating each lift and a plane 3 feet below finished grade. For holes that comply with the specified slope and tolerances, except alignment within the plane of the slope, the payment quantity is 75 percent of the theoretical slope length.

The Department does not pay for holes that do not show a hole trace for approximately 50 percent of the drilled length.

**19-4.03 BLASTING**

**19-4.03A General**

**19-4.03A(1) Summary**

Section 19-4.03 includes specifications for excavating rock by blasting.

Blasting activities must comply with federal, State, and local blasting regulations, including 8 CA Code of Regs Ch 4, Subchapter 7, Group 18, "Explosive Materials."

**19-4.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**19-4.03A(3) Submittals**

Submit 3 copies of your blasting safety plan. The plan must include:

1. References to applicable federal, State, and local codes and regulations
2. Copies of permits required for blasting activities
3. Business name, contractor license number, address, and telephone number of the blasting subcontractor
4. Proof of current liability insurance and bonding
5. Name, address, telephone number, copies of applicable licenses, and resume of:
  - 5.1. Blaster-in-charge
  - 5.2. Personnel responsible for blast design, loading, and conducting blasting operations
  - 5.3. Safety officer for the blasting subcontractor
6. Name, address, and telephone number of the local fire station and law enforcement agencies
7. Detailed description of:
  - 7.1. Location where explosives will be stored
  - 7.2. Security measures to protect and limit access to the explosives
  - 7.3. Means for transporting explosives
  - 7.4. List of personnel allowed to handle the explosives
8. Exclusion zone and limited-entry zone for nonblast-related operations and personnel surrounding loading and blasting operations
9. Details of warning signals used to alert employees on the job site of an impending blast and to indicate the blast is completed and the area is safe to enter
10. Procedures for conducting blasting operations
11. Measures to protect blasting operations and personnel from lightning
12. Emergency evacuation procedures for areas where explosives may be present
13. Methods for recognizing, handling, and resolving misfires, including:
  - 13.1. Who will be notified
  - 13.2. How the blast zone will be secured until the misfire is resolved
  - 13.3. Identification of equipment that may be needed to resolve misfires
14. Details of signs to be used around blasting zones, including:
  - 14.1. Timing of when signs will be posted for a specific blast
  - 14.2. Name and telephone number of the person responsible for placing the signs
  - 14.3. Roadway signs for compliance with the *California MUTCD*, Chapter 6H, Typical Application 2
15. Traffic control details for:
  - 15.1. Loading and blasting operations

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- 15.2. Misfire event or other blast-related phenomenon that causes a transportation corridor to remain closed to the public
16. Description of the possible generation of noxious gas and details of the safeguards to be used to protect employees, work zones adjacent to the shot, private property, and the public
17. Procedure to report and resolve complaints for blast-related accidents
18. Copies of each SDS and manufacturer data sheets of explosives, caps, primers, initiators, and other compounds

If the plan requires revisions, the Department provides comments. Submit a revised plan after receiving the comments. Submit 3 copies of the revised blasting safety plan after authorization.

**19-4.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**19-4.03B Materials**

Not Used

**19-4.03C Construction**

You may use hydraulic splitters, pneumatic hammers, blasting, or another authorized roadway excavation method to fracture rock and construct stable final rock cut faces.

**19-4.03D Payment**

Not Used

**19-4.04 CONTROLLED BLASTING**

**19-4.04A General**

**19-4.04A(1) Summary**

Section 19-4.04 includes specifications for excavating rock by controlled blasting.

Blasting activities must comply with federal, State, and local blasting regulations, including 8 CA Code of Regs Ch 4, Subchapter 7, Group 18, "Explosives and Pyrotechnics," and 22 CA Code of Regs, Division 4.5, Ch 33, "Best Management Practices for Perchlorate Materials."

**19-4.04A(2) Definitions**

**controlled blasting:** Using explosives and blasting accessories in predetermined spaced and aligned drilled holes.

**19-4.04A(3) Submittals**

**19-4.04A(3)(a) General**

Reserved

**19-4.04A(3)(b) Blasting Safety Plan**

Submit 3 copies of your blasting safety plan. The plan must include:

1. References to applicable federal, State, and local codes and regulations
2. Copies of permits required for blasting activities
3. Business name, contractor license number, address, and telephone number of the blasting subcontractor
4. Proof of current liability insurance and bonding
5. Name, address, telephone number, copies of applicable licenses, and resume of:
  - 5.1. Blaster-in-charge.
  - 5.2. Personnel responsible for blast design, loading, and conducting blasting operations.
  - 5.3. Safety officer for the blasting subcontractor.
  - 5.4. Blast monitoring consultant.
  - 5.5. Blasting consultant if the project involves near-field blasting activities. Include a list of controlled blasting projects worked on by the blasting consultant.
6. Name, address, and telephone number of the local fire station and law enforcement agencies
7. Detailed description of:
  - 7.1. Location where explosives will be stored

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- 7.2. Security measures to protect and limit access to the explosives
- 7.3. Means for transporting explosives
- 7.4. List of personnel allowed to handle the explosives
8. Exclusion zone and limited-entry zone for nonblast-related operations and personnel surrounding loading and blasting operations
9. Details of warning signals used to alert employees on the job site of an impending blast and to indicate the blast is completed and the area is safe to enter
10. Procedures for conducting blasting operations
11. Measures to protect blasting operations and personnel from lightning
12. Emergency evacuation procedures for areas where explosives may be present
13. Methods for recognizing, handling, and resolving misfires, including:
  - 13.1. Who will be notified
  - 13.2. How the blast zone will be secured until the misfire is resolved
  - 13.3. Identification of equipment that may be needed to resolve misfires
14. Details of signs to be used around blasting zones, including:
  - 14.1. Timing of when signs will be posted for a specific blast
  - 14.2. Name and telephone number of the person responsible for placing the signs
  - 14.3. Roadway signs for compliance with the *California MUTCD*, Chapter 6H, Typical Application 2
15. Traffic control details for:
  - 15.1. Loading and blasting operations
  - 15.2. Misfire event or other blast-related phenomenon that causes a transportation corridor to remain closed to the public
16. Description of the possible generation of noxious gas and details of the safeguards to be used to protect employees, work zones adjacent to the shot, private property, and the public
17. Procedure to report and resolve complaints for blast-related accidents
18. Copies of each SDS and manufacturer data sheets of explosives, caps, primers, initiators, and other compounds

If the blasting safety plan requires revisions, the Department provides comments. Submit a revised plan after receiving comments. Submit 3 copies of the revised plan after authorization.

**19-4.04A(3)(c) Controlled Blasting Plan**

Submit 3 copies of your controlled blasting plan for each blast. The plan must include details on how each blast will be controlled and the following:

1. Blast identification by numerical and chronological sequence
2. Location, referenced to stationing, offset distance, date, and time of the blast
3. Drawings showing drill hole pattern, spacing, burden, and initiation sequence
4. Typical cross-sections through the zone to be blasted
5. Groundwater level, if present, within the prism to be blasted
6. Initiation-sequence diagram showing the actual firing time of each delay
7. Type of material to be blasted
8. Number of drill holes
9. Diameter, depth, and spacing of holes
10. Height or length of stemming
11. Types and characteristics of explosives, including the explosive's density, relative strength, and date of manufacture
12. Type of caps and delay periods and their date of manufacture
13. Total amount of explosives to be used
14. Total amount of explosives detonating within any 8 ms period
15. Powder factor (pounds of explosive per cubic yard of material blasted)
16. Method of firing
17. Direction and distance to nearest building or structure
18. Type of instrumentation and method for monitoring vibration and noise from the blasting activities
19. Location and placement of the instrumentation
20. Measures to limit noise and flyrock
21. Measures to limit overbreak
22. Name of the blasting subcontractor

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23. Name and signature of the blaster-in-charge
24. Drawings showing the spacing and proximity of shot guards relative to the blast location

If you revise the controlled blasting plan to adjust for site conditions or the Department provides comments, submit a revised plan before starting controlled blasting. Submit 3 copies of the revised plan after authorization.

**19-4.04A(3)(d) Preblast and Postblast Surveys**

Submit a preblast survey of all structures, including buildings, within 330 feet of controlled blasting locations at least 15 days before starting the blasting activities. Submit the preblast survey with the controlled blasting plan.

The preblast survey must include:

1. Written report, sketches, and photographs or video with the date and time displayed on the image
2. Name of the person who performed the survey
3. Names of the property owner and occupants
4. Property address
5. Date and time of the inspection
6. Description of the structure or other improvements, including culverts and bridges
7. Detailed description of the existing condition of the walls, ceiling, and floor of each interior room, including any attic or basement
8. Detailed description of the existing condition of the foundations, exterior walls, roofs, doors, windows, and porches
9. Detailed description of the existing condition of garages, outbuildings, sidewalks, driveways, and swimming pools
10. Detailed listing of highway sign posts, light fixtures, and overhead power lines
11. Survey of wells or other private water supplies, including the total depth and existing water surface levels
12. Identification of sites conducting procedures, processes, or operations that may be sensitive to blasting activities
13. Scaled map or aerial photo showing the location of the structures and properties surveyed and the location of all proposed blasting sites

If blasting activities are suspended for 45 days or more, perform another preblast survey and submit the survey at least 15 days before resuming blasting activities.

Submit a postblast survey of the same buildings and other structures as in the preblast survey within 15 days after completing blasting activities. The postblast survey must include all items included in the preblast survey.

**19-4.04A(3)(e) Vibration and Noise Monitoring Report**

Submit a vibration and noise monitoring report for each controlled blast shot. The report must include:

1. Identification of the blasting seismograph used to record each blast shot
2. Name of the blast monitoring consultant
3. Distance and direction of the recording stations from the blast area
4. Type of ground at the recording station and type of material on which the instrumentation sits
5. Maximum particle velocity in each component and the resultant peak particle velocity of each shot
6. Copy of the seismograph readings with the date and signature of the blast monitoring consultant
7. Noise levels recorded in dB (C-network or Linear network) units

**19-4.04A(3)(f) Video Recording**

Submit a video recording of each controlled blast on a DVD or other Engineer-authorized data-storage device. Identify each video or section of the video with an index to identify each blast.

**19-4.04A(3)(g) Blasting Complaint Report**

Submit a report for each blasting complaint, including:

1. Name and address of the complainant
2. Date, time, and nature of the complaint
3. Dated photo or videotape of the physical damage
4. Name of the person who received the complaint

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5. Record of the complaint investigation
6. Resolution of the complaint

**19-4.04A(3)(h) Postblast Report**

Submit a postblast report within 48 hours of a controlled blast. The report must include all data required in the controlled blasting plan for that shot and the following information:

1. Description of site conditions, loading, and time of blast
2. Description of weather conditions at time of blast including wind direction and cloud cover
3. Drillers boring record
4. Copy of vibration and noise monitoring report
5. Copy of documented complaints arising from the blast

**19-4.04A(4) Quality Assurance**

**19-4.04A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**19-4.04A(4)(b) Blaster-In-Charge for Controlled Blasting**

Assign a blaster-in-charge to supervise all controlled blasting activities. The blaster-in-charge must have at least 10 years of experience in performing or supervising similar blasting activities and must be a licensed blaster.

**19-4.04A(4)(c) Blast Monitoring Consultant for Controlled Blasting**

Assign a blast monitoring consultant to monitor blasting-generated vibrations and noise near buildings and other structures that may be subject to damage. The monitoring consultant must be responsible for collecting and interpreting the vibration and noise data. The blast monitoring consultant must:

1. Not be employed by the blasting contractor or other subcontractor on the project
2. Have a minimum 2-year associate's degree in science or engineering
3. Have at least 5 years of documented experience in collecting and interpreting ground vibrations and noise data

**19-4.04A(4)(d) Blasting Consultant for Controlled Blasting**

Assign a blasting consultant to oversee near-field blasting activities. The blasting consultant must:

1. Be an engineering geologist or civil engineer who is licensed in the State
2. Have at least 10 years of experience providing specialized blasting services in near-field blasting
3. Not be employed by the blasting contractor, explosive manufacturer, or explosive distributor

**19-4.04B Materials**

Each seismograph used to record controlled blasting activities must be capable of:

1. Recording particle velocities for 3 mutually perpendicular components of vibration and an instantaneous resultant peak vector sum in the range generally found for controlled blasting
2. Continuously measuring, recording, and reporting vibrations along 3 primary axes
3. Measuring and recording vibration frequencies ranging from 2 to 300 Hz
4. Providing a printed record of each event showing a plot of peak particle velocity versus vibration frequencies
5. Measuring and recording airblast noise levels

The seismograph's noise transducer must be detachable from the main unit to allow its placement at elevations with a clear line of sight between the transducer and the blast.

**19-4.04C Construction**

**19-4.04C(1) General**

At least 7 days before starting or resuming controlled blasting activities, provide written notification to the occupants of the buildings within 330 feet of the blasting. Notify the occupants of pending blasting activities on the day of blasting.

Do not perform blasts within 1,200 feet of concrete placed within the previous 72 hours.





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3. Before pressure testing of irrigation pipe on the supply side of control valves
4. Before testing of low voltage control and neutral conductors
5. During irrigation system functional tests
6. Before planting the plants
7. Before completion of planting work
8. Before the start of plant establishment work
9. Once a month during the plant establishment period

**Delete *oil or* in the 4th paragraph of section 20-1.02C.**

07-21-17

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 20-2.01B(7) with:**

07-21-17

Valve box covers must be labeled. Labels must:

1. Be predrilled plate plastic consisting of 2 layers of contrasting color
2. Be at least 1/8 inch thick
3. Have mechanically engraved inscriptions at least 1 inch high

Covers for valve boxes that contain remote control valves must be labeled with the controller and station.

Covers for valve boxes that contain irrigation equipment must be labeled with the standard abbreviation for that equipment.

**Replace section 20-2.01C(2) with:**

07-21-17

**20-2.01C(2) Trenching and Backfilling**

For a project with multiple water service points, excavate and backfill the trenches 1 service point at a time.

Remove rocks and debris encountered during trenching activity. The removal of rocks and debris is change order work.

Backfill each trench with material that is excavated from the trench. Each trench must have a uniform bearing throughout the entire length and must be free of jagged rubble, rock, broken concrete, asphalt concrete and sharp objects greater than 2 inches in greatest dimension.

Compact the backfill in the trench to a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent. If the trench backfill settles, place additional material and compact until the backfill is level with the surrounding grade.

Ensure conduit, supply line, and joints are not moved or damaged by backfill activity.

If trenching requires the removal of:

1. Plants:
  - 1.1 Remove plants as necessary under section 20-1.03C.
  - 1.2 If plants are to remain, adjust the trench alignment to minimize damage.
  - 1.3 If the supply line location interferes with the excavation of plant holes, relocate the plant hole away from the supply line.
  - 1.4 Where authorized by the Engineer, prune trees and shrubs as necessary to complete the trenching work.
2. Turf:
  - 2.1 Do not remove a width of more than 12 inches.
  - 2.2 Replace with sod under section 20-3.02C(3)(e).
3. Groundcover:
  - 3.1 Do not remove a width of more than 6 feet.

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- 3.2 Replace groundcover with plants from flats and plant at 12 inches on center under section 20-3.02C.
- 3.3 You may rototill existing *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma*. Backfill for the trenches must not contain plants longer than 6 inches. No replacement of *Carpobrotus* and *Delosperma* is required if removed by rototilling.
- 4. Existing surface:
  - 4.1 Make a minimum 2-inch-deep saw cut along neat lines around the perimeter of the pavement to be removed at locations determined by the Engineer.
  - 4.2 Place a minimum of 2 inches of sand bedding under and on top of supply lines and conduits.
  - 4.3 Compact the backfill under the replacement surfacing to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent.
  - 4.4 Replace the structural section to match the removed materials. The surface must have the same uniform smoothness, color, and texture as the adjacent surface.

If trenching in areas to receive new surfacing:

- 1. Place a minimum of 2 inches of sand bedding under and on top of supply lines and conduits.
- 2. Compact the backfill under the new surfacing to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent.

**Replace 86 in the 1st paragraph of section 20-2.01C(3) with:**

87

04-15-16

**Replace the paragraphs of section 20-2.03B with:**

Each cam coupler assembly must consist of a cam coupler, dust cap, check valve, pipes, fittings, concrete thrust block, and valve box with woven wire cloth and gravel.

04-20-18

Cam couplers must be manufactured of brass or bronze and be able to withstand a working pressure of 150 psi.

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 20-2.03C.**

04-20-18

**Replace section 20-2.04A(4) with:**

Perform conductors test. The test must comply with the specifications in section 87.

04-15-16

Where the conductors are installed by trenching and backfilling, perform the test after a minimum of 6 inches of backfill material has been placed and compacted over the conductors.

**Replace 5 in the 1st paragraph of section 20-2.04C(2) with:**

10

07-21-17

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 20-2.04C(2):**

Tie a 24-inch loop of wire at all changes of direction that are greater than 45 degrees. Untie the loops after all the connections are made.

07-21-17

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**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 20-2.04C(4) with:**

Splice low voltage control and neutral conductors under section 87, except do not use Method B.

04-15-16

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 20-2.05B with:**

The impeller must be glass reinforced nylon on a tungsten carbide shaft.

07-15-16

**Replace 86 in the 2nd paragraph of section 20-2.06C with:**

87

04-15-16

**Replace section 20-2.07B(5) with:**

**20-2.07B(5) PVC Pipe Conduit Sleeve**

PVC pipe conduit sleeves must be schedule 40 complying with ASTM D1785.

Fittings must be schedule 80.

04-15-16

**Replace the 9th paragraph of section 20-2.07C(1) with:**

Place Type G pavement markers with retroreflective face facing away from the oncoming traffic under section 81-3 on paved shoulders or dikes at irrigation conduit locations where authorized.

07-21-17

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 20-2.07C(2)(a).**

07-21-17

**Replace section 20-2.07C(3) with:**

**20-2.07C(3) PVC Pipe Conduit Sleeve**

Where PVC pipe conduit sleeves 2 inches or less in outside diameter are installed under surfacing, you may install by directional boring under section 20-2.07C(2)(b).

Cap ends of conduit until used.

07-21-17

**Delete the 4th and 5th paragraph of section 20-2.08C(4).**

07-21-17

**Replace sections 20-2.09B and 20-2.09C with:**

**20-2.09B Materials**

**20-2.09B(1) General**

Swing joints must match the inlet connection size of the riser.

Where shown, a sprinkler assembly must include a check valve.

Threaded nipples for swing joints and risers must be schedule 80, PVC 1120 or PVC 1220 pipe, and comply with ASTM D1785. Risers for sprinkler assemblies must be UV resistant.

07-15-16

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Fittings for sprinkler assemblies must be injection-molded PVC, schedule 40, and comply with ASTM D2466.

Flexible hose for sprinkler assemblies must be leak-free, non-rigid and comply with ASTM D2287, cell Type 6564500. The hose must comply with ASTM D2122 and have the thickness shown in the following table:

Nominal hose diameter (inch)	Minimum wall thickness (inch)
1/2	0.127
3/4	0.154
1	0.179

Solvent cement and fittings for flexible hose must comply with section 20-2.08B(5).

**20-2.09B(2) Pop-Up Sprinkler Assemblies**

Each pop-up sprinkler assembly must include a body, nozzle, swing joint, pressure reducing device, fittings, and sprinkler protector where shown.

**20-2.09B(3) Riser Sprinkler Assemblies**

Each riser sprinkler assembly must include a body, flexible hose, threaded nipple, nozzle, swing joint (except for a Type V riser), pressure reducing device, fittings, and riser support where shown.

**20-2.09B(4) Tree Well Sprinkler Assemblies**

Each tree well sprinkler assembly must include a threaded nipple, nozzle, swing joint, fittings, perforated drainpipe, and drain grate.

The perforated drainpipe must be commercial-grade, rigid PVC pipe with holes spaced not more than 6 inches on center on 1 side of the pipe.

The drain grate must be a commercially-available, 1-piece, injection-molded grate manufactured from structural foam polyolefins with UV light inhibitors. Drain grate must be black.

Gravel for filling the drainpipe must be graded such that 100 percent passes the 3/4-inch sieve and 100 percent is retained on the 1/2-inch sieve. The gravel must be clean, washed, dry, and free from clay or organic material.

**20-2.09C Construction**

Where shown, install a flow shut-off device under the manufacturer's instructions, unless you use equipment with a preinstalled flow shut-off device.

Where shown, install a pressure reducing device under the manufacturer's instructions, unless you use equipment with a preinstalled pressure reducing device.

Install pop-up and riser sprinkler assembly:

1. From 6-1/2 to 8 feet from curbs, dikes, and sidewalks
2. At least 10 feet from paved shoulders
3. At least 3 feet from fences and walls

If sprinkler assembly cannot be installed within these limits, the location will be determined by the Engineer.

Set sprinkler assembly riser on slopes perpendicular to the plane of the slope.

**Replace the paragraph of section 20-2.10B(3) with:**

Each check valve must be one of the following:

1. Schedule 80 PVC with a factory setting to withstand a minimum 7-foot head on risers
2. Class 200 PVC if used on a nonpressurized plastic irrigation supply line
3. Internal to the sprinkler body with a factory setting to withstand a minimum 7-foot head

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**Delete item 3 in the list in the paragraph of section 20-2.10B(4).**

07-21-17

**Replace the paragraph of section 20-2.10C(3) with:**

Install check valves as necessary to prevent low-head drainage.

07-15-16

**Replace the paragraph of section 20-3.01B(3) with:**

**20-3.01B(3)(a) General**

Soil amendment must comply with the provisions in the Food & Agri Code and as specified in the special provisions.

04-20-18

**Replace the paragraphs of section 20-3.01B(10) with:**

Each plant stake for vines must be nominal 1 by 1 inch and 18 inches long.

07-15-16

Each plant stake for trees must be nominal 2 by 2 inches or nominal 2 inches in diameter and long enough to keep the tree in an upright position.

**Replace the paragraph of section 20-3.01B(11) with:**

Each plant tie for vines must be extruded vinyl-based tape, 1 inch wide and at least 8 mils thick.

07-15-16

Each plant tie for trees must be a (1) minimum 3/4-inch-wide, UV-resistant, flexible vinyl tie complying with ASTM D412 for tensile and elongation strength, or (2) lock-stitch, woven polypropylene with a minimum 900 lb tensile strength.

**Add between the 7th and 8th paragraphs of section 20-3.02C(3)(b):**

Spread the vine shoots and tie them with a plant tie to each stake above the crossing point.

07-15-16

**Replace the 8th paragraph of section 20-3.02C(3)(b) with:**

Tie trees to the stakes with 2 tree ties, 1 tie to each stake. Each tie must form a figure eight by crossing the tie between the tree and the stake. Install ties at the lowest position that will support the tree in an upright position. Install the ties such that they provide trunk flexibility but do not allow the trunk to rub against the stakes. Wrap each end of the tie 1-1/2 turns around the stake and securely tie or nail it to the stake.

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 20-5.02C(1) with:**

Where edging is used to delineate the limits of inert ground cover or wood mulch areas, install the edging before installing the inert ground cover or wood mulch.

07-15-16

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**Delete *AND MULCHES* in the heading of section 20-5.03.**

07-15-16

**Delete *and mulches* in the paragraph of section 20-5.03A(1)(a).**

07-15-16

**Replace the paragraph of section 20-5.03A(3)(a) with:**

Before installing inert ground cover, remove plants and weeds to the ground level.

07-15-16

**Add to the beginning of section 20-5.03A(3)(b):**

Excavate to the depth shown.

07-21-17

**Delete *or mulch* at each occurrence in sections 20-5.03A(3)(c) and 20-5.03A(3)(d).**

07-15-16

**Add to the end of section 20-5.03B(2)(c):**

You may use rock with superficial chipping or jagged edges if the rock is placed such that the chipped areas and jagged edges are submerged in the concrete.

07-21-17

**Delete the 1st paragraph of section 20-5.03B(3).**

04-20-18

**Add to the 2nd paragraph of section 20-5.03B(3):**

Rock that is exposed on the finished surface must be round, smooth, clean and without jagged edges or chipped areas showing.

07-21-17

**Replace section 20-5.03E with:**

**20-5.03E Rock Mulch**

Reserved

04-20-18

**Replace section 20-5.04 with:**

**20-5.04 WOOD MULCH**

**20-5.04A General**

**20-5.04A(1) Summary**

Section 20-5.04 includes specifications for placing wood mulch.

**20-5.04A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

07-15-16

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**20-5.04A(3) Submittals**

Submit a certificate of compliance for wood mulch.

Submit a 2 cu ft mulch sample with the mulch source shown on the bag. Obtain authorization before delivering the mulch to the job site.

**20-5.04A(4) Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**20-5.04B Materials**

**20-5.04B(1) General**

Mulch must not contain more than 0.1 percent of deleterious materials such as rocks, glass, plastics, metals, clods, weeds, weed seeds, coarse objects, sticks larger than the specified particle size, salts, paint, petroleum products, pesticides or chemical residues harmful to plant or animal life.

**20-5.04B(2) Tree Bark Mulch**

Tree bark mulch must be derived from cedar, Douglas fir, or redwood species.

The mulch must be ground such that at least 95 percent of the material by volume is less than 2 inches long in any dimension and no more than 30 percent by volume is less than 1 inch long in any dimension.

**20-5.04B(3) Wood Chip Mulch**

Wood chip mulch must:

1. Be derived from clean wood
2. Not contain leaves or small twigs
3. Contain at least 95 percent by volume of wood chips with a width and thickness from 1/16 to 3/8 inch and a length from 1/2 to 3 inches

**20-5.04B(4) Shredded Bark Mulch**

Shredded bark mulch must:

1. Be derived from trees
2. Be a blend of loose, long, thin wood, or bark pieces
3. Contain at least 95 percent by volume of wood strands with a width and thickness from 1/8 to 1-1/2 inches and a length from 2 to 8 inches

**20-5.04B(5) Tree Trimming Mulch**

Tree trimming mulch must:

1. Be derived from chipped trees and may contain leaves and small twigs
2. Contain at least 95 percent by volume of material less than 3 inches long for any dimension and not more than 30 percent by volume of material less than 1 inch long for any dimension

**20-5.04B(6)–20-5.04B(11) Reserved**

**20-5.04C Construction**

Before placing wood mulch, remove plants and weeds to the ground level.

Maintain the planned flow lines, slope gradients, and contours of the job site. Grade the subgrade to a smooth and uniform surface.

Place mulch after the plants have been planted.

Place mulch in the plant basin at the rate described. Mulch must not come in contact with the plant crown and stem.

Place mulch as shown in areas outside of plant basins to a uniform thickness.



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Spread mulch from the outside edge of the plant basin to the adjacent edges of shoulders, paving, retaining walls, dikes, edging, curbs, sidewalks, walls, fences, and existing plantings. If the plant is 12 feet or more from the adjacent edges of any of these elements, spread the mulch 6 feet beyond the outside edge of the plant basin.

Do not place mulch within 4 feet of:

1. Flow line of earthen drainage ditches
2. Edge of paved ditches
3. Drainage flow lines

**20-5.04D Payment**

The payment quantity for wood mulch is the volume measured in the vehicle at the point of delivery.

**Add between *plants* and *if* in the 1st sentence of section 20-10.03C(2):**

under section 20-3.01C(2)

04-20-18

**Add between *prune* and *each* in the 1st paragraph of section 20-10.03C(3):**

under section 20-3.01C(2)

04-20-18

AA

**21 EROSION CONTROL**

04-20-18

**Replace the paragraph of section 21-1.01 with:**

Section 21-1 includes general specifications for applying permanent erosion control measures.

01-20-17

**Replace section 21-2.02C with:**

**21-2.02C Imported Topsoil**

Imported topsoil must:

1. Consist of fertile, friable soil of loamy character that contains organic matter in quantities natural to the region and be capable of sustaining healthy plant life
2. Be free from deleterious substances such as litter, refuse, toxic waste, stones larger than 1 inch in size, coarse sand, heavy or stiff clay, brush, sticks, grasses, roots, noxious weed seed, weeds, and other substances detrimental to plant, animal, and human health

04-20-18

**Replace the paragraphs in section 21-2.02K with:**

Reserved

04-20-18

**Replace the paragraphs in section 21-2.02Q with:**

Reserved

04-20-18

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**Delete *and compost socks* in the 4th paragraph of section 21-2.02R.**

07-21-17

**Replace the 2nd sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 21-2.03B with:**

Apply duff to the edge of the shoulder backing. When shoulder backing is absent, do not apply duff within 3 feet of the edge of pavement.

07-21-17

**Replace section 21-2.03C with:**

**21-2.03C Imported Topsoil**

Place imported topsoil after all other earthwork in an area is complete.

Spread imported topsoil to a uniform thickness.

Trackwalk imported topsoil with tracked equipment run perpendicular to slope contours. Water may be used to assist the process but must not cause erosion.

04-20-18

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 21-2.03F with:**

Apply seed to the edge of the shoulder backing. When shoulder backing is absent, do not apply seed within 3 feet of the edge of pavement.

07-21-17

**Add to the end of the paragraph of section 21-2.03I:**

Apply compost to the edge of the shoulder backing. When shoulder backing is absent, do not apply compost within 3 feet of the edge of pavement.

07-21-17

**Replace items 2 and 3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 21-2.03Q with:**

2. Fasten compost sock to soil surface.
3. Remove sock and stakes if ordered. Cut sock and empty contents in place. This work is change order work.

07-21-17

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 21-2.04:**

The payment quantity for bid items paid for by volume is the volume measured in the vehicle at the point of delivery.

07-21-17

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 21-2.04.**

04-20-18

**Delete the 5th paragraph of section 21-2.04.**

07-21-17



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**23-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

**23-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Provide a QC manager when the quantity of subbase or base is as shown in the following table:

<b>QC Manager Requirements</b>	
Subbase or base	Requirement
Stabilized soil (sq yd)	≥ 20,000
Aggregate subbases (cu yd)	≥ 20,000
Aggregate bases (cu yd)	≥ 20,000
CTB (cu yd)	≥ 10,000
Lean concrete base (cu yd)	≥ 2,000
Rapid strength concrete base (cu yd)	≥ 1,000
Lean concrete base rapid setting (cu yd)	≥ 1,000
Concrete base (cu yd)	≥ 1,000
Treated permeable bases (cu yd)	≥ 2,000
Reclaimed pavements (sq yd)	≥ 10,000

Provide a testing laboratory to perform quality control tests. Maintain sampling and testing equipment in proper working condition.

You are not entitled to compensation for the suspension of work resulting from noncompliance with quality control requirements, including those identified within the QC plan.

**23-1.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Plan**

The QC plan must describe the organization and procedures used to:

1. Control the production process
2. Determine if a change to the production process is needed
3. Implement a change

The QC plan must include action and suspension limits and details of corrective action to be taken if any process is outside of those limits. Suspension limits must not exceed specified acceptance criteria.

The QC plan must describe how test results will be submitted including times for sampling and testing for each quality characteristic.

**23-1.01D(2)(c) Qualifications**

Testing laboratories and testing equipment must comply with the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

Personnel performing sampling and testing must be qualified under the Department's Independent Assurance Program for the sampling and testing performed.

**23-1.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Reserved

**23-1.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**23-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Not Used

**23-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**23-2-23-7 RESERVED**



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**Add to section 24-2.01D(2):**

07-15-16

**24-2.01D(2)(d) Quality Control Testing**

Lime stabilized soil quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Ground surface temperature before adding lime and full depth ground temperature during mixing operations	--	Each temperature location	1 test per 20,000 sq ft, minimum 1 per day
Lime application rate	Calibrated tray or equal	Roadway	1 test per 40,000 sq ft, minimum 2 per day
Gradation on mixed material	California Test 202	Roadway	1 per 500 cu yd, minimum 1 per day
Moisture content	California Test 226	Roadway	1 per 500 cu yd on each layer, each day during mixing and mellowing periods, minimum 1 per day
Relative compaction	California Test 231	Roadway	1 per 500 cu yd on each layer, minimum 1 per day

**Replace section 24-3 with:**

07-21-17

**24-3 CEMENT STABILIZED SOIL**

**24-3.01 GENERAL**

**24-3.01A Summary**

Section 24-3 includes specifications for constructing CSS by mixing basement material with cement and water.

**24-3.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**24-3.01C Submittals**

Submit cement samples under California Test 125. Include the mill analysis.

Submit a certificate of compliance under section 90-1.01C(3).

**24-3.01D Quality Assurance**

**24-3.01D(1) General**

**24-3.01D(1)(a) General**

Stop CSS activities and immediately notify the Engineer if either of the following occurs:

1. Any quality control test result does not comply with the specifications
2. Visual inspection shows noncompliant CSS

If CSS activities are stopped, before resuming activities:

1. Notify the Engineer of the adjustments you will make
2. Reprocess, remedy, or replace the noncompliant CSS until it complies with specifications
3. Construct a 1,000 square yard test strip of CSS demonstrating ability to comply with the specifications
4. Obtain the Engineer's authorization

**24-3.01D(1)(b) Preparing Basement Material**

For every 1,000 sq yd of basement material to be cement stabilized:

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1. Test the relative compaction under California Test 231
2. Test the moisture content under California Test 226

**24-3.01D(1)(c) Applying Cement**

The Engineer determines the final application rate based on ASTM D1633, Method A, except:

1. Test specimens must be compacted under ASTM D1557, Method A or B.
2. Test specimens must be cured by sealing each specimen with 2 layers of plastic at least 4 mil thick. The plastic must be tight around the specimen. Seal all seams with duct tape to prevent moisture loss. Sealed specimens must be placed in an oven for 7 days at  $100 \pm 5$  degree F. At the end of the curing period, specimens must be removed from the oven and air-cooled. Duct tape and plastic wrap must be removed before capping. Specimens must not be soaked before testing.

The application rate is ordered as pounds of cement per square yard of basement material to be stabilized.

Before applying cement, measure and record the air temperature and in situ moisture content of the basement material to be stabilized.

The Engineer verifies the application rate using a calibrated tray or equal once per 40,000 sq ft of stabilized basement material, or twice per day, whichever is greater.

**24-3.01D(2) Quality Control**

**24-3.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**24-3.01D(2)(b) Mixing**

During mixing operations, measure and record the air temperature for the basement material to be stabilized.

For each day of mixing, test the in-place moisture content under California Test 231, Part 1, Section E and verify moisture content under California Test 226. Sample immediately after mixing.

After mixing, maintain the in-place moisture of the basement material to be stabilized within a range of 1 percent below to 2 percent above the optimum moisture determined under California Test 216. Determine in-place moisture content under California Test 231. During compaction and finish grading, add water to the surface to prevent drying until the next layer of mixed material is placed, or until you apply curing treatment.

**24-3.01D(2)(c) Compaction**

After compaction, determine in-place wet density under California Test 231 and moisture content under California Test 226, at the same locations. Perform one test per 1,000 sq yd of CSS. Test in 0.50-foot depth intervals from the bottom of the CSS layer regardless of the layer thickness. Convert wet density to dry density and calculate relative compaction under California Test 216 on a dry density basis.

**24-3.01D(2)(d) Quality Control Testing**

Cement stabilized soil quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

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**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Air temperature before adding cement to basement material	--	Each temperature location	1 test per 20,000 sq ft, minimum 1 per day
Moisture content of basement material before adding cement	California Test 226	Roadway	1 per 1000 sq yd per layer, minimum 1 per day
Cement application rate	Calibrated tray or equal	Roadway	1 test per 20,000 sq ft, minimum 2 per day
Gradation on mixed material	California Test 202	Roadway	1 per 1000 sq yd per layer, minimum 1 per day
Moisture content of mixed material	California Test 226	Roadway	1 per 1000 sq yd per layer, minimum 1 per day
Moisture content of compacted material at time of relative compaction testing	California Test 231	Roadway	1 per 1000 sq yd per layer, minimum 1 per day
Relative compaction	California Test 231	Roadway	1 per 1000 sq yd per layer, minimum 1 per day

**24-3.02 MATERIALS**

Cement must comply with section 90-2.01A, Type II or Type V portland cement.

**24-3.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**24-3.03A General**

Remove standing water from the basement material.

Apply cement at air temperatures above 40 degrees F and rising. Do not apply cement to frozen basement material.

During compaction and finish grading, add water to the surface to prevent drying until the next layer of mixed material is placed, or until you apply curing treatment.

Do not scarify surfaces of intermediate or final layers of CSS.

**24-3.03B Applying Cement**

Apply cement uniformly over the area to be stabilized using a vane spreader.

Do not apply dry cement in windy conditions that will result in dust outside the treatment area.

**24-3.03C Mixing**

You may mix cement and the basement material off the job site.

Complete initial mixing work within 30 minutes of the application of cement.

After mixing, maintain the in-place moisture of the basement material to be stabilized within a range of 1 percent below to 2 percent above the optimum moisture.

Before compaction, the CSS, except rock, must within the percentage passing limits for the sieve sizes shown in the following table:

<b>Cement Stabilized Soil Gradation</b>	
Sieve sizes	Percentage passing
2"	100
3/4"	98-100
No. 4	55-100

**24-3.03D Compaction**

Complete initial compaction of a layer within 2 hours of initial mixing of cement.







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**Replace *Reserved* in section 26-1.01C with:**

Submit an aggregate base QC plan.

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**Replace *Reserved* in section 26-1.01D(1) with:**

Aggregate samples must not be treated with lime, cement, or chemicals before testing for durability index. Aggregate from untreated reclaimed processed AC, PCC, LCB, or CTB is not considered treated.

07-15-16

**Replace *Reserved* in section 26-1.01D(2) with:**

**26-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**26-1.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Plan**

Reserved

**26-1.01D(2)(c) Qualifications**

Reserved

**26-1.01D(2)(d) Quality Control Testing**

AB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
R-value	California Test 301	Stockpiles, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	1 test before starting work and every 2,000 cu yd thereafter <sup>a</sup>
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202	Stockpiles, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	1 per 500 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Sand equivalent	California Test 217	Stockpiles, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	
Durability index <sup>b</sup>	California Test 229	Stockpiles, transportation units, windrows, or roadways	1 per project
Relative compaction	California Test 231	Roadway	1 per 500 sq yd on each layer

<sup>a</sup>Additional R-value frequency testing will not be required when the average of 4 consecutive sand equivalent tests is 29 or greater for Class 2 AB or 25 or greater for Class 3 AB.

<sup>b</sup>Applies if section 26-1.02 contains an applicable requirement for durability index

**Add between *requirements*, and *and* in the 1st paragraph of section 26-1.01D(3):**

durability,

07-15-16

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 26-1.01D(3):**

The Engineer takes aggregate base samples for R-value, aggregate gradation, sand equivalent, and durability index from any of the following locations:

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reducing payment for noncompliant CTB left in place. An aggregate gradation and a sand equivalent test represents up to (1) 500 cu yd or (2) 1 day's production if less than 500 cu yd.

**27-1.01D(1)(b) Road-Mixed Cement Treated Base Moisture Content**

Just before initial compaction the moisture content of the completed mixture must be at least the optimum moisture content less 1 percent. The moisture content is determined under California Test 226 and optimum moisture content is determined under California Test 312.

**27-1.01D(1)(c) Plant-Mixed Cement Treated Base Moisture Content**

At the point of delivery to the work, the moisture content of the completed mixture must be at least the optimum moisture content less 1 percent. The moisture content is determined under California Test 226 and optimum moisture content under California Test 312.

**27-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

**27-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**27-1.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Plan**

Reserved

**27-1.01D(2)(c) Qualifications**

Reserved

**27-1.01D(2)(d) Quality Control Testing**

CTB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202 modified	Stockpiles, plant, transportation units, windrow, or roadway	1 per 500 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Sand equivalent	California Test 217	Stockpiles, plant, transportation units, windrow, or roadway	
R-value <sup>a</sup>	California Test 301	Stockpiles, plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadway	1 test before starting work and every 2000 cu yd thereafter <sup>b</sup>
Optimum moisture content	California Test 312	Plant, transportation units, windrow, or roadway	1 per day of placement
Moisture content	California Test 226	Roadway	1 per 500 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Cement content	California Test 338	Windrows or roadway	1 per 1000 cu yd but at least one per day of placement
Relative compaction	California Test 312 or 231	Roadway	1 per 2000 sq yd but at least one per day of placement
Compressive strength <sup>c</sup>	California Test 312	Windrow or roadways	1 per day of placement

<sup>a</sup>R-value is required for Class B CTB only

<sup>b</sup>Additional R-value frequency testing will not be required while the average of 4 consecutive sand equivalent tests is 4 or more above the specified operating range value.

<sup>c</sup>Compressive strength is required for Class A CTB only when specified

**27-1.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

The Department's acceptance testing includes testing the CTB quality characteristics shown in the following table:



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1. Notify the Engineer of the adjustments you will make
2. Remedy or replace the noncompliant concrete base
3. Field qualify or construct a new test strip as specified for the concrete base involved to demonstrate compliance with the specifications
4. Obtain authorization

**28-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

**28-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**28-1.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Plan**

Reserved

**28-1.01D(2)(c) Qualifications**

Reserved

**28-1.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Reserved

**Add to section 28-2.01C(1):**

Submit a lean concrete base QC plan.

07-15-16

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 28-2.01D with:**

**28-2.01D Quality Assurance**

**28-2.01D(1) General**

**28-2.01D(1)(a) General**

The molds for compressive strength testing under ASTM C31 or ASTM C192 must be 6 by 12 inches.

If the aggregate gradation test results, sand equivalent test results or both comply with the contract compliance requirements but not the operating range requirements, you may continue placing LCB for the remainder of the work day. Do not place additional LCB until you demonstrate the LCB to be placed complies with the operating range requirements.

**28-2.01D(1)(b) Qualifications**

Field qualification tests and calculations must be performed by an ACI certified "Concrete Laboratory Technician, Grade I.

**28-2.01D(1)(c) Aggregate Qualification Testing**

Qualify the aggregate for each proposed aggregate source and gradation. The qualification tests include (1) a sand equivalent and (2) an average 7-day compressive strength under ASTM C39 of 3 cylinders manufactured under ASTM C192 except cure cylinders in molds without lids after initial curing.

For the compressive strength test, the cement content for each cylinder must be 300 lb/cu yd. The 7-day average compressive strength must be at least 610 psi. The cement must be Type II portland cement.

LCB must have from 3 to 4 percent air content during aggregate qualification testing.

**28-2.01D(1)(d) Field Qualification Testing**

Before placing LCB, you must perform field qualification testing and obtain authorization for each mix design. Retest and obtain authorization for changes to the authorized mix designs.

Notify the Engineer at least 5 business days before field qualification. Perform the field qualification at the job site or an authorized location.

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Field qualification testing includes tests for compressive strength, air content, and penetration or slump.

For compressive strength field qualification testing:

1. Prepare 12 cylinders under ASTM C31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids from a single batch.
2. Perform 3 tests; each test consists of determining the average compressive strength of 2 cylinders at 7 days under ASTM C39. The average compressive strength for each test must be at least 530 psi

If you submitted a notice to produce LCB qualifying for a transverse contraction joint waiver, manufacture additional specimens and test the LCB for compressive strength at 3 days. Prepare the compressive strength cylinders under ASTM C31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids at the same time using the same material and procedures as the 7-day compressive strength cylinders except do not submit 6 additional test cylinders. The average 3-day compressive strength for each test must be not more than 500 psi.

**28-2.01D(2) Quality Control**

**28-2.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**28-2.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Manager**

Reserved

**28-2.01D(2)(c) Quality Control Testing**

Test the LCB under the test methods and at the locations and frequencies shown in the following table:

**LCB Sampling Location and Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum sampling and testing frequency
Sand equivalent	ASTM D2419	Source	1 per 500 cubic yards but at least 1 per day of production
Aggregate gradation	ASTM C136		
Air content	ASTM C231	Job site	
Penetration <sup>a</sup>	ASTM C360		
Slump <sup>a</sup>	ASTM C143		
Compressive strength	ASTM C39 <sup>b</sup>		

<sup>a</sup>Test for either penetration or slump

<sup>b</sup>Prepare cylinders under ASTM C31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids.

**28-2.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts LCB based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**LCB Requirements for Acceptance**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Compressive strength (min, psi at 7 days)	ASTM C39 <sup>a</sup>	530 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Cylinders prepared under ASTM C31 except final cure cylinders in molds without lids.

<sup>b</sup> A compressive strength test represents up to (1) 1,000 cu yd or (2) 1 day's production if less than 1,000 cu yd.

**Replace section 28-2.01D(4) in item 3 of the 5th paragraph in section 28-2.03D with:**

section 28-2.01D(1)(c)



**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Replace the 1st paragraph in section 28-2.03F with:**

07-15-16

After finishing LCB, cure LCB with pigmented curing compound under section 90-1.03B(3) and 40-1.03I. Apply curing compound:

1. In 2 separate applications
2. Before the atmospheric temperature falls below 40 degrees F
3. At a rate of 1 gal/150 sq ft for the first application
4. At a rate of 1 gal/200 sq ft for the second application

**Replace *Reserved* in section 28-3.01C(3) with:**

07-15-16

Submit a rapid strength concrete base QC plan.

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 28-3.01D with:**

07-15-16

**28-3.01D Quality Assurance**

**28-3.01D(1) General**

**28-3.01D(1)(a) General**

At the preconstruction meeting be prepared to discuss the project specifications and methods of performing each item of work. Items discussed must include the processes for:

1. Production
2. Transportation
3. Placement
4. QC plan, if specified in the special provisions
5. Contingency plan
6. QC sampling and testing
7. Acceptance criteria

Beams for modulus of rupture testing must be fabricated and tested under California Test 524. The beams may be fabricated using an internal vibrator under ASTM C31. For each test, 3 beam must be fabricated and the test results averaged. No single test represents more than that day's production or 130 cu yd, whichever is less.

For early age testing, beams must be cured so the monitored temperatures in the beams and the test strip are always within 5 degrees F. The internal temperatures of the RSC base and early age beams must be monitored and recorded at intervals of at least 5 minutes. Thermocouples or thermistors connected to strip-chart recorders or digital data loggers must be installed to monitor the temperatures. Temperature recording devices must be accurate to within  $\pm 2$  degrees F. Until early age testing is completed, internal temperatures must be measured at 1 inch from the top, 1 inch from the bottom, and no closer than 3 inches from any edge.

For other age testing, beams must be cured under California Test 524 except beams must be placed into sand at a time that is the earlier of either from 5 to 10 times the final set time, or 24 hours.

RSC base must have an opening age modulus of rupture of not less than 400 psi and a 7-day modulus of rupture of not less than 600 psi.

**28-3.01D(1)(b) Preconstruction Meeting**

Reserved

**28-3.01D(1)(c) Test Strip**

Reserved

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SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**28-3.01D(2) Quality Control**

**28-3.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**28-3.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Manager**

Reserved

**28-3.01D(2)(c) Quality Control Testing**

Test the rapid strength concrete base under the test methods and at the locations and frequencies shown in the following table:

**Rapid Strength Concrete Base Sampling Location and Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sample Location	Minimum testing frequency <sup>a</sup>
Cleanness value	California Test 227	Source	1 per 500 cubic yards but at least 1 per shift
Sand equivalent	California Test 217		
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202		
Air content	California Test 504	Job site	1 per 130 cu yd but at least 1 per shift
Yield	California Test 518		1 per shift
Slump or penetration	ASTM C143 or California Test 533		1 per 2 hours of placement
Density	California Test 518		1 per shift
Aggregate moisture meter calibration <sup>b</sup>	California Test 223 or California Test 226		1 per shift
Modulus of rupture	California Test 524		1 per 130 cu yd but at least 1 per shift

<sup>a</sup>Test at the most frequent interval.

<sup>b</sup>Check calibration of the plant moisture meter by comparing moisture meter readings with California Test 223 or California Test 226 test results.

Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before any sampling and testing. Submit testing results within 15 minutes of testing completion. Record inspection, sampling, and testing on the forms accepted with the QC plan and submit them within 48 hours of completion of each day of production and within 24 hours of 7-day modulus of rupture tests.

During the placement of RSC base, fabricate beams and test for the modulus of rupture:

1. At opening age
2. At 7 days after placing the first 30 cu yd
3. At least once every 130 cu yd
4. Within the final truckload

Opening age tests must be performed in the presence of the Engineer.

**28-3.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts RSC base based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**RSC Base Requirements for Acceptance**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Modulus of rupture (min, psi at 7 days)	California Test 524	600

The Engineer adjust payment for RSC base for the 7-day modulus of rupture as follows:

1. Payment for a base with a modulus of rupture of 600 psi or greater is not adjusted.
2. Payment for a base with a modulus of rupture of less than 600 and greater than or equal to 550 psi is reduced by 5 percent.

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3. Payment for a base with a modulus of rupture of less than 550 and greater than or equal to 500 psi is reduced by 10 percent.
4. Payment for a base with a modulus of rupture of less than 500 psi is not adjusted and no payment is made. Remove and replace this base.

**Add to section 28-4.01C(1):**

Submit a lean concrete base rapid setting QC plan.

07-15-16

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 28-4.01D with:**

07-15-16

**28-4.01D Quality Assurance**

**28-4.01D(1) General**

**28-4.01D(1)(a) General**

For compressive strength testing, prepare 6 cylinders under California Test 540. Test cylinders must be 6 by 12 inches. As an alternative to rodding, a vibrator may be used under California Test 524. Test cylinders under California Test 521 and perform 3 tests with each test consisting of 2 cylinders. The test result is the average from the 2 cylinders.

**28-4.01D(1)(b) Field Qualification**

Before placing lean concrete base rapid setting, you must perform field qualification testing and obtain authorization for each mix design. Retest and obtain authorization for changes to authorized mixed designs.

Proposed mix designs must be field qualified before you place the base represented by those mix designs. The technician performing the field test must hold current ACI certification as a Concrete Field Testing Technician-Grade I.

Notify the Engineer at least 5 days before field qualification. Perform field qualification within the job site or a location authorized.

Field qualification testing includes compressive strength, air content, and penetration or slump in compliance with the table titled "Lean Concrete Base Rapid Setting Requirements."

Field qualification must comply with the following:

1. Test for compressive strength at opening age and 7 days of age
2. At opening age, the compressive strength for each test must be at least 180 psi and the average strength for the 3 tests must be at least 200 psi
3. At 7 days age, the compressive strength for each test must be at least 600 psi and the average strength for the 3 tests must be at least 725 psi

**28-4.01D(2) Quality Control**

**28-4.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**28-4.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Manager**

Reserved

**28-4.01D(2)(c) Quality Control Testing**

Test the base under the test methods and at the locations and frequencies shown in the following table:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**LCB Rapid Setting Sampling Location and Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum sampling and testing frequency
Sand equivalent	ASTM D2419	Source	1 per 500 cu yd, minimum 1 per day of production
Aggregate gradation	ASTM C136		
Air content	ASTM C231	Job site	1 per 4 hours of placement work, plus one in the last hour of placement work
Penetration <sup>a</sup>	ASTM C360		
Slump <sup>a</sup>	ASTM C143		
Compressive strength	California Test 521		

<sup>a</sup>Test either penetration or slump

During placement of lean concrete base rapid setting, fabricate cylinders and test compressive strength for opening age and 7 days. Opening age tests must be performed in the presence of the Engineer.

**28-4.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts LCB rapid setting based on compliance with the requirement shown in the following table:

**LCB Rapid Setting Requirements for Acceptance**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Compressive strength (min, psi at 7 days)	California Test 521 <sup>a</sup>	725

<sup>a</sup>Cylinders made under California Test 540

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs in section 28-4.03A with:**

07-15-16

Concrete paving operations with equipment not supported by the base may start before opening age. Do not open pavement for traffic before opening age of the LCB rapid setting.

Any other paving operations must start after the final set time of the base. The base must have a compressive strength of at least 450 psi under California Test 521 before:

1. Placing HMA
2. Placing other base material
3. Operating equipment on the base

**Replace *Reserved* in section 28-5.01C with:**

07-15-16

Submit a concrete base QC plan.

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 28-5.01D(2) with:**

07-15-16

**28-5.01D(2) Quality Control**

**28-5.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**28-5.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Manager**

Reserved

**28-5.01D(2)(c) Quality Control Testing**

Test the concrete base under the test methods and at the locations and frequencies shown in the following table:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
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**Concrete Base Sampling Location and Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sample location	Minimum testing frequency <sup>a</sup>
Cleanness value	California Test 227	Source	1 per 500 cubic yards but at least 1 per shift
Sand equivalent	California Test 217		
Aggregate gradation	California Test 202		
Air content	California Test 504	Job site	1 per 500 cu yd but at least 1 per shift
Yield	California Test 518		1 per shift
Slump or penetration	ASTM C143 or California Test 533		1 per 2 hours of placement
Density	California Test 518		1 per shift
Aggregate moisture meter calibration <sup>b</sup>	California Test 223 or California Test 226		1 per shift
Modulus of rupture	California Test 524		1 per 500 cu yd but at least 1 per shift

<sup>a</sup>Test at the most frequent interval.

<sup>b</sup>Check calibration of the plant moisture meter by comparing moisture meter readings with California Test 223 or California Test 226 test results.

**28-5.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts a concrete base based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Concrete Base Requirements for Acceptance**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Modulus of rupture (min, psi at 28 days)	California Test 523	570

Acceptance for the modulus of rupture is on a lot basis. The Department provides the molds and machines for the modulus of rupture acceptance testing. Provide any material and labor the Engineer may require for the testing.

AA

**29 TREATED PERMEABLE BASES**

07-15-16

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 29-1.01 with:**

07-15-16

**29-1.01 GENERAL**

**29-1.01A Summary**

Section 29-1 includes general specifications for constructing treated permeable bases.

**29-1.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**29-1.01C Submittals**

Submit a treated permeable base quality control plan.

**29-1.01D Quality Assurance**

**29-1.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**29-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

**29-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**29-1.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Plan**

Reserved

**29-1.01D(2)(c) Qualifications**

Reserved

**29-1.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Reserved

Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 29-2.01D with:

07-15-16

**29-2.01D Quality Assurance**

**29-2.01D(1) General**

The Engineer determines the asphalt content of the asphalt mixture under California Test 382. The bitumen ratio, pounds of asphalt per 100 lb of dry aggregate, must not vary more than 0.5 lb of asphalt above or below the quantity designated by the Engineer. Samples used to determine the bitumen ratio are obtained from trucks at the plant or from the mat behind the paver before rolling. If the sample is taken from the mat behind the paver, the bitumen ratio must not be less than the quantity designated by the Engineer, less 0.7 lb of asphalt per 100 lb of dry aggregate.

**29-2.01D(2) Quality Control**

**29-2.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**29-2.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Testing**

ATPB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Gradation	California Test 202	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day of placement
Cleanness value	California Test 227	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day
Percentage of crushed particles	California Test 205	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter
Los Angeles rattler loss at 500 rev	California Test 211	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter
Film stripping	California Test 302	Plant	1 test before production and one every 5000 cu yd thereafter
Asphalt content of the asphalt mixture	California Test 382	Plant, transportation units, windrows, or roadway	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day

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**29-2.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

The Department accepts ATPB based on aggregate gradation, cleanness value, percent of crushed particles, Los Angeles rattler, film stripping and asphalt content requirements specified in section 29-2.02 and section 29-2.01D(1).

The Engineer takes samples for aggregate gradation, cleanness value, percent of crushed particles, Los Angeles rattler, and film stripping from the plant.

The Engineer takes samples for asphalt content of the asphalt mixture from any of the following locations:

1. Plant
2. Truck
3. Windrow
4. Roadbed

**Replace the headings and paragraphs in section 29-3.01 with:**

07-15-16

**29-3.01 GENERAL**

**29-3.01A Summary**

Section 29-3 includes specifications for constructing cement treated permeable bases.

**29-3.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**29-3.01C Submittals**

Reserved

**29-3.01D Quality Assurance**

**29-3.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**29-3.01D(2) Quality Control**

**29-3.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**29-3.01D(2)(b) Quality Control Testing**

CTPB quality control must include testing the quality characteristics at the frequencies shown in the following table:

**QC Testing Frequencies**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Minimum frequency
Gradation	California Test 202	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day of placement
Cleanness value	California Test 227	Stockpiles or plant	1 for every 4 hours of production but at least one per day
Los Angeles rattler loss at 500 rev	California Test 211	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter
Soundness	California Test 214	Stockpiles or plant	1 test before production and one every 5,000 cu yd thereafter





**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
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**Replace the table in section 30-3.02A with:**

07-15-16

**FDR—Foamed Asphalt Quality Characteristic Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Moisture content before HMA paving	California Test 226	< 50% of OMC
Asphalt binder expansion ratio (min, %)	Note a	10
Asphalt binder half-life (seconds, min)		12
Gradation (% passing) Sieve Size: 3 inch 2 inch 1-1/2 inch	California Test 202	100 95-100 85-100
Moisture content Maximum Minimum	California Test 226	OMC OMC - 2%
In-place wet density (lb/cu ft)	California Test 216	Report only
Relative compaction (min, %)	California Test 231	98
Indirect dry tensile strength (psi) <sup>b</sup>	California Test 371	90% of mix design value
Indirect wet tensile strength (psi) <sup>b</sup>	California Test 371	90% of mix design value
Tensile strength ratio (%)	California Test 371	90% of mix design value

<sup>a</sup>Test at the foaming temperature and percentage of foaming water by dry weight of FDR—foamed asphalt material designated in the mix design. To test asphalt binder expansion ratio and half-life, use a pail of known volume and a dipstick calibrated for the pail. From the inspection nozzle on the asphalt binder spray bar, inject foamed asphalt into the pail without exceeding the pail's capacity. With the dipstick, immediately measure and record the level of foamed asphalt in the pail. Record the half-life in seconds from the time the injection of foamed asphalt in the pail is turned off to half the dip stick reading after peak. Calculate the expansion ratio as the volume of the foamed asphalt upon injection divided by the volume of the unfoamed asphalt binder.

<sup>b</sup>From material passing the 1-inch sieve, compact 6 specimens under California Test 304, Part 2. Cure the specimens at 100 °F for 72 hours and allow the specimens to cool to room temperature. Test 3 specimens for dry tensile strength under California Test 371. Test 3 specimens for wet tensile strength under California Test 371 after moisture conditioning.

**Replace section 30-4.01D(3) in the 2nd paragraph of section 30-4.01D(1) with:**

section 30-4.01D(4)

07-15-16

**Replace section 30-4.01D(1)(a) in the table in section 30-4.02A with:**

section 30-4.01D(2)

07-15-16

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## DIVISION V SURFACINGS AND PAVEMENTS

### 36 GENERAL

04-20-18

Replace section 36-3 with:

07-21-17

### 36-3 PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS

#### 36-3.01 GENERAL

##### 36-3.01A Summary

Section 36-3 includes specifications for measuring the smoothness of pavement surfaces.

