

**Fisher Creek
Culvert Replacements
Reoffer**

Forest Service Supplemental Specifications

FP-03 U.S. Customary Units, FHWA 2003

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Preface

Preface_wo_03_15_2004_m

Delete all but the first paragraph and add the following:

The Forest Service, US Department of Agriculture has adopted FP-03 for construction of National Forest System Roads.

101 - Terms, Format, and Definitions

101.00_nat_us_07_25_2005

101.01_nat_us_01_22_2009

101.01 Meaning of Terms

Delete all references to the FAR (Federal Acquisition Regulations) in the specifications.

101.03_nat_us_06_16_2006

101.03 Abbreviations.

Add the following to (a) Acronyms:

AFPA	American Forest and Paper Association
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIST	<u>National Institute of Standards and Technology</u>
NESC	National Electrical Safety Code
WCLIB	West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau

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Add the following to (b) SI symbols:

mp	Milepost
ppm	Part Per Million

101.04_nat_us_03_29_2007

101.04 Definitions.

Delete the following definitions and substitute the following:

Bid Schedule--The Schedule of Items.

Bridge--No definition.

Contractor--The individual or legal entity contracting with the Government for performance of prescribed work. In a timber sale contract, the contractor is the “purchaser”.

Culvert--No definition.

Right-of-Way--A general term denoting (1) the privilege to pass over land in some particular line (including easement, lease, permit, or license to occupy, use, or traverse public or private lands), or (2) Real property necessary for the project, including roadway, buffer areas, access, and drainage areas.

Add the following:

Adjustment in Contract Price--“Equitable adjustment,” as used in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, or “construction cost adjustment,” as used in the Timber Sale Contract, as applicable.

Change--“Change” means “change order” as used in the Federal Acquisition Regulations, or “design change” as used in the Timber Sale Contract.

Design Quantity--“Design quantity” is a Forest Service method of measurement from the FS-96 *Forest Service Specifications for the Construction of Roads and Bridges*. Under these FP specifications this term is replaced by the term “Contract Quantities”.

Forest Service--The United States of America, acting through the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Neat Line--A line defining the proposed or specified limits of an excavation or structure.

Pioneer Road--Temporary construction access built along the route of the project.

Purchaser--The individual, partnership, joint venture, or corporation contracting with the Government under the terms of a Timber Sale Contract and acting independently or through agents, employees, or subcontractors.

Protected Streamcourse--A drainage shown on the plans or timber sale area map that requires designated mitigation measures.

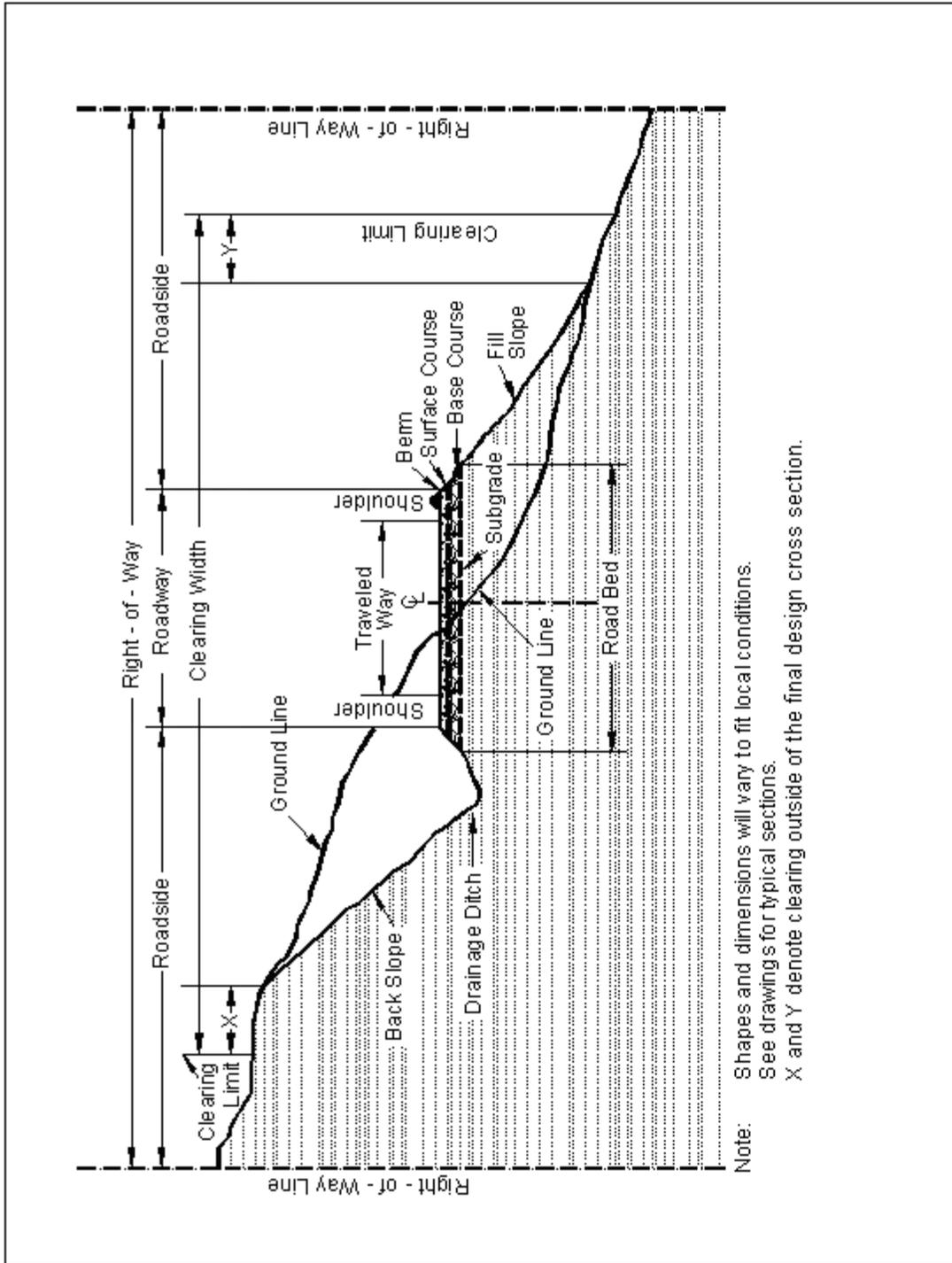
Road Order--An order affecting and controlling traffic on roads under Forest Service jurisdiction. Road Orders are issued by a designated Forest Officer under the authorities of 36 CFR, part 260.

Schedule of Items--A schedule in the contract that contains a listing and description of construction items, quantities, units of measure, unit price, and amount.

Utilization Standards--The minimum size and percent soundness of trees described in the specifications to determine merchantable timber.

Add Figure 101-1—Illustration of road structure terms:

Figure 101-1—Illustration of road structure terms.



102 - Bid, Award, and Execution of Contract

102.00_nat_us_02_16_2005

102 Bid, Award, and Execution of Contract

Delete Section 102 in its entirety.

103 - Scope of Work

103.00_nat_us_02_16_2005

Deletions

Delete all but subsection 103.01 Intent of Contract.

104 - Control of Work

104.00_nat_us_06_16_2006

Deletions

Delete Sections 104.01, 104.02, and 104.04.

104.06_nat_us_02_17_2005

Add the following subsection:

104.06 Use of Roads by Contractor

The Contractor is authorized to use roads under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service for all activities necessary to complete this contract, subject to the limitations and authorizations designated in the Road Order(s) or described in the contract, when such use will not damage the roads or national forest resources, and when traffic can be accommodated safely.

105 - Control of Material

105.02_nat_us_01_18_2007

105.02 Material Sources.

105.02(a) Government-provided sources.

Add the following:

Comply with the requirements of 30 CFR 56, subparts B and H. Use all suitable material for aggregate regardless of size unless otherwise designated. When required, re-establish vegetation in disturbed areas according to section 625.

105.05_nat_us_05_12_2004

105.05 Use of Material Found in the Work.

Delete 105.05 (a) and (b) and the last sentence of the second paragraph and substitute the following:

Materials produced or processed from Government lands in excess of the quantities required for performance of this contract are the property of the Government. The Government is not obligated to make reimbursement for the cost of producing these materials.

106 - Acceptance of Work

106.01_nat_us_07_31_2007

106.01 Conformity with Contract Requirements.

Delete Subsection 106.01 and substitute the following:

References to standard test methods of AASHTO, ASTM, GSA, and other recognized standard authorities refer to the methods in effect on the date of solicitation for bids.

Perform all work to the lines, grades, cross-sections, dimensions, and processes or material requirements shown on the plans or specified in the contract.

Incorporate manufactured materials into the work according to the manufacturer's recommendations or to these specifications, whichever is more strict.

Plan dimensions and contract specification values are the values to be strived for and complied with as the design values from which any deviations are allowed. Perform work and provide material that is uniform in character and reasonably close to the prescribed value or within the

specified tolerance range. The purpose of a tolerance range is to accommodate occasional minor variations from the median zone that are unavoidable for practical reasons.

When standard manufactured items are specified (such as fence, wire, plates, rolled shapes, pipe conduits, etc., that are identified by gauge, unit mass, section dimensions, etc.), the identification will be considered to be nominal masses or dimensions. Unless specific contract tolerances are noted, established manufacturing tolerances will be accepted.

