

PROJECT SPECIAL PROVISIONS

ROADWAY

CLEARING AND GRUBBING – METHOD III:

(4-6-06) (Rev 3-18-08)

SP2 R02

Perform clearing on this project to the limits established by Method “III” shown on Standard No. 200.03 of the *2006 Roadway Standard Drawings*.

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 2-2, Article 200-3, Clearing, add the following as the 6th paragraph:

At bridge sites, clear the entire width of the right of way beginning at a station 3 feet back of the beginning extremity of the structure and ending at a station 3 feet beyond the ending extremity of the structure.

SELECT GRANULAR MATERIAL:

10-21-08

SP1 2-06

Select Granular Material used shall be in accordance with Section 265 of the Specifications except that Class II Select Material shall not be used. Payment will be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard for “Select Granular Material, Class III”.

EMBANKMENTS:

(5-16-06) (Rev 7-21-09)

SP2 R18

Revise the *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 2-22, Article 235-3 Materials, add the following as the second sentence of the second paragraph:

Aerate and dry material containing moisture content in excess of what is required to achieve embankment stability and specified density.

Page 2-22, Subarticle 235-4(B) Embankment Formation, add the following:

- (16) Do not place rock or broken pavement in embankment areas where piles or drilled shaft foundations are to be constructed. This shall include but not be limited to piles and foundations for structures, metal signal poles, overhead sign structures, and high mount lighting.

TEMPORARY DETOURS:

(7-1-95) (Rev 4-15-08)

SP2 R30

Construct temporary detours required on this project in accordance with the typical sections in the plans or as directed.

Payment for the construction of the detours will be made at the contract unit prices for the various items involved. After the detours have served their purpose, remove the portions deemed unsuitable for use as a permanent part of the project as directed by the Engineer. Salvage and stockpile the aggregate base course removed from the detours at locations within the right of way, as directed by the Engineer, for removal by State Forces. Pipe culverts removed from the detours remain the property of the Contractor. Remove pipe culverts from the project when they are no longer needed. Place pavement and earth material removed from the detour in embankments or dispose of in waste areas furnished by the Contractor. Aggregate base course and earth material that is removed will be measured and will be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard for *Unclassified Excavation*. Pavement that is removed will be measured and will be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard for *Removal of Existing Pavement*. Pipe culverts that are removed will be measured and will be paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot for *Pipe Removal*. Such prices and payments will be full compensation for the work of removing, salvaging, and stockpiling aggregate base course; removing pipe culverts; and for placing earth material and pavement in embankments or disposing of earth material and pavement in waste areas.

HAZARDOUS SPILL BASIN:**Description**

The Contractor shall construct hazardous spill basins at locations indicated in the plans, in accordance with the detail in the plans and this provision and as directed by the Engineer.

Construction

Construct the headwall and sluice gate in accordance with Standard 838.02 of the Roadway Standard Drawings.

Install pipe in accordance with the contract documents.

Hazardous spill basins shall be constructed to provide the capacity and freeboard shown in the detail.

Measurement and Payment

Endwalls will be measured and paid for in accordance with Section 838 of the Standard Specifications.

Pipe will be measured and paid for in accordance with the contract documents.

Sluice Gates will be measured and paid for as described elsewhere in this contract document.

Excavation for the Hazardous Spill Basins will be paid for at the contract lump sum price for "Hazardous Spill Basin." Such price and payment will be full compensation for all excavation, hauling and satisfactory disposal of earth material and all incidentals necessary to complete the work.

SHOULDER AND FILL SLOPE MATERIAL:

(5-21-02)

SP2 R45 C

Description

Perform the required shoulder and slope construction for this project in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 560 and Section 235 of the 2006 *Standard Specifications* except as follows:

Construct the top 6 inches of shoulder and fill slopes with soils capable of supporting vegetation.

Provide soil with a P.I. greater than 6 and less than 25 and with a pH ranging from 5.5 to 6.8. Remove stones and other foreign material 2 inches or larger in diameter. All soil is subject to test and acceptance or rejection by the Engineer.

Obtain material from within the project limits or approved borrow source.

Compensation

When the Contractor elects to obtain material from an area located beneath a proposed fill sections which does not require excavation for any reason other than to generate acceptable shoulder and fill slope material, the work of performing the excavation will be considered incidental to the item of *Borrow Excavation* or *Shoulder Borrow*. If there is no pay item for *Borrow* or *Shoulder Excavation* in the contract, this work will be considered incidental to *Unclassified Excavation*. Stockpile the excavated material in a manner to facilitate measurement by the Engineer. Fill the void created by the excavation of the shoulder and fill slope material with suitable material. Payment for material used from the stockpile will be made at the contract unit price for *Borrow Excavation* or *Shoulder Borrow*. If there is no pay item for *Borrow Excavation* or *Shoulder Borrow*, then the material will be paid for at the contract unit price for *Unclassified Excavation*. The material used to fill the void created by the excavation of the shoulder and fill slope material will be made at the contract unit price for *Unclassified Excavation*, *Borrow Excavation*, or *Shoulder Borrow*, depending on the source of the material.

Material generated from undercut excavation, unclassified excavation or clearing and grubbing operations that is placed directly on shoulders or slope areas, will not be measured separately for payment, as payment for the work requiring the excavation will be considered adequate compensation for depositing and grading the material on the shoulders or slopes.

When undercut excavation is performed at the direction of the Engineer and the material excavated is found to be suitable for use as shoulder and fill slope material, and there is no area on the project currently prepared to receive the material generated by the undercut operation, the Contractor may construct a stockpile for use as borrow at a later date. Payment for the material used from the stockpile will be made at the contract unit price for *Borrow Excavation* or *Shoulder Borrow*.

When shoulder material is obtained from borrow sources or from stockpiled material, payment for the work of shoulder construction will be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard for *Borrow Excavation* or *Shoulder Borrow* in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 230 or Section 560 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

EXTRA HANDLING OF UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION:

Aerate and dry any unclassified excavation material containing moisture content in excess of what is required to achieve embankment stability and specified density.

FLOWABLE FILL:

(9-17-02) (Rev 8-21-07)

SP3 R30

Description

This work consists of all work necessary to place flowable fill in accordance with these provisions, the plans, and as directed.

Materials

Provide flowable fill material in accordance with Article 340-2 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

Construction Methods

Discharge flowable fill material directly from the truck into the space to be filled, or by other approved methods. The mix may be placed full depth or in lifts as site conditions dictate. The Contractor shall provide a method to plug the ends of the existing pipe in order to contain the flowable fill.

Measurement and Payment

At locations where flowable fill is called for on the plans and a pay item for flowable fill is included in the contract, *flowable fill* will be measured in cubic yards and paid for as the actual number of cubic yards that have been satisfactorily placed and accepted. Such price and payment will be full compensation for all work covered by this provision including but not limited to the mix design, furnishing, hauling, placing and containing the flowable fill.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Flowable Fill	Cubic Yard

PIPE TESTING:

4-17-07

SP3 R33

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 3-3, Article 300-6, add the following as a new paragraph before **(A)**:

The Department reserves the right to perform forensic testing on any installed pipe.

PIPE ALTERNATES:

(7-18-06) (Rev 4-17-07)

SP3 R36

Description

The Contractor may substitute Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe, Type IR or HDPE Pipe, Type S or Type D up to 48 inches in diameter in lieu of concrete pipe in accordance with the following requirements.

Material

Item	Section
HDPE Pipe, Type S or D	1032-10
Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe, Type IR	1032-3(A)(7)

Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe will not be permitted in counties listed in Article 310-2 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

Construction Methods

Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe Culverts and HDPE Pipe Culverts shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Section 300 of the *2006 Standard Specifications* for Method A, except that the minimum cover shall be at least 12 inches. Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe Culvert and HDPE Pipe Culvert will not be permitted for use under travelways, including curb and gutter.

Measurement and Payment

_____ "*Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe Culvert* to be paid for will be the actual number of linear feet installed and accepted. Measurement will be in accordance with Section 310-6 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

_____ "HDPE Pipe Culvert to be paid for will be the actual number of linear feet installed and accepted. Measurement will be in accordance with Section 310-6 of the 2006 Standard Specifications.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item

Pay Unit

____ " Aluminized Corrugated Steel Pipe Culverts, ____ " Thick
____ " HDPE Pipe Culverts

Linear Foot
Linear Foot

PIPE INSTALLATION:

(10-20-09)

SP3R40 A

Revise the 2006 Standard Specifications as follows:

Replace Section 300 with the following:

**SECTION 300
PIPE INSTALLATION**

300-1 DESCRIPTION

Excavate, undercut, provide material, condition foundation, lay pipe, joint and couple pipe sections, and furnish and place all backfill material as necessary to install the various types of pipe culverts and fittings required to complete the project.

Install pipe in accordance with the detail in the plans.

Do not waste excavation unless permitted. Use suitable excavated material as backfill; or in the formation of embankments, subgrades, and shoulders; or as otherwise directed. Furnish disposal areas for the unsuitable material. The Engineer will identify excavated materials that are unsuitable.

Where traffic is to be maintained, install pipe in sections so that half the width of the roadway is available to traffic.

300-2 MATERIALS

Refer to Division 10:

Item	Section
Flowable Fill	1000
Select Materials	1016
Joint Materials	1032-9(G)
Engineering Fabric	1056-1

Provide foundation conditioning material meeting the requirements of Article 1016-3 for Class V or VI as shown in the contract documents.

Provide bedding material meeting the requirements of Article 1016-3 for Class II (Type 1 only) or Class III as shown in contract documents.

Provide backfill material meeting the requirements of Article 1016-3 for Class II (Type 1 only) or Class III material as shown in the contract documents.

