

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST

PROJECT NAME: GROOVY (MP) TIMBER SALE

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

**IN ADDITION TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, THE
FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS SHALL APPLY TO
ALL ROADS UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE**

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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 TAR (Transportation 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

.

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:

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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.

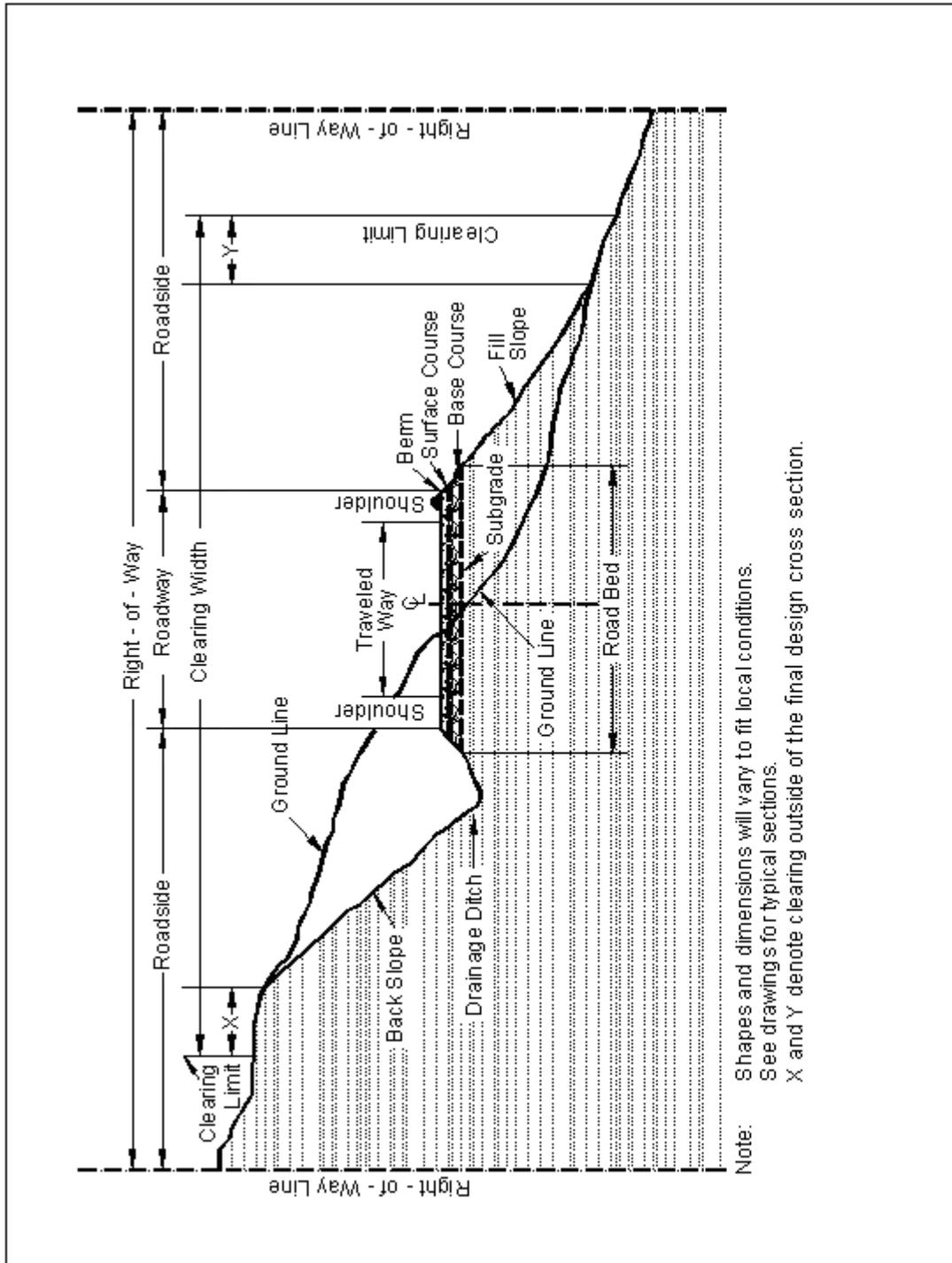
Road Order--An order affecting and controlling traffic on roads under Forest Service jurisdiction. Road Orders are issued by a designated Forest Officer under the authorities of 36 CFR, part 260.