The Government may inspect, sample, or test all work at any time before final acceptance of the project. When the Government tests work, copies of test reports are furnished to the Contractor upon request. Government tests may or may not be performed at the work site. If Contractor testing and inspection is verified by the Government, the Contractor's results may be used by the Government to evaluate work for acceptance. Do not rely on the availability of Government test results for process control.

Acceptable work conforming to the contract will be paid for at the contract unit bid price. Four methods of determining conformity and accepting work are described in Subsections 106.02 to 106.05 inclusive. The primary method of acceptance is specified in each Section of work. However, work may be rejected at any time it is found by any of the methods not to comply with the contract.

Remove and replace work that does not conform to the contract, or to prevailing industry standards where no specific contract requirements are noted, at no cost to the Government.

(a) Disputing Government test results. **If the accuracy of Government test results is disputed, promptly inform the CO. If the dispute is unresolved after reasonable steps are taken to resolve the dispute, further evaluation may be obtained by written request. Include a narrative describing the dispute and a proposed resolution protocol that addresses the following:**

- (1) Sampling method;
- (2) Number of samples;
- (3) Sample transport;
- (4) Test procedures;
- (5) Testing laboratories;
- (6) Reporting;
- (7) Estimated time and costs; and
- (8) Validation process.

If the evaluation requires additional sampling or testing be performed, mutually agree with the Government on witnessing procedures and on sampling and testing by a third party laboratory. Use a third party laboratory accredited by the AASHTO accreditation program. Provide proof of the laboratory's accreditation for the test procedures to be used. Do not

use the same laboratory that produced the disputed Government test results or that produced the test results used as a basis for the dispute.

The CO will review the proposed resolution protocol and may modify it before final approval and execution.

The Government will use the approved resolution protocol test results to determine the validity of the disputed testing. If the Government test results are validated, the Contractor will be responsible for all costs associated with developing and performing the resolution protocol. If the Government test results are not validated, the Government will be responsible for all costs associated with developing and performing the resolution protocol. If the validity of the Government test results cannot be determined, the Contractor and Government will equally share all costs associated with developing and carrying out the resolution protocol.

(b) Alternatives to removing and replacing non-conforming work. As an alternative to removal and replacement, the Contractor may submit a written request to:

- (1) Have the work accepted at a reduced price; or
- (2) Be given permission to perform corrective measures to bring the work into conformity.

The request must contain supporting rationale and documentation. Include references or data justifying the proposal based on an evaluation of test results, effect on service life, value of material or work, quality, aesthetics, and other tangible engineering basis. The CO will determine disposition of the nonconforming work.

106.07_nat_us_05_11_2004

106.07 Delete

Delete subsection 106.07.

107 - Legal Relations and Responsibility to the Public

107.05_nat_us_05_11_2004

107.05 Responsibility for Damage Claims.

Delete the entire subsection.

107.06_nat_us_06_16_2006

107.06 Contractor's Responsibility for Work.

Delete the following from the first paragraph.

“except as provided in Subsection 106.07”.

107.08_nat_us_03_29_2005

107.08 Sanitation, Health, and Safety

Delete the entire subsection.

107.09_nat_us_06_16_2006

107.09 Legal Relationship of the Parties.

Delete the entire subsection.

107.10_nat_us_06_16_2006

107.10 Environmental Protection.

Add the following:

Design and locate equipment repair shops, stationary refueling sites, or other facilities to minimize the potential and impacts of hazardous material spills on Government land.

Before beginning any work, submit a Hazardous Spill Plan. List actions to be taken in the event of a spill. Incorporate preventive measures to be taken, such as the location of mobile refueling facilities, storage and handling of hazardous materials, and similar information. Immediately notify the CO of all hazardous material spills. Provide a written narrative report form no later than 24 hours after the initial report and include the following:

- Description of the item spilled (including identity, quantity, manifest number, and other identifying information).
- Whether amount spilled is EPA or state reportable, and if so whether it was reported, and to whom.
- Exact time and location of spill including a description of the area involved.
- Containment procedures.
- Summary of any communications the Contractor had with news media, Federal, state and local regulatory agencies and officials, or Forest Service officials.
- Description of clean-up procedures employed or to be employed at the site including final disposition and disposal location of spill residue.

When available provide copies of all spill related clean up and closure documentation and correspondence from regulatory agencies.

The Contractor is solely responsible for all spills or leaks that occur during the performance of this contract. Clean up spills or leaks to the satisfaction of the CO and in a manner that complies with Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

108 - Prosecution and Progress

108.00_nat_us_02_16_2005

108 Delete.

Delete Section 108 in its entirety.

109 - Measurement and Payment

109.00_nat_us_02_17_2005

109 Deletions

Delete the following entire subsections:

109.06 Pricing of Adjustments.

109.07 Eliminated Work.

109.08 Progress Payments.

109.09 Final Payment.

109.02_nat_us_06_16_2006

109.02 Measurement Terms and Definitions.

(b) Contract quantity.

Add the following:

Contract quantities will be adjusted only when there are errors in the original design of 15% or more.

Change the following:

“(b) Cubic yard” to “(c) Cubic yard”.

Add the following definition:

(p) Thousand Board Feet (Mbf). 1,000 board feet based on nominal widths, thickness, and extreme usable length of each piece of lumber or timber actually incorporated in the job. For glued laminated timber, 1,000 board feet based on actual width, thickness, and length of each piece actually incorporated in the job.

152 – Construction Survey And Staking

152.03 Survey and Staking Requirements

Add the following:

Conduct all construction staking under the direction of a licensed professional engineer or land surveyor who is closely associated and familiar with the construction staking.

154 - Contractor Sampling and Testing

154.01_nat_us_05_24_2005

154.01 Description

Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph.

155 - Schedules for Construction Contracts

155.00_nat_us_05_11_2004

155 Delete.

Delete Section 155 in its entirety.

156 - Public Traffic

156.00_nat_us_04_17_2007

Delete Section 156 in its entirety and replace with the following:

Description

156.01 This work consists of controlling and protecting public traffic adjacent to and within the project.

Material

156.02 Conform to the MUTCD and the following Sections and Subsections:

Construction sign panels	633
Retro-reflective sheeting	718.01
Temporary concrete barrier	618
Temporary plastic fence	710.11
Temporary traffic control devices	718.22

156.03 General. Unless otherwise provided for in Table 156-1, keep existing roads open to all traffic during road improvement work, and maintain them in a condition that will adequately accommodate traffic.

Perform no work that interferes or conflicts with traffic or existing access to the roadway surface until a traffic control plan has been approved. Post construction signs and traffic control devices in conformance with MUTCD. All required signs will be in place and approved prior to beginning work on project.

If the Contractor agrees in writing to allow public traffic to use a new road being constructed prior to completion, it will be considered an existing road for traffic control purposes.

156.04 Temporary Traffic Control. Install and maintain temporary traffic control devices adjacent to and within the project as required by the approved traffic control plan and the MUTCD. Install and maintain traffic control devices as follows:

- (a) Furnish and install traffic control devices before the start of construction operations.
- (b) All detours outside of clearing limits will be approved in writing by the Contracting Officer as part of the traffic control plan.
- (c) Install only those traffic control devices needed for each stage or phase.
- (d) Relocate temporary traffic control devices as necessary.
- (e) Remove devices that no longer apply to the existing conditions.
- (f) Immediately replace any device that is lost, stolen, destroyed, or inoperative.
- (g) Keep temporary traffic control devices clean.
- (h) Remove all temporary traffic control devices upon contract completion or when approved.
- (i) When required, use flaggers certified by the American Traffic Safety Services Association, the National Safety Council, the International Municipal Signal Association, a state agency, or other acceptable organization. Perform the work described under MUTCD Part 6. Use type III, VII, VIII, or IX retroreflective sheeting on flagger paddles. Do not use flags. Flaggers must wear high visibility safety apparel as required by MUTCD 6E.02.

156.05 Temporary Closures. Road segments may be closed as shown in Table 156-1. The maximum consecutive days of closure shall be followed by a minimum number of consecutive days open to traffic as shown. Maintain traffic control devices during closure period(s). Appropriate barricades and signs will be erected and maintained as shown in the traffic control plan or as otherwise designated.

Prior to closing roads during construction, give written notice to the Contracting Officer at least 10 days in advance.

Table 156-1

Temporary Road Closures

Road Number	From Terminus	To Terminus	Maximum Consecutive Days of Closure	Minimum Consecutive Days Open
1500080	500 ft prior to current site being constructed	500 ft after current site being constructed	N/A	N/A

156.06 Acceptance. Public traffic work will be evaluated under Subsection 106.02.

Measurement and Payment

156.07 Do not measure Public Traffic for payment. Compensation is made as an indirect payment.

157 - Soil Erosion Control

157.03 General

Delete the entire subsection and replace with the following:

Prior to the start of construction, submit a written plan that provides permanent and temporary erosion control measures to minimize erosion and sedimentation during and after construction. Do not begin work until the necessary controls for that particular phase of work have been implemented. Do not modify the type, size, or location of any control.

Incorporate all permanent erosion control features into the project at the earliest practicable time, as outlined in the approved plan.

When erosion control measures are not functioning as intended, immediately take corrective action.

201 - Clearing and Grubbing

201.00_nat_us_08_05_2009

201.02 Material:

Delete Tree wound dressing material reference.

201.03 General.

Delete the last sentence.