Do not use corrugated steel pipe in the following counties:

Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.

300-3 UNLOADING AND HANDLING

Unload and handle pipe with reasonable care. Do not roll or drag metal pipe or plates over gravel or rock during handling. Take necessary precautions to ensure the method used in lifting or placing the pipe does not induce stress fatigue in the pipe. Use a lifting device that uniformly distributes the weight of the pipe along its axis or circumference. Repair minor damage to pipe when permitted. Remove pipe from the project that is severely damaged or is rejected as being unfit for use. Undamaged portions of a joint or section may be used where partial lengths are required.

300-4 PREPARATION OF PIPE FOUNDATION

Prepare the pipe foundation in accordance with the applicable as shown in the contract documents, true to line and grade, and uniformly firm.

Camber invert grade an amount sufficient to prevent the development of sag or back slope in the flow line. The Contractor shall determine the amount of camber required and submit to the Engineer for approval.

Where material is found to be of poor supporting value or of rock and when the Engineer cannot make adjustment in the location of the pipe, undercut existing foundation material within the limits established on the plans. Backfill the undercut with foundation conditioning material, Class V or VI select material. Encapsulate the foundation conditioning material with Type 4 engineering fabric prior to placing bedding material. Overlap all transverse and longitudinal joints in the fabric at least 18 inches.

Maintain the pipe foundation in a dry condition.

300-5 INVERT ELEVATIONS

The proposed pipe culvert invert elevations shown on the Drainage Summary Sheets are based upon information available when the plans were prepared. If proposed invert elevations are adjusted during construction based upon actual conditions encountered, no claim for an extension of time for any reason resulting from this information will be allowed.

When a pipe culvert is to be installed in a trench and the average actual elevation of the pipe between drainage structures deviates from the average proposed elevation shown on the Drainage Summary Sheets by more than one foot a pay adjustment will be made as follows:

$$\text{Pay Adjustment (per linear foot)} = [(APE - AAE) \pm 1 \text{ foot}] (0.15 \times \text{CUP})$$

Where:

$$\text{CUP} = \text{Contract Unit Price of Pipe Culvert}$$

$$\text{AAE} = \text{Average Actual Elevation} \quad \frac{(\text{Actual Inlet elev.} + \text{Actual Outlet elev.})}{2}$$

$$\text{APE} = \text{Average Plan Elevation} \quad \frac{(\text{Plan Inlet elev.} + \text{Plan Outlet elev.})}{2}$$

When the actual location of a pipe culvert is changed from the location shown on the plans, the Engineer will make a pay adjustment deemed warranted based upon the relation of the pipe culvert as shown on the plans to the finished roadway and the relation of the pipe culvert as constructed to the finished roadway.

The top elevation column on the drainage summary sheet indicates the flow elevation at the top of structures intended to collect surface water.

The top elevation column on drainage structures not intended to collect surface water indicates the elevation at the top of the cover.

300 -6 LAYING PIPE

The Department reserves the right to perform forensic testing on any installed pipe.

(A) Rigid Pipe

Concrete and welded steel pipe will be considered rigid pipe. Lay pipe on prepared foundation, bell or groove end upgrade with the spigot or tongue fully inserted. Check each joint for alignment and grade as the work proceeds.

Use flexible plastic joint material except when material of another type is specified in the contract documents. Joint material of another type may be used when permitted.

Repair lift holes in concrete pipe, if present. Thoroughly clean and soak the lift hole and completely fill the void with an approved non-shrink gout. Submit alternate details for repairing lift holes to the engineer for review and approval.

For all pipes 42 inches in diameter and larger, wrap filter fabric around all pipe joints. Use Type 2 Class B fabric. Extend fabric at least 12 inches beyond each side of the joint. Secure the filter fabric against the outside of the pipe by methods approved by the Engineer.

(B) Flexible Pipe (Except Structural Plate Pipe)

Corrugated steel, corrugated aluminum, corrugated polyethylene (HDPE), and polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe will be considered flexible pipe. Place flexible pipe carefully on the prepared foundation starting at the downstream end with the inside circumferential laps pointing downstream and with the longitudinal laps at the side or quarter points.

Handle coated corrugated steel pipe with special care to avoid damage to coatings.

Join pipe sections with coupling band, fully bolted and properly sealed. Provide coupling bands for annular and helical corrugated metal pipe with circumferential and longitudinal strength sufficient to preserve the alignment, prevent separation of the sections, and prevent backfill infiltration. Match-mark all pipe 60 inches or larger in diameter at the plant for proper installation on the project.

At locations indicated in the plans, corrugated steel pipe sections shall be jointed together with rod and lug coupling bands, fully bolted. Sleeve gaskets shall be used in conjunction with rod and lug couplings and the joints properly sealed. Coupling bands shall provide circumferential and longitudinal strength sufficient to preserve the alignment, prevent separation of the sections and prevent infiltration of backfill material.

300-7 BEDDING AND BACKFILLING

Loosely place bedding material, in a uniform layer, a depth equal to the inside diameter of the pipe divided by 6 or 6 inches, whichever is greater. Leave bedding material directly beneath the pipe uncompacted and allow pipe seating and backfill to accomplish compaction. Excavate recesses to receive the bells where bells and spigot type pipe is used.

Place fill around the pipe in accordance with the applicable method shown on the plans in layers not to exceed 6 inches loose unless otherwise permitted. Compact to the density required by Subarticle 235-4(C). Approval of the backfill material is required prior to its use. Use select material as shown in the contract documents.

Take care during backfill and compaction operations to maintain alignment and prevent damage to the joints. Keep backfill free from stones, frozen lumps, chunks of highly plastic clay, or other objectionable material.

Grade and maintain all pipe backfill areas in such a condition that erosion or saturation will not damage the pipe foundation or backfill.

Excavatable flowable fill may be used for backfill when approved by the Engineer. When using excavatable flowable fill, ensure that the pipe is not displaced and does not float during backfill. Submit methods for supporting the pipe and material placement to the Engineer for review and approval.

Do not operate heavy equipment over any pipe until it has been properly backfilled with a minimum 3 feet of cover. Place, maintain, and finally remove the required cover that is above the proposed finished grade at no cost to the Department. Remove and replace, at no cost to the Department, pipe that becomes misaligned, shows excessive settlement, or has been otherwise damaged by the Contractor's operations.

300-8 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Prior to final acceptance, the Engineer will perform random video camera and or mandrel inspections to ensure proper jointing and that deformations do not exceed allowable limits. Replace pipes having cracks greater than 0.1 inches or deflections greater than 7.5 percent. Repair or replace pipes with cracks greater than 0.01 inches, exhibiting displacement across a crack, exhibiting bulges, creases, tears, spalls, or delamination. Maintain all pipe installations in a condition such that they will function continuously from the time the pipe is installed until the project is accepted.

300-9 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

General

No measurement will be made of any work covered by this section except as listed below. Removal and disposal of existing pavement is a part of the excavation for the new pipe culvert installation. Repair of the pavement will be made in accordance with Section 654.

Foundation Conditioning

Using Local Material

Undercut excavation is all excavation removed by undercutting below the bottom of the trench as staked. *Undercut Excavation* will be measured as the actual number of cubic yards of undercut excavation, measured in its original position and computed by the average end area method, that has been removed as called for in the contract and will be paid for at double the contract unit price for *Unclassified Excavation* as provided in Article 225-7.

Local material used for conditioning the foundation will be measured and paid for in accordance with Article 225-7 for *Unclassified Excavation* or in accordance with Article 230-5 for *Borrow Excavation* depending on the source of the material.

Local material used to replace pipe undercut excavation will be measured and paid for in accordance with Article 225-7 or Article 230-5.

Using Other Than Local Material

No measurement and payment will be made for *Undercut Excavation*. The material used to replace pipe undercut excavation will be classified as foundation conditioning material.

Foundation Conditioning Material, Minor Structures will be measured and paid for as the actual number of tons of this material weighed in trucks on certified platform scales or other certified weighing devices.

No direct payment will be paid for undercut excavation. Payment at the contract unit price for *Foundation Conditioning Material, Minor Structures* will be full compensation for all work of pipe undercut excavation.

Foundation Conditioning Fabric

Foundation Conditioning Fabric will be measured and paid for in square yards. The measurement will be based on the theoretical calculation using length of pipe installed and two times the standard trench width. No separate measurement will be made for overlapping fabric or the vertical fabric dimensions required to encapsulate the foundation conditioning material.

Bedding and Backfill - Select Material

No measurement will be made for select bedding and backfill material required in the contract documents. The select bedding and backfill material will be included in the cost of the installed pipe.

Where unclassified excavation or borrow material meets the requirements for select bedding and backfill and is approved for use by the Engineer, no deductions will be made to these pay items to account for use in the pipe installation.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Foundation Conditioning Material, Minor Structures	Ton
Foundation Conditioning Fabric	Square Yard

DUCTILE IRON PIPE:

Description

Furnish and install ductile iron pipe at locations indicated on the plans and as directed by the Engineer. The work includes the construction of joints and connections to other pipes, endwalls, and other drainage structures.

Materials

Refer to Division 10:

Item	Section
Ductile Iron Pipe	1034

Use pipe meeting the requirements for Gravity Flow Sewer Pipe.

Construction Methods

Install pipe in accordance with Section 300 of the Specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

Measurement And Payment

___ “ *Ductile Iron Pipe* will be measured and paid for as the actual number of linear feet of pipe that has been incorporated into the completed and accepted work.

Pay Item	Pay Unit
___ ” Ductile Iron Pipe	Linear Foot

REINFORCED BRIDGE APPROACH FILL:

(3-18-03) (Rev 9-16-08)

SP4 R01 A

Description

This work consists of all work necessary to construct reinforced bridge approach fills in accordance with these provisions and the plans, and as directed by the Engineer.

