

SECTION 801 — CEMENT

801.01 REQUIREMENTS. Provide portland cement from approved mills listed in the Department's List of Approved Materials. Mills obtain approval by furnishing the Department samples and certified mill test data developed over the previous 6 months. Approved cement mill laboratories are AASHTO accredited in ASTM C150 test methods. Mills must request and be approved by the Department to supply cement with an SO₃ content above the value in Table 1 of ASTM C 150. Foreign cements are added to the approved list based upon testing by the sponsoring approved cement mill laboratory along with submittal and approval of verification samples.

The Department will require a signed certification from the supplier for each shipment of cement stating that the cement complies with the applicable ASTM standard and all additional requirements of this subsection.

Conform to the following requirements for cement:

- 1) Type I, II, III, and IV conforms to ASTM C 150. State, on the mill certification, the nature, amount, and identity of any processing addition and its compliance with ASTM C 465.
- 2) Type K conforms to ASTM C 845.
- 3) Type IP or Type IPA conforms to ASTM C 595, and the following additional requirements to Type IP and IPA:
 - a) The pozzolan constituent shall be fly ash. Ensure that the loss on ignition of the fly ash does not exceed 3.0 percent.
 - b) Ensure that the fly ash does not exceed 20 percent of the portland-pozzolan cement, by weight. The cement manufacturer shall furnish a statement to the Engineer stating the actual fly ash content in each shipment.
 - c) The cement manufacturer shall furnish to the Engineer reports showing the results of tests performed on the fly ash used in the manufacture of the Type IP cement shipped to the project. The tests shall cover the chemical and physical properties listed in ASTM C 618.
 - d) The cement manufacturer shall have a qualified technical representative readily available for consultations on the project at any time the Engineer deems necessary, at no expense to the Department.
 - e) Use only one brand of Type IP cement throughout the project, unless the Engineer approves a change in brand in writing.
- 4) Types IS or I(SM) conforms to ASTM C 595 and the following additional requirements:
 - a) Use Grade 100 or 120 ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBF slag) conforming to the requirements of ASTM C 989.
 - b) Ensure that the GGBF slag does not exceed 30 percent, by weight, of the portland blast furnace slag for Type IS.
 - c) The cement manufacturer shall furnish to the engineer reports showing the results of the tests performed on the GGBF slag used in the manufacturing of the Type IS and I(SM) shipped to the project. The tests shall cover the chemical and physical properties required in ASTM C 989.
 - d) The cement manufacturer shall have a qualified technical representative readily available for consultation on the project at anytime the Engineer deems necessary, at no expense to the Department.
 - e) Use only one brand of Type IS or I(SM) cement throughout the project, unless the Engineer approves otherwise.

Even when tested and approved, do not mix cement from different mills in individual

batches or use cement from different mills in alternate batches of concrete. Subject to the above restrictions, the Engineer may allow the use of cements from different mills for any structure or individual elements of a structure, provided color contrasts resulting from their usage is minimal or is otherwise unobjectionable and identification of the location of concrete containing the different cements is satisfactorily maintained.

Store cement to prevent damage from the elements. Provide weatherproof storage facilities with sufficient storage capacity that cements from different mills or of different types will not become intermixed.

Provide an acceptable means for obtaining samples, from either the cement silo, weigh hopper, or truck.

The Engineer will reject cement that for any reason has become damaged through contamination, partial set, or which contains lumps of caked cement. The Engineer may reject the entire contents of a container when it contains damaged cement.

The Engineer may accept cement producing an air content of mortar between 12 and 16 percent when it is to be used in air-entraining concrete and the air content of the concrete is controlled at the mixer.

801.02 NON-SPECIFICATION CEMENT. The Department accepts cement on the basis of manufacturer's certification attesting to type and conformance to the applicable ASTM specification. The Engineer will take check samples. When the check samples do not conform to these specifications, the Department will make deductions as shown in the following table. When a sample fails more than one test, the Department will make the total deduction as the sum of deductions up to a maximum of 100 percent.

TEST	MAXIMUM DEVIATION FROM REQUIREMENT (PERCENT)	DEDUCTION RATE BASED ON INVOICE COST OF CEMENT
Autoclave Expansion	0.08	12.5% per 0.01% deviation
Fineness by air permeability	10	20% per 2% deviation
Air Content for Air Entrained Cement	± 4	25% per 1% deviation
Air Content for Non-Air Entrained Cement	± 8	0-4 free, thereafter 25% Per 1% Deviation
Compressive Strength	15	20% per 3% deviation
Time of Set	20	25% per 5% deviation
Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	0.3	33.3% per 0.1% deviation
Sulfur Trioxide (SO ₃)	0.4	0.1% free and then 33.3% per 0.1% deviation
Loss on Ignition	0.75	20.0% per 0.15% deviation
Insoluble Residue	0.75	20.0% per 0.15% deviation
Tricalcium Aluminate (C ₃ A)	1.5	33.3% per 0.5% deviation
Silicon Dioxide (SiO ₂)	3.0	33.3% per 1% deviation
Aluminum Oxide (Al ₂ O ₃)	1.0	20.0% per 0.2% deviation
Ferric Oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	1.0	20.0% per 0.2% deviation

SECTION 802 — ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE

802.01 REQUIREMENTS. Provide admixtures conforming to the following requirements:

802.01.01 Air-Entraining. AASHTO M 154, except the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight. The Department may require tests for bleeding, time of setting, and length change.

802.01.02 Water-Reducing and Retarding. AASHTO M 194, Type D, except the relative durability factor shall not be less than 90 and the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight.

802.01.03 Water-Reducing. AASHTO M 194, Type A, except the relative durability factor shall not be less than 90 and the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight.

802.01.04 Water-Reducing and Accelerating. AASHTO M 194, Type E, except the relative durability factor shall not be less than 90 and the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight. Use water reducing and accelerating admixture only when the Engineer has reviewed proposed procedures for mixing, handling, and placing the concrete, and has given written permission to proceed.

802.01.05 Water-Reducing, High Range. AASHTO M 194, Type F, except the relative durability factor shall not be less than 90 and the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight.

802.01.06 Water-Reducing, High Range and Retarding. AASHTO M 194, Type G, except the relative durability factor shall not be less than 90 and the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight.

802.01.07 Accelerating. AASHTO M 194, Type C, except the relative durability factor shall not be less than 90 and the chloride content (as Cl) shall not exceed one percent by weight.

802.02 APPROVAL. Select admixtures from the Department's List of Approved Materials. The Department places admixtures on the list based on evidence of compliance with requirements when determined by either tests performed by the Department; certified test data furnished by a recognized laboratory providing such laboratory shall be one regularly inspected by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory of ASTM; for air-entraining admixtures that are aqueous solutions of Vinsol Resin, manufacturer's shall submit a certification in the following form:

This is to certify that the product (trade name) as manufactured and sold by (company) is an aqueous solution of Vinsol Resin that has been neutralized with sodium hydroxide. The ratio of sodium hydroxide to Vinsol Resin is one part of sodium hydroxide to (number) parts of Vinsol Resin. The percentage of solids based on the residue dried at 105 °C is (number). No other additive or chemical agent is present in this solution.

The Engineer will not require testing of admixtures included on the Department's List of Approved Materials at the time of their use unless there is indication in actual field use of harmful effects on the properties of the concrete or when the Engineer considers testing necessary for other reasons.

The Department will continue to include an admixture on the list contingent upon satisfactory performance in actual project use and an annual certification containing the

following information:

- 1) A statement that the admixture to be furnished during the particular calendar year is of the same composition as that previously approved for inclusion on the approved list.
- 2) A statement that the admixture conforms to the appropriate requirements of AASHTO M 194 or AASHTO M 154, as applicable.
- 3) A statement that the chloride content (as Cl) does not exceed one percent by weight.
- 4) A statement that notification will be made to the Division of Materials of any changes in composition before furnishing the material to projects.

The Department provides the specific details governing verification and documenting approved status of admixtures at the time of use in the Department's Manual of Field Sampling and Testing Practices.

SECTION 803 — WATER

803.01 GENERAL. Use water for mixing or curing concrete, emulsified asphalt, or other similar materials that is reasonably clean and free from oil, salt, acid, alkali, sugar, vegetable, or other substances injurious to the finished product. The Engineer may test the water at any time for its suitability for a particular use.

The Engineer will ordinarily accept water supplied by public distribution systems without testing.

The Engineer will require testing of mixing water for use in concrete when not from a public distribution system.

Provide water that when tested by KM 64-226 does not contain impurities in excess of the following limits:

Acidity or Alkalinity Calculated in terms of Calcium Carbonate	0.05 Percent
Total Organic Solids	0.10 Percent
Total Inorganic Solids	0.10 Percent
Chloride Content (as Cl)	1,000 parts per million

SECTION 804 — FINE AGGREGATES

804.01 GENERAL. Fine aggregates include, but at the discretion of the Engineer are not limited to, natural sand, crushed sand, conglomerate sand, mortar sand, mineral filler, and lightweight aggregates where permitted.

The Department's List of Approved Materials includes the Aggregate Source List and the list of Class A and Class B Polish-Resistant Aggregate Sources.

804.01.01 Natural Sand. Provide fine granular material resulting from the natural disintegration of rock.

804.01.02 Crushed Sand. Provide fine granular material resulting from crushing of stone or gravel. Includes slag where permitted.

804.01.03 Conglomerate Sand. Provide natural materials primarily processed to the desired sizes, without crushing. Conglomerate sand may include some material which has been produced by crushing larger pieces of the parent material.

804.01.04 Mortar Sand. Provide natural, crushed, or conglomerate sand suitable for use in cement mortar.

804.01.05 Mineral Filler. Provide limestone dust, cement, fly ash, or other inert mineral matter.

804.02 APPROVAL. Provide fine aggregates from sources included on the Aggregate Source List meeting the description and requirements specified in this section.

The Department will consider a source for inclusion on the Aggregate Source List when the aggregate producer complies with KM 64-608 and provides the following:

- 1) A Quality Control Plan.
- 2) A satisfactory laboratory facility with all necessary testing equipment.
- 3) A Qualified Aggregate Technician to perform the required testing.

When a supplier wishes to supply sand only for asphalt mixtures, Items 1, 2 and 3 above will be waived. The Department may add the source to the Aggregate Source List and restrict its use to asphalt mixtures.

Obtain the Department's approval before furnishing aggregate from sources not on the Aggregate Source List. The Department will sample the aggregate during stockpiling and test according to the Department's Manual of Field Testing and Sampling Practices.

The Department will reject aggregate when excessive variation of gradation or physical properties cause unworkable mixtures, mixture control problems, or non-conformance to the finished product or mixture requirements.

The Department will reject contaminated aggregate when the Engineer deems it could be detrimental to the finished product.

804.03 CONCRETE. Provide natural, crushed, or conglomerate sand. The Department will allow any combination of natural, crushed, or conglomerate sand when the combination is achieved in the concrete plant weigh hopper. The Engineer may allow other sands.

Use natural or conglomerate sands as fine aggregates in concrete intended as a wearing surface for traffic.

Conform to the following:

- 1) Sand Equivalent - 80 (minimum).
- 2) Soundness - 10% loss (maximum).
- 3) Friable Particles - 3.0% (maximum).
- 4) Coal plus Lignite - 0.5% (maximum).

- 5) Uncompacted Voids⁽¹⁾ – 47.0% (maximum).
- 6) Organic Impurities - Not darker than the standard.
- 7) Mortar Strength⁽²⁾ - 95% at 7 calendar days (minimum).
- 8) Gradation⁽¹⁾:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
3/8 inch	100
No. 4	90-100
No. 16	45-85
No. 50	5-25
No. 100	0-8

- ⁽¹⁾ *The Department will permit fine aggregates exceeding when they are used in a combination that meets requirements.*
- ⁽²⁾ *The Department will require testing for mortar strength only for sand not passing the test for organic impurities and will supersede the requirement for organic impurities.*

The Department will waive the requirements for gradation, sand equivalent, and uncompacted voids for concrete pipe.

804.04 ASPHALT MIXTURES. Provide natural, crushed, conglomerate, and slag sand, with the addition of filler as necessary, to meet gradation requirements. The Department will allow any combination of natural, crushed, conglomerate, and slag sand when the combination is achieved using cold feeds at the plant.

804.04.01 Sand for Mixtures.

- 1) Gradation - 100 percent passing the 3/8 inch sieve with more than 50 percent passing the No. 4 sieve.
- 2) Coal Plus Lignite - 5.0 percent maximum.
- 3) Soundness - 15 percent maximum.

804.04.02 Mineral Filler. Ensure 100 percent passes the No. 16 sieve and at least 30 percent passes the No. 200 sieve.

804.04.03 Polish-Resistant Aggregate. Provide fine aggregates required for polish-resistant applications from a Class A or B Polish-Resistant Aggregate Source as required. In addition to these listed sources, the Department will consider natural sand, conglomerate sand, and crushed gravel sand meeting the requirements of Section 804 to be Class A polish-resistant.

Provide a signed certification from the aggregate producer for the manufactured polish-resistant fine aggregate stating that the aggregate is supplied from the approved parent material as found on the Department’s List of Approved Materials, Polish-Resistant Aggregate Source List and Guidelines on the Division of Materials' webpage.

804.04.04 Requirements for Combined Aggregates.

- A) Uncompacted Voids.** Provide aggregates for Superpave mixtures meeting the minimum voids content as listed in the Superpave Fine Aggregate Consensus Property Requirements table.
- B) Sand Equivalent.** Provide aggregate having a sand equivalent value of 45 or greater for the portion of the total combined aggregates passing the No. 4 sieve. Provide aggregates for Superpave mixtures meeting the minimum sand equivalent limits as listed in the Superpave Fine Aggregate Consensus Property Requirements table.

The sand equivalent limits specified in this section apply to aggregates in the final mixture. The Department will normally take samples from stockpiled

aggregates or aggregate cold feeds, including mineral filler, for acceptance testing. When these tests do not meet the required values, make trial runs through the plant to provide material for sampling which is intended for the final mixture.

The Department may waive the sand equivalent requirement provided the portion of the combined aggregate passing the No. 40 sieve is non-plastic according to AASHTO T 90.

SUPERPAVE FINE AGGREGATE CONSENSUS PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS				
ESAL Class	Design ESALs (millions)	Uncompacted Void Content of Fine Aggregate (Percent), ⁽¹⁾		Sand Equivalent (Percent), Minimum
		Minimum (Depth From Surface)		
		≤ 100 mm	> 100 mm	
1	< 0.3	40.0	40.0	45
2	0.3 to < 3	40.0	40.0	45
3	3 to < 30	45.0	40.0	45
4	≥ 30	45.0	45.0	50

⁽¹⁾ Performed according to AASHTO T 304, Method A.

- C) **Friable Particles.** Limit friable particles, excluding sandstone, to a maximum of 1.0 percent of the total combined aggregates.
- D) **Absorption.** Provide total combined fine aggregates having a water absorption of no more than 4.0 percent.

804.05 MORTAR SAND. Provide natural sand, crushed sand, or conglomerate sand conforming to Subsection 804.03 with the exception of Uncompacted Voids and Gradation. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
No. 8	100
No. 50	10-40
No. 100	0-10

804.06 EPOXY SEAL COATS. Provide either natural or conglomerate sand having an insoluble content of 90 percent or greater. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
No. 16	100
No. 50	10-40
No. 100	0-5

804.07 EPOXY SAND SLURRY. Provide silica sand containing no less than 90 percent insolubles. Ensure the sand is rounded to subangular, clean, dry and non-friable. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
No. 8	100
No. 50	0-40
No. 100	0-5

The Department may allow material not meeting this gradation if it produces a workable mixture and an acceptable slurry seal.

804.08 PIPE BEDDING. Provide natural, crushed, or conglomerate sand having a sand equivalent of 20 or greater. The Department may waive the sand equivalent requirement when the portion passing the No. 40 sieve is non-plastic according to AASHTO T 90. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
3/8 inch	100
No. 100	0-15

804.09 UNDERDRAINS, EMBANKMENT DRAINAGE BLANKET, AND NATURAL SAND FOR DRAINAGE AND BACKFILL. Provide natural sand having a sand equivalent of 70 or greater. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
3/8 inch	100
No. 4	75-100
No. 100	0-8

804.10 GRADATION ACCEPTANCE OF NON-SPECIFICATION FINE AGGREGATE. When reasonably acceptable work has been produced using the aggregate in question, the Department may accept the work according to Subsection 105.04. When the Engineer determines that the aggregate not conforming to gradation requirements may be left in place, the Department will accept the aggregate at a reduction in the Contract unit bid price for the work containing the aggregate according to the following procedures. The Department will not consider these procedures a means to continue accepting non-specification aggregates.

The Department will base the reduction on the invoice price for the aggregate at the source. When satisfactory invoices are not furnished, the Department will use current bin prices for that source on file with the Cabinet's Division of Purchases. The maximum deduction for non-specification material, which is allowed to remain in place, is 50 percent.

When aggregate fails to conform to gradation on more than one sieve, the Department will apply the largest payment reduction.

The Department will define a lot based on the smallest definable quantity of material represented by acceptance test results, either passing results or failing results, or both. Normally, the Department will average all test results for the lot to determine the test result for payment according to the deduction tables. However, when test results are not reasonably uniform the Department will not average the high and low test results within a lot. The Department will assign each test result to equal quantities in new smaller lots in proportion to the number of tests representing the original lot. When daily tests are performed, the lot will be a day's production unless the Department defines a smaller lot.

When 2 consecutive lots contain non-specification material, discontinue the use of the aggregate until the Department makes a decision concerning the overall acceptability of the aggregate from that source.

The Department will not impose a reduction in payment for quantities less than 50 tons unless the Engineer deems it necessary.

GRADATION - CONCRETE SAND					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 16	No. 50	No. 100
0%	100	90-100	45-85	5-25	0-8
10%			43-44	3-4	
10%	98-99	88-89	86-87	26-27	9
20%			42	2	
20%	97	87	88	28	10
30%			41	1	
30%	96	86	89	29	11
50%			40	0	
50%	95	85	90	30	12

GRADATION - MINERAL FILLER		
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing	
	No. 16	No. 200
0%	100	30 minimum
10%	98-99	29
20%	97	28
30%	96	27
50%	95	26

GRADATION - MORTAR SAND			
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing		
	No. 8	No. 50	No. 100
0%	100	10-40	0-10
10%		8-9	
10%	98-99	41-42	11
20%		7	
20%	97	43	12
30%		6	
30%	96	44	13
50%		5	
50%	95	45	14

GRADATION - SAND FOR EPOXY SEAL COAT			
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing		
	No. 16	No. 50	No. 100
0%	100	10-40	0-5
10%		8-9	
10%	98-99	41-42	6
20%		7	
20%	97	43	7
30%		6	
30%	96	44	8
50%		5	
50%	95	45	9

GRADATION - PIPE BEDDING		
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing	
	3/8 inch	No. 100
0%	100	0-15
10%	98-99	16
20%	97	17
30%	96	18
50%	95	19

GRADATION - UNDERDRAINS, EMBANKMENT DRAINAGE BLANKET, AND NATURAL SAND FOR DRAINAGE AND BACKFILL			
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing		
	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 100
0%	100	75-100	0-8
10%	98-99	73-74	9
20%	97	72	10
30%	96	71	11
50%	95	70	12

804.11 SAMPLING AND TESTING. The Department will sample and test according to the following methods when applicable:

Absorption (Fine Aggregate)	KM 64-605
Coal and Lignite	KM 64-615
Dry Sieve Analysis	AASHTO T 27
Friable Particles	AASHTO T 112
Insoluble Content (Fine Aggregate)	KM 64-224
Mortar Strength	AASHTO T 71
Organic Impurities	AASHTO T 21
Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index	AASHTO T 90
Sampling	AASHTO T 2
Sand Equivalent	AASHTO T 176
Sieve Analysis of Mineral Filler	AASHTO T 37
Soundness	KM 64-610
Uncompacted Voids (Method A)	AASHTO T 304
Wet Sieve Analysis	KM 64-620 or AASHTO T 27

SECTION 805 — COARSE AGGREGATES

805.01 GENERAL. Coarse aggregates include, but at the discretion of the Engineer are not limited to, crushed stone and crushed or uncrushed gravel. Includes lightweight aggregates or slag where permitted.

The Department's List of Approved Materials includes the Aggregate Source List and the list of Class A and Class B Polish-Resistant Aggregate Sources.

805.02 APPROVAL. Provide coarse aggregates from sources included on the Aggregate Source List meeting the description and requirements specified in this section.

The Department will consider a source for inclusion on the Aggregate Source List when the aggregate producer complies with KM 64-608 and provides the following:

- 1) A Quality Control Plan.
- 2) A satisfactory laboratory facility with all necessary testing equipment.
- 3) A Qualified Aggregate Technician to perform the required testing.

Obtain the Department's approval before furnishing aggregate from sources not on the Aggregate Source List. The Department will sample the aggregate during stockpiling and test according to the Department's Manual of Field Testing and Sampling Practices.

The Department will reject aggregate when excessive variation of gradation or physical properties cause unworkable mixtures, mixture control problems, or non-conformance to the finished product or mixture requirements.

Coarse aggregates are subject to preliminary source approval.

805.03 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Provide coarse aggregates that are free of objectionable amounts of clay lumps, dirt coatings, and foreign material. The Department will reject contaminated aggregate when the Engineer deems it could be detrimental to the finished product.

805.03.01 Soundness and Shale. Conform to the following:

AGGREGATE USE	SHALE PERMITTED ⁽¹⁾ (Maximum %)	SOUNDNESS REQUIREMENT (Maximum %)
<u>Portland Cement Concrete Mixtures</u>		
Aggregate for Bridge Decks, Bridge Deck Overlays, and Bridge Barrier Walls	1.0	9
All Other Concrete Classes and Uses	2.0	12
<u>Asphalt Mixtures</u>		
Aggregate for Polish Resistant Surfaces and Asphalt Surface Under OGFC:		
Limestone and Dolomite	1.0	9
Other Aggregate Types	2.0	12
All Other Asphalt Mixtures	2.0	15
<u>Other Uses</u>		
Sizes No. 610 or 710 When Used for Aggregate		
Surfacing, Traffic Bound Base, and Maintenance	5.0	18
Riprap and Channel Lining	2.0	12
All Other Uses	2.0	15

⁽¹⁾ The Department will determine shale quantity by visual estimation for Riprap and Channel Lining and according to KM 64-604 for all other aggregate.

805.03.02 Physical Properties. Conform to the following:

Wear (Except Slag and Sandstone)	40% (maximum)
Wear (Sandstone)	50% (maximum)
Wear (Slag)	60% (maximum)
Friable Particles	1.0% (maximum)
Unit Weight (Slag)	70 lbs/ft ³ (minimum)

805.03.03 Gradation. Where the Department specifies or permits designated sizes of coarse aggregates, provide aggregates meeting the grading limits indicated for the various sizes listed in the Sizes of Coarse Aggregates table. When the Contract does not specify sizes or combinations of aggregate for various types of construction, furnish aggregate according to the Aggregate Size Use table. The Department will allow blending of same source/same type aggregate to achieve designated sizes when precise procedures are used such as cold feeds, belts, weigh hoppers, or equivalent.

805.03.04 Erodible or Unstable Material. Treat as applicable. The Department considers Size No. 57 or larger aggregate, except crushed or uncrushed gravel, non-erodible. The Department considers the following materials to be erodible or unstable:

- 1) Friable sandstone. The Engineer determines when sandstone is friable or non-friable.
- 2) Crushed or uncrushed gravel, any size.
- 3) Crushed coarse aggregate smaller than Size No. 57.
- 4) Any material with 50 percent or more passing the No. 4 sieve.

805.04 CONCRETE. Provide crushed stone or crushed or uncrushed gravel. The Department will allow any combination of crushed stone, crushed or uncrushed gravel when the combination is achieved in the concrete plant weigh hopper. Conform to the following:

	<u>Max. Pct. by Wt.</u>
Friable Particles	1.0
Finer than No. 200	2.0
Coal and Lignite	0.5
Lightweight particles (Gravel) ⁽¹⁾ (Sp. Gr. Less than 2.40)	4.0
Lightweight particles (Limestone) (Sp. Gr. Less than 2.40)	1.0

⁽¹⁾ *The permissible lightweight particle content of gravel coarse aggregate for reinforced concrete box culvert sections, concrete pipe, pipe arches, or for use only in concrete that will be permanently protected from freezing by 2 feet or more of cover is 10.0 percent.*

The Department will waive the requirements for gradation and finer than No. 200 for concrete pipe.

Do not use aggregate produced from an individual production lift until the Department obtains the finished product results from the Concrete Beam Expansion Test Method AASHTO T 160. If beam expansion is greater than 0.06 percent at 6 months, the Department will reject the production lift for use in concrete applications.

The Department will not require tests for Concrete Beam Expansion from an individual production lift if the individual ledges are accessible for hand sampling and the lift is acceptable based on petrographic examination of the hand samples. The Department will accept a production lift if no more than 20 percent of the total lift footage is considered potentially alkali carbonate reactive upon petrographic inspection.

805.04.01 JPC Base, JPC Pavement, JPC Shoulders, Concrete for Bridge Decks, and Precast Products. The Department will subject coarse aggregates that are to be used in JPC base, JPC pavement, JPC shoulders, bridge decks, concrete overlays, and precast products to freeze-thaw testing according to KM 64-626. The Department will allow sources having expansions of 0.06 percent or less and a minimum of 80 percent durability factor to supply any size coarse aggregate listed in the Aggregate Size Use table, providing that size or a larger size has tested satisfactorily. When sources have expansions of more than 0.06 percent or a durability factor of less than 80 percent the Department will:

- 1) Reject the material.
- 2) Limit to the permitted sizes determined from acceptable freeze-thaw testing.
- 3) Allow the submittal of a proposal to the Engineer for production of acceptable coarse aggregate. The Department will require acceptable freeze-thaw test results before approving any proposal.

Provide a signed certification from the aggregate producer for the approved freeze-thaw coarse aggregate stating that the aggregate is supplied from the approved parent material as found on the Department's List of Approved Materials and Concrete Aggregate Restriction List.

805.04.02 Lightweight Aggregate. When the Department allows lightweight aggregate conform to the following:

- 1) Dry Loose Unit Weight. As appropriate or as specified, AASHTO M 195, Table 2.
- 2) Gradation (by weight). Provide size specified, AASHTO M 195, Table 1.
- 3) Wear. 50 percent maximum.
- 4) Soundness. 9 percent loss maximum.
- 5) Friable Particles. 1.0 percent maximum.
- 6) Deleterious Particles. 1.0 percent maximum.
- 7) Freeze-Thaw Resistance. 85 percent minimum durability factor and 0.06 percent maximum length change according to KM 64-626.
- 8) Provide creep, shrinkage, and tensile splitting strength test data made on concrete produced from the lightweight aggregate when the Engineer requests.
- 9) If lightweight aggregate from an unapproved source is proposed for use, notify the Engineer of the aggregate source and proposed concrete mix design at least 10 weeks before any lightweight aggregate concrete is placed, so the Department may subject the lightweight aggregate to testing as outlined above, plus any additional testing as deemed necessary and indicated in AASHTO M 195. At the Department's option, suitable documentation of such testing by an independent testing laboratory may be accepted.

805.05 ASPHALT MIXTURES AND SEALS. Provide crushed stone, crushed gravel, or blast furnace slag. The Department will allow any combination of crushed stone, crushed gravel, or blast furnace slag when the combination is achieved using cold feeds at the asphalt plant. The Engineer may allow other coarse aggregates.

805.05.01 Absorption. Provide aggregates having a water absorption of no more than 3.0 percent for each size and type. When blast furnace slag is used, provide total combined aggregates having a water absorption of no more than 4.0 percent.

805.05.02 Crushed Particles. Applies to the total combined aggregates retained on a No. 4 sieve, including the material from the fine aggregate. Conform to the following:

- A) **Superpave Mixtures.** Minimum percent crushed requirements as listed in the Superpave Coarse Aggregate Consensus Property Requirements table.

- B) **Open-Graded Friction Courses.** Minimum 95 percent one or more crushed faces and 75 percent 2 or more crushed faces.
- C) **Seal Coats.** Minimum 90 percent one or more crushed faces.
- D) **Other Mixtures.** Unless otherwise specified, minimum 75 percent one or more crushed faces.

SUPERPAVE COARSE AGGREGATE CONSENSUS PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS						
ESAL Class	Design ESALs (millions)	Coarse Aggregate Angularity (Percent)				Flat and Elongated ⁽¹⁾ (Percent), maximum
		Minimum Depth From Surface		Crushed Faces		
		≤ 100 mm	> 100 mm	Crushed Faces	Crushed Faces	
		≥1	≥2	≥1	≥2	
1	< 0.3	75	-	75	-	10
2	0.3 to < 3	75	-	75	-	10
3	3 to < 30	95	90	80	75	10
4	≥ 30	100	100	100	100	10

⁽¹⁾ Criterion based on a 5:1 maximum-to-minimum ratio.

805.05.03 Flat and Elongated. Provide aggregates for Superpave mixtures not exceeding the flat and elongated maximum as listed in the Superpave Coarse Aggregate Consensus Property Requirements table.

805.05.04 Finer Than No. 200 (Seals). Provide coarse aggregates having no more than 3.0 percent passing the No. 200 sieve.

805.05.05 Polish-Resistant Aggregate. Provide coarse aggregates required for polish-resistant applications from a Class A or Class B Polish-Resistant Aggregate Source, as applicable, based on mixture designation of aggregate type.

Provide a signed certification from the aggregate producer for the manufactured polish-resistant coarse aggregate stating that the aggregate is supplied from the approved parent material as found on the Department’s List of Approved Materials, Polish-Resistant Aggregate Source List and Guidelines on the Division of Materials' webpage.