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

106.07_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”.

107.09_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.

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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.

107.10_05_us_05_04_2007

107.02 Protection and Restoration of Property and Landscape

Add the following:

Meet the requirements chapters 10, 11, and 12.2 in their entirety of “Water Quality Management for National Forest System Lands in California Best Management Practices” dated September 2000

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.

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. Delays may not exceed ___ minutes at any one time followed by an open period of no less than ___ minutes.

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 Maintaining Roadways During Work. Perform roadway maintenance as follows:

- (a) Construct and remove diversion roads and bridges as required by the traffic control plan. Roads can be closed, with permission from the Contract Officer, during the workday per submitted Traffic Control Plan, and reopened at the end of the workday. Roads shall be reopened and travel way made free of debris for public and emergency vehicle access at the end of each work day.
- (b) Maintain intersections with trails, roads, streets, businesses, parking lots, residences, garages, farms, and other features.
- (c) Snow removal to facilitate the work is the Contractor's responsibility. Snow removal to provide public access is the responsibility of the maintaining agency and will be performed at the maintaining agency's discretion. Allow the maintaining agency access to perform snow removal.
- (d) Maintain a dust-free traveled way such that visibility and air quality are not

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affected and a hazardous condition is not created.

(e) Remove ruts and accumulations of soil and other deleterious material from traveled way.

(f) Maintain the roadway, detours, and diversions in a safe and acceptable condition.

If corrective action is requested and the corrective action is not taken immediately, the condition may be corrected and the cost of the corrective action deducted from monies due the Contractor.

156.05 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.

156.06 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
2N14	1N04	E.O.P.	1	1
2N33Y	2N14	E.O.P.	1	1
2N40	2N14	E.O.P.	1	1
2N56	2N14	E.O.P.	1	1
2N58	2N14	E.O.P.	1	1
2N59	2N14	E.O.P.	1	1
2N60	2N56	2N14	1	1

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

Measurement and Payment

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

157 - Soil Erosion Control

157.03_nat_us_02_24_2005

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. An alternate erosion control plan with all necessary permits may be submitted 30 days before intended use.

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.

170 - Develop Water Supply and Watering

170.00_nat_us_03_30_2005

Description

170.01 This work consists of developing an acceptable water supply, furnishing, hauling, and applying water.

Materials

170.02 Conform to the following subsection.

Water	725.01.
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Construction Requirements

170.03 Development of Supply & Access. Develop water supplies and access to the water supplies as required. Use designated water sources or other approved water sources. Before using non-designated water sources, obtain all necessary permissions, water rights, and permits.

170.04 Equipment. Provide mobile watering equipment with watertight tanks of known capacity. Provide for positive control of water application from the driver's position.

170.05 Application. Apply water uniformly without ponding or washing.

170.06 Acceptance. Developing water supplies and watering will be evaluated under Subsections 106.02 and 106.04.

Measurement

170.07 Measure the Section 170 items listed in the bid schedule according to Subsection 109.02.

Payment

170.08 The accepted quantities will be paid at the contract price per unit of measurement for the Section 170 pay items listed in the bid schedule. Payment will be full compensation for the work prescribed in this Section. See Subsection 109.05.

171 - Weed and Disease Prevention

171.00_nat_us_03_30_2005

Description

171.01 This work consists of washing and treating construction equipment to remove seeds, plants, and plant fragments from the equipment before the equipment is used on National Forest System lands.