201.04 Clearing.

Delete the last sentence of (d).

201.01_nat_us_02_18_2005

201.01 Description

Replace with the following

This work consists of clearing and grubbing within clearing limits and other designated areas.

201.04_nat_us_02_22_2005

201.04 Clearing. (c)

Delete paragraph (c) and replace with the following:

(c) In areas outside the excavation, embankment, and slope rounding limits, cut stumps to within 12 inches or one-third of the stump diameter of the ground, whichever is higher, measured on the side adjacent to the highest ground. For timber sales, stump heights will meet the requirements of the Timber Sale contract.

201.04 Clearing.

Delete subsection (d) and replace with the following:

(d) Do not cut vegetation less than 3 feet tall and less than 3 inches in diameter, that is within the clearing limits but beyond the roadway and not in a decking area, and that does not interfere with sight distance along the road.

Add the following:

(e) Trim branches of remaining trees or shrubs to give a clear height of 14 feet above the roadbed unless otherwise indicated. Trim tree limbs as near flush with the trunk as practicable.

(f) Remove brush from log decks. Deck logs so that logs are piled parallel to one another; can be removed by standard log loading equipment; will not damage standing trees; will not interfere with drainage, and will not roll. Keep logs in log decks free of brush and soil.

201.06_nat_us_02_23_2005

201.06 Disposal.

Delete the first sentence of this subsection and substitute the following:

All merchantable timber within the clearing limits on either private or Government land remains the property of the landowners.

203 - Removal of Structures and Obstructions

203.01_nat_us_02_25_2005

203.01 Description.

Delete and replace with the following:

This work consists of disposing of construction slash and debris, salvaging, removing, and disposing of buildings, fences, structures, pavements, culverts, utilities, curbs, sidewalks, and other obstructions.

203.04_nat_us_02_18_2005

203.04 Removing Material.

Replace the fourth and fifth paragraphs with the following:

Where part of an existing culvert is removed, remove the entire culvert upstream from the removal. The remaining downstream culvert may be left in place if no portion of the culvert is

within 12 inches of the subgrade, embankment slope, or new culvert or structure; and the culvert ends are sealed with concrete.

Remove structures and obstructions in the roadbed to 12 inches below subgrade elevation.

Remove structures and obstructions outside the roadbed to 12 inches below finished ground or to the natural stream bottom.

203.05_0621_us_01_21_2009

203.05 Disposing of Material.

Add the following:

(e) Windrowing Construction Slash. Place construction slash outside the roadway in neat, compacted windrows approximately parallel to and along the toeline of embankment slopes. Do not permit the top of the windrows to extend above subgrade. Use construction equipment to matt down all material in a windrow to form a compact and uniform pile. Construct breaks of at least 15 feet at least every 200 feet in a windrow. Do not place windrows against trees. Obtain approval for pioneer roads. A pioneer road may be constructed to provide an area for placement of windrows, provided the excavated material is kept within the clearing limits and does not adversely affect the road construction.

(f) Scattering. Scatter construction slash outside the clearing limits without damaging trees. Limb all logs. Place logs and stumps away from trees, positioned so they will not roll, and are not on top of one another. Limb and scatter other construction slash to reduce slash concentrations.

(g) Chipping or Grinding. Use an approved chipping machine to grind slash and stumps greater than 3 inches in diameter and longer than 3 feet. Deposit chips or ground woody material on embankment slopes or outside the roadway to a loose depth less than 6 inches. Minor amounts of chips or ground woody material may be permitted within the roadway if they are thoroughly mixed with soil and do not form a layer.

(h) Debris Mat. Use tree limbs, tops, cull logs, split stumps, wood chunks, and other debris to form a mat upon which construction equipment is operated. Place stumps upside down and blend stumps into the mat.

(i) Decking Firewood Material. Remove brush from decks. Limb and deck logs that do not meet Utilization Standards according to Subsection 201.04 as directed by the CO. Cut logs to lengths less than 30 feet. Ensure that logs stacks are stable and free of brush and soil.

(j) Removal to designated locations. Remove construction slash to designated locations.

(k) Piling. Pile construction slash in designated areas. Place and construct piles so that if the piles are burned, the burning will not damage remaining trees. Keep piles free of dirt from stumps. Cut unmerchantable logs into lengths of less than 20 feet.

(l) Placing Slash on Embankment Slopes. Place construction slash on completed embankment slopes to reduce soil erosion. Place construction slash on the face of completed fill slopes designated by the CO. Place logs in a level configuration (on contour) on the fill face with an excavator. Work logs in to the fill face so that they are buried approximately 1/3 to 1/2 their

diameter. Place tops and limbs on the completed fill face and compact into the fill face with the excavator bucket. Do not place slash closer than 2 feet to the road subgrade edge.

(m) Hydrological Sensitive Placement. Where required use this method in combination with other designated methods to dispose of material to reduce erosion and to aid in re-vegetation:

1. Place logs with root wads attached along stream bank as directed by CO.
2. Scatter slash on bare or disturbed areas within or outside the clearing limits as directed.

Place stumps in swales or on sites to form planting pockets. Place windrow segments on contours, wrap in type I geotextile.

203.08_nat_us_02_24_2005

203.08 Payment

Add the following:

Disposal of construction slash will be compensated under the designated pay item in Section 201.

204 - Excavation and Embankment

204.00_01_us_10_11_2006

Delete Section 204 in its entirety and replace with the following.

Description

204.01 This work consists of excavating material, constructing embankments and drainage excavation. This includes furnishing, hauling, stockpiling, placing, disposing, sloping, shaping, compacting, and finishing earthen and rocky material.

204.02 Definitions.

(a) Excavation. Excavation consists of the following:

(1) Roadway excavation. All material excavated from within the right-of-way or easement areas, except subexcavation covered in (2) below and structure excavation covered in Sections 208 and 209. Roadway excavation includes all material encountered regardless of its nature or characteristics.

(2) Subexcavation. Material excavated from below subgrade elevation in cut sections or

from below the original groundline in embankment sections. Subexcavation does not include the work required by Subsections 204.05, 204.06(b), and 204.06(c).

(3) Borrow excavation. Material used for embankment construction that is obtained from outside the roadway prism. Borrow excavation includes unclassified borrow, select borrow, and select topping.

(b) Embankment construction. Embankment construction consists of placing and compacting roadway or borrow excavation. This work includes:

- (1) Preparing foundation for embankment;
- (2) Constructing roadway embankments;
- (3) Benching for side-hill embankments;
- (4) Constructing dikes, ramps, mounds, and berms; and
- (5) Backfilling subexcavated areas, holes, pits, and other depressions.

(c) Conserved topsoil. Excavated material conserved from the roadway excavation and embankment foundation areas that is suitable for growth of grass, cover crops, or native vegetation.

(d) Waste. Excess and unsuitable roadway excavation and subexcavation that cannot be used.

Material

204.03 Conform to the following Subsections:

Backfill material	704.03
Select borrow	704.07
Select topping	704.08
Topping	704.05
Unclassified borrow	704.06
Water	725.01

Construction Requirements

204.04 Preparation for Roadway Excavation and Embankment Construction. Clear the area of vegetation and obstructions according to Sections 201 and 203.

204.05 Reserved.

204.06 Roadway Excavation. Excavate as follows:

(a) General. Do not disturb material and vegetation outside the construction limits.

Incorporate only suitable material into embankments. Replace any shortage of suitable material caused by premature disposal of roadway excavation

At the end of each day's operations, shape to drain and compact the work area to a uniform cross-section. Eliminate all ruts and low spots that could hold water.

Retrieve material deposited outside of the clearing limits as directed by the CO.

(b) Rock cuts. Blast rock according to Section 205. Excavate rock cuts to 6 inches below subgrade within the roadbed limits. Backfill to subgrade with topping or with other suitable material. Compact the material according to Subsection 204.11. When blasting rock, use blasting methods according to Subsection 205.08.

(c) Earth cuts. Scarify earth cuts to 6 inches below subgrade within the roadbed limits. Compact the scarified material according to Subsection 204.11.

(d) Pioneer Roads. Road pioneering, slash disposal, and grubbing of stumps may proceed concurrently with excavation. Conduct excavation and placement operations so material to be treated under Section 201 will not be incorporated into the roadway unless specified in the slash treatment method. Maintain drainage during pioneering operations.

Remove snow and ice in advance of the work and deposit beyond the roadway limits in a manner that will not waste material or generate sediment. Do not incorporate snow and ice into embankments. Place snow or ice in a manner to prevent resource damage.

(e) Drainage Excavation. Drainage excavation includes construction of all ditches, minor channel changes, drainage dips, catchbasins, surface water deflectors, and other minor drainage structures. Compact by Method (f) unless otherwise shown on the plans. Excavate on a uniform grade between control points.

204.07 Subexcavation. Excavate material to the limits as designated. Take cross-sections according to Section 152. Prevent unsuitable material from becoming mixed with the backfill. Dispose of unsuitable material according to Subsection 204.14. Backfill the subexcavation with topping, or other suitable material. Compact the material according to Subsection 204.11.

204.08 Borrow Excavation. Use all suitable roadway excavation in embankment construction. Do not use borrow excavation when it results in excess roadway excavation. Deduct excess borrow excavation from the appropriate borrow excavation quantity.