805.06 DENSE GRADED AGGREGATE (DGA) AND CRUSHED STONE BASE (CSB). Provide crushed stone having a sand equivalent value of 30 or greater with mineral filler as needed to meet gradation requirements. The Department may waive the sand equivalent requirement when the portion passing the No. 40 sieve has a plasticity index of 4 or less according to AASHTO T 90.

805.07 FREE DRAINING BEDDING AND BACKFILL. Provide crushed stone or crushed or uncrushed gravel. The Department will allow a shale content of 5 percent providing the combined shale, friable particles, and minus No. 200 content does not exceed 5 percent. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
1 1/2 inch	100
No. 4	0-30

805.08 COARSE AGGREGATES FOR UNDERDRAINS. Furnish crushed or uncrushed aggregate, including pea gravel meeting the quality requirements of Section 805 with the following exception: The Department will allow a shale content of 5 percent

providing the combined shale, friable particles, and minus No. 200 content does not exceed 5 percent. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
1 1/2 inch	100
No. 4	0-30
No. 100	0-5

805.09 COARSE AGGREGATE FOR ROCK DRAINAGE BLANKET. Provide crushed or uncrushed aggregate, including pea gravel, meeting the quality requirements of this section with the following additional requirement: Ensure the minus No. 200 content does not exceed 5 percent. When the material includes a significant amount of individual fragments greater than 1 1/2 inches, the Engineer may accept the minus No. 200 portion based on visual inspection. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
4 inch	100
No. 4	0-30

805.10 GRANULAR EMBANKMENT. Provide granular material up to 12-inch maximum size with a maximum shale content of 5 percent. Use either:

- 1) Engineer approved shot limestone or sandstone from roadway excavation, borrow excavation, or another approved source.
- 2) Crushed stone, crushed or uncrushed gravel, or crushed or natural sand meeting general requirements of Section 804 and this section, with a minus No. 200 content not exceeding 10.0 percent.

805.11 STRUCTURE GRANULAR BACKFILL. Provide crushed or uncrushed aggregate meeting the quality requirements of this section. When the material includes a significant amount of individual fragments greater than 1 1/2 inches, the Engineer may visually accept the minus No. 200 portion. Conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
4 inch	100
No. 4	0-10
No. 200	0-5

805.12 REINFORCED FILL MATERIAL. Obtain the Engineer's approval for material quality before use. Ensure the material is reasonably free of shale or other deleterious material. Conform to the following:

- A) **Gradation.** Conform to Subsection 805.11.
- B) **Resistivity.** Greater than 3,000 ohm-cm (applicable only when granular fill has more than 50 percent passing the No. 4 sieve).
- C) **PH.** Between 5-10.
- D) **Chlorides.** Less than 200 parts per million.
- E) **Sulfates.** Less than 1,000 parts per million.
- F) **Angle of Internal Friction.** Greater than or equal to 34 degrees. When providing gap-graded materials, single size aggregates, uncrushed gravel, or blends including uncrushed gravel, furnish a test report showing the 34 degree minimum internal friction angle is met. Test sample according to AASHTO T 236 compacted to 95 percent of AASHTO T 99 Methods C or D at optimum moisture content. When such materials are approved, the Engineer will perform sampling and testing on the project as necessary to assure that the material furnished is closely similar to that approved.

805.13 SLOPE PROTECTION AND CHANNEL LINING.

805.13.01 Cyclopean Stone Riprap and/or Channel Lining Class III. Provide material meeting the general requirements of Section 805. Ensure that 100 percent passes through a square opening of 16 inches by 16 inches, and no more than 20 percent passes through square openings of 8 inches by 8 inches. The Department may allow stones of smaller sizes for filling voids in the upper surface and dressing to the proper slope.

805.13.02 Crushed Aggregate Slope Protection. Provide aggregate meeting the general requirements of Section 805. Conform to the following gradation (Coarse aggregate sizes No. 1 and No. 2 conform to this requirement):

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
4 inch	100
2 1/2 inch	25-100
1 1/2 inch	0-15

805.13.03 Channel Lining, Class IA. Provide crushed stone meeting the general requirements of this section. Use a crusher, grizzly, or sieve with openings to produce a grading that 100 percent passes the 5 inch sieve, no more than 20 percent of the finished product passes through square openings 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches.

805.13.04 Channel Lining, Class II. Provide crushed stone meeting the general requirements of this section. Use a crusher, grizzly, or sieve with openings to produce a grading that 100 percent passes the 9-inch sieve, and no more than 20 percent of the finished product passes through square openings 5 by 5 inches.

805.13.05 Channel Lining, Class IV. Provide material excavated and prepared according to Section 204.

805.13.06 Stone for Gabions. Provide aggregate meeting the general requirements of this section and be of such gradation that 100 percent passes through a square opening of 12 by 12 inches and 100 percent is retained on a 4 inch sieve.

805.14 AGGREGATE SURFACING, TRAFFIC-BOUND BASE, AND MAINTENANCE. When providing size No. 610 or 710 coarse aggregate for aggregate surfacing (shoulders, entrances, mailbox turn outs, or similar items), traffic bound base and maintenance operations; furnish aggregate meeting the grading requirements in Sizes of Coarse Aggregates table, with no more than 12 percent finer than a No. 200 sieve.

When providing DGA for aggregate surfacing, traffic bound base, and maintenance operations conform to the grading requirement in Sizes of Coarse Aggregates table.

805.15 GRADATION ACCEPTANCE OF NON-SPECIFICATION COARSE AGGREGATE. It is intended that all aggregate purchased for Department work meet the requirements of this section. When reasonably acceptable work has been produced using the aggregate in question, the Department may accept the work according to Subsection 105.04. When the Engineer determines that the aggregate not conforming to gradation requirements may be left in place, the Department will accept the aggregate at a reduction in the Contract unit bid price for the work containing the aggregate according to the following procedures. The Department will not consider these procedures a means to continue accepting non-specification aggregates.

The Department will base the reduction on the invoice price for the aggregate at the source. When satisfactory invoices are not furnished, the Department will use current bin prices for that source on file with the Cabinet's Division of Purchases. The maximum deduction for non-specification material which is allowed to remain in place is 50 percent.

When aggregate fails to conform to gradation on more than one sieve, the Department will apply the largest payment reduction.

The Department will define a lot based on the smallest definable quantity of material represented by acceptance test results, either passing results or failing results, or both. Normally, the Department will average all test results for the lot to determine the test result for payment according to the deduction tables. However, when test results are not reasonably uniform the Department will not average the high and low test results within a lot. The Department will assign each test result to equal quantities in new smaller lots in proportion to the number of tests representing the original lot. When daily tests are performed, the lot will be a day's production unless the Department defines a smaller lot.

When 2 consecutive lots contain non-specification material, discontinue the use of the aggregate until the Department makes a decision concerning the overall acceptability of the aggregate from that source.

The Department will not impose a reduction in payment for quantities less than 50 tons unless the Engineer deems it necessary.

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 1					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	4 inch	3 1/2 inch	2 1/2 inch	1 1/2 inch	3/4 inch
0%	100	90-100	25-60	0-15	0-5
10%			61-62		
10%	98-99	88-89	23-24	16-17	6-7
20%			22		
20%	97	87	63	18	8
30%			21		
30%	96	86	64	19	9
50%			20		
50%	95	85	65	20	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 2					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	3 inch	2 1/2 inch	2 inch	1 1/2 inch	3/4 inch
0%	100	90-100	35-70	0-15	0-5
10%			33-34		
10%	98-99	88-89	71-72	16-17	6-7
20%			32		
20%	97	87	73	18	8
30%			31		
30%	96	86	74	19	9
50%			30		
50%	95	85	75	20	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 23				
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing			
	3 inch	2 inch	1 inch	1/2 inch
0%	100	40-90	0-15	0-5
10%		38-39		
10%	98-99	91-92	16-17	6-7
20%		37		
20%	97	93	18	8
30%		36		
30%	96	94	19	9
50%		35		
50%	95	95	20	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 3					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	2 1/2 inch	2 inch	1 1/2 inch	1 inch	1/2 inch
0%	100	90-100	35-70	0-15	0-5
10%			33-34		
10%	98-99	88-89	71-72	16-17	6-7
20%			32		
20%	97	87	73	18	8
30%			31		
30%	96	86	74	19	9
50%			30		
50%	95	85	75	20	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 357					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	2 1/2 inch	2 inch	1 inch	1/2 inch	No. 4
0%	100	95-100	35-70	10-30	0-5
10%			33-34	8-9	
10%	98-99	93-94	71-72	31-32	6-7
20%			32	7	
20%	97	92	73	33	8
30%			31	6	
30%	96	91	74	34	9
50%			30	5	
50%	95	90	75	35	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 4					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	2 inch	1 1/2 inch	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch
0%	100	90-100	20-55	0-15	0-5
10%			18-19		
10%	98-99	88-89	56-57	16-17	6-7
20%			17		
20%	97	87	58	18	8
30%			16		
30%	96	86	59	19	9
50%			15		
50%	95	85	60	20	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 467					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	2 inch	1 1/2 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4
0%	100	95-100	35-70	10-30	0-5
10%			33-34	8-9	
10%	98-99	93-94	71-72	31-32	6-7
20%			32	7	
20%	97	92	73	33	8
30%			31	6	
30%	96	91	74	34	9
50%			30	5	
50%	95	90	75	35	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 5					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	1 1/2 inch	1 inch	3/4 inch	1/2 inch	3/8 inch
0%	100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5
10%			18-19		
10%	98-99	88-89	56-57	11-12	6-7
20%			17		
20%	97	87	58	13	8
30%			16		
30%	96	86	59	14	9
50%			15		
50%	95	85	60	15	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 57					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	1 1/2 inch	1 inch	1/2 inch	No. 4	No. 8
0%	100	95-100	25-60	0-10	0-5
10%			23-24		
10%	98-99	93-94	61-62	11-12	6-7
20%			22		
20%	97	92	63	13	8
30%			21		
30%	96	91	64	14	9
50%			20		
50%	95	90	65	15	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 610				
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing			
	1 1/2 inch	1 inch	1/2 inch	No. 4
0%	100	85-100	40-75	15-40
10%			38-39	13-14
10%	98-99	83-84	76-77	41-42
20%			37	12
20%	97	82	78	43
30%			36	11
30%	96	81	79	44
50%			35	10
50%	95	80	80	45

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 67					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8
0%	100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5
10%			18-19		
10%	98-99	88-89	56-57	11-12	6-7
20%			17		
20%	97	87	58	13	8
30%			16		
30%	96	86	59	14	9
50%			15		
50%	95	85	60	15	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 68						
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing					
	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16
0%	100	90-100	30-65	5-25	0-10	0-5
10%			28-29	3-4		
10%	98-99	88-89	66-67	26-27	11-12	6-7
20%			27	2		
20%	97	87	68	28	13	8
30%			26	1		
30%	96	86	69	29	14	9
50%			25	0		
50%	95	85	70	30	15	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 710				
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing			
	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4
0%	100	80-100	30-75	0-30
10%			28-29	
10%	98-99	78-79	76-77	31-32
20%			27	
20%	97	77	78	33
30%			26	
30%	96	76	79	34
50%			25	
50%	95	75	80	35

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 78						
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing					
	3/4 inch	1/2 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16
0%	100	90-100	40-75	5-25	0-10	0-5
10%			38-39	3-4		
10%	98-99	88-89	76-77	26-27	11-12	6-7
20%			37	2		
20%	97	87	78	28	13	8
30%			36	1		
30%	96	86	79	29	14	9
50%			35	0		
50%	95	85	80	30	15	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 8					
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing				
	1/2 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16
0%	100	85-100	10-30	0-10	0-5
10%			8-9		
10%	98-99	83-84	31-32	11-12	6-7
20%			7		
20%	97	82	33	13	8
30%			6		
30%	96	81	34	14	9
50%			5		
50%	95	80	35	15	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 9-M				
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing			
	1/2 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8
0%	100	75-100	0-25	0-5
10%	98-99	73-74	26-27	6-7
20%	97	72	28	8
30%	96	71	29	9
50%	95	70	30	10

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 10			
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing		
	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 100
0%	100	85-100	10-30
10%			8-9
10%	98-99	83-84	31-32
20%			7
20%	97	82	33
30%			6
30%	96	81	34
50%			5
50%	95	80	35

GRADATION - SIZE NO. 11				
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing			
	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8	No. 100
0%	100	40-90	10-40	0-5
10%		38-39	8-9	
10%	98-99	91-92	41-42	6-7
20%		37	7	
20%	97	93	43	8
30%		36	6	
30%	96	94	44	9
50%		35	5	
50%	95	95	45	10

GRADATION - DENSE GRADED AGGREGATE						
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing					
	1 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 30	No. 200
0%	100	70-100	50-80	30-65	10-40	4-13
5%		68-69	48-49	28-29		
5%	98-99		81-82	66-67	41-42	14
10%		66-67	46-47	26-27	9	
10%	96-97		83-84	68-69	43-44	15
20%	95	65	45	25		3
20%			85	70	45	16
30%		64	44	24	8	2
30%	94		86	71	46	17

GRADATION - CRUSHED STONE BASE							
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing						
	2 1/2 inch	1 1/2 inch	3/4 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 30	No. 200
0%	100	90-100	60-95	30-70	15-55	5-20	0-8
5%		88-89	58-59	28-29	13-14	3-4	
5%	98-99		96-97	71-72	56-57	21-22	
10%		86-87	56-57	26-27	11-12	1-2	
10%	96-97		98	73	58	23	9
20%		84-85	54-55	24-25	9-10	0	
20%	95		99	74	59	24	10
30%		83	53	23	8		
30%	94		100	75	60	25	11

GRADATION - FREE DRAINING BEDDING AND BACKFILL		
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing	
	1 1/2 inch	No. 4
0%	100	0-30
10%	98-99	31-32
20%	97	33
30%	96	34
50%	95	35

GRADATION - COARSE AGGREGATES FOR UNDERDRAINS			
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing		
	1 1/2 inch	No. 4	No. 100
0%	100	0-30	0-5
10%	98-99	31-32	6
20%	97	33	7
30%	96	34	8
50%	95	35	9

GRADATION - COARSE AGGREGATE FOR ROCK DRAINAGE BLANKET		
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing	
	4 inch	No. 4
0%	100	0-30
10%	98-99	31-32
20%	97	33
30%	96	34
50%	95	35

GRADATION - CRUSHED AGGREGATE SLOPE PROTECTION			
Payment Reduction	Sieve Size-Percent Passing		
	4 inch	2 1/2 inch	1 1/2 inch
0%	100	25-100	0-15
10%	98-99	23-24	16-17
20%	97	22	18
30%	96	21	19
50%	95	20	20

SIZES OF COARSE AGGREGATES																		
Size	Sieve Maximum Nominal Size	AMOUNTS FINER THAN EACH LABORATORY SIEVE (SQUARE OPENINGS) PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT																
		4 inch	3 1/2 inch	3 inch	2 1/2 inch	2 inch	1 1/2 inch	1 inch	3/4 inch	1/2 inch	3/8 inch	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16	No. 30	No. 100	No. 200	
1	3 1/2 inch	100	90-100		25-60		0-15		0-5									
2	2 1/2 inch			100	90-100	35-70	0-15		0-5									
23	2 1/2 inch			100		40-90	0-15		0-5									
3	2 inch				100	90-100	35-70	0-15	0-5									
357	2 inch				100	95-100	35-70	0-15	10-30									
4	1 1/2 inch					100	90-100	20-55	0-15									
467	1 1/2 inch					100	95-100	35-70	10-30	0-5								
5	1 inch						100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5							
57	1 inch						100	95-100	25-60									
610	1 inch						100	85-100	40-75									
67	3/4 inch							100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5						
68	3/4 inch							100	90-100	30-65	5-25	0-10	0-5					
710	3/4 inch							100	80-100	30-75	0-30							
78	1/2 inch								100	90-100	40-75	5-25	0-10	0-5				
8	3/8 inch									100	85-100	10-30	0-10	0-5				
9-M	3/8 inch										100	75-100	0-25	0-5				
10 ⁽²⁾	No. 4											100	85-100			10-30		
11 ⁽²⁾	No. 4																0-5	
DENSE GRADED AGGREGATE ⁽¹⁾	3/4 inch							100	70-100							10-40		4-13
CRUSHED STONE-BASE ⁽¹⁾	2 inch				100		90-100		60-95							5-20		0-8

⁽¹⁾ Gradation performed by wet sieve KM 64-620 or AASHTO T 11/T 27.

⁽²⁾ Sizes shown for convenience and are not to be considered as coarse aggregates.

Note: The Department will allow blending of same source/same type aggregate when precise procedures are used such as cold feed, belt, or equivalent and combining of sizes or types of aggregate using the weigh hopper at concrete plants or controlled feed belts at the pugmill to obtain designated sizes.

AGGREGATE SIZE USE	
Type of Construction	Sizes to be Used
Asphalt Mixtures	See Subsection 403.03
Traffic-Bound Base	57, 610, 710, or DGA
JPC Base and Class P Concrete	57, 67, 68, 78, 8, or 9-M with fine aggregate as specified in Section 804.
Cement Concrete Structures and Incidental Construction	57, 67, 68, 78, 8, 9-M for Classes "A", "AA", "D", "D" Modified, "M1", "M2", and "B" (357 & 467 also for Class B). 9-M for Waterproofing Overlays. 67, 68, 78, 8, 9-M for all other Overlays and Classes "AAA" and "A" Modified; with fine aggregate as specified in Section 804.

805.16 SAMPLING AND TESTING. The Department will sample and test coarse aggregates at locations and frequencies that the Engineer determines. The Department will sample and test according to the following methods when applicable:

Absorption (Coarse Aggregate)	AASHTO T 85
Chlorides	Calif. DOT 422
Clay Lumps and Friable Particles	AASHTO T 112
Coal and Lignite	KM 64-615
Concrete Beam Expansion Test	AASHTO T 160
Dry Sieve Analysis	AASHTO T 27
Finer Than No. 200	KM 64-606 or AASHTO T 11 (Procedure B)
Flat and Elongated Particles	ASTM D 4791
Freeze/Thaw	KM 64-626
Insoluble Residue	ASTM D 3042
Lightweight Particles	AASHTO T 113
Percent Crushed Particles	ASTM D 5821
pH	Calif. DOT 643
Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index	AASHTO T 90
Resistivity	Calif. DOT 643
Sampling	AASHTO T 2
Sand Equivalent	AASHTO T 176
Shale	KM 64-604
Soundness (5 Cycles)	KM 64-610
Sulfates	Calif. DOT 417
Unit Weight	AASHTO T 19
Wear	AASHTO T 96
Wet Sieve Analysis	KM 64-620 or AASHTO T 11 (Procedure B)/T 27

SECTION 806 — ASPHALT MATERIALS

806.01 DESCRIPTION. The asphalt materials section covers performance-graded (PG) binders, emulsified asphalts, cut-back emulsions, and liquid asphalt for cold-patching mixtures. Provide the specified grade of material conforming to the requirements in this section from suppliers listed in the Department’s List of Approved Materials. Inclusion on the list of approved suppliers is obtained by following the guidelines of the Approved Supplier Certification (ASC) program contained in Kentucky Method (KM) 64-444, by following the guidelines of the Emulsified Asphalt Supplier Certification (EASC) program contained in KM 64-445, or by pretesting and approval. The Department may approve other types of asphalt materials provided they conform to the requirements of the type specified in the contract.

806.02 SAMPLING. The Department will sample all asphalt materials according to KM 64-404.

806.03 PG BINDERS. This subsection covers the requirements and pay schedules for PG binders.

806.03.01 General Requirements. Provide PG binders conforming to AASHTO M 320 except the intermediate dynamic shear will be tested at 25 °C for all material. Additionally, the material must have a minimum solubility of 99.0 percent when tested according to AASHTO T 44 and PG 76-22 must exhibit a minimum elastic recovery of 75 percent when tested according to AASHTO T 301.

PG BINDER REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE						
Test	Specification	100% Pay	90% Pay	80% Pay	70% Pay	50% Pay ⁽¹⁾
Original Binder						
Dynamic Shear, G*/sinδ	1.00 kPa Min.	1.00-0.95	0.94-0.90	0.89-0.85	0.84-0.80	< 0.80
Viscosity ⁽²⁾	3 Pa·s					
RTFO Residue						
Mass Loss, %	1.00 Max.	1.01-1.10	1.11-1.20	1.21-1.30	1.31-1.40	> 1.40
Dynamic Shear, G*/sinδ	2.20 kPa Min.	2.00-2.20	1.70-1.99	1.50-1.69	1.30-1.49	< 1.30
Elastic Recovery, % ⁽³⁾ (AASHTO T 301)	75 Min.	≥70	65-69	60-64	55-59	< 55
PAV Aging						
BBR						
Creep Stiffness	300 MPa Max.	300-315	316-330	331-345	346-360	> 360
m-value	0.300 Min.	0.285-0.300	0.280-0.284	0.275-0.279	0.270-0.274	< 0.270
Dynamic Shear, G*/sinδ	5,000 kPa Max.	0-5,500	5,501-5,800	5,801-5,900	5,901-6,000	> 6,000

⁽¹⁾ If allowed to remain in place, the Department will review materials performing in this range on a project-by-project basis to determine if removal of the material is warranted.

⁽²⁾ Results are for certification purposes only.

⁽³⁾ Age sample according to AASHTO T 240 and then condition and test the sample at 77 ± 1 °F. Elongate the sample to 10 cm.
 % Elongation Recovery = (10-X) x 10 where X is the final reading in cm after bringing the 2 severed ends of the specimen back together.

806.03.02 Handling Requirements. Submit written instructions to the Division of Materials for handling requirements. Submit the Supplier’s written instructions and requirements for the proper use and handling of the asphalt binder to the Engineer.

Include tank requirements, construction equipment requirements, and storage and mixing temperature requirements. Submit material test data and a certification of conformance prior to shipping material.

806.03.03 Modification. Use only styrene-butadiene (SB) or styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS) modifiers. All binders are to be homogeneous blends. Include a statement of the type of modification with all samples submitted to the Division of Materials for testing and certification. Circulate or agitate the modified asphalt binders in the storage tank as specified in the Supplier's handling procedures. Obtain the Engineer's approval for the means of circulation. Do not use in-line blending at the asphalt plant.

806.04 EMULSIFIED ASPHALTS. This subsection covers emulsified asphalts of the following grades:

- RS-2
- SS-1
- SS-1h
- AE-200
- HFRS-2
- HFMS-2

806.04.01 General Requirements. Furnish emulsified asphalts that are homogeneous, showing no separation of asphalt during normal handling or storage. The Engineer will reject emulsified asphalt that has been frozen.

806.04.02 Specific Requirements for Grades RS-2, SS-1, SS-1h, HFRS-2, HFMS-2. Conform to AASHTO M 140 with the following exceptions:

- 1) The cement-mixing test is not required.
- 2) The penetration of Grade SS-1h residue is not to exceed 100.
- 3) The storage stability of emulsions is not to exceed 1.5%.

806.04.03 Testing of Grades RS-2, SS-1, SS-1h, HFRS-2, and HFMS-2. Perform tests according to AASHTO T 59. Use Tyrone Formation limestone as the reference aggregate for the coating test.

EMULSIFIED ASPHALT REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE							
Test	Grade	Specification	100% Pay	90% Pay	80% Pay	60% Pay	0% Pay
Viscosity, Saybolt Furol @ 77 °F, s	SS-1, SS-1h	20-100	18-110	15-17 111-120	12-14 121-130	9-11 131-140	≤ 8 ≥ 141
	HFMS-2	≥ 100	≥ 90	80-89	70-79	60-69	≤ 59
	AE-200	≥ 50	≥ 45	40-44	35-39	30-34	≤ 29
Viscosity, Saybolt Furol @ 122 °F, s	RS-2, HFRS-2	75-400	65-440	60-64 441-480	55-59 481-520	50-54 521-560	≤ 49 ≥ 561
	Residue by Distillation, %	SS-1, SS-1h	≥ 57	≥ 28	27	26	25
	HFMS-2	≥ 65	≥ 64	61-63	58-60	55-57	≤ 54
	HFRS-2, RS-2	≥ 63	≥ 62	59-61	56-58	53-55	≤ 52
	AE-200	≥ 60	≥ 59	56-58	53-55	50-52	≤ 49
Oil Distillates, %	AE-200	0-6	0-7	8-10	11-13	14-16	≥ 17
Demulsibility, %	RS-2, HFRS-2	≥ 60	≥ 57	51-56	45-50	39-44	≤ 38
Residue Penetration	SS-1h	40-100	37-108	34-36 109-120	31-33 121-130	28-30 131-140	≤ 27 ≥ 141
	SS-1, HFMS-2			87-91	82-86	77-81	≤ 76
	RS-2, HFRS-2	100-200	92-216	217-225	226-235	236-245	≥ 246
Float Test @ 140 °F, s	AE-200, HFRS-2, HFMS-2	≥ 1,200	≥ 1,100	800-1,099	500-799	300-499	≤ 299
Coating Test, %	AE-200, HFMS-2	≥ 95	≥ 90	85-89	80-84	75-79	≤ 74
Sieve, %	RS-2, HFRS-2						
	SS-1, SS-1h	≤ 0.10	≤ 0.30	0.31-.045	0.46-0.60	0.61-0.75	≥ 0.76
Ductility, cm @ 77 °F	SS-1, SS-1h, RS-2, HFMS-2 HFRS-2,	≥ 40	≥ 38	35-37	32-34	29-31	≤ 28
	Storage Stability, % ⁽¹⁾	SS-1, SS-1h, RS-2, HFRS-2 AE-200	≤ 1.5				
	Solubility in Trichloro- ethylene, % ⁽¹⁾	SS-1, SS-1h, RS-2, AE-200 HFRS-2	≥ 97.5				

⁽¹⁾ Results are for certification purposes only.

806.04.04 Specific Requirements for Grade AE-200. Conform to the Emulsified Asphalt Requirements Schedule.

806.04.05 Testing of Grade AE-200. Perform tests according to AASHTO T 59.

806.05 POLYMER ASPHALT EMULSIONS (CRS-2P). These materials are designed to be used in seal coats and stress-absorbing membrane interlayers (SAMI). Make the polymer modification to the base asphalt before the emulsification process.

Ensure that polymer-modified asphalt emulsions conform to AASHTO M 316 and the following Polymer Asphalt Emulsion (CRS-2P) Requirements and Price Adjustment Schedule.

POLYMER ASPHALT EMULSION (CRS-2P) REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE						
Test ⁽¹⁾	Specification	100% Pay	90% Pay	80% Pay	60% Pay	0% Pay
Viscosity @ 122 °F, SFS	100-400	85-480	80-84 481-520	70-79 521-560	60-69 561-600	≤ 59 ≥ 601
Evaporation Residue, %	≥65	≥63	60.0-62.9	57.0-59.9	55.0-56.9	≤ 54.9
Sieve, %	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.35	0.36-0.50	0.51-0.70	0.71-0.90	≥ 0.91
Residue Penetration @ 77 °F	100-175	85-205	80-84 206-215	75-79 216-225	70-74 226-235	≤ 69 ≥ 236
Residue Ductility @ 39 °F, cm	≥ 30	≥ 28	25-27	22-24	20-21	≤ 19
% Recovery @ 39 °F ⁽²⁾ (AASHTO T 301)	≥ 50	≥ 45	40 - 44	35 - 39	30 - 34	≤ 29
% Demulsibility: 0.8% Sodium Diocyl Sulfosuccinate	≥40	≥35	32-34	29-31	26-28	≤ 25
Particle Charge	Positive					

⁽¹⁾ Test according to AASHTO T 59 except where noted.

⁽²⁾ Condition the sample and test the sample at 39 ± 2 °F. Elongate the sample to 10 cm. %Elongation Recovery = (10-X) x 10 where X is the final reading in cm after bringing the two severed ends of the specimen back together.

806.06 ASPHALT COATING AND PAVING FOR METAL PIPE, PIPE ARCHES, AND ARCHES. These requirements apply to all corrugated metal pipe, pipe arches, and arches that are required to be asphalt-coated or coated and paved, except field-assembled structural plate pipe and pipe arches as specified in Section 612.

806.06.01 Asphalt Coating Material. Furnish asphalt coating material conforming to AASHTO M 190 and, in addition, the following physical properties:

- 1) Penetration at 32 °F, ASTM D 5 or AASHTO T 49 - 20 minimum at 200 g for 60 seconds.
- 2) Penetration at 77 °F, ASTM D 5 or AASHTO T 49 - 35 to 55 at 100 g for 5 seconds.
- 3) Flash Point, ASTM D 92 or AASHTO T 48 - 450 °F minimum.
- 4) Specific Gravity, ASTM D 70 or AASHTO T 229 - 0.98 minimum.
- 5) Softening Point, ASTM D 36 or AASHTO T 53 - 200-230 °F.
- 6) Perform the “loss of heating” test in a standard forced-draft oven.

The Department will obtain random samples of the asphalt coating material for analysis. The Department will reject all material not conforming to AASHTO M 190 and this subsection.

806.07 LIQUID ASPHALT FOR COLD-PATCHING MIXTURES. Ensure that the liquid asphalt material furnished under this subsection provides satisfactory coating properties, workability, and adherence characteristics for patching during cold and damp

weather in either asphalt or concrete pavement surfaces. Furnish patching mixtures made with liquid asphalt, KP-4 or KP-6, that is capable of being stored for at least 6 months before being used and that is readily workable at all ambient temperatures above 25 °F.

With each shipment of material, provide test results certifying that the materials furnished conform to the following KP-4 or KP-6 Requirements table, as applicable. Additionally, take a one-gallon sample from one transport as specified in the Materials Field Sampling and Testing Manual from the Department's Division of Materials. Ship the sample to the Division of Materials by any expedient means of transport. Obtain the Division of Materials' approval before using the liquid asphalt.