Material

171.02 Conform to the following Subsection:

Water	725.01
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Construction Requirements

171.03 General . Notify the CO in writing at least 15 days before moving any construction equipment onto National Forest System lands. Construction equipment does not include cars, pickup trucks, and other vehicles that regularly travel between the construction site and areas outside of National Forest System lands.

Perform all work at a location designated on the plans or other locations approved in writing. Provide the CO with an opportunity to monitor the washing and inspection.

171.04 Equipment. Use a high pressure washing system.

For work on National Forest System lands, use a washing system that traps all wash water and either stores it for removal from National Forest System lands or recycles the water for continued use. If the equipment recycles the water, provide adequate filters for seed removal. Dispose of the filter material and removed seeds in an approved manner. Do not mix soaps, detergents, or other chemicals with the wash water.

For work at a commercial washing facility, use an approved facility.

171.05 Washing. Wash the sides, tops, and undercarriages of all construction equipment. Remove all seeds, plants, plant fragments, dirt, and debris from the construction equipment.

171.06 Inspection. Inspect the washed construction equipment, including the undercarriage, to ensure that the washing removed the dirt, debris, and seeds from the construction equipment. Rewash the construction equipment as necessary or as directed.

171.07 Acceptance. Weed prevention will be evaluated under Subsection 106.02.

Measurement

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171.08 Do not measure weed prevention for payment.

Payment

171.09 Include all costs associated with the Section 171-Weed Prevention in the unit price for Section 151-Mobilization.

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.

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.

203.02_nat_us_02_18_2005

203.02 Material.

Add the following:

Geotextile 714

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.

204 - Excavation and Embankment

204.00_nat_us_03_26_2009

Replace Section 204 in its entirety with the following:

Description

204.01 This work consists of excavating material and constructing embankments. 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. Dispose of unsuitable or excess excavation material according to Subsection 204.14.

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. Place unsuitable material in designated areas.

(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

(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.

204.07 Subexcavation. Excavate material to the limits designated by the CO. 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.** When designated, remove topsoil and 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.

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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).

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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.

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 though 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 $1\frac{1}{3}V:1H$ 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

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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:

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- (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.

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(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 over burden. 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	
				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	“	“	“	“
				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 in work	Yes, when requested	Before using in work	
				AASHTO T 27 & T 11	“	“	“	“	
				AASHTO T 89	“	“	“	“	
				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 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

Reporting Time
Before using in work
“
Before placing next layer
Before placing next layer

(1) Minimum of 5 points per

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Material or Product	Type of Acceptance (Subsection)	Characteristic	Category	Test Methods Specifications	Sampling Frequency	Point of Sampling	Split Sample
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
		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	—
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	—

**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 the grade change is greater than or equal to 10 percent. The centerline grade is not to exceed 20 percent in 100 feet of length.

211 – Roadway Obliteration

211.01 Description:

Add the following:

(c) Method 3. Obliterate the roadway by the following actions:

1. Rip the traveled way and shoulders to a depth of 24 inches.
2. Remove all fill material placed in stream channel and restore the channel to natural contours. Place the fill material in the roadway of the section being obliterated.
3. Outslope the traveled way at least 10%.
4. Construct non-drivable water bars as needed to ensure that runoff is directed off the road and that the motor vehicle traffic is prevented, spaced no further than 125 feet apart.
5. At both entrances of the obliterated section being obliterated, block motor vehicle traffic with earth covered log barriers no less than 36 inches in height.
6. Cover the roadway of the section being obliterated with slash to ensure the road looks similar to adjacent forest land and cannot be traveled by motor vehicles.

251 - Riprap

251.03_nat_us_08_05_2009

Construction Requirements

251.03 General.

Add the following:

Place riprap under or adjacent to structures before placing prefabricated superstructure units or constructing superstructure falsework unless otherwise approved by the CO.

251.08 Measurement.

Add the following:

Payment for excavation and embankment required for placement of riprap is indirectly included in the pay item for riprap.