Obtain borrow source acceptance according to Subsection 105.02. Develop and restore borrow sources according to Subsection 105.03. Do not excavate beyond the established limits. When applicable, shape the borrow source to permit accurate measurements when excavation is complete.

204.09 Preparing Foundation for Embankment Construction. Prepare foundation for embankment construction as follows:

(a) Embankment less than 4 feet high over natural ground. Unless otherwise designated by the CO, remove topsoil. Break up the ground surface to a minimum depth of 6 inches by plowing or scarifying. Compact the ground surface according to Subsection 204.11.

(b) Embankments over an existing asphalt, concrete, or gravel road surface. Scarify gravel roads to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Scarify or pulverize asphalt and concrete roads

to 6 inches below the pavement. Reduce all particles to a maximum size of 6 inches and produce a uniform material. Compact the surface according to Subsection 204.11.

(c) Embankment across ground not capable of supporting equipment. Dump successive loads of embankment material in a uniformly distributed layer to construct the lower portion of the embankment. Limit the layer thickness to the minimum depth necessary to support the equipment.

(d) Embankment on an existing slope steeper than 1V:3H. Cut horizontal benches in the existing slope to a sufficient width to accommodate placement and compaction operations and equipment. Bench the slope as the embankment is placed and compacted in layers. Begin each bench at the intersection of the original ground and the vertical cut of the previous bench.

204.10 Embankment Construction. Incorporate only suitable roadway excavation material into the embankment. When the supply of suitable roadway excavation is exhausted, furnish unclassified borrow to complete the embankment. Obtain written approval before beginning construction of embankments over 6 feet high at subgrade centerline. Construct embankments as follows:

(a) General. At the end of each day's operations, shape to drain and compact the embankment surface to a uniform cross-section. Eliminate all ruts and low spots that could hold water.

During all stages of construction, route and distribute hauling and leveling equipment over the width and length of each layer of material.

Compact embankment side slopes flatter than 1V:1.75H with a tamping type roller or by walking with a dozer. For slopes 1V:1.75H or steeper, compact the slopes as construction of the embankment progresses.

Where placing embankment on one side of abutments, wing walls, piers, or culvert headwalls, compact the material using methods that prevent excessive pressure against the structure.

Where placing embankment material on both sides of a concrete wall or box structure, conduct operations so compacted embankment material is at the same elevation on both sides of the structure.

Where structural pilings are placed in embankment locations, limit the maximum particle size to 4 inches.

(b) Embankment within the roadway prism. Place embankment material in horizontal layers not exceeding 12 inches in compacted thickness. Incorporate oversize boulders or rock fragments into the 12-inch layers by reducing them in size or placing them individually as required by (c) below. Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11 before placing the next layer.

Material composed predominately of boulders or rock fragments too large for 12-inch layers may be placed in layers up to 24 inches thick. Incorporate oversize boulders or rock fragments into the 24-inch layer by reducing them in size or placing them individually according to (c) below. Place sufficient earth and smaller rocks to fill the voids. Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11 before placing the next layer.

(c) Individual rock fragments and boulders. Place individual rock fragments and boulders greater than 24 inches in diameter as follows:

- (1) Reduce rock to less than 48 inches in the largest dimension.
- (2) Distribute rock within the embankment to prevent nesting.
- (3) Place layers of embankment material around each rock to a depth not greater than that permitted by (b) above. Fill all the voids between rocks.
- (4) Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11 before placing the next layer.

(d) Embankment outside of roadway prism. Where placing embankment outside the staked roadway prism, place material in horizontal layers not exceeding 24 inches in compacted thickness. Compact each layer according to Subsection 204.11.

204.11 Compaction. Compact the embankment using one of the following methods as specified:

(a) Compaction A. Use AASHTO T 27 to determine the amount of material retained on a Number 4 sieve. If there is more than 80 percent retained on the No. 4 sieve use procedure (1). If there is 50 to 80 percent retained on the No. 4 sieve use procedure (2). If there is less than 50 percent retained on the No. 4 sieve use procedure (3).

(1) Adjust the moisture content to a level suitable for compaction. Fill the interstices around rock with earth or other fine material as practical. Use compression-type rollers at speeds less than 6 feet per second and vibratory rollers at speeds less than 3 feet per second. Compact each layer of material full width with one of the following and until there is no visible evidence of further consolidation.

(a) Four roller passes of a vibratory roller having a minimum dynamic force of 40,000 pounds impact per vibration and a minimum frequency of 1000 vibrations per minute.

(b) Eight roller passes of a 20-ton compression-type roller.

(c) Eight roller passes of a vibratory roller having a minimum dynamic force of 30,000 pounds impact per vibration and a minimum frequency of 1000 vibrations per minute.

Increase the compactive effort for layers deeper than 12 inches as follows:

- For each additional 6 inches or fraction thereof, increase the number of roller passes in (a) above by four passes.
- For each additional 6 inches or fraction thereof, increase the number of roller passes in (b) and (c) above, by eight passes.

(2) Use AASHTO T 99 to determine the optimum moisture content of the portion of the material passing a No. 4 sieve. Multiply this number by the percentage of material passing a No. 4 sieve, and add 2 percent to determine the optimum moisture content of the material. Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-1 through A-5 to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-6 and A-7 to within 2 percent of the optimum moisture content.

Use compression-type rollers at speeds less than 6 feet per second and vibratory rollers at speeds less than 3 feet per second. Compact each layer of material full width according to (1) above.

(3) Classify the material according to AASHTO M 145. For material classified A-1 or A-2-4, determine the maximum density according to AASHTO T 180, method D. For other material classifications, determine the optimum moisture content and maximum density according to AASHTO T 99, method C.

Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-1 through A-5 to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Adjust the moisture content of material classified A-6 and A-7 to within 2 percent of the optimum moisture content.

Use compression-type or vibratory rollers. Compact each layer of material full width to at least 95 percent of the maximum density. Determine the in-place density and moisture content according to AASHTO T 310 or other approved test procedures. When required, use AASHTO T 224 to correct for coarse particles.

(b) Compaction B. Place material by end dumping to the minimum depth needed for operation of spreading equipment. Adjust the moisture content of the material to obtain a mass that will not visibly deflect under the load of the hauling and spreading equipment. Operate compaction equipment over the full width of each layer until there is no visible evidence of further consolidation or, if when a sheepsfoot roller is used, the roller “walks out” of the layer. Make at least three complete passes.

(c) Compaction C. Place material by end dumping to the minimum depth needed for operation of spreading equipment. Level and smooth each embankment layer before placing the next layers. Operate hauling and spreading equipment uniformly over the full width of each layer. Construct a solid embankment with adequate compaction by working smaller rock and fines in with the larger rocks to fill the voids, and by operating hauling and spreading equipment uniformly over the full width of each layer as the embankment is constructed.

(d) Compaction D. Hauling and Spreading Equipment. Adjust the moisture content to a level suitable for compaction. Compact the material by operating equipment over the full width of the roadway.

(e) Compaction E. Roller Compaction. Adjust the moisture content to a level suitable for compaction. Operate Rollers over the full width of each layer until visual displacement ceases, but not fewer than three complete passes. Use rollers that meet the following requirements:

(1) Steel wheeled rollers, other than vibratory, capable of exerting a force of not less than 250 pounds per inch of width of the compression roll or rolls.

(2) Vibratory steel wheeled rollers equipped with amplitude and frequency controls with a minimum weight of 6 tons, specifically designed to compact the material on which it is used.

(3) Pneumatic-tired rollers with smooth tread tires of equal size that will provide a uniform compacting pressure for the full width of the roller and capable of exerting a ground pressure of at least 80 psi.

(4) Sheepsfoot, tamping, or grid rollers capable of exerting a force of 250 lbs/inch of width of roller drum.

(f) **Compaction F.** Mechanical Tamper. Adjust the moisture content of the backfill material to a moisture content suitable for compaction. Compact each 6 inch layer with a minimum of three complete passes with a mechanical tamper.

204.12 Ditches. Slope, grade, and shape ditches. Remove all projecting roots, stumps, rock, or similar matter. Maintain all ditches in an open condition and free from leaves, sticks, and other debris.

Form furrow ditches by plowing or using other acceptable methods to produce a continuous furrow. Place all excavated material on the downhill side so the bottom of the ditch is approximately 18 inches below the crest of the loose material. Clean the ditch using a hand shovel, ditcher, or other suitable method. Shape to provide drainage without overflow.

204.13 Sloping, Shaping, and Finishing. Complete slopes, ditches, culverts, riprap, and other underground minor structures before placing aggregate courses. Slope, shape, and finish as follows:

(a) **Sloping.** Leave all earth slopes with uniform roughened surfaces, except as described in (b) below, with no noticeable break as viewed from the road. Except in solid rock, round tops and bottoms of all slopes including the slopes of drainage ditches. Round material overlaying solid rock to the extent practical. Scale all rock slopes. Slope rounding is not required on tolerance class D through M roads.

If a slide or slipout occurs on a cut or embankment slope, remove or replace the material, and repair or restore all damage to the work. Bench or key the slope to stabilize the slide. Reshape the cut or embankment slope to an acceptable condition.

(b) **Stepped slopes.** Where required by the contract, construct steps on slopes of 1½V:1H to 1V:2H. Construct the steps approximately 18 inches high. Blend the steps into natural ground at the end of the cut. If the slope contains nonrippable rock outcrops, blend steps into the rock. Remove loose material found in transitional area. Except for removing large rocks that may fall, scaling stepped slopes is not required.