KP-4 REQUIREMENTS		
Property	Test Method	Value
Flash Point, °F	AASHTO T 79	200 °F minimum
Viscosity, Saybolt Furol @ 122 °F, s	AASHTO T 72	100-500 ⁽¹⁾
Coating Test, % Coated Area	AASHTO T 182	95.0 min.
Residue From Distillate, %	AASHTO T 59	72.0 min.
Oil Distillate, %	AASHTO T 59	3.0 - 7.0
Penetration	ASTM D 5	200 min.
Solubility in Trichloroethylene, %	ASTM D 2042	98 min.
KP-6 REQUIREMENTS		
Property	Test Method	Value
Kinematic Viscosity @ 140 °F, cSt	ASTM D 2170	300 to 4000
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	ASTM D 1310	200 min.
Percentage of Water, %	ASTM D 95	0.2 max.
Distillation to 680 °F	ASTM D 402	See values below
Temperature (°F)	Volume of Total Distillate (Minimum/Maximum %)	Volume of Original Sample (Minimum/Maximum %)
to 437	0/0	0/0
to 500	0/0.5	0/5
to 600	10/65	0/25
Residue From Distillation @ 680 °F (% Volume by Difference)		72/95
Tests on Residue from Distillation		
Absolute Viscosity @ 140 °F, Poises	ASTM D 2171	75 to 425
Modified Penetration With Cone ⁽²⁾	ASTM D 5	180 min.
Ductility, 39 °F, 1 cm/minute	ASTM D 113	100 min.
Solubility in Trichloroethylene, %	ASTM D 2042	99.0 min.

⁽¹⁾ The Department may accept higher values if the material is pumpable.

⁽²⁾ Ensure the cone conforms to ASTM D 217, except that the interior construction may be modified as necessary. Ensure the total moving weight of the cone and attachments is 150 ± 0.1 g.

806.08 FIELD TOLERANCES. The Department, according to established criteria, allows tolerance limits to be applied to field samples. These limits are incorporated into the price adjustment schedules. These tolerances are for field samples only and will not apply to certification samples.

806.09 ACCEPTANCE. The Department will normally perform field quality acceptance testing on samples obtained at the project site or Contractor's storage facility. When required by the Department, the asphalt supplier shall send, at his expense, representative samples of materials stored at the source terminal or refinery to the Department's Division of Materials.

When the Department accepts asphalt materials by pretesting and certification, provide two copies of the bill-of-lading/load ticket with each hauling unit. The bill-of-lading/load ticket will contain the material's lot number, a statement of the quantity of

materials within each load by weight and volume, and other information as required by KM 64-444 or KM 64-445. The Contractor and Department's representative will each receive copies at the point of delivery. Also, forward a copy of the bill-of-lading/load ticket directly to the Department's Division of Materials as soon as practical following shipments.

Do not use asphalt materials that are not properly covered by certification or otherwise tested and approved by the Department. When asphalt materials not of the specified grade, not appropriately certified, or not conforming to the applicable requirements when tested become incorporated into projects, the Engineer will, according to Section 105, evaluate the work affected and require adjustment of pay quantities or corrective work as deemed appropriate.

806.09.01 Acceptance of Non-Specification Asphalt Materials. Furnish asphalt materials purchased for Department work conforming to the requirements of this section. The Department will apply the following procedures only when reasonably acceptable work has been produced using the material in question, as provided in Subsection 105.04. When the use of non-specification material results in an inferior or unsatisfactory product, remove and replace the material at no expense to the Department, or at the Vendor's expense when materials are purchased directly by the Cabinet.

The Department may accept, at a reduced Contract price, asphalt materials not of the specified grade, not appropriately certified, or not conforming to the applicable requirements when check-tested after an evaluation of the work. However, the Department will not consider these procedures as a means to continue accepting non-specification material.

The Department will determine the price adjustment based on the delivered cost of the material.

When the material is not of the specified grade or not appropriately certified, the Department may deduct the full cost of the material.

When the material fails to conform to the applicable requirements, the Department will normally make deductions according to the pay schedules in this section. As provided in Subsection 806.08, the Department has established field tolerances for determining the acceptability of failing material at no price deduction. The Department will determine the frequency of check-sampling and testing on pretested material. The Department will make deductions for failing test results based on the average of two check samples representing the material in question. When a sample fails on two or more tests, the Department may add the deductions, but the total deduction will not exceed 100 percent.

806.10 TIME LIMITATION ON APPROVALS. The Department will test materials in storage at the terminal as deemed necessary. Additionally, the Department will require the retesting, and re-approval, of materials not incorporated into the work within one month (2 months for PG binders) of the shipment date.

SECTION 807 — JOINT MATERIALS

807.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers joint sealers and joint fillers of various types. The Department may approve other types of joint materials provided they conform to the requirements of the type specified in the Contract.

807.02 SAMPLING. The Department will sample all materials according to the Materials Field Sampling and Testing Manual from the Department's Division of Materials.

807.03 JOINT SEALERS.

807.03.01 Hot-Poured, Elastic Joint Sealers. Furnish hot-poured, elastic joint sealers that meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM D 6690, Type II and the following table. Provide a certification of conformance with each lot of sealer.

HOT-POURED, ELASTIC JOINT SEALER REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE						
Test	Specification	100% Pay	90 % Pay	80 % Pay	60% Pay	0% Pay
Cone Penetration	90 max.	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	≥ 99
Softening Point, °C	80 min.	79-79.9	78-78.9	77-77.9	76-76.9	< 76
Resilience, %	60 min.	59-58	57-56	55-54	53-52	≥ 51
Bond, Non-immersed	Pass					

807.03.02 Preformed, Compression Joint Sealers With Lubricant. Furnish preformed, compression joint sealers of approved shapes and sizes for the applicable joints to be sealed. Furnish sealers and lubricant that conform to the following requirements as applicable.

- A) Sealers.** Furnish sealers that conform to ASTM D 2628 with the following exceptions and additions:
- 1) The Department's Division of Materials and Division of Bridge Design will approve the configuration of compression joint sealers. Approved sealers will be placed on the Department's List of Approved Materials. Obtain the Department's approval for sealers not on the List of Approved Materials before shipping to the project.
 - 2) Furnish sealers designed to be substantially solid at closure (when fully compressed). Closure of a sealer should occur at 50 to 70 percent of its original width.
 - 3) Ensure that the manufacturer provides sealers accurately marked at 12-inch intervals to determine elongation after installation.
 - 4) Ensure that sealers are designed so that, when compressed, the center portion of the top surfaces will not protrude upward above the original elevation of the sealer.
 - 5) The Department will subject sealers to a compression-deflection test according to KM 64-409. Ensure that the sealer displays a minimum force per unit area of 3 psi at 15-percent deflection and a maximum force per unit area of 40 psi at 50-percent deflection.
 - 6) Ensure that the sealers used in JPC pavement comply with the applicable Standard Drawings.
 - 7) Ensure that the uncompressed depth of all sealers is at least equal to the uncompressed sealer width, unless the design of the sealer prevents twisting or misalignment of the sealer during or after installation.

- 8) Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification stating conformance with this Subsection.

B) Lubricant. As recommended by the sealer manufacturer, provide lubricant that is compatible with the sealer, concrete, and steel. Ensure conformance to ASTM D 2835 when utilizing lubricant with sealers on concrete pavements.

807.03.03 Preformed, Expansion Joint Strip Sealers With Lubricant Adhesive.

Furnish preformed, expansion joint strip sealers of approved design for the applicable joints to be sealed. Furnish sealers and lubricant adhesives that conform to the following requirements as applicable.

A) Sealers. Furnish sealers that conform to ASTM D 5973 with the following exceptions and additions:

- 1) The Department's Division of Materials and Division of Bridge Design will approve the design of the expansion joint strip sealers. Approved sealers will be placed on the Department's List of Approved Materials. Obtain the Department's approval for sealers not on the List of Approved Materials before shipping to the project.
- 2) Ensure that the manufacturer provides sealers accurately marked at 12-inch intervals to determine elongation after installation.
- 3) Ensure that the sizes of sealers used in JPC pavement comply with the applicable Standard Drawings.
- 4) Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification stating conformance with this Subsection.

B) Lubricant. As recommended by the sealer manufacturer, provide lubricant that is compatible with the sealer, concrete, and steel. Ensure conformance to ASTM D 2835 when working with concrete pavements.

807.03.04 Joint Sealer for Rigid Pipe.

A) Asphalt Mastic. Furnish asphalt mastic joint sealing material consisting of a smooth, uniform mixture of asphalt material, solvent, and filler. Use filler that consists essentially of cellulose fiber. Ensure that the mixture is applicable, by means of a trowel or caulking gun, without pulling or drawing, and does not sag or flow when applied to metal, concrete, or vitrified clay surfaces. Furnish a compound capable of withstanding freezing and not exhibiting any tendency to separate or otherwise deteriorate while in storage. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification stating conformance with this Subsection.

When tested according to KM 64-416, ensure that the compound sets to a tough, plastic coating and does not shrink, crack, or loosen from the surface. In addition, furnish material conforming to the following table:

ASPHALT MASTIC REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE							
Test	Test Method	Specification	100% Pay	90% Pay	80% Pay	70% Pay	50% Pay ⁽¹⁾
Grease Cone Penetration (Unworked), 150 g	ASTM D 217	175-250	170-255	160-169 256-265	155-159 266-270	150-154 271-275	≤ 149 ≥ 276
Weight per Gallon, lbs	AASHTO T 229	9.75 min.	9.70 min.	9.65-9.69	9.60-9.64	9.55-9.59	≤ 9.54
Non-Volatile, %	KM 64-415	75 min.	72 min.	71	70	69	≤ 68
Ash, %	AASHTO T 111	25.0-45.0	24.0-46.0	23.0-23.9 46.1-46.9	22.0-22.9 47.0-47.9	21.0-21.9 48.0-48.9	≤ 20.9 ≥ 49.0

⁽¹⁾ If allowed to remain in place, the Department will review materials in this range on a project-by-project basis to determine if removal of the material is warranted.

- B) Butyl Rubber Sealants.** Furnish butyl rubber sealants conforming to the requirements in AASHTO M 198, Section 6.2. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification of conformance.
- C) Rubber Gaskets.** Furnish rubber gaskets conforming to the requirements in AASHTO M 315, Section 6.1. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification of conformance.

807.03.05 Silicone Rubber Sealants. Provide material conforming to the following requirements and tables.

- A) Non-Sag and Self-Leveling Silicone Sealant.** Furnish sealant in a one-part silicone formulation which does not require a primer for bonding to concrete. Use a compound that is compatible with the surface to which it is applied. Do not use acid-cure sealants on concrete. Apply the sealant with a pressure applicator that forces it into the joint. Ensure self-leveling silicone, which is suitable for joints of one-inch width or less, exhibits a smooth, level surface with no indication of bubbling. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification stating conformance to this Subsection. Provide material that conforms to ASTM D 5893 with the following exceptions and additions:
 - 1) Non-sag tensile stress and elongation samples will be cured for 7 days.
 - 2) Non-sag durometer hardness will be determined at 73 ± 4 °F.
 - 3) The non-sag, tack-free time requirement is 20 – 90 minutes.
 - 4) The self-leveling relative tack-free time, according to ASTM C 679, will be a maximum of 60 minutes.
- B) Rapid-Cure Silicone Sealant.** Use sealant that is: (1) furnished as a two-part, rapid-cure, cold-applied, ultra-low-modulus, self-leveling, 100-percent silicone rubber sealant; (2) flexible over a wide temperature range; and (3) suitable for use in concrete-to-concrete, concrete-to-steel, and steel-to-steel joints. Provide material meeting the requirements of the following table. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification stating conformance with this Subsection.
- C) Accessory Items.** Use a closed-cell, polyethylene foam, back-up rod that is compatible with the sealant. Ensure no bond or reaction occurs between the back-up rod and sealant.
- D) Approvals.** Ensure that each lot of sealant is delivered in containers plainly marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark and a lot number. Ensure

that the manufacturer furnishes certified test results of each lot of joint sealant shipped to each project. The Department does not require tests for ozone and UV resistance, or movement capability and adhesion, on every lot, but ensure that every lot is accompanied by certified results of the latest tests performed. Ensure that the manufacturer indicates the date of shipment on each lot. Do not use material after six months from the date of shipment from the manufacturer without first having the material sampled and tested. The Department will take routine check samples of silicone sealant during application and test it to verify the material's acceptability. Provide equipment suitable for obtaining representative check samples from the silicone sealant at a frequency determined by the Materials Field Sampling and Testing Manual from the Department's Division of Materials.

The Engineer may accept the foam back-up rod on the project by visual inspection.

Use rapid-cure silicone sealant conforming to the following table:

RAPID-CURE SILICONE JOINT SEALANT REQUIREMENTS		
Test	Test Method	Specification
Extrusion Rate, g/minute	ASTM C 1183	200 – 550
Non-Volatile Content, %	ASTM C 792	93 min.
Relative Tack-Free Time, minutes	ASTM C 679	20 max.
Elongation, % ⁽¹⁾	ASTM D 412	600 min.
Tensile Stress (100% elongation), psi ⁽¹⁾	ASTM D 412	3 – 20
Tensile Adhesion, %	ASTM D 5329	600 min.
Bond (10 cycles at 100% and –50%)	ASTM C 719	No Failure
Accelerated Weathering	ASTM C 793	No Change

⁽¹⁾ Allow a cure time of 48 hours at 77 °F and 50 % relative humidity.

807.04 JOINT FILLERS.

807.04.01 General. Furnish preformed fillers in a single piece for the full depth and width required for the joint unless otherwise authorized. When the Engineer authorizes the use of more than one piece for a joint, fasten the abutting ends securely, and hold them accurately to shape.

807.04.02 Preformed Sponge Rubber and Cork Expansion Joint Fillers. Furnish preformed sponge rubber and cork joint fillers that conform to AASHTO M 153 for Type I (sponge rubber), Type II (cork), or Type III (self-expanding cork) as specified. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification of conformance.

807.04.03 Preformed Asphalt Expansion Joint Fillers. Furnish preformed asphalt joint fillers that conform to AASHTO M 213. Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification of conformance.

807.04.04 Oil Asphalt Joint Fillers. Furnish oil asphalt joint fillers that conform to the following requirements:

- 1) Flash Point (AASHTO T 48) - 446 °F minimum;
- 2) Softening Point (AASHTO T 53) - 167 - 185 °F;
- 3) Penetration (AASHTO T 49):
 - at 77 °F, 100 g, 5 s - 30 – 45,
 - at 32 °F, 200 g, 60 s - 10 minimum,
 - at 115 °F, 50 g, 5 s - 90 maximum;

- 4) Loss on Heating (AASHTO T 47) - 1.0 percent, maximum (using a standard forced-draft oven);
- 5) Penetration (AASHTO T 49) at 77 °F, 100 g, 5 s, of residue from evaporation loss compared to original penetration before heating - 80 percent minimum;
- 6) Ductility (AASHTO T 51) at 77 °F - 30 mm minimum;
- 7) Matter Soluble in Trichloroethylene (AASHTO T 44) - 99.0 percent minimum; and
- 8) Ensure that the asphalt filler is free from water and does not foam when heated to the flash point.

Ensure each lot number is accompanied by a certification of conformance.

807.05 FIELD TOLERANCES. The Department, according to established criteria, will allow tolerance limits to be applied to field samples. These limits are incorporated into the price adjustment schedules. These tolerances are for field samples only and will not apply to certification samples.

807.06 ACCEPTANCE. The Department will normally perform field quality acceptance testing on samples obtained at the project site or Contractor's storage facility. When required by the Department, the sealer supplier shall send, at his expense, representative samples of materials stored at the source to the Department's Division of Materials.

When the Department accepts materials by pretesting and certification, provide two copies of the bill-of-lading/load ticket with each delivered unit. The bill-of-lading/load ticket, at a minimum, will contain the material's lot number and a statement of the quantity of materials within each load. In addition, materials pretested by the Department will include the assigned KMIMS identification number in the shipment documentation. The Contractor and Department's representative will each receive copies at the point of delivery.

Do not use materials that are not properly covered by certification or otherwise tested and approved by the Department. When materials not appropriately certified or not conforming to requirements when tested become incorporated into projects, the Engineer will, according to Section 105, evaluate the work affected and require adjustment of pay quantities or corrective work as deemed appropriate.

807.06.01 Acceptance of Non-Specification Joint Materials. Furnish joint materials purchased for Department work conforming to the requirements of this section. The Department will apply the following procedures only when reasonably acceptable work has been produced using the material in question, as provided in Subsection 105.04. When the use of non-specification material results in an inferior or unsatisfactory product, remove and replace the material at no expense to the Department, or at the Vendor's expense when materials are purchased directly by the Cabinet.

The Department may accept, at a reduced Contract price, joint materials not appropriately certified, or not conforming to the applicable requirements when check-tested, after an evaluation of the work. However, the Department will not consider these procedures as a means to continue accepting non-specification material.

The Department will determine the price adjustment based on the delivered cost of the material.

When the material is not appropriately certified, the Department may deduct the full cost of the material.

When the material fails to conform to the applicable requirements, the Department will normally make deductions according to the pay schedules included in this section. As provided in Subsection 807.04, the Department has established field tolerances for determining the acceptability of failing material at no price deduction. The Department will determine the frequency of check-sampling and testing on pretested material. The Department will make deductions for failing test

results based on the average of two check samples representing the material in question. When a sample fails on two or more tests, the Department may add the deductions, but the total deduction will not exceed 100 percent.

NON-SAG AND SELF-LEVELING SILICONE SEALANT REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE						
Test	Specification	100% Pay	90% Pay	80% Pay	60% Pay	0% Pay
Tack-Free Time, minutes Non-Sag	20-90	15-19	12-14	9-11	6-8	≤ 5
	300 max.	91-95	96-98	99-101	102-104	≥ 105
Self-Leveling	60 max.	301-310	311-320	321-330	331-340	≥ 341
	Relative Tack-Free Time, minutes ⁽¹⁾	61-65	66-68	69-71	72-74	≥ 75
Durometer Hardness, Shore A ⁽²⁾	10-25	8	7	6	5	≤ 4
		27	28	29	30	≥ 31
Tensile Stress (150% Elongation 7-Day Cure), psi	45 max.	46-50	51-53	54-56	57-59	≥ 60
	600 min.	≥ 550	525-549	500-524	475-499	≤ 474
Elongation (7-Day Cure), %	0.30 max.	≥ 0.32	0.33-0.34	0.35-0.37	0.38-0.40	≥ 0.41
	Slump, inches ⁽³⁾	≥ 90	88-89	86-87	84-85	≤ 83
Non-Volatile Content, %	90 min.					
Flow ⁽⁴⁾	No flow					
Extrusion Rate, inches ³ /minute ⁽⁴⁾	≥ 3.5					
Accelerated Weathering ⁽⁴⁾	No change					
Bond ⁽⁴⁾	No failure					
Shelf Life	6 months					

⁽¹⁾For self-leveling silicone only.

⁽²⁾Seven day cure for non-sag and twenty-one day cure for self-leveling material.

⁽³⁾For non-sag silicone only.

⁽⁴⁾For certification purposes only.

807.07 TIME LIMITATION ON APPROVALS. The Department will test materials in storage at the Contractor's site as deemed necessary. Additionally, the Department will require the retesting, and re-approval, of materials not incorporated into the work according to the time limitations specified in the Materials Field Sampling and Testing Manual from the Department's Division of Materials.

SECTION 808 — WATERPROOFING MATERIALS

808.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers materials for use in waterproofing. The Department may approve other types of waterproofing materials provided they conform to the requirements of the type Contract specifies.

808.02 SAMPLING. The Department will sample all materials according to the Materials Field Sampling and Testing Manual from the Department's Division of Materials.

808.03 ASPHALT MOP COAT. Furnish material that conforms to ASTM D 449, as specified in the Asphalt Mop Coat Requirements and Price Adjustment Schedule. Use Type I, II, or III material as the Contract specifies.

808.04 ASPHALT PRIMER. Furnish material that conforms to ASTM D 41 and ensure the supplier provides certification of conformance.

808.05 FIBERGLASS WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE. Furnish a fiberglass waterproofing membrane that is a one-step waterproofing and reflective-crack suppression system for bridge decks. The one-step system is comprised of a high strength, fiberglass-reinforced, factory coating with an asphalt polymer and a strongly bonding contact adhesive on one side that bonds to the surface being treated. Ensure the supplier provides certification that the fiberglass waterproofing membrane conforms to the following table:

FIBERGLASS WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE REQUIREMENTS		
Property	Test Method	Specification
Tensile Strength, lb _f /in (longitudinal and transverse)	ASTM D 146	44 min.
Pliability	ASTM D 146	Pass
Moisture, %	ASTM D 146	1 max.
Permeability, perms	ASTM E 96	10 max.

808.06 LAYERED, FIBER-REINFORCED WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE. Furnish a plastic film and mesh-reinforced mastic membrane for sealing open expansion joints, concrete expansion joints, cracked culverts, or for waterproofing in backfill situations. Ensure the supplier provides certification that this material conforms to ASTM C 877, Type II, excluding the steel straps.

808.07 FIELD TOLERANCES. The Department, according to established criteria, will allow tolerance limits to be applied to field samples. These limits are incorporated into the price adjustment schedules. These tolerances are for field samples only.

808.08 ACCEPTANCE. The Department will normally perform field quality acceptance testing on samples obtained at the project site of Contractor's storage facility. When required by the Department, the supplier shall send, at his expense, representative samples of materials stored at the source to the Department's Division of Materials.

When the Department accepts materials by pretesting and certification, provide two copies of the bill-of-lading/load ticket with each delivered unit. The bill-of-lading/load ticket, at a minimum, will contain the material's lot number and a statement of the quantity of materials within each load. In addition, materials pretested by the Department will include the assigned KMIMS identification number in the shipment documentation. The Contractor and Department's representative will each receive copies at the point of delivery.

Do not use materials that are not properly covered by certification or otherwise tested and approved by the Department. When materials not appropriately certified or not

conforming to the applicable requirements when tested become incorporated into projects, the Engineer will, according to Section 105, evaluate the work affected and require adjustment of pay quantities of corrective work as deemed appropriate.

808.09 ACCEPTANCE OF NON-SPECIFICATION WATERPROOFING MATERIALS. Furnish waterproofing materials purchased for Department work conforming to the requirements of this section. The Department will apply the following procedures only when reasonably acceptable work has been produced using the material in question, as provided in Subsection 105.04. When the use of non-specification material results in an inferior or unsatisfactory product, remove and replace the material at no expense to the Department, or at the Vendor's expense when materials are purchased directly by the Cabinet.

The Department may accept, at a reduced Contract price, waterproofing materials not appropriately certified, or not conforming to the applicable requirements when checked, after an evaluation of the work. However, the Department will not consider these procedures as a means to continue accepting non-specification material.

The Department will determine the price adjustment based on the delivered cost of the material.

When the material is not appropriately certified, the Department may deduct the full cost of the material.

When the material fails to conform to the applicable requirements, the Department will normally make deductions according to the pay schedules included in this section. As provided in Section 808.07, the Department has established field tolerances for determining the acceptability of failing material at no price deduction. The Department will determine the frequency of check-sampling and testing on pretested material. The Department will make deductions for failing test results based on the average of 2 check samples representing the material in question. When a sample fails on two or more tests, the Department may add the deductions, but the total deduction will not exceed 100 percent.

808.10 TIME LIMITATION ON APPROVALS. The Department will test materials in storage at the Contractor's site as deemed necessary. Additionally, the Department will require the retesting, and re-approval, of materials not incorporated into the work according to the time limitations specified in the Materials Field Sampling and Testing Manual from the Department's Division of Materials.

ASPHALT MOP COAT REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE							
Property	Specification	100%Pay	90 %Pay	80 %Pay	70 %Pay	50%Pay ⁽¹⁾	
Type I							
Softening Point, °F	115-140	113-114 141-142	111-112 143-144	109-110 145-146	107-108 147-148	≤ 106 ≥ 149	
Penetration	32 °F	5 min.	5	4	3	2	≤ 1
	77 °F	50-100	48-49	46-47	44-45	42-43	≤ 41
			101-102	103-104	105-106	107-108	≥ 109
115 °F	100 min.	98-99	96-97	94-95	92-93	≤ 91	
Flash Point, °F	450 min.	448-449	446-447	444-445	442-443	≤ 441	
Ductility, cm	30 min.	29	27-28	25-26	23-24	≤ 22	
Solubility, %	99 min.	98	96-97	94-95	92-93	≤ 91	
Type II							
Softening Point, °F	145-170	143-144 171-172	141-142 173-174	139-140 175-176	137-138 177-178	≤ 136 ≥ 179	
Penetration	32 °F	10 min.	9	8	7	6	≤ 5
	77 °F	25-50	24	23	22	21	≤ 20
			51	52	53	54	≥ 55
115 °F	130 max.	131	132	133	134	≥ 135	
Flash Point, °F	450 min.	448-449	446-447	444-445	442-443	≤ 441	
Ductility, cm	10 min.	9	8	7	6	≤ 5	
Solubility, %	99 min.	98	96-97	94-95	92-93	≤ 91	
Type III							
Softening Point, °F	180-200	178-179 201-202	176-177 203-204	174-175 205-206	172-173 207-208	≤ 171 ≥ 209	
Penetration	32 °F	10 min.	9	8	7	6	≤ 5
	77 °F	20-40	19	18	17	16	≤ 15
			41	42	43	44	≥ 45
115 °F	100 max.	101	102	103	104	≥ 105	
Flash Point, °F	475 min.	473-474	471-472	469-470	467-468	≤ 466	
Ductility, cm	2 min.	2			1	0	
Solubility, %	99 min.	98	96-97	94-95	92-93	≤ 91	

⁽¹⁾ If allowed to remain in place, the Department will review materials performing in this range on a project-by-project basis to determine if removal of the material is warranted.

**SECTION 809 — STRUCTURAL PLATES FOR PIPES, PIPE
ARCHES, AND ARCHES**

809.01 CORRUGATED STEEL STRUCTURAL PLATE AND ACCESSORIES.
Conform to AASHTO M 167. Coat with asphalt material conforming to Subsection 806.11. The Department will sample and test the material according to its current practices.

809.02 ALUMINUM ALLOY STRUCTURAL PLATE AND ACCESSORIES.
Conform to AASHTO M 219. The Department will sample and test the material according to its current practices.

SECTION 810 — PIPE AND PIPE ARCHES

810.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers the various types of pipe and pipe arches for use on highway projects.

810.02 APPROVAL. Select pipe or pipe arches supplied by a producer that is listed on the List of Approved Materials. All producers of pipe and pipe arches must conform to KM 115. These requirements may be obtained from the Division of Materials.

810.03 REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE.

810.03.01 Pipe Class.

- A) **Circular.** Furnish circular reinforced concrete pipe conforming to AASHTO M 170 for Class I, Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Class V. Furnish a D-load pipe conforming to AASHTO M 242 when specified in the Contract.
- B) **Elliptical.** Furnish horizontal and vertical elliptical reinforced concrete pipe conforming to AASHTO M 207 for Class HE-A, Class HE-I, Class HE-II, Class HE-III, Class HE-IV, Class VE-V, Class VE-VI, Class V-II, Class VE-III, and Class VE-IV.
- C) **Arch.** Furnish reinforced concrete pipe arch conforming to AASHTO M 206 for Class A-II, Class A-III, and Class A-IV.

810.03.02 Aggregates. Conform to Section 804 and 805.

810.03.03 Cement. Use any type conforming to Section 801.

810.03.04 Concrete. Submit concrete mix designs to Central Office Materials.

810.03.05 Extra Protection. Furnish concrete pipe with extra protection to inhibit corrosion when required by the Standard Drawings for culvert pipe, storm sewer pipe, and entrance pipe. Furnish concrete pipe with extra protection for all other types of pipe when specified in the Contract. Use reinforced concrete pipe conforming to Subsection 810.03.01 A) for Classes III, IV, and V; Subsection 810.03.01 B) for Classes HE-II, HE-III, HE-IV, VE-II, VE-III, and VE-IV; and Subsection 810.03.01 C) for Classes A-II, A-III, and A-IV. Use concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 6,000 psi at the time of acceptance. Use Wall B or Wall C as necessary.

When using one line of reinforcement, place it 1/2 of the shell thickness from the inner surface of the pipe. When using 2 lines of reinforcement, place each line so that the nominal protective covering of concrete is one inch from the outer surface of the pipe and 1 3/4 inches from the inner surface. The Department will allow a variation tolerance of $\pm 1/2$ inch with a minimum protective covering of one inch from the inner surface in all cases.

810.03.06 Identification and Markings. Mark pipe sections according to AASHTO M 170 or M 207 as applicable for identification. Additionally, mark "EP" on each section of pipe manufactured by the extra protection requirements.

Provide shipment approval form containing the following information:

- 1) Project Number and county.
- 2) Name of Contractor.
- 3) The size, class, and quantity of pipe shipped.
- 4) The dates of manufacture of the pipe.
- 5) A signed statement that the pipe is from a tested and approved lot.

The Engineer will check pipe joints to determine if the information on the approval form or shipping ticket corresponds to the pipe actually received. Correct all

discrepancies before using pipe.

810.03.07 Defects. The Department will reject pipe for any of the following reasons.

- 1) Exposed steel in walls, fractures or cracks passing through the wall, except for a single end crack that does not exceed the depth of the joint.
- 2) Defects that indicate imperfect proportioning, mixing, or molding.
- 3) Surface defects indicating honey-combed or open texture.
- 4) Damaged or cracked ends that prevent a satisfactory joint.
- 5) A continuous crack, regardless of its position in the wall of the pipe, having a surface width of 0.01-inch or more and extending 12 inches or more.