301 - Untreated Aggregate Courses

301.00_nat_us_03_03_2005

301 Title Change.

Change the title to: **Section 301 Aggregate Courses**

301.01_nat_us_03_03_2005

301.01 Work.

Add the following:

Work includes producing aggregate by pit-run, grid rolling, screening, or crushing methods, or placing Government-furnished aggregate. Work may include additive mineral filler, or binder.

301.02_nat_us_05_16_2005

301.02 Material.

Add the following:

Bentonite	725.30
Calcium Chloride Flake	725.02
Lignon Sulfonate	725.20
Magnesium Chloride Brine or Calcium Chloride Liquid	725.02

301.03_nat_us_09_14_2005

301.03 General.

Add the following:

Written approval of the roadbed is required before placing aggregate.

For pit run or grid-rolled material, furnish material smaller than the maximum size. No gradation other than maximum size will be required for pit-run or 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.

Provide additives or binder, if required, at the proportions specified.

Develop and use Government furnished sources according to Section 105.

If the aggregate is produced and stockpiled before placement, handle and stockpiled according to Section 320. Establish stockpile sites at locations approved. Clear and grub stockpile sites according to Section 201.

Aggregate base provided under this contract shall be certified by the producer or other person selling or supplying the aggregate base, to contain an asbestos content less than 0.25%. The certification shall contain: (a) the amount of aggregate base sold or supplied for this contract; (b) the date sold; (c) the dates the aggregate base was sampled and tested; and (d) a statement that

the asbestos content of the aggregate base is less than 0.25% as tested and measured by a State approved bulk test method.

301.04_nat_us_03_03_2005

301.04 Mixing and Spreading.

Delete the first sentence of the first paragraph and add the following:

Ensure that aggregate and any required additives, water, mineral filler, and binder are mixed by the specified method except, if crushed aggregate products are being produced and mineral filler, binder, or additives are required, uniformly blend following crushing. Control additive proportions to 0.5 percent dry weight.

(a) Stationary Plant Method. Mix the aggregate with other required materials in an approved mixer. Add water during the mixing operation in the amount necessary to provide the moisture content for compacting to the specified density. After mixing, transport the aggregate to the jobsite while it contains the proper moisture content, and place it on the roadbed or base course using an aggregate spreader.

(b) Travel Plant Method. After placing the aggregate for each layer with an aggregate spreader or windrow-sizing device, uniformly mix it with other required materials using a traveling mixing plant. During mixing, add water to provide the necessary moisture content for compacting.

(c) Road Mix Method. After placing the aggregate for each layer, mix it with other required materials at the required moisture content until the mixture is uniform throughout. Mix aggregate, water, and all other materials until a uniform distribution is obtained.

Spread the aggregate in a uniform layer, with no segregation of size, and to a loose depth that will provide the required compacted thickness.

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

Route and distribute hauling and leveling equipment over the width and length of each layer.

301.05_nat_us_05_17_2005

301.05 Compacting

Delete and replace with the following:

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).

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.

301.06_nat_us_03_03_2005

301.06 Surface Tolerance.

Add the following:

Thickness and Width requirements:

The maximum variation from the compacted specified thickness is ½ inch. The compacted thickness is not consistently above or below the specified thickness and the average thickness of 4 random measurements for any ½ mile of road segment is within + ¼ inch of the specified thickness.

The maximum variation from the specified width will not exceed +12 inches at any point. The compacted width is not consistently above the specified width and the average of any four random measurements along any ½ mile of road segment is within +4 inches of the specified width.

301.09_nat_us_07_07_2005

301.09 Measurement.

Replace the second paragraph with the following:

Measure aggregate by cubic yard compacted in place when payment is by contract quantities.

303 - Road Reconditioning

303.01_nat_us_03_02_2005

303.01 Work.

Delete and add the following:

This work consists of reconditioning ditches, shoulders, roadbeds, cattleguards, asphalt surfaces, native surfaces and aggregate surfaces.