##### 36-3.01B Definitions

**area of localized roughness:** Moving average of the International Roughness Index values for each wheel path using a 25-foot continuous interval and a 250-mm filter.

**Mean Roughness Index:** Average of the International Roughness Index values for the left and right wheel paths for the same traffic lane using a fixed interval and a 250-mm filter.

**wheel paths:** Pair of lines 3 feet from and parallel to the edges of a traffic lane. Left and right wheel paths are based on the direction of travel.

##### 36-3.01C Submittals

##### 36-3.01C(1) General

Reserved

##### 36-3.01C(2) Inertial Profiler Certification

At least 5 business days before starting initial profiling or changing the inertial profiler or operator, submit:

1. Inertial profiler certification issued by the Department
2. Operator certification for the inertial profiler issued by the Department
3. Manufacturer's instructions and test procedures for calibration and verification of the inertial profiler

Within 2 business days after cross-correlation testing, submit a ProVAL profiler certification analysis report for the test results to the Engineer and to the electronic mailbox address [smoothness@dot.ca.gov](mailto:smoothness@dot.ca.gov).

##### 36-3.01C(3) Inertial Profiler Data

##### 36-3.01C(3)(a) General

04-20-18

At least 15 days before inertial profiling, you must register with the Department's secure file sharing system. To obtain information on the registration process, send an e-mail with your contact information to [smoothness@dot.ca.gov](mailto:smoothness@dot.ca.gov).

Within 2 business days after each day of profiling, submit the profile information to the Engineer and to the Department's secure file sharing system. After submitting the profile information to the Department's file sharing system, send a notification of your electronic submittal to the Engineer and to the above electronic mailbox address with the names of the files submitted.

For each surface with inertial profile smoothness requirements, the profiling information must include:

1. Raw profile data for each lane
2. ProVAL ride quality analysis report for the Mean Roughness Index of each lane in a PDF file. Report the following:
  - 2.1. Listing of Mean Roughness Index values for 0.1-mile segments or portions thereof
  - 2.2. Inputs, including the specified Mean Roughness Index threshold and fixed segment length
  - 2.3. Raw profile data name selections
  - 2.4. Areas exempt from inertial profile smoothness
3. ProVAL ride quality analysis report for the International Roughness Index of the left and right wheel paths of each lane in a PDF file. Report the following:

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- 3.1. Listing of areas of localized roughness
- 3.2. Inputs, including the specified area of the localized roughness threshold and continuous segment length
- 3.3. Raw profile data name selections
- 3.4. Areas exempt from inertial profile smoothness
4. GPS data file for each lane. Submit the data file in GPS eXchange file format.
5. Manufacturer's recommended calibration and verification test results for the inertial profiler.
6. Inertial profiler's calibration and verification test results, including results for bounce, block, and the distance measurement instrument.
7. Completed Pavement Smoothness Inertial Profiler Submittal Record.

Submit Asphalt Concrete Pavement Smoothness Corrections Information or Concrete Pavement Smoothness Corrections Information with your final profiling information submittal.

Submit the raw profile data in an unfiltered electronic pavement profile file format. Use the following file-naming convention:

YYYYMMDD\_TTCCRRR\_EA\_D\_L\_W\_B\_E\_X\_PT.PPF

where:

YYYY = year

MM = month, leading zero

DD = day of month, leading zero

TT = district, leading zero

CCC = county, 2- or 3-letter abbreviation as shown in section 1-1.08

RRR = route number with no leading zeros

EA = Contract number, excluding the district identification number, expressed as 6 characters

D = traffic direction, *NB*, *SB*, *WB*, or *EB*

L = lane number from left to right in the direction of travel

W = wheel path, *L* for left, *R* for right, or *B* for both

B = beginning station to the nearest foot, such as 10+20, or beginning post mile to the nearest hundredth, such as 25.06 with no leading zero

E = ending station to the nearest foot, such as 14+20, or ending post mile to the nearest hundredth, such as 28.06 with no leading zero

X = profile operation, *EXIST* for existing pavement, *INTER* for after prepaving smoothness correction, *MILL* for after milling, *PAVE* for after paving, and *CORR* for after final surface pavement correction, and *FINAL* for completed pavement documentation of compliance.

PT = type of pavement surface profiled, such as Type A HMA, RHMA-G, OGFC, JPCP, or CRCP

If you are submitting multiple inertial profiler data files, compress the files into a .ZIP file format and submit them using the file-naming convention TT\_EA\_X\_YYYYMMDD.zip.

07-21-17

**36-3.01C(3)(b) Smoothness Corrective Grinding Plan**

At least 2 business days before performing corrective grinding for areas of localized roughness or areas exceeding the specified thresholds for the Mean Roughness Index, submit a corrective grinding plan as an informational submittal.

The corrective grinding plan must include:

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1. Grinder manufacturer make and model
2. Grinder wheelbase in feet, measured from the front centerline to the back centerline of the single wheel or tandem wheel spread
3. Grinder head position in feet, measured relative to the centerline of the front single wheel or the front tandem wheel spread
4. Tandem wheel spreads in feet, for rear and front wheels as applicable
5. Tabular listing of the planned corrective grinding, including:
  - 5.1. Start and stop locations in stationing to the nearest foot
  - 5.2. Width of grind, such as left half lane, right half lane, or full width lane
  - 5.3. Corresponding grinder head depths to the nearest 0.01 inch
  - 5.4. Direction of grind, up to 2 passes per grind location, such as forward, reverse, forward-forward, reverse-reverse, forward-reverse, reverse-forward
  - 5.5. Distance from start or stop locations to the nearest semipermanent reference point
6. Forecasted improvement in terms of the Mean Roughness Index and area of localized roughness values

**36-3.01C(4) Straightedge Measurements**

Within 2 business days of measuring smoothness with a straightedge, submit a list of the areas requiring smoothness correction or a report stating there are no areas requiring smoothness correction. Identify the areas requiring smoothness correction by:

1. Location number
2. District-County-Route
3. Beginning station or post mile to the nearest 0.01 mile
4. For correction areas within a traffic lane:
  - 4.1. Lane direction, *NB*, *SB*, *EB*, or *WB*
  - 4.2. Lane number from left to right in the direction of travel
  - 4.3. Wheel path, *L* for left, *R* for right, or *B* for both
5. For correction areas not within a traffic lane:
  - 5.1. Identify the pavement area, such as shoulder, weigh station, or turnout
  - 5.2. Direction and distance from the centerline, *L* for left or *R* for right
6. Estimated size of correction area

**36-3.01D Quality Assurance**

**36-3.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**36-3.01D(2) Certifications**

The inertial profiler must display a current certification decal showing the expiration date.

The operator must be certified for each model of inertial profiler operated.

The certifications issued by the Department for the inertial profiler and operator must not be more than 12 months old.

**36-3.01D(3) Quality Control**

**36-3.01D(3)(a) General**

Reserved

**36-3.01D(3)(b) Smoothness**

**36-3.01D(3)(b)(i) General**

Test pavement smoothness using an inertial profiler except use a 12-foot straightedge for the pavement at:

1. Traffic lanes less than 1,000 feet in length, including ramps, turn lanes, and acceleration and deceleration lanes
2. Horizontal curves with a centerline radius less than the following and within the superelevation transition of such curves:
  - 2.1. 150 feet for asphalt concrete pavements
  - 2.2. 300 feet for Portland cement concrete pavements

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3. Areas within 12.5 feet of manholes
4. Shoulders
5. Weigh-in-motion areas
6. Miscellaneous areas such as medians, gore areas, turnouts, and maintenance pullouts

Where inertial profiler testing is required:

1. Determine the pavement smoothness for each traffic lane by obtaining the International Roughness Index for the left and right wheel paths in an individual lane
2. Determine the Mean Roughness Index and areas of localized roughness using FHWA's engineering software ProVAL

Where OGFC is required, test the pavement smoothness of the final HMA or concrete pavement surface before placing OGFC and after placing OGFC.

**36-3.01D(3)(b)(ii) Inertial Profiler Calibration and Verification Tests**

Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before performing calibration and verification testing of the inertial profiler.

Conduct the following calibration and verification tests in the Engineer's presence each day before profiling:

1. Block test to verify the accuracy of the height sensor under California Test 387
2. Bounce test to verify the combined accuracy of the height sensor and accelerometer under California Test 387
3. Distance measurement instrument test to verify the accuracy of the distance measuring instrument under California Test 387
4. Manufacturer's recommended tests

Conduct a cross-correlation verification test of the inertial profiler in the Engineer's presence before performing the initial profiling. A verification test must be performed at least annually. Conduct 5 repeat runs of the inertial profiler on an authorized test section. The test section must be a 0.1-mile segment of existing concrete pavement if you are measuring new concrete pavement or existing asphalt concrete pavement if you are measuring new asphalt concrete pavement. Where micro-milled asphalt concrete surfaces are to be measured, the cross-correlation verification test may be performed on the initial 0.1-mile section of milled asphalt concrete surface. Calculate a cross-correlation to determine the repeatability of your device under California Test 387 using a ProVAL profiler certification analysis with a 3-foot maximum offset. The cross-correlation must be a minimum of 0.92.

**36-3.01D(3)(b)(iii) Performing, Analyzing, and Collecting Data**

Operate the inertial profiler under the manufacturer's instructions and AASHTO R 57 at 1-inch recording intervals using a minimum 4-inch line laser sensor.

Establish semipermanent reference points for aligning inertial profiler runs and locating potential corrective grinding. Place semipermanent reference points at a frequency of 0.5 mile or less along the edge of the traffic lane or roadway. Maintain semipermanent reference points until Department acceptance testing is completed.

Collect profiling data under AASHTO R 57 and analyze it using 250 mm and International Roughness Index filters.

While collecting the profile data to determine the International Roughness Index values, record semipermanent reference points and the beginning and end of the following locations in the raw profile data:

1. Bridge approach slabs
2. Bridges
3. Culverts visible on the roadway surface
4. Railroad crossings
5. At-grade intersections
6. Project limits
7. Change in pavement type



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**37 BITUMINOUS SEALS**

01-20-17

Replace section 37 with:

07-15-16

**37 SEAL COATS**

**37-1 GENERAL**

**37-1.01 GENERAL**

**37-1.01A Summary**

Section 37-1 includes general specifications for applying seal coats.

**37-1.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**37-1.01C Submittals**

At least 10 days before the preconstruction meeting submit a list of participants in the preconstruction meeting. Provide each participant's name, employer, title, and role in the production and placement of the seal coats.

At least 10 days before starting seal coat activities, submit the names of the authorized laboratories for quality control testing.

For each delivery of asphalt binder or asphaltic emulsion to the job site, submit a certificate of compliance and a copy of the specified test results.

For a seal coat that uses crumb rubber modifier, submit a Crumb Rubber Usage Report form monthly and at the end of project.

**37-1.01D Quality Assurance**

**37-1.01D(1) General**

For aggregate testing, quality control laboratories must be in compliance with the Department's Independent Assurance Program to be an authorized laboratory. Quality control personnel must be qualified under the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

01-20-17

For emulsion testing, quality control laboratories must participate in the AASHTO re:source proficiency sample program.

07-15-16

**37-1.01D(2) Preconstruction Meeting**

Hold a preconstruction meeting within 5 days before start of seal coat work at a mutually agreed time and place with the Engineer and your:

1. Project superintendent
2. Project foreman
3. Traffic control foreman

Make arrangements for the conference facility. Preconstruction meeting participants must sign an attendance sheet provided by the Engineer. Be prepared to discuss:

1. Quality control testing
2. Acceptance testing
3. Seal coat placement
4. Proposed application rates for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder and aggregate.
5. Training on placement methods
6. Checklist of items for proper placement
7. Unique issues specific to the project, including:
  - 7.1. Weather
  - 7.2. Alignment and geometrics
  - 7.3. Traffic control requirements

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- 7.4. Haul distances
- 7.5. Presence and absence of shaded areas
- 7.6. Any other local conditions
8. Contingency plan for material deliveries, equipment breakdowns, and traffic handling
9. Who in the field has authority to adjust application rates and how adjustments will be documented
10. Schedule of sweepings

**37-1.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**37-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**37-1.03A General**

If seal coat activities affect access to public parking, residential property, or commercial property, post signs at 100-foot intervals on the affected streets. Signs must display *No Parking – Tow Away*. Signs must state the dates and hours parking or access will be restricted. Notify residents, businesses, and local agencies at least 24 hours before starting activities. The notice must:

1. Describe the work to be performed
2. Detail streets and limits of activities
3. Indicate dates and work hours
4. Be authorized

Asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder for seal coats may be reheated if necessary. After loading the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder into a truck for transport to the job site, do not heat asphaltic emulsion above 160 degrees F and asphalt rubber binder above 425 degrees F. During reheating, circulate or agitate the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder to prevent localized overheating.

Except for fog seals, apply quick setting Grade 1 asphaltic emulsions at a temperature from 75 to 130 degrees F and apply quick setting Grade 2 asphaltic emulsions at a temperature from 110 to 185 degrees F.

You determine the application rates for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder and aggregate and the Engineer authorizes the application rates.

**37-1.03B Equipment**

A self-propelled distributor truck for applying asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder must be equipped with:

1. Pressure-type system with insulated tanks with circulating unit
2. Spray bars:
  - 2.1. With minimum length of 9 feet and full-circulating type
  - 2.2. With full-circulating-type extensions if needed to cover a greater width
  - 2.3. Adjustable to allow positioning at various heights above the surface to be treated
  - 2.4. Operated by levers such that 1 or all valves may be quickly opened or closed in one operation
3. Devices and charts to provide for accurate and rapid determination and control of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder quantities being applied. Include an auxiliary wheel type meter that registers:
  - 3.1. Speed in ft/min
  - 3.2. Trip by count
  - 3.3. Total distance in feet
4. Distribution system:
  - 4.1. Capable of producing a uniform application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder in controlled quantities ranging from 0.02 to 1 gal/sq yd of surface and at a pressure ranging from 25 to 75 psi
  - 4.2. Pumps that spray asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder within 0.02 gal/sq yd of the set rate
  - 4.3. With a hose and nozzle for application of asphaltic emulsion to areas inaccessible to the spray bar
  - 4.4. With pressure gauges and a thermometer for determining temperatures of the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder

You may use cab-controlled valves for the application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder. The valves controlling the flow from nozzles must act positively to provide a uniform unbroken application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder.



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Maintain distributor and storage tanks at all times to prevent dripping.

**37-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**37-2 CHIP SEALS**

**37-2.01 GENERAL**

**37-2.01A General**

**37-2.01A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.01 includes general specifications for applying chip seals.

**37-2.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-2.01A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before starting placement of chip seal, submit:

1. Samples for:
  - 1.1. Asphaltic emulsion chip seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.2. Polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of polymer modified asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.3. Asphalt rubber binder chip seal, two 1-quart cans of base asphalt binder
  - 1.4. Asphalt rubber binder chip seal, five 1-quart cans of asphalt rubber binder
2. Asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, asphalt binder or asphalt rubber binder data as follows:
  - 2.1. Supplier and Type/Grade of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder
  - 2.2. Type of modifier used including polymer or crumb rubber or both
  - 2.3. Percent of crumb rubber, if used as modifier
  - 2.4. Copy of the specified test results for asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder
3. 50 lb of uncoated aggregate
4. Aggregate test results for the following:
  - 4.1. Gradation
  - 4.2. Los Angeles Rattler
  - 4.3. Percent of crushed particles
  - 4.4. Flat and elongated particles
  - 4.5. Film stripping
  - 4.6. Cleanness value
  - 4.7. Durability
5. Vialit test results

Submit quality control test results for the quality characteristics within the reporting times allowance after sampling shown in the following table:

**Quality Control Test Result Reporting**

Quality characteristic	Maximum reporting time allowance
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)	48 hours
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	48 hours
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	48 hours
Film stripping (max, %)	48 hours
Durability (min)	48 hours
Gradation (percentage passing)	24 hours
Cleanness value (min)	24 hours
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate (gal/sq yd)	24 hours

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Within 3 days after taking asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder quality control samples, submit the authorized laboratory's test results.

**37-2.01A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-2.01A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-2.01A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-2.01A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-2.01A(4)(b)(ii) Aggregate**

All tests must be performed on uncoated aggregate except for film stripping which must be performed on precoated aggregate.

For aggregate, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Aggregate Quality Control Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 100 revolutions At 500 revolutions	California Test 211	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (min, %) One-fractured face Two-fractured faces Fine aggregate (min, %) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve) One fractured face	AASHTO T 335	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	ASTM D4791	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Film stripping (max, %)	California Test 302	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Durability (min)	California Test 229	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Gradation (% passing)	California Test 202	2 per day	See California Test 125
Cleanness value (min)	California Test 227	2 per day	See California Test 125

**37-2.01A(4)(b)(iii) Chip Seals**

For a chip seal, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Chip Seal Quality Control Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Asphaltic emulsion binder spread rate (gal/sq yd)	California Test 339	1 per day per distributor truck	Pavement surface

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**37-2.01A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Department Acceptance shall not apply to identified areas where the existing surfacing before application of chip seal, contains defective areas as determined by the Engineer and Contractor. At least 7 days before starting placement of the chip seal, the Contractor shall submit a written list of existing defective areas, identifying the lane direction, lane number, starting and ending highway post mile locations, and defect type. The Engineer must agree on which of the identified areas are defective.

Defective areas are defined as one of the following:

1. Areas with wheel path rutting in excess of 3/8 inch when measured by placing a straightedge 12 feet long on the finished surface perpendicular to the center line and measuring the vertical distance between the finished surface and the lower edge of the straightedge
2. Areas exhibiting flushing

For a chip seal, acceptance is based on visual inspection for the following:

1. Uniform surface texture
2. Raveling, which consists of the separation of the aggregate from the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder
3. Flushing, which consists of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface of the chip seal.
4. Streaking, which consists of alternating longitudinal bands of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder without uniform aggregate retention, approximately parallel with the lane line.

Areas of raveling, flushing or streaking that are greater than 0.5 sq ft shall be considered defective and must be repaired.

Raveling and streaking must be repaired by placing an additional layer of chip seal over the defective area.

For asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for the quality characteristics specified.

For aggregate, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Chip Seal Aggregate Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)		
At 100 revolutions	California Test 211	10
At 500 revolutions		40
Percent of crushed particles:	AASHTO T 335	
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		95
Two-fractured faces		90
Fine aggregate (min, %)		
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve)		
One fractured face		70
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	ASTM D4791	10
Film stripping (max, %)	California Test 302	25
Durability (min)	California Test 229	52
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	Aggregate Gradation table shown under Materials for the chip seal type specified.
Cleanliness value (min)	California Test 227	80

If test results for the aggregate gradation do not comply with specifications, you may remove the chip seal represented by these tests or request that it remain in place with a payment deduction. The deduction is \$1.75 per ton for the aggregate represented by the test results.

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If test results for aggregate cleanness value do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the chip seal represented by these tests or you may request that the chip seal remain in place with a pay deduction corresponding to the cleanness value shown in the following table:

Cleanness value	Deduction
80 or over	None
79	\$2.00 /ton
77-78	\$4.00 /ton
75-76	\$6.00 /ton

If the aggregate cleanness value is less than 75, remove the chip seal.

**37-2.01B Materials**

**37-2.01B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.01B(2) Asphaltic Emulsions and Asphalt Binders**

Reserved

**37-2.01B(3) Aggregate**

**37-2.01B(3)(a) General**

Aggregate must be broken stone, crushed gravel, or both.

Aggregate must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)		
At 100 revolutions	California Test 211	10
At 500 revolutions		40
Percent of crushed particles	AASHTO T 335	
Coarse aggregate (min, %)		
One-fractured face		95
Two-fractured faces		90
Fine aggregate (min, %)		
(Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve)		
One fractured face		70
Flat and elongated particles (max by weight at 3:1, %)	ASTM D4791	10
Film stripping (max, %)	California Test 302	25
Durability (min)	California Test 229	52
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	Aggregate Gradation table shown under Materials for the chip seal type specified.
Cleanness value (min)	California Test 227	80

The authorized laboratory must conduct the Vialit test using the proposed asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder and aggregate for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Chip Retention Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Chip retention (%)	Vialit test method for aggregate in chip seals, French chip (Modified) <sup>a</sup>	95

<sup>a</sup>The asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder must be within the field placement temperature range and application rate during specimen preparation. For asphalt binder cure the specimen for first 2 hours at 100 °F.

**37-2.01B(3)(b) Precoated Aggregate**

Precoating of aggregate must be performed at a central mixing plant. The plant must be authorized under the Department's *MPQP*.

When precoating aggregate, do not recombine fine materials collected in dust control systems.

Precoated aggregate must be preheated from 260 to 325 degrees F. Coat with any of the asphalts specified in the table titled "Performance Graded Asphalt Binder" in section 92. The asphalt must be from 0.5 to 1.0 percent by weight of dry aggregate. You determine the exact asphalt rate for precoating of aggregate.

Do not stockpile precoated aggregate.

**37-2.01C Construction**

**37-2.01C(1) General**

For chip seals on 2-lane, 2-way roadways, place a W8-7 (LOOSE GRAVEL) sign and a W13-1 (35) plaque at 2,000-foot maximum intervals along each side of the traveled way where aggregate is spread on a traffic lane and at public roads or streets entering the chip seal area. Place the 1st W8-7 sign in each direction where traffic first encounters the loose aggregate, regardless of which lane the aggregate is spread on. A W13-1 (35) plaque is not required where the posted speed limit is less than 40 mph.

For chip seals on freeways, expressways, and multilane conventional highways, place a W8-7, (LOOSE GRAVEL) sign and a W13-1 (35) plaque at 2,000-foot maximum intervals along the outside edge of the traveled way nearest to the lane worked on, at on ramps, and at public roads or streets entering the chip seal area. Place the 1st W8-7 sign where the aggregate starts with respect to the direction of travel on that lane. A W13-1 (35) plaque is not required where the posted speed limit is less than 40 mph.

Pilot cars must have cellular or radio contact with other pilot cars and personnel in the work zone. The maximum speed of the pilot cars conveying or controlling traffic through the traffic control zone must be 15 mph on 2-lane, two-way highways and 25 mph on multilane divided and undivided highways. Pilot cars must only use traffic lanes open to traffic.

On the days that closures are not allowed, you may use a moving closure to maintain the seal coat surface. The moving closure is only allowed during daylight hours when traffic will be the least inconvenienced and delayed. The Engineer determines the hours for the moving closure.

Maintain signs in place at each location until the final sweeping of the chip seal surface for that location is complete. Signs may be set on temporary portable supports with the W13-1 sign below the W8-7 sign or on barricades with the W13-1 sign alternating with the W8-7 sign.

Schedule chip seal activities so that the chip seals are placed on both lanes of the traveled way each work shift.

If traffic is routed over a surface where a chip seal application is intended, the chip seal must not be applied to more than half the width of the traveled way at a time, and the remaining width must be kept free of obstructions and open to traffic until the previously applied width is ready for traffic use.

Wherever maintenance sweeping of the chip seal surface is complete, place permanent traffic stripes and pavement markings within 10 days.

If you fail to place the permanent traffic stripes and pavement markings within the specified time, the Department withholds 50 percent of the estimated value of the chip seal work completed that has not received permanent traffic stripes and pavement markings.

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**37-2.01C(2) Equipment**

Equipment for chip seals must include and comply with the following:

1. Aggregate haul trucks must have:
  - 1.1. Tailgate that discharge aggregate
  - 1.2. Device to lock onto the rear aggregate spreader hitch
  - 1.3. Dump bed that will not push down on the spreader when fully raised
  - 1.4. Dump bed that will not spill aggregate on the roadway when transferred to the spreader hopper
  - 1.5. Tarpaulin to cover precoated aggregate when haul distance exceeds 30 minutes or ambient temperature is less than 65 degrees F
2. Self-propelled aggregate spreaders must have:
  - 2.1. Aggregate hopper in the rear
  - 2.2. Belt conveyor that carries the aggregate to the front
  - 2.3. Spreading hopper capable of providing a uniform aggregate spread rate over the entire width of the traffic lane in 1 application.
3. Self-propelled power brooms must:
  - 3.1. Not be steel-tined brooms on emulsion chip seals
  - 3.2. Be capable of removing loose aggregate adjacent to barriers that prevent aggregate from being swept off the roadway, including curbs, gutters, dikes, berms, and railings
4. Pneumatic or foam filled rubber tired rollers must:
  - 4.1. Be an oscillating type at least 4 feet wide
  - 4.2. Be self-propelled and reversible
  - 4.3. Have tires of equal size, diameter, type, and ply
  - 4.4. Carry at least 3,000 lbs of load on each wheel
  - 4.5. Have tires with an air pressure of  $100 \pm 5$  psi or be foam filled

**37-2.01C(3) Surface Preparation**

Before applying chip seals, cover manholes, valve and monument covers, grates, or other exposed facilities located within the area of application, using a plastic or oil resistant construction paper secured by tape or adhesive to the facility being covered. Reference the covered facilities with enough control points to relocate the facilities after the application of the chip seal.

Immediately before applying chip seals, clean the surface to receive a chip seal by removing any extraneous material affecting adhesion of the chip seal with the existing surface and drying. Use self-propelled power brooms to clean the existing pavement.

**37-2.01C(4) Placement**

**37-2.01C(4)(a) General**

Schedule the operations so that chip seals are placed on both lanes of the traveled way each work shift. At the end of the work shift, the end of the chip seals on both lanes must generally match.

**37-2.01C(4)(b) Applying Asphaltic Emulsions or Asphalt Binders**

Prevent spraying on existing pavement not intended for chip seals or on previously applied chip seals using a material such as building paper. Remove the material after use.

Align longitudinal joints between chip seal applications with designated traffic lanes.

For asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder, overlap longitudinal joints by not more than 4 inches. You may overlap longitudinal joints up to 8 inches if authorized.

For areas not accessible to a truck distributor bar apply:

1. Asphaltic emulsions by hand spraying
2. Asphalt binders with a squeegee or other authorized means

You may overlap the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder applications before the application of aggregate at longitudinal joints.

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Do not apply the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder unless there is sufficient aggregate at the job site to cover the asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder.

Discontinue application of asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder early enough to comply with lane closure requirements. Apply to 1 lane at a time and cover the lane width entirely in 1 operation.

**37-2.01C(4)(c) Spreading Aggregates**

**37-2.01C(4)(c)(i) General**

Prevent vehicles from driving on asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder before spreading aggregate.

Spread aggregate within 10 percent of your determined rate.

Spread aggregate at a uniform rate over the full lane width in 1 application. Apply to 1 lane at a time.

Sweep excess aggregate at joints before spreading adjacent aggregate.

Operate the spreader at speeds slow enough to prevent aggregate from rolling over after dropping.

If the spreader is not moving, aggregate must not drop. If you stop spreading and aggregate drops, remove the excess aggregate before resuming activities.

**37-2.01C(4)(c)(ii) Precoated Aggregate Application**

During transit, cover precoated aggregate with tarpaulins if the ambient air temperature is below 65 degrees F or the haul time exceeds 30 minutes.

When applied, precoated aggregate must be from 225 to 325 degrees F.

**37-2.01C(4)(d) Finishing**

**37-2.01C(4)(d)(i) General**

Remove piles, ridges, or unevenly distributed aggregate. Repair permanent ridges, bumps, streaks or depressions in the finished surface. Spread additional aggregate and roll if aggregate is picked up by rollers or vehicles.

Chip seal joints between adjacent applications of a chip seal must be smooth, straight, uniform, and completely covered.

A coverage is 1 roller movement over the entire width of lane. A pass is 1 roller movement parallel to the chip seal application in either direction. Overlapping passes are part of the coverage being made and are not part of a subsequent coverage. Do not start a new coverage until completing the previous coverage.

Before opening to traffic, finish the chip seals in the following sequence:

1. Perform initial rolling consisting of 1 coverage with a pneumatic-tired roller
2. Perform final rolling consisting of 2 coverages with a pneumatic-tired roller
3. Sweep excess aggregate from the roadway and adjacent abutting areas
4. Apply a flush coat if specified
5. Remove covers from the facilities

**37-2.01C(4)(d)(ii) Traffic Control With Pilot Car**

For 2-lane 2-way roadways under 1-way traffic control, upon completion of final rolling, traffic must be controlled with pilot cars and routed over the new chip seal for a period of 2 to 4 hours before opening the lane to traffic not controlled with pilot cars.

For multilane roadways, when traffic is controlled with pilot cars, a maximum of 1 lane in the direction of travel must be open to traffic. Traffic must be controlled with pilot cars and be routed on the new chip seal surface of the lane for a minimum of 2 hours after completion of the initial sweeping and before opening the lane to traffic not controlled with pilot cars. Once traffic controlled with pilot cars is routed over the chip seal at a particular location, continuous control must be maintained at that location until the chip seal placement and sweeping on adjacent lanes to receive a chip seal is completed.

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**37-2.01C(4)(d)(iii) Sweeping**

Sweeping must be performed after the chip seal has set and there is no damage or dislodging of aggregate from the chip seal surface. As a minimum, sweeping is required at the following times:

1. On 2-lane 2-way roadways, from 2 to 4 hours after traffic, controlled with pilot cars, has been routed on the chip seal
2. On multilane roadways, from 2 to 4 hours after aggregate have been placed
3. In addition to previous sweeping, perform final sweeping immediately before opening any lane to public traffic, not controlled with pilot cars

**37-2.01C(4)(d)(iv) Excess Aggregate**

Dispose of excess aggregate. If ordered, salvaging and stockpiling of excess aggregate is change order work.

**37-2.01C(4)(e) Chip Seal Maintenance**

Perform sweeping on the morning following the application of aggregate on any lane that has been open to traffic not controlled with pilot cars and before starting any other activities.

Chip seal surfaces must be maintained for 4 consecutive days from the day aggregate is applied. Maintenance must include sweeping to maintain a surface free of loose aggregate and to prevent formation of corrugations. Sweeping must not dislodge aggregate set in asphaltic emulsion or asphalt binder.

After 4 consecutive days, excess aggregate must be removed from the paved areas.

**37-2.01D Payment**

If there is no bid item for traffic control system, furnishing and using a pilot car is included in the various items of the work involved in applying the chip seal.

The payment quantity for precoated aggregate is the weight measured after the aggregate is preheated and precoated with asphalt binder.

If recorded batch weights are printed automatically, the payment quantity for aggregate is the weight determined from the printed batch weights if:

1. Total weight for the precoated aggregate per batch is printed
2. Total asphalt binder weight per batch is printed
3. Zero tolerance weight is printed before weighing the first batch and after weighing the last batch for each truckload
4. Time, date, mix number, load number, and truck identification are correlated with a load slip
5. Copy of the recorded batch weights is certified by a licensed weighmaster

**37-2.02 ASPHALTIC EMULSION CHIP SEALS**

**37-2.02A General**

**37-2.02A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.02 includes specifications for applying asphaltic emulsion chip seals. An asphaltic emulsion chip seal includes applying an asphaltic emulsion, followed by aggregate, and then a flush coat.

A double asphaltic emulsion chip seal is the application of an asphaltic emulsion followed by aggregate, applied twice in sequence and then a flush coat.

**37-2.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-2.02A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart plastic containers of asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping container.



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**37-2.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-2.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-2.02A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-2.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-2.02A(4)(b)(ii) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Circulate asphaltic emulsion in the distributor truck before sampling. Take samples from the distributor truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take two 1-quart samples in a plastic container with lined sealed lid for acceptance testing.

For asphaltic emulsion, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle charge is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

**37-2.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Aggregate acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Sieve size:		--	--	--
3/4"		100	--	--
1/2"		85-100	100	100
3/8"		0-15	0-50	60-85
No. 4		0-5	0-15	0-25
No. 8		--	0-5	0-5
No. 16		--	0-3	0-3
No. 30		0-2	0-2	0-2
No. 200				

**37-2.02B Materials**

**37-2.02B(1) General**

Reserved

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**37-2.02B(2) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Reserved

**37-2.02B(3) Aggregate**

Aggregate gradation for an asphaltic emulsion chip seal must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Asphaltic Emulsion Chip Seal Aggregate Gradation</b>				
Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Sieve size:				
3/4"		--	--	--
1/2"		100	--	--
3/8"		85-100	100	100
No. 4		0-15	0-50	60-85
No. 8		0-5	0-15	0-25
No. 16		--	0-5	0-5
No. 30		--	0-3	0-3
No. 200	0-2	0-2	0-2	

**37-2.02C Construction**

**37-2.02C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.02C(2) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rate ranges shown in the following table:

<b>Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates</b>	
Aggregate gradation	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
3/8"	0.30-0.45
5/16"	0.25-0.35
1/4"	0.20-0.30

For double asphaltic emulsion chip seals, the asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rates shown in the following table:

<b>Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates</b>	
Double chip seals	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
1st application	0.30-0.45
2nd application	0.20-0.30

When applied, the temperature of the asphaltic emulsions must be from 130 to 180 degrees F.

Apply asphaltic emulsions when the ambient air temperature is from 65 to 110 degrees F and the pavement surface temperature is at least 80 degrees F.

Do not apply asphaltic emulsions when weather forecasts predict the ambient air temperature will fall below 39 degrees F within 24 hours after application.

**37-2.02C(3) Spreading Aggregates**

Aggregate must be spread within the spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

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**Aggregate Spread Rates**

Aggregate gradation	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
3/8"	20-30
5/16"	16-25
1/4"	12-20

For double asphaltic emulsion chip seals, aggregate must be spread within the spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Spread Rates**

Double chip seal	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
1st application	23-30
2nd application	12-20

Remove excess aggregate on the 1st application before the 2nd application of asphaltic emulsion.

You may stockpile aggregate for asphaltic emulsion chip seals if you prevent contamination. Aggregate must have a damp surface at spreading. If water visibly separates from the aggregate, do not spread. You may re-dampen aggregate in the delivery vehicle.

Spread aggregate before an asphaltic emulsion sets or breaks.

Do not spread aggregate more than 2,500 feet ahead of the completed initial rolling.

**37-2.02D Payment**

Not Used

**37-2.03 POLYMER MODIFIED ASPHALTIC EMULSION CHIP SEALS**

**37-2.03A General**

**37-2.03A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.03 includes specifications for applying polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seals. A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal includes applying a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, followed by aggregate, and then a flush coat.

A double polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal is the application of a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion followed by aggregate, applied twice in sequence and then a flush coat.

**37-2.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-2.03A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart cans of polymer modified asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. A sample must be submitted in an insulated shipping container.

**37-2.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-2.03A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-2.03A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-2.03A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
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**37-2.03A(4)(b)(ii) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsions**

Circulate polymer modified asphaltic emulsions in the distributor truck before sampling. Take samples from the distributor truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take two 1-quart samples for acceptance testing.

For polymer modified asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 50 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Settlement, 5 days (max, %)			
Storage stability test, 1 day (max, %)			
Sieve test (max, %)			
Demulsibility (min, %)			
Particle charge			
Ash content (max, %)			
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331		
Tests on residue from evaporation test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Penetration, 4 °C, 200g for 60 seconds	AASHTO T 49		
Ductility, 25 °C (min, mm)	AASHTO T 51		
Torsional recovery (min, %)	California Test 332		
Ring and Ball Softening Point (min, °F)	AASHTO T 53		

**37-2.03A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Aggregate acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
Sieve size:		--	--	--
3/4"		100	--	--
1/2"		85-100	100	100
3/8"		0-15	0-50	60-85
No. 4		0-5	0-15	0-25
No. 8		--	0-5	0-5
No. 16		--	0-3	0-3
No. 30		0-2	0-2	0-2
No. 200				

**37-2.03B Materials**

**37-2.03B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.03B(2) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsions**

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must include elastomeric polymer.

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must be Grade PMRS2, PMRS2h, PMCRS2, or PMCRS2h. Polymer content in percent by weight does not apply.

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A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must comply with section 94 and the quality characteristic requirements in the following table:

**Polymeric Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Penetration, 4 °C, 200g for 60 seconds (min)	AASHTO T 49	6
Ring and Ball Softening Point (min, °F)	AASHTO T 53	135

**37-2.03B(3) Aggregate**

The aggregate gradation for a polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seal must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphaltic Emulsion Chip Seal Aggregate Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve Size	California Test 202	3/8"	5/16"	1/4"
3/4"		--	--	--
1/2"		100	--	--
3/8"		85–100	100	100
No. 4		0–15	0–50	60–85
No. 8		0–5	0–15	0–25
No. 16		--	0–5	0–5
No. 30		--	0–3	0–3
No. 200		0–2	0–2	0–2

**37-2.03C Construction**

Polymer modified asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates**

Aggregate gradation	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
3/8"	0.30–0.45
5/16"	0.25–0.35
1/4"	0.20–0.30

For double polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seals, polymer modified asphaltic emulsions must be applied within the application rates shown in the following table:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion Application Rates**

Double application	Application rate range (gal/sq yd)
1st application	0.30–0.45
2nd application	0.20–0.30

Apply polymer modified asphaltic emulsions when the ambient air temperature is from 60 to 105 degrees F and the pavement surface temperature is at least 80 degrees F.

Do not apply polymer modified asphaltic emulsions when weather forecasts predict the ambient air temperature will fall below 39 degrees F within 24 hours after application.

Aggregate must be spread within the spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

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**Aggregate Spread Rates**

Chip seal type	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
3/8"	20–30
5/16"	16–25
1/4"	12–20

For double chip seals, aggregate must be spread within spread rate ranges shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Spread Rates**

Double application	Spread rate range (lb/sq yd)
1st application	23–30
2nd application	12–20

Remove excess aggregate on the 1st application before the 2nd application of asphaltic emulsion.

You may stockpile aggregate for the polymer modified asphaltic emulsion chip seals if you prevent contamination. Aggregate must have damp surfaces at spreading. If water visibly separates from the aggregate, do not spread. You may redampen aggregate in the delivery vehicle.

Spread aggregate before the polymer modified asphaltic emulsion sets or breaks.

Do not spread aggregate more than 2,500 feet ahead of the completed initial rolling.

**37-2.03D Payment**

Not Used

**37-2.04 ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER CHIP SEALS**

**37-2.04A General**

**37-2.04A(1) Summary**

Section 37-2.04 includes specifications for applying asphalt rubber binder chip seals.

An asphalt rubber binder chip seal consists of applying asphalt rubber binder followed by heated aggregate precoated with asphalt binder followed by a flush coat.

**37-2.04A(2) Definitions**

**crumb rubber modifier:** Combination of ground or granulated high natural scrap tire crumb rubber and scrap tire crumb rubber derived from waste tires described in Pub Res Code § 42703.

**descending viscosity reading:** Subsequent viscosity reading at least 5 percent lower than the previous viscosity reading.

**high natural scrap tire crumb rubber:** Material containing 40 to 48 percent natural rubber.

**scrap tire crumb rubber:** Any combination of vehicle tires or tire buffing.

**37-2.04A(3) Submittals**

At least 5 business days before use, submit the permit issued by the local air district for asphalt rubber binder field blending equipment and application equipment. If an air quality permit is not required by the local air district for producing asphalt rubber binder, submit verification from the local air district that an air quality permit is not required.

For each delivery of asphalt rubber binder ingredients to the job site, submit a certificate of compliance with a copy of the specified test results.

Submit a certified volume or weight slip for each delivery of asphalt rubber binder ingredients and asphalt rubber binder.

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Submit a SDS for each asphalt rubber binder ingredient and the asphalt rubber binder.

At least 15 days before use, submit:

1. Samples of each asphalt rubber binder ingredient:
  - 1.1. 2 lbs of scrap tire crumb rubber
  - 1.2. 2 lbs of high natural scrap tire crumb rubber
  - 1.3. Two 1-quart cans of base asphalt binder
  - 1.4. Two 1-quart cans of asphalt modifier
2. Asphalt rubber binder formulation and data as follows:
  - 2.1. For asphalt modifier, include:
    - 2.1.1. Source of asphalt modifier
    - 2.1.2. Type of asphalt modifier
    - 2.1.3. Percentage of asphalt modifier by weight of asphalt binder
    - 2.1.4. Percentage of combined asphalt binder and asphalt modifier by weight of asphalt rubber binder
    - 2.1.5. Test results for the specified quality characteristics
  - 2.2. For crumb rubber modifier, include:
    - 2.2.1. Each source and type of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber
    - 2.2.2. Percentage of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber by total weight of asphalt rubber binder
    - 2.2.3. Test results for the specified quality characteristics
  - 2.3. For asphalt rubber binder, include minimum reaction time and temperature

Immediately after sampling, submit five 1-quart cans of asphalt rubber binder taken in the presence of the Engineer. Sample must be submitted in insulated shipping containers.

Submit notification 15 minutes before each viscosity test or submit a schedule of testing times.

Submit the log of asphalt rubber binder descending viscosity test results within 1 business day after sampling.

Submit asphalt rubber binder quality control viscosity test results within 1 business day after sampling.

**37-2.04A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-2.04A(4)(a) General**

The equipment used in producing asphalt rubber binder and the equipment used in spreading asphalt rubber binder must be permitted for use or exempted by the local air district.

**37-2.04A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(ii) Asphalt Modifiers**

For asphalt modifiers, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the following quality characteristics:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Viscosity	ASTM D445	1 per shipment
Flash point	ASTM D92	
Molecular Analysis:		
Asphaltenes	ASTM D2007	1 per shipment
Aromatics	ASTM D2007	

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(iii) Crumb Rubber Modifiers**

Sample and test scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber separately.

Perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the following quality characteristics:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Crumb Rubber Modifier**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation	California Test 385	1 per 10,000
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber gradation	California Test 385	1 per 3,400 lb
Wire in CRM	California Test 385	1 per 10,000 lb
Fabric in CRM	California Test 385	
CRM particle length	--	
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	
Natural rubber content in high natural scrap tire crumb rubber	ASTM D297	1 per 3,400 lb

**37-2.04A(4)(b)(iv) Asphalt Rubber Binders**

For asphalt rubber binders, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Asphalt Rubber Binder Quality Control Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Sampling location	Frequency
Descending viscosity <sup>a</sup> at 375 °F (Pa•s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> )	ASTM D7741	Reaction vessel	1 per lot <sup>b</sup>
Viscosity at 375 °F (Pa•s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> )	ASTM D7741	Distribution truck	15 minutes before use per lot <sup>b</sup>
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	Distribution truck	1 per lot <sup>b</sup>
Resilience at 25 °C (% rebound)	ASTM D5329		
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36		

<sup>a</sup>Start taking viscosity readings at least 45 minutes after adding crumb rubber modifier and continue taking viscosity readings every 30 minutes until 2 consecutive descending viscosity readings have been obtained and the final viscosity complies with the specification requirement.

<sup>b</sup>A lot is defined in the *MPQP*.

Retain samples from each lot. Test samples for cone penetration, resilience, and softening point for the first 3 lots and if all 3 lots pass, the testing frequency may be reduced to once for every 3 lots.

If QC test results indicate that the asphalt rubber binder does not comply with the specifications, take corrective action and notify the Engineer.

**37-2.04A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

**37-2.04A(4)(c)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-2.04A(4)(c)(ii) Asphalt Modifiers**

The Department accepts asphalt modifier based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Viscosity at 100 °C (m <sup>2</sup> /s x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	ASTM D445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point (min, °C)	ASTM D92	207
Molecular Analysis:		
Asphaltenes (max, % by mass)	ASTM D2007	0.1
Aromatics (min, % by mass)	ASTM D2007	55

<sup>a</sup>The symbol "X" is the asphalt modifier viscosity.

**37-2.04A(4)(c)(iii) Crumb Rubber Modifiers**

Scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM are sampled and tested separately.



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The Department accepts scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder</b>		
Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Wire in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.01
Fabric in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.05
CRM particle length (max, in)	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1.1–1.2
Natural rubber content in high natural CRM (%)	ASTM D297	40.0–48.0

The Department accepts CRM gradation based on the requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Crumb Rubber Modifier Gradation Requirements</b>					
Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement			
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 385	Scrap tire crumb rubber		High natural scrap tire crumb rubber	
		Operating range	Contract compliance	Operating range	Contract compliance
No. 8		100	100	--	--
No. 10		95–100	90–100	100	100
No. 16		35–85	32–88	92–100	85–100
No. 30		2–25	1–30	25–95	20–98
No. 50		0–10	0–15	6–35	2–40
No. 100		0–5	0–10	0–7	0–10
No. 200		0–2	0–5	0–3	0–5

If a test result for CRM gradation does not comply with the specifications, the Department deducts the corresponding amount for each gradation test as shown in the following table:

Material	Gradation test result <sup>a</sup>	Deduction
Scrap tire crumb rubber	Operating range < TR < Contract compliance	\$250
Scrap tire crumb rubber	TR > Contract compliance	\$1,100
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber	Operating range < TR < Contract compliance	\$250
High natural scrap tire crumb rubber	TR > Contract compliance	\$600

<sup>a</sup>Test Result = TR

Each gradation test for scrap tire crumb rubber represents 10,000 lb or the quantity used in that day's production, whichever is less.

Each gradation test for high natural scrap tire crumb rubber represents 3,400 lb or the quantity used in that day's production, whichever is less.

**37-2.04A(4)(c)(iv) Asphalt Rubber Binders**

For Department acceptance testing, take a sample of asphalt rubber binder in the Engineer's presence every 5 lots or once a day, whichever is greater. Each sample must be in five 1-quart cans with an open top and friction lid.

For an asphalt rubber binder, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	25–60
Resilience at 25 °C (% rebound)	ASTM D5329	18–50
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	55–88
Viscosity at 375 °F (Pa·s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D7741	1,500–2,500

<sup>a</sup>Prepare sample for viscosity test under California Test 388.

**37-2.04A(4)(c)(v) Precoated Aggregate**

The Department accepts precoated aggregate based on compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Precoated Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality Characteristic	Test method	Requirement
1/2" gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size: 3/4" 1/2" 3/8" No. 4 No. 8 No. 200	California Test 202	100 85–90 0–30 0–5 -- 0–1
3/8" gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size: 3/4" 1/2" 3/8" No. 4 No. 8 No. 200	California Test 202	100 95–100 70–85 0–15 0–5 0–1

**37-2.04B Materials**

**37-2.04B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.04B(2) Asphalt Binders**

Asphalt binder used as the base binder for asphalt rubber binder must comply with the specifications for asphalt binder. Do not modify asphalt binder with polymer.

**37-2.04B(3) Asphalt Modifiers**

An asphalt modifier must be a resinous, high flash point, and aromatic hydrocarbon. An asphalt modifier must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Viscosity at 100 °C (m <sup>2</sup> /s x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )	ASTM D445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point (min, CL.O.C., °C)	ASTM D92	207
Molecular analysis:		
Asphaltenes by mass (max, %)	ASTM D2007	0.1
Aromatics by mass (min, %)	ASTM D2007	55

<sup>a</sup>X denotes the proposed asphalt modifier viscosity from 19 to 36. A change in X requires a new asphalt rubber binder submittal.

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**37-2.04B(4) Crumb Rubber Modifiers**

The CRM to be used must be on the Authorized Materials List for crumb rubber modifier.

The CRM must be ground or granulated at ambient temperature.

Scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural scrap tire crumb rubber must be delivered to the asphalt rubber binder production site in separate bags.

Steel and fiber must be separated. If steel and fiber are cryogenically separated, it must occur before grinding and granulating. Cryogenically-produced CRM particles must be large enough to be ground or granulated.

The CRM must be dry, free-flowing particles that do not stick together. A maximum of 3 percent calcium carbonate or talc by weight of CRM may be added. The CRM must not cause foaming when combined with the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier.

The CRM must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Wire in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.01
Fabric in CRM (max, %)	California Test 385	0.05
CRM particle length (max, in)	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity	California Test 208	1.1–1.2

The CRM must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crumb Rubber Modifier Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement	
		Scrap tire crumb rubber	High natural scrap tire crumb rubber
Acetone extract (%)	ASTM D297	6.0–16.0	4.0–16.0
Rubber hydrocarbon (min, %)		42.0–65.0	50.0
Natural rubber content (%)		22.0–39.0	40.0–48.0
Carbon black content (%)		28.0–38.0	--
Ash content (max, %)		8.0	--

Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation must comply with the gradation requirements shown in the following table:

**Scrap Tire Crumb Rubber Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		Gradation limit	Operating range	Contract compliance
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 385			
No. 8		100	100	100
No. 10		98–100	95–100	90–100
No. 16		45–75	35–85	32–88
No. 30		2–20	2–25	1–30
No. 50		0–6	0–10	0–15
No. 100		0–2	0–5	0–10
No. 200		0	0–2	0–5

High natural scrap tire crumb rubber gradation must comply with the gradation requirements shown in the following table:

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**High Natural Scrap Tire Crumb Rubber Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		Gradation limit	Operating range	Contract compliance
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 385			
No. 10		100	100	100
No. 16		95–100	92–100	85–100
No. 30		35–85	25–95	20–98
No. 50		10–30	6–35	2–40
No. 100		0–4	0–7	0–10
No. 200		0–1	0–3	0–5

**37-2.04B(5) Asphalt Rubber Binders**

An asphalt rubber binder must be a combination of:

1. Asphalt binder
2. Asphalt modifier
3. Crumb rubber modifier

Asphalt rubber binder blending equipment must be authorized under the Department's *MPQP*.

The blending equipment must allow the determination of weight percentages of each asphalt rubber binder ingredient.

An asphalt rubber binder must be  $79 \pm 1$  percent by weight asphalt binder and  $21 \pm 1$  percent by weight of CRM. The minimum percentage of CRM must be 20.0 percent and lower values must not be rounded up.

The CRM must be  $75 \pm 2$  percent by weight scrap tire crumb rubber and  $25 \pm 2$  percent by weight high natural scrap tire crumb rubber.

An asphalt modifier and asphalt binder must be blended at the production site. An asphalt modifier must be from 2.5 to 6.0 percent by weight of the asphalt binder in the asphalt rubber binder. The asphalt rubber binder supplier determines the exact percentage.

If blended before adding CRM, the asphalt binder must be from 375 to 440 degrees F when an asphalt modifier is added and the mixture must circulate for at least 20 minutes. An asphalt binder, asphalt modifier, and CRM may be proportioned and combined simultaneously.

The blend of an asphalt binder and an asphalt modifier must be combined with the CRM at the asphalt rubber binder production site. The asphalt binder and asphalt modifier blend must be from 375 to 440 degrees F when the CRM is added. Combined ingredients must be allowed to react at least 45 minutes at temperatures from 375 to 425 degrees F except the temperature must be at least 10 degrees F below the flash point of the asphalt rubber binder.

After reacting, the asphalt rubber binder must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration at 25 °C (0.10 mm)	ASTM D217	25–60
Resilience at 25 °C (% rebound)	ASTM D5329	18–50
Softening point (°C)	ASTM D36	55–88
Viscosity at 375 °F (Pa•s x 10 <sup>-3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D7741	1,500–2,500

<sup>a</sup>Prepare sample for viscosity test under California Test 388.

Maintain asphalt rubber binder at a temperature from 375 to 415 degrees F.

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Stop heating unused asphalt rubber binder 4 hours after the 45-minute reaction period. Reheating asphalt rubber binder that cools below 375 degrees F is a reheat cycle. Do not exceed 2 reheat cycles. If reheating, the asphalt rubber binder must be from 375 to 415 degrees F before use.

During reheating, you may add CRM. The CRM must not exceed 10 percent by weight of the asphalt rubber binder. Allow added CRM to react for at least 45 minutes. Reheated asphalt rubber binder must comply with the specifications for asphalt rubber binder.

**37-2.04B(6) Precoated Aggregate**

Before precoating with asphalt binder, aggregate for an asphalt rubber binder chip seal must comply with the gradation requirements shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Rubber Binder Chip Seal Aggregate Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement	
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	1/2"	3/8"
Sieve size:			
3/4"		100	100
1/2"		85–90	95–100
3/8"		0–30	70–85
No. 4		0–5	0–15
No. 8		--	0–5
No. 200		0–1	0–1

**37-2.04C Construction**

**37-2.04C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-2.04C(2) Equipment**

Distributor trucks must be equipped with:

1. Mixing and heating unit
2. Observation platform on the rear of the truck for an observer on the platform to see the nozzles and unplug them if needed

**37-2.04C(3) Asphalt Rubber Binder Application**

Apply the asphalt rubber binder when the ambient temperature is from 60 to 105 degrees F and the pavement surface temperature is at least 55 degrees F.

Do not apply the asphalt rubber binder unless enough aggregate is available at the job site to cover the asphalt rubber binder within 2 minutes. Intersections, turn lanes, gore points, and irregular areas must be covered within 15 minutes.

Do not apply asphalt rubber binder when pavement is damp or during high wind conditions. If authorized, you may adjust the distributor bar height and distribution speed and use shielding equipment during high wind conditions.

When applied, the temperature of the asphalt rubber binder must be from 385 to 415 degrees F.

Apply the asphalt rubber binder at a rate from 0.55 to 0.65 gal/sq yd. You may reduce the application rate by 0.050 gal/sq yd in the wheel paths.

**37-2.04C(4) Precoated Aggregate Spreading**

Spread aggregate at a rate from 28 to 40 lb/sq yd. Do not spread aggregate more than 200 feet ahead of the completed initial rolling.

**37-2.04C(5) Rolling and Sweeping**

Perform initial rolling within 90 seconds of spreading aggregate. If authorized for final rolling, you may use a steel-wheeled roller weighing from 8 to 10 tons in static mode only.

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Perform a final sweeping before Contract acceptance. The final sweeping must not dislodge aggregate.

**37-2.04D Payment**

Asphalt rubber binder is measured as specified for asphalt binder.

**37-2.05 STRESS ABSORBING MEMBRANE INTERLAYERS**

**37-2.05A General**

Section 37-2.05 includes specifications for placing stress absorbing membrane interlayers (SAMI).

Comply with section 37-2.04 except a flush coat is not required.

Traffic must not be allowed on a SAMI.

**37-2.05B Materials**

For a SAMI, aggregate must comply with the 3/8-inch gradation.

**37-2.05C Construction**

If a SAMI is overlaid in the same work shift, section 37-2.01C(4)(e) does not apply.

Final sweeping is not required for a SAMI.

**37-2.05D Payment**

Not Used

**37-2.06 MODIFIED ASPHALT BINDER CHIP SEALS**

Reserved

**37-2.07 SCRUB SEALS**

Reserved

**37-3 SLURRY SEALS AND MICRO-SURFACINGS**

**37-3.01 GENERAL**

**37-3.01A General**

**37-3.01A(1) Summary**

Section 37-3.01 includes general specifications for applying slurry seals and micro-surfacings.

**37-3.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-3.01A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before starting placement of a slurry seal or micro-surfacing, submit:

1. Samples for:
  - 1.1. Asphaltic emulsion slurry seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.2. Polymer modified asphaltic emulsion slurry seal, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of polymer modified asphaltic emulsion
  - 1.3. Micro-surfacing, two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers with screw top lid of micro-surfacing emulsion
2. Asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, or micro-surfacing emulsion data as follows:
  - 2.1. Supplier and Type/Grade of asphaltic emulsion
  - 2.2. Type of modifier polymer for polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion
  - 2.3. Copy of the specified test results for asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, or micro-surfacing emulsion
3. 50 lb of aggregate
4. Aggregate test results for the followings:
  - 4.1. Gradation
  - 4.2. Los Angeles Rattler

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- 4.3. Percent of crushed particles
- 4.4. Sand equivalent
- 4.5. Durability

At least 10 days before starting placement of a slurry seal or micro-surfacing, submit a laboratory report of test results and the proposed mix design from an authorized laboratory. The authorized laboratory must sign the laboratory report and mix design.

The report must include:

1. Test results used in the mix design compared with specification requirements
2. Proportions based on the dry weight of aggregate, including ranges, for:
  - 2.1. Aggregate
  - 2.2. Water
  - 2.3. Additives
  - 2.4. Mineral filler
  - 2.5. Slurry seal emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion residual asphalt content
3. Recommended changes to the proportions based on heating the mixture to 100 degrees F and mixing for 60 seconds, if atmospheric temperatures during application will be 90 degrees F or above, for:
  - 3.1. Water
  - 3.2. Additives
  - 3.3. Mineral filler
4. Quantitative moisture effects on the aggregate's unit weight determined under ASTM C29M

If the mix design consists of the same materials covered by a previous laboratory report, you may submit the previous laboratory report that must include material testing data performed within the previous 12 months for authorization.

If you change any of the materials in the mix design, submit a new mix design and laboratory report at least 10 days before starting slurry seal or micro-surfacing work.

Submit a certificate of compliance as specified for asphaltic emulsion in section 94-1.01C with each shipment of asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion.

Submit quality control test results for the quality characteristics within the reporting times allowance after sampling shown in the following table:

**Quality Control Test Reporting Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Maximum reporting time allowance
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %)	2 business days
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	2 business days
Durability (min)	2 business days
Resistance of fine aggregate to degradation by abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus (% loss by weight)	2 business days
Gradation (% passing by weight)	48 hours
Sand equivalent (min)	48 hours
Moisture content (%)	48 hours

Within 3 days after taking asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion quality control samples, submit the authorized laboratory's test results.

**37-3.01A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-3.01A(4)(a) General**

Your authorized laboratory must be able to perform International Slurry Surfacing Association tests and mix design.

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**37-3.01A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-3.01A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-3.01A(4)(b)(ii) Aggregate**

For aggregate, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Aggregate Quality Control**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	AASHTO T 335	1st day of production	See California Test 125
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125
Resistance of fine aggregate to degradation by abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus (% loss by weight)	ASTM D7428	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125
Moisture content, from field stockpile (%)	AASHTO T 255 <sup>a</sup>	1 per working stockpile per day	See California Test 125

<sup>a</sup>Test aggregate moisture at field stockpile every 2 hours if you are unable to maintain the moisture content to within a maximum daily variation of ±0.5 percent.