810.04 CORRUGATED METAL PIPE.

810.04.01 Coating Requirements. Use asphalt coating and paving as extra protection to inhibit corrosion for the pH values shown on the Standard Drawings for culvert pipe, storm sewer pipe and entrance pipe. Coat and pave sanitary sewer pipe and all other pipe when specified in the Contract. Coat and pave the invert according to Subsection 806.07. Use asphalt material conforming to Subsection 806.07. Coat and pave the pipe according to AASHTO M 190.

Use polymer pre-coated galvanized corrugate metal pipe when the pH is greater than 9 or less than 5 according to the Standard Drawings. Manufacture according to AASHTO M 245, with a minimum grade of 10/10. Fabricate the sheets into pipe sections according to AASHTO M 36.

The Department will allow exceptions for coating on storm sewer pipe and entrance pipe as specified in the Standard Drawings.

810.04.02 Inlet and Outlet Requirements. Finish all pipe ends in a neat manner to allow safe handling and contact with the pipe. Unless the pipe is asphalt coated, paint the ends with inorganic zinc primer. When using 14 gauge or thinner sheets to fabricate helical lockseam or welded seam pipe, reroll the inlet and outlet end with at least 4 complete corrugations. Match mark all pipe that is 54 inches or larger in diameter.

810.04.03 Pipe Type. Furnish steel pipe conforming to AASHTO M 36 and aluminum alloy pipe conforming to AASHTO M 196 for types shown below:

- A) **Circular.** Type I or Type IR.
- B) **Arch.** Type II or Type IIR.
- C) **Underdrain.** Type III.

810.04.04 Coupling Bands. Furnish bands with annular or helical corrugation conforming to AASHTO M 36 and the requirements of 701.03.05.

810.04.05 Slotted Drain Pipe. Furnish pipe according to Subsection 810.04.03 A) with the addition of a grate assembly to provide openings in the top of the pipe as specified in the Plans. Apply asphalt coating after slotted drain pipe is fabricated. Provide material for slotted drain pipe from a supplier on the Department's List of Approved Materials. Furnish one of the following types of grate assemblies:

- A) **Type I.** The grate assembly is fabricated from structural steel, galvanized according to AASHTO M 111 after fabrication, and forms a continuous drain slot when 2 or more joints of pipe are banded together.
- B) **Type II.** The grate assembly is fabricated from 14 gauge steel, galvanized according to AASHTO M 218, and laterally supported by a minimum of one foot, measured laterally, of concrete on each side.

810.04.06 Defects. The Department will reject pipe for any of the following reasons.

- 1) Variation from centerline.
- 2) Elliptical shape in pipe intended to be round.
- 3) Dents or bends in the metal.
- 4) Lack of rigidity.
- 5) Low asphalt coating thickness on coated pipe.
- 6) Cracks or lack of coating adhesion on coated pipe.
- 7) Insufficient coating to provide a smooth level flow line on fully lined pipe and pipe with a paved invert.
- 8) Paved sections with less than 25 percent coverage of the pipe circumference.

810.03.07 Concrete. Submit Concrete Mix Design to the Central Office Materials.

810.05 SMOOTH METAL PIPE.

810.05.01 Cast Iron Pressure Pipe. Conform to ASTM A 377.

810.05.02 Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe for Bridge Floor Drains. Furnish 6-inch diameter round standard weight pipe conforming to ASTM A 53, ASTM A 500, or ASTM A 501 with a minimum wall thickness of 0.28 inches.

810.05.03 Black and Hot-Dipped Galvanized Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe for Ordinary Uses. Furnish pipe conforming to ASTM A 53 of the size and weight specified in the Contract. The Department will allow plain or threaded end finish.

810.05.04 Aluminum Alloy Extruded Structural Pipe. For pipe with internal connections, conform to ASTM B 221, Schedule 40, Alloy 6063-T52 for railing and ASTM B210, Schedule 40, Alloy 6063-T832 for posts.

For pipe with welded connections, conform to ASTM B221, Schedule 40, Alloy 6061-T6 or ASTM B210, Schedule 40, Alloy 6061-T6.

810.06 Thermoplastic Pipe.

810.06.01 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe.

- A) **Pipe Underdrain.** Furnish perforated pipe for underdrains conforming to AASHTO M 304. Ensure all fittings and pipe are made from the same base material. Submit a manufacturer's certification that the pipe conforms to AASHTO M 304 to the Division of Materials annually. Use integral bell and spigot type joints with elastomeric seal joints and smooth inner walls.
- B) **Culvert and Entrance Pipe.** Furnish pipe and pipe fittings conforming to AASHTO M 304. Manufacture from low filler PVC plastic having a minimum ASTM 1784 cell classification of 12454. Use pipe fittings furnished by the pipe manufacturer.
- C) **Sliplining Pipe (Rehabilitation).** Furnish pipe conforming to ASTM F949. Manufacture from low filler PVC plastic having a minimum ASTM 1784 cell classification of 12454B or 12454C. Use integral bell and spigot type joints with a STAB-JOINT bell coupler filling flush with the outer wall surface.

810.06.02 Corrugated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe.

- A) **Pipe Underdrain.** Furnish perforated pipe for underdrains conforming to AASHTO M 252. Use only Type S for edge drain outlet pipe. Use caps, bands, and other fittings that are of the same material as the pipe. Submit a manufacturer's certification that the pipe conforms to AASHTO M 252 to the Division of Materials annually. Use a length that minimizes the number of joints in a run or line and facilitates shipment, handling, and installation. Use snap-in-

place bands or a split band taped in place with polyethylene tape for pipe-to-pipe connections as the Engineer directs. Cap remote ends with a snap-in-place cap. Use non-perforated pipe when specified in the Contract or when the Engineer directs.

- B) Culvert Pipe, Storm Sewer, and Entrance Pipe.** Provide pipe from a manufacturer that participates in the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) for HDPE Pipe. Ensure the pipe and pipe fittings conform to AASHTO M 294, Type S or D. Use pipe fittings furnished by the pipe manufacturer. Use pipe couplings conforming to AASHTO M 294 and that are Department approved. When corrugations are spiral, use match marks, specially cut ends, or other acceptable methods to facilitate alignment of the corrugations at connections. Provide a minimum gap between adjacent sections of pipe. Submit a manufacturer's certification that the pipe conforms to resin requirements of AASHTO M 294 to the Division of Materials annually. Provide certification from the manufacturer with each shipment that the pipe conforms to AASHTO M 294. Use only Department approved pipe. The Department will perform all sampling and testing deemed necessary, either at the plant or on the project.

SECTION 811 — STEEL REINFORCEMENT

811.01 CLASSIFICATION AND CONDITION. This specification covers bars, welded steel wire fabrics, bar mats, steel wire, prestressing strands, and load transfer assemblies. Ensure that these materials, when incorporated into the work, are reasonably free from dirt, paint, oil, grease, loose-thick rust, or other foreign substance and, when deemed necessary, are cleaned to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Department will not require cleaning when these materials exhibit tight, thin, or powdery rust.

Reject reinforcement rusted sufficiently to cause it to fail specified physical properties or prestressing strands displaying pits visible to the naked eye.

811.02 BARS. For all bar reinforcement use Grade 60 deformed bars except as indicated for the following items:

- A) **JPC Pavement Tie Bars, Paved Ditches, Steps, Flume Inlets, Integral Curb, Right-of-Way Markers, Transverse Bars for Bar Mats, Piles, Cribbing, Small Drainage Structures, Pipe Headwalls, or Manhole Tops.** Use Grade 40, 50, or 60 deformed bars.
- B) **Steel Piling Encasement and Spiral Reinforcement for Precast (non-prestressed) Piling.** Use Grade 40, 50 or 60 plain or deformed bars.
- C) **Spiral Reinforcement (excluding piles).** Use Grade 60 deformed or plain bars.

811.02.01 Requirements. Furnish bar reinforcement for bridges, cast-in-place culverts, and cast-in-place retaining walls that conforms to ASTM A 615 (billet) or ASTM A 996 (rail). ASTM A 706 steel is acceptable with prior approval of the Division of Materials. Do not weld any steel bar reinforcement unless it is ASTM A 706 rebar. The Engineer will accept rail steel bar reinforcement in straight lengths only. Do not use rail steel reinforcement where field bending is allowed or required.

Furnish bar reinforcement for other uses that conform to either ASTM A 706 (weldable), ASTM A 615 (billet), ASTM A 996 (rail), or ASTM A 617 (axel).

811.02.02 Testing and Acceptance. Identify all shipments of steel reinforcement by the producer's heat or test identification numbers. Obtain bar reinforcement from manufacturers included on the Department's List of Approved Materials. To be included on this list, Fabricators shall conform to KM 64-101.

811.03 HOOK BOLTS AND ANCHOR BOLTS. Conform to the design and dimensions provided in the Standard Drawings. Furnish hook tie-bolts that, when assembled as a unit, are capable of sustaining an axial load of 14,000 pounds or greater.

811.04 WELDED STEEL WIRE FABRIC (WWF). Conform to AASHTO M 55.

811.05 WELDED DEFORMED STEEL WIRE FABRIC. Conform to AASHTO M 221.

811.06 BAR MATS. Conform to ASTM A 184 and fabricate by welding deformed Grade 60 weldable bars.

811.07 STEEL WIRE. Conform to AASHTO M 32.

811.08 PRESTRESSING STRANDS. Ensure that Uncoated Seven-Wire Stress Relieved Strand for Prestressed Concrete conforms to AASHTO M 203, Grade 270 or low relaxation strand Grade 270 as specified.

811.09 LOAD TRANSFER ASSEMBLIES (CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION). The Department will approve the design of assemblies before delivery to the project. The Department will approve assemblies incorporating the typical features depicted by the

Standard Drawings. The Department will reject assemblies at any time that deviate from previously approved designs and manufacturing procedures. Shop fabricate all assemblies.

Where chair bars fit over ends of dowel bars, form them to obtain a snug fit over the end of the dowel bar not welded to the chair bar.

Control welding to prevent a significant reduction in the areas of the dowel bars or the wires. Modify the load-transfer assemblies furnished for slip form construction to allow for approximately 4 inches of clearance between the assemblies and the slip forms. Accomplish this by welding the outer leg of the chair at an angle of approximately 90 degrees with the upper and lower spacer bars.

811.09.01 Chair, Spacer, Aligning Bars, and Upper Tie Bars. Furnish steel for these items that conforms to AASHTO M 32.

811.09.02 Dowel Bars. Furnish dowel bars that are plain round bars conforming to ASTM A 706, A 615, A 996, or A 617 with respect to mechanical properties only. Provide either Grade 40, 50 or 60 steel. Saw cut the free ends of the dowels and ensure that they are free of burrs or projections. Broken or sheared ends are acceptable with prior approval of the Division of Materials. Coat dowel bars according to AASHTO M 254 with the following exceptions for Type B coatings:

- 1) ensure that the thickness is 12 ± 3 mils,
- 2) subject the coated dowel bars to a bend test (KM 64-102),
- 3) use a bond breaker from the Department's List of Approved Materials for load transfer assemblies,
- 4) the maximum pull-out load shall not exceed 2,500 pounds,

Use any Type B Coatings that are on the Department's List of Approved Materials for epoxy coating materials, and apply them (except for thickness) according to Subsections 811.10.03 and 811.10.04.

The Department will inspect and accept dowel bars with Type B coatings as specified in Subsection 811.10.06. Obtain a Certificate of Compliance as specified in Subsection 811.10.07.

811.09.03 Dowel Bar Sleeves. Furnish a sleeve for each dowel bar used with expansion joints. Place these sleeves on alternate and opposite ends of the dowels. Furnish sleeves manufactured from sheet metal or metal tubing having a minimum thickness of .010 inch, 32 gage. Ensure that they are of such length as to cover no less than 2 inches nor more than 3 inches of the dowel, have a closed end, fit the dowel bar snugly, and are of such design as to provide an unobstructed expansion space of no less than one inch to allow movement of the dowel bar.

811.09.04 Fabrication Tolerance. Ensure that the longitudinal alignment of dowel bars in load transfer assemblies is within 1/4 inch in 18 inches of the specified alignment.

When checked along the total length of the dowels, allow the deviation to be $0 \pm 1/4$ inch for assemblies on a zero degree skew, and $3 \pm 1/4$ inch for assemblies on a 9.5 degree skew.

811.10 EPOXY COATED STEEL REINFORCEMENT. Conform to ASTM A 775.

811.10.01 Uncoated Bars. Ensure that the deformed steel bars conform to the applicable requirements of Subsections 811.01 and 811.02. In addition, blast clean all surfaces of the steel bars to a near-white surface finish according to SSPC-SP 10. Blast clean to produce a surface having a profile no greater than 3 mils. Immediately before application of the coating, ensure that the blast cleaned surface corresponds with either pictorial standard A SP 10, B SP 10, or C SP 10 of SSPC-Vis 1, and the surfaces are free of all dust and grit.

811.10.02 Epoxy Coating Material. Select the epoxy coating material for reinforcing steel from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Ensure that the coating material conforms to the prequalification requirements of AASHTO M 284. Submit documentation in the form of test results from a private testing laboratory verifying that the coating material conforms to AASHTO M 284 to the Division of Materials to gain approved list status.

Select and furnish the powdered epoxy resin of the same material and quality as the resin which has been previously submitted for prequalification. Ensure that the resin manufacturer annually furnishes a written certification to the Division of Materials that attesting to the sameness of the powdered epoxy resin.

Obtain the approval of the Engineer for epoxy material for touch-up and repair work. Ensure that the epoxy material furnished by the epoxy manufacturer is compatible with the coating material and inert in concrete, and is suitable for use in the field.

811.10.03 Application of Epoxy Coating Material. Ensure the epoxy application is performed by an epoxy coater that is certified and participating in the CRSI (Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute) certification program. Apply the powdered epoxy resin to the blast cleaned steel bars within 8 hours after blast cleaning and before any visible rusting of the near-white surfaces appears. Apply the resin as an electrostatically charged dry powder sprayed onto the grounded steel bars by electrostatic sprays. Ensure that the steel bars are at the temperature recommended by the powdered epoxy resin manufacturer at the time of the application of the coating.

After coating the bars, give them the thermal treatment recommended by the manufacturer of the powdered epoxy resin to provide fully cured coating on the bars. Touch up all uncoated areas of electrical contact points as directed.

Ensure that the epoxy coating applied to the bars is uniform and smooth with 90 percent of the film thickness measurements falling between 7 and 12 mils after curing, when checked according to KM 64-102.

The Department will reject the coated bars for either an insufficient or excessive film thickness or a partially cured coating.

811.10.04 Properties of the Coated Bars. Ensure that the coated bars, after curing, display a continuous, flexible, and abrasion resistant coating as determined by the following.

- A) **Continuity of Coating.** After curing, check all bars visually for defects in the coating such as holes, voids, delaminations, contamination, and damaged areas. In addition, check for "holidays" (pinholes not visually discernible) according to KM 64-102. When any bar has more than 2 defects or "holidays" per linear foot or a total defective area exceeding 0.25 percent of the surface area per linear foot, repair the defects or "holidays" with the touch-up material. When any bar has more than 5 defects or "holidays" per linear foot or a total defective area exceeding 0.5 percent of the surface area per linear foot, the Department will reject the bar.
- B) **Flexibility of Coating.** The Department will evaluate the flexibility of the coating by bending tests according to KM 64-102. Ensure that the coated bars are capable of being bent 120 degrees (after rebound) over a mandrel, without any visible evidence of cracking the coating.
- C) **Recleaning.** Do not remove the coating from rejected bars for the purpose of recoating by any process involving temperatures higher than 500 °F.
- D) **Color of Coating.** For all epoxy coatings use a light color that will provide a distinct contrast with the color of cleaned steel, and the color of rusted steel.

811.10.05 Fabrication of Coated Bars. Fabricate the steel bars into the shapes and lengths specified on the bridge plans either before or after coating. When performing fabrication after coating the bars, repair any damage to the coating. Repair the coating on

straight portions of the bars when damaged or bare areas exceed 0.25 percent of the coated area per linear foot or when individual damaged areas are in the order of 0.063 square inch, 1/4 inch by 1/4 inch or larger. When repairing coating, clean and repair all damaged and bare areas on the straight portion of the bar. When the amount of repair in the straight portion of a bar exceeds 2 percent of the surface area per linear foot the Department will reject the bar.

Repair coating within each bent area of the bar when bond loss and damage exceed 0.25 percent of the surface area within each bent area or when individual damaged areas are in the order of 0.063 square inch, 1/4 inch by 1/4 inch or larger. When repairing coating, clean and repair all damage within each bent area. When the amount of repair in a particular bent portion of a bar exceeds 2 percent of the surface area, the Department will reject the bar. It is not necessary to repair hairline cracks that do not have bond loss or other minor damage on fabrication bends.

Do not allow the amount of touch-up area for repair of defects and necessary overlap to exceed 5 percent of the surface area of the bar per meter for straight bars.

Do not allow the amount of touch-up area for repair of defects and necessary overlap to exceed 10 percent of the surface area of the bar per linear foot for bent portions of bars.

The Department will approve of all cleaning and repair methods and materials. Coat the ends of the coated bars cut during fabrication with the epoxy used for repairs. Repair the damaged areas and the coating of the ends of cut bars within 24 hours and before any visible rusting appears.

Obtain the Department's approval for any additional requested splices to accommodate lengths suitable for coating. Make requested additional splices at no additional expense to the Department.

Coat all areas receiving touch-up material, including ends with a minimum thickness of 5 mils. The Department will allow a maximum thickness of 16 mils in repair of overlap areas.

Extend touch-up material, applied to sheared or sawn bar ends to coat the resulting damaged area, up to a maximum of 7 inches from the end of the bar. When the sheared or sawn surface conforms to the specifications after touch-up, the Department will not count the bar end and first 7 inches from the bar end in determining the percent of repair area.

811.10.06 Inspection and Acceptance. Before subjecting them to blast cleaning and coating with the powdered epoxy resin, confirm that uncoated steel bars are from a manufacturer on the Department's List of Approved Materials for Reinforcing Steel Manufacturers. The Department may inspect and test all materials at the coating plant, and after delivery to the project.

Use an epoxy coater to apply the coating that is on the Department's List of Approved Materials. To be approved, epoxy coaters must conform to KM 64-101 and KM 64-102.

If the Department's inspection or testing indicates that material furnished to a Department project materially differs from the specification requirements, the Department will review and reconsider the approval of the epoxy coater's quality control program.

811.10.07 Documentation. Ensure that each shipment of epoxy coated steel reinforcement is accompanied by documentation prepared by the epoxy coater according to KM 64-101.

811.11 ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES FOR NON-SPECIFICATION REINFORCING STEEL. Ensure that all reinforcing steel conforms to the requirements of this section. However, when non-specification reinforcing steel is inadvertently incorporated into the work before completion of testing, the Department may accept the material with a reduction in pay, provided the failure is marginal and will not cause poor performance. When the failure is excessive, then remove the reinforcing steel, and replace it unless the Engineer determines that the reinforcing steel can remain in place with a 100 percent reduction rate. The Department will apply the largest payment reduction when the material fails to meet more than one specification requirement. The Department will calculate the payment reduction on the invoice cost of the material delivered at the project site. The Department will reject reinforcing steel that fails and has not been incorporated

into the work.

YIELD STRENGTH				
% of Requirement	97% - 100% or more	91% - 96%	86% - 90%	85% or less
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	50%	⁽¹⁾

TENSILE STRENGTH				
% of Requirement	97% - 100% or more	91% - 96%	86% - 90%	85% or less
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	50%	⁽¹⁾

ELONGATION				
% of Requirement	97% - 100% or more	91% - 96%	86% - 90%	85% or less
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	50%	⁽¹⁾

WEIGHT PER FOOT				
% of Requirement	94% - 100% or more	89% - 93%	86% - 88%	85% or less
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	50%	⁽¹⁾

EPOXY COATING THICKNESS				
Thickness (mils)	7 - 13	14 - 15	0 - 6 Over 16	
Reduction Rate	0%	25%		⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Remove and replace the reinforcing steel unless the Engineer determines that the steel can remain in place at a 100% reduction rate.

SECTION 812 — STRUCTURAL STEELS

812.01 STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES, PLATES, BARS, AND FASTENERS.

Conform to Charpy V-notch toughness requirements for structural steel for load carrying members in bridges when specified in the Plans.

812.01.01 Structural Steel, All Types. Conform to AASHTO M 270 (ASTM A 709), Grades 36, 50 50W, 70W, HPS70W, 100 and 100W. When the supplementary requirement of this specification are specified, they exceed the requirements of ASTM A 36, A 514, A 572, A 588, and ASTM A 852.

- A) **Structural Steel.** Conform to AASHTO M 270 Grade 36, ASTM A 709 Grade 36, or ASTM A 36.
- B) **High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Steels of Structural Quality.** Conform to AASHTO M 270 Grade 50, or ASTM A 709 Grade 50, or ASTM A 572.
- C) **High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 345 MPa Minimum Yield Point to 4 Inches Thick.** Conform to AASHTO M 270 Grade 50W, ASTM M 270 Grade 50W, or ASTM A 588.
- D) **Quenched and Tempered Low-Alloy Structural Steel Plate with 485 MPa Minimum Yield Strength to 4 Inches Thick.** Conform to AASHTO M 270 Grade 70W, ASTM A 709 Grade 70W, or ASTM A 852.
- E) **High-Yield-Strength, Quenched and Tempered Alloy Steel Plate, Suitable for Welding.** Conform to AASHTO M 270 Grade 100/100W, ASTM A 709 Grade 100/100W, or ASTM A 514.
- F) **High-Strength Low-Alloy, Quenched and Tempered Structural Steel Plate.** Conform to ASTM A 709 Grade HPS70W.

812.01.02 Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheets and Strip of Structural Quality, Grade 33 (Corrugated Steel Plank for Bridge Floors). Conform to ASTM A 1011.

812.01.03 Cold Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet of Structural Quality, Grade “D” (40 ksi) (Corrugated Steel Plank for Bridge Floors). Conform to ASTM A 611.

812.01.04 Steel Sheet Piling. Conform to AASHTO M 202 (ASTM A 328).

812.01.05 Frames and Grates (for Catch Basins, Inlets, Outlets, and Manholes). Use steel in these items that conforms to the following properties:

Yield Strength	36 ksi. minimum
Tensile Strength	58 ksi minimum
Elongation in 2-inch specimen	21 percent minimum

The Department will accept steel for frames and grates according to the Manual of Field Sampling and Testing Practices.

SECTION 813 — MISCELLANEOUS METALS

813.01 PINS AND ROLLERS. Use steel specified in the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges conforming to AASHTO M 169 (ASTM A 108) or AASHTO M 102 (ASTM A 668).

813.02 STEEL CASTING. Conform to AASHTO M 103, Grade 70-36 (ASTM A 27).

813.03 EXPANDING STEEL MANHOLE RISERS. Use an approved type that expands to fit tightly and rigidly within the existing frame.

813.04 GRAY IRON CASTINGS. Conform to AASHTO M 105, Class 30-B.

813.05 MALLEABLE CASTINGS. Conform to ASTM A 47. Use the grade specified.

813.06 CASTINGS FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY MARKERS. Provide aluminum alloy conforming to ASTM B 26, Alloy 319.1.

813.07 LEAD PLATES. Manufacture plates from lead conforming to ASTM B 29.

813.08 ALUMINUM.

813.08.01 Cast Aluminum Sand Castings. Conform to ASTM B 26, Alloy 356.0-T6.

813.08.02 Aluminum Alloy Permanent Mold Castings. Conform to ASTM B 108.

813.08.03 Aluminum Alloy Sheet and Plate. Conform to ASTM B 209.

813.08.04 Aluminum Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Shapes and Tubes. Conform to ASTM B 221, Alloy 6061-T 6511 or Alloy 6063-T 6.

813.08.05 Aluminum Alloy Rolled or Extruded Shapes. Conform to ASTM B 308, Alloy 6061-T6.

813.08.06 Aluminum Alloy Seamless Pipe. Conform to ASTM B 241, Alloy 6061-T 6 and 6063-T 6.

813.08.07 Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Bars, Rods, and Wire Bolts. Conform to ASTM F 468, Alloy 2024-T 4. Give finished bolts a minimum anodic coating of 0.0002 inch.

813.08.08 Aluminum Nuts. Conform to ASTM F 467, Alloy 6061-T6 or 6062-T 9. Give finished nuts a minimum anodic coating of 0.0002 inch.

813.08.09 Welding Rods. Conform to AWS A5.10.

813.09 STEEL BOLTS, NUTS, AND WASHERS.

813.09.01 Carbon Steel Bolts and Nuts. Conform to ASTM A 307. Nuts conform to AASHTO M 291.

813.09.02 High-Strength Steel Bolts, Nuts, and Washers. Mark all bolts, nuts, and washers according to the appropriate ASTM Specifications. If using galvanized bolts, nuts, or washers, measure the thickness of the zinc coating. Take measurements on the wrench flats or top of bolt head.

Submit mill test reports for all steel used in the manufacture of the bolts, nuts, or washers to the Department for approval. Include with the mill test reports the place where the material was melted and manufactured. The Department will take field samples for testing to verify compliance with this section.

Ship bolts, nuts, and washers (where required) from each rotational-capacity lot in the same container. If there is only one production lot number for each size of nut and washer, the Department will allow shipping of the nuts and washers in separate containers. Permanently mark each container with the rotational-capacity lot number to allow identification at any stage before installation. Supply the appropriate mill test report, manufacturer's certified test report, or distributor's certified test report to the Engineer before beginning installation.

For bolts, nuts, and washers, conform to the following dimensions:

BOLT AND NUT DIMENSIONS ⁽¹⁾					
Nominal Bolt Size in D	Bolt Dimensions in			Nut Dimensions in	
	Heavy Hexagon Structural Bolts			Heavy Hexagon Nuts	
	Width Across Flats F	Height H	Thread Length T	Width Across Flats W	Height H
1/2	7/8	5/16	1	7/8	31/64
5/8	1 1/16	25/64	1 1/4	1 1/16	39/64
3/4	1 1/4	15/32	1 3/8	1 1/4	47/64
7/8	1 7/16	35/64	1 1/2	1 7/16	55/64
1	1 5/8	39/64	1 3/4	1 5/8	63/64
1 1/8	1 13/16	11/16	2	1 13/16	1 7/64
1 1/4	2	25/32	2	2	1 7/32
1 3/8	2 3/16	27/32	2 1/4	2 3/16	1 11/32
1 1/2	2 3/8	15/16	2 1/4	2 3/8	1 15/32

⁽¹⁾ANSI Standards B 18.2.1 and B 18.2.2 shall govern tolerance to these dimensions.

WASHER DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS ⁽¹⁾							
Circular Washers					Square or Rectangular Beveled Washers for American Standard Beams and Channels		
Bolt Size	Nominal Outside Diameter ⁽²⁾	Nominal Diameter of Hole	Thickness		Minimum Side Dimension	Mean Thickness	Slope or Taper in Thickness
			Min.	Max.			
1/2	1 1/16	17/32	0.097	0.177	1 3/4	5/16	1:6
5/8	1 5/16	21/32	0.122	0.177	1 3/4	5/16	1:6
3/4	1 15/32	13/16	0.122	0.177	1 3/4	5/16	1:6
7/8	1 3/4	15/16	0.136	0.177	1 3/4	5/16	1:6
1	2	1 1/16	0.136	0.177	1 3/4	5/16	1:6
1 1/8	2 1/4	1 1/4	0.136	0.177	2 1/4	5/16	1:6
1 1/4	2 1/2	1 3/8	0.136	0.177	2 1/4	5/16	1:6
1 3/8	2 3/4	1 1/2	0.136	0.177	2 1/4	5/16	1:6
1 1/2	3	1 5/8	0.136	0.177	2 1/4	5/16	1:6
1 3/4	3 3/8	1 7/8	0.178 ⁽³⁾	0.28 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—
2	3 3/4	2 1/8	0.178	0.28	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ANSI Standard B 18.22.1 Type A washer tolerances apply to the nominal dimensions for outside diameter and hole diameter.

⁽²⁾May be exceeded by 1/4 inch.

⁽³⁾3/16 inch nominal.

- A) Bolts.** Conform to AASHTO M 164 (ASTM A 325). Do not use bolts conforming to AASHTO M 253 (ASTM A 490). Hardness for bolt diameters 1/2 to 1 inch inclusive are as noted below:

HARDNESS NUMBER				
Bolt Size (in)	Brinell		Rockwell C	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1/2 - 1	253	319	25	34

Perform proof load testing according to ASTM F 606 Method 1 at the minimum frequency specified in ASTM A 325.

Perform wedge testing on full size bolts according to ASTM F 606 paragraph 3.5 at the minimum frequency specified in ASTM A 325. If bolts are to be galvanized, perform tests after galvanizing.

Plain bolts must be oily to touch when delivered and installed.

- B) Nuts.** Conform to AASHTO M 292 (ASTM A 194) as applicable or AASHTO M 291. If nuts are to be galvanized (hot dip or mechanically galvanized), use heat treated Grade 2H, DH, or DH3.

For plain (ungalvanized) nuts, use Grades 2, C, D, or C3 with a minimum Rockwell hardness of 89 HRB (or Brinell Hardness 180 HB), or heat treated Grades 2H, DH, DH3.

For nuts that are to be galvanized, overlap the nuts the minimum amount required for proper assembly allowing the nut to assemble freely on the bolt in the coated condition. Overlap the nuts according to the mechanical requirements of AASHTO M 291 and the rotational-capacity test requirements of this section.

Lubricate galvanized nuts with a lubricant containing a dye that contrasts

with the color of the galvanizing.

Perform proof load testing according to ASTM F 606, paragraph 4.2 at the minimum frequency specified in AASHTO M 291 or AASHTO M 292 (ASTM A 194). If nuts are to be galvanized, perform tests after galvanizing, overtapping, and lubricating.