Materials

(A) Geomembrane

Provide geomembrane that is impermeable, composed of polyethylene polymers or polyvinyl chloride, and meets the following physical requirements:

Property	Requirements	Test Method
Thickness	25 mils Minimum	ASTM D1593
Tensile Strength at Break	100 lb/inch Minimum	ASTM D638
Puncture Strength	40 lbs Minimum	ASTM D 4833
Moisture Vapor Transmission Rate	0.018 oz/yd ² per Day Maximum	ASTM E96

(B) Fabric

Refer to Section 1056 for Type 2 Engineering Fabric and the following:

Use a woven fabric consisting of strong rot-proof synthetic fibers such as polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyester formed into a stable network such that the filaments or yarns retain their relative positions to each other.

Fabric Property	Requirements	Test Method
Minimum Flow Rate	2 gallons/min/square foot	ASTM D 4491

Lamination of fabric sheets to produce the physical requirements of a fabric layer will not be accepted. Furnish letters of certification from the manufacturer with each shipment of the fabric and geomembrane attesting that the material meets the requirements of this provision; however, the material is subject to inspection, test, or rejection by the Engineer at any time.

During all periods of shipment and storage, wrap the geomembrane and fabric in a heavy-duty protective covering to protect the material from ultraviolet rays. After the protective wrapping has been removed, do not leave the material uncovered under any circumstances for longer than 4 days.

(C) Select Material

Provide select material meeting the requirements of Class III, Type 1 or Type 2, or Class V select material of Section 1016 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*. When select material is required under water, use select material class V only, up to one foot above the existing water elevation.

(D) 4 inch Diameter Corrugated Drainage Pipe and Fittings

Provide pipe and fittings that meet all the applicable requirements of Section 815 or 816 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

Construction Methods

Place the geomembrane and fabric as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Perform the excavation for the fabric reinforced fill to the limits shown on the plans. Provide an excavated surface free of obstructions, debris, pockets, stumps, and cleared of all vegetation. The geomembrane or fabric will be rejected if it has defects, rips, holes, flaws, deterioration or damage incurred during manufacture, transportation, handling or storage. Lay all layers smooth, and free from tension, stress, folds, wrinkles or creases. Place all the fabric layers with the machine direction (roll direction) parallel to the centerline of the roadway. A minimum roll width of 10.0 feet for the fabric is required. Overlap geomembrane or fabric splices parallel to the centerline of the roadway a minimum of 18 inches. Geomembrane or fabric splices parallel to the backwall face will not be allowed.

Deposit and spread select material in successive, uniform, approximately horizontal layers of not more than 10 inches in depth, loose measurement, for the full width of the cross section, and keep each layer approximately level. Place and compact each layer of select material fill no

more than 10 inches thick with low ground pressure equipment. Use hand operated equipment to compact the fill material within three feet of the backwall and wingwalls as directed by the Engineer. Compact select material to a density equal to at least 95% of that obtained by compacting a sample of the material in accordance with AASHTO T99 as modified by the Department. Compact the top eight inches of select material to a density to at least 100% of that obtained by compacting a sample of the material in accordance with AASHTO T99 as modified by the Department. Density requirements are not applicable to select material, class V; however compact the fill with at least four passes of low ground pressure equipment on the entire surface as directed by the Engineer. The compaction of each layer of select material shall be inspected and approved by the Department prior to the placement of the next fill layer. No equipment will be allowed to operate on the drainage pipe or any geomembrane/fabric layer until it is covered with at least six inches of fill material. Compaction shall not damage the drainage pipe, geomembrane, or fabric under the fill. Cover the geomembrane/fabric with a layer of fill material within four days after placement of the geomembrane/fabric. Geomembrane and fabric that are damaged as a result of installation will be replaced as directed by the Department at no additional cost.

Place the geomembrane on the ground, and attach and secure it tightly to the vertical face of the backwall and wingwalls with adhesives, duct-tape, nails or any other method approved by the Engineer. Place the first fabric layer on the surface of the geomembrane with the same dimensions of the geomembrane. No material or void is allowed between the geomembrane and the first fabric layer. Place and fold the remaining fabric layers on the edges as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Provide vertical separation between fabric layers as specified on the plans. The number of fabric layers will be shown in the plans.

Place four inch diameter perforated drainage pipe along the base of the backwall and sloped to drain as shown on the plans. Completely wrap perforated drainage pipe and #78M stone with Type 2 Engineering Fabric as shown on the plan detail. Install a pipe sleeve through the bottom of or under the wing wall prior to placing concrete for the wing wall. The pipe sleeve shall be of adequate strength to withstand the wingwall load. Place the pipe sleeve in position to allow the drainage pipe to go through the wing wall with a proper slope. Connect four-inch diameter nonperforated (plain) drainage pipe with a coupling to the perforated pipe near the inside face of the wingwall. Place the nonperforated drainage pipe through the pipe sleeve, extend down to the toe of the slope and connect, to a ditch or other drainage systems as directed by the Engineer. For bridge approaches in cut sections where no side slope is available, direct the drainage pipe outlet to the end slope down to the toe using elbows as directed by the Engineer.

Measurement and Payment

Reinforced Bridge Approach Fill, Station _____ will be paid for at the contract lump sum price. Such price and payment will be full compensation for both approach fills at each bridge installation, including but not limited to furnishing, placing and compacting select material, furnishing and placing geomembrane and woven fabric, furnishing and placing pipe sleeve, drainage pipe, and stone, furnishing and installing concrete pads at the end of outlet pipes, excavation and any other items necessary to complete the work.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Reinforced Bridge Approach Fill, Station _____	Lump Sum

FINE GRADING SUBGRADE, SHOULDERS AND DITCHES:

(7-21-09)

SP5R01

Revise the *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 5-1, Article 500-1 Description, replace the first sentence with the following:

Perform the work covered by this section including but not limited to preparing, grading, shaping, manipulating moisture content, and compacting either an unstabilized or stabilized roadbed to a condition suitable for placement of base course, pavement, and shoulders.

AGGREGATE BASE COURSE:

12-19-06

SP5 R03

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 5-11, Article 520-5 Hauling and Placing Aggregate Base Material, 6th paragraph, replace the first sentence with the following:

Base course that is in place on November 15 shall have been covered with a subsequent layer of pavement structure or with a sand seal. Base course that has been placed between November 16 and March 15 inclusive shall be covered within 7 calendar days with a subsequent layer of pavement structure or with a sand seal.

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS - SUPERPAVE:

(7-18-06)(Rev 10-20-09)

SP6R01

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 6-2, Article 600-9 Measurement and Payment, delete the second paragraph.

Page 6-12, Subarticle 609-5(C)2, Required Sampling and Testing Frequencies, first partial paragraph at the top of the page, delete last sentence and add the following:

If the Engineer allows the mix to remain in place, payment will be made in accordance with Article 105-3.

Page 6-12, Subarticle 609-5(C)2, QUALITY CONTROL MINIMUM SAMPLING AND TESTING SCHEDULE

First paragraph, delete and replace with the following.

Sample and test the completed mixture from each mix design per plant per year at the following minimum frequency during mix production:

Second paragraph, delete the fourth sentence, and replace with the following

When daily production of each mix design exceeds 100 tons and a regularly scheduled full test series random sample location for that mix design does not occur during that day's production, perform at least one partial test series consisting of Items A and B in the schedule below.

Page 6-12, Subarticle 609-5(C)2(c) Maximum Specific Gravity, add after (AASHTO T 209):

or ASTM D 2041

Page 6-13, last line and on page and Page 6-14, Subarticle 609-5(C)(2)(e) Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR), add a heading before the first paragraph as follows:

- (i) Option 1

Insert the following immediately after the first paragraph:

- (ii) Option 2

Mix sampled from truck at plant with one set of specimens prepared by the Contractor and then tested jointly by QA and QC at a mutually agreed upon lab site within the first 7 calendar days after beginning production of each new mix design.

Second paragraph, delete and replace with the following:

Test all TSR specimens required by either option noted above on either a recording test press or a test press that maintains the peak load reading after the specimen has broken.

Subarticle 609-5(C)(3) Control Charts, delete the second sentence of the first paragraph and replace with the following:

For mix incorporated into the project, record full test series data from all regularly scheduled random samples or directed samples that replace regularly scheduled random samples, on control charts the same day the test results are obtained.

Page 6-15, Subarticle 609-5(C)(3) Control Charts, first paragraph on this page, delete the last sentence and substitute the following:

Denote the moving average control limits with a dash green line and the individual test limits with a dash red line.

Subarticle 609-5(C)(3)(a), (b) and (c), replace (a) (b) and (c) with the following:

- (a) A change in the binder percentage, aggregate blend, or G_{mm} is made on the JMF, or,
- (b) When the Contractor elects to stop or is required to stop production after one or two moving average values, respectively, fall outside the moving average limits as outlined in subarticle 609-5(C)6 or,
- (c) If failure to stop production after two consecutive moving averages exceed the moving average limits occurs, but production does stop at a subsequent time, re-establish a new moving average beginning at the actual production stop point.

Subarticle 609-5(C)(4) Control Limits, replace the first paragraph and the CONTROL LIMITS Table on page 6-16 with the following.

The following are established as control limits for mix production. Apply the individual limits to the individual test results. Control limits for the moving average limits are based on a moving average of the last 4 data points. Apply all control limits to the applicable target source.