303.06_nat_us_08_05_2008

303.06 Aggregate Surface Reconditioning.

Delete and replace with the following:

303.06 Asphalt and Aggregate Surface Reconditioning.

Repair soft and unstable areas to the full depth of the aggregate surface and according to Subsection 204.07. Scarify to the depth of the aggregate surface or to a depth of 6 inches, whichever is less, and remove surface irregularities. Reshape, finish, and compact the entire aggregate surface according to Subsection 301.05, Subsection 321.05, or Subsection 322.05 as applicable.

For asphalt surfaces, clean the existing surface of all loose material, dirt, or other deleterious substances by approved methods. Remove and dispose of unsuitable material that shows evidence of distress, excess asphalt material, or settlement in the roadbed. Patch the areas with approved material that conforms to and is compatible with the adjacent pavement structure. Perform the patch work according to Section 301, 404, 430, or other sections as applicable for the layer or courses being repaired. Clean and seal cracks in the existing asphalt surface according to Subsection 414.05. Correct surface irregularities exceeding 6 inches in depth with a specified aggregate. Place and compact the aggregate according to Subsections 301.04 and 301.05. Prelevel other dips, depressions, sags, excessive or nonexistent crown, or other surface irregularities with asphalt concrete according to Section 404. Spread and compact the asphalt concrete in layers parallel to the grade line not to exceed 2 inches in compacted depth.

Delete Table 303-1 and replace with the following:

**Table 303-1
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	
Existing Roadway	Measured and tested for conformance (106.04)	Moisture-density Method D	—	AASHTO T 99 (1)	1 per each mixture or change in material	Processed material before incorporating in work	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	1 per 3000 yd ²	In-place	—	Before placing next layer	

(1) Minimum of 5 points per proctor.

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303.07 Roadway Reconditioning.

Add the following:

Remove cattleguard decks. Clean the deck and the area beneath the cattleguard of soil and other material to the bottom of the original foundation over the entire width of the installation.
Reinstall the cattleguard deck.

303.11_nat_us_03_29_2005

303.10 Measurement

Modify the second paragraph as follows:

Measure ditch reconditioning and shoulder reconditioning by the mile, station, or foot horizontally along the centerline of the roadway for each side of the roadway.

625 – Turf Establishment

625.02_R5_us_03_24_2010

625.02 Materials.

Add the following:

"Fertilizer shall be standard commercial grade ammonium phosphate-sulfate (16-20-0) applied at a rate of 400 lbs/acre (80 lbs/1,000 gallons). Urea-form fertilizer may be substituted for 16-20-0 at 1/2 of the indicated rate."

"Mulch shall consist of 100% prepared wood cellulose fiber which shall contain no factors inhibiting germination or growth. The mulch shall be dyed green to facilitate metering of materials. Suppliers shall certify that it meets all of the foregoing requirements. All weights of this material quoted shall refer to air dry weight of the fiber. Absolute air dry weight is based on the weight standard of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry for wood cellulose and is equivalent to 10% moisture. Each package of the cellulose fiber shall be marked by the manufacturer to show its air dry weight. Use 400 pounds of wood fiber per 1,000 gallons of water. Apply with water at a rate of 5000 gallons per acre using 'Hydraulic Method', described below".

Seed Mix: The pounds of seed shall be as follows:

Mix A (*) (Elevation 3,000 Feet or Less)

<u>Method</u>	<u>Hydraulic Method</u>		<u>Dry</u>
(lbs/acre)	(lbs/1000	gal	water)
Blue Wildrye Stanislaus 2000 lbs.	3 lbs.		15
Cereal Barley lbs.	5 lbs.		25
TOTAL lbs.	8 lbs.		40

Mix B (*) (Elevation 3,000 - 5,000 Feet)