**37-3.01A(4)(b)(iii) Slurry Seals and Micro-surfacings**

Reserved

**37-3.01A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Slurry Seal and micro-surfacing acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for the following:
  - 1.1. Uniform surface texture throughout the work limits.
  - 1.2. Marks in the surface:
    - 1.2.1. Up to 4 marks in the completed slurry seal or micro-surfacing surface that are up to 1 inch wide and up to 6 inches long per 1000 square feet of slurry seal or micro-surfacing placed.
    - 1.2.2. No marks in the completed slurry seal or micro-surfacing surface that are over 1 inch wide or 6 inches long.
  - 1.3. Excessive raveling consisting of the separation of the aggregate from the asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion.
  - 1.4. Bleeding consists of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface of the slurry seal or micro-surfacing.
  - 1.5. Delaminating of slurry seal or micro-surfacing from the existing pavement.
  - 1.6. Rutting or wash-boarding.
2. Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for aggregate shown in the following table:



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**Aggregate Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements		
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve Size:	California Test 202	Type I	Type II	Type III
3/8"		--	100	100
No. 4		100	94-100	70-90
No. 8		90-100	65-90	45-70
No. 16		60-90	40-70	28-50
No. 30		40-65	25-50	19-34
No. 200		10-20	5-15	5-15

An aggregate gradation test represents 300 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

If test results for aggregate gradation do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the slurry seal or micro-surfacing represented by the test results or request it remain in place with a payment deduction. If your request is authorized, the Department deducts:

1. \$1.75 per ton of slurry seal for each noncompliant aggregate gradation
2. \$2.00 per ton of micro-surfacing for each noncompliant aggregate gradation

**37-3.01B Materials**

**37-3.01B(1) General**

Additional water must not cause separation of the asphaltic emulsion, polymer modified asphaltic emulsion or micro-surfacing emulsion from the aggregate before placement.

You may use an additive that does not adversely affect the slurry seal or micro-surfacing.

**37-3.01B(2) Aggregate**

Aggregate must be rock dust. Aggregate must be free from vegetable matter, deleterious substances, caked or clay lumps, and oversized particles.

Aggregate for a slurry seal and micro-surfacing must comply with the gradations shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirements		
Gradation (% passing by weight) Sieve size:	California Test 202	Type I	Type II	Type III
3/8"		--	100	100
No. 4		100	94-100	70-90
No. 8		90-100	65-90	45-70
No. 16		60-90	40-70	28-50
No. 30		40-65	25-50	19-34
No. 200		10-20	5-15	5-15

**37-3.01C Construction**

**37-3.01C(1) General**

Before applying slurry seals or micro-surfacings, cover manholes, valve and monument covers, grates, and other exposed facilities located within the area of application using plastic or oil resistant construction paper secured by tape or adhesive to the facility being covered. Reference the covered facilities with enough control points to relocate the facilities after application of the slurry seals or micro-surfacings.

**37-3.01C(2) Proportioning**

Proportion slurry seal and micro-surfacing ingredients in compliance with the authorized mix design.

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**37-3.01C(3) Mixing and Spreading Equipment**

**37-3.01C(3)(a) General**

Mixing and spreading equipment for slurry seals and micro-surfacings must proportion the asphaltic emulsions, water, aggregate, and any additives by volume and mix them in continuous pug mill mixers.

Introduce emulsions into the mixer with a positive displacement pump. If you use a variable-rate pump, the adjusting unit must be sealed in its calibrated position.

Introduce water into the mixer through a meter that measures gallons.

Choose a truck mounted mixer-spreader or continuous self-loading mixer spreader.

**37-3.01C(3)(b) Truck Mounted Mixer Spreaders**

Truck mounted mixer spreaders must comply with:

1. Rotating and reciprocating equipment must be covered with metal guards.
2. Proportion aggregate using a belt feeder with an adjustable cutoff gate. The Engineer verifies the height of the gate opening.
3. Belt feeder must have a depth monitor device. The depth monitor device must automatically shut down power to the belt feeder when the aggregate depth is less than 70 percent of the target depth.
4. Separate monitor device must detect the revolutions of the belt feeder. This device must automatically shut down power to the belt feeder if it detects no revolutions. If the belt feeder is an integral part of the equipment's drive chain, the monitor device is not required.
5. Aggregate belt feeder must be connected directly to the drive on the emulsion pump. The aggregate feeder drive shaft must have a revolution counter reading the nearest 0.10 revolution for micro-surfacing, and nearest 1 revolution for slurry seal.
6. Emulsion storage must be equipped with a device that automatically shuts down power to the emulsion pump and aggregate belt feeder when the level of stored emulsion is lowered. To allow for normal fluctuations, there may be a delay of 3 seconds between detection of low emulsion storage levels or low aggregate depths and automatic power shut down.
7. Emulsion storage must be located immediately before the emulsion pump.
8. Emulsion storage tank must have a temperature indicator at the pump suction level. The indicator must be accurate to  $\pm 5$  degrees F.
9. No-flow and revolution warning devices must be in working condition. Low-flow indicators must be visible while walking alongside the equipment.

**37-3.01C(3)(c) Continuous Self-Loading Mixer Spreaders**

Continuous self-loading mixer spreaders must be automatically sequenced and self-propelled. The mixing machine must deliver each material to a double shafted mixer and discharge the mixed material on a continuous flow basis. The mixing machines must have sufficient storage capacity to maintain a continuous supply of material to the proportioning controls. The mixing machine operators must have full control of forward and reverse speeds during placement.

**37-3.01C(3)(d) Spreader Boxes**

The spreader boxes used to spread slurry seals and micro-surfacings must be:

1. Capable of spreading the slurry seal or micro-surfacing a minimum of 12 feet wide and preventing the loss of slurry seal or micro-surfacing.
2. Equipped with flexible rubber belting on each side. The belting must contact the pavement to prevent the loss of slurry seal or micro-surfacing from the box.
3. Equipped to uniformly apply the slurry seal or micro-surfacing on superelevated sections and shoulder slopes. Micro-surfacing spreader box must be equipped with reversible motor driven augers.
4. Equipped with a series of strike-off devices at its rear.
  - 4.1. The leading strike off device must be:
    - 4.1.1. Fabricated of a suitable material such as steel or stiff rubber
    - 4.1.2. Designed to maintain close contact with the pavement during spreading
    - 4.1.3. Capable of obtaining the specified thickness
    - 4.1.4. Capable of being adjusted to the various pavement cross sections
  - 4.2. The final strike-off device must be:

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- 4.2.1. Fabricated of flexible material that produces a uniform texture in the finished surface
- 4.2.2. Cleaned daily and changed if longitudinal scouring occurs in the slurry seal or micro-surfacing
5. Clean and free of slurry seal or micro-surfacing at the start of each work shift.

**37-3.01C(3)(e) Shoulder Equipment**

Spread the slurry seal or micro-surfacing on shoulders with a device such as an edge box that forms clean and straight joints and edges.

**37-3.01C(3)(f) Equipment Calibration**

Equipment calibration must comply with the *MPQP*. Notify the Engineer at least 5 business days before calibrating.

If the Department authorizes a truck or continuous mixer spreader, its calibration is valid for 6 months provided you:

1. Use the same truck or continuous mixer spreader verified with a unique identifying number
2. Use the same materials in compliance with the authorized mix design
3. Do not perform any repair or alteration to the proportioning systems

Calibrate the adjustable cut-off gate settings of each truck or continuous mixer spreader on the project to achieve the correct delivery rate of aggregate and emulsion per revolution of the aggregate feeder under the *MPQP*.

Checks must be performed for each aggregate source using an authorized vehicle scale.

Individual checks of the aggregate belt feeder's delivery rate to the pug mill mixer must not vary more than 2 percent from the average of 3 runs of at least 3 tons each.

Before using a variable-rate emulsion pump, the pump must be calibrated and sealed in the calibrated condition under the *MPQP*.

Individual checks of the emulsion pump's delivery rate to the pug mill mixer must not vary more than 2 percent from the average of 3 runs of at least 500 gal each.

**37-3.01C(4) Surface Preparation**

Immediately before applying slurry seals or micro-surfacings, clean the surface to receive slurry seals or micro-surfacings by removing any extraneous material affecting adhesion of the slurry seal or micro-surfacing with the existing surface. Use self-propelled power brooms or other methods such as flushing to clean the existing pavement.

**37-3.01C(5) Placement**

**37-3.01C(5)(a) General**

If truck-mounted mixer-spreaders are used, keep at least 2 operational spreaders at the job site during placement.

Spread slurry seals and micro-surfacings uniformly and do not spot, rehandle, or shift the mixture. However in areas inaccessible to spreading equipment, spread the slurry seal or micro-surfacing mixtures with hand tools or other authorized methods. If placing with hand tools, lightly dampen the area first.

You may fog the roadway surface with water ahead of the spreader box. The fog spray must be adjusted for pavement:

1. Temperature
2. Surface texture
3. Dryness

You determine the application rates for slurry seals or micro-surfacings and the Engineer authorizes the application rates. Spread within 10 percent of authorized rate.

The mixtures must be uniform and homogeneous after spreading, and there must not be separation of the emulsion and aggregate after setting.

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**37-3.01C(5)(b) Weather Conditions**

Only place slurry seals or micro-surfacings if both the pavement and air temperatures are at least 50 degrees F and rising. The expected high temperature must be at least 65 degrees F within 24 hours after placement.

Do not place slurry seals or micro-surfacings if rain is imminent or the air temperature is expected to be below 36 degrees F within 24 hours after placement.

**37-3.01C(5)(c) Joints**

Transverse and longitudinal joints must be:

1. Uniform
2. Straight
3. Neat in appearance
4. Without material buildup
5. Without uncovered areas

Transverse joints must be butt-type joints.

Prevent double placement at transverse joints over previously placed slurry seals or micro-surfacings.

Place longitudinal joints:

1. On centerlines, lane lines, edge lines, or shoulder lines
2. With overlaps not more than 4 inches

You may request other longitudinal joint patterns if they do not adversely affect the slurry seals or micro-surfacings.

The maximum difference between the pavement surface and the bottom edge of a 12-foot straightedge placed perpendicular to the longitudinal joint must be 0.04 foot.

**37-3.01C(5)(d) Finished Surfaces**

Finished slurry seals or micro-surfacings must be smooth and free of irregularities such as scratch or tear marks. You may leave up to 4 marks that are up to 1 inch wide and 6 inches long per 75 linear feet of slurry seal or micro-surfacing placed. Do not leave any marks that are over 1 inch wide or 6 inches long.

**37-3.01C(5)(e) Maintenance Sweeping**

Sweep the slurry seals or micro-surfacings 24 hours after placement without damaging the slurry seals or micro-surfacings. For 4 days afterwards, sweep the slurry seals or micro-surfacings daily unless determined otherwise by the Engineer.

**37-3.01C(5)(f) Repair of Early Distress**

The slurry seals or micro-surfacings must not show bleeding, raveling, separation, or other distresses for 15 days after placing. If bleeding, raveling, delaminating, rutting, or wash-boarding occurs after placing the slurry seals or micro-surfacings, make repairs using an authorized method.

**37-3.01D Payment**

Not Used

**37-3.02 SLURRY SEALS**

**37-3.02A General**

**37-3.02A(1) Summary**

Section 37-3.02 includes specifications for applying slurry seals.

Applying a slurry seal consists of spreading a mixture of asphaltic emulsion or polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, aggregate, additives, and water on a surface or pavement.

**37-3.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

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**37-3.02A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers of asphaltic emulsion or polymer modified asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping containers.

**37-3.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-3.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.02A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-3.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Take samples of asphaltic emulsion and polymer modified asphaltic emulsion from the tank truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer take two 1-quart samples in wide mouth plastic containers with lined, sealed lids for acceptance testing.

**37-3.02A(4)(b)(ii) Asphaltic Emulsion**

For asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle charge is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

**37-3.02A(4)(b)(iii) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion**

For polymer modified asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

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**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling Location
<b>Tests on emulsion:</b>			
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59		
Storage stability after 1 day (%)	AASHTO T 59		
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331		
Particle charge	AASHTO T 59		
<b>Tests on residue by evaporation:</b>			
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Ductility at 25 °C (min, mm)	AASHTO T 51		
Torsional recovery (min, %)	California Test 332		
Or  Polymer content based on residual asphalt (min, %)	California Test 401		

**37-3.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

For a slurry seal asphaltic emulsion and polymer modified asphaltic emulsion, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for the quality characteristics specified.

Aggregate acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	55
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	45
Type I		
Type II		
Type III		60

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the source aggregate before crushing.

A sand equivalent test represents 300 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

If test results for sand equivalent do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the slurry seal represented by the test results or request it remain in place with a payment deduction. If your request is authorized, the Department deducts \$1.75 per ton of slurry seal for each noncompliant sand equivalent test.

**37-3.02B Materials**

**37-3.02B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-3.02B(2) Asphaltic Emulsions**

An asphaltic emulsion must comply with the requirements in Section 94. The asphaltic emulsion must be Grade CQS1h.

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**37-3.02B(3) Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsions**

A polymer modified asphaltic emulsion must:

1. Consist of an elastomeric polymer mixed with an asphaltic material uniformly emulsified with water and an emulsifying or stabilization agent.
2. Use either neoprene polymer or butadiene and styrene copolymer. The polymer must be homogeneous and milled into the asphaltic emulsion at the colloid mill.
3. Be Grade PMCQS1h and must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Polymer Modified Asphaltic Emulsion Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
<b>Tests on emulsion:</b>		
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	15–90
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59	0–0.3
Storage stability after 1 day (%)	AASHTO T 59	0–1
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	60
Particle charge	AASHTO T 59	Positive
<b>Tests on residue by evaporation:</b>		
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	40–90
Ductility at 25 °C (min, mm)	AASHTO T 51	400
Torsional recovery (min, %)	California Test 332	18
Or		
Polymer content based on residual asphalt (min, %)	California Test 401	2.5

**37-3.02B(4) Aggregate**

Aggregate must comply with the quality characteristic requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	55
Sand equivalent (min)		
Type I	California Test 217	45
Type II		55
Type III		60

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the source aggregate before crushing. The aggregate supplier must certify that the crushed aggregate being used on the project is manufactured from the source aggregate complying with the LA rattler requirements.

**37-3.02B(5) Slurry Seal Mix Design**

The slurry seal mix design, using project source aggregate, an asphaltic emulsion, and set-control agents if any, must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Slurry Seal Mix Design Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method <sup>a</sup>	Requirement
Consistency (max, mm)	Technical Bulletin 106	30
Wet stripping	Technical Bulletin 114	Pass
Compatibility	Technical Bulletin 115	Pass <sup>b</sup>
Cohesion test, within 1 hour (min, kg-mm)	Technical Bulletin 139	200
Wet track abrasion (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Technical Bulletin 100	810

<sup>a</sup>Test methods are by the International Slurry Surfacing Association.

<sup>b</sup>Mixing test must pass at the maximum expected air temperature at the job site during placement.

The mix design must have the percent of asphaltic residue, based on percentage by weight of the dry aggregate, within the ranges shown in the following table:

Slurry seal type	Residue range
Type I	10–16
Type II	7.5–13.5
Type III	6.5–12.0

Determine the exact percentage based on the design asphalt binder content and the asphalt residual content of the asphaltic emulsion furnished.

**37-3.02C Construction**

**37-3.02C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-3.02C(2) Proportioning**

After proportioning, slurry seal mixtures must be workable.

**37-3.02C(3) Mixing and Spreading Equipment**

Reserved

**37-3.02C(4) Placement**

The slurry seal spread rates must be within the ranges shown in the following table:

<b>Slurry Seal Spread Rates</b>	
Slurry seal type	Application range (lb of dry aggregate/sq yd)
Type I	8–12
Type II	10–18
Type III	20–25

Within 4 hours after placement, slurry seals must be set enough to allow traffic without pilot cars. Protect slurry seals from damage until it has set and will not adhere or be picked up by vehicle tires. Slurry seals must not exhibit distress from traffic such as bleeding, raveling, separation or other distresses.

**37-3.02D Payment**

The payment quantity for slurry seal is the weight determined by combining the weights of the aggregate and asphaltic emulsion or polymeric asphaltic emulsion. The payment quantity for slurry seal does not include the weights of the added water and set-control additives.

**37-3.03 MICRO-SURFACINGS**

**37-3.03A General**

**37-3.03A(1) Summary**

Section 37-3.03 includes specifications for applying micro-surfacings.



**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

Applying a micro-surfacing consists of spreading a mixture of a micro-surfacing emulsion, water, additives, mineral filler, and aggregate on the pavement.

**37-3.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-3.03A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers of micro-surfacing emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping container.

**37-3.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-3.03A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-3.03A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03A(4)(b)(ii) Micro-surfacing Emulsions**

Take samples from the truck tank at mid load from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take two 1-quart wide mouth plastic containers for acceptance testing.

For a micro-surfacing emulsion, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**Micro-Surfacing Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Tests on emulsion:			
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25°C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Storage stability, 1 day (max, %) <sup>a</sup>			
Sieve test (max, %)			
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Tests on residue from evaporation test:			
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Delivery truck
Softening point (min, °C)	AASHTO T 53		

<sup>a</sup>Storage stability test will be run if the storage exceeds 48 hours

**37-3.03A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

For micro-surfacing emulsions, acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Micro-surfacing Emulsion Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Tests on emulsion:		
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	15–90
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59	0.30
Storage stability, 1 day (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	0–1
Settlement <sup>a</sup> , 5 days (max, %)	ASTM D244	5
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	62
Tests on residue by evaporation:		
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	40–90
Softening point (min, °C)	AASHTO T 53	57

<sup>a</sup>Settlement test on emulsion is not required if used within 48 hours of shipment.

Acceptance of aggregate, except mineral filler, is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	65
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	
Type II		65
Type III		65

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the aggregate before crushing. The aggregate supplier must certify that the crushed aggregate being used on the project is manufactured from the source aggregate complying with the LA rattler requirements.

An aggregate sand equivalent test represents 300 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

If the test results for aggregate sand equivalent do not comply with the specifications, you may remove the micro-surfacing represented by the test results or request it remain in place with a payment deduction. If your request is authorized, the Department deducts \$2.00 per ton of micro-surfacing for each noncompliant aggregate sand equivalent test.

**37-3.03B Materials**

**37-3.03B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03B(2) Micro-surfacing Emulsions**

A micro-surfacing emulsion must be a homogeneous mixture of asphalt, an elastomeric polymer and an emulsifier solution.

Add an elastomeric polymer modifier to asphalt or emulsifier solution before emulsification. An elastomeric polymer solid must be a minimum of 3 percent by weight of the micro-surfacing emulsion's residual asphalt.

A micro-surfacing emulsion must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Micro-surfacing Emulsion Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Tests on emulsion:		
Saybolt Furol Viscosity at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	15–90
Sieve test (%)	AASHTO T 59	0.30
Storage stability, 1 day (max, %)	AASHTO T 59	0–1
Settlement <sup>a</sup> , 5 days (max, %)	ASTM D244	5
Residue by evaporation (min, %)	California Test 331	62
Tests on residue by evaporation:		
Penetration at 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	40–90
Softening point (min, °C)	AASHTO T 53	57

<sup>a</sup>Settlement test on emulsion is not required if used within 48 hours of shipment.

**37-3.03B(3) Aggregate**

Aggregate must comply with the quality characteristic requirements shown in the following table:

**Aggregate Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Los Angeles Rattler loss (max, %) At 500 revolutions	California Test 211 <sup>a</sup>	35
Percent of crushed particles (min, %)	California Test 205	95
Durability (min)	California Test 229	65
Sand equivalent (min)	California Test 217	
Type II		65
Type III		65

<sup>a</sup>California Test 211 must be performed on the source aggregate before crushing. The aggregate supplier must certify that the crushed aggregate being used on the project is manufactured from the source aggregate complying with the LA rattler requirements.

**37-3.03B(4) Mineral Fillers**

If a mineral filler is used, it must be type I or type II Portland cement. A mineral filler used during mix design must be used during production.

**37-3.03B(5) Micro-Surfacing Mix Designs**

The micro-surfacing mix design must have the material proportion limits shown in the following table:

**Micro-surfacing Mix Design Proportion Limits**

Material	Proportion limits
Micro-surfacing emulsion asphalt residual content (% of dry weight of aggregate)	5.5–10.5
Water and additives	As Required
Mineral filler (% of dry weight of aggregate)	0–3

The micro-surfacing mix design must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Micro-surfacing Mix Design Requirements**

Quality characteristics	Test method <sup>a</sup>	Requirement
Wet cohesion At 30 minutes (set) (min, kg-cm) At 60 minutes (traffic) (min, kg-cm)	Technical Bulletin 139	12 20
Excess asphalt (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Technical Bulletin 109	540
Wet stripping (min, %)	Technical Bulletin 114	90
Wet track abrasion loss 6-day soak (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	Technical Bulletin 100	810
Displacement Lateral (max, %) Specific gravity after 1000 cycles of 57 kg (max)	Technical Bulletin 147A	5 2.10
Classification compatibility (min, grade points)	Technical Bulletin 144	(AAA, BAA) 11
Mix time at 25 °C (min)	Technical Bulletin 113	Controllable to 120 seconds

<sup>a</sup>Test methods are by the International Slurry Surfacing Association.

**37-3.03B(6) Tack Coats**

If there is a bid item for tack coat, you must coat the pavement surface with an asphaltic emulsion mixed with additional water before applying a micro-surfacing. The maximum ratio of water to asphaltic emulsion must be 2 to 1. Apply the tack coat at a rate from 0.08 to 0.15 gal/sq yd. The exact rate must be authorized.

You determine the grade of slow-setting or quick setting asphaltic emulsion to be used.

**37-3.03C Construction**

**37-3.03C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03C(2) Proportioning**

Field conditions may require adjustments to the proportions within the authorized mix design during construction.

**37-3.03C(3) Mixing and Spreading Equipment**

**37-3.03C(3)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03C(3)(b) Scratch Course Boxes**

Spread the scratch courses with the same type of spreader box used to spread micro-surfacings except use an adjustable steel strike-off device instead of a final strike-off device.

**37-3.03C(3)(c) Wheel Path Depression Boxes**

Each wheel path depression box must have adjustable strike-off device between 5 and 6 feet wide to regulate depth. The wheel path depression box must also have devices such as hydraulic augers capable of:

1. Moving the mixed material from the rear to the front of the filling chamber
2. Guiding larger aggregate into the deeper section of the wheel path depression
3. Forcing the finer material towards the outer edges of the spreader box

**37-3.03C(4) Test Strips**

If micro-surfacing placement will require more than 1 day, you must construct a test strip. The test strip must be:

1. From 300 to 450 feet long
2. The same as the full production micro-surfacing
3. On 1 of the application courses specified at an authorized location
4. At the same time of day or night the full production micro-surfacing is to be applied

If multiple application courses are specified, you may construct test strips over 2 days or nights.

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The Engineer evaluates the test strip after traffic has used it for 12 hours. If the Engineer determines the mix design or placement procedure is unacceptable, make modifications and construct a new test strip for the Engineer's evaluation.

**37-3.03C(5) Placement**

**37-3.03C(5)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-3.03C(5)(b) Repair Wheel Path Depressions**

If repairing wheel path depressions is shown in plans, fill wheel path depressions and irregularities with micro-surfacing material before spreading micro-surfacing. If the depressions are less than 0.04 foot deep, fill with a scratch course. If the depressions are 0.04 foot deep or more, fill the depressions using a wheel path depression box.

Spread scratch courses by adjusting the steel strike-off of a scratch course box until it is directly in contact with the pavement surface.

Spread micro-surfacings with a wheel path depression box leaving a slight crown at the surface. Use multiple applications to fill depressions more than 0.12 foot deep. Do not apply more than 0.12 foot in a single application.

Allow traffic to compact each filled wheel path depression for a minimum of 12 hours before placing additional micro-surfacings.

**37-3.03C(5)(c) Micro-surfacing Pavement Surfaces**

The micro-surfacing spread rates must be within the ranges shown in the following table:

Micro-surfacing type	Application range (lb of dry aggregate/sq yd)
Type II	10–20
Type III <sup>a</sup>	20–32
Type III <sup>b</sup>	30–32

<sup>a</sup>Over asphalt concrete pavement

<sup>b</sup>Over concrete pavement and concrete bridge decks

Within 2 hours after placement, micro-surfacings must be set enough to allow traffic without pilot cars. Protect the micro-surfacings from damage until it has set and will not adhere or be picked up by vehicle tires. Micro-surfacings must not exhibit distress from traffic such as bleeding, raveling, separation or other distresses.

**37-3.03D Payment**

The payment quantity for micro-surfacing is the weight determined by combining the weights of the aggregate and micro-surfacing emulsion. The payment quantity for micro-surfacing does not include the weights of added water, mineral filler, and additives.

**37-3.04 RUBBERIZED AND MODIFIED SLURRY SEALS**

Reserved

**37-4 FOG SEALS AND FLUSH COATS**

**37-4.01 GENERAL**

**37-4.01A General**

**37-4.01A(1) Summary**

Section 37-4.01 includes general specifications for applying fog seals and flush coats.

**37-4.01A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-4.01A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before use, submit:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

1. Sample of asphaltic emulsion in two 1-quart plastic container with lined, sealed lid
2. Asphaltic emulsion information and test data as follows:
  - 2.1. Supplier
  - 2.2. Type/Grade of asphalt emulsion
  - 2.3. Copy of the specified test results for asphaltic emulsion

**37-4.01B Materials**

Not Used

**37-4.01C Construction**

**37-4.01C(1) General**

Reserved

**37-4.01C(2) Weather Conditions**

Only place a fog seal or flush coat if both the pavement and ambient temperatures are at least 50 degrees F and rising. Do not place a fog seal or flush coat within 24 hours of rain or within 24 hours of forecast rain or freezing temperatures.

**37-4.01D Payment**

Not Used

**37-4.02 FOG SEALS**

**37-4.02A General**

**37-4.02A(1) Summary**

Section 37-4.02 includes specifications for applying fog seals.

Applying a fog seal includes applying a diluted slow-setting or quick setting asphaltic emulsion.

**37-4.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-4.02A(3) Submittals**

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart plastic container of asphaltic emulsion taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping container.

**37-4.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-4.02A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-4.02A(4)(b) Quality Control**

**37-4.02A(4)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**37-4.02A(4)(b)(ii) Asphaltic Emulsions**

Circulate asphaltic emulsions in the distributor truck before sampling. Take samples from the distributor truck at mid load or from a sampling tap or thief. Before taking samples, draw and dispose of 1 gallon. In the presence of the Engineer, take asphalt emulsion sample in two 1-quart plastic container with lined, sealed lid.

For asphaltic emulsions, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test Method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furl seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test:			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle charge is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

**37-4.02A(4)(b)(iii) Asphaltic Emulsion Spread Rates**

For fog seals, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Fog Seal Quality Control Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate (gal/sq yd)	California Test 339	2 per day	Pavement surface

**37-4.02A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Fog seal acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for the following:
  - 1.1. Uniform surface texture throughout the work limits
  - 1.2. Flushing consisting of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface
  - 1.4. Streaking consisting of alternating longitudinal bands of asphaltic emulsion approximately parallel with the lane line
2. The Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for the quality characteristics specified in section 94 for asphaltic emulsion
3. Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements for fog seal shown in the following table:

**Fog Seal Acceptance Criteria**

Quality Characteristic	Test Method	Requirement
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate (gal/sq yd)	California Test 339	TV ± 10%

**37-4.02B Materials**

You determine the grade of slow-setting or quick setting asphaltic emulsion to be used.

**37-4.02C Construction**

Apply asphaltic emulsions for fog seals at a residual asphalt rate from 0.02 to 0.06 gal/sq yd.

If additional water is added to the asphaltic emulsions, the resultant mixture must not be more than 1 part asphaltic emulsion to 1 part water. You determine the dilution rate.

If the fog seals become tacky, sprinkle water as required.

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If fog seals and chip seals are on the same project, the joint between the seal coats must be neat and uniform.

**37-4.02D Payment**

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the asphaltic emulsion quantity.

**37-4.03 FLUSH COATS**

**37-4.03A General**

**37-4.03A(1) Summary**

Section 37-4.03 includes specifications for applying flush coats.

Applying a flush coat includes applying a fog seal coat followed by sand.

**37-4.03A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**37-4.03A(3) Submittals**

At least 15 days before use, submit:

1. Proposed target X values for sand gradation.
2. Gradation test results for sand

Submit quality control test results for sand gradation within 2 business days of sampling.

**37-4.03A(4) Quality Assurance**

**37-4.03A(4)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-4.03A(4)(b) Quality Control**

For sand, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Sand Quality Control**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	1 per day	See California Test 125

**37-4.03A(4)(c) Department Acceptance**

Flush coat acceptance is based on fog seal acceptance and the following:

1. Visual inspection for uniform application of sand.
2. Sand acceptance is based on the Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:



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**Sand Gradation Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	
Sieve size:		
3/8"		100
No. 4		93-100
No. 8		61-99
No. 16		X ± 13
No. 30		X ± 12
No. 50		X ± 9
No.100		1-15
No. 200	0-10	

NOTE: "X" is the gradation that you propose to furnish for the specific sieve size.

**37-4.03B Material**

**37-4.03B(1) General**

Reserved

**37-4.03B(2) Sand**

Sand must be free from deleterious coatings, clay balls, roots, bark, sticks, rags, and other extraneous material.

Sand for a flush coat must comply with the gradations shown in the following table:

**Sand Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	
Sieve size:		
3/8"		100
No. 4		93-100
No. 8		61-99
No. 16		X ± 13
No. 30		X ± 12
No. 50		X ± 9
No.100		1-15
No. 200	0-10	

NOTE: "X" is the gradation that you propose to furnish for the specific sieve size.

Fine aggregate sizes must be distributed such that the difference between the total percentage passing the No. 16 and No. 30 sieves is from 10 to 40, and the difference between the percentage passing the No. 30 and No. 50 sieves is from 10 to 40.

**37-4.03C Construction**

**37-4.03C(1) General**

During flush coat activities, close adjacent lanes to traffic. Do not track asphaltic emulsion on existing pavement surfaces.

Apply sand immediately after applying asphaltic emulsions.

Spread sand aggregate with a mechanical device that spreads sand at a uniform rate over the full width of a traffic lane in a single application. Spread sand at a rate from 2 to 6 lb/sq yd. You determine the application rates for sand and the Engineer authorizes the application rate.

**37-4.03C(2) Sweeping**

Sweep loose sand material remaining on the surface 24 hours after application.

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**37-4.03D Payment**

The Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in the sand cover (seal) quantity.

**37-5 PARKING AREA SEALS**

**37-5.01 GENERAL**

**37-5.01A Summary**

Section 37-5 includes specifications for applying parking area seals. Sealing a parking area consists of spreading a mixture of asphaltic emulsion, aggregate, polymer, and water.

**37-5.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**37-5.01C Submittals**

At least 15 days before starting placement, submit a 20 lb sample of the aggregate to be used.

At least 10 days before starting placement, submit:

1. Name of the authorized laboratory to perform testing and mix design.
2. Laboratory report of test results and a proposed mix design. The report and mix design must include the specific materials to be used and show a comparison of test results and specifications. The mix design report must include the quantity of water allowed to be added at the job site. The authorized laboratory performing the tests must sign the original laboratory report and mix design.
3. Manufacturer's data for oil seal primer and polymer.

If the mix design consists of the same materials covered by a previous laboratory report, you may submit the previous laboratory report that must include material testing data performed within the previous 12 months for authorization.

If you request substitute materials, submit a new laboratory report and mix design at least 10 days before starting placement.

Submit a certificate of compliance for the parking area seal material.

Immediately after sampling, submit two 1-quart plastic containers of parking area seal taken in the presence of the Engineer. Samples must be submitted in insulated shipping containers.

**37-5.01D Quality Assurance**

**37-5.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**37-5.01D(2) Quality Control**

**37-5.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**37-5.01D(2)(b) Asphaltic Emulsions**

For an asphaltic emulsion, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

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**Asphaltic Emulsion**

Quality characteristic	Test Method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Sampling location
Saybolt Furol Viscosity, at 25 °C (Saybolt Furol seconds)	AASHTO T 59	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Sieve Test (%)			
Storage stability, 1 day (%)			
Residue by distillation (%)			
Particle charge <sup>a</sup>			
Tests on Residue from Distillation Test			
Penetration, 25 °C	AASHTO T 49	Minimum 1 per day per delivery truck	Distributor truck
Ductility	AASHTO T 51		
Solubility in trichloroethylene	AASHTO T 44		

<sup>a</sup>If the result of the particle char is inconclusive, the asphaltic emulsion must be tested for pH under ASTM E70. Grade QS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a minimum pH of 7.3. Grade CQS1h asphaltic emulsion must have a maximum pH of 6.7.

**37-5.01D(2)(c) Sand**

For sand, the authorized laboratory must perform sampling and testing at the specified frequency and location for the following quality characteristics:

**Sand Quality Control**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Minimum sampling and testing frequency	Location of sampling
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	One per project	See California Test 125

**37-5.01D(2)(d) Parking Area Seals**

For a parking area seal, the authorized laboratory must perform quality control sampling and testing at the specified frequency for the following quality characteristics:

**Parking Area Seal Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Frequency
Mass per liter (kg)	ASTM D244	One per project
Cone penetration (mm)	California Test 413	
Nonvolatile (%)	ASTM D2042 <sup>a</sup>	
Nonvolatile soluble in trichloroethylene (%)		
Wet track abrasion (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM D3910	
Dried film color	--	
Viscosity (KU) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM D562	

<sup>a</sup>Weigh 10 g of homogenous material into a previously tarred, small can. Place in a constant temperature oven at 165 ± 5 °C for 90 ± 3 minutes. Cool, reweigh, and calculate nonvolatile components as a percent of the original weight.

<sup>b</sup>Krebs units

**37-5.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Parking area seal acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for:
  - 1.1. Uniform surface texture throughout the work limits
  - 1.2. Marks in the surface:
    - 1.2.1. Up to 4 marks in the completed parking area seal that are up to 1 inch wide and up to 6 inches long per 1,000 square feet of parking area seal placed.

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- 1.2.2. No marks in the completed parking area seal surface that are over 1 inch wide or 6 inches long.
- 1.2. Raveling consisting of the separation of the aggregate from the asphaltic emulsion
- 1.3. Bleeding consisting of the occurrence of a film of asphaltic material on the surface of the parking area seal
- 1.4. Delaminating of the parking area seal from the existing pavement
- 1.5. Rutting or wash-boarding
- 2. The Department's sampling and testing of aggregate for compliance with 100 percent passing no. 16 sieve under California Test 202
- 3. The Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Parking Area Seal Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Mass per liter (min, kg)	ASTM D244	1.1
Cone penetration (mm)	California Test 413	340–700
Nonvolatile (min, %)	ASTM D2042 <sup>a</sup>	50
Nonvolatile soluble in trichloroethylene (%)		10–35
Wet track abrasion (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM D3910	380
Dried film color	--	Black
Viscosity (min, KU) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM D562	75

<sup>a</sup>Weigh 10 g of homogenous material into a previously tared, small ointment can. Place in a constant temperature oven at 165 ± 5 °C for 90 ± 3 minutes. Cool, reweigh, and calculate nonvolatile components as a percent of the original weight.

<sup>b</sup>Krebs units

**37-5.02 MATERIALS**

**37-5.02A General**

Aggregate must be clean, hard, durable, uncoated, and free from organic and deleterious substances. One hundred percent of the aggregate must pass the no. 16 sieve.

Asphaltic emulsion must be either Grade SS1h or CSS1h, except the values for penetration at 25 degrees C for tests on residue from distillation must be from 20 to 60.

Polymer must be either neoprene, ethylene vinyl acetate, or a blend of butadiene and styrene.

Oil seal primer must be a quick-drying emulsion with admixtures. Oil seal primer must be manufactured to isolate the parking area seal from pavement with residual oils, petroleum grease, and spilled gasoline.

Crack sealant must comply with section 37-6.

Water must be potable and not separate from the emulsion before the material is placed.

**37-5.02B Mix Design**

The proposed mix design for a parking area seal must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Parking Area Seal Mix Design Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Mass per liter (min, kg)	ASTM D244	1.1
Cone penetration (mm)	California Test 413	340–700
Nonvolatile (min, %)	ASTM D2042 <sup>a</sup>	50
Nonvolatile soluble in trichloroethylene (%)		10–35
Wet track abrasion (max, g/m <sup>2</sup> )	ASTM D3910	380
Dried film color	--	Black
Viscosity (min, KU) <sup>b</sup>	ASTM D562	75

<sup>a</sup>Weigh 10 g of homogenous material into a previously tarred, small ointment can. Place in a constant temperature oven at 165 ± 5 °C for 90 ± 3 minutes. Cool, reweigh, and calculate nonvolatile components as a percent of the original weight.

<sup>b</sup>Krebs units

A parking area seal must contain a minimum of 2 percent polymer by volume of undiluted asphaltic emulsion.

**37-5.02C Proportioning**

Parking area seal ingredients must be mixed at a central plant. The plant must include mechanical or electronic controls that consistently proportion the ingredients. Mix an asphaltic emulsion with the other ingredients mechanically.

Store the parking area seal in a tank equipped with mixing or agitation devices. Keep stored materials thoroughly mixed. Protect stored materials from freezing conditions.

**37-5.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**37-5.03A General**

Request that the Engineer shut off the irrigation control system at least 5 days before placing the seal. Do not water plants adjacent to the seal at least 24 hours before and after the seal coat placement.

**37-5.03B Surface Preparations**

If cracks in the existing pavement are from 1/4 to 1 inch wide, treat the cracks under section 37-6. Do not place the parking area seals until the Engineer determines that the crack treatments are cured.

If cracks in the existing pavement are greater than 1 inch wide, the Engineer orders the repair. This work is change order work.

After any crack treatment and before placing parking area seals, clean the pavement surface, including removal of oil and grease spots. Do not use solvents.

If cleaning the pavement with detergents, thoroughly rinse with water. Allow all water to dry before placing parking area seals.

You must seal oil and grease spots that remain after cleaning. Use an oil seal primer and comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

If the existing pavement has oil and grease spots that do not come clean and sealing is insufficient, the Engineer orders the repair of the pavement. This work is change order work.

Before placing the parking area seals, dampen the pavement surface using a distributor truck. Place the seal on the damp pavement but do not place it with standing water on the pavement.

**37-5.03C Placement**

If adding water at the job site based on the manufacturer's instructions for consistency and spreadability, do not exceed 15 percent by volume of undiluted asphaltic emulsion.

Place the parking area seals in 1 or more application. The seals must be uniform and smooth, free of ridges or uncoated areas.

If placing in multiple applications, allow the last application to thoroughly dry before the subsequent application.

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Do not allow traffic on the parking area seals for at least 24 hours after placement.

Do not stripe over the parking area seals until it is dry.

**37-5.04 PAYMENT**

The payment quantity for parking area seal is the weight determined by combining the weights of the aggregate and asphaltic emulsion. The payment quantity for parking area seal does not include the added water and set-control additive.

**37-6 CRACK TREATMENTS**

**37-6.01 GENERAL**

**37-6.01A Summary**

Section 37-6 includes specifications for treating cracks in asphalt concrete pavement.

**37-6.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**37-6.01C Submittals**

If your selected crack treatment material is on the Authorized Material List for flexible pavement crack treatment material, submit a certificate of compliance including:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Production location
3. Brand or trade name
4. Designation
5. Batch or lot number
6. Crack treatment material type
7. Contractor or subcontractor name
8. Contract number
9. Lot size
10. Shipment date
11. Manufacturer's signature

If your selected crack treatment material is not on the Authorized Material List for flexible pavement crack treatment material, submit a sample and test results from each batch or lot 20 days before use. Testing must be performed by an authorized laboratory and test results must show compliance with the specifications. Test reports must include the information specified for the certificate of compliance submittal. Each hot-applied crack treatment material sample must be a minimum of 3 lb and submitted in a silicone release container. Each cold-applied crack treatment material sample must be a minimum of 2 quarts and submitted in a plastic container.

At least 10 days before the start of work, submit sand gradation test results under California Test 202.

Submit the following with each delivery of crack treatment material to the job site:

1. Manufacturer's heating and application instructions
2. Manufacturer's SDS
3. Name of the manufacturer's recommended detackifying agent

**37-6.01D Quality Assurance**

**37-6.01D(1) General**

Hot-applied crack treatment material must be sampled at least once per project in the Engineer's presence. Collect two 3-pounds-minimum samples of crack treatment material from the dispensing wand into silicone release boxes.

Cold-applied crack treatment material must be sampled at least once per project in the Engineer's presence. Collect 2 samples of crack treatment material from the dispensing wand into 1-quart containers.

**37-6.01D(2) Quality Control**

Reserved

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**37-6.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Crack treatment acceptance is based on:

1. Visual inspection for uniform filling of cracks throughout the work limits including:
  - 1.2. Crack treatment is not more than a 1/4 inch below the specified level
  - 1.3. Sealant failures
  - 1.4. Crack re-opening
  - 1.5. Crack overbanding is less than 3 inches wide
2. The Department's sampling and testing for compliance with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Crack Treatment Acceptance Criteria**

Quality characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Test method <sup>b</sup>	Requirement				
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Softening point (min, °C)	ASTM D36	102	96	90	84	84
Cone penetration at 77 °F (max)	ASTM D5329	35	40	50	70	90
Resilience at 77 °F, unaged (%)	ASTM D5329	20–60	25–65	30–70	35–75	40–80
Flexibility (°C) <sup>c</sup>	ASTM D3111	0	0	0	-11	-28
Tensile adhesion (min, %)	ASTM D5329	300	400	400	500	500
Specific gravity (max)	ASTM D70	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Asphalt compatibility	ASTM D5329	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Sieve test (% passing)	See note d	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup>Cold-applied crack treatment material residue collected under ASTM D6943, Method B and sampled under ASTM D140 must comply with the grade specified.

<sup>b</sup>Except for viscosity, cure each specimen at a temperature of 23 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 10 percent for 24 ± 2 hours before testing.

<sup>c</sup>For the flexibility test, the specimen size must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm thick by 25 ± 0.2 mm wide by 150 ± 0.5 mm long. The test mandrel diameter must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm. The bend arc must be 180 degrees. The bend rate must be 2 ± 1 seconds. At least 4 of 5 test specimens must pass at the specified test temperature without fracture, crazing, or cracking.

<sup>d</sup>For hot-applied crack treatment, dilute with toluene and sieve through a no. 8 sieve. For cold-applied crack treatment, sieve the material as-received through a no. 8 sieve. If the manufacturer provides a statement that added components passed the no. 16 sieve before blending, this requirement is void.

**37-6.02 MATERIALS**

**37-6.02A General**

Reserved

**37-6.02B Crack Treatment Material**

A crack treatment material must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Crack Treatment Material**

Quality characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Test method <sup>b</sup>	Requirement				
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Softening point (min, °C)	ASTM D36	102	96	90	84	84
Cone penetration at 77 °F (max)	ASTM D5329	35	40	50	70	90
Resilience at 77 °F, unaged (%)	ASTM D5329	20–60	25–65	30–70	35–75	40–80
Flexibility (°C) <sup>c</sup>	ASTM D3111	0	0	0	-11	-28
Tensile adhesion (min, %)	ASTM D5329	300	400	400	500	500
Specific gravity (max)	ASTM D70	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Asphalt compatibility	ASTM D5329	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Sieve test (% passing)	See note d	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup>Cold-applied crack treatment material residue collected under ASTM D6943, Method B and sampled under ASTM D140 must comply with the grade specifications.

<sup>b</sup>Except for viscosity, cure each specimen at a temperature of 23 ± 2 °C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 10 percent for 24 ± 2 hours before testing.

<sup>c</sup>For the flexibility test, the specimen size must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm thick by 25 ± 0.2 mm wide by 150 ± 0.5 mm long. The test mandrel diameter must be 6.4 ± 0.2 mm. The bend arc must be 180 degrees. The bend rate must be 2 ± 1 seconds. At least 4 of 5 test specimens must pass at the specified test temperature without fracture, crazing, or cracking.

<sup>d</sup>For hot-applied crack treatment, dilute with toluene and sieve through a no. 8 sieve. For cold-applied crack treatment, sieve the material as-received through a no. 8 sieve. If the manufacturer provides a statement that added components passed the no. 16 sieve before blending, this requirement is void.

A crack treatment material must be delivered to the job site with the information listed below. If crack treatment material is delivered to the job site in containers, each container must be marked with the following information.

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Production location
3. Brand or trade name
4. Designation
5. Crack treatment trade name
6. Batch or lot number
7. Maximum heating temperature
8. Expiration date for cold application only

Hot-applied crack treatment must be delivered to the job site premixed in cardboard containers with meltable inclusion liners or in a fully meltable package.

Cold-applied crack treatment must have a minimum shelf life of 3 months from the date of manufacture.

**37-6.02C Sand**

Sand applied to tacky crack treatment material must be clean, free of clay, and comply with the gradation shown in the following table:

**Sand Gradation**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Gradation (% passing by weight)	California Test 202	
Sieve size:		
No. 4		100
No. 50		0–30
No. 200		0–5

**37-6.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Treat cracks from 1/4 to 1 inch in width for the entire length of the crack. Fill or repair cracks wider than 1 inch as ordered. Filling cracks wider than 1 inch is change order work.





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**surface course:** Upper 0.2 feet of HMA exclusive of OGFC.

**39-1.02 MATERIALS**

**39-1.02A Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer**

Not Used.

**39-1.02B Tack Coat**

Tack coat must comply with the specifications for asphaltic emulsion or asphalts. Choose the type and grade.

Notify the Engineer if you dilute asphaltic emulsion with water. The weight ratio of added water to asphaltic emulsion must not exceed 1 to 1.

Measure added water either by weight or volume in compliance with section 9-1.02 or you may use water meters from water districts, cities, or counties. If you measure water by volume, apply a conversion factor to determine the correct weight.

With each dilution, submit:

1. Weight ratio of water to bituminous material in the original asphaltic emulsion
2. Weight of asphaltic emulsion before diluting
3. Weight of added water
4. Final dilution weight ratio of water to asphaltic emulsion

**39-1.02C Asphalt Binder**

Asphalt binder in HMA must comply with the specifications for asphalts or section 39-1.02D.

Asphalt binder used in HMA Type A must be PG 64-16.

**39-1.02D Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Not Used.

**39-1.02D(2) Asphalt Modifier**

Asphalt modifier must be a resinous, high flash point and aromatic hydrocarbon and must have the values for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Value
Viscosity, m <sup>2</sup> /s (x 10 <sup>-6</sup> ) at 100 °C	ASTM D 445	X ± 3 <sup>a</sup>
Flash point, Cleveland Open Cup, °C	ASTM D 92	207 min
Molecular analysis		
Asphaltenes, percent by mass	ASTM D 2007	0.1 max
Aromatics, percent by mass	ASTM D 2007	55 min

<sup>a</sup> The symbol "X" is the proposed asphalt modifier viscosity. "X" must be from 19 to 36. A change in "X" requires a new asphalt rubber binder design.

Asphalt modifier must be from 2.0 to 6.0 percent by weight of the asphalt binder in the asphalt rubber binder.

**39-1.02D(3) Crumb Rubber Modifier**

CRM consists of a ground or granulated combination of scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural rubber. CRM must be 75.0 ± 2.0 percent scrap tire rubber and 25.0 ± 2.0 percent high natural rubber by total weight of CRM. Scrap tire crumb rubber must be from any combination of automobile tires, truck tires, or tire buffings.

Sample and test the scrap tire crumb rubber and high natural rubber separately. CRM must have the values for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

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**Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Value
Scrap tire crumb rubber gradation (% passing no. 8 sieve)	LP-10	100
High natural rubber gradation (% passing no. 10 sieve)	LP-10	100
Wire in CRM (% max.)	LP-10	0.01
Fabric in CRM (% max.)	LP-10	0.05
CRM particle length (inch max.) <sup>a</sup>	--	3/16
CRM specific gravity <sup>a</sup>	California Test 208	1.1–1.2
Natural rubber content in high natural rubber (%) <sup>a</sup>	ASTM D 297	40.0–48.0

<sup>a</sup> Test at mix design and for certificate of compliance.

CRM must be ground and granulated at ambient temperature. If steel and fiber are cryogenically separated, it must occur before grinding and granulating. If cryogenically produced, CRM particles must be large enough to be ground or granulated and not pass through the grinder or granulator.

CRM must be dry, free-flowing particles that do not stick together. CRM must not cause foaming when combined with the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier. You may add calcium carbonate or talc up to 3 percent by weight of CRM.

**39-1.02D(4) Asphalt Rubber Binder Design and Profile**

Submit a proposal for asphalt rubber binder design and profile. In the design, include the asphalt, asphalt modifier, and CRM and their proportions. The profile is not a performance specification and only serves to indicate expected trends in asphalt rubber binder properties during binder production. The profile must include the same component sources for the asphalt rubber binder used.

Design the asphalt rubber binder from testing you perform for each quality characteristic and for the reaction temperatures expected during production. The 24-hour (1,440-minute) interaction period determines the design profile. At a minimum, mix asphalt rubber binder components, take samples, and perform and record the tests shown in the following table:

**Asphalt Rubber Binder Reaction Design Profile**

Test	Minutes of reaction <sup>a</sup>							Limits
	45	60	90	120	240	360	1440	
Cone penetration @ 77 °F, 0.10-mm (ASTM D 217)	X <sup>b</sup>				X		X	25–70
Resilience @ 77 °F, percent rebound (ASTM D 5329)	X				X		X	18 min.
Field softening point, °F (ASTM D 36)	X				X		X	125–165
Viscosity, centipoises (LP-11)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,500–4,000

<sup>a</sup> Six hours (360 minutes) after CRM addition, reduce the oven temperature to 275 °F for 16 hours. After the 16-hour (1,320-minutes) cooldown after CRM addition, reheat the binder to the reaction temperature expected during production for sampling and testing at 24 hours (1,440 minutes).

<sup>b</sup> "X" denotes required testing

**39-1.02D(5) Asphalt Rubber Binder**

After interacting for at least 45 minutes, asphalt rubber binder must have the values for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

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**Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Quality characteristic	Test for quality control or acceptance	Test method	Value	
			Minimum	Maximum
Cone penetration @ 77 °F, 0.10 mm	Acceptance	ASTM D 217	25	70
Resilience @ 77 °F, percent rebound	Acceptance	ASTM D 5329	18	--
Field softening point, °F	Acceptance	ASTM D 36	125	165
Viscosity @ 375 °F, centipoises	Quality control	LP-11	1,500	4,000

**39-1.02E Aggregate**

Aggregate used in HMA Type A must comply with the 3/4-inch HMA Types A and B gradation except that the aggregate used in the top layer of HMA Type A (min 1.5" to max 2.5" depth) must comply with 1/2-inch HMA Type A gradation.

Aggregate must be clean and free from deleterious substances.

The specified aggregate gradation must be determined before the addition of asphalt binder and includes supplemental fine aggregate. The Department tests for aggregate grading under California Test 202, modified by California Test 105 if there is a difference in specific gravity of 0.2 or more between the coarse and fine parts of different aggregate blends.

Choose sieve size TV within each TV limit presented in the aggregate gradation tables.

The proposed aggregate gradation must be within the TV limits for the specified sieve sizes shown in the following tables:

**Aggregate Gradation  
(Percentage Passing)  
HMA Types A and B**

3/4-inch HMA Types A and B

Sieve sizes	TV limits	Allowable tolerance
1"	100	--
3/4"	90–100	TV ± 5
1/2"	70–90	TV ± 6
No. 4	45–55	TV ± 7
No. 8	32–40	TV ± 5
No. 30	12–21	TV ± 4
No. 200	2.0–7.0	TV ± 2

1/2-inch HMA Types A and B

Sieve sizes	TV limits	Allowable tolerance
3/4"	100	—
1/2"	95–99	TV ± 6
3/8"	75–95	TV ± 6
No. 4	55–66	TV ± 7
No. 8	38–49	TV ± 5
No. 30	15–27	TV ± 4
No. 200	2.0–8.0	TV ± 2

Before the addition of asphalt binder and lime treatment, aggregate must have the values for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

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Quality characteristic	Test method	Aggregate Quality			
		HMA type			
		A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC
Percent of crushed particles	California Test 205				
Coarse aggregate (% min.)					
One fractured face		90	25	--	90
Two fractured faces	75	--	90	75	
Fine aggregate (% min.) (Passing no. 4 sieve and retained on no. 8 sieve.)					
One fractured face	70	20	70	90	
Los Angeles Rattler (% max.)	California Test 211				
Loss at 100 rev.		12	--	12	12
Loss at 500 rev.		45	50	40	40
Sand equivalent (min.) <sup>a</sup>	California Test 217	47	42	47	--
Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) <sup>b</sup>	California Test 234	45	45	45	--
Flat and elongated particles (% max. by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235	10	10	10	10

<sup>a</sup>Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

<sup>b</sup>The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains 10 percent or less of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

### **39-1.02F Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement**

#### **39-1.02F(1) General**

You may produce HMA Type A or B using RAP. HMA produced using RAP must comply with the specifications for HMA, except aggregate quality specifications do not apply to RAP. You may substitute RAP at a substitution rate not exceeding 25 percent of the aggregate blend.

Assign the substitution rate of RAP aggregate for virgin aggregate with the JMF submittal. The JMF must include the percent of RAP used.

Provide enough space for meeting RAP handling requirements at your facility. Provide a clean, graded, well-drained area for stockpiles. Prevent material contamination and segregation.

If RAP is from multiple sources, blend the RAP thoroughly and completely. RAP stockpiles must be homogeneous.

Isolate the processed RAP stockpiles from other materials. Store processed RAP in conical or longitudinal stockpiles. Processed RAP must not be agglomerated or be allowed to congeal in large stockpiles.

AASHTO T 324 (Modified) is AASHTO T 324, "Hamburg Wheel-Track Testing of Compacted Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA)," with the following parameters:

1. Target air voids must equal  $7 \pm 1$  percent
2. Specimen height must be  $60 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$
3. Number of test specimens must be 4
4. Test specimen must be a 150mm gyratory compacted specimen
5. Test temperature must be set at:
  - 5.1.  $122 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 58
  - 5.2.  $131 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 64
  - 5.3.  $140 \pm 2$  degrees F for PG 70 and above
6. Measurements for impression must be taken at every 100 passes
7. Inflection point defined as the number of wheel passes at the intersection of the creep slope and the stripping slope
8. Testing shut off must be set at 25,000 passes

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**39-1.02F(2) Substitution Rate of 15 Percent or Less**

For a RAP substitution rate of 15 percent or less, you may stockpile RAP during the entire project.

**39-1.02F(3) Substitution Rate Greater than 15 Percent**

For a RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, fractionate RAP into 2 sizes, a coarse fraction RAP retained on 3/8-inch screen and a fine fraction RAP passing 3/8-inch screen.

Sample and test processed RAP at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per 1000 tons with a minimum of 6 samples for each processed RAP stockpile. If a processed RAP stockpile is augmented, sample and test processed RAP quality characteristics at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per 500 tons of augmented RAP.

When tested under California Test 202 with a total mechanical shaking time of 10 minutes  $\pm$ 15 seconds, the processed RAP must meet the grading requirements shown in the following table:

**Processed RAP Gradation  
(Percentage Passing)**

Sieve sizes	TV limits	Allowable tolerance
1/2"	100	--
3/8"	97	TV + 3

The processed RAP asphalt binder content must be within  $\pm$  2.0 percent of the average processed RAP stockpile asphalt binder content when tested under ASTM D 2172, Method B. If a new processed RAP stockpile is required, the average binder content of the new processed RAP stockpile must be within  $\pm$  2.0 percent of the average binder content of the original processed RAP stockpile.

The maximum specific gravity for processed RAP must be within  $\pm$  0.06 when tested under California Test 309 of the average maximum specific gravity reported on page 4 of your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form.

**39-1.03 HOT MIX ASPHALT MIX DESIGN REQUIREMENTS**

**39-1.03A General**

The mix design process consists of performing California Test 367 and laboratory procedures on combinations of aggregate gradations and asphalt binder contents to determine the OBC and HMA mixture qualities. The results become the proposed JMF.

Use the *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form to record aggregate quality and mix design data. Use the *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form to present the JMF.

Laboratories testing aggregate qualities and preparing the mix design and JMF must be qualified under the Department's Independent Assurance Program. Take samples under California Test 125.

The Engineer reviews the aggregate qualities, mix design, and JMF and verifies and authorizes the JMF.

You may change the JMF during production. Do not use the changed JMF until it is authorized. Except if adjusting the JMF as specified in section 39-1.03E, perform a new mix design and submit a new JMF submittal if you change any of the following:

1. Target asphalt binder percentage
2. Asphalt binder supplier
3. Asphalt rubber binder supplier
4. Component materials used in asphalt rubber binder or percentage of any component materials
5. Combined aggregate gradation
6. Aggregate sources
7. Substitution rate by more than 5 percent if your assigned RAP substitution rate is 15 percent or less
8. Substitution rate by more than 3 percent if your assigned RAP substitution rate is greater than 15 percent
9. Average binder content by more than 2 percent from the average binder content of the original processed RAP stockpile used in the mix design
10. Maximum specific gravity of processed RAP by more than  $\pm$ 0.060 from the average maximum specific gravity of processed RAP reported on page 4 of your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form

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11. Any material in the JMF

**39-1.03B Hot Mix Asphalt Mix Design**

Perform a mix design that produces HMA with the values for the quality characteristics shown in the following table:

**HMA Mix Design Requirements**

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

<sup>a</sup> Report this value in the JMF submittal.

For RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, the mix design must comply with the additional quality characteristics shown in the following table:

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**Additional HMA Mix Design Requirements  
for RAP Substitution Rate Greater Than 15 Percent**

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type		
		A	B	RHMA-G
Hamburg wheel track (minimum number of passes at 0.5 inch average rut depth)	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>a</sup>			
PG-58		10,000	10,000	--
PG-64		15,000	15,000	
PG-70		20,000	20,000	
PG-76 or higher		25,000	25,000	
Hamburg wheel track (inflection point minimum number of passes)	AASHTO T 324 (Modified) <sup>a</sup>			
PG-58		10,000	10,000	--
PG-64		10,000	10,000	
PG-70		12,500	12,500	
PG-76 or higher		15000	15000	
Moisture susceptibility (minimum dry strength, psi)	California Test 371 <sup>a</sup>	120	120	--
Moisture susceptibility (tensile strength ration, %)	California Test 371 <sup>a</sup>	70	70	--

<sup>a</sup>Test plant produced HMA.

For HMA with RAP, the maximum binder replacement must be 25.0 percent of OBC for surface course and 40.0 percent of OBC for lower courses.

For HMA with a binder replacement less than or equal to 25 percent of OBC, you may request that the PG asphalt binder grade with upper and lower temperature classifications be reduced by 6 degrees C from the specified grade.

For HMA with a binder replacement greater than 25 percent but less than or equal to 40 percent of OBC, you must use a PG asphalt binder grade with upper and lower temperature classifications reduced by 6 degrees C from the specified grade.

Report the average of 3 tests. If the range of stability for the 3 briquettes is more than 8 points, prepare new briquettes and test again. The average air void content may vary from the specified air void content by ±0.5 percent.