CONTROL LIMITS

Mix Control Criteria	Target Source	Moving Average Limit	Individual Limit
2.36 mm Sieve	JMF	±4.0 %	±8.0 %
0.075mm Sieve	JMF	±1.5 %	±2.5 %
Binder Content	JMF	±0.3 %	±0.7 %
VTM @ N_{des}	JMF	±1.0 %	±2.0 %
VMA @ N_{des}	Min. Spec. Limit	Min Spec. Limit	-1.0%
$P_{0.075}/P_{be}$ Ratio	1.0	±0.4	±0.8
% G_{mm} @ N_{ini}	Max. Spec. Limit	N/A	+2.0%
TSR	Min. Spec. Limit	N/A	- 15%

Page 6-16, Subarticle 609-5(C)(5) Warning Bands, delete this subarticle in its entirety.

Pages 6-16 through 6-19, Subarticle 609-5(C)(6), delete the word "warning" and substitute the words "moving average".

Page 6-16, Subarticle 609-5(C)(6) Corrective Actions, first paragraph, first sentence, delete and replace with the following:

Immediately notify the Engineer when moving averages exceed the moving average limits.

Page 6-17, third full paragraph, delete and replace with the following:

Failure to stop production when required due to an individual mix test not meeting the specified requirements will subject all mix from the stop point tonnage to the point when the next individual test is back on or within the moving average limits, or to the tonnage point when production is actually stopped, whichever occurs first, to being considered unacceptable.

Sixth full paragraph, delete the first, second, and third sentence and replace with the following:

Immediately notify the Engineer when any moving average value exceeds the moving average limit. If two consecutive moving average values for any one of the mix control criteria fall outside the moving average limits, cease production of that mix, immediately notify the Engineer of the stoppage, and make adjustments. The Contractor may elect to stop production after only one moving average value falls outside the moving average limits.

Page 6-18, Subarticle 609-5(C)(6) Corrective Actions second full paragraph, delete and replace with the following:

If the process adjustment improves the property in question such that the moving average after four additional tests is on or within the moving average limits, the Contractor may continue production with no reduction in payment

Page 6-18, delete the third and fourth full paragraphs, including the Table for Payment for Mix Produced in the Warning Bands and substitute the following:

If the adjustment does not improve the property in question such that the moving average after four additional individual tests is outside the moving average limits, the mix will be evaluated for acceptance in accordance with Article 105-3. Reduced payment for or removal of the mix in question will be applied starting from the plant sample tonnage at the stop point to the sample tonnage when the moving average is on or within the moving average limits. In addition, any mix that is obviously unacceptable will be rejected for use in the work.

Page 6-19, First paragraph, delete and replace with the following:

Failure to stop production and make adjustments when required due to two consecutive moving average values falling outside the moving average limits will subject all mix produced from the stop point tonnage to the tonnage point when the moving average is back on or within the moving average limits or to the tonnage point when production is actually stopped, whichever occurs first, to being considered unacceptable. Remove this material and replaced with materials that comply with the Specifications at no additional costs to the Department, unless otherwise approved. Payment will be made for the actual

quantities of materials required to replace the removed quantities, not to exceed the original amounts.

Page 6-20, Subarticle 609-5(D)(1) General, delete the third full paragraph, and replace with the following:

Perform the sampling and testing at the minimum test frequencies as specified above. Should the density testing frequency fail to meet the minimum frequency as specified above, all mix without the required density test representation will be considered unsatisfactory. If the Engineer allows the mix to remain in place, payment will be made in accordance with Article 105-3.

Page 6-22, Subarticle 609-5(D)(4) Nuclear Gauge Density Procedures, third paragraph, insert the following as the second sentence:

Determine the Daily Standard Count in the presence of the QA Roadway Technician or QA Nuclear Gauge Technician on days when a control strip is being placed.

Page 6-23, Subarticle 609-5(D)(5) Limited Production Procedure, delete the first paragraph including (a), (b), (c) and substitute the following:

Proceed on limited production when, for the same mix type and on the same contract, one of the following conditions occur (except as noted in the first paragraph below).

- (a) Two consecutive failing lots, except on resurfacing*
- (b) Three consecutive failing lots on resurfacing*
- (c) Two consecutive failing nuclear control strips.

* Resurfacing is defined as the first new uniform layer placed on an existing pavement.

Page 6-25, Article 609-6 Quality Assurance, Density Quality Assurance, insert the following items after item (E):

- (F) By retesting Quality Control core samples from control strips (either core or nuclear) at a frequency of 100% of the frequency required of the Contractor;
- (G) By observing the Contractor perform all standard counts of the Quality Control nuclear gauge prior to usage each nuclear density testing day; or
- (H) By any combination of the above

Page 6-28, Subarticle 610-3(A) Mix Design-General, delete the fourth and fifth paragraphs and replace with the following:

Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) or Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS) may be incorporated into asphalt plant mixes in accordance with Article 1012-1 and the following applicable requirements.

Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) may constitute up to 50% of the total material used in recycled mixtures, except for mix Type S 12.5D, Type S 9.5D, and mixtures containing reclaimed asphalt shingle material (RAS). Reclaimed asphalt shingle (RAS) material may constitute up to 6% by weight of total mixture for any mix. When both RAP and RAS are used, do not use a combined percentage of RAS and RAP greater than 20% by weight of total mixture, unless otherwise approved. When the percent of binder contributed from RAS or a combination of RAS and RAP exceeds 20% but not more than 30% of the total binder in the completed mix, the virgin binder PG grade shall be one grade below (both high and low temperature grade) the binder grade specified in Table 610-2 for the mix type, unless otherwise approved. When the percent of binder contributed from RAS or a combination of RAS and RAP exceeds 30% of the total binder in the completed mix, the Engineer will establish and approve the virgin binder PG grade. Use approved methods to determine if any binder grade adjustments are necessary to achieve the performance grade for the specified mix type.

For Type S 12.5D and Type S 9.5D mixes, the maximum percentage of reclaimed asphalt material is limited to 20% and shall be produced using virgin asphalt binder grade PG 76-22. For all other recycled mix types, the virgin binder PG grade shall be as specified in Table 610-2A for the specified mix type.

When the percentage of RAP is greater than 20% but not more than 30% of the total mixture, use RAP meeting the requirements for processed or fractionated RAP in accordance with the requirements of Section 1012-1.

When the percentage of RAP is greater than 30% of the total mixture, use an approved stockpile of RAP in accordance with Section 1012-1(C). Use approved test methods to determine if any binder grade adjustments are necessary to achieve the performance grade for the specified mix type. The Engineer will establish and approve the virgin asphalt binder grade to be used.

Page 6-34, Subarticle 610-3(C),

Delete Table 610-2 and associated notes. Substitute the following:

TABLE 610-2
SUPERPAVE MIX DESIGN CRITERIA

Mix Type	Design ESALs Millions (a)	Binder PG Grade (b)	Compaction Levels No. Gyration @		Max. Rut Depth (mm)	Volumetric Properties (c)			
			N _{ini}	N _{des}		VMA % Min.	VTM %	VFA Min. - Max.	%G _{mm} @ N _{ini}
S-4.75A(e)	< 0.3	64 -22	6	50	-----	20.0	7.0 - 15.0	-----	-----
SF-9.5A	< 0.3	64 -22	6	50	11.5	16.0	3.0 - 5.0	70 - 80	≤ 91.5
S-9.5B	0.3 - 3	64 -22	7	65	9.5	15.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 80	≤ 90.5
S-9.5C	3 - 30	70 -22	7	75	6.5	15.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.5
S-9.5D	> 30	76 -22	8	100	4.5	15.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.0
S-12.5C	3 - 30	70 -22	7	75	6.5	14.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.5
S-12.5D	> 30	76 -22	8	100	4.5	14.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.0
I-19.0B	< 3	64 -22	7	65	-----	13.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.5
I-19.0C	3 - 30	64 -22	7	75	-----	13.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.0
I-19.0D	> 30	70 -22	8	100	-----	13.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.0
B-25.0B	< 3	64 -22	7	65	-----	12.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.5
B-25.0C	> 3	64 -22	7	75	-----	12.5	3.0 - 5.0	65 - 78	≤ 90.0
All Mix Types	Design Parameter 1. Dust to Binder Ratio (P _{0.075} / P _{be}) 2. Retained Tensile Strength (TSR) (AASHTO T283 Modified)					Design Criteria 0.6 – 1.4 85% Min. (d)			

- Notes:
- (a) Based on 20 year design traffic.
 - (b) When Recycled Mixes are used, select the binder grade to be added in accordance with Subarticle 610-3(A).
 - (c) Volumetric Properties based on specimens compacted to N_{des} as modified by the Department.
 - (d) AASHTO T 283 Modified (No Freeze-Thaw cycle required). TSR for Type S 4.75A, Type B 25.0B, and Type B 25.0C mixes is 80% minimum.
 - (e) Mix Design Criteria for Type S 4.75A may be modified subject to the approval of the Engineer.

Page 6-34, Insert the following immediately after Table 610-2:

**TABLE 610-2A
SUPERPAVE MIX DESIGN CRITERIA**

Mix Type	Percentage of RAP in Mix		
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
	% RAP ≤20%	20.1% ≤ %RAP ≤ 30.0%	%RAP > 30.0%
All A and B Level Mixes, I19.0C, B25.0C	PG 64 -22	PG 64 -22	TBD
S9.5C, S12.5C, I19.0D	PG 70 -22	PG 64-22	TBD
S 9.5D and S12.5D	PG 76-22	N/A	N/A

- Note: (1) Category 1 RAP has been processed to a maximum size of 2 inches.
 (2) Category 2 RAP has been processed to a maximum size of 1 inch by either crushing and or screening to reduce variability in the gradations.
 (3) Category 3 RAP has been processed to a maximum size of 1 inch, fractionating the RAP into 2 or more sized stockpiles

Page 6-35, Table 610-3 delete and replace with the following:

**TABLE 610-3
ASPHALT PLACEMENT- MINIMUM TEMPERATURE REQUIREMENTS**

Asphalt Concrete Mix Type	Minimum Air Temperature	Minimum Surface Temperature
ACBC, Type B 25.0B, C, B 37.5C	35°F	35°F
ACIC, Type I 19.0B, C, D	35°F	35°F
ACSC, Type S 4.75A, SF 9.5A, S 9.5B	40°F	50°F*
ACSC, Type S 9.5C, S 12.5C	45°F	50°F
ACSC, Type S 9.5D, S 12.5D	50°F	50°F

* 35°F if surface is soil or aggregate base for secondary road construction.