Blue Wildrye Stanislaus 4000 lbs.	3 lbs.		15
Cereal Barley lbs.	5 lbs.		25
TOTAL lbs.	8 lbs.		40

Mix C (*) (Elevation 5,000 Feet or More)

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Blue Wildrye Stanislaus 5000 lbs.	3 lbs.	15
Cereal Barley lbs.	5 lbs.	25
TOTAL lbs.	8 lbs.	40

Each kind of seed shall conform to the following standards:

Purity	88% minimum, by weight
Germination	85% minimum, by weight
Weed Content	0.5% maximum, by weight

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(*) Unless otherwise shown in the Schedule of Items, only one seed mix will be required in a single contract.

633 - Permanent Traffic Control

633.02_nat_us_03_03_2005

633.02 Material.

Add the following subsections

Protective Overlay Film	718.02
Edge Film	718.02

633.03_nat_us_03_03_2005

633.03 General.

Delete the subsection and add the following:

Furnish traffic control devices and guide signs according to the MUTCD, approved USDA-FS and state supplements, the current edition of USDA-FS EM-7100-15 Sign and Poster Guidelines for the Forest Service, and Standard Highway Signs published by FHWA. Submit the sign list for approval before ordering.

633.05 Panels.

Add the following:

Apply protective overlay film and top edge film as required and according to with manufacturer's recommendations.

Delete the sentence: "Use antitheft fasteners where possible" in the fifth paragraph and replace it with the following: "For each sign panel use at least one antitheft fastener."

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.

650 - Road Closure Devices

650.00_nat_us_06_28_2007

Description

650.01 Work. Furnish and install, or install only, road closure devices using fabricated gates and accessories, combination post and rail barriers, concrete barriers, earth mound barriers, and other devices.

Materials

650.02 Requirements. Furnish materials to be used in fabricating gates and barriers. Ensure that all hardware is galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 and meets the requirements of ASTM A 307. Furnish plain or cut washers that are American Standard Washers.

Furnish timber posts, rails, and lumber that meet the requirements of AASHTO M 168. Provide timber of the species and type, and rate of preservative treatment.

Furnish concrete that meets the requirements of Subsection 601.03, method B or C.

Construct earth mound barriers from excavated material adjacent to the barrier location, or from other designated locations.

Construction

650.03 Performance. Place road closure devices at designated locations. Construct all devices to the required dimensions. In assembling gates, perform required welding in accordance with the best modern practice and the applicable requirements of AWS D1.1.

After assembly, clean non-galvanized steel pipe gates and paint them with one coat of zinc-rich primer and two coats of exterior enamel of the required type and color.

Set all posts vertically and embed them to the required depth. Place concrete for embedment against undisturbed earth within an excavation sized to achieve the embedment dimensions. Compact the backfill in 6 inch layers to finished grade.

Furnish and install all signs and/or reflective warning markers accessory to the road closure device.

703 - Aggregate

703.05_nat_us_08_14_2009

Delete 703.05 and replace with the following:

703.05 Subbase, Base, Surface Course, and Screened Aggregate.

(a) Subbase or base aggregate. Furnish hard, durable particles or fragments of crushed stone, crushed slag, or crushed gravel conforming the following:

(1) Gradation	Table 703-2
(2) Liquid limit, AASHTO T 89	25 max.
(3) Plastic limit, AASHTO T 90	Nonplastic
(4) Los Angeles abrasion, AASHTO T 96	40% max.
(5) Sodium sulfate soundness loss (5 cycles), AASHTO T 104	12% max.
(6) Durability index (coarse), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(7) Durability index (fine), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(8) Fractured faces, ASTM D 5821	50% min.
(9) Free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay	

Do not use material that breaks up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried.

Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary. Fine aggregate, material passing the No. 4 sieve, shall consist of natural or crushed sand and fine mineral particles.