C) Washers. Conform to AASHTO M 293. If supplying galvanized washers, perform hardness testing after galvanizing. Remove coating before taking hardness measurements.

D) Rotational-Capacity Test. Perform rotational-capacity tests on all black or galvanized (after galvanizing) bolt, nut, and washer assemblies by the manufacturer or distributor before shipping. Perform additional rotational-capacity tests on each lot at job site. Use washers as part of the test even though they may not be required as part of the installation procedure. Perform the following:

- 1) Except as modified herein, perform rotational-capacity testing according to AASHTO M 164.
- 2) Test each combination of bolt production lot, nut lot, and washer lot, shipped as a rotational-capacity lot, as an assembly. Where washers are not required by the installation procedures, the Department will not require lot identification for them.
- 3) Assign a rotational-capacity lot number to each combination of lots tested.
- 4) Test at least 2 assemblies per rotational-capacity lot.
- 5) Assemble the bolt, nut and washer assembly in a Skidmore-Wilhelm Calibrator or an acceptable equivalent device (Note this requirement supersedes the ASTM A 325 requirement that the test be performed in a steel joint). For bolts too short to be assembled in the Skidmore-Wilhelm Calibrator, test them according to 9) below.
- 6) Provide the minimum rotation, from a snug tight condition (10 percent of the specified proof load), as follows:
 - 300 degrees (0.83 turn) for bolt lengths ≤ 4 diameters
 - 360 degrees (1 turn) for bolt lengths > 4 diameters and ≤ 8 diameters
 - 480 degrees (1.33 turns) for bolt lengths > 8 diameters
- 7) Ensure that the tension reached at the above rotation is ≥ 1.15 times the required installation tension. The installation tension and the tension for the turn test are as noted below:

TENSION		
Diameter (inches)	Req. Installation Tension (kips)	Turn Test Tension (kips)
1/2	12	14
5/8	19	22
3/4	28	32
7/8	39	45
1	51	59
1 1/8	56	64
1 1/4	71	82
1 3/8	85	98
1 1/2	103	118

- 8) After exceeding the required installation tension listed above, take and

record one reading of tension and torque. Ensure that the torque value conforms to the following:

Torque $\leq 0.25 PD$

Where: Torque = measured torque (foot-pounds)
P = measured bolt tension (pounds)
D = bolt diameter (feet)

- 9) Test bolts too short for assembly in a Skidmore-Wilhelm Calibrator in a steel joint. Disregard the tension requirement of 7) above. For the maximum torque requirement of 8) above, use a value of P equal to the turn test tension shown in the table in 7) above.

The Department will not require an inspection agency present during testing; however, the manufacturer or distributor performing the tests shall certify that the results recorded are accurate. The Engineer reserves the right to witness testing on request.

Ensure that the lot number appearing on the shipping package for bolts, washers, and nuts corresponds to the lot number identified on the distributor's and manufacturer's certification.

Provide the Engineer with the certified test report from the manufacturer or distributor performing the rotational-capacity test. Include the following information:

- a) The lot number of each of the items tested.
- b) The rotational-capacity lot number.
- c) A statement that the items conform to this section and the Contract.
- d) The results of the tests.
- e) The location and date of the tests.
- f) The location where the bolt assembly components were manufactured.

813.09.03 Corrosion-Resisting Steel Bolts and Set Screws. Fabricate bolts and screws from bars conforming to ASTM A 276. Use Types 302 or 304 for steel machine bolts to attach aluminum posts to concrete and for steel set screws for aluminum railings.

813.09.04 Stainless Steel Hardware, Bolts, Nuts, and Washers. Conform to ASTM A 320.

813.09.05 Cadmium Coatings for Steel Anchor Bolts, Nuts, and Washers. Conform to ASTM B 766, Class 12, Type II.

813.10 WELDING MATERIAL, PROCEDURES, AND INSPECTION. For bridges comply with the ANSI/AASHTO/AWS D1.5 Bridge Welding Code with modifications and additions as specified in the Plans.

For other steel structures comply with the AWS Structural Welding Code D1.1 with modifications and additions as specified in the Plans. For aluminum structures comply with the AWS Structural Welding Code-Aluminum D1.2.

813.11 STUD SHEAR CONNECTORS. Conform to AASHTO M 169 (ASTM A 108, Grade 1015).

813.12 HANDRAIL.

813.12.01 Type B. Fabricate the channel, picket, and posts using hot rolled steel conforming to AISI M 1020; ASTM A 519, Grade 1020; ASTM A 575, Grade M 1020; or ASTM A 659, Grade 1020. For the lambs tongue, use either a gray iron casting or a commercial grade steel. After fabrication and cleaning, paint the handrail with 2 coats of commercial grade primer paint and one coat of commercial grade black enamel. Repaint

damaged areas as directed.

813.12.02 Type C. Furnish aluminum posts and rails conforming to ASTM B 221, alloy 6063, temper T52. Provide rails with a polished finish and posts and fittings with a satin finish. Use aluminum alloy fittings for handrails as recommended by the handrail manufacturer.

813.13 MATTRESSES AND GABIONS. Conform to ASTM A 975, Style 1 or ASTM A 974, Style 1 or 2. Use wire with a minimum elongation of 10 percent of the length of the wire when tested according to ASTM A 370 without reducing the diameter or tensile strength of the wire.

Supply lacing wire in sufficient quantity to ensure that all required tying, connecting, and lacing can be performed. For Department direct purchases, supply an amount of lacing wire equal to or greater than 8 percent of the weight of the units.

Fabricate the mattress units to the dimensions required by the Contract. The Department will accept mattresses with dimensions within ± 3 percent of the ordered width.

813.13.01 Mattress Units. As an alternate to lacing wire, the Engineer will allow mattress unit fasteners, from the Department's List of Approved Materials, that conform to mattress unit manufacturer's recommended assembly and connection instructions.

Subdivide the mattress units into compartments a maximum of 3 feet in length extending over the full width of the mattress unit by inserting diaphragms made of the same mesh as the rest of the mattress unit. Secure the diaphragms in position on the bottom with a continuous spiral wire at the factory so no additional tying at this joint is necessary.

813.13.02 Gabion Baskets. As an alternate to lacing wire, the Engineer will allow gabion unit fasteners, from the Department's List of Approved Materials, that conform to mattress unit manufacturer's recommended assembly and connection instructions.

Supply diaphragms of the same material composition as the gabion to form individual cells of equal length and width when the gabion length exceeds its width.

813.13.03 Acceptance. The Department will test each shipment for wire size and zinc coating, and will perform any other Engineer ordered tests. The Department will accept shipments based on laboratory testing and the Engineer's visual inspection.

SECTION 814 — GUARDRAIL SYSTEMS

814.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers material requirements for corrugated sheet steel beams and accessories for guardrail, terminal sections, guardrail posts, offset blocks, end treatments, and timber guard posts.

814.02 BEAMS AND ACCESSORIES. Conform to AASHTO M 180. Hardware for Type I, II, or III beams may be either hot-dip galvanized, electrogalvanized, or mechanically galvanized. Galvanize according to AASHTO M 232. The Engineer will reject beams with zinc oxide (white rust) in amounts deemed objectionable. Furnish Type II beams of either Class A, 0.105 inch thick or Class B, 0.135 inch thick as specified in the Contract.

814.03 TERMINAL SECTIONS. Conform to AASHTO M 180 and the details shown on the Standard Drawings. Galvanize sections after fabrication. Furnish Type 2 sections of either Class A, 0.105 inch thick or Class B, 0.135 inch thick as specified in the Contract.

814.04 GUARDRAIL POSTS. Provide either steel or timber, and use the same type throughout the Project.

814.04.01 Steel Guardrail Posts. Fabricate from steel conforming to ASTM A 36 for the wide flange shapes. Punch or drill holes for connector bolts before galvanizing. Galvanize all posts according to AASHTO M 111.

814.04.02 Timber Guardrail Posts. .Furnish either square sawn or round timber guardrail posts. Conform to the nominal dimensions shown on the Standard Drawings. The Engineer will allow a minus 2-inch tolerance from the specified nominal length. Saw the butts of all posts square, and finish the tips as specified in the Contract.

Bore bolt holes to a driving fit for the bolts. Frame, bore, and trim, as much as is practical, before giving the posts a preservative treatment. When it is necessary to bore or cut the posts after treatment, or when any treated surface has been badly scarred, treat the cut or scarred surface according to AWWA M4.

Treat the posts with preservative according to AWWA C 14 as applicable for guardrail posts. Use only one type throughout the project unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Use any of the species of wood for round guardrail posts covered under AWWA C 5. Use any of the softwood species for square sawed posts covered under AWWA C 2. When furnishing oak posts, treat with creosote or creosote solution according to AWWA C 2 for "Above Ground, Soil or Fresh Water Exposure."

See Subsection 818.01 for inspection, testing and acceptance procedures for Timber Guardrail Posts.

- A) Square Sawed Posts.** Ensure the posts, in the direction parallel to the axis of the bolt holes, do not exceed the dimensions specified in the Contract by more than 1/4 inch.

Use posts that have straight grain, and that have a slope of the grain not deviating more than one inch in 12 inches from being parallel to any face when measured over the middle one-half of the length. The Engineer will not accept posts having a crook exceeding 1/2 inch in 10 feet. Limit wane to one end of the post only, and do not allow it to extend more than 10 feet from that end. Do not reduce the flat width of any face by more than 25 percent at the point of most wane. Do not use wood with ant tunnels, woodpecker holes, plugged holes, or any large unsightly gaps. The Department will allow wood with grub and worm holes less than 1/2 inch in average diameter, provided that the sum of the diameters of all holes in any 12 inches of post length does not exceed 1/4 the nominal width of the face. Do not use posts showing signs of powder post beetle

infestation. The Engineer will not limit the use of posts that have grub holes appearing entirely on the surface of the post and that do not penetrate to more than 1/2 inch in maximum depth.

Do not use posts with knots greater than 3/8 the nominal width of the face, measured by the smallest diameter. Do not allow the sum of the diameters of all knots in any 6 inches of post length to exceed 3/4 the nominal width of the face. Do not allow the sum of the diameter of all knots appearing within the middle half of the length of any face to be greater than 4 times the size of the largest knot allowed in that face. The Department will allow posts with unsound knots no larger than half the maximum allowable size for sound knots and no more than 1 1/2 inches in depth, provided that the surrounding wood is not affected by the decay. Do not use posts that have clusters of knots where the maximum distortion of the grain around the cluster exceeds the maximum allowable size for one knot.

Entirely confine shakes within the ends of the post, without extending to any face. Measure the shake as the sum of the 2 adjoining sides of the smallest rectangle that will completely enclose the shake. Measure the sides of the rectangle parallel to the faces of the post. Do not allow shakes to occur in more than one annual ring or to extend to more than 3/4 of the circumference of the annual ring in boxed heart. Do not allow total shake measurement to exceed one-half the width of the face.

Do not use posts with splits greater in length than the width of the face. Do not use posts with a check or series of contiguous checks having a width of 8 mm or greater at the surface and more than 3 inches in depth at any point and extending more than 3/4 of the length of the post from one end. The Engineer will determine the depth of checks by the penetration of a probe 1/64 inch thick and 1/4 inch wide. The Engineer will consider the extent of a check or series of contiguous checks to end at the last point where the opening does not exceed 1/8 inch in width and is no more than 3/4 inch in depth.

Do not use any post having a shake that does not exceed the maximum limits for shakes as specified herein, but contains a check which penetrates to the annual ring in which the shake occurs.

B) Round Posts. Peel all posts for their full length, and remove all outer and inner bark. Shave all knots and projections smooth and flush with the surface of the surrounding wood.

Ensure that the posts are a constant diameter not less than 1/4 inch under the nominal diameter.

Do not use posts that have short or reverse bends, one way sweeps exceeding one inch, and winding twists that are unsightly and exaggerated. The Engineer will not allow more than 10 percent of the number of pieces of any shipment to contain the maximum sweep.

Do not use posts with unsound, loose or hollow knots. The Department will allow use posts that have sound knots when the diameter of any one knot or when the combined diameters of 2 or more knots occurring in the same cross section are no greater than 1/3 of the diameter of the post at that cross section.

Ensure that posts are close grained and do not show spiral grain exceeding 1/8 turn in 5 feet.

Do not use posts with seasoning checks that penetrate the interior of the post to a depth greater than 1/3 of the diameter at any point, or which measure more than 1/4 inch in width at any point.

Do not use posts that have ring shakes, sap rot, bird pecks, insect holes, pitch pockets, or pitch streaks, and other defects that will impair the strength of the post, or give it an unsightly appearance.

814.05 OFFSET BLOCKS. Use the size, and when specified, the type the Contract specifies.

814.05.01 Wood. Conform to 814.04 for material properties.

814.05.02 Composite Plastic. Use blocks that are uniform in composition throughout the product and consist of at least 70 percent plastic by weight. Rubber is an acceptable alternative to plastic in their composition. Use sufficient additives to inhibit photo degradation. The Department will consider 2 percent carbon black to be a minimum. Ensure the blocks conform to the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) 350 Test Level 3 requirements.

Submit a written manufacturer's certification to the Engineer stating the material composition conforms to this subsection and is the same that was tested and approved under NCHRP 350.

814.06 MATERIALS FOR END TREATMENTS. Conform to Subsections 814.02 through 814.05 for common components, and, except where otherwise provided, ensure they are of the same class and type as required for the guardrail to which they are attached. Galvanize all non-corrosion-resistant metals used in end treatments according to AASHTO M 111 or AASHTO M 232 as applicable. For other materials, comply with the following requirements:

A) Anchorage Systems. Furnish anchorage systems that have a minimum breaking strength of 40,000 pounds. The anchorage system may employ either a cable assembly or continuous steel rod or other system of equal or greater strength when approved. For cable assemblies, use cable that is 3/4-inch (6 by 19) wire rope conforming to AASHTO M 30, Class C. Provide swage fittings as required by the Standard Drawings and include studs as required. Ensure that eye bolts conform to ASTM A 489 and are of either Type 1 or Type 2. For wire rope clips use a commercial grade capable of being torqued to a minimum of 130 foot-pounds.

Use commercial grade wire rope thimbles.

B) Anchor and Miscellaneous Plates. Fabricate from steel conforming to Subsection 812.01.01.

C) Miscellaneous Hardware.

Bolts ASTM A 307
Nuts ASTM A 563, Grade A or better

D) Steel Sheet (for rail plates and mounting brackets). Conform to ASTM A 1011, Type SS, Grade 36

E) Tubular Sections (for posts and blocks). Conform to ASTM A 500, Grade B or ASTM A 501.

F) Steel Drums. For steel drums conform to Federal Specification PPP-D-729C for Type II, straight side, with rolled or expanded hoops, cylindrical drum; double seamed without chime reinforcement. Ensure that average diametrical crushing strength per drum is 6,000 pounds with maximum variation for 10 tests being 400 pounds. Galvanize steel drums on all surfaces according to AASHTO M 111.

G) Concrete. Conform to Section 601, Class A.

H) Welded Wire Fabric. Use welded wire fabric for concrete reinforcement that is W3 by W3, 6 by 6-inch conforming to Subsection 811.04. The Department may allow other approved types of steel reinforcement.

SECTION 815 — CAST ALUMINUM BRIDGE RAILING POSTS

815.01 CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Conform to ASTM B 108, Alloy A 356.0. Contrary to ASTM B 108, heat treat to a T6 temper instead of T61 to produce the following tensile properties:

TENSILE PROPERTIES ⁽¹⁾		
Properties	Minimum	Typical
Tensile Strength, psi ⁽¹⁾	25,000	30,000
Elongation in 4x Diameter, % ^{(2),(3)}	6	8

⁽¹⁾For the purposes of design in the tension test, ensure that the specimens conform to the minimum yield strength of 18,000 psi (acceptance testing for this property is not required).

⁽²⁾Minimum tensile properties based on separately cast test bars are 32,000 psi tensile strength and 10 percent elongation.

⁽³⁾Gage length 4 times the diameter of the specimen.

815.02 TEST SPECIMENS. Machine the tension test specimens from integrally cast test coupons extending from one side of the base of the posts sufficiently large enough to obtain an 0.350-inch diameter test specimen as defined in ASTM E 8.

815.03 TESTING. Sample a minimum of one percent of the posts in any lot, but not less than one, for tensile testing. For the purpose of sampling, a lot shall consist of not more than 1,000 pounds of clean castings when produced from a batch type furnace charged with one heat of ingot of known analysis or not more than 2,000 pounds of clean castings when produced from one continuous furnace in not more than 8 consecutive hours.

Determine tensile properties according to ASTM E 8. When the results of any tensile test do not conform to the requirements prescribed, perform 2 additional tests on the same group of castings. The average of the 3 tests must conform to the requirements.

815.04 HEAT TREATMENT. Heat treat the castings to produce material with the utmost uniformity conforming to the properties specified in this section. Perform heat treatment on the whole casting, never on a portion only.

815.05 WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH. Ensure that castings are uniform in quality and condition, free from cracks, blowholes, porous places, hard spots, shrinkage defects, or other defects that may detrimentally affect the suitability of the castings for their intended use. Ensure that the castings are smooth and well cleaned before inspecting.

Produce castings under radiographic control. Radiographically examine castings to establish proper foundry technique for each mold that will produce castings commercially free from harmful internal defects, and examine production castings to ensure maintenance of satisfactory quality.

Provide a normal mill finish.

815.06 INSPECTION. The Department may inspect the manufacturer's work either where the castings are made or at the point at which they are received.

The Department will either visually inspect the castings or compare the castings by a method adopted as standard to determine compliance with the requirements of Subsection 815.05.

When the Department elects to have inspection made at the manufacturer's works, the manufacturer shall afford the inspector representing the Department all reasonable facilities to verify that the material is being furnished according to this section. The Department will conduct all tests and inspection in a manner not interfering unnecessarily with the operation of the works.

815.07 INSPECTION REPORTS. When requested by the Department, furnish certified inspection reports certifying compliance with the requirements of this section.

SECTION 816 — WOVEN-WIRE FENCING MATERIALS

816.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers the materials for use in construction of woven-wire fences.

816.02 GENERAL. Galvanize all ferrous materials used in a complete installation of fence, except aluminum coated fabric, aluminum coated posts and braces, or aluminum coated barbed wire. Galvanize all iron and steel hardware according to AASHTO M 232. Galvanize other components as designated. Where it is not practical to secure a specimen of measurable area or uniform thickness for determining the weight of zinc coating, ensure that all such galvanizing withstands 4 dips of the Preece Test as set out in ASTM A 239. Ensure that post caps and socket type brace connections are galvanized malleable iron, or other approved type, and designed to exclude moisture from inside posts or rails.

816.03 WOVEN WIRE FABRIC. Ensure that the woven wire fabric is either zinc-coated steel or aluminum-coated steel. Provide the size and style of fabric specified in the Contract.

Use zinc-coated steel fabric that conforms to ASTM A 116 and that has a Class 3 coating.

Use aluminum-coated steel fabric that conforms to ASTM A 116.

816.04 BARBED WIRE. Use either zinc-coated steel, aluminum-coated steel, or aluminum alloy. Use barbs of 4-point pattern spaced at intervals of 5 inches. The wire for barbs may be either round or half-round.

816.04.01 Zinc-Coated Steel. Conform to ASTM A 121. Use size 0.099-inch diameter or heavier with Class 3 coating. The Department will allow high tensile strength barbed wire provided it conforms to ASTM A 121, and the following exceptions: (1) nominal diameter of 0.067 inch for the coated line wires and 0.057 inch for the coated barbs; (2) minimum weight of zinc coating of 0.75 ounces per square foot for line wires and 0.70 ounces per square foot for barbs; and (3) minimum tensile strength of 475 pounds for each individual strand of the line wire.

816.04.02 Aluminum-Coated Steel. Use either Type I or Type II conforming to ASTM A 121. Use size 0.099 inch diameter or heavier.

816.04.03 Aluminum Alloy. Use 2 strands of 0.110 inch nominal diameter or heavier wire strands having minimum tensile strength of 42,000 psi, minimum yield strength of 35,000 psi and minimum elongation of 10 percent.

816.05 BRACE WIRE. Conform to ASTM A 824 except provide a minimum weight of coating of 0.6 ounce per square foot. Use size 0.148-inch nominal diameter or larger.

816.06 FABRIC TIES. Use either a minimum 0.109-inch nominal diameter galvanized steel conforming to ASTM F 626, except ensure that the minimum weight of coating is 0.6 ounces per square foot, or 0.148-inch nominal diameter aluminum alloy.

816.07 FENCE POSTS AND BRACES.

816.07.01 Steel Posts and Braces. Conform to ASTM F 1043, ASTM F 1083, and the Standard Drawings.

When the Contract specifies a thermoplastic acrylic coating, apply a chromate conversion coating at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Ensure that the coating is designed for pretreatment of galvanized coatings. After pretreating, electrostatically apply the thermoplastic acrylic coating with a minimum dry film thickness of 0.3 mils.

816.07.02 Wood Posts and Braces. Treat wood fence posts and braces with

preservative and ensure that they are made of timber cut from live, sound, standing trees. See Subsection 818.01 for inspection, testing and acceptance of wood products. Ensure that round or half-round posts and braces are preservative treated according to and are of the species covered by AWPAC 5. Ensure that sawed posts and braces are preservative treated according to and are of the species covered by AWPAC 2 for "Soil or Fresh Water Exposure".

Use posts that are round, half-round, or square-sawed.

Ensure that wood for fence posts is sound and free from decay, excessive knots, seasoning checks, and end splits that will affect serviceability. The Department will allow sound knots, provided the width of the knot does not exceed one-third the diameter of a round post at the point where it occurs, or one-third the width of any face of a sawed post, or a maximum of 2 1/2 inches. The Department will reject wood with season checks that penetrate more than one-third of the diameter of the piece or which have a width of more than 1/4 inch.

Use round posts and half-round posts that are free of multiple crooks. The Department will allow crooks in one plane only, provided that a straight line between the centers of the butt and tip does not deviate more than 2 inches from the center of the post at any point. Ensure that crooks in square-sawed posts do not exceed one inch in 5 feet.

Cleanly peel round posts and remove all bark. Strips of inner bark that are less than 1/2 inch wide and 3 inches long may remain on the peeled post. Trim all protruding knots flush with the sides and remove all spurs and splinters. In machine peeling operations, follow the natural taper of round posts. Manufacture half-round posts by sawing in half the round posts complying with the above manufacturing methods.

Square cut the ends of all posts unless the Engineer allows driving. When driving is specified or allowed, point the butt end before receiving preservative treatment. Do not allow the length of the point to exceed 1.5 times the diameter or width of face, as applicable.

- A) **Line Posts.** Use line posts with a length of 7 feet and a minus one-inch tolerance. Use line posts that are either round, half-round, or square-sawed; however, furnish the same type section for all line posts throughout the project.

Ensure that round posts have a minimum diameter of 4 inches. Ensure that half-round posts have a minimum face of 6 inches and a minimum radius of 2 3/4 inches. Cut square-sawed posts to 4-inch by 4-inch, $\pm 1/8$ inch.

- B) **End, Corner, Gate, Brace, and Pull Posts.** Do not use lengths less than 8 feet. Use either round or square-sawed posts; however, furnish the same type section for all of these types throughout the project. Ensure that round posts have a minimum diameter of 8 inches. Cut square-sawed posts to 8-inch by 8-inch, $\pm 1/8$ inch.

- C) **Braces.** Conform to all requirements for line posts, except use braces that are either round or square-sawed and furnish them in the lengths specified in the Plans.

816.07.03 Untreated Wood Posts. Furnish untreated wood posts of Osage-Orange, Black Locust, Red Cedar, White Oak, or of other approved species, and ensure that posts conform to all applicable requirements of Subsection 816.07.02. Use untreated wood posts only when specified in the Contract.

816.08 GATES. Fabricate gate frames to the size and dimensions specified in the Contract. Ensure that pipe used in frames conforms to Subsection 816.07.01. Weld or otherwise construct all joints to form a rigid and water-tight frame.

Furnish all gates complete with approved hinges, latches, and auxiliary braces as required.

Fit gate frames with a fabric that conforms to the same requirements as the corresponding fence.

The Department may approve the use of gates fabricated of other materials.

SECTION 817 — CHAIN LINK FENCING MATERIALS

817.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers materials for use in the construction of fences of chain link fabric. The Department will allow 3 optional types of fabric; zinc-coated steel, aluminum-coated steel, or aluminum alloy (Type I, II, or III fabric, respectively). Use vinyl coated fabric (Type IV) only when specified in the Contract.

817.02 REQUIREMENTS. Conform to AASHTO M 181 for all materials except steel posts and barbed wire.

817.02.01 Fabric. Use 0.148-inch nominal diameter wire woven in 2-inch mesh. Coat Type I fabric to conform to Class D. Furnish fabric for fences 4 feet and 6 feet high that has the top selvages knuckled and bottom selvage knuckled or twisted and barbed. Furnish fabric for fences 8 feet high or higher with both top and bottom selvages twisted and barbed.

817.02.02 Barbed Wire. Conform to Subsection 816.04.

817.02.03 Post Caps and Socket Type Brace Connections. Use galvanized malleable iron, or other approved type, designed to exclude moisture from inside posts and rails.

817.02.04 Posts, Rails, Gate Frames and Expansion Sleeves. With zinc-coated steel fabric or with aluminum-coated steel fabric, use either zinc-coated steel or zinc-acrylic coated steel. With aluminum alloy fabric, use aluminum alloy. Furnish steel posts that comply with Subsection 816.07.01.

817.02.05 Fabric Ties. Use either a minimum 0.148-inch nominal diameter aluminum alloy or 0.120-inch nominal diameter galvanized steel.

817.02.06 Hog Rings and Tension Wire. With zinc-coated steel fabric or with aluminum-coated steel fabric use zinc-coated steel wire or aluminum-coated steel wire. Ensure that steel ties and wire conform to ASTM F 626, except that the minimum weight of coating is 0.6 ounces per square foot. With aluminum alloy fabric, use aluminum alloy wire.

817.02.07 Miscellaneous Fittings and Hardware. With zinc-coated steel fabric or with aluminum-coated steel fabric use zinc-coated steel. With aluminum alloy fabric, use aluminum alloy.

SECTION 818 — WOOD PRODUCTS

818.01 INSPECTION, TESTING, AND ACCEPTANCE. The Engineer will visually inspect and approve all treated wood products before use on the project. The Division of Materials will grade inspect, sample, and test all treated wood products before their use on the project if the plant producing the wood materials is located within the Commonwealth or a 100-mile driving distance of its borders. When obtaining treated wood materials from a plant outside this 100-mile distance, have an independent treated-wood testing company approved by the Division of Materials grade inspect, sample, and test the wood treated material at no expense to the Department. Obtain a report prepared by the independent testing firm that grade inspected, sampled and tested the treated wood material, and submit it to the Division of Materials at least 15 days before using the wood materials on the project.

Use only treated wood that has been cut to size before treating. Treat field sawn surfaces according to AWWA M4.

818.02 BOARDS. Boards are defined as being less than 2-inch in nominal thickness and one inch or more in width. Only use boards that are one of the available grades established by either the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau (SPIB) or the West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau (WCLIB). The Contract will designate the grade and applicable inspection bureau.

818.03 DIMENSION LUMBER. Dimension lumber is limited to surfaced softwood lumber of nominal thickness from 2-inch through 4-inch. Only use dimension lumber for framing members such as joists, planks, rafters, studs, and small timbers.

Use only dimension lumber boards that are one of the available grades established by either the SPIB or the WCLIB. The Contract will designate the grade and applicable inspection bureau.

818.04 TIMBERS, 5-INCH BY 5-INCH AND LARGER. Use only timbers that are of one of the available grades established by either the SPIB or the WCLIB. The Contract shall designate the dimensions, grade, species, and applicable inspection bureau.

818.05 STRUCTURAL LUMBER. Conform to the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges.

818.06 BRIDGE PLANKING AND ROUGH LOCAL HARDWOODS.

818.06.01 Species. Use only bridge planking that is White Oak, Red Oak, or Southern Yellow Pine.

The term "White Oak" includes White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Post Oak, Burr Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, Swamp White Oak, Live Oak, Chinquapin Oak, and other less known varieties of oak of this character.

The term "Red Oak" includes Red Oak, Black Oak, Southern Red Oak, Willow Oak, Water Oak, Pin Oak, Cherrybark, or Swamp Red Oak, and other less known varieties of oak of this character.

Southern Yellow Pine may be any species except Field or Loblolly.

818.06.02 Quality of White Oak or Red Oak. The Engineer will not approve wood for use that has splits, rot, or unsound knots. Use only pieces that are sawed full to specified sizes and lengths, with square edges except wane (bark or the lack of wood) as follows. The Engineer will allow wane on one corner on 30 percent of the pieces in any shipment, not to exceed 15 percent of the width of the face on which it appears. The Engineer will allow this grade with sound stains, scattered worm holes or grub holes not materially affecting the strength of the piece and sound bird pecks, or their equivalent; sound knots or their equivalent not exceeding in diameter 25 percent the width of the face in which they appear. Use only boxed heartcenter wood products. Cut pieces not large

enough to box the heartcenter outside the heart except that sizes 2 to 6 inches in thickness, 6 inches wide and wider, may show heart on one face only, in 30 percent of the pieces in any shipment.

818.06.03 Quality of Southern Yellow Pine. Conform to the SPIB grades as follows:

- A) **Structural Light Framing (2-inch by 2-inch to 4-inch by 4-inch).** Provide No. 1 Dense.
- B) **Structural Joists and Planks (3-inch by 8-inch or 4-inch by 6-inch).** Provide No. 1 Dense.
- C) **Stress Rated Timbers (5-inch by 5-inch and larger).** Provide No. 1 SR.