**39-1.03C Job Mix Formula Submittal**

Each JMF submittal must consist of:

1. Proposed JMF on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form
2. Mix design records on a *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form dated within 12 months of submittal
3. JMF verification on a *Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form, if applicable
4. JMF renewal on a *Caltrans Job Mix Formula Renewal* form, if applicable
5. MSDS for the following:
  - 5.1. Asphalt binder
  - 5.2. Base asphalt binder used in asphalt rubber binder
  - 5.3. CRM and asphalt modifier used in asphalt rubber binder
  - 5.4. Blended asphalt rubber binder mixture
  - 5.5. Supplemental fine aggregate except fines from dust collectors
  - 5.6. Antistrip additives

If the Engineer requests, sample the following materials in the presence of the Engineer and place in labeled containers weighing no more than 50 lb each:

1. Coarse, fine, and supplemental fine aggregate from stockpiles, cold feed belts, or hot bins. Samples must be at least 120 lb for each coarse aggregate, 80 lb for each fine aggregate, and 10 lb for each type of



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supplemental fines. The Department combines these aggregate samples to comply with the JMF TVs submitted on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form.

2. RAP from stockpiles or RAP system. Samples must be at least 60 lb.
3. Asphalt binder from the binder supplier. Samples must be in two 1-quart cylindrical-shaped cans with open top and friction lids.
4. Asphalt rubber binder with the components blended in the proportions to be used. Samples must be in four 1-quart cylindrical-shaped cans with open top and friction lids.

Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before sampling materials. For aggregate and RAP, split the samples into at least 4 parts. Submit 3 parts to the Engineer and use 1 part for your testing.

For RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, submit with the JMF submittal:

1. California Test 371 tensile strength ratio and minimum dry strength test results
2. AASHTO T 324 (Modified) test results

For RAP substitution rate greater than 15 percent, submit California Test 371 and AASHTO T 324 (Modified) test results to the Engineer and to:

Moisture\_Tests@dot.ca.gov

**39-1.03D Job Mix Formula Review**

The Engineer reviews each mix design and proposed JMF within 5 business days from the complete JMF submittal. The review consists of reviewing the mix design procedures and comparing the proposed JMF with the specifications.

The Engineer may verify aggregate quality characteristics during this review period.

**39-1.03E Job Mix Formula Verification**

If you cannot submit a Department-verified JMF on a *Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form dated within 12 months before HMA production, the Engineer verifies the JMF.

Use the OBC specified on your *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form. No adjustments to asphalt binder content are allowed. Based on your testing and production experience, you may submit an adjusted aggregate gradation TV on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form before verification testing. Aggregate gradation TV must be within the TV limits specified in the aggregate gradation tables.

For HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G, the Engineer verifies the JMF from samples taken from HMA produced by the plant to be used. Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before sampling materials.

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

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

Where:

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

$R_{RAP}$  = RAP ratio by weight of aggregate

$BC_{RAP}$  = asphalt binder content of RAP, percent based on total weight of RAP mix

In the Engineer's presence and from the same production run, take samples of:

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1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. RAP
4. HMA

Sample aggregate from cold feed belts or hot bins. Sample RAP from the RAP system. Sample HMA under California Test 125, except if you request and if authorized, you may sample from any of the following locations:

1. Plant
2. Truck
3. Windrow
4. Paver hopper
5. Mat behind the paver

You may sample from a different project, including a non-Department project, if you make arrangements for the Engineer to be present during sampling.

For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split the samples into at least 4 parts and label their containers. Submit 3 split parts and keep 1 part for your testing.

The Engineer verifies each proposed JMF within 20 days of receiving all verification samples and the JMF submittal has been accepted. If you request, the Engineer verifies RHMA-G quality requirements within 3 business days of sampling. Verification is testing for compliance with the specifications for:

1. Aggregate quality
2. Aggregate gradation TVs within the TV limits
3. Asphalt binder content TV within the TV limit
4. HMA quality specified in the table titled "HMA Mix Design Requirements" except:
  - 4.1. Air void content, design value  $\pm 2.0$  percent
  - 4.2. Voids filled with asphalt, report only
  - 4.3. Dust proportion, report only

The Engineer prepares 3 briquettes from a single split sample. To verify the JMF for stability and air void content, the Engineer tests the 3 briquettes and reports the average of 3 tests. The Engineer prepares new briquettes if the range of stability for the 3 briquettes is more than 8 points.

The Engineer may use the briquettes used for stability testing to determine bulk specific gravity under California Test 308. If the same briquettes are used and the tests using bulk specific gravity fail, the Engineer prepares 3 new briquettes and determines a new bulk specific gravity.

If the JMF is verified, the Engineer provides you a *Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form.

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

You may adjust the JMF only once due to a failed verification test. An adjusted JMF requires a new *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form and verification of a plant-produced sample.

A verified JMF is valid for 12 months.

For each HMA type and aggregate size specified, the Engineer verifies at the Department's expense up to 2 proposed JMF, including a JMF adjusted after verification failure. The Engineer deducts \$3,000 from payments for each verification exceeding this limit. This deduction does not apply to verifications initiated by the Engineer or JMF renewal.

**39-1.03F Job Mix Formula Renewal**

You may request a JMF renewal by submitting:

1. Proposed JMF on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form
2. Previously verified JMF documented on a *Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form dated within 12 months

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3. Mix design documentation on a *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form used for the previously verified JMF

If the Engineer requests, sample the following materials in the presence of the Engineer and place in labeled containers weighing no more than 50 lb each:

1. Coarse, fine, and supplemental fine aggregate from stockpiles, cold feed belts, or hot bins. Samples must include at least 120 lb for each coarse aggregate, 80 lb for each fine aggregate, and 10 lb for each type of supplemental fines. The Department combines these aggregate samples to comply with the JMF TVs submitted on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Proposal* form.
2. RAP from stockpiles or RAP system. Samples must be at least 60 lb.
3. Asphalt binder from the binder supplier. Samples must be in two 1-quart cylindrical-shaped cans with open top and friction lids.
4. Asphalt rubber binder with the components blended in the proportions to be used. Samples must be in four 1-quart cylindrical-shaped cans with open top and friction lids.

Notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before sampling materials. For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split samples into at least 4 parts. Submit 3 parts to the Engineer and use 1 part for your testing.

The Engineer may verify aggregate qualities during this review period.

The Engineer verifies the JMF under section 39-1.03E except:

1. Engineer retains samples until you provide test results for your part on a *Contractor Job Mix Formula Renewal* form.
2. Department tests samples of materials obtained from the HMA production unit after you submit test results that comply with the specifications for the quality characteristics in section 39-1.03E.
3. Engineer verifies each proposed JMF renewal within 20 days of receiving verification samples.
4. You may not adjust the JMF due to a failed verification.
5. For each HMA type and aggregate gradation specified, the Engineer verifies at the Department's expense 1 proposed JMF renewal within a 12-month period.

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

If the Engineer verifies the JMF renewal, the Engineer provides you a *Caltrans Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form.

### **39-1.03G Job Mix Formula Modification**

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

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

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

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

The Engineer verifies the modified JMF after the modified JMF HMA is placed on the project and verification samples are taken within the first 750 tons following sampling requirements in section 39-1.03E, "Job Mix Formula Verification." The Engineer tests verification samples for compliance with:

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

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If the modified JMF is verified, the Engineer revises your *Hot Mix Asphalt Verification* form to include the new asphalt binder source. Your revised form will have the same expiration date as the original form.

If a modified JMF is not verified, stop production and any HMA placed using the modified JMF is rejected.

The Engineer deducts \$2,000 from payments for each modified JMF verification. The Engineer deducts an additional \$2,000 for each modified JMF verification that requires California Test 371.

**39-1.03H Job Mix Formula Acceptance**

You may start HMA production if:

1. The Engineer's review of the JMF shows compliance with the specifications.
2. The Department has verified the JMF within 12 months before HMA production.
3. The Engineer accepts the verified JMF.

**39-1.04 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL**

**39-1.04A General**

Establish, maintain, and change a quality control system to ensure materials and work comply with the specifications. Submit quality control test results within 3 business days of a request.

You must identify the HMA sampling location in your QC plan. During production, take samples under California Test 125. You may sample HMA from:

1. Plant
2. Truck
3. Windrow
4. Paver hopper
5. Mat behind the paver

**39-1.04B Prepaving Conference**

Not Used.

**39-1.04C Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Not Used.

**39-1.04D Aggregate**

Determine the aggregate moisture content and RAP moisture content in continuous mixing plants at least twice a day during production and adjust the plant controller. Determine the RAP moisture content in batch mixing plants at least twice a day during production and adjust the plant controller.

**39-1.04E Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement**

Perform RAP quality control testing each day.

For RAP substitution rate of 15 percent or less, sample RAP once daily.

For RAP substitution rate of greater than 15percent, sample processed RAP twice daily.

Perform QC testing for processed RAP aggregate gradation under California Test 367, appendix B, and submit the results with the combined aggregate gradation.

**39-1.04F Density Cores**

Not Used.

**39-1.04G Briquettes**

Not Used.

**39-1.05 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

HMA acceptance is specified in the sections for each HMA construction process.

The Department samples materials for testing under California Test 125 and the applicable test method, except samples may be taken:

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1. At the plant from a truck or an automatic sampling device
2. From the mat behind the paver

Sampling must be independent of Contractor quality control, statistically based, and random.

If you request, the Department splits samples and provides you with a part.

HMA acceptance is based on:

1. Authorized JMF
2. Compliance with the HMA acceptance tables
3. Visual inspection

### **39-1.06 DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Work with the Engineer to avoid potential conflicts and to resolve disputes regarding test result discrepancies. Notify the Engineer within 5 business days of receiving a test result if you dispute the test result.

If you or the Engineer dispute each other's test results, submit quality control test results and copies of paperwork including worksheets used to determine the disputed test results. An independent third party performs referee testing. Before the independent third party participates in a dispute resolution, the party must be accredited under the Department's Independent Assurance Program. The independent third party must be independent of the project. By mutual agreement, the independent third party is chosen from:

1. Department laboratory
2. Department laboratory in a district or region not in the district or region the project is located
3. Transportation Laboratory
4. Laboratory not currently employed by you or your HMA producer

If split quality control or acceptance samples are not available, the independent third party uses any available material representing the disputed HMA for evaluation.

### **39-1.07 PRODUCTION START-UP EVALUATION**

The Engineer evaluates HMA production and placement at production start-up.

Within the first 750 tons produced on the 1st day of HMA production, in the Engineer's presence and from the same production run, take samples of:

1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. RAP
4. HMA

Sample aggregate from cold feed belts or hot bins. Take RAP samples from the RAP system. Sample HMA under California Test 125, except if you request and if authorized, you may sample HMA from any of the following locations:

1. Plant
2. Truck
3. Windrow
4. Paver hopper
5. Mat behind the paver

For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split the samples into at least 4 parts and label their containers. Submit 3 split parts and keep 1 part.

### **39-1.08 PRODUCTION**

#### **39-1.08A General**

Produce HMA in a batch mixing plant or a continuous mixing plant. Proportion aggregate by hot or cold feed control.

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HMA plants must be Department qualified. Before production, the HMA plant must have current qualification under the Department's Materials Plant Quality Program.

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

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

For RAP substitution rate of 15 percent or less, you may adjust the RAP by -5 percent.

For RAP substitution greater than 15, you may adjust the RAP by -3 percent.

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

**39-1.08B Mixing**

Mix HMA ingredients into a homogeneous mixture of coated aggregates.

Asphalt binder must be from 275 to 375 degrees F when mixed with aggregate.

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

When mixed with asphalt binder, aggregate must not be more than 325 degrees F, except aggregate for OGFC must be not more than 275 degrees F. These aggregate temperature specifications do not apply if you use RAP.

HMA with or without RAP must not be more than 325 degrees F.

**39-1.08C Asphalt Rubber Binder**

Not Used.

**39-1.09 SUBGRADE, TACK COAT, AND GEOSYNTHETIC PAVEMENT INTERLAYER**

**39-1.09A General**

Prepare subgrade or apply tack coat to surfaces receiving HMA. If specified, place geosynthetic pavement interlayer over a coat of asphalt binder.

**39-1.09B Subgrade**

Not Used.

**39-1.09C Tack Coat**

Apply tack coat:

1. To existing pavement, including planed surfaces
2. Between HMA layers
3. To vertical surfaces of:
  - 3.1. Curbs
  - 3.2. Gutters
  - 3.3. Construction joints

Before placing HMA, apply tack coat in 1 application. The application rate must be the minimum residual rate specified for the underlying surface conditions shown in the following tables:

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**Tack Coat Application Rates for HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G**

HMA overlay over:	Minimum residual rates (gal/sq yd)		
	CSS1/CSS1h, SS1/SS1h and QS1h/CQS1h asphaltic emulsion	CRS1/CRS2, RS1/RS2 and QS1/CQS1 asphaltic emulsion	Asphalt binder and PMRS2/PMCRS2 and PMRS2h/PMCRS2h asphaltic emulsion
New HMA (between layers)	0.02	0.03	0.02
PCC and existing HMA (AC) surfaces	0.03	0.04	0.03
Planed PCC and HMA (AC) surfaces	0.05	0.06	0.04

If you dilute asphaltic emulsion, mix until homogeneous before application.

For vertical surfaces, apply a residual tack coat rate that will thoroughly coat the vertical face without running off.

If you request and if authorized, you may:

1. Change tack coat rates
2. Omit tack coat between layers of new HMA during the same work shift if:
  - 2.1. No dust, dirt, or extraneous material is present
  - 2.2. Surface is at least 140 degrees F

Immediately in advance of placing HMA, apply additional tack coat to damaged areas or where loose or extraneous material is removed.

Close areas receiving tack coat to traffic. Do not track tack coat onto pavement surfaces beyond the job site.

Asphalt binder tack coat must be from 285 to 350 degrees F when applied.

**39-1.09D Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer**

Not Used.

**39-1.10 SPREADING AND COMPACTING EQUIPMENT**

Paving equipment for spreading must be:

1. Self-propelled
2. Mechanical
3. Equipped with a screed or strike-off assembly that can distribute HMA the full width of a traffic lane
4. Equipped with a full-width compacting device
5. Equipped with automatic screed controls and sensing devices that control the thickness, longitudinal grade, and transverse screed slope

Install and maintain grade and slope references.

The screed must produce a uniform HMA surface texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging.

The paver must not leave marks such as ridges and indentations, unless you can eliminate them by rolling.

Rollers must be equipped with a system that prevents HMA from sticking to the wheels. You may use a parting agent that does not damage the HMA or impede the bonding of layers.

In areas inaccessible to spreading and compacting equipment:

1. Spread the HMA by any means to obtain the specified lines, grades, and cross sections.
2. Use a pneumatic tamper, plate compactor, or equivalent to achieve thorough compaction.

**39-1.11 CONSTRUCTION**

**39-1.11A General**

Do not place HMA on wet pavement or a frozen surface.

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You may deposit HMA in a windrow and load it in the paver if:

1. Paver is equipped with a hopper that automatically feeds the screed
2. Loading equipment can pick up the windrowed material and deposit it in the paver hopper without damaging base material
3. Activities for deposit, pickup, loading, and paving are continuous
4. HMA temperature in the windrow does not fall below 260 degrees F

You may place HMA in 1 or more layers on areas less than 5 feet wide and outside the traveled way, including shoulders. You may use mechanical equipment other than a paver for these areas. The equipment must produce uniform smoothness and texture.

HMA handled, spread, or windrowed must not stain the finished surface of any improvement, including pavement.

Do not use petroleum products such as kerosene or diesel fuel to release HMA from trucks, spreaders, or compactors.

HMA must be free of:

1. Segregation
2. Coarse or fine aggregate pockets
3. Hardened lumps

### **39-1.11B Longitudinal Joints**

Longitudinal joints in the top layer must match specified lane edges. Alternate the longitudinal joint offsets in the lower layers at least 0.5 foot from each side of the specified lane edges. You may request other longitudinal joint placement patterns.

Place HMA on adjacent traveled way lanes so that at the end of each work shift the distance between the ends of HMA layers on adjacent lanes is from 5 to 10 feet. Place additional HMA along the traverse edge at each lane's end and along the exposed longitudinal edges between adjacent lanes. Hand rake and compact the additional HMA to form temporary conforms. You may place Kraft paper or another authorized bond breaker under the conform tapers to facilitate the taper removal when paving operations resume.

### **39-1.11 Widening Existing Pavement**

Not Used.

### **39-1.11D Shoulders, Medians, and Other Road Connections**

Not Used.

### **39-1.11E Leveling**

If leveling with HMA is specified, fill and level irregularities and ruts with HMA before spreading HMA over the base, existing surfaces, or bridge decks. You may use mechanical equipment other than a paver for these areas. The equipment must produce uniform smoothness and texture. HMA used to change an existing surface's cross slope or profile is not paid for as HMA (leveling).

If placing HMA against the edge of existing pavement, sawcut or grind the pavement straight and vertical along the joint and remove extraneous material.

### **39-1.11F Compaction**

Rolling must leave the completed surface compacted and smooth without tearing, cracking, or shoving. Complete finish rolling activities before the pavement surface temperature is:

1. Below 150 degrees F for HMA with unmodified binder
2. Below 140 degrees F for HMA with modified binder

If a vibratory roller is used as a finish roller, turn the vibrator off.

Spread and compact HMA under sections 39-3.03 and 39-3.04 if any of the following applies:

1. Specified paved thickness is less than 0.15 foot.



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2. Specified paved thickness is less than 0.20 foot and 3/4-inch aggregate grading is specified and used.
3. You spread and compact at:
  - 3.1. Asphalt concrete surfacing replacement areas
  - 3.2. Leveling courses
  - 3.3. Areas for which the Engineer determines conventional compaction and compaction measurement methods are impeded

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

If you request and if authorized, you may cool HMA Type A and Type B with water when rolling activities are complete. Apply water under section 17-3.

Spread sand at a rate from 1 to 2 lb/sq yd on new RHMA-G, RHMA-O, and RHMA-O-HB pavement when finish rolling is complete. Sand must be free of clay or organic matter. Sand must comply with section 90-1.02C(4)(c). Keep traffic off the pavement until spreading sand is complete.

### **39-1.12 SMOOTHNESS**

#### **39-1.12A General**

Determine HMA smoothness with a profilograph and a straightedge.

#### **39-1.12B Straightedge**

The top layer of HMA pavement must not vary from the lower edge of a 12-foot straightedge:

1. More than 0.01 foot when the straightedge is laid parallel with the centerline
2. More than 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid perpendicular to the centerline and extends from edge to edge of a traffic lane
3. More than 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid within 24 feet of a pavement conform

#### **39-1.12C Profilograph**

Not Used.

#### **39-1.12D Smoothness Correction**

If the top layer of HMA Type A, Type B, or RHMA-G pavement does not comply with the smoothness specifications, grind the pavement to within specified tolerances, remove and replace it, or place an overlay of HMA. Do not start corrective work until your choice of methods is authorized.

Corrected HMA pavement areas must be uniform rectangles with edges:

1. Parallel to the nearest HMA pavement edge or lane line
2. Perpendicular to the pavement centerline

Measure the corrected HMA pavement surface with a 12-foot straightedge and correct the pavement to within specified tolerances. If a must-grind area or straightedged pavement cannot be corrected to within specified tolerances, remove and replace the pavement.

### **39-1.13 HOT MIX ASPHALT ON BRIDGE DECKS**

Produce and place HMA on bridge decks under the Method construction process.

Aggregate must comply with the 1/2-inch HMA Types A and B gradation.

If authorized, aggregate may comply with the no. 4 HMA Types A and B gradation for a section or taper at a bridge end that is less than 1 inch in total depth.

If a concrete expansion dam is to be placed at a bridge deck expansion joint, tape oil-resistant construction paper to the deck over the area to be covered by the dam before placing the tack coat and HMA across the joint.

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

The tack coat application rate must be the minimum residual rate specified in section 39-1.09C. For HMA placed on a deck seal, use the minimum residual rate specified for a PCC underlying surface.

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HMA placed on a deck seal must be placed in at least 2 approximately equal layers. The 1st layer must be at least 1 inch thick after compaction. Protect the deck seal throughout all operations.

For placement of the 1st HMA layer on a deck seal:

1. Comply with the HMA application temperature recommended by the deck seal manufacturer.
2. Deliver and place HMA using equipment with pneumatic tires or rubber-faced wheels. Do not operate other vehicles or equipment on the bare deck seal.
3. Deposit HMA on the deck seal in such a way that the deck seal is not damaged. Do not windrow the HMA material on the bridge deck seal.
4. Place HMA in a downhill direction on bridge decks with grades over 2 percent.
5. Spreading equipment need not be self-propelled.

**39-1.14 MISCELLANEOUS AREAS AND DIKES**

Not Used.

**39-1.15 MINOR HOT MIX ASPHALT**

Not Used.

**39-1.16 RUMBLE STRIPS**

Not Used.

**39-1.17 DATA CORES**

Not Used.

**39-1.18 HOT MIX ASPHALT AGGREGATE LIME TREATMENT—DRY LIME METHOD**

Not Used.

**39-1.19 HOT MIX ASPHALT AGGREGATE LIME TREATMENT—SLURRY METHOD**

Not Used.

**39-1.20 LIQUID ANTISTRIP TREATMENT**

Not Used.

**39-1.21 REPLACE ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACING**

Not Used.

**39-1.22 LIQUID ASPHALT PRIME COAT**

Not Used.

**39-1.23 HOT MIX ASPHALT TYPE C**

Not Used.

**39-1.24 BONDED WEARING COURSE—GAP GRADED**

Not Used.

**39-1.25 RUBBERIZED BONDED WEARING COURSE—GAP GRADED**

Not Used.

**39-1.26 RUBBERIZED BONDED WEARING COURSE—OPEN GRADED**

Not Used.

**39-1.27 BONDED WEARING COURSE—OPEN GRADED**

Not Used.

**39-1.28 ROADSIDE PAVING**

Not Used.

**39-1.29 SOIL TREATMENT**

Not Used.

**39-1.30 EDGE TREATMENT, HOT MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENT**

Not Used.

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**39-2 STANDARD CONSTRUCTION PROCESS**

Not Used.

**39-3 METHOD CONSTRUCTION PROCESS**

**39-3.01 GENERAL**

Section 39-3 includes specifications for HMA produced and constructed under the Method construction process.

**39-3.02 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

**39-3.02A Testing**

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

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**HMA Acceptance—Method Construction Process**

Quality characteristic	Test method	HMA type			
		A	B	RHMA-G	OGFC
Aggregate gradation <sup>a</sup>	California Test 202	JMF ± tolerance <sup>b</sup>	JMF ± tolerance <sup>b</sup>	JMF ± tolerance <sup>b</sup>	JMF ± tolerance <sup>b</sup>
Sand equivalent (min) <sup>c</sup>	California Test 217	47	42	47	--
Asphalt binder content (%)	California Test 379 or 382	JMF ± 0.45	JMF ± 0.45	JMF ± 0.50	JMF ± 0.50
HMA moisture content (% , max)	California Test 226 or 370	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stabilometer value (min) <sup>c, d</sup> No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 366	30 37	30 35	-- 23	-- --
Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (% min) One fractured face Two fractured faces Fine aggregate (% min) (Passing no. 4 sieve and retained on no. 8 sieve.) One fractured face	California Test 205	90 75 70	25 -- 20	-- 90 70	90 75 90
Los Angeles Rattler (% max) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev.	California Test 211	12 45	-- 50	12 40	12 40
Air void content (%) <sup>c, e</sup>	California Test 367	4 ± 2	4 ± 2	TV ± 2	--
Fine aggregate angularity (% min)	California Test 234	45	45	45	--
Flat and elongated particles (% max by weight @ 5:1)	California Test 235	Report only	Report only	Report only	Report only
Voids filled with asphalt (%) <sup>f</sup> No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	76.0–80.0 73.0–76.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	76.0–80.0 73.0–76.0 65.0–75.0 65.0–75.0	Report only	--
Voids in mineral aggregate (% min) <sup>f</sup> No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading	California Test 367	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0	-- -- 18.0–23.0 <sup>g</sup> 18.0–23.0 <sup>g</sup>	--
Dust proportion <sup>1</sup> No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings	California Test 367	0.9–2.0 0.6–1.3	0.9–2.0 0.6–1.3	Report only	--
Smoothness	Section 39-1.12	12-foot straight-edge and must-grind	12-foot straight-edge and must-grind	12-foot straight-edge and must-grind	12-foot straight-edge and must-grind
Asphalt binder	Various	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92	Section 92
Asphalt rubber binder	Various	--	--	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D	Section 92-1.01D(2) and section 39-1.02D

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Asphalt modifier	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D
CRM	Various	--	--	Section 39-1.02D	Section 39-1.02D

- <sup>a</sup>The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under California Test 367.  
<sup>b</sup>The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in section 39-1.02E.  
<sup>c</sup>The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.  
<sup>d</sup>California Test 304, Part 2.13.  
<sup>e</sup>The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.  
<sup>f</sup>Report only if the adjustment for the asphalt binder content TV is less than or equal to  $\pm 0.3$  percent from the OBC value submitted on a *Contractor Hot Mix Asphalt Design Data* form.  
<sup>g</sup> Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

No single test result may represent more than 750 tons or 1 day's production, whichever is less.

For any single quality characteristic except smoothness, if 2 consecutive acceptance test results do not comply with the specifications:

1. Stop production.
2. Take corrective action.
3. Take samples and split each sample into 4 parts in the Engineer's presence. Test 1 part for compliance with the specifications and submit 3 parts to the Engineer. The Department tests 1 part for compliance with the specifications and reserves and stores 2 parts.
4. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement.

**39-3.03 SPREADING AND COMPACTING EQUIPMENT**

Each paver spreading HMA Type A and Type B must be followed by 3 rollers as follows:

1. One vibratory roller specifically designed to compact HMA. The roller must be capable of at least 2,500 vibrations per minute and must be equipped with amplitude and frequency controls. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 7.5 tons.
2. One oscillating type pneumatic-tired roller at least 4 feet wide. Pneumatic tires must be of equal size, diameter, type, and ply. The tires must be inflated to 60 psi minimum and maintained so that the air pressure does not vary more than 5 psi.
3. One steel-tired, 2-axle tandem roller. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 7.5 tons.

Each roller must have a separate operator. Rollers must be self-propelled and reversible.

**39-3.04 TRANSPORTING, SPREADING, AND COMPACTING**

Pave HMA in maximum 0.25-foot thick compacted layers.

If the surface to be paved is both in sunlight and shade, pavement surface temperatures must be taken in the shade.

Spread HMA Type A and Type B at the atmospheric and surface temperatures shown in the following table:

**Minimum Atmospheric and Surface Temperatures**

Compacted layer thickness, feet	Minimum Atmospheric and Surface Temperatures			
	Atmospheric, °F		Surface, °F	
	Unmodified asphalt binder	Modified asphalt binder <sup>a</sup>	Unmodified asphalt binder	Modified asphalt binder <sup>a</sup>
< 0.15	55	50	60	55
0.15–0.25	45	45	50	50

<sup>a</sup> Except asphalt rubber binder.

If the asphalt binder for HMA Type A and Type B is unmodified asphalt binder, complete:

1. First coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 degrees F
2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 200 degrees F
3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 150 degrees F

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If the asphalt binder for HMA Type A and Type B is modified asphalt binder, complete:

1. First coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 240 degrees F
2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 180 degrees F
3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 140 degrees F

HMA compaction coverage is the number of passes needed to cover the paving width. A pass is 1 roller's movement parallel to the paving in either direction. Overlapping passes are part of the coverage being made and are not a subsequent coverage. Do not start a coverage until completing the prior coverage.

Start rolling at the lower edge and progress toward the highest part.

Perform breakdown compaction of each layer of HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G with 3 coverages using a vibratory roller. The speed of the vibratory roller in miles per hour must not exceed the vibrations per minute divided by 1,000. If the thickness of the HMA layer is less than 0.08 foot, turn the vibrator off. The Engineer may order fewer coverages if the thickness of the HMA layer is less than 0.15 foot.

Perform intermediate compaction of each layer of HMA Type A and Type B with 3 coverages using a pneumatic-tired roller at a speed not exceeding 5 mph.

Perform finish compaction of HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G with 1 coverage using a steel-tired roller.

**39-4 QUALITY CONTROL/QUALITY ASSURANCE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS**

Not Used.

**39-5 NOT USED**

**39-6 PAYMENT**

Section 39-6 includes specifications for HMA payment. The weight of each HMA mixture designated in the Bid Item List must be the combined mixture weight.

If recorded batch weights are printed automatically, the bid item for HMA is measured by using the printed batch weights, provided:

1. Total aggregate and supplemental fine aggregate weight per batch is printed. If supplemental fine aggregate is weighed cumulatively with the aggregate, the total aggregate batch weight must include the supplemental fine aggregate weight.
2. Total asphalt binder weight per batch is printed.
3. Each truckload's zero tolerance weight is printed before weighing the 1st batch and after weighing the last batch.
4. Time, date, mix number, load number, and truck identification is correlated with a load slip.
5. Copy of the recorded batch weights is certified by a licensed weighmaster and submitted to the Engineer.

Payment for tack coat is included in the payment for HMA (Type A).

If the dispute resolution independent third party determines the Department's test results are correct, the Engineer deducts the independent third party's testing costs from payments. If the independent third party determines your test results are correct, the Department pays the independent third party

**40 CONCRETE PAVEMENT**

07-21-17

**Add to the end of section 40-2.02C:**

Inorganic zinc primer must comply with AASHTO M 300, Type I or II.

01-20-17







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**48-6.01D Quality Assurance**

**48-6.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**48-6.01D(2) Welding**

Welding must comply with AWS D1.1.

**48-6.02 MATERIALS**

**48-6.02A General**

Wire used for messenger wires, tether wires, or guy wires must be 7-wire strand complying with ASTM A475, Utilities Grade.

Connection hardware for wires must provide a termination efficiency factor of not less than 0.80.

Wood poles, push braces, and stubs must comply with ANSI O5.1.

Treat wood under AWWA U1, Use Category UC4B, Commodity Specification D.

Except for wire, helical anchors, expanded steel plate anchors, cross plate anchors, and expanding rock anchors, steel components must comply with section 56-3.

**48-6.02B Helical Anchors, Expanded Steel Plate Anchors, Cross Plate Anchors, and Expanding Rock Anchors**

Fabricate helical anchors, expanded steel plate anchors, and cross plate anchors under section 75.

Fabricate attachable thimble eyes and expanding rock anchors from suitable ferrous material.

Welding must comply with AWS D1.1.

Fabricate as a continuous piece or as separate segments with mechanical connections between segments. Include integral thimble eye or include attachable thimble eye.

Galvanize all helical anchor parts under section 75.

Paint expanded steel plate anchors, cross plate anchors, and expanding rock anchors as specified for repairing damaged galvanized surfaces in section 75-1.02B.

The final assembly must have (1) a minimum ultimate tensile strength greater than the minimum required breaking strength of the guy wire and (2) a minimum ultimate torsional strength greater than twice the minimum installation torque.

**48-6.02C Reuse of Materials and Relocation of Temporary Supports**

You may reuse structural components and relocate temporary supports provided that the materials remain in acceptable condition for reuse, except do not reuse:

1. Components of high-strength bolt assemblies that have been or are required to be tensioned past snug tight
2. High-strength cap screws that have been or are required to be tensioned past snug tight
3. Tension control bolts

**48-6.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**48-6.03A General**

Install construction bracing as necessary to withstand all imposed loads during erection, construction, and removal of any temporary wood poles.

The Engineer may order you to install Type K temporary railing at temporary wood pole locations that are less than 15 feet from the edge of a traffic lane.

Install all temporary railing protecting temporary wood poles before erecting temporary wood poles. Do not remove temporary railing until authorized.

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For overhead line construction not specifically covered in the contract documents, comply with Public Utility Commission General Order 95.

**48-6.03B Foundations**

Verify the design soil parameters before starting construction of temporary wood poles.

Remove any accumulated water from the pole excavation prior to placing granular backfill at the bottom of the pole excavation. Thoroughly compact and level the granular backfill at the bottom of the pole excavation prior to setting the pole.

Backfill around poles with manufactured sand that is free of rocks or other deleterious material. Place the backfill material in 4-inch thick layers. Moisten and thoroughly compact each layer.

Remove accumulated water from the anchor excavation prior to placing an expanded steel anchor. Expand the base of the expanded steel anchor prior to placing backfill. Place backfill around the expanded steel anchor in 4-inch thick layers. Thoroughly compact each layer.

Protect foundations from softening and undermining.

**48-6.03C Erection**

If temporary wood poles are over or adjacent to roadways or railroads, all construction bracing must (1) be installed at the time each element of the temporary wood pole is erected and (2) remain in place until the temporary wood pole is removed.

Suspend conductors from messenger wire by continuous lashing wire. No spare wire conductors or cables are allowed unless described.

Sag overhead bundles to maintain required clearances over the ambient temperature range of - 30 to 120 degrees F. The sag must be between 4.6 and 5.4 percent of horizontal span unless otherwise shown. Minimum vertical clearance over grade is 25 feet unless otherwise shown.

**48-6.03D Attachments**

If specific connection details are not shown, mount attachments under the manufacturer's written instructions and such that there is no loss of cross section.

**48-6.03E Damping**

If at any time during service the temporary structural support exhibits excessive vibration, immediately install dampers. Dampers must be effective in mitigating the vibration and must not compromise the structural supports or the supported hardware.

**48-6.03F Removal**

Remove temporary structural supports such that portions not yet removed remain stable at all times.

Remove temporary wood poles and helical anchors. Fill the void with excavated material or sand that is free of deleterious material. Place the backfill material in 4-inch thick layers. Moisten and thoroughly compact each layer.

Dispose of surplus excavated material uniformly along the adjacent roadway.

Dispose of temporary structural support materials and work debris.

**48-6.03G Guy Wire Helical Anchors**

**48-6.03G(1) General**

Reserved

**48-6.03G(2) Installation Parameters**

Use the minimum installation torque shown. You may request an alternative minimum installation torque based on a revised value for empirical torque factor.

For alternative minimum installation torque, use the following equation to calculate the installation torque:

$$T = Q_a(FS/K_t)$$



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**Replace the 1st sentence in the 5th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(3) with:**

07-15-16

Load test and anchor piles must comply with the specifications for piling as described and Class N steel pipe piling.

**Add to the list in 7th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(3):**

07-15-16

5. Welds that connect the anchor pile and the anchor pile head must be tested under section 49-2.02A(4)(b)(iii)(C)

**Replace the 10th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(3) with:**

07-15-16

Furnish labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals as required to assist the Department in the transportation, installation, operation, and removal of Department-furnished steel load test beams, jacks, bearing plates, drills, and other test equipment. This is change order work.

**Add to the end of the 5th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4):**

04-20-18

Penetration and bearing analyses are specific to a driving submittal. Piles located within specified control zones are represented by the associated dynamically monitored pile for bearing acceptance criteria.

**Replace the 6th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4) with:**

04-20-18

Except for load test piles and anchor piles, drive the 1st production pile in the control zone and perform dynamic monitoring as specified. Do not install any additional production piles until the Engineer provides you with the bearing acceptance criteria curves for any piles represented by the dynamically monitored piles.

**Replace the 7th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4) with:**

04-20-18

Piles to be dynamically monitored must:

1. Have an additional length of 2 times the largest cross-sectional dimension of the pile plus 2 feet.
2. Be available to the Department at least 2 business days before driving.
3. Be safely supported at least 6 inches off the ground in a horizontal position on at least 2 support blocks. If ordered, rotate the piles on the blocks.
4. Be positioned to provide safe access to the entire pile length and circumference for the installation of anchorages and control marks for monitoring.

**Delete *business* in item 6 in the list in the 8th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4).**

07-15-16

**Add to the list in 9th paragraph of section 49-1.01D(4):**

07-15-16

3. Cut pile to the specified cut-off elevation after bearing acceptance criteria is provided by the Department

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**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 49-1.03.**

04-15-16

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 49-1.04.**

04-15-16

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 49-2.01C(5).**

01-15-16

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.01A with:**

3. CISS concrete piles

07-15-16

**Add between *undisturbed material* and *in a dry* in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.01C:**

, casing, or steel shell

07-15-16

**Replace the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 49-3.01C with:**

07-15-16

Place and secure reinforcement. Securely block the reinforcement to provide the minimum clearance shown between the reinforcing steel cage and the sides of the drilled hole, casing, or steel shell.

Steel shells, casings, and drilled holes must be clean and free of debris before reinforcement and concrete are placed.

**Replace *dewatered* in the 4th paragraphs of section 49-3.01C with:**

drilled

07-15-16

**Add to section 49-3.02A(1):**

Permanent steel casing and driven steel shell must comply with section 49-2.02.

07-15-16

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(2) with:**

07-15-16

**dry hole:** A drilled hole that requires no work to keep it free of water.

**dewatered hole:** A drilled hole that:

1. Accumulates no more than 12 inches of water at the bottom during a 1 hour period without any pumping from the hole.
2. Has no more than 3 inches of water at the bottom immediately before placing concrete.
3. Does not require temporary casing to control the groundwater.

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**Replace item 8 in the list in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(b) with:**

07-15-16

8. Drilling plan and sequence
9. Concrete sequence and placement plan
10. If inspection pipes are required, methods for ensuring the inspection pipes remain straight, undamaged, and properly aligned during concrete placement

**Replace section 49-3.02A(3)(c) with:**

04-20-18

**49-3.02A(3)(c) Inspection Pipe and Reinforcing Cage Coupler Log**

If inspection pipes are required, submit a log of the locations of inspection pipe couplers and pile reinforcing cage couplers as an informational submittal within 2 business days of completion of concrete placement in the hole.

**Replace 1 business day in the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(d) with:**

07-15-16

2 business days

**Add to section 49-3.02A(3)(d):**

07-15-16

The log must:

1. Show the pile location, tip elevation, cutoff elevation, dates of excavation and concrete placement, total quantity of concrete placed, length and tip elevation of any casing, and details of any hole stabilization method and materials used.
2. Include an 8-1/2 by 11 inch graph of concrete placed versus depth of hole filled as follows:
  - 2.1. Plot the graph continuously throughout concrete placement. Plot the depth of drilled hole filled vertically with the pile tip at the bottom and the quantity of concrete placed horizontally.
  - 2.2. Take readings at each 5 feet of pile depth, and indicate the time of the reading on the graph.

**Add after the sentence in the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(e):**

07-15-16

Allow 10 days for the review.

**Replace the 3rd sentence in the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(f) with:**

07-15-16

Allow 10 days for the review and analysis of this report.

**Add after *rejected pile* in the 1st sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g):**

07-15-16

to be mitigated

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g).**

07-15-16

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**Replace item 3 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(g) with:**

- 07-15-16
3. Step by step description of the mitigation work to be performed, including drawings if necessary. If the *ADSC Standard Mitigation Plan* is an acceptable mitigation method, include the most recent version. For the most recent version of the *ADSC Standard Mitigation Plan*, go to:  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/geotech/ft/adscmitplan.htm>

**Replace the 2nd sentence in the paragraph of section 49-3.02A(3)(i) with:**

07-15-16

Allow 10 days for the review.

**Add to section 49-3.02A(3):**

**49-3.02A(3)(j) Certifications**

If synthetic slurry is used, submit as an informational submittal the names and certifications of your employees who are trained and certified by the synthetic slurry manufacturer.

07-15-16

**49-3.02A(3)(k) Slurry Test Record**

If slurry is used, submit a slurry test record as an informational submittal within 2 business days of completion of concrete placement in the hole.

04-20-18

**Add after *excavated hole* in the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(c):**

lined with plastic

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(i) with:**

07-15-16

Section 49-3.02A(4)(d) applies to CIDH concrete piles except for piles (1) less than 24 inches in diameter or (2) constructed in dry or dewatered holes.

**Replace *gamma-gamma logging* in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(i) with:**

GGL

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(i) with:**

After notification by the Engineer of pile acceptance, fill the inspection pipes and cored holes with grout.

07-15-16

**Replace *gamma-gamma logging* in section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(ii) with:**

GGL

07-15-16

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**Replace the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(iii) with:**

07-15-16

The Department may perform CSL to determine the extent of the anomalies identified by GGL and to further evaluate a rejected pile for the presence of anomalies not identified by GGL. The pile acceptance test report will indicate if the Department intends to perform CSL and when the testing will be performed. Allow the Department 20 additional days for a total of 50 days to perform CSL and to provide supplemental results.

If authorized, you may perform testing on the rejected pile.

**Delete the 8th paragraph of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(iii).**

07-15-16

**Add to the end of section 49-3.02A(4)(d)(iii):**

07-15-16

If the Engineer determines it is not feasible to repair the rejected pile, submit a mitigation plan for replacement or supplementation of the rejected pile.

**Add to section 49-3.02A(4):**

07-15-16

**49-3.02A(4)(e) Certifications**

If synthetic slurry is used, your employees who will be providing technical assistance in the slurry activities must be trained and certified by the synthetic slurry manufacturer to show their competency to perform inspection of slurry operations.

**Replace section 49-3.02B(4) with:**

07-15-16

**49-3.02B(4) Reserved**

**Replace *near* in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of section 49-3.02B(6)(b) with:**

07-15-16

within 2 feet of

**Replace *twice per shift* in item 2 in the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(b) with:**

07-15-16

every 4 hours

**Delete the 7th and 8th paragraphs of section 49-3.02B(6)(b).**

07-15-16

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(c).**

07-15-16

**Replace *near* in item 2 in the 4th paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(c) with:**

07-15-16

within 2 feet of



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**Replace item 5 in the 4th paragraph of section 49-3.02B(6)(c) with:**

07-15-16

5. After final cleaning and immediately before placing concrete.

**Replace section 49-3.02B(9) with:**

07-15-16

**49-3.02B(9) Inspection Pipes**

Inspection pipes must be schedule 40 PVC pipe complying with ASTM D1785 with a nominal pipe size of 2 inches.

Watertight PVC couplers complying with ASTM D2466 are allowed to facilitate pipe lengths in excess of those commercially available.

**Add to the beginning of section 49-3.02C(1):**

07-15-16

Unless otherwise authorized, drilling the hole and placing reinforcement and concrete in the hole must be performed in a continuous operation.

**Replace the 5th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(2) with:**

07-15-16

If slurry is used during excavation, maintain the slurry level at a height required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 10 feet above the piezometric head.

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 9th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(2) with:**

07-15-16

Remove water that has infiltrated the dewatered hole before placing concrete, as required for dewatered hole.

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 10th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(2) with:**

07-15-16

If authorized, to control caving or water seepage, you may enlarge portions of the hole, backfill the hole with slurry cement backfill, concrete, or other material, and redrill the hole to the diameter shown.

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(3) with:**

07-15-16

Remove the temporary casing during concrete placement. Maintain the concrete in the casing at a level required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 5 feet above the bottom of the casing, to prevent displacement of the concrete by material from outside the casing.

**Replace the 5th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(4) with:**

07-15-16

For a single CIDH concrete pile supporting a column:

1. If the pile and the column share the same reinforcing cage diameter, this cage must be accurately placed as shown
2. If the pile reinforcing cage is larger in diameter than the column cage:
  - 2.1. Maintain a clear horizontal distance of at least 3.5 inches between the two cages, if the concrete is placed under dry conditions

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- 2.2. Maintain a clear horizontal distance of at least 5 inches between the two cages if the concrete is placed under slurry
- 2.3. The offset between the centerlines of the two cages must not exceed 6 inches

**Replace the paragraphs in section 49-3.02C(5) with:**

04-20-18

For acceptance testing, install and test vertical inspection pipes as follows:

1. Log the location of the inspection pipe couplers and pile reinforcing cage couplers with respect to the plane of pile cutoff.
2. Cap each inspection pipe at the bottom. Extend the pipe from 3 feet above the pile cutoff to the bottom of the reinforcing cage. Provide a temporary top cap or similar means to keep the pipes clean before testing. If pile cutoff is below the ground surface or working platform, extend inspection pipes to 3 feet above the ground surface or working platform.
3. If any changes are made to the pile tip, extend the inspection pipes to the bottom of the reinforcing cage.
4. Install inspection pipes in a straight alignment and parallel to the main reinforcement. Securely fasten inspection pipes in place and provide protective measures to prevent misalignment or damage to the inspection pipes during installation of the reinforcement and placement of concrete in the hole. Construct CIDH concrete piles such that the relative distance of inspection pipes to vertical steel reinforcement remains constant.
5. After concrete placement is complete, fill inspection pipes with water to prevent debonding of the pipe.
6. Provide safe access to the tops of the inspection pipes.
7. After placing concrete and before requesting acceptance testing, test each inspection pipe in the Engineer's presence by passing a rigid cylinder through the length of pipe. The rigid cylinder must:
  - 7.1 Be 1-1/4-inch diameter by 4.5-foot long
  - 7.2 Weigh 12 pounds or less
  - 7.3 Be able to freely pass down through the entire length of the pipe under its own weight and without the application of force
8. When performing acceptance testing, inspection pipes must provide a 2-inch-diameter clear opening and be completely clean, unobstructed, and either dry or filled with water as authorized.
9. After acceptance testing is complete, completely fill the inspection pipes with water.

07-15-16

If the rigid cylinder fails to pass through the inspection pipe:

1. Completely fill the inspection pipes in the pile with water immediately.
2. Core a nominal 2-inch-diameter hole through the concrete for the entire length of the pile for each inspection pipe that does not pass the rigid cylinder. Coring must not damage the pile reinforcement.
3. Locate cored holes as close as possible to the inspection pipes they are replacing and no more than 5 inches clear from the reinforcement.

Core holes using a double wall core barrel system with a split tube type inner barrel. Coring with a solid type inner barrel is not allowed.

Coring methods and equipment must provide intact cores for the entire length of the pile.

Photograph and store concrete cores as specified for rock cores in section 49-1.01D(5).

The coring operation must be logged by an engineering geologist or civil engineer licensed in the State and experienced in core logging. Coring logs must comply with the Department's *Soil and Rock Logging, Classification, and Presentation Manual* for rock cores. Coring logs must include core recovery, rock quality designation of the concrete, locations of breaks, and complete descriptions of inclusions and voids encountered during coring.

The Department evaluates the portion of the pile represented by the cored hole based on the submitted coring logs and concrete cores. If the Department determines a pile is anomalous based on the coring logs and concrete cores, the pile is rejected.

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**Replace item 2 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 49-3.02C(7) with:**

- 07-15-16
2. Extend at least 5 feet below the construction joint. If placing casing into rock or a dry hole, the casing must extend at least 2 feet below the construction joint.

**Add to the beginning of section 49-3.02C(9):**

**49-3.02C(9)(a) General**

07-15-16

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 49-3.02C(9) with:**

Do not vibrate the concrete.

04-15-16

**Add after *concrete pump* in the 8th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(9):**

and slurry pump

07-15-16

**Replace item 3 in the list in the 11th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(9) with:**

- 07-15-16
3. Maintain the slurry level at a height required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 10 feet above the piezometric head.

**Replace the 13th paragraph of section 49-3.02C(9) with:**

Maintain a log of concrete placement for each drilled hole.

07-15-16

**Replace 14th and 15th paragraphs of section 49-3.02C(9) with:**

07-15-16

If a temporary casing is used, maintain concrete placed under slurry at a level required to maintain a stable hole, but not less than 5 feet above the bottom of the casing. The withdrawal of the casing must not cause contamination of the concrete with slurry.

The equivalent hydrostatic pressure inside the casing must be greater than the hydrostatic pressure on the outside of the casing to prevent intrusion of water, slurry, or soil into the column of freshly placed concrete.

Remove scum, laitance, and slurry-contaminated concrete from the top of the pile.

**Add to section 49-3.02C(9):**

**49-3.02C(9)(b) Mineral Slurry**

07-15-16

Remove any caked slurry on the sides or bottom of hole before placing reinforcement.

If concrete is not placed immediately after placing reinforcement, the reinforcement must be removed and cleaned of slurry, the sides of the drilled hole must be cleaned of caked slurry, and the reinforcement again placed in the hole for concrete placement.

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**49-3.02C(9)(c) Synthetic Slurry**

A manufacturer's representative must:

1. Provide technical assistance for the use of their material
2. Be at the job site before introduction of the synthetic slurry into the drilled hole
3. Remain at the job site until released by the Engineer

After the manufacturer's representative has been released by the Engineer, your employee certified by the manufacturer must be present during the construction of the pile under slurry.

**Replace the heading of section 49-3.03 with:**

**CAST-IN-STEEL SHELL CONCRETE PILING**

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 49-3.03A(1) with:**

Section 49-3.03 includes specifications for constructing CISS concrete piles consisting of driven open-ended or closed-ended steel shells filled with reinforcement and concrete.

07-15-16

**Add to the end of section 49-3.03A(1):**

CISS concrete piles include Class 90 Alternative V and Class 140 Alternative V piles.

07-15-16

**Add to section 49-3.03A(3):**

Submit a Pile and Driving Data Form under section 49-2.01A(3)(a) if specified in the special provisions.

01-15-16

**Replace the paragraph of section 49-3.03D with:**

Furnish piling is measured along the longest side of the pile from the specified tip elevation shown to the plane of pile cutoff.

07-15-16

**Replace section 49-4.03 with:**

**49-4.03 CONSTRUCTION**

01-15-16

**49-4.03A General**

Reserved

**49-4.03B Drilled Holes**

Drill holes for steel soldier piles into natural foundation material. Drilled holes must be accurately located, straight, and true.

Furnish and place temporary casings or tremie seals where necessary to control water or to prevent caving of the hole.

Before placing the steel soldier pile, remove loose materials existing at the bottom of the hole after drilling operations have been completed.

Do not allow surface water to enter the hole. Remove all water in the hole before placing concrete.





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8. Pipe culvert headwalls and endwalls for a pipe with a diameter of less than 5 feet

01-20-17

**Add to section 51-1.01B:**

**age of break:** Age in hours, determined by your testing, at which RSC attains its minimum specified compressive strength.

07-21-17

**Delete the 1st paragraph of section 51-1.01C(5).**

01-20-17

**Delete the 5th item in the list in the 4th paragraph of section 51-1.01C(5).**

01-20-17

**Replace section 51-1.01D(2)(b) with:**

**51-1.01D(2)(b) Rapid Strength Concrete**

07-21-17

**51-1.01D(2)(b)(i) General**

Reserved

**51-1.01D(2)(b)(ii) Prequalification of Mix Design**

Prequalify RSC under section 90-1.01D(5)(b) before use. Prequalification of an RSC mix design includes determining the opening age and attaining the specified minimum 28-day compressive strength.

Determine the opening age of the RSC mix design as follows:

1. Fabricate at least 5 test cylinders to be used to determine the age of break.
2. Immediately after fabrication of the 5 test cylinders, store the cylinders in a temperature medium of  $70 \pm 3$  degrees F until the cylinders are tested.
3. Determine the age of break to attain an average strength of the 5 test cylinders.
4. Opening age is the age of break plus 1 hour.

The average strength of the 5 test cylinders must be at least the minimum specified compressive strength. Not more than 2 test cylinders may have a strength of less than 95 percent of the minimum specified compressive strength.

If compressive strength tests performed in the field show that the RSC has attained the minimum specified compressive strength, you may open the lane to traffic at the age of break. Perform the compressive strength tests under the specifications for sampling and testing cylinders in section 90-1.01D(5)(a). If you choose to use this option, notify the Engineer before starting construction.

**51-1.01D(2)(b)(iii) Mock-ups**

Reserved

**Replace the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph of section 51-1.01D(3)(b)(iii) with:**

If portions of completed deck surfaces or approach slabs have a coefficient of friction of less than 0.35, those portions must be ground or grooved parallel to the center line to produce a coefficient of friction of not less than 0.35.

01-20-17

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**Add to section 51-1.02I:**

Metal frames, covers, grates, and other miscellaneous iron and steel used with drainage inlets must comply with section 75-2. 07-15-16

**Add to section 51-1.03B:**

You may use PC drainage inlets as an alternative to CIP drainage inlets. 07-15-16

**Add between the 10th and 11th paragraphs of section 51-1.03C(2)(a):**

For drainage inlets, extend the outside forms at least 12 inches below the top of the inlet. You may place concrete against excavated earth below this depth except: 07-15-16

1. You must use full-depth outside forms or other protection when work activities or unstable earth may cause hazardous conditions or contamination of the concrete.
2. You must increase the wall thickness 2 inches if placing concrete against the excavated surface. The interior dimensions must be as shown.

**Add to section 51-1.03C(2)(b):**

For drainage inlets, remove exterior forms to at least 12 inches below the final ground surface. Exterior forms below this depth may remain if their total thickness is not more than 1 inch. 07-15-16

**Add to the end of section 51-1.03D(1):**

If using a mobile volumetric mixer, before each work shift and after each time the mixer is washed out, discharge at least 2 cubic feet of RSC into a concrete waste container before placing RSC into the work. 07-21-17

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 51-1.03E(5) with:**

For drill and bond dowel (chemical adhesive), install dowels under the chemical adhesive manufacturer's instructions. 01-20-17

**Add to the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 51-1.03F(2):**

4. Interior and top surfaces of drainage inlets 07-15-16

**Replace the paragraphs of section 51-1.03F(5)(b)(i) with:**

Except for bridge widenings and bridge decks to be covered with an overlay, texture roadway surfaces of bridge decks, approach slabs, and sleeper slabs, and other roadway surfaces of concrete structures longitudinally by grinding and grooving or by longitudinal tining. 01-20-17

For bridge widenings, texture the roadway surfaces longitudinally by longitudinal tining.



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For bridge decks that are to be covered with an overlay, texture the deck using a burlap drag or broom device that produces striations either parallel or transverse to the centerline. If these structures are opened to traffic before the overlay is placed, the deck surface must meet the coefficient of friction requirement in section 51-1.01D(3)(b)(iii).

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 51-1.03F(5)(b)(ii) with:**

01-20-17

Grind and groove the deck surface to within 18 inches of the toe of the barrier as follows:

1. Grind the surface under section 42-3. Grinding must not reduce the concrete cover on reinforcing steel to less than 1-3/4 inches.
2. Groove the ground surfaces longitudinally under section 42-2. The grooves must be parallel to the centerline.

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 3rd paragraph in section 51-1.03F(5)(b)(iii) with:**

01-20-17

Grooves must be from 1/8 to 3/16 inch deep after concrete has hardened.

**Replace the 8th paragraph of section 51-1.03H with:**

07-21-17

Section 90-3.03 does not apply to curing RSC for bridge decks. Cure bridge decks constructed with RSC as follows:

1. Immediately after strike-off, continually mist the deck with water using atomizing nozzles. Continue misting until the concrete reaches a compressive strength of at least 2000 psi.
2. After misting, apply curing compound no. 1 to the deck under section 90-1.03B(3).

Repair any damage to the film of the curing compound with additional curing compound. Repairing damaged curing compound after the deck is opened to traffic is not required.

**Add to section 51-1.04:**

07-15-16

The payment quantity for structural concrete, drainage inlet is the volume determined from the dimensions shown for CIP drainage inlets.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 51-2.02D(2)(a) with:**

07-21-17

Bolts, nuts, and washers must comply with ASTM F3125, Grade A325.

**Add to section 51-4.01C(1):**

07-15-16

For PC drainage inlets, submit field repair procedures and a patching material test sample before repairs are made. Allow 10 days for the Engineer's review.

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**Add to section 51-4.01C(2)(a):**

07-15-16

For drainage inlets with oval or circular cross sections, submit shop drawings with calculations. Shop drawings and calculations must be sealed and signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State. Allow 15 days for the Engineer's review.

**Add to section 51-4.01D(3):**

07-15-16

The Engineer may reject PC drainage inlets exhibiting any of the following:

1. Cracks more than 1/32 inch wide
2. Nonrepairable honeycombed or spalled areas of more than 6 square inches
3. Noncompliance with reinforcement tolerances or cross sectional area shown
4. Wall, inlet floor, or lid less than minimum thickness
5. Internal dimensions less than dimensions shown by 1 percent or 1/2 inch, whichever is greater
6. Defects affecting performance or structural integrity

**Add to section 51-4.02C:**

07-15-16

Materials for PC drainage inlets must comply with the following:

1. Preformed flexible joint sealant must be butyl-rubber complying with ASTM C990
2. Resilient connectors must comply with ASTM C923
3. Sand bedding must comply with section 19-3.02F(2)
4. Bonding agents must comply with ASTM C1059/C1059, Type II

**Add to section 51-4.02D:**

07-15-16

**51-4.02D(8) Drainage Inlets**

PC units for drainage inlets must be rectangular, round, or oval in cross section, or any combination. Transitions from a rectangular grate opening to a round or oval basin must be made in not less than 8 inches. Provide means for field adjustment to meet final grade, paving, or surfacing.

If oval or circular shape cross-sections are furnished, they must comply with *AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, Sixth Edition with California Amendments*.

Wall and slab thicknesses may be less than the dimensions shown by at most 5 percent or 3/16 inch, whichever is greater.

Reinforcement placement must not vary more than 1/2 inch from the positions shown.

**Add to section 51-4.03:**

07-15-16

**51-4.03H Drainage Inlets**

Repair PC drainage inlet sections to correct damage from handling or manufacturing imperfections before installation.

Center pipes in openings to provide a uniform gap. Seal gaps between the pipe and the inlet opening with nonshrink grout under the grout manufacturer's instructions. For systems designated as watertight, seal these gaps with resilient connectors.

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Match fit keyed joints to ensure uniform alignment of walls and lids. Keys are not required at the inlet floor level if the floor is precast integrally with the inlet wall. Seal keyed joint locations with preformed butyl rubber joint sealant. You may seal the upper lid and wall joint with nonshrink grout.

Clean keyed joint surfaces before installing sealant. Joint surfaces must be free of imperfections that may affect the joint. Use a primer if surface moisture is present. Use a sealant size recommended by the sealant manufacturer. Set joints using sealant to create a uniform bearing surface.

Flat drainage inlet floors must have a field-cast topping layer at least 2 inches thick with a slope of 4:1 (horizontal:vertical) toward the outlet. Use a bonding agent when placing the topping layer. Apply the bonding agent under the manufacturer's instructions.

**Add to section 51-5.03D(1):**

01-20-17

Approach slab (aggregate base) includes using AB to fill voids that remain after removing subsealing material or CTB beneath existing approach slabs.

**Add to section 51-5.03E:**

07-21-17

If using magnesium phosphate concrete, modified high-alumina-based concrete, or portland-cement-based concrete complying with section 51-1.02C to construct the paving notch extension, allow 1 hour between placing the paving notch extension concrete and placing the approach slab concrete.