(b) Surface course aggregate. Furnish hard, durable particles or fragments of crushed stone, crushed slag, or crushed gravel conforming the following:

(1) Gradation	Table 703-3
(2) Liquid limit, AASHTO T 89	35 max.
(3) Plastic Index, AASHTO T 90	
a) If the percent passing the No. 200 sieve is less than 12%	2 to 9
b) If the percent passing the No. 200 sieve is greater than 12%	Less than 2
(4) Los Angeles abrasion, AASHTO T 96	40% max.
(5) Sodium sulfate soundness loss (5 cycles), AASHTO T 104	12% max.
(6) Durability index (coarse), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(7) Durability index (fine), AASHTO T 210	35 min.
(8) Fractured faces, ASTM D 5821	75% min.
(9) Free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay	

Do not use material that breaks up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried.

Do not furnish material that contains asbestos fibers.

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Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary. Fine aggregate, material passing the No. 4 sieve, shall consist of natural or crushed sand and fine mineral particles.

(c) **Screened aggregate** – Furnish hard, durable particles or fragments of stone, slag, or gravel conforming the following:

(1) Gradation	Table 703-16
(2) Plastic Index, AASHTO T 90	Less than 9
(3) Los Angeles abrasion, AASHTO T 96	55% max.
(4) Free from organic matter and lumps or balls of clay.	

Do not use material that breaks up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried.

Obtain the aggregate gradation by crushing, screening, and blending processes as necessary.

Delete Table 703-2 and replace with the following:

**Table 703-2
Target Value Ranges for Subbase and Base Gradation
Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 and T 11)**

Sieve Size	Grading Designation				
	A (Subbase)	B (Subbase)	C (Base)	D (Base)	E (Base)
2½ inch	100				
2 inch	97 – 100	100	100		
1½ inch		97 – 100			
1 inch	65 – 79 (6)		80 – 100 (6)	100	
¾ inch			64 – 94 (6)	86 – 100 (6)	100
½ inch	45 – 59 (7)				
3/8 inch			40 – 69 (6)	51 – 82 (6)	62 – 90 (6)
No. 4	28 – 42 (6)	40 – 60 (8)	31 – 54 (6)	36 – 64 (6)	36 – 74 (6)
No. 40	9 – 17 (4)			12 – 26 (4)	12 – 26 (4)
No. 200	4.0 – 8.0 (3)	4.0 – 12.0 (4)	4.0 – 7.0 (3)	4.0 – 7.0 (3)	4.0 – 7.0 (3)

() The value in the parentheses is the allowable deviation (±) from the target values..

Delete Table 703-3 and replace with the following:

**Table 703-3
Target Value Ranges for Surface Gradation**

Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 and T 11)										
	Grading Designation										
	F	G	H	S	T	U					
1 1/2 inch	100			100							
1 inch	97-100	100		72 - 92 (6)	100						100
3/4 inch	76-89 (6)	97 - 100	97 - 100								
1/2 inch					71 - 91 (6)						
3/8 inch	56-68 (6)	70 - 80 (6)	80 - 92 (6)	51 - 71 (6)							71 - 90 (6)
No. 4	43-53 (7)	51 - 63 (7)	58 - 70 (7)	36 - 53 (7)	43 - 60 (7)						50 - 68 (7)
No. 8				26 - 40 (6)	30 - 46 (6)						34 - 51 (6)
No. 16	23-32 (6)	28 - 39 (6)	28 - 40 (6)								
No. 40	15-23 (5)	19 - 27 (5)	16 - 26 (5)	14 - 25 (5)	16 - 28 (5)						19 - 30 (5)
No. 200	10.0-16.0 (4)	10.0 - 16.0 (4)	9.0 - 14.0 (4)	8.0 - 15.0 (4)	8.0 - 15.0 (4)						8.0 - 15.0 (4)

() The value in the parentheses is the allowable deviation (\pm) from the target values. If the plasticity index (PI) is greater than 0, the TV range for the No. 200 sieve size is 8-12 (4).