(c) **Shaping.** Shape the subgrade to a smooth surface and to the cross-section required. Shape slopes to gradually transition into slope adjustments without noticeable breaks. At the ends of cuts and at intersections of cuts and embankments, adjust slopes in the horizontal and vertical planes to blend into each other or into the natural ground.

(d) **Finishing.** Finish the roadbed to be smooth and uniform, and shaped to conform to the typical sections. Remove unsuitable material from the roadbed and replace it with suitable material. Finish roadbeds to the tolerance class shown in table 204-2. Ensure that the subgrade is visibly moist during shaping and dressing. Scarify to 6 inches below the bottom of low sections, holes, cracks, or depressions and bring back to grade with suitable material. Maintain proper ditch drainage.

For surfaced roads, remove all material larger than 6 inches from the top 6 inches of the roadbed.

For unsurfaced roads, use one of the following methods to finish the roadbed:

(1) **Method A.** Remove all material larger than 6 inches from the top 6 inches of the roadbed and replace with suitable material.

(2) **Method B.** Use a vibratory grid roller or approved equal with a minimum weight of 10 tons. Roll at least 5 full-width passes or until there is no visible evidence of further consolidation.

(3) **Method C.** For roads designated as Construction Tolerance Class K, L, or M, finish the roadbed by spreading the excavation. Eliminate rock berms.

204.14 Disposal of Unsuitable or Excess Material. Dispose of unsuitable or excess material at designated sites or legally off of the project.

When there is a pay item for waste, shape and compact the waste material in its final location. Do not mix clearing or other material not subject to payment with the waste material.

204.15 Acceptance. See Table 204-1 for sampling and testing requirements.

Material for embankment and conserved topsoil will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Excavation and embankment construction will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Clearing and removal of obstructions will be evaluated under Sections 201 and 203.

Measurement

204.16 Measure the Section 204 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02 and the following as applicable.

(a) **Roadway excavation.** Measure roadway excavation in its original position as follows:

(1) Include the following volumes in roadway excavation:

(a) Roadway prism excavation;

(b) Rock material excavated and removed from below subgrade in cut sections;

(c) Unsuitable material below subgrade and unsuitable material beneath embankment areas when a pay item for subexcavation is not shown in the bid schedule;

(d) Ditches, except furrow ditches measured under a separate bid item;

(e) Topsoil;

(f) Borrow material used in the work when a pay item for borrow is not shown in the bid schedule;

(g) Loose scattered rocks removed and placed as required within the roadway;

(h) Conserved material taken from stockpiles and used in Section 204 work; and

(i) Slide and slipout material not attributable to the Contractor's method of operation.

(2) Do not include the following in roadway excavation:

(a) Overburden and other spoil material from borrow sources;

- (b) Overbreakage from the backslope in rock excavation;
- (c) Water or other liquid material;
- (d) Material used for purposes other than required;
- (e) Roadbed material scarified in place and not removed;
- (f) Material excavated when stepping cut slopes;
- (g) Material excavated when rounding cut slopes;
- (h) Preparing foundations for embankment construction;
- (i) Material excavated when benching for embankments;
- (j) Slide or slipout material attributable to the Contractor's method of operation;
- (k) Conserved material taken from stockpiles constructed at the option of the Contractor; and
- (l) Material excavated outside the established slope limits.

(3) When both roadway excavation and embankment construction pay items are shown in the bid schedule, measure the following as roadway excavation only:

- (a) Unsuitable material below subgrade in cuts and unsuitable material beneath embankment areas when a pay item for subexcavation is not shown in the bid schedule;
- (b) Slide and slipout material not attributable to the Contractor's method of operations; and
- (c) Drainage ditches, channel changes, and diversion ditches.

(b) Unclassified borrow, select borrow, and select topping. When measuring by the cubic yard measure in its original position. If borrow excavation is measured by the cubic yard in place, take initial cross-sections of the ground surface after stripping overburden. Upon completion of excavation and after the borrow source waste material is returned to the source, retake cross-sections before replacing the overburden.

Do not measure borrow excavation used in place of excess roadway excavation.

(c) Embankment construction. Measure embankment construction in its final position. Do not make deductions from the embankment construction quantity for the volume of minor structures.

(1) Include the following volumes in embankment construction:

- (a) Roadway embankments;
- (b) Material used to backfill subexcavated areas, holes, pits, and other depressions;
- (c) Material used to restore obliterated roadbeds to original contours; and
- (d) Material used for dikes, ramps, mounds, and berms.

(2) Do not include the following in embankment construction:

- (a) Preparing foundations for embankment construction;

- (b) Adjustments for subsidence or settlement of the embankment or of the foundation on which the embankment is placed; and
- (c) Material used to round fill slopes.
- (d) Rounding cut slopes.** Measure rounding cut slopes horizontally along the centerline of the roadway if a pay item for slope rounding is included in the bid schedule. If a pay item for slope rounding is not included in the bid schedule slope rounding will be considered subsidiary to excavation.
- (e) Waste.** Measure waste by the cubic yard in its final position. Take initial cross-sections of the ground surface after stripping overburden. Upon completion of the waste placement, retake cross-sections before replacing overburden.
- (f) Slope scaling.** Measure slope scaling by the cubic yard in the hauling vehicle.

Payment

204.17 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 204 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

**Table 204-1
Sampling and Testing Requirements**

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Topping (704.05) & unclassified borrow (704.06)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Classification	—	AASHTO M 145	1 per soil type	Processed material before incorporating in work	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Moisture-density	—	AASHTO T 180, method D ⁽¹⁾ or T 99, method C ⁽¹⁾	1 per soil type but not less than 1 per	“	“	“
		Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 6000 yd ² but not less than 1 per layer	In-place	—	Before placing next layer
Select borrow (704.07 & Select topping (704.08)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Classification	—	AASHTO M 145	1 per soil type but not less than 1 for each day of production	Processed material before incorporating	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Gradation	—	AASHTO T 27	“	“	“	“
		Liquid limit	—	AASHTO T 89	“	“	“	“
		Moisture-density	—	AASHTO T 180, method D ⁽¹⁾ or T 99, method C ⁽¹⁾	1 per soil type but not less than 1 per	“	“	“
Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	—	1 per 6000 yd ² but not less than 1 per layer	In-place	—	Before placing next layer	

(1) Minimum of 5 points per proctor

**Table 204-1 (continued)
Sampling and Testing Requirements**

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Earth embankment (204.11, Compaction A)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Classification	—	AASHTO M 145	1 per soil type	Source of Material	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Moisture-density	—	AASHTO T 180, method D ⁽¹⁾ or T 99, method C ⁽¹⁾	1 per soil type but not less than 1 per 13,000 yd ³	“	“	“
		Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 3500 yd ² but not less than 1 per layer	In-place	—	Before placing next layer
Top of subgrade (204.11 Compaction A)	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Compaction	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	1 per 2500 yd ²	In-place	—	Before placing next layer

(1) Minimum of 5 points per proctor.

**Table 204-2
Construction Tolerances**

	Tolerance Class ^(a)												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Roadbed width (ft)	+0.5	+0.5	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.5	+1.0	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0	+2.0
Subgrade elevation (ft)	±0.1	±0.2	±0.2	±0.5	±0.5	±1.0	±1.0	±1.5	±2.0	±3.0	±2.0	±3.0	(c)
Centerline alignment (ft)	±0.2	±0.2	±0.5	±0.5	±1.0	±1.0	±1.5	±1.5	±2.0	±3.0	±3.0	±5.0	(c)
Slopes, excavation, and embankment (% slope ^(b))	±3	±5	±5	±5	±5	±5	±10	±10	±10	±10	±20	±20	±20

(a) Maximum allowable deviation from construction stakes and drawings.

(b) Maximum allowable deviation from staked slope measured from slope stakes or hinge points.

(c) Unless otherwise shown the centerline alignment and subgrade elevation, as built, have no horizontal curves with a radius of less than 80 feet, and no vertical curves with a

curve length of less than 80 feet when the algebraic difference in the grade change is less than 10 percent, or a curve length of less than 100 feet when the algebraic difference of

272 - Geocell Abutment Stabilization

Description

272.01 This work consists of constructing geocell abutment stabilization at each abutment using a cellular confinement system such as Presto Geoweb Cellular Confinement System or Webtec TerraCell in accordance with the plans and manufacturers recommendations.

Materials

272.02 Requirements. Ensure that material conforms to specifications in the following subsections:

Granular Backfill Type (c)	703.03
Geotextile, Type II (A, B, C)	714.01
Geocell	736

Construction Requirements

272.03 General. Perform the work specified in Section 208 or 209. Use ditches, grading or similar methods to prevent surface runoff that may occur during inclement weather from ponding in the foundation excavation.

272.04 Storage and Handling of Material. During shipment and storage, wrap geotextile materials in heavy-duty protective covering. Protect the material from mud, soil, dust, debris and sunlight prior to installation.

272.05 Geocell Installation. Furnish the CO with product literature and certification as required in Section 106.03 for review and approval 7 days prior to installation. Have the surface approved by the CO prior to placing geotextile.