If using RSC to construct the paving notch extension, the RSC must have a minimum compressive strength of 1,200 psi before placing the approach slab concrete and a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 psi before opening the overlaying approach slab to traffic.

**Add to section 51-5.04:**

01-20-17

Structural concrete used to fill voids below the approach slab that are caused by removal of subsealing material or CTB is paid for as aggregate base (approach slab). The payment quantity does not include the volume of structure concrete used to fill an overexcavation.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 51-7.01A with:**

07-15-16

Minor structures include structures described as minor structures.

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 51-7.01B.**

07-15-16

**Delete the 1st and 3rd paragraphs of section 51-7.01C.**

07-15-16

**Delete the heading and paragraph of section 51-7.02.**

07-15-16

AA

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**52 REINFORCEMENT**

04-20-18

**Add to section 52-1.02:**

**52-1.02E Dowels**

01-20-17

Reinforcing steel dowels must be deformed bars complying with section 52-1.02B.

Threaded rods used as dowels must comply with section 75-1.02A.

**Replace item 1 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 52-5.01D(4)(b) with:**

04-20-18

1. At a laboratory on the Authorized Laboratories List for testing reinforcing steel splices

**Replace *Reserved* in section 52-6.01B with:**

07-21-17

**group:** Set of 5 or fewer consecutive lots after the 1st lot.

**Replace *Reseved* in section 52-6.01C(2)(a) with:**

07-21-17

Reserved

**Replace *Reseved* in section 52-6.01C(3)(a) with:**

07-21-17

Reserved

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 52-6.01C(4)(b) with:**

07-21-17

Each QC test report must include:

1. Group number, lot number, and location
2. Bar size
3. Splice type
4. Mechanical splice length
5. Location of fracture
6. Physical condition of splice test sample
7. Notable defects
8. Total measured slip
9. Ultimate tensile strength of each splice
10. The following for ultimate butt splices:
  - 10.1. Location of visible necking area
  - 10.2. Largest measured strain

**Replace the paragraph in section 52-6.01C(6)(c) with:**

07-21-17

For each bar size of each coupler model type of service splice or ultimate butt splice to be used in the work, submit a splice prequalification report that includes:

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1. Copy of the manufacturer's product literature giving complete data on the splice material and installation procedures
2. Names of the operators who will be performing the splicing
3. Descriptions of the positions, locations, equipment, and procedures that will be used in the work
4. Certified test results from the authorized laboratory for the prequalification splice test samples
5. Certifications from the fabricator for operator and procedure prequalification
6. Manufacturer's QC Process Manual

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 52-6.01D(1):**

07-21-17

Before starting service or ultimate butt splicing activities, select the lots that constitute each group for QA testing.

**Replace the last paragraph of section 52-6.01D(1) with:**

07-21-17

Section 11-2 does not apply to resistance-butt-welded splices.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 52-6.01D(2)(b) with:**

07-21-17

For each bar size of each splice coupler model type to be used, each operator must prepare 4 prequalification splice test samples.

**Replace the last paragraph of section 52-6.01D(2)(b) with:**

07-21-17

Splice test samples and testing must comply with the QC testing requirements specified in section 52-6.01D(4)(b) for the type of splice to be used in the work.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 52-6.01D(3)(a) with:**

07-21-17

Prepare splice test samples under California Test 670.

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 52-6.01D(3)(a) with:**

07-21-17

When preparing or removing splice test samples for QC testing, concurrently prepare or remove 4 Department acceptance splice test samples from the same lot during:

1. 1st QC test
2. 1 QC test from each group, randomly selected by the Engineer

**Add to section 52-6.01D(3)(a):**

07-21-17

If splices from a lot will be encased in concrete prior to receiving passing Department acceptance test results, you must prepare additional samples selected by the Engineer from the same lot for additional Department acceptance testing. You may prepare the samples as specified for service splice test samples in section 52-6.01D(4)(b)(iii). The Department will test service splice test samples as specified for service splices and ultimate butt splice test samples as specified for ultimate butt splices.

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**Replace item 3 in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 52-6.01D(4)(b)(i) with:**

3. At a laboratory on the Authorized Laboratories List for testing reinforcing steel splices

04-20-18

**Add to the list in the 5th paragraph of section 52-6.01D(4)(b)(i):**

4. Group number of each lot

07-21-17

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 52-6.01D(5):**

07-21-17

If a Department acceptance test result does not comply with the material and QA requirements, the Department rejects all splices in the lot and the group.

For the other lots in the rejected group that pass QC testing, you may request the Engineer to perform additional Department acceptance testing for additional splice samples. If a Department acceptance splice test result complies with the material and QA requirements, the Department accepts all splices in that lot.

If a lot of splices is rejected, prepare a splice rejection mitigation report for that rejected lot as specified in section 52-6.01D(4)(b)(i).

If the QC and the Department acceptance test results have different compliance determinations, the Department will sample and test all subsequent lots until QC and the Department acceptance test compliance determinations are consistent for 2 consecutive lots before resuming sampling and testing of 1 lot from every group.

**Replace the paragraph in section 52-6.02B(3) with:**

07-21-17

Ultimate butt splice test samples must demonstrate necking as either of the following:

1. Except for 30-inch and smaller diameter hoops, for *Necking Option I* as specified in California Test 670, the test sample must fracture in the reinforcing bar outside of the affected zone and show visible necking. For 30-inch and smaller diameter hoops, the test sample must show visible necking at fracture at any location.
2. For *Necking Option II* as specified in California Test 670, the largest measured strain must be at least:
  - 2.1. 6 percent for no. 11 and larger bars
  - 2.2. 9 percent for no. 10 and smaller bars

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 52-6.03B with:**

01-15-16

For uncoated and galvanized reinforcing bars complying with ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, ASTM A706/A706M, or ASTM A767/A767M, Class 1, the length of lap splices must be at least:

1. 45 diameters of the smaller bar spliced for reinforcing bars no. 8 or smaller
2. 60 diameters of the smaller bar spliced for reinforcing bars nos. 9, 10, and 11

For epoxy-coated reinforcing bars and alternatives to epoxy-coated reinforcing bars complying with ASTM A775/A775M, ASTM A934/A934M, ASTM A1035/A1035M, or ASTM A1055/A1055M, the length of lap splices must be at least:

1. 65 diameters of the smaller bar spliced for reinforcing bars no. 8 or smaller
2. 85 diameters of the smaller bar spliced for reinforcing bars nos. 9, 10, and 11

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**53 SHOTCRETE**

01-15-16

Replace 632 in item 1 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 53-1.02 with:

675

01-15-16

Replace item 2 in the list in the 3rd paragraph of section 53-1.02 with:

01-15-16

2. You may substitute a maximum of 30 percent coarse aggregate for the fine aggregate. Coarse aggregate must comply with section 90-1, except section 90-1.02C(4)(d) does not apply. The gradation for the coarse aggregate must comply with the gradation specified in section 90-1.02C(4)(b) for the 1/2 inch x No. 4 or the 3/8 inch x No. 8 primary aggregate nominal size.

Replace *shotcrete* in the 2nd sentence of the 4th paragraph of section 53-1.02 with:

concrete

01-15-16

AA

**55 STEEL STRUCTURES**

04-20-18

Replace *Welder* in the 1st paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(a) with:

Welding

07-21-17

Replace the heading of the table in the 5th item in the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(b)(iii)(2) with:

07-21-17

**Table 1: Grade A325 Snug-Tight Tension Values**

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Replace the table in the 7th item in the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(b)(iii)(2) with:

07-21-17

**Table 3: Grade A325 Minimum Tension Values**

Bolt diameter (inches)	Minimum tension (kips)
1/2	12
5/8	19
3/4	28
7/8	39
1	51
1-1/8	64
1-1/4	81
1-3/8	97
1-1/2	118

Replace the table in the 5th item in the 3rd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(b)(iii)(2) with:

07-21-17

**Table 4: Grade A325 Turn Test Tension Values**

Bolt diameter (inches)	Turn test tension (kips)
1/2	14
5/8	22
3/4	32
7/8	45
1	59
1-1/8	74
1-1/4	94
1-3/8	112
1-1/2	136

Replace the table in the 4th item in the 2nd paragraph of section 55-1.01D(3)(b)(iii)(3) with:

07-21-17

**Table 5 Grade A325 Maximum Allowable Torque**

Bolt diameter (inches)	Torque (ft-lb)
1/2	150
5/8	290
3/4	500
7/8	820
1	1230
1-1/8	1730
1-1/4	2450
1-3/8	3210
1-1/2	4250

Replace *ASTM A325, Type 1* in the 2nd table of section 55-1.02D(1) with:

ASTM F3125, Grade A325, Type 1

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**Nondestructive Testing for Steel Standards and Poles**

Weld location	Weld type	Minimum required NDT
Circumferential splices around the perimeter of tubular sections, poles, and arms	CJP groove weld with backing ring	100% UT or RT
Longitudinal seam	CJP or PJP groove weld	Random 25% MT
Longitudinal seam within 6 inches of a circumferential splice	CJP groove weld	100% UT or RT
Welds attaching base plates, flange plates, pole plates, or mast arm plates to poles or arm tubes	CJP groove weld with backing ring and reinforcing fillet	$t \geq 5/16$ inch: 100% UT and 100% MT $t < 5/16$ inch: 100% MT after root weld pass and final weld pass
	External (top) fillet weld for socket-type connections	100% MT
Hand holes and other appurtenances	Fillet and PJP welds	MT full length on random 25% of all standards and poles

NOTE: t = pole or arm thickness

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**Nondestructive Testing for Overhead Sign Structures**

Weld location	Weld type	Minimum required NDT
Base plate to post	CJP groove weld with backing ring and reinforcing fillet	100% UT and 100% MT
Base plate to gusset plate	CJP groove weld	100% UT
Circumferential splices of pipe or tubular sections	CJP groove weld with backing ring	100% UT or RT
Split post filler plate welds	CJP groove weld with backing bar	100% UT or RT
Longitudinal seam weld for pipe posts	CJP groove weld	t < 1/4 inch: 100% MT t ≥ 1/4 inch: 100% UT or RT
	PJP groove weld	Random 25% RT
Chord angle splice weld	CJP groove weld with backing bar	100% UT or RT
Truss vertical, diagonal, and wind angles to chord angles	Fillet weld	Random 25% MT
Upper junction plate to chord (cantilever type truss)	Fillet weld	Random 25% MT
Bolted field splice plates (tubular frame type)	CJP groove weld	100% UT and 100% MT
Cross beam connection plates (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	Fillet weld	Random 25% MT
Arm connection angles (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	Fillet weld	100% MT
Mast arm to arm plate (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	CJP groove weld with backing ring	t ≥ 5/16 inch: 100% UT and 100% MT t < 5/16 inch: 100% MT after root weld pass and final weld pass
Post angle to post (lightweight extinguishable message sign)	Fillet weld	100% MT
Hand holes and other appurtenances	Fillet and PJP welds	MT full length on random 25% of all sign structures

NOTE: t = pole or arm thickness

**56-1.01D(2)(b)(ii) Ultrasonic Testing**

04-20-18

For UT of welded joints with any members less than 5/16 inch thick or tubular sections less than 13 inches in diameter, the acceptance and repair criteria must comply with Clause 9.27.1 of AWS D1.1.

07-15-16

For UT of other welded joints, the acceptance and repair criteria must comply with Table 6.3 of AWS D1.1 for cyclically loaded nontubular connections.

After galvanization, perform additional inspection for toe cracks along the full length of all CJP groove welds at tube-to-transverse plate connections using UT.

When performing UT, use an authorized procedure under AWS D1.1, Annex S.

**56-1.01D(2)(b)(iii) Radiographic Testing**

The acceptance criteria for radiographic or real time image testing must comply with AWS D1.1 for tensile stress welds.

**56-1.01D(2)(b)(iv) Longitudinal Seam Welds**

The Engineer selects the random locations for NDT.

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Grind the cover pass smooth at the locations to be tested.

If repairs are required in a portion of a tested weld, perform NDT on the repaired portion and on 25 percent of the untested portions of the weld. If more repairs are required, perform NDT on the entire weld.

**56-1.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Reserved

**Replace section 56-2.01D(2)(b) with:**

Reserved

07-15-16

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 1st paragraph of section 56-2.02F with:**

Manufactured pipe posts must comply with one of the following:

07-15-16

**Add to the list in the 1st paragraph of section 56-2.02F:**

4. ASTM A1085, Grade A

07-15-16

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 56-2.02F with:**

You may fabricate pipe posts from structural steel complying with ASTM A36/A36M, ASTM A709/A709M, Grade 36, or ASTM A572/A572M, Grades 42 or 50.

07-15-16

**Delete the last sentence in the 1st paragraph of section 56-2.02K(2).**

07-15-16

**Delete the 3rd paragraph of section 56-2.02K(2).**

07-15-16

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 56-2.02K(4) with:**

Safety cable at walkways must not be kinked, knotted, deformed, frayed, or spliced.

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st sentence of the paragraph in section 56-2.02K(5) with:**

The edges of handholes and other large post and arm openings must be ground smooth.

07-15-16

**Replace the heading of section 56-3 with:**

**56-3 STANDARDS, POLES, PEDESTALS, AND POSTS**

07-15-16

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**Replace the paragraph in section 56-3.01A with:**

Section 56-3 includes general specifications for fabricating and installing standards, poles, pedestals, and posts. 07-15-16

**Replace section 56-3.01B(2)(b) with:**

Standards with handholes must comply with the following: 07-15-16

1. Include a UL-listed lug and 3/16-inch or larger brass or bronze bolt for attaching the bonding jumper for non-slip-base standards.
2. Attach a UL-listed lug to the bottom slip base plate with a 3/16-inch or larger brass or bronze bolt for attaching the bonding jumper for slip-base standards.

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 56-3.01C(2)(a) with:**

After each standard, pole, pedestal, and post is properly positioned, place mortar under the base plate. 07-15-16

**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 4th paragraph of section 56-3.01C(2)(a) with:**

The top of the foundation at curbs or sidewalks must be finished to curb or sidewalk grade. 07-15-16

**Replace the 10th paragraph of section 56-3.01C(2)(a) with:**

Except when located on a structure, construct foundations monolithically. 07-15-16

**Replace the 13th paragraph of section 56-3.01C(2)(a) with:**

Do not erect standards, poles, pedestals, or posts until the concrete foundation has cured for at least 7 days. 07-15-16

**Replace the 14th paragraph in section 56-3.01C(2)(a) with:**

The Engineer selects either the plumbing or raking technique for standards, poles, pedestals, and posts. Plumb or rake by adjusting the leveling nuts before tightening nuts. Do not use shims or similar devices. After final adjustments of both top nuts and leveling nuts on anchorage assemblies have been made and each standard, pole, pedestal, and post on the structure is properly positioned, tighten nuts as follows: 07-15-16

1. Tighten leveling nuts and top nuts, following a crisscross pattern, until bearing surfaces of all nuts, washers, and base plates are in firm contact.
2. Use an indelible marker to mark the top nuts and base plate with lines showing relative alignment of the nut to the base plate.
3. Tighten top nuts following a crisscross pattern:
  - 3.1. Additional 1/6 turn for anchor bolts greater than 1-1/2 inches in diameter.
  - 3.2. Additional 1/3 turn for other anchor bolts.
  - 3.3. Tightening tolerance for all top nuts is  $\pm 1/8$  turn.

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**Replace the 1st sentence of the 4th paragraph of section 56-3.01C(2)(b) with:**

07-15-16

If shown, use sleeve nuts on Type 1 standards.

**Add to section 56-3.01C(2)(b):**

07-15-16

Spiral reinforcement must be continuous above the bottom of the anchor bolts. The top termination must be either:

1. 1'-6" lap beyond the end of pitch with a 90-degree hook extending to the opposite side of the cage, or
2. 1'-6" lap beyond the end of pitch with 2 evenly spaced authorized mechanical couplers

**Replace the 1st sentence of the paragraph in section 56-3.02A(4)(b) with:**

07-15-16

For cast slip bases for standards and poles with shaft lengths of 15 feet or more, perform RT on 1 casting from each lot of a maximum of 50 castings under ASTM E94.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 56-3.02B(1) with:**

07-15-16

Material for push button posts, pedestrian barricades, and guard posts must comply with ASTM A53/A53M or ASTM A500/A500M.

**Add to section 56-3.02B(1):**

07-15-16

Steel pipe standards and mast arms must be hot dip galvanized after manufacturing. Remove spikes from galvanized surfaces.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 56-3.02B(2) with:**

07-15-16

HS anchor bolts, nuts, and washers must comply with section 55-1.02D(1) and the following:

1. Bolt threads must be rolled
2. Hardness of HS anchor bolts must not exceed 34 HRC when tested under ASTM F606
3. Galvanization must be by mechanical deposition
4. Nuts must be heavy-hex type
5. Each lot of nuts must be proof load tested

**Replace the 8th paragraph of section 56-3.02B(2) with:**

07-21-17

HS cap screws for attaching arms to standards must comply with ASTM F3125 Grade A325 or ASTM A449, and the mechanical requirements in Grade A325 after galvanizing. Coat threads of cap screws with a colored lubricant that is clean and dry to the touch. The lubricant color must contrast the zinc coating color on the cap screw such that the presence of the lubricant is visually obvious. The lubricant must be insoluble in water or the fastener components must be shipped to the job site in a sealed container.

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**Replace the 2nd sentence of the 9th paragraph of section 56-3.02B(2) with:**

07-15-16

During manufacturing, properly locate the position of the luminaire arm on the arm plate to avoid interference with the cap screw heads.

**Add to section 56-3.02B(3)(a):**

07-15-16

Steel having a nominal thickness greater than 2 inches that is used for tube-to-transverse plate connections must have a minimum CVN impact value of 20 ft-lb at 20 degrees F when tested under ASTM E23.

**Add to section 56-3.02B(3)(c):**

07-15-16

The length of telescopic slip-fit splices must be at least 1.5 times the inside diameter of the exposed end of the female section.

For welds connecting reinforced handholes or box-type pole plate connections to a tubular member, the start and stop points must be at points located on a longitudinal axis of symmetry of the tube coinciding with the axis of symmetry of the hand hole or pole plate.

**Replace the table in the 1st paragraph of section 56-3.02C with:**

07-15-16

Standard type	Torque (ft-lb)
15-SB	150
15-SBF	150
30	150
31	200

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 2nd paragraph of section 56-3.02C with:**

07-15-16

Bolted connections attaching signal or luminaire arms to standards, poles, and posts are considered slip critical.

**Add to section 56-3.06B:**

07-15-16

Manufacture the mast arm from standard pipe, free from burrs. Each mast arm must have an insulated wire inlet and wood pole mounting brackets for the mast arm and tie-rod cross arm. Manufacture tie rod from structural steel and pipe.

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 56-3.06C.**

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st sentence of the 3rd paragraph of section 56-3.06C with:**

07-15-16

Mount the mast arm for luminaires to provide a 34-foot mounting height for a 165 W LED luminaire and a 40-foot mounting height for a 235 W LED luminaire.





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- 5.1. List of all personnel who will perform blast cleaning or spray painting work.
- 5.2. Proof of CAS certifications, as required under (1) SSPC-QP 1, Mandatory Annex A and (2) the SSPC CAS Implementation Schedule in effect at the time of contract advertisement.
- 6. Methods to control environmental conditions.
- 7. Methods to protect the coating during curing, shipping, handling, and storage.
- 8. Rinse-water collection plan.
- 9. Detailed paint repair plan for damaged areas.
- 10. Procedures for containing blast media and water.
- 11. Examples of proposed daily reports for testing to be performed, including type of testing, location, lot size, time, weather conditions, test personnel, and results.

**Delete the 4th paragraph of section 59-2.01C(1).**

07-15-16

**Replace section 59-4.01 with:**

04-20-18

**59-4.01 GENERAL**

Section 59-4 includes specifications for preparing and painting sign structures.

Preparing and painting of sign structures must comply with sections 59-2 and 59-3.

AA

**60 EXISTING STRUCTURES**

04-20-18

**Replace section 60-3.02A with:**

04-20-18

**60-3.02A(1) General**

**60-3.02A(1) Summary**

Section 60-3.02 includes specifications for (1) repairing concrete deck surfaces and (2) preparing concrete deck surfaces to receive an overlay or a deck treatment.

**60-3.02A(2) Definitions**

Reserved

**60-3.02A(3) Submittals**

Submit a work plan for chip seal removal. Include:

- 1. Description of equipment for chip seal removal
- 2. Procedure for residual chip seal removal from the deck after grinding or micro milling operations
- 3. Procedure for chip seal removal next to bridge rails, undulations, or drains

**60-3.02A(4) Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**Add between the 5th and 6th paragraphs of section 60-3.02C(1):**

04-20-18

Micro milling equipment must:

- 1. Have a minimum concrete removal depth of 0.04 inch

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2. Provide a surface relief of at most 0.045 inch
3. Provide a 5/32-inch grade tolerance
4. Produce consistent depth of texture in the finished surface

Micro milling equipment must have:

1. 3 or 4 riding tracks
2. Automatic grade control system with electronic averaging and 3 sensors on each side
3. Conveyer system that leaves no debris on the bridge
4. Drum that operates in an up-milling direction
5. Bullet tooth tools with polycrystalline diamond enhanced cutting tips
6. Maximum tool spacing of 0.20 inch
7. Maximum operating weight of 66,000 lb
8. Maximum track unit weight of 6,000 lb/ft
9. New tooth tools at the start of the work

Produce the finished surface using 2 passes of the micro milling equipment.

**Add to section 60-3.02C(1):**

04-20-18

Dust must not be blown into the air while blowing the deck.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 60-3.02C(2) with:**

04-20-18

Before removing concrete, clean the deck surface by vacuuming, then blow the deck clean with high-pressure air.

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 60-3.02C(2) with:**

04-20-18

Remove the deck surface by micro milling or high-pressure water jetting.

**Replace the paragraphs in section 60-3.02C(4) with:**

04-20-18

Where shown, remove bituminous chip seals, bituminous slurry seals, and polymer chip seals entirely from bridge decks by grinding or micro milling. Remove no more than 1/4 inch of concrete deck surface.

Grinding must comply with section 42-3.

Any residual chip seals and other foreign materials remaining in the bridge deck after the grinding or micro milling operation must be removed by other authorized means.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 60-3.02C(6) with:**

04-20-18

Before placing rapid setting concrete patches, abrasive blast clean the contact surfaces of existing concrete and reinforcing steel. Remove at least 1/8 inch of concrete and all foreign material. Immediately before placing new concrete, clean surfaces by vacuuming and (1) pressure jetting or (2) other authorized means to remove debris.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 60-3.02C(7) with:**

04-20-18

Perform the following activities in the order listed:

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1. Abrasive blast the deck surface with steel shot. Steel shot must comply with SSPC-AB 3. Recycled steel shot must comply with SSPC-AB 2.
2. Clean the deck surface by vacuuming.
3. Blow the deck surface clean using high-pressure oil-free air.

**Replace the last paragraph of section 60-3.02C(7) with:**

04-20-18

If the deck surface becomes contaminated or you allow traffic on the clean deck before placing the deck treatment or overlay, abrasive blast clean the contaminated area, clean the deck by vacuuming, and blow the deck surface clean using high-pressure oil-free air.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 60-3.03B(1)(c) with:**

04-20-18

Submit a work plan for applying the methacrylate resin treatment. Include in the plan:

1. Schedule of work for the test area and for each bridge
2. Procedure for storing and handling resin components and absorbent material
3. Description of equipment for applying resin
4. Range of gel time and final cure time for resin
5. Description of absorbent material to be used
6. Description of equipment for applying and removing excess sand and absorbent material
7. Procedure for removing resin from the deck and equipment to be used
8. Procedure for avoiding spills or discharges of methacrylate, including materials and equipment
9. Procedure for cleaning up spills or discharges of methacrylate, including materials and equipment
10. Procedure for preventing resin from dripping from the structures
11. Procedure for disposing of excess resin and containers

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 60-3.03B(1)(d) with:**

04-20-18

The Engineer performs friction testing of the treated test area under California Test 342. After completion of the test area, allow 10 days for the Engineer to perform the testing.

**Replace the table in the 2nd paragraph of section 60-3.03B(2) with:**

04-20-18

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Volatile content <sup>a</sup> (max, %)	ASTM D2369	30
Viscosity <sup>a</sup> (max, cP, Brookfield RV with UL adaptor , 50 RPM, at 25 °C)	ASTM D2196	25
Specific gravity <sup>a</sup> (min, at 25 °C)	ASTM D1475	0.90
Flash point <sup>a</sup> (min, °C)	ASTM D3278	82
Vapor pressure <sup>a</sup> (max, mm Hg, at 25 °C)	ASTM D323	1.0
Tack-free time (max, minutes) except Sample 50 ± 5g Test 2 ± 0.05g in 55 ± 5 mm diameter disposable aluminum weighing dish	ASTM C679	400
PCC-saturated surface-dry bond strength (min, psi, at 24 hours and 70 ± 2 °F)	California Test 551	500

<sup>a</sup>Perform test before adding the initiator.

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**Replace the 9th paragraph of section 60-3.03B(3) with:**

04-20-18

Traffic or equipment is not allowed on the treated surface until you have verified that the following requirements have been met and the opening of the treated surface to traffic and equipment is authorized:

1. Treated deck surface is tack free and not oily
2. Sand cover adheres and resists brushing by hand
3. Excess sand and absorbent material has been removed
4. No material will be tracked beyond the limits of treatment by traffic

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 60-3.04B(1)(c) with:**

04-20-18

Submit a work plan for the placement of the deck overlay. Include the following in the work plan:

1. Schedule of overlay work for each bridge and a schedule of work for any trial overlays
2. Method for storage and handling of methacrylate resin and polyester concrete components
3. Description of equipment for applying methacrylate resin
4. Description of equipment for measuring, mixing, placing, and finishing the polyester concrete overlay
5. Method for isolating expansion joints and drainage
6. Cure time for polyester concrete
7. Description of equipment for applying sand
8. Method for avoiding spills or discharges of methacrylate and polyester concrete, including materials and equipment
9. Method for cleaning up spills or discharge of methacrylate and polyester concrete, including materials and equipment
10. Procedure for preventing resin from dripping from the structures
11. Method for disposal of excess methacrylate resin, polyester concrete, and containers

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 60-3.04B(1)(c) with:**

04-20-18

Submit test samples of methacrylate resins, polyester resins, and aggregates with a certificate of compliance and manufacturer's test results at least 15 days before use.

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 60-3.04B(1)(d) with:**

04-20-18

The Engineer performs friction testing of the trial overlay under California Test 342. After completion of the trial overlay, allow 10 days for the Engineer to perform the testing.

**Add to the section 60-3.04B(1)(d):**

04-20-18

Place polyester concrete overlay on:

1. Portland cement concrete no sooner than 28 days after concrete placement
2. Portland cement based RSC no sooner than 14 days after concrete placement and your test results for prequalification of RSC show that the concrete attained at least 3,500 psi compressive strength
3. RSC using hydraulic cement other than portland cement no sooner than 3 days after concrete placement and your test results for prequalification of RSC show that the concrete attained at least 3,500 psi compressive strength
4. Magnesium phosphate based rapid setting concrete patch material no sooner than 3 days after final set
5. Modified high alumina based rapid setting concrete patch material no sooner than 30 minutes after final set

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**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 60-3.04B(3)(b) with:**

04-20-18

Clean the deck by vacuuming, then blow the deck clean with high-pressure oil-free air. Dust must not be blown into the air while blowing the deck.

**Delete the 6th paragraph of section 60-3.04B(3)(b).**

04-20-18

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 60-3.04B(3)(c) with:**

04-20-18

Finishing equipment for polyester concrete must:

1. Have grade control capabilities resulting in a roadway surface that meets the smoothness requirements of section 51-1.01D(3)(b)(ii) and is capable of adjusting for a variable thickness overlay along and across the existing deck surface. The use of fixed height skid-supported strike off equipment is not allowed.
2. Be used to consolidate the polyester concrete.
3. Have a 12-foot minimum paving width.
4. Be self-propelled and equipped with automatic screed controls and sensing devices that control the thickness, longitudinal grade, and transverse screed slope. Advancing the finishing equipment with winches or a pulling device is not allowed.

07-15-16

**Delete the 2nd sentence in the 11th paragraph of section 60-3.04B(3)(c).**

**Replace the 4th paragraph of section 60-4.02C(1) with:**

04-20-18

Clean prepared areas of dust and loose and deleterious materials by vacuuming, abrasive blast cleaning, and using high-pressure oil-free air. Re-blast contaminated areas before starting concrete placement activities. Dust must not be blown into the air while blowing the deck.

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 60-4.02C(2) with:**

04-20-18

Abrasive-blast clean concrete surfaces to be refinished. Clean blast-cleaned surfaces by vacuuming, then blow them clean using high-pressure oil-free air. Dust must not be blown into the air while blowing the deck.

**Replace the paragraphs in section 60-4.02C(3) with:**

04-20-18

Blow surfaces to be refinished with high-pressure oil-free air immediately before placing rapid setting concrete. Abrasive-blast clean concrete surfaces that are contaminated before the concrete is placed.

Allow traffic on new concrete under the manufacturer's instructions and when authorized.

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 60-4.03C(5) with:**

04-20-18

Allow traffic on new concrete under the manufacturer's instructions and when authorized.



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**64-3.02C Concrete Backfill**

Concrete for concrete backfill for slotted plastic pipe must comply with the specifications for minor concrete. You may use RSC instead of minor concrete for concrete backfill.

If RSC is used for concrete backfill, the RSC must:

1. Contain at least 590 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard
2. Comply with section 90-3.02A, except section 90-1 does not apply
3. Comply with section 90-2

**64-3.02D Heel-Resistant Grates**

Heel-resistant grate must:

1. Be designed to carry traffic loadings
2. Comply with ADA requirements
3. Be constructed of steel or cast iron
4. Be provided by the same manufacturer of the slotted plastic pipe
5. Comply with the manufacturer's instructions

**64-3.02E Bar Reinforcement**

Bar reinforcement must comply with ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60 or ASTM A706/A706M, Grade 60.

**64-3.02F Miscellaneous Metal**

Ductile iron, nuts, bolts, and washers must comply with section 75.

**64-3.02G Grout**

Grout must be non-shrink grout complying with ASTM C1107/C1107M.

**64-3.02H Curing Compound**

Non-pigmented curing compound must comply with ASTM C309, Type 1, Class B.

**64-3.02I End Caps**

End cap must:

1. Be provided by the same manufacturer of the slotted plastic pipe
2. Prevent concrete backfill from entering the pipe

**64-3.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**64-3.03A General**

Cover the grate slots with heavy-duty tape or other authorized covering during paving and concrete backfilling activities to prevent material from entering the slots.

**64-3.03B Preparation**

Pave adjacent traffic lanes before installing slotted plastic pipes.

Excavation must comply with section 19-3.

**64-3.03C Installation**

Lay and join slotted plastic pipes under the pipe manufacturer's instructions.

Lay pipes to line and grade with sections closely jointed and adequately secured to prevent separation during placement of the concrete backfill. If the pipes do not have a positive interlocking mechanism like a slot and tongue connection, secure the sections together with nuts, bolts, and washers before backfilling.

The top of slotted plastic pipes must not extend above the completed surface. Position the pipes so that the concrete backfill is flush with the surrounding grade and above the top of the grate from 1/8 to 1/4 inch.

Place channels with the male and female ends facing each other.





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**70 MISCELLANEOUS DRAINAGE FACILITIES**

04-20-18

**Replace section 70-6 with:**

**70-6 GRATED LINE DRAINS**

04-20-18

**70-6.01 GENERAL**

**70-6.01A Summary**

Section 70-6 includes specifications for installing grated line drains.

Use only 1 type of grated line drain.

**70-6.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**70-6.01C Submittals**

Submit the following:

1. Certificate of compliance for the grated line drains from the manufacturer
2. Documentation of the channel discharge capacity
3. Inspection report of the completed grated line drain

**70-6.01D Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**70-6.02 MATERIALS**

**70-6.02A General**

Grated line drain must be on the Authorized Material List for grated line drains and must have (1) a channel discharge capacity equal to or greater than the capacity shown and (2) the minimum slope shown.

Line drain sections must be either non-sloped uniform depth sections from 4-7/16 to 12 inches or pre-sloped sections with a minimum continuous 0.6 percent slope with graduated depths from 4-7/16 to 12 inches.

Concrete backfill must comply with the specifications for minor concrete.

In freeze-thaw areas, add an air entraining admixture at a rate to achieve an air content of  $4 \pm 1.5$  percent in the freshly mixed concrete.

Reinforcing bars must be Grade 60 and comply with section 52. Mechanical splice couplers must be commercial-quality double-sleeve type with friction locking screws for use with Grade 60 steel.

**70-6.02B Line Drain Channel**

Line drain channel may be monolithic polymer concrete, fiberglass, high density polyethylene, or cast-in-place using expanded polystyrene form. End caps must be provided by the line drain manufacturer.

Drain channel sections must not have side extensions. The interior surface of the line drain channel must be smooth below the level of the frame, grate, and associated connections.

**70-6.02C Line Drain Frames and Grates**

Grated line drain frames and grates must comply with section 75-2 except grates must be ductile iron. Frames and grates include bolts, nuts, frame anchors, connector cover and other connecting hardware. Steel frame must be galvanized under section 75-1.

Frames and grates must comply with AASHTO M306 and be classified heavy duty traffic rated with a transverse proof-load strength of 25,000 pounds.

Frames and grates must be anchored into the body of the line drain or concrete backfill. Grates must be non-removable.

Steel anchoring rods and shear studs, if used, must comply with ASTM A1044.

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Steel cover plate must comply with ASTM A36 and be galvanized under section 75-1.02B. Except for grates installed within designated pedestrian paths of travel, grate design must accept inflow of runoff through openings consisting of a minimum of 60 percent of the total top surface area of the grate. Individual openings or slots must have a dimension not greater than 2 inches measured in the direction of the grated line drain flow line.

Grates installed within designated pedestrian paths of travel must be certified as conforming to the provisions of the ADA.

**70-6.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Excavation and backfill must comply with section 19-3.

Grated line drains must be installed in trenches excavated to the lines and grades established by the Engineer. Grade and prepare the bottom of the trench to provide a firm and uniform bearing throughout the entire length of the grated line drain.

Installation of grated line drains and joints must comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

Install grated line drains with sections closely jointed and secured such that no separation of the line drains occur during backfilling.

The frame or grate must not extend above the level of the surrounding concrete backfill.

Connect grated line drains to new or existing drainage facilities as shown. Drill and bond dowels must comply with section 51-1.03E(5).

Place concrete backfill in the trench as shown. Place against undisturbed material at the sides and bottom of the trench in a manner that prevents (1) floating or shifting of the grated line drain and (2) voids or segregation in the concrete.

Immediately remove foreign material that falls into the trench before or during concrete placement. Prevent material from entering the grated line drain during construction.

Where necessary, construct and compact earth plugs at the ends of the concrete backfill to contain the concrete within the trench.

Place a 1/2-inch isolation joint where grated line drain is placed in PCC pavement. Isolation joint must comply with section 40-1.

Contraction and expansion joints must comply with section 73-2.

Secure frame and grate or line drain wall to the surrounding concrete backfill with steel anchoring rods as shown. Alternative securing methods must provide a minimum pullout resistance of 685 lb/ft of length of grated line drain frame.

Concrete backfill must be finished flush with the adjacent surfacing.

The surface of the concrete must be textured with a broom or burlap drag to produce a durable skid-resistant surface.

Remove all forming material from the cast-in-place drain channel without gouging or marring the surface. Patch spalls, holes or rock pockets with mortar with a cement to sand ratio of 1 to 3 by volume.

Do not allow traffic or equipment on the concrete backfill until 7 days after placement or before the concrete has attained a strength of 2,000 psi, whichever is sooner.

**70-6.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

AA



**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)  
SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Rock Gradation**

Nominal RSP class by median particle diameter <sup>b</sup>		Nominal median particle weight W <sub>50</sub> <sup>c,d</sup>	d <sub>15</sub> <sup>c</sup> (inches)		d <sub>50</sub> <sup>c</sup> (inches)		d <sub>100</sub> <sup>c</sup> (inches)	Placement
Class <sup>a</sup>	Diameter (inches)		Min	Max	Min	Max	Max	Method
I	6	20 lb	3.7	5.2	5.7	6.9	12.0	B
II	9	60 lb	5.5	7.8	8.5	10.5	18.0	B
III	12	150 lb	7.3	10.5	11.5	14.0	24.0	B
IV	15	300 lb	9.2	13.0	14.5	17.5	30.0	B
V	18	1/4 ton	11.0	15.5	17.0	20.5	36.0	B
VI	21	3/8 ton	13.0	18.5	20.0	24.0	42.0	A or B
VII	24	1/2 ton	14.5	21.0	23.0	27.5	48.0	A or B
VIII	30	1 ton	18.5	26.0	28.5	34.5	48.0	A or B
IX	36	2 ton	22.0	31.5	34.0	41.5	52.8	A
X	42	3 ton	25.5	36.5	40.0	48.5	60.5	A
XI	46	4 ton	28.0	39.4	43.7	53.1	66.6	A

<sup>a</sup>For RSP Classes I–VIII, use Class 8 RSP fabric. For RSP Classes IX–XI, use Class 10 RSP fabric.

<sup>b</sup>Intermediate or B dimension (i.e., width) where A dimension is length and C dimension is thickness.

<sup>c</sup>d%, where % denotes the percentage of the total weight of the graded material.

<sup>d</sup>Values shown are based on the minimum and maximum particle diameters shown and an average specific gravity of 2.65. Weight will vary based on specific gravity of rock available for the project.

**Replace the table in section 72-2.02C with:**

**Fabric Class**

Class	Largest rock gradation class used in slope protection
8	Classes I–VIII
10	Classes IX–XI

07-15-16

**Replace the table in the 1st paragraph of section 72-3.02C with:**

**Concreted-Rock Gradation**

Nominal RSP class by median particle diameter <sup>b</sup>		Nominal median particle weight W <sub>50</sub> <sup>c,d</sup> Weight <sup>a</sup>	d <sub>15</sub> <sup>c</sup>		d <sub>50</sub> <sup>c</sup>		d <sub>100</sub> <sup>c</sup>
Class <sup>a</sup>	Size (inches)		Min	Max	Min	Max	Max
I	6	20 lb	3.7	5.2	5.7	6.9	12.0
II	9	60 lb	5.5	7.8	8.5	10.5	18.0
III	12	150 lb	7.3	10.5	11.5	14.0	24.0
V	18	1/4 ton	11.0	15.5	17.0	20.5	36.0
VII	24	1/2 ton	14.5	21.0	23.0	27.5	48.0

<sup>a</sup>Use Class 8 RSP fabric.

<sup>b</sup>Intermediate or B dimension (i.e., width) where A dimension is length and C dimension is thickness.

<sup>c</sup>d%, where % denotes the percentage of the total weight of the graded material.

<sup>d</sup>Values shown are based on the minimum and maximum particle diameters shown and an assumed specific gravity of 2.65. Weight will vary based on specific gravity of rock available for the project.

07-15-16





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**78 INCIDENTAL CONSTRUCTION**

07-21-17

**Add between the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of section 78-2.01:**

Notify the Engineer at least 7 days before you construct a survey monument or adjust a monument cover to grade. Do not disturb a survey monument without authorization.

07-21-17

**Replace section 78-4.03 with:**

**78-4.03 PAINTING CONCRETE**

**78-4.03A General**

**78-4.03A(1) General**

**78-4.03A(1)(a) Summary**

Section 78-4.03A includes general specifications for preparing and painting concrete surfaces.

**78-4.03A(1)(b) Definitions**

Reserved

**78-4.03A(1)(c) Submittals**

Submit the coating manufacturer's application instructions at least 7 days before use.

**78-4.03A(1)(d) Quality Assurance**

**78-4.03A(1)(d)(i) General**

Reserved

**78-4.03A(1)(d)(ii) Test Panels**

Reserved

**78-4.03A(2) Materials**

**78-4.03A(2)(a) General**

Coatings for concrete must be white.

**78-4.03A(2)(b) Paint**

Coatings for concrete must comply with the specifications for acrylic emulsion paint for exterior masonry.

**78-4.03A(2)(c) Sealer**

Reserved

**78-4.03A(2)(d) Sealing Compound**

Reserved

**78-4.03A(3) Construction**

**78-4.03A(3)(a) General**

Do not paint new concrete until it is at least 28 days old. Anywhere metal is adjacent to a joint, seal the joint between surfaces to be painted and the adjacent metal with a sealing compound before applying the paint.

**78-4.03A(3)(b) Surface Preparation**

Prepare concrete surfaces under SSPC-SP 13/NACE no. 6.

Pressure rinse the prepared surfaces before applying the coating. The surfaces must be thoroughly dry at the time of painting. You may use artificial drying methods if authorized.

07-21-17





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**Replace 3-1/4-inch-vertical and 5-1/4-inch-horizontal mesh in the 4th paragraph of section 80-3.02C with:**

04-20-18

3-1/2-inch-vertical and 5-inch-horizontal mesh

**Replace section 80-4 with:**

07-15-16

**80-4 WILDLIFE EXCLUSION FENCES**

**80-4.01 GENERAL**

**80-4.01A General**

Section 80-4 includes specifications for constructing wildlife exclusion fences.

Constructing a wildlife exclusion fence includes the installation of any signs specified in the special provisions.

**80-4.01B Materials**

Each T post must:

1. Comply with ASTM A702
2. Be metal and have an anchor plate
3. Be painted black or galvanized

**80-4.01C Construction**

Not Used

**80-4.01D Payment**

Not Used

**80-4.02 DESERT TORTOISE FENCES**

**80-4.02A General**

Section 80-4.02 includes specifications for constructing desert tortoise fences.

**80-4.02B Materials**

**80-4.02B(1) Permanent Desert Tortoise Fences**

**80-4.02B(1)(a) General**

Each wire tie and hog ring for a permanent desert tortoise fence must comply with section 80-2.02F.

Each hold down pin must:

1. Be U-shaped, with 2 minimum 6-inch long legs
2. Have pointed ends
3. Be at least 11-gauge wire
4. Be galvanized
5. Be commercial quality

**80-4.02B(1)(b) Hardware Cloth**

The hardware cloth must:

1. Comply with ASTM A740
2. Be welded or woven galvanized steel wire fabric
3. Be made of at least 14-gauge wire
4. Be 36 inches wide

**80-4.02B(1)(c) Barbless Wire**

The barbless wire must:

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1. Comply with ASTM A641/A641M
2. Be at least 14-gauge wire
3. Have a Class 1 zinc coating

**80-4.02B(1)(d) Posts**

Each post must:

1. Comply with ASTM F1083
2. Be standard weight, schedule 40 steel pipe with a nominal pipe size of 1 inch
3. Be galvanized steel fence post conforming to ASTM A702

**80-4.02B(2) Temporary Desert Tortoise Fences**

The materials for a temporary desert tortoise fence must comply with section 80-4.02B(1), except the hardware cloth must be made of at least 16-gauge wire.

**80-4.02C Construction**

**80-4.02C(1) General**

Extend the hardware cloth a minimum of 24 inches above the ground.

Plumb the posts and pull the hardware cloth taut. Correct any alignment issues.

**80-4.02C(2) Permanent Desert Tortoise Fences**

Excavate the ground to form a trench before installing the posts and hardware cloth. Embed the posts at maximum 5-foot intervals into the ground. If T posts are used, use 5-foot lengths and embed the posts to match the above-ground height shown for the posts.

Securely fasten the hardware cloth to the posts with wire ties and to barbless wire with hog rings as shown. Pass the wire ties through the hardware cloth. Encircle the posts and barbless wire with the ties and tie them by twisting a minimum of 3 complete turns.

Bend the twisted ends of the ties down to prevent possible snagging. Close hog rings with their ends overlapping.

Bury the hardware cloth a minimum of 12 inches into the ground. Install the cloth in 1 continuous piece. You may cut the cloth into shorter segments if authorized.

Overlap the hardware cloth segments at posts, with a minimum overlap of 6 inches centered at a post. Wire tie the overlapped cloth to posts as shown. Prevent fraying by threading barbless wire along the vertical edges of the hardware cloth on either side of the post or use 3 equally spaced hog rings (6 hog rings per location) along each wire cloth edge.

Where bedrock or caliche substrate is encountered, use the bent hardware cloth detail if authorized. Transitions from buried-to-bent or bent-to-buried configuration must occur at a post location with a minimum 6-inch overlap of the hardware cloth as shown. The maximum spacing for hold down pins is 24 inches on center. Anchor in place with hold down pins the beginning and end corners of the hardware cloth placed on the ground.

Backfill the removed earth material into the trench created to install the hardware cloth and posts. Use an 8 lb or heavier hand tamper to compact the backfill around the posts and hardware cloth. Install a post at each corner of the cloth segments.

If a gate must be installed, attach the hardware cloth to the gate frame such that there is contact along the entire length of the gate between the finished ground surface and the lower edge of the cloth. Install the gate under section 80-10.

**80-4.02C(3) Temporary Desert Tortoise Fences**

Fold the horizontal edge of the hardware cloth at a 90° angle toward the tortoise habitat area. Ensure the clearance to the ground at the bend is from 0 to 2 inches.

Where the hardware cloth overlaps, secure the bend piece with one of the following:

1. Barbless wire threaded along the width of the cloth





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**Replace the list in the 1st paragraph of section 84-2.03C(2)(a) with:**

07-21-17

1. To all roadway surfaces except for asphaltic surfaces less than 6 months old
2. At a minimum rate of 1 gallon per 300 square feet
3. To allow time for the thermoplastic primer to dry and become tacky prior to application of the thermoplastic

**Replace 0.20 lb of thermoplastic per foot of 4-inch-wide solid stripe in the 2nd paragraph of section 84-2.03C(2)(b) with:**

07-21-17

0.36 lb of thermoplastic per foot of 6-inch-wide solid stripe

**Replace 0.13 lb of thermoplastic per foot of 4-inch-wide solid stripe in the 2nd paragraph of section 84-2.03C(2)(c) with:**

07-21-17

0.24 lb of thermoplastic per foot of 6-inch-wide solid stripe

**Replace 0.38 lb of thermoplastic per foot of 4-inch-wide solid stripe in the 2nd paragraph of section 84-2.03C(2)(e) with:**

07-21-17

0.57 lb of thermoplastic per foot of 6-inch-wide solid stripe

**Replace 4-inch-wide yellow stripes at each occurrence in section 84-2.03C(3)(a) with:**

07-21-17

6-inch-wide yellow stripes

**Replace 4-inch-wide yellow stripes at each occurrence in section 84-2.04 with:**

07-21-17

6-inch-wide yellow stripes

**Add to the beginning of section 84-8.03A:**

07-15-16

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

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 84-8.03A with:**

07-15-16

Do not construct rumble strips:

1. On structures, approach slabs, or concrete weigh-in-motion slabs
2. At intersections
3. Bordering two-way left turn lanes, driveways, or other high-volume turning areas
4. Within 6 inches of any concrete pavement joint

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**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 84-8.03A:**

Modify rumble strip spacing to avoid locating a groove on a concrete pavement joint.

07-15-16

**Replace the 3rd paragraph of section 84-8.03A with:**

Indentations must comply with the dimensions shown and not vary more than:

07-15-16

1. 10 percent in length
2. 0.06 inch in depth
3. 10 percent in width
4. 1 inch in center-to-center spacing between rumble strips

**Add to the end of section 84-8.03A:**

The noise level created by the combined grinding activities must not exceed 86 dBA when measured at a distance of 50 feet at right angles to the direction of travel.

07-15-16

Break rumble strips before and after intersections, driveways, railroad crossings, freeway gore areas, and freeway ramps. Place breaks and break distances as shown. You may adjust breaks and the break distances as needed at low-volume driveways or other locations if authorized.

**Delete *new* in the 1st paragraph of section 84-8.03B.**

07-15-16

**Add to the end of section 84-8.03B:**

Remove grinding residue under section 13-4.03E(7).

07-15-16

**Replace the 1st paragraph of section 84-8.03C with:**

Construct rumble strips in the top layer of HMA and asphalt concrete surfacing by the ground-in method.

07-15-16

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 84-8.03C:**

Dispose of the removed material.

07-15-16

**Delete the 2nd paragraph of section 84-8.03C.**

07-15-16

**Replace 37-2 in the 3rd paragraph of section 84-8.03C with:**

37-4.02

07-15-16

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**Replace section 84-8.04 with:**

07-15-16

The payment quantity for any type of rumble strip is the length measured by the station along the length of the rumble strip without deductions for gaps between indentations.

**Replace the 2nd paragraph of section 84-9.03B with:**

04-15-16

Completely remove traffic stripes and pavement markings, including any paint in the gaps, by methods that do not remove pavement to a depth of more than 1/8 inch.

**Add between the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of section 84-9.03B:**

04-15-16

Submit your proposed method for removing traffic stripes and pavement markings at least 7 days before starting the removal work. Allow 2 business days for the review.

Remove pavement marking such that the old message cannot be identified. Make any area removed by grinding rectangular. Water must not puddle in the ground areas. Fog seal ground areas on asphalt concrete pavement.

**Delete *materially* in the 1st paragraph of section 84-9.03D.**

04-15-16

**Replace the list in the 1st paragraph of section 84-9.04 with:**

07-21-17

1. 1.34 for a single 8-inch-wide traffic stripe
2. 2 for a double traffic stripe
3. 3 for a triple traffic stripe

^

## DIVISION X ELECTRICAL WORK

**Replace section 86 with:**

04-15-16

### 86 GENERAL

04-20-18

**86-1.01 GENERAL**

**86-1.01A Summary**

Section 86 includes general specifications for furnishing electrical equipment and materials.

Electrical equipment and materials must comply with part 4 of the *California MUTCD* and 8 CA Code of Regs, chapter 4, subchapter 5, "Electrical Safety Orders."

Galvanized equipment and materials must comply with section 75-1.02B.

**86-1.01B Definitions**

**accessible pedestrian signal:** Accessible pedestrian signal as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**accessible walk indication:** Activated audible and vibrotactile action during the walk interval.

**actuation:** Actuation as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

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**ambient sound level:** Background sound level in dB at a given location.

**ambient sound sensing microphone:** Microphone that measures the ambient sound level in dB and automatically adjusts the accessible pedestrian signal speaker's volume.

**audible speech walk message:** Audible prerecorded message that communicates to pedestrians which street has the walk interval.

**channel:** Discrete information path.

**CALiPER:** Commercially Available LED Product Evaluation and Reporting. A U.S. Department of Energy program that individually tests and provides unbiased information on the performance of commercially available LED luminaires and lights.

**controller assembly:** Assembly for controlling a system's operations, consisting of a controller unit and auxiliary equipment housed in a waterproof cabinet.

**controller unit:** Part of the controller assembly performing the basic timing and logic functions.

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

**detector:** Detector as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**electrolier:** Assembly of a lighting standard and luminaire.

**fastening hardware [ICF1]:** Bolts, nuts, washer, fasteners, hex nuts, lock nuts, or other metal components to secure or lock down a device or equipment. 07-21-17

**flasher:** Device for opening and closing signal circuits at a repetitive rate. 04-15-16

**flashing beacon control assembly:** Assembly of switches, circuit breakers, terminal blocks, flasher, wiring, and other necessary electrical components housed in a single enclosure for operating a beacon.

**house side lumens:** Lumens from a luminaire directed to light up areas between the fixture and the pole, such as sidewalks at intersection or areas off the shoulders on freeways.

**illuminance gradient:** Ratio of the minimum illuminance on a 1-foot square of sign panel to that on an adjacent 1-foot square of sign panel.

**inductive loop detector:** Detector capable of being actuated by an inductance change caused by a vehicle passing or standing over the loop. An inductive loop detector includes a loop or group of loops installed in the roadway and a lead-in cable installed and connected inside a controller cabinet.

**junction temperature:** Temperature of the electronic junction of the LED device. The junction temperature is critical in determining photometric performance, estimating operational life, and preventing catastrophic failure of the LED.

**L70:** Extrapolated life in hours of the luminaire when the luminous output depreciates 30 percent from the initial values.

**lighting standard:** Pole and mast arm supporting the luminaire.

**link:** Part of a system which provides a data connection between a transmitter and receiver. 04-20-18

**LM-79:** Test method from the Illumination Engineering Society of North America specifying the test conditions, measurements, and report format for testing solid state lighting devices, including LED luminaires. 04-15-16



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**LM-80:** Test method from the Illumination Engineering Society of North America specifying the test conditions, measurements, and report format for testing and estimating the long-term performance of LEDs for general lighting purposes.

**luminaire:** Assembly that houses the light source and controls the light emitted from the light source.

**mid-span access method:** Procedure in which fibers from a single buffer tube are accessed and spliced to a multi buffer tube cable without cutting the unused fibers in the buffer tube, or disturbing the remaining buffer tubes in the cable.

**National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program:** U.S. Department of Energy program that accredits independent testing laboratories.

**optical time domain reflectometer (OTDR):** Fiber optic test equipment that is used to measure the total amount of power loss between two points and over the corresponding distance. It provides a visual and printed display of the relative location of system components such as fiber sections, splices and connectors as well as the losses that are attributed to each component and or defects in the fiber.

**pedestrian change interval:** Pedestrian change interval as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**powder coating:** Coating applied electrostatically using exterior-grade, UV-stable, polymer powder.

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

**power meter:** A portable fiber optic test equipment that, when coupled with a light source, is used to perform end-to-end attenuation testing. Its display indicates the amount of power injected by the light source at the designed wavelength of the system under testing that arrives at the receiving end of the link.

**pretimed controller assembly:** Assembly operating traffic signals under a predetermined cycle length.

**programming mechanism:** Device to program the accessible pedestrian signal operation.

**pull box:** Box with a cover that is installed in an accessible place in a conduit run to facilitate the pulling in of wires or cables.

**push button information message:** Push button information message as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**push button locator tone:** Push button locator tone as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**segment:** A continuous cable terminated by 2 splices, 2 connectors or 1 splice and 1 connector.

**signal face:** Signal face as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal head:** Signal head as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal indication:** Signal indication as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal section:** Signal section as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**signal standard:** Pole with or without mast arms carrying 1 or more signal faces.

**street side lumens:** Lumens from a luminaire directed to light up areas between the fixture and the roadway, such as traveled ways and freeway lanes.

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**surge protection device:** Subsystem or component that protects equipment against short-duration voltage transients in power line.

**total harmonic distortion:** Ratio of the rms value of the sum of the squared individual harmonic amplitudes to the rms value of the fundamental frequency of a complex waveform.

**traffic-actuated controller assembly:** Assembly for operating traffic signals under the varying demands of traffic as registered by detector actuation.

**traffic phase:** Traffic phase as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**vehicle:** Vehicle as defined in the *California Vehicle Code*.

**vibrotactile pedestrian device:** Vibrotactile pedestrian device as defined in the *California MUTCD*.

**86-1.01C Submittals**

**86-1.01C(1) General**

Within 15 days after Contract approval, submit a list of equipment and materials you propose to install.

Submit the list before shipping equipment and materials to the job site. The list must include:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Make and model number
3. Month and year of manufacture
4. Lot and serial numbers
5. Contract number
6. Your contact information

Submit confirmation of the vendor's acceptance of the order for the electrical equipment and materials as an informational submittal.

Submit 3 sets of computer-generated, schematic wiring diagrams for each cabinet.

Diagrams, plans, and drawings must be prepared using graphic symbols in IEEE 315, "Graphic Symbols for Electrical and Electronic Diagrams."

Submit a schedule of values within 15 days after Contract approval.

Do not include costs for the traffic control system in the schedule of values.

Submit a manufacturer's maintenance manual or combined maintenance and operation manual as an informational submittal. The manual must have a master item index that includes:

1. Specifications
2. Design characteristics
3. General operation theory
4. Function of all controls
5. Troubleshooting procedure
6. Parts list, descriptions, stock numbers, and settings
7. Block circuit diagram
8. Layout of components
9. Schematic diagrams

Submit a digital file for geographic information system mapping for:

1. Conduit
2. Pull Boxes
3. Cabinets
4. Enclosures

The digital file must consist of:

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1. Longitudinal and latitude coordinates, in accordance with the WGS84 reference coordinate system. The coordinates must be in decimal format having 6 significant figures after the decimal point. Coordinates must be read at the center of pull boxes, cabinet and enclosures; and on top of conduit at 200 foot intervals before backfill.
2. Type, depth and size for conduits.
3. Type for pull boxes, cabinets and enclosures.

04-15-16

**86-1.01C(2) Pull Boxes**

Submit the manufacturer's installation instructions for pull boxes, including:

1. Quantity and size of entries that can be made without degrading the strength of the pull box below the load rating
2. Locations where side entries can be made
3. Acceptable method for creating the entry

07-21-17

Submit load-rating test reports for pull boxes from a laboratory that is accredited to International Standards Organization/International Electrotechnical Commission 17025 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) or the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB).

04-15-16

**86-1.01C(3) LED Luminaires**

Submit for an LED luminaire:

1. Maximum power in watts
2. Maximum designed junction temperature
3. Heat sink area in square inches
4. Designed junction-to-ambient thermal resistance calculation with thermal resistance components clearly defined
5. L70 in hours when extrapolated for the average nighttime operating temperature
6. Life expectancy based on the junction temperature
7. Manufacturer's data sheet for the power supply, including the rated life

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for LED luminaires as an informational submittal.

**86-1.01C(4) Low-Pressure Sodium Luminaires**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for low-pressure sodium luminaires as an informational submittal.

**86-1.01C(5) Service Equipment Enclosures**

Submit shop drawings for a service equipment enclosure to METS.

**86-1.01C(6) Signal Heads**

Submit a certificate of compliance and the manufacturer's QC test data for signal heads as an informational submittal.

**86-1.01C(7) LED Signal Modules**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for LED signal modules as an informational submittal.

**86-1.01C(8) Visors**

Submit a certificate of compliance and the manufacturer's QC test data for visors as an informational submittal.

**86-1.01C(9) LED Countdown Pedestrian Signal Face Modules**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for LED countdown pedestrian signal face modules as an informational submittal.

**86-1.01C(10) Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Submit the manufacturer's QC test data for accessible pedestrian signals as an informational submittal.

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**86-1.01D Quality Assurance**

**86-1.01D(1) General**

Electrical equipment must comply with one or more of the following standards:

1. ANSI
2. ASTM
3. EIA/ECIA
4. NEMA
5. NETA
6. UL/NRTL
7. TIA

Materials must comply with:

1. FCC rules
2. ITE standards
3. NEC
4. California Electrical Code

**86-1.01D(2) Source Quality Control**

Service equipment enclosures and cabinets must be inspected and tested at the source.