Add Table 703-16:

Table 703-16

Gradation Requirements for Screened Aggregate

Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 and T 11)						
	Grading Designation						
	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
6 inch	100	100					
4 inch			100	100			
3 inch					100	100	
2 inch							100
No. 4		15-45		15-45		15-45	

703.10_nat_us_04_11_2011

703.10(e) Flakiness Index.

Delete and replace with the following:

Flakiness Index, FLH T 508 30% max.

703.10(i) Adherent Coating.

Add the following:

Adherent coating on the aggregate, FLH T 512 0.5% max.

Delete Table 703-7 and substitute the following:

Table 703-7 Target Value Ranges

**Table 703-7
Target Value Ranges for
Single and Multiple Course Surface Treatment Aggregate Gradation**

Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 & T 11)					
	Grading Designation					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1½ inch	100 ⁽¹⁾					
1 inch	90-100(3)	100 ⁽¹⁾				
¾ inch	0-35(5)	90-100(3)	100 ⁽¹⁾			
½ inch	0-8(3)	0-35(5)	90-100(3)	100 ⁽¹⁾		
⅜ inch	—	0-12(3)	0-35(5)	85-100(3)	100 ⁽¹⁾	100 ⁽¹⁾
No. 4	—	—	0-12(3)	0-35(5)	85-100(3)	85-100 ⁽¹⁾
No. 8	—	—	—	0-8(3)	0-23(4)	—
No. 200	0-1(1)	0-1(1)	0-1(1)	0-1(1)	0-1(1)	0-10 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Statistical procedures do not apply.

() The value in the parentheses is the allowable deviation (±) from the target values.

705 - Rock

705.02_nat_us_08_05_2009

705.02 Riprap Rock.

Delete Table 705-1 and replace it with the following:

Gradation Requirements for Riprap - Class 1

Class	Sieve Size	Percent by Mass Passing Designated Sieve (AASHTO T 27 & T 11)
1	6"	86-94
	5"	76-84
	4"	67-75
	3"	57-65
	2"	49-57
	1.5"	40-48
	1"	30-38
	0.75"	25-33
	0.5"	18-26
	3/8"	15-23
	#4	8-12

Gradation Requirements for Riprap - Class 2 to 6

Class	Percent of Rock by Mass	Mass (pounds)	Approximate Cubic Dimension^{b,c} (inches)
2	20	55 to 110	8 to 10
	30	22 to 55	6 to 8
	40	2 to 22	3 to 6
	10 ^a	0 to 2	0 to 3
3	20	220 to 330	14 to 16
	30	110 to 220	10 to 14
	40	11 to 110	5 to 10
	10 ^a	0 to 11	0 to 5
4	20	550 to 770	18 to 20
	30	220 to 570	14 to 18
	40	22 to 220	6 to 14
	10 ^a	0 to 22	0 to 6
4a	20	770 to 1353	20 to 24
	30	330 to 770	16 to 20
	40	33 to 330	7 to 16

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	10 ^a	0 to 33	0 to 7
5	20	1540 to 2200	26 to 28
	30	1100 to 1540	20 to 26
	40	55 to 1100	8 to 20
	10 ^a	0 to 55	0 to 8
6	20	1870 to 3520	28 to 34
	30	1100 to 1870	22 to 28
	40	110 to 1100	10 to 22
	10 ^a	0 to 110	0 to 10
7	20	4400 to 5940	35 to 39
	30	2200 to 4400	28 to 35
	40	220 to 2200	14 to 28
	10 ^a	0 to 220	0 to 14
8	20	7000 to 10000	42 to 47
	30	4000 to 7000	35 to 42
	40	400 to 4000	16 to 35
	10 ^a	0 to 400	0 to 16

- (a) Furnish spall and rock fragments graded to provide a stable dense mass.
- (b) The volume of a rock with these cubic dimensions has a mass approximately equal to the specified rock mass.
- (c) Furnish rock with breadth and thickness at least one-third its length.

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.