Page 6-44, Article 610-8 Spreading and Finishing, third full paragraph, replace the first sentence with the following:

Use the 30 foot minimum length mobile grade reference system or the non-contacting laser or sonar type ski *with at least four referencing stations mounted on the paver at a minimum length of 24 feet* to control the longitudinal profile when placing the initial lanes and all adjacent lanes of all layers, including resurfacing and asphalt in-lays, unless otherwise specified or approved.

Page 6-50, Article 610-13 Density Acceptance, delete the second paragraph and replace with the following:

As an exception, when the first layer of mix is a surface course and is being placed directly on an unprimed aggregate or soil base, the layer will be included in the "Other" construction category.

Page 6-50, Article 610-13 Density Acceptance, delete the formula and description in the middle of the page and replace with the following:

where: $PF = 100 - 10(D)^{1.465}$
 PF = Pay Factor (computed to 0.1%)
 D = the deficiency of the lot average density, not to exceed 2.0%

Page 6-53, Article 620-4 Measurement and Payment:

Sixth paragraph, delete the last sentence.

Seventh paragraph, delete the paragraph and replace with the following:

The adjusted contract unit price will then be applied to the theoretical quantity of asphalt binder authorized for use in the plant mix placed during the partial payment period involved, except that where recycled plant mix is used, the adjusted unit price will be applied only to the theoretical number of tons of additional asphalt binder materials required by the job mix formula.

Page 6-54, Article 620-4 Measurement and Payment, add the following pay item:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Asphalt Binder for Plant Mix, Grade PG 70-28	Ton

Page 6-69, Table 660-1 Material Application Rates and Temperatures, add the following:

Type of Coat	Grade of Asphalt	Asphalt Rate gal/yd ²	Application Temperature °F	Aggregate Size	Aggregate Rate lb./sq. yd. Total
Sand Seal	CRS-2 or CRS-2P	0.22-0.30	150-175	Blotting Sand	12-15

Page 6-75, Subarticle 660-9(B), add the following as sub-item (5)

(5) Sand Seal

Place the fully required amount of asphalt material in one application and immediately cover with the seal coat aggregate. Uniformly spread the fully required

amount of aggregate in one application and correct all non-uniform areas prior to rolling.

Immediately after the aggregate has been uniformly spread, perform rolling.

When directed, broom excess aggregate material from the surface of the seal coat.

When the sand seal is to be constructed for temporary sealing purposes only and will not be used by traffic, other grades of asphalt material meeting the requirements of Articles 1020-6 and 1020-7 may be used in lieu of the grade of asphalt required by Table 660-1 when approved.

Page 6-76, Article 661-1 Description, add the following as the 2nd paragraph:

Provide and conduct the quality control and required testing for acceptance of the UBWC in accordance with "Quality Management System for Asphalt Pavements (OGAFC, PADL, and Ultra-Thin HMA Version)", included in the contract.

Page 6-80, Subarticle 661-3(A) Equipment, add the following as the first paragraph:

Use asphalt mixing plants in accordance with Article 610-5.

Page 10-41, Table 1012-1, delete the last row of entries for OGAFC and add the following:

Mix Type	Coarse Aggregate Angularity ^(b) ASTM D5821	Fine Aggregate Angularity % Minimum AASHTO T304 Method A	Sand Equivalent % Minimum AASHTO T176	Flat & Elongated 5:1 Ratio % Maximum ASTM D4791 Section 8.4
S 9.5 D	100/100	45	50	10
OGAFC	100/100	N/A	N/A	10
UBWC	100/85	40	45	10

Delete Note (c) under the Table 1012-1 and replace with the following:

(c) Does not apply to Mix Types SF 9.5A and S 9.5B.

Page 10-43, Subarticle 1012-1(F): Reclaimed Asphalt Shingle Material (RAS), insert the following immediately following the first paragraph:

(1) Mix Design RAS

Incorporate RAS from stockpiles that have been tested for uniformity of gradation and binder content prior to use in an asphalt mix design.

(2) Mix Production RAS

New Source RAS is defined as acceptable material which was not included in the stockpile when samples were taken for mix design purposes. Process new source RAS so that all materials will pass a 1/2" sieve prior to introduction into the plant mixer unit.

After a stockpile of processed RAS has been sampled and mix designs made from these samples, do not add new source RAS to the original stockpile without prior field testing to insure gradation and binder uniformity. Sample and test new source RAS before blending with the existing stockpile.

Store new source RAS in a separate stockpile until the material can be sampled and tested for comparison with the original recycled mix design data. New source RAS may also be placed against the existing stockpile in a linear manner provided it is sampled for mix design conformity prior to its use in the recycled mix.

RAS contamination including but not limited to excessive dirt, debris, clean stone, concrete will not be allowed.

Field approval of new source RAS will be based on the table below and volumetric mix properties on the mix with the new source RAS included. Provided these tolerances are met, volumetric properties of the new mix will then be performed. If all volumetric mix properties meet the mix design criteria for that mix type, the new source RAS may continue to be used.

If the gradation, binder content, or any of the volumetric mix properties are not within the allowable tolerances of the table below, do not use the new source RAS unless approved by the Engineer. The Contractor may elect to either not use the stockpile, to request an adjustment to the JMF, or to redesign the mix.

NEW SOURCE RAS GRADATION and BINDER TOLERANCES
 (Apply Tolerances to Mix Design Data)

0-6% RAS	
P _b %	±1.6%
Sieve Size (mm)	Tolerance
9.5	±1
4.75	±5
2.36	±4
1.18	±4
0.300	±4
0.150	±4
0.075	±2.0

Page 10-43 through 10-45, Subarticle 1012-1(G), delete this in its entirety and replace with the following:

(G) Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

(1) Mix Design RAP

Incorporate RAP from stockpiles or other sources that have been tested for uniformity of gradation and binder content prior to use in an asphalt mix design. Use reclaimed asphalt pavement that meets all requirements specified for *one of* the following *two* classifications.

(a) Millings

Existing reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) that is removed from its original location by a milling process as specified in Section 607. Millings should be such that it has a uniform gradation and binder content and all materials will pass a 2" sieve prior to introduction into the plant mixer unit.

(b) Processed RAP

RAP that is processed in some manner (possibly by crushing and/or use of a blending method) to produce a uniform gradation and binder content in the RAP prior to use in a recycled mix. Process RAP so that all materials have a uniform gradation and binder content and will pass a 1" sieve prior to introduction into the plant mixer unit.

(c) Fractionated RAP

Fractionated RAP is defined as having two or more RAP stockpiles, where the RAP is divided into coarse and fine fractions. Grade RAP so that all materials will pass a 1" sieve. The coarse RAP stockpile shall only contain material retained on a 3/8" screen, unless otherwise approved. The fine RAP stockpile shall only contain material passing the 3/8" screen, unless otherwise approved. The Engineer may allow the Contractor to use an alternate to the 3/8" screen to fractionate the RAP. The maximum percentages of fractionated RAP may be comprised of coarse, fine, or the combination of both. Utilize a separate cold feed bin for each stockpile of fractionated RAP used.

(d) Approved Stockpiled RAP

Approved Stockpiled RAP is defined as fractionated RAP which has been isolated and tested for asphalt content, gradation, and asphalt binder characteristics with the intent to be used in mix designs with

greater than 30% RAP materials. Fractionate the RAP in accordance with Section 1012-1(G)(c). Utilize a separate cold feed bin for each approved stockpile of RAP used.

Perform extraction tests at a rate of 1 per 1000 tons of RAP, with a minimum of 5 tests per stockpile to determine the asphalt content and gradation. Separate stockpiles of RAP material by fine and coarse fractions. Erect and maintain a sign satisfactory to the Engineer on each stockpile to identify the material. Assure that no deleterious material is allowed in any stockpile. The Engineer may reject by visual inspection any stockpiles that are not kept clean, separated, and free of foreign materials.

Submit requests for RAP stockpile approval to the Engineer with the following information at the time of the request:

- (1) Approximate tons of materials in stockpile
- (2) Name or Identification number for the stockpile
- (3) Asphalt binder content and gradation test results
- (4) Asphalt characteristics of the Stockpile.

For the Stockpiled RAP to be considered for approval, the gradation and asphalt content shall be uniform. Individual test results, when compared to the target, will be accepted if within the tolerances listed below:

**APPROVED STOCKPILED RAP GRADATION and BINDER TOLERANCES
(Apply Tolerances to Mix Design Data)**

P_b %	$\pm 0.3\%$
Sieve Size (mm)	Percent Passing
25.0	$\pm 5\%$
19.0	$\pm 5\%$
12.5	$\pm 5\%$
9.5	$\pm 5\%$
4.75	$\pm 5\%$
2.36	$\pm 4\%$
1.18	$\pm 4\%$
0.300	$\pm 4\%$
0.150	$\pm 4\%$
0.075	$\pm 1.5\%$

Note: If more than 20% of the individual sieves are out of the gradation tolerances, or if more than 20% of the asphalt binder content test results fall outside the appropriate tolerances, the RAP shall not be used in HMA unless the RAP representing the failing tests is removed from the stockpile.