**86-1.01D(3) Department Acceptance**

Deliver material and equipment for testing to METS.

Allow 30 days for testing. The Department notifies you when testing is complete.

If the Department accepts the material or equipment, you must pick it up from the test site and deliver it to the job site.

If the Department rejects material or equipment, remove it within 5 business days after you are notified it is rejected. If it is not removed within that period, the Department may remove it and ship it to you and deduct the costs of labor, material and shipping.

Resubmit a new sample and allow 30 days for retesting. The retesting period starts when the replacement material or equipment is delivered to METS.

**86-1.02 MATERIALS**

**86-1.02A General**

Anchor bolts, anchor bars or studs, and nuts and washers must comply with section 75-1.02.

Bolt threads must accept galvanized standard nuts without requiring tools or causing removal of protective coatings.

**86-1.02B Conduit and Accessories**

**86-1.02B(1) General**

Conduit and fittings must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STPLX-5943(057)**  
**SAN BENITO COUNTY PROJECT NO. PWB-1908**

**Conduit and Fitting Requirements**

Type	Requirement
1	Must be hot-dip galvanized rigid steel complying with UL 6 and ANSI C80.1. The zinc coating must comply with copper sulfate test requirements in UL 6. Fittings must be electrogalvanized and certified under UL 514B.
2	Must comply with requirements for Type 1 conduit and be coated with PVC or polyethylene. The exterior thermoplastic coating must have a minimum thickness of 35 mils. The internal coating must have a minimum thickness of 2 mils. Coated conduit must comply with NEMA RN 1, or NRTL PVC-001.
3	Must be Type A, extruded, rigid PVC conduit complying with UL 651 or must be HDPE conduit complying with UL 651A.
4	Must have an inner, flexible metal core covered by a waterproof, nonmetallic, sunlight-resistant jacket, and must be UL listed for use as a grounding conductor. Fittings must be certified under UL 514B.
5	Must be intermediate steel complying with UL 1242 and ANSI C80.6. The zinc coating must comply with copper sulfate test requirements specified in UL 1242. Fittings must be electrogalvanized and certified under UL 514B.

Bonding bushings installed on metal conduit must be insulated and either a galvanized or zinc-alloy type.

04-20-18

Conduit used for horizontal directional drilling must be high density polyethylene Type IPS, DR 9 and comply with ASTM F714. The conduit material must comply with ASTM D3350.

Conduit for fiber optic cable systems must be high density polyethylene schedule 40 high density polyethylene, complying with NEMA TC-7, except for horizontal directional drilling.

Sealing plug must:

1. Be reusable
2. Withstand a pressure of 5 psi
3. Provide an airtight seal
4. Seal conduit and innerducts simultaneously

Sealing plug for empty conduit must have a rope tie.

Innerduct must be:

1. HDPE tubing or fabric mesh pouch.
2. Nominal 1 inch inside diameter, with a minimum Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR) rating of 11
3. Continuous without splices or joints.
4. Ribbed inside and outside when used inside a conduit.
5. Ribbed inside and smooth on the outside for direct burial.
6. Unique color throughout the entire length of the conduit segment.
7. Shipped and stored on a reel, covered to protect colors from UV deterioration. The reel must be marked with:
  - 7.1. Manufacturer's name
  - 7.2. Contract number
  - 7.3. Size and length of the innerduct

Polyethylene for innerduct must:

1. Comply with ASTM D3485, D3035, D2239, and D2447, and NEMA TC7 and TC2
2. Have a tensile yield strength of a minimum 3300 psi under ASTM D638
3. Have a density of 59.6187 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> ± 0.3121 lb/in<sup>3</sup> under ASTM D1505

Tracer wire must be a minimum No. 12 solid copper conductor with orange insulation Type TW, THW, RHW, or USE.

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**86-1.02B(2) Structures Accessories**

Steel hangers, steel brackets, and other fittings used to support conduit in or on a wall or bridge superstructure must comply with section 75-3.

Precast concrete cradles for conduit must be made of minor concrete and commercial-quality welded wire fabric. The minor concrete must contain a minimum of 590 lb of cementitious material per cubic yard. The cradles must be moist cured for a minimum of 3 days.

**86-1.02C Pull Boxes**

**86-1.02C(1) General**

07-21-17

A pull box cover must have a nonskid surface.

A metal pull box cover must include a fitting for a bonding conductor.

A pull box cover must have a marking on the top that is:

1. Clearly defined
2. Uniform in depth
3. Parallel to the longer side
4. From 1 to 3 inches in height

The cover marking must include CALTRANS and one of the following:

1. *SERVICE* for service circuits between a service point and service disconnect
2. *SERVICE IRRIGATION* for circuits from a service equipment enclosure to an irrigation controller
3. *SERVICE BOOSTER PUMP* for circuits from a service equipment enclosure to the booster pump
4. *TDC POWER* for circuits from a service equipment enclosure to telephone demarcation cabinet
5. *LIGHTING* for a lighting system
6. *SIGN ILLUMINATION* for a sign illumination system
7. *SIGNAL AND LIGHTING* for a signal and lighting system
8. *RAMP METER* for a ramp metering system
9. *TMS* for a traffic monitoring station
10. *FLASHING BEACON* for a flashing beacon system
11. *CMS* for a changeable message sign system
12. *INTERCONNECT* for an interconnect conduit and cable system
13. *CALTRANS* if more than one system is shared in the same pull box

The following circuits must not include CALTRANS in the cover marking:

1. Electrical service
2. Sprinkler-control
3. Telephone service

The load rating must be:

1. Stenciled or stamped on the inside and outside of the pull box
2. Stamped on the outside of the cover

If a transformer or other device must be placed in the pull box, include recesses for a hanger.

The hardware must be stainless steel containing 18 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel.

04-15-16

**86-1.02C(2) Nontraffic Pull Boxes**

A nontraffic pull box and cover must comply with ANSI/SCTE 77, "Specification for Underground Enclosure Integrity," for Tier 22 load rating and must be gray or brown.

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The cover markings must be cast in the mold of the cover or be engraved on a metal or UV resistant ABS plate secured in the cover with stainless steel screws. 07-21-17

Each new pull box must have a cover with an electronic marker cast inside. 04-15-16

A pull box extension must be made of the same material as the pull box. The extension may be another pull box if the bottom edge of the pull box fits into the opening for the cover.

The bolts, nuts, and washers must be a captive design. Captive bolts for securing the cover of nontraffic pull boxes must be capable of withstanding a torque from 55 to 60 ft-lb and a minimum pull-out strength of 750 lb. 07-21-17

**86-1.02C(3) Traffic Pull Boxes** 04-15-16

A traffic pull box and cover must comply with AASHTO HS20-44 and AASHTO M 306. 07-21-17

The frame must be anchored to the box.

Nuts must be vibration-resistant, zinc-plated, carbon steel and have a wedge ramp at the root of the thread. 04-15-16

For a cast iron cover or before galvanizing a steel cover, the manufacturer must apply the cover marking by one of the following methods: 07-21-17

1. Use a cast iron strip at least 1/4 inch thick with letters raised a minimum of 1/16 inch. Fasten the strip to the cover with 1/4-inch, flathead, stainless steel machine bolts and nuts. Peen the bolts after tightening.
2. Use a sheet steel strip at least 0.027 inch thick with letters raised a minimum of 1/16 inch. Fasten the strip to the cover by spot welding, tack welding, or brazing with 1/4-inch stainless steel rivets or 1/4-inch, roundhead, stainless steel machine bolts and nuts. Peen the bolts after tightening.
3. Bead weld the letters on the cover such that the letters are raised a minimum of 3/32 inch.
4. Cast the logo into the cast iron cover.

The steel cover must:

1. Be countersunk approximately 1/4 inch to accommodate the bolt head. When tightened, the hold down bolt head must be no more than 1/8 inch above the top of the cover.
2. Have slot holes for lifting with a guard under the cover to prevent entry of more than 3 inches below the bottom surface of the cover without deflection to protect the pull box contents.

Hold-down bolts must be a Penta Head 1/2-13UNC and must have a thread lock material. 04-20-18

**86-1.02C(4) Tamper Resistant Pull Boxes** 07-21-17

**86-1.02C(4)(a) General** 04-20-18

Not Used

**86-1.02C(4)(b) Tamper-Resistant Nontraffic Pull Box**

A tamper resistant nontraffic pull box must include a pull box with one of the following:

1. Anchored cover
2. Lockable cover
3. Pull box insert

**86-1.02C(4)(c) Tamper Resistant Traffic Pull Box**

A tamper resistant traffic pull box must include a pull box with an anchored cover.

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**86-1.02C(4)(d) Anchored Cover**

The anchored cover must:

1. Be of 1/2-inch-thick mild steel, hot dip galvanized, post fabrication.
2. Be hot dip galvanized after manufacturing with spikes removed from the galvanized surfaces.
3. Have a center space for a top lock nut that must be torqued to 200 ft-lb.
4. Have a center opening for a stainless steel threaded cap to cover the lock nut.
5. Weigh a minimum of 85 lb.
6. Include an all-around security skirt of 1/4-inch thick steel. The skirt must be sized to encase a nontraffic pull box or sized to fit within a traffic pull box.
7. Be welded to the skirt.

**86-1.02C(4)(e) Lockable Cover**

The lockable cover must:

1. Be manufactured from minimum 3/16-inch-thick galvanized steel or a polymer of minimum strength equal to 3/16 inch steel
2. Be secured to the pull box with a locking mechanism of equal or greater strength than the manufactured material
3. Have 1/2-by-2-inch slot holes for lifting
4. Have dimensions complying with one of the following:
  - 4.1. Department's standards for pull covers as shown if the lockable cover is secured to the inside lip of the pull
  - 4.2. Department's standards for LO and WO for the length and width as shown for pull box covers if the lockable cover is secured to the top of the pull box

**86-1.02C(4)(f) Pull Box Insert**

The pull box insert must:

1. Be made of minimum 3/16-inch-thick or 10 gauge mild hot-dipped galvanized steel
2. Have a minimum of 2 mounting brackets that rest under the side or end wall
3. Be lockable with a padlock having a minimum 3/8-inch shackle
4. Have dimensions complying with the Department's standards for LI and WI for the length and width as shown for pull box covers

04-15-16

**86-1.02D Tapes**

**86-1.02D(1) General**

Reserved

**86-1.02D(2) Pull Tape**

Pull tape must be a flat, woven, lubricated, soft-fiber, polyester tape with a minimum tensile strength of 1,800 lb. The tape must have sequential measurement markings every 3 feet.

04-20-18

**86-1.02D(3) Warning Tape**

Warning tape must comply with requirements shown in the following table:



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**Warning Tape Requirements**

Description	Parameters
Thickness	Minimum 4 mil
Width	4 inches
Material	Orange color polyolefin film
Tensile strength of material	Minimum of 2800 psi
Elongation	Minimum of 500 percent elongation before breakage
Printed message content	CAUTION: CALTRANS FACILITIES BELOW
Printed message text height and color	1 inch, black color text over bright orange background
Message spacing intervals	3 feet

Warning tape must be water and corrosion resistant.

**86-1.02E Piezoelectric Axle Sensors**

07-21-17

Piezoelectric axle sensors must be Class II and must be for vehicle classification purposes.

04-20-18

Each sensor must:

1. Be 1/4 inch wide by 6 feet long by 1/16 inch thick.
2. Have a screen transmission cable attached. The screened transmission cable must be RG-58C/U coaxial cable, jacketed with high-density polyethylene, rated for direct burial and resistant to nicks and cuts.
3. Operate over a temperature range from -40 to 160 degrees F.
4. Have a signal to noise ratio equal to or greater than 10 to 1.
5. Have an output uniformity range of plus or minus 20 percent.
6. Have an output signal of a minimum 250 mV for a wheel load of 400 lb at 55 mph and 70 degrees F.
7. Have an insulation resistance greater than 500 MΩ.
8. Have a life cycle of a minimum 25 million equivalent single axle loadings.

04-20-18

**86-1.02F Conductors and Cables**

**86-1.02F(1) General**

Conductors and cables must be clearly and permanently marked the entire length of their outer surface with:

1. Manufacturer's name or trademark
2. Insulation-type letter designation
3. Conductor size
4. Voltage
5. Temperature rating
6. Number of conductors for a cable

The minimum insulation thickness and color code requirements must comply with NEC.

**86-1.02F(2) Conductors**

**86-1.02F(2)(a) General**

A conductor must be UL listed or NRTL certified and rated for 600 V(ac).

Conductors must be identified as shown in the following table:

**Conductor Identification**

Circuit	Signal phase or function	Identification			Copper Size
		Insulation color		Band symbols	
		Base	Stripe <sup>a</sup>		

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Signals (vehicle) <sup>a, b</sup>	2, 6	Red, yellow, brown	Black	2, 6	14
	4, 8	Red, yellow, brown	Orange	4, 8	14
	1, 5	Red, yellow, brown	None	1, 5	14
	3, 7	Red, yellow, brown	Purple	3, 7	14
	Ramp meter 1	Red, yellow, brown	None	No band required	14
	Ramp meter 2	Red, yellow, brown	Black	No band required	14
Pedestrian signals	2p, 6p	Red, brown	Black	2p, 6p	14
	4p, 8p	Red, brown	Orange	4p, 8p	14
	1p, 5p	Red, brown	None	1p, 5p	14
	3p, 7p	Red, brown	Purple	3p, 7p	14
Push button assembly or accessible pedestrian signal	2p, 6p	Blue	Black	P-2, P-6	14
	4p, 8p	Blue	Orange	P-4, P-8	14
	1p, 5p	Blue	None	P-1, P-5	14
	3p, 7p	Blue	Purple	P-3, P-7	14
Traffic signal controller cabinet	Ungrounded circuit conductor	Black	None	CON-1	6
	Grounded circuit conductor	White	None	CON-2	6
Highway lighting pull box to luminaire	Ungrounded - line 1	Black	None	No band required	14
	Ungrounded - line 2	Red	None	No band required	14
	Grounded	White	None	No band required	14
Multiple highway lighting	Ungrounded - line 1	Black	None	ML1	10
	Ungrounded - line 2	Red	None	ML2	10
Lighting control	Ungrounded - Photoelectric unit	Black	None	C1	14
	Switching leg from Photoelectric unit or SM transformer	Red	None	C2	14
Service	Ungrounded - line 1 (signals)	Black	None	No band required	6
	Ungrounded - line 2 (lighting)	Red	None	No band required	8
Sign lighting	Ungrounded - line 1	Black	None	SL-1	10
	Ungrounded - line 2	Red	None	SL-2	10
Flashing beacons	Ungrounded between flasher and beacons	Red or yellow	None	F-Loc. <sup>c</sup>	14
Grounded circuit conductor	Push button assembly or accessible pedestrian signal	White	Black	No band required	14
	Signals and multiple lighting	White	None	No band required	10
	Flashing beacons and sign lighting	White	None	No band required	12
	Lighting control	White	None	C-3	14
	Service	White	None	No band required	14
Railroad preemption		Black	None	R	14
Spares		Black	None	No band required	14

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Notes:

<sup>a</sup>On overlaps, the insulation is striped for the 1st phase in the designation, e.g., phase (2+3) conductor is striped as for phase 2.

<sup>b</sup>Band for overlap and special phases as required

<sup>c</sup>Flashing beacons having separate service do not require banding.

The insulation color must be homogeneous throughout the full depth of the insulation. The identification stripe must be continuous throughout the length of the conductor.

Conductors size no. 8 to size no. 2 must be aluminum except for bonding jumpers and equipment grounding conductors.

**86-1.02F(2)(b) Aluminum Conductors**

Aluminum conductors must comply with ASTM B800 and 801.

Insulation for aluminum conductors must be one of the following:

1. Type XHHW-2
2. Type USE, RHH, or RHW cross-linked polyethylene

**86-1.02F(2)(c) Copper Conductors**

**86-1.02F(2)(c)(i) General**

Copper wire must comply with ASTM B3 and B8.

Insulation for no. 14 to no. 4 conductors must be one of the following:

1. Type TW PVC under ASTM D2219
2. Type THW PVC
3. Type USE, RHH, or RHW cross-linked polyethylene

The insulation for no. 2 and larger conductors must be one of the above or THWN.

**86-1.02F(2)(c)(ii) Bonding Jumpers and Equipment Grounding Conductors**

A bonding jumper must be copper wire or copper braid of the same cross-sectional area as a no. 8 conductor or larger.

An equipment grounding conductor may be bare or insulated.

**86-1.02F(2)(c)(iii) Inductive Loop Conductors**

An inductive loop conductor must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Conductor Requirements for Inductive Loop Detectors**

Loop wire	Requirement
Type 1	Type RHW-USE neoprene-jacketed or Type USE cross-linked polyethylene, insulated, no. 12, stranded copper wire with a minimum 40-mils insulation thickness at any point.
Type 2	Type THWN or Type XHHW, no. 14, stranded copper wire in a plastic tubing. The plastic tubing must be polyethylene or vinyl rated for use at 105 degrees C and resistant to oil and gasoline. The outside diameter of the tubing must be at most 0.27 inch with a wall thickness of at least 0.028 inch.

**86-1.02F(2)(d) Reserved**

**86-1.02F(3) Cables**

**86-1.02F(3)(a) General**

Not Used

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**86-1.02F(3)(b) Aluminum Cables**

**86-1.02F(3)(b)(i) General**

Not Used

**86-1.02F(3)(b)(ii) Direct Burial Cables**

Direct burial cable must be aluminum.

The direct burial aluminum cable must:

1. Be a metal-clad type
2. Be UL listed or NRTL certified for direct burial and concrete encasement
3. Include conductors rated for 90 degrees C
4. Have a galvanized steel or aluminum interlocking metal tape sheath with PVC jacket
5. Have a minimum no. 6 AWG aluminum or copper-clad aluminum equipment grounding conductor

**86-1.02F(3)(c) Reserved**

**86-1.02F(3)(d) Copper Cables**

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(i) General**

Not Used

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(ii) Conductor Signal Cables**

A conductor signal cable must have a black polyethylene jacket with an inner polyester binder sheath. The cable jacket must be rated for 600 V(ac) and 75 degrees C. Filler material, if used, must be polyethylene.

The individual conductors in the cable must be solid copper complying with ASTM B286 with Type THWN insulation. The minimum thickness of insulation must comply with NEC for conductor sizes no. 14 to no.10. The minimum thickness of the nylon jacket must be 4 mils.

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Cable must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

Cable typea	Conductor quantity and type	Cable jacket thickness (mils)		Maximum nominal outside diameter (inch)	Conductor color code
		Average	Minimum		
3CSC	3 no. 14	44	36	0.40	Blue/black, blue/orange, white/black stripe
5CSC	5 no. 14	44	36	0.50	Red, yellow, brown, black, white
9CSC	8 no. 14 1 no. 12	60	48	0.65	No. 12 - white, no. 14 - red, yellow, brown, black, and red/black, yellow/black, brown/black, white/black stripe
12CSC	11 no. 14 1 no. 12	60	48	0.80	No. 12 - white, no. 14 - red, yellow, brown, red/black stripe, yellow/black stripe, brown/black stripe, black/red stripe, black/white stripe, black, red/white stripe, brown/white stripe
28CSC	27 no. 14 1 no. 10	80	64	0.90	No. 10 - white no. 14 - red/black stripe, yellow/black stripe, brown/black stripe, red/orange stripe, yellow/orange stripe, brown/orange stripe, red/silver stripe, yellow/silver stripe, brown/silver stripe, red/purple stripe, yellow/purple stripe, brown/purple stripe, red/2 black stripes, brown/2 black stripes, red/2 orange stripes, brown/2 orange stripes, red/2 silver stripes, brown/2 silver stripes, red/2 purple stripes, brown/2 purple stripes, blue/black stripe, blue/orange stripe, blue/silver stripe, blue/purple stripe, white/black stripe, black/red stripe, black

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(iii) Detector Lead-in Cables**

Conductors for a loop detector lead-in cable must be two no. 16, 19-by-29, stranded, tinned copper wires with calculated cross-sectional areas complying with ASTM B286, Table 1 and the requirements shown in the following table:

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**Conductor Requirements for Loop Detector Lead-In Cables**

Lead-in cable	Requirement
Type B	Insulated with 20 mils of high-density polyethylene. Conductors must be twisted together with at least 2 turns per foot, and the twisted pair must be protected with a copper or aluminum polyester shield. A minimum no. 20 copper drain wire must be connected to the equipment ground within the cabinet. Cable must have a high-density polyethylene or high-density polypropylene outer jacket with a nominal thickness of 32 mils. Include an amorphous, interior, moisture penetration barrier of nonhydroscopic polyethylene or polypropylene fillers.
Type C	Comply with International Municipal Signal Association Specification no. 50-2. A minimum no. 20 copper drain wire must be connected to the equipment ground within the cabinet.

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(iv) Reserved**

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(v) Signal Interconnect Cables**

A signal interconnect cable must be a 6-pair type with stranded, tinned, copper no. 20 conductors. The insulation for each conductor must be color-coded polypropylene with a minimum 13-mils nominal thickness. The conductors must be in color-coded, twisted pairs. Each pair must be wrapped with an aluminum polyester shield and have a no. 22 or larger, stranded, tinned, copper drain wire inside the shielded pair.

The cable jacket must be black HDPE rated for a minimum of 300 V(ac) and 60 degrees C. The jacket must have a minimum nominal wall thickness of 40 mils.

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(vi) Communication Cables**

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(vi)(a) General**

Not Used

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(vi)(b) Category 5E Cables**

A category 5E cable must be a 4-pair, unshielded, outdoor rated, nongel-filled type and comply with ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B.

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(vi)(c) Category 6 Cables**

A category 6 cable must be a 4-pair, unshielded, outdoor rated, nongel-filled type and comply with ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-C.

**86-1.02F(3)(d)(vi)(d) Telephone Cables**

A telephone cable must be a 6-pair type with solid, tinned, copper no. 22 conductors and comply with RUS Bulletin 1735F-205 (PE-39).

07-21-17

**86-1.02G Equipment Identification Characters**

Equipment identification characters must be 2-1/2 inch, series D lettering, except on wood poles, they must be 3-inch lettering.

The characters must be self-adhesive reflective labels or paint, except on wood poles, they must be embossed on aluminum.

04-20-18

Labels must have a white back ground, all black capital characters, and must extend beyond the character by a minimum of 1/4 inch.

07-21-17

**86-1.02H Splicing Materials**

Splicing materials include:

1. Connectors
2. Electrical insulating coating
3. PVC electrical tape
4. Butyl rubber stretchable tape

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5. PVC pressure-sensitive adhesive tape
6. Heat shrink tubing

Connectors must be C-shaped compression or butt type.

Electrical insulating coating must be a fast drying sealant with low nontoxic fumes.

PVC electrical tape must have a minimum thickness of 80 mils.

Butyl rubber stretchable tape with liner must have a minimum thickness of 120 mils.

PVC pressure-sensitive adhesive electrical tape must have a minimum thickness of 6 mils.

Electrical tapes must be self-fusing, oil- and flame-resistant, synthetic rubber and be UL listed or NRTL certified.

Heat-shrink tubing must be made of irradiated polyolefin tubing with a minimum wall thickness of 40 mils before contraction and an adhesive mastic inner wall. When heated, the inner wall must melt and fill the crevices and interstices of the covered splice area and the outer wall must shrink to form a waterproof insulation.

Heat-shrink tubing must comply with the requirements for extruded, insulating tubing at 600 V(ac) specified in UL Standard 468D and ANSI C119.1 and the requirements shown in the following table:

**Heat-Shrink Tubing Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Requirement
Shrinkage ratio of supplied diameter <sup>a</sup> (max, %)	33
Dielectric strength (min, kV/in)	350
Resistivity (min, Ω/in)	25 x 10 <sup>13</sup>
Tensile strength (min, psi)	2,000
Operating temperature (°C)	-40–90 (135 °C in emergency)
Water absorption (max, %)	0.5

<sup>a</sup>When heated to 125 °C and allowed to cool to 25 °C

04-20-18

**86-1.02I Connectors and Terminals**

Copper connectors must comply with UL-486A.

Aluminum connector must comply with UL-486 B.

Connectors and terminals must be rated for the conductors' size and material type and be prefilled with oxide-inhibiting compound.

Connectors and terminals for copper conductors must be a compression or crimp type.

Connectors and terminals for aluminum conductors must be a compression type.

07-21-17

**86-1.02J Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts**

Standards for signals, lighting, and flashing beacons, poles for closed circuit television, pedestals for cabinets, posts for extinguishable message sign and posts for pedestrian push button assemblies must comply with section 56-3.

**86-1.02K Luminaires**

**86-1.02K(1) General**

Luminaire must be either LED or low-pressure-sodium type.

**86-1.02K(2) LED Luminaires**

LED luminaire must be on the Authorized Material List for LED luminaires and must:

1. Be self-contained, not requiring assembly.
2. Comply with UL 1598 for luminaires in wet locations.

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3. Have a power supply with:
  - 3.1. ANSI/IEC rating of at least IP65.
  - 3.2. 2 leads to accept standard 0-10 V(dc).
  - 3.3. Dimming control compatible with IEC 60929, Annex E. If the control leads are open or the analog control signal is lost, the circuit must default to 100-percent power.
  - 3.4. Case temperature self rise of 77 degrees F or less above ambient temperature in free air with no additional heat sinks.
4. Weigh no more than 35 lb.
5. Have a minimum operating life of 63,000 hours when operated for an average time of 11.5 hours at an average temperature of 70 degrees F.
6. Be designed to operate over a temperature range from -40 to 130 degrees F.
7. Be operationally compatible with photoelectric controls.
8. Have a correlated color temperature range from 3,500 to 6,500 K and a color rendering index of 65 or greater.
9. Have a maximum-effective projected area of 1.4 sq ft when viewed from either side or end.
10. Have a housing color that matches a color no. 26152 to 26440, 36231 to 36375, or 36440 of FED-STD-595.
11. Have an ANSI C136.41-compliant, locking-type, photocontrol receptacle with dimming connections and a watertight shorting cap.
12. Comply with LM-79, LM-80 and California Test 611.

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

The luminaire must be permanently marked inside the unit and outside of its packaging box. Marking consists of:

1. Manufacturer's name or trademark
2. Month and year of manufacture
3. Model, serial, and lot numbers
4. Rated voltage, wattage, and power in VA

An LED luminaire's onboard circuitry must include a surge protection device to withstand high-repetition noise transients caused by utility line switching, nearby lightning strikes, and other interferences. The device must protect the luminaire from damage and failure due to transient voltages and currents as defined in Tables 1 and 4 of ANSI/IEEE C64.41.2 for location category C-High. The surge protection device must comply with UL 1449 and ANSI/IEEE C62.45 based on ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2 definitions for standard and optional waveforms for location category C-High.

An LED luminaire and its associated onboard circuitry must comply with the Class A emission limits under 47 CFR 15(B) for the emission of electronic noise.

The fluctuations of line voltage must have no visible effect on the luminous output.

The operating voltage may range from 120 to 480 V(ac), 60 ± 3 Hz. Luminaire must operate over the entire voltage range or the voltage range must be selected from one of the following:

1. Luminaire must operate over a voltage range from 95 to 277 V(ac). The operating voltages for this option are 120 V(ac) and 240 V(ac).
2. Luminaire must operate over a voltage range from 347 to 480 V(ac). The operating voltage for this option is 480 V(ac).

LED luminaire must have a power factor of 0.90 or greater. The total harmonic distortion, current, and voltage induced into a power line by a luminaire must not exceed 20 percent. The L70 of the luminaire must be the minimum operating life or greater. Illuminance measurements must be calibrated to standard photopic calibrations.

The maximum power consumption and maintained illuminance of the LED luminaires must comply with the isofootcandle curves as shown.

LED luminaire must not allow more than 10 percent of the rated lumens to project above 80 degrees from vertical and 2.5 percent of the rated lumens to project above 90 degrees from vertical.



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Luminaire must have passive thermal management with enough capacity to ensure proper heat dissipation and functioning of the luminaire over its minimum operating life. The maximum junction temperature for the minimum operating life must not exceed 221 degrees F.

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance must be 95 degrees F per watt or less. The use of fans or other mechanical devices is not allowed for cooling the luminaire. The heat sink must be made of aluminum or other material of equal or lower thermal resistance. The luminaire must contain circuitry that automatically reduces the power to the LEDs so the maximum junction temperature is not exceeded when the ambient temperature is 100 degrees F or greater.

The luminaire's housing must be fabricated from materials designed to withstand a 3,000-hour salt spray test under ASTM B117. All aluminum used in housings and brackets must be made of a marine-grade alloy with less than 0.2 percent copper. All exposed aluminum must be anodized. A chromate conversion undercoating must be used underneath a thermoplastic polyester powder coat.

The housing must be designed to prevent the buildup of water on its top surface. Exposed heat sink fins must be oriented to allow water to run off the luminaire and carry dust and other accumulated debris away from the unit. The optical assembly of the luminaire must be protected against dust and moisture intrusion to at least an UL 60529 rating of IP66. The power supply enclosure must be protected to at least an UL 60529 rating of IP43.

The housing must have a slip fitter capable of being mounted on a 2-inch-diameter pipe tenon. Slip fitter must:

1. Fit on mast arms with outside diameters from 1-5/8 to 2-3/8 inches
2. Be adjustable to a minimum of  $\pm 5$  degrees from the axis of the tenon in a minimum of 5 steps: +5, +2.5, 0, -2.5, -5
3. Have clamping brackets that:
  - 3.1. Are made of corrosion-resistant materials or treated to prevent galvanic reactions
  - 3.2. Do not bottom out on the housing bosses when adjusted within the designed angular range
  - 3.3. Do not permanently set in excess of 1/32 inch when tightened

Each refractor or lens must be made of UV-inhibiting high-impact plastic, such as acrylic or polycarbonate, or heat- and impact-resistant glass. The refractor or lens must be resistant to scratching. Polymeric materials, except for the lenses of enclosures containing either the power supply or electronic components of the luminaire, must be made of UL94 V-0 flame-retardant materials.

An LED luminaire and its internal components must be able to withstand mechanical shock and vibration.

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

An LED luminaire must have a barrier-type terminal block secured to the housing to connect field wires. The terminal screws must be captive and equipped with wire grips for conductors up to no. 6.

The conductors and terminals must be identified and marked.

### **86-1.02K(3) Low-Pressure Sodium luminaires**

A low-pressure sodium luminaire must be an enclosed cutoff or semi-cutoff type and be self-contained, not requiring assembly.

The housing must be either (1) a minimum 1/16-inch-thick, corrosion-resistant, die-cast aluminum sheet and plate with concealed continuous welds or (2) a minimum 3/32-inch-thick, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene sheet material on a cast aluminum frame. The housing must provide mounting for all electrical components and a slip fitter. The housing must be divided into optical and power compartments that are individually accessible for service and maintenance.

The painted exterior surface of the luminaire must be finished with a fused coating of electrostatically applied polyester powder paint or other UV-inhibiting film. The color must be aluminum gray.

A sealing ring must be installed in the pipe tenon opening to prevent the entry of water and insects into the power and optical compartments. The ring must be made of high-temperature neoprene or equal material.

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The power unit assembly must be accessible through a weather-tight, hinged cover secured to the housing with spring latches or captive screws.

The luminaire's hardware must be stainless steel or cadmium plated. Removable components must be secured with machine screws or bolts instead of sheet metal screws.

A semi-cutoff luminaire or a molded refractor-style cutoff luminaire must include a refractor. Other cutoff luminaires must include a flat lens. The refractor assembly and flat lens assembly must be designed to rigidly maintain their shape and be hinged and secured to the housing with spring latches.

The refractor must be either a 1-piece injection-molded polycarbonate with a minimum thickness of 3/32 inch or a 1-piece injection-molded acrylic with a minimum thickness of 1/8 inch. Alternate methods of manufacturing the refractor may be authorized provided minimum specified thicknesses are maintained.

The flat lens must be a 1-piece polycarbonate with a minimum thickness of 3/32 inch, mounted to a metal frame.

The lamp socket must be made of high-temperature, flame-retardant, thermoset material with self-wiping contacts or an equal. The socket must be rated for 660 W and 1,000 V(ac). The position of the socket and support must maintain the lamp in the correct relationship with the reflector and refractor for the designed light distribution pattern. The reflector may be an integral part of the housing.

The luminaire must comply with the isofootcandle curves as shown.

Low-pressure sodium lamp must:

1. Be a 180 W, single-ended, bayonet-base, tubular, gas-discharge lamp
2. Maintain a minimum of 93 percent of its initial lumens over its rated life
3. Reach 80 percent of its light output within 10 minutes
4. Restrike within 1 minute after a power outage or voltage drop at the lamp socket
5. Have ANSI L74/E designation

The lamp operating position must be at  $\pm 20$  degrees from the horizontal.

Lamp must comply with the minimum performance requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Minimum Performance Requirements</b>	
Quality characteristic	Requirement
Initial lumens (lm)	33,000
Rated average life at 10 h/start (h)	18,000

The low-pressure sodium lamp ballast must be an autotransformer or high-reactance type. The power factor must be not less than 90 percent when the ballast is operated at the nominal line voltage with a nominally-rated reference lamp. The lamp wattage regulation spread must not vary by more than  $\pm 6$  percent for  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variation from nominal through life.

At the line voltage, the ballast must have a lamp current crest factor not exceeding 1.8 and ballast loss not exceeding 24 percent for a 180 W ballast.

The ballast must include a multi-circuit connector for quick disconnection.

**86-1.02K(4) Reserved**

**86-1.02L Reserved**

**86-1.02M Photoelectric Controls**

Photoelectric control types are as shown in the following table:

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**Photoelectric Control Types**

Control type	Description
I	Pole-mounted photoelectric unit. Test switch housed in an enclosure.
II	Pole-mounted photoelectric unit. Contactor and test switch located in a service equipment enclosure.
III	Pole-mounted photoelectric unit. Contactor and a test switch housed in an enclosure.
IV	A photoelectric unit that plugs into a NEMA twist-lock receptacle, integral with the luminaire.
V	A photoelectric unit, contactor, and test switch located in a service equipment enclosure.

The pole-mounted adaptor for Type I, II, and III photoelectric controls must include a terminal block and cable supports or clamps to support the wires.

The enclosure for Type I and III photoelectric controls must be a NEMA 3R type. The enclosure must have a factory-applied, rust-resistant prime coat and finish coat. The enclosure must be hot-dip galvanized or painted to match the color of the lighting standard.

Photoelectric unit must:

1. Have a screen to prevent artificial light from causing cycling.
2. Have a rating of 60 Hz, 105-130 V(ac), 210-240 V(ac), or 105-240 V(ac).
3. Operate at a temperature range from -20 to 55 degrees C.
4. Consume less than 10 W.
5. Be a 3-prong, twist-lock type with a NEMA IP 65 rating, ANSI C136.10-compliant
6. Have a fail-on state
7. Fit into a NEMA-type receptacle
8. Turn on from 1 to 5 footcandles and turn off from 1.5 to 5 times the turn-on level. Measurements must be made by procedures in *EEI-NEMA Standards for Physical and Electrical Interchangeability of Light-Sensitive Control Devices Used in the Control of Roadway Lighting*.

Type I, II, III, and V photoelectric controls must have a test switch to allow manual operation of the lighting circuit. Switch must be:

1. Single-hole mounting, toggle type
2. Single pole and single throw
3. Labeled *Auto-Test* on a nameplate

Photoelectric control's contactor must be:

1. Normally open
2. Mechanical-armature type with contacts of fine silver, silver alloy, or equal or better material
3. Installed to provide a minimum space of 2-1/2 inches between the contactor terminals and the enclosure's sides

The terminal blocks must be rated at 25 A, 600 V(ac), molded from phenolic or nylon material, and be the barrier type with plated-brass screw terminals and integral marking strips.

**86-1.02N Fused Splice Connectors**

The fused splice connector for 240 and 480 V(ac) circuits must simultaneously disconnect both ungrounded conductors. The connector must not have exposed metal parts except for the head of the stainless steel assembly screw. The head of the assembly screw must be recessed a minimum of 1/32 inch below the top of the plastic boss that surrounds the head.

The connector must protect the fuse from water or weather damage. Contact between the fuse and fuse holder must be spring loaded.

Fuses must:

1. Be standard, midget, ferrule type
2. Have a nontime-delay feature

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3. Be 3/32 by 1-1/2 inches

**86-1.02O Grounding Electrodes**

Grounding electrode must be:

1. 1 piece
2. Minimum 10-foot length of one of the following:
  - 2.1. Galvanized steel rod or pipe not less than 3/4 inch in diameter
  - 2.2. Copper clad steel rod not less than 5/8 inch in diameter

**86-1.02P Enclosures**

**86-1.02P(1) General**

The enclosures must be rated NEMA 3R and include a dead front panel and a hasp with a 7/16-inch-diameter hole for a padlock.

The enclosure's machine screws and bolts must not protrude outside the cabinet wall.

The fasteners on the exterior of an enclosure must be vandal resistant and not be removable. The exterior screws, nuts, bolts, and washers must be stainless steel.

**86-1.02P(2) Service Equipment Enclosures**

A service equipment enclosure must be factory wired and manufactured from steel and galvanized or have factory-applied, rust-resistant prime and finish coats, except Types II and III.

Type II and III service equipment enclosures must:

1. Be made of 0.125-inch minimum thickness 5052-H32 aluminum sheet complying with ASTM B209.
2. Be manufactured using gas metal arc welding with bare aluminum welding electrodes. The electrodes must comply with AWS A5.10 Class ER5356.
3. Be manufactured using welding procedures, welders, and welding operators that comply with the requirements for welding procedures, welders, and welding operators in in AWS B2.1, "Specification for Welding Procedure and Performance Qualification."
4. Have full-seal weld exterior seams.
5. Exterior welds must be ground smooth and edges filed to a radius of at least 0.03 inch.
6. Have a surface finish that complies with MIL-A-8625 for a Type II, Class I coating, except the anodic coating must have a minimum thickness of 0.0007 inch and a minimum coating weight of 0.001 oz/sq in.

If a Type III enclosure houses a transformer of more than 1 kVA, the enclosure must have effective screened ventilation louvers of no less than 50 sq. in for each louver. The framed screen must be stainless no. 304 with a no. 10 size mesh and secured with at least 4 bolts.

The dead front panel on a Type III service equipment enclosure must have a continuous stainless steel or aluminum piano hinge. The panel must be secured with a latch or captive screws. No live part must be mounted on the panel.

The enclosure must be watertight and marked as specified in NEC to warn of potential electric-arc flash hazards.

Internal conductors for the photoelectric control unit must be 600 V(ac), 14 AWG (THHN) stranded machine tool wire. Where subject to flexing, 19 stranded wire must be used.

The meter area must be have a sealable, lockable, weather-tight cover that can be removed without the use of tools.

For Type III-A, III-B, and III-C enclosures, the meter socket must be a 5-clip type, and the landing lug must be suitable for multiple conductors.

For a Type III-D enclosure, the meter socket must be a 7-clip type, and the landing lug must be suitable for multiple conductors. The pedestal must comply with the Electric Utility Service Equipment Requirements Committee drawing no. 308 or 309.

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Landing lugs must be (1) sized for the incoming service utility conductors, (2) compatible with either copper or aluminum conductors, and (3) made of copper or tin-plated aluminum. Live parts of the electrical equipment must be guarded against accidental contact.

The main and neutral busses of the enclosure must be made of tin-plated copper, be rated for 125 A, and be suitable for copper or aluminum conductors.

Each service equipment enclosure must have up to 2 main circuit breakers that will simultaneously disconnect ungrounded service-entrance conductors.

Circuit breaker for a service equipment enclosure must:

1. Be quick-break on either automatic or manual operation
2. Be trip indicating
3. Be internal-trip type
4. Be UL listed or NRTL certified and comply with UL 489 or equal
5. Be clearly marked with the frame size
6. Have an operating mechanism that is enclosed and trip-free from the operating handle on overload
7. Have the trip rating clearly marked on the operating handle
8. Have an interior made of copper

Circuit breakers used as disconnects must have a minimum interrupting capacity of 10,000 A, rms.

The interior of the enclosure must accept plug-in circuit breakers. A minimum of 6 standard single-pole circuit breakers, 3/4" nominal, must be provided for branch circuits.

Identify each circuit breaker and component by description using an engraved phenolic nameplate attached with stainless steel rivets or screws.

Nameplate must be installed:

1. Adjacent to the breaker on the dead front panel. The characters must be a minimum of 1/8 inch high.
2. Adjacent to the component on the back panel. The characters must be a minimum of 1/8 inch high.
3. At the top exterior of the door panel. The nameplate must include the system number, voltage, and number of phases engraved in minimum 3/16-inch-high characters.

A plastic-laminated wiring diagram must be attached inside the enclosure with brass eyelets by a UL-listed or NRTL-certified method.

### **86-1.02P(3) Lighting and Sign Illumination Enclosures**

A lighting and sign illumination enclosure must be manufactured from steel and either galvanized, cadmium plated, or powder coated.

### **86-1.02Q Cabinets**

#### **86-1.02Q(1) General**

Cabinets must be factory wired except for battery backup system cabinets.

The fasteners on the exterior of a cabinet, except for battery backup system cabinets, must be removable and vandal resistant. The exterior screws, nuts, bolts, and washers must be stainless steel.

Terminal blocks, circuit breakers, and a power supply must be UL approved.

#### **86-1.02Q(2) Department-Furnished Controller Cabinets**

A Department-furnished controller assembly consists of a Model 170E or 2070E controller unit, a wired controller cabinet, and all auxiliary equipment required to operate the system. The Department does not furnish anchor bolts.

#### **86-1.02Q(3) Controller Cabinets**

The controller cabinet must be a Model 334L, comply with TEES, and be on the Authorized Material List for traffic signal control equipment. The cabinet must have 3 drawer shelves. Each shelf must be attached to the tops of 2 supporting angles with 4 screws.

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**86-1.02Q(4) Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

**86-1.02Q(4)(a) General**

The doors of a telephone demarcation cabinet must be attached using stainless steel piano hinges.

07-21-17

**86-1.02Q(4)(b) Type A Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

Reserved

04-15-16

**86-1.02Q(4)(c) Type B Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

A Type B telephone demarcation cabinet consists of a mounting panel, outlets, circuit breaker, fan, dead front plates, and fuse.

The mounting panel must be made of 3/4-inch-thick ACX-grade plywood.

The mounting panel must be fastened to the cabinet with nuts, lock washers, and flat washers to 10 welded studs.

The cabinet must be made of 0.125-inch-thick anodized aluminum.

The cabinet door must be hung and secured with drawn latches, lockable with a padlock. The padlock latches must each have a minimum 7/16-inch-diameter hole.

Ventilation louvers must be located on the door.

The fan must be located in a ventilator housing and be controlled thermostatically. The thermostat control must have a range from 80 to 130 degrees F.

The thermostat and fan circuit must be protected with a fuse rated for 175 percent of the motor capacity. The fan capacity must be a minimum 25 cfm.

**86-1.02Q(4)(d) Type C Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

Reserved

**86-1.02Q(5) Battery Backup System Cabinets**

The cabinet for a battery backup system must comply with TEES and be on the Authorized Material List for traffic signal control equipment.

**86-1.02R Signal Heads**

**86-1.02R(1) General**

A signal head consists of a signal mounting assembly, backplate, and signal face.

The head must have a terminal block attached to the back of one housing. The terminal block must have enough positions to accommodate all indications. Each position must be permanently labeled for the indications used.

The metal signal heads must not fracture or deflect more than half the lens diameter when tested under California Test 666.

The plastic signal heads must not fracture or deflect when tested under California Test 605.

The deflection must not be more than 10 degrees in either the vertical or horizontal plane after the wind load has been removed from the front of the signal face or more than 6 degrees in either the vertical or horizontal plane after the wind load has been removed from the back of the signal face.

**86-1.02R(2) Signal Mounting Assemblies**

Signal mounting assembly must include:

1. 1-1/2-inch-diameter steel pipe or galvanized conduit
2. Pipe fitting made of ductile iron, galvanized steel, bronze, or aluminum alloy, Type AC-84B, no. 380
3. Mast arm and post-top slip fitters and terminal compartments made of cast bronze or hot-dip galvanized ductile iron

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The horizontal distance between the vertical centerlines of the terminal compartment or slip fitter and of each signal face must not exceed 11 inches except where required for proper signal face alignment or to allow programming of programmed visibility signal sections.

The mounting assembly must be watertight and free of sharp edges or protrusions that might damage conductor insulation. The assembly must have positive-locking serrated fittings that prevent signal faces from rotating when the fittings are mated with similar fittings on the faces.

Each terminal compartment must be fitted with a terminal block having a minimum of 12 positions, each with 2 screw-type terminals. Each terminal must accommodate at least five no. 14 conductors. The terminal compartment must have a cover for easy access to the terminal block.

**86-1.02R(3) Backplates**

The backplate material must be a homogeneous black color with a lusterless finish.

A metal backplate must be made of a minimum 1/16-inch-thick 3001-14 aluminum.

A plastic backplate must have a minimum thickness of 1/16 inch and be formed from sheet plastic or assembled from extruded, molded, or cast plastic sections. Sections must be factory joined using one of the following:

1. Appropriate solvent cement.
2. Aluminum rivets and washers painted or permanently colored to match the backplate.
3. No. 10 machine screws with flat washers, lock washers, and nuts painted to match the backplate.

Each plastic backplate must be secured to the plastic signal face such that it resists removal or permanent deformation.

**86-1.02R(4) Signal Faces**

Signal face consists of signal sections with signal housings, LED modules, and visors.

Signal face must:

1. Be adjustable and allow for 360-degree rotation about the vertical axis
2. Comply with ITE publications ST-052-E, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Signal Supplement* and ST-054, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement*
3. Be sealed with a neoprene gasket at the top opening

A metal signal face must have a metal backplate and visor.

A plastic signal face must have a plastic backplate and visor.

If a signal face is supported by a Type MAS slip fitter, spacers are required between the 2 sections. The spacers must be made of the same material as the housing. The vertical dimension of the spacers must allow proper seating of the serrations between the slip fitter and the 2 sections. The 2 sections must be joined with at least two no. 10 minimum machine screws through holes near the front of the housing and the spacers and matching holes in a reinforcing plate installed in the housing.

**86-1.02R(4)(a) Signal Sections**

**86-1.02R(4)(a)(i) General**

Signal section must have:

1. Opening at the top and bottom for a 1-1/2-inch pipe
2. Maximum height of 10-1/4 inches for an 8-inch section and 14-3/4 inches for a 12-inch section
3. Hinge pins, door-latching devices, and other exposed hardware manufactured of Type 304/304L or 305 stainless steel
4. Interior screws and fittings manufactured of stainless steel or steel with a corrosion-resistant plating or coating
5. Gaskets made of a material that is not degraded if installed in a section with metal or plastic housing

Sections must be capable of being joined together to form a signal face in any combination. This interchangeability is not required between metal and plastic sections.

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Each section must be joined to an adjacent section by one of the following:

1. Minimum of 3 machine screws for 8-inch sections and 4 machine screws for 12-inch sections, installed through holes near the front and back of the housing. Each screw must be a no. 10 and have a nut, flat washer, and lock washer.
2. 2 machine screws, each with a nut, flat washer, and lock washer, installed through holes near the front of the housing and a fastener through the 1-1/2-inch pipe opening. The fastener must have 2 large, flat washers to distribute the load around the pipe's opening and 3 carriage bolts, each with a nut and lock washer. The minimum screw size must be no. 10, and the carriage bolt size must be 1/4 inch.

The holes for the machine screws must be either cast or drilled during signal section fabrication. Each hole must be surrounded by a minimum 1/8-inch-wide boss to allow contact between signal sections about the axis of the hole.

A serrated nylon washer must be inserted between each plastic signal section and the metal mounting assembly. Each serrated nylon washer must be from 3/16 to 1/4 inch thick. The serrations must match those on the signal section and the mounting assembly.

**86-1.02R(4)(a)(ii) Programmed Visibility Signal Sections**

Programmed visibility signal section must have:

1. Nominal 12-inch-diameter circular or arrow indication
2. Cap visor
3. Adjustable connection that:
  - 3.1. Provides incremental tilting from 0 to 10 degrees above or below the horizontal
  - 3.2. Maintains a common vertical axis through couplers and mountings

The terminal connection must allow external adjustment about the mounting axis in 5-degree increments.

The visibility of each signal section must be capable of adjustment or programming within the section.

The adjustment for the section must be preset at 4 degrees below the horizontal.

**86-1.02R(4)(a)(iii) Signal Housings**

The signal housing must:

1. Be die-cast aluminum, permanent mold-cast aluminum, or if specified, structural plastic
2. Comply with ITE publications ST-052-E, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Signal Supplement* and ST-054, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement* if made of die-cast or permanent mold-cast aluminum
3. Have a 1-piece, hinged, square-shaped door that is:
  - 3.1. Designed to allow access for replacement of modules without the use of tools
  - 3.2. Secured such that it remains closed during loading tests
4. Have a watertight module or lens mounted in the door
5. Have a terminal block attached to the back, with the terminals permanently labeled for conductors to facilitate field wiring

Each housing must have reinforcement plates. Reinforcement plates must be either sheet aluminum, galvanized steel, or cast aluminum. Each plate must have a minimum thickness of 0.11 inch and a hole concentric with a 1-1/2-inch pipe-mounting hole in the housing. Reinforcement plates must be placed as specified in the following table:

**Reinforcement Plate Placement**

Material	Placement
Sheet aluminum	Inside and outside of housing
Galvanized steel	Inside of housing
Cast aluminum	Outside of housing



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Reinforcement plates placed outside of the housing must be finished to match the signal housing color and be designed to allow a proper serrated coupling between the signal face and the mounting hardware. A minimum of three no. 10 machine screws must be installed through holes in each plate and matching holes in the housing. Each screw must have a round or binder head, a nut, and a lock washer.

A metal housing must have a metal visor.

Plastic housing must:

1. Be molded in a single piece or fabricated from 2 or more pieces joined into a single piece
2. Be a black color throughout, including the door, matching color no. 17038, 27038, or 37038 of FED-STD-595
3. Have UV stability
4. Be self-extinguishing

If reinforcing webs are used to connect the back of the housing to the top, bottom, and sides of the adjacent housing, reinforcement plates are not required.

The exterior of the housing must be painted as specified in sections 78-4.08 and 59.

**86-1.02R(4)(b) LED Signal Modules**

An LED signal module must be on the Authorized Material List for LED traffic signal modules.

An LED signal module must comply with ITE publications ST-052-E, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Signal Supplement* and ST-054, *Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement*, except:

1. Maximum module weight must be 4 lb
2. Module must be a sealed unit with:
  - 2.1. 2 color-coded conductors for the power connection except lane control modules must use 3 color-coded conductors
  - 2.2. Printed circuit board that complies with TEES, chapter 1, section 6
  - 2.3. Lens that is:
    - 2.3.1. Convex or flat with a smooth outer surface
    - 2.3.2. Made of UV-stabilized plastic or glass
  - 2.4. 1-piece EPDM gasket
3. Module must include 3-foot-long conductors with attached quick-disconnect terminals
4. Identification must include:
  - 4.1. Month and year of manufacture
  - 4.2. 1-inch-diameter symbol of the module type with the module color written adjacent to the symbol in 0.50-inch-high letters
5. LED must be the ultra-bright type rated for 100,000 hours of continuous operation
6. Module must have an integral power supply

Individual LEDs must be wired such that a loss or failure of 1 LED will not result in a loss of more than 5 percent of the module's light output. Failure of an individual LED in a string must not result in a loss of an entire string or other indication.

The symbol for a 12-inch U-turn section must be a 15/16-inch-wide inverted *U* with an arrow on the left end.

A lane control section must be a combination module with a red *X* and green arrow. The conductor function and color code must be as shown in the following table:

Function	Color
Neutral	White
Red <i>X</i>	Red
Green arrow	Brown

The minimum power consumption for an LED signal module must be 5 W.

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The maximum power consumption for an LED signal module must be as shown in the following table:

LED signal module type	Power consumption (W)					
	Red		Yellow		Green	
	25 °C	74 °C	25 °C	74 °C	25 °C	74 °C
8-inch circular	8	13	13	16	12	12
12-inch circular	11	17	22	25	15	15
12-inch arrow	9	12	10	12	11	11
12-inch U-turn	9	12	10	12	11	11
Bicycle	11	17	22	25	15	15
Programmed visibility	11	17	22	25	15	15
Lane control (X)	9	12	--	--	--	--
Lane control (Arrow)	--	--	--	--	11	11

Red and green LED signal modules operating over a temperature range from -40 to 74 degrees C and yellow LED signal modules operating at 25 degrees C must maintain the minimum illumination values for 48 months as shown in the following tables:

Angle (v,h)	Minimum Maintained Intensities for Circular Indications					
	Intensities (cd)					
	8-inch			12-inch		
	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green
2.5, ±2.5	133	267	267	339	678	678
2.5, ±7.5	97	194	194	251	501	501
2.5, ±12.5	57	113	113	141	283	283
2.5, ±17.5	25	48	48	77	154	154
7.5, ±2.5	101	202	202	226	452	452
7.5, ±7.5	89	178	178	202	404	404
7.5, ±12.5	65	129	129	145	291	291
7.5, ±17.5	41	81	81	89	178	178
7.5, ±22.5	18	37	37	38	77	77
7.5, ±27.5	10	20	20	16	32	32
12.5, ±2.5	37	73	73	50	101	101
12.5, ±7.5	32	65	65	48	97	97
12.5, ±12.5	28	57	57	44	89	89
12.5, ±17.5	20	41	41	34	69	69
12.5, ±22.5	12	25	25	22	44	44
12.5, ±27.5	9	16	16	16	32	32
17.5, ±2.5	16	32	32	22	44	44
17.5, ±7.5	14	28	28	22	44	44
17.5, ±12.5	10	20	20	22	44	44
17.5, ±17.5	9	16	16	22	44	44
17.5, ±22.5	6	12	12	20	41	41
17.5, ±27.5	4	9	9	16	32	32

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**Minimum Maintained Luminance for Indications**

Indication type	Luminance (fL)		
	Red	Yellow	Green
Arrow	1,610	3,210	3,210
U-turn	1,610	3,210	3,210
Bicycle	1,610	1,610	1,610
Lane control (X)	1,610	--	--
Lane control (Arrow)	--	--	1,610

**Minimum Maintained Luminance for Programmed Visibility Indications**

Indication type	Luminance (cd)		
	Red	Yellow	Green
PV at angle $v=2.5$ , $h=\pm 2.5$	314	314	314

Conductors must be prewired to the terminal block.

**86-1.02R(4)(c) Visors and Directional Louvers**

The visor must be a tunnel type.

The visor must have a downward tilt from 3 to 7 degrees with a minimum length of 9-1/2 inches for nominal 12-inch round lenses and 7 inches for nominal 8-inch round lenses.

A metal visor must be formed from minimum 0.050-inch-thick aluminum alloy sheet.

A plastic visor must be either formed from sheet plastic or blow-molded. The plastic must be a black homogeneous color with a lusterless finish. A visor must withstand a wind load applied to its side for 24 hours without permanent deformation or removal from its door when tested under California Test 605 for plastic visors and California Test 666 for metal visors.

If directional louvers are used, the louvers must fit into full-circular signal visors. Louvers must consist of one of the following:

1. Outside cylinder constructed of sheet steel with a minimum nominal thickness of 0.030 inch and vanes constructed of sheet steel with a minimum nominal thickness of 0.016 inch.
2. Outside cylinder and vanes constructed of 5052-H32 aluminum alloy of equal thickness.

**86-1.02S Pedestrian Signal Heads**

**86-1.02S(1) General**

A pedestrian signal head consists of a pedestrian signal mounting assembly and a pedestrian signal face comprising of a pedestrian signal housing, an LED countdown pedestrian signal face module, and a front screen.

**86-1.02S(2) Pedestrian Signal Mounting Assemblies**

A pedestrian signal mounting assembly must comply with the specifications for a signal mounting assembly in section 86-1.02R, except mast arm slip fitters are not required.

**86-1.02S(3) Pedestrian Signal Faces**

**86-1.02S(3)(a) General**

Each pedestrian signal face must include a light-duty terminal block rated at 5 A and have 12 positions with no. 6-by-1/8-inch binder head screws. Each position must have 1 screw-type terminal.

The wiring and terminal block must comply with ITE publication ST-055-E, *Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indicators: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signal Modules*.

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**86-1.02S(3)(b) Pedestrian Signal Housings**

Pedestrian signal housing must comply with the specifications for a signal housing in 86-1.02R(4)(a)(iii), except the maximum overall dimensions must be 18-1/2 inches wide, 19 inches high, and 11-1/2 inches deep and without:

1. Visor
2. Watertight module or lens mounted in the door
3. Reinforcement plates

The housing must have a terminal block attached to the back. The terminal block must have enough positions to accommodate all indications. Each position must be permanently labeled for the indications used.

**86-1.02S(3)(c) LED Countdown Pedestrian Signal Face Modules**

An LED countdown PSF module must comply with ITE publication ST-055-E, *Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indicators: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signal Modules*, except the material must comply with ASTM D3935 and the module must have:

1. Ultra-bright-type LED rated for 100,000 hours of continuous operation.
2. Lot number and month and year of manufacture permanently marked on the back of the module
3. Prominent and permanent vertical markings for accurate indexing and orientation within the pedestrian signal housing if a specific mounting orientation is required. Markings must be a minimum of 1 inch in height and include an up arrow and the word *up* or *top*.
4. Circuit board complying with TEES, chapter 1, section 6.

Individual LEDs must be wired such that a loss or failure of 1 LED will not result in a loss of more than 5 percent of the module's light output. Failure of an individual LED in a string must not result in a loss of an entire string or other indication.

Each symbol must be at least 9 inches high and 5-1/4 inches wide. The 2-digit countdown timer, *Upraised Hand*, and *Walking Person* indications must be electronically isolated from each other. The 3 indications must not share a power supply or interconnect circuitry.

The module must operate over the specified ambient temperature and voltage range and be readable both day and night at distances up to the full width of the area to be crossed. Upon initial testing at 25 degrees C, the module must have at least the luminance values shown in the following table:

<b>Luminance Values</b>	
PSF module symbol	Luminance
Upraised hand and 2-digit countdown timer (fL)	1,094
Walking person (fL)	1,547

The module must not exceed the power consumption requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Maximum Power Consumption Requirements</b>		
PSF module display	At 24 °C	At 74 °C
<i>Upraised Hand</i>	10.0 W	12.0 W
<i>Walking Person</i>	9.0 W	12.0 W
2-digit countdown timer	6.0 W	8.0 W

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If the pedestrian change interval is interrupted, then the 2-digit countdown timer and display must reset to the full pedestrian change interval before being initiated the next time. The 2-digit countdown display on the PSF module must go dark within a second after displaying "0".