818.06.04 Dimensions and Tolerances. Use rough timber that is cut full size as specified, sawed true with parallel faces. The Engineer will allow no more than 25 percent of a lot or shipment to be scant 1/4 inch in thickness and no more than 10 percent of a lot or shipment may be scant 1/4 inch in width.

Ensure that dressed dimensions for both oak and pine material conform to Southern Pine Inspection Bureau thicknesses and widths for Dimension Lumber.

818.06.05 Rough Local Hardwood. This subsection covers hardwood lumber and timber that is produced locally. Use only White Oak, Red Oak, or Beech hardwood. Where hardwood material is intended to be used inside, the Department will allow other species of hardwood, that are suitable for the intended use, when such species are specified.

- 1) Use only material that is cut from live standing trees and is free from any form of decay.
- 2) The Department does not require seasoned material.
- 3) Cut all pieces to a square edge with no less than 75 percent heart, girth measurement, for full length of the piece.
- 4) Saw all material to the full nominal dimensions.
- 5) Ensure that all knots are tight and sound. Do not allow any material with a knot of greater diameter than half of the width of the face on which it occurs. Allow only one maximum knot, or small knots aggregating in diameter of one maximum knot, in each one-foot length of timber.
- 6) Ensure that all material is reasonably free from crook and warp.
- 7) Do not allow any piece that has a shake, crack, or split which extends over half through the narrow face of the piece.
- 8) Do not allow any boxed heart in pieces less than 3 inches in thickness.
- 9) The Engineer will reject material having any defect or combination of defects that seriously impairs the strength or that renders it unsatisfactory for the intended use.

818.07 PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT. When the Contract specifies preservative treatment of wood products, treat according to AWPA C14. Provide preservative conforming to AWPA C14 as the Contract specifies.

Do not use creosote or creosote solutions with wood required to be paintable.

When the Contract specifies pentachlorophenol preservative, use heavy petroleum solvent when the Contract does not require painting. Use light petroleum solvent when the Contract requires that the wood is to be paintable.

Do not use water-borne preservatives where the wood will be in contact with water unless recommended by AWPA specifications.

Follow the guidelines set in AWPA M4 for the care of preservative treated wood products.

SECTION 819 —TUNNEL LINING MATERIALS

819.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers materials requirements for steel plates and fittings to be used for lining tunnels. Refer to the Contract for sectional properties.

819.01.01 Steel Plates. Use base metal for steel plates that conforms to the chemical requirements of ASTM A 569. Ensure that the flat plate, before cold forming, conforms to the following minimum mechanical properties:

Tensile Strength	42,000 psi
Yield Strength	28,000 psi
Elongation, 2 inches	30%

Ensure that nominal plate dimensions provide the sectional properties shown in the current edition of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges. For thickness tolerances, conform to Table 6 of AASHTO M 167. Provide steel liner plates of additional thickness or protect by coatings or other means when specified in the Contract for resistance to abrasion or corrosion.

819.01.02 Bolts and Nuts. Do not use any bolts and nuts with lapped seams that are less than 5/8 inch in diameter. Provide bolts conforming to ASTM A 449 for plate thicknesses equal to or greater than 0.209 inch and A 307 for plate thickness less than 0.209 inch. Provide nuts conforming to ASTM A 307, Grade A.

Only use bolts and nuts with 4-flanged plates of no less than 1/2 inch in diameter for plate thicknesses to and including 0.179 inch and no less than 5/8 inch in diameter for plates of greater thickness.

SECTION 820 — TIMBER POLES

820.01 REQUIREMENTS. Provide poles of Southern Pine conforming to ANSI Specification 05.1. Provide poles of the length and ANSI size classification specified in the Contract. The Department will not allow sweep exceeding one inch in 10 feet or double sweep.

Treat poles with pentachlorophenol conforming to AWPA P8 according to AWPA C4. Treat with a light petroleum solvent to provide an oil-free paintable finished product. The Engineer will allow other processes which produce the specified paintability.

Ensure that net retention is no less than 0.075 pounds per cubic foot on the outer 1/2-inch and no less than 0.045 pounds per cubic foot in the 1/2 to one-inch zone with average retentions of no less than 0.080 and 0.050 pounds per cubic foot, respectively.

Follow the guidelines for the care of preservative treated wood products as set in AWPA M4.

820.02 ACCEPTANCE. The Department will inspect, test and accept poles according to Subsection 818.01.

SECTION 821 — STRUCTURAL STEEL COATINGS

821.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers requirements for structural steel coating systems used in steel bridge construction and maintenance.

821.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Use only coating system components that are factory mixed and delivered ready for use. Sediment formed during shipment must be easily dispersed with a power mixer to produce a smooth, uniform coating having good spreading characteristics. Reject coatings that excessively gel, or cakes in the container.

Ensure the coatings produce a smooth uniform finish without sags or streaks. Ensure batches of coatings used on an individual structure do not differ in color from each other.

Store coatings at temperatures above 32 °F and below the maximum temperature recommended by the coating manufacturer. The Engineer will reject or retest coatings exposed to temperatures outside this range.

821.03 SAMPLING AND TESTING. Apply no coating until the Division of Materials has approved it. The Department will sample and test each shipment of each batch or lot of coating delivered to the project. Allow the Department 10 working days to test and approve samples. Retest coatings that are not used within 6 months from their approval. Additionally, retest coatings that are stored between painting seasons. Remove rejected coatings from the job site before starting painting operations.

Use coating systems conforming to this section and on the Department's List of Approved Materials. For a manufacturer to place their coating system on the list, see the submission process outlined in the Department's List of Approved Materials.

821.04 ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE FOR NON-SPECIFICATION COATINGS.

The Department may accept non-specification coatings at a reduction in pay. Coatings with analytical test results not in conformance to the Specification Acceptance Range but within the Acceptance Range with Deduction may be accepted for incorporation into the project with applicable reductions in pay. Deductions are cumulative to a maximum of 60% reduction in pay applied to the Contractors' invoiced unit cost for the coating. Coatings with 3 or more analytical tests resulting in non-conformance to the Specification Acceptance Range or any analytical test result exceeding the Acceptance Range with Deduction will be rejected and removed from the project.

821.05 PROJECT ACCEPTANCE. Submit a written manufacturer's certification with each shipment of coating stating that the material furnished conforms to this section. Submit a separate certification for each batch or lot number furnished for each project. Verify that the batch or lot of coating is approved by the Department before applying.

COATINGS PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE			
Analytical Test	Specification Acceptance Range	Acceptance Range with Deduction	Deduction Applied to Unit Cost
Density	Target Value ± 0.25 lbs/gal	Target Value ± 0.26 to 0.50 lbs/gal	20%
Viscosity	Target Value ± 10 KU		
Weight Solids	Target Value ± 2.0%	Target Value ± 2.1 to 3.0%	30%
Volume Solids	Target Value ± 2.0%	Target Value ± 2.1 to 3.0%	30%
Pigment	Target Value ± 2.0%	Target Value ± 2.1 to 3.0%	30%
Metallic Pigment Content	Target Value ± 2.0%	Target Value ± 2.1 to 3.0%	30%
Volatile Organic Compounds	340 g/L Maximum	341 to 360 g/L Maximum	10%
Color	2.0 ΔE Maximum	2.1 to 3.0 ΔE Maximum	10%
Color Differential	10.0 ΔE Minimum	9.9 to 8.0 ΔE Minimum	10%
Gloss	Target Value ± 10 Gloss Units		
Sag Resistance	Target Value ± 20%		
Drying Schedule	Target Value ± 20%		
Pot Life	Target Value ± 10 KU		
Resin Content	Target Value ± 0.5%	Target Value ± 0.6 to 0.8%	30%

SECTION 822 — ELASTOMERIC BEARING PADS

822.01 ELASTOMERIC BEARING PADS. Furnish elastomeric bearing pads conforming to the design and dimensions as specified in the Plans and to the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, Division II, Section 18.

Use bearings that are low temperature Grade 3 with durometer hardness of 50 and that conform to the load test requirements corresponding to Design Method A.

SECTION 823 — CONCRETE CURING MATERIALS

823.01 GENERAL. This section lists the various types of curing materials allowed for concrete and the materials requirements applicable to each. The Department will provide specifications governing the particular type or types of curing materials allowed for specific classes of construction in the Contract or other sections of these specifications.

823.02 LIQUID MEMBRANE FORMING COMPOUNDS. Ensure that all curing compounds Conform to AASHTO M 148 and are from a Department approved manufacturer.

- 1) Type 1-D (Clear with fugitive dye or translucent with fugitive dye), Class A or Class B.
- 2) Type 2 (White pigmented), Class A or Class B. Supply Type 2 curing compounds in agitating type drums, except the Department will not require agitating type containers when Type 2 curing compound is supplied in 5 gallon pails.

The Department will accept curing compounds on the basis of certification of their conformance to this section and their being from an approved manufacturer. The Department will reject curing compounds from an unapproved manufacturer and require their removal from the project site.

823.01.02 Acceptance Procedures for Non-Specification Curing Compounds. The Department will test project samples. When non-specification curing compounds are inadvertently incorporated into the work the Department will accept the material with a reduction in pay. The Department will apply the largest payment reduction when the material fails to meet more than one specification requirement. The Department will calculate the payment reduction on the invoice cost of the material delivered at the project site.

MOISTURE LOSS PAYMENT REDUCTION				
kg/square meter	0.00-0.55	0.56-0.65	0.66-0.75	0.76 or more
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	30%	50%

REFLECTANCE PAYMENT REDUCTION				
% Reflectance	60.0% or more	50-59.9%	40.0-49.9%	39.9% or less
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	30%	50%

823.03 BURLAP CLOTH. Conform to AASHTO M 182, Class 4.

823.04 WATERPROOF PAPER (Regular or White). Conform to AASHTO M 171.

823.05 WHITE POLYETHYLENE FILM (White Opaque). Use white polyethylene film of either single sheet construction conforming to AASHTO M 171 or laminated construction consisting of 2 sheets of white polyethylene reinforced with synthetic fiber cords, providing the total thickness of polyethylene, exclusive of the cords, averages no less than 4 mils and the sheeting conforms to all other applicable requirements of AASHTO M 171. Incorporate the reinforcing cords diagonally in 2 directions and ensure that the number of cords averages 24 per linear foot in each direction.

823.06 WHITE BURLAP - POLYETHYLENE SHEET. Conform to AASHTO M 171.

823.07 CURING BLANKETS. Use curing blankets that consist of a top layer of white copolymer material and a bottom layer of absorbent, non-woven, synthetic fabric. Ensure that the layers are securely bonded together so there will be no separation of the layers during handling and curing of the concrete. When tested according to AASHTO M 171, ensure that moisture loss does not exceed 0.010grams per square centimeter and that reflectance is at least 70 percent.

SECTION 824 — MASONRY MATERIALS

824.01 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS (FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CATCH BASINS AND MANHOLES). Conform to ASTM C 139.

824.02 PRECAST REINFORCED CONCRETE MANHOLE SECTIONS. Conform to ASTM C 478, KM 64-115 and the Standard Drawings. For flat top slabs, a tongue and groove design is optional. The Department will allow the use of lightweight aggregate provided that it conforms to subsection 805.04.02.

824.03 CONCRETE BRICK. Conform to ASTM C 55. Use Type II, Grade N or S.

824.04 SEWER AND MANHOLE LEVELING BRICK. Conform to AASHTO M 91. The Department will waive the requirement for saturation coefficient for Grades SM and MS. Ensure that the dimensions are of the specified standard size.

824.04.01 Sewer Brick. Use Grade SS or SM.

824.04.02 Manhole Brick. Use Grade MS or MM.

824.05 HYDRATED LIME. Conform to ASTM C 206.

SECTION 825 — DE-ICERS

825.01 SOLID (TYPE S) CALCIUM CHLORIDE. Conform to ASTM D 98 for the following:

- A) **Grade 1.** Class A or Class B.
- B) **Grade 2.** Class A or Class B.
- C) **Grade 3.** Class A or Class B.

825.02 SODIUM CHLORIDE. Conform to ASTM D 632, Type I, Grade 1.

SECTION 826 — EPOXY RESIN SYSTEMS

826.01 GENERAL. Conform to ASTM C 881, except as specified in Subsections 826.01.01 and 826.01.02. Provide materials, of all types, of the Grade and Class required. Types are as follows:

- A) **Type III.** Use in epoxy-sand slurry, as a binder in epoxy mortars or epoxy concretes.
- B) **Type IV.** Use for installing dowels into hardened portland cement concrete.
- C) **Type V.** Use for bonding plastic portland cement concrete to hardened portland cement concrete.

826.01.01 Epoxy-Sand Slurry for Concrete Bridge Deck Overlays. Conform to ASTM C 881, Type III or AASHTO M 200, Class II.

826.01.02 Reinforcing Bar Grout Adhesives. The Department will allow reinforcing bar grout adhesives, from the Department's List of Approved Materials, as an alternate to Type IV epoxies for doweling reinforcing bars into hardened concrete.

826.02 APPROVAL. The Department will approve ASTM C 881 epoxies based on the manufacturer's submission of independent laboratory data showing the actual test values for all of the ASTM specification requirements. The Department will test reinforcing bar grout adhesives according to KM 64-209.

826.03 PACKAGING. Package the 2 components in separate containers. Identify the containers as "Component A - Contains Epoxy Resin" and "Component B - Contains Hardener." Include on the container the following information:

- 1) Type, mixing directions, and usable temperature range.
- 2) Name of the Manufacturer.
- 3) Lot or batch number.
- 4) Date of packaging.
- 5) Type of pigmentation.
- 6) Quantity contained in pounds and gallons.
- 7) Potential hazards according to the Federal Hazardous Products Labeling Act.

826.04 ACCEPTANCE. The Department will accept the materials based on the sampling and testing performed according to the Department's Manual of Field Sampling and Testing Practices.

SECTION 827 — EROSION CONTROL MATERIALS

827.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers the requirements for various materials used for erosion control.

827.02 AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE. Conform to the requirements and provisions of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture furnishes a test report and any required weight penalties to each agricultural limestone producer. Furnish the Engineer with a copy of the test report, current within 9 months, as the basis of approval. The Engineer may sample any agricultural limestone that appears to be of questionable quality upon visual inspection.

827.03 FERTILIZER. Provide commercial fertilizer that complies with the Kentucky Fertilizer Law, and contains the plant nutrients of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and soluble potash as specified in the Contract. Ensure that bagged fertilizer displays the following information on the bag or on a sticker or tag attached to the bag:

- 1) Net Weight
- 2) Brand and Grade
- 3) Guaranteed Analysis
- 4) Name and Address of Manufacturer

Ensure that the manufacturer includes a statement with the bulk fertilizer (dry or liquid) that contains the same information required for the bagged fertilizer.

Provide either bagged or bulk (dry or liquid) fertilizer manufactured and sold under the jurisdiction of the Division of Regulatory Services of the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Select a supplier from the Department's List of Approved Materials for fertilizer. The Department must sample, test, and approve any other fertilizer prior to its use.

827.04 SEED. Conform to the requirements outlined in the . "Kentucky Seed Law and Provisions for Seed Certification in Kentucky" and the "Regulations under the Kentucky Seed Law", with following exceptions:

- 1) Obtain seed only through registered dealers that are permitted for labeling of seed.
- 2) Ensure all deliveries and shipments of premixed seed are accompanied with a master blend sheet.
- 3) Ensure all bags and containers have an acceptable seed tag attached.
- 4) The Department may sample the seed at the job site at any time.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDS			
	Purity (Min. %)	Germination (Min. %) Including Hard Seed and Dormant Seed	Hard Seed (Max. %) Allowed in Germination
Grasses			
Bentgrass (<i>Argrostis palustris</i>)	98	85	-
Bermudagrass, common (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	97	85	-
Bluegrass, Kentucky (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	98	85	-
Brome, smooth (<i>Bromus inermis</i>)	95	80	-
Canarygrass, reed (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)	95	80	-
Fescue, chewings (<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i>)	97	85	-
Fescue, hard (<i>Festuca trachyphlla</i>)	97	85	-
Fescue, meadow (<i>Festuca elatior</i>)	97	85	-
Fescue, red (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)	97	85	-
Fescue, tall (<i>Festuca arundinacca</i>)	97	85	-
Orchardgrass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	97	85	-
Redtop (<i>Agrostis alba</i>)	95	80	-
Ryegrass, annual, common or Italian (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	97	85	-
Ryegrass, perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)	97	85	-
Lovegrass, Weeping (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	96	80	-
Oat (<i>Avena Sativa</i>)	98	85	-
Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)	98	85	-
Timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	98	85	-
Wheat, common (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	98	85	-
Legumes			
Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	98	85	25
Clover, alsike (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)	97	85	25
Clover, ladino (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	98	85	25
Clover, white (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	98	85	25
Crownvetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)	97	85	25
Lespedeza, Korean (<i>Lespedeza stipulacea</i>)	97	85	20
Lespedeza, Sericea (<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>)	97	85	20
Sweetclover, white (<i>Melilotus alba</i>)	98	85	25
Sweetclover, yellow (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)	98	85	25
Partridge Pea (<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>)	97	85	20
Trefoil, birdsfoot (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)	97	85	25
Native Grasses			
Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>)	85	80	-
Big Blustem (<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>)	85	80	-
Indian Grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	85	80	-
Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)	85	80	-

Do not use seed (grasses, native grasses, and legumes) if the weed seed is over one percent, total germination (including hard seed) is less than 80 percent, if the seed test date is over 9 months old exclusive of the month tested, or if the limits of noxious weed seed is exceeded.

Ensure that noxious weed seeds contained in any seed or seed mixture does not exceed the maximum permitted rate of occurrence per pound.

<u>Kind of Noxious Weed</u>	<u>Max. No. Seeds (per pound)*</u>
Balloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>)	0
Purple Moonflower (<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>)	0
Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium Arvense</i>)	0
Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i> and <i>Sorghum almum</i> and perennial rhizomatous derivatives of these species)	0
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia Repens</i>)	0
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	120
Buckhorn Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	120
Corncockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i>)	18
Dodder (<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.)	18
Giant Foxtail (<i>Setaria faberii</i>)	18
Oxeye Daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)	120
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	120
Wild Onion and Wild Garlic (<i>Allium</i> spp.)	18

* *Seed or seed mixtures that contain in excess of 120 total noxious seeds per pound is prohibited*

Wildflower seed shall not be planted until approved by the MCL.

827.05 MULCH MATERIALS. Use material for mulching that is baled wheat, oat, barley, or rye straw, or excelsior wood fibers. Ensure that mulch material is reasonably free from weed seeds, stolons, foreign matter, or chaff, and does not contain any Johnson Grass, Canada Thistle, Quack Grass, or Nodding Thistle. Ensure that the mulch material is reasonably bright in color and not musty, moldy, or otherwise of low quality, and does not contain chemicals toxic to plant growth.

Use excelsior wood fibers that consist of fibers cut from sound green timber. Ensure that the cut is made in a manner to provide maximum strength of fiber, but is at a slight angle to the natural grain of the wood so as to cause splintering of the fiber when weathering occurs. Use fibers with the following approximate physical properties: width 0.02 to 0.04 inch, thickness 0.02 to 0.04 inch, and length 4 to 6 inches.

827.06 ASPHALT MATERIALS FOR MULCH. Use either SS-1 or SS-1h conforming to Section 806 except that the Department may waive retesting as provided by Subsection 806.04. The Engineer may reject asphalt materials that fail to disperse properly or otherwise fail to provide satisfactory results.

827.07 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET. Use a blanket from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Blankets must be machine constructed with two-sided netting filled with curled wood fiber mat, straw, or a straw and coconut fiber combination. Ensure the blanket is smolder resistant without the use of chemical additives.

A) Dimensions. Furnish in strips with a minimum width of 4 feet and length of 50 feet.

B) Weight.

- 1) Curled Wood Fiber. Ensure a minimum mass per unit area of 7.25 ounces per square yard according to ASTM D 6475.
- 2) Straw. Ensure a minimum mass per unit area of 7.5 ounces per square yard according to ASTM D 6475.
- 3) Straw/Coconut Fiber. Ensure a minimum mass per unit area of 6.75 ounces per square yard according to ASTM D 6475.

- C) **Fill.** Ensure the fill is evenly distributed throughout the blanket.
- 1) Curled Wood Fiber. Use curled wood fiber of consistent thickness with at least 80 percent of its fibers 6 inches or longer in length.
 - 2) Straw. Use only weed free agricultural straw.
 - 2) Straw/Coconut Fiber. Conform to the straw requirements above and ensure the coconut fiber is evenly distributed throughout the blanket and accounts for 30% or more of the fill.
- D) **Netting.** Use photodegradable extruded plastic mesh or netting, with a maximum spacing width of one inch square, on both sides of the blanket. Secure the netting by stitching or other method to ensure the blanket retains its integrity.
- E) **Staples.** Use steel wire U-shaped staples with a minimum diameter of 0.09 inches (11 gauge), a minimum width of one inch, and a minimum length of 6 inches. Use a heavier gauge when working in rocky or clay soils and longer lengths in sandy soils. Provide staples with colored tops when requested by the Engineer.
- F) **Performance.**
- 1) C-Factor. Ensure the ratio of soil loss from protected slope to ratio of soil loss from unprotected is ≤ 0.15 for a slope of 3:1 when tested according to ECTC method 2 (2-inch/hour for 30 minutes).
 - 2) Shear Stress. Ensure the blanket can sustain a minimum shear stress of 1.75 pounds per square foot without physical damage or excess erosion (> 0.5 inches soil loss) when tested according to ECTC Method 3.

827.08 TEMPORARY SILT FENCE.

- A) **Posts.** Use either hardwood or steel greater than 4 feet in height. For hardwood, provide a minimum 1 1/2-inch by 1 1/2-inch cross section that is straight enough to provide a fence without noticeable misalignment. For steel, provide a 1 1/4-inch by one-inch T-section with projections to fasten wire and fabric in position.
- B) **Woven or Welded Wire Fabric.** Conform to Section 816 or 811. Provide fabric with a minimum height of 2 feet 8 inches. Require at least 6 horizontal wires spaced 6 1/4 inches or closer with the top and bottom wires 0.134 inch or larger and all other wires 0.1 inch or larger. Require 0.1 inch or larger vertical wires spaced 12 inches or closer.
- C) **Geotextile Fabric.** Conform to AASHTO M 288 for temporary silt fence. Provide fabric with a height of 3 feet.
- D) **Fasteners.** Use No. 9, one inch long wire staples and/or fabric ties that conform to Subsection 816.06.

827.09 NETTING AND STAPLES. Conform to the Standard Drawings and the Plans. The Engineer may accept netting and staples on the basis of visual inspection.

827.10 TOPSOIL. Topsoil is the portion of the soil profile defined technically as the "A" horizon by the Soil Science Society of America. Use loose, friable, topsoil that is free of stones 1 inch or greater in overall dimensions, admixture of subsoil, refuse, stumps, roots, brush, weeds, and other material that prevent the formation of a suitable seed bed. Before stripping the topsoil, inspect for existing vegetation. Do not use topsoil from sites having Johnson Grass, Canada Thistle, Quack Grass, Nodding Thistle, or excessive amounts of other noxious weeds, or their rhizomes. The Department will sample the soil and determine the textural classification according to the US Department of Agriculture system, the particle size according to KM 64-519, the organic content according to KM 64-243, and the pH according to ASTM D 4972. Acceptable topsoil composition is:

Clay	40% maximum
Silt	70% maximum
Sand	60% maximum
Organic Material	2% minimum, 10% maximum
pH	6.0 minimum, 7.0 maximum

827.11 SOD. Use sod that is either well-rooted Kentucky Bluegrass or Tall Fescue sod. However, obtain the Engineer's approval prior to using Tall Fescue sod in residential areas. Use sod that is completely free from noxious weeds and reasonably free from other objectionable grasses and weeds and stones or other foreign materials detrimental to the development and future maintenance of the sod. Obtain sod from sources that are covered with grass having a maximum height of 3 inches. Obtain approval of the selected source prior to cutting.

SECTION 828 — MASONRY COATING MATERIALS

828.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers requirements for materials to be used as surface finishes for designated surfaces of cement concrete structures. The masonry coatings must hide form marks, patches, and other minor irregularities and prevent deterioration, spalling, and other damage to the concrete due to the action of the weather and deicing chemicals.

828.02 APPROVAL. Select masonry coatings from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Use a material that is readily recognizable by its name, trademark, container, or other feature. Conform to the Department's testing criteria to be placed on or remain on the Department's List of Approved Materials.

For initial approval submit representative samples, color chip(s), and duplicate copies of certified test reports to the Division of Materials for review and approval. An independent testing laboratory acceptable to the Department shall perform the tests described herein on representative samples of the material. Tests listed herein are the minimum testing requirements to be met. When requested in writing, the Engineer may accept materials based on conformance to the same type of test but differing on minor procedural points. Attach copies of test procedures which differ from those stated herein. In addition to the material, provide brochures or booklets containing detailed instructions and explanatory remarks about surface preparation, application procedures, and other pertinent operations.

The Department will continue to include the masonry coatings on the list contingent upon receiving an annual certification containing the following information:

- 1) A statement that the masonry coating to be furnished during the particular calendar year is of the same composition as that previously approved for inclusion on the approved list.
- 2) A statement that the masonry coating conforms to the appropriate requirements of the Kentucky Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.
- 3) A statement that notification will be made to the Division of Materials of any changes in composition for review and approval before furnishing the material to projects.

828.02.01 Freeze-Thaw Test. Cast and cure 3 concrete specimens no less than 4 by 4 by 6 inches. Moist cure specimens for 14 days and then dry in room air at 60 to 80 °F for 24 hours before applying masonry coating. Ensure that there is no excessive oil on specimen forms. Coat sides of specimens (brush permitted) according to the manufacturer's directions at a rate of 50 ± 10 square feet per gallon and cure at room temperature for 48 hours; after which:

- 1) Immerse in water at room temperature 60 to 80 °F for 3 hours and remove.
- 2) Place in cold storage at -15 °F for one hour and remove.
- 3) Thaw at room temperature 60 to 80 °F for one hour.
- 4) Repeat steps 1), 2), and 3) to complete a total of 50 cycles. At the end of 50 cycles of the Freeze-Thaw Test, ensure that the coated specimens shows no visible defects.

828.02.02 Accelerated Weathering. Test according to ASTM D 822. Apply at an application rate of 50 ± 10 square feet per gallon. Test for 335 hours in an Atlas Type XW Sunshine Arc Weatherometer or for 500 hours in an Atlas Type DMC Enclosed Violet Carbon Arc Weatherometer or equivalent. Perform the test in 120-minute cycles consisting of 102 minutes of light and 18 minutes of light and demineralized water. At the end of the exposure test, ensure that there is no checking, cracking, or loss in film integrity, and no other film defects. Ensure that the coating shows no more than very slight color change.

828.02.03 Salt Spray Resistance. Apply the masonry coating to concrete at a rate of 50 ± 10 square feet per gallon, and test the coating according to ASTM B 117. Expose the coating to a 5 percent sodium (salt) solution for 300 hours, and maintain it at 90 ± 2 °F during the period of exposure. Ensure that it shows no loss of adhesion or deterioration at the end of the 300 hours.

828.02.04 Fungus Growth Resistance. Ensure that the masonry coating passes a fungus resistance test as described by Federal Specification TT-P-29. After a minimum incubation period of 21 days, ensure that no growth is exhibited on the coating.

SECTION 829 —HARDWARE FOR TIMBER STRUCTURES

829.01 GENERAL. Use only black nails, spikes, bolts, dowels, washers, and lag screws.

829.02 BOLTS. Use machine bolts having square heads and nuts, and ensure that screw threads make a close fit in the nuts. Furnish machine bolts, drift-bolts, and dowels of either wrought iron or medium steel. Designate the weight of bolts as “American Standard Regular.”

829.03 WASHERS. Furnish washers that either are cast O-gee or malleable castings or are cut from medium steel or wrought-iron plate, as specified in the Contract.

829.04 NAILS. For nails, use cut or round wire of standard form. Furnish cut or wire spikes, or boat spikes, as specified in the Contract.

SECTION 830 — RETROREFLECTIVE MATERIALS

830.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers the requirements for retroreflective materials for use in delineators, barricades, traffic drum channelizing tapes, cone collars, signs, and for other applications as required.

830.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Ensure that all materials and prepared sign faces are free from cracks, tears, ridges, humps, discoloration, or other objectionable blemishes. When furnishing materials for the Department or its agent to fabricate signs, ensure compatibility with the manufacturer's recommended fabrication procedures and the requirements of this section. The Department will reject material that prevents successful fabrication.

830.02.01 Delineators. Provide the size and shape specified in the Contract. Provide delineators that exhibit no significant change in shape or appearance when subjected to the heat resistance test.

- A) **Type B.** Furnish Type III, Class 1 retroreflective sheeting attached to a non-corrosive metal backing or approved equal rigid substrate.
- B) **Type C.** Furnish Type III, Class 1 retroreflective sheeting attached to a flexible delineator post.

830.02.02 Barricade Sheeting. Conform to ASTM D 4956, Type III, Class 1.

830.02.03 Traffic Drum Channelizing Tape. Conform to ASTM D 4956, Type III, Class 1 or 3.

830.02.04 Cone Collars. Conform to ASTM D 4956, Type VI, Class 1 or 3.

830.02.05 Roll Up Sign Sheeting. Conform to requirements detailed in the List of Approved Materials.

830.02.06 Sign Sheeting. Provide permanent sign sheeting that conforms to ASTM D 4956 and has completed a 3-year evaluation on the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) test decks. Provide permanent fluorescent sign sheeting that conforms to the retroreflectivity requirements detailed in the List of Approved Materials and has completed a 3-year evaluation on the NTPEP test decks. Provide temporary sign sheeting, used for work zone applications, that conforms to the retroreflectivity criteria in this section and has completed 12 months on the NTPEP test deck. Use sheeting materials that present a finished surface suitable for receiving stenciled messages, paint overlays, or film overlays. Provide only retroreflective sign sheeting materials that conform to Federal Specification L-S-300C for solvent, heat, cold, and humidity resistance.