Do not add additional material to any approved RAP stockpile, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Maintain at the plant site a record system for all approved RAP stockpiles. Include at a minimum the following: Stockpile identification and a sketch of all stockpile areas at the plant site; all RAP test results (including asphalt content, gradation, and asphalt binder characteristics).

(2) Mix Production RAP

During mix production, use RAP that meets the criteria for one of the following categories:

(a) Mix Design RAP

RAP contained in the mix design stockpiles as described above may be used in all applicable JMFs. These stockpiles have been pretested; however, they are subject to required QC/QA testing in accordance with Subarticle 609-5(C)(2).

(b) New Source RAP

New Source RAP is defined as any acceptable material that was not included in the stockpile or other source when samples were taken for mix design purposes. Process new source RAP so that all materials have a uniform gradation and binder content and will pass a 2" sieve prior to introduction into the plant mixer unit.

After a stockpile of millings, processed RAP, or fractionated RAP has been sampled and mix designs made from these samples, do not add new source RAP to the original stockpile without prior field testing to insure gradation and binder uniformity. Sample and test new source RAP before blending with the existing stockpile.

Store new source RAP in a separate stockpile until the material can be sampled and tested for comparison with the original recycled mix design data. New source RAP may also be placed against the existing stockpile in a linear manner provided it is sampled for mix design conformity prior to its use in the recycled mix.

Unprocessed RAP is asphalt material that was not milled and/or has not been processed to obtain a uniform gradation and binder content and is not representative of the RAP used during the applicable mix design. Unprocessed RAP shall not be incorporated into any JMFs

prior to processing. Different sources of unprocessed RAP may be stockpiled together provided it is generally free of contamination and will be processed prior to use in a recycled mix. RAP contamination in the form of excessive dirt, debris, clean stone, concrete, etc. will not be allowed. Incidental amounts of dirt, concrete, and clean stone may be acceptable. Unprocessed RAP may be processed and then classified as a new source RAP as described above.

Field approval of new source RAP will be based on Table 1012-2 below and volumetric mix properties on the mix with the new source RAP included. Provided the Table 1012-2 tolerances are met, volumetric properties of the new mix will then be performed. If all volumetric mix properties meet the mix design criteria for that mix type, the new source RAP may continue to be used.

If the gradation, binder content, or any of the volumetric mix properties are not within the allowable tolerances of Table 1012-2, do not use the new source RAP unless approved by the Engineer. The Contractor may elect to either not use the stockpile, to request an adjustment to the JMF, or to redesign the mix.

TABLE 1012-2
NEW SOURCE RAP GRADATION and BINDER TOLERANCES
 (Apply Tolerances to Mix Design Data)

Mix Type	0-20% RAP			20 ⁺ -30 % RAP			30 ⁺ % RAP		
	Base	Inter.	Surf.	Base	Inter.	Surf.	Base	Inter.	Surf.
P _b %	± 0.7%			± 0.4%			± 0.3%		
25.0	±10	-	-	±7	-	-	±5	-	-
19.0	±10	±10	-	±7	±7	-	±5	±5	-
12.5	-	±10	±10	-	±7	±7	-	±5	±5
9.5	-	-	±10	-	-	±7	-	-	±5
4.75	±10	-	±10	±7	-	±7	±5	-	±5
2.36	±8	±8	±8	±5	±5	±5	±4	±4	±4
1.18	±8	±8	±8	±5	±5	±5	±4	±4	±4
0.300	±8	±8	±8	±5	±5	±5	±4	±4	±4
0.150	-	-	±8	-	-	±5	-	-	±4
0.075	±4	±4	±4	±2	±2	±2	±1.5	±1.5	±1.5

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS - WARM MIX ASPHALT SUPERPAVE:

(5-19-09) (Rev 10-20-09)

SP6 R02

Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) is defined as additives or processes that allow a reduction in the temperature at which asphalt mixtures are produced and placed

Notify the Engineer at least 2 weeks before producing the Warm Mix so the Engineer can arrange a preconstruction meeting. Discuss special testing requirements necessary for warm mix asphalt at the pre-pave meeting. Included at the pre-pave meeting the Contractor's QC manager, Paving Superintendent, and manufacturer's representative for the process or additive used for producing warm mix asphalt, the Department's Roadway Construction Engineer, Resident Engineer, State Pavement Construction, and Quality Assurance Supervisor.

Require a manufacturer's representative for the process or additive used to be present on site at the plant during the initial production and on the roadway during the laydown of the warm mix asphalt.

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 6-8, Article 609-1 Description, insert the following as the second paragraph.

Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) is defined as additives or processes that allow a reduction in the temperature at which asphalt mixtures are produced and placed. WMA is allowed for use at the Contractor's option when shown in the contract documents.

Page 6-9, Article 609-4 Field Verification of Mixture and Job Mix Formula Adjustments,

Second paragraph, insert the following immediately after the first sentence.

When producing a WMA, field verification testing will also consist of performing a Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR) testing in accordance with AASHTO T283 as Modified by the Department.

Third paragraph, delete the third sentence and replace with the following:

Verification is considered satisfactory for HMA when all volumetric properties except $\%G_{mm}@N_{ini}$ are within the applicable mix design criteria, and the gradation, binder content, and $\%G_{mm}@N_{ini}$ are within the individual limits for the mix type being produced. Verification is considered satisfactory for WMA when all volumetric properties except $\%G_{mm}@N_{ini}$ are within the applicable mix design criteria, the TSR is equal to or above the minimum design criteria, and the gradation, binder content, and $\%G_{mm}@N_{ini}$ are within the individual limits for the mix type being produced.

Page 6-12, Subarticle 609-5(C)2(d) Bulk Specific Gravity of Compacted Specimens, add after (AASHTO T 312):

When producing Warm Mix Asphalt, gyrate specimens to specified N_{des} compaction effort without reheating mix other than to desired compaction temperature. Record time needed to reheat samples (if any).

Page 6-14, Subarticle 609-5(C)2(e) Tensile Strength Ratio, insert the following immediately after the third paragraph:

When producing WMA, perform TSR testing at

- i. Beginning of production for each JMF
- ii. Monthly thereafter

Page 6-27, Article 610-1 Description, insert the following as the third paragraph:

Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) is defined as additives or processes that allow a reduction in the temperature at which asphalt mixtures are produced and placed. Use WMA at the Contractor's option unless otherwise shown on the plans.

Page 6-27, Article 610-2 Materials, insert the following at the end of this Article:

Use only WMA additives or processes listed on the Department's approved list maintained by the Materials and Tests Unit.

Page 6-31, Subarticle 610-3(B) Mix Design-Criteria, add the following as the fifth paragraph:

When WMA is used, submit the mix design without including the WMA additive.

Page 6-32, Subarticle 610-3(C) Job Mix Formula, Add the following as the second paragraph:

When WMA is used, document the additive or process used and recommended rate on the JMF submittal. Verify the JMF based on plant produced mixture from the trial batch.

Immediately following PG 76-22 335°F, add the following paragraph:

When WMA is used, produce an asphalt mixture within the temperature range of 225°F and 275 °F.

ASPHALT PAVER - FIXED STRING LINE:

(10-21-03)

SP6 R06

The Contractor's attention is directed to Article 610-8 of the *2006 Standard Specifications* dealing with automatically controlled screeds on the asphalt pavement spreaders. A fixed string line is required on this project.

ASPHALT BINDER CONTENT OF ASPHALT PLANT MIXES:

(11-21-00)

SP6 R15

The approximate asphalt binder content of the asphalt concrete plant mixtures used on this project will be as follows:

Asphalt Concrete Base Course	Type B 25.0__	4.3%
Asphalt Concrete Intermediate Course	Type I 19.0__	4.7%
Asphalt Concrete Surface Course	Type S 4.75A	7.0%
Asphalt Concrete Surface Course	Type SF 9.5A	6.5%
Asphalt Concrete Surface Course	Type S 9.5__	6.0%
Asphalt Concrete Surface Course	Type S 12.5__	5.5%

The actual asphalt binder content will be established during construction by the Engineer within the limits established in the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

ASPHALT PLANT MIXTURES:

(7-1-95)

SP6 R20

Place asphalt concrete base course material in trench sections with asphalt pavement spreaders made for the purpose or with other equipment approved by the Engineer.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT - ASPHALT BINDER FOR PLANT MIX:

(11-21-00)

SP6 R25

Price adjustments for asphalt binder for plant mix will be made in accordance with Section 620 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

The base price index for asphalt binder for plant mix is \$ 397.67 per ton.

This base price index represents an average of F.O.B. selling prices of asphalt binder at supplier's terminals on **October 1, 2009**.

BORROW EXCAVATION AND SHPO DOCUMENTATION FOR BORROW/WASTE**SITES:**

(12-18-07) (4-15-08)

SP8 R02

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Division 2 Earthwork

Page 2-16, Subarticle 230-1(D), add the words: *The Contractor specifically waives* as the first words of the sentence.

Page 2-17, Article 230-4(B) Contractor Furnished Sources, first paragraph, first sentence replace with the following:

Prior to the approval of any borrow sources developed for use on any project, obtain certification from the State Historic Preservation Officer of the State Department of Cultural

Resources certifying that the removal of the borrow material from the borrow sources(s) will have no effect on any known district, site building, structure, or object, architectural and/or archaeological that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Division 8 Incidentals

Page 8-9, Article 802-2 General Requirements, add the following as the 1st paragraph:

Prior to the removal of any waste from any project, obtain certification from the State Historic Preservation Officer of the State Department of Cultural Resources certifying that the deposition of the waste material to the proposed waste area will have no effect on any known district, site building, structure, or object, architectural and/or archaeological that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Furnish a copy of this certification to the Engineer prior to performing any work in the proposed waste site.