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**86-1.02S(3)(d) Front Screen**

Pedestrian signal face must have a front screen that is one of the following types:

1. 3/8-inch-thick aluminum honeycomb screen with 0.2-inch-wide cells or a 1/2-inch-thick plastic screen with 3/8-inch-wide squares with 1/16-inch wall thickness that:
  - 1.1. Is installed so it tilts downward at an angle of  $15 \pm 2$  degrees from the top and completely covers the message plate.
  - 1.2. Includes a clear front cover made of either a minimum 1/8-inch-thick acrylic plastic sheet or a minimum 1/16-inch-thick polycarbonate plastic.
  - 1.3. Is held firmly in place, including the cover, with stainless steel or aluminum clips or stainless steel metal screws.
2. Polycarbonate screen that:
  - 2.1. Has a nominal thickness of 1/32 inch.
  - 2.2. Is a 1-1/2-inch-deep eggcrate or Z-crate type.
  - 2.3. Is mounted in a frame constructed of aluminum alloy or polycarbonate with a minimum thickness of 0.040 inch.
  - 2.4. Is held in place with stainless steel screws.

The screen and frame of a pedestrian signal face must be made of either (1) plastic that is a flat black color or (2) anodized aluminum that is a flat black color or finished with lusterless, black, exterior-grade latex paint formulated for application to metal surfaces.

**86-1.02T Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Accessible pedestrian signal must comply with the *California MUTCD*, chapter 4E, and have:

1. Audible speech message that plays when the push button is actuated. The accessible pedestrian signal must have at least 5 audible message options. 07-21-17
2. Push button locator tone that clicks or beeps. 04-15-16
3. Feature that activates the pedestrian phase during any failure without causing the pedestrian phase to be on RECALL. 04-20-18

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An accessible pedestrian signal must function with the Department-furnished Model 170E/2070E controller assembly.

No part of the accessible pedestrian signal must be installed inside the controller cabinet.

Power for the accessible pedestrian signal must be from the pedestrian signal housing terminal block.

The housing for the signal assembly must be made of corrosion-resistant material. Theft-proof bolts used for mounting the housing to the standard must be stainless steel with a content of 17 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel. The housing must be shaped to fit the pole's curvature.

The color of a metallic housing must match color no. 33538 of FED-STD-595.

The color of a plastic housing must match color no. 17038, 27038, or 37038 of FED-STD-595.

Accessible pedestrian signal must:

1. Have electronic switches, a potentiometer, or an access port for a device for controlling and programming the volume level and messaging
2. Be weatherproof and shockproof

Enclosure for the accessible pedestrian signal must:

1. Weigh less than 7 lb
2. Measure less than 16 by 6 by 5 inches
3. Have a wiring hole with a diameter not exceeding 1-1/8 inches

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5. Have a switch for a push button
6. Have a vibrotactile device on the push button or on the arrow
7. Have an internal weatherproof speaker and microphone that senses the ambient sound level

The separation between adjacent holes used for conductors and mounting must be at least twice the diameter of the larger hole.

The speaker grills must be located on the surface of the enclosure. The speakers must not interfere with the housing or its mounting hardware.

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The cable between the accessible pedestrian signal assembly and the pedestrian signal head must have a:

1. Minimum four no. 18 stranded or larger tinned copper conductors with a minimum insulation thickness of 15 mils
2. Cable jacket with a minimum thickness of 20 mils and rated for a minimum:
  - 2.1. 300 V(ac)
  - 2.2. 80 degrees C
3. Nominal outside diameter less than 350 mils
4. Conductor color code of black, white, red and green

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#### **86-1.02U Push Button Assemblies**

The housing for a push button assembly must be made of die-cast aluminum, permanent mold-cast aluminum, or UV-stabilized self-extinguishing structural plastic. The plastic housing must have a color throughout that matches color no. 17038, 27038, or 37038 of FED-STD-595.

If the push button is to be attached to a pole, the housing must be shaped to fit the pole's curvature.

The assembly must be waterproof and shockproof.

The push button's switch must be a single-pole, double-throw switching unit with screw-type terminals rated 15 A at 125 V(ac).

Switch for the push button must have:

1. Plunger actuator and a U frame to allow recessed mounting in the push button housing
2. Operating force of 3.5 lb
3. Maximum pretravel of 5/64 inch
4. Minimum overtravel of 1/32 inch
5. Differential travel from 0.002 to 0.04 inch
6. Minimum 2-inch diameter actuator

#### **86-1.02V Reserved**

#### **86-1.02W Loop Detector Sealants**

##### **86-1.02W(1) General**

Sealant for filling loop detector slots must be one of the following:

1. Asphaltic emulsion
2. Elastomeric sealant
3. Epoxy sealant for inductive loops
4. Hot-melt rubberized asphalt

##### **86-1.02W(2) Asphaltic Emulsion Sealant**

Asphaltic emulsion sealant must comply with the State Specification 8040-41A-15.

##### **86-1.02W(3) Elastomeric Sealant**

Elastomeric sealant must be a polyurethane material that cures only in the presence of moisture if used within the stated shelf life. The sealant must be suitable for use in both asphalt concrete and concrete pavement.

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The cured elastomeric sealant must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Cured Elastomeric Sealant Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Hardness	ASTM D2240 <sup>a</sup>	65–85
Tensile strength (min, MPa)	ASTM D412 <sup>b</sup>	3.45
Elongation (min, %)		400
Flex at -40 °C <sup>c</sup>	--	No cracks
Weathering resistance	ASTM D822 <sup>d</sup>	Slight chalking
Salt spray resistance:	ASTM B117 <sup>e</sup>	
Tensile strength (min, MPa)		3.45
Elongation (min, %)		400
Dielectric constant (%)	ASTM D150 <sup>f</sup>	<25

<sup>a</sup>Indentation at 25 °C and 50% relative humidity (Rex. Type A, Model 1700 only)

<sup>b</sup>Die C pulled at 508 mm/minute

<sup>c</sup>0.6-mm free film bend (180°) over 13-mm mandrel

<sup>d</sup>Weatherometer 350 h, cured 7 days at 25 °C and 50% relative humidity

<sup>e</sup>28 days at 38 °C with 5% NaCl, Die C, and pulled at 508 mm/minute)

<sup>f</sup>Change over a temperature range from -30 to 50 °C

**86-1.02W(4) Hot-Melt Rubberized Asphalt Sealant**

Hot-melt rubberized asphalt sealant must:

1. Be in solid form at room temperature and fluid at an application temperature range from 190 to 205 degrees C
2. Not produce toxic fumes
3. Be suitable for use in both asphalt concrete and concrete pavement
4. Be packaged in containers clearly marked *Detector Loop Sealant* with the manufacturer's batch and lot number.

The cured hot-melt rubberized asphalt sealant must comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

**Cured Hot-Melt Rubberized Asphalt Sealant Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement
Cone penetration (max, 1/10 mm)	ASTM D5329, sec. 6 <sup>a</sup>	35
Flow (max, mm)	ASTM D5329, sec. 8 <sup>b</sup>	5
Resilience (min, %)	ASTM D5329, sec. 12 <sup>c</sup>	25
Softening point (min, °C)	ASTM D36	82
Ductility (min, cm)	ASTM D113 <sup>d</sup>	30
Flash point, Cleveland Open Cup (min, °C)	ASTM D92	288
Viscosity (Pa-s)	ASTM D4402 <sup>e</sup>	2.5–3.5

<sup>a</sup>At 25 °C, 150 g, 5 s

<sup>b</sup>At 60 °C

<sup>c</sup>At 25 °C

<sup>d</sup>At 25 °C, 5 cm/minute

<sup>e</sup>Brookfield Thermosel, no. 27 spindle, 20 rpm, 190 °C

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**86-1.02X Electronic Markers and Locators**

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The electronic marker must be discrete or cast inside the pull box cover.

An electronic marker must:

1. Be passive
2. Be energized solely by electromagnetic energy received from the interrogating electronic marker locator
3. Operate over a temperature range from -4 to 122 degrees F

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4. Operate at a frequency range between 30 kHz to 300 kHz and comply with FCC part 15
5. Have a watertight and moisture-resistant housing

In addition, a discrete electronic marker must:

1. Have a maximum diameter of 6 inches
2. Weigh a maximum of 2 lb
3. Be colored red for power and orange for communication circuits
4. Be self-leveling or omnidirectional

The electronic marker locator must:

1. Be compatible with the electronic marker
2. Detect the electronic marker in pull boxes buried under dirt, sand, or snow
3. Detect the electronic marker from a maximum distance of 5 feet vertically with a 6-inch offset
4. Have a headphone jack
5. Have a battery level indicator
6. Have a large character display
7. Have a numeric and audible signal strength indicator
8. Have a speaker volume adjustment

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**86-1.02Y Transformers**

A transformer must be single-phase and may be a nonsubmersible or submersible type.

A transformer must be a dry type designed for operation on a 60 Hz supply. The transformer must have a decal showing a connection diagram. The diagram must show either color coding or wire tagging with primary (H1, H2) or secondary (X1, X2) markers and the primary and secondary voltage and volt-ampere rating. A transformer must comply with the electrical requirements shown in the following table:

**Transformer Electrical Requirements**

Quality characteristic	Requirement
Rating (V(ac))	120/480, 120/240, 240/480, or 480/120
Efficiency (%)	> 95
Secondary voltage regulation and tolerance from half load to full load (%)	±3

Secondary 240 and 480 V(ac) windings must be center tapped.

The transformer must withstand the application of 2,200 V(ac) from core to coils and from coil to coil for a 1-minute period when tested immediately after operation of the transformer at full load for 24 hours.

The external leads for the secondary connections must be no. 10 Type USE rated for 600 V(ac).

The transformer's leads must extend a minimum of 12 inches from the case.

The transformer's insulation must be NEMA 185 C or better.

Each transformer must:

1. Include metal half-shell coil protection.
2. Have moisture-resistant, synthetic-varnish-impregnated windings.
3. Be waterproof and suitable for outdoor operation.

Each submersible transformer must:

1. Include a handle and a hanger.
2. Be securely encased in a rugged, corrosion-resistant, watertight case.
3. Have leads that extend out through 1 or more sealed hubs.



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4. Be manufactured to withstand a 5-day test with 12-hour on and off periods submerged in 2 feet of salt water that is 2 percent salt by weight. The operating periods must be at full load.

**86-1.02Z Batteries**

Battery must:

1. Be deep-cycle, sealed, prismatic, lead-calcium-based, absorbed-glass-mat, valve-regulated, lead-acid type
2. Be rated for 12 V
3. Be rated for a temperature range from -25 to 60 degrees C
4. Be group size 24
5. Be commercially available and stocked locally
6. Be marked with a date code, maximum recharge data, and recharge cycles
7. Be new and fully charged when furnished
8. Be free from damage or deformities
9. Have a carrying handle
10. Have 2 top-mounted, threaded-stud posts that include all washers and nuts
11. Include insulating rubber covers for protecting the lugs, posts, and wiring: red for the positive terminal and black for the negative terminal

If a battery is used for a battery backup system, it must accommodate 3/8-inch ring lugs of a Department-furnished battery harness.

**86-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Not Used

**86-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

Replace section 87 with:

**87 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

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**87-1 GENERAL**

**87-1.01 GENERAL**

**87-1.01A Summary**

Section 87 includes general specifications for constructing and installing electrical systems.

The Department deducts the cost for maintenance performed by the Department on new or portions of existing systems modified under the Contract.

**87-1.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**87-1.01C Submittals**

Reserved

**87-1.01D Quality Assurance**

**87-1.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**87-1.01D(2) Quality Control**

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**87-1.01D(2)(a) General**

Before shipping the material to the job site, submit to METS test samples of:

1. Accessible pedestrian signals
2. LED countdown pedestrian signal face modules

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3. LED signal modules
4. LED luminaires

Submit a sample size as shown in the following table:

Contract quantity	Test sample size
1-8	1
9-15	2
16-25	3
26-90	5
91-150	8
151-280	13
281-500	20
501-1200	32

Before starting operation of an electrical system, perform a conductor test in the presence of the Engineer.

Conductor test consists of testing each conductor and the conductors in cables for:

1. Continuity.
2. Grounds.
3. Insulation resistance at 500 V(dc) between the circuit and ground. A minimum insulation resistance of 100 MΩ on circuits must be attained.

Start the operational test of the system on any day except Friday or the day before a holiday. The operational test for signals must start from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Notify the Engineer 48 hours before starting the test.

An operational test consists of a minimum of 5 business days of continuous, satisfactory operation of the system. If the system fails, correct the problem and retest the system. A shutdown of the system caused by traffic, a power interruption, or unsatisfactory performance of Department-furnished materials does not constitute discontinuity of the test.

**87-1.01D(2)(b) Electronic Markers**

Electronic marker test consists of placing the electronic marker in the pull box, temporarily marking the pull box location with a utility flag, and using a compatible electronic marker locator to perform the following location test in the presence of the Engineer:

1. Within a 10 foot radius of the electronic marker, slowly move the locator toward the marker to determine the exact location of the pull box
2. Repeat the test at four different points at 90 degree from each other on a horizontal plane, away from the marker location, as shown. Take the average of the four points to determine the detected location of the pull box.
3. Detected location of the pull box must be within 0.5 feet of the actual location.

**87-1.01D(2)(c) Battery Backup System**

Notify the Engineer 48 hours before testing the battery backup system.

Test the system in the presence of the Engineer by turning off the power to the signal system at the service equipment enclosure. The signal system must run continuously for 30 minutes. If the battery backup system fails,

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correct the problem and retest the system for another 30 minutes. After successful completion of the test, turn the power on for the signal system.

**87-1.01D(2)(d) Piezoelectric Axle Sensors**

Piezoelectric axle sensors consists of testing each piezoelectric axle sensor for each lane of data collection as follows:

1. Capacitance must be 20 percent of the sensor's data sheet as provided by the manufacturer.
2. Dissipation factor must be less than 0.04 nF when measured in the 20 nF range.
3. Resistance must be greater than 20 Megaohms.
4. Minimum of 100 per-vehicle records must be collected for each lane. Collected data must have:
  - 4.1 Total volume of  $\pm 3$  percent accuracy.
  - 4.2 Vehicle classification of 95 percent accuracy by type.

Collect data files from the on-site equipment using the central office host computer to verify the communication link is working.

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**87-1.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**87-1.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**87-1.03A General**

The Engineer determines the final locations of electrical systems.

Verify the locations of electrical systems and the depths of existing detectors, conduits, and pull boxes.

Notify the Engineer before performing work on the existing system.

You may shut down the system for alteration or removal.

Where an existing Department underground facility is shown within 10 feet of any excavation, locate and field mark the facility before performing work that could damage or interfere with the existing facility.

If an existing facility is within 2 feet of an excavation, determine the exact location of the facility by excavating with hand tools before using any power-operated or power-driven excavating or boring equipment. A vacuum excavator may be used if authorized.

Notify the Engineer immediately if an existing facility is damaged by your activities.

If existing underground conduit is to be incorporated into a new system, clean it with a mandrel or cylindrical wire brush and blow it clean with compressed air.

Limit the shutdown of traffic signal systems to normal working hours. Notify the local traffic enforcement agency before shutting down the signal.

Place temporary W3-1 and R1-1 signs in each direction to direct traffic through the intersection during shutdown of the signal. Place two R1-1 signs for 2-lane approaches. The signs must comply with part 2 of the *California MUTCD*.

Cover signal faces when the system is shut down overnight. Cover temporary W3-1 and R1-1 signs when the system is turned on.

If you work on an existing lighting system and the roadway is to remain open to traffic, ensure the system is in operation by nightfall.

Replace detectors you damage within 72 hours, or the Department replaces them and deducts the cost.

Work performed on an existing system not described is change order work.

Do not use electrical power from existing highway facilities unless authorized.

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Maintain a minimum 48-inch clearance for a pedestrian pathway when placing equipment.

Except for service installation or work on service equipment enclosures, do not work above ground until all materials are on hand to complete the electrical work at each location.

Bond all metal components to form a continuous grounded system as specified in NEC.

Ground metallic equipment mounted less than 8 feet above the ground surface on a wood pole.

If you damage any portion of a concrete curb, sidewalk, curb ramp, driveway, or gutter depression, replace the entire section between contraction or expansion joints under section 73.

Apply equipment identification characters.

Orient louvers, visors, and signal faces such that they are clearly visible to approaching traffic from the direction being controlled.

Test loops and the detector lead-in cable circuit for continuity, ground, and insulation resistance at the controller cabinet before connecting detector lead-in cable to the terminal block.

Perform an operational test of the systems.

Before starting the operational test for systems that impact traffic, the system must be ready for operation, and all signs, pavement delineation, and pavement markings must be in place at that location.

### **87-1.03B Conduit Installation**

#### **87-1.03B(1) General**

The installation of conduit includes installing caps, bushings, and pull tape and terminating the conduit in pull boxes, foundations, poles, or a structure.

Notify the Engineer at least 4 business days before starting horizontal directional drilling method or jack and drill activities.

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Limit the number of bends in a conduit run to no more than 360 degrees between pull points.

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Use conduit to enclose conductors except where they are installed overhead or inside standards or posts.

You may use a larger size conduit than specified for the entire length between termination points. Do not use a reducing coupling.

Extend an existing conduit using the same material. Terminate conduits of different materials in a pull box.

Install 2 conduits between a controller cabinet and the adjacent pull box.

Use a minimum trade size of conduit of:

1. 1-1/2 inches from an electrolier to the adjacent pull box
2. 1 inch from a pedestrian push button post to the adjacent pull box
3. 2 inches from a signal standard to the adjacent pull box
4. 3 inches from a controller cabinet to the adjacent pull box
5. 2 inches from an overhead sign to the adjacent pull box
6. 2 inches from a service equipment enclosure to the adjacent pull box
7. 1-1/2 inches if unspecified

Use Type 1 conduit:

1. On all exposed surfaces
2. In concrete structures
3. Between a structure and the nearest pull box

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Ream the ends of shop-cut and field-cut conduit to remove burrs and rough edges. Make the cuts square and true. Do not use slip joints and running threads to couple conduit. If a standard coupling cannot be used for metal-type conduit, use a threaded union coupling. Tighten the couplings for metal conduit to maintain a good electrical connection.

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Cap the ends of conduit to prevent debris from entering before installing the conductors or cables. Use a plastic cap for Type 1, 2, and 5 conduits and a standard pipe cap for all other types of conduit or bell.

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For Type 1, 2, and 5 conduits, use threaded bushings and bond them using a jumper. For other types of conduit, use nonmetallic bushings.

Do not install new conduit through foundations.

Cut Type 2 conduit with pipe cutters; do not use hacksaws. Use standard conduit-threading dies for threading conduit. Tighten conduit into couplings or fittings using strap wrenches or approved groove joint pliers.

Cut Type 3 conduit with tools that do not deform the conduit. Use a solvent weld for connections.

Protect shop-cut threads from corrosion under the standards shown in the following table:

<b>Shop-Cut Thread Corrosion Protection</b>	
Conduit	Standard
Types 1 and 2	ANSI C80.1
Type 5	ANSI C80.6

Apply 2 coats of unthinned, organic zinc-rich primer to metal conduit before painting. Use a primer on the Authorized Material List for organic zinc-rich primers. Do not use aerosol cans. Do not remove shop-installed conduit couplings.

For conduits, paint:

1. All exposed threads
2. Field-cut threads, before installing conduit couplings to metal conduit
3. Damaged surfaces on metal conduit

If a Type 2 conduit or conduit coupling coating is damaged:

1. Clean the conduit or fitting and paint it with 1 coat of rubber-resin-based adhesive under the manufacturer's instructions
2. Wrap the damaged coating with at least 1 layer of 2-inch-wide, 20 mils-minimum-thickness, PVC tape under ASTM D1000 with a minimum tape overlap of 1/2 inch

You may repair damaged spots of 1/4 inch or less in diameter in the thermoplastic coating by painting with a brushing-type compound supplied by the conduit manufacturer.

If factory bends are not used, bend the conduit to a radius no less than 6 times its inside diameter without crimping or flattening it. Comply with the bending requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Conduit-Bending Requirements</b>	
Type	Requirement
1	Use equipment and methods under the conduit manufacturer's instructions.
2	Use a standard bending tool designed for use on thermoplastic-coated conduit. The conduit must be free of burrs and pits.
3	Use equipment and methods under the conduit manufacturer's instructions. Do not expose the conduit to a direct flame.
5	Use equipment and methods under the conduit manufacturer's instructions.

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Install pull tape with at least 2 feet of slack in each end of the conduit that will remain empty. Attach the tape's ends to the conduit.

Install conduit terminating in a standard or pedestal from 2 to 3 inches above the foundation. Slope the conduit toward the handhole opening.

Terminate conduit installed through the bottom of a nonmetallic pull box 2 inches above the bottom and 2 inches from the wall closest to the direction of the run.

**87-1.03B(2) Conduit Installation for Structures**

**87-1.03B(2)(a) General**

Paint exposed Type 1 conduit the same color as the structure.

Install galvanized steel hangers, steel brackets, and other fittings to support conduit in or on a wall or bridge.

**87-1.03B(2)(b) New Structures**

Seal and make watertight the conduits which lead to soffits, wall-mounted luminaires, other lights, and fixtures located below the pull box grade.

If you place a conduit through the side of a nonmetallic pull box, terminate the conduit 2 inches from the wall and 2 inches above the bottom. Slope the conduit toward the top of the box to facilitate pulling conductors.

For ease of installation and if authorized, you may use Type 4 conduit instead of Type 1 conduit for the final 2 feet of conduit entering a pull box in a reinforced concrete structure.

Install an expansion fitting where a conduit crosses an expansion joint in a structure. Each expansion fitting for metal conduit must include a copper bonding jumper having the ampacity as specified in NEC.

Install an expansion-deflection fitting for an expansion joint with a 1-1/2-inch movement rating. The fitting must be watertight and include a molded neoprene sleeve, a bonding jumper, and 2 silicon bronze or zinc-plated iron hubs.

For an expansion joint with a movement rating greater than 1-1/2 inches, install the expansion-deflection fitting as shown.

For conduit installed inside of bridge structures, you must:

1. Install precast concrete cradles made of minor concrete and commercial-quality welded wire fabric. The minor concrete must contain a minimum of 590 lb of cementitious material per cubic yard. The cradles must be moist cured for a minimum of 3 days.
2. Bond precast concrete cradles to a wall or bridge superstructure with one of the following:
  - 2.1. Epoxy adhesive for bonding freshly-mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
  - 2.2. Rapid-set epoxy adhesive for pavement markers.
  - 2.3. Standard-set epoxy adhesive for pavement markers.
3. Use a pipe sleeve or form an opening for a conduit through a bridge superstructure. The sleeve or opening through a prestressed member or conventionally reinforced precast member must be:
  - 3.1. Oriented transverse to the member.
  - 3.2. Located through the web.
  - 3.3. No more than 4 inches in size.
4. Wrap the conduit with 2 layers of asphalt felt building paper and securely tape or wire the paper in place for a conduit passing through a bridge abutment wall. Fill the space around the conduit with mortar under section 51-1, except the proportion of cementitious material to sand must be 1 to 3. Fill the space around the conduits after prestressing is completed.

Thread and cap a conduit installed for future use in structures. Mark the location of the conduit's end in a structure, curb, or wall directly above the conduit with a Y that is 3 inches tall.

**87-1.03B(2)(c) Existing Structures**

Run surface-mounted conduit straight and true, horizontal or vertical on the wall, and parallel to walls on ceilings or similar surfaces. Support the conduit at a maximum of 5-foot intervals where needed to prevent vibration or deflection. Support the conduit using galvanized, malleable-iron, conduit clamps, and clamp backs secured with

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expansion anchorage devices complying with section 75-3.02C. Use the largest diameter of galvanized, threaded studs that will pass through the mounting hole in the conduit clamp.

**87-1.03B(3) Conduit Installation Underground**

**87-1.03B(3)(a) General**

Install conduit to a depth of:

1. 14 inches for the trench-in-pavement method
2. 18 inches, minimum, under sidewalk and curbed paved median areas
3. 42 inches, minimum, below the bottom of the rail of railroad tracks
4. 30 inches, minimum, everywhere else below grade

Place conduit couplings at a minimum of 6 inches from the face of a foundation.

Place a minimum of 2 inches of sand bedding in a trench before installing Type 2 or Type 3 conduit and 4 inches of sand bedding over the conduit before placing additional backfill material.

If installing conduit within the limits of hazardous locations as specified in NEC for Class I, division 1, install and seal Type 1 or Type 2 conduit with explosion-proof sealing fittings.

**87-1.03B(3)(b) Conduit Installation under Paved Surfaces**

You may lay conduit on existing pavement within a new curbed median constructed on top.

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Install conduit under existing pavement by either the horizontal directional drill method or jack and drill method.

You may use the trench-in-pavement method for either of the following conditions:

1. If conduit is to be installed behind the curb under the sidewalk
2. If the delay to vehicles will be less than 5 minutes

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Do not use the trench-in-pavement method for conduit installations under freeway lanes or freeway-to-freeway connector ramps.

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**87-1.03B(3)(c) High Density Polyethylene Conduit Installation**

For sweeps, maintain a conduit bend radius of a minimum 10 times the outside diameter of the conduit.

Conduits must not protrude more than 2 inches inside the pull box and vaults, and must enter at an angle less than 20 degrees from either the vertical or horizontal axis.

Demonstrate a minimum of 2 test fusions to the Engineer prior to performing fusion operations on HDPE conduit to be installed.

Join HDPE conduit using the electro fusion method recommended by the conduit manufacturer. Do not expose conduit to direct flame. The electro-fusion must be performed by a person certified by the conduit manufacturer.

Place warning tape in the trench 6 inches below finished grade.

Backfill trench with slurry concrete pigmented matching FED-STD-595 under 19-3.02E. The size of the aggregate must be no larger than 3/8 inch. Provide adequate spacers, tie-downs and bracing to maintain conduits in place during backfill.

For trenches in paved areas, only the top 4 inch of concrete backfill must be pigmented.

Blow out all conduits with compressed air until all foreign material is removed, before installing innerducts.

Install innerducts in accordance with the manufacturer's installation procedures. Innerducts must be one continuous unit between splice vaults. Innerducts may be interrupted inside pull boxes located between splice vaults and cabinets.

Lubricate innerducts per manufacturer's instructions during installation.

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Install a pull tape in conduits and innerducts to remain empty.

Seal the ends of conduit after cables or pull tape are installed.

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**87-1.03B(3)(d) Conduit Installation under Railroad Tracks**

Install Type 1 or Type 2 conduit with a minimum diameter of 1-1/2 inches under railroad tracks. If you use the jacking or drilling method to install the conduit, construct the jacking pit a minimum of 13 feet from the tracks' centerline at the near side of the pit. Cover the jacking pit with planking if left overnight.

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**87-1.03B(4) Conduit Installation by Horizontal Directional Drilling Method**

Install a conduit to a minimum depth of 4 feet and maximum depth of 6 feet. If you must install a conduit less than 4 feet in depth or greater than 6 feet in depth, the installation must be authorized.

The diameter of the bore hole must be no larger than 1.5 times the outside diameter of the conduit.

Water-based mineral slurry or wetting solution may be used to lubricate the boring tool and stabilize the soil surrounding the boring path.

Disposal of residue must comply with section 13-4.03D.

The horizontal directional drilling equipment must have directional control of the boring tool and have an electronic boring tool location detection system. During operation, the equipment must be able to determine the location of the tool both horizontally and vertically.

Do not use slurry cement backfill.

Use a mandrel to prove the conduit is free and clear of dirt, rocks, and other debris after installation.

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**87-1.03B(5) Conduit Installation by the Jack and Drill Method**

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Keep the jacking or drilling pit 2 feet away from the pavement's edge. Do not weaken the pavement or soften the subgrade with excessive use of water.

If an obstruction is encountered, obtain authorization to cut small holes in the pavement to locate or remove the obstruction.

You may install Type 2 or Type 3 conduit under the pavement if a hole larger than the conduit's diameter is predrilled. The predrilled hole must be less than one and half the conduit's diameter.

Remove the conduit used for drilling or jacking and install new conduit for the completed work.

**87-1.03B(6) Conduit Installation by the Trenching-In-Pavement Method**

Install conduit by the trenching-in-pavement method using a trench approximately 2 inches wider than the conduit's outside diameter but not exceeding 6 inches in width.

Where additional pavement is to be placed, you must complete the trenching before the final pavement layer is applied.

If the conduit shown is to be installed under the sidewalk, you may install it in the street within 3 feet of and parallel to the face of the curb. Install pull boxes behind the curb.

Cut the trench using a rock-cutting excavator. Minimize the shatter outside the removal area of the trench.

Dig the trench by hand to the required depth at pull boxes.

Place conduit in the trench.

Backfill the trench with minor concrete to the pavement's surface by the end of each work day. If the trench is in asphalt concrete pavement and no additional pavement is to be placed, backfill the top 0.10 foot of the trench with minor HMA within 3 days after trenching.



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**87-1.03C Installation of Pull Boxes**

**87-1.03C(1) General**

Install pull boxes no more than 200 feet apart.

You may install larger pull boxes than specified or shown and additional pull boxes to facilitate the work except in structures.

Install a pull box on a bed of crushed rock and grout it before installing conductors. The grout must be from 0.5 to 1 inch thick and sloped toward the drain hole. Place a layer of roofing paper between the grout and the crushed rock sump. Make a 1-inch drain hole through the grout at the center of the pull box.

Set the pull box such that the top is 1-1/4 inches above the surrounding grade in unpaved areas and leveled with the finished grade in sidewalks and other paved areas.

Place the cover on the box when not working in it.

Grout around conduits that are installed through the sides of the pull box.

Bond and ground the metallic conduit before installing conductors and cables in the conduit.

Bond metallic conduits in a nonmetallic pull box using bonding bushings and bonding jumpers.

Do not install pull boxes in concrete pads, curb ramps, or driveways.

Reconstruct the sump of a pull box if disturbed by your activities. If the sump was grouted, remove and replace the grout.

**87-1.03C(2) Nontraffic Pull Boxes**

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For buried pull boxes, install the electronic marker.

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If you bury a nontraffic pull box, set the box such that the top is 6 to 8 inches below the surrounding grade. Place a 20-mil-thick plastic sheet made of HDPE or PVC virgin compounds to prevent water from entering the box.

Place mortar between a nontraffic pull box and a pull box extension.

Where a nontraffic pull box is in the vicinity of curb in an unpaved area, place the box adjacent to the back of the curb if practical.

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Where a nontraffic pull box is adjacent to a post or standard, place the box within 5 feet downstream from traffic if practical.

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If you replace the cover on a nontraffic pull box, anchor it to the box.

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Perform the electronic marker test.

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**87-1.03C(3) Traffic Pull Boxes**

Place minor concrete around and under a traffic pull box.

Bolt the steel cover to the box when not working in it.

Bond the steel cover to the conduit with a jumper and bolt it down after installing the conductors and cables.

**87-1.03C(4) Structure Pull Boxes**

Bond metallic conduit in a metal pull box in a structure using locknuts, inside and outside of the box, bonding bushings, and bonding jumpers connected to bonding wire running in the conduit system.

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**87-1.03C(5) Tamper-Resistant Pull Boxes**

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Install the tamper-resistant pull boxes under the manufacturer's instructions.

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**87-1.03D Battery Backup System Cabinets**

Install the battery backup system cabinet to the right of the Model 332L cabinet.

If installation on the right side is not feasible, obtain authorization for installation on the left side.

Provide access for power conductors between the cabinets using:

1. 2-inch nylon-insulated, steel chase nipple
2. 2-inch steel sealing locknut
3. 2-inch nylon-insulated, steel bushing

Remove the jumper between the terminals labeled *BBS-1* and *BBS-2* in the 5 position terminal block in the controller cabinet before connecting the Department-furnished electronics assembly.

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**87-1.03E Excavating and Backfilling for Electrical Systems**

**87-1.03E(1) General**

Notify the Engineer at least 72 hours before starting excavation activities.

Dispose of surplus excavated material.

Restrict closures for excavation on a street or highway to 1 lane at a time unless otherwise specified.

**87-1.03E(2) Trenching**

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Dig a trench for the electrical conduits. Do not excavate until the installation of the conduit.

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Place excavated material in a location that will not interfere with traffic or surface drainage.

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After placing the conduit, backfill the trench with the excavated material.

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Compact the backfill placed within the hinge points and in areas where pavement is to be constructed to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent.

Restore the sidewalks, pavement, and landscaping at a location before starting excavation at another location.

**87-1.03E(3) Concrete Pads, Foundations, and Pedestals**

Construct foundations for standards, poles, metal pedestals, and posts under section 56-3.

Construct concrete pads, foundations, and pedestals for controller cabinets, telephone demarcation cabinets, and service equipment enclosures on firm ground.

Install anchor bolts using a template to provide proper spacing and alignment. Moisten the forms and ground before placing the concrete. Keep the forms in place until the concrete sets for at least 24 hours to prevent damage to the surface.

Use minor concrete for pads, foundations, and pedestals.

In unpaved areas, place the top of the foundation 6 inches above the surrounding grade, except place the top:

1. 1 foot 6 inches above the grade for Type M and 336L cabinets
2. 1 foot 8 inches above the grade for Type C telephone demarcation cabinets
3. 2 inches above the grade for Type G and Type A cabinets and Type III service equipment enclosures

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The pad must be 2 inches above the surrounding grade.

In and adjacent to the sidewalk and other paved areas, place the top of the foundation 4 inches above the surrounding grade, except place the top:

1. 1 foot 6 inches above the grade for Type M and 336L cabinets
2. 1 foot 8 inches above the grade for Type C telephone demarcation cabinets
3. Level with the finished grade for Type G and Type A cabinets and Type III service equipment enclosures

The pad must be level with the finished grade.

Apply an ordinary surface finish under section 51-1.03F.

Allow the foundation to cure for at least 7 days before installing any equipment.

**87-1.03F Conductors and Cable Installations**

**87-1.03F(1) General**

The installation of conductors and cables includes splicing conductors and attaching the terminals and connectors to the conductors.

Clean the conduit and pull all conductors and cables as a unit.

If new conductors or cables are to be added in an existing conduit:

1. Remove the content
2. Clean the conduit
3. Pull both old and new conductors and cables as a unit

Wrap conductors and secure cables to the end of the conduit in a pull box.

Seal the ends of conduits with a sealing compound after installing conductors or cables.

Neatly arrange conductors and cables inside pull boxes and cabinets. Tie the conductors and cables together with self-clinching nylon cable ties or enclose them in a plastic tubing or raceway.

Identify conductors and cables by direct labeling, tags, or bands fastened in such a way that they will not move. Use mechanical methods for labeling.

Provide band symbol identification on each conductor or each group of conductors comprising a signal phase in each pull box and near the end of terminated conductors.

Tape the ends of unused conductors and cables in pull boxes to form a watertight seal.

Do not connect the push-button or accessible pedestrian signal neutral conductor to the signal neutral conductor.

Install a continuous tracer throughout the length of the trench.

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**87-1.03F(2) Cables**

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**87-1.03F(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**87-1.03F(2)(b) Communication Cables**

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**87-1.03F(2)(b)(i) General**

Terminate the ends of the communication cables as shown.

**87-1.03F(2)(b)(ii) Category 5E and 6 Cables**

Do not splice category 5E and 6 cables between components.

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Provide a minimum of 3 feet of slack at each pull box and vault and minimum of 6 feet of slack at the cabinet.

**87-1.03F(2)(b)(iii) Telephone Cables**

Do not splice telephone cables between the telephone demarcation point and the controller cabinet.

Provide a minimum of 6 feet of slack at each cabinet, including the telephone demarcation cabinet.

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**87-1.03F(2)(c) Copper Cables**

**87-1.03F(2)(c)(i) General**

Reserved

**87-1.03F(2)(c)(ii) Detector Lead-in Cables**

Install a Type B or C detector lead-in cable in conduit.

Waterproof the ends of the lead-in cable before installing it in the conduit to prevent moisture from entering the cable.

Splice loop conductors for each direction of travel for the same phase, terminating in the same pull box, to a separate lead-in cable running from the pull box adjacent to the loop detector to a sensor unit mounted in the controller cabinet. Install the lead-in cable without splices except at the pull box when connecting to loop wire.

Verify in the presence of the Engineer that the loops are operational before making the final splices between loop conductors and the lead-in cable.

Identify and tag each lead-in cable with the detector designation at the cabinet and pull box adjacent to the loops.

**87-1.03F(2)(c)(iii) Conductors Signal Cables**

Do not splice signal cables except for a 28-conductor cable.

Provide identification at the ends of terminated conductors in a cable as shown.

Provide identification for each cable in each pull box showing the signal standard to which it is connected except for the 28-conductor cable.

Connect conductors in a 12-conductor cable as shown in the following table:

**12CSC Color Code and Functional Connection**

Color code	Termination	Phase
Red	Red signal	2, 4, 6, or 8
Yellow	Yellow signal	2, 4, 6, or 8
Brown	Green signal	2, 4, 6, or 8
Red/black stripe	Red signal	1, 3, 5, or 7
Yellow/black stripe	Yellow signal	1, 3, 5, or 7
Brown/black stripe	Green signal	1, 3, 5, or 7
Black/red stripe	Spare or as required for red or <i>DONT WALK</i>	--
Black/white stripe	Spare or as required for yellow	--
Black	Spare or as required for green or <i>WALK</i>	--
Red/white stripe	Pedestrian signal <i>DONT WALK</i>	--
Brown/white stripe	Pedestrian signal <i>WALK</i>	--
White	Terminal block	Neutral

Provide identification for each 28-conductor cable C1 or C2 in each pull box. The cable labeled C1 must be used for signal phases 1, 2, 3, and 4. The cable labeled C2 must be used for signal phases 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Connect conductors in a 28-conductor cable as shown in the following table:

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**28CSC Color Code and Functional Connection**

Color code	Termination	Phase
Red/black stripe	Red signal	2 or 6
Yellow/black stripe	Yellow signal	2 or 6
Brown/black stripe	Green signal	2 or 6
Red/orange stripe	Red signal	4 or 8
Yellow/orange stripe	Yellow signal	4 or 8
Brown/orange stripe	Green signal	4 or 8
Red/silver stripe	Red signal	1 or 5
Yellow/silver stripe	Yellow signal	1 or 5
Brown/silver stripe	Green signal	1 or 5
Red/purple stripe	Red signal	3 or 7
Yellow/purple stripe	Yellow signal	3 or 7
Brown/purple stripe	Green signal	3 or 7
Red/2 black stripes	Pedestrian signal <i>DONT WALK</i>	2 or 6
Brown/2 black stripes	Pedestrian signal <i>WALK</i>	2 or 6
Red/2 orange stripes	Pedestrian signal <i>DONT WALK</i>	4 or 8
Brown/2 orange stripes	Pedestrian signal <i>WALK</i>	4 or 8
Red/2 silver stripes	Overlap A, C	OLA <sup>a</sup> , OLC <sup>a</sup>
Brown/2 silver stripes	Overlap A, C	OLA <sup>c</sup> , OLC <sup>c</sup>
Red/2 purple stripes	Overlap B, D	OLB <sup>a</sup> , OLD <sup>a</sup>
Brown/2 purple stripes	Overlap B, D	OLB <sup>c</sup> , OLD <sup>c</sup>
Blue/black stripe	Pedestrian push button	2 or 6
Blue/orange stripe	Pedestrian push button	4 or 8
Blue/silver stripe	Overlap A, C	OLA <sup>b</sup> , OLC <sup>b</sup>
Blue/purple stripe	Overlap B, D	OLB <sup>b</sup> , OLD <sup>b</sup>
White/black stripe	Pedestrian push button common	--
Black/red stripe	Railroad preemption	--
Black	Spare	--
White	Terminal block	Neutral

OL = Overlap; A, B, C, and D = Overlapping phase designation

<sup>a</sup>For red phase designation

<sup>b</sup>For yellow phase designation

<sup>c</sup>For green phase designation

Use the neutral conductor only with the phases associated with that cable. Do not intermix neutral conductors from different cables except at the signal controller.

**87-1.03F(2)(c)(iv) Signal Interconnect Cable**

For a signal interconnect cable, provide a minimum of 6 feet of slack inside each controller cabinet.

Do not splice the cable unless authorized.

If splices are authorized, insulate the conductor splices with heat-shrink tubing and overlap the insulation at least 0.6 inch. Cover the splice area of the cable with heat-shrink tubing and overlap the cable jacket at least 1-1/2 inches. Provide a minimum of 3 feet of slack at each splice.

**87-1.03F(3) Conductors**

**87-1.03F(3)(a) General**

Do not run conductors to a terminal block on a standard unless they are to be connected to a signal head mounted on that standard.

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Provide 3 spare conductors in all conduits containing ramp metering and traffic signal conductors.

Install a separate conductor for each terminal of a push button assembly and accessible pedestrian signal.

Provide conductor slack to comply with the requirements shown in the following table:

<b>Conductor Slack Requirements</b>	
Location	Slack (feet)
Signal standard	1
Lighting standard	1
Signal and lighting standard	1
Pull box	3
Splice	3
Standards with slip base	0

**87-1.03F(3)(b) Reserved**

**87-1.03F(3)(c) Copper Conductors**

**87-1.03F(3)(c)(i) General**

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Install a minimum no. 8 grounding copper conductor in conduit and connect it to all-metal components.

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Where conductors from different service points occupy the same conduit or standard, enclose the conductors from one of the services in flexible or rigid metal conduit.

**87-1.03F(3)(c)(ii) Inductive Loop Conductors**

Install a Type 1 or 2 inductive loop conductor except use Type 2 for Type E loop detectors.

Install the conductor without splices except at the pull box.

**87-1.03F(4) Manual Installation Method**

Use an inert lubricant for placing conductors and cables in conduit.

Pull the conductors and cables into the conduit by hand using pull tape.

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**87-1.03F(5) Direct Burial Aluminum Cable Installation Method**

Install direct burial aluminum cable at a minimum 30 inches below grade in unpaved areas or at a minimum 18 inches below finished grade in paved areas.

Do not splice the direct burial aluminum cable between pull boxes and enclosures.

Fill trench with slurry cement backfill to between 4 to 6 inches below finished grade under section 19-3.02E.

Fill the remaining trench to finished grade with native material. In paved area, fill the remaining trench to finished grade with the same material of the paved area.

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**87-1.03G Equipment Identification Characters**

The Engineer provides you with a list of the equipment identification characters.

Stencil the characters or apply the reflective self-adhesive labels to a clean surface.

Treat the edges of self-adhesive characters with an edge sealant.

Place the characters on the side facing traffic on:

1. Front doors of cabinets and service equipment enclosures.
2. Wood poles, fastened with 1-1/4-inch aluminum nails, for pole mounted enclosures
3. Adjacent bent or abutment at approximately the same station as an illuminated sign or soffit luminaire

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4. Underside of the structure adjacent to the illuminated sign or soffit luminaire if no bent or abutment exists nearby
5. Posts of overhead signs
6. Standards

Before placing new characters on existing or relocated equipment, remove the existing characters.

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For luminaires, place equipment identification character labels outside the unit on the side facing the road. Equipment identification characters consist of:

1. R1 for Roadway 1, R2 for Roadway 2, R3 for Roadway 3, and R4 for Roadway 4
2. Rated wattage

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### **87-1.03H Conductor and Cables Splices**

#### **87-1.03H(1) General**

You may splice:

1. Grounded conductors in a pull box
2. Accessible pedestrian signal and push bottom conductors in a pull box
3. Ungrounded signal conductors in a pull box if signals are modified
4. Ungrounded signal conductors to a terminal compartment or a signal head on a standard with conductors of the same phase in the pull box adjacent to the standard
5. Ungrounded lighting circuit conductors in a pull box if lighting circuits are modified

07-21-17

Solder all copper conductor splices using the hot iron, pouring, or dipping method. Do not perform open-flame soldering.

04-20-18

Do not solder aluminum conductors.

04-15-16

#### **87-1.03H(2) Splice Insulation Methods**

Insulate splices in a multiconductor cable to form a watertight joint and to prevent moisture absorption by the cable.

Use heat-shrink tubing or Method B to insulate a splice.

Use heat-shrink tubing as follows:

1. Cover the splice area completely with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.
2. Place mastic around each conductor before placing them inside the tubing. Use the type of mastic specified in the tubing manufacturer's instructions.
3. Heat the area under the manufacturer's instructions. Do not perform open-flame heating. After contraction, each end of the heat-shrink tubing or the open end of the tubing's end cap must overlap the conductor insulation at least 1-1/2 inches.
4. Cover the entire splice with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.

Use Method B as follows:

1. Cover the splice area completely with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.
2. Apply 3 layers of half-lapped, minimum 60-mils, PVC tape.
3. Apply 2 layers of 120-mils, butyl-rubber, stretchable tape with liner.
4. Apply 3 layers of half-lapped, minimum 6-mils, PVC, pressure-sensitive, adhesive tape.

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5. Cover the entire splice with an electrical insulating coating and allow it to dry.

04-15-16

**87-1.03I Connectors and Terminals**

Apply connectors and terminals to cables and conductors using a crimping compression tool under the manufacturer's instructions. The tool must prevent opening of the handles until the crimp is completed.

Install crimp-style terminal lugs on stranded conductors smaller than no. 14.

07-21-17

Solder no. 8 and smaller copper conductors to connectors and terminal lugs.

04-15-16

**87-1.03J Standards, Poles, Pedestals, and Posts**

Install standards, poles, pedestals, and posts under section 56-3.

Ground standards with a handhole by attaching a bonding jumper from the bolt or lug inside the standard to a metal conduit or to the grounding wire in the adjacent pull box. The bonding jumper must be visible when the handhole cover is removed.

Ground standards without a handhole or standards with a slip base by attaching a bonding jumper to all anchor bolts using ground clamps and connecting it to a metal conduit or to the grounding wire in the adjacent pull box. The bonding jumper must be visible after mortar has been placed on the foundation.

04-20-18

**87-1.03K Piezoelectric Axle Sensors**

Obtain authorization for exact locations for installation of the piezoelectric axle sensors.

Cut slots for axle sensors and screened transmission cables under section 87-1.03V(2).

Install the piezoelectric axle sensors in a channel under the manufacturer's instructions. Fill the channel with epoxy grout under section 95-1.02H. The grout must not exceed 165 degrees F while curing. Do not reopen the lane to traffic until the epoxy sets.

Perform the conductor test.

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the controller cabinet.

Perform the piezoelectric axle sensor test.

Perform the operational test. Failure of the system to record and store data as required for an accumulated time exceeding 3 hours during the 5-day period is cause for the operational test to be rejected and repeated.

04-15-16

**87-1.03L Utility Service**

**87-1.03L(1) General**

Install the service equipment early enough to allow the utility to complete its work before completion of the electrical work.

At least 15 days before permanent electrical and telecommunication service is required, request the service connections for permanent installations. The Department arranges with the utilities for completion of the connections and pays all costs and fees required by the utilities.

**87-1.03L(2) Electric Service**

**87-1.03L(2)(a) General**

If service equipment is to be installed on a utility-owned pole, furnish and install the conduit, conductors, pull boxes, and other necessary material to complete the service installation. The service utility decides the position of the riser and equipment on the pole.



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**87-1.03L(2)(b) Electric Service for Irrigation**

Establishing electric service for irrigation includes installing conduit, conductors, and pull boxes and making connections from the service point to the irrigation controllers.

**87-1.03L(2)(c) Electric Service for Booster Pumps**

Establishing electric service for a booster pump includes installing conduit, conductors, and pull boxes and making connections from the service point to the booster pump enclosure.

**87-1.03L(3) Telecommunications Service**

Establishing telecommunication service includes installing conduit, conductors, and pull boxes and making connections from the service point to the telephone demarcation cabinet.

**87-1.03M Photoelectric Controls**

Mount the photoelectric unit on the top of the pole for Type I, II, and III photoelectric controls. Use mounting brackets where pole-top mounting is not possible. Orient the photoelectric unit to face north.

Mount the enclosure at a height of 6 feet above finished grade on the same standard as the photoelectric unit.

Install a minimum 100 VA, 480/120 V(ac) transformer in the contactor enclosure to provide 120 V(ac) for the photoelectric control unit when switching 480 V(ac), 60 Hz circuits.

**87-1.03N Fused Splice Connectors**

Install a fuse splice connector with a fuse:

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1. In each ungrounded conductor for luminaires
2. On primary side of transformer when a transformer is installed

07-21-17

The connector must be located in the pull box adjacent to the standard.

04-15-16

Crimp the connector terminals onto the ungrounded conductors using a tool under the manufacturer's instructions. Insulate the terminals and make them watertight.

**87-1.03O Grounding Electrodes**

Install a grounding electrode for each cabinet, service equipment enclosure, and transformer.

Attach a grounding conductor from the electrode using either a ground clamp or exothermic weld. Connect the other end of the conductor to the cabinet, service equipment enclosure, and transformer.

**87-1.03P Service Equipment Enclosures**

Installing a service equipment enclosure includes constructing the foundation and pad and installing conduit, adjacent pull boxes, and grounding electrode.

Locate the foundation such that the minimum clearance around the front and back of the enclosure complies with NEC, article 110.26, "Spaces About Electrical Equipment, (600 V, nominal or less)."

Bond and ground metal conduit as specified in NEC and by the service utility except the grounding electrode conductor must be no. 6 or larger.

If circuit breakers and components do not have a description on engraved phenolic nameplates, install them using stainless steel rivets or screws under section 86-1.02P(2).

**87-1.03Q Cabinets**

**87-1.03Q(1) General**

Installing a cabinet includes constructing the foundation and pad and installing conduit, adjacent pull boxes, and grounding electrode.

Apply a mastic or caulking compound before installing the cabinet on the foundation to seal the openings.

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Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the cabinet. Neatly arrange and lace or enclose the conductors in plastic tubing or raceway. Terminate the conductors with properly sized captive or spring spade terminals. Apply a crimp-style connector and solder them.

Install and solder a spade-type terminal on no. 12 and smaller field conductors and a spade-type or ring-type terminal on conductors larger than no. 12.

**87-1.03Q(2) Department-Furnished Controller Cabinets**

Arrange for the delivery of Department-furnished controller cabinets.

**87-1.03Q(3) Reserved**

**87-1.03Q(4) Telephone Demarcation Cabinets**

Installing a telephone demarcation cabinet includes installing conduit, cable, and pull boxes to the controller cabinet.

Install the cabinet with the back toward the nearest lane of traffic.

**87-1.03R Signal Heads**

**87-1.03R(1) General**

Installing a signal head includes mounting the heads on standards and mast arms, installing backplates and visors, and wiring conductors to the terminal blocks.

Keep the heads covered or direct them away from traffic until the system is ready for operation.

**87-1.03R(2) Signal Faces**

Use the same brand and material for the signal faces at each location.

Program the programmable visibility signal faces under the manufacturer's instructions. The indication must be visible only in those areas or lanes to be controlled.

**87-1.03R(3) Backplates**

Install backplates using at least six 10-24 or 10-32 self-tapping and locking stainless steel machine screws and flat washers.

If a plastic backplate requires field assembly, attach each joint using at least four no.10 machine screws. Each machine screw must have an integral or captive flat washer, a hexagonal head slotted for a standard screwdriver, and either a locking nut with an integral or captive flat washer or a nut, flat washer, and lock washer. Machine screws, nuts, and washers must be stainless steel or steel with a zinc or black oxide finish.

If a metal backplate has 2 or more sections, fasten the sections with rivets or aluminum bolts peened after assembly to avoid loosening.

Install the backplate such that the background light is not visible between the backplate and the signal face or between sections.

**87-1.03R(4) Signal Mounting Assemblies**

Install a signal mounting assembly such that its members are arranged symmetrically and plumb or level. Orient each mounting assembly to allow maximum horizontal clearance to the adjacent roadway.

For a bracket-mounted assembly, bolt the terminal compartment or pole plate to the pole or standard.

In addition to the terminal compartment mounting, attach the upper pipe fitting of Type SV-1-T with 5 sections or a SV-2-TD to the standard or pole using the mounting detail for signal heads without a terminal compartment.

Use a 4-1/2-inch slip fitter and set screws to mount an assembly on a post top.

After installing the assembly, clean and paint the exposed threads of the galvanized conduit brackets and bracket areas damaged by the wrench or vise jaws. Use a wire brush to clean and apply 2 coats of unthinned, organic zinc-rich primer. Do not use an aerosol can to apply the primer.

Install the conductors in the terminal compartment and secure the cover.

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**87-1.03S Pedestrian Signal Heads**

Installing a pedestrian signal head includes mounting the heads on standards and wiring conductors to the terminal blocks.

Install the pedestrian signal mounting assembly under section 87-1.03R(4).

Use the same brand and material for the pedestrian signal faces at each location.

Install a pedestrian signal face such that its members are arranged symmetrically and plumb or level.

**87-1.03T Accessible Pedestrian Signals**

Use the same brand for the accessible pedestrian signals at each location.

Install an accessible pedestrian signal and the R10 series sign on the crosswalk side of the standard.

Attach the accessible pedestrian signal to the standard with self-tapping screws.

Attach the sign to the standard using 2 straps and saddle brackets.

Point the arrow on the accessible pedestrian signal in the same direction as the corresponding crosswalk.

Furnish the equipment and hardware to set up and calibrate the accessible pedestrian signal.

Arrange to have a manufacturer's representative at the job site to program the accessible pedestrian signal with an audible message or tone.

**87-1.03U Push Button Assemblies**

Install the push button assembly and the R10 series sign on the crosswalk side of the standard.

Attach the sign to the assembly for Type B assemblies.

Attach the sign to the standard using 2 straps and saddle brackets for Type C assemblies.

You may use straps and saddle brackets to secure the push button to the standard.

Use a slip fitter to secure the assembly on top of a 2-1/2-inch-diameter post.

**87-1.03V Detectors**

**87-1.03V(1) General**

Installing a detector includes installing inductive loop conductors, sealant, conduit, and pull boxes.

Center the detectors in the traffic lanes.

Do not splice the detector conductor.

**87-1.03V(2) Inductive Loop Detectors**

Mark the location of the inductive loop detectors such that the distance between the side of the loop and a lead-in saw cut from an adjacent detector is at least 2 feet. The distance between lead-in saw cuts must be at least 6 inches.

Saw cut the slots under section 13-4.03E(7). The bottoms of the slots must be smooth with no sharp edges. For Type E detector loops, saw the slots such that the sides are vertical.

Wash the slots clean using water and blow dry them with compressed air to remove all moisture and debris.

Identify the start of the conductor.

Waterproof the ends of a Type 2 loop conductor before installing it in the conduit to prevent moisture from entering the cable.

Install the loop conductor in the slots and lead-in saw cuts using a 3/16- to 1/4-inch-thick wood paddle. Hold the conductors in place at the bottom of the slot with wood paddles during placement of the sealant.

Wind adjacent loops on the same sensor unit channel in opposite directions.

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Twist the conductors for each loop into a pair consisting of a minimum of 2 turns per foot before placing them in the lead-in saw cut and the conduit leading to the pull box. Do not install more than 2 twisted pairs of conductors per lead-in saw cut.

Provide 5 feet of slack in the pull box.

Test each loop for continuity, circuit resistance, and insulation resistance before filling the slots with sealant.

Remove excess sealant from the adjacent road surface before it sets. Do not use solvents to remove the excess.

Identify the loop conductor pair in the pull box, marking the start with the letter *S* and the end with the letter *F*. Band conductors in pairs by lane in the pull box adjacent to the loops and in the cabinet. Identify each pair with the detector designation and loop number.

Install the conductors in a compacted layer of HMA immediately below the uppermost layer if more than one layer will be placed. Install the loop conductors before placing the uppermost layer of HMA. Fill the slot with a sealant flush to the surface.

Install the conductors in the existing pavement if one layer of HMA is to be placed. Install the loop conductors before placing the layer of HMA. Fill the slot with a sealant flush to the surface.

**87-1.03V(3) Preformed Inductive Loop Detectors**

04-20-18

Install a preformed inductive loop detector consisting of 4 turns in the loop and a lead-in conductor pair twisted at least 2 turns per foot all encased in conduit and sealed to prevent water penetration. The detector must be 6-foot square unless shown otherwise.

Construct the loop detector using a minimum 3/8-inch Schedule 40 or Schedule 80 PVC or polypropylene conduit and no. 16 or larger conductor with Type THWN insulation.

04-15-16

In new roadways, place the detector in the base course with the top of the conduit flush with the top of the base. Cover with HMA or concrete pavement. Protect the detector from damage before and during pavement placement.

In new reinforced concrete bridge decks, secure the detector to the top of the uppermost layer of reinforcing steel using nylon wire ties. Hold the detector parallel to the bridge deck using PVC or polypropylene spacers where necessary. Place conduit for lead-in conductors between the uppermost 2 layers of reinforcing steel.

Do not install detectors in existing bridge decks unless authorized.

Install a detector in existing pavement before placement of concrete or HMA as follows:

04-20-18

1. Saw cut slots at least 1-1/4 inches wide into the pavement.

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2. Place the detector in the slots. The top of the conduit must be at least 2 inches below the top of the pavement.

3. Test each loop circuit for continuity, circuit resistance, and insulation resistance.

4. Fill saw cuts with elastomeric or hot melt rubberized asphalt sealant for asphalt concrete pavement and with epoxy sealant or hot melt rubberized asphalt sealant for concrete pavement.

**87-1.03W Sealants**

**87-1.03W(1) General**

Reserved

**87-1.03W(2) Elastomeric Sealant**

Apply an elastomeric sealant with a pressure feed applicator.

**87-1.03W(3) Asphaltic Emulsion Sealant**

Asphaltic emulsion sealant must:

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1. Be used for filling slots in asphalt concrete pavement of a maximum width of 5/8 inch
2. Not be used on concrete pavement or where the slope causes the material to run from the slot
3. Be thinned under the manufacturer's instructions
4. Be placed when the air temperature is at least 45 degrees F

**87-1.03W(4) Hot-Melt Rubberized Asphalt Sealant**

Melt the sealant in a jacketed, double-boiler-type, melting unit. The temperature of the heat transfer medium must not exceed 475 degrees F.