The List of Approved Materials contains all approved retroreflective sheeting products. The List of Approved Materials also contains the applications for the specific sheeting types.

830.03 FIELD PERFORMANCE. The using agency is responsible for requiring the dating of all signs at the time of installation. The Department will begin the field performance obligation period based on that date.

The Department will consider the retroreflective sheeting defective if any of the following conditions are observed:

- 1) When viewed from a moving vehicle under normal day and night driving conditions, it has deteriorated due to natural causes to the extent that the sign is ineffective for its intended purpose.
- 2) It no longer meets the minimum criteria for retained retroreflective after atmospheric exposure
- 3) Fluorescent sheeting fails to retain 80 percent of the retroreflective requirements detailed in the List of Approved Materials.

830.04 WARRANTY. When the Engineer determines that the retroreflective sign sheeting supplied and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations have not met field performance requirements, the manufacturer shall cover restoration costs as follows for sheeting:

- 1) **Permanent Sheeting.** Within the first 7 years after application, replace the sheeting and cover the cost of materials and labor required to restore the sign surface to its original effectiveness including stenciled messages, paint overlays, or film overlays. Within the 8th through 10th year after application, replace the sheeting required to restore the sign surface to its original effectiveness including stenciled messages, paint overlays, or film overlays.
- 2) **Temporary Sheeting.** Within 3 years after application, replace the sheeting required to restore the sign to its original effectiveness including stenciled messages, paint overlays, or film overlays.

830.05 PACKAGING. Ensure that all materials are suitably and substantially packaged and have the name and address of the manufacturer or vendor, contract or purchase order number, kind of material, trade name, date of manufacture, lot and run number, color, and net contents plainly marked on each package or container. Ensure that if stored under normal conditions, the retroreflective material as furnished is suitable for use for a minimum period of one year.

830.06 SAMPLING. For the purpose of sampling, a shipment consists of the amount of material received in one delivery even though it may represent only partial delivery of the Contract quantities. The Department will sample according to the Manual for Field Sampling and Testing.

830.07 TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE. Furnish copies of actual passing test reports for retroreflective sheeting. Provide certifications from the sign supplier that the material furnished is the same represented by the test reports.

Use only retroreflective sign sheeting from the List of Approved Materials. Only use barricade sheeting, traffic drum channelizing tape, and cone collars when supplied with appropriate certifications and test reports.

SECTION 831 — CONSTRUCTION ZONE TEMPORARY MARKING TAPES

831.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers pavement marking material designed to provide reflective delineation in construction zones. This section covers the following types of marking material:

- A) **Type A.** Non-removable Pavement Marking Tape.
- B) **Type B.** Removable Pavement Marking Tape.

831.02 REQUIREMENTS.

831.02.01 Manufacture. Use a material consisting of a weather and traffic-resistant reflective film on a backing precoated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive.

831.02.02 Adhesive. Use a precoated pressure-sensitive adhesive that does not require a liner or activation.

831.02.03 Application Properties. Ensure that the material adheres to asphalt and concrete surfaces, when applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations, at or above surface temperatures of 40 °F. Ensure that the material does not require any protective devices such as traffic cones or barricades after application.

831.02.04 Conformability and Thickness. Use material that is thin, flexible, formable, and remains conformed to the texture of the pavement surface following application. Ensure that the thickness of the material furnished is within 2 mils of the thickness of the material submitted for initial testing for placement on the Department's List of Approved Materials. Use tape with a minimum width of 4 inches.

831.02.05 Miscellaneous Requirements. Ensure that the supplied material is of good appearance, free from cracks, with edges true, straight, and unbroken. Make the material available in rolls with no more than 3 splices per 50 yards of length. Package the material according to accepted commercial standards. Ensure that the supplied material is capable of being stored at temperatures up to 100 °F for a period of one year after purchase without adversely affecting the physical properties stated in this section.

831.02.06 Performance. The AASHTO Regional Test Facility and the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program will perform field performance testing. They will perform testing at approximately one-year intervals, and will require a 6 month minimum testing period. Procedures will be according to the AASHTO Regional Test Facility and the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program. They will evaluate all tapes on both asphalt and JPC pavement. The performance criteria is included in the Department's List of Approved Materials.

831.03 APPROVAL. Use materials that are on the Department's List of Approved Materials. To be placed on the approved list, tapes must conform to all requirements of this section. Ensure that each shipment of tape to a project is accompanied by a statement from the manufacturer indicating the brand or trade name of the tape. The Department reserves the right to sample and test materials actually furnished at any time.

The Department will remove materials from the list if the material fails to be acceptable in subsequent field performance testing or the material's composition has changed since the original approval.

SECTION 832 — SIGN POSTS

832.01 GENERAL. Furnish Type I and II posts. Type I posts are square tubular posts. Type II posts are channels. Provide all posts in lengths as specified in one foot increments with a tolerance of \pm one inch.

The Department will require soil stabilizer plates for both Type I and II posts when they are not embedded in concrete. When Type I posts are specified, the Department may require sign bracing or Type D breakaway supports.

Ensure that posts are straight, smooth, and free from any defects affecting their strength, durability, or appearance. Ensure that all holes and ends are free from burrs and sharp edges and that ends are cut square.

832.02 TYPE I POSTS. Use hot rolled carbon sheet steel of structural quality that conforms to ASTM A 1011, Grade 50. Yield strength after cold-forming is 60,000 psi minimum.

832.02.01 Fabrication. Fabricate the post from square tube formed of steel, rolled to size and welded directly in the corner by high frequency resistance welding and externally scarfed to agree with corner radii. Provide the following sizes:

Outside Dimensions (in.)	Corner Radii (in.)	Wall Thickness Gauge (in.)	Weight (lb/ft)
2 by 2	5/32	12 (0.105)	2.42
2 ½ by 2 ½	5/32	12 (0.105)	3.14
2 ½ by 2 ½	5/32	10 (0.135)	4.01

Provide 7/16-inch diameter holes on the centerline of all 4 sides, space on one-inch centers along the entire post length beginning 1 inch from the top. Ensure holes are in true alignment and opposite each other directly and diagonally.

Ensure consecutive sizes of square tubes will freely telescope for 10 feet or more of their length without the necessity of matching any particular face to any other face.

832.02.02 Finish. Conform to ASTM A 653, G90, Structural Quality, Grade 340, Class 1. Galvanize both the interior and the exterior of the post. Coat the corner weld with zinc after the scarfing operation. Coat the steel with a chromate conversion coating and a clear organic polymer topcoat.

832.02.03 Tolerances. The Department may reject material falling outside any of the following tolerances:

- A) **Outside Dimensions.** \pm 0.008 inch. Measure at least 2 inches from the end of the tube.
- B) **Wall Thickness.** \pm 0.008 inch.
- C) **Holes.** \pm 0.016 inches in diameter.
- D) **Convexity and Concavity.** Ensure that no sides exceed \pm 0.1 inch. Measure in the center of the flat side relative to the corner.
- E) **Square (1 3/4-inch posts).** Ensure sides are 90 degrees to each other within \pm 0.01 inch.
- F) **Square (2-inch posts).** Ensure sides are 90 degrees to each other within \pm 0.012 inch.
- G) **Twist.** Ensure twist does not exceed 0.02 inch in any one-foot length.
- H) **Straight.** Ensure deviation does not exceed 0.02 inch in any one-foot length.
- I) **Corner Radii.** 5/32 \pm 0.016 inch.

832.02.04 Type D Breakaway Supports. Use supports from the Department's List of Approved Materials and conforming to the details in the Standard Drawings.

832.03 TYPE II. Use hot wrought steel conforming to the physical properties of ASTM A 499-89, Grade 60, and conforming to the chemical requirements of ASTM A 1 for rails of nominal weight between 28.4 and 38 pounds per foot.

The Contractor may request to furnish posts made of material not complying with the specified properties. If desired, submit the written request for approval and include a description of the physical and chemical properties of the proposed material. Include with the request a certified test report of a dynamic test by an independent laboratory substantiating that the posts, when double mounted in an 8-foot span, conform to the break-away requirements of AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals.

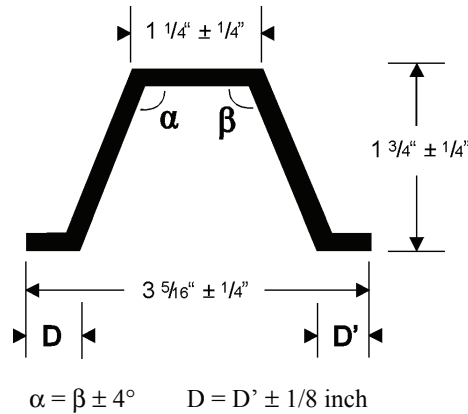
Provide a manufacturer's certification that the material was manufactured and tested according to the applicable specifications or approved alternate along with a report of the physical and chemical test results for each shipment.

832.03.01 Fabrication. Fabricate posts from uniform, modified, flanged channel sections.

Provide 3/8-inch diameter holes on the centerline, space on one-inch centers along the entire post length beginning one inch from the top. Align holes horizontally and vertically to accommodate back to back post installations.

Ensure that the area of contact between the posts and sign is symmetrical about the vertical axes of both sign and post and that the back side furnishes a solid bearing surface the entire length of the post for back to back installation.

Conform to the following typical section:



832.03.02 Deflection. Test for deflection as simple beams, with the flanges in compression, on non-restricting supports 2 feet apart. Apply a load of 3,500 pounds at the center of the span at a deflection rate not to exceed 0.3 inch per minute. Transmit the load to the beam through a one-inch minimum diameter pin laid across the flanges. With the designated load applied, ensure that the deflection at the center does not exceed 0.18 inch. One minute after removal of the load, ensure that the deflection does not exceed 0.018 inch.

832.03.03 Finish. Galvanize according to AASHTO M 111 after fabrication.

832.04 PACKAGING. Securely fasten posts of the same type and length in bundles of 2,000 pounds or less in a manner that is easily handled by a fork lift and that prevents slipping during handling and shipping. The Engineer will reject posts whose finish is excessively damaged due to slipping, rubbing, or other reasons.

SECTION 833 — SIGN SUBSTRATES

833.01 ALUMINUM.

833.01.01 Panel Signs. Conform to ASTM B 221, Alloy 6063-T6. Fabricate signs from 12-inch wide extrusions and, if specified, compatible 6-inch wide extrusions. When a 6-inch extrusion is specified, use it as the bottom panel of the sign. Typical cross sections and minimum weights per foot are specified in the Plans. Use compatible side extrusions on all sign edges. Prepare surfaces of extrusions composing the sign face to receive retroreflective background material according to the extrusion and retroreflective material manufacturers' recommendations. Provide all remaining surfaces of extrusions and side extrusions with a soft matte finish.

833.01.02 Sheeting Signs. Conform to ASTM B 209, Alloy 6061-T6 or 5052-H38. Fabricate signs of the size and shape specified. Provide a thickness of 125 mils inch if any single edge dimension of the sign exceeds 3 feet. If no single edge dimension exceeds 3 feet, provide a thickness of 80 mils. Prepare the side of the sheet to be used as the sign face to receive retroreflective background material according to the sheeting and retroreflective material manufacturer's recommendations.

SECTION 834 — ROADWAY LIGHTING MATERIALS

834.01 WIRING. For all multiple circuit roadway lighting wires use single-conductor AWG copper of sizes specified in the Plans. Use No. 12 AWG copper wire as leads from pole bases or junction boxes to ballast terminals. Use stranded wire, except for ground wires. Ensure that all insulation for No. 8 or larger wire is Type USE (UL rated). Insulation for No. 10 or smaller wire shall be Type THW or THWN. Plainly mark all wire and cable according to the NEC. Use copper grounding conductors sized as specified by the NEC. Install copper service entrance conductors on the service poles sized and insulated as specified by the NEC.

834.02 DUCTED CABLE.

- A) Cable.** Use stranded annealed copper cable conforming to ASTM B 8 and ASTM B 3 for operation at 600 volts maximum. Use material that conforms to either the applicable requirements of ICEA Standard S-19-81, with thermoplastic insulation of GRS-rubber base conforming to Appendix K(A) of ICEA and listed by UL as Type USE for direct burial; or the application requirements of ICEA Standard S-66-524, with thermo-setting insulation of cross link polyethylene conforming to the requirement of Column "A" of ICEA and listed by UL as Type USE. Use cable and conductors that are preinstalled in the duct.
- B) Duct.** Use polyethylene duct with a minimum tensile strength of 3,100 psi for secondary cable underground. Provide for 40 percent maximum fill. Conform to ASTM D 3485

834.03 CONDUIT. In all areas, use rigid steel conduit that is galvanized inside and out. Ensure the conduit is the size specified on plans and detail sheets.

834.04 FUSED CABLE CONNECTOR KIT. Connect lighting fixtures to the feed circuits with fused cable connector kits. Place each kit in a transformer base, junction box, handhole, or other place as specified in the Contract. Ensure that the fused connector kit can be repeatedly disconnected without damage to the watertight seals and terminals or without reducing the conductivity below specifications. Provide a fused connector kit designed to break away without damage.

Use a fused connector kit that completely encloses and protects the fuse against damage from water and weather. Use a spring loaded contact between the fuse and fuseholder. Ensure that the springs are not a part of the current carrying circuit. Ensure that line and load side terminals of the fused connector kit positively connect to the conductors. Insulate and waterproof the terminals according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Construct the load side housing to retain the fuse when disconnected, and permanently mark it "LOAD" or "LOAD SIDE".

Use high interrupting capacity type fuses with a rating of 6 amperes. Use 13/32 by 1 1/2-inch fuses that are rated for 600 volts. Use fuses that protect circuits having a fault current capacity of up to 100,000 amperes AC. Use fuses tested to carry 110 percent of their rated capacity and that open at 135 percent in one hour or less.

Use a fused connector kit sized for the wires being used. Removal of wire strands will not be allowed.

834.05 LIGHTING STANDARDS. For the design of and materials for all lighting standards, conform to the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, except as follows. For breakaway signs, and luminaire supports, conform to the breakaway requirements in the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 1985 edition as amended by the "1988 Interim Revisions", with the modification that the maximum allowable change in velocity is 16 feet per second. Provide lighting standards that consist of a tapered pole having a base affixed to the lower end, a bracket arm (if required), and a transformer base. Furnish an opening near the top of the pole to provide for a cable entrance from the pole

to the bracket arm to provide a smooth cable guide for wiring. Equip the top of the pole with a removable cap. Secure a one-piece anchor base to the lower end of the pole. Provide this base with 4 slotted holes to receive the anchor bolts and 4 tapped holes for securing the bolt covers. Provide 4 removable bolt covers with each base.

Use single member bracket arms for 4 and 6-foot mast arm assemblies. Use single or double member bracket arms for 8-foot mast arm assemblies. Use double pipe assemblies for 10, 12, and 15-foot mast arm assemblies. Double pipe assemblies consist of upper and lower members securely joined by means of vertical struts. Provide the pole end of the bracket arm with a cast or plate footing or clamp for positioning the assembly on the pole.

Ensure that the pole manufacturer provides permanent marking on the pole base or other suitable location, giving the pole design number and other identification data so the poles may be compared with material brochures or drawings.

Provide each pole with a suitable handhole to allow access to the pole for maintenance of wiring inside the pole.

834.06 ANCHOR BOLTS. Fabricate anchor bolts from steel having a minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi. Provide L-shaped anchor bolts with a minimum length of 40 inches, a minimum diameter of one inch, and the horizontal leg at least 4 inches long. The manufacturer shall specify the correct dimensions; but in no case shall they be less than the dimensions specified above. Provide at least 6 inches of threads at the top of the vertical leg and galvanize the entire anchor bolt. Provide each anchor bolt with 2 galvanized hex nuts as well as one flat and one lock washer. Submit mill test reports on anchor bolts. Protect anchor bolt threads from damage during shipping.

834.07 TRANSFORMER BASES. Conform to the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals. Ensure that each base has the following minimum outside dimensions: 17 inches high, 15 by 15-inch square bottom and 12 by 12-inch square top. Ensure that bases have a trapezoidal door with the following minimum dimensions: 11 inches high, 9 inches across the bottom, and 7.5 inches across the top. Construct the door of a high density polyethylene material in a color that matches the base. Provide each base with 4 loose bearing plates (anchor washers), lock washers and nuts to fasten the base to the anchor bolts. Fasten each transformer base to the base flange of the pole with 4 loose galvanized bearing plates, 4 lock washers, and 4 galvanized steel connecting bolts and nuts. Use connecting bolts of the same diameter and strength as the anchor bolts. Submit mill test reports on the connecting bolts. The manufacturer shall specify the bolt circle and physical dimensions of the base bottom to ensure a proper foundation fit. Provide each transformer base with a 1/2-inch 13 UNC tapped hole or other suitable provisions for grounding purposes.

834.08 MARKERS FOR BURIED CABLE. Use 24 inch by 24 inch by 4 inch deep pre-cast concrete markers with letters and numbers cast in the concrete. No substitution of rural Right of Way markers will be allowed. Impress the word "LIGHTING", appropriate directional arrow, and appropriate circuit identification number on each marking slab. Use letters that are approximately 3 inches high and 2 inches wide. Ensure that the stroke is 1/2 inch wide and 1/4 inch deep.

834.09 CONCRETE. Conform to Subsection 601.02 and 601.03. Use Class A concrete.

834.10 PAINTS. Use commercially available rust inhibiting primer for the prime coat. Use aluminum paint conforming to AASHTO M 69, or equal, for the intermediate and finish coats.

834.11 BALLASTS. Provide Payne-Sparkman (or approved equal) starter and a built in constant wattage transformer type ballast.

834.12 LUMINAIRES. Provide IES distribution as specified in the Contract; 2-inch

slip-fitter mounting; and constant wattage type transformers.

- Type A - 100 watt high-pressure sodium horizontal roadway luminaires
- Type B - 150 watt high-pressure sodium horizontal roadway luminaires
- Type C - 250 watt high-pressure sodium horizontal roadway luminaires
- Type D - 400 watt high-pressure sodium horizontal roadway luminaires

Use luminaires that provide light levels conforming to AASHTO's Roadside Lighting Design Guide. When submitting brochures for suggested luminaires, include iso lux curves, IES type distribution, lamp lumens, and typical ballast factor used for each type of luminaire. Submit the photometric data in IES format on an IBM compatible compact disc to the Central Office, Division of Traffic. Include with the submittal a point of contact and phone number to answer technical questions about the luminaire.

834.13 LAMPS. Provide only high-pressure sodium lamps with the following minimum initial light output:

- Type A - 9 500 lm
- Type B - 16 000 lm
- Type C - 28 000 lm
- Type D - 50 000 lm

834.14 MAGNETIC CONTACTORS AND CONTROL TRANSFORMERS.

Provide only magnetic contactors that are 2 pole, sized as specified in the Contract, and have a 120 volt coil. Protect each contactor coil by a 15 amp fuse. Equip contactors with control switches for both automatic and manual actuation. Provide photoelectric switches for automatic actuation. Use photoelectric controls that are solid state cadmium sulfide type designed for use in 120 volts 60 Hz circuits and rated for 1,000 watts resistive load. Use photoelectric controls with built-in surge protection and designed to provide an output circuit closure when photoelectric control components fail. Provide photoelectric controls and mounting bases that are twist-lock type. Provide 2 pole, double throw switches that manually actuate. Ensure that each switch has minimum rating of 125 volts, 15 amperes.

Use control transformers that are 1 KVA, single phase, 240/480 volt primary, 120/240 volt secondary, dry type, 60 Hz, with primary winding isolated from secondary winding. Use transformers that are capable of indoor or outdoor installation and have a maximum temperature rise of 99 °F at 104 °F ambient temperature.

834.15 DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS. Equip all distribution transformers with 2, 2.5 percent taps above and below rated primary voltage. Provide transformers that are protected by a primary lightning arrester with an indicating fuse cutout of the voltage and amperage as specified in the Plans.

834.16 SECONDARY LIGHTNING ARRESTERS. Provide only secondary lightning arresters designed for use with the specified voltage and rated at 0-650 volts RMS.

834.17 WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURES. Fabricate enclosures from 125-mil or thicker natural finished aluminum. Provide enclosures with a No. 2 Corbin lock and keys. Install a 120 VAC GFI duplex receptacle in the enclosure with a separate 20 amp breaker.

834.18 GROUND RODS. Provide only composite shaft ground rods consisting of a pure copper exterior that has been inseparably molten welded to a steel core. Use rods with a minimum diameter of 5/8 inch and a minimum length of 8 feet. Equip the rods with copper or bronze clamps. Ensure the ground rod clamps are the correct size for the rod being used.

834.19 WOOD POLES. Use Class 4 poles, of the length specified in the Contract, conforming to Subsection 820.

SECTION 835 — TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

835.01 DESCRIPTION. This section defines minimum acceptable design and operational standards for traffic control devices used in the Commonwealth.

835.02 TIME CLOCKS. Use time clocks that are solid state, microprocessor based units with one to 4 relay outputs rated at 10 amps, 115 VAC resistive load. Connect all relay contacts and clock power through a 16 pin circular plastic connector (Amp #520258-3 or approved equal). Pin designations are as follows:

<u>Pin No.</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Pin No.</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	Line	9	#4 Com
2	Neutral	10	#1 N.O.
3	Ground	11	#3 Com
4	#1 Com	12	#3 N.C
5	#1 N.C	13	#3 N.O.
6	#2 Com	14	#4 N.C.
7	#2 N.O.	15	#4 N.O.
8	No Con.	16	#2 N.C.

Operate clocks with a supply voltage from 95 to 135 VAC, 60 Hz at temperatures from -29 to + 165 °F.

Supply backup power for the clock with a battery or capacitor. Ensure that backup power maintains time keeping and program steps for at least 48 hours.

Enter all programming through the keyboard. Ensure that programming features include at least 32 program steps. Ensure that each step shall program a single relay output by hour and minute and allow a single day of week, Monday through Friday or Saturday and Sunday to be set. Provide clocks that have automatic daylight savings time adjustment as default with a daylight savings time override option controlled from the keyboard. Provide clocks that have manual override capability for each relay. Provide clocks that have a self test function which exercises relay outputs. Ensure that units are enclosed in a durable case that can mount on a vertical surface. Supply each unit with a female mating harness with 3-foot wires. Wire the harnesses for the number of relays used in the clock. Label each wire one foot from the plug with permanent non-fading wire labels indicating the wire function.

835.03 PEDESTRIAN PUSHBUTTON DETECTORS. Provide a pedestrian detector that consists of a single plunger push button control switch with a 2 1/4-inch (minimum) chrome plated mushroom shaped plunger. Provide a 5-A (minimum), 110 VAC switch with 2 circuit (NO/NO) slow make contacts. Ensure that pushing of the button closes both NO circuits. Use a switch body that is die cast and painted with a black wrinkle finish paint. Include a neoprene gasket for sealing the switch body to the enclosure.

835.04 EQUIPMENT TESTING. The Department requires that each purchased individual cabinet, controller, conflict monitor, modem, and loop amplifier is environmentally tested. At a minimum, test each unit purchased according to “Traffic Signal Control Equipment Specifications” by the California Department of Transportation. The manufacturer is free to suggest additional tests or variations in the above procedures that may be part of an existing quality control program.

A representative of the Department may travel to the testing site to verify that the environmental testing is being carried out properly and to observe manufacturing practices used at the factory. The manufacturer shall submit a proposed testing procedure and schedule 30 calendar days in advance for evaluation by the Department. Ensure that the test procedures, environmental chambers, automatic test equipment, display boards, power supplies, and controls are described in detail. Resolve any problems in the testing

procedure before the representative arrives.

Test cabinets at ambient room temperature. Use an automatic or semi-automatic method for checking cabinet wiring between equipment harnesses.

835.05 SIGNALS AND BEACONS.

835.05.01 Fittings and Mounting. Supply all traffic control signals, beacons, and lane control signals, unless otherwise specified, with necessary fitting including wire entrance fittings and swivel type balance adjuster (Pelco PAL or approved equal) for span wire mounting. Design wire entrance fitting to prevent entrance of water when using normal drip loops. Galvanize or cadmium plate span wire clamps and bolts.

Ensure that the total loose play rotational tolerance between span wire clamp and wire entrance fitting, with swivel adjuster assembled, is not more than 3 degrees.

Use mounting arms and brackets made of 1 1/2-inch standard metal IPS pipe. The Department will allow cast or fabricated bottom brackets.

Ensure that signals are adjustable, and arrange them so that each face may be rotated to and positively locked within not more than 5 degrees of any position in the horizontal plane. Use a separate locking ring mating with serrations cast or molded into the signal housing. Do not use serrations cast into the wire outlet body. Use a locking ring designed with a minimum of 2 pins or tabs to mate with corresponding holes or notches in the wire outlet body. Use locking rings that are machined to provide sharp, well formed serrations that exactly match the serrations in the signal housing.

835.05.02 Housings. Metal housings shall be cast from a non-ferrous, non-corrosive aluminum alloy. Use parts that are fitted with rubber or neoprene type gaskets to provide weather tight seals. Use housing sections of the same type and make of manufacturer that are interchangeable. Reinforce tops and bottoms to which supporting attachments are fastened to prevent breakage from vibration and shock.

Polycarbonate signals shall be the same in appearance as cast aluminum signals, except mold the housings, doors, and visors from polycarbonate resin to withstand a 70 foot-pound impact without fractures or permanent deformation. Ensure that the color is homogeneous throughout.

Use doors of the same material as the housing. Ensure that doors are suitably hinged and held securely to the housing by simple locking devices, which do not require tools of any kind for opening. Use stainless steel hinge pins, lens clips, etc.

835.05.03 Optical Units. ..Each optical unit is a complete L.E.D. assembly with all necessary supporting parts. Conform in all respects to the standards of the Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE), current edition, for L.E.D. traffic signals.

Construct and mount optical units to provide easy access for all maintenance and repairs including wiring within the signal housing.

Wire and connect each optical unit to a suitable terminal block within the signal housing with minimum No. 18 AWG, 194 °F, 600 volt, color-coded, stranded fixture wire. Locate the terminal block in the second section from the top in multi-section faces.

Ensure that optical units are interchangeable regardless of manufacturer.

Each signal face contains one or more complete optical units in suitable housings for control in one direction only and is designated as one-section, 2-section, 3-section, etc.

835.05.04 Signal Heads. Each signal head contains one or more signal faces and is designated as one-way, 2-way, 3-way, etc.

One-section signals are standard flashing beacons. For one-way and two-way flashing beacons, supply signal heads that are L.E.D. ready, as specified in the Contract. Mount signals with 2 or more sections vertically with indications positioned according to the MUTCD.

Fit each section with a visor or hood. Provide combination or tunnel type visors that enclose at least 80 percent of the lens circumference for amber optical units. Supply standard visors that enclose at least 50 percent of the lens circumference for all red or

green optical units. Supply visor lengths that are approximately the same as the optical unit's diameter and designed to minimize sun phantom. Attach hoods with screws. Do not use snap in hoods.

Ensure that 8-inch signals display circular indications of not less than 7 3/4 inches in diameter. Ensure that 12-inch signals display circular indications of not less than 11 1/2 inches in diameter.

Ensure that signal sections of both 12-inch and 8-inch signals of the same make or manufacture are interchangeable to provide for optional combinations of optical unit sizes.

Use tops and bottoms of signals that have circular openings for 1 1/2-inch IPS rigid pipe, and use replaceable tops and bottoms that are interchangeable. Close all unused openings with removable plugs and caps.

Use signal heads that are assembled. Supply and attach visors, brackets, backplates, hangers, etc. that are packaged and shipped within the same carton as the signal head for which they are being supplied. (Do not attach hangers)

835.05.05 Pedestrian Signals. Use pedestrian signals that consist of a one-piece die cast aluminum housing. Use a housing that has 1 1/2-inch holes in top and bottom for post top or bracket mounting. These indications consist of the illuminated symbols of a walking person (symbolizing WALK) and an upraised hand (symbolizing DON'T WALK).

Use signal heads that are assembled. Supply unattached arms and all other necessary hardware that are packaged and shipped within the same carton as the signal head for which they are being supplied.

835.05.06 Painting. Paint all signals and beacons (except black polycarbonate), arms and braces, brackets, trunions, wire entrance fittings, sign housings, etc. black with 2 coats of high grade exterior gloss enamel. Paint the inside of all hoods and visors dull black to minimize glare reflections.

Prepare, degrease, and prime all painted surfaces before painting to prevent chipping and peeling.

Ensure that all miscellaneous hardware is corrosion resistant, or galvanize or plate it after any drilling, threading, or welding.

835.06 TRAFFIC LOOP ENCAPSULANT. Provide a non-shrink, non-stringing, moisture cure, one-part, polyurethane traffic loop encapsulant suitable for use in both asphalt and concrete pavements. Ensure it provides a void-free encapsulation for detector loop wires and adequate compressive yield strength and flexibility to withstand heavy vehicular traffic and normal pavement movement. The Engineer may reject the product if any physical property renders the material unsuitable.