Page 8-10, Article 802-2, General Requirements, 4th paragraph, add the following as the 2nd sentence:

The Department's borrow and waste site reclamation procedures for contracted projects is available on the NCDOT website and shall be used for all borrow and waste sites on this project.

CONCRETE TRANSITIONAL SECTIONS FOR CATCH BASINS AND DROP INLETS:

(1-20-09)

SP8 R03

Revise the *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 8-32, Article 840-4 Measurement and Payment, delete the eighth full paragraph and replace with the following:

No separate payment will be made for Concrete Aprons as shown in Standard Drawings 840.17, 840.18, 840.19, 840.26, 840.27 and 840.28 and will be incidental to the other work in this section.

Page 8-38, Article 852-4, Measurement and Payment, add the following as the fourth paragraph:

Concrete Transitional Section for Catch Basin will be measured and paid for in units of each.

Concrete Transitional Section for Drop Inlet will be measured and paid for in units of each.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Concrete Transitional Section for Catch Basin	Each
Concrete Transitional Section for Drop Inlet	Each

Revise the *Roadway Standard Drawings* as follows:

On page 852.04, delete the statement: *CONCRETE APRON IS INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRAINAGE STRUCTURE and change *Pay Limits for Concrete Apron for Drop Inlets in two places on the drawing to *Pay Limits for Concrete Transitional Section for Drop Inlet*.

On page 852.05, delete the statement: *CONCRETE APRON IS INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRAINAGE STRUCTURE and change *Concrete Apron for Catch Basin on the drawing to *Concrete Transitional Section for Catch Basin*.

On page 852.06, delete the statement: *CONCRETE APRON IS INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRAINAGE STRUCTURE and change *Pay Limits for Concrete Apron for Drop Inlets in two places on the drawing to *Pay Limits for Concrete Transitional Section for Drop Inlet*.

SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE – UNDERDRAIN:

Six-inch perforated underdrain is as shown on Roadway Design Standard Drawing No. 815.03. Underdrain pipe should be installed 6 feet below subgrade or as deep as practical to allow for sufficient out-fall. Allow underdrain to function for 30 days prior to the earliest occurrences of either undercutting, proof rolling, or any embankment construction. Payment will be made under Section 815-4 of the NCDOT Standard Specifications.

SLUICE GATE:

(7-1-95)(3-17-09)

SP8 R20

Description

This work consists of the construction of a sluice gate on an endwall in accordance with the details in the plans, the applicable requirements of Section 838 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and as directed by the Engineer.

Materials

Sluice gates shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations for the corresponding pipe size. Due to variations in individual manufacturer's products, a slight variation from the size specified may be allowed. Submit the proposed catalog cut to the Engineer for approval prior to use.

Construction Methods

Provide a gate that forms a watertight seal when closed.

Measurement and Payment

_____ " *Sluice Gate* will be measured and paid for as each for the actual number of sluice gates that have been incorporated into the completed and accepted work. Such prices and payment

will be full compensation for all materials, labor, tools, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

The endwall will be measured and paid for in accordance with Article 838-4 of the 2006 *Standard Specifications*.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
_____ " Sluice Gate	Each

ENDWALLS:
(5-20-08)

SP8 R25

Revise the *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 8-28, Article 838-4 Replace the 1st and 2nd paragraph with the following:

Endwalls will be measured and paid for in cubic yards of concrete or brick that have been completed and accepted. This quantity will be computed from the dimensions shown on the plans or from revised authorized dimensions. Where precast concrete units have been approved and are used in lieu of cast-in-place units the quantity to be paid for will be computed the same as if cast-in-place units were used, as no reduction in pay quantity will be made due to the use of precast in lieu of cast in place endwalls.

Reinforced Endwalls will be measured and paid for in cubic yards of concrete or brick that have been completed and accepted. This quantity will be computed from the dimensions shown on the plans or from revised authorized dimensions. Where precast concrete units have been approved and are used in lieu of cast-in-place units the quantity to be paid for will be computed the same as if cast-in-place units were used, as no reduction in pay quantity will be made due to the use of precast in lieu of reinforced cast in place endwalls.

GUARDRAIL ANCHOR UNITS, TYPE 350:
(4-20-04)

SP8 R65

Description

Furnish and install guardrail anchor units in accordance with the details in the plans, the applicable requirements of Section 862 of the 2006 *Standard Specifications*, and at locations shown in the plans.

Materials

The Contractor may at his option, furnish any one of the guardrail anchor units.

Guardrail anchor unit (ET-2000) as manufactured by:

Trinity Industries, Inc.
2525 N. Stemmons Freeway
Dallas, Texas 75207
Telephone: 800-644-7976

The guardrail anchor unit (SKT 350) as manufactured by:

Road Systems, Inc.
3616 Old Howard County Airport
Big Spring, Texas 79720
Telephone: 915-263-2435

Prior to installation the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer:

(A) FHWA acceptance letter for each guardrail anchor unit certifying it meets the requirements of NCHRP Report 350, Test Level 3, in accordance with Section 106-2 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

(B) Certified working drawings and assembling instructions from the manufacturer for each guardrail anchor unit in accordance with Section 105-2 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

No modifications shall be made to the guardrail anchor unit without the express written permission from the manufacturer. Perform installation in accordance with the details in the plans, and details and assembling instructions furnished by the manufacturer.

Construction Methods

Guardrail end delineation is required on all approach and trailing end sections for both temporary and permanent installations. Guardrail end delineation consists of yellow reflective sheeting applied to the entire end section of the guardrail in accordance with Section 1088-3 of the *2006 Standard Specifications* and is incidental to the cost of the guardrail anchor unit.

Measurement and Payment

Measurement and payment will be made in accordance with Articles 862-6 of the *2006 Standard Specifications*.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Guardrail Anchor Units, Type 350	Each

BICYCLE SAFE STEEL GRATE & FRAME:

The work covered by this provision consists of furnishing and placing steel grate and frame at locations shown in the plans and as directed by the Engineer.

All materials shall meet the requirements of Section 840 of the Standard Specifications.

The steel grate and frame shall be constructed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 840 of the Standard Specification, the details in the plans, and as directed by the Engineer.

The quantity of steel grate and frame to be paid for will be the actual number of assemblies which have been incorporated into the completed work.

The quantity of steel grate and frame, measured as provided for above will be paid for at the contract unit price each for "Bicycle Safe Steel Grate and Frame".

The above prices and payment will be full compensation for all work covered by this provision including but not limited to furnishing all material, transporting, installing, labor, and all incidentals necessary to complete the work.

Payment will be made under:

Bicycle Safe Steel Grate and FrameEach

STEEL U-CHANNEL POSTS:

(7-18-06)

SP9 R02

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 9-15 Subarticle 903-3(D) first paragraph, last sentence, delete the last sentence and add the following:

Use posts of sufficient length to permit the appropriate sign mounting height. Spliced posts are not permitted on new construction.

GALVANIZED HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS:

(2-17-09)

SP10 R02

Revise the *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 10-126, Subarticle 1072-7(F)(3) Change the AASHTO reference to B 695 Class 55

Page 10-247, Table 1092-2, Steel Sign Materials, Change High Strength Bolts, Nuts & Washers ASTM Specifications for Galvanizing to B695 Class 55.

Page 10-259, Subarticle 1094-1(A) Breakaway or Simple Steel Beam Sign Supports, replace the third paragraph with the following:

Fabricate high strength bolts, nuts, and washers required for breakaway supports from steel in accordance with ASTM A325 and galvanize in accordance with AASHTO B 695 Class 55.

Page 10-261, Article 1096-2 Steel Overhead Sign Structures, replace the last sentence with the following:

The galvanizing shall meet the requirement of AASHTO B 695 Class 55 for fasteners and of ASTM A123 for other structural steel.

AGGREGATE PRODUCTION:

(11-20-01)

SP10 R05

Provide aggregate from a producer who uses the current Aggregate Quality Control/Quality Assurance Program that is in effect at the time of shipment.

No price adjustment is allowed to contractors or producers who use the program. Participation in the program does not relieve the producer of the responsibility of complying with all requirements of the *2006 Standard Specifications*. Copies of this procedure are available upon request from the Materials and Test Unit.

CONCRETE BRICK AND BLOCK PRODUCTION:

(11-20-01)

SP10 R10

Provide concrete brick and block from a producer who uses the current Solid Concrete Masonry Brick/Unit Quality Control/Quality Assurance Program that is in effect on the date that material is received on the project.

No price adjustment is allowed to contractors or producers who use the program. Participation in the program does not relieve the producer of the responsibility of complying with all requirements of the *2006 Standard Specifications*. Copies of this procedure are available upon request from the Materials and Test Unit.

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE (Alkali-Silica Reaction):

(2-20-07)

SP10 R16

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Article 1024-1(A), replace the 2nd paragraph with the following:

Certain combinations of cement and aggregate exhibit an adverse alkali-silica reaction. The alkalinity of any cement, expressed as sodium-oxide equivalent, shall not exceed 1.0 percent. For mix designs that contain non-reactive aggregates and cement with an alkali content less than 0.6%, straight cement or a combination of cement and fly ash, cement and ground granulated blast furnace slag or cement and microsilica may be used. The pozzolan quantity shall not

exceed the amount shown in Table 1024-1. For mixes that contain cement with an alkali content between 0.6% and 1.0%, and for mixes that contain a reactive aggregate documented by the Department, regardless of the alkali content of the cement, use a pozzolan in the amount shown in Table 1024-1.