Apply the sealant with a pressure feed applicator or a pour pot when the surface temperature of the pavement is greater than 40 degrees F.

**87-1.03X Reserved**

**87-1.03Y Transformers**

Installing a transformer includes placing the transformer inside a pull box, a cabinet, or an enclosure.

Wire the transformer for the appropriate voltage.

Ground the secondary circuit of the transformer as specified in the NEC.

**87-1.03Z Reserved**

**87-1.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**87-2 LIGHTING SYSTEMS**

**87-2.01 GENERAL**

**87-2.01A Summary**

Section 87-2 includes specifications for constructing lighting systems.

Lighting system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Standards
6. Luminaires
7. Service equipment enclosure
8. Photoelectric control
9. Fuse splice connectors
10. High mast lighting assemblies

The components of a lighting system are shown on the project plans.

**87-2.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**87-2.01C Submittals**

Submit a certificate of compliance and test data for the high mast lighting luminaires.

**87-2.01D Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**87-2.02 MATERIALS**

**87-2.02A General**

Reserved

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**87-2.02B High Mast Lighting Assemblies**

A high mast lighting assembly includes the foundation, pole, lowering device system, luminaires, and control pedestal.

Each luminaire in a high mast lighting assembly must include a housing, an optical system, and a ballast.

The housing must be made of aluminum.

A painted or powder-coated housing for a high mast lighting luminaire must be able to withstand a 1,000-hour salt spray test as specified in ASTM B117.

The optical system, consisting of the reflector, refractor or lens, lamp socket, and lamp, must be in a sealed chamber. The chamber must be sealed by a gasket between the reflector and refractor or lens and a gasket between the reflector and lamp socket. The chamber must have a separate filter or filtering gasket for flow of air.

An asymmetrical luminaire must have a refractor or reflector that is rotatable 360 degrees around a vertical axis to orient the distribution of light.

The luminaire must have a slip fitter for mounting on a 2-inch horizontal pipe tenon and must be adjustable  $\pm 3$  degrees from the axis of the tenon.

The reflector must have a specular surface made of silvered glass or aluminum protected by either an anodized finish or a silicate film. The reflector must be shaped such that a minimum of light is reflected through the arc tube of the lamp.

The refractor and lens must be made of heat-resistant glass.

The lamp socket must be a porcelain-enclosed, mogul-multiple type. The shell must contain integral lamp grips to ensure electrical contact under conditions of normal vibrations. The socket must be rated for 1,500 W, 600 V(ac) and 4,000 V(ac) pulse for a 400 W lamp and 5,000 V(ac) pulse for a 1,000 W lamp.

The luminaire must have a dual fuse holder for 2 fuses rated at 5 A, 480 V(ac). The fuses must be 13/32 inch by 1-1/2 inches, standard midget ferrule type with a nontime-delay feature.

The lamps must be vertical burning, protected from undue vibration, and prevented from backing out of the socket by a stainless steel clamp attached to the luminaire.

A 1,000 W metal halide lamp must have an initial output of 100,000 lumens and an average rated life of 12,000 hours based on 10 hours per start.

A 400 W high-pressure sodium lamp must have an initial output of 50,000 lumens. A 1,000 W high-pressure sodium lamp must have an initial output of 140,000 lumens.

The ballast for the luminaire must be a regulator type and have a core and coils, capacitors, and starting aid.

Ballast must be:

1. Mounted within a weatherproof housing that integrally attaches to the top of a luminaire support bracket and lamp support assembly
2. Readily removable without removing the luminaire from the bracket arm
3. Electrically connected to the optical assembly by a prewired quick disconnect

The ballast for a metal halide luminaire must comply with luminaire manufacturer's specifications.

The wattage regulation spread at any lamp voltage, from nominal through the life of the lamp, must vary no more than 22 percent for a 1,000 W lamp and a  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variation. The ballast's starting line current must be less than its operating current.

**87-2.02C Soffit and Wall-Mounted Luminaires**

**87-2.02C(1) General**

Soffit and wall-mounted luminaires must be weatherproof and corrosion resistant.

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Each luminaire must include a 70 W high-pressure sodium lamp with a minimum average rated life of 24,000 hours. The lamp socket must be positioned such that the light center of the lamp is located within 1/2 inch of the designed light center of the luminaire.

Luminaire wiring must be SFF-2.

Flush-mounted soffit luminaire must have:

1. Metal body with two 1-inch-minimum conduit hubs and a means of anchoring the body into the concrete
2. Prismatic refractor made of heat-resistant polycarbonate:
  - 2.1. Mounted in a door frame
  - 2.2. With the street side identified
3. Aluminum reflector with a specular anodized finish
4. Ballast located either within the housing or in a ceiling pull box if shown
5. Lamp socket

The door frame assembly must be hinged, gasketed, and secured to the luminaire body with at least 3 machine screws.

A pendant soffit luminaire must be enclosed and gasketed and have an aluminum finish. Luminaire must have:

1. Aluminum reflector with a specular anodized finish
2. Refractor made of heat-resistant polycarbonate
3. Optical assembly that is hinged and latched for lamp access and a device to prevent dropping
4. Ballast designed for operation in a raintight enclosure
5. Galvanized metal box with a gasketed cover, 2 captive screws, and 2 chains to prevent dropping and for luminaire mounting

Wall-mounted luminaire must have:

1. Cast metal body
2. Prismatic refractor:
  - 2.1. Made of glass
  - 2.2. Mounted in a door frame
3. Aluminum reflector with a specular anodized finish
4. Integral ballast
5. Lamp socket
6. Gasket between the refractor and the body
7. At least 2 mounting bolts of minimum 5/16-inch diameter

A cast aluminum body of a luminaire to be cast into or mounted against concrete must have a thick coat of alkali-resistant bituminous paint on all surfaces to be in contact with the concrete.

#### **87-2.02C(2) High-Pressure Sodium Lamp Ballasts**

##### **87-2.02C(2)(a) General**

A high-pressure sodium lamp ballast must operate the lamp for its rated wattage.

Starting aids for a ballast must be interchangeable between ballasts of the same wattage and manufacturer without adjustment.

The ballast must be provided with a heat-generating component to serve as a heat sink. The capacitor must be placed at the maximum practicable distance from the heat-generating components or thermally shielded to limit the case temperature to 75 degrees C.

The transformer and inductor must be resin impregnated for protection against moisture. Capacitors, except for those in starting aids, must be metal cased and hermetically sealed.

The ballast must have a power factor of 90 percent or greater.

For the nominal input voltage and lamp voltage, the ballast design center must not vary more than 7.5 percent from the rated lamp wattage.

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**87-2.02C(2)(b) Regulator-Type Ballasts**

A regulator-type ballast must be designed such that a capacitance variance of  $\pm 6$  percent does not cause more than  $\pm 8$  percent variation in the lamp wattage regulation.

The ballast must have a current crest factor not exceeding 1.8 for an input voltage variation of  $\pm 10$  percent.

The lamp wattage regulation spread for a lag-type ballast must not vary by more than 18 percent for  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variations. The primary and secondary windings must be electrically isolated.

The lamp wattage regulation spread for a constant-wattage, autoregulator, lead-type ballast must not vary by more than 30 percent for  $\pm 10$  percent input voltage variations.

**87-2.02C(2)(c) Nonregulator-Type Ballasts**

A nonregulator-type ballast must have a current crest factor not exceeding 1.8 for an input voltage variation of  $\pm 5$  percent.

The lamp wattage regulation spread for an autotransformer or high reactance type ballast must not vary by more than 25 percent for  $\pm 5$  percent input voltage variations.

**87-2.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**87-2.03A General**

Set the foundations for standards such that the mast arm is perpendicular to the centerline of the roadway.

Tighten the cap screws of the luminaire's clamping bracket to 10 ft-lb for LED and low-pressure luminaires.

Label the month and year of the installation inside the luminaire housing's door.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

**87-2.03B High Mast Lighting Assemblies**

Mount and connect the luminaires to the accessory support ring. Aim the asymmetrical luminaire to orient the distribution of light.

**87-2.03C Soffit and Wall-Mounted Luminaires**

For a flush-mounted soffit luminaire:

1. Prevent concrete from getting into the housing during pouring of the concrete for the structure
2. Install the luminaire with the axis vertical and the street side of the refractor oriented as indicated
3. Locate the luminaire to provide a minimum 2-foot clearance from the inside surface of the girders and 1-foot clearance from the near face of the diaphragm
4. Install the bridge soffit and ceiling pull box over the same lane

For a pendant soffit luminaire:

1. Cast in place the inserts for the no. 8 pull box during concrete placement for a new structure
2. Drill holes for expansion anchors to support the no. 8 pull box on existing structures
3. Bond the suspension conduit and luminaire to the pull box

For a wall-mounted luminaire, provide:

1. Extension junction box or ring on a new structure
2. 4 external mounting taps on an existing structure

Place the soffits or wall-mounted luminaires in operation as soon as practicable after the falsework has been removed from the structure.

If the Engineer orders soffit or wall-mounted luminaires to be activated before permanent power service is available, installing and removing the temporary power service is change order work.

**87-2.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used



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**87-3 SIGN ILLUMINATION SYSTEMS**

**87-3.01 GENERAL**

**87-3.01A Summary**

Section 87-3 includes specifications for constructing sign illumination systems.

Sign illumination system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Sign lighting fixtures
6. Enclosure for the disconnect circuit breaker
7. Service equipment enclosure
8. Photoelectric control

The components of a sign illumination system are shown on the project plans.

**87-3.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**87-3.01C Submittals**

Submit the manufacturer's test data for the induction sign-lighting fixtures.

**87-3.01D Quality Assurance**

Reserved

**87-3.02 MATERIALS**

An induction sign-lighting fixture must include a housing with a door, reflector, refractor or lens, lamp, socket assembly, power coupler, high-frequency generator, fuse block, and fuses.

The fixture must comply with the isofootcandle curves as shown.

Fixture must weigh no more than 44 lb, be rated for 87 W at 120/240 V(ac), and have a mounting assembly made of one of the following materials:

1. Cast aluminum
2. Hot-dip galvanized steel plate
3. Galvanized steel plate finished with one of the following:
  - 3.1. Polymeric coating
  - 3.2. Same finish used for the housing

Housing must:

1. Be corrosion resistant and suitable for wet locations
2. Be above the top of the mounting rails at a maximum height of 12 inches
3. Have weep holes

Door must:

1. Hold a refractor or lens
2. Open without the use of special tools
3. Have a locking position at 50 degrees minimum from the plane of the door opening
4. Be hinged to the housing on the side of the fixture away from the sign panel
5. Have 2 captive latch bolts or other latching device

When the door is opened, it must lock in the 50 degrees position when an 85 mph, 3-second wind-gust load strikes the door from either side.

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The housing and door must be manufactured of sheet or cast aluminum and have a gray powder coat or polyester paint finish. The sheet aluminum must comply with ASTM B209 or B209M for 5052-H32 aluminum sheet. External bolts, screws, hinges, hinge pins, and door closure devices must be corrosion resistant.

The housing and door must be gasketed. The thickness of the gasket must be a minimum of 1/4 inch.

Reflector must not be attached to the outside of the housing and must be:

1. Made of a single piece of aluminum with a specular finish
2. Protected with an electrochemically applied anodized finish or a chemically applied silicate film
3. Designed to drain condensation away from it
4. Secured to the housing with a minimum of 2 screws
5. Removable without removing any fixture parts

Refractor or lens must have a smooth exterior and must be manufactured from the materials shown in the following table:

<b>Refractor and Lens Material Requirements</b>	
Component	Material
Flat lens	Heat-resistant glass
Convex lens	Heat-resistant, high-impact-resistant tempered glass
Refractor	Borosilicate heat-resistant glass

The refractor and convex lens must be designed or shielded such that no luminance is visible if the fixture is approached directly from the rear and viewed from below. If a shield is used, it must be an integral part of the door casting.

Lamp must:

1. Be an 85 W induction type with a fluorescent, phosphor-coated, interior wall
2. Have a minimum 70 percent light output of its original lumen output after 60,000 hours of operation
3. Have a minimum color-rendering index of 80
4. Be rated at a color temperature of 4,000K
5. Be removable with common hand tools

The lamp socket must be rated for 1,500 W and 600 V(ac) and be a porcelain-enclosed mogul type with a shell that contains integral lamp grips to ensure electrical contact under normal vibration conditions. The shell and center contact must be made of nickel-plated brass. The center contact must be spring loaded.

The power coupler must be removable with common hand tools.

High-frequency generator must:

1. Start and operate lamps at an ambient temperature of -25 degrees C or greater for the rated life of the lamp
2. Operate continuously at ambient air temperatures from -25 to 55 degrees C without a reduction in the generator life
3. Have a design life of at least 100,000 hours at 55 degrees C
4. Have an output frequency of 2.65 MHz  $\pm$  10 percent
5. Have radio frequency interference that complies with 47 CFR 18 regulations regarding harmful interference
6. Have a power factor greater than 90 percent and total harmonic distortion less than 10 percent

The high frequency generator must be mounted such that the fixture can be used as a heat sink and be replaceable with common hand tools.

Each fixture must include a barrier-type fuse block for terminating field connections. Fuse block must:

1. Be rated 600 V(ac)
2. Have box terminals
3. Be secured to the housing and accessible without removal of any fixture parts
4. Be mounted to leave a minimum of 1/2 inch of air space from the sidewalls of the housing

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5. Be designed for easy removal of fuses with a fuse puller

The fixture's fuses must be 13/32-inch-diameter, 1-1/2-inch-long ferrule type and UL listed or NRTL certified. For a 120 V(ac) fixture, only the ungrounded conductor must be fused and a solid connection must be provided between the grounded conductor and the high frequency generator.

The fixture must be permanently marked with the manufacturer's brand name, trademark, model number, serial number, and date of manufacture on the inside and outside on the housing. The same information must be marked on the package.

If a wire guard is used, it must be made of a minimum 1/4-inch-diameter galvanized steel wire. The wires must be spaced to prevent rocks larger than 1-1/2-inch diameter from passing through the guard. The guard must be either hot-dip galvanized or electroplated zinc-coated as specified in ASTM B633, service condition SC4, with a clear chromate dip treatment.

### **87-3.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

### **87-3.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

## **87-4 SIGNAL AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS**

### **87-4.01 GENERAL**

#### **87-4.01A Summary**

Section 87-4 includes specifications for constructing signal and lighting systems.

Signal and lighting system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
  
4. Conductors and cables
5. Standards
6. Signal heads
7. Internally illuminated street name signs
8. Service equipment enclosure
9. Department-furnished controller assembly
10. Detectors
11. Telephone demarcation cabinet
12. Accessible pedestrian signals
13. Push button assemblies
14. Pedestrian signal heads
15. Luminaires
16. Photoelectric control
17. Fuse splice connectors
18. Battery backup system
19. Flashing beacons
20. Flashing beacon control assembly

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The components of a signal and lighting system are shown on the project plans.

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#### **87-4.01B Definitions**

Reserved

#### **87-4.01C Submittals**

Submit shop drawings showing the message for each internally illuminated street sign, including the size of letters, symbols, and arrows.

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**87-4.01D Quality Assurance**

**87-4.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**87-4.01D(2) Quality Control**

**87-4.01D(2)(a) General**

Reserved

**87-4.02 MATERIALS**

**87-4.02A General**

Reserved

**87-4.02B Reserved**

**87-4.02C Internally Illuminated Street Name Signs**

An internally illuminated street name sign includes housing, brackets, sign panels, gaskets, ballast, lampholder, terminal blocks, conductors, and fuses.

An internally illuminated street sign must be designed and constructed to prevent deformation or failure when subjected to an 85 mph, 3-second wind-gust load as specified in the AASHTO publication, "Standard Specifications for Structural Supports of Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals."

Sign must:

1. Be Types A or B
2. Have galvanized or cadmium-plated ferrous parts
3. Have screened weep holes
4. Have fasteners, screws, and hardware made of passive stainless steel, Type 302 or 304, or aluminum Type 6060-T6
5. Operate at a temperature from -20 to 74 degrees C

Photoelectric unit sockets are not allowed.

The housing must be constructed to resist torsional twist and warp. The housing must be designed such that opening or removing the panels provides access to the interior of the sign for lamp, ballast, and fuse replacement.

The top and bottom of the sign must be manufactured from formed or extruded aluminum and attached to formed or cast aluminum end fittings. The top, bottom, and end fittings must form a sealed housing.

For a Type A sign, both sides of the sign must be hinged at the top to allow installation or removal of the sign panel.

For a Type B sign, the sign panel must be slide mounted into the housing.

The top of the housing must have 2 free-swinging mounting brackets. Each bracket must be vertically adjustable for leveling the sign to either a straight or curved mast arm. The bracket assembly must allow the lighting fixture to swing perpendicular to the sign panel.

The reflectors must be formed aluminum and have an acrylic, baked-white-enamel surface with a minimum reflectance of 0.85.

Sign panel must be translucent, high-impact-resistant, and made of one of the following plastic materials:

1. Glass-fiber-reinforced, acrylated resin
2. Polycarbonate resin
3. Cellulose acetate butyrate

The sign panel must be designed not to crack or shatter if a 1-inch-diameter steel ball weighing 2.4 ounces is dropped from a height of 8.5 feet above the sign panel to any point on the panel. For this test, the sign panel must be lying in a horizontal position and supported within its frame.

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The sign panel's surface must be evenly illuminated. The brightness measurements for the letters must be a minimum of 150 foot-lamberts, average. The letter-to-background brightness ratio must be from 10:1 to 20:1. The background luminance must not vary by more than 40 percent from the average background brightness measurement. The luminance of letters, symbols, and arrows must not vary by more than 20 percent from their average brightness measurement.

The sign panel's white or green color must not fade or darken if exposed to an accelerated test of UV light equivalent to 2 years of outdoor exposure.

The sign panel's legend, symbols, arrows, and border on each face must be white on a green background. The background must comply with color no. 14109 of FED-STD-595.

The message must appear on both sides of the sign and be protected from UV radiation. The letters must be 8-inch upper case and 6-inch lower case, series E.

A Type A sign must have a closed-cell, sponge-neoprene gasket installed between the sign panel frame to prevent the entry of water. The gasket must be uniform and even textured.

The sign ballast must be a high-power-factor type for outdoor operation from 110 to 125 V(ac) and 60 Hz and must comply with ANSI C82.1 and C82.2.

The ballast for a Type A sign must be rated at 200 mA. The ballast for a Type B sign must be rated at 430 mA.

Sign lampholder must:

1. Be the spring-loaded type
2. Have silver-coated contacts and waterproofed entrance leads
3. Have a heat-resistant, circular cross section with a partially recessed neoprene ring

Removal of the lamp from the socket must de-energize the primary of the ballast.

The springs for the lampholders must not be a part of the current-carrying circuit.

The sign's wiring connections must terminate on a molded, phenolic, barrier-type, terminal block rated at 15 A, 1,000 V(ac). The connections must have a white, integral, waterproof marking strip. The terminal screws must not be smaller than a no. 10.

The terminal block must be insulated from the fixture to provide protection from the line-to-ground flashover voltage.

A sectionalized terminal block must have an integral barrier on each side and must allow rigid mounting and alignment.

Fixture's conductors must:

1. Be stranded copper wire with a minimum thermoplastic insulation of 28 mils
2. Be rated at 1,000 V(ac) and for use up to 90 degrees C
3. Be a minimum of no. 16
4. Match the color coding of the ballast leads
5. Be secured with spring cross straps, installed 12 inches apart or less in the chassis or fixture

Stranded copper conductors connected to screw-type terminals must terminate in crimp-type ring connectors.

No splicing is allowed within the fixture.

The sign's fuse must be the Type 3AG, miniature, slow-blow type.

The fuse holder must be a panel-mounting type with a threaded or bayonet knob that grips the fuse tightly for extraction. Each ballast must have a separate fuse.

### **87-4.03 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **87-4.03A General**

Set the foundations for standards such that the mast arm is perpendicular to the centerline of the roadway.

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Tighten the cap screws of the luminaire's clamping bracket to 10 ft-lb for LED and low-pressure luminaires.

Label the month and year of the installation inside the luminaire housing's door.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

**87-4.03B Reserved**

**87-4.03C Internally Illuminated Street Name Signs**

Mount the internally illuminated street name sign to the signal mast arm using the adjustable brackets. Connect the conductors to the terminal blocks in the signal head mounting terminal block.

**87-4.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**87-5 RAMP METERING SYSTEMS**

**87-5.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-5 includes specifications for constructing ramp metering systems.

Ramp metering system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Standards
6. Signal heads
7. Service equipment enclosure
8. Department-furnished controller assembly
9. Detectors
10. Telephone demarcation cabinet

The components of a ramp metering system are shown on the project plans.

**87-5.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**87-5.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the controller cabinet. The Engineer provides you a list of field conductor terminations for each controller cabinet.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

**87-5.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**87-6 TRAFFIC MONITORING STATION SYSTEMS**

**87-6.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-6 includes specifications for constructing traffic monitoring station systems.

Traffic monitoring station system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Cables
5. Conductors
6. Service equipment enclosure
7. Controller cabinet
8. Detectors

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9. Telephone demarcation cabinet

The components of a traffic monitoring station system are shown on the project plans.

**87-6.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**87-6.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the controller cabinet. The Engineer provides you a list of field conductor terminations for the controller cabinet.

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

**87-6.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**87-7 FLASHING BEACON SYSTEMS**

**87-7.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-7 includes specifications for constructing flashing beacon systems.

Flashing beacon system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors
5. Standards
6. Service equipment enclosure
7. Signal heads
8. Flashing beacon control assembly

The components of a flashing beacon system are shown on the project plans.

The flash rate for the flashing beacon must comply with chapter 4L, "Flashing Beacons," of the *California MUTCD*.

The flashing beacon must allow alternating flashing wig-wag operation.

The flashing beacon must have a separate flasher unit installed in the flashing beacon control assembly.

**87-7.02 MATERIALS**

Flashing beacon control assembly must:

1. Have a NEMA 3R enclosure with a dead front panel and a hasp with a 7/16-inch hole for a padlock. The enclosure must have one of the following finishes:
  - 1.1. Powder coating.
  - 1.2. Hot-dip galvanized coating.
  - 1.3. Factory-applied, rust-resistant prime coat and finish coat.
2. Have barrier-type terminal blocks rated for 25 A, 600 V(ac), made of molded phenolic or nylon material and have plated-brass screw terminals and integral marking strips.
3. Include a solid state flasher complying with section 8 of NEMA standards publication no. TS 1 for 10 A, dual circuits.

**87-7.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Perform the conductor and operational tests for the system.

**87-7.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

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**87-8 PEDESTRIAN HYBRID BEACON SYSTEMS**

**87-8.01 GENERAL**

**87-8.01A Summary**

Section 87-8 includes specifications for constructing pedestrian hybrid beacon systems.

A pedestrian hybrid beacon system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors and cables
5. Standards
6. Pedestrian hybrid beacon face
7. Pedestrian signal heads
8. Service equipment enclosure
9. Department-furnished controller assembly
10. Accessible pedestrian signals
11. Push button assemblies
12. Luminaires
13. Fuse splice connectors
14. Battery backup system

**87-8.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**87-8.01C Submittals**

Reserved

**87-8.01D Quality Assurance**

**87-8.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**87-8.01D(2) Quality Control**

Verify the sequence for the pedestrian hybrid beacon system per California Chapter 4F, Figure 3F-3 "Sequence for a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon" during the operational test.

**87-8.02 MATERIALS**

**87-8.02A General**

The system must comply with California *MUTCD*, Chapter 4F.

**87-8.02B Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon Face**

A pedestrian hybrid beacon face consists of 3 12-inch signal heads.

**87-8.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Install pedestrian hybrid beacon system under sections 87-4.03A and 87-4.03B.

**87-8.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

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**87-9-87-11 RESERVED**

**87-12 CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN SYSTEMS**

**87-12.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-12 includes specifications for constructing changeable message sign systems.

Changeable message sign system includes:



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1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
  
4. Conductors and cables
5. Service equipment enclosure
6. Department-furnished controller cabinet
7. Department-furnished changeable message sign
8. Department-furnished wiring harness
9. Sign disconnect

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The components of a changeable message sign system are shown on the project plans.

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**87-12.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**87-12.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Install the changeable message sign.

Connect the field wiring to the terminal blocks in the sign assembly and controller cabinet.

The Engineer provides you a list of field conductor terminations for each sign cabinet and controller cabinet.

The Department maintains the sign assemblies.

**87-12.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**87-13 RESERVED**

**87-14 RADAR SPEED FEEDBACK SIGN SYSTEMS**

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**87-14.01 GENERAL**

**87-14.01A Summary**

Section 87-14 includes specifications for installing radar speed feedback sign systems.

Radar speed feedback sign system includes:

1. Foundations
2. Pull boxes
3. Conduit
4. Conductors and cables
5. Standards or wood posts
6. Vehicle speed feedback sign
7. Service equipment enclosure

The components of a radar speed feedback sign system are shown on the project plans.

**87-14.01B Definitions**

Not Used

**87-14.01C Submittals**

Submit 2 copies of:

1. Test data report complying with NEMA-TS-2 for the vehicle speed feedback sign
2. Shop drawings or installation manuals for the sign support, electrical connections, attachments, and mounting configurations

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**87-14.01D Quality Assurance**

**87-14.01D(1) General**

Not Used

**87-14.01D(2) Quality Control**

Equipment setup must comply with the sign manufacturer's instructions.

Notify the Engineer at least 5 business days before performing the system test. Test the system in the presence of the Engineer.

Radar speed feedback sign system test consists of:

1. Turning on the radar speed feedback sign system
2. Driving a vehicle and recording the speeds displayed:
  - 2.1 By the vehicle speedometer
  - 2.2 On the vehicle speed feedback sign for the vehicles
3. Performing the test 5 times per lane detected
4. Ensuring that the 5 recorded speeds of the vehicle speed feedback sign are within  $\pm 1$  mph of the vehicle speeds recorded from the vehicle speedometer

After successful testing, present the recorded results to the Engineer.

**87-14.01D(3) Training**

Provide training to a maximum of 4 Department employees on the operation of the vehicle speed feedback sign. Training must be a minimum of 1 hour and include how to program, adjust, troubleshoot, and repair the sign.

**87-14.02 MATERIALS**

**87-14.02A General**

Not Used

**87-14.02B Vehicle Speed Feedback Signs**

Vehicle speed feedback sign consists of a housing, display window, and radar unit.

Sign must:

1. Comply with the California MUTCD, Chapter 2B
2. Have an operating voltage of 120 V(ac) for permanent installations
3. Have a maximum weight of 45 lb
4. Have a wind load rating of 90 mph
5. Have an operating temperature range from -34 to 165 degrees F
6. Have a retroreflective white sheeting background

**87-14.02B(1) Housings**

Housing must:

1. Be weather proof (NEMA 3R or better) and vandal resistant
2. Be made of 0.09-inch-gauge welded aluminum with the outer surfaces being UV resistant
3. Have the manufacturer's name, model number, serial number, date of manufacture, rated voltage and rated current marked inside
4. Have the internal components easily accessible for field repair without removal of the sign

**87-14.02B(2) Display Windows**

Display window consists of a cover, LED character display, and dimming control. Character display and cover must deflect together without damage to the internal electronics and speed detection components.

**87-14.02B(2)(a) Covers**

Cover must be:

1. Vandal resistant and shock absorbent

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2. Field replaceable with the removal of external stainless-steel, tamper proof fasteners

Cover must be made of a minimum .25-inch-thick, shatter-resistant polycarbonate.

**87-14.02B(2)(b) LED Character Displays**

LED character display must:

1. Consist of two 7-segment, solid-state, numeric characters
2. Be capable of displaying the detected vehicle speed within 1 second
3. Remain blank when no vehicles are detected within the radar detection zone
4. Have the option to flash the pre-set speed limit when the detected vehicle speed is 5 miles higher than the pre-set speed
5. Be viewable only by the approaching traffic

Characters must:

1. Be a minimum 15 inches in height
2. Be visible and legible from a minimum distance of 1500 feet and legible from a minimum distance of 750 feet
3. Consist of a minimum 16 LEDs

LEDs must:

1. Be amber and have a wavelength from 590 to 600 nm and rated for minimum 100,000 hours
2. Must maintain a minimum 85 percent of the initial light output after 48 months of continuous use over the temperature range

**87-14.02B(2)(c) Dimming Controls**

Dimming control must:

1. Automatically adjust the character light intensity to provide optimum character visibility and legibility under all ambient lighting conditions
2. Have minimum 3 manual dimming modes of different intensities

**87-14.02B(3) Radar Units**

Radar unit must:

1. Be able to detect up to 3 lanes of approaching traffic
2. Operate with an internal, low power, 24.159 GHz (K-band)
3. Be FCC approved Part 15 certified
4. Have a speed accuracy of  $\pm 1$  mph
5. Have a maximum 15W power consumption

**87-14.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Install the vehicle speed feedback sign under the manufacturer's instructions.

Perform the conductor test.

Configure the radar speed feedback sign system to detect only traffic in the approach direction of travel.

Perform the radar speed feedback sign system test.

Perform the operational test for the system.

**87-14.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

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**87-15–87-17 RESERVED**

**87-18 INTERCONNECTION CONDUIT AND CABLE**

**87-18.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-18 includes specifications for constructing interconnection conduit and cable.

Interconnection conduit and cable includes:

1. Pull boxes
2. Conduit
3. Signal interconnect cables

The components of an interconnection conduit and cable are shown.

**87-18.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**87-18.03 CONSTRUCTION**

Test the signal interconnect cable.

Connect the signal interconnect cable to the terminal block in the controller cabinets. The Engineer provides you a list of terminations for each controller cabinet.

**87-18.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

04-20-18

**87-19 FIBER OPTIC CABLE SYSTEMS**

**87-19.01 GENERAL**

**87-19.01A Summary**

Section 87-19 includes specifications for constructing fiber optic cable systems.

A fiber optic cable system includes:

1. Conduit and accessories
2. Splice vaults
3. Warning tape
4. Fiber optic cables
5. Fiber optic splice enclosures
6. Fiber distribution units
7. Fiber optic markers
8. Fiber optic connectors and couplers

The components of a fiber optic system are shown on the project plans.

**87-19.01B Definitions**

Reserved

**87-19.01C Submittals**

At least 15 days before cable installation, submit:

1. Manufacturer's procedures for pulling fiber optic cable
2. Test reports from a laboratory accredited to International Standards Organization/International Electrotechnical Commission 17025 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) or the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB) for:
  - 2.1. Water penetration
  - 2.2. Cable temperature cycling
  - 2.3. Cable impact
  - 2.4. Cable tensile loading and fiber strain

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- 2.5. Cable compressive loading
- 2.6. Compound flow
- 2.7. Cyclic flexing
3. Proof of calibration for the test equipment including:
  - 3.1. Name of calibration facility
  - 3.2. Date of calibration
  - 3.3. Type of equipment, model number and serial number
  - 3.4. Calibration result

Submit the data file and software from the OTDR with the test results for all OTDR tests. The software must support Windows computer operating systems.

After performing the OTDR and the power meter and light source tests, submit within 4 business days:

1. Cable Verification Worksheet
2. Segment Verification Worksheet
3. Link Loss Budget Worksheet

The worksheets are available at the Division of Construction website and copies are included in the *Information Handout*. Submittals must be in Microsoft Excel format. Include hard copies and copies in an electronic format.

**87-19.01D Quality Assurance**

**87-19.01D(1) General**

Reserved

**87-19.01D(2) Quality Control**

Notify the Engineer 4 days before performing field tests. Include exact location of the system or components to be tested. Do not proceed with the testing until authorized. Perform each test in the presence of the Engineer.

The OTDR test consists of:

1. Inspecting the cable segment for physical damage.
2. Measuring the attenuation levels for wavelengths of 1310 nm and 1550 nm in both directions for each fiber using a light source at one end and OTDR at the other end.
3. Comparing the test results with the data sheet provided with the shipment. If there are attenuation deviations greater than 5 percent, the test will be considered unsatisfactory and the cable segment will be rejected. The failure of any single fiber is a cause for rejection of the entire segment. Replace any rejected cable segments and repeat the test.

The power meter and light source test consists of:

1. Testing each fiber in a link using a light source at one end of the link and a power meter at the other end
2. Measuring and recording the power loss for wavelengths of 1310 nm and 1550 nm in both directions

Index matching gel is not allowed in connectors during power meter and light source test.

Test results must be generated from test equipment software and recorded, compared and proven to be within the calculated link loss budget, and filed with the other recordings of the same link.

Installation and splicing of the fiber optic cable system must be performed by a certified fiber optic installer.

The OTDR test and the power meter and light source test must be performed by a certified fiber optic technician.

The certification for the fiber optic installer and fiber optic technician must be from an organization recognized by the International Certification Accreditations Council and must be current through the installation of the fiber optic system.

**87-19.02 MATERIALS**

**87-19.02A General**

All metal components of the fiber optic cable system must be corrosion resistant.

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All connectors must be factory-installed and tested.

Patch cords, pigtails and connectors must comply with ANSI/TIA-568.

Pigtails must have a minimum 80 N pull out strength.

Each cable reel must be labeled as specified in ANSI/ICEA S-87-640 including:

1. Contractor's name
2. Contract number
3. Cable diameter
4. Number of fibers
5. Cable attenuation loss per fiber at 1310 nm and 1550 nm

The information must be on a weatherproof label or tag and in a shipping record in a weatherproof envelope. The envelope must be removed only by the Engineer.

**87-19.02B Splice Vaults**

A splice vault must:

1. Comply with section 86 1.02C, AASHTO HS 20-44 and AASHTO M 306.
2. Be a minimum of 4 feet wide by 4 feet high by 4 feet long nominal inside dimensions or a minimum of 4 feet outside diameter for round splice vaults.
3. Be precast either modular or monolithic.
4. Have cable racks installed on the interior sides. A rack must:
  - 4.1. Be fabricated from ASTM A36 steel plate
  - 4.2. Support a minimum of 100 pounds per rack arm.
  - 4.3. Support a minimum of 4 splice enclosures and a minimum of 4 cables with a minimum slack of 50 feet each.
  - 4.4. Be hot-dip galvanized after manufacturing.
  - 4.5. Be bonded and grounded.
5. Have a minimum of 4 knockouts for cable entry points. Entry points must not cause the cable to exceed its maximum bend radius.
6. Have a minimum 2 inch diameter drain hole at the base.
7. Be weatherproof.
8. Have cable accesses with rubber grommets or similar material to prevent the cable from coming in contact with the bare metal.

The cover must:

1. Be in two-piece torsion-assisted sections for non-rounded enclosures.
2. Be galvanized steel with a minimum of 30 inches diameter for round enclosures.
3. Have inset lifting pull slots.
4. Have markings "CALTRANS FIBER OPTIC" on each section.

**87-19.02C Fiber Optic Cable**

The fiber optic cable must:

1. Comply with 7 CFR 1755.900 to 1755.902 and ANSI/ICEA S-87-640
2. Be a single mode, zero-dispersion, and have non-gel loose type buffer tubes
3. Have no splices, including factory splices
4. Have a Type H or Type M outer jacket

The fiber optic cable must:

1. Be shipped on a reel
2. Have 10 feet of length on each end of the cable accessible for testing

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The fiber optic riser cable must:

1. Comply with ICEA S-104-696
2. Be rated for underground and riser application
3. Have a minimum of 4 fibers.
4. Be singlemode and operate at wavelengths of 1310 and 1550 nanometers

Fiber optic cable must be identified as shown in the following table:

<b>Cable Identification</b>		
No.	Description	Code
1	Fiber Type	<b>S:</b> Singlemode
2	Fiber Count	<b>048 (example):</b> Actual number of fibers
3	Begin Point	T: TMC H: Hub V: Video Node D: Data Node C: Cable Node TV: CCTV Camera CM: CMS E: Traffic Signal RM: Ramp Meter TM: Traffic Monitoring/ Count Station/Vehicle Count Station (VDS, TMS) HA: Highway Advisory Radio EM: Extinguishable Message Sign RW: Roadway Weather Information System WM: Weigh In Motion WS: Weigh-Station Bypass System SV: Splice Vault or Fiber Optic Vault SC: Splice Cabinet
4	Begin Point County Abbreviation	Examples: Orange (Ora), San Mateo (SM). County abbreviations are available Plans Preparation Manual at Division of Design website.
5	Begin Point Route Number	Examples 005, 082, 114
6	Begin Point Post Mile	02470 (example 024.70): Actual PM value to the 1/100 value
7	End Point	In the same manner as for Begin Point
8	End Point County Abbreviation	
9	End Point Route Number	
10	End Point Post Mile	

**87-19.02D Fiber Optic Splice Enclosures**

A fiber optic splice enclosure must:

1. Be a maximum of 36 by 8 inches
2. Be thermoplastic, weather proof, chemical and UV resistant, and resealable
3. Accommodate a minimum of 8 internal splice trays
4. Have 1/4 to 1 inch diameter cable entry ports to accommodate cables as shown
5. Have brackets, clips and cable ties
5. Have means to anchor the dielectric member of the fiber optic cable
6. Include grounding hardware

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**87-19.02E Fiber Distribution Units**

The Fiber Distribution Unit (FDU) consists of a housing, a patch panel, a 12 multicolor pigtail, and a splice tray.

The FDU must be self-contained and pre-assembled.

The housing must:

1. Be a 19-inch rack mountable modular metal enclosure
2. Be a one rack unit
3. Have cable clamps to secure fiber optic cables to the chassis
4. Have cable accesses with rubber grommets or similar material to prevent the cable from coming in contact with the bare metal
5. Be weatherproof
6. Have a hinged top door with a latch or thumbscrew to hold it in the closed position

A patch panel must have a minimum of 12 single-fiber type connector sleeves.

A pigtail must:

1. Be a simplex single mode fiber in a 900  $\mu$ m tight buffer with a 0.12 inch outer diameter PVC jacket
2. Have a fiber optic connector attached on one end and bare fiber on the other end
3. Be at least 3 feet in length
4. Have the manufacturer's part number on the jacket

Pigtails must be single-fiber or ribbon type.

Patch cords must:

1. Be a single mode fiber in a 900  $\mu$ m tight buffer with a 0.12 inch outer diameter PVC jacket
2. Have fiber optic connectors attached on both ends
3. Be at least 6 feet in length
4. Have manufacturer's part number on the jacket

Duplex patch cords must be of round cable structure, and not have zip-cord structure.

Splice trays must:

1. Have brackets to spool incoming fibers a minimum of 2 turns.
2. Have means to secure and protect incoming buffer tubes, pigtails, and a minimum of 12 heat shrink fusion splices.
3. Be stackable.
4. Have a snap-on or hinged cover. The cover may be transparent.

A splice cassette may be used in place of a pigtail and a splice tray.

**87-19.02F Fiber Optic Markers**

Fiber optic markers must be:

1. Type K-2 (CA) object markers for splice vaults or pull boxes.
2. Type G retroreflective pavement markers for paved areas and transition points from unpaved to paved areas.
3. Non-reflective Class 1, Type F, flexible post delineators for unpaved areas.

**87-19.02G Fiber Optic Connectors and Couplers**

Singlemode fiber optic connectors must have a yellow strain relief boot or a yellow base.

Connectors must be:

1. 0.1-inch ceramic ferrule pre-radiused type
2. Capped when not used



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Couplers must be made of the same material as the connector's housing and have ceramic sleeves.

**87-19.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**87-19.03A General**

Perform the OTDR test:

1. On the fiber optic cable upon its arrival to the job site and before its installation. Complete the Cable Verification Worksheet. Do not install the fiber optic cable until the Engineer's written approval is received.
2. After the fiber optic cable segments have been pulled but before breakout and termination. Complete the Segment Verification Worksheet.
3. Once the passive cabling system has been installed and is ready for activation. If the measured individual fusion splice losses exceed -0.30 dB, re-splice and retest. At the conclusion of the OTDR test, perform the power meter and light source test. If the measured link loss exceeds the calculated link loss, replace the unsatisfactory cable segments or splices and retest. Complete the Link Loss Budget Worksheet.

**87-19.03B Splice Vaults Installation**

Install a splice vault as shown and with the side facing the roadway a minimum of 2 feet from the edge of pavement or back of dike, away from traffic.

Install the top of the vault flush with surrounding grade in paved areas and 2 inches above the surrounding grade in unpaved areas.

Place minor concrete around and under vaults. In unpaved areas, finish top of concrete at a 2 percent slope away from cover. In paved areas, finish top of concrete to match existing slope.

Bolt the steel cover to the vault when not working in it.

**87-19.03C Fiber Optic Cable Installation**

Install fiber optic cable under manufacturer's instructions. Fiber optic cable must be installed by a certified installer or a representative from the fiber optic cable manufacturer must be present during installation.

For installation of fiber optic cable using mechanical aids:

1. Maintain a cable bend radius at least twenty times the outside diameter of the cable.
2. Cable grips have a ball bearing swivel.
3. Pulling force on a cable must not exceed 500 pound-foot or manufacturer's recommended pulling tension, whichever is less.

Cable installed using the air blown method must withstand a static air pressure of 110 psi.

Lubricate the cable using a lubricant recommended by the cable manufacture.

Use only a non-abrasive pull tape.

Install fiber optic cable without splices except where shown or authorized.

Provide a minimum of 65 feet of slack for each fiber optic cable at each splice vault. Divide the slack equally on each side of the splice enclosure.

Install tracer wires in the fiber optic conduits and innerducts as shown. Provide a minimum 5 feet of slack tracer wire in each pull box and splice vault from each direction. You may splice tracer wire at intervals of not less than 500 feet and only inside splice vaults or pull boxes.

If a fiber optic cable and tracer wire is installed in an innerduct, pulling a separate fiber optic cable into a spare duct to replace damaged fiber will not be allowed.

Apply a flooding material to fiber optic cable openings.

Seal the ends of conduit after cables are installed.

Install strain relief for fiber optic cable entering a fiber optic enclosure.

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Identify fibers and cables by direct labeling, metal tags, or bands fastened in such a way that they will not move. Use mechanical methods for labeling.

Provide identification on each fiber or each group of fibers in each splice vault and near the end of terminated fibers.

Place labels on the cables at the following points:

1. Fiber optic splice vault entrance and exit
2. Splice enclosures entrance and exit
3. FDU entrance

For fiber optic riser cable inside controller cabinets, lace and secure the cable to the cage.

Support the fiber optic riser cable within 6 inches from a termination and every 2 feet.

Secure fiber optic cables to the cable racks. Store excess cable in a figure 8 fashion.

#### **87-19.03D Fiber Optic Cable Splices**

Use fusion splicing for fiber optic cables.

Splice single-buffer tube cable to multi-buffer tube cable using the mid-span access method under manufacturer's instructions. Any mid-span access splice or FDU termination must involve only those fibers being spliced as shown.

Place fiber splices in the splice enclosures installed in the splice vaults.

#### **87-19.03E Splice Enclosures Installation**

Maintain an equal amount of slack on each side of the splice enclosure.

Secure the fiber optic splices in splice tray.

Secure the splice trays to the inner enclosure.

Label cables and buffer tubes.

Do not seal fiber splice enclosure until authorized and the power meter and light source test is performed. Seal the enclosure under manufacturer's recommendation.

Flash test the outer enclosure under manufacturer's instructions in the presence of the Engineer. Visually inspect the enclosure. If bubbles are present, identify the locations where the bubbles are present, take corrective actions and repeat the flash test until no bubbles are present.

Attach the splice enclosure to the side wall of a splice vault or hub with a minimum 2 feet distance between the ground and the bottom of the enclosure.

Secure fiber optic cables to the chassis using cable clamps for fiber optic units.

Connect a minimum of one bonding conductor to a grounding electrode after mounting the fiber optic enclosure to the wall. If there are multiple bonding conductors, organize the conductors in a neat manner.

#### **87-19.03F Fiber Optic Distribution Unit Installation**

Spool incoming buffer tubes 2 feet in the splice tray and expose 1 foot of individual fibers.

Maintain a minimum 2-inch-bend radius during and after installation in the splice tray.

Splice incoming fibers in the splice tray.

Restrain each fiber in the splice tray. Do not apply stress on the fiber when located in its final position.

Secure buffer tubes near the entrance of the splice tray.

Secure splice trays under manufacturer's instructions.

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Label splice tray after splicing is completed.

Install patch cords in FDUs and patch panels. Permanently label each cord and each connector in the panel with the system as shown.

**87-19.03G Fiber Optic Markers Installation**

Install fiber optic markers at 12-inch offset on the side furthest away from the edge of travel way:

1. For fiber optic cable at 500 feet apart in areas where the distance between splice vaults or pull boxes is greater than 500 feet
2. Adjacent to pull boxes and splice vaults
3. For fiber optic cable turns at:
  - 3.1. Beginning of the turn
  - 3.2. Middle of the arc
  - 3.3. End of the turn

When a fiber optic cable crosses a roadway or ramp, install a Type G marker over the conduit on:

1. Every shoulder within 6 inches from the edge of pavement
2. Delineated median
3. Each side of the barrier

Install markers under section 81 except each retroreflective face must be parallel to the road centerline and facing away from traffic.

**87-19.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

04-15-16

**87-20 TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

**87-20.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-20 includes specifications for providing temporary electrical systems.

Obtain the Department's authorization for the type of temporary electrical system and its installation method.

A temporary system must operate on a continuous, 24-hour basis.

01-20-17

Temporary wood poles must comply with section 48-6.

04-15-16

**87-20.02 MATERIALS**

**87-20.02A General**

Material and equipment may be new or used.

The components of a temporary system are shown on the project plans.

If you use Type UF-B cable, the minimum conductor size must be no. 12.

**87-20.02B Temporary Flashing Beacon Systems**

A temporary flashing beacon system consists of a flashing beacon system, wood post, generator, and photovoltaic system.

The system must comply with the specifications for a flashing beacon system in section 87-7, except it may be mounted on a wood post or a trailer.

**87-20.02C Temporary Lighting Systems**

A temporary lighting system consists of a lighting system, generator, and wood poles.

The system must comply with the specifications for a lighting system in section 87-2, except it may be mounted on a wood pole or a trailer.

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**87-20.02D Temporary Signal Systems**

A temporary signal system consists of a signal and lighting system, wood poles and posts, and a generator.

System must comply with the specifications for a signal and lighting system in section 87-4, except:

1. Signal heads may be mounted on a wood pole, mast arm, tether wire, or a trailer
2. Flashing beacons may be mounted on a wood post, or a trailer

**87-20.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**87-20.03A General**

Provide electrical and telecommunication services for temporary systems. Do not use existing services unless authorized.

Provide power for the temporary electrical systems under section 12-3.33, except you may use a photovoltaic system for the temporary flashing beacon system.

Install conductors and cables in a conduit, suspended from wood poles at least 25 feet above the roadway, or use direct burial conductors and cables.

You may saw slots across paved areas for burial conductors and cables.

Install conduit outside the paved area at a minimum of 12 inches below grade for Type 1 and 2 conduit and at a minimum of 18 inches below grade for Type 3 conduit.

Install direct burial conductors and cables outside the paved area at a minimum depth of 24 inches below grade.

Place the portions of the conductors installed on the face of wood poles in either Type 1, 2, or 3 conduit between the point 10 feet above grade at the pole and the pull box. The conduit between the pole and the pull box must be buried at a depth of at least 18 inches below grade.

Place conductors across structures in a Type 1, 2, or 3 conduit. Attach the conduit to the outside face of the railing.

Mount the photoelectric unit at the top of the standard or wood post.

You may abandon in place conductors and cables in sawed slots or in conduit installed below the ground surface.

**87-20.03B Temporary Flashing Beacon Systems**

Install a fused-splice connector in the pull box adjacent to each flashing beacon. Wherever conductors are run overhead, install the splice connector in the line side outside of the control assembly.

**87-20.03C Temporary Lighting Systems**

Wherever conductors are run overhead, install the fuse splice connectors in the line side before entering the mast arm.

**87-20.03D Temporary Signal Systems**

You may splice conductors that run to a terminal compartment or a signal head on a pole to the through conductors of the same phase in a pull box adjacent to the pole. Do not splice conductors or cables except in a pull box or in a NEMA 3R enclosure.

The Department provides the timing for the temporary signal.

Maintain the temporary signal except for the Department-furnished controller assembly.

**87-20.04 PAYMENT**

Not Used

**87-21 EXISTING ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

**87-21.01 GENERAL**

Section 87-21 includes general specifications for performing work on existing electrical systems.

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**87-21.02 MATERIALS**

Not Used

**87-21.03 CONSTRUCTION**

**87-21.03A General**

You may abandon unused underground conduit after pulling out all conductors and removing conduit terminations from the pull boxes.

If standards are to be salvaged, remove:

1. All components
2. Mast arms from the standards
3. Luminaires, signal heads, and signal mounting assemblies from the standards and mast arms

If the existing material is unsatisfactory for reuse and the Engineer orders you to replace it with new material, replacing the existing material with new material is change order work.

If the removed electrical equipment is to be reinstalled, supply all materials and equipment, including signal mounting assemblies, anchor bolts, nuts, washers, and concrete, needed to complete the new installation.

**87-21.03B Maintaining Existing Electrical Systems**

**87-21.03B(1) General**

Maintain the existing electrical system in working order during the progress of the work. Conduct your operations to avoid damage to the elements of the systems.

**87-21.03B(2) Maintaining Existing Traffic Management System Elements During Construction**

07-21-17

Section 87-21.03B(2) applies if a bid item for maintaining existing traffic management system elements during construction is shown on the Bid Item List.

04-15-16

Traffic management system elements include:

1. Ramp metering system
2. Traffic monitoring stations
3. Microwave vehicle detection system
4. Changeable message sign system
5. Extinguishable message sign system
6. Highway advisory radio system
7. Closed circuit television camera system
8. Roadway weather information system

Obtain authorization at least 72 hours before interrupting communication between an existing system and the traffic management center.

If the Engineer notifies you that an existing system is not fully operational due to your activities, repair or replace the system within 72 hours. If the system cannot be fixed within 72 hours or it is located on a structure, provide a temporary system within 24 hours until the system can be fixed. Perform a functional test of the system in the presence of the Engineer. If you fail to perform the necessary repair or replacement work, the Department may perform the repair or replacement work and deduct the cost.

If you damage an existing fiber optic cable, install a new cable such that the length of cable slack is the same as before the damage, measured from an original splice point or termination. All splices must be made using the fusion method.

You may interrupt the operation of traffic monitoring stations:

1. For 60 days if another operational traffic monitoring station is located within 3 miles
2. For 15 days if another operational traffic monitoring station is located more than 3 miles away



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**Add to the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 90-4.01C(4):**

7. Daily temperature data for internally monitored tier 1 PC concrete members

01-20-17

**Replace *Temperature* in the 2nd table in the 5th paragraph of section 90-4.01D(2)(c) with:**

Temperature at time of mixing

01-20-17

**Add to section 90-4.01D(2):**

01-20-17

**90-4.01D(2)(d) Temperature Monitoring**

**90-4.01D(2)(d)(i) General**

At a minimum, provide temperature monitoring devices as shown in the following table:

**Temperature Monitoring Requirements**

Component	Steam curing	Other curing methods
Tier 1 PC bridge components except piling and deck panels	1 internal temperature sensor for each individually cast member; 1 internal temperature sensor for every 100 feet of bed length for continuously cast elements <sup>a</sup>	1 internal temperature sensor for each individually cast member; 1 internal temperature sensor for every 100 feet of bed length for continuously cast elements <sup>a</sup>
PC piling, deck panels, and PS pavement	1 enclosure temperature sensor for every 200 feet of bed length for continuously cast elements	Not required
Other PC components	1 enclosure temperature sensor for every 200 feet of bed length for continuously cast elements	Not required

<sup>a</sup>Members not instrumented are represented by the nearest internal temperature probe.

Temperature monitoring devices must provide an accurate, continuous, permanent record of the temperature during curing activities.

**90-4.01D(2)(d)(ii) Tier 1 Bridge Components**

Except for piling and deck panels, provide a temperature monitoring and recording system during concrete placement and curing for tier 1 PC bridge components. The system must consist of temperature sensors connected to a data acquisition system. The system must be capable of recording, printing, and downloading temperature data to a computer. Temperature sensors must be accurate to within  $\pm 2$  degrees F.

Position each internal concrete temperature sensor as shown in the following table:

**Internal Concrete Sensor Locations**

PC component	Sensor location
Wide flange, 'I', and bulb tee girders	6–8 inches below top surface along center line at midpoint
Other girder shapes	6–8 inches below top surface along center line of stem at midpoint
Deck slabs	Center of element at mid-depth
Other elements	Position sensor to provide maximum concrete cover

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Record temperature readings automatically at least every 15 minutes. You may discontinue temperature recording (1) when the maximum internal concrete temperature is falling for a minimum of 1 hour, or (2) immediately before stress transfer to the concrete.

Do not allow the ends of temperature sensors to come into contact with concrete supports, forms, or reinforcement.

Correct equipment failures in temperature control and monitoring and recording systems immediately.

**Add to section 90-4.01D(3):**

01-20-17

For tier 1 PC bridge components that are monitored for internal temperature, the Engineer rejects components if at any temperature sensor (1) the maximum internal concrete temperature exceeds 165 degrees F, or (2) the internal temperature gain exceeds 40 degrees F per hour. If the maximum internal concrete temperature is from 161 to 165 degrees F, the Engineer reduces payment for furnish PC concrete member by a percentage equal to 2 times the difference of the maximum measured temperature in degrees F minus 160.

**Add between the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of section 90-4.02:**

01-20-17

For tier 1 PC concrete members with internal temperature monitoring:

1. Maximum internal concrete temperature must not exceed 165 degrees F at any temperature sensor
2. Maximum temperature gain must not exceed 40 degrees F per hour at any temperature sensor

**Replace the 5th paragraph of section 90-4.02 with:**

01-20-17

Portland cement based repair material must be on the Authorized Material List for precast portland cement based repair material.

**Replace the 4th item in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 90-4.03 with:**

01-20-17

4. Steam at the jets must be at low pressure and in a saturated condition. Steam jets must not impinge directly on the concrete, test cylinders, or forms. During application of the steam, the temperature rise within the enclosure must not exceed 40 degrees F per hour. Except for internally monitored components, the curing temperature throughout the enclosure must not exceed 150 degrees F. Maintain the curing temperature at a constant level for the time necessary to develop the required transfer strength. Cover control cylinders to prevent moisture loss and place them in a location where the temperature is representative of the average enclosure temperature.

**Delete the 5th item in the list in the 2nd paragraph of section 90-4.03.**

01-20-17

**Add to section 90-4.03:**

01-20-17

For internally monitored tier 1 PC bridge components with a maximum internal concrete temperature of 161 to 165 degrees F, the following apply:

1. Do not apply curing compound
2. Cure an additional 7 days using the water cure method



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3. After 7 days apply a silane waterproofing treatment under the following conditions:
  - 3.1. Silane waterproofing treatment selected for use must be on the Authorized Material List for silane reactive penetrating sealers
  - 3.2. Concrete surfaces must be completely dry when silane is applied
  - 3.3. Apply a single application of undiluted silane under the manufacturer's application instructions until surfaces are saturated

**Replace section 90-9 with:**

**90-9 RETURNED PLASTIC CONCRETE**

07-15-16

**90-9.01 GENERAL**

**90-9.01A Summary**

Section 90-9 includes specifications for incorporating returned plastic concrete (RPC) into concrete.

RPC must be used only where the specifications allow its use. Do not use RPC in pavement or structural concrete.

**90-9.01B Definitions**

**returned plastic concrete (RPC):** Excess concrete that is returned to a concrete plant in a plastic state and that has not attained initial set.

**hydration stabilizing admixture (HSA):** Extended set retarding admixture that controls and predictably reduces the hydration rate of the cementitious material.

**90-9.01C Submittals**

Submit the following with the weighmaster certificate:

1. Weight or volume of RPC
2. Type, brand, and dosage of HSA
3. Time of adding HSA
4. Copy of the original weighmaster certificate for the RPC
5. Temperature of RPC

When requested, submit the HSA manufacturer's instructions, including dosage tables.

**90-9.01D Quality Assurance**

The material plant producing concrete containing RPC must be authorized under the MPQP.

For volumetric proportioning of RPC:

1. The volumetric container must be imprinted with manufacturer's name, model number, serial number, the as-calibrated volume and date of the last calibration. Cross sectional dimensions of the container must remain the same as those during its calibration.
2. The device must be re-calibrated monthly and at any time when the container shape has been deformed from its original condition or there is evidence of material build-up on the inside of the device.
3. The device must be held in a level condition during filling. Fill the device to the measure or strike-off line. Each measurement must be filled to within 1.0% of the device as-calibrated volume.
4. The device interior must be cleaned after each measurement to maintain a zero condition.

For weight proportioning, proportion RPC with a weigh hopper attached to the plant at a position which allows the addition of the RPC to the mixer truck with the conventional PCC ingredients. The plant process controller must control the proportioning of RPC to within 1.0% of its target weight.

**90-9.02 MATERIALS**

**90-9.02A General**

The quantity of RPC added to the concrete must not exceed 15 percent.





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**Unreinforced Geomembrane**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		Class A	Class B	Class C
Thickness, smooth (min, mil)	ASTM D5199	20	20	20
Thickness, textured (min, mil)	ASTM D5994			
Tensile break strength (min, lb/in)	ASTM D6693 Type IV	75	65	55
Puncture resistance (min, lb)	ASTM D4833	45	40	35
Tear resistance (min, lb)	ASTM D1004	20	15	10
Carbon black content (%)	ASTM D4218	2-3		

**Scrim Reinforced Geomembrane**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement		
		Class A	Class B	Class C
Thickness, smooth (min, mil)	ASTM D5199	20	20	20
Thickness, textured (min, mil)	ASTM D5994			
Tensile break strength (min, lb)	ASTM D7004	250	200	150
Puncture resistance (min, lb)	ASTM D4833	45	40	35
Tear resistance (min, lb)	ASTM D5884	55	55	55
Ply adhesion (min, lb)	ASTM D6636	20	20	20
Carbon black content (%)	ASTM D4218	2-3		

**Cushion Fabric**

Quality characteristic	Test method	Requirement					
		10	12	16	24	32	60
Mass per unit area (oz/sq yd)	ASTM D5261	10	12	16	24	32	60
Grab tensile break strength (min, lb)	ASTM D4632	230	300	370	450	500	630
Grab tensile break elongation (min, %)	ASTM D4632	50					
Puncture strength (min, lb)	ASTM D6241	700	800	900	1100	1700	2400
Trapezoidal tear strength (min, lb)	ASTM D4533	95	115	145	200	215	290
UV resistance (min, %)	ASTM D7238	70					