Place the geocell sections directly on the prepared subgrade. Expand the geocell sections into position at the grades and lines as shown on the plans. Hold the expanded geocell sections with suitable "stretcher frames", steel stakes driven inside selected outer cell walls, or other similar methods as allowed by the manufacturer prior to filling. Ensure that the individual cells have expanded to the minimum dimensions required by the manufacturer. If necessary field cut sections as per the manufacturer's recommendations to the lines shown on the plans.

Connect geocell panels in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

272.06 Infill Placement. Furnish the CO with the manufacturer's specific recommendations for backfilling 7 days prior to placement of the geocells.

Place coarse granular backfill meeting Subsection 703.03 into the expanded cells with equipment appropriate for the site conditions such as a backhoe or a front-end loader. Do not drop infill material more than 3 feet to avoid damage or displacement of the cell walls.

Overfill the geocell cells and level to a minimum of 2 inches above the top of the cell walls. A front-end loader may be used to place the infill provided that it only traffics above geocell sections that have been filled and covered with the minimum 2 inches of additional material. Compact the infill material with a vibratory plate compactor. Operate compaction equipment over the full width of the geocell. Make at least three complete passes or until visible deformation of the infill ceases. Grade the surface to be ½ inch above the top of the cells. Ensure that the cell walls are not exposed after fine grading is completed.

Use the geocell manufacturer's specific recommendations for backfilling if they are more stringent than stated above.

272.08 Acceptance. Geotextile will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 714.01.

Material for geocell will be evaluated under Subsections 106.2 and 106.03.

Granular backfill material will be evaluated under Section 106.02 and 106.04.

Measurement

272.09 Method. Measure the items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02 and the following.

Measure geocell by the square yard in place, exclusive of wastage.

Payment

272.10 Basis. The accepted quantities will be paid for at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 272 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

The cost for furnishing and placing the granular backfill required in Sections 207, 208, and 209 for geocell infill is incidental to this pay item and no separate payment will be made.

The cost for furnishing and placing geotextile for the geocell installation is incidental to this pay item and no separate payment will be made.

322 - Minor Aggregate Courses

322.00_0621_us_04_10_2009

Description

322.01 This work consists of constructing one or more courses of aggregate on a prepared surface. Work includes producing aggregate by grid rolling, screening, or crushing methods, or placing pit-run or Government-furnished aggregate.

Surface aggregate grading is designated as shown in Table 703-3.

Subbase and base aggregate grading is designated as shown in Table 703-2.

Screened aggregate grading is designated as shown in Table 703-16.

Material

322.02 Conform to the following Subsections:

Aggregate	703.05
Water	725.01

Construction Requirements

322.03 General. Prepare the surface on which the aggregate course is placed according to Section 204 or 303 as applicable.

Request approval of the roadbed in writing before placing aggregate.

Develop, haul, and apply water in accordance to Section 170.

Submit target values within the gradation ranges shown in Table 703-2 or 703-3 for the required grading. After reviewing the proposed target values the CO will determine the final values for the gradation and notify the Contractor in writing.

No quality requirements or gradation other than maximum size will be required for pit run and grid-rolled material. For grid rolling, use all suitable material that can be reduced to maximum size.

After processing on the road, remove all oversize material from the road and dispose of it as directed by the CO.

If the aggregate is produced and stockpiled before placement, handle and stockpiled according to Section 320. Establish stockpile sites at approved locations.

322.04 Mixing and Spreading. Mix the aggregate and adjust the moisture content to obtain a uniform mixture with a moisture content suitable for the specified compaction method. Spread and shape the mixture on the prepared surface in a uniform layer with no segregation of size, and to a loose depth that will provide the required compacted thickness.

Do not place in layers exceeding 6 inches in compacted thickness for aggregate base and surface courses or twice the maximum particle size for screened aggregate. When more than one layer is necessary, compact each layer according to Subsection 322.05 before placing the next layer. Route hauling and leveling equipment uniformly over the full width.

When placing aggregate over geotextile, place aggregate in a single lift to the full depth specified.

322.05 Compacting. Compact each layer full width. Roll from the sides to the center, parallel to the centerline of the road. Along curbs, headers, walls, and all places not accessible to the roller, compact the material with approved tampers or compactors.

Compact the aggregate using one of the following methods as specified:

Compaction A. Operating spreading and hauling equipment over the full width of the travelway.

Compaction B. Operate rollers and compact as specified in Subsection 204.11(a)(1).

Compaction C. Moisten or dry the aggregate to a uniform moisture content between 5 and 7 percent based on total dry weight of the mixture. Operate rollers and compact as specified in Subsection 204.11(a)(1).

Compaction D. Compact to a density of at least 95 percent of the maximum density, as determined by AASHTO T 99, method C or D.

Compaction E. Compact to a density of at least 96 percent of the maximum density, as determined by the Modified Marshall Hammer Compaction Method (available upon request from USDA Forest Service, Regional Materials Engineering Center, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807).

Compaction F. Compact to a density of at least 95 per-cent of the maximum density, as determined by AASHTO T 180, method C or D.

Compaction G. Compact to a density of at least 100 percent of the maximum density as determined by the Modified Marshall Hammer Compaction Method (available upon

request from USDA Forest Service, Regional Materials Engineering Center, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807).

Compaction H. Aggregate shall be compacted by operating spreading and hauling equipment over the full width of each layer until visual displacement ceases, making no fewer than three complete passes.

For all compaction methods, blade the surface of each layer during the compaction operations to remove irregularities and produce a smooth, even surface. When a density requirement is specified, determine the in place density and moisture content according to AASHTO T 310 or other approved test procedures.

322.06 Construction Tolerance. If grade finishing stakes are required, finish the surface to within ± 0.10 feet from staked line and grade elevation.

If grade finishing stakes are not required, shape the surface to the required template and check the surface with a 10-foot straightedge. Defective areas are surface deviations in excess of 1/2 inch in 10 feet between any two contacts of the straightedge with the surface.

Correct all defective areas by loosening the material, adding or removing material, reshaping, and compacting.

Ensure that the compacted thickness is not consistently above or below the specified thickness. The maximum variation from the compacted specified thickness is 1/2 inch.

Ensure that the compacted width is not consistently above the specified width. The maximum variation from the specified width will not exceed +12 inches at any point.

322.07 Maintenance. Maintain the aggregate course to the correct line, grade, and cross-section by blading, watering, rolling, or any combination thereof until placement of the next course. Correct all defects according to Subsection 322.06.

322.08 Acceptance. See Table 322-1 or Table 322-2 as applicable, for sampling and testing requirements.

Aggregate gradation and surface course plasticity index will be evaluated under Subsection 106.04. If the aggregate is obtained from a Government stockpile then the above characteristics will be evaluated under Subsection 106.02. Other aggregate quality properties will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04. Placement of aggregate courses will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

The allowable upper and lower aggregate gradation limits are the Target Value plus or minus the allowable deviations shown in Tables 703-2 and 703-3.

The allowable upper and lower Plasticity index limits for surface courses are stated in 703.05(b).

Preparation of the surface on which the aggregate course is placed will be evaluated under Section 204 or 303 as applicable.

Measurement

322.09 Measure the Section 322 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02 and the following as applicable.

Measure square yard width horizontally to include the top of aggregate width including designed widening. Measure the square yard length horizontally along the centerline of the roadway.

If the measurement for aggregate is by cubic yard using contract quantities then measure aggregate by the cubic yard in-place once compacted, otherwise measurement for aggregate by the cubic yard is measured by the cubic yard in the hauling vehicle.

Measure thickness perpendicular to the grade of the travelway.

Measure width perpendicular to the centerline.

Payment

322.10 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 322 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

**Table 322-1
Sampling and Testing Requirements**

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Aggregate source quality 703.05	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04 & 105)	LA abrasion (coarse)	—	AASHTO T 96	1 per type & source of material	Source of material	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Sodium sulfate soundness loss (coarse & fine)	—	AASHTO T 104	“	“	“	“
		Durability index (coarse & fine)	—	AASHTO T 210	“	“	“	“
		Fractured faces	—	ASTM D 5821	“	“	“	“
Subbase, Base, and Surface courses	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Sample	—	AASHTO T 2	2 per day	From windrow or roadbed after processing or from approved crusher sampling device	Yes	48 hours

**Table 322-1 (continued)
Sampling and Testing Requirements**

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Subbase, Base, and Surface	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Moisture-density Method D	—	AASHTO T 99 ⁽¹⁾	1 per type and source of material	Source of material	Yes, when requested	Before using in work
		Moisture-density Method E	—	R-1 Marshall	“	“	“	“
		Moisture-density Method F	—	AASHTO T 180 ⁽¹⁾	“	“	“	“
		Moisture-density Method G	—	R-1 Marshall	“	“	“	“
		In-place density & moisture content	—	AASHTO T 310 or other approved procedures	3 per day	In-place	—	Before placing next layer

**Table 322-2
Sampling and Testing Requirements**

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Screened Aggregate	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Sample	—	AASHTO T 2	2 per day	From windrow or roadbed after processing or from approved crusher sampling device	Yes	48 hours

554 - Reinforcing Steel

554.03_nat_us_06_20_2007

Construction Requirements

554.03 Order Lists.

Delete the first paragraph and replace with the following:

Do not submit order lists or bending diagrams for approval.

554.08 Placing & Fastening.

Delete the first sentence and replace with the following:

Place, fasten, and support the bars according to the *CRSI Manual of Standard Practice*. Use precast concrete blocks or metal supports, but only use precast mortar blocks in areas permanently hidden from view in the completed structure.