Obtain the list of reactive aggregates documented by the Department at:<http://www.ncdot.org/doh/operations/materials/pdf/quarryasrprob.pdf>

Table 1024-1	
Pozzolans for Use in Portland Cement Concrete	
<i>Pozzolan</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Class F Fly Ash	20% by weight of required cement content, with 1.2 lbs Class F fly ash per lb of cement replaced
Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag	35%-50% by weight of required cement content with 1 lb slag per lb of cement replaced
Microsilica	4%-8% by weight of required cement content, with 1 lb microsilica per lb of cement replaced

GLASS BEADS:

(7-18-06)

SP10 R35

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 10-223, 1087-4(C) Gradation & Roundness

Replace the second sentence of the first paragraph with the following:

All Drop-On and Intermixed Glass Beads shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D1155.

Delete the last paragraph.

ENGINEERING FABRICS TABLE 1056-1:

(7-18-06)

SP10 R40

Revise the *2006 Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 10-100, Table 1056-1, replace the values for Trapezoidal Tear Strength with the following:

Physical Property	ASTM Test Method	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3		Type 4
				Class A	Class B	
Typical Applications		Shoulder Drain	Under Riprap	Temporary Fence	Silt	Soil Stabilization
Trapezoidal Tear Strength	D4533	45 lb	75 lb	--	--	75 lb

PRECAST DRAINAGE STRUCTURES - MACRO-SYNTHETIC FIBERS

(7-15-08)(Rev 11-18-08)

SP 10 R42

Description

Substitute as an option, macro-synthetic fibers in lieu of 4" x 4" W1.4 x W1.4 welded wire fabric reinforcement for selected precast concrete products in accordance with the following requirements.

Materials

Item	Section
Portland Cement Concrete	1077-5

- (A) Substitute macro-synthetic fibers only for steel reinforcement with an area of steel of 0.12 in²/ft or less in the following items:
- (1) **Precast Drainage Structure** units in accordance with the requirements of *Standard Drawing 840.45*.
 - (2) **Precast Manhole 4.0' Riser Sections** in accordance with the requirements of *Standard Drawing 840.52*.

All other requirements, including reinforcement for these precast concrete items will remain the same.

- (B) **Submittal** Submit to the Department for approval by the precast producer and fiber manufacturer, independently performed test results certifying the macro-synthetic fibers and the precast concrete products meet the requirements listed herein:

(C) Macro-Synthetic Fibers

- (1) Manufacture from virgin polyolefins (polypropylene and polyethylene) and comply with ASTM C 1116.4.1.3.

Fibers manufactured from materials other than polyolefins Submit test results certifying resistance to long-term deterioration when in contact with the moisture and alkalis present in cement paste and/or the substances present in air-entraining and chemical admixtures.
- (2) Fiber length - no less than 1-1/2 inch.
- (3) Macro-synthetic fibers - aspect ratio (length divided by the equivalent diameter of the fiber) between 45 and 150.
- (4) Macro-synthetic fibers - Minimum tensile strength of 40 ksi when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3822.

- (5) Macro-synthetic fibers - minimum modulus of elasticity of 400 ksi when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3822.

(D) Fiber Reinforced Concrete

- (1) Approved structural fibers may be used as a replacement of steel reinforcement in allowable structures of NCDOT Standards 840.45 and 840.52. The dosage rate, in pounds of fibers per cubic yard, shall be as per recommended by the fiber manufacturer to provide a minimum average residual strength (in accordance with ASTM C 1399) of concrete of no less than that of the concrete with the steel reinforcement that is being replaced, but no less than 5 lbs. per cubic yard. Submit the recommendations of the manufacturer that correlate the toughness of steel-reinforced concrete with that of the recommended dosage rate for the fiber-reinforced concrete.
- (2) Fiber reinforced concrete - 4.5% air content, \pm 1.5% tolerance.
- (3) Fiber reinforced concrete - develop a minimum compressive strength 4000 psi in 28 days.
- (4) Workability of the concrete mix - determine in accordance with ASTM C995. The flow time - not be less than 7 seconds or greater than 25 seconds.
- (5) Assure the fibers are well dispersed and prevent fiber balling during production. After introduction of all other ingredients, add the plastic concrete and mix the plastic concrete for at least 4 minutes or for 50 revolutions at standard mixing speed.

Measurement and Payment

No separate payment will be made for substitution of macro-fiber synthetic reinforcement for the steel reinforcing. The price bid for the precast units will be full compensation for furnishing and incorporating the macro-fiber synthetic reinforcement.

QUALIFICATION OF WELDS AND PROCEDURES:

(7-21-09)

SP10 R43

Page 10-143, Subarticle 1072-20(D) Qualification of Welds and Procedures, replace the third sentence of the first paragraph with the following:

For all prequalified field welds, submit Welding Procedure Specifications (WPS) for each joint configuration for approval at least 30 days prior to performing any welding. In lieu of this, use the WPS provided and preapproved by the Department. These preapproved WPS are available from the Materials and Tests Unit or at:

http://www.ncdot.org/doh/operations/materials/structural/appr_proc.html. Use non-prequalified welds only if approved by the Engineer. Submit WPS for all non-prequalified welds to the

Engineer for approval. At no cost to the Department, demonstrate their adequacy in accordance with the requirements of the Bridge Welding Code.

PAVEMENT MARKING LINES:

(11-21-06) (Rev. 9-18-07)

SP12 R01

Revise the 2006 *Standard Specifications* as follows:

Page 12-2, 1205-3(D) Time Limitations for Replacement, add the following at the beginning of the chart:

Facility Type	Marking Type	Replacement Deadline
Full-control-of-access multi-lane roadway (4 or more total lanes) and ramps, including Interstates	All markings including symbols	By the end of each workday's operation if the lane is opened to traffic

Page 12-14, Subarticle 1205-10, Measurement and Payment, delete the first sentence of the first paragraph and replace with the following:

Pavement Marking Lines will be measured and paid for as the actual number of linear feet of pavement marking lines per application that has been satisfactorily placed and accepted by the Engineer.

PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCHING:

(7-1-95)

SP16 R01

The Department desires that permanent seeding and mulching be established on this project as soon as practical after slopes or portions of slopes have been graded. As an incentive to obtain an early stand of vegetation on this project, the Contractor's attention is called to the following:

For all permanent seeding and mulching that is satisfactorily completed in accordance with the requirements of Section 1660, Seeding and Mulching, and within the following percentages of elapsed contract times, an additional payment will be made to the Contractor as an incentive additive. The incentive additive will be determined by multiplying the number of acres of seeding and mulching satisfactorily completed times the contract unit bid price per acre for Seeding and Mulching times the appropriate percentage additive.

Percentage of Elapsed Contract Time	Percentage Additive
0% - 30%	30%
30.01% - 50%	15%

Percentage of elapsed contract time is defined as the number of calendar days from the date of availability of the contract to the date the permanent seeding and mulching is acceptably completed divided by the total original contract time.

CENTRAL COASTAL PLAIN CAPACITY USE AREA (CCPCUA) RULES:

(11-17-04) (Rev.5-28-09)

SPI

The Water Use Act of 1967 (*General Statute* 143-215.11 - .22) allows for designation of capacity use areas for regulation of water use. Over pumping of important aquifers in the coastal plain has led to the creation of the Central Coastal Plain Capacity Use Area (CCPCUA) and associated rules. The CCPCUA rules became effective on August 1, 2002 and affect a 15 county region (Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Edgecombe, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Onslow, Pamlico, Pitt, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson). The CCPCUA rules require registration and reporting of water use for those persons using more than 10,000 gallons of ground water and/or surface water per day. A permit is required for persons who withdraw more than 100,000 gallons per day of ground water.

NCDOT will apply for CCPCUA permits for all proposed TIP projects requiring sizeable earthwork quantities in the affected fifteen county area.

Each contractor that utilizes a pump to dewater a borrow pit or utilizes a pump to withdraw surface water in the counties mentioned above will be required to record the volume of water pumped from each site on a daily basis. These daily recorded quantities should then be submitted for each pit on a monthly basis to the Resident Engineer. **Withdrawal rates based on pump curve data can be used in lieu of metering devices.** Included with that monthly submittal should be a record of the static and pumped water surface elevations. These two readings should be taken once each month at least 12 hours apart. The appropriate forms for recording this information are available at the following webpage:

http://www.ncdot.org/doh/operations/dp_chief_eng/roadside/fieldops/downloads/

The pumped water volumes and surface water elevations shall be recorded on the electronic form and submitted to the Resident Engineer along with a hard copy signed by the contractor. Once the Resident Engineer ensures the information is complete and accurate, it will be forwarded to the Roadside Environmental Field Operations Engineer on a quarterly basis. The Roadside Environmental Field Operations Engineer will compile this data for all pits located in the affected counties within his/her area and forward a complete package to the Roadside Environmental Unit for final review and transmittal to the Division of Water Resources.

The contractor shall assume all liability for impacts to wells or surface water bodies resulting from dewatering operations.

The contractor shall submit one additional copy of the development, use and reclamation plan and environmental assessment to the Resident Engineer. Once approved, the Resident Engineer will furnish a copy of the approved plan to the Division of Water Resources. In addition to the current required information, the reclamation plan submittal shall include:

The average daily pump discharge (in MGD)

The estimated maximum number of days of pumping during the anticipated life of the pit

The number and location (latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates) of wells within 1500 feet of the pit boundaries

A determination as to whether adjoining dwellings are served by a county/municipal water system.

The Resident Engineer will forward the approved package to the Capacity Use Administrator at the following address:

Capacity Use Administrator
DENR – DWR
1611 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1611