Ensure that the cured encapsulant has the following properties:

TRAFFIC LOOP ENCAPSULANT REQUIREMENTS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULE						
Test	Specification	100% Pay	90% Pay	80% Pay	70% Pay	50% Pay ⁽¹⁾
Hardness (ASTM D 2240)	35-65	30-70	25-29 71-75	20-24 76-80	15-19 81-85	≤ 14 ≥ 86
Tensile Strength, psi (ASTM D 412)	150 min.	145 min.	140-144	135-139	130-134	≤ 129
Elongation, % ⁽²⁾ (ASTM D 412)	125 min.	120 min.	115-119	110-114	105-109	≤ 104
Density, lb/gal (ASTM D 1875)	9.00-11.00	8.50-11.50	8.30-8.49 11.51-11.60	8.20-8.29 11.61-11.70	8.10-8.19 11.71-11.80	≤ 8.09 ≥ 11.81
Tack-free Time, hours (ASTM C 679)	24 max.	24.5 max.	24.6-25.0	25.1-25.5	25.6-26.0	≥ 26.1
Complete Dry Time, hours (KM 64-447)	30 max.	30.5 max	30.6-31.0	31.1-31.5	31.6-32.0	≥ 32.1
Chemical Interactions: (KM 64-446)						
Motor Oil	No Effect					
Deicing Chemicals	No Effect					
Gasoline	Slight Swell					
Hydraulic Brake Fluid	No Effect					

⁽¹⁾ *If allowed to remain in place, the Department will review materials performing in this range on a project-by-project basis to determine if removal of the material is warranted.*

⁽²⁾ *Tested at a 2- inch per minute pull rate.*

Use one-quart tubes of loop sealant that are suitable for use with a standard caulking gun. Provide each tube with a plastic nozzle to facilitate placing of the material in the pavement slot.

835.07 WARRANTIES. Warranty equipment for a period of 6 months, or provide the manufacturer's standard warranty, whichever is greater.

835.08 DOCUMENTATION. With each unit purchased under this section include one documentation package consisting of:

- 1) A complete instruction manual.
- 2) A complete step by step explanation of circuit theory and operation.
- 3) A complete schematic.
- 4) A complete parts layout. Parts identification may be silk-screened directly on circuit board.
- 5) All point to point voltages and wave forms pertinent to proper servicing. This information may be included on the schematic diagram.
- 6) Complete installation procedures for the unit.
- 7) A complete parts list with full information as to availability of any custom or nonstandard parts.
- 8) All applicable warranties and guarantees.

SECTION 836 — DURABLE PREFORMED PAVEMENT MARKINGS TYPE I TAPE

836.01 TYPE I TAPE. Use preformed pavement marking material consisting of white or yellow films with glass beads incorporated to provide immediate and continuing retroreflection.

Use preformed pavement marking material capable of adhering to new dense and open graded asphalt surfaces, during the paving operation, or portland cement concrete by a pre-coated pressure sensitive adhesive. The Engineer may require a primer to precondition the pavement surface. Ensure that the markings conform to pavement contours by the action of traffic. Ensure that, after application, the markings are immediately ready for traffic.

Ensure that these markings provide long term reflectivity, as determined in the following performance requirements, when applied according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Ensure that the preformed markings are suitable for use one year after the date of receipt when stored according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

- A) **Composition.** Use retroreflective preformed pavement markings consisting of a mixture of high quality polymeric materials, pigments, and glass beads distributed throughout its base cross sectional area.
- B) **Reflectance.** Ensure that the white and yellow markings have the following initial minimum reflectance values as measured according to the testing procedures of ASTM D 4061. Measure the specific luminance (SL), and express it as millicandelas per lux per square meter. Use a test distance of 30 meters and a sample size of a 24 by 30-inch rectangle.

INITIAL REFLECTANCE			
Color	Entrance Angle	Observation Angle	Specific Luminance
White	86.5°	1.0°	700 minimum
White	86.0°	0.2°	1,100 minimum
Yellow	86.5°	1.0°	500 minimum
Yellow	86.0°	0.2°	800 minimum

- C) **Skid Resistance.** Ensure that the surface of the retroreflective material provides an initial minimum skid resistance value of 45 BPN when tested according to ASTM E 303.
- D) **Patchability.** Ensure that the pavement marking material is capable of use for patching worn areas of the same type according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- E) **Material Warranty.** For a period of 48 months from the date of installation, regardless of ADT and under normal traffic conditions, the manufacturer will provide replacement material for any material used as longitudinal markings that (1) fails to retain the minimum reflectivity values (minimum replacement zone is 300 feet of roadway length), or (2) fails due to loss of adhesion or complete wear through.

The Department will obtain retroreflectivity measurements during the warranty period when conformance to the minimum required retroreflectivity is in doubt. The Department will take the retroreflectivity measurements with a 30-meter geometry handheld or mobile retroreflectometer according to KM 202 or KM 203 as applicable. The minimum retroreflectivity requirements are as follows:

White: 300 mcd/lux/square meter
Yellow: 225 mcd/lux/square meter

- F) Testing and Acceptance.** Furnish the manufacturer's typical test analysis for the durable preformed pavement markings and the manufacturer's certification stating that the material conforms to this section.
- The Engineer will submit the above documentation, accompanied by a Sample Identification Form to the District Materials Engineer. The Department will base acceptance on a review of the test data, a certification statement, and initial field evaluation.

SECTION 837 — EXTRUDED THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKING MATERIALS

837.01 GENERAL. This section covers extruded thermoplastic pavement marking materials for permanent applications.

837.02 DROP ON BEADS. Use beads that will ensure the pavement marking material will meet retroreflectivity requirements. The Department will evaluate the beads as part of the marking system through retroreflectivity readings.

837.03 APPROVAL. Select materials that conform to the composition and physical characteristic requirements below when evaluated in accordance with AASHTO T-250 or other test methods as cited. The Department will sample and evaluate each lot of thermoplastic material delivered for use per project.

837.03.01 Composition. Use a maleic-modified glycerol ester resin (alkyd binder) to formulate the thermoplastic material. Ensure the pigment, pre-mix beads, and filler are uniformly dispersed in the resin. Use material that is free from all dirt and foreign material. Provide independent analysis data and certification for each formulation stating the total concentration of each heavy metal present, the test method used for each determination, and compliance to 40 CFR 261 for leachable heavy metals content.

COMPOSITION (Percentage by Weight)		
Component	White	Yellow
Binder, ⁽¹⁾	18.0 min.	18.0 min.
Glass Beads (Premixed)	30 - 40	30 - 40
Titanium Dioxide	10.0 min.	—
Calcium Carbonate & Inert Fillers ⁽²⁾	42.0 max.	50.0 max.
Lead Chromate	0.0 max.	4.0 min.

⁽¹⁾Use a binder that consists of a mixture of synthetic resins, at least one being solid at room temperature, and high boiling point plasticizers. Ensure that at least one-third of the binder composition is solid maleic-modified glycerol ester resin and is not less than 8 percent by weight of the entire material formulation. Do not use alkyd binder that contains petroleum based hydrocarbon resins.

⁽²⁾The manufacturer may choose the amount of calcium carbonate and inert fillers, providing all other requirements of this section are met.

837.03.02 Physical Characteristics. For thermoplastic material heated for 4 hours at 425°F under agitation, conform to the following requirements.

A) Color. As determined with a spectrophotometer using D65 illuminant with a 45 degree entrance angle and 0 degree observation angle geometry.

CIELAB Color Coordinates		
	Yellow	White
Daytime Color (CIELAB) Spectrophotometer using illuminant D65 at 45° illumination and 0° viewing with a 2° observer	L* 81.76 a* 19.79 b* 89.89 Maximum allowable variation 5.0ΔE*	L* 93.51 a* -1.01 b* 0.70 Maximum allowable variation 3.0ΔE*
Nighttime Color (CIELAB) Spectrophotometer using	L* 86.90 a* 24.80	L* 93.45 a* -0.79

illuminant A at 45° illumination and 0° viewing with a 2° observer	b* 95.45 Maximum allowable variation 5.0ΔE*	b* 0.43 Maximum allowable variation 3.0ΔE*
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- B) Flowability.** Ensure that the white thermoplastic material has a maximum residue of 18 percent and the yellow thermoplastic material has a maximum residue of 21 percent.
- C) Set Time.** Use material that, when applied at a temperature range of 415 ± 15 °F and thickness of 40 to 120 mils, sets to bear traffic in not more than 2 minutes when the air and road surface temperature is approximately ≥ 50 ± 3 °F, and not more than 10 minutes when the air and road surface temperature is approximately < 50 ± 3 °F.
- D) Softening Point.** Ensure that the thermoplastic material has a softening point of 215 ± 15 °F.
- E) Bond Strength.** Ensure that the bond strength of the thermoplastic material to concrete exceeds 180 psi.
- F) Cracking Resistance at Low Temperature.** Ensure that the thermoplastic material shows no cracks when observed from a distance exceeding one foot.
- G) Impact Resistance.** Ensure the impact resistance of the thermoplastic material is a minimum of 1.13 joules.
- H) Flash Point.** Use thermoplastic material that has a flash point not less than 475 °F.

837.04 PACKAGING. Package thermoplastic material in suitable 50 pound containers to which the material shall not adhere during shipment or storage. Include a label stating that the thermoplastic material is to be maintained with a temperature range of 400 – 440°F during application. Provide the thermoplastic material in either block or granular form.

837.05 SHELF LIFE. Ensure that the thermoplastic material conforms to this section for a period of one year. Replace any thermoplastic material not conforming to the above requirements.

837.06 MANUFACTURER’S TESTING AND CERTIFICATION.

837.06.01 Manufacturers Testing. Perform testing in accordance with AASHTO T-250 on a minimum of one composite sample per 10,000 pounds, or portion thereof, per lot of thermoplastic produced.

837.06.02 Manufacturers Certification. Provide a certification of analysis for each lot of thermoplastic material produced stating conformance to the requirements of this section. Report the formulation identification, thermoplastic material trade name, color, date of manufacturer, total quantity of lot produced, actual quantity of thermoplastic material represented, sampling method utilized to obtain the samples, and data for each composite sample tested to represent each lot produced.

SECTION 838 — FLEXIBLE DELINEATOR POSTS

838.01 GENERAL. Furnish surface and ground mounted flexible delineator posts from the Department's List of Approved Materials. The Department will approve flexible delineators based upon their NTPEP performance evaluation. The Department considers the flexible delineator posts to include the post, reflective element, and mounting hardware.

838.02 PACKAGING. Securely fasten posts of the same type and length in bundles of 2,000 pounds or less in a manner that is easily handled by a fork lift and that prevents slipping during handling and shipping. The Engineer will reject posts with excessively damaged finishes.

SECTION 839 — KY TYPE I GLASS BEADS

839.01 GLASS BEADS. Use for application to reflective pavement markings. Conform to AASHTO M 247, moisture resistant specifications with the following additional requirements for gradation and percentage of rounds:

Gradation:	<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
	No. 20	98-100
	No. 30	70-90
	No. 40	—
	No. 50	0-20
	No. 80	0-5

Rounds: 70% minimum for + 50 beads

839.01.01 Sampling. The Department will obtain random samples of all shipments that are intended for use by State Traffic Forces at the point of delivery. The Department will evaluate the beads for acceptance prior to use.

839.01.02 Testing. The Department will test according to AASHTO M 247 and the following.

- A) **Chemical Resistance Test.** Place three, 0.1 to 0.2-ounce, samples of the beads in separate Pyrex-glass beakers or porcelain dishes. Cover one sample with distilled water; one with a 3N solution of sulfuric acid; and one with a 50 percent solution of sodium sulfide. Examine the samples microscopically after one hour of immersion. Reject the beads if they darken or “frost”.
- B) **Moisture Resistance Test.** Place approximately 2 pounds of glass beads in a clean cotton bag not treated with sizing material. Immerse the bag in water, completely covering the beads, for approximately 30 seconds. Remove the bag and wring free of excess water. Hang the bag in room air for 2 hours to dry. Transfer the beads slowly to a clean, dry, standard (4-inch stem, and a 1/4-inch diameter exit) glass funnel. Accept beads that flow freely through the funnel.

839.01.03 Approval. The Department will notify the vendor of acceptance when all testing is complete. The Department will evaluate beads used by the Contractor as part of the installed pavement marking in accordance with KM 201, KM 202, or KM 203 as applicable.

SECTION 840 — RAISED MARKERS

840.01 TYPE IV MARKERS. Provide markers from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Type IV markers are replacement lenses for use in Type V marker castings.

840.02 TYPE V MARKERS. Provide markers from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Type V markers consist of an iron casting with a Type IV marker (mono or bi-directional) attached.

840.03 TYPE IVA MARKERS. Provide markers from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Type IVA markers are surface mounted lenses for temporary use in work zones.

840.04 SAMPLING. Obtain a manufacturer's certification for each shipment. Include with each shipment of adhesive a written statement from the manufacturer certifying that it conforms to the recommendations of the marker manufacturer, and stating the minimum temperature the adhesive can be satisfactorily mixed and applied.

840.05 PACKAGING. Suitably and substantially package all materials with the name and address of the manufacturer and vendor, contract or purchase number, kind of material, trade name, and net contents plainly marked on each package.

SECTION 841 —LATEX ADMIXTURE

841.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers latex admixtures for concrete bridge deck overlays.

841.02 REQUIREMENTS. Select a latex admixture from the Department's List of Approved Materials. Use a latex admixture that is produced in the United States.

Manufacturers desiring prequalification of new products shall have their product tested and evaluated by a qualified independent laboratory, or the Department's Division of Materials, according to the Prequalification Test Program in the U.S. Department of Transportation Research Report No. FHWA-RD-78-35. When analysis is performed by an independent laboratory, the manufacturer shall submit the certified test results along with a 5-gallon sample of the latex admixture to the Department's Division of Materials. The Department will approve the latex admixture based upon the submitted information and evaluation of the sample.

Use only latex admixtures that are free of chlorides.

Include with each shipment of latex admixture a report of tests performed according to the Certification Program in Report No. FHWA-RD-78-35. In addition to actual test results, include in the report the date of manufacture, batch or lot number(s), quantity represented, manufacturer's name, place of manufacture, a statement that all test results are satisfactory, the date the one-year certification period will expire, and signature of manufacturer's representative.

The Department will check sample and test each lot of latex and will remove it from the list of approved materials at any time there is an indication of nonconformity or questionable quality.

Package and store the latex admixture in containers and storage facilities that protect the material from freezing and from temperatures above 85 °F. When storing outside of buildings during moderate temperatures, keep the material shaded and away from direct sunlight. Do not use any latex admixture exposed to freezing temperatures without approval from the Division of Materials.

SECTION 842 — PAVEMENT STRIPING PAINT

842.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers quick-drying pavement striping paint for permanent applications.

842.02 APPROVAL. Select materials that conform to the composition requirements below. Provide independent analysis data and certification for each formulation stating the total concentration of each heavy metal present, the test method used for each determination, and compliance to 40 CFR 261 for leachable heavy metals content. Submit initial samples for approval before beginning striping operations. The initial sample may be sent from the manufacturer of the paint. The Department will randomly sample and evaluate the paint each week that the striping operations are in progress.

PAINT COMPOSITION		
Property and Test Method	Yellow	White
Daytime Color (CIELAB) Spectrophotometer using illuminant D65 at 45° illumination and 0° viewing with a 2° observer	L* 81.76 a* 19.79 b* 89.89 Maximum allowable variation 2.0ΔE*	L* 93.51 a* -1.01 b* 0.70 Maximum allowable variation 2.0ΔE*
Nighttime Color (CIELAB) Spectrophotometer using illuminant A at 45° illumination and 0° viewing with a 2° observer	L* 86.90 a* 24.80 b* 95.45 Maximum allowable variation 2.0ΔE*	L* 93.45 a* -0.79 b* 0.43 Maximum allowable variation 2.0ΔE*
Heavy Metals Content	Comply with 40 CFR 261	Comply with 40 CFR 261
TiO ₂ ASTM D 4764	NA	10% by wt. of pigment min.
VOC ASTM D 2369 and D 4017	1.25-lb/gal max.	1.25-lb/gal max.
Contrast Ratio (at 15 mils wft.)	0.97	0.99

842.03 ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES FOR NON-SPECIFICATION PAVEMENT STRIPING PAINT. When non-specification paint is inadvertently incorporated into the work the Department will accept the material with a reduction in pay. The percentage deduction is cumulative based on its compositional properties, but will not exceed 60 percent. The Department will calculate the payment reduction on the unit bid price for the routes where the non-specification paint was used.

PAVEMENT STRIPING PAINT REDUCTION SCHEDULE					
Non-conforming Property	Color	Heavy Metals	TiO ₂	VOC	Contrast
Reduction Rate	10%	60%	10%	60%	10%

SECTION 843 — GEOTEXTILE FABRICS

843.01 DESCRIPTION. This section covers requirements for geotextile fabrics for slope protection and channel lining, underdrains, subgrade or embankment foundation stabilization, and drainage blankets.

843.01.01 Geotextile Fabric. Use either woven or non-woven fabric consisting only of long chain polymeric filaments or yarns such as polypropylene, polyethylene, polyester, polyamide, or polyvinylidene-chloride formed into a stable network such that the filaments or yarns retain their relative position to each other. Use fabric that is inert to commonly encountered chemicals and free of defects or flaws significantly affecting its physical or filtering properties. Use circular-knit geotextile conforming to ASTM D 6707 for perforated pipe socks.

Ensure that the fabric, except wrapping placed directly against perforated pipe, is formed in widths of at least 6 feet. When necessary, sew sheets of fabric together to form required fabric widths. Sew the sheets of fabric together at the point of manufacture or other approved locations.

The geotextile manufacturer is responsible for establishing and maintaining a quality control program to ensure compliance with this section. The manufacturer must participate in the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTEP) for Geotextiles and Geosynthetics.

- A) **Packaging.** During all periods of shipment and storage, wrap the fabric in a heavy duty protective covering to protect the fabric from direct sunlight, ultraviolet rays, temperatures greater than 140 °F, mud, dirt, dust, and debris.
- B) **Physical Requirements.** Conform to the following applicable table as specified for each use.
- C) **Acceptance.** Obtain the Department’s approval for all material before incorporating it into the project.

TYPE I FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR SLOPE PROTECTION AND CHANNEL LINING		
Property	Minimum Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Grab Strength (lbs)	200	ASTM D 4632
Elongation (%)	15	ASTM D 4632
Sewn Seam Strength ⁽²⁾ (lbs)	180	ASTM D 4632
Puncture Strength (lbs)	80	ASTM D 4833
Trapezoid Tear (lbs)	50	ASTM D 4533
Apparent Opening Size U.S. Std. Sieve	Sieve U.S. #40	ASTM D 4751
Permeability (cm/s)	0.004	ASTM D 4491
Ultraviolet Degradation at 500 hours	70% strength retained for all classes	ASTM D 4355
Flow Rate (gal./min./ft ²)	20	ASTM D 4491

TYPE II FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR UNDERDRAINS (except pavement edge drains)		
Property	Minimum Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Grab Strength (lbs)	80	ASTM D 4632
Elongation (%)	N/A	ASTM D 4632
Sewn Seam Strength ⁽²⁾ (lbs)	70	ASTM D 4632
Puncture Strength (lbs)	25	ASTM D 4833
Trapezoid Tear (lbs)	25	ASTM D 4533
Apparent Opening Size U.S. Std. Sieve	Sieve U.S. #50	ASTM D 4751
Permeability (cm/s)	0.010	ASTM D 4491
Ultraviolet Degradation at 150 hours	70% strength retained for all classes	ASTM D 4355
Flow Rate (gal./min./ft ²)	50	ASTM D 4491

TYPE III FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR SUBGRADE OR EMBANKMENT STABILIZATION		
Property	Minimum Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Grab Strength (lbs)	180	ASTM D 4632
Elongation (%)	N/A	ASTM D 4632
Sewn Seam Strength ⁽²⁾ (lbs)	160	ASTM D 4632
Puncture Strength (lbs)	67	ASTM D 4632
Trapezoid Tear (lbs)	67	ASTM D 4533
Apparent Opening Size U.S. Std. Sieve	U.S. #40	ASTM D 4751
Permeability (cm/s)	0.002	ASTM D 4491
Ultraviolet Degradation at 150 hours	70% strength retained for all classes	ASTM D 4355
Flow Rate (gal./min./ft ²)	7	ASTM D 4491

TYPE IV FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR EMBANKMENT DRAINAGE BLANKETS AND PAVEMENT EDGE DRAINS		
Property	Minimum Value ⁽¹⁾	Test Method
Grab Strength (lbs)	180	ASTM D 4632
Elongation (%)	N/A	ASTM D 4632
Sewn Seam Strength ⁽²⁾ (lbs)	160	ASTM D 4632
Puncture Strength (lbs)	80	ASTM D 4833
Trapezoid Tear (lbs)	50	ASTM D 4533
Apparent Opening Size U.S. Std. Sieve	U.S. #50	ASTM D 4751
Permeability (cm/s)	0.008	ASTM D 4491
Ultraviolet Degradation at 150 hours	70% strength retained for all classes	ASTM D 4355
Flow Rate (gal./min./ft ²)	40	ASTM D 4491

⁽¹⁾ Minimum. Use value in weaker principal direction. All numerical values represent minimum average roll value (i.e., test results from any sampled roll in a lot shall meet or exceed the minimum values in the table).

⁽²⁾ Values apply to both field and manufactured seams.

843.01.02 Acceptance Procedures for Non-Specification Fabric. Ensure that all geotextile fabric conforms to the requirements of this section. However, when non-specification geotextile fabric is inadvertently incorporated into the work before completion of testing, the Department may accept the material with a reduction in pay, provided the failure is marginal and will not cause poor performance. When the failure is excessive, then remove the geotextile fabric, and replace it unless the Engineer determines that the geotextile fabric can remain in place. The Department will apply the largest payment reduction when the material fails to meet more than one specification requirement. The Department will calculate the payment reduction on the invoice cost of the material delivered at the project site. The Department will reject geotextile fabric that fails and has not been incorporated into the work.

AOS PAYMENT REDUCTION					
#35 - #40 or #45 - #50 Glass Beads Passing Fabric as Applicable	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or more
Reduction Rate	0%	20%	30%	40%	*

GRAB STRENGTH PAYMENT REDUCTION				
(The Department will use the lowest value of MACHINE and CROSS for the reduction calculation)				
% of Requirement	100% or more	90-99%	75-89%	74% or Less
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	40%	*

ELONGATION PAYMENT REDUCTION (TYPE I FABRIC ONLY)				
% of Requirement	100% or more	90-99%	75-89%	74% or Less
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	40%	*

SEWN SEAM STRENGTH PAYMENT REDUCTION				
% of Requirement	100% or more	90-99%	75-89%	74% or Less
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	40%	*

FLOW RATE PAYMENT REDUCTION				
% of Requirement	100% or more	90-99%	75-89%	74% or Less
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	40%	*

**Remove and replace the fabric unless the Engineer determines the fabric can remain in place at a 100% reduction rate.*

843.01.03 Fastener Pins. The Engineer will accept fastener pins based on visual inspection on the project. Conform to the following:

- A) **Underdrain Systems.** Use pins that are formed of No. 9 diameter or heavier steel wire and are at least one foot long with a 4-inch right angle bend on one

end.

- B) Slope Protection, Channel Lining, Subgrade and Embankment Foundation Stabilization, and Wrapped Aggregate Drainage Blankets.** Provide fastener pins that are formed of 3/16 inch diameter or heavier steel, pointed at one end, with a head on the opposite end to retain a washer with a minimum diameter of 1 1/2 inches.

SECTION 844 — MINERAL ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE

844.01 FLY ASH REQUIREMENTS. For fly ash added to concrete mixtures as a separate ingredient, conform to ASTM C 618, Class F or Class C, except ensure that the loss on ignition does not exceed 3.0 percent.

Concrete containing Class C fly ash may reduce sulfate resistance. Susceptibility to sulfate attack relates to the resistance factor, R. The value of R is defined as the ratio, $(CaO - 5.0)/(Fe_2O_3)$, as determined from the fly ash oxide analysis. A resistance factor (R) greater than 3.0 indicates a reduction in sulfate resistance. Do not use Class C fly ash having an R ratio greater than 3.0 in concrete where sulfate attack is possible. Identify the locations on the project where concrete containing Class C fly ash is to be used, and obtain the Engineer's approval of its use before beginning concrete work.

844.02 APPROVAL.

844.02.01 Fly Ash. Select from the Department's List of Approved Materials for fly ash sources. To be placed on the list, furnish samples and ASTM C 618 test data developed over the previous 3 months, and conform to the requirements in KM 64-325.

844.02.02 Ground Granulated Blast Furnace (GGBF) Slag. The Department's Division of Materials maintains a list of approved GGBF Slag sources by producer. Furnish samples and ASTM C 989 test data for the previous six months and meet the following requirements to obtain approval.

- 1) Submit the GGBF slag supplier's quality control program to the Engineer for approval. The GGBF slag delivered to the project shall have uniform properties complying with this specification. Laboratories performing tests on GGBF slag for conformance to ASTM C 989 shall participate in the laboratory evaluation program conducted by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory of ASTM.
- 2) Submit certification with each shipment of GGBF slag to document its compliance with this specification and ASTM C 989.
- 3) Submit actual ASTM C 989 test results for fineness, air content, slag activity index, sulfide sulfur content, and sulfate ion content with each shipment.

The Department reserves the right to perform all sampling and testing on GGBF slag that it deems necessary or desirable.

844.02.03 Microsilica. The Department's Division of Materials maintains a list of approved microsilica admixtures by brand name and manufacturer. Furnish samples and AASHTO M 307 test data for the previous six months and meet the following requirements to obtain approval:

- 1) Submit the microsilica supplier's quality control program to the Engineer for approval. The microsilica delivered to the project shall have uniform properties complying with this specification. Laboratories performing tests on microsilica for conformance to AASHTO M 307 shall participate in the laboratory evaluation program conducted by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory of ASTM.
- 2) Submit certification with each shipment of microsilica to document its compliance with this specification and AASHTO 307.
- 3) Submit actual AASHTO M 307 tests results for the chemical and physical requirements with each shipment.

844.03 NON-SPECIFICATION FLY ASH. When either Class C or Class F sampled fly ash fails to meet specification requirements for loss on ignition (LOI), but the Engineer determines that concrete produced using the fly ash meets requirements for entrained air

and compressive strength, the Engineer will reduce the price by 5.0 percent of the Contractor's invoice cost of the fly ash for each 0.1 percent that the fly ash LOI is above 3.0 percent. This procedure is intended to provide for acceptance at a reduced Contract price when material is discovered to not meet specification requirements after work is performed, and is not intended as a means to utilize non-specification material.

The Engineer will accept fly ash on the basis of certification and being from an approved source and project samples passing the applicable requirements of ASTM C 618 and/or ASTM C 593. Some variability or small departures from the requirements do not adversely affect properties of the finished product enough for removal and replacement. Therefore, the Department will use the following pay tables when deviations occur. When a sample fails more than one test, the Department will impose the largest reduction rate. The Department will calculate the payment reduction on the invoice cost of the fly ash delivered to the concrete plant or to the project site.

FINENESS PAYMENT REDUCTION				
% Retained on No. 325 Sieve	0-34	35-40	41-45	46 or more
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	50%	*

STRENGTH ACTIVITY INDEX PAYMENT REDUCTION				
Control with Cement (%)	75 or more	70-74	65-69	64 or less
PSI with Lime (Class F)	800 or more	775-799	750-774	749 or less
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	50%	*

AUTOCLAVE EXPANSION PAYMENT REDUCTION				
Expansion ± (%)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1 or more
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	50%	*

WATER REQUIREMENT PAYMENT REDUCTION				
Control (%)	105 or less	106-110	111-115	116 or more
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	50%	*

CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS PAYMENT REDUCTION				
SiO ₂ +Al ₂ O ₃ +Fe ₂ O ₃ (%) (Class F)	70 or more	65-79	60-64	59 or less
SiO ₂ +Al ₂ O ₃ +Fe ₂ O ₃ (%) (Class C)	50 or more	45-49	40-44	39 or less
SO ₃ (%)	0-5	6	7	8 or more
Moisture Content (%)	0-3	4	5	6 or more
Available Alkalies as (Na ₂ O) (%)	0-1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8 or more
Reduction Rate	0%	25%	50%	*

**Remove and replace finished product unless the Engineer determines that it can remain in place at a 100% reduction rate.*

SECTION 845 — FABRIC WRAPPED BACKFILL DRAIN MATERIALS

845.01 DESCRIPTION. Place fabric wrapped backfill drains at locations where depth to weep hole flowline is 30 feet or less.

845.02 FABRIC WRAPPED BACKFILL DRAIN. Select from the Departments List of Approved Materials. Provide Class I fabric wrapped backfill drains when the depth to weep hole flowline is 12 feet or less. Provide Class II fabric wrapped backfill drains when the depth to weep hole flow line is between 12 feet and 30 feet.

845.02.01 Compressive Strength. Ensure the drain is capable of withstanding the following compressive load on the wide side, with a maximum deflection of 50 percent:

Class I - 2,000 pounds per square foot.

Class II - 5,000 pounds per square foot.

845.02.02 Core. Use a rectangular core at least 17 inches wide, with nominal thickness of at least 0.7 inch, consisting of molded plastic; or of a 3-dimensional structure of mono-filaments bonded at their intersections; or of 3/8-inch average diameter expanded polystyrene beads bound together with an adhesive compound, sufficiently open to allow free movement of water entering through the geotextile fabric, and manufactured specifically for drainage applications.

845.02.03 Wrapping. Wrap the core on all 4 sides with Type II geotextile fabric conforming to the requirements of Section 843, Type II.

845.03 PACKAGING AND CARE. Wrap the drain in a protective covering to protect the fabric from direct sunlight, ultraviolet rays, temperatures greater than 140 °F, mud, dirt, dust, and debris during all periods of shipment and storage.

Completely cover with backfill material within 14 calendar days after placement. If completely backfilling the drain is not feasible, cover exposed portions with approved material to protect the fabric from direct sunlight. Remove and replace any drain not backfilled or suitably covered within 14 days after placing at no expense to the Department.

845.04 ACCEPTANCE. Furnish the manufacturer's certification to the Engineer stating the fabric wrapped backfill drains meets all requirements herein. The Engineer will accept the fabric wrapped backfill drains by certification and visual inspection.