Measurement

554.11 Method.

Add the following to the end of the second paragraph:

Do not measure or include reinforcing steel fabricated into the prestressed member.

601 - Minor Concrete

601.00_nat_us_02_27_2007

Delete the entire specification and replace it with the following:

Description

601.01 This work consists of constructing minor concrete structures.

Material

601.02 Conform to the following Subsections:

Air-entraining admixtures	711.02
Chemical admixtures	711.03
Coarse aggregate	703.02
Concrete coloring agents	711.05
Curing material	711.01
Fine aggregate	703.01
Fly ash	725.04
Hydraulic Cement	701.01
Joint fillers	702.01
Precast concrete curbing	725.06
Precast concrete units	725.11
Reinforcing steel	709.01
Structural steel	717.01
Water	725.01

601.03 Concrete Composition. Use the designated concrete composition:

(a) Method A. Submit a mix design showing the proposed masses of aggregate, water, and cement per cubic yard of concrete a minimum of 7 days prior to beginning placement. Proportion the cement, aggregate, and water to obtain concrete with good workability.

Composition of Minor Structure Concrete

Property	Specification	Test Method
Slump	4 in maximum	AASHTO T 119
Air content	5 to 7 percent	AASHTO T 152 or T 196
28-day compressive strength	3000 psi	AASHTO T 23 and T 22

(b) Method B. Submit the following information a minimum of 7 days prior to beginning placement:

(1) Type, grading, and sources of aggregate.

(2) Type and source of cement, blended cement, or fly ash.

(3) Saturated surface dry weights of the fine and coarse aggregate in pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

(4) Weight of mixing water in pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

(5) Weight of cement in pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

(6) Admixture type, quantity, and certification by manufacturer.

(7) Air content.

(8) Slump.

(9) 28-day compressive strength.

Furnish concrete containing not less than 680 pound of cement per cubic yard. Ensure that slump is 4 inches or less, as determined by AASHTO T 119.

(c) Method C. Make the concrete using a dry, preproportioned, blended, and bagged mix meeting the requirements of ASTM C 387 and mixed at the jobsite according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

(d) Fly Ash- or Pozzolan-Modified Concrete. Fly ash may be substituted for cement at the rate of 20 ounces of fly ash per 16 ounces of Portland cement. After substitution, reduce the design aggregate volumes by an amount equal to the net increase in volume of the combined cement and fly ash. Replace no less than 10 percent and no more than 20 percent of the weight of Portland cement required with fly ash at the above rate. For purposes of controlling the maximum water/cement ratio of 0.49, make the water/cement ratio for fly-ash-modified concrete the ratio of the weight of water to the combined weights of Portland cement and 60 percent of the weight of the fly ash.

Extend the standard 28-day curing period for compressive-strength tests for fly-ash modified concrete by 1 day (rounded to the nearest whole day) for each 1.5 percent of Portland cement replaced with fly ash at the selected rate. (Example: If the maximum of 20 percent cement is replaced, the curing period for cylinders is 41 days.)

Construction Requirements

601.04 General. Perform excavation and backfill work according to Section 209. When concrete is cracked, spalling, or scaling, remove concrete to the nearest joint.

Design and construct forms that are free of bulge and warp and allow for removal without injuring the concrete. When concrete contains a retarding admixture, fly ash, or other pozzolan replacement for cement, design the forms for a lateral pressure equal to that exerted by a fluid with a mass of 2.5 ton per cubic yard.

Use wood, metal, or other suitable material for forms. Keep forms clean and coat with a form release agent or form oil before placing concrete.

Place and fasten reinforcing steel according to Subsection 554.08.

601.05 Placing Concrete. Place all reinforcing steel in position and ensure that it is securely held in place by approved supports during placing of concrete. Do not place concrete until the grading, forms, and steel reinforcements have been inspected and approved by the CO. Provide 24 hours written notice prior to placement of any concrete.

Place reinforcing steel according to Section 554.

Discharge all concrete prepared using methods A and B into the forms within the time limits shown in table 601-1. These time limits are based on jobsite ambient air temperature, cement type, and admixture used. Begin counting time from when the cement is introduced into the aggregate. Discharge concrete prepared using method C into the forms within 1-1/2 hours after introducing water to the mixture. Do not retemper concrete. When required cement must be added to the mixer at the jobsite. Do not mix or place concrete when the temperature is, or is expected to be, less than 40 °F unless adequate provisions are made to protect the concrete.

Place concrete to avoid segregation. Use high-frequency internal vibrators for consolidating concrete in the forms. Operate vibrators to produce concrete free of voids, but do not hold them in one place long enough to result in segregation or formation of laitance on the surface.

Method C concrete may be rodded instead of internally vibrated as necessary to remove voids.

Do not use aluminum pipe, conduit, or troughs for transporting concrete. When concrete is pumped, take samples from the discharge stream at the point of placement. Do not apply water to plastic concrete surfaces during finishing operations.

Table 601-1 Concrete discharge time limits.

Cement Type With and Without Admixtures	Time limit (hour)	
	< 85 °F ¹	>85 °F ¹
Type I, IA, II, or IIA	2.0	1.5
Type I, IA, II, or IIA with water reducing or retarding admixture	3.0	2.0
Type III	1.5	1.0
Type III with water reducing or retarding admixture	2.0	1.5

¹ Ambient air temperature.

601.06 Curing Concrete. Cure concrete a minimum of 7 days. If high early strength cement is used, cure concrete a minimum of 3 days. Cure according to Subsection 552.15. Finish according to Subsection 552.16 class 2 rubbed finish.

601.07 Acceptance. See Table 601-2 for sampling and testing requirements. Material for minor concrete structures including reinforcing steel, and structural steel for minor structures will be evaluated under Subsections 106.03. The concrete mixture's slump, air content, unit mass, and temperature will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04. See Tables 552-1 and 552-2 for specification limits.

Excavation and backfill will be evaluated under Section 209.

Construction of minor concrete structures will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Measurement

601.08 Measure the Section 601 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02.

Payment

601.09 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 601 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

The concrete lump sum item will be prorated based on the progress of the work under this Section.

Table 601-2. Sampling and Testing Requirements.

Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample	Reporting Time
Concrete	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Unit Weight	-	AASHTO T 121	One set per 32 cubic yards but not less than one per day	Point of discharge	-	Upon completion of project
		Air content	-	AASHTO T 152 or AASHTO T 196	“	“	-	“
		Slump	-	AASHTO T 119	“	“	-	“
		Temperature	-	Field Measured	“	“	-	“
		Compressive strength	-	AASHTO T 22 & AASHTO T 23	“	Discharge stream at point of placement	-	“

603 - Structural Plate Structures

603.03_nat_us_03_02_2005

603.03 General.

Add the following:

Do not place or backfill structure until the CO has approved the excavation and foundation. Submit two sets of shop drawings of the long-span structure to the CO at least 14 days before planned construction. Accompany shop drawings with all calculations used to determine the size, shape, location, and spacing of stiffening ribs, thrust beams, or other special structural features.

622 - Rental Equipment

622.02_01_us_08_20_2004

622.02 Rental Equipment

Delete the first two sentences of the first paragraph and add the following:

Hydraulic Excavator. Provide a track mounted hydraulic excavator in good working condition. Bucket must be equipped with a hydraulic "thumb". It is anticipated that an excavator of a size capable of performing the excavation needs for the project will be adequate for any work that the Contractor may be directed to perform under this contract.

Delete the third paragraph and replace with the following:

Obtain approval for the length of time and the type and amount of work required prior to starting each section of work using this pay item. Additional hours will not be paid without prior approval. Keep daily records of the number of unit-hours of operation.

635 - Temporary Traffic Control

635.03_nat_us_05_13_2004

635.03 General.

Add the following:

Install temporary traffic control signs to temporary posts or approved temporary sign mounts.

648 – Stream Simulation

648.00_0621_us_03_09_2010

648 Streambed Simulation

Description

648.01 This work consists of producing and placing rock and fill to simulate natural stream profile and streambed through culverts and other structures.

Material

648.02 Conform to the following Subsections.

Stream Bed Simulation Material	705.07
Weir Rock	705.08

648.03 General. Place streambed simulation material on a prepared surface to form a well-graded, low permeability mass, similar in appearance and texture to the natural streambed. Do not drive metal track equipment directly on metal or concrete structure surfaces. Place streambed material to the configuration and depth shown in the drawings so as not to segregate material sizes. The intent is to construct a streambed through the culvert that is rough and non-uniform in surface.

Once streambed materials are placed wash surface fines out of the completed streambed with high pressure water jets. Pump all silt laden effluent from washing surface fines out of the streambed into the sediment basin.

648.05 Acceptance. Placing stream bed material will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Measurement

648.06 Measure the items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02.

Payment

648.07 The accepted quantities, measured as provided in Subsection 109.02, will be paid at the contract unit price per unit of measurement for Section 648 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

705 - Rock

705.07_0621_us_03_11_2010

Add the following:

705.07 Streambed Simulation Rock.

(a) General. Furnish a mixture of soil, gravels, cobbles, and boulders to simulate a natural streambed. The cobbles and boulders should be hard, durable rock. Streambed material smaller than 6 inches shall be composed of rounded rock from glacial or alluvial deposits. Streambed material larger than 6 inches shall be rounded rock from glacial or alluvial deposits, or angular, shot or crushed rock.

Table 705-5 – Gradation requirements for Streambed Simulation Material, inches or sieve size

Bed Class	100% passing	84% passing	50% passing	16% passing	5% - 10% passing
9	22	9	3 1/2	1/4	No. 200

705.08_0621_us_03_09_2010

709 - Reinforcing Steel and Wire Rope

709.01_nat_us_07_03_2007

709.01 Reinforcing Steel.

(b) Reinforcing bars.

Delete paragraph one and replace with the following:

Furnish deformed, grade 60 bars conforming to AASHTO M 31.

(d) Tie bars.

Delete paragraph one and replace with the following:

Furnish deformed, grade 60 bars conforming to AASHTO M 31.

(e) Hook bolts.

Delete paragraph one and replace with the following:

Furnish plain, grade 60 bars conforming to AASHTO M 31 with M14 rolled threads or M16 cut threads. Furnish a threaded sleeve nut capable of sustaining a minimum axial load of 15,000 pounds.

712 - Joint Material

712.01_nat_us_03_02_2005

712.01 Sealants, Fillers, Seals, and Sleeves.

(a) Joint sealants and crack fillers.

Add the following:

(7) Low-Modulus Rubberized Asphalt. Conform to ASTM D 3405 and the following.

Cone Penetration, 75°F	100-150
Cone Penetration, -0°F	25 minimum
Flow, 140°F, 5h	3/8 in. maximum
Resilience	30-60%
Bond, -20°F, 200% extension	Pass 3 Cycles
Recommended Pour Temperature	380°F

Safe Heating Temperature	410°F
Asphalt Compatibility	Pass

717 - Structural Metal

717.01_nat_us_08_05_2009

717.01 Structural Steel

(e) High-Strength Bolts, Nuts, & Washers.

Delete the first paragraph and replace with the following:

Conform to either AASHTO M164 or AASHTO M253, as specified. Use Type 3 bolts in combination with unpainted weathering structure steel. Conform to AASHTO M293 (ASTM F 436) for hardened steel washers.

Add the following subsections:

(f) Load-Indicating Washers.

Furnish load-indicating washers (Compressible-washer-type DTI's) conforming to ASTM F 959, Type 8.8 or 10.9. Use Type 8.8 with AASHTO M 164 bolts and with ASTM F 568, Class 8.8 tie rods; use Type 10.9 with AASHTO M 253 bolts. When galvanizing is shown on the plans, furnish DTI's mechanically galvanized to conform to AASHTO M 298, Class 50, Type I. When used with other components that are weathering steel or are to be coated the color of weathering steel, furnish DTI's protectively coated with baked epoxy in a black color.

(g) Steel Anchor Bolts.

Furnish steel anchor bolts of the dimensions shown on the plans. Furnish steel anchor bolts that conform to AASHTO M314, Grade 40 unless otherwise shown on the plans. Ensure that the exposed portion of the bolt is zinc coated by hot dip or mechanical deposition.

(h) Structural Steel Tubing.

Furnish structural steel tubing that conforms to ASTM A500, grade B or ASTM A501 unless otherwise shown on the plans.

717.07 Galvanized Coatings

Add the following:

Furnish hot-dipped galvanized hardware and fasteners conforming to AASHTO M 232 and mechanically galvanized hardware and fasteners conforming to AASHTO M 298.

Repair damaged galvanized surfaces by power or hand tool cleaning, followed by 2 brush applications of zinc rich 2 component paint meeting FS TT-P-641, FS TT-P-1046A or MIL-P-21035. Single component brush or spray-on zinc or galvanizing compounds are not permitted. A source for TT-P-641 paint is Far West Paint Company, Tukwila, WA 206-244-8844.

718 - Traffic Signing and Marking Material

718.05_nat_us_08_05_2009

718.05 Aluminum Panels

Delete the third paragraph and replace with the following:

Clean, degrease and properly prepare the panels according to methods recommended by the sheeting manufacturer. Conversion coatings will conform to ASTM B-921 or ASTM B-449.

725 - Miscellaneous Material

Add the following section:

725.11 Precast Concrete Units and Accessories

(h) Precast Footing Design

The contractor shall submit the footing concrete shop drawings designed by the engineer of record for approval at least 7 days prior to construction. The CO approval of the shop drawings is for contract conformity and does not absolve the engineer of record of commensurate liability. As a minimum, the shop drawings shall include the following:

- 1) Loading criteria, all assumptions, and appropriate design calculations
- 2) Material properties
- 3) Installation requirements and in-situ dimensions (road cover, etc.)

- 4) Detailed description of the precast culvert footings, reinforcement, and mechanical connections

725.40_01_us_08_27_2004

Add the following section:

725.40 High-Strength Nonshrink Grout

Furnish grout that is packaged and ready for use with the addition of water at the construction site. Ensure that each bag is stamped to show the last date on which it may be used. Use grout that consists of a hydraulic cementitious system, graded and processed natural fine aggregate, and additional technical components such that the product meets the following conditions:

- (a) Free of inorganic accelerators, including chlorides.
- (b) Free of oxidizing catalysts.
- (c) Free of gas-producing agents.
- (d) When mixed to 130 percent flow on flow table (ASTM C 230 at 10 drops), it does not reduce in linear dimension when tested in accordance with ASTM C157. Take measurements at 72 hours and 7 days.
- (e) Produces no bleeding for the first 2 hours after mixing when mixed to 130 percent flow on flow table (ASTM C 230 at 10 drops), as tested in accordance with ASTM C232.
- (f) Has a minimum strength as follows when tested in accordance with ASTM C 109:
 - (1) After 72 hours, 25 MPa (3500 psi).
 - (2) At 7 days, 40 MPa (6000 psi).

- (3) After 28 days, 50 MPa (7200 psi).

Provide performance characteristics at 115 to 120 percent flow on flow table (ASTM C 230 at 10 drops).

- (g) It must be designed, as stated by the manufacturer, to be mixed, placed, and cured at atmospheric temperatures of 5^o C to 30^o C (40^o F to 85^o F). Submit products proposed for use for approval by the CO and accompany them with manufacturer's submittals substantiating all requirements in this subsection, including graphs or charts showing the time, temperature, and humidity requirements for curing to achieve the specified grout strengths; and recommendations for storage, mixing, application, and curing procedures.

As specified as grout on the contract plans, the following products meet the above requirements.

1. MASTERFLOW 928 GROUT, manufactured by Chemrex.
2. CRYSTEX GROUT, manufactured by L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
3. CEMENT ALL, manufactured by CTS Cement Manufacturing Co.
4. SURE-GRIP HIGH PERFORMANCE GROUT manufactured by Dayton Superior.

725.41 Mortar

Furnish mortar that is packaged and ready for use with the addition of water at the construction site. Ensure that each bag is stamped to show the latest date on which it may be used. Use mortar that consists of a cementitious system made up of:

- (a) Natural aggregate, 3/8" maximum size, that meets the requirements specified in ASTM C 33 except for grading. Accomplish grading by blending sieve sizes to obtain the optimum density.
- (b) Metallic aggregate free from nonferrous material, soluble alkaline compounds, and visible rust.

- (c) Water reducers, workability agents, air-entraining agents, and catalysts.

Blend the materials to minimize bleeding, increase workability, resist exposure to freeze-thaw cycles and deicing salts, and prevent shrinkage within and at the perimeter of the patch, keyway, or other area to be filled.

Ensure that the minimum compressive strength of the mortar, as tested by ASTM C 109 for a 3” slump, is:

- 24-hour.....35MPa (5000 psi)
- 7-day.....60 MPa (8500 psi)
- 28-day.....70 MPa (10,000 psi)

Ensure that the durability of the products when tested at 300 cycles, ASTM C 666, procedure A is:

Submerged in:	DF (%)
Water	98
5% CaCl ₂ solution	95
5% NaCL solution	85

Ensure that the scaling resistance has a rating of 3, Moderate Scaling, after 50 cycles when tested in accordance with ASTM C 672.

Provide certification from the manufacturer that the product is compatible for work that is 1” or more in depth and more than 1” in width; and where the mixing, placing, and curing temperatures may range from 5^o C to 30^o C (40^o F to 85^o F).

Submit products proposed for use to the CO for approval, and accompany them with the manufacturer’s submittals substantiating all requirements in this section, including (1) graphs or charts showing the time, temperature, humidity, and curing requirements to achieve mortar strengths equal to the adjacent concrete; and (2) complete recommendations for storage, mixing, application, and curing procedures.

As specified as mortar on the contract plans, the following products meet the above requirements.

1. EMACO T425 or T430, manufactured by Chemrex.
2. RAPID SET DOT REPAIR MIX manufactured by CTS Cement Manufacturing Co.
3. SURE-GRIP HIGH PERFORMANCE GROUT (when extended with pea gravel) manufactured by Dayton Superior .

736 - Geocell

736.01_01_us_08_27_2004

736.01 Geocell.

Furnish geocell material consisting of sheet strips fabricated from high-density polyethylene (H.D.P.E.), connected in series at off-set, full-depth ultrasonic seams aligned perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the strips. When expanded, the interconnected strips form the walls of a flexible, three-dimensional cellular confinement structure into which the specified infill material is placed.

736.02 Requirements. Furnish geocells consisting of polyethylene material treated to resist ultraviolet degradation and conforming to the requirements shown in table 736-